

**ASIA PACIFIC REGIONAL CLUSTER MEETING**  
**SHANGRI-LA HOTEL, BANGKOK, THAILAND**  
**14-18 FEBRUARY 2022**

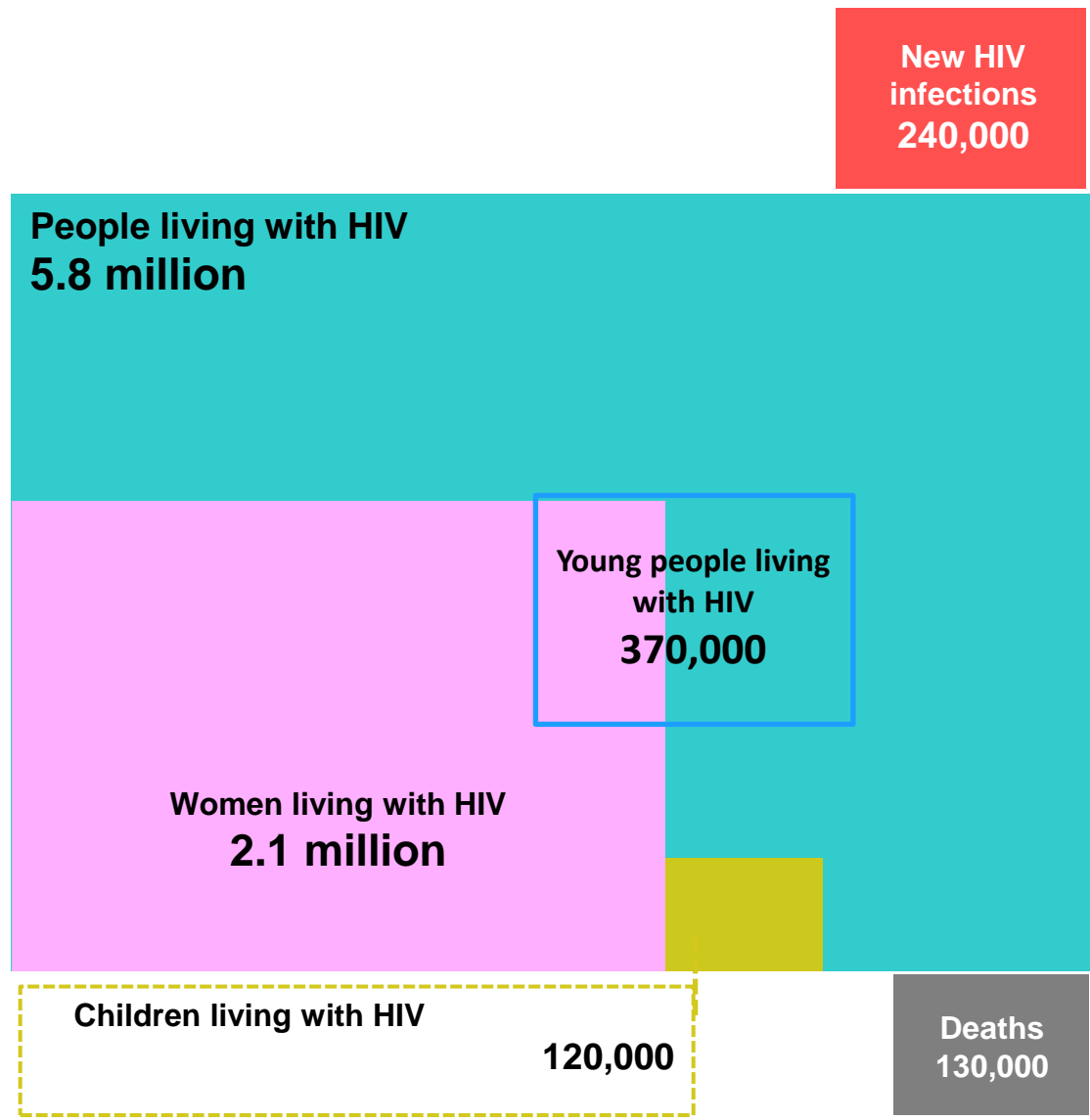
**REGIONAL EPIDEMIC AND RESPONSE: CHALLENGES AND  
OPPORTUNITIES**

Taoufik BAKKALI,  
Regional Director, UNAIDS Asia and the Pacific

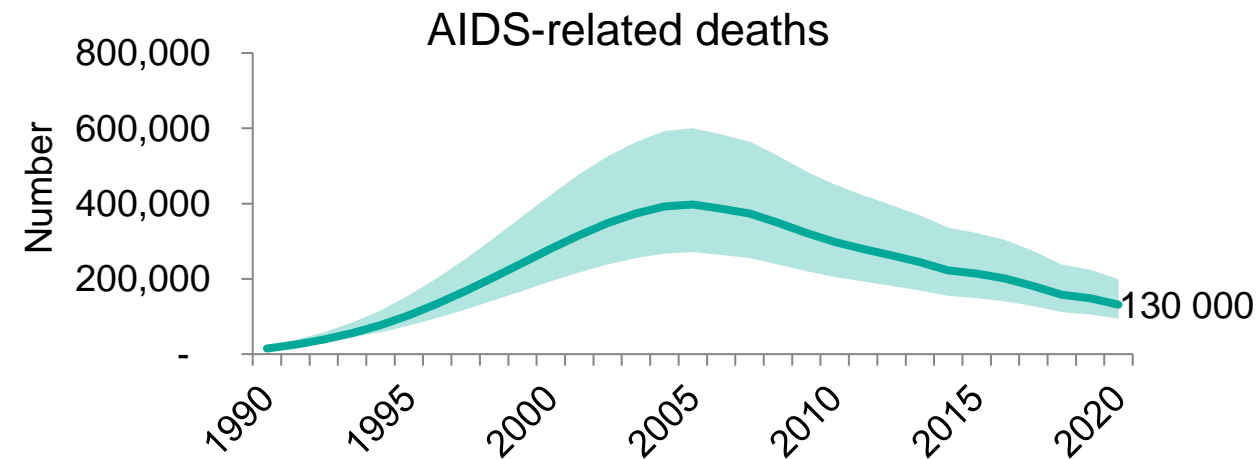
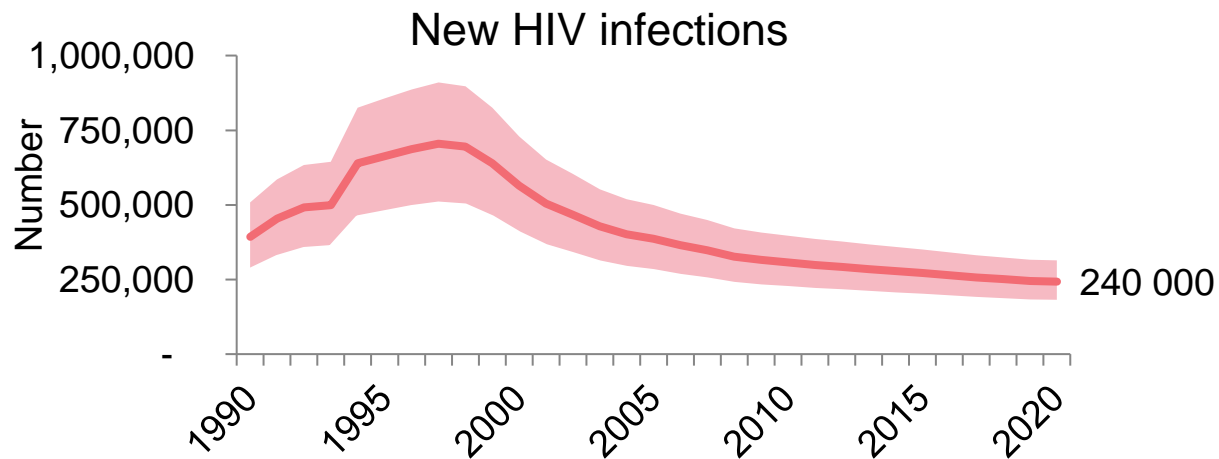
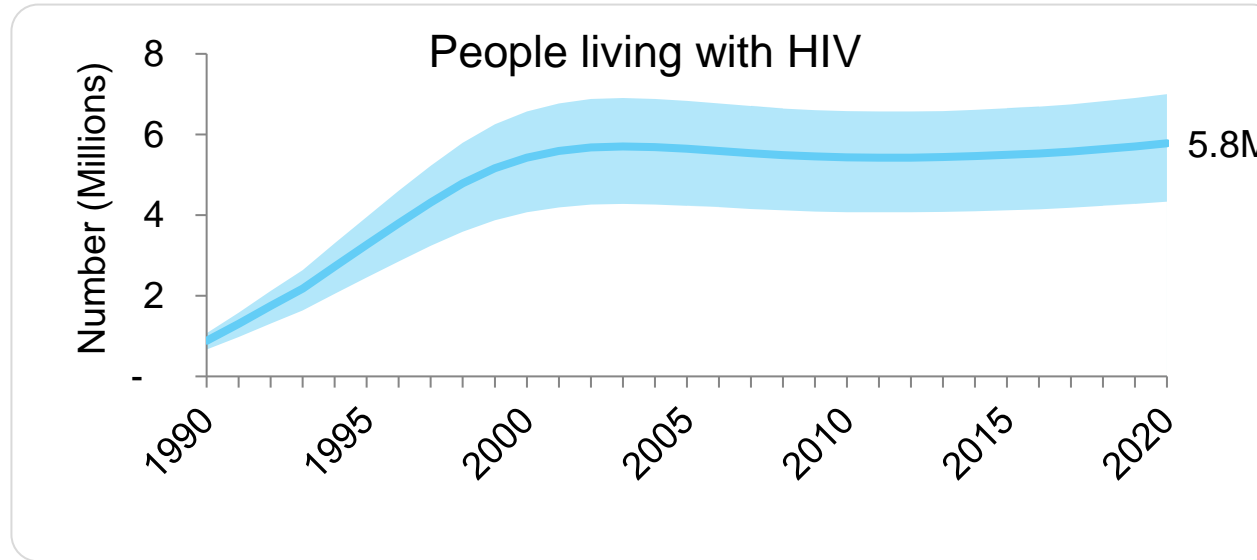


# Regional snapshot of HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

2020 “zoom-in”

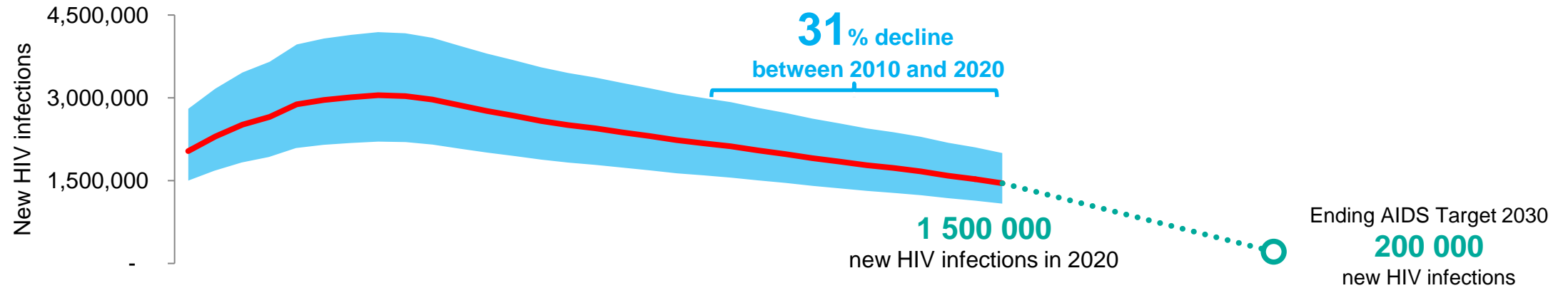


# New HIV infections, people living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2020

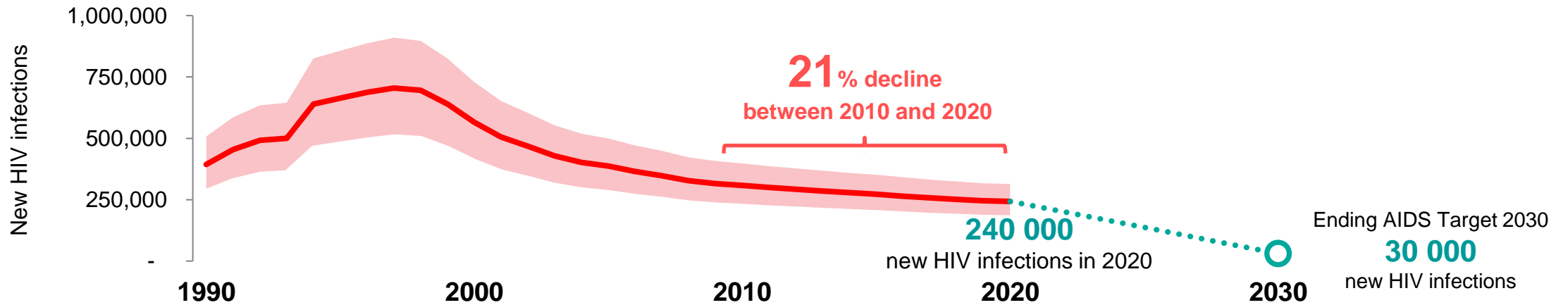


# Ending AIDS is possible, but a course correction is needed to make it a reality: Progress in declining new infections globally and regionally

## Global



## Asia and the Pacific



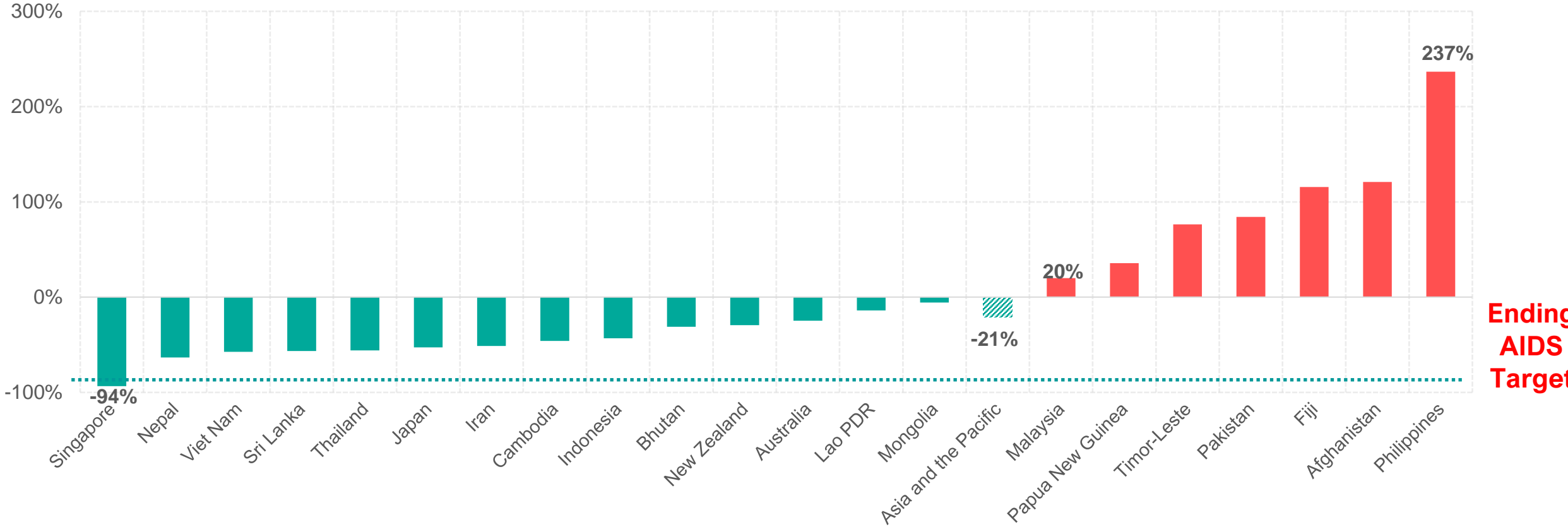
— New HIV infections

○ 2030 Fast-Track target\*

\*The 2030 target is equivalent to a 90% reduction since 2010.

# New HIV infection trends vary greatly by country, by population and by age group in Asia and the Pacific

Percentage change in new HIV infections by country, Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2020



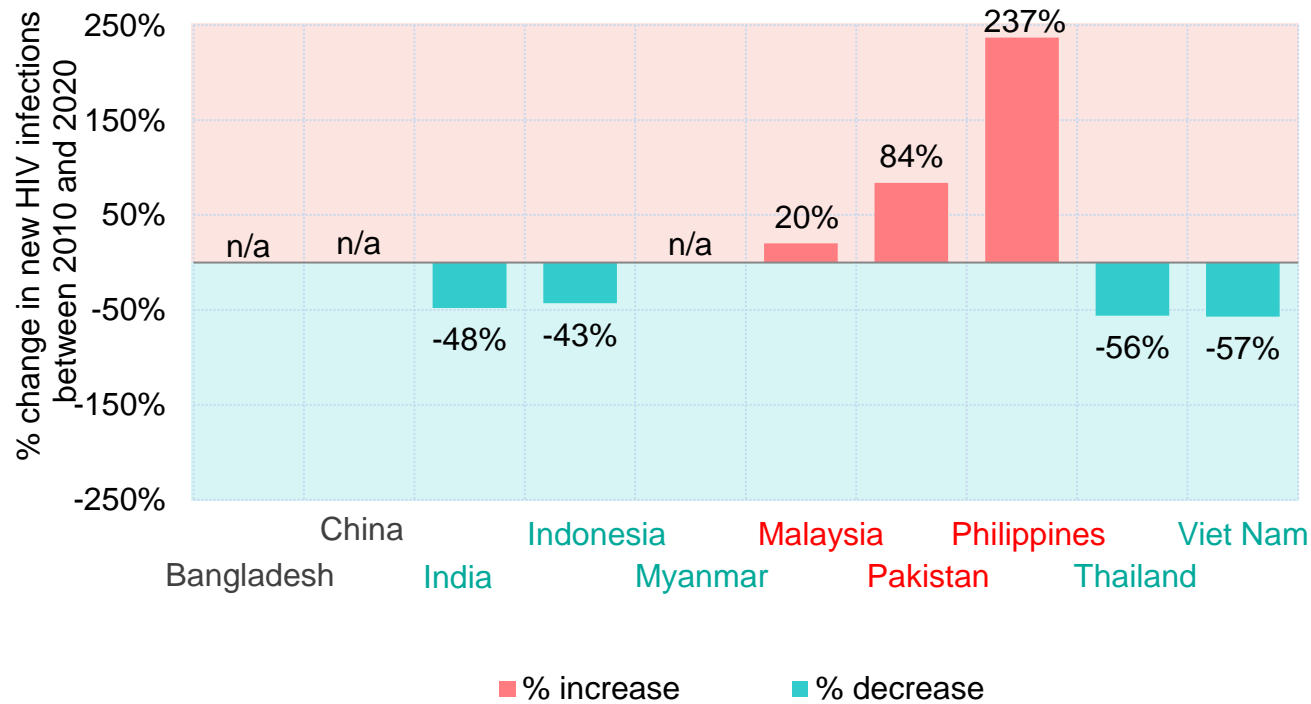
**Ending  
AIDS  
Target**

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2021 HIV Estimates



# A significant variation in new HIV infections trends in Asia and the Pacific countries

Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2020

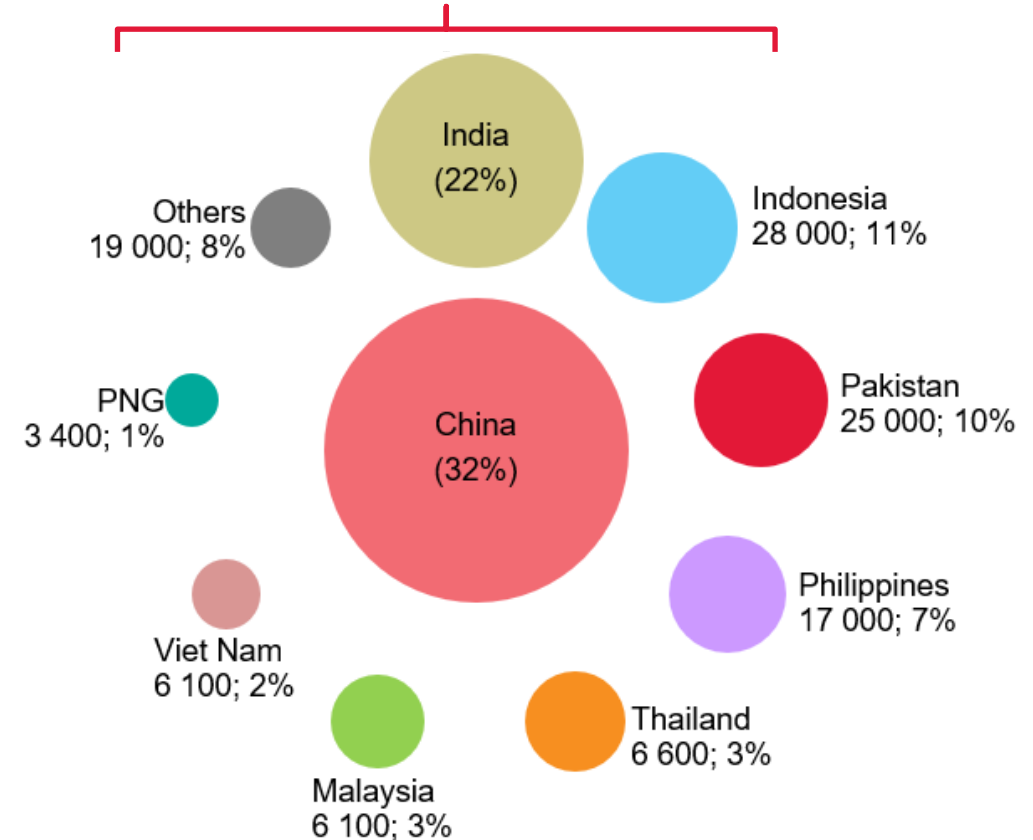


Note: Afghanistan, Fiji, PNG and Timor-Leste are also seeing increasing new HIV infection trends between 2010 and 2020

**Getting to zero**

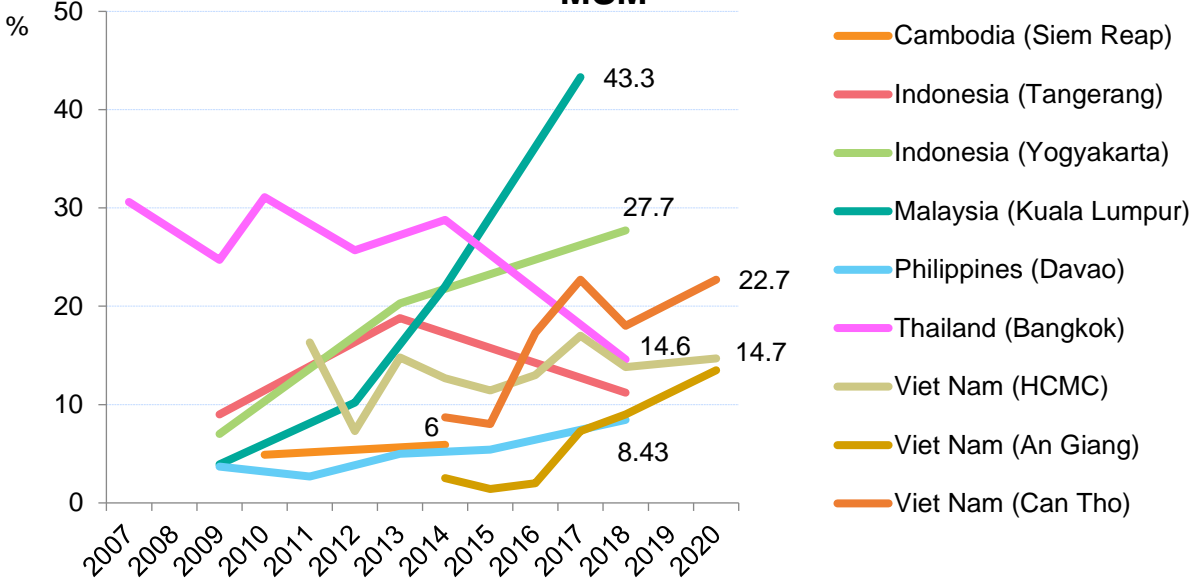
Distribution of new HIV infections by country, 2020

240 000 new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific in 2020

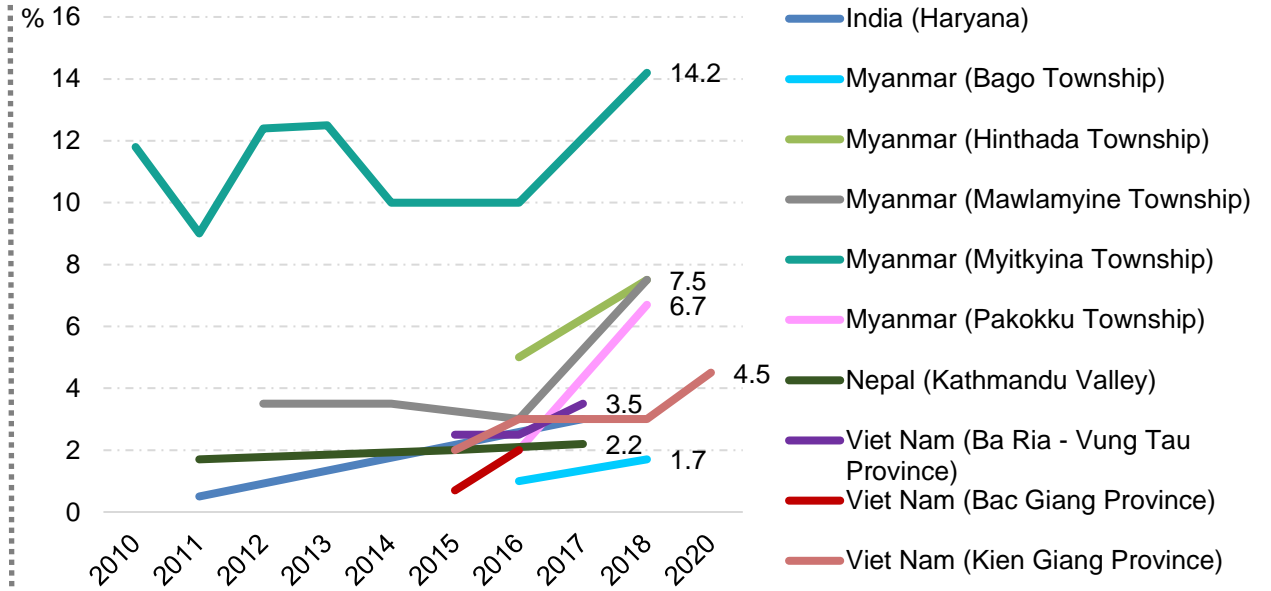


# High and/or rising HIV prevalence among key populations in selected hotspots, 2007-2020

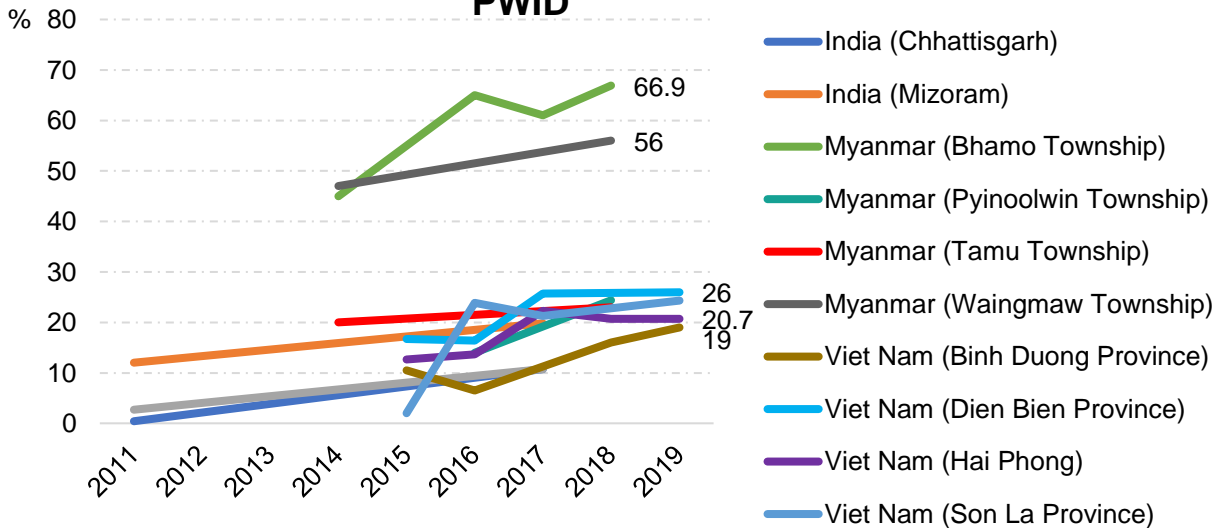
## MSM



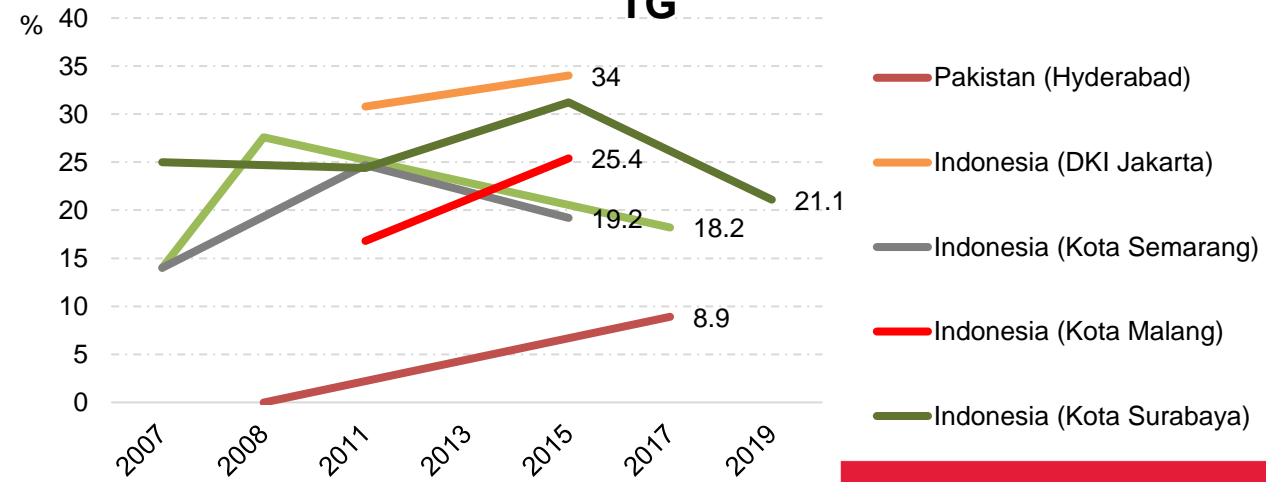
## FSW



## PWID

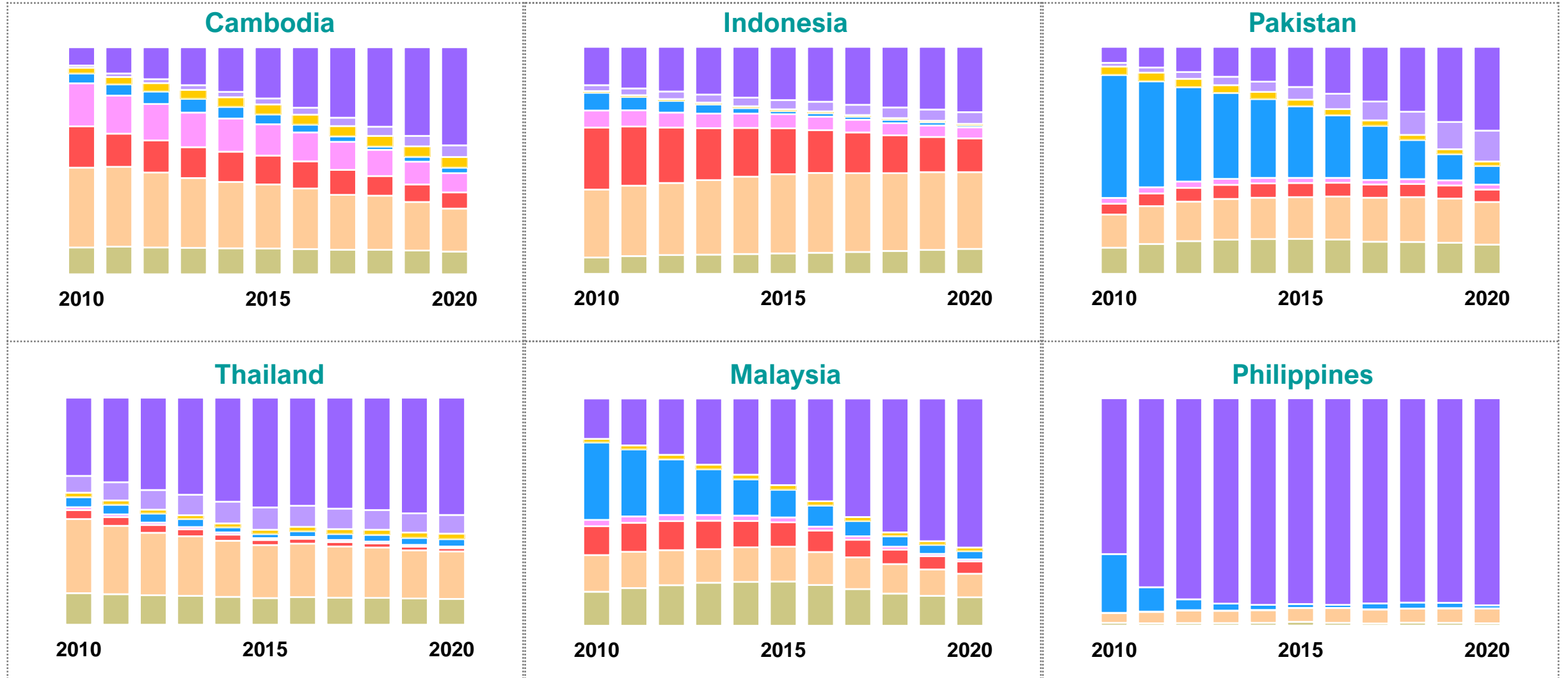


## TG



# Diverse epidemic trends in Asia and the Pacific: Expanding share of new HIV infections among men who have sex with men:

## Proportion of new HIV infections by population group

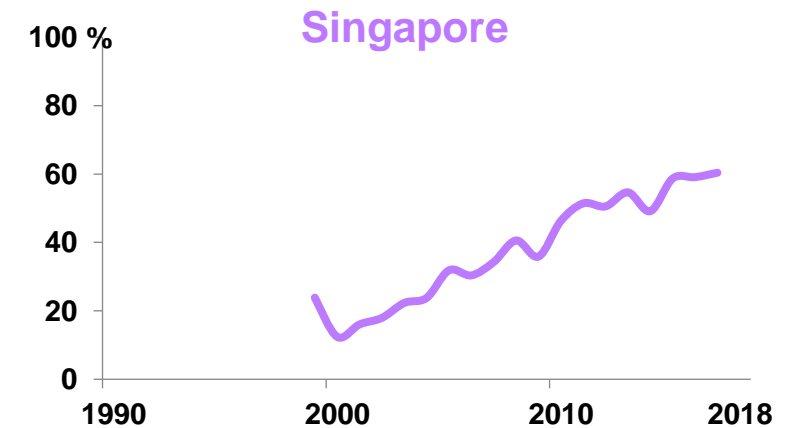
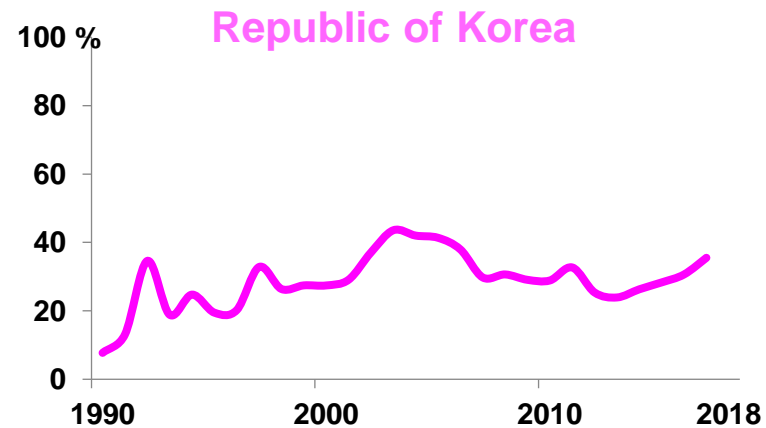
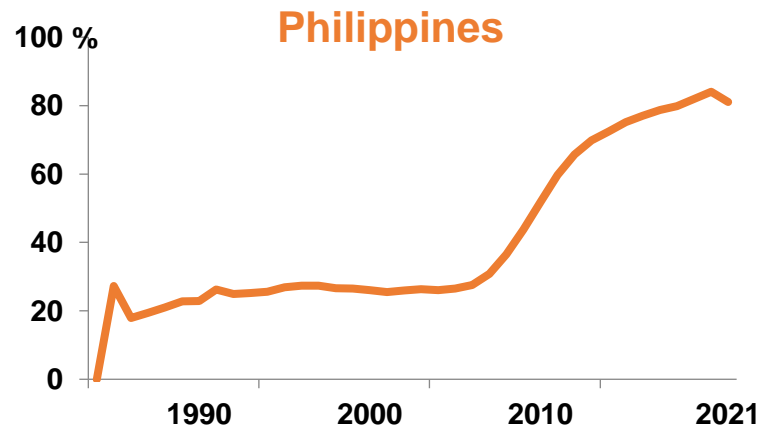
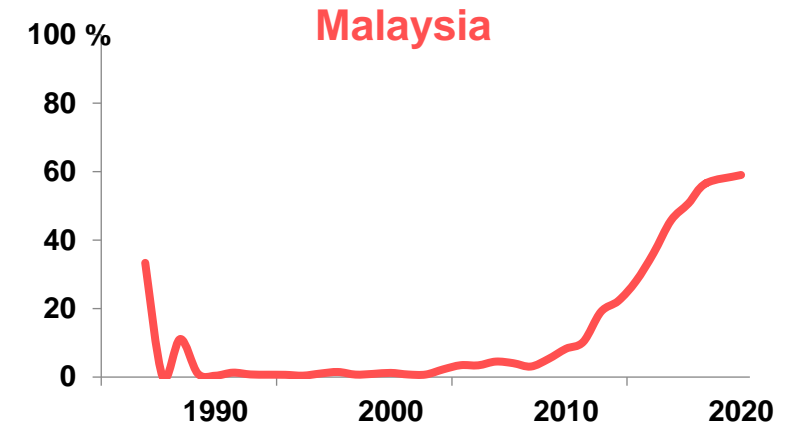
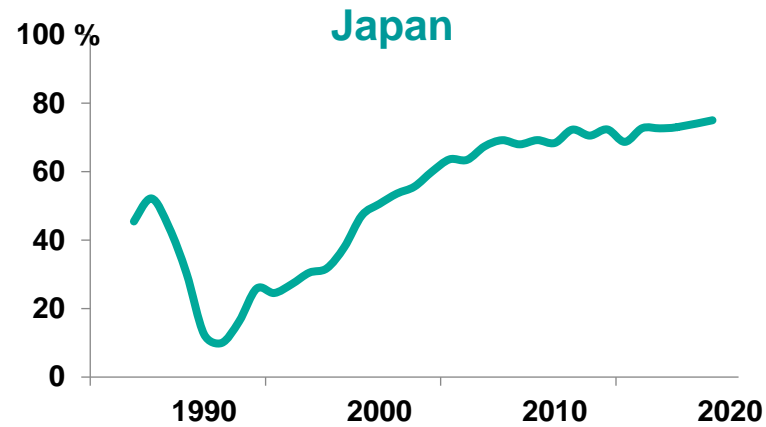
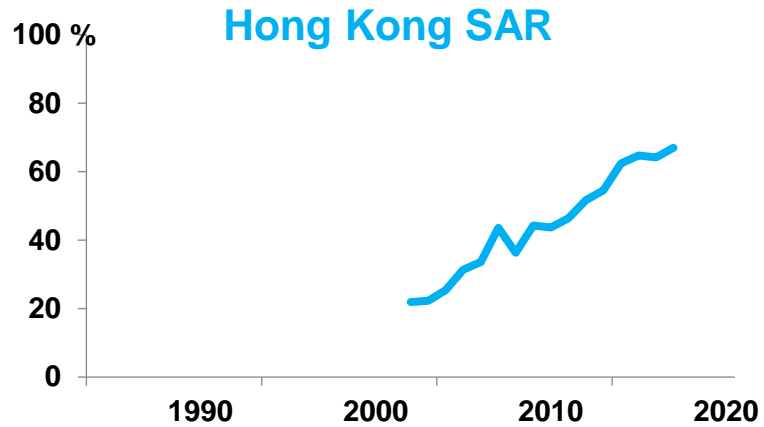


- Men who have sex with men
- Male sex workers
- Transgender
- People who inject drugs
- Female sex workers
- Clients of sex workers
- Non-key population females\*
- Non-key population males\*

\*80-90% of new infections in these populations occur among the partners of key populations

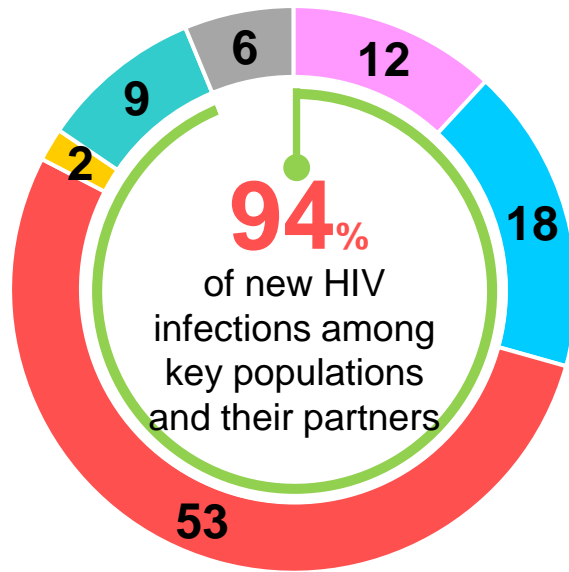


# Trend data on the proportion of newly reported HIV cases attributable to homosexual transmission, 1990 - 2021



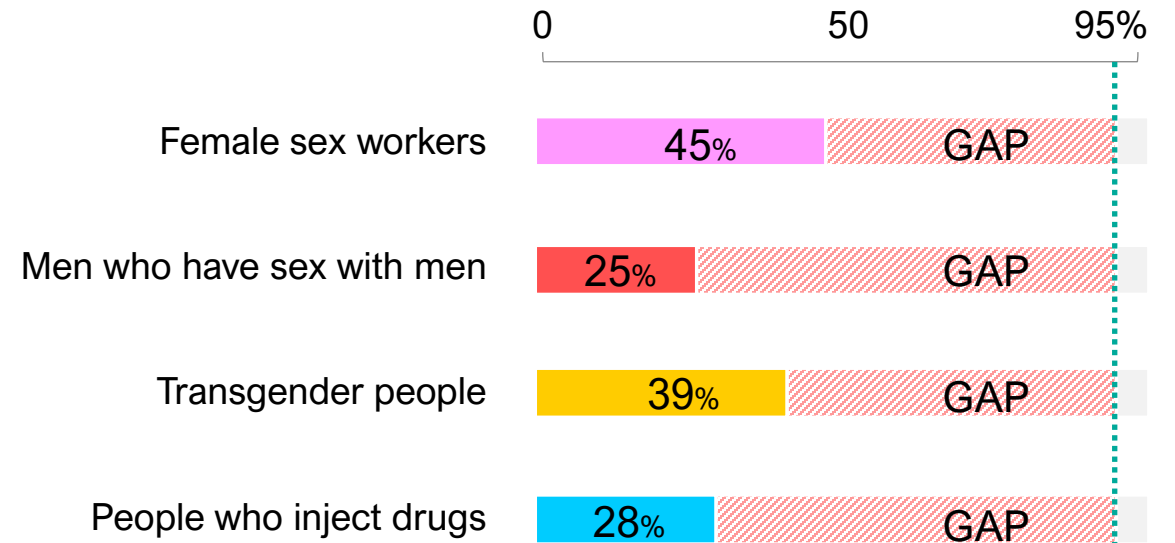
# Need for focused response in HIV: Epidemic mostly affecting key populations and their partners, but HIV prevention services are lagging behind the targets

Distribution of new HIV infections by population, 2020



- Sex workers
- Transgender women
- People who inject drugs
- Clients of sex workers and partners of key populations
- Men who have sex with men
- Rest of population

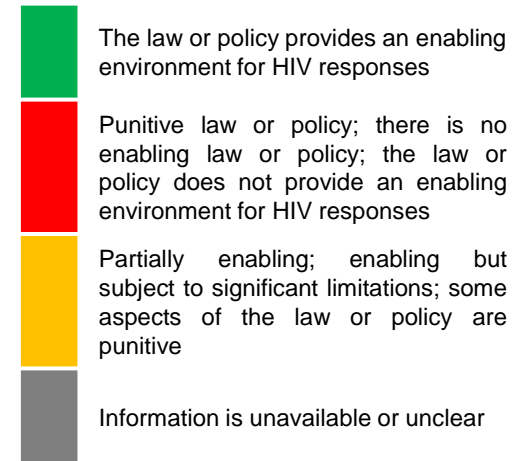
Comprehensive HIV prevention coverage among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2016-2020



Note: regional median calculated based on twelve reporting countries for female sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men, seven reporting countries for transgender people, and nine reporting countries for people who inject drugs.

# Legal and policy trends impacting the lives of PLHIV and key populations, 2014-2019

	PLHIV			MSM	TG	Sex workers			PWID	Prisoners
	Discrimination prohibited against people living with HIV	HIV travel or migration restriction	Offence for HIV transmission, exposure or non-disclosure	Consensual sex between adult men illegal	Legal recognition of change of gender	Sex work in private illegal	Soliciting for sex work illegal	Sex work regulated and/or permitted in some locations	Compulsory centers for people who use drugs	Access to opioid-substitution therapy in prisons
Afghanistan	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Australia	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Green	Green	Green
Bangladesh	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Bhutan	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
Brunei	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Cambodia	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
China	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
DPRK	Red	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	Red	Grey	Red	Grey	Red
Fiji	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red
India	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Indonesia	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green
Japan	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red
Lao PDR	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Malaysia	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Maldives	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
Mongolia	Green	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
Myanmar	Yellow	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow
Nepal	Yellow	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
New Zealand	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Pakistan	Yellow	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red
PNG	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Red
Philippines	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
ROK	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Singapore	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
Sri Lanka	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
Thailand	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Timor-Leste	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red
Viet Nam	Green	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow



Sources: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS and UNDP. (2021). Legal and policy trends. Impacting people living with HIV and key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2014-2019.



# Laws and regulations that allow adolescents (10-19 years) to seek services without parental consent, countries where data is available, 2019

Country (reporting period)	Contraceptive services except sterilization	Emergency contraception	Harm reduction intervention for injectable drug users	HIV testing and counselling services
Afghanistan (Apr 2016, 2019)	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh (Feb 2014, 2019)*	No information	No information	No information	No
Bhutan (Jan 2016)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Brunei Darussalam (Feb 2014, 2019)	No	No	No	Yes
Cambodia (Mar 2016, 2019)**	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
China (2019)	No information	No information	No information	Yes
Fiji (2018)	No information	No information	No information	Yes
India (Feb 2014, 2019)*	No	No	No	No
Indonesia (Apr 2016, 2018)***	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kiribati (Jun 2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR (Mar 2016, 2017)**	No	No	No	No
Malaysia (Mar 2016, 2019)*	No	No	No	No
Maldives (Jan 2010)	No	No information	No information	Yes
Marshall Islands (Apr 2016)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of) (Mar 2016)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mongolia (Mar 2016, 2019)*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Myanmar (Apr 2016, 2019)	Yes	Yes	No information	Yes
Nepal (Jan 2014, 2019)***	No	No	No	No
Pakistan (Dec 2016, 2019)*	No	No	No information	Yes
Palau (Apr 2016)	Yes	Yes	No information	Yes
Papua New Guinea (Jan 2014, 2019)*	Yes	Yes	No	No
Philippines (Mar 2014, 2019)*	No	No	No	No
Solomon Islands (Mar 2016)	No information	No information	No information	No
Sri Lanka (Apr 2016)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Timor-Leste (Apr 2016)	No	No	No	No
Vanuatu (Dec 2013)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Thailand (2018)	No information	No information	No information	Yes
Viet Nam (Jan 2014, 2019)***	Yes	No information	Yes	No

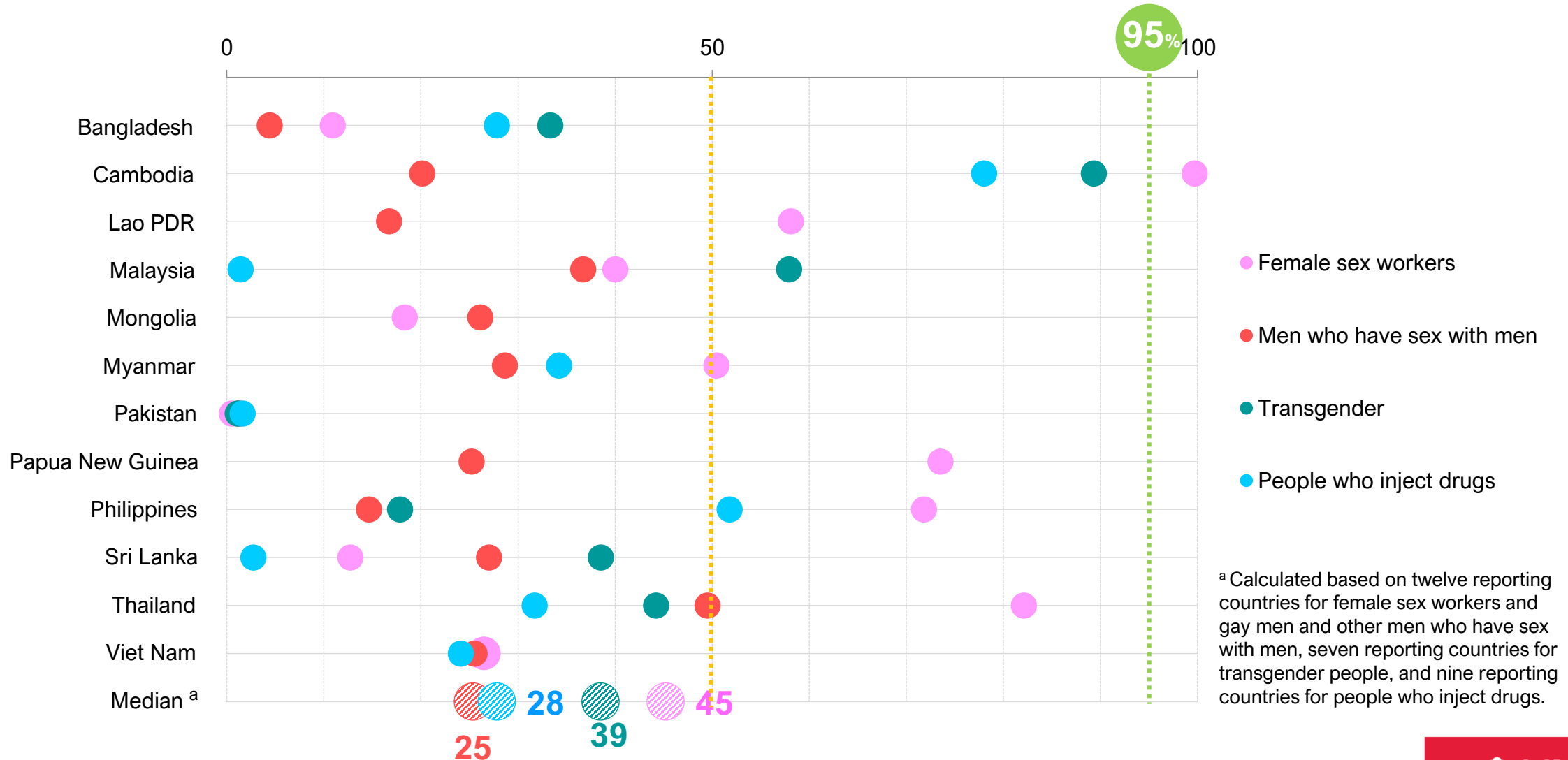
■ Yes  
■ No  
■ No information

**Note:** Asterisks refer to HIV testing and counseling services  
 \*for adolescents younger than 18 years  
 \*\*for adolescents younger than 14 years  
 \*\*\* for adolescents younger than 16 years

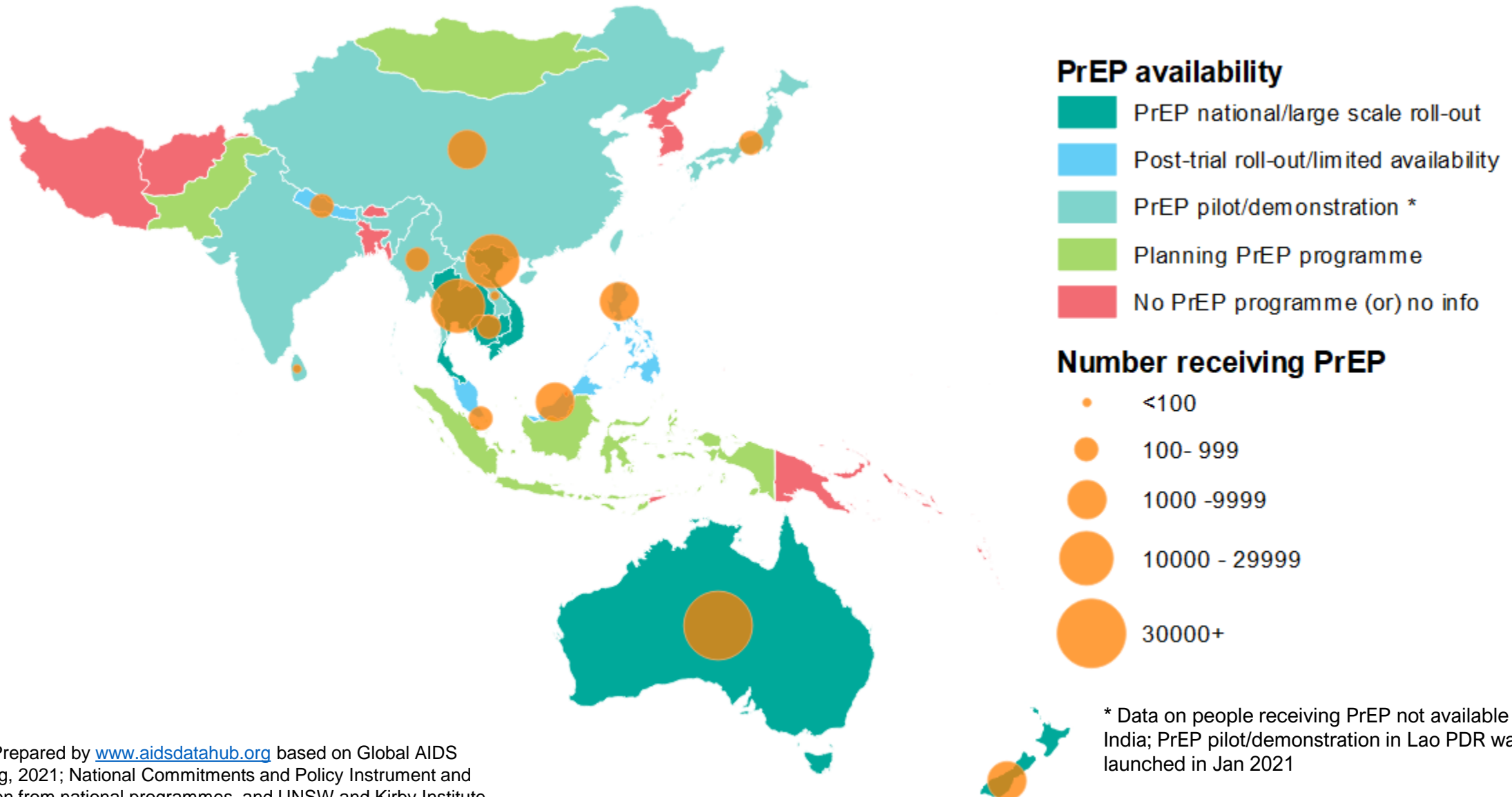
Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on information from countries that responded to the Global Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health Policy Indicator Surveys (2009-10, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2016) undertaken by Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health; World Health Organization - [http://www.who.int/maternal\\_child\\_adolescent/epidemiology/policy-indicators/en/](http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/policy-indicators/en/) (accessed 04 Sept 2019); and National Commitments and Policies Instrument of Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) 2017,2018, 2019 and 2020

# Lagging behind 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, 2016–2020



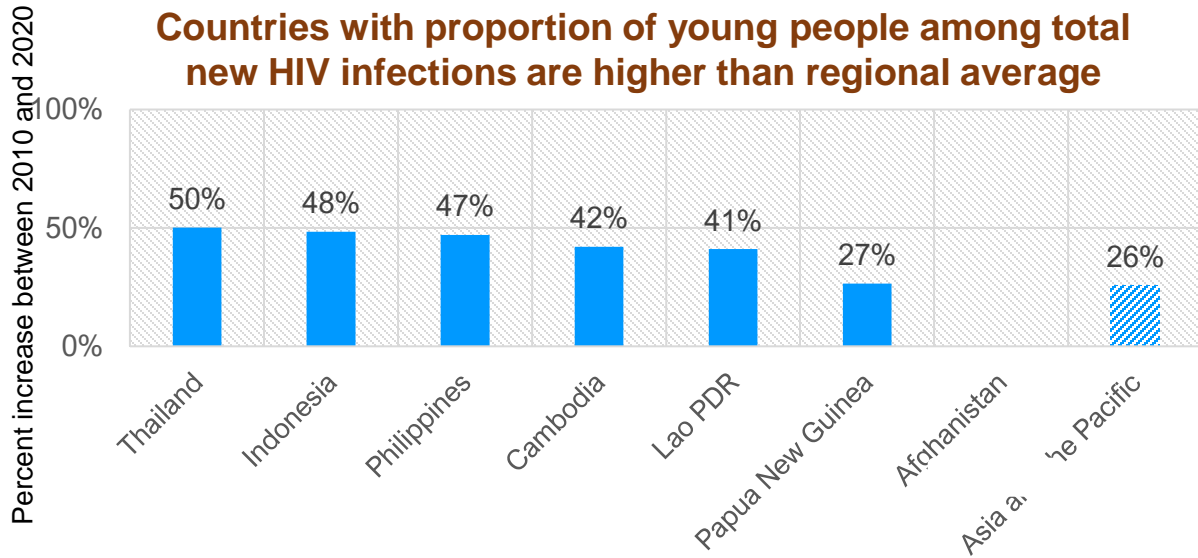
# Status of PrEP availability and number of PrEP users in Asia and the Pacific, 2020



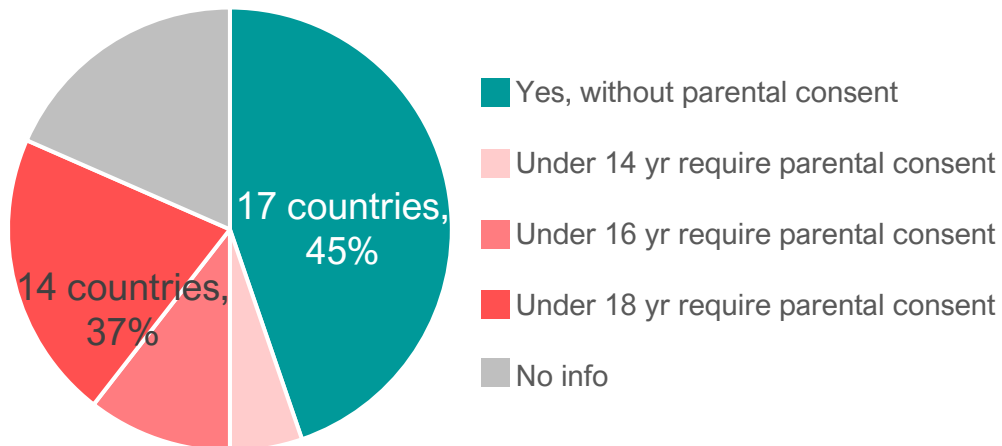
Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021; National Commitments and Policy Instrument and information from national programmes, and UNSW and Kirby Institute (2020). Monitoring HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis uptake in Australia, Issue number 3 August 2020.

# Young key populations are at profound risk of HIV but NOT reached with HIV services

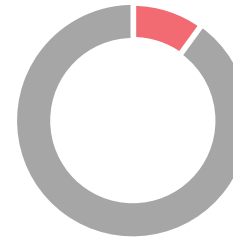
Countries with proportion of young people among total new HIV infections are higher than regional average



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



In Pakistan...

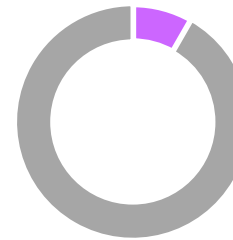


**1 in 10**

Young sex workers

know their HIV status that is **3 times lower** than their older counterparts

In Lao PDR...



Less than

**1 in 10**

Young MSM

know their HIV status that is **2 times lower** than their older counterparts

In Malaysia...



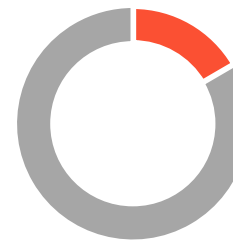
Less than

**1 in 3**

Young TG

know their HIV status that is **two-third** of the testing coverage of their older counterparts

In Pakistan...



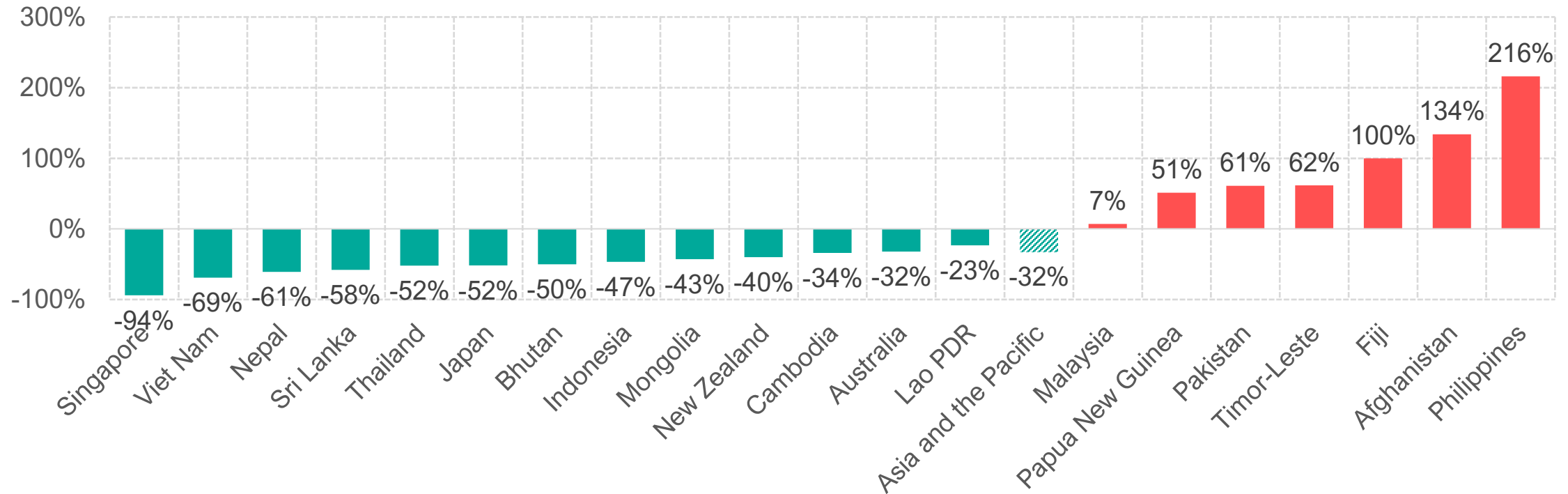
**1 in 6**

Young PWID

know their HIV status that is **3 times lower** than their older counterparts

# 10 countries\* account for 97% of all new HIV infections among young people (15-24) in the region and trends diverse greatly in Asia and the Pacific countries

Percentage change in new HIV infections among young people (15-24) by country, 2010-2020



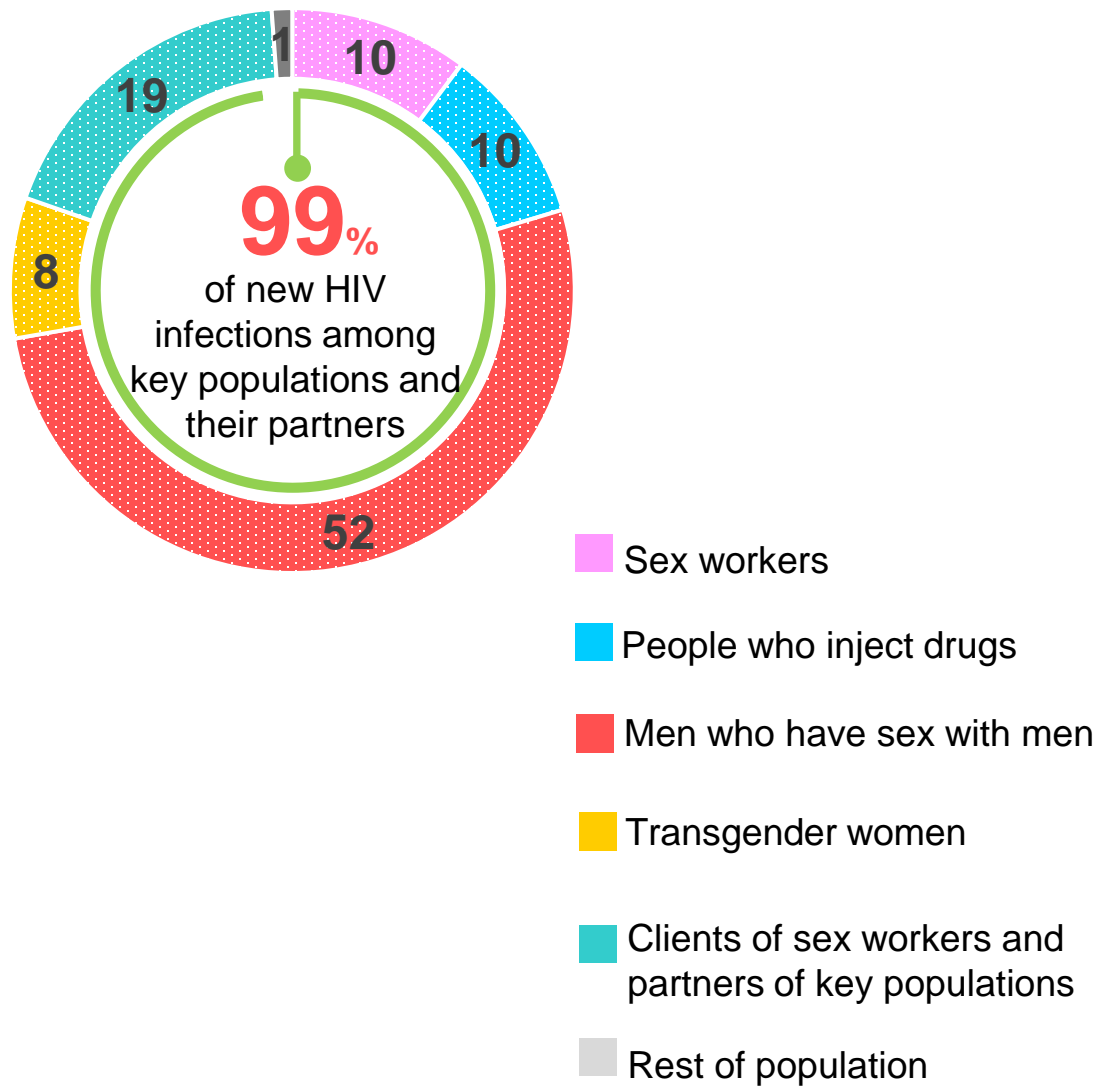
\* PNG, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, China, India, and Indonesia

Getting to zero





# Urbanization, digital growth and rising HIV epidemics among young MSM



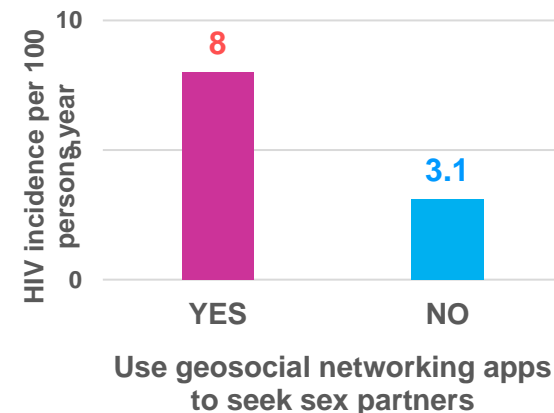
## Digitalization and MSM epidemic

HIV incidence is

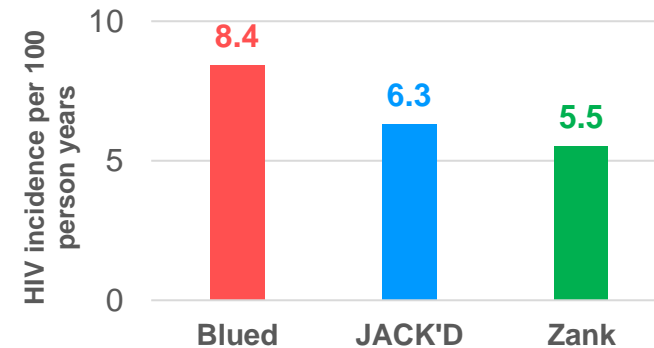
**2x higher**

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



# Digitalization and its consequences: changing pattern 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**



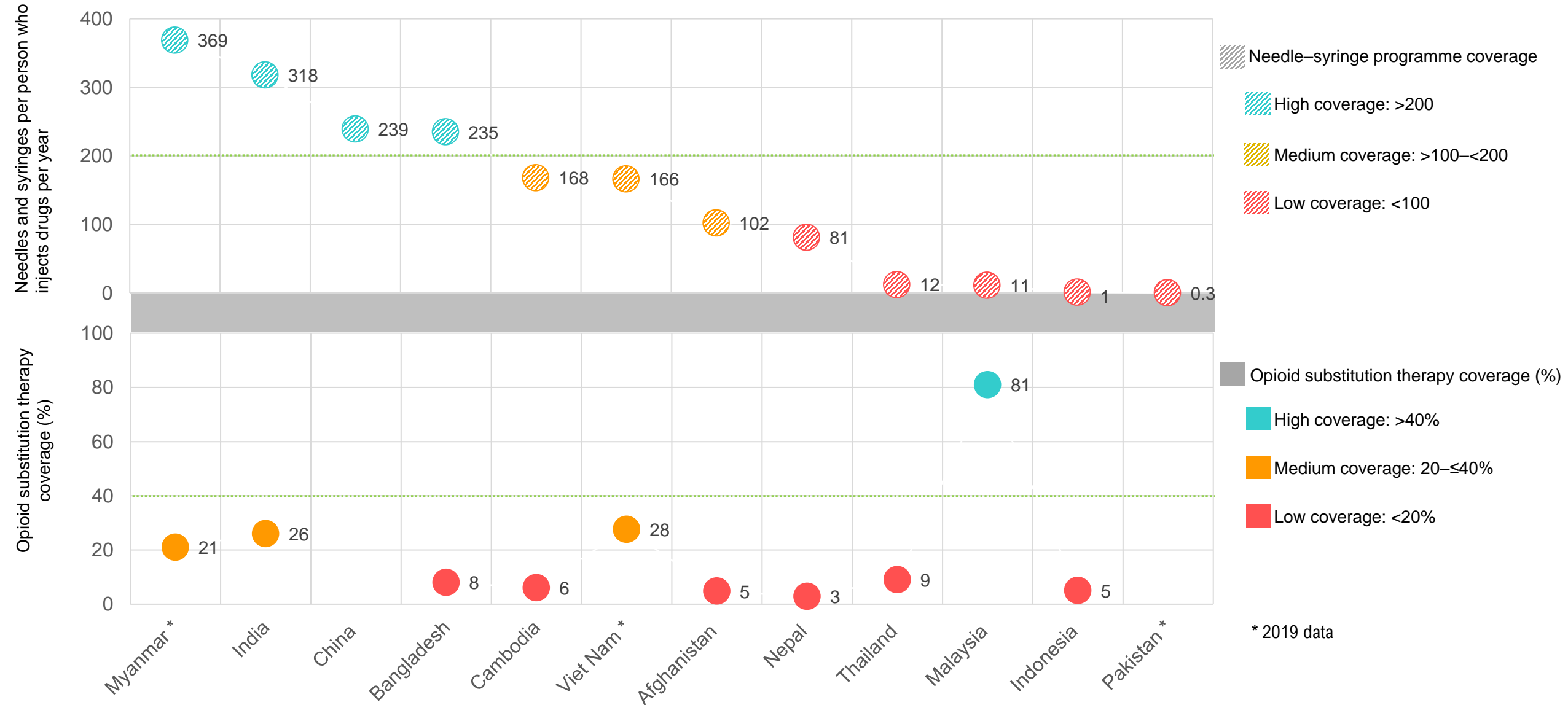
**38%** in **Philippines**



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



# Status of needle–syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy coverage among people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific, 2019-2020

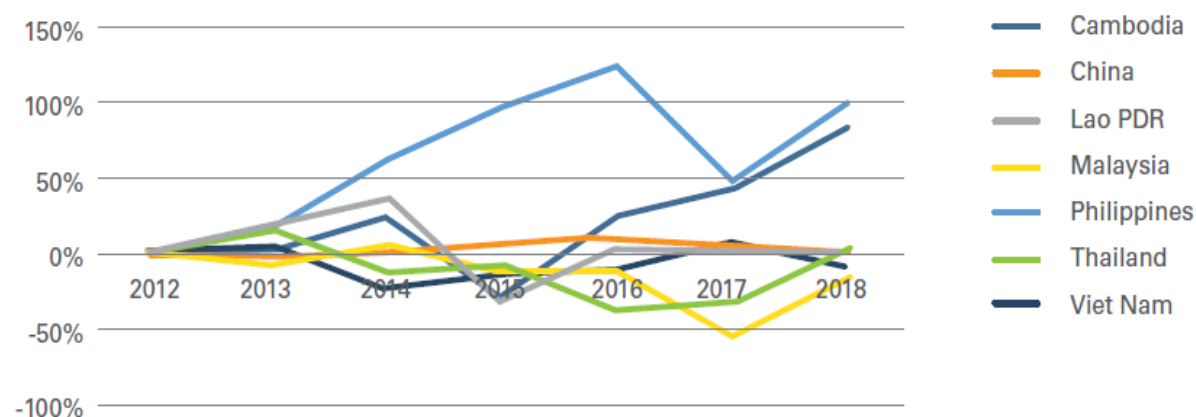


# Half a million people in compulsory treatment annually

	2012	2018
<b>Cambodia</b>	2,600	4,746
<b>China</b>	319,000	317,000
<b>Lao PDR</b>	3,915	4,000
<b>Malaysia</b>	5,473	4,660
<b>Philippines</b>	2,744	5,447
<b>Thailand</b>	112,589	117,465
<b>Viet Nam</b>	27,920	25,400

See Booklet 2, pg 13 for data sources and further information.

Percentage change in the number of people detained in compulsory facilities, 2012–2018



Since 2012, the number of people in compulsory treatment:

- Increased in four countries
- Decreased in three countries

# Status of compulsory detention centers and diversion from prisons to community services in Asia Pacific

	Compulsory centers for people who use drugs	Diversion from prisons to community services
Afghanistan	Yellow	Yellow
Australia	Green	Green
Bangladesh	Yellow	Yellow
Bhutan	Yellow	Green
Brunei	Red	Red
Cambodia	Red	Yellow
China	Red	Yellow
Fiji	Green	Red
India	Yellow	Yellow
Indonesia	Red	Yellow
Japan	Green	Yellow
Lao PDR	Red	Red
Malaysia	Red	Yellow
Mongolia	Yellow	Yellow
Myanmar	Yellow	Red
Nepal	Yellow	Yellow
New Zealand	Green	Yellow
Pakistan	Yellow	Red
PNG	Green	Red
Philippines	Red	Yellow
Republic of Korea	Yellow	Red
Singapore	Red	Yellow
Sri Lanka	Yellow	Red
Thailand	Red	Yellow
Timor-Leste	Green	Red
Viet Nam	Red	Yellow

## Compulsory centers for people who use drugs

Green	Countries do not have compulsory centers for people who use drugs
Red	Countries* have compulsory centers operated by government agencies that meet the definition of compulsory centers for people who use drugs of the 2012 United Nations Joint Statement;
Yellow	Countries** have compulsory systems for treatment and rehabilitation that operate treatment centers that have some of the features of compulsory centres for people who use drugs as described in the 2012 United Nations Joint Statement

## Diversion from prisons to community services

Green	Country has system for diversion of people who use drugs from prison or detention to treatment or services in the community without threat of legal sanctions for noncompliance
Red	No system for diversion of people who use drugs from prison or detention to treatment or other services
Yellow	Country has system for diversion of people who use drugs from prison or detention to treatment or services in the community, but with threat of legal sanctions for noncompliance

### Note:

\* in these countries, compulsory centers for “treatment” or “rehabilitation” of people who use drugs exist where due process rights are limited or absent or human rights violations have been documented

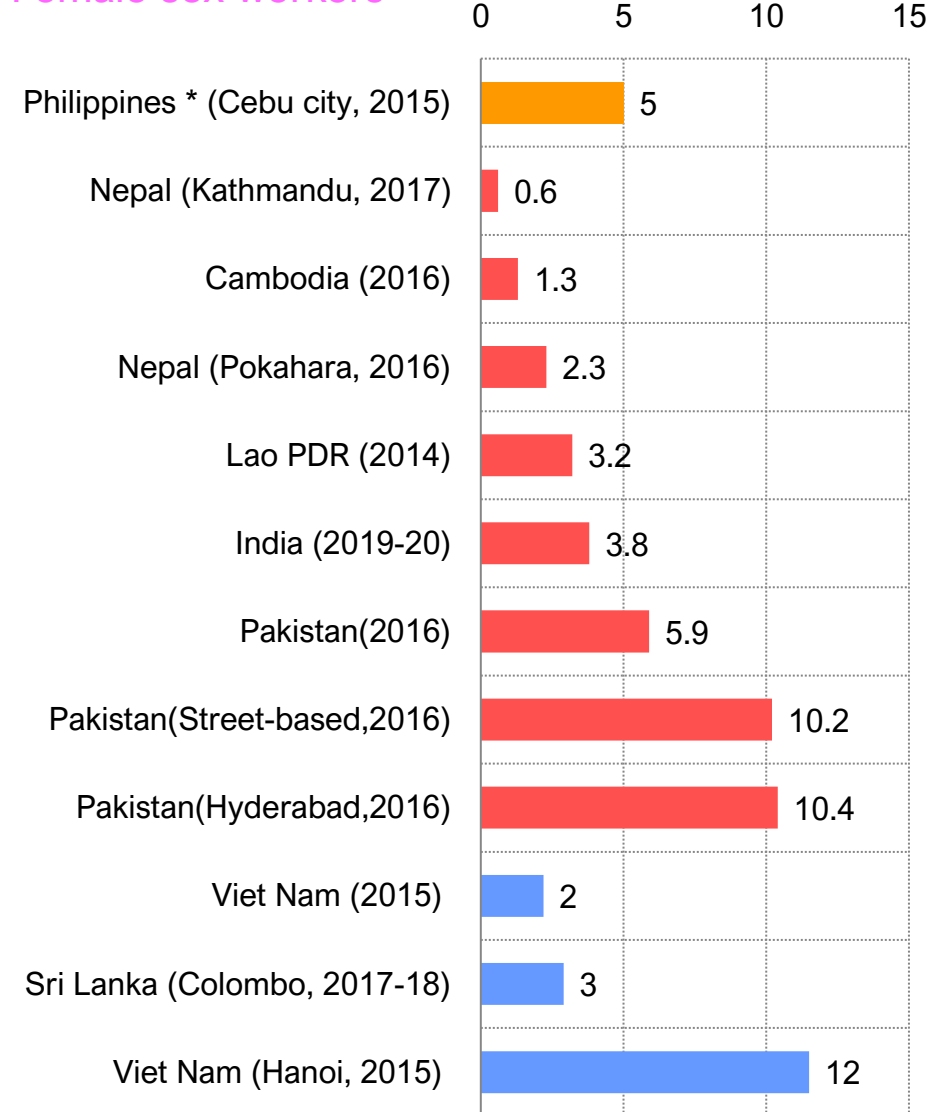
\*\* countries with nongovernmental organization, faith-based or private centres where human rights abuses have been reported; punitive systems for compulsory treatment (or) rehabilitation but where there is insufficient information (e.g. evidence of human rights abuses, substandard conditions, absence of due process rights) to conclude that the centres fully meet the definition of the 2012 United Nations Joint Statement

# Overlapping risks: our data collection systems agile enough to track the emerging risks?

## Men who have sex with men



## Female sex workers



\* Capital city; # Terrai Highway Districts

■ Injected drugs in last 12 months    
 ■ Injected drugs in last 6 months    
 ■ Ever injected drugs



## **ChemSex** (*Sexualized drug use*)

**-- Risks associated with the transmission of HIV, HBV and STIs**

**-- A wide variation in prevalence of ChemSex among MSM group**

➤ **Unprotected sex**

Inconsistent condom use /Condomless,

Multiple sexual partners

Prolonged sex course (*Condom break, Bleeding trauma*)

Affect the capacity to negotiate and adhere to safer sex

➤ **Unsafe injection**

Slamming (SIDU)/ blasting

High frequency of injecting stimulant

Sharing needles, syringes and other commodities

➤ Poly drug use ( *Yaba, “speedball” or “goofballs”*)

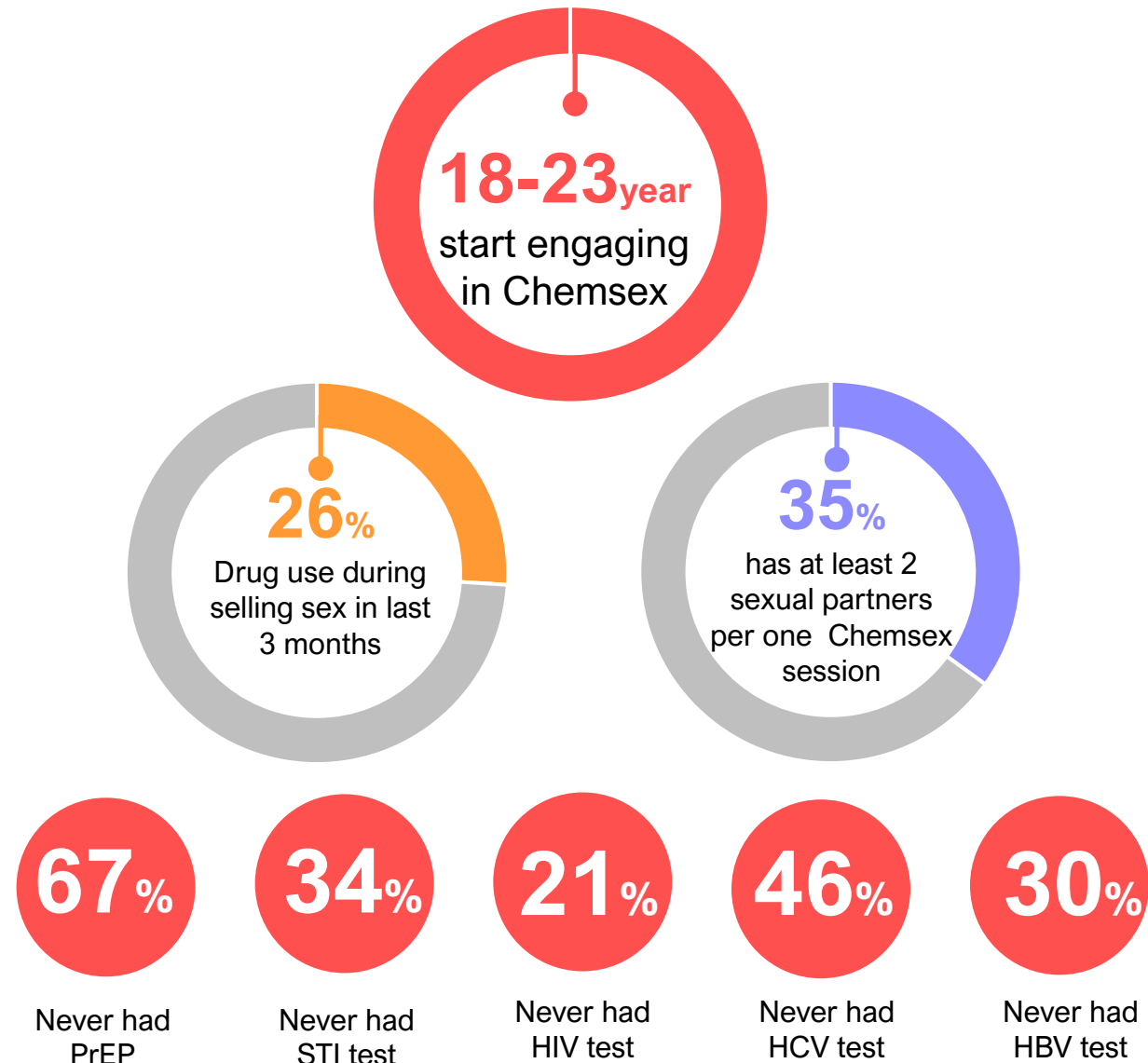
➤ Overdose

➤ **Unknown HIV/AIDS status:** HIV/hepatitis/ STDs and ChemSex

➤ Social vulnerabilities: TG, SW, women and sexual violence

# Emerging risk associated with Chemsex among men who have sex with men and transgender in Asia-Pacific Region

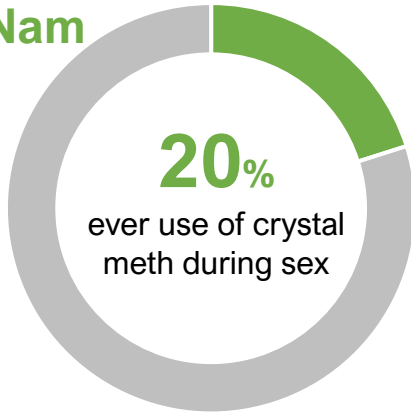
First Chemsex Study among MSM in Viet Nam, 2019



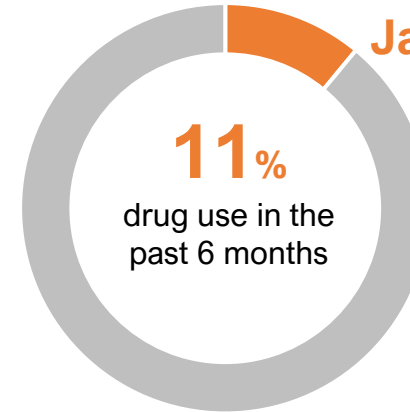


# Chemsex, emerging risk HIV in Asia Pacific

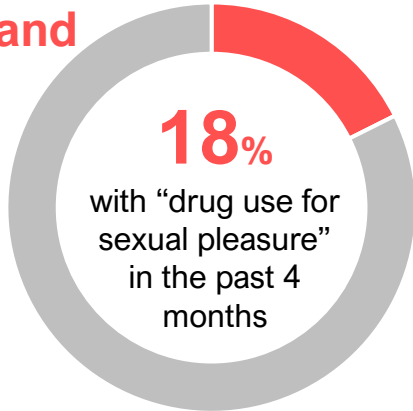
**Viet Nam**



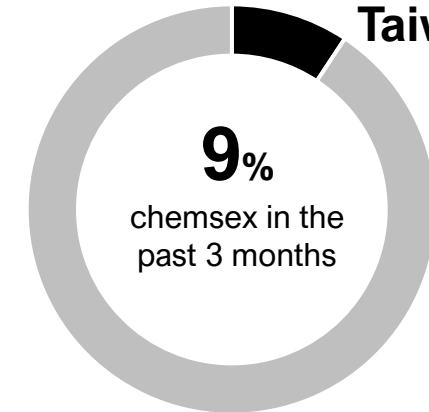
**Japan**



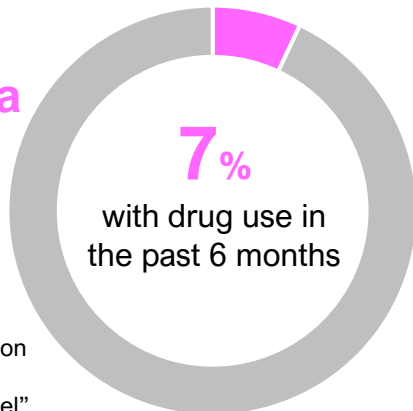
**Thailand**



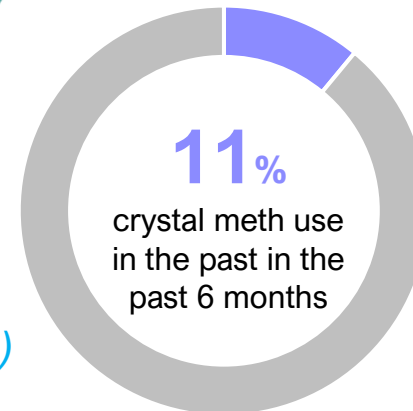
**Taiwan**



**Malaysia**



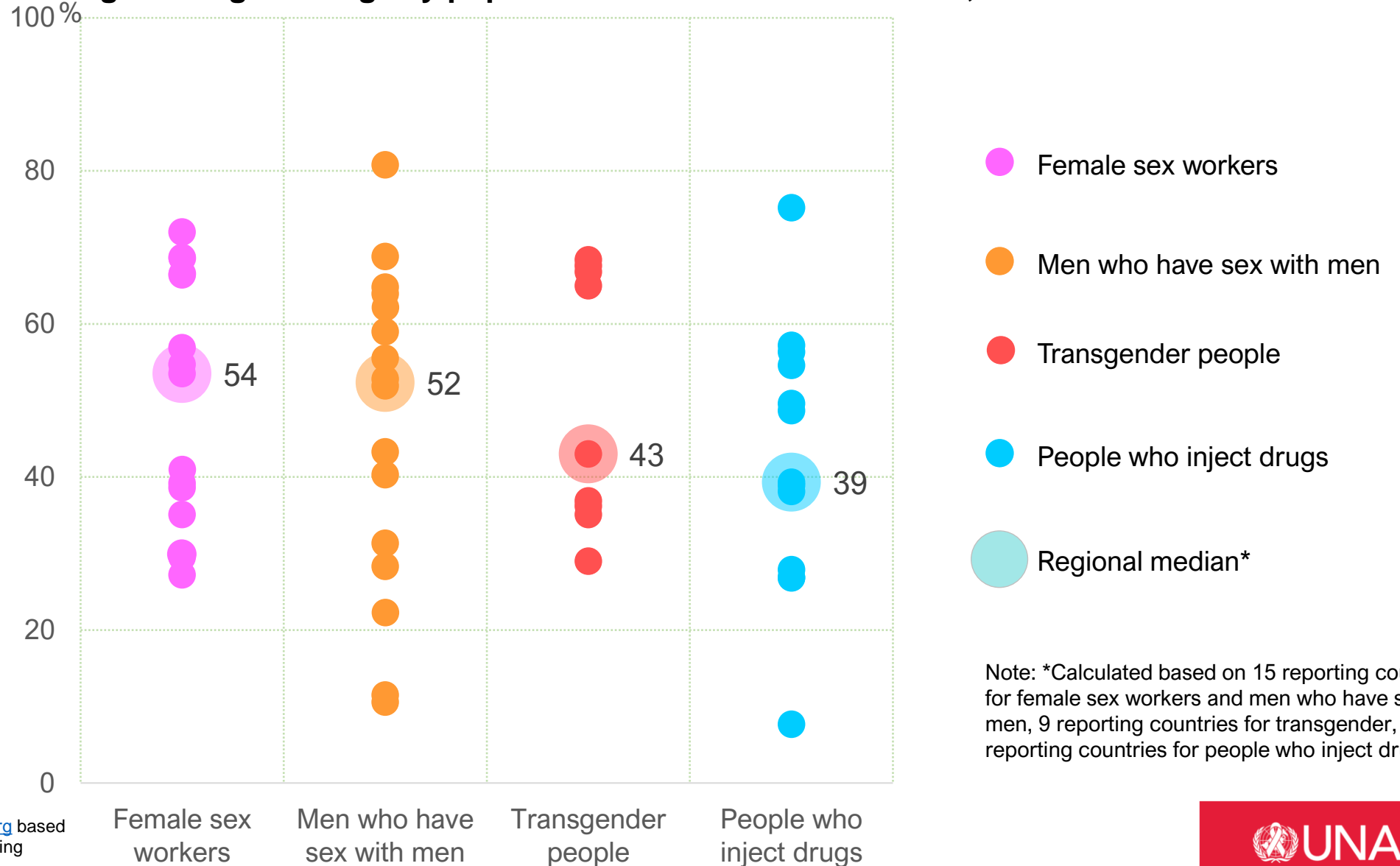
**Australia**



**Prevalence: ~5-30%**  
*(depending on sampling methods)*

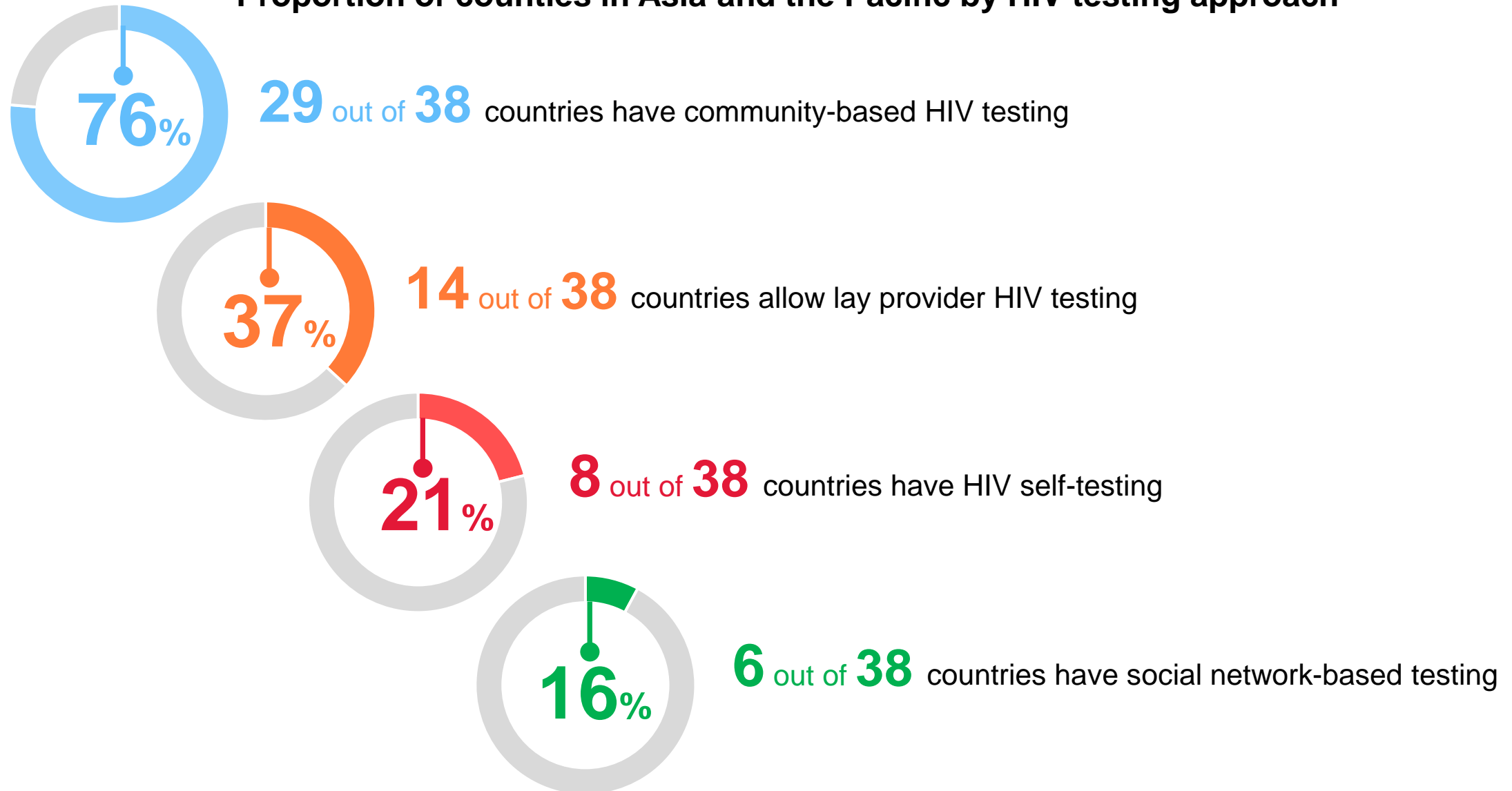
# About half of key populations do not know their HIV status, but assisted testing and self-testing could increase the rates of HIV diagnosis

HIV testing coverage among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2016-2020



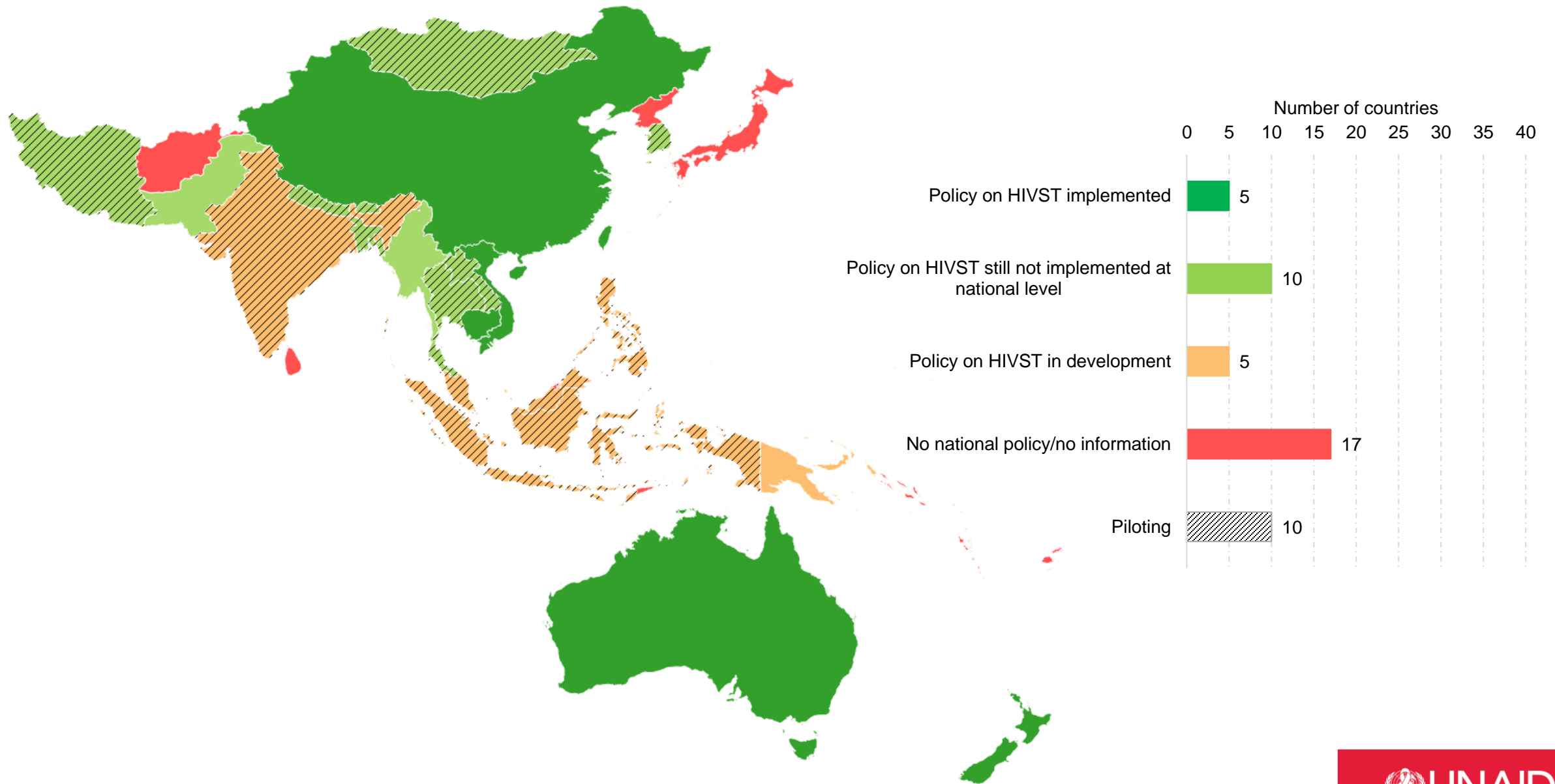
# Innovative HIV testing strategies to reach 2025 prevention and treatment targets in Asia and the Pacific

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



# Status of HIV self testing (HIVST) in national policies

Situation as of June 2020

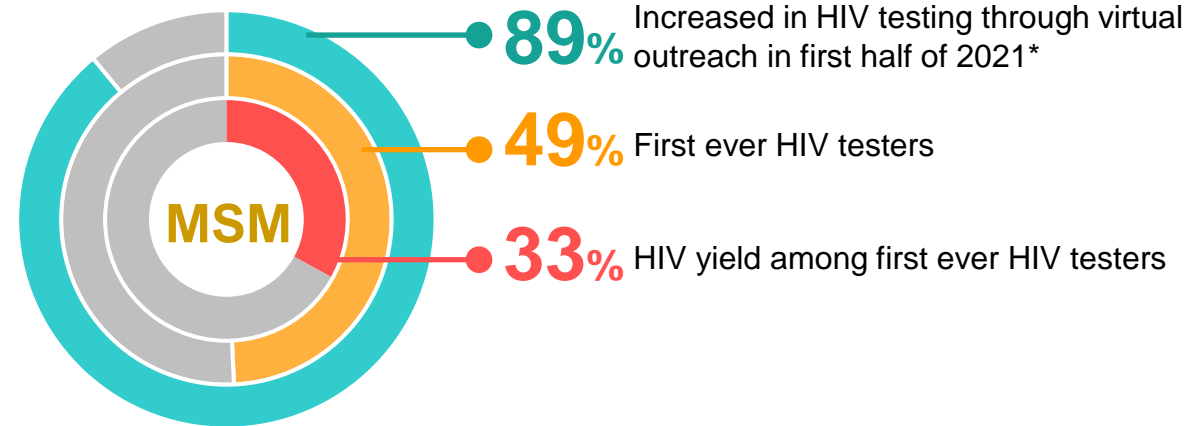


Source: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HSS), WHO, 2020

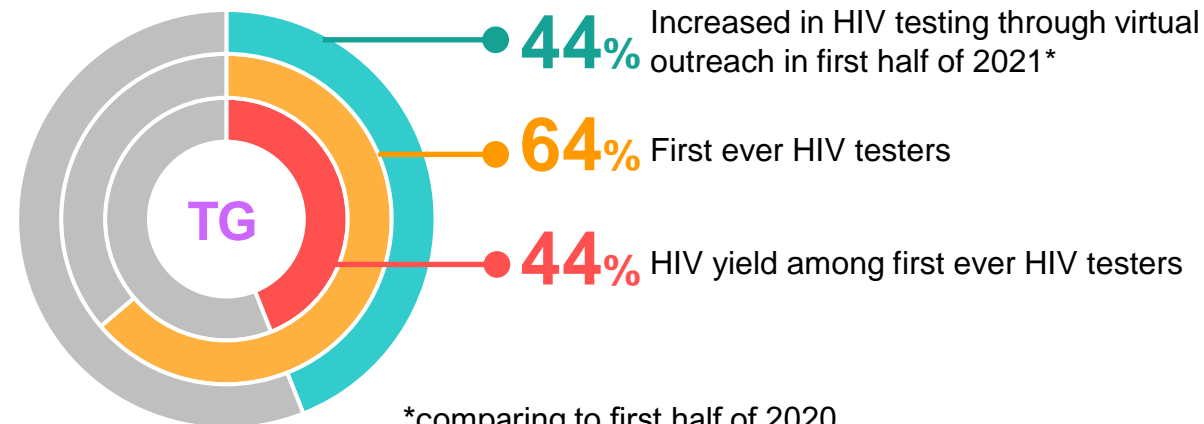
# Cambodia example: Innovations and differentiated service delivery – Solutions to address inequalities and barriers in access to HIV service

Increased HIV testing and yield through virtual outreach

## Men who have sex with men



## Transgender women

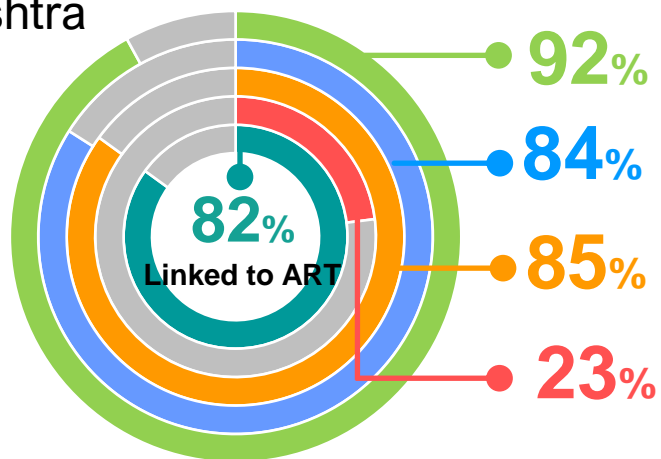


\*comparing to first half of 2020

# India: Innovations in service delivery – Solutions to address barriers in access to HIV service

Index testing cascade with high HIV yield and linkage to treatment, 2021

Maharashtra



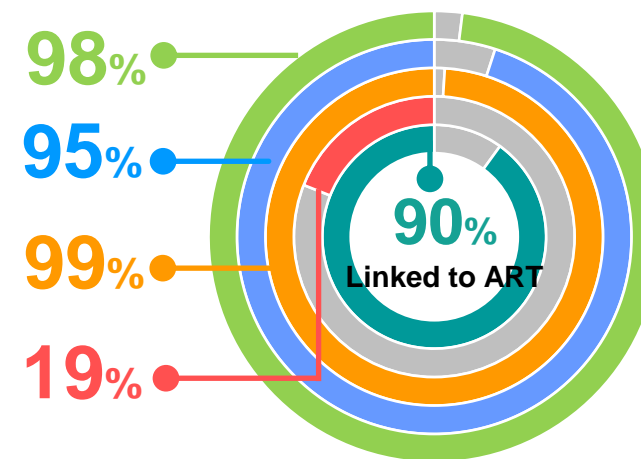
92% were offered and accepted index testing

84% eligible contacts elicited and accepted

85% partners of index tested

HIV yield

Telangana



98% were offered and accepted index testing

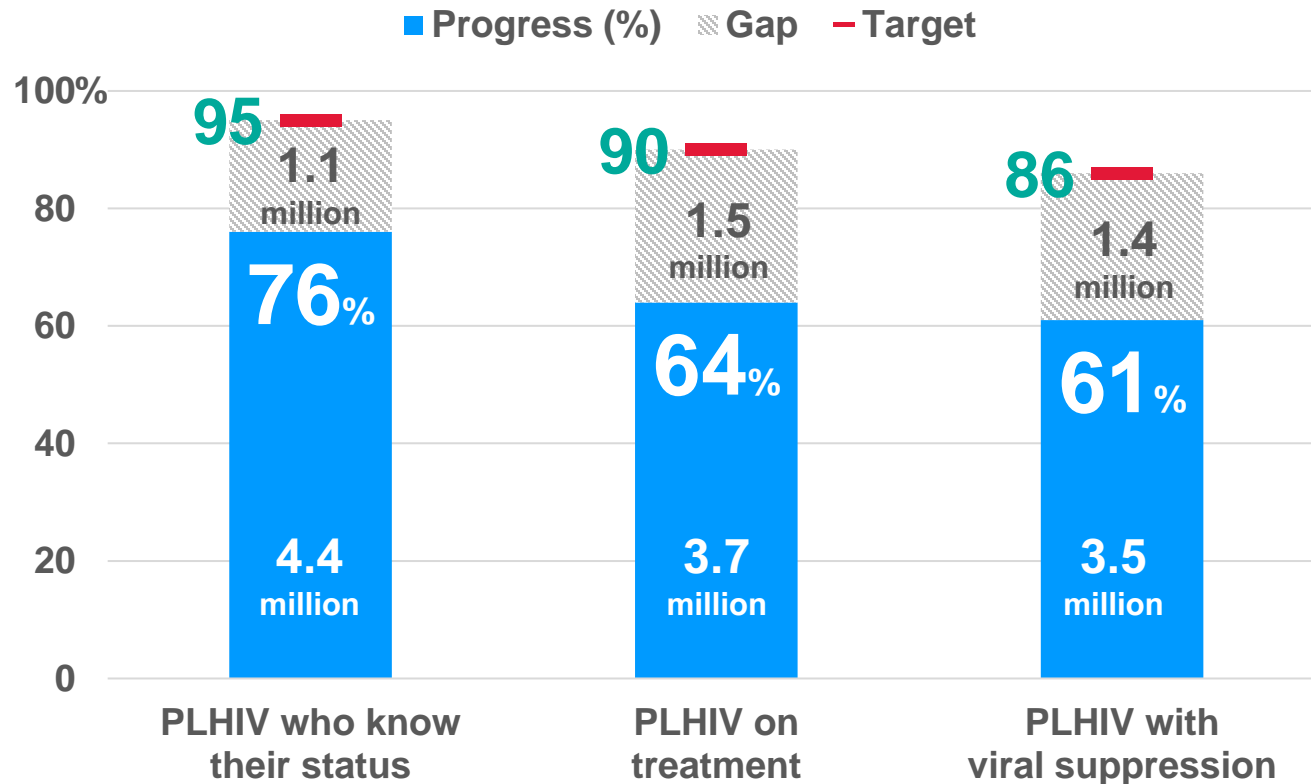
95% eligible contacts elicited and accepted

99% partners of index tested

19% HIV yield

# Regional overview: 95-95-95 Treatment target and gaps

## HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2020



## 95-90-86 target



78 - 81 - 69



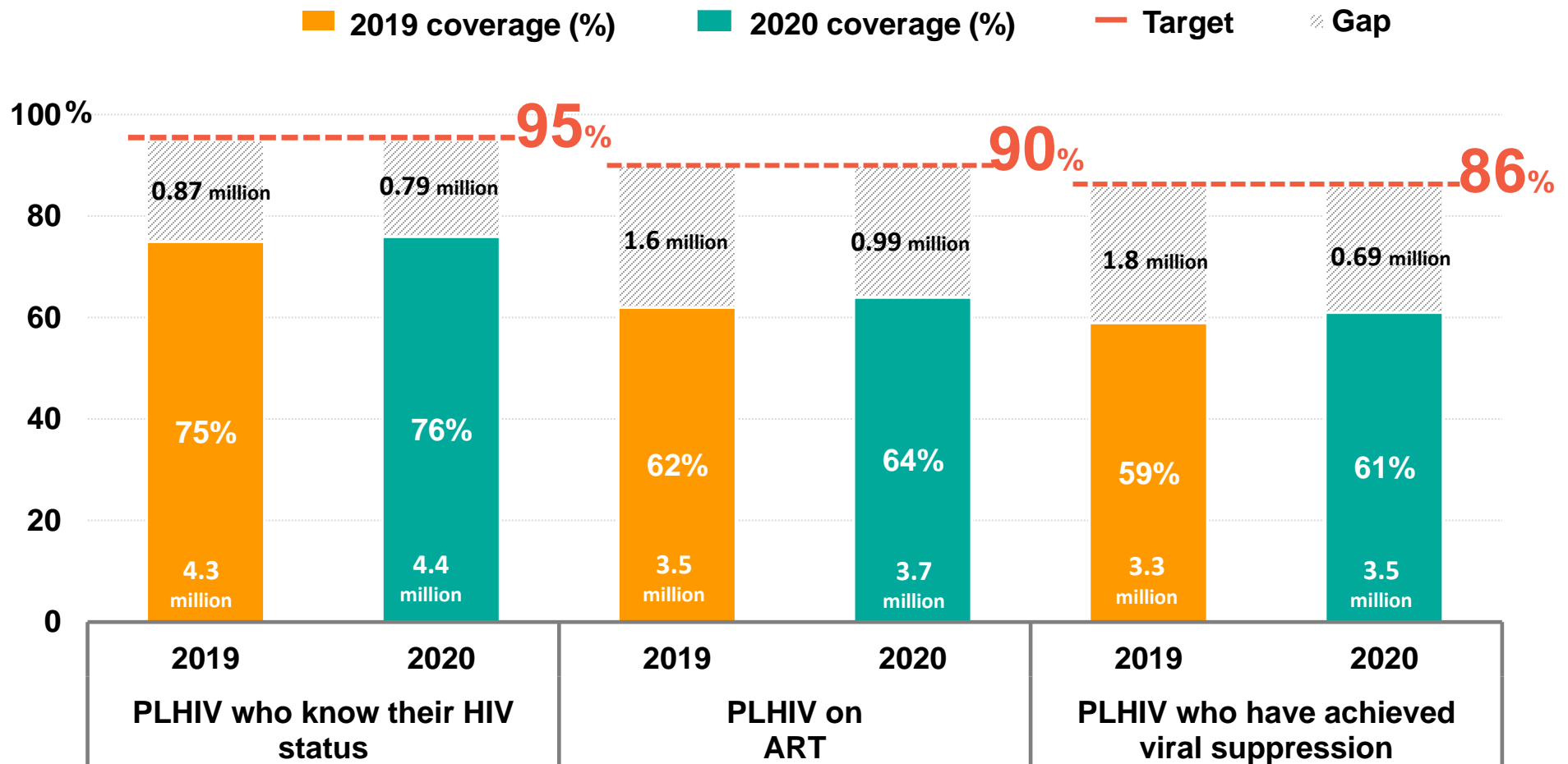
77 - 67 - 64



76 - 62 - 59

# Regional overview: Treatment target and gaps

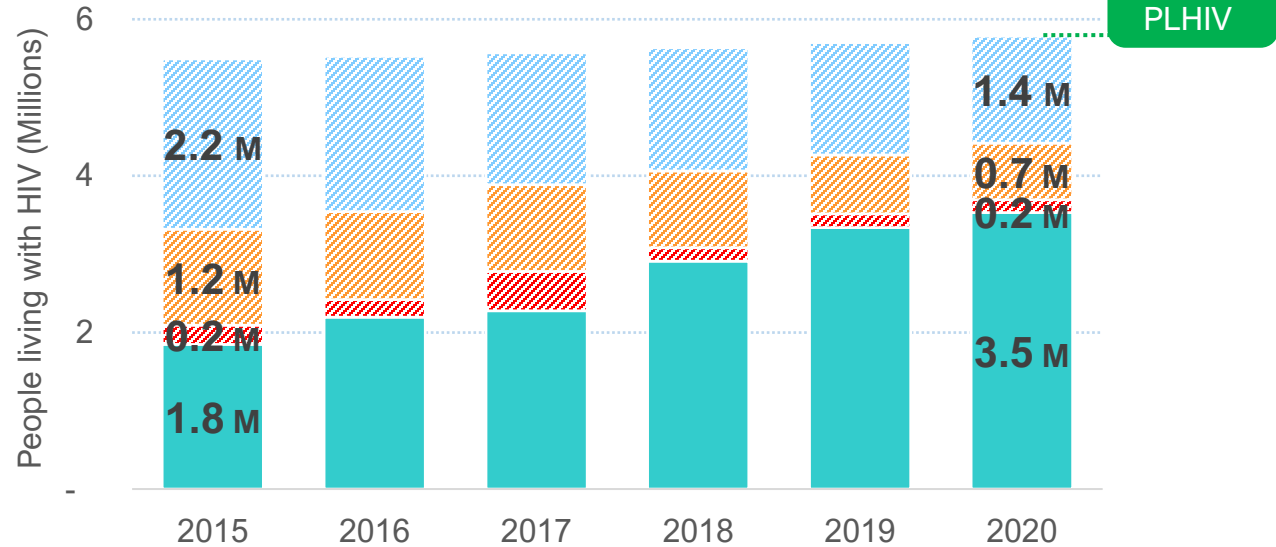
## HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2019 & 2020





# closing the gaps along continuum of care cascade in all settings and maximize the benefits of U=U

**Narrowing the gaps along the treatment cascade in Asia and the Pacific, 2015 -2020**



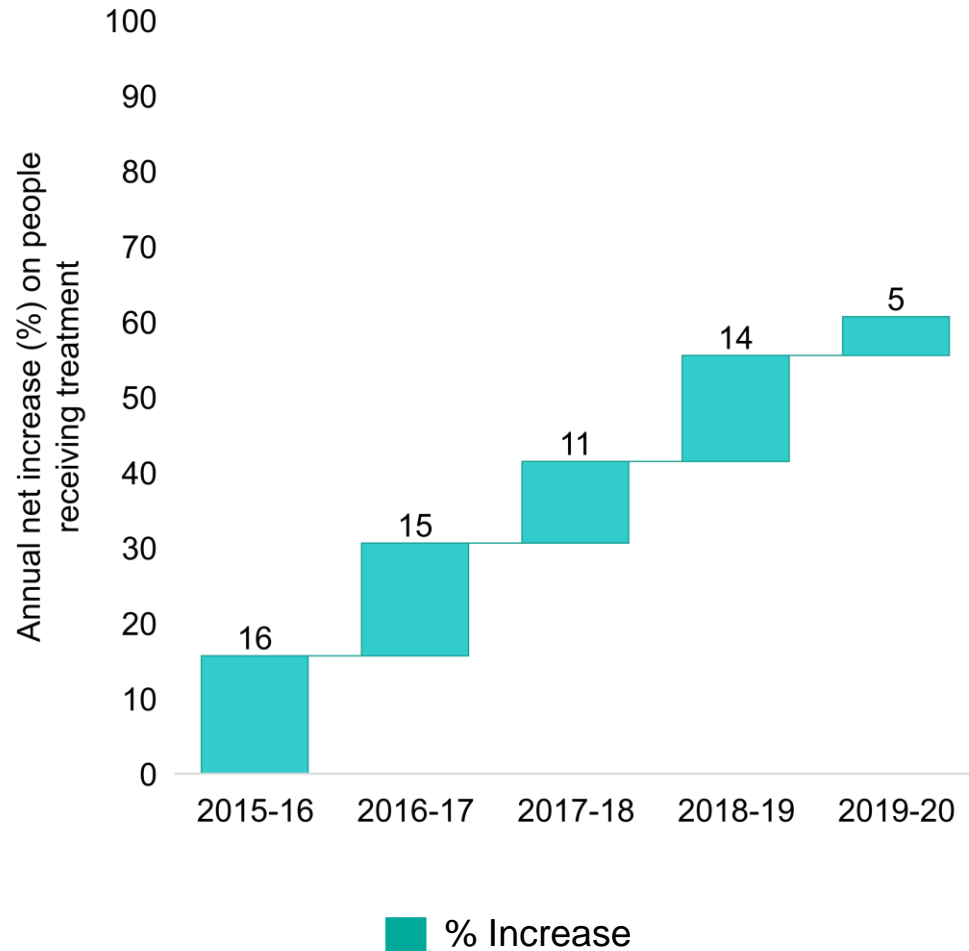
- ▨ PLHIV who do not know their HIV status
- ▨ Gap between 1st and 2nd 95 targets (Know the status but not on ART)
- ▨ Gap between 2nd and 3rd 95 targets (PLHIV on ART and do not have viral suppression)
- PLHIV on ART with viral suppression

## UNDETECTABLE = UNTRANSMITTABLE:

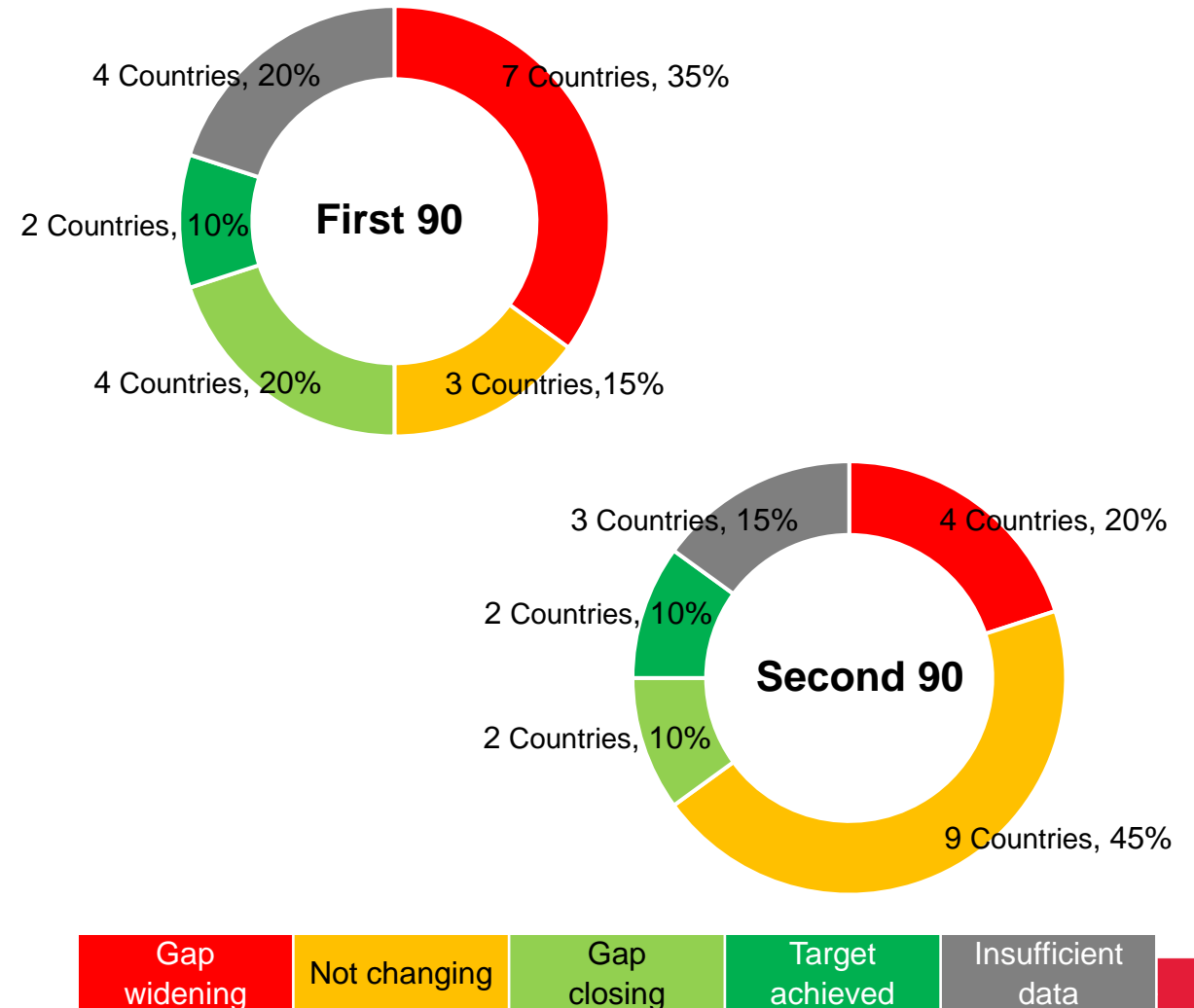
- PLHIV on antiretroviral therapy who have HIV viral suppression to undetectable levels will not transmit HIV sexually.
- Ensure that all PLHIV have access to quality treatment as soon as they are diagnosed and retain in care.
- U=U respond to stigma and motivate efforts to have viral suppression and 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

# The pace of treatment scale up is not fast enough to catch up with the treatment targets: uneven progress in Asia Pacific countries

Annual net increase on people receiving treatment in Asia Pacific region, 2015-2020

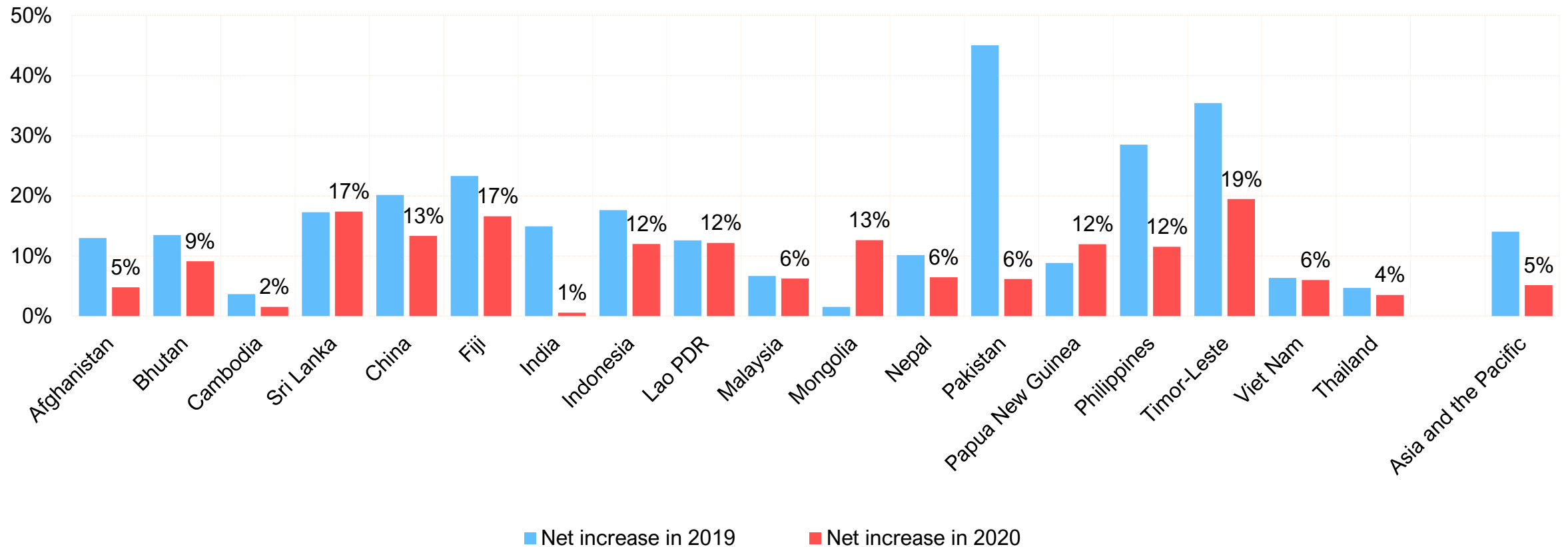


Distribution of countries (n=20) with respect to the evolution of gaps to the first and second 90s



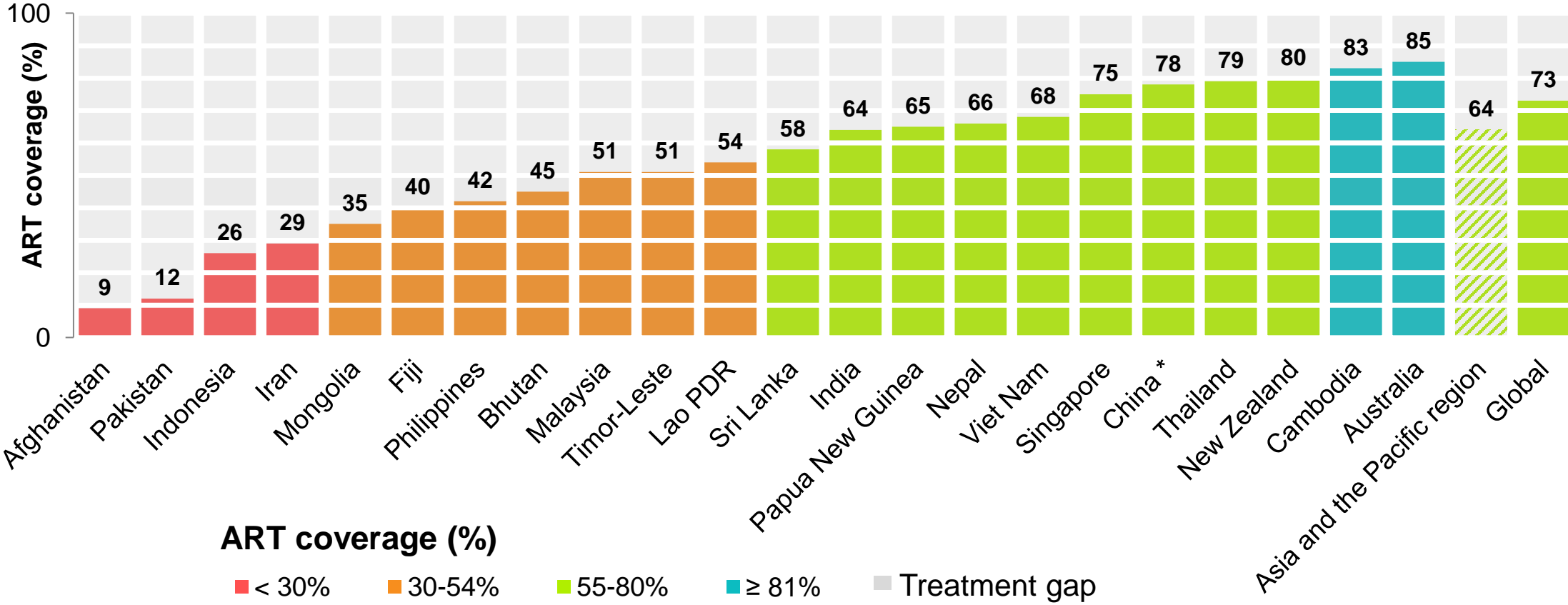
# COVID-19 PANDEMIC DISRUPTS THE GLOBAL AIDS RESPONSE: Resilient responses are needed to ensure access to HIV services

Comparison of net treatment scale-up in 2019 and 2020 by country



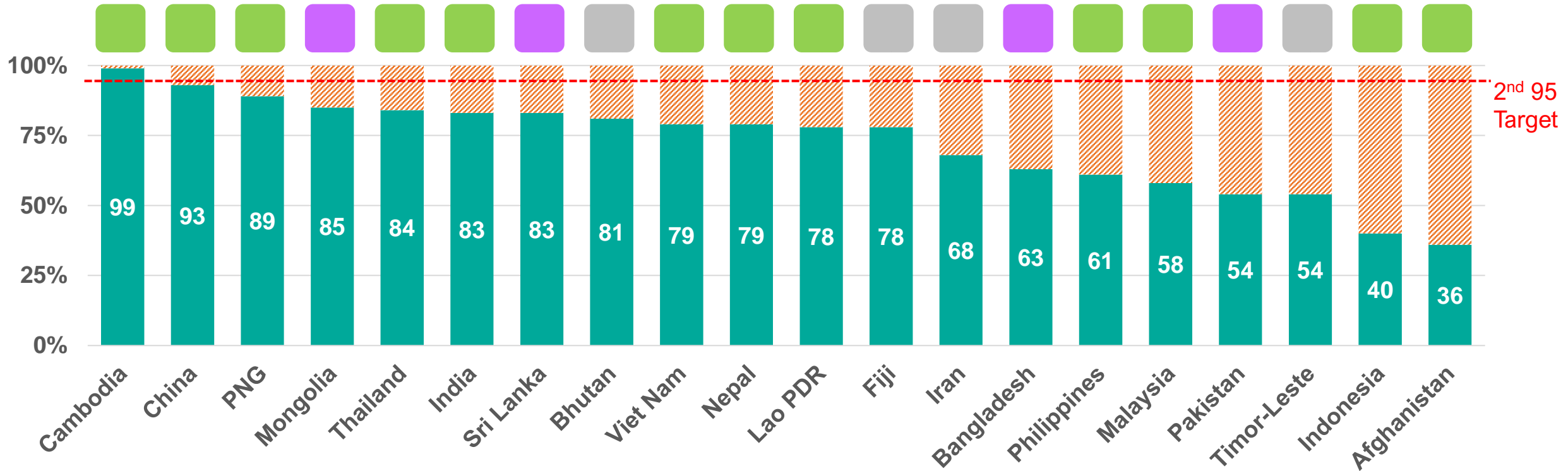
# Current treatment scale-up has made significant achievements, but Asia and the Pacific region is lagging behind the global trend

ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2020



\*ART coverage for China is calculated based on number of people on ART reported in GAM and country endorsed estimate of PLHIV

# Knowledge of status but not on treatment: linkage and service delivery gap between 1st and 2nd 95



PLHIV aware of their HIV status but NOT on treatment
  PLHIV aware of their HIV status and on treatment

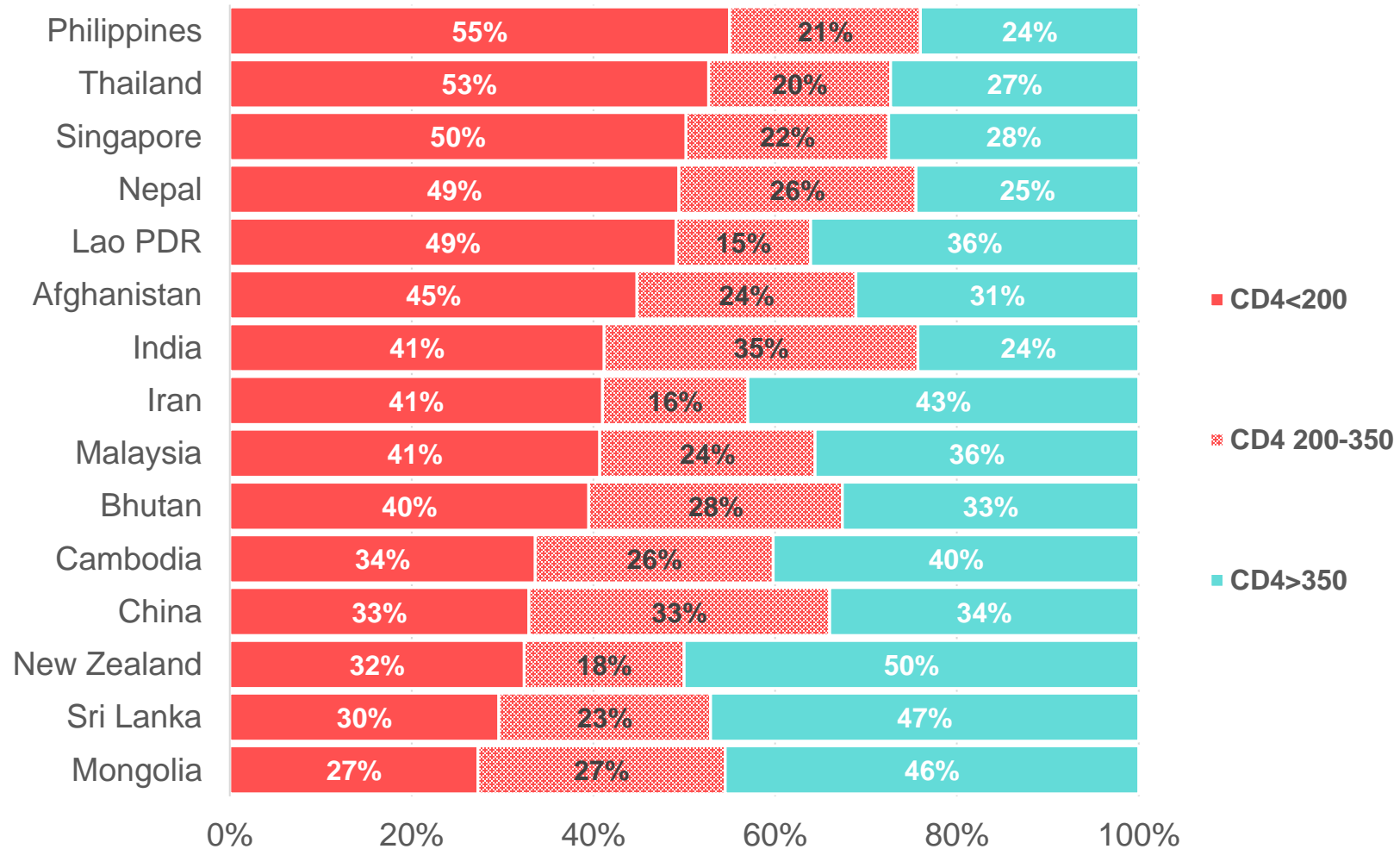
Possible to start ART on the same day as HIV diagnosis
  NOT possible to start ART on the same day as HIV diagnosis
  No info

Source: [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on National Commitments and Policies Instrument 2019, 2020, and UNAIDS, WHO. Laws and Policies Analytics <https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=414&lan=en> and Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM)

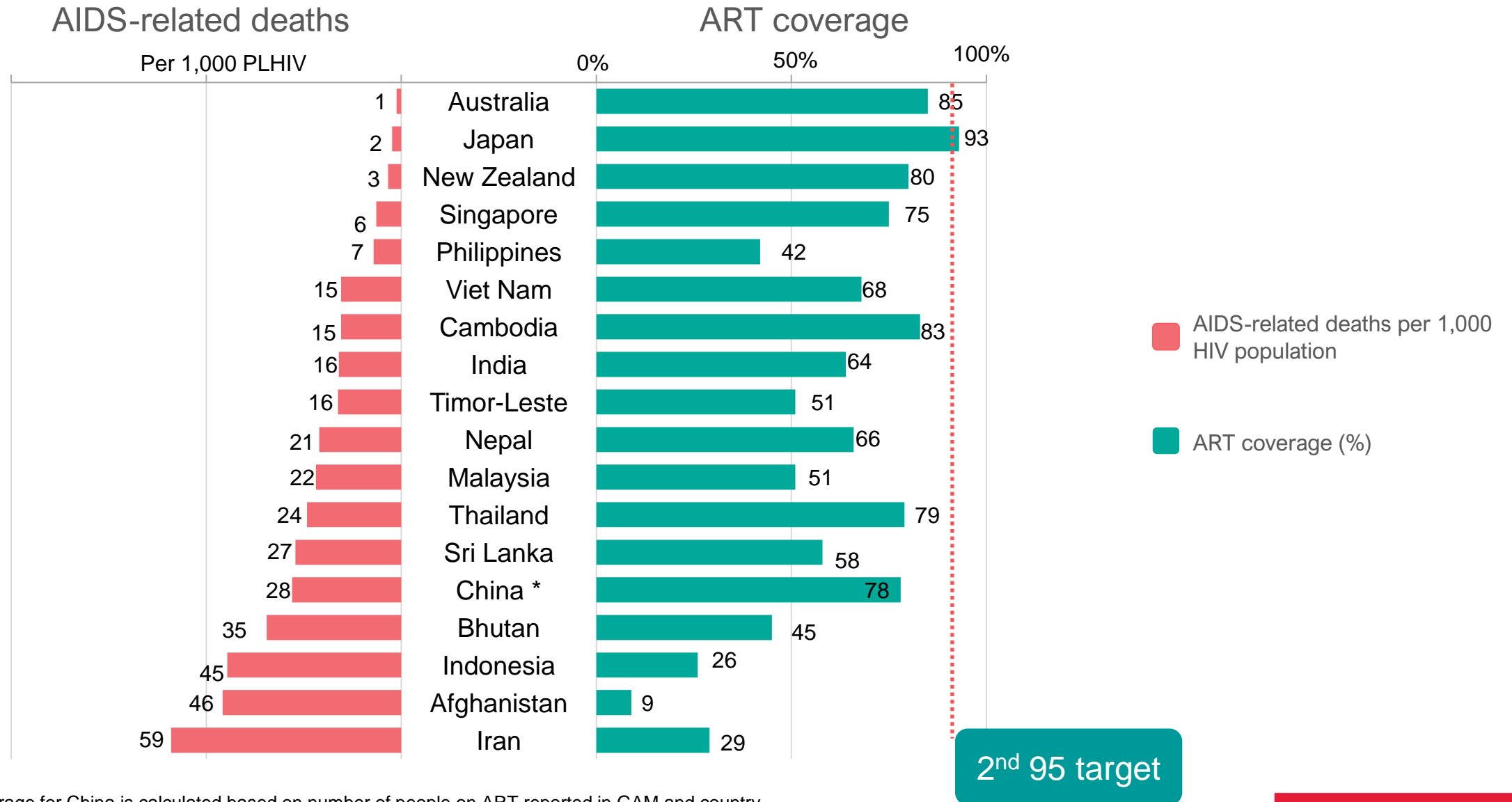


# Late diagnosis in Asia and the Pacific: a cause for concern

Proportion of PLHIV who have had initial CD4 count in 2020 by CD4 level

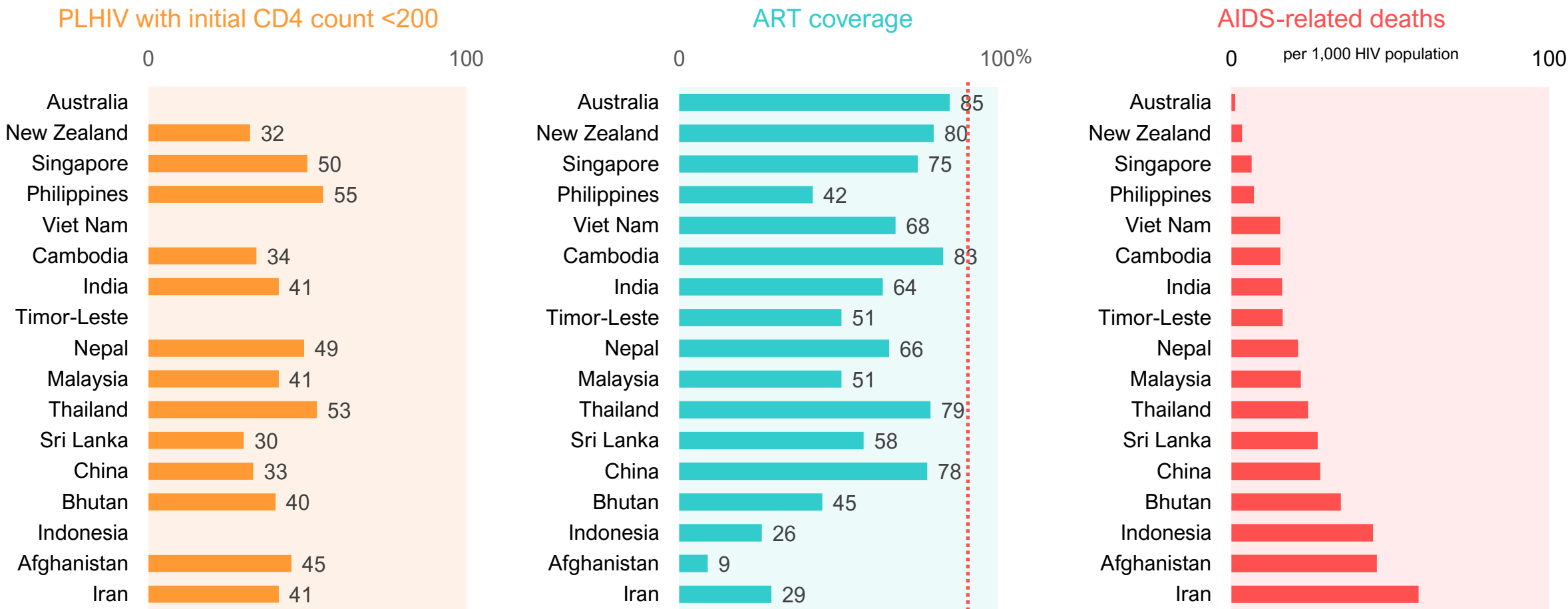


# Treatment saves lives: scale-up life-saving treatment to prevent deaths and onward HIV transmission



\* ART coverage for China is calculated based on number of people on ART reported in GAM and country endorsed estimate of PLHIV

# How to explain high mortality even when treatment coverage is high?



\*ART coverage for China is calculated based on number of people on ART reported in GAM and country endorsed estimate of PLHIV

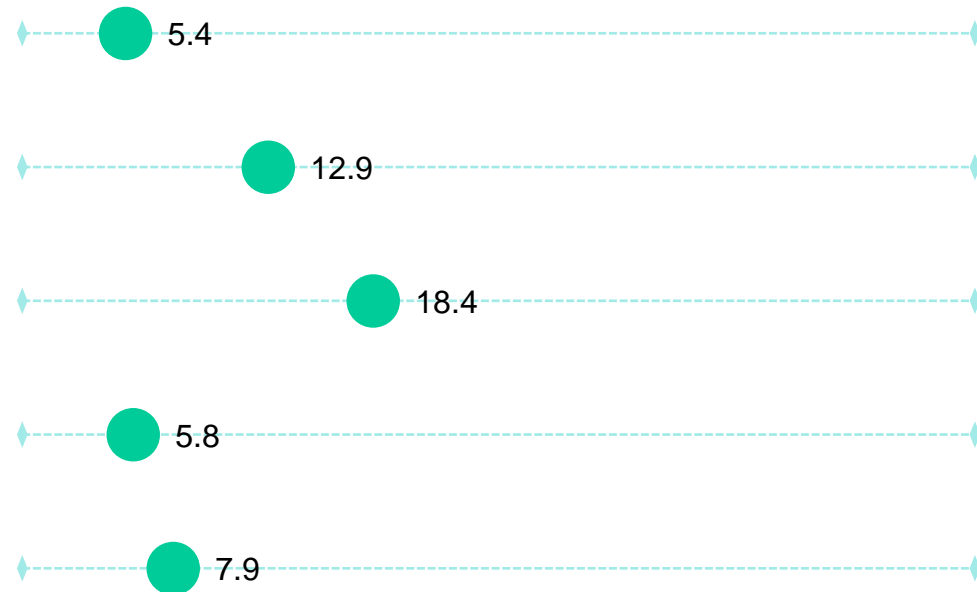
2<sup>nd</sup> 95 target





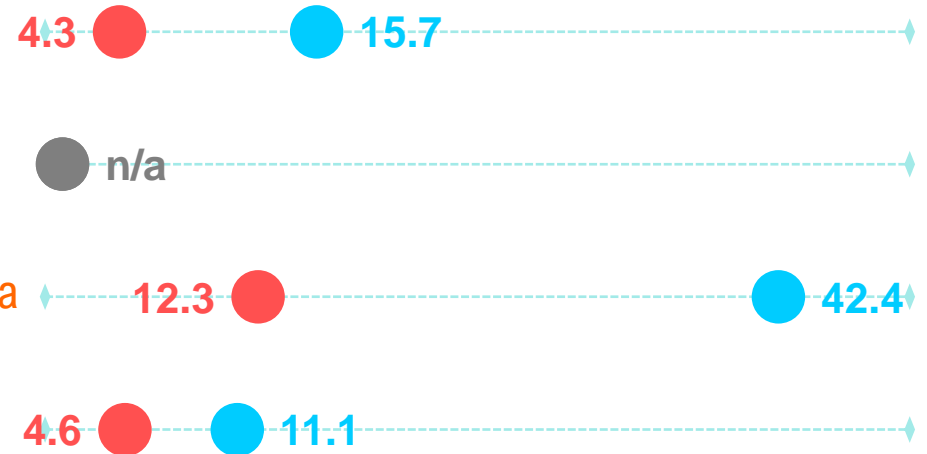
# HIV drug resistance: an urgent need to address the leakages in treatment continuum, and improve quality of treatment services

Pre-treatment HIV drug resistance\* among first-line ART initiators



● all first-line ART initiators

Pre-treatment HIV drug resistance\* among first-line ART initiators - treatment naïve vs previously exposed



● ARV drug naïve

● Prior ARV drug exposed

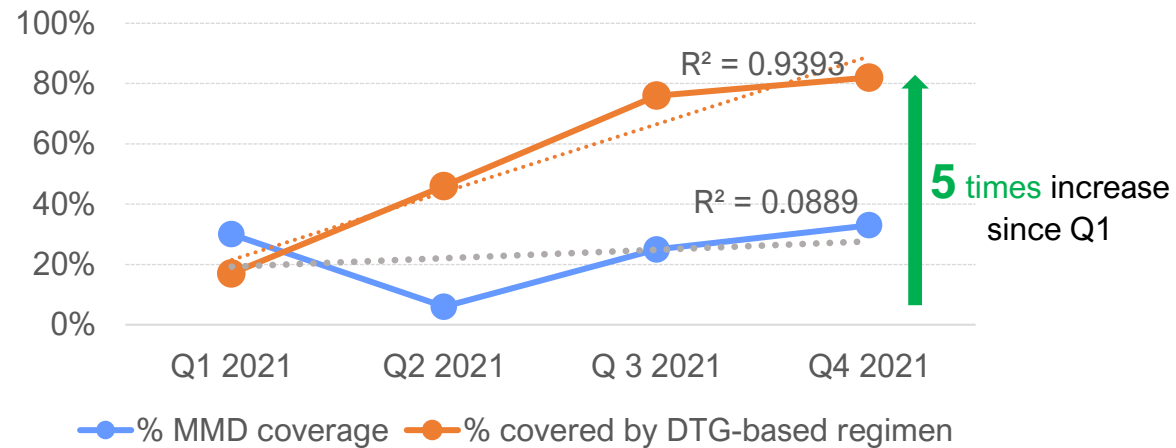
\*Estimated HIV drug resistance to any type of ARV drugs; \*\* Primary HIVDR among treatment-naïve patient

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on WHO (2019). HIV Drug Resistance Report, 2019 and Kiertiburanakul S, Pinsai S, Chantratita W, Pasomsub E, Leechawengwongs M, Thipmontree W, et al. (2016) Prevalence of Primary HIV Drug Resistance in Thailand Detected by Short Reverse Transcriptase Genotypic Resistance Assay. PLoS ONE 11(2): e0147945. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0147945

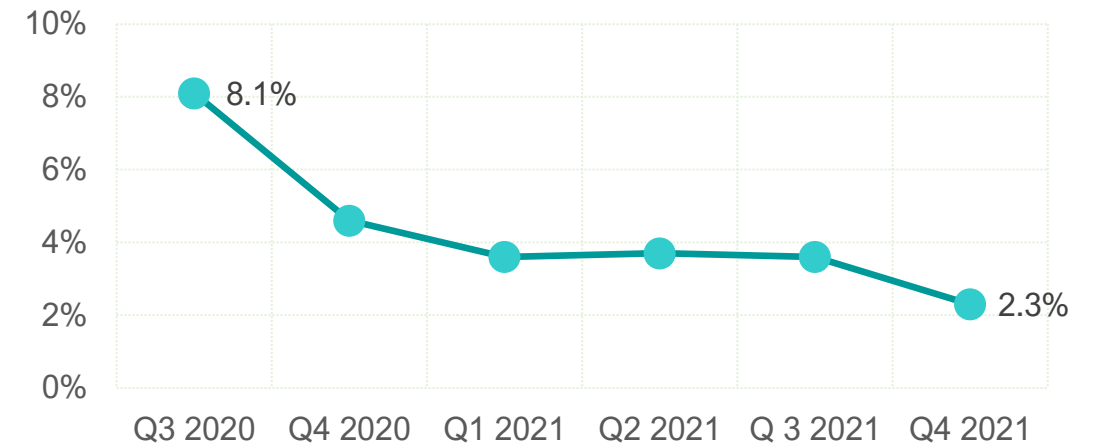


# India: Innovations and differentiated service delivery – Solutions to address inequalities and barriers in access to HIV service

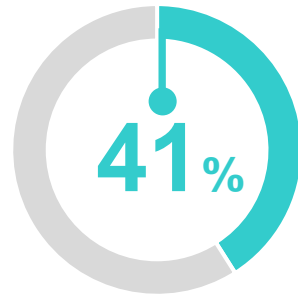
## MMD and DTG-based treatment regimen scale-up in time of COVID-19, Andhra Pradesh



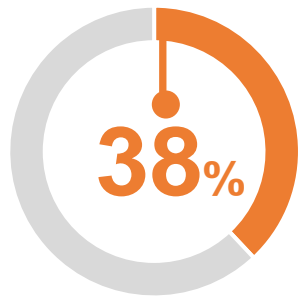
## Decline in interruption of treatment, Andhra Pradesh



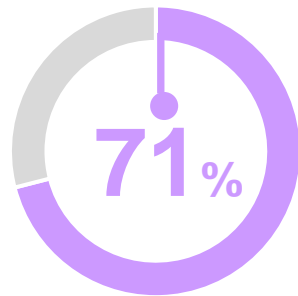
# Social justice and human rights are fundamental to address the health needs of key populations



**2** out of **5** **Female sex workers** were forced to have sex in the last year in Madhya Pradesh, India



**1** out of **3** **Men who have sex with men** avoided seeking health care due to stigma in Yangon, Myanmar



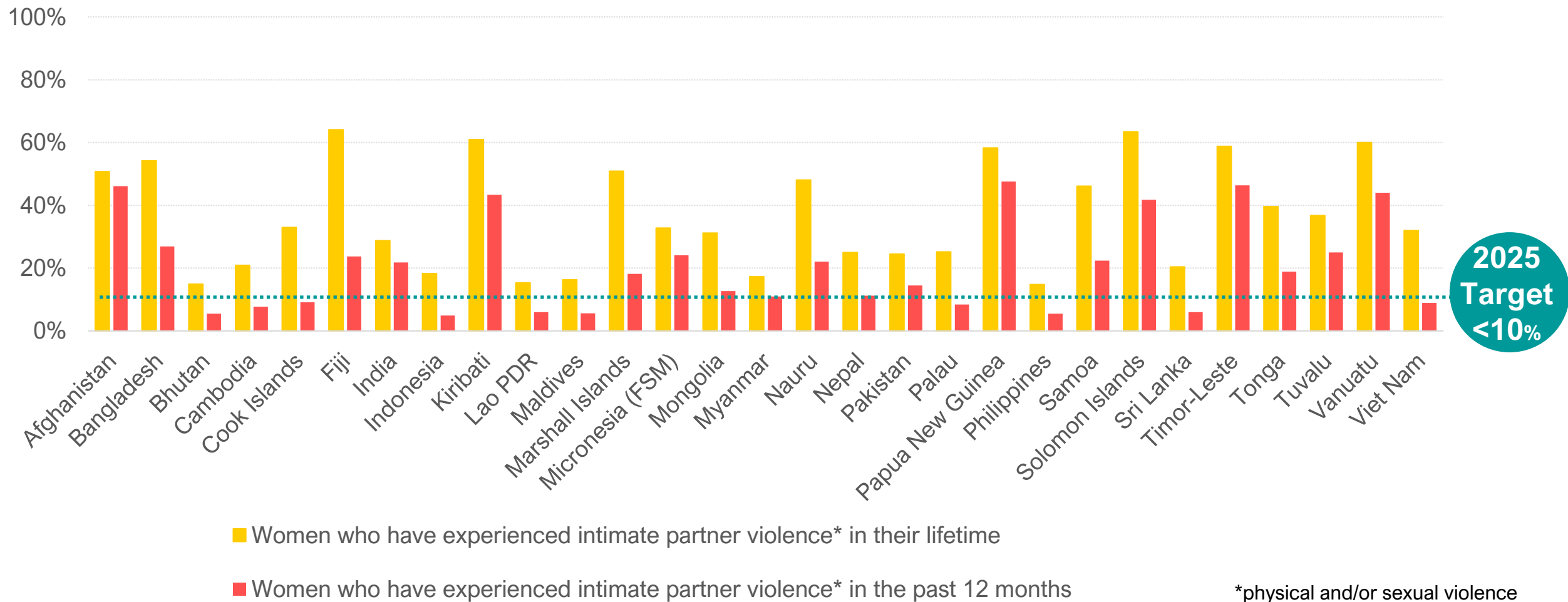
**2** out of **3** **Women who use drugs** have unmet need for reproductive health care in Malaysia



**1** out of **5** **Transgender women** have been denied/thrown out of a housing in their life time in Cambodia

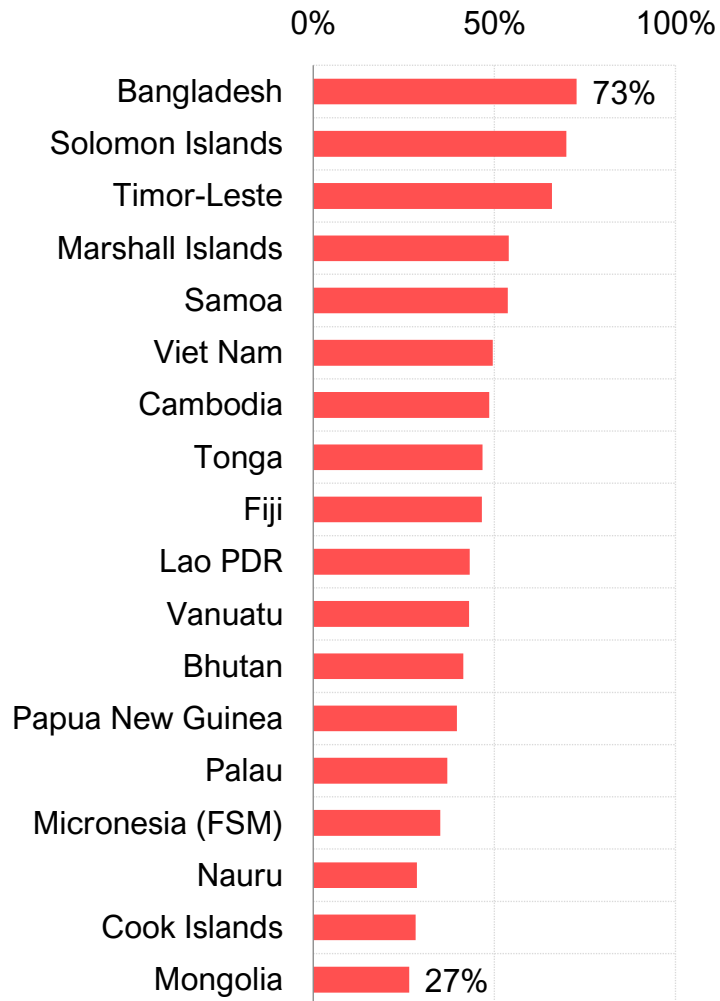
# Eliminate gender inequalities

Women who have experienced intimate partner violence in Asia and the Pacific region, as of 2019

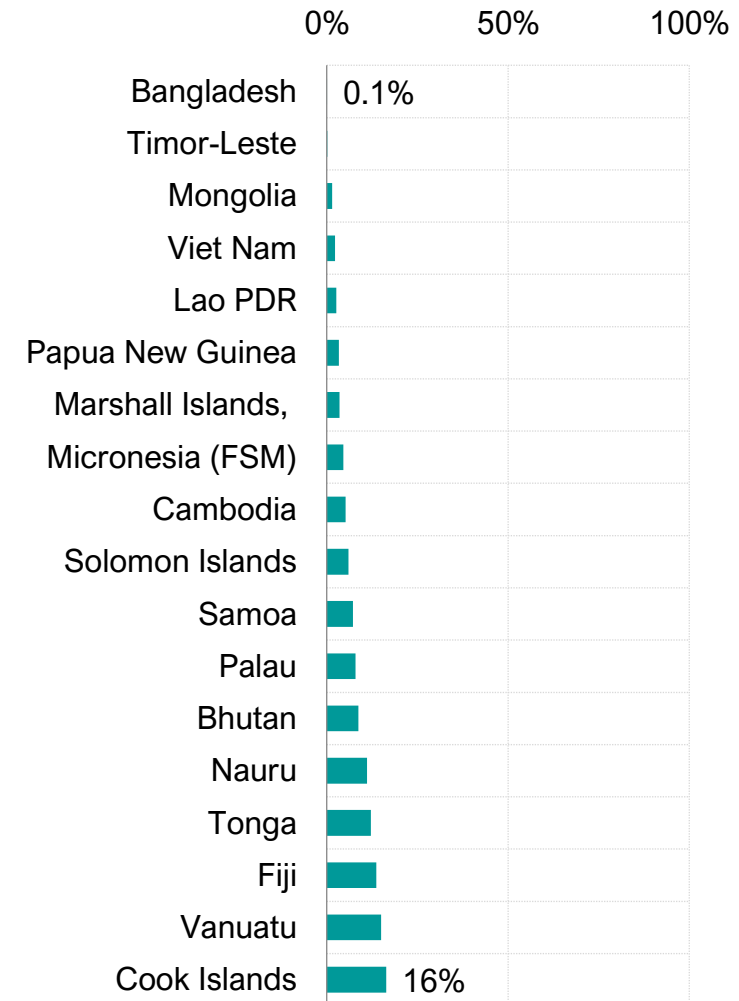


# Give the voice to the voiceless – End gender inequalities and gender-based violence

Women who never disclosed intimate partner violence

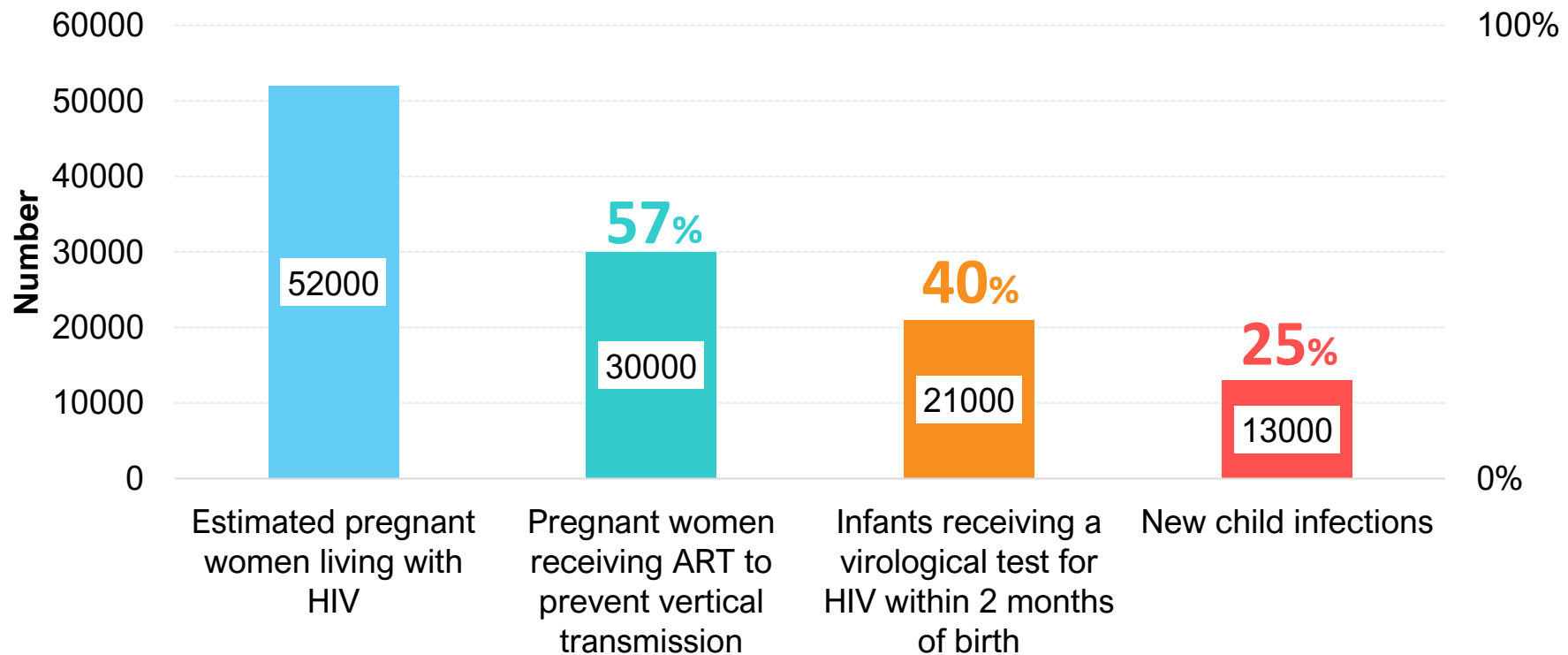


Women who sought health services at least once for intimate partner violence



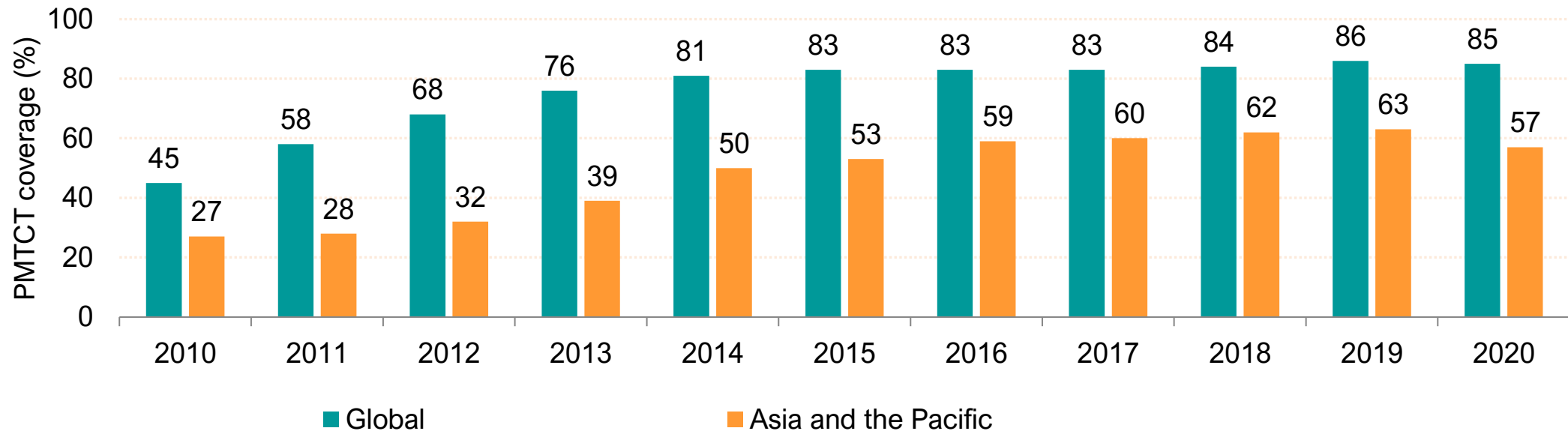
# Towards ending AIDS in children starts with mothers: time to improve linkages and prevent leakages

Service cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Asia and the Pacific, 2020



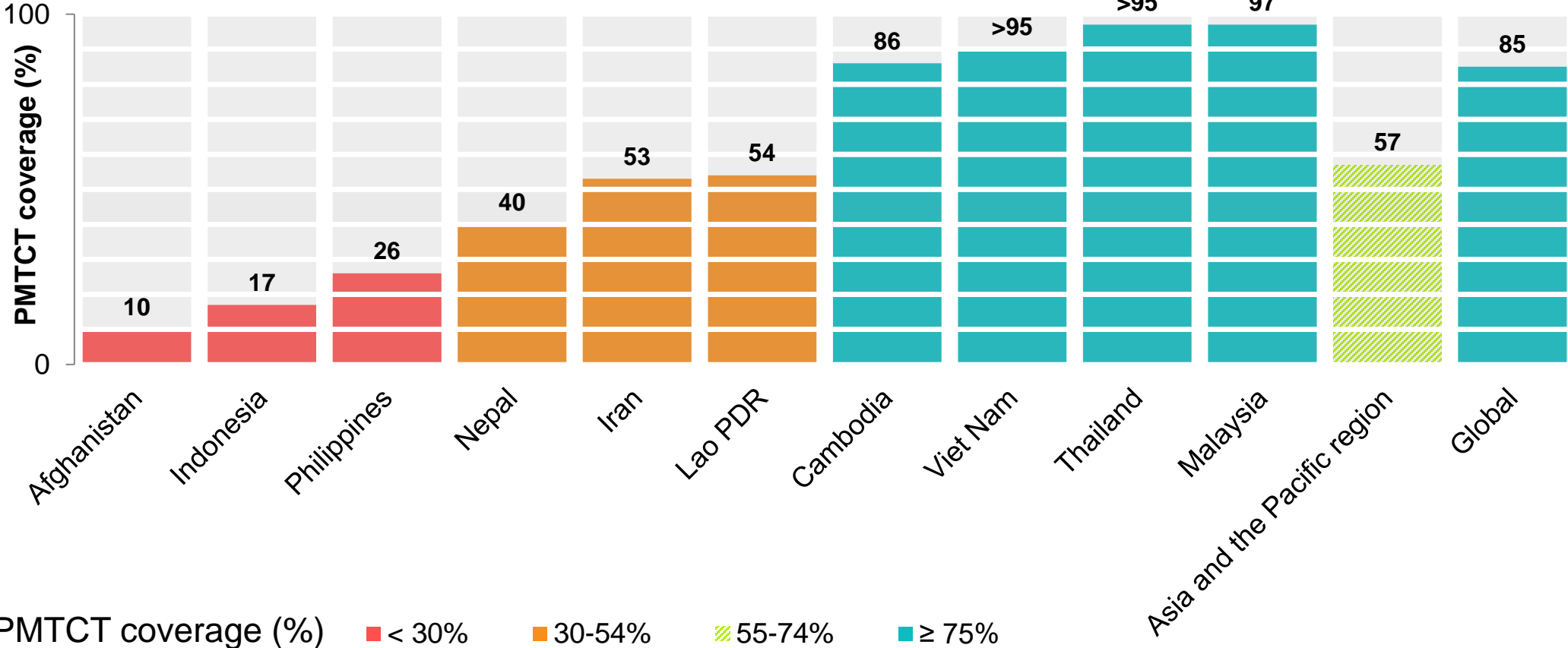
# Efforts are needed to eliminate new HIV infections among children (0-14 years) in Asia and the Pacific

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) coverage, Global and Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2020



# Regional overview: Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 2020



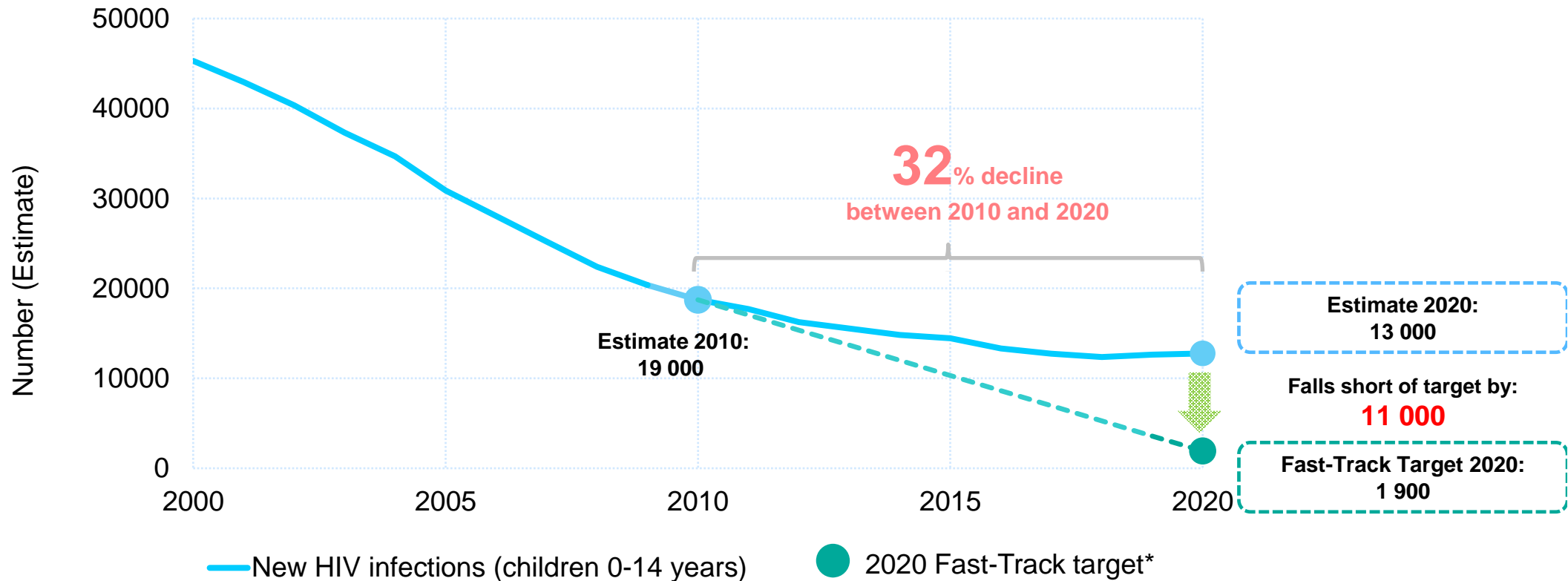
Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2021 HIV Estimates



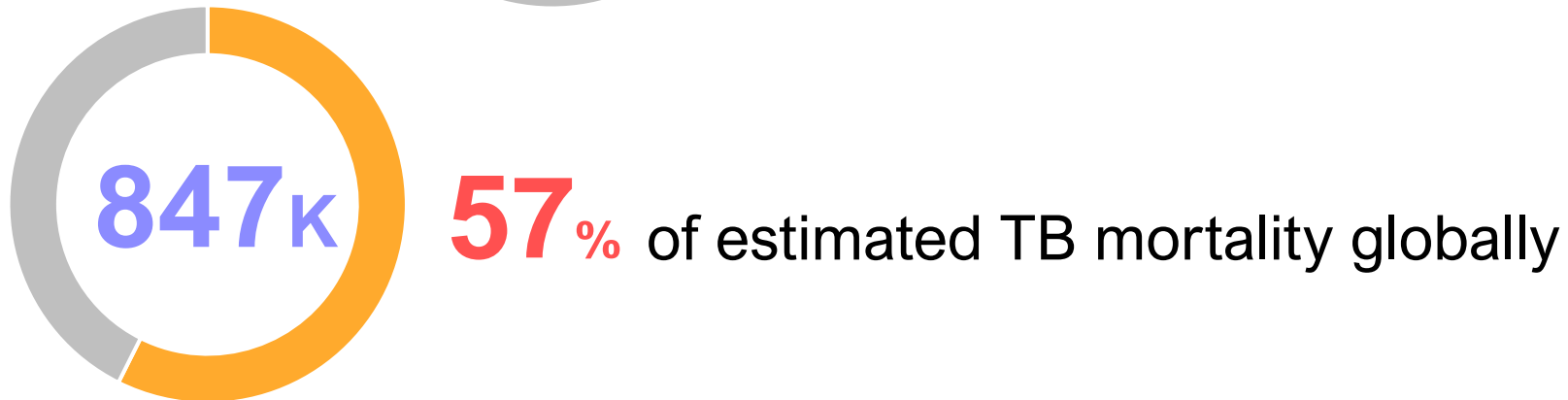
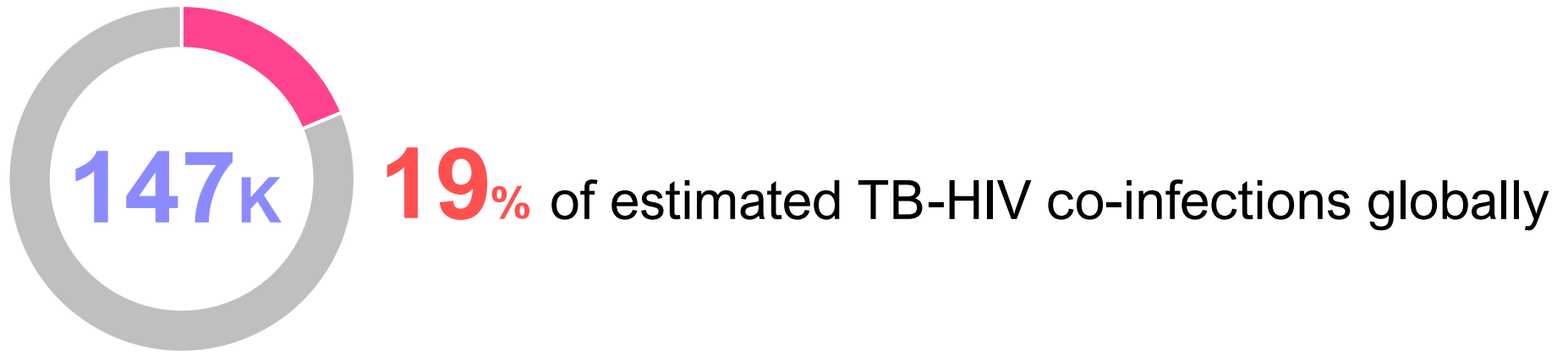
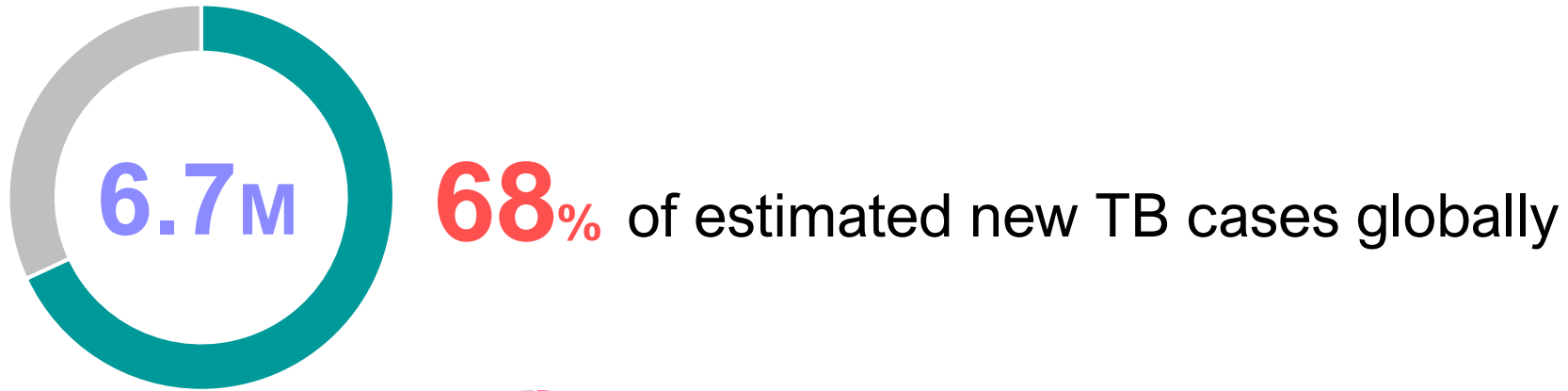


# Though new HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific declined by 32%, the region still missed the 2020 Fast-Track target by 11 000

## New HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2020



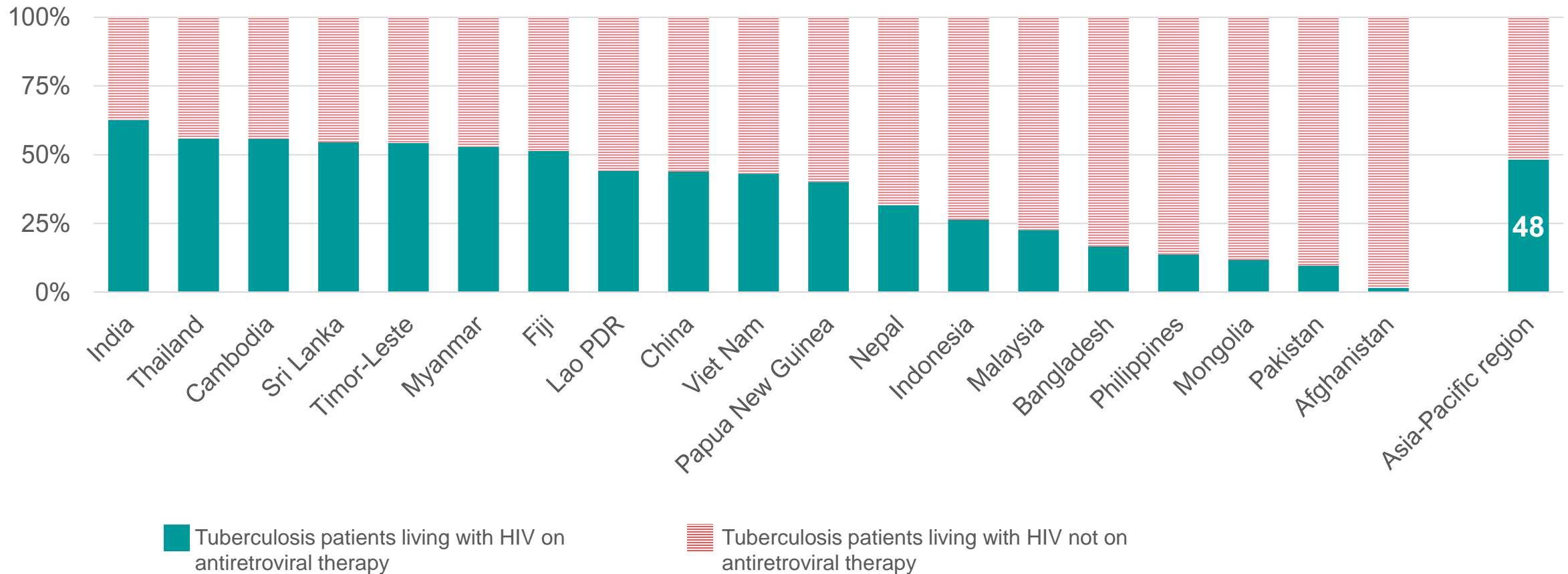
# High TB-HIV burden in Asia and the Pacific, 2020



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on WHO. (2021). Global TB Report 2021

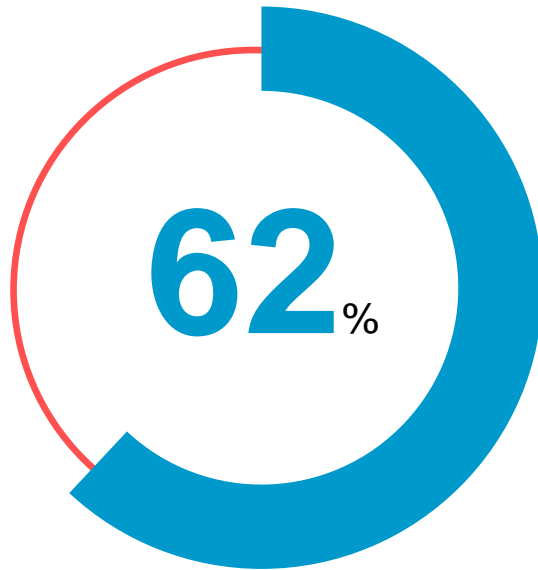
# INTEGRATE HIV INTO SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH: Integrated efforts are needed to close the health service gaps

Proportion of tuberculosis patients living with HIV who are on antiretroviral therapy

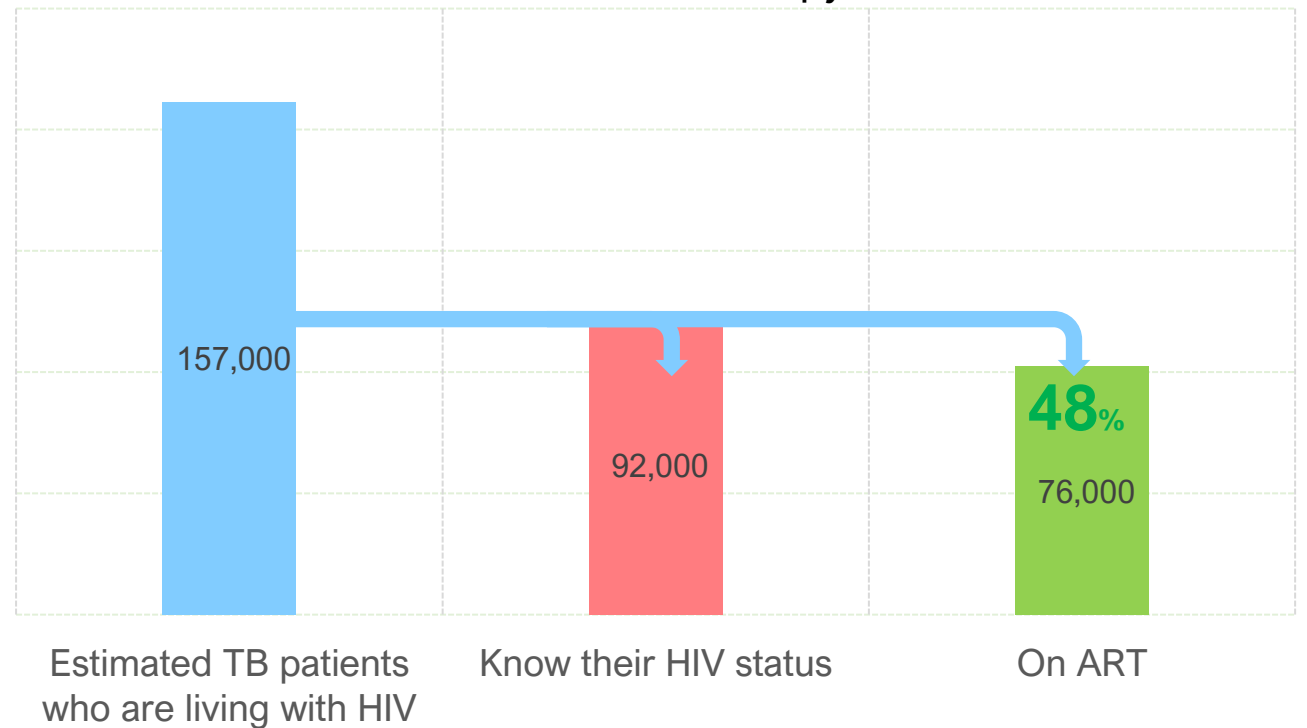


# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: TB-HIV CO-INFECTION

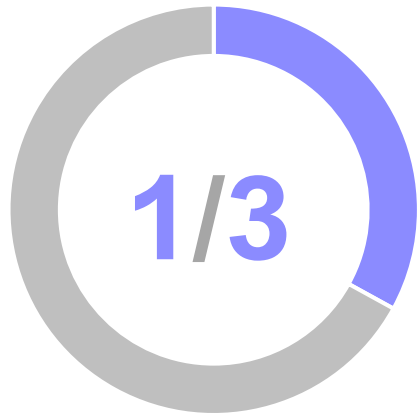
**62%** of **5.1 M** notified TB cases access HIV testing and know their status



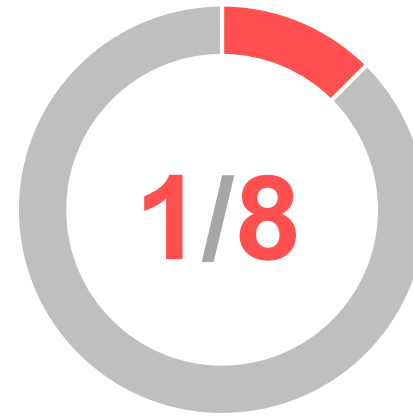
TB patients living with HIV know their HIV status and access to antiretroviral therapy



# Double disease burden of HIV and HCV among PWID in Asia and the Pacific



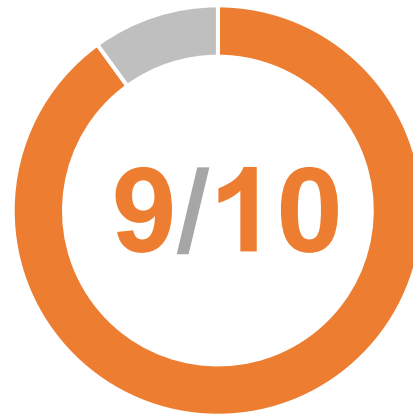
of all people who inject drugs globally are **living in Asia and the Pacific**



of all people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific are **living with HIV**



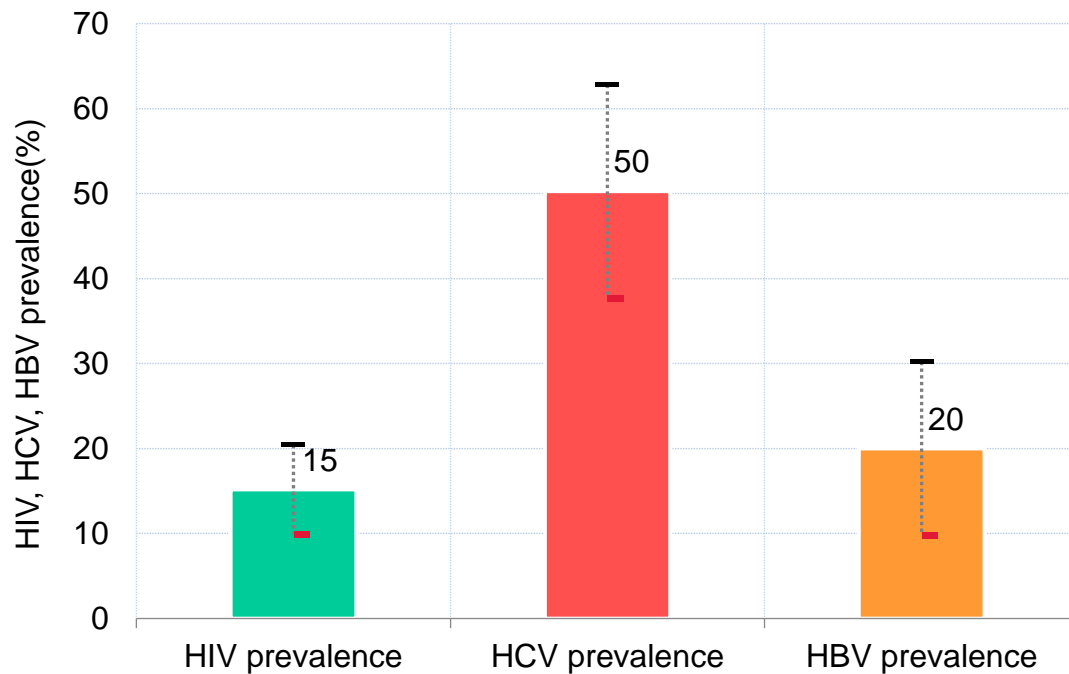
of all people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific are **people who inject drugs**



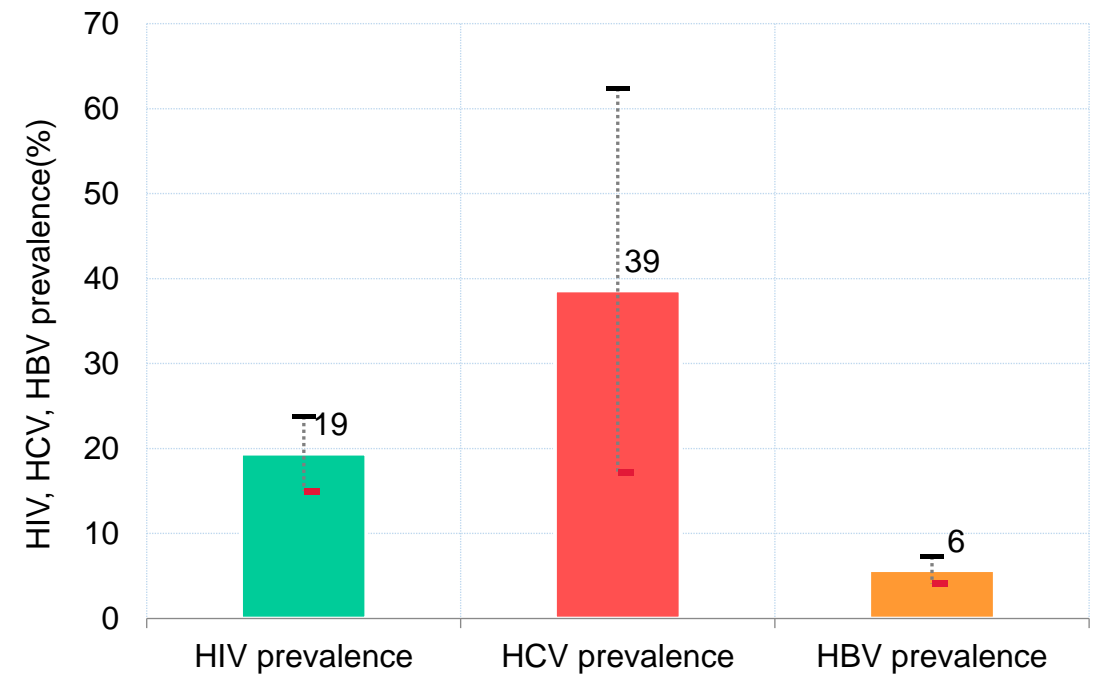
of people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific are **co-infected with hepatitis C**

# HIV and hepatitis prevalence among people who inject drugs by region

## East and South-East Asia

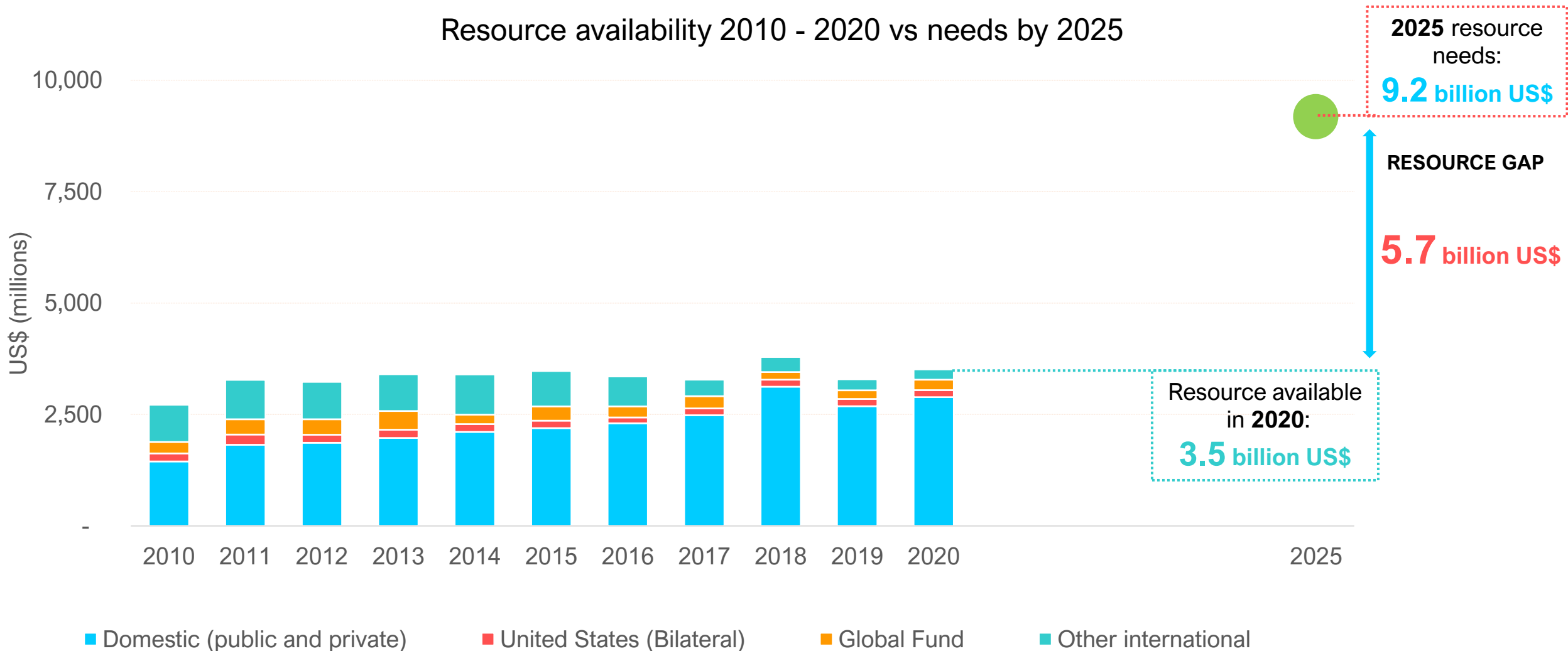


## South Asia

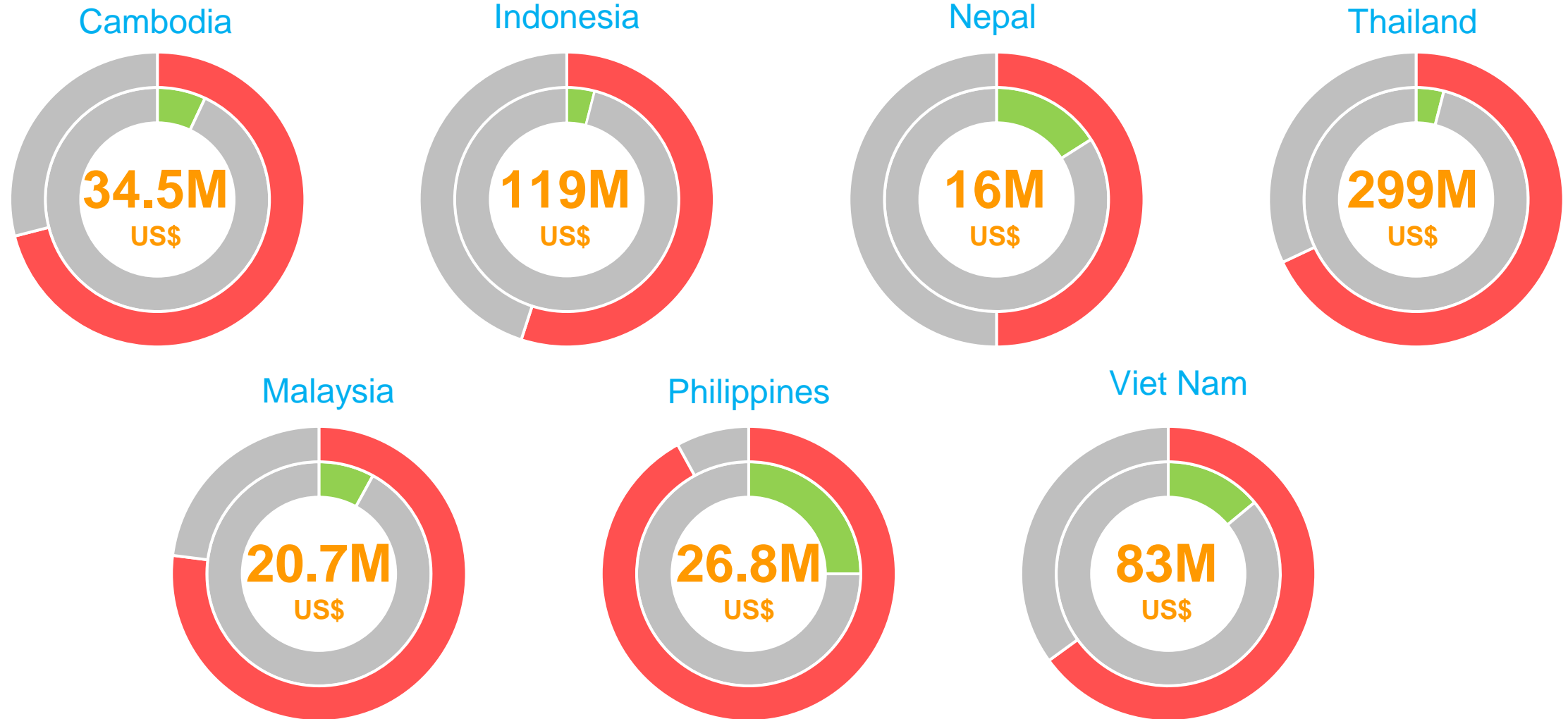


# FULLY RESOURCE AND SUSTAIN EFFICIENT HIV RESPONSES: Resource availability and resource needs in Asia and the Pacific

Resource availability 2010 - 2020 vs needs by 2025



# Investment mismatch – unequal investment on key population HIV prevention programmes



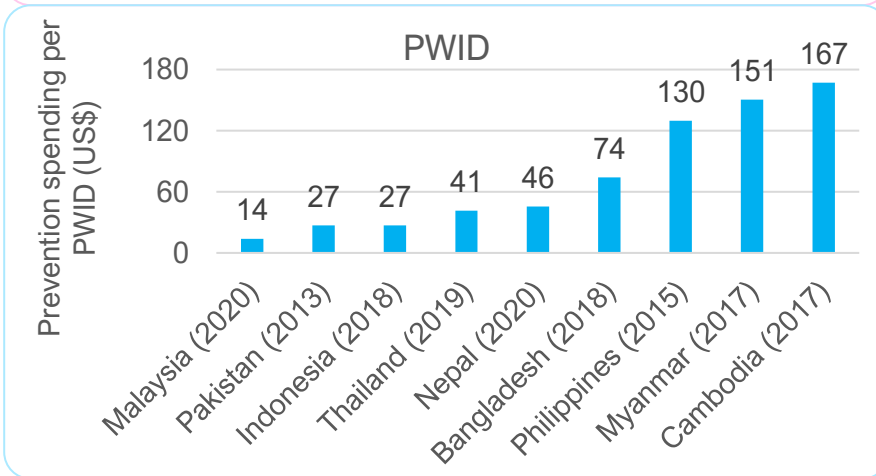
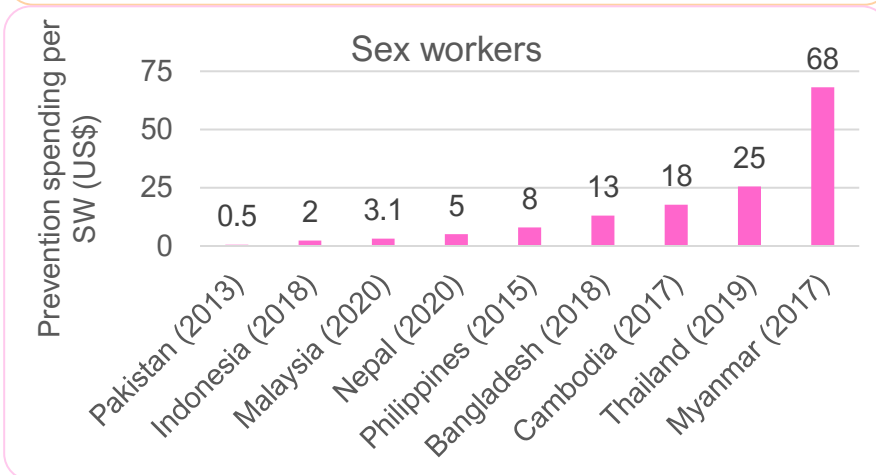
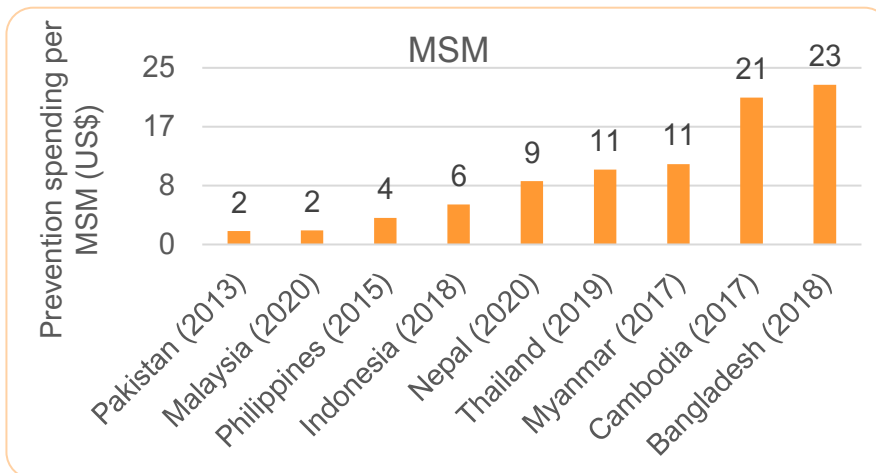
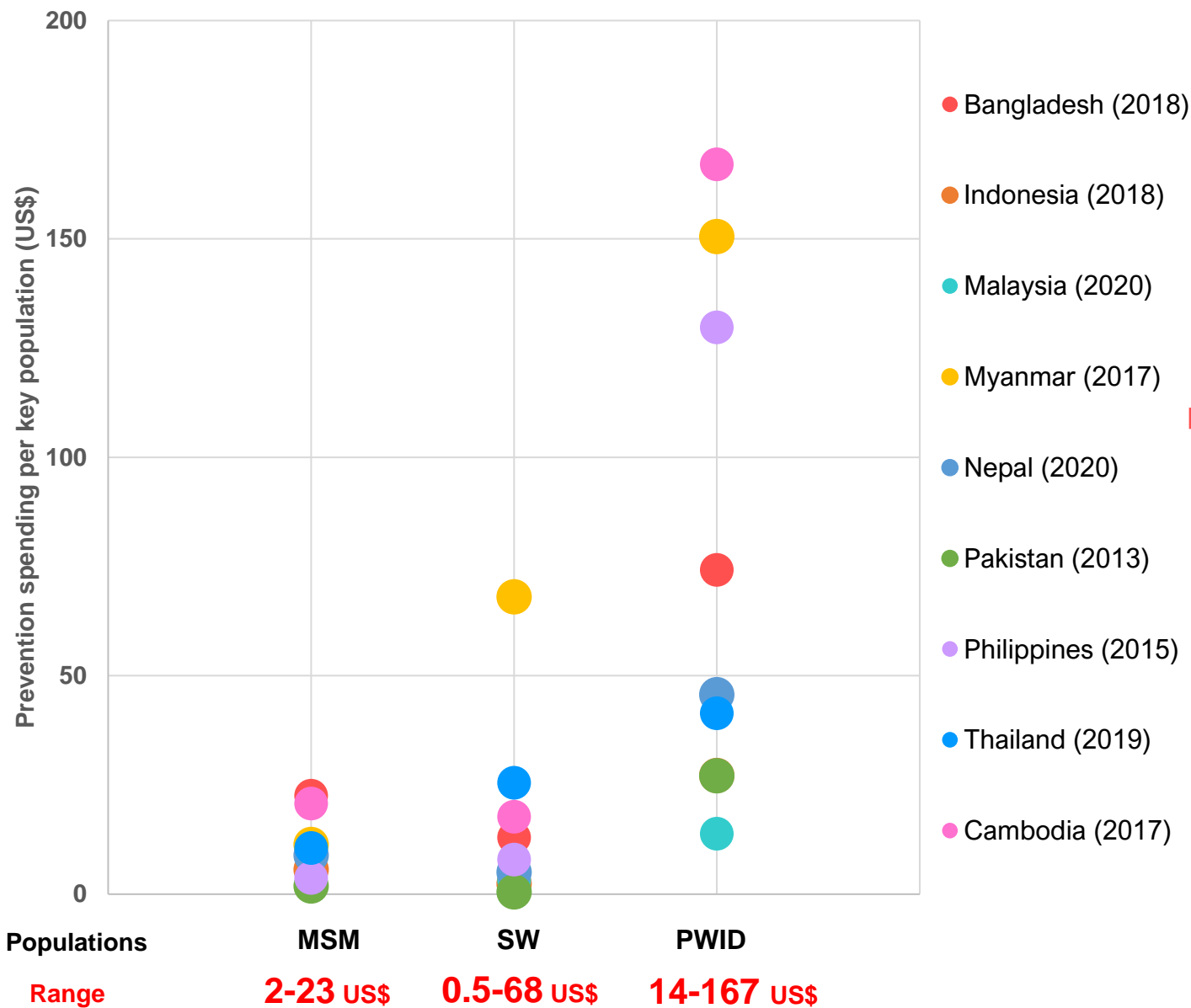
■ Proportion key populations out of total new HIV infections

■ Key populations HIV prevention spending out of total HIV Expenditure

--- M US\$ total HIV Expenditure



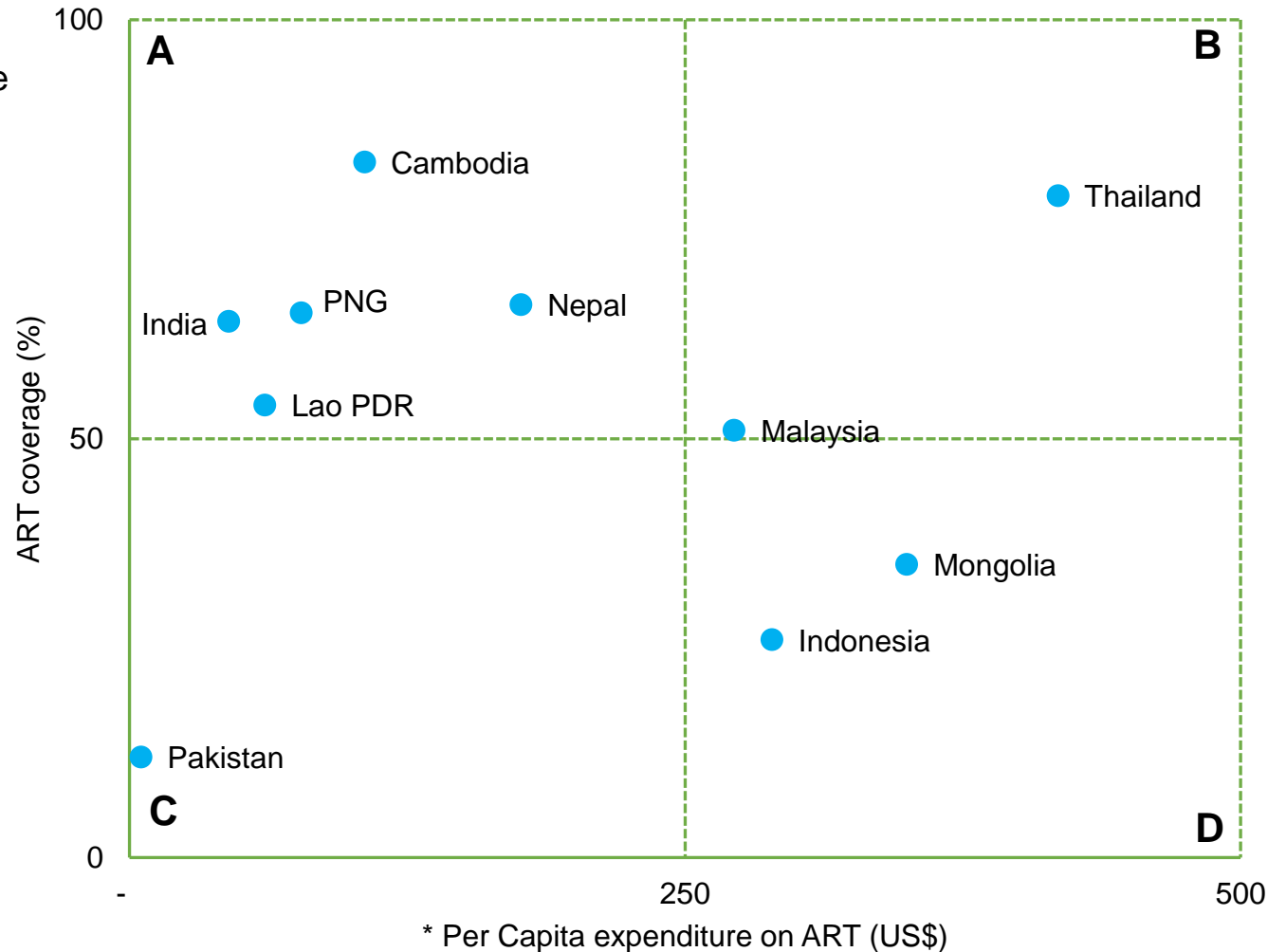
# Prevention spending per key population, countries where data are available



# ART coverage VS per capita expenditure on ART

**A:** High ART coverage, low per capita expenditure

**B:** High ART coverage, high per capita expenditure



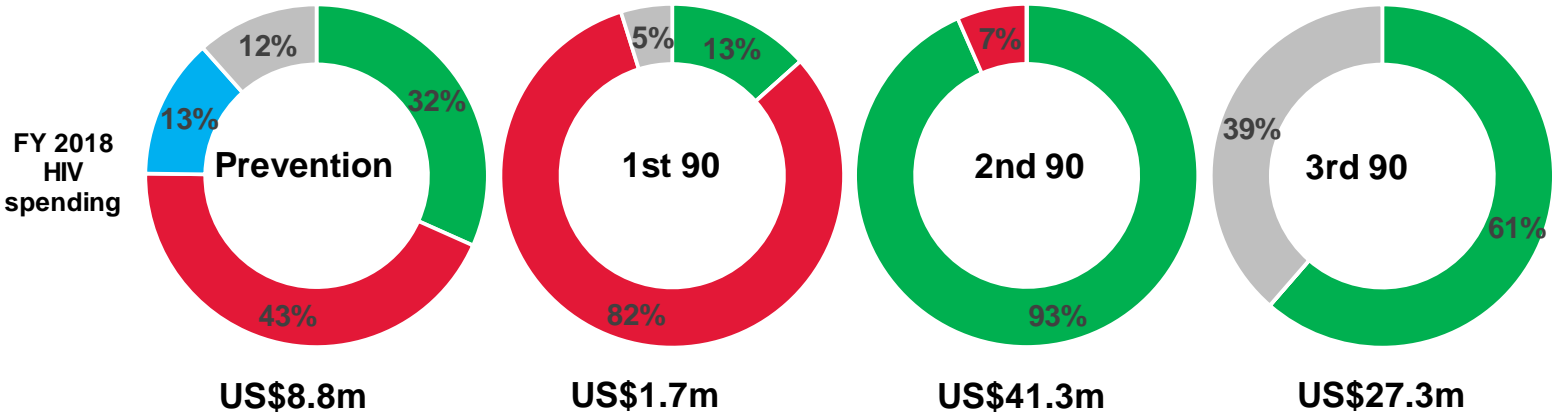
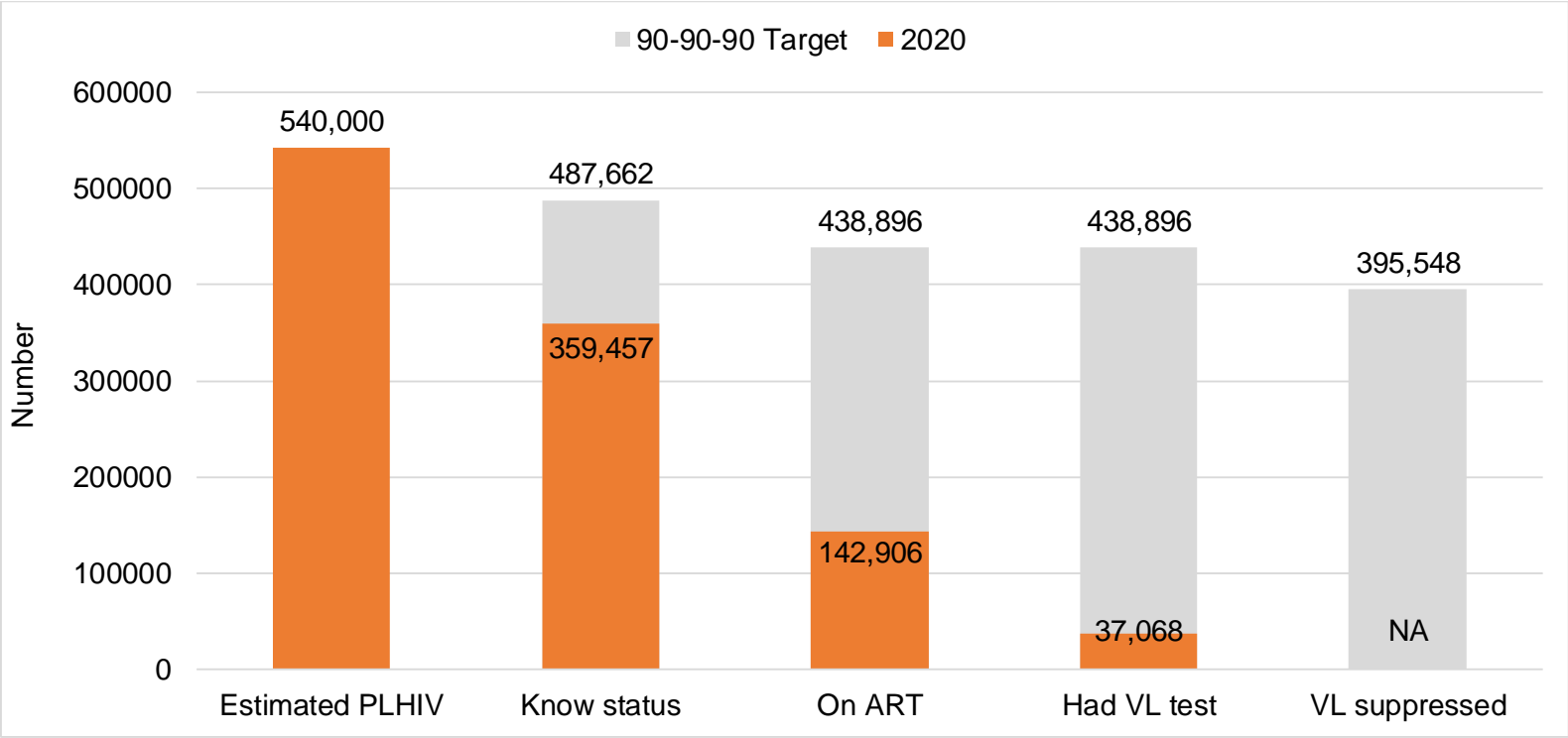
**C:** Low ART coverage, low per capita expenditure

**D:** Low ART coverage, high per capita expenditure

\* Per capita expenditure calculated as total expenditure on ART divided by number of PLHIV on ART



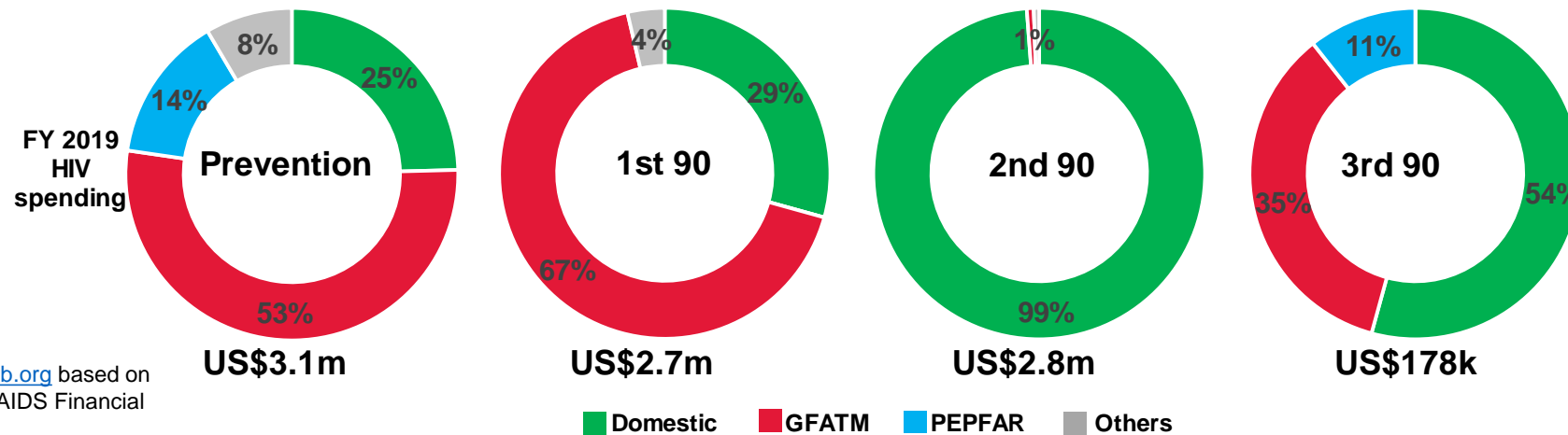
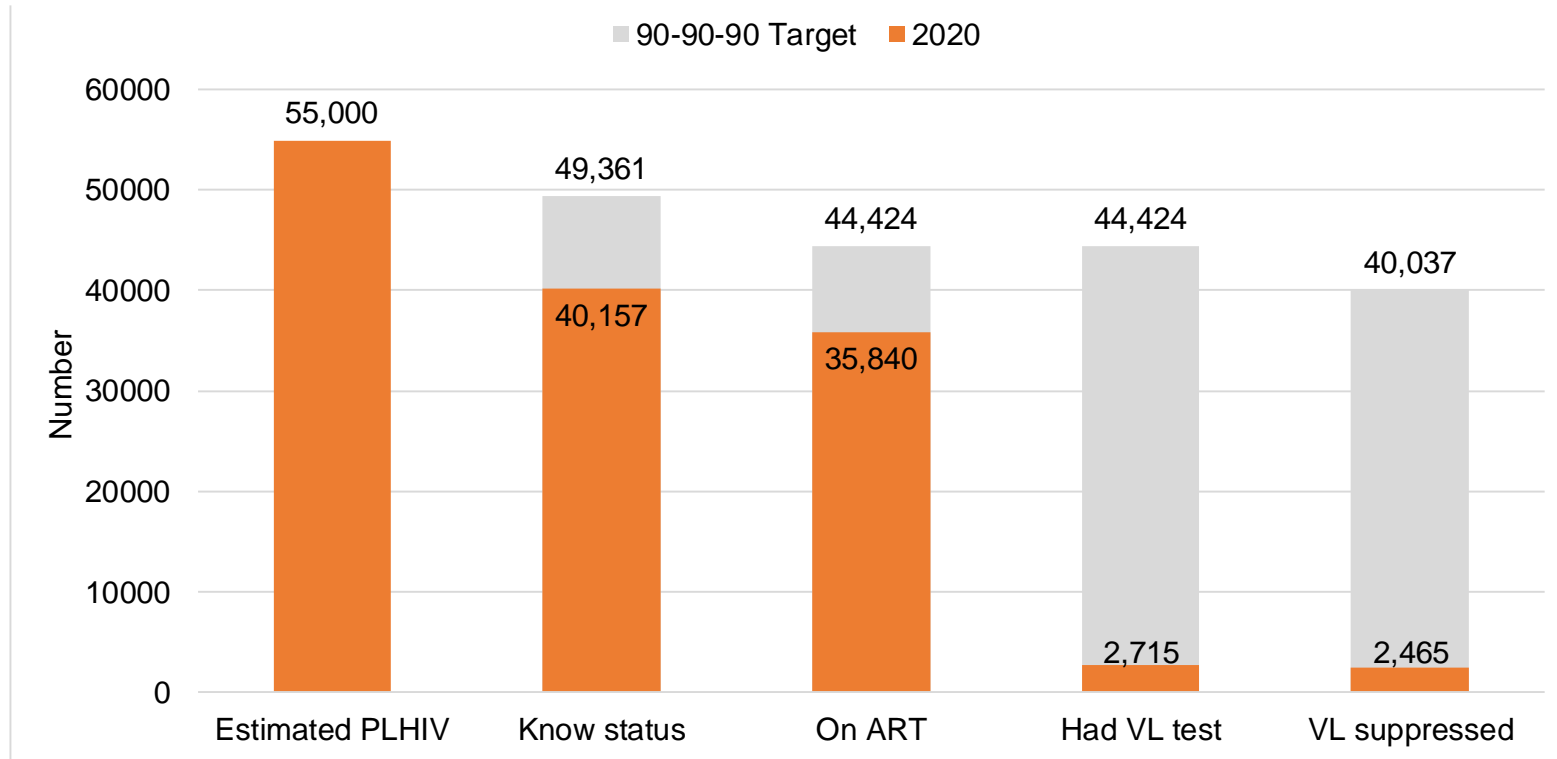
# Indonesia: Care and treatment cascade and fiscal contributions



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2021 HIV Estimates and UNAIDS Financial Dashboard



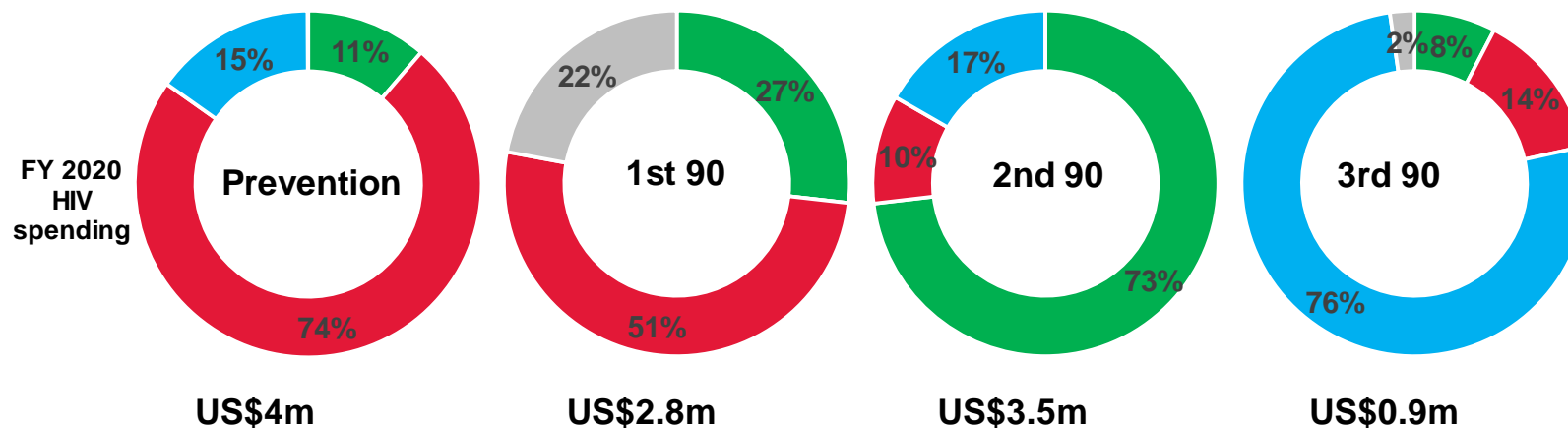
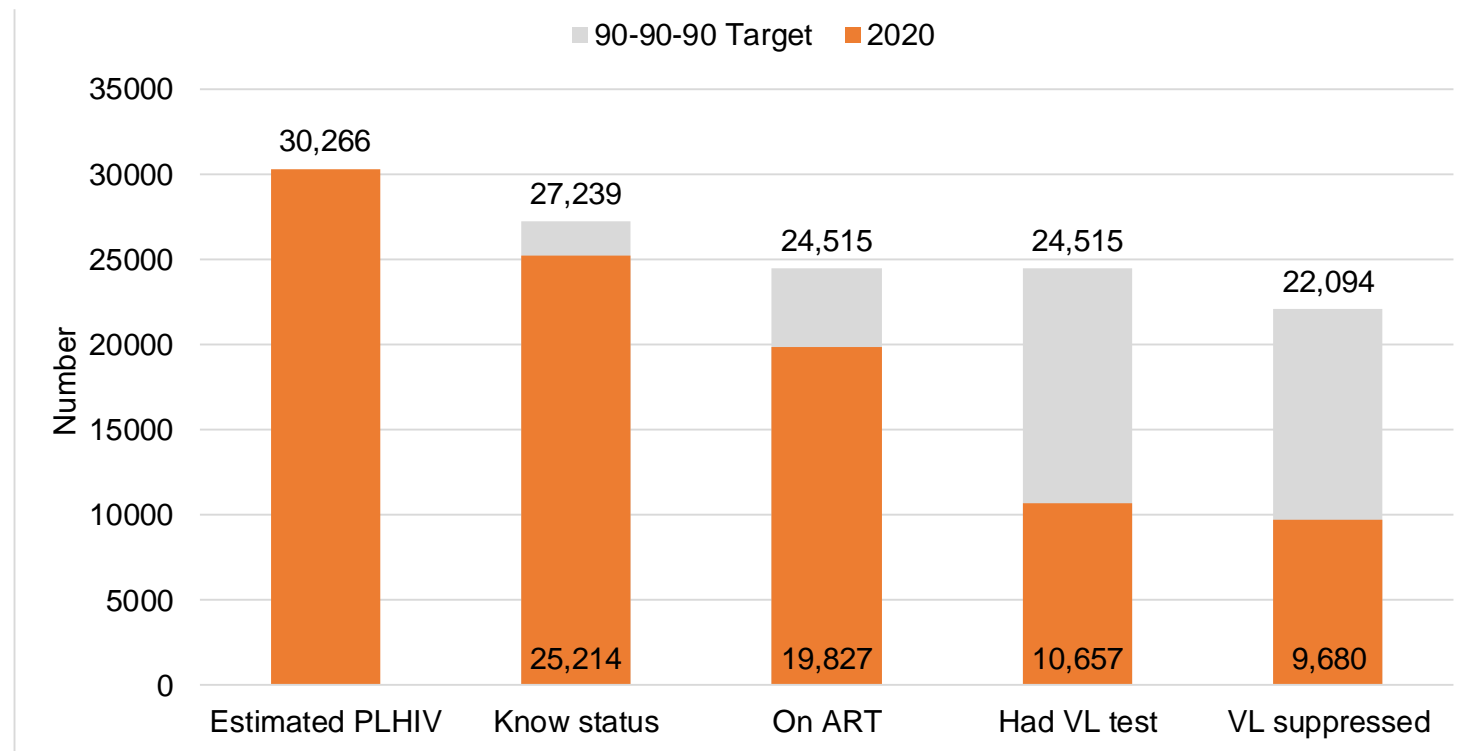
# Papua New Guinea: Care and treatment cascade and fiscal contributions



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2021 HIV Estimates and UNAIDS Financial Dashboard



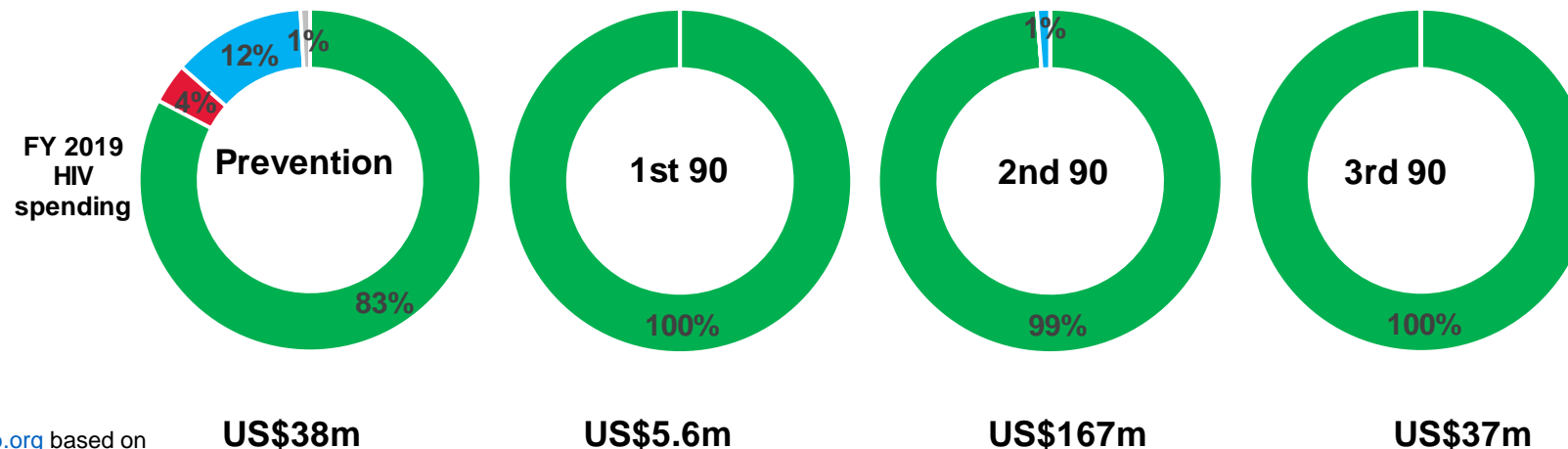
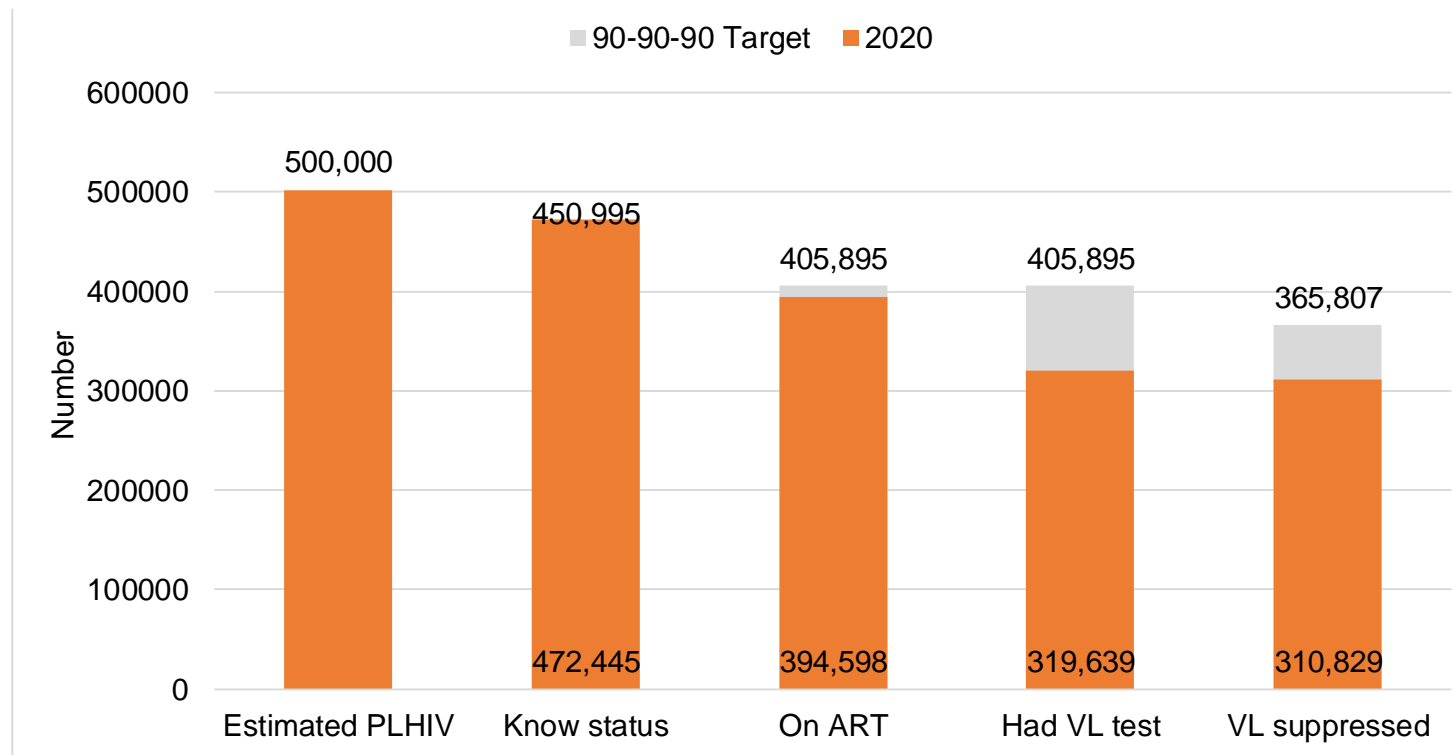
# Nepal: Care and treatment cascade and fiscal contributions



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2021 HIV Estimates and UNAIDS Financial Dashboard



# Thailand: Care and treatment cascade and fiscal contributions



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS 2021 HIV Estimates and UNAIDS Financial Dashboard

■ Domestic 
 ■ GFATM 
 ■ PEPFAR 
 ■ Others



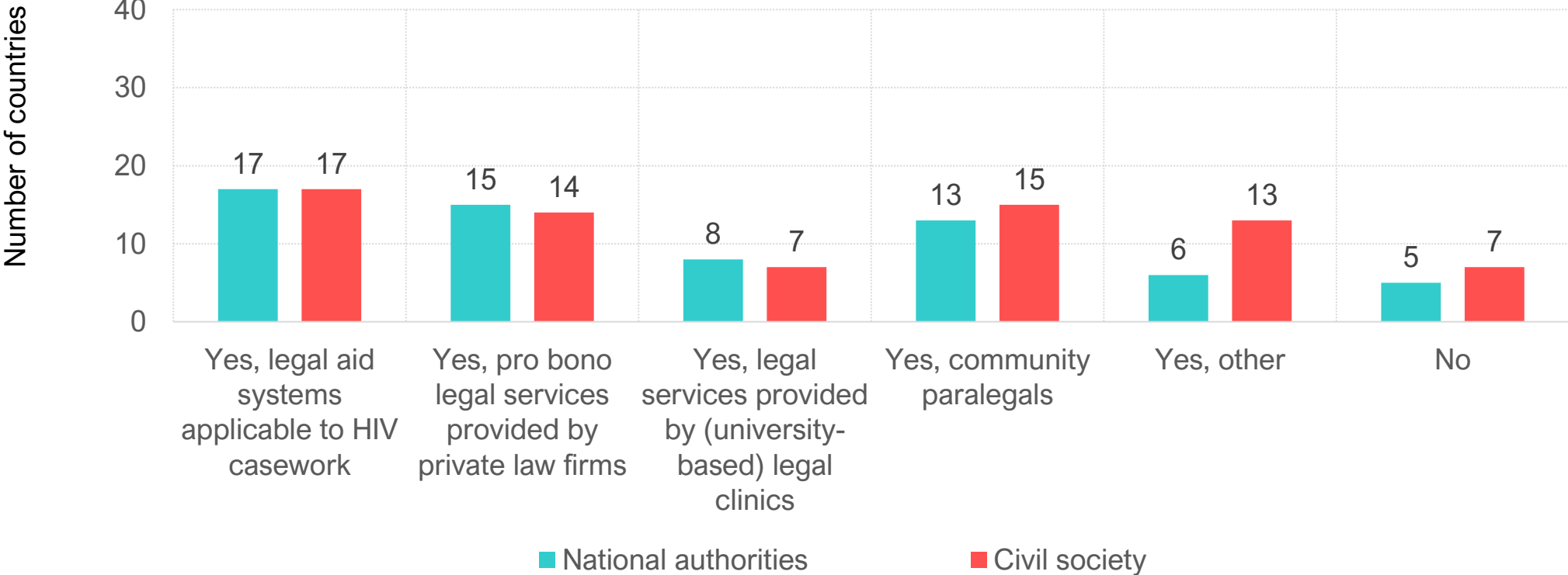
# THANK YOU!

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





## Asia Pacific countries with mechanisms in place to promote access to justice, most recent data

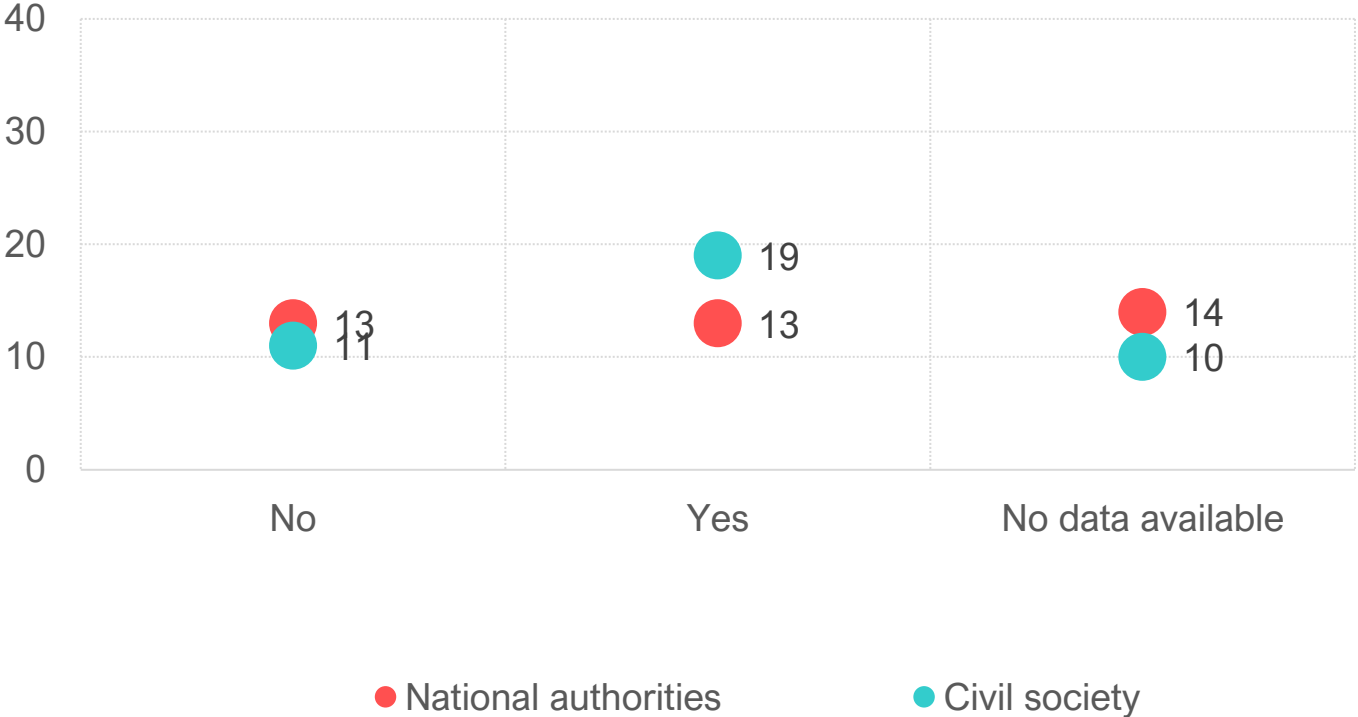


Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS, WHO. Laws and Policies Analytics <https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/topicresult?i=414&lan=en>





## Asia Pacific countries with Mechanisms in place to record and address HIV-related discrimination cases



# A snapshot of inequalities: Availability of prevention and care services in prisons

	Needle and syringe programmes available in prisons	Opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes available in prisons	Condoms and lubricants available to prisoners	HIV test systematically offered at entry and/or exit	Antiretroviral therapy accessible to all prisoners living with HIV	Hepatitis C treatment (using direct-acting antivirals) available in prisons
Afghanistan	No			Yes	Yes	No
Australia	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	No info
Bangladesh	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Bhutan	No	No	No	Yes	No info	No info
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	No	No info	No info	No info
Cambodia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No info
China	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fiji	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No info
India	No		No	No	Yes	No info
Indonesia	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	No
Japan	No	No	No	No	No info	No info
Lao PDR	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Malaysia	No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mongolia	No	No	No	No	No info	No info
Myanmar	No		No	Yes	Yes	No info
Nepal	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
New Zealand	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	No info
Pakistan	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea	No	No		No	No	No
Philippines	No	No		No	Yes	No
Republic of Korea	No	No	No	No info	No info	No info
Singapore	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thailand	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Timor-Leste	No	No	No	No info	No info	No info
Viet Nam	No		No	Yes	Yes	No info

THANK YOU!

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 Partially enabling and subject to significant limitations; some aspects of the law or policy are punitive

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Global AIDS Monitoring Reporting 2021 and UNAIDS and UNDP. (2021). Legal and policy trends. Impacting people living with HIV and key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2014-2019.

