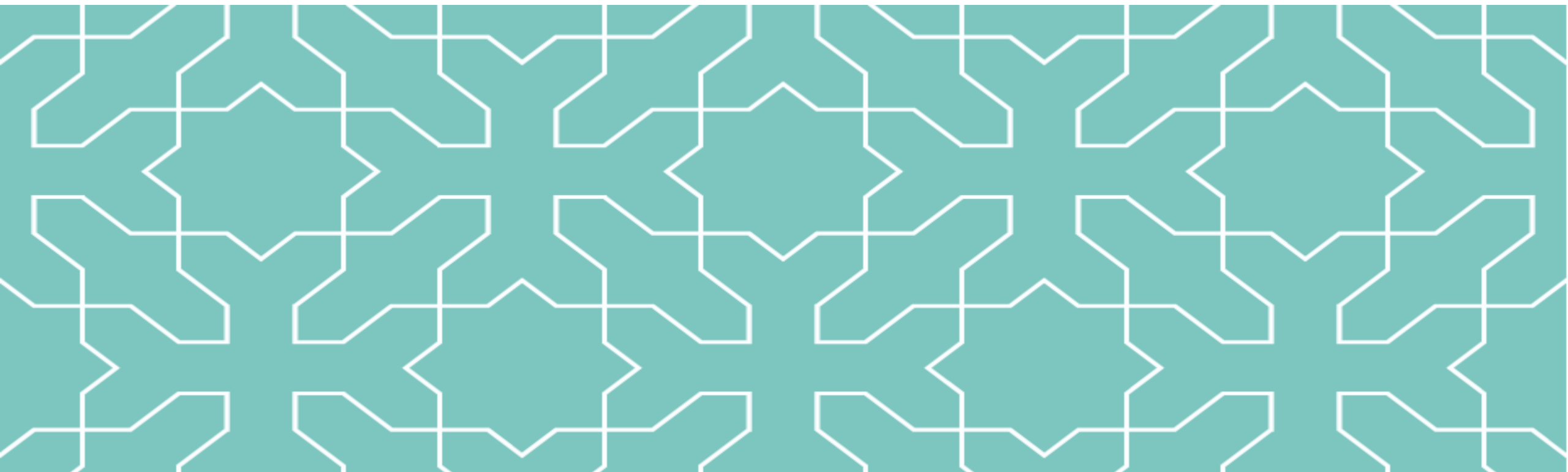


# Overview of HIV situation, response and COVID-19 Pandemic - Asia and the Pacific context

**Eamonn Murphy**, Regional Director – UNAIDS Asia and the Pacific  
31<sup>st</sup> March 2021

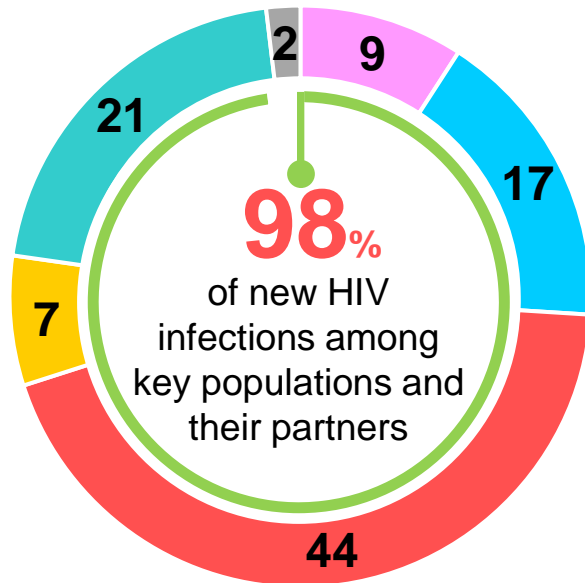


# Global and regional summary of the AIDS epidemic | 2019

		Global	Asia and the Pacific
<b>People living with HIV</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.0 million</b>	<b>5.8 million</b>
	Adults	36.2 million	5.7 million
	Women (15+ years)	19.2 million	2.1 million
	Children (<15 years)	1.8 million	140 000
<b>People newly infected with HIV</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7 million</b>	<b>300 000</b>
	Adults	1.5 million	280 000
	Children (<15 years)	150 000	15 000
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>690 000</b>	<b>160 000</b>
	Adults	600 000	150 000
	Children (<15 years)	95 000	7 900
<b>People receiving antiretroviral therapy</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.4 million</b> (26 million by June 2020)	<b>3.5 million</b> (3.6 million by June 2020)
	Adults	24.4 million	3.4 million
	Children (<15 years)	950 000	88 000

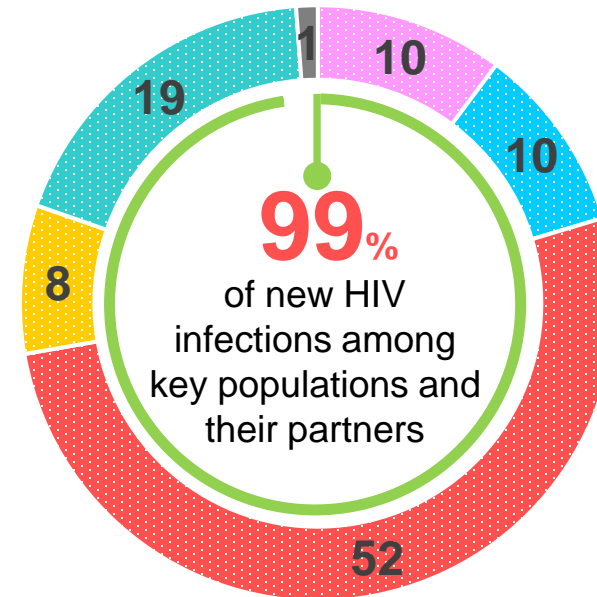
# Need for focused response in HIV: Epidemic mostly affecting key populations and their partners

Distribution of new HIV infections by population, 2019



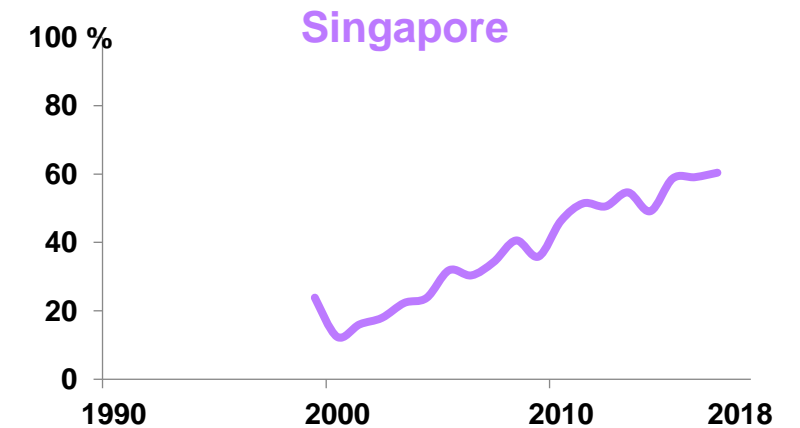
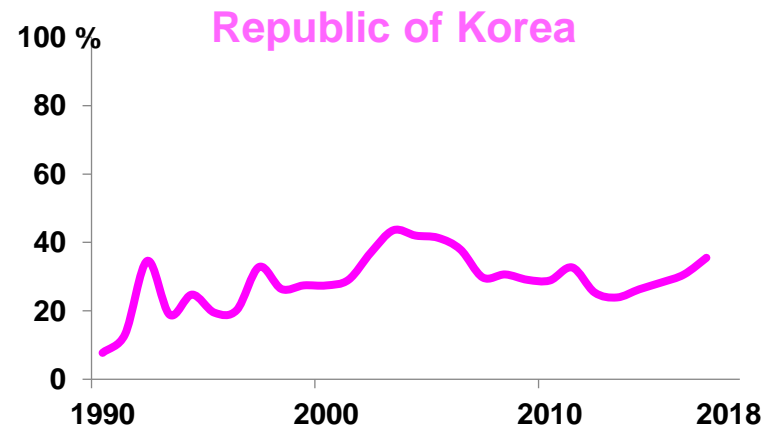
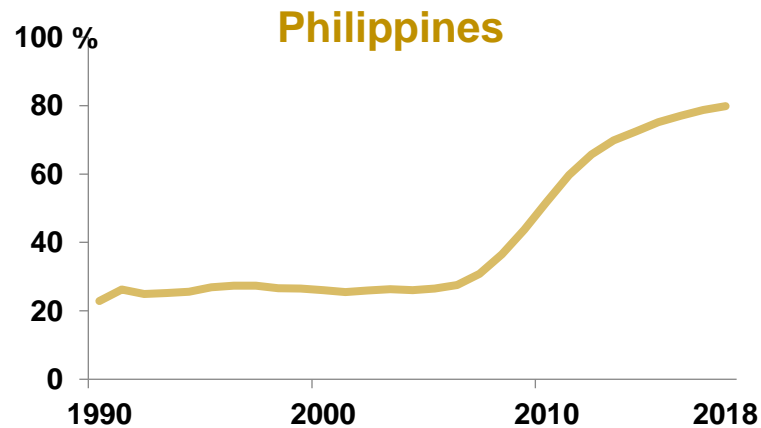
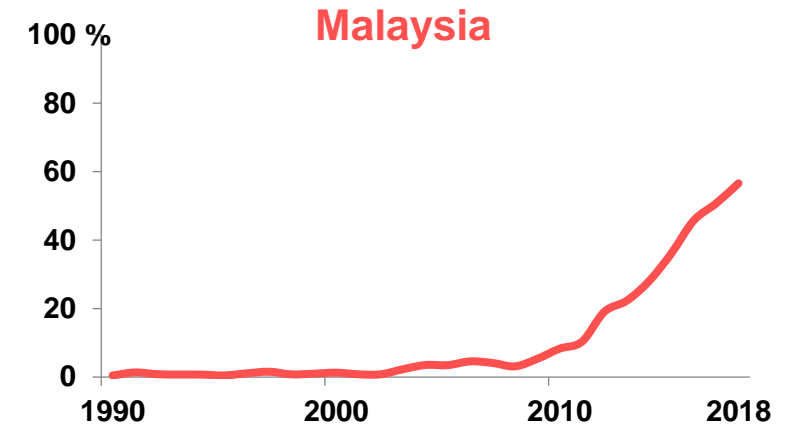
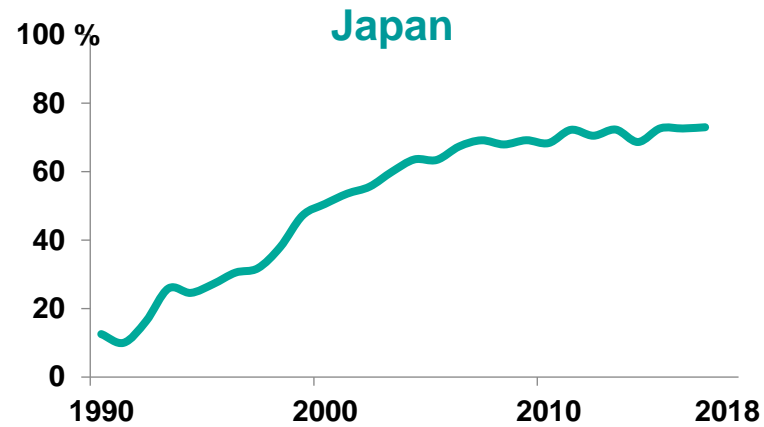
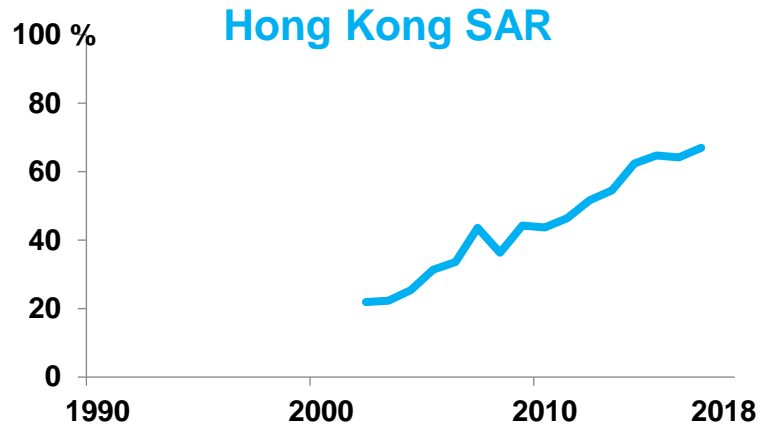
- Sex workers
- People who inject drugs
- Clients of sex workers and partners of key populations

Distribution of new HIV infections among young people (15-24 yr) by population, 2019



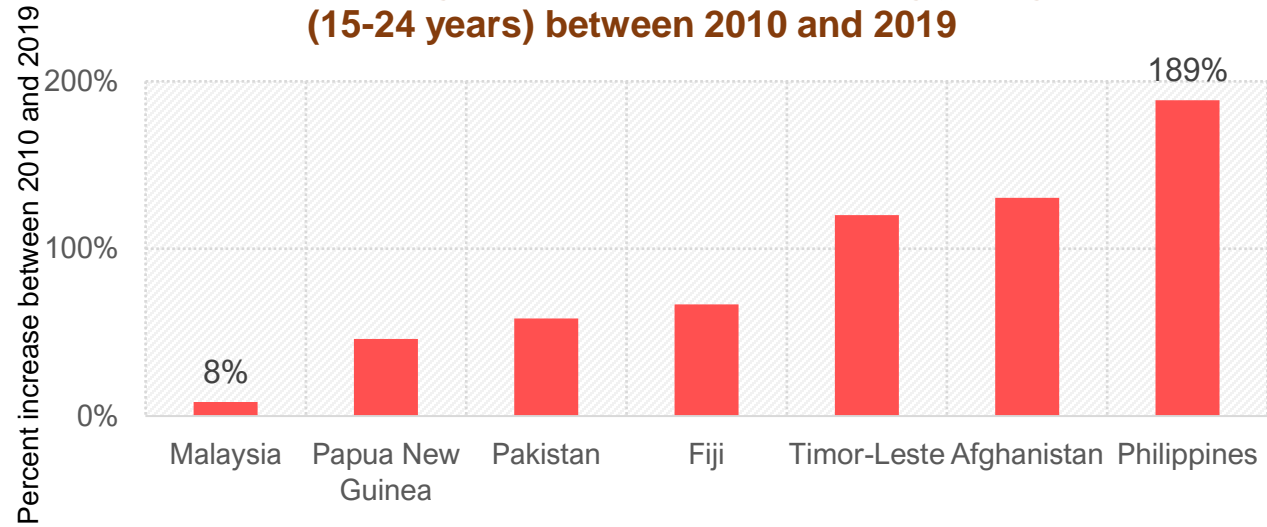
- Men who have sex with men
- Transgender
- Rest of population

# Trend data on the proportion of newly reported HIV cases attributable to homosexual transmission

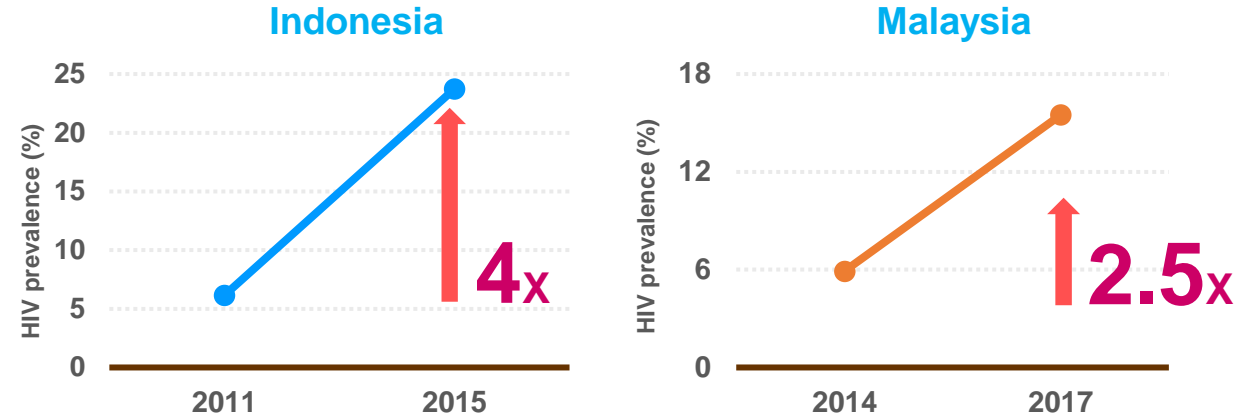


# Snapshot of HIV among young people (15-24 years) in Asia-Pacific

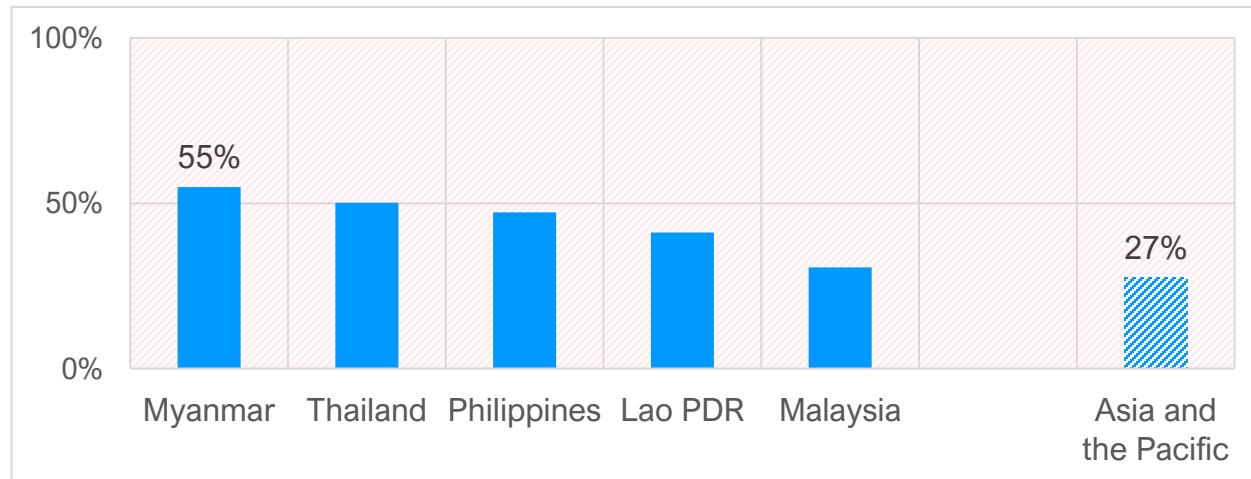
Countries with rising new HIV infections among young people (15-24 years) between 2010 and 2019



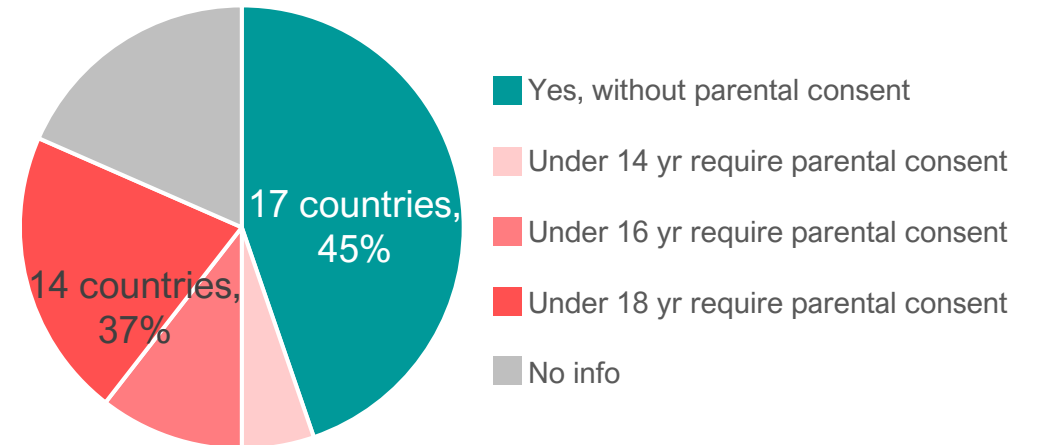
Rising HIV prevalence among young MSM (<25 years)



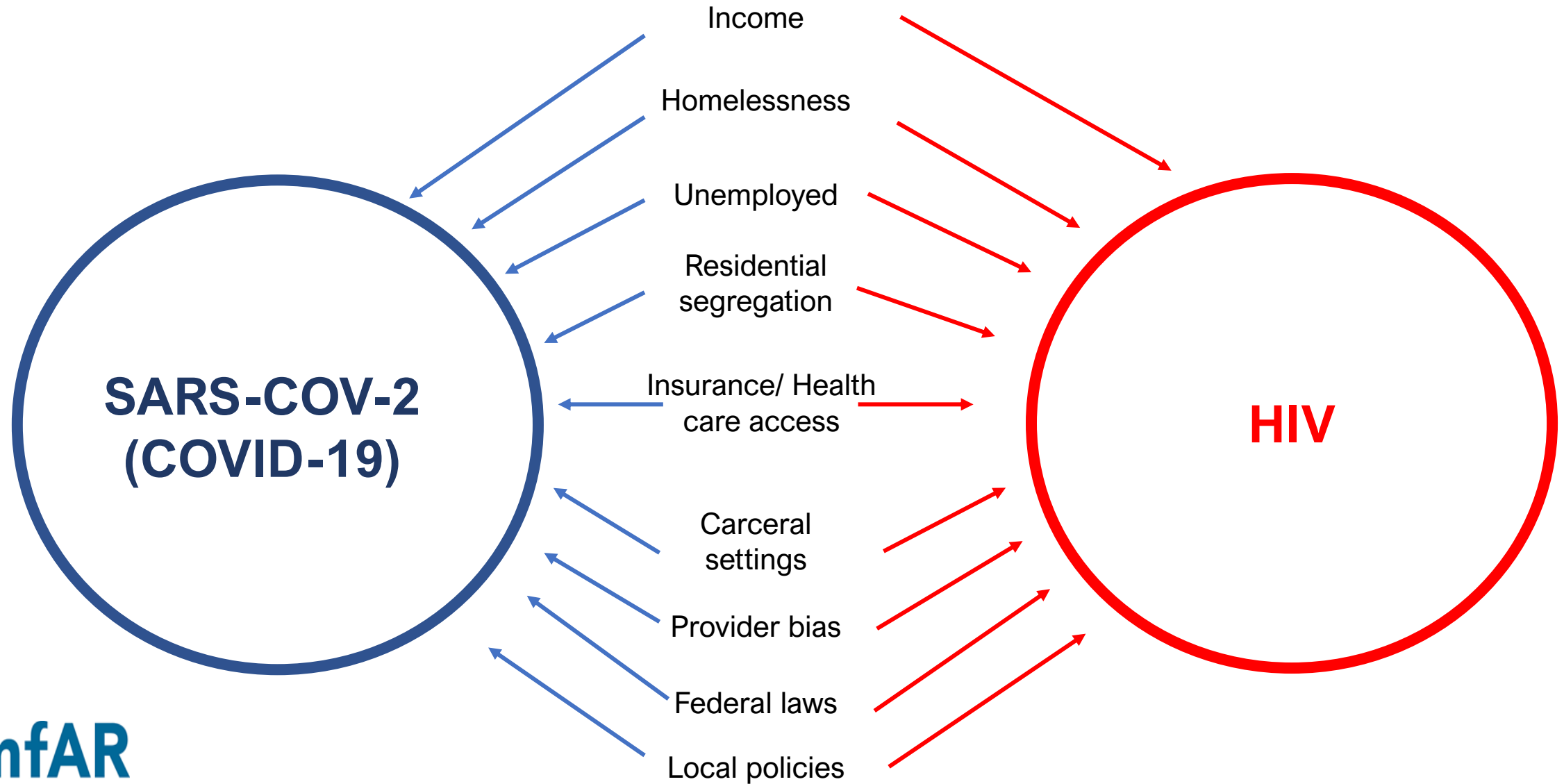
Countries with proportion of young people among total new HIV infections are higher than regional average



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

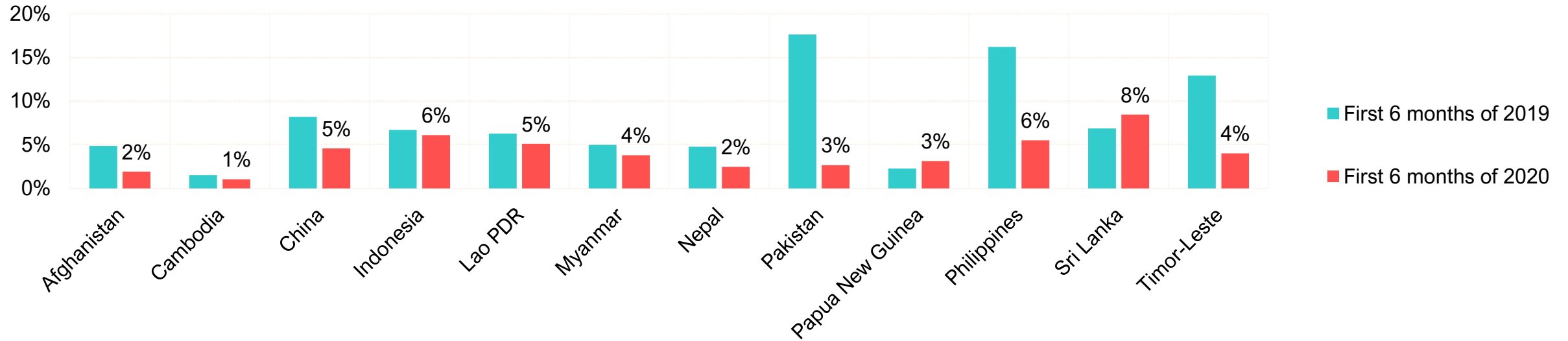


# HIV and COVID-19 Intersectionality

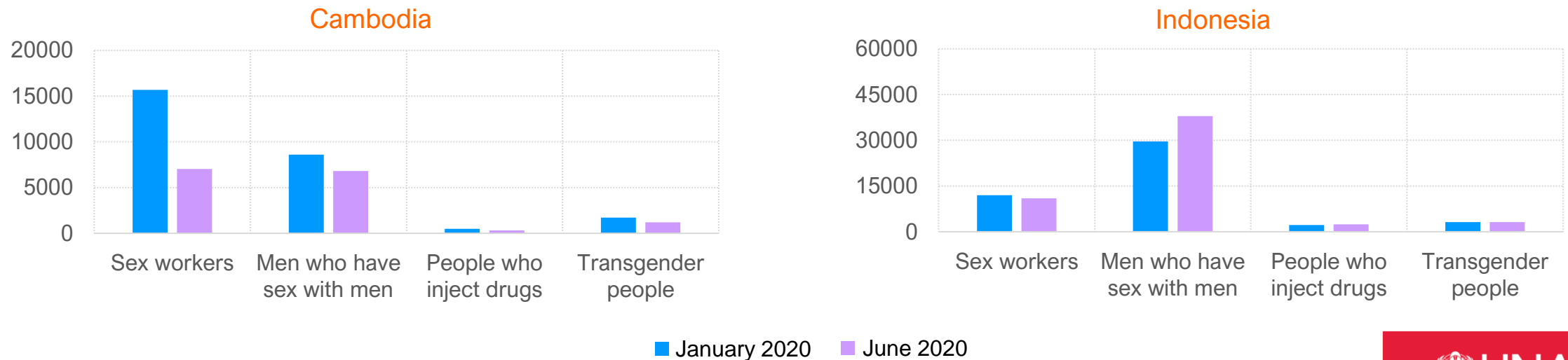


# The 'new normal'- continued efforts are needed to ensure access to HIV services

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



Key populations reached by HIV prevention programme in Cambodia and Indonesia, January and June 2020



# Innovation, community solidarity and resilience HIV response in time of COVID-19 pandemic

## Community-led innovations on DSD and MMD

- Home ARV Refill Delivery & Pick-up Assistance Service by “Oplan ARVayanihan” and diversified PrEP services through telemedicine and PrEP delivery by PrEP Pilipinas in Philippines
- Adapting service delivery to meet the needs for PrEP by Center for Applied Research on Men and Community Health (CARMAH) in Viet Nam
- Community ARV dispensing in India, Nepal, PNG, Philippines, and Thailand
- KP-led PrEP service delivery and PrEP MMD in Thailand and Viet Nam



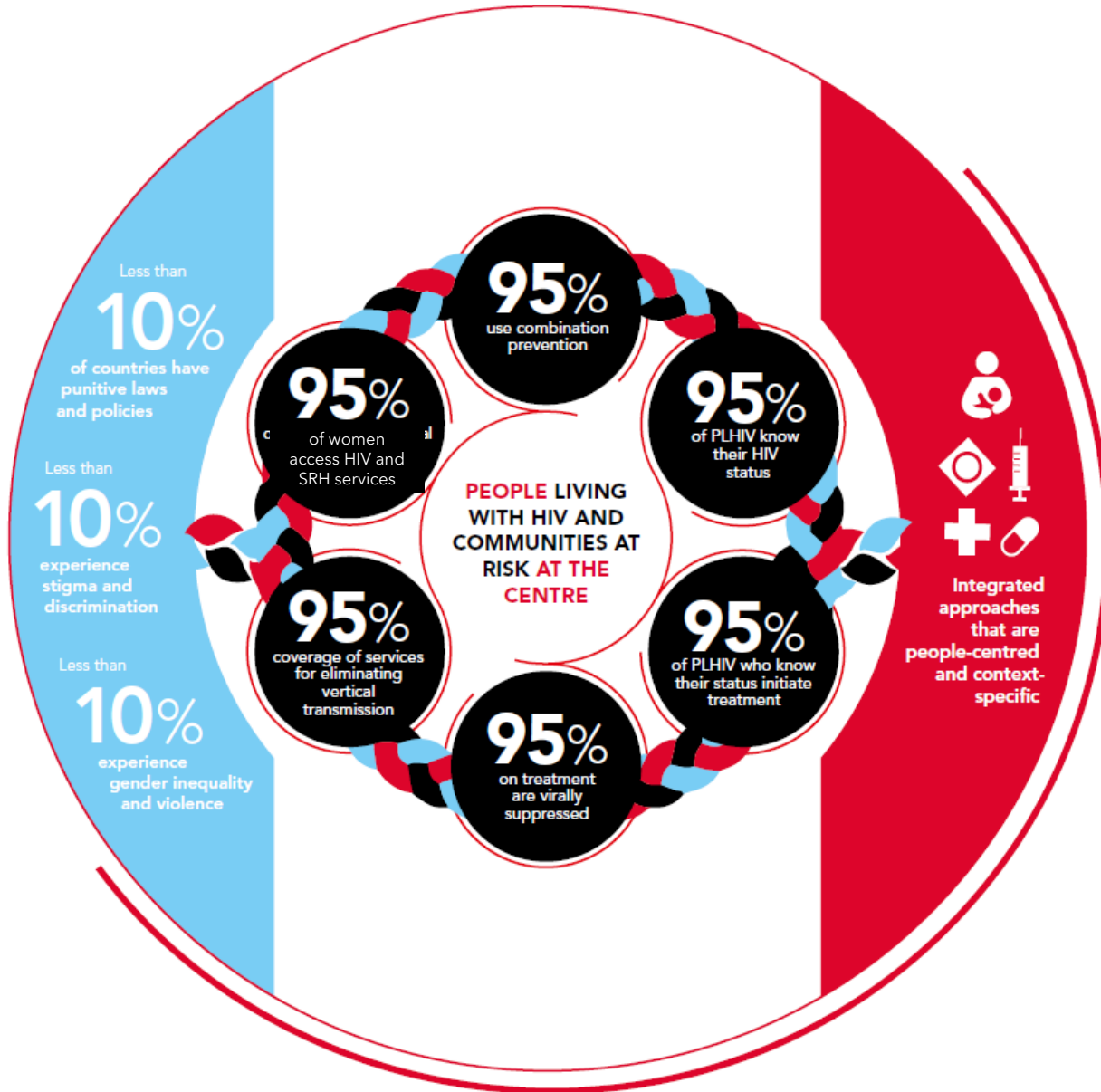
## Regional community networks amplify the impact of community-led responses to COVID-19

- Report on community led best practices by [ANPUD](#), and best practices community-led supports in advocacy and service delivery document by [APN+](#)
- Youth-friendly crowdsourcing website that pools available information and guidance on COVID-19 by [IATT-YKP](#)
- [APCOM's newsletter](#) serving as a virtual announcement board of available resources for community members
- A series of six feature stories - Dignity Amidst COVID-19: Trans youth leading the response - by [APTN](#) and [Youth LEAD](#)

Source: UNAIDS Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (2020). A rapid assessment of multi-month dispensing of antiretroviral treatment and pre-exposure prophylaxis in the Asia-Pacific region; UNIADS Philippines (2020). Innovations Amid COVID Crisis and Beyond: The Philippine Experience – Presentation at UNAIDS Quarterly Programme Branch Meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2020; and <https://unaids-ap.org/2020/10/28/key-population-networks-in-asia-and-the-pacific-amplify-the-impact-of-community-led-responses-to-covid-19/>



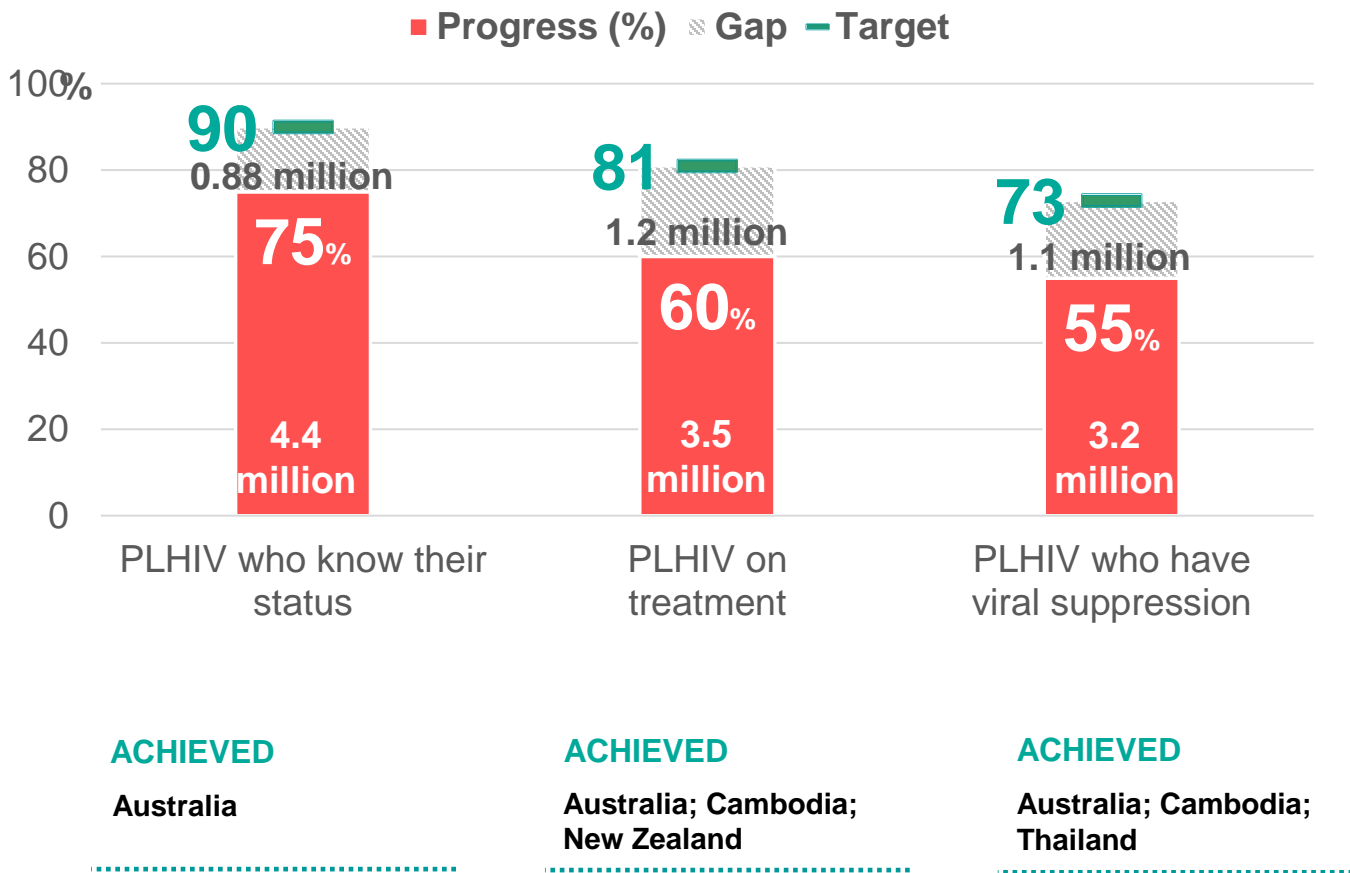
# 2025 TARGETS



- COVID-19 has put the world even further behind its efforts to end AIDS by 2030.
- As the Fast-Track era draws to a close, UNAIDS has worked with partners to develop a set of proposed targets for 2025.
- These targets:
  - Place people living with HIV and communities at risk at the centre of the response.
  - Call for 95% coverage of a core set of evidence-based HIV services.
  - Set clear targets for the removal of societal and legal barriers to accessing services.
  - Emphasize the importance of integrating the HIV response with efforts to achieve Universal Health Coverage and the SDGs.

# Urgent need to scale-up HIV testing and treatment to close the gaps along continuum of care cascade and to maximize the benefits of U=U

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



Note: India and China data not available

## UNDETECTABLE = UNTRANSMITTABLE:

- ❑ PLHIV on antiretroviral therapy who have HIV viral suppression to undetectable levels will not transmit HIV sexually.
- ❑ Ensure that all PLHIV have access to quality treatment as soon as they are diagnosed and retain in care.
- ❑ U=U respond to stigma and motivate efforts to have viral suppression and continue follow-up care.
- ❑ Needs to have better access to viral load assays at affordable prices, combined with effective laboratory systems and robust health services.
- ❑ combination prevention strategies (including PrEP and Condom) remain a key part of the HIV response as primary prevention tools

# Regional priorities: Coordinated and impactful investment towards 2030 targets

## Reaching people

Find hidden KPs

Differentiate HIV service delivery models

Technological innovations: From Pilots to impactful scale

Integrated and comprehensive packages of services

## Structures to respond to HIV

Programme Implementation capacity

Community/KP-led service delivery

Pursue data-driven approaches

Financing mechanisms

## Contextual environment

Policy Framework

Stigma and Discrimination

Human rights, GBV

Impact of COVID-19 and adapting to its challenges

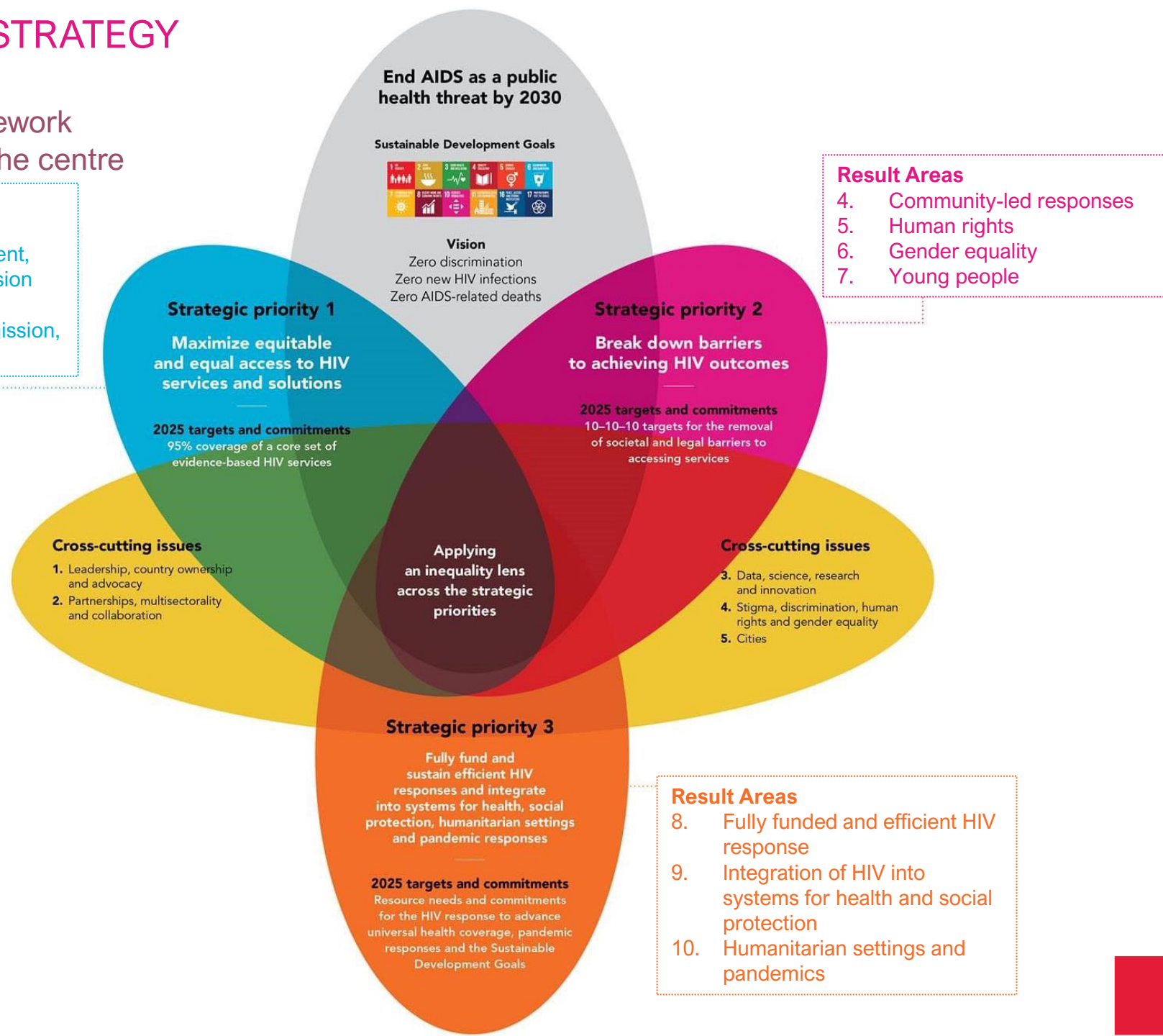
# GLOBAL AIDS STRATEGY

## 2021-2026:

an inequalities framework  
that puts people at the centre

### Result Areas

1. HIV prevention
2. HIV testing, treatment, care, viral suppression and integration
3. Vertical HIV transmission, paediatric AIDS



# WAY FORWARD:

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



## PEOPLE CENTRED RESPONSE



### □ Modernize HIV service delivery adopting innovative strategies for renewed and intensified focus on key populations

- ❖ Scale up combination prevention programmes for and led by key populations, including PrEP, self-testing, same-day ART and multi-month dispensing
- ❖ Differentiated service delivery modalities involving nontraditional partners will allow for the integration of key population-led health services in system response

### □ Enable HIV response

- ❖ Enhance civil society and community engagement at the central
  - ❖ Mobilize sustainable domestic financing for prevention
- ❖ Reduce access barriers, tackle inequities, eliminate stigma and discrimination
  - ❖ promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ❖ Integrate key population-led and women- and youth-led health services under Universal Health Coverage

## INNOVATIONS



## HUMAN RIGHTS



**THANK YOU!**

[www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org)