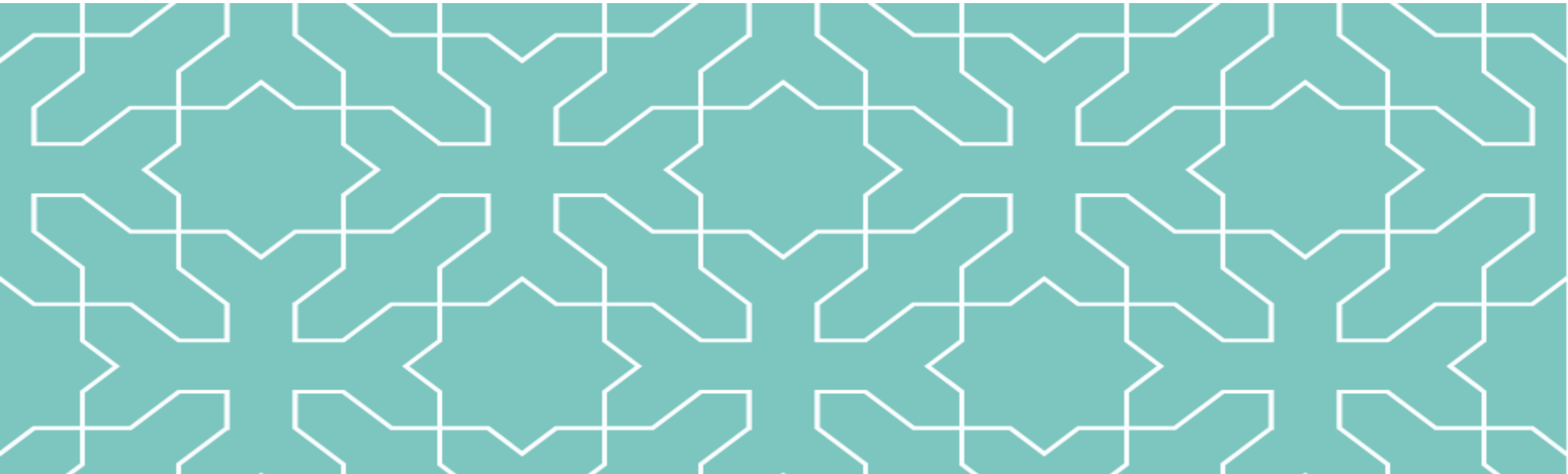


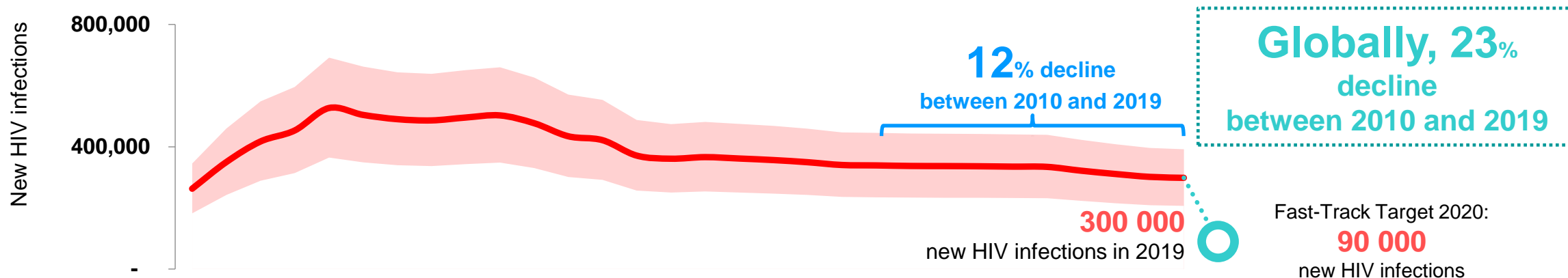
Vision for AIDS Response in Asia and the Pacific

Eamonn Murphy, Regional Director – UNAIDS Asia and the Pacific
6th August 2020

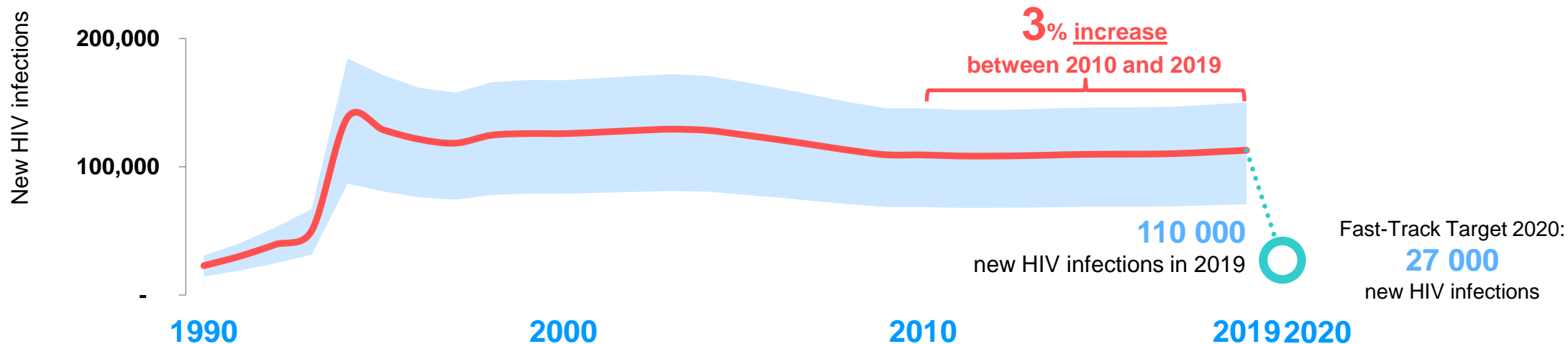


Progress in declining new infections globally and regionally, but during the past 9 years the decline in new HIV infections has stalled

Asia and the Pacific



Western Pacific Region



Getting to zero

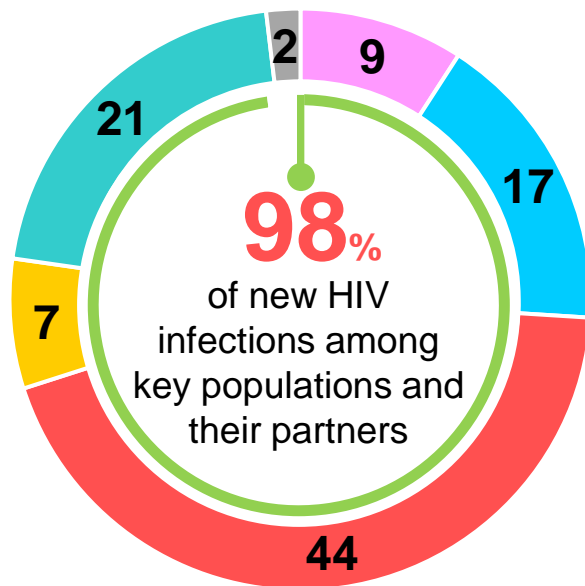
— New HIV infections

○ 2020 Fast-Track target*

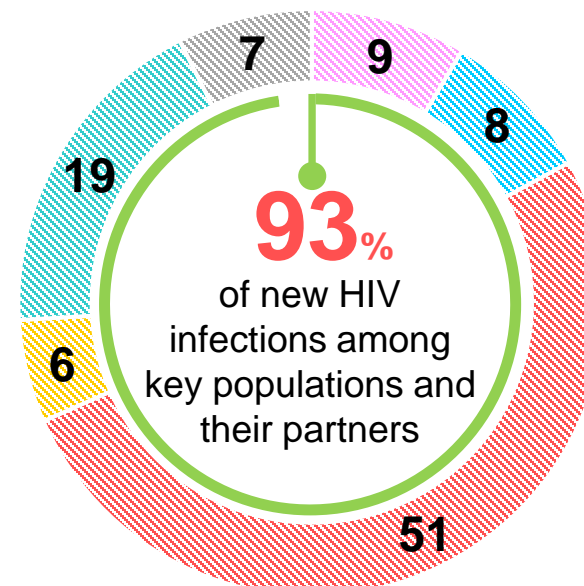


Need for focused response: Epidemic mostly affecting KPs and their partners

Distribution of new HIV infections by population in Asia and the Pacific, 2019



Distribution of new HIV infections by population in Western-Pacific region, 2019



Sex workers

People who inject drugs

Men who have sex with men

Transgender

Clients of sex workers and partners of key populations

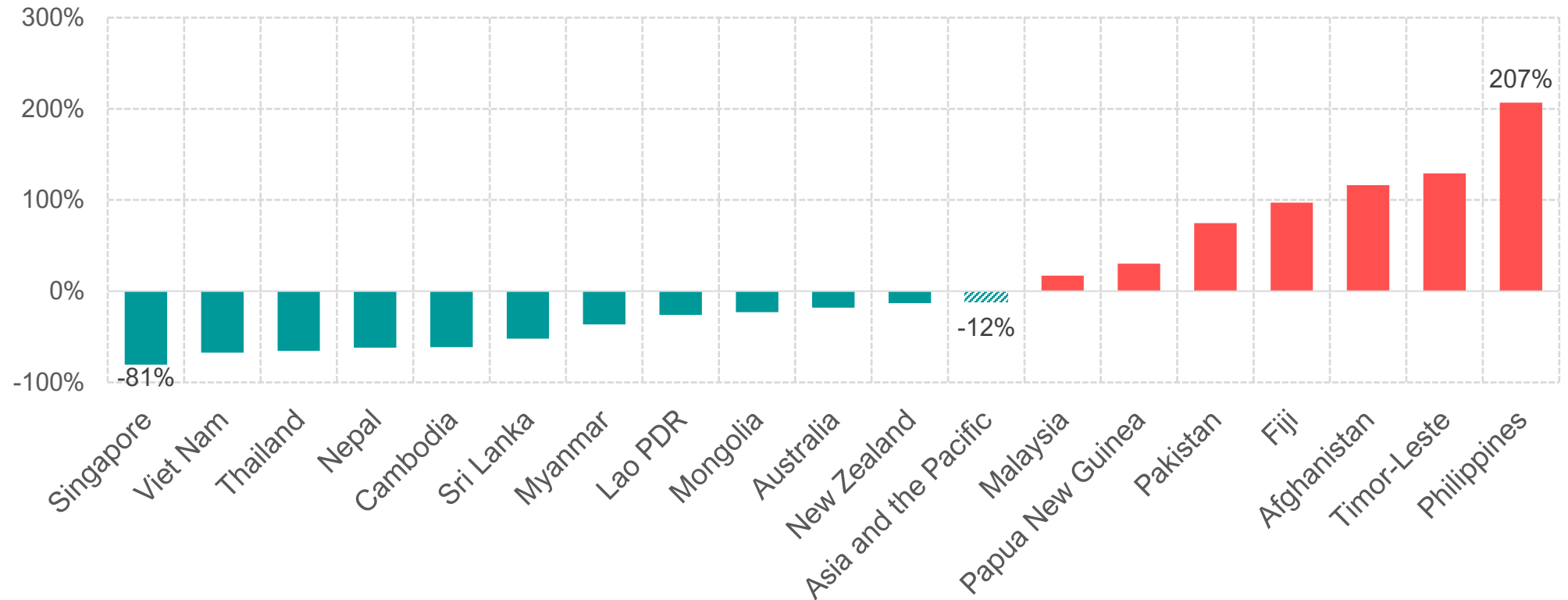
Rest of population

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10 countries* account for 97% of all new HIV infections in the region and trends diverse greatly in Asia and the Pacific countries

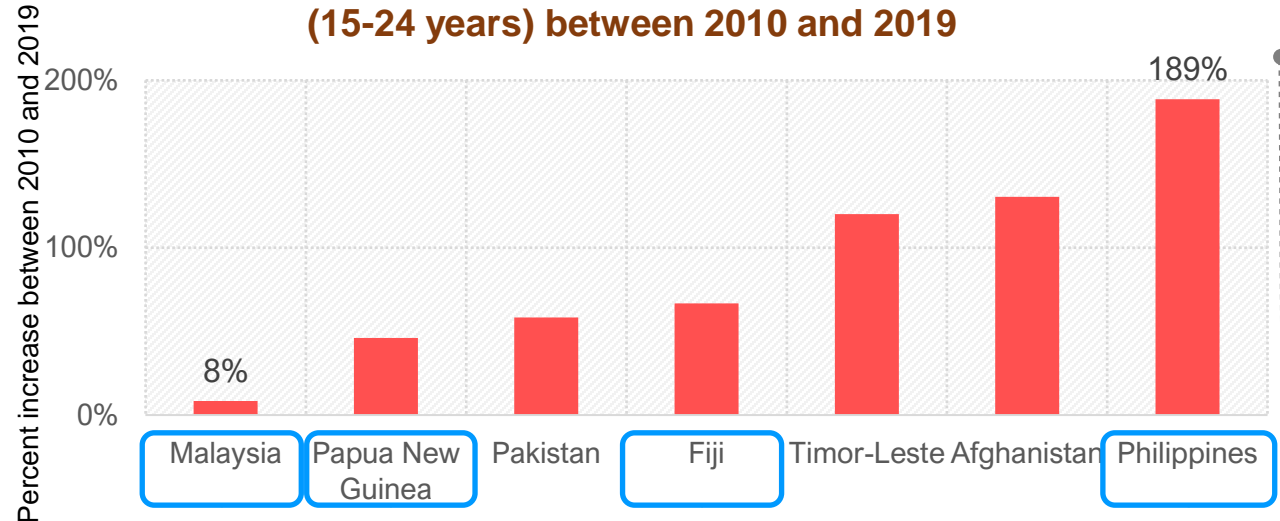
Percentage change in new HIV infections by country, Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2019



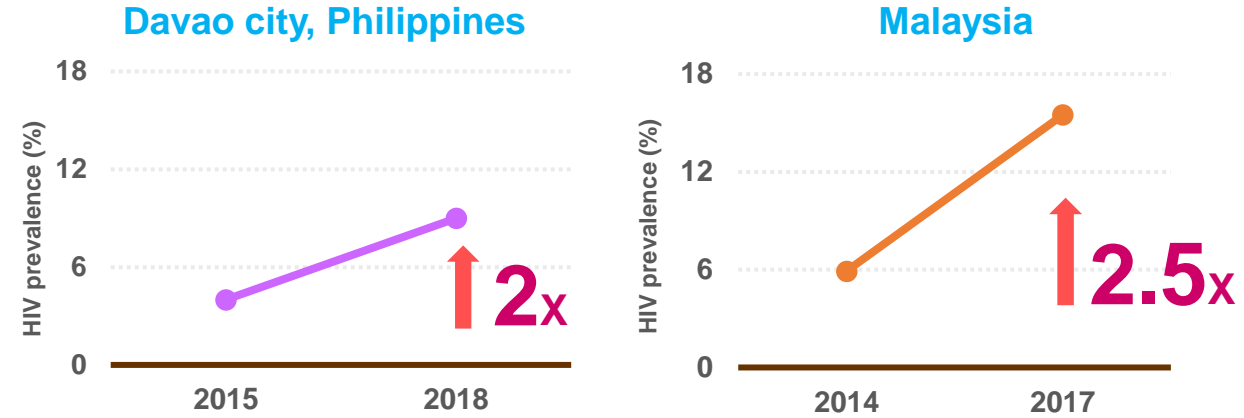
* PNG, Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia, China, and India

Snapshot of HIV among young people (15-24 years) in Asia-Pacific

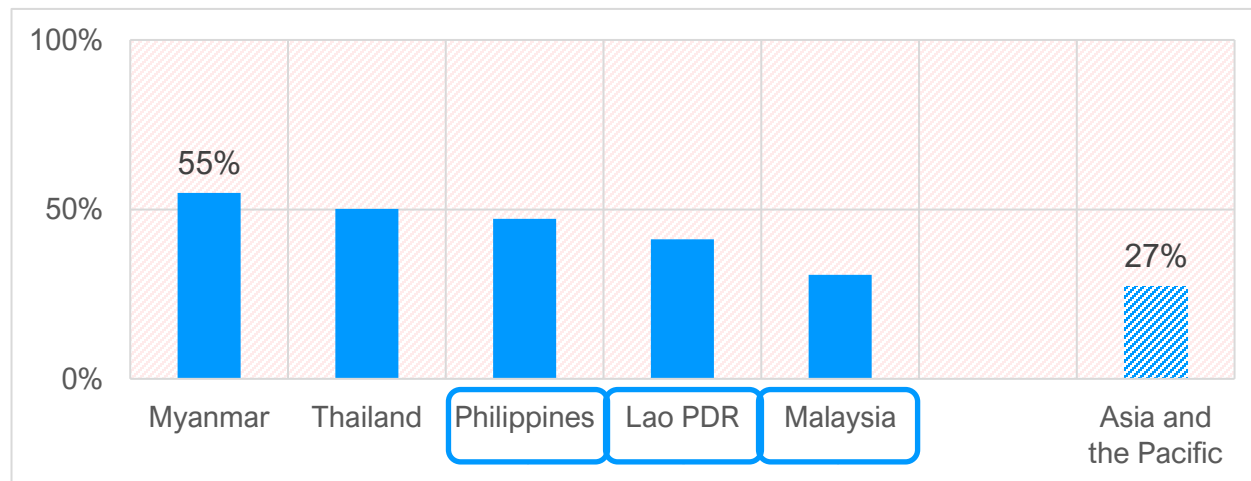
Countries with rising new HIV infections among young people (15-24 years) between 2010 and 2019



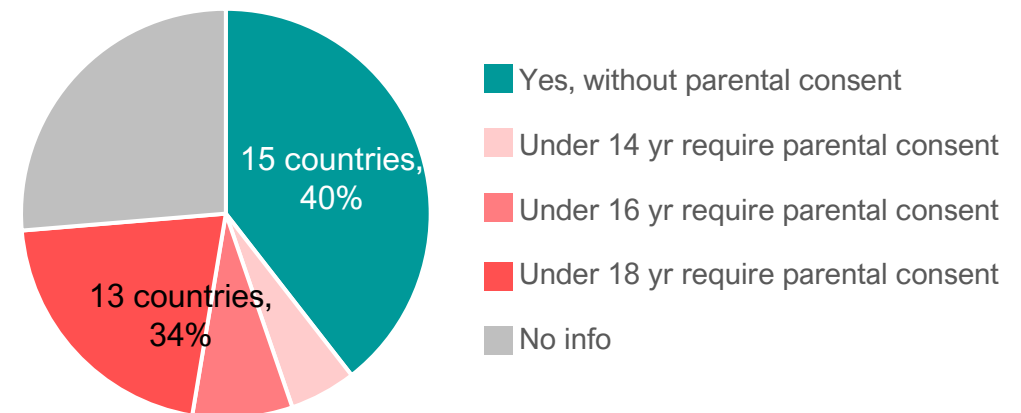
Rising HIV prevalence among young MSM (<25 years)



Countries with proportion of young people among total new HIV infections are higher than regional average

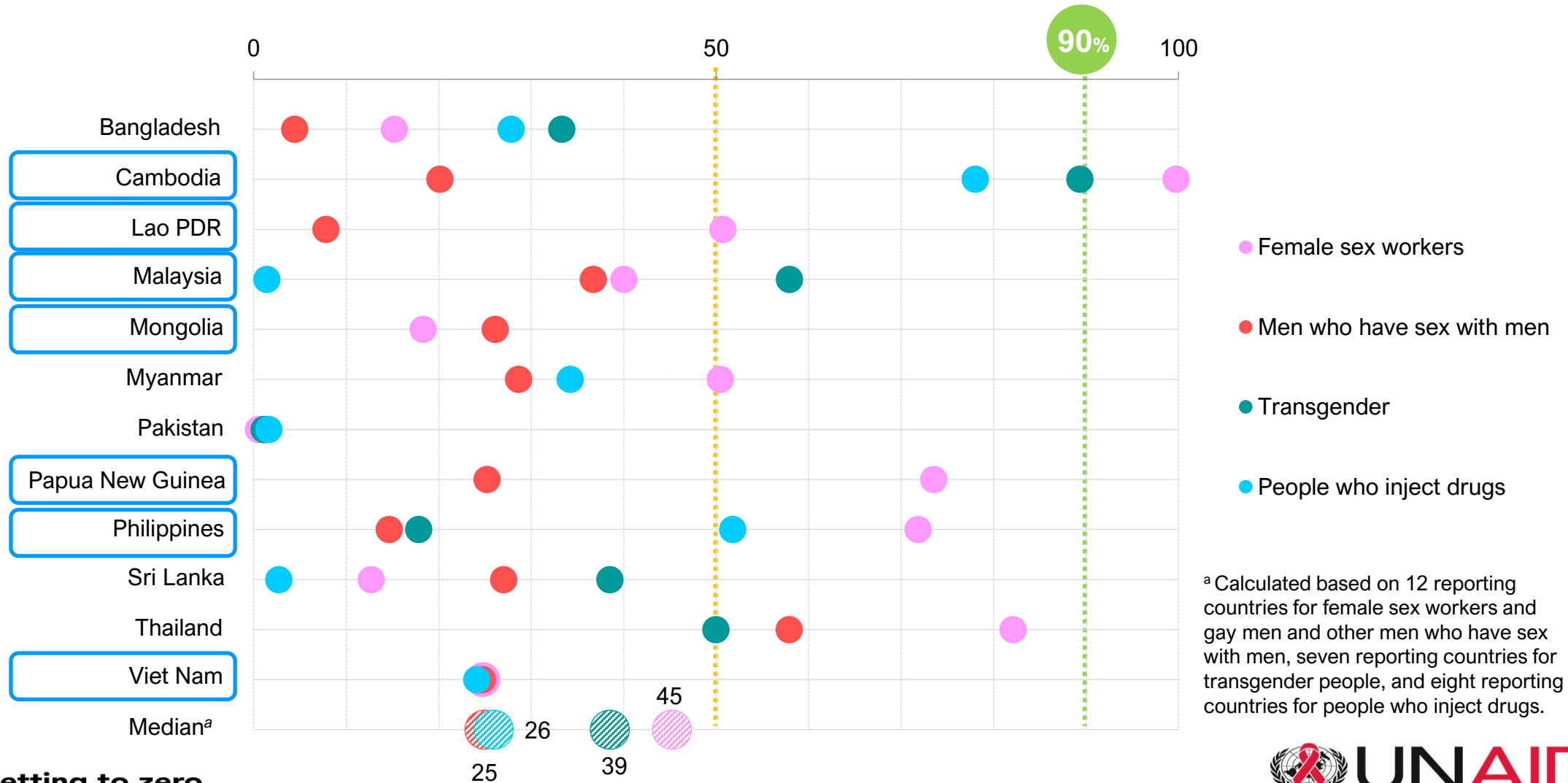


Laws and regulations that allow adolescents (10-19 yr) to seek HIV testing services without parental consent



Lagging behind Fast-Track prevention targets : time to re-energize and make use of innovations and advances in HIV prevention

Prevention intervention coverage among key populations, select countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2016–2019

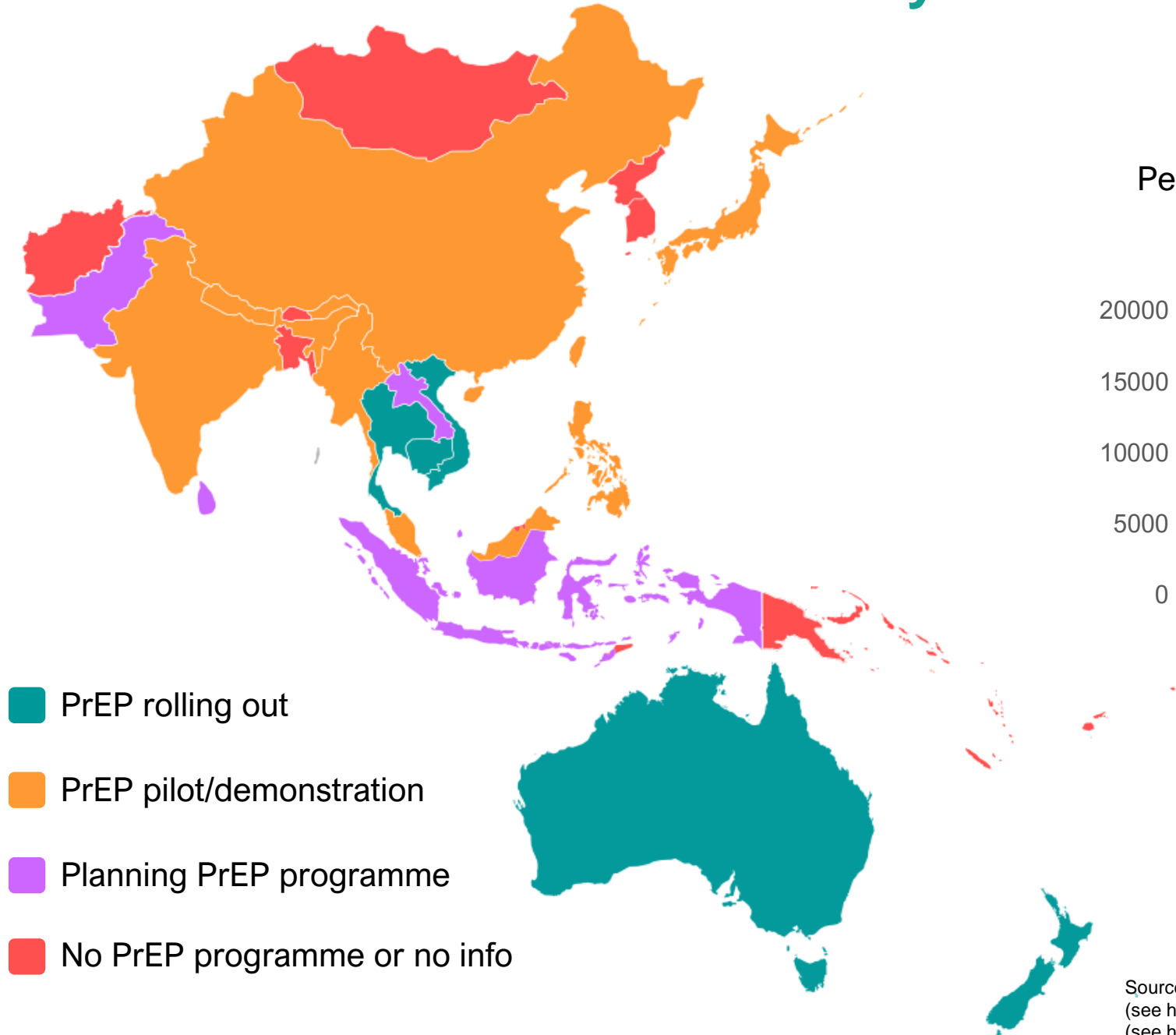


^a Calculated based on 12 reporting countries for female sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men, seven reporting countries for transgender people, and eight reporting countries for people who inject drugs.

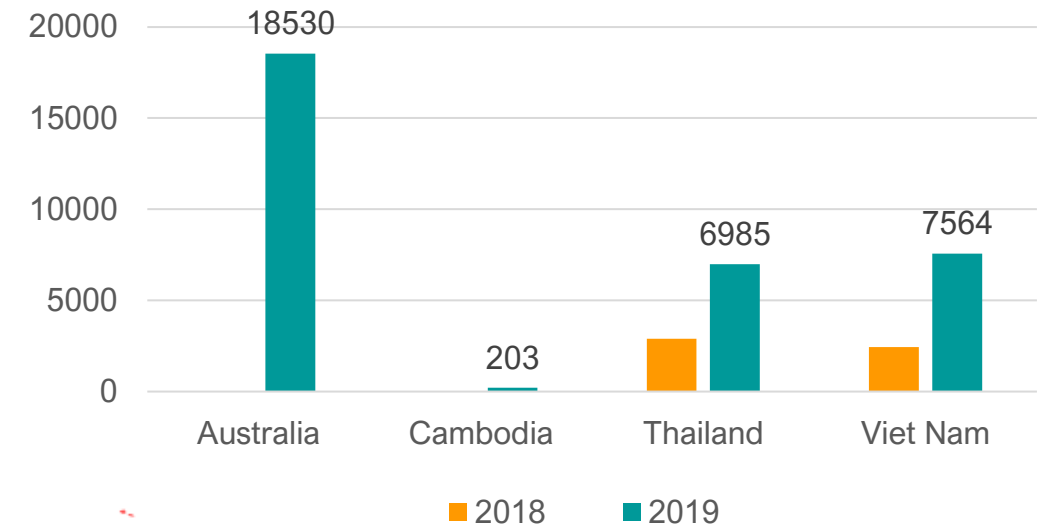
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Status of PrEP availability in Asia and the Pacific, 2019



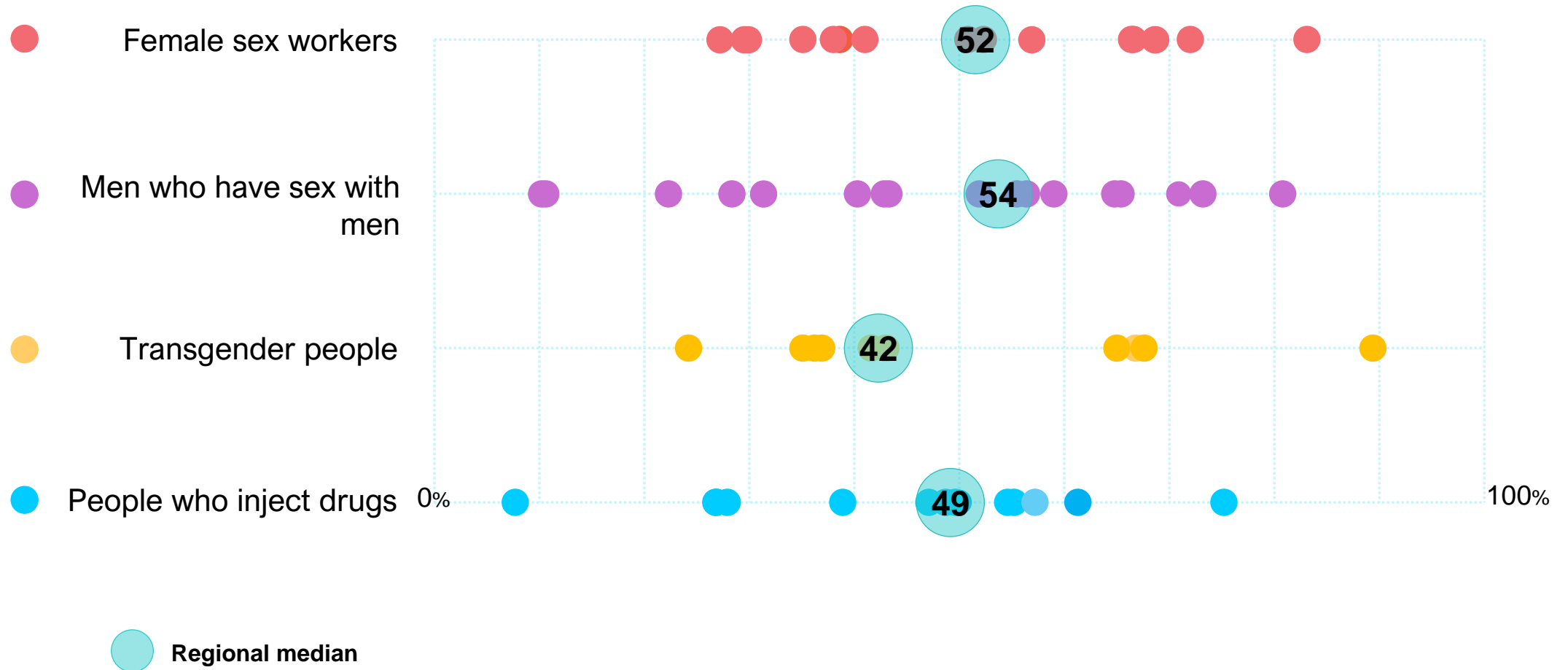
People receiving PrEP, countries with available data, 2018 and 2019



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org, based on: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2020 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>); and information from national programmes.

About half of key populations do not know their HIV status, but assisted testing and self-testing could increase the rates of HIV diagnosis

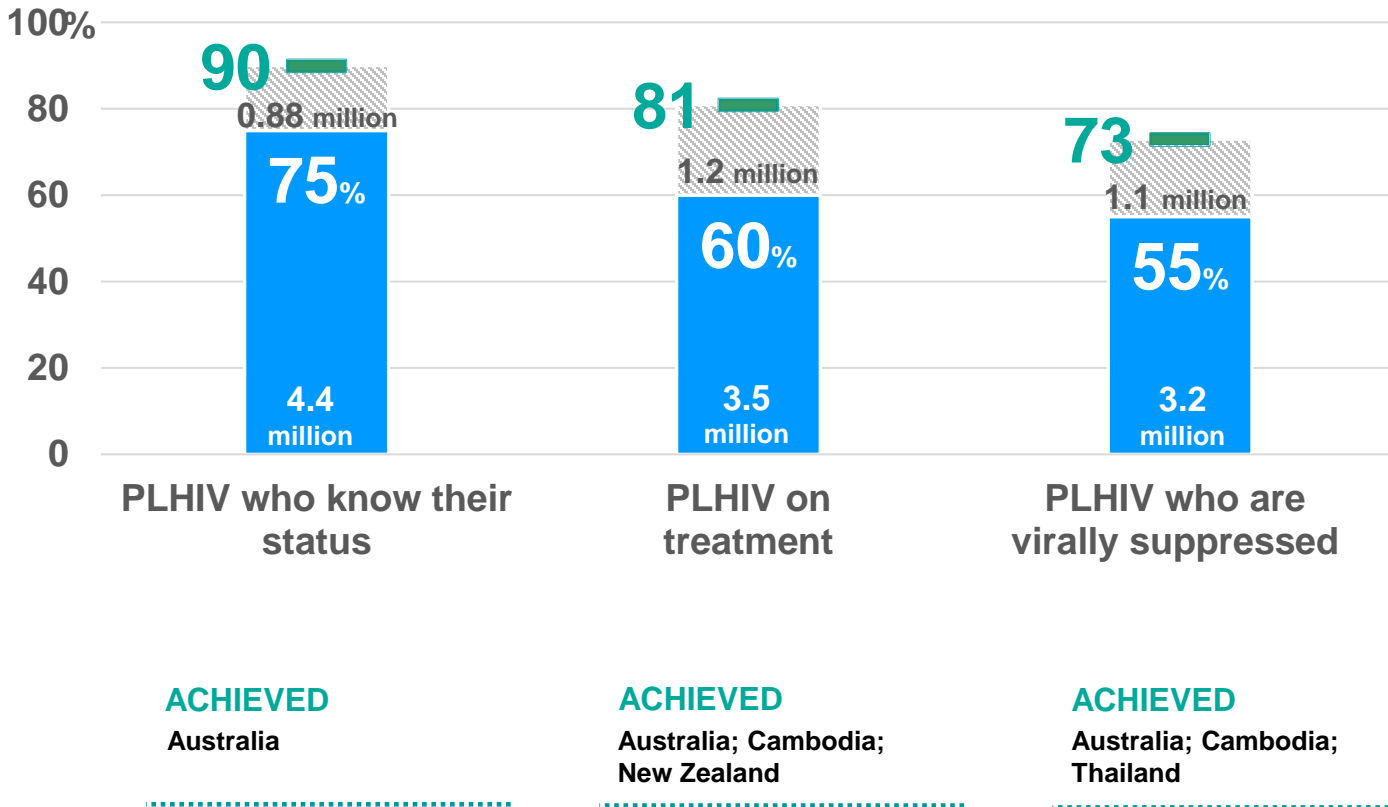
HIV testing coverage among key populations, 2014 - 2019



Regional overview: Treatment target and gaps

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2019

■ Progress (%) ■ Gap — Target



90-81-73 target



72 - 65 - 54



78 - 64 - 59



73 - 57 - 52

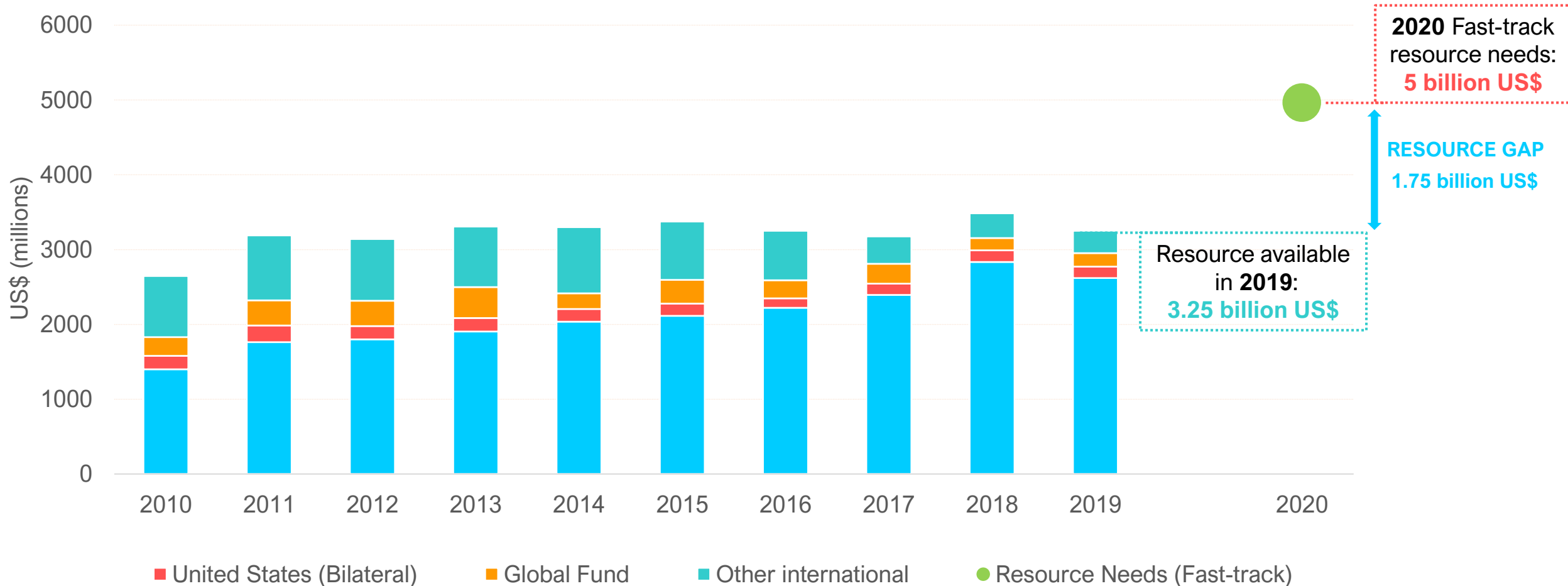
Note: India and China data not available

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Resource availability by source and Fast-Track resource needs in Asia and the Pacific

Resource availability 2010-2019 vs needs by 2020

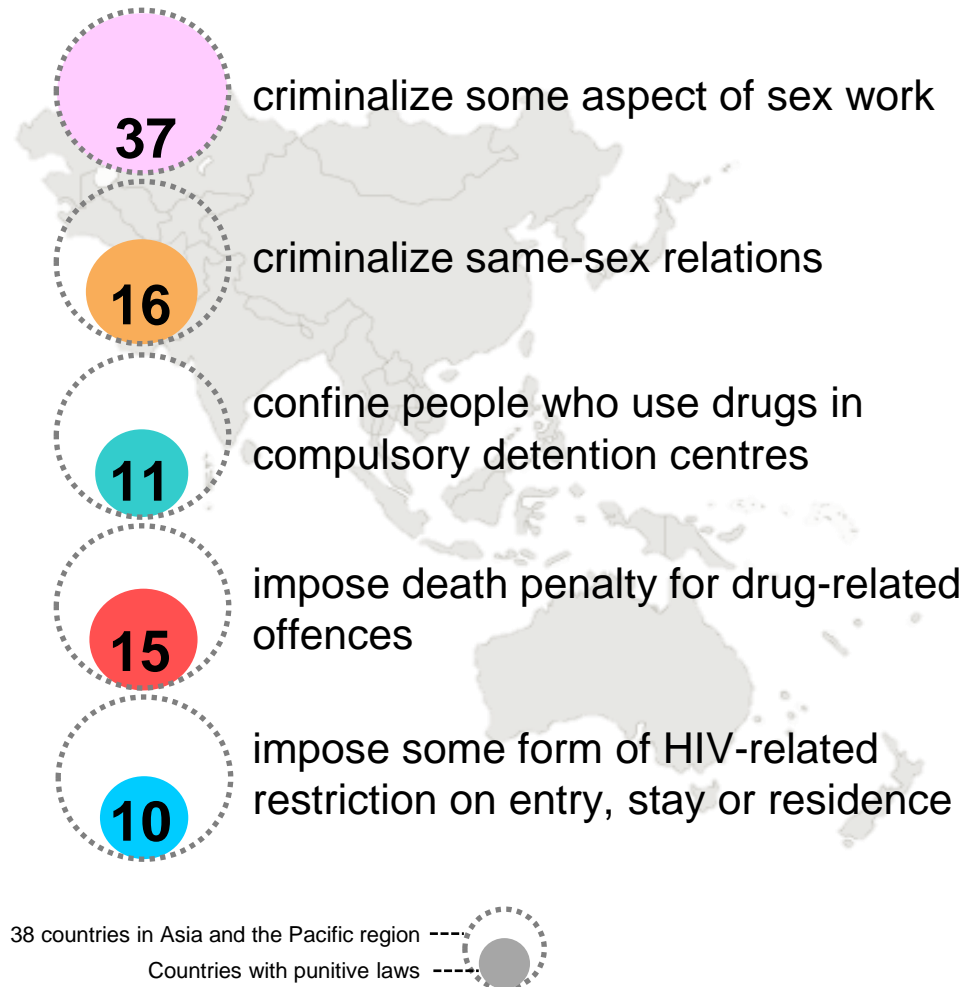


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Enabling Environment

Legal barriers to HIV response remain in 38 UN Member States in Asia Pacific



Changing legal framework and mobilizing political commitment

- Recent Ground-breaking Decision by India's Supreme Court strikes down law criminalizing same sex behaviors
- Adoption of comprehensive HIV legislations in India and the Philippines
- Enaction of Transgender persons Act in Pakistan
- CCDUs: Renewed focus on transition to voluntary community-based treatment and care for drug use and dependence.
- Renewed political commitment to strengthen HIV response with focus on Prevention, Integration, Innovation and Sustainability

Conclusions

- **Highly unequal progress** has been seen in AIDS response in Asia and the Pacific region.
- Because the achievements have not been shared equally within and between countries, the global and regional HIV targets set for 2020 will not be reached.
- The response **could be set back further if the COVID-19 pandemic** results in severe disruptions to HIV services, but community resilience and innovation has shown the way in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on HIV
- **Innovation matters** – innovative tools and programmes such as PrEP and HIV self-testing have been introduced, but these are needed to be at national scale
- **Stigma and discrimination, together with other social inequalities and exclusion**, are proving to be key barriers in region's AIDS response
- The gains made could be lost and progress further stalled if we fail to act, and there is an **urgent need for countries to double down** and act with urgency to reach those that are still left behind.
- **Greater global and regional solidarity** is needed to tackle entrenched inequalities to end epidemics

THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org