



Taking AIDS out of isolation through dynamism of urbanization

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- **Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific**
- **Urbanization and Public Health**
- **HIV and urbanization**
- **New urban agenda, Fast-Track and ending AIDS initiatives in cities**
- **Taking AIDS out of isolation as part of urban solutions for health**



Urbanization in Asia and the Pacific

Port of Penang

THEN

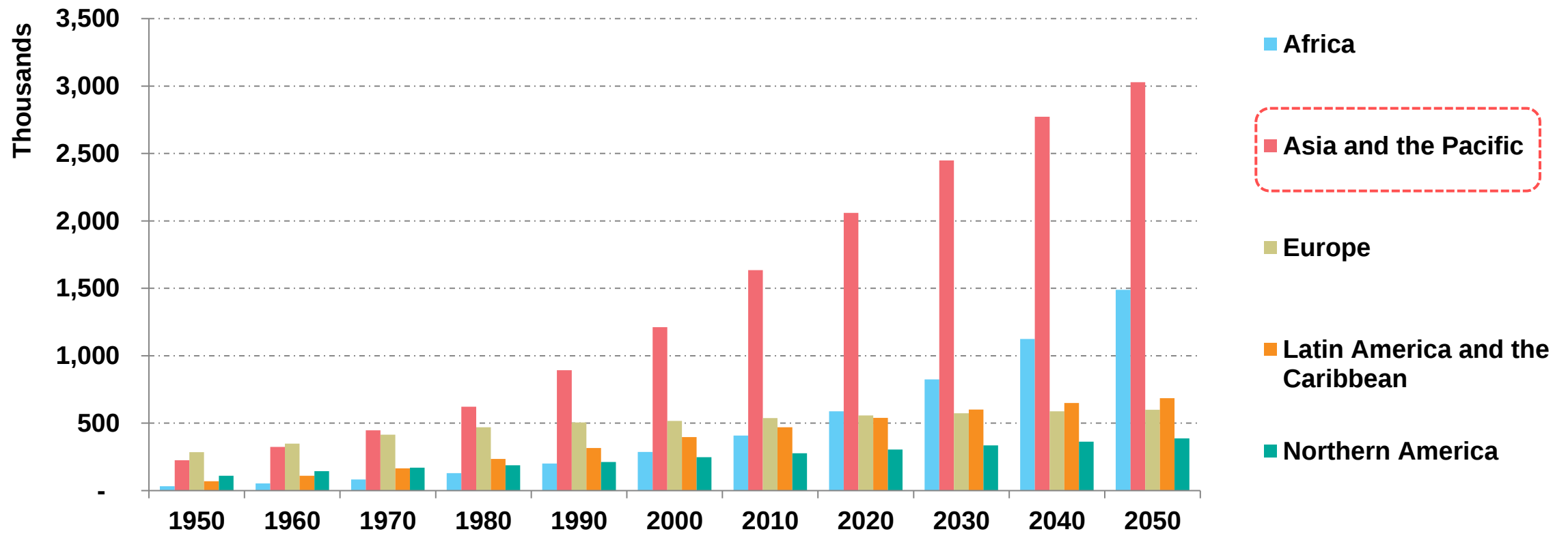


NOW



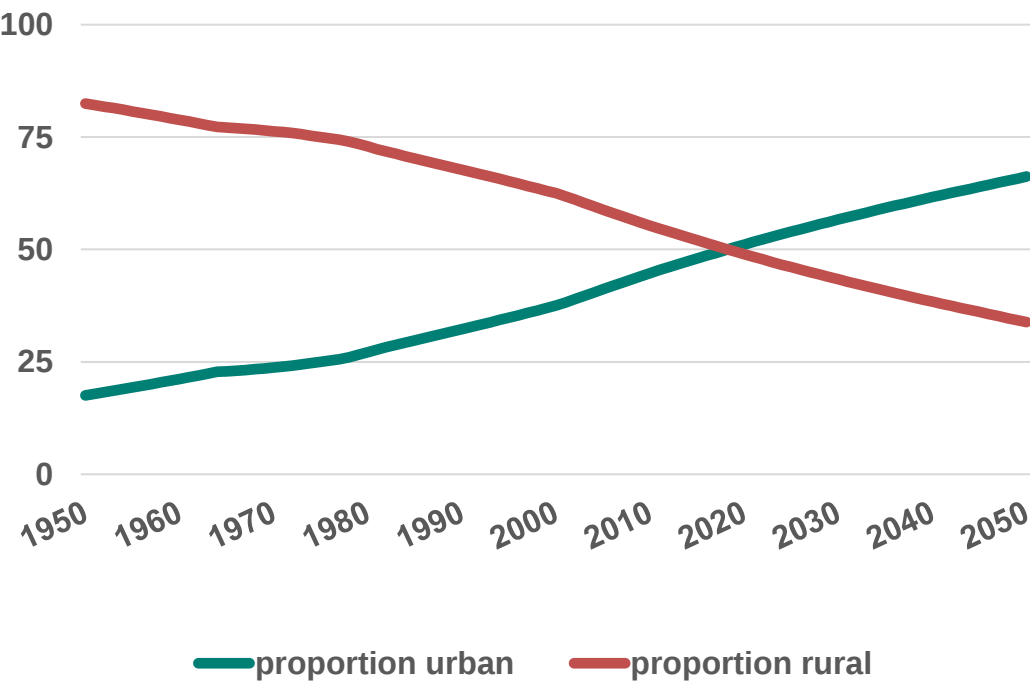
Urban growth in Asia and the Pacific: over 2 billion urban population by 2020 and 3 billion by 2050

Annual urban population at mid-year, 1950 - 2050
(in thousands)

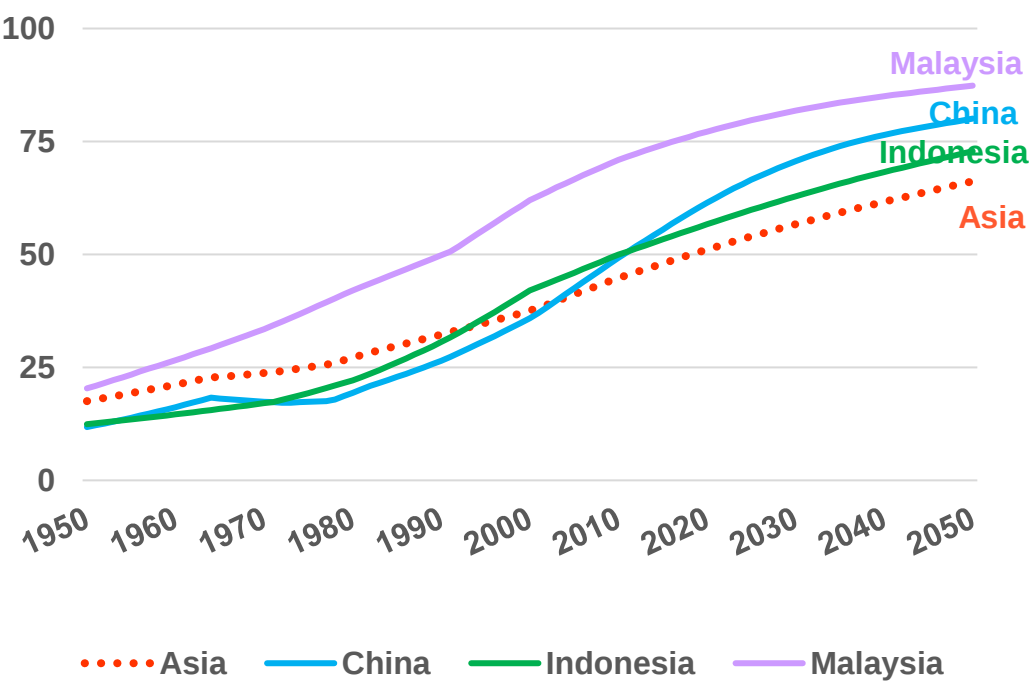


Rapid expansion of urban population in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of urban and rural population, Asia and the Pacific



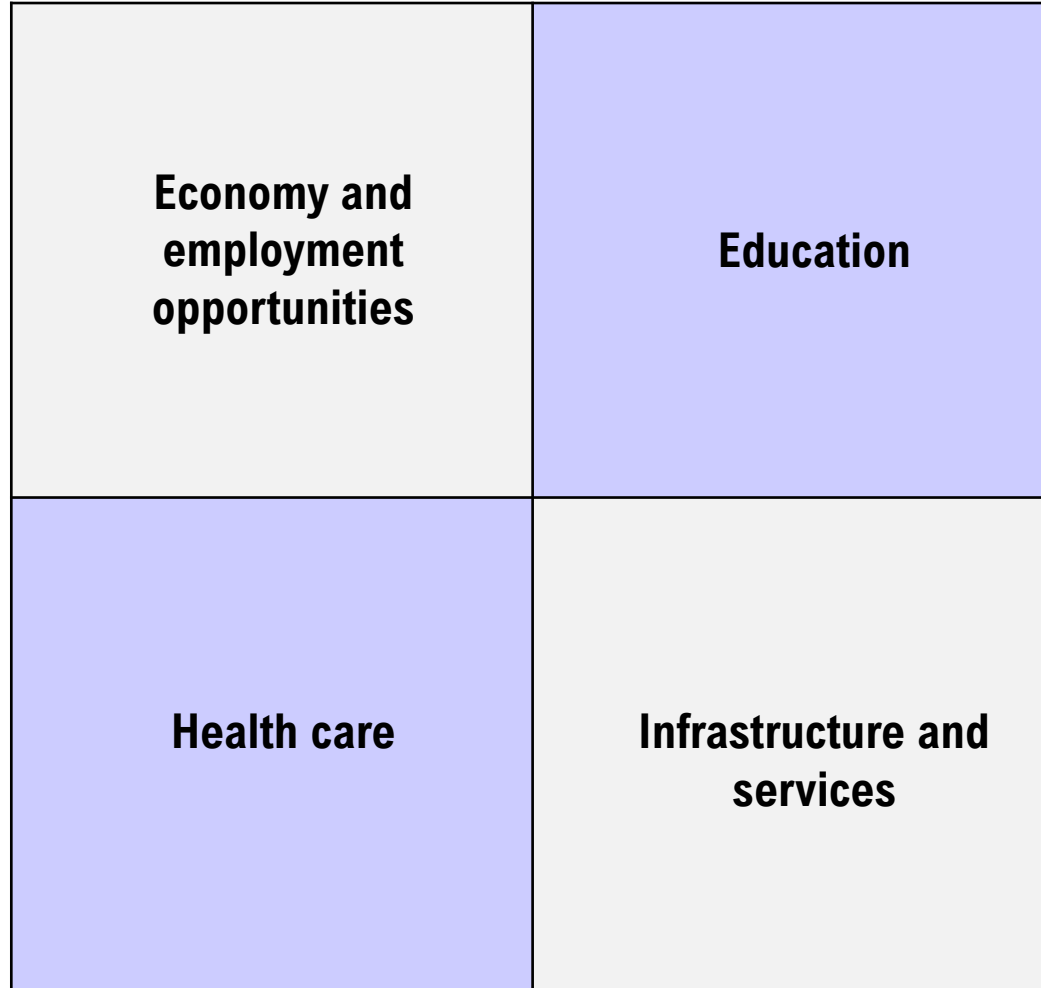
Projected urban population by 2050, select countries and regional average



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UN population Division World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision



Urban incentives and demographic shift to urban



Between 2014 and 2016,
the 300 largest metro areas accounted for

- **One-third** of global employment growth
- **Two-third** of global GDP growth

Dynamism of urbanization



Sources of economic growth and prosperity



Incubator of talent, creativity and innovation



Extraordinary educational, cultural and recreational opportunities.



Comparatively greater concentration of services, creativity and productive capacity



Advantage of having young, mobile, diverse populations.



Urbanization and Public Health

Urbanization comes with a price : public health consequences of urbanization

- **Issues associated with over-crowding and poor living conditions**
 - Tuberculosis
 - Infectious disease outbreaks such as Dengue fever, influenza
- **Environment**
 - Flooding and associated conditions (electric shock, snake bite, leptospirosis, etc)
 - Air pollution associated lungs problems such as asthma
- **Slums/urban poor**
 - Poor sanitation and ventilation (diarrheal disease and lungs problems)
 - Street children
 - Drug use
- **Exacerbation of risk behaviors**
 - Affluence and anonymity ; mobile men with money and mobile phones
 - Risky sexual behaviors – casual sex, chem sex, transactional sex, multiple sex partners
 - Road traffic accidents
- **Social disruption and mental health**
 - Stress (economic and social, cultural differences, estrangement), stigma, pressure to be attuned with urban life

As cities grow, so do their challenges



**Range of
development
issues**



**Home to fragile
communities,
social exclusions
and inequalities**



**Behaviour and
sexual networking
that may increase
the risk of HIV
infection**



**The exchange of
sex for money or
gifts**



**Major challenges
in service delivery
for health
including HIV**

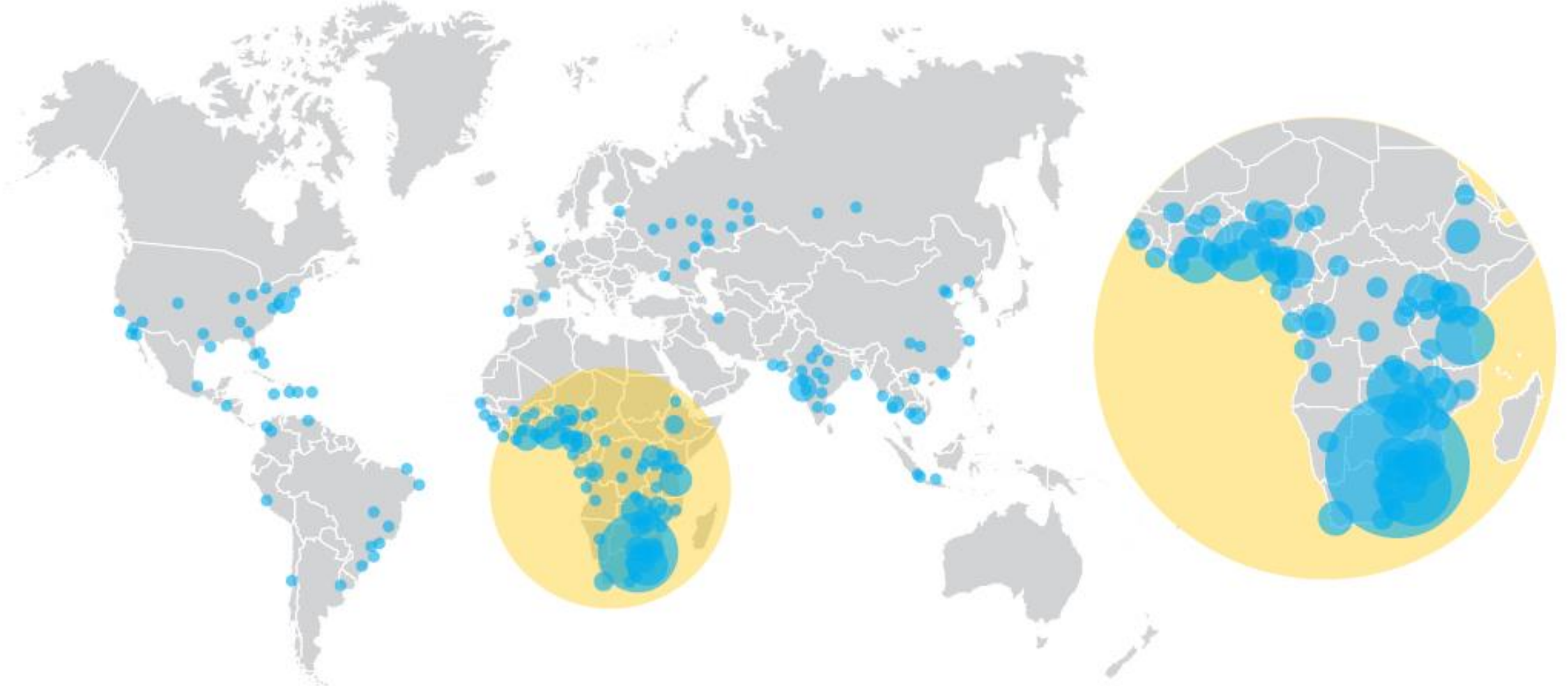




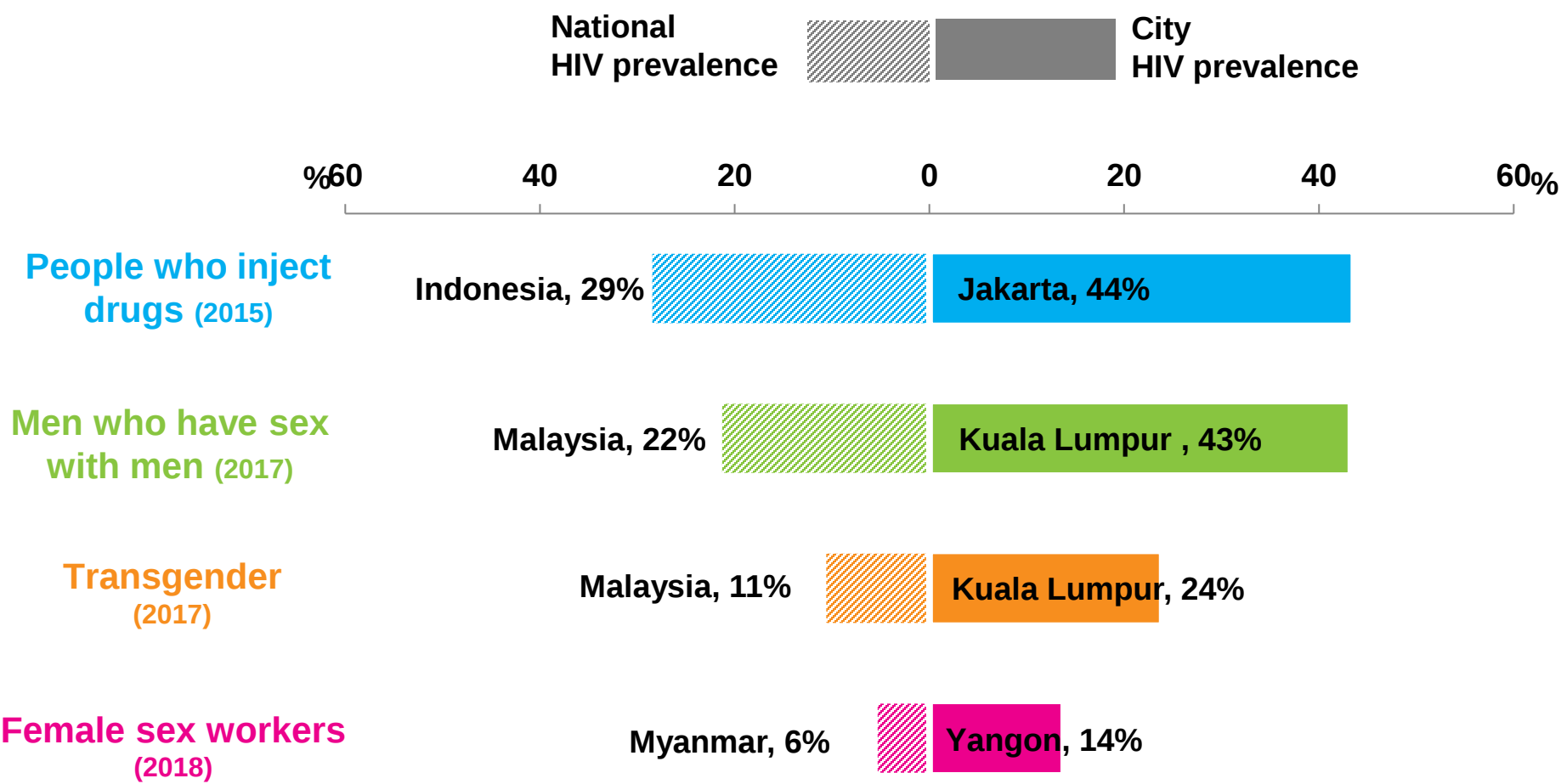
HIV and Urbanization

Globally, 200 cities account for one-fourth of total HIV infections

World map of 200 cities with the greatest estimated number of people living with HIV



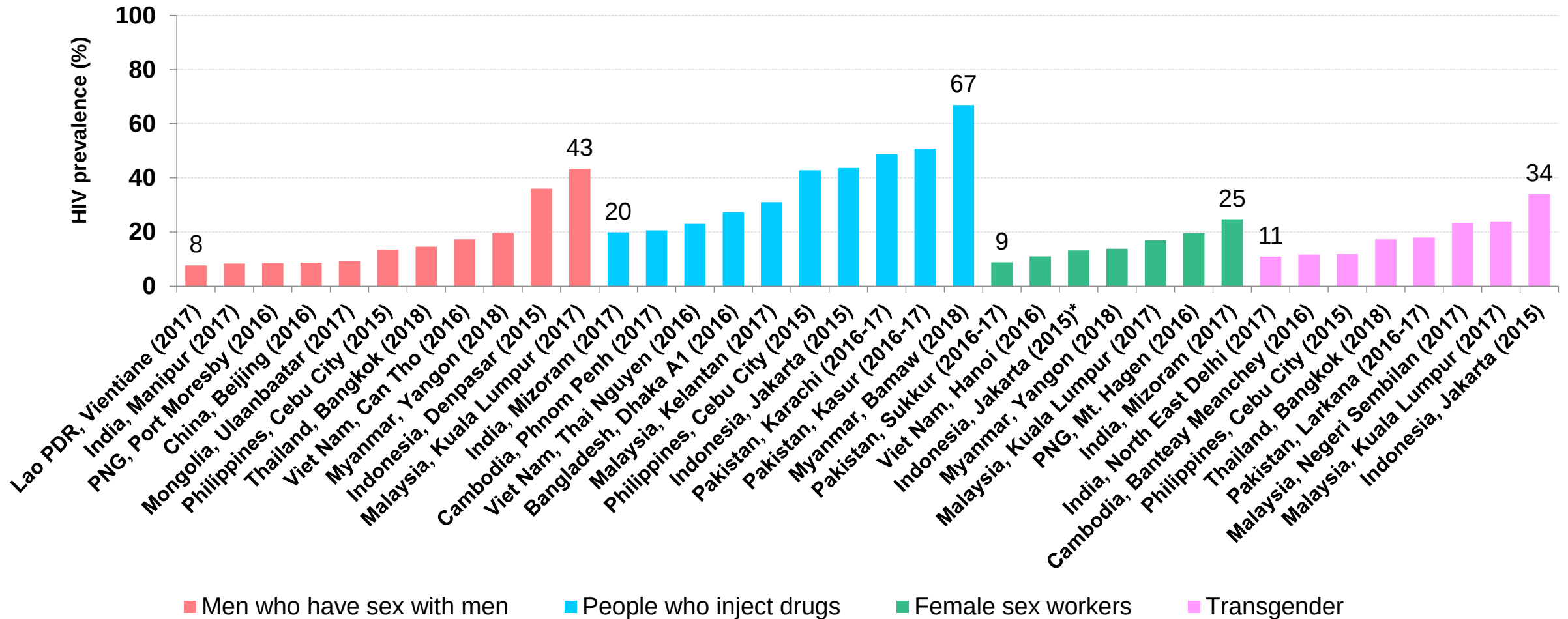
HIV in Asia and the Pacific is concentrated among key populations, especially in cities



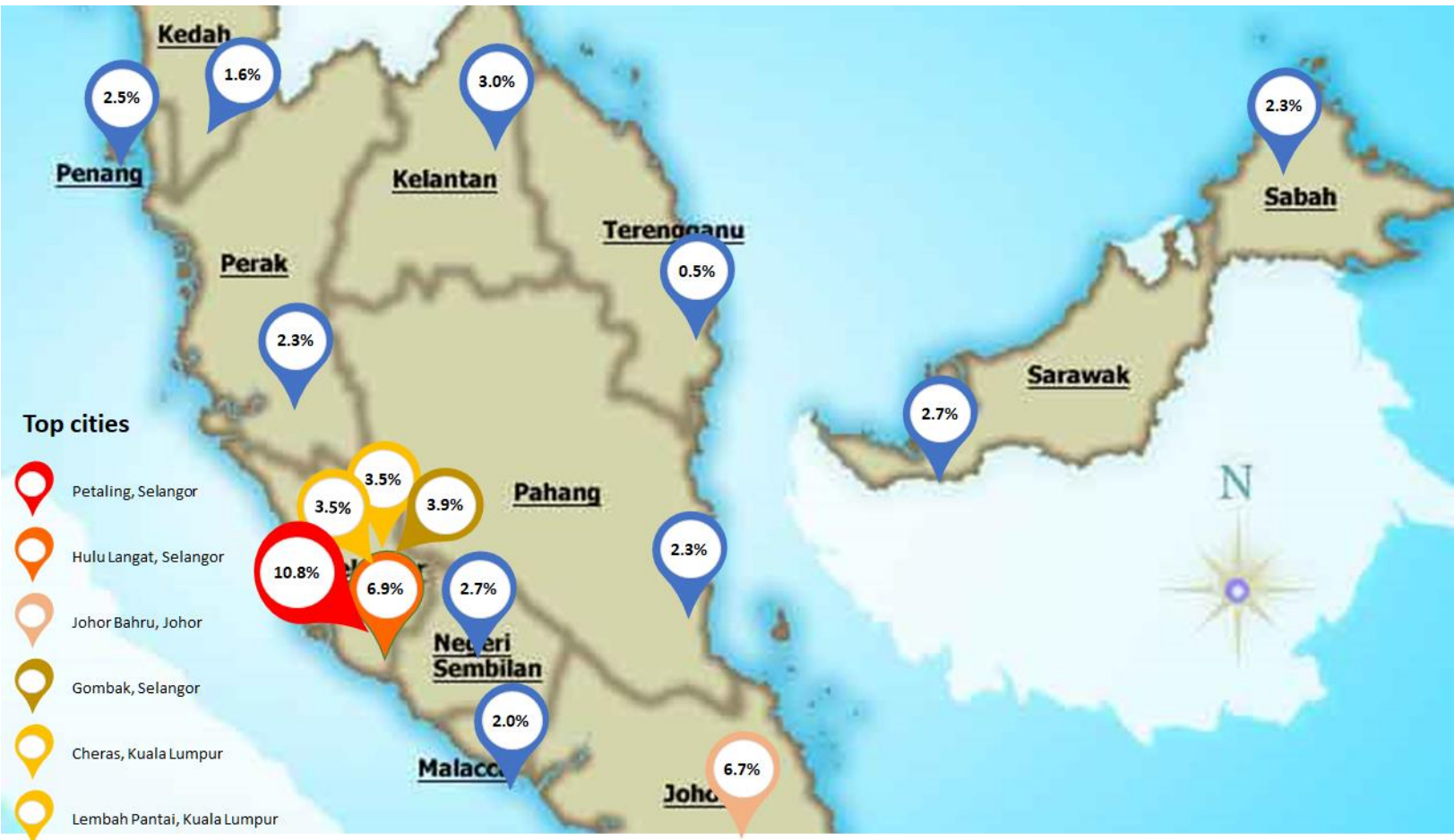
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports, Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and www.aidsinfoonline.org

Higher HIV prevalence in cities and urban locations

HIV prevalence among key populations in select geographical locations, 2015-2018



HIV in Malaysia urban cities



In 2018,

- About **3/5** of newly diagnosed cases are from urban cities
- **5 cities** account for more than **30%** of newly diagnosed cases in which 4 cities are in Klang Valley.

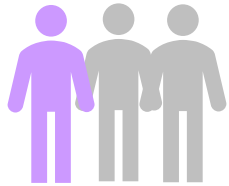


Share of newly reported HIV cases in cities as % of total reported cases in 2018

Urbanization, digital growth and rising HIV epidemics among young MSM

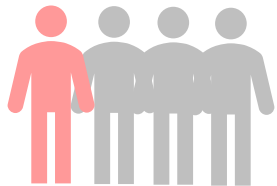
Urban growth and escalation of HIV epidemic among young MSM

1 in 3 young MSM in



Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia are living with HIV

1 in 4 young MSM in



Can Tho,
Viet Nam are living with HIV

1 in 5 young MSM in



Yangon,
Myanmar are living with HIV

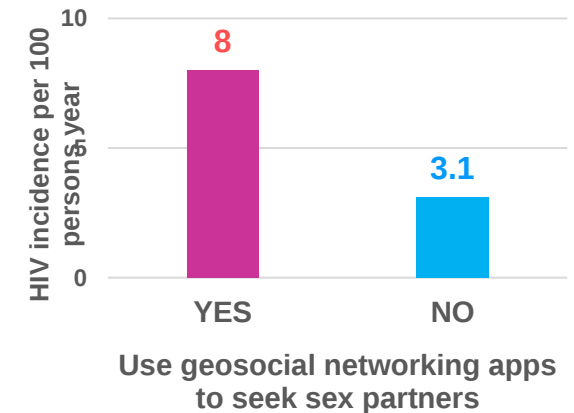
Digitalization and MSM epidemic

HIV incidence is

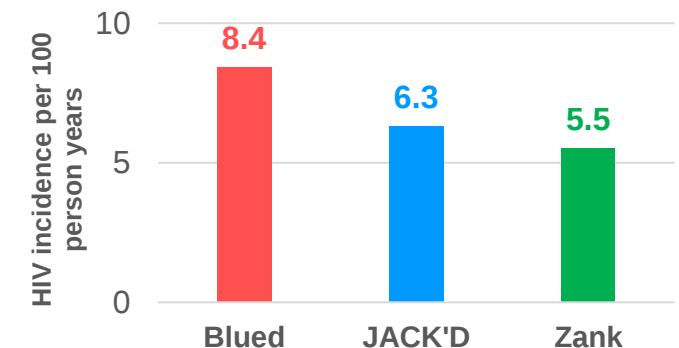
2x higher

among those who
use geosocial
networking apps

HIV incidence rate based on an
18-month cohort study in Shenyang,
China



Higher incidence among geosocial networking
apps users in Shenyang, China





Digital growth

YOUNG PEOPLE



Barriers

PrEP

SRHR
services

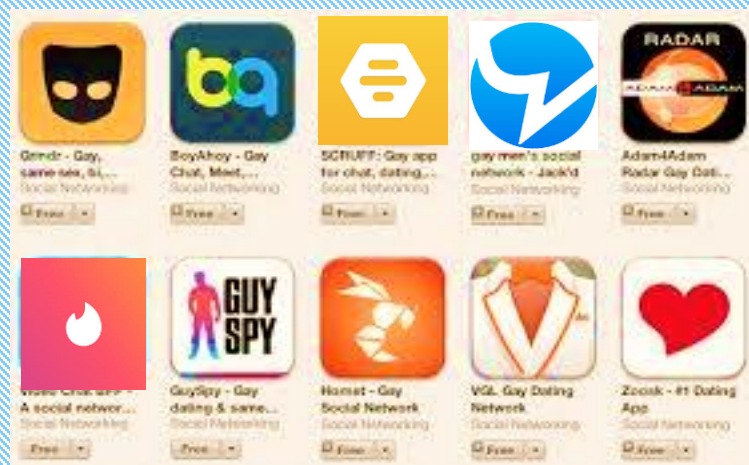
Unreachable

Traditional
prevention
outreach

VIRTUAL SPACE



Mobile phone &
social media



Dating apps

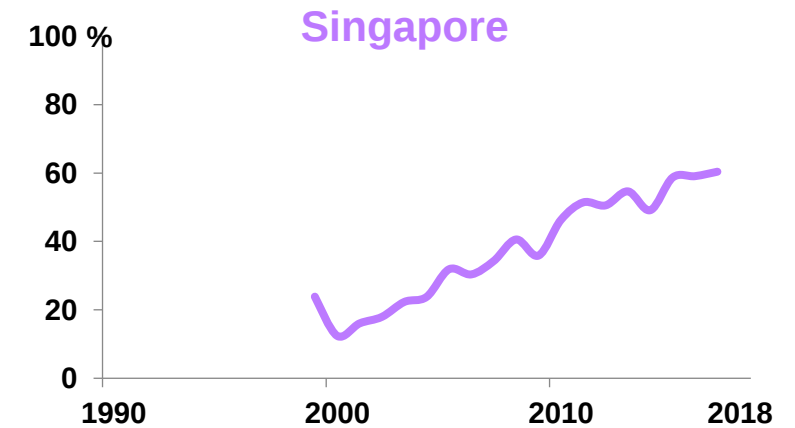
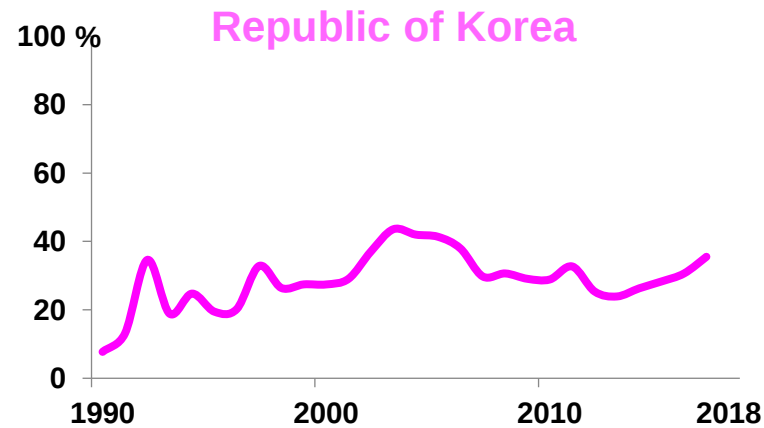
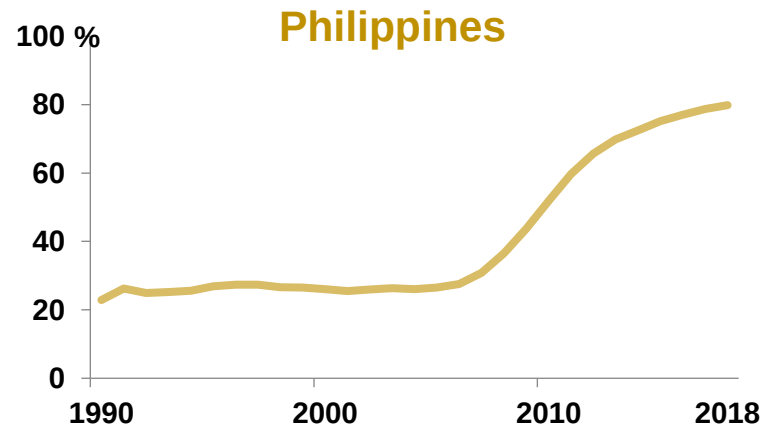
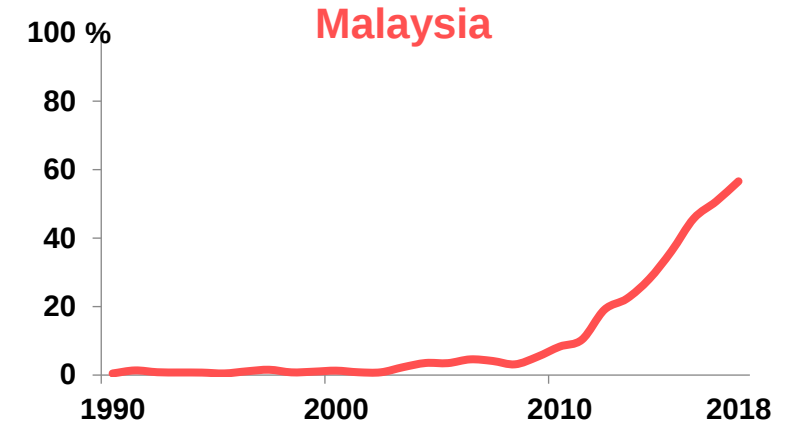
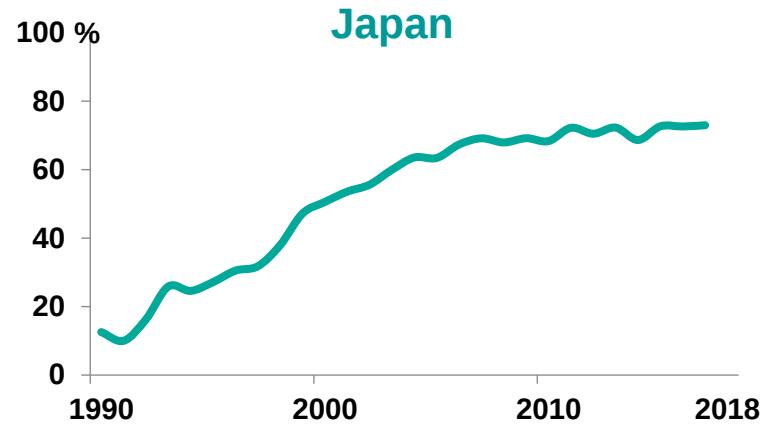
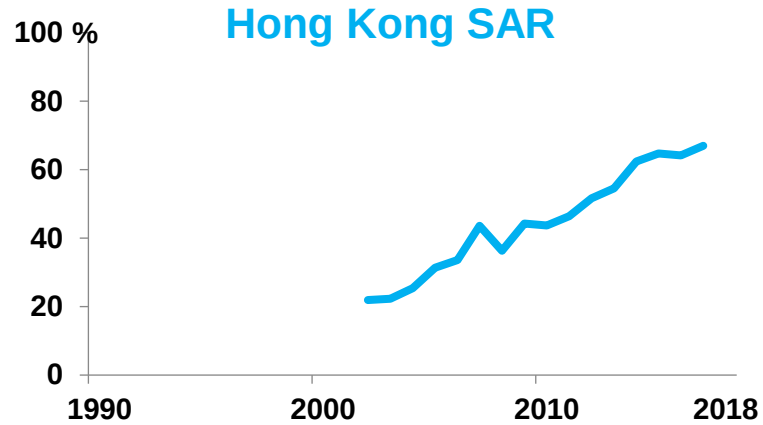


Cities

Party drugs and
chem sex



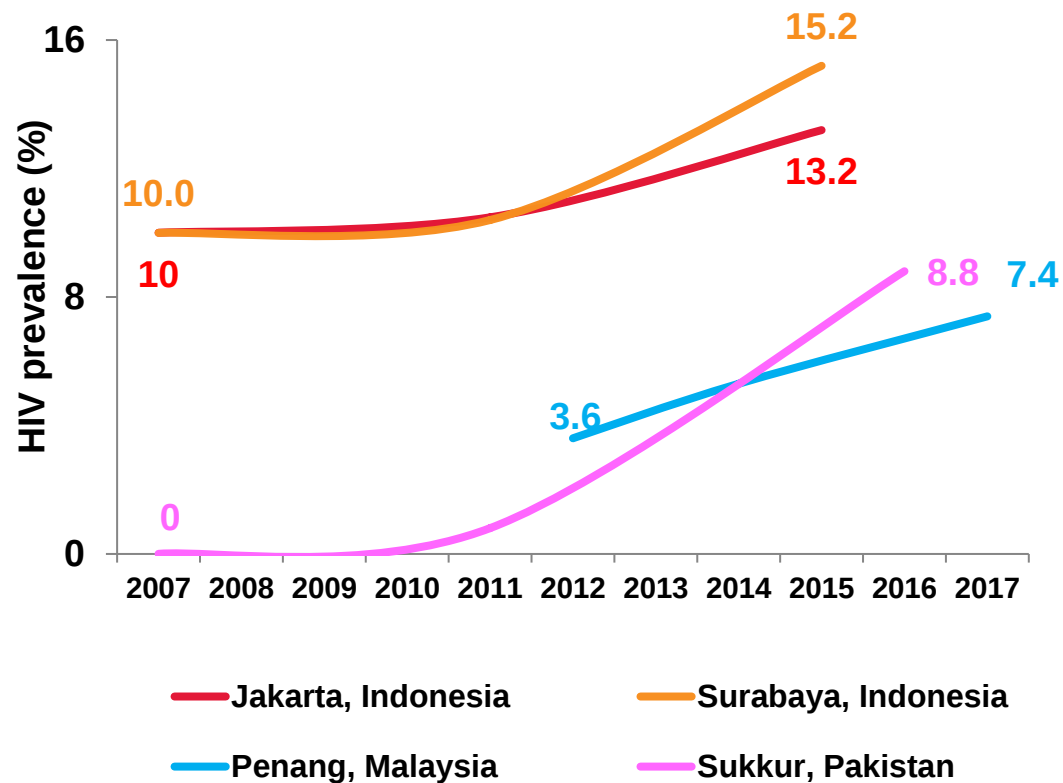
Trend data on the proportion of newly reported HIV cases attributable to male-to-male sex, 1990 - 2018



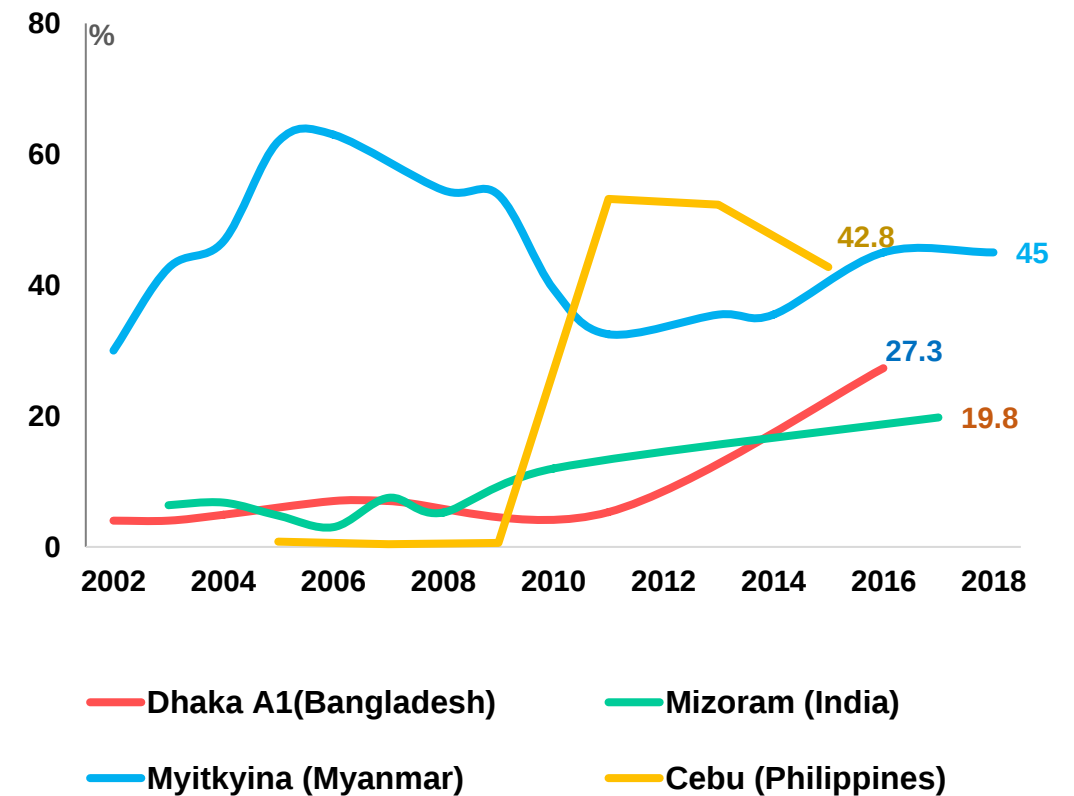
Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on 1. National Epidemiology Center Philippines. (2019). Philippines HIV/AIDS Registry: December 2018; 2. Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health, Ministry of Health, Indonesia (Dec 2016). Situasi Penyakit HIV/AIDS di Indonesia. December 2016; 3. Ministry of Health Malaysia (2019); 4. Heisei 29 (2017) year old vivid annual report. (January 1 to December 31). Retrieved from http://api-net.ifap.or.jp/status/2017/17nepo/17nenpo_menu.html; 5. Communicable diseases surveillance in Singapore; 6. Reported cases in Mongolia (1992 – 2017); and 7. Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health. 2018. Hong Kong STD/AIDS Updates. A Quarterly Surveillance report. Vol. 24 No.3 Quarter 3 2018

Cities where rising HIV prevalence trends among female sex workers and people who inject drugs are observed

HIV prevalence trend (FSW)



HIV prevalence trend (PWID)





New urban agenda, Fast-Track and ending AIDS initiatives in cities

What is new urban agenda

- World leaders from **167 member states** have adopted the **New Urban Agenda** at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016.
- It sets a new global standard for sustainable urban development and roadmap for building cities that can serve as engines of prosperity and **centres of cultural and social well-being while protecting the environment**
- In the New Urban Agenda, leaders have committed to:
 - **Provide basic services for all citizens**
 - **Ensure that all citizens have access to equal opportunities and face no discrimination**
 - **Fully respect the rights of refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons regardless of their migration status**

New urban agenda and AIDS response

- One of the **core principles and commitments** of new urban agenda includes:

“ Ending the epidemics of AIDS by promoting safety and eliminating discrimination and all forms of violence, by ensuring public participation providing safe and equal access for all, and by providing equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic service”

- It also **calls for action**:

“ To address multiple forms of discrimination faced by, inter alia, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples and local communities, slum and informal-settlement dwellers, homeless people, workers, smallholder farmers and fishers, refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and migrants, regardless of their migration status”

2014 Paris Declaration to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030

PARIS DECLARATION
1 December 2014
(amended 24 July 2018)

FAST-TRACK CITIES: ENDING THE AIDS EPIDEMIC

Cities achieving the 90–90–90 targets by 2020

DÉCLARATION DE PARIS / LUNDI 1^{ER} DÉCEMBRE 2014
PARIS DECLARATION / 1 DECEMBER 2014

Anne HIDALGO
Maire de Paris



Michel SIDIBÉ
ONUSIDA

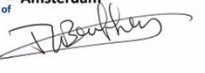
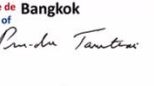
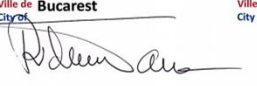
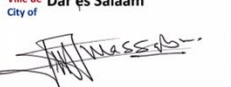
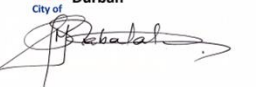
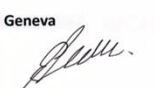
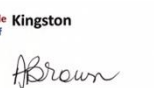
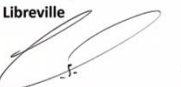
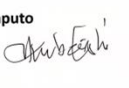
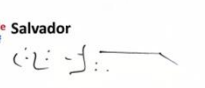


José M. ZUNIGA
IAPAC



Joan CLOS
ONU-Habitat



Ville de City of Abidjan 	Ville de City of Accra 
Ville de City of Alger 	Ville de City of Amsterdam 
Ville de City of Bamako 	Ville de City of Bangkok 
Ville de City of Bucarest 	Ville de City of Casablanca 
Ville de City of Cotonou 	Ville de City of Curitiba 
Ville de City of Dakar 	Ville de City of Dar es Salaam 
Ville de City of Douala 	Ville de City of Durban 
Ville de City of Geneva 	Ville de City of Kingston 
Ville de City of Kinshasa 	Ville de City of Lagos 
Ville de City of Libreville 	Ville de City of Lilongwe 
Ville de City of Maputo 	Ville de City of Nairobi 
Ville de City of Port au Prince 	Ville de City of Salvador 
Ville de City of East Delhi 	

The Fast-Track cities network- the partnership between UNAIDS, the City of Paris, the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care and UN-Habitat, serves to provide support to priority cities to Fast-Track their HIV responses, to deliver on the commitments of the Paris Declaration

Fast-Track and Ending AIDS city initiatives, ASEAN focus

- **Getting to Zero Cities (G2Z) project**

- Launched in 2011 as part of “**2011 ASEAN Declaration of Commitment: Getting to Zero new HIV infections, Zero discrimination and Zero AIDS-related deaths**”
- Flagship initiative of the ASEAN to achieve zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths in Southeast Asia
- Under the “**2016 ASEAN Declaration of Commitment on HIV and AIDS: Fast-Tracking and Sustaining HIV and AIDS Responses to End the AIDS epidemic by 2030**”, ASEAN member states committed to focus on prevention and treatment responses along 90-90-90 and ending AIDS targets
- Expand from **13** pilot sites in 2012 to more than **60** sites across the region by end 2018



**Taking AIDS out of isolation
as part of urban solutions for health**

Harnessing the AIDS response for healthier, sustainable cities

- Ending the AIDS epidemic in cities will have profound, long-lasting benefits
- AIDS response can also play a transformative role, as a pathfinder for broader health and development
- The key characteristics of the AIDS response – multisectoral; evidence-based; people-centred approaches; community engagement and leadership; innovations and endurance for solutions; a commitment to human rights and gender equity with the vision of no one be left behind – can be the model for the path towards healthy and just urban cities

Innovations towards healthier cities and inclusive societies

- **HIV self-testing** offers anonymity and privacy that can circumvent stigma related barriers
- **Pre-exposure prophylaxis** is a highly effective prevention choice for people who are at high risk of HIV
- **Digital solutions**
 - Marlo the chatbot in Indonesia is the mobile application (chatbot) capable of providing anonymous HIV advice and support, referrals to testing, treatment and care services. It is designed to appeal to young MSM.
- **Inclusive society starts with inclusive health care services**
 - Sundown clinics that offer HIV services in key cities in the Philippines (clinic hours – 2 pm to 10 pm).

Taking AIDS out of isolation through dynamism of urbanization

- Economic growth in cities with greater concentration of services, creativity and productive capacity -
 - Use cities' regulatory powers and infrastructure that provide great opportunities to improve and interlink health services for integrated people-centered health response
 - Involvement of workplace and private sectors in the AIDS response
 - Incubator of talent, creativity and innovation in cities-
 - Use digital solutions and embrace innovative approaches in multi-sectorial health response (e.g HIV self-testing, virtual outreach and linked to services)
 - Young and diverse populations in cities-
 - Services and programmes that enable young people to avoid and prevent risks. Comprehensive sexuality education, youth participation and empowerment—including economic empowerment
- Public health consequences associated with urbanization
 - HIV disproportionately affects working age group
 - Widening inequalities, social injustice, stigma and discrimination
 - Changing patterns and dynamics of health risk behaviors (including HIV) that evolves with advancing technology and digitalization
 - Rising HIV infections among young people across many urban locations

THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org