SNAPSHOTS

HIV Epidemic in Asia and the Pacific

UNAIDS
How to interact with the data cards

1. Go to
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2. Search and install a QR reader such as QR Reader by Scan

3. Scan the QR code using the app

4. Go to video/webpage link on your device
SNAPSHOT 2016

Asia and the Pacific

- New HIV infections: 300,000
- People living with HIV (PLHIV): 5,100,000
- Children living with HIV: 190,000
- Young people living with HIV: 600,000
- Women living with HIV: 1,800,000
- AIDS-related deaths: 180,000

Regional overview of trends in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

- 2000: 1,000,000 people living with HIV
- 2005: 2,000,000 people living with HIV
- 2010: 3,000,000 people living with HIV
- 2015: 4,000,000 people living with HIV

- 2000: 1,800,000 women living with HIV
- 2005: 1,800,000 women living with HIV
- 2010: 1,800,000 women living with HIV
- 2015: 1,800,000 women living with HIV

- 2000: 300,000 new HIV infections
- 2005: 300,000 new HIV infections
- 2010: 300,000 new HIV infections
- 2015: 300,000 new HIV infections

- 2000: 190,000 children living with HIV
- 2005: 190,000 children living with HIV
- 2010: 190,000 children living with HIV
- 2015: 190,000 children living with HIV

- 2000: 180,000 AIDS-related deaths
- 2005: 180,000 AIDS-related deaths
- 2010: 180,000 AIDS-related deaths
- 2015: 180,000 AIDS-related deaths

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2016 HIV estimates

Behaviour and response

- Condom use at last sex (%): MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN = 62, PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS = 35, FEMALE SEX WORKERS = 85
- Needles and syringes distributed (per PWID per year): MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN = 177, PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS = 177, FEMALE SEX WORKERS =
- HIV testing coverage (%): MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN = 43, PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS = 30, FEMALE SEX WORKERS = 43

Proportion of new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific, 2015

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2016 HIV estimates

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)


People on ART: Current pace versus Fast-Track


New HIV infections trend among young people and adults

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2016 HIV estimates
Female sex workers

Less than half of the female sex workers in the region know their HIV status
Consistent condom use is low in many countries

Men who have sex with men

Low level of consistent condom use in many countries

Consistent condom use

- Lao PDR, Vientiane 2014
- Sri Lanka, Colombo 2014
- Bangladesh, Dhaka 2013-2014
- China 2011
- Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar 2011
- Indonesia 2015
- Thailand, Bangkok 2010
- Nepal, Kathmandu 2015

Prevention gap

- **with commercial/paid male partners
- **casual male partners
Less than half of men who have sex with men know their HIV status

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting
Mothers and children

Slow decline in new HIV infections among children

New HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific

Estimate 2015: 19,000

Current trend to 2020

Trend to Fast-Track Target 2020

Projection: Short of target by 10,000 new HIV infections

Fast-Track Target 2020: 1,900 new HIV infections
Large gaps in HIV services for mothers and children

- **40%** of HIV+ pregnant women diagnosed
- **97%** of diagnosed HIV+ mothers received ARVs for PMTCT
- **61%** of infants born to diagnosed HIV+ mothers received ARV prophylaxis
- **48%** of infants born to diagnosed HIV+ mothers received HIV test

People who inject drugs

HIV and Hepatitis C double disease burden

Globally...
One in three people who inject drugs are in Asia and the Pacific

In Asia and the Pacific...
One in eight people who inject drugs are living with HIV

Among people who inject drugs living with HIV...
Nine in ten are co-infected with Hepatitis C
Insufficient coverage of needle and syringe programmes in many countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of needles and syringes distributed per PWID per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transgender people

Low level of consistent condom use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Consistent condom use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh*</td>
<td>2013–2014</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea**</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2009–2010</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Dhaka
** Port Moresby
High levels of violence against transgender people

- Forced sex by client in last 6 months: 16%
- Forced sex by police in last 6 months: 21%
- Physical abuse by police in last 6 months: 27%
- Physical abuse by family in last 6 months: 29%
- Any forced sex in last 6 months: 57%
- Raped by client in last 12 months: 20%
- Blackmailed in last 12 months: 30%
- Raped in last 12 months: 48%
- Beaten in last 12 months: 44%