

PEPFAR ASIA REGIONAL PREPARATION MEETING – February 7-9, 2022

REGIONAL STRATEGIC APPROACH AND TECHNICAL PRIORITIES

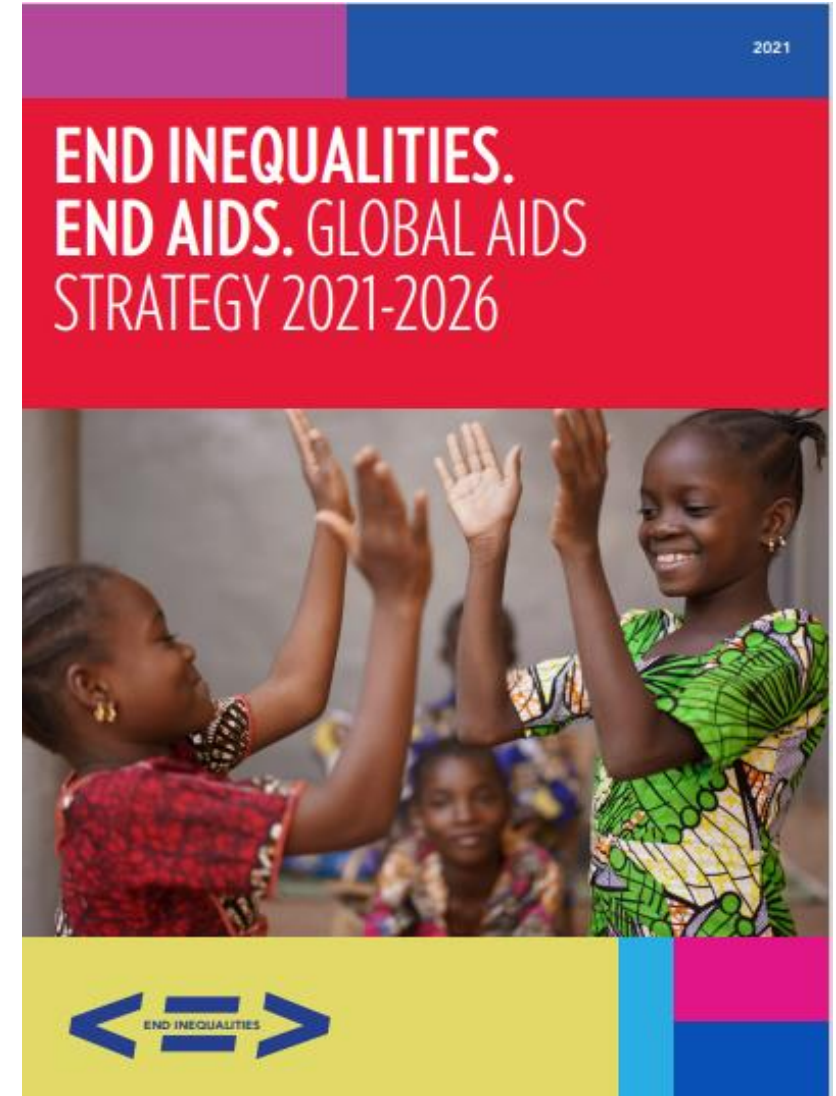
Taoufik BAKKALI,
Regional Director, UNAIDS Asia and the Pacific



End Inequalities. End AIDS. Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026

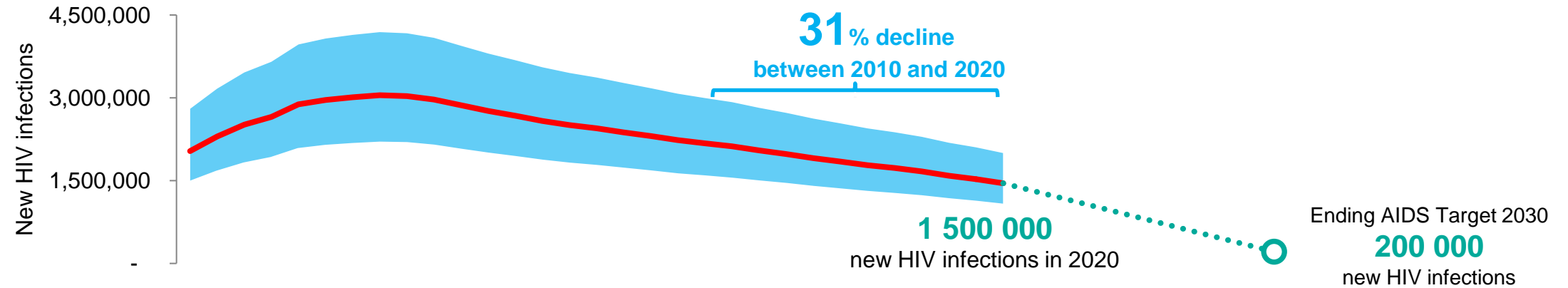
Applying an inequalities lens across the strategic priorities

- Acknowledges the pressing challenges and opportunities, recognizes key shifts are needed to end AIDS.
- 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
- Aligned to Decade of Action & makes explicit contributions to advance goals and targets across 10 SDGs

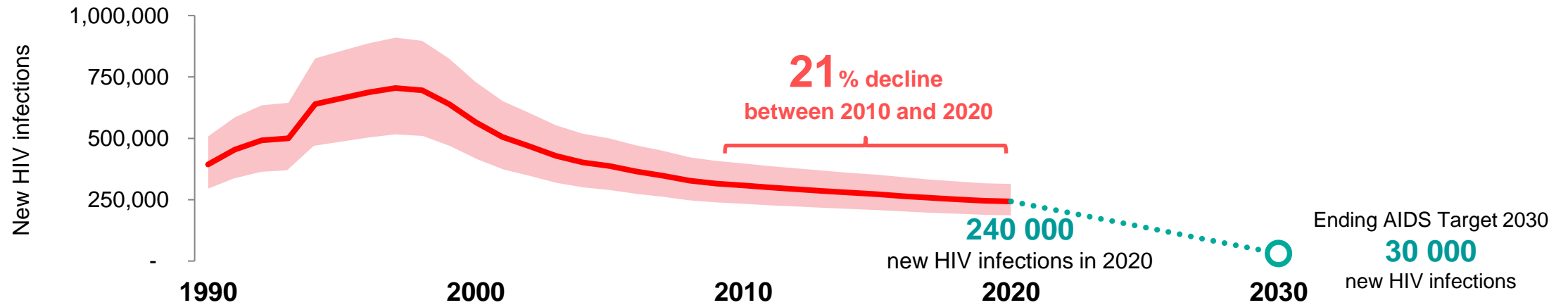


Ending AIDS is possible, but a course correction is needed to make it a reality: Progress in declining new infections globally and regionally

Global



Asia and the Pacific



— New HIV infections

○ 2030 Fast-Track target*

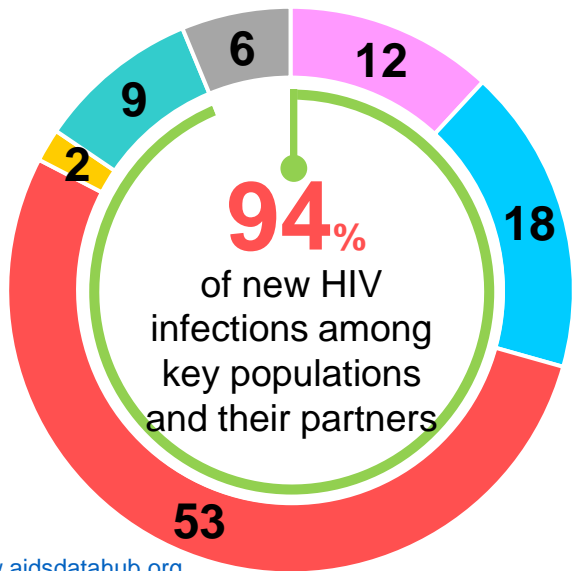
*The 2030 target is equivalent to a 90% reduction since 2010.

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

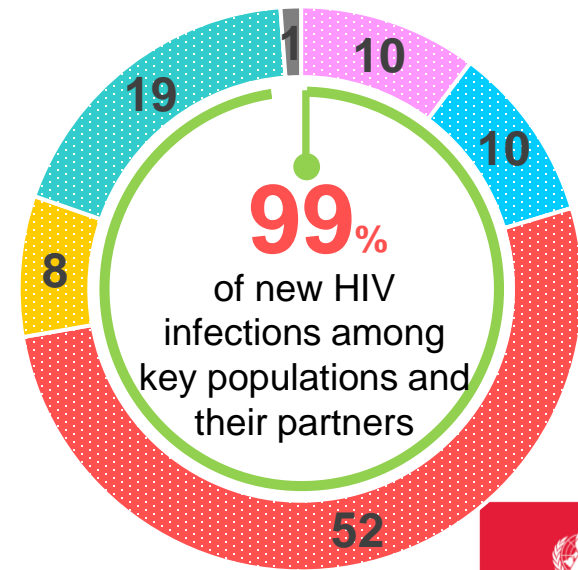


Distribution of new HIV infections by population



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

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

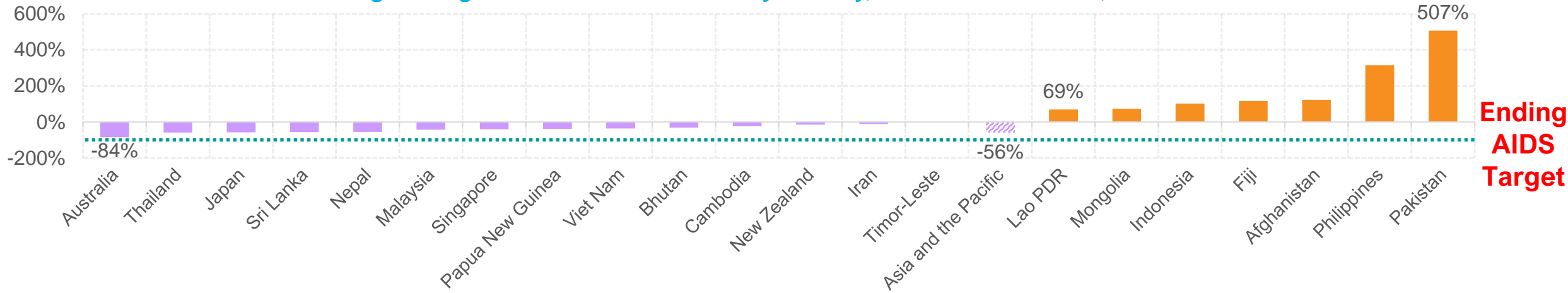


Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2021 HIV Estimates

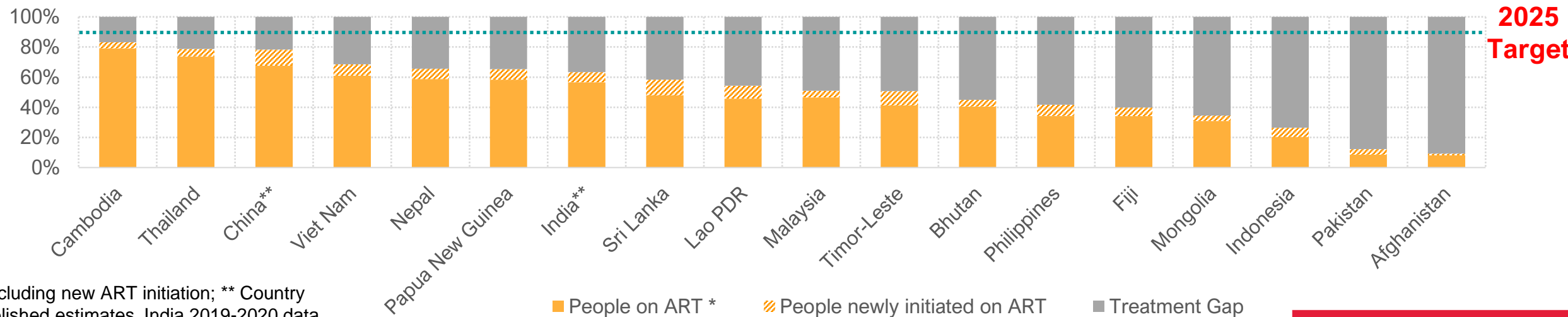


Unequal progress in treatment progress and reducing AIDS related mortality among Asia Pacific countries, 2020

Percentage change in AIDS-related deaths by country, Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2020



Proportion of new ART initiations, people on ART and treatment gap among people living with HIV, 2020

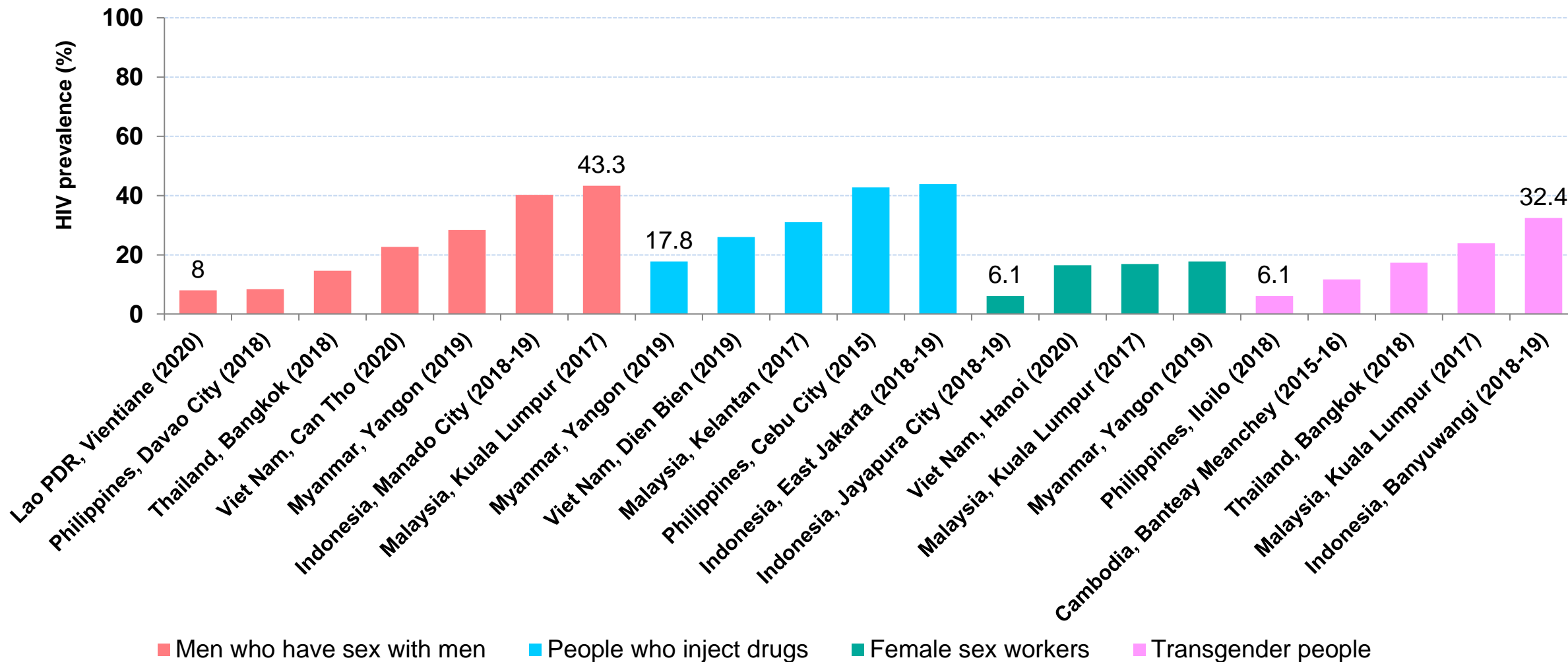


*excluding new ART initiation; ** Country published estimates, India 2019-2020 data

■ People on ART * ■ People newly initiated on ART ■ Treatment Gap

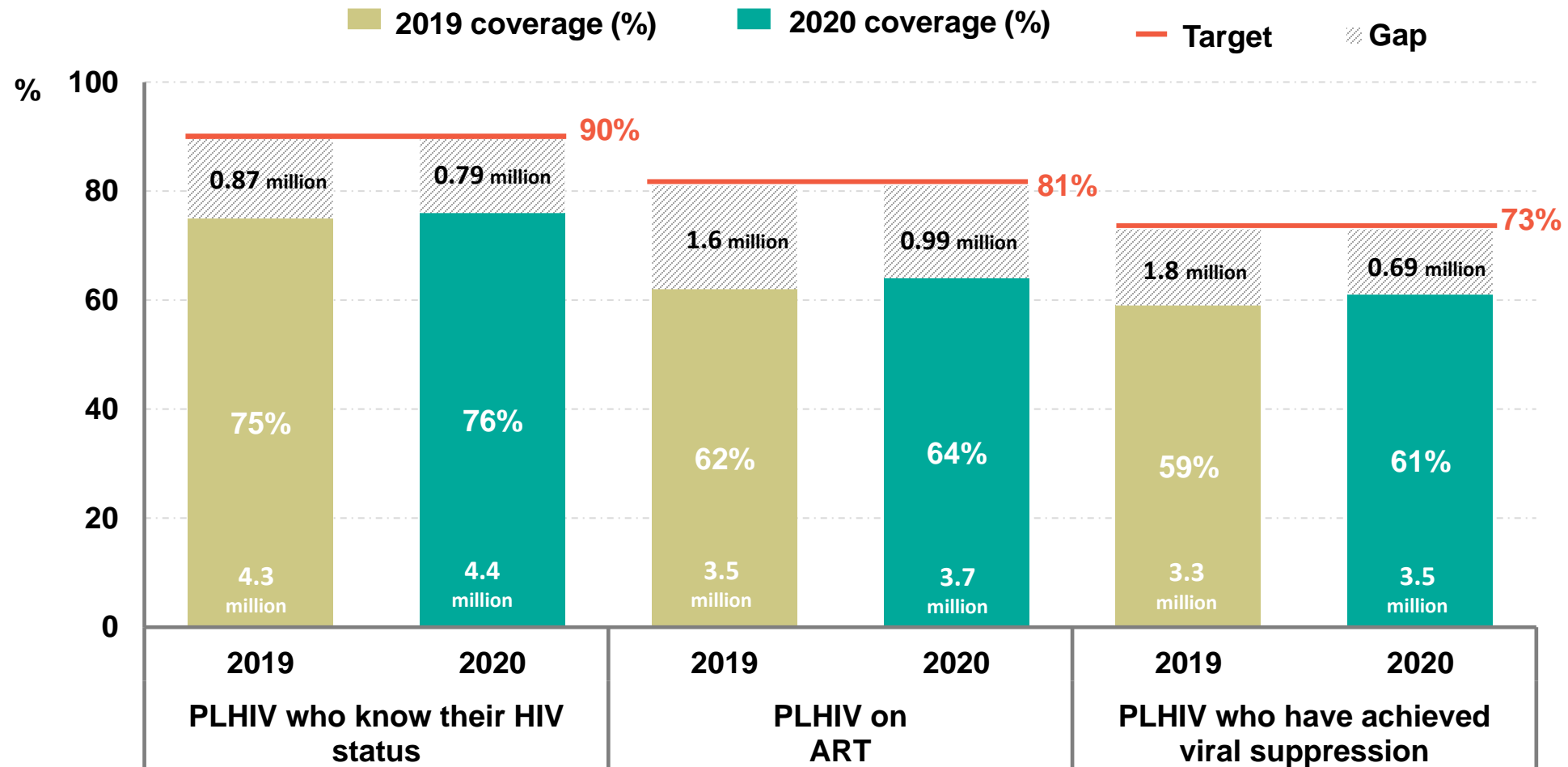
Population zoom-in: how far are we with ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030?

HIV prevalence among key populations in select geographical locations in ASEAN countries, 2015-2020

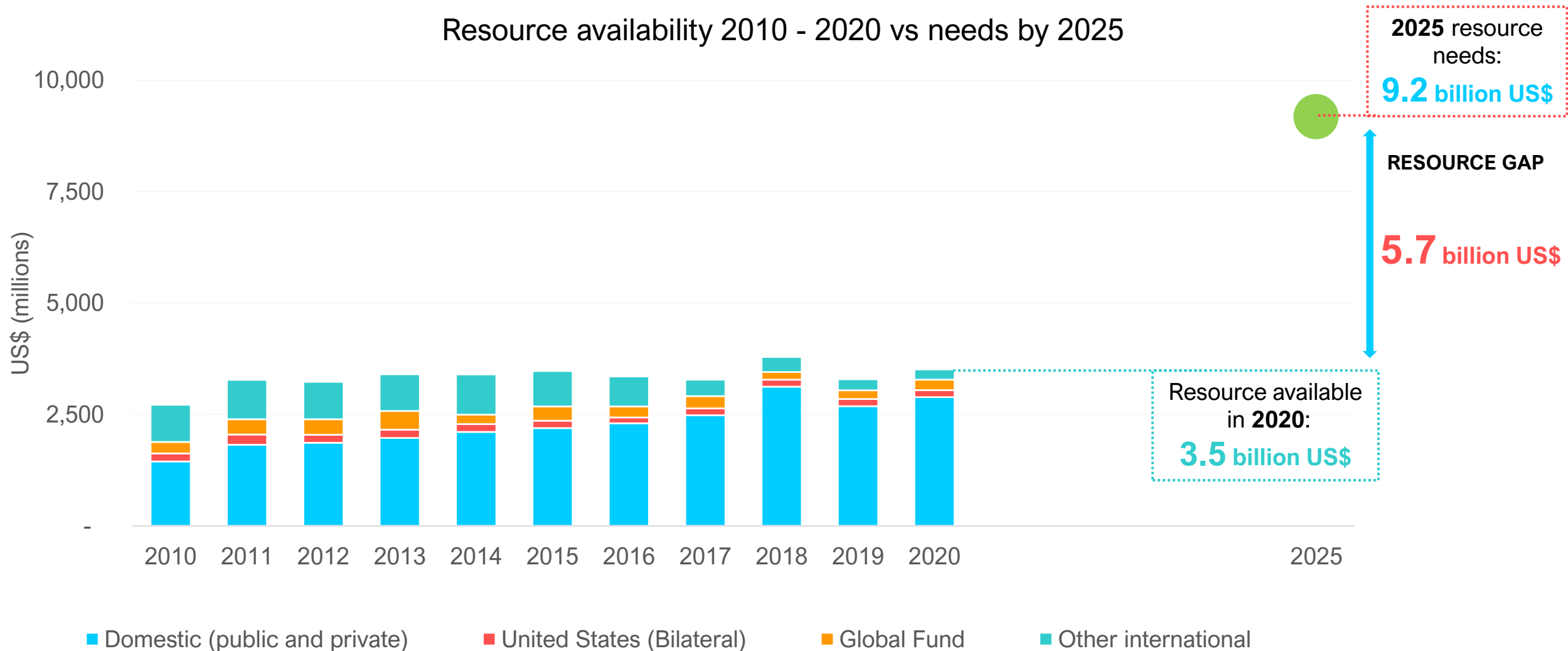


Regional overview: Treatment target and gaps

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



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



Priority 1

Emphasize rights-based approaches in policies and programmes, and tackle harmful social norms, stigma and discrimination in all settings

- Key populations including younger cohort and partners of key populations are at high risk of HIV infection
- In 2020, key populations and their sexual partners accounted for **94%** of HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific
- Adolescent young women and men aged 15–24 years, accounting for only 19% of the region's total population, but **26% of new infections** occur among young people aged 15-24

36

criminalize some aspect of sex work*

18

criminalize same-sex relations

15

Law does not allow for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

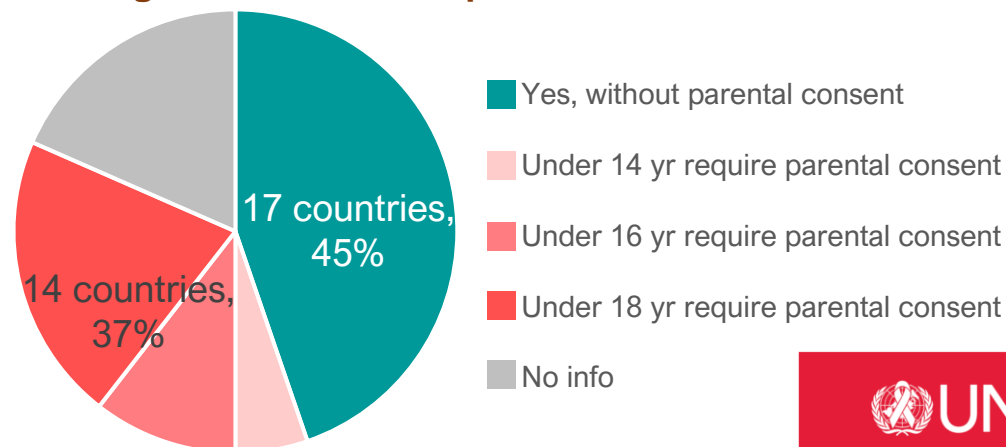
21

criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

14

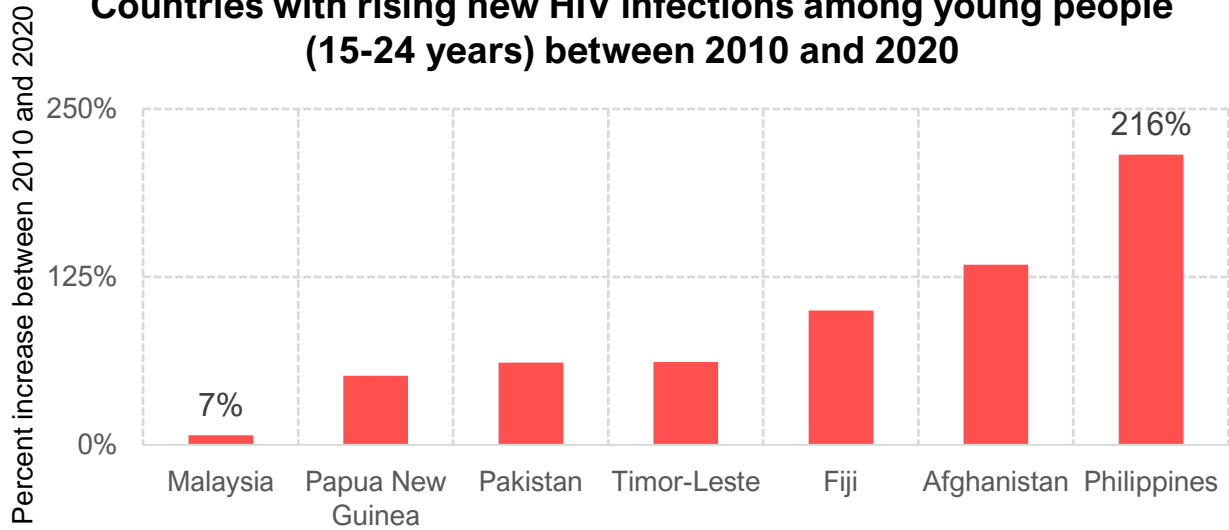
restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

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

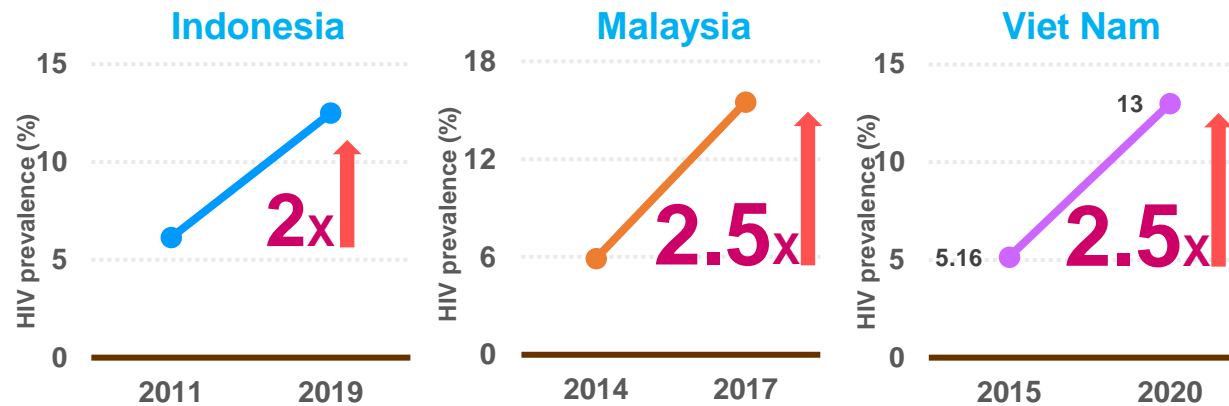


Young key populations are at profound risk of HIV but NOT reached with HIV services

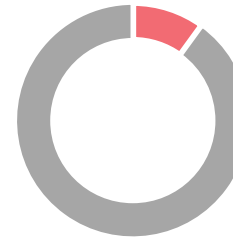
Countries with rising new HIV infections among young people (15-24 years) between 2010 and 2020



Rising HIV prevalence among young MSM (15-24 years)



In Pakistan...

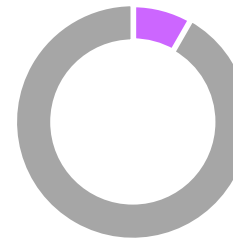


1 in 10

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...



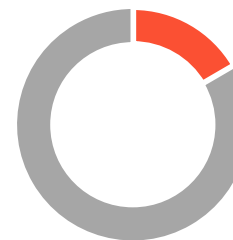
Less than

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

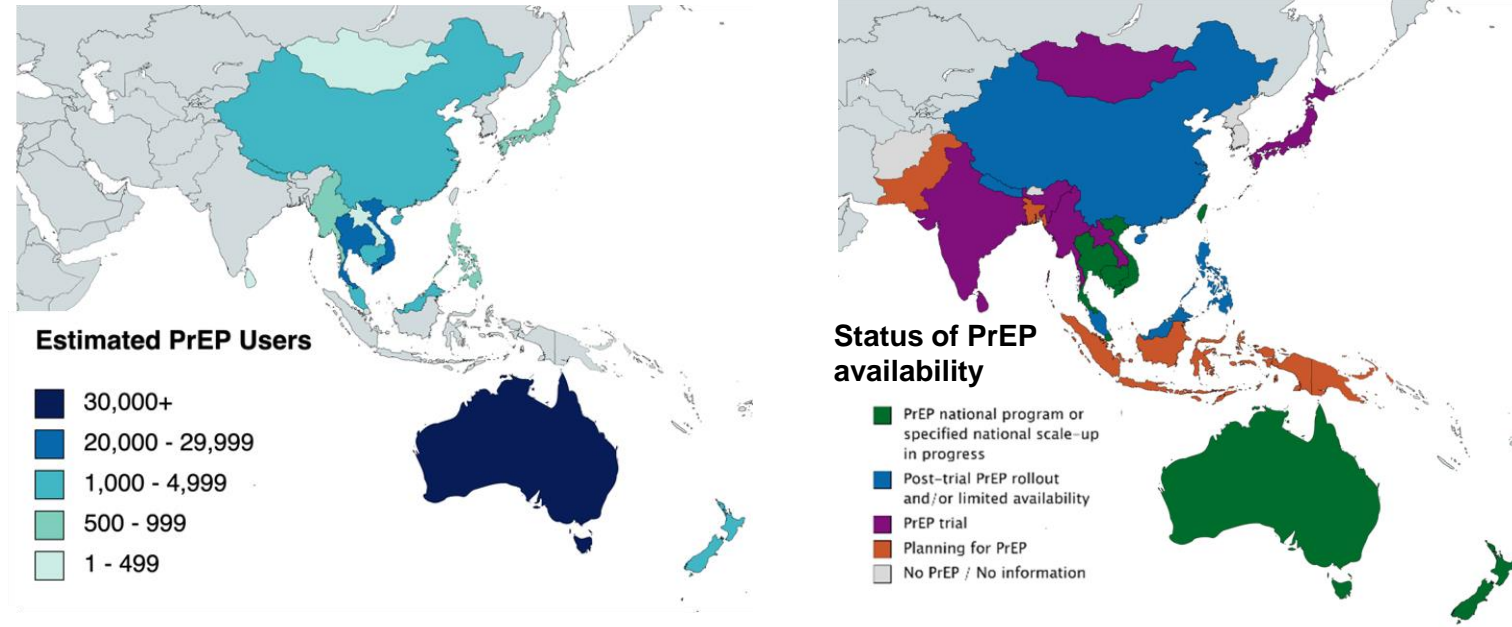
Young PWID

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

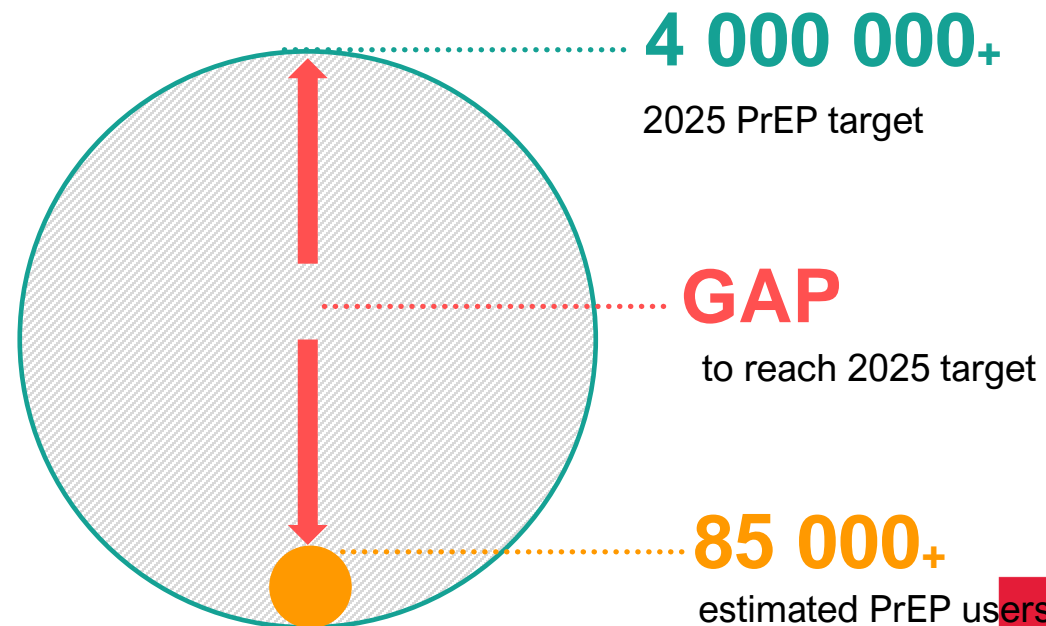
Priority 2

Scale up innovative interventions and differentiate HIV services across the continuum of care cascade

- Need to modernize differentiated service delivery, including scale-up of combination HIV prevention (particularly PrEP and harm reduction interventions), self-testing, multi-month dispensing, and maximizing the benefits of U = U (Undetectable = Untransmittable).
- Uptake of PrEP remains very slow despite the overwhelming evidence of its effectiveness
- Innovative solutions for service delivery are not disseminated and are not scaled up enough.

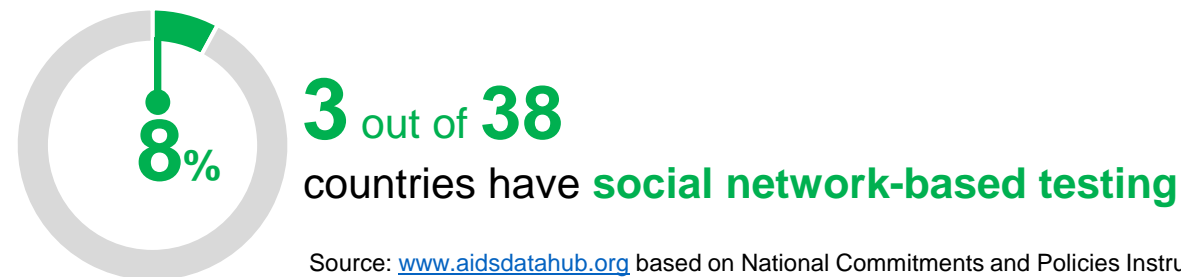
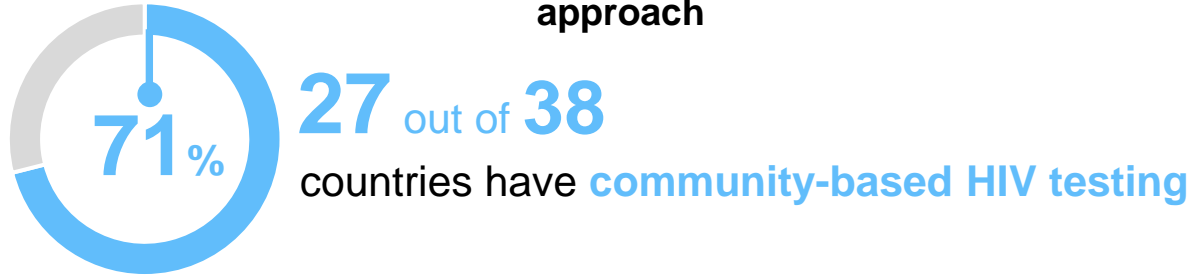


2025 PrEP Target and Gap, Asia-Pacific, 2021

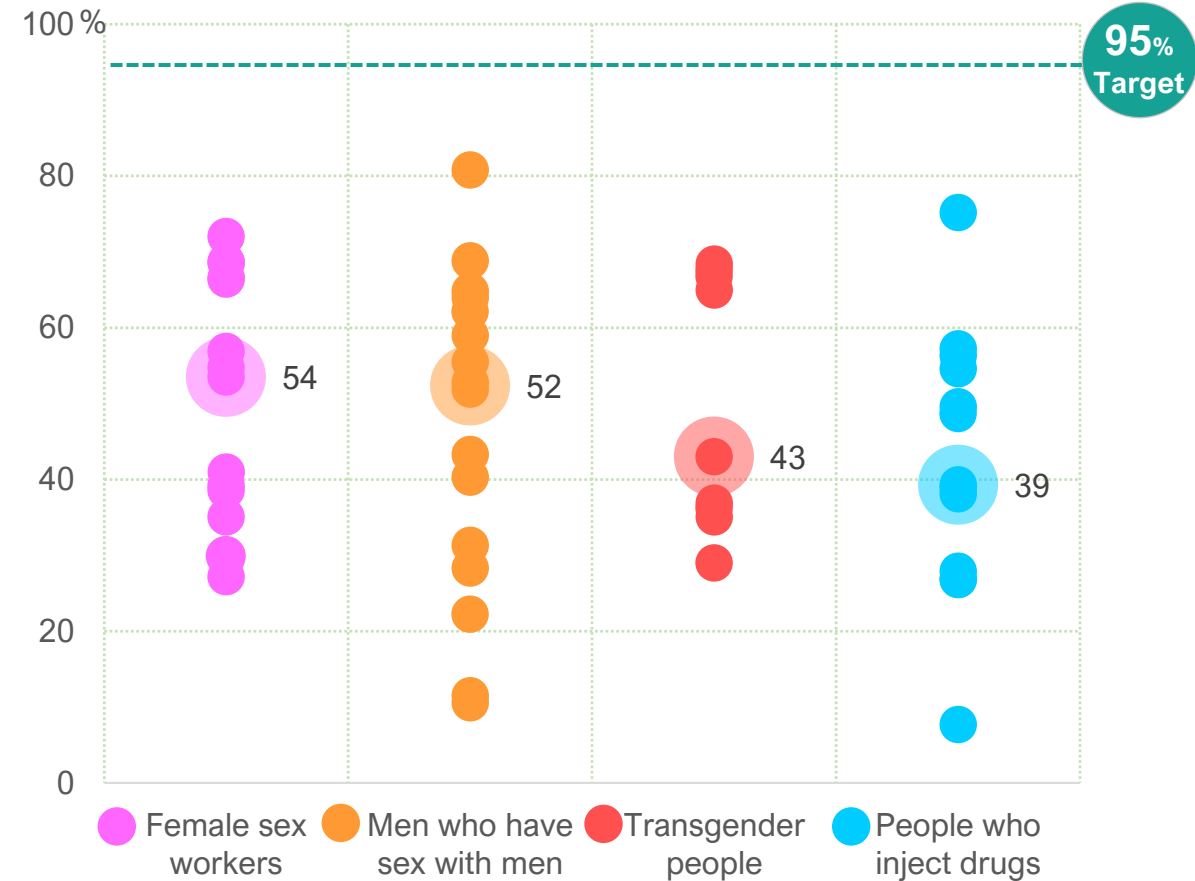


Inequalities in innovative HIV testing service provision left many key populations underserved

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



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



Regional median*

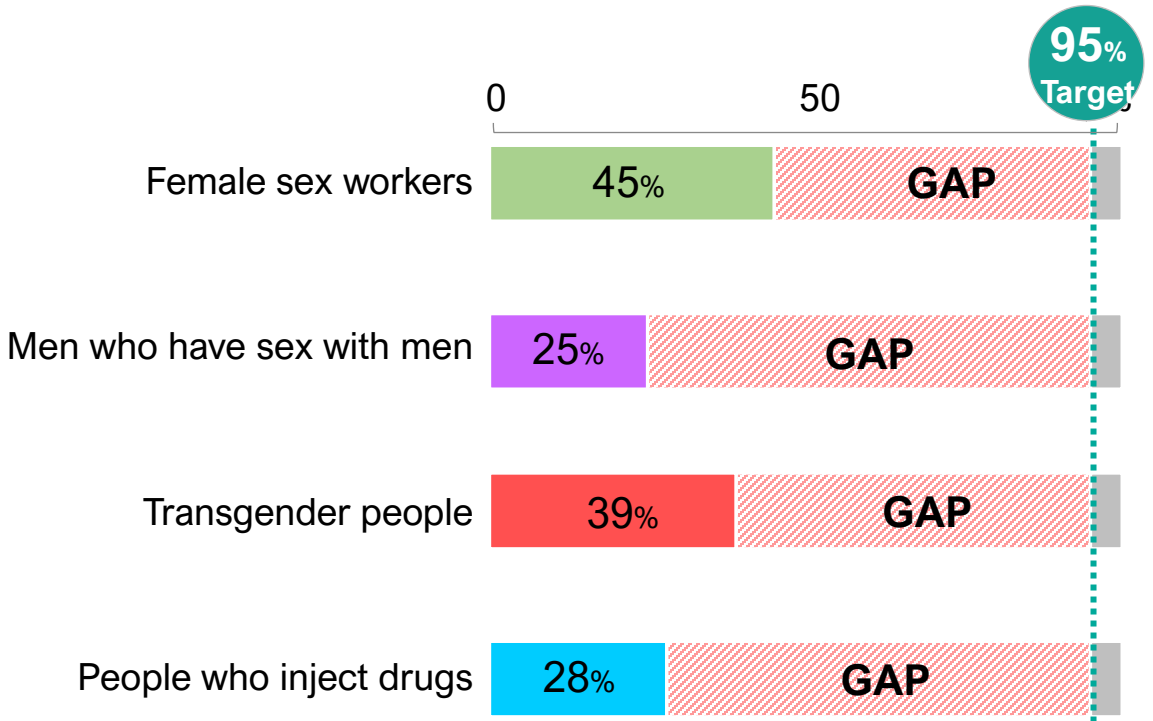
Note: *Calculated based on 15 reporting countries for female sex workers and men who have sex with men, 9 reporting countries for transgender, and 13 reporting countries for people who inject drugs

Priority 3

Close the funding gap and mobilize sustainable domestic financing for prevention and treatment.

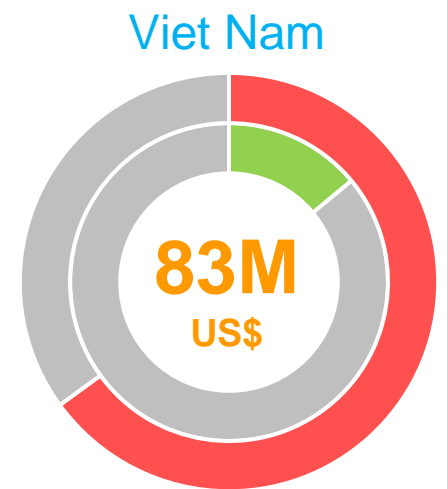
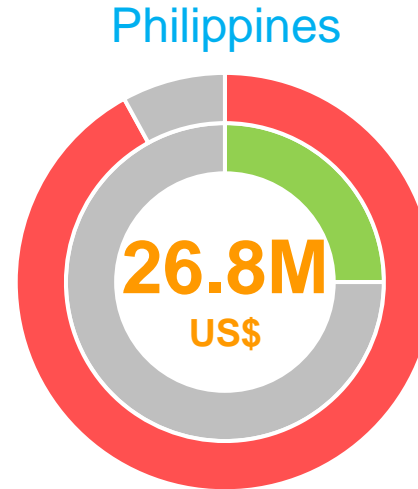
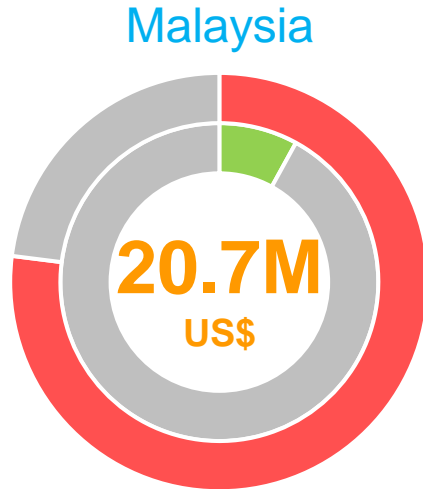
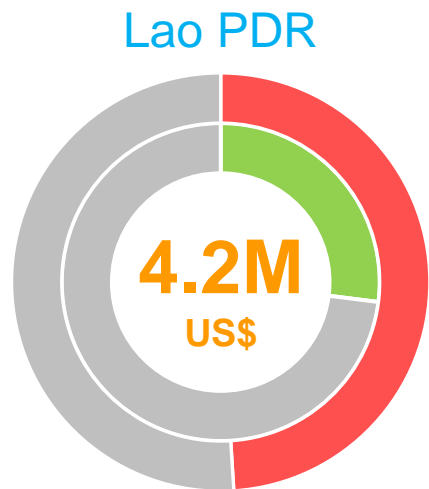
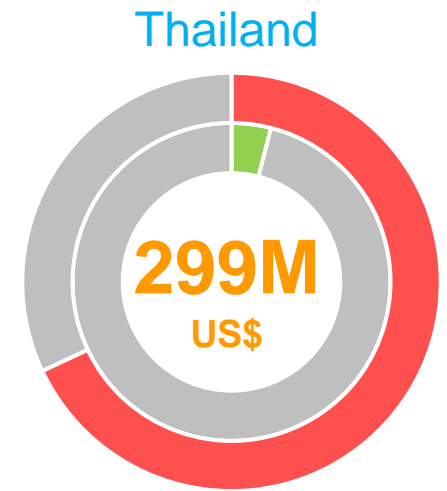
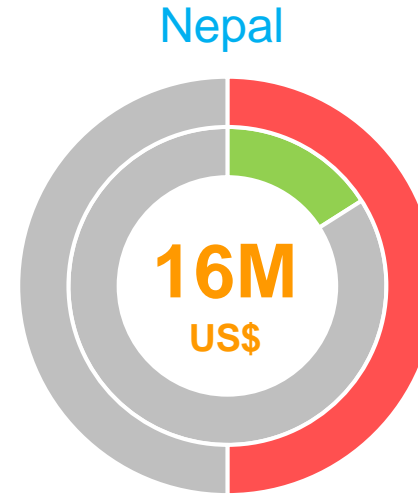
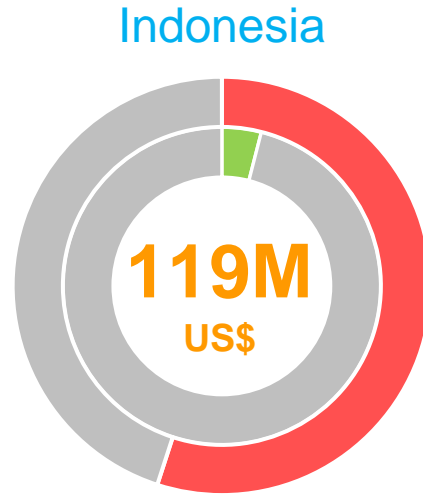
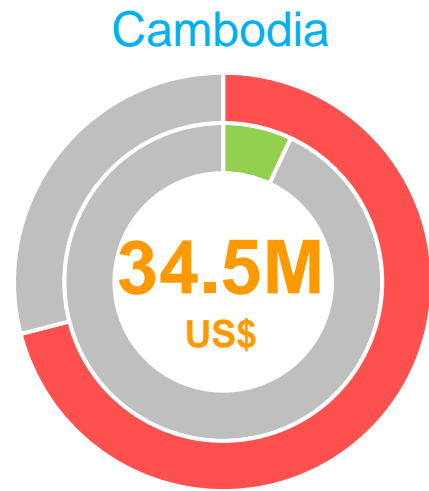
- The overall HIV funding in the region is only 38% of its 2025 target and there is **5.7 billion resource gap** to reach 2025 resource needs
- HIV resource availability from domestic sources has increased significantly between 2010 and 2020. By contrast, all international sources of HIV funding are declining during the same period.
- These declines mostly affect HIV prevention services for key populations, which are heavily dependent on international funding, while domestic resources often prioritize funding for HIV treatment and care.

Prevention interventions coverage among key populations, select countries, 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.

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

Priority 4

Resilient HIV response in humanitarian settings, and current and future pandemics and other shocks

The impact of COVID-19 on AIDS prevention and control programs varies in different countries:

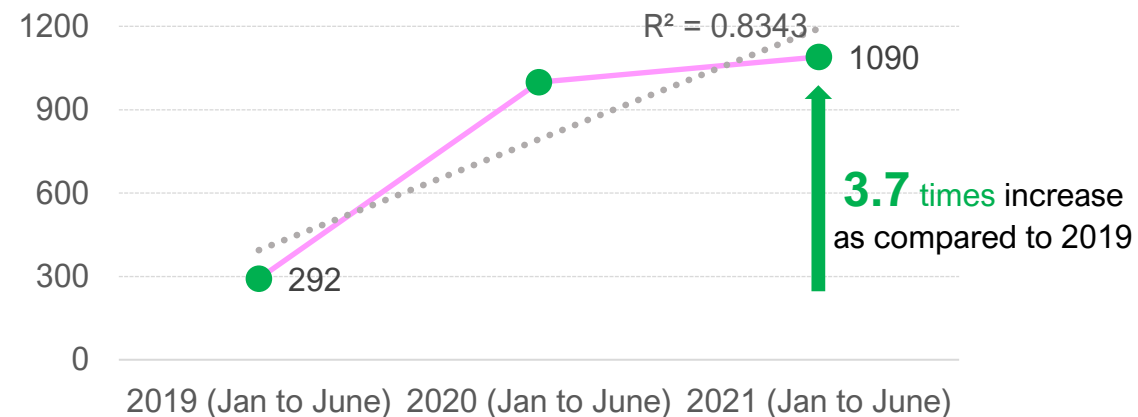
- PLHIV have higher risks of COVID-19 morbidity and mortality
- Some AIDS-related services were forced to interrupt
- The pace of HIV testing declined
- Fewer PLHIV initiated treatment

COVID-19 crisis aggravates inequalities:

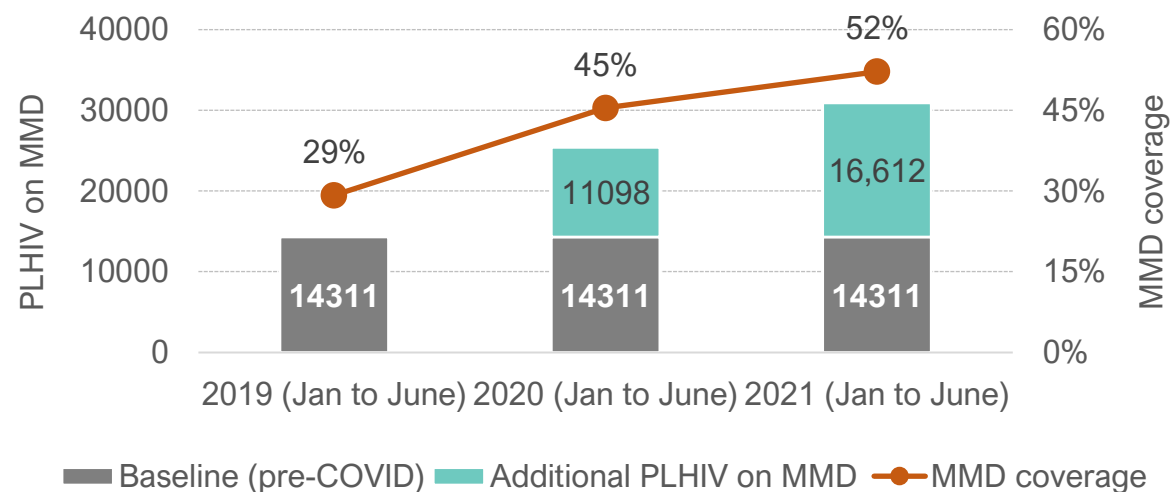
- Exposes the inadequacy of public health investment
- Threatens livelihoods of key populations
- Increased violence against women
- Increased vulnerability to humanitarian crises

Cambodia example: Innovations and differentiated service delivery – Solutions to address inequalities and barriers during pandemic

Same-day ART initiation scale-up in time of COVID-19 pandemic

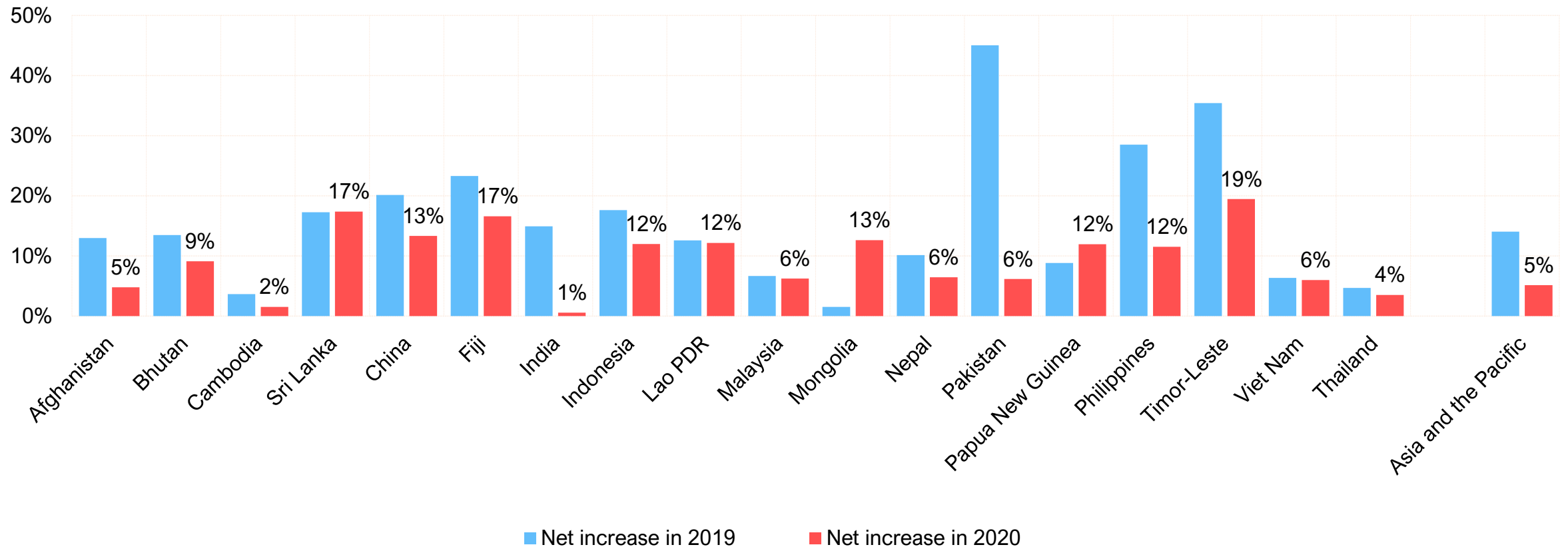


MMD scale-up in time of COVID-19 to minimize service disruption



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

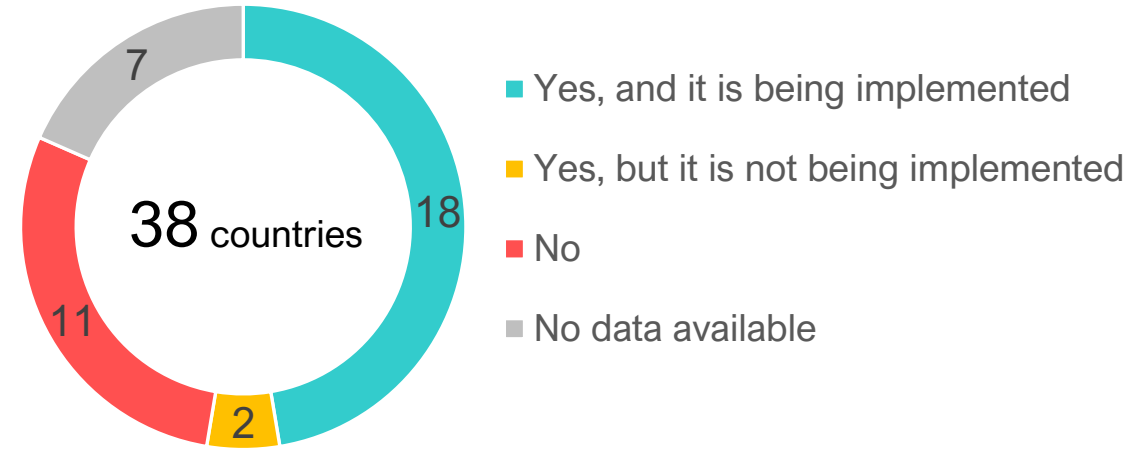


Priority 5

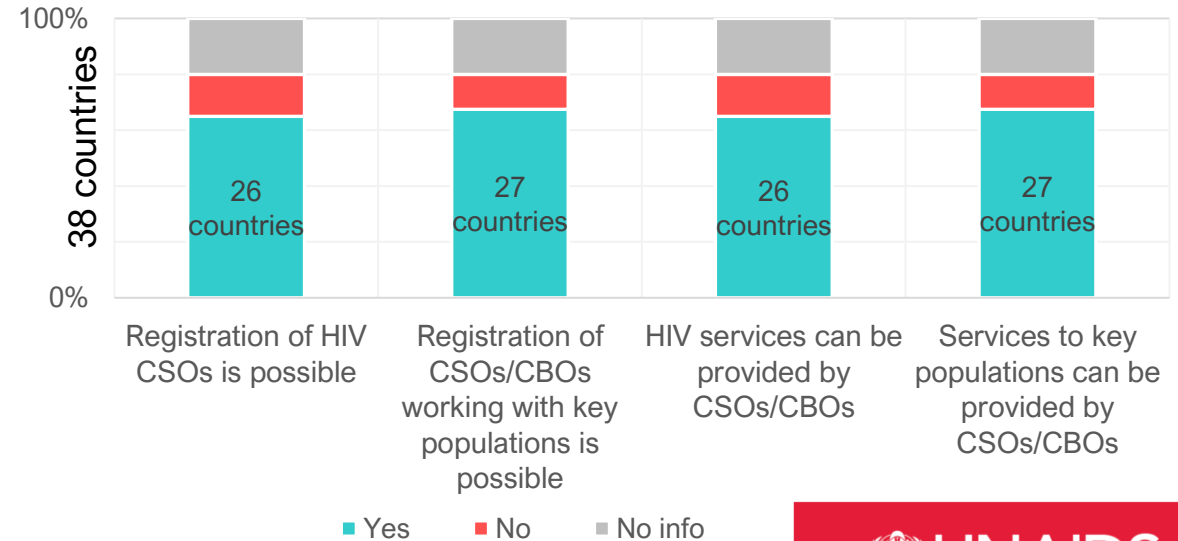
Systems for health, service integration and community-led response

- Enhance people-centered systems for health that ensure health and community systems, and social and structural enablers optimize the impact and sustainability of HIV programmes.
- Integrated service packages tailored and delivered in people-centered approach to reduce inequalities in the HIV response as well as to support Universal Health Coverage.
- Support community-led responses and inclusive HIV and health governance as a central strategy to improve service provision.
- Integrate community-led responses to strengthen national systems for health and social services at all levels.

Countries with approved Social Protection Strategy, Policy, Framework

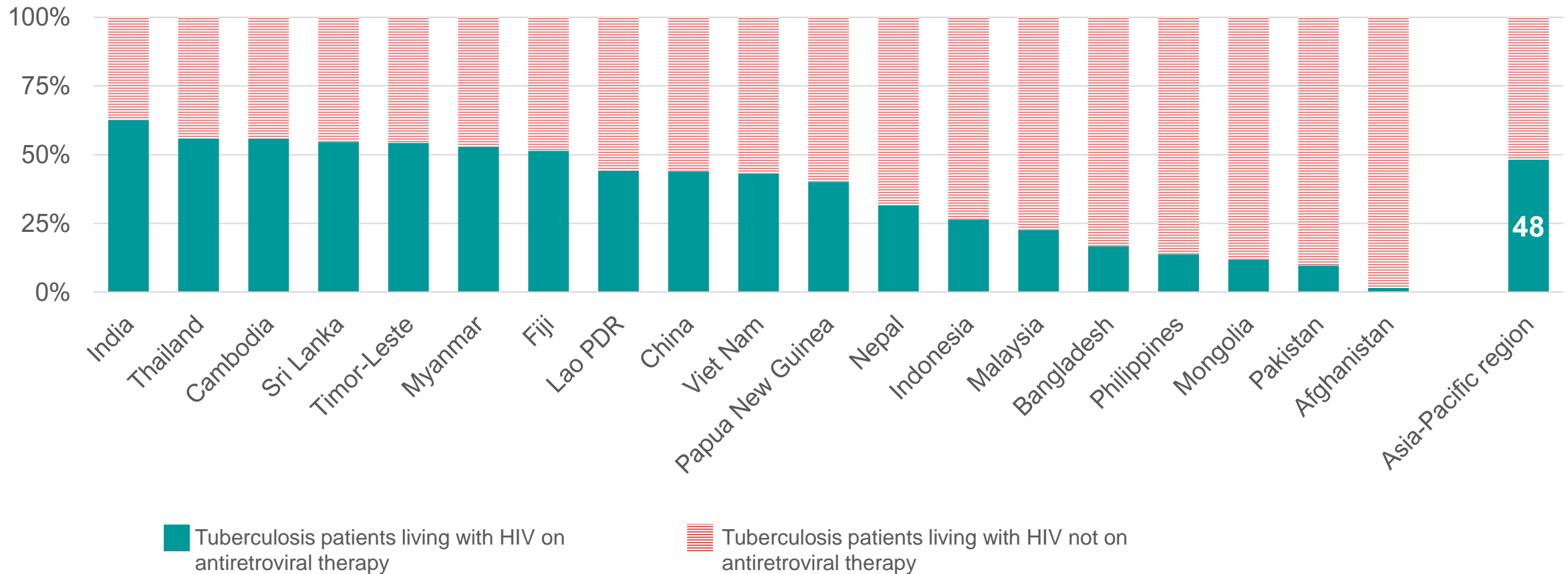


Countries with laws, regulations, policies providing for CSO/CBO operation



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



10%

LESS THAN 10% of PLHIV and key populations experience stigma and discrimination

LESS THAN 10% of PLHIV, women and girls and key populations experiencing gender-based inequalities and gender-based violence

LESS THAN 10% of countries have punitive laws and policies

2025 HIV targets



People living with HIV and communities at risk at the centre

95%

95% of people at risk of HIV use combination prevention

95-95-95% HIV testing, treatment & viral suppression among adults and children

95% of women access sexual and reproductive health services

95% coverage of services for eliminating vertical transmission

90% of PLHIV receive preventive treatment for TB

90% of PLHIV and people at risk are linked to other integrated health services

Ambitious Targets and Commitments for 2025

USAID: Sustainability of HIV services for key populations in 4 countries in the Asia-Pacific region

Goal

The overall goal of the project is to expand effective public financing for community-led responses and create a solid foundation for sustainable HIV responses that consider the six components of sustainability in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Objectives

- Developing or reviewing country sustainability roadmaps with a greater focus on community-led services, community involvement and increased spending for CBOs;
- Strengthening the organizational capacity of CBOs to increase their access to government schemes and domestic funding;
- Creating a community of practice and fostering opportunities for sharing best practices, lessons learned and South-to-South collaboration in the PEPFAR Asia Region

Outcome

Improved sustainability frameworks for community-led HIV responses in 4 countries that are more financially shockproof to changes in the international donor landscape.

Budget

200 000 USD

CDC support to the Asia Pacific Region on CLM initiatives

Objectives

- Map existing CLM initiatives and identify barriers and enablers for CLM in nine countries in Asia and the Pacific
- Guide and set the basis for a CLM strategy in Asia and the Pacific, including the development and testing of a regional toolkit on CLM tailored to the needs of KP networks and CBOs that considers the specificities of the HIV response in the region
- Facilitate the engagement of country and regional KP networks, CBOs and other partners in CLM initiatives; and
- Tailor the CLM toolkit developed to country situations, including peer support and training initiatives between and amongst the participating nine countries (four supported by DFAT and four five through CDC).

This investment will contribute to the focus area related to the greater engagement of civil society and CBOs in the provision of HIV testing, prevention and onward services, driving demand and advocating for a diversified range of high quality, evidence-based, KP accessible services.

Budget

≈100 000 USD

THANK YOU!

www.aidsdatahub.org

