# AIDS IN ASIA - PRIORITIZING AND SUSTAINING THE RESPONSE IN THE ECONOMIC CRISIS







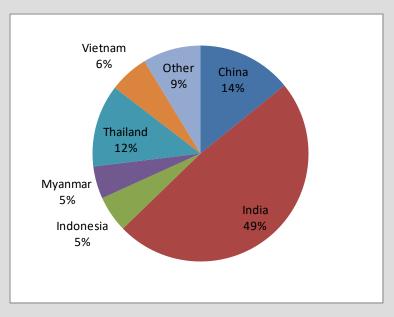
Hanoi 28-30 September 2009 ADB Consultant Ross McLeod

### **Presentation Outline**

- AIDS in Asia
- Funding for Prevention and Care
- Vulnerability to the Crisis
- Targeted Response is Key
- ART Increases Program Costs
- Response Publicly Financed
- Summary

#### **AIDS in Asia**

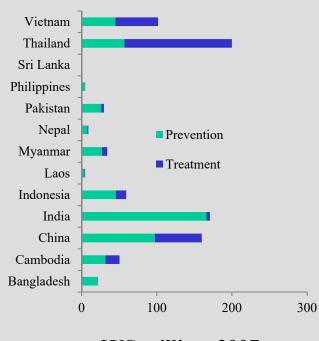
- Most of the regional burden of disease is found in India
- Countries such as Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam have relatively higher prevalence's
- Infection is concentrated amongst most-at-risk-populations (MARPs)
- Injecting drug use, sex work and unprotected sex amongst men key drivers of Asian Epidemic



Proportion of Asian Cases by Country, 2007

## Funding for HIV Prevention and Care in 2007

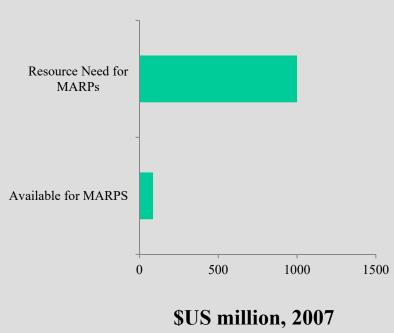
- Funding for prevention and care has increased from <\$US 0.6 billion in 2004 to \$0.9 billion in 2007
- India and China accounted for around 40% of regional spending
- Expenditure per person highest in Thailand and Cambodia. Average regional spending per person \$US 0.3
- Expenditure on prevention is greater than treatment spending of around \$US 0.3 billion.



\$US million, 2007

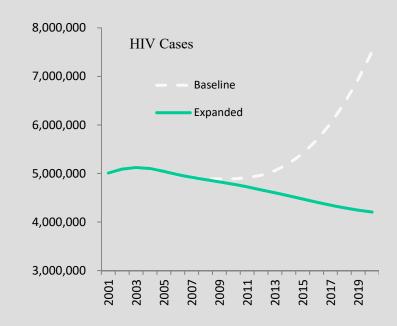
### Targeting of Response is Key

- Designing programs to minimize HIV incidence and contain treatment cost
- Focused response of Asia Commission could prevent 80 per cent of new infections
- Of the current \$0.9 billion for AIDS prevention and care in Asia, only <\$0.1 billion is targeting MARPs
- Inability to achieve behavioral change amongst vulnerable populations is underpinning rising incidence



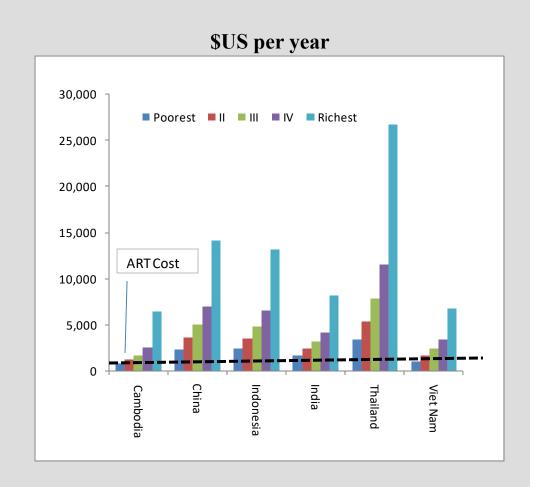
### ART Increases Program Costs and Financial Vulnerability

- -Targeted package could reduce number of people living with HIV in 2020 by 3.1 million
- -Modeling suggests resources needed for care will be \$1 billion more in 2020 for comprehensive intervention
- -Without increase in MARP coverage ART need will further increase



# Limited Options for Diversifying Financing of Programs

- -Cost containment imperative as:
  - Prevention a public good
  - Care and treatment user fees difficult to implement and not affordable
- -ART high cost for all but richest households



### Summary

#### Prevention is Key

- Most at risk groups preventions for sex worker, client, MSM and IDU most cost-effective. Coverage still very low.
- Need for accurate and timely data, especially for populations, which are the drivers of the Asian epidemics

#### Effective Prevention Reduces Longer Term Costs

- Regional ART costs can be contained with effective prevention.
- Limited options to finance increased ART demand
- Containing cost enhances sustainability