

# Session 3: How to Deliver Care to Priority Populations

## Service Delivering Models – Health Inequalities in General

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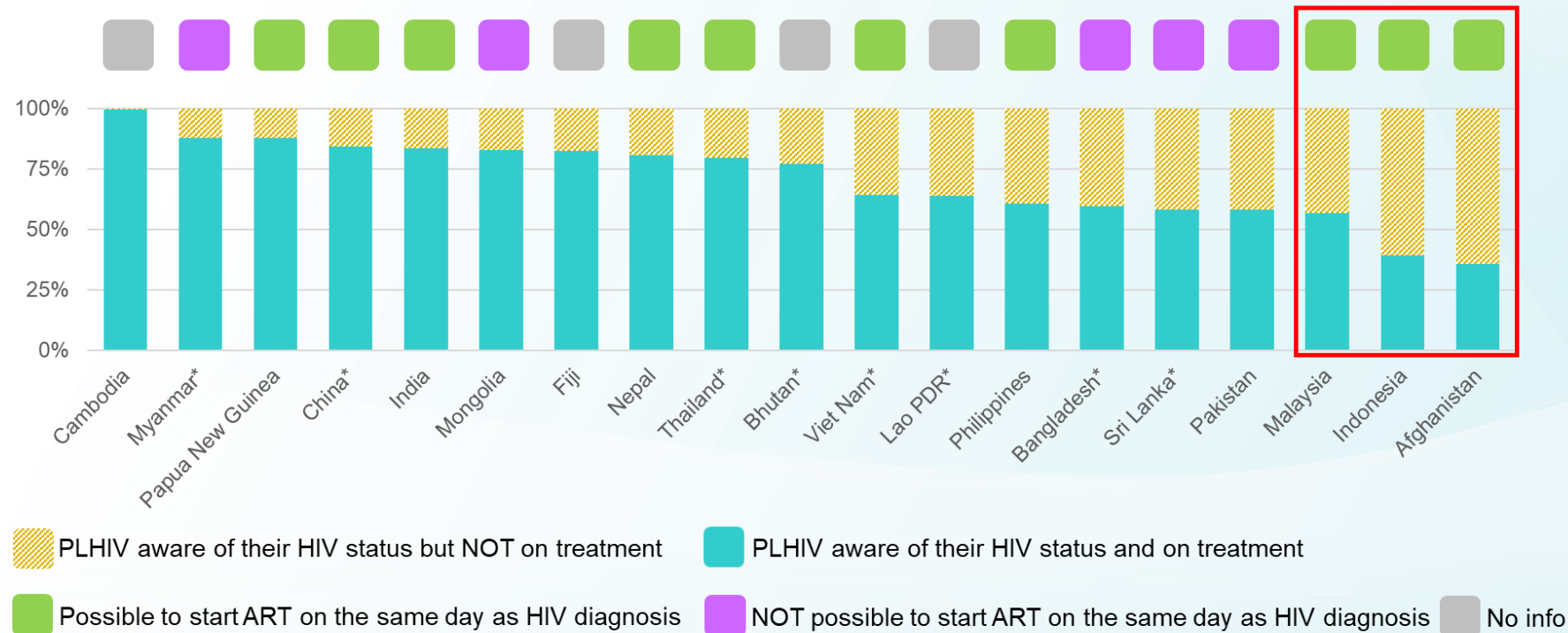


# Agenda

1. HIV service delivery and gaps in Asia and the Pacific
2. Barriers faced by people living with HIV and key populations
3. Evolution of services delivery models
4. Looking forward

# HIV testing – know your status

Proportion of PLHIV who know their HIV status and who are on treatment - by policy on same day initiation of ART, Asia and the Pacific, 2018-2019



\* 2018 data

Source: [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on National Commitments and Policies Instrument 2019, 2020 and Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM)

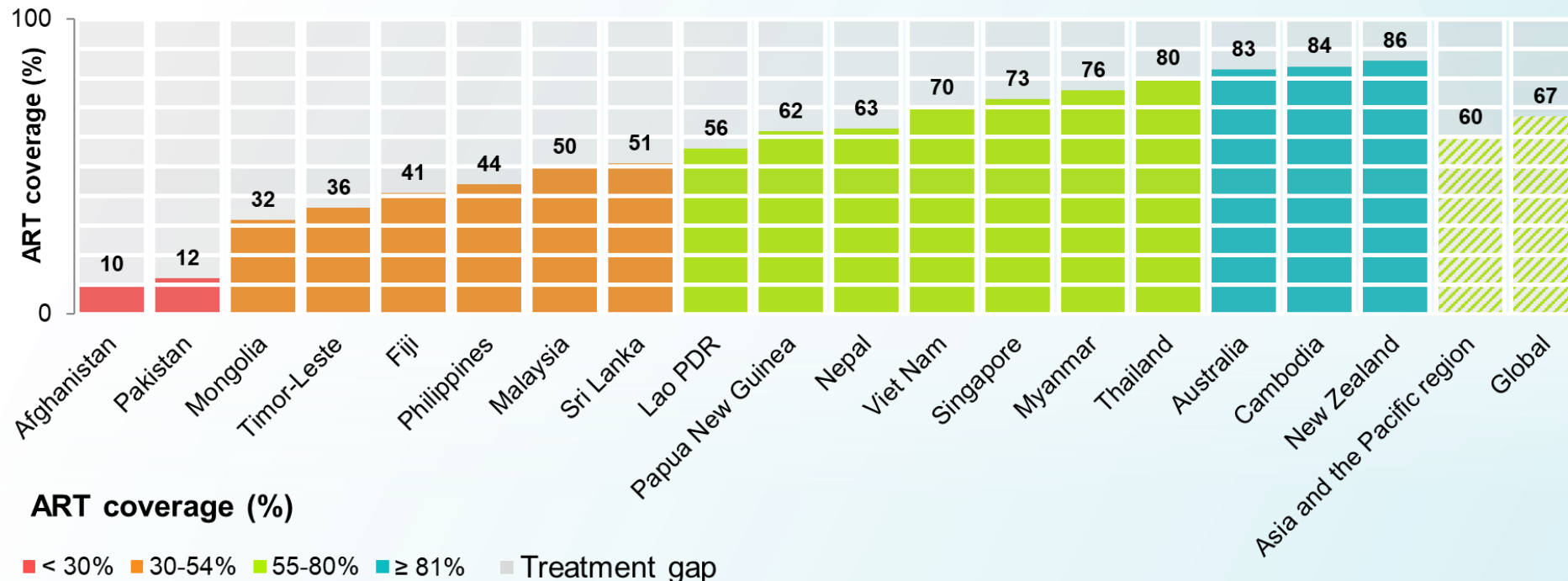
Note: India and China data not available

Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2020 estimates and Global AIDS Monitoring 2020

# HIV treatment as prevention

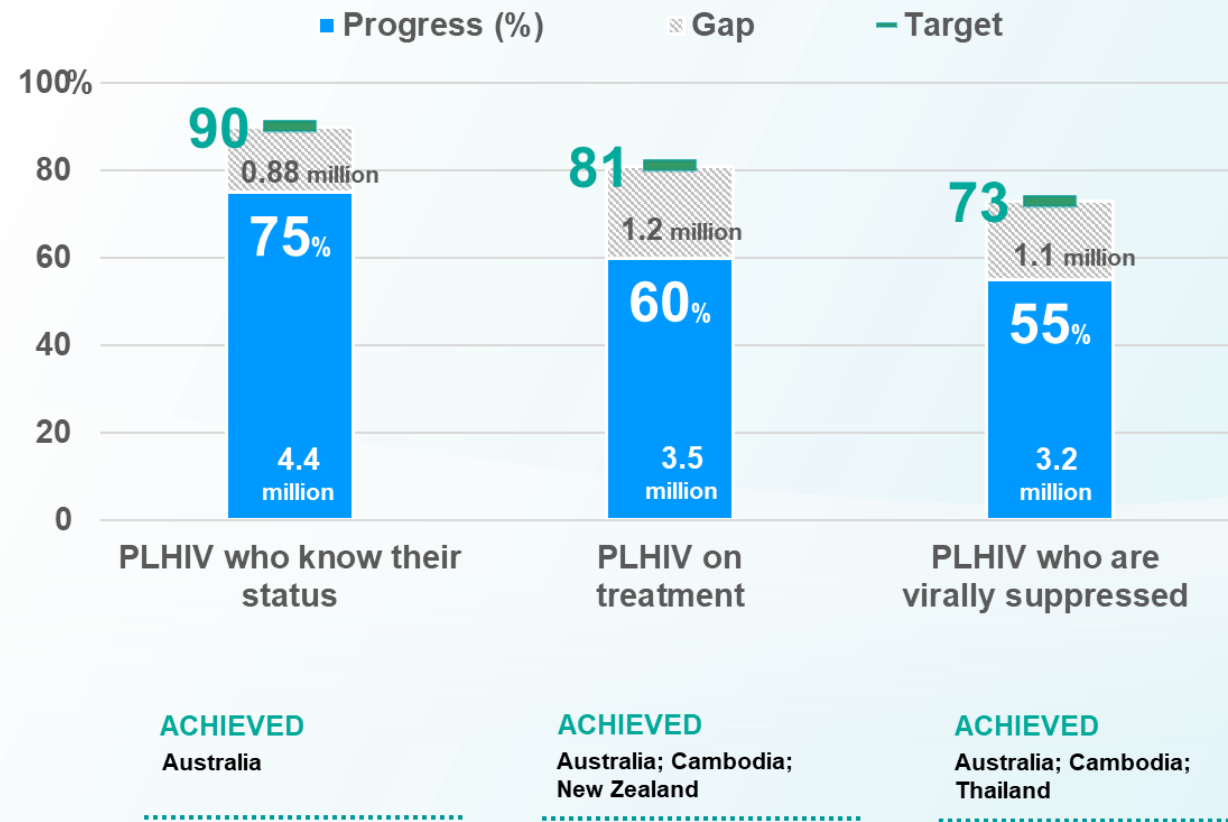
Current treatment scale-up has made significant achievements, but the region is lagging behind the global trend and targets

**ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2019**



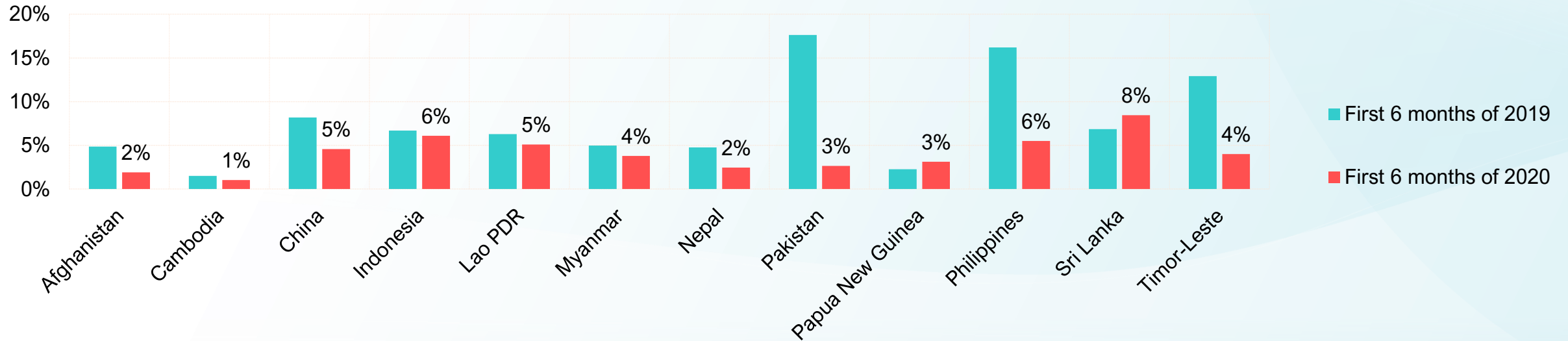
# Treatment cascade – Towards the 90-90-90 target

HIV testing and treatment cascade, 2019  
Asia and the Pacific



# Disruptions to service delivery during COVID-19 pandemic

Comparison of net treatment scale-up in the first 6 months of 2019 and 2020 by country

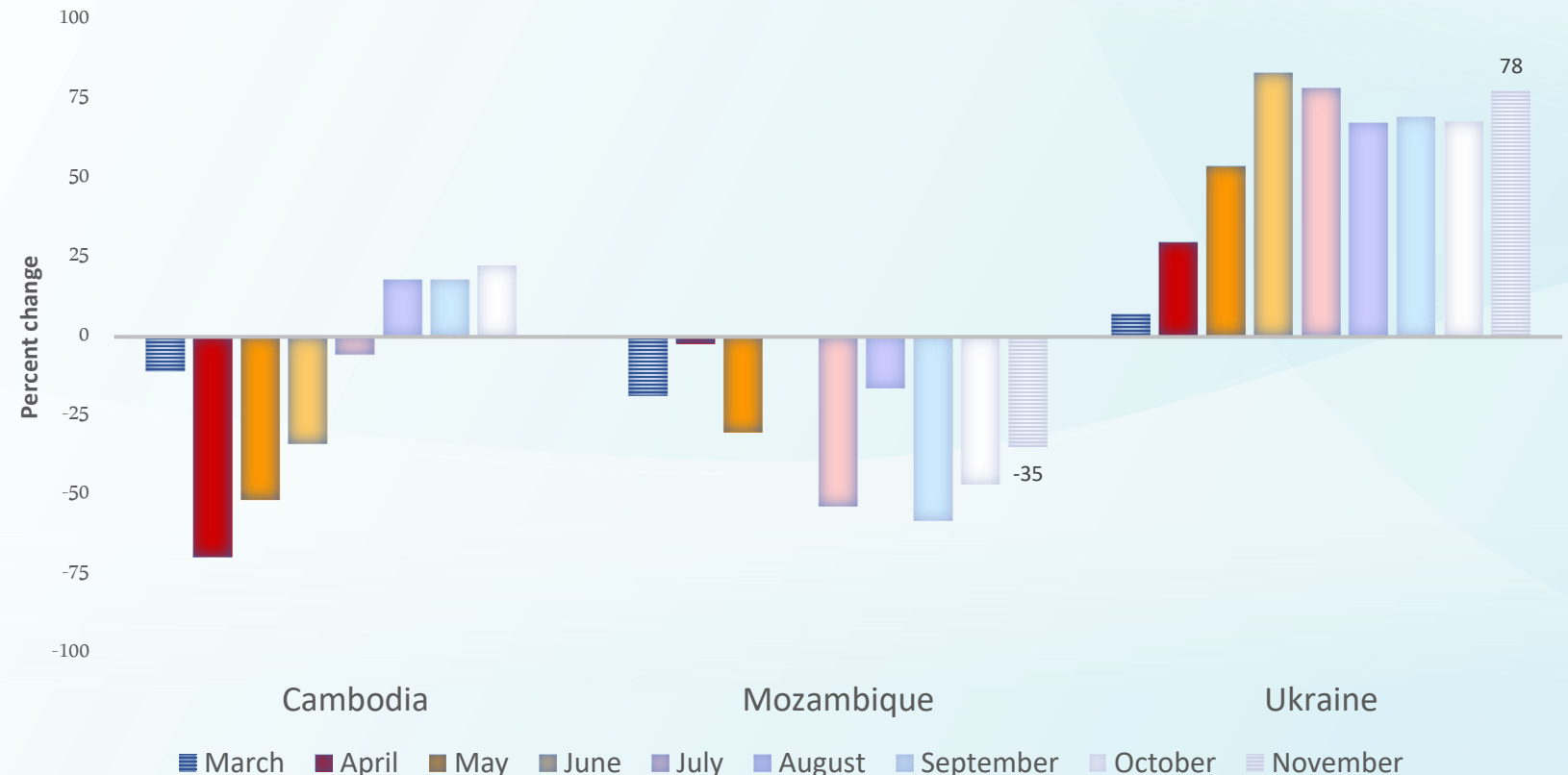


# Disruptions to service delivery during COVID-19 pandemic

There are large data gaps in documentation of service disruption in Asia and the Pacific

Example:  
Harm reduction services have fallen in several countries and are slowly recovering

Percent change in the number of people who inject drugs receiving interventions compared to baseline (average of January and February), by month, 2020

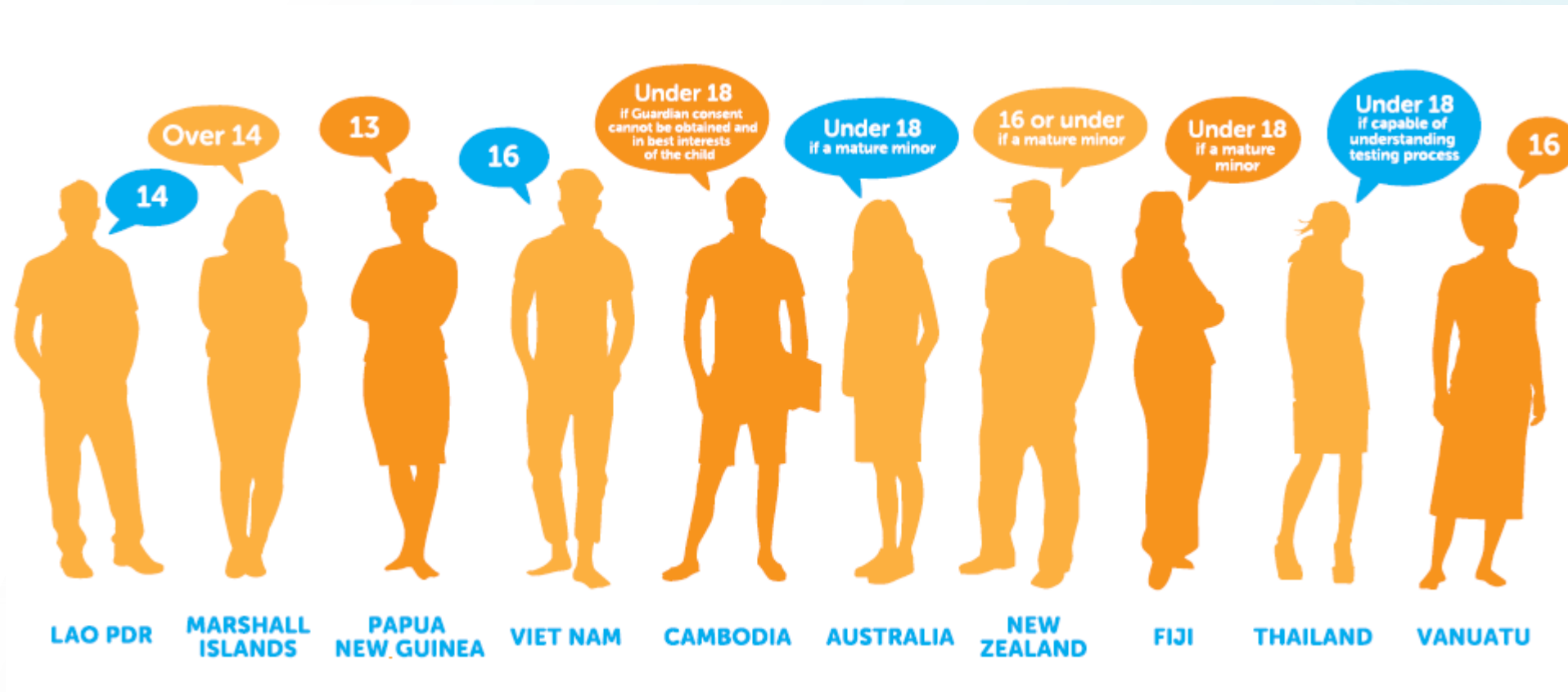


# Barriers faced by PLHIV and key populations



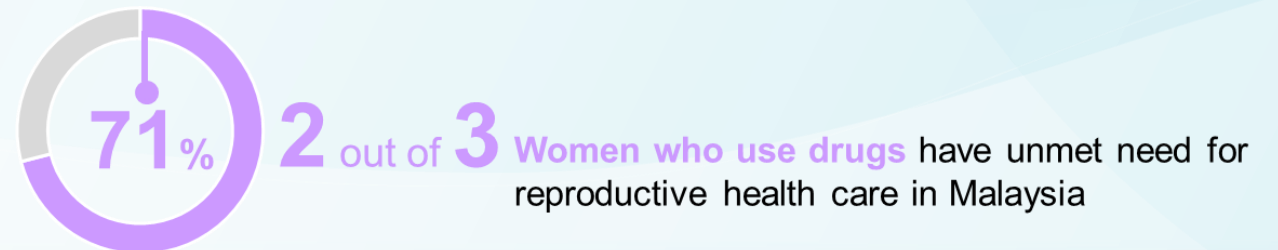
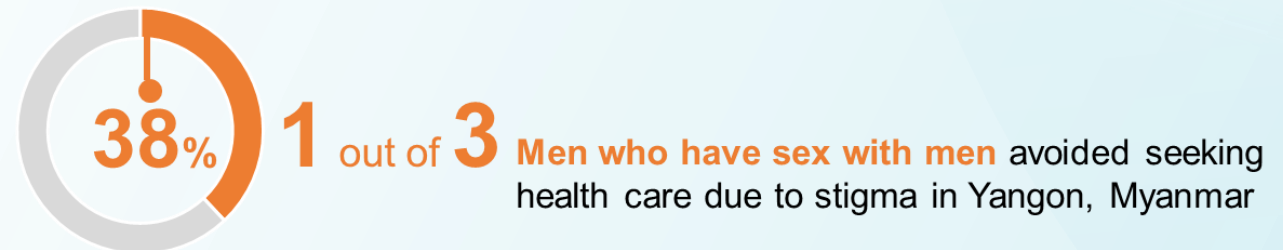
# Where there are barriers – there will be limited access to health services

## Age of legal capacity to consent independently to an HIV test



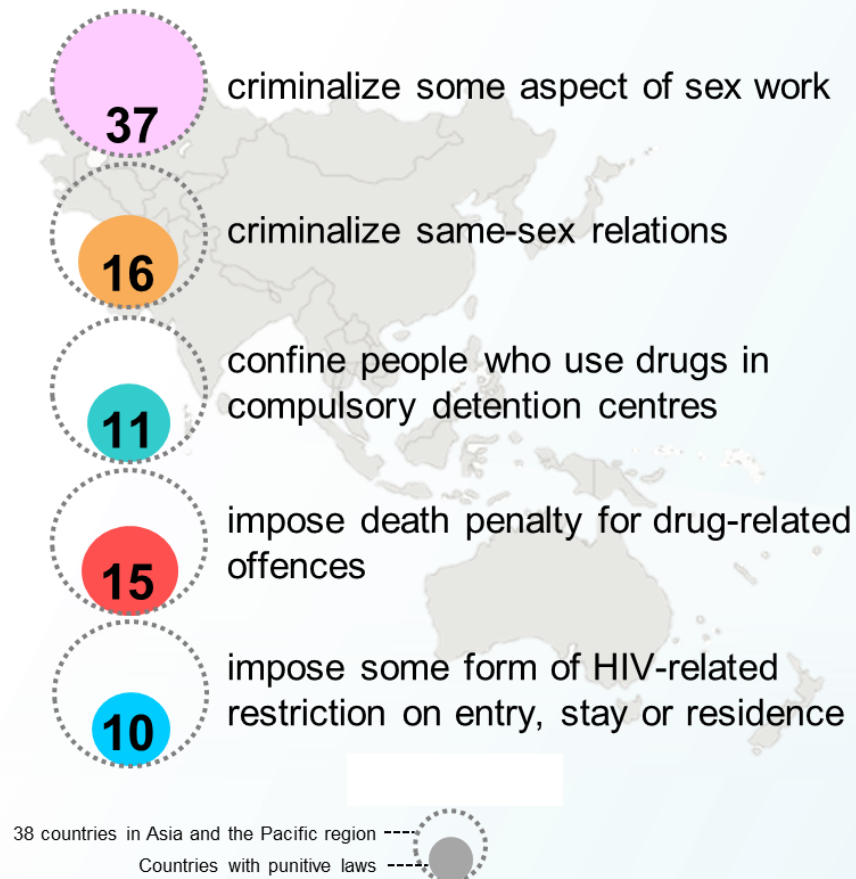
# Barriers in the enabling environment

Social justice and human rights are fundamental to address the health needs of key populations



# Barriers in the 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

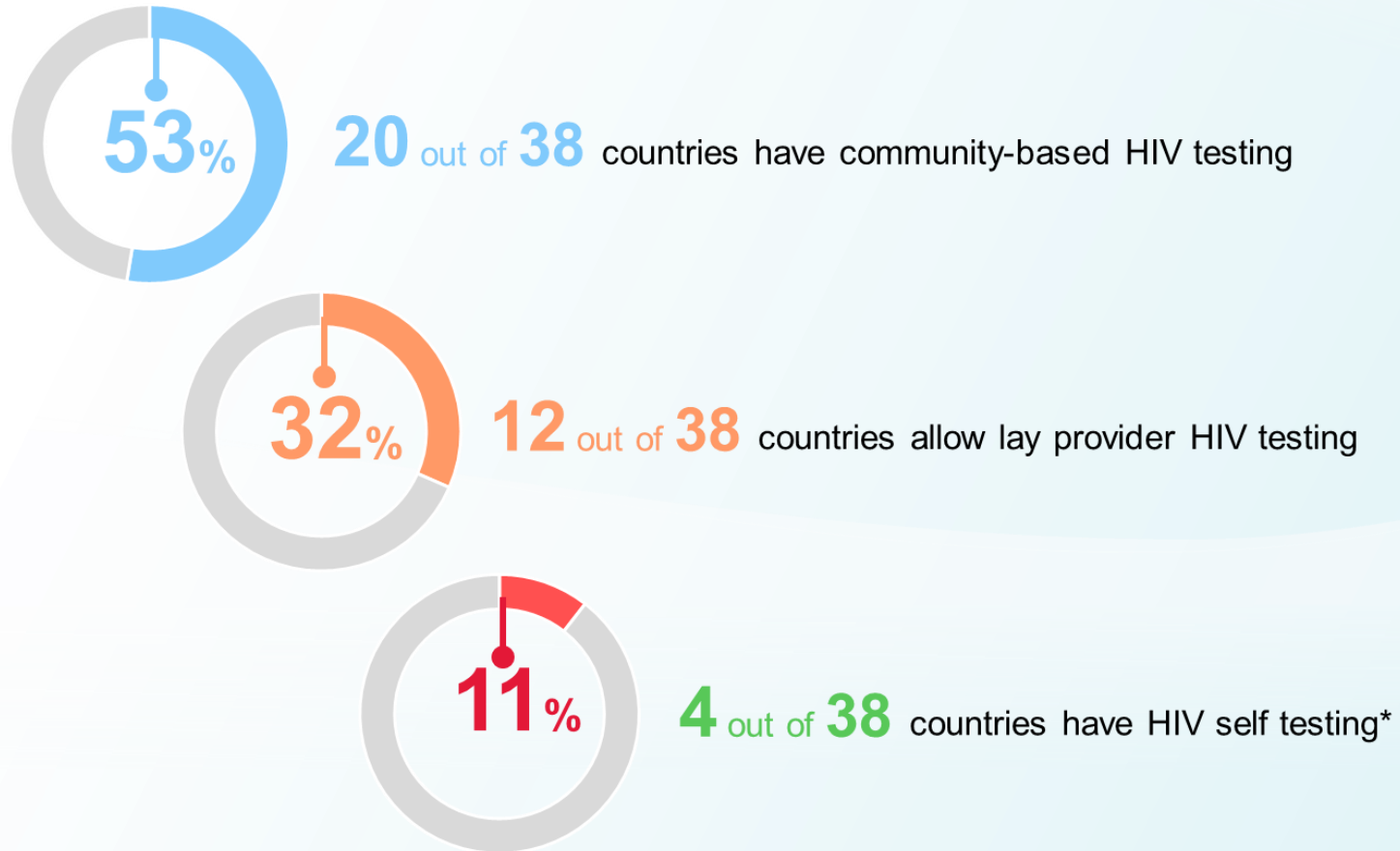
# Barriers in the enabling environment

- High out of pocket expenses keep the most vulnerable away from HIV prevention and treatment services
- Treatment regimens used are not the most effective known to science in all countries
- Stigma and discrimination within the health care settings keep clients from seeking the services

# Evolution needed in service delivery models

# Service Delivery Innovations

## Proportion of countries in Asia and the Pacific by HIV testing approach



\* 4 countries – Cambodia, China, Lao PDR and Nepal have included HIV self-testing as a national policy or plan

# Changing patterns of meeting and finding sex partners

## % of MSM who used internet to find sex partners

(among those who are physically recruited through Integrated Biological and Behavioural surveys)



**23%** in **Papua New Guinea**

**33%** in **Sri Lanka**

**38%** in **Philippines**

**50%** in **Timor-Leste (Bacau)**

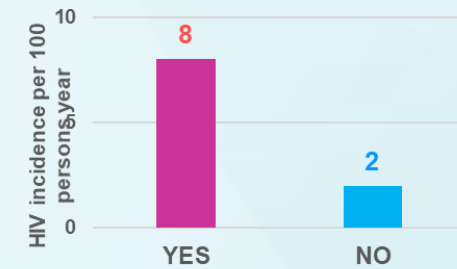
## Digitalization and MSM epidemic

HIV incidence is

**4X higher**

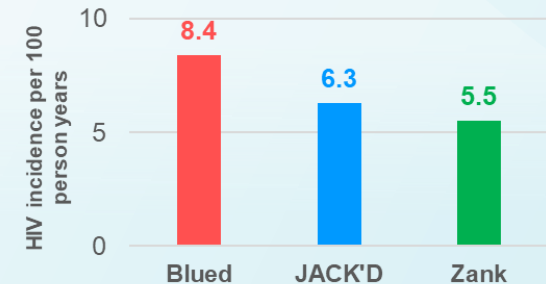
among those who use geosocial networking apps

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



Use geosocial networking apps to seek sex partners

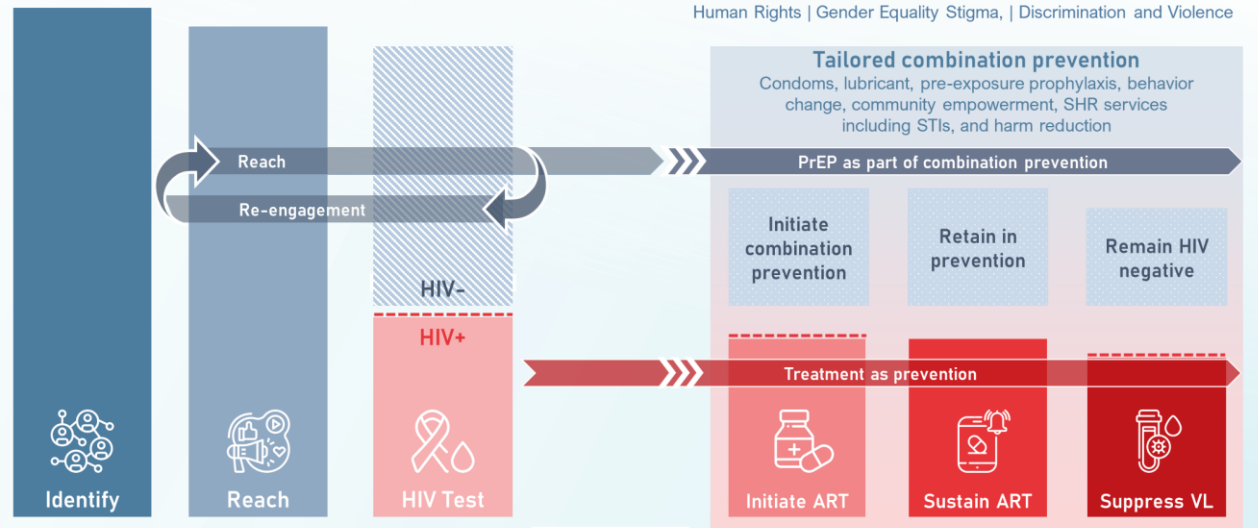
Higher incidence among geosocial networking apps users in Shenyang, China



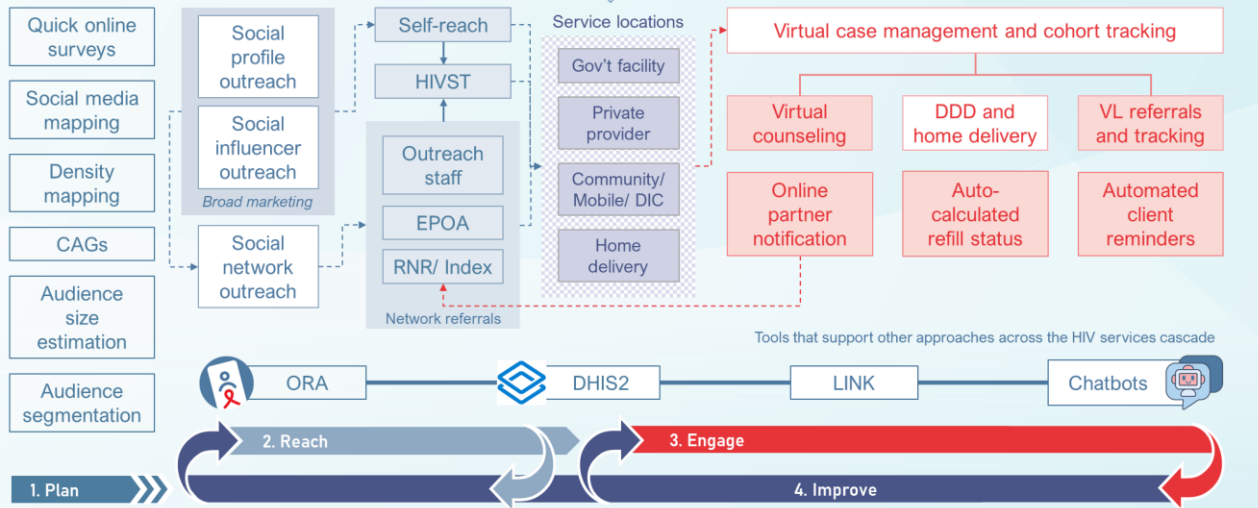
# Virtual Interventions Framework for Service Delivery

## Community Engagement and Capacity Development

## Enabling Environment



## Approaches



**Notes:** Community advisory groups (CAGs); Online Reservation and Case Management App (ORA); HIV self testing (HIVST); Enhanced Peer Outreach Approach (EPOA); risk network referral (RNR); decentralized drug distribution (DDD); sexual and reproductive health (SRH); sexually transmitted infections (STIs); viral load (VL); anti-retroviral treatment (ART); DHIS2 individual client tracker; LINK client feedback systems



# Using lessons and renewed perspectives to move forward

# END INEQUALITIES. END AIDS. GLOBAL AIDS STRATEGY 2021-2026

## Applying an inequalities lens across the strategic priorities

- Acknowledges the pressing challenges and opportunities, recognizes key shifts are needed to end AIDS.
- Aligned to Decade of Action & makes explicit contributions to advance goals and targets across 10 SDGs
- Keeps people at the centre to ensure they benefit from services, to remove social & structural barriers that prevent people from accessing HIV services
- Calls on governments, development & financing partners, communities & the UNAIDS to identify and address these inequalities

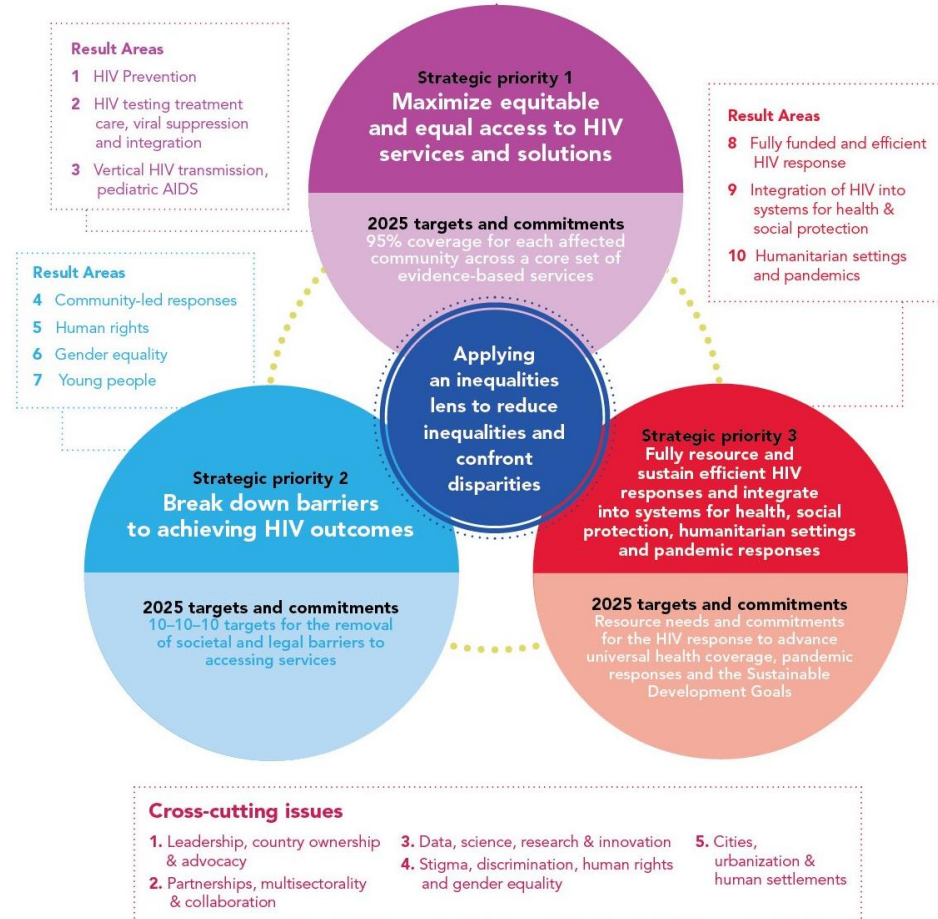
### Sustainable Development Goals



### Vision

Zero discrimination  
Zero new HIV infections  
Zero AIDS-related deaths

### End AIDS as a public health threat by 2030



## **Priorities for Asia and the Pacific in the Global AIDS Strategy**

- Renew and intensify the focus of policies and programmes on rights-based approaches to reaching key populations.
- Modernize HIV service delivery, including scale up of PrEP, self-testing and multi-month dispensing.
- Eliminating the barriers to equitable service coverage among the most marginalized communities.
- Mobilize sustainable domestic financing for prevention.



## What health care providers can do moving forward

- Promote Differentiated Service Delivery (DSD)
  - Multi-Month Dispensing of ARV and PrEP
  - Take home OST
  - Virtual interventions
- Advocate for access to services for key populations - particularly preventive services in UHC package.
- Use the latest treatment regimens and formulations
- Promote non-traditional methods of accessing services like social marketing and franchising.
- Address stigma in health care settings

