

AIDS epidemic in Asia and the Pacific and strengthening data on adolescents in HIV response

Workshop to Analyse Data on Adolescents/Young Key Populations
At Higher Risk For HIV Exposure

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Director

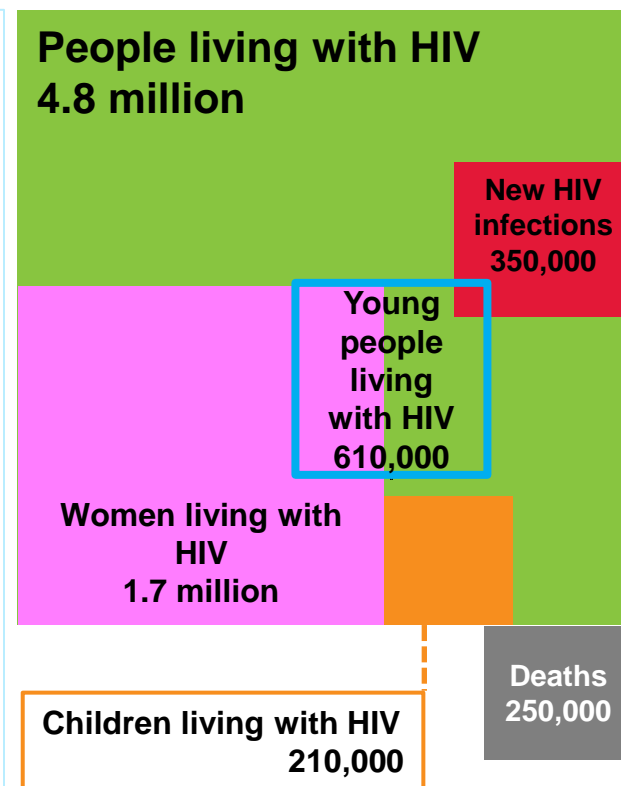
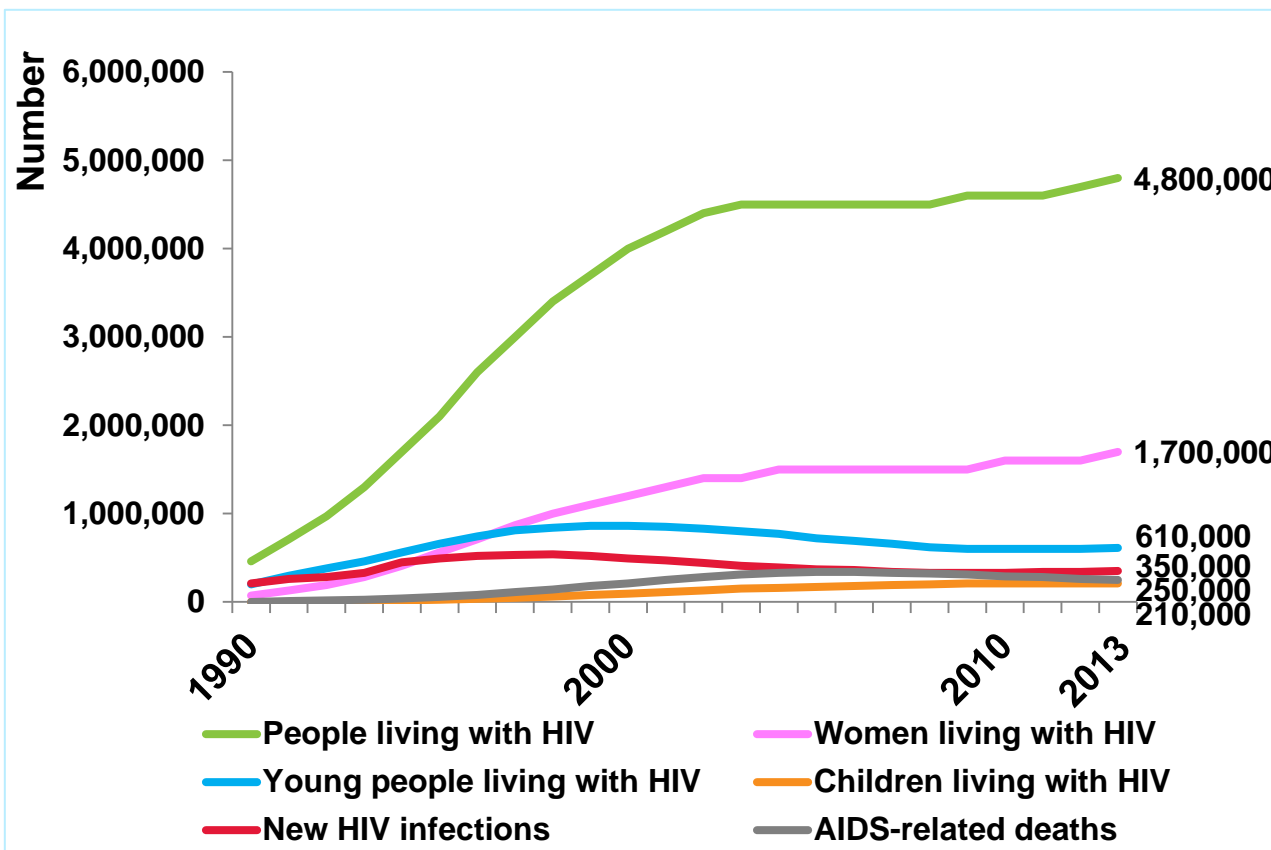
UNAIDS Regional Support Team, Asia and the Pacific

18 May 2015

Regional overview of trends in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 1990-2013

2013 “zoom-in”



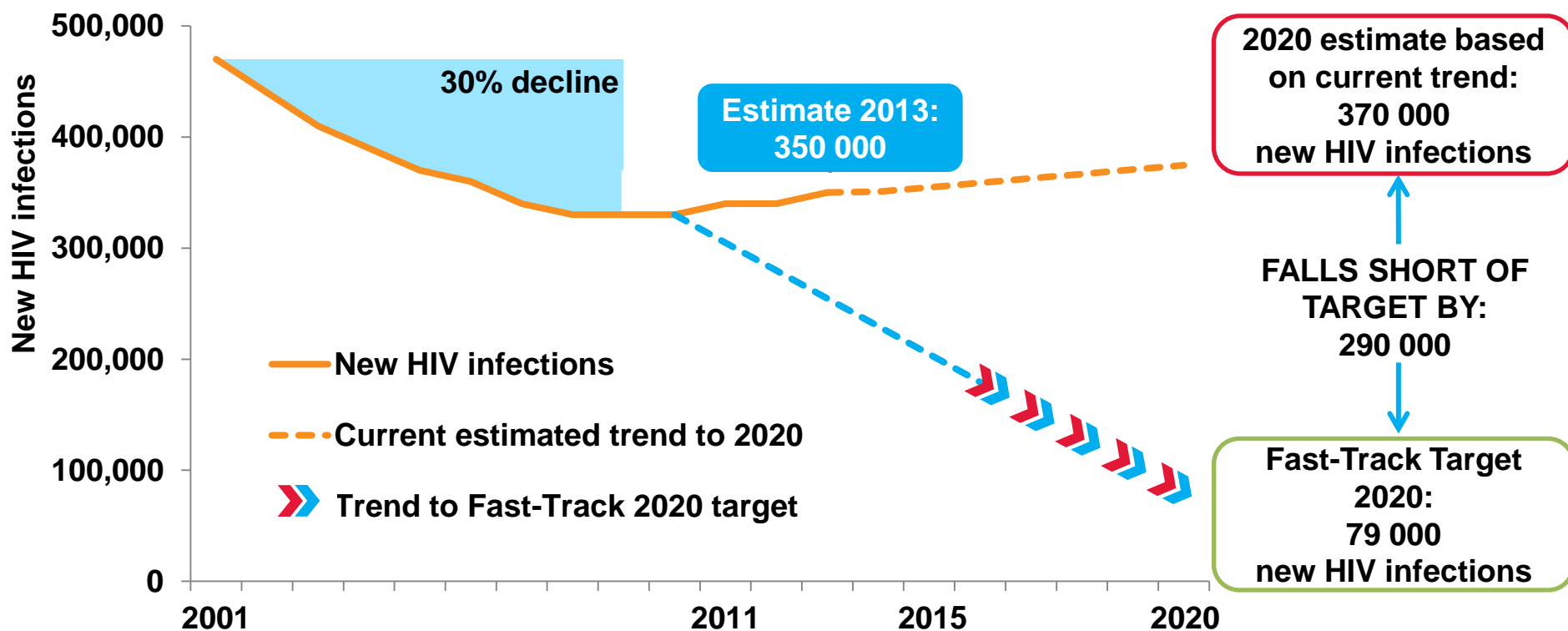
Getting to zero



ENDING AIDS BY 2030:

Fast-Track and reduce new infections by 2020



















Estimated new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific



Countries that account for >90% PLHIV and new infections and high HIV prevalence in key populations

 = Yes

 = rising epidemic

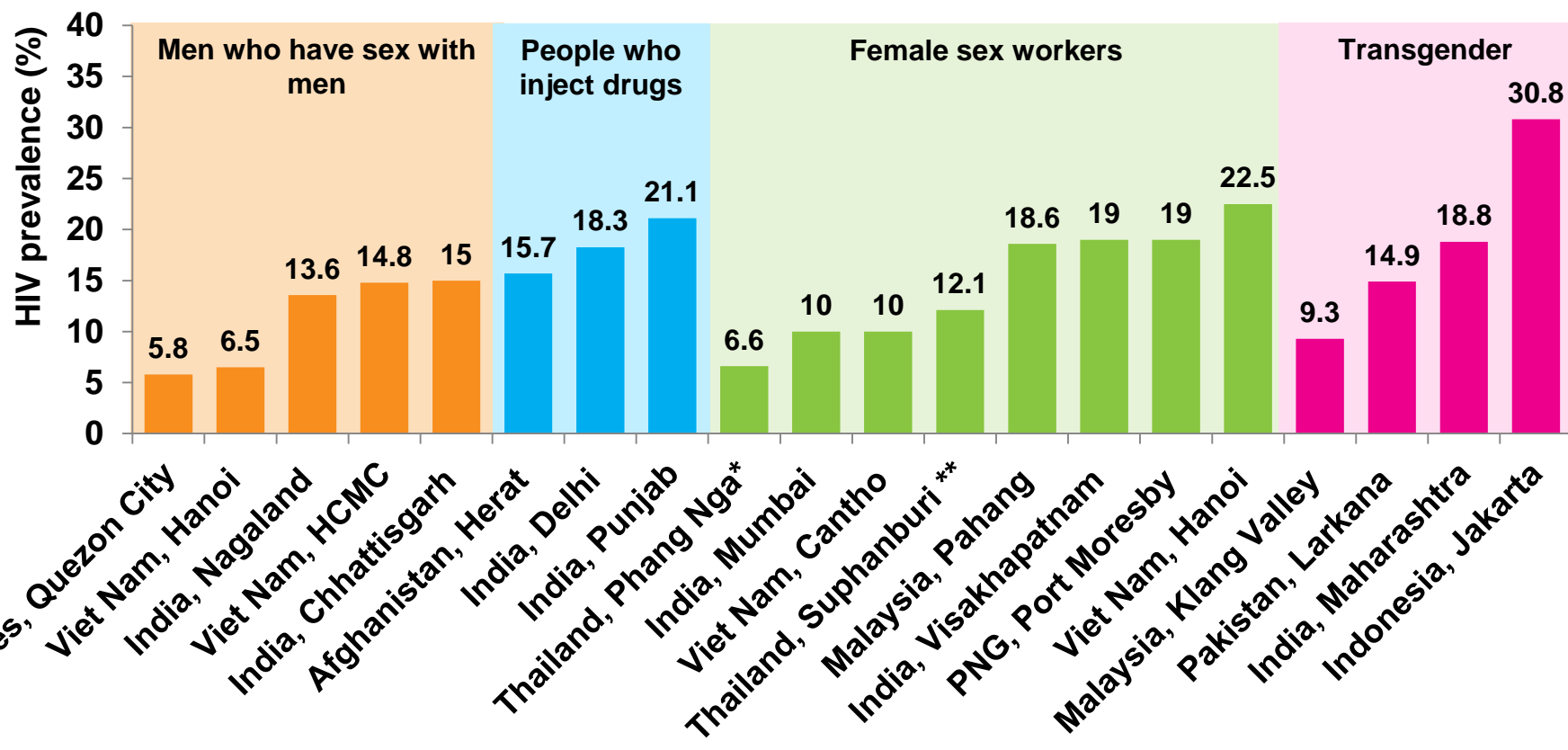
	New HIV infections (2013)	People living with HIV (2013)	National HIV prevalence > 5 % among MSM	National HIV prevalence > 5% among PWID	National HIV prevalence > 5% among FSW
India*	130,000	2,100,000			
Indonesia	80,000	640,000			
China*	48,000	780,000			
Viet Nam	14,000	250,000			
Pakistan	14,000	68,000	NA		
Thailand	8,200	440,000			
Malaysia	8,000	86,000			
Myanmar	6,700	190,000			
Philippines	3,400	22,000			
Papua New Guinea	2,200	32,000	NA	NA	NA
Cambodia	1,300	75,000			
Nepal	1,300	39,000			
Estimated pop. size			11 million	3.5 million	4.4 million

* 2011 estimates

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS Estimates 2013; Philippines HIV Estimations and Projections 2014 (Unpublished document); National HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; and Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys

National prevalence masks high prevalence geographical areas

HIV prevalence among key populations in geographical areas



Note: Countries with national HIV prevalence less than 5% for MSM and FSW, and less than 10% for PWID are presented here. For TG, any available high prevalence geographical locations are included.

*Direct FSW; **Indirect FSW

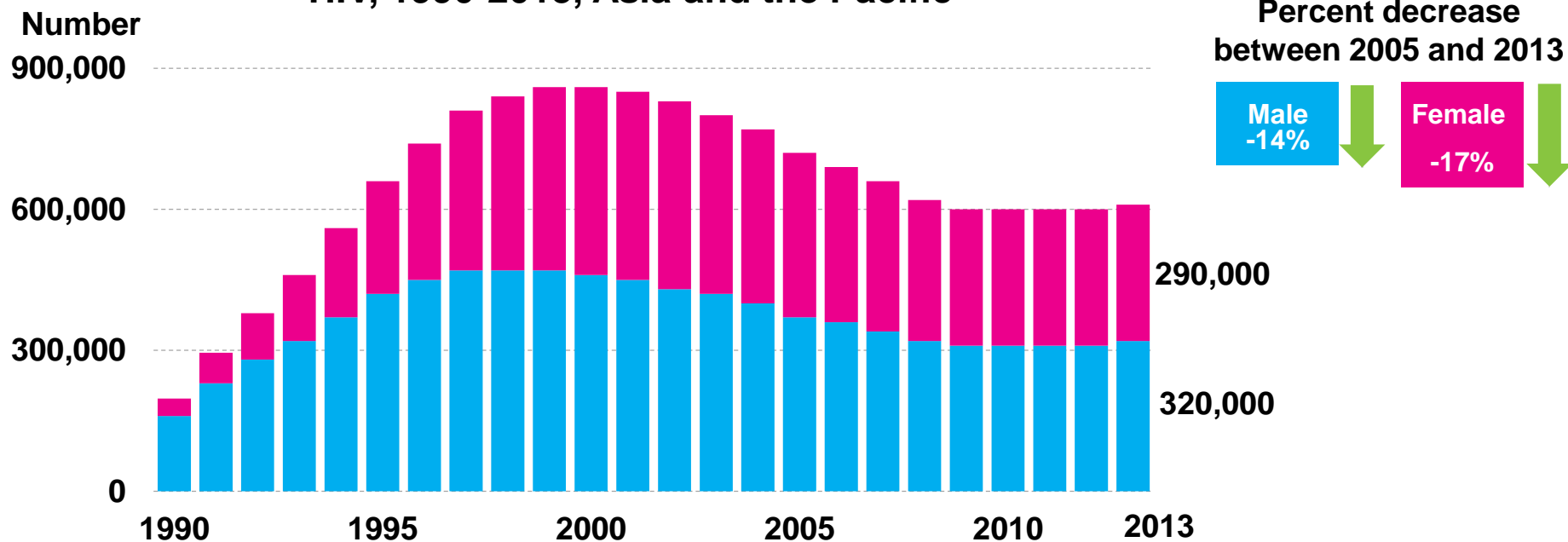


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Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on HIV sentinel surveillance reports and integrated biological and behavioral surveillance reports

610,000 young people (15-24) are living with HIV in 2013, 13% of adults (15+) living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific

Estimated number of young people (15-24) living with HIV, 1990-2013, Asia and the Pacific



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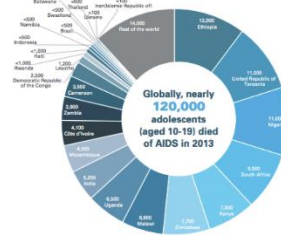


#EndAdolescentAIDS



Thailand

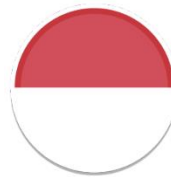
DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENT AIDS-RELATED DEATHS
Estimated AIDS-related deaths among adolescents (aged 10-19), globally, 2013*



11,000
adolescents living with HIV

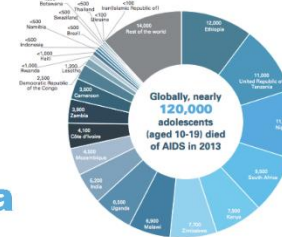


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Indonesia

DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENT AIDS-RELATED DEATHS
Estimated AIDS-related deaths among adolescents (aged 10-19), globally, 2013*



46,000
adolescents living with HIV

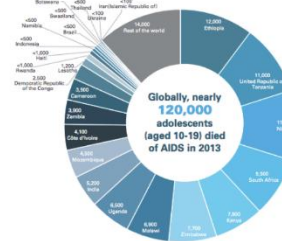


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India

DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENT AIDS-RELATED DEATHS
Estimated AIDS-related deaths among adolescents (aged 10-19), globally, 2013*



120,000
adolescents living with HIV



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Adolescents from key populations are left behind

95%

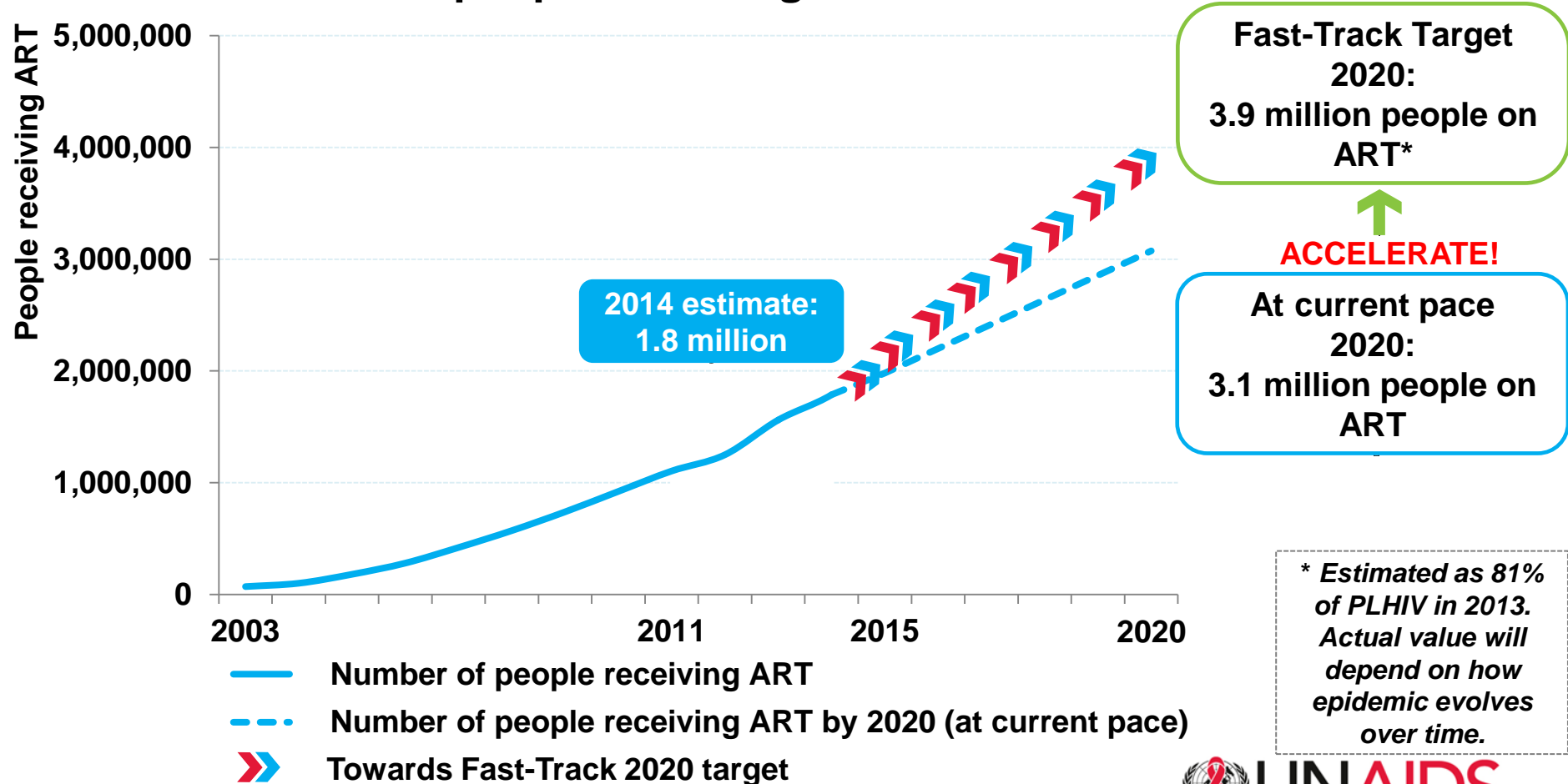
“The analysis carried out by the Commission shows that *over 95% of all new HIV infections among young people occur among most-at-risk adolescents.*”

Report of the Commission on AIDS in Asia. Redefining AIDS in Asia: Crafting an Effective Response (2008), p. 146.

ENDING AIDS BY 2030:

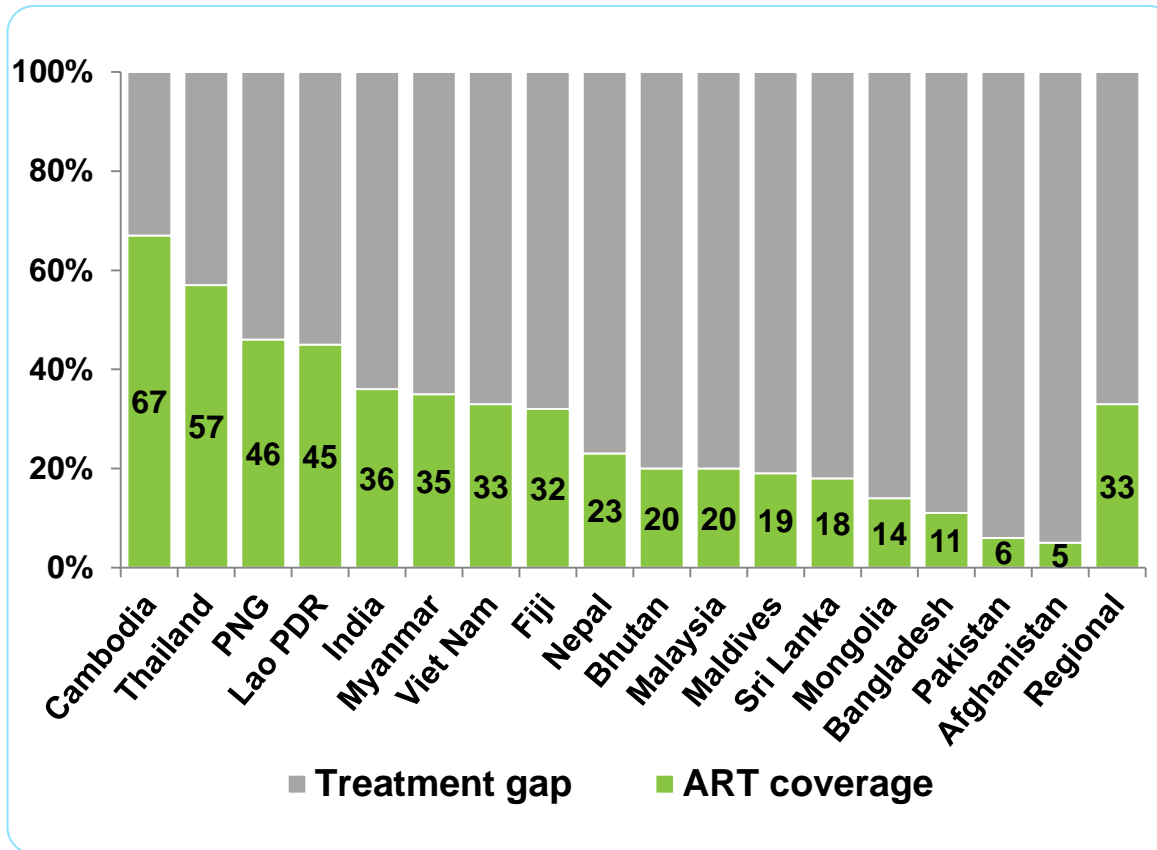
Fast-Track Treatment to Reach 90–90–90 by 2020

Number of people receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific



Current treatment scale-up: only 1 in 3 PLHIV are on ART and most start late

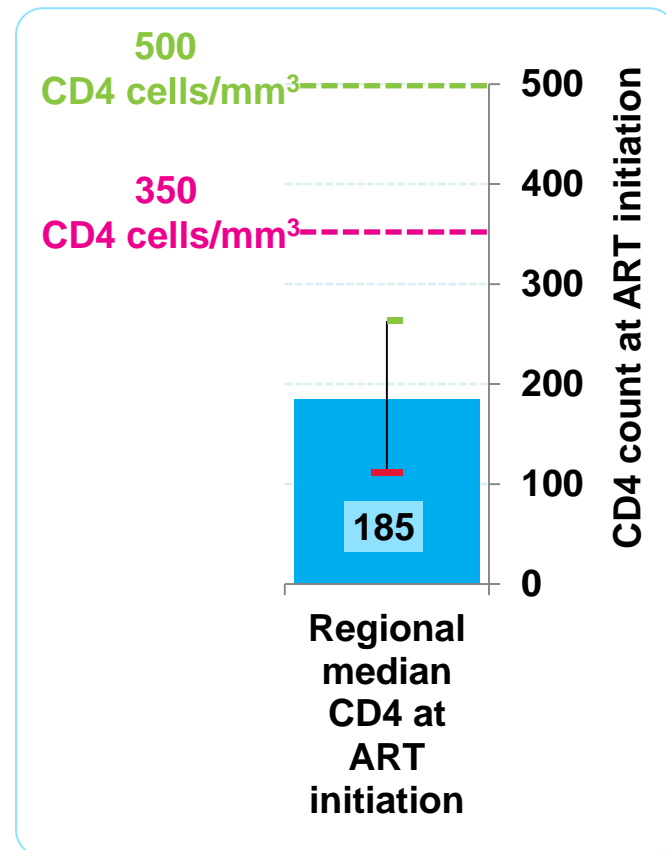
ART coverage among countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2013



ART coverage data is not available for China, Indonesia and Philippines

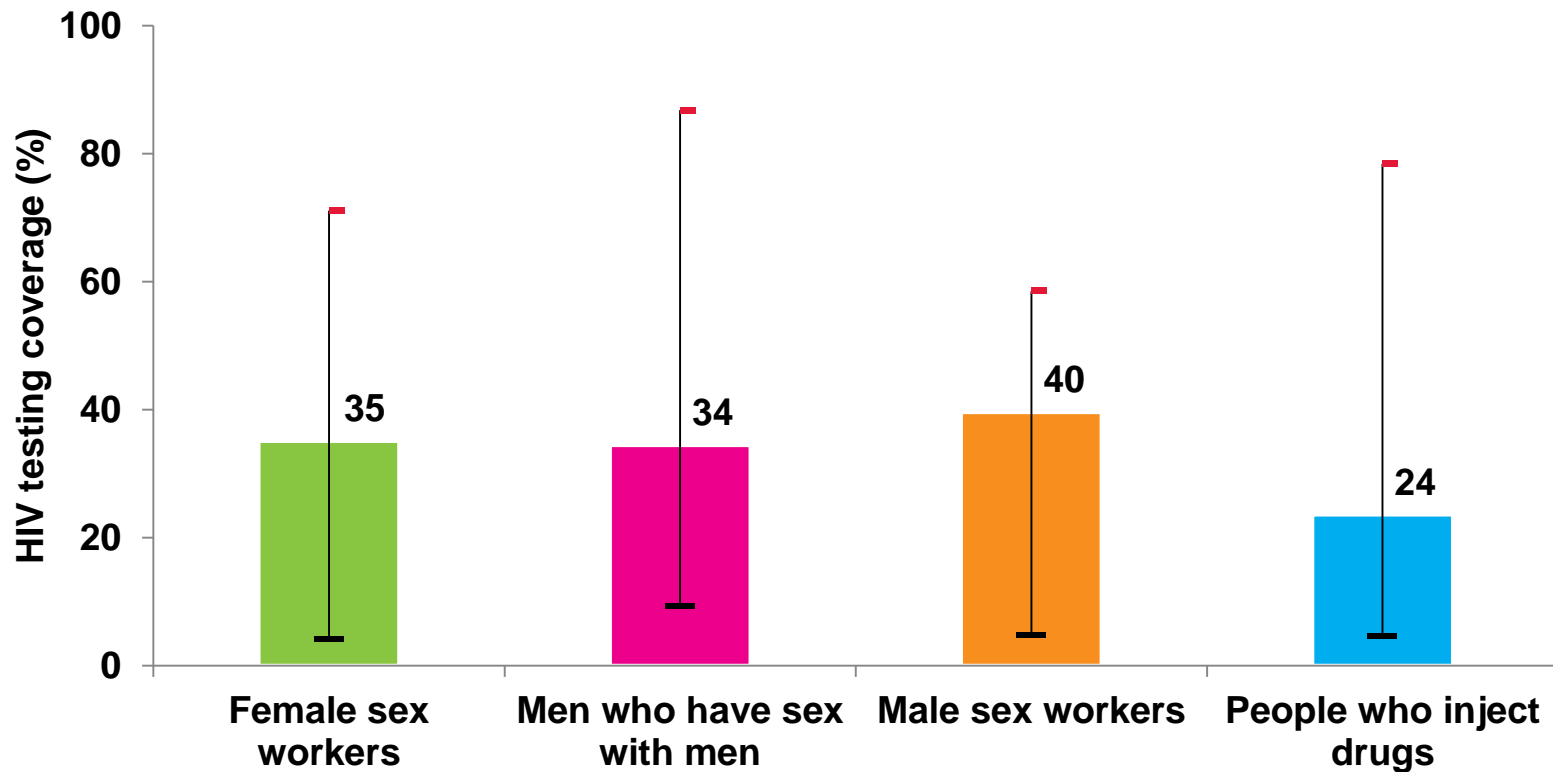
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Regional median CD4 at ART initiation



HIV testing is the entry point for treatment, but only around 1/3 of key populations know their HIV status

HIV testing coverage among key populations, regional median, 2007-2013



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Compared to their older counterparts,

- **less** young key populations are being reached by **prevention programmes**
- **less** young key populations have access to HIV testing services and approximately **3 in 4 young key populations do not know their HIV status**

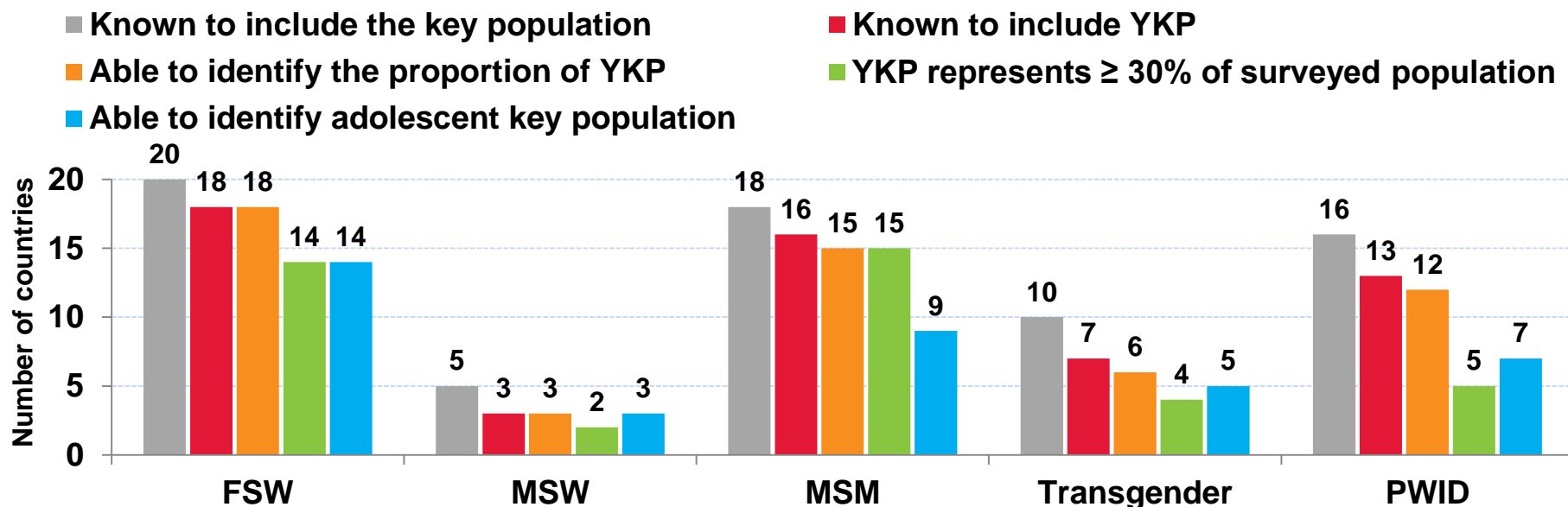
BUT.....the scarcity of data hampers effective HIV response for adolescents and young people from key populations

To understand how HIV affects young key populations...

- Surveys have to include enough of young key populations to yield meaningful results
- Reports of surveys have to include the age disaggregated data and results
- Programmes need to collect age disaggregated data to inform responses

20 of 31 country HIV surveillance systems include key populations – two third or less have a reasonable proportion of young key populations represented

Review of HIV prevalence data (2008-2014) available from surveillance in 20 countries*



* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, PNG, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste & Viet Nam

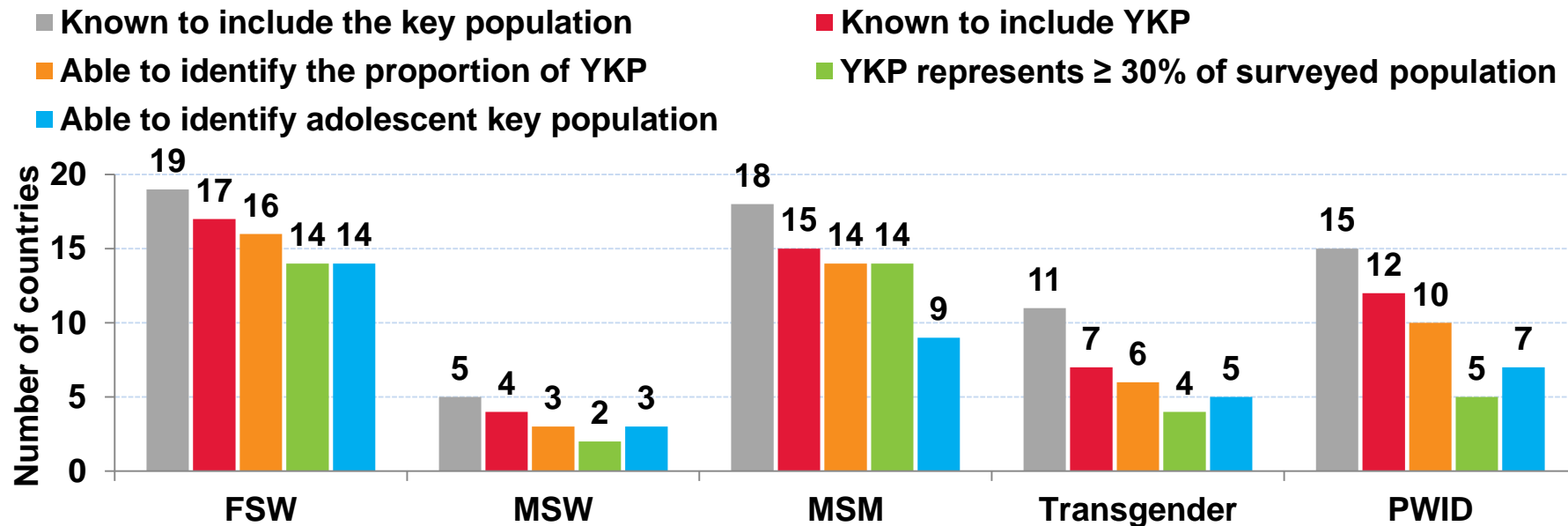
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Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys, HIV Prevalence Surveys and Global AIDS Response Progress Reports



The same is true for behavioral surveillance

Review of behavioral data (2007-2014) available from surveillance in 19 countries*



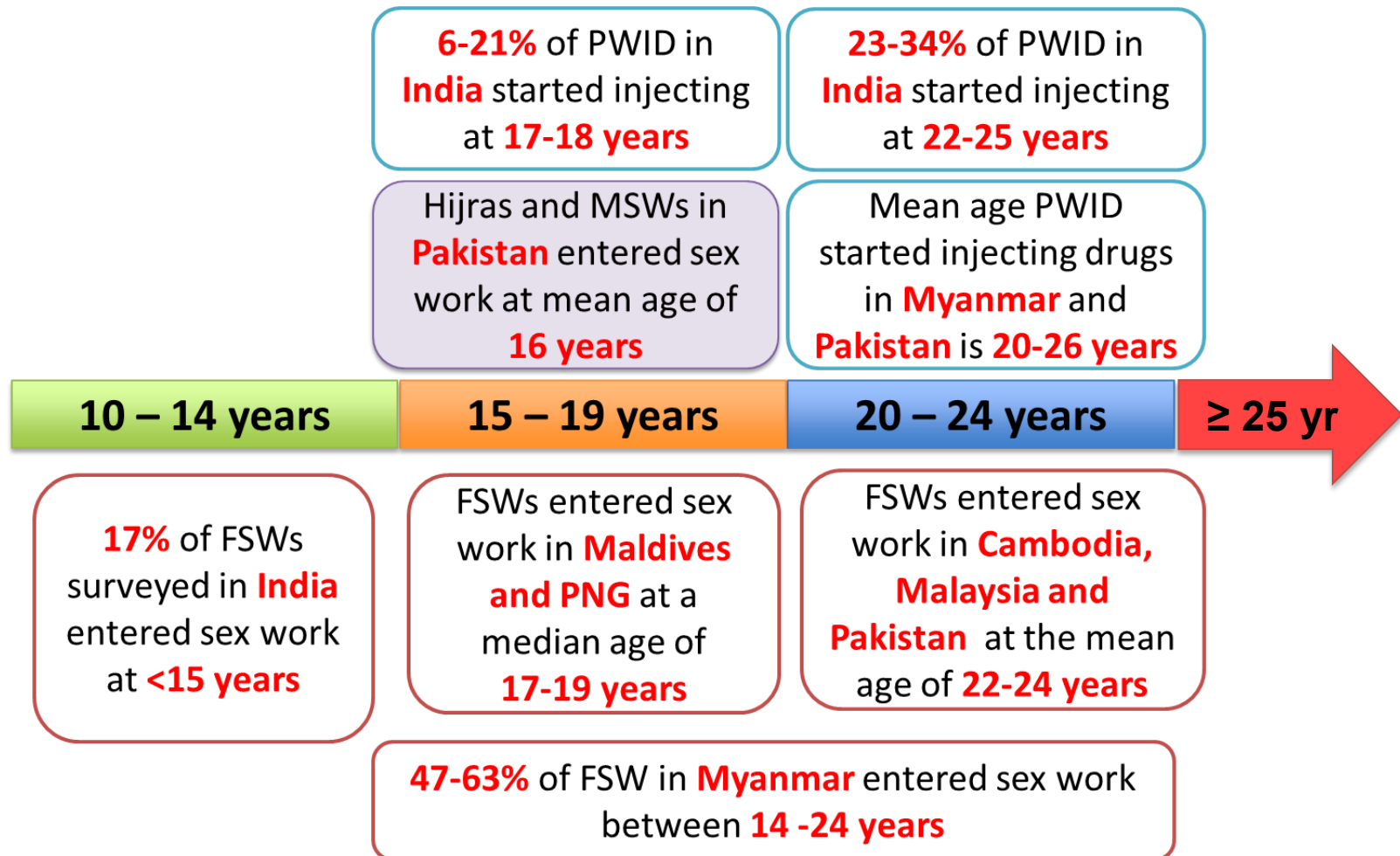
* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, PNG, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste & Viet Nam

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Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National Behavioral Surveillance Reports and Global AIDS Response Progress Reports

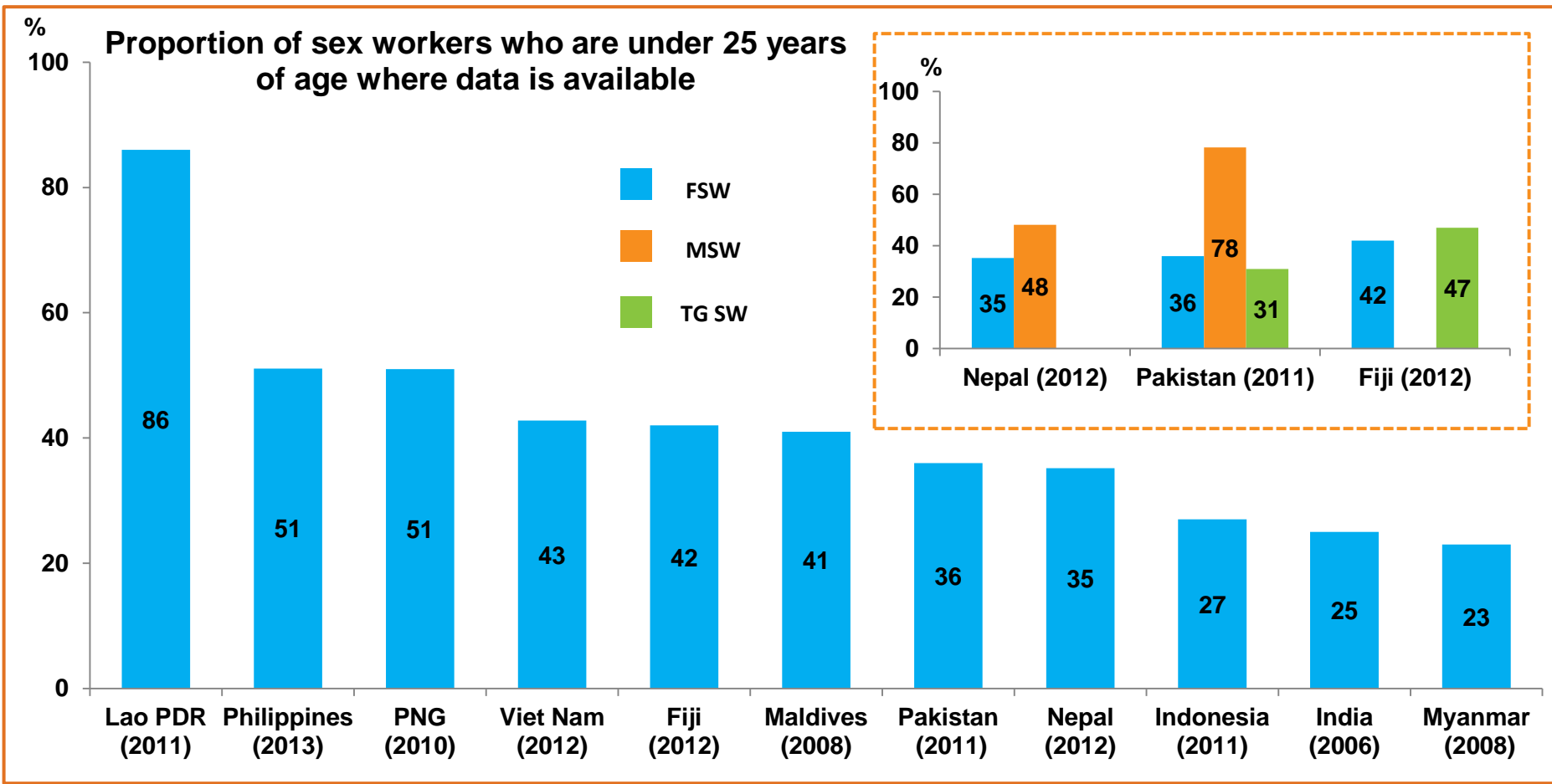
People do start risk behaviors when they are young ...



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A large proportion of surveyed sex workers are under 25 years of age



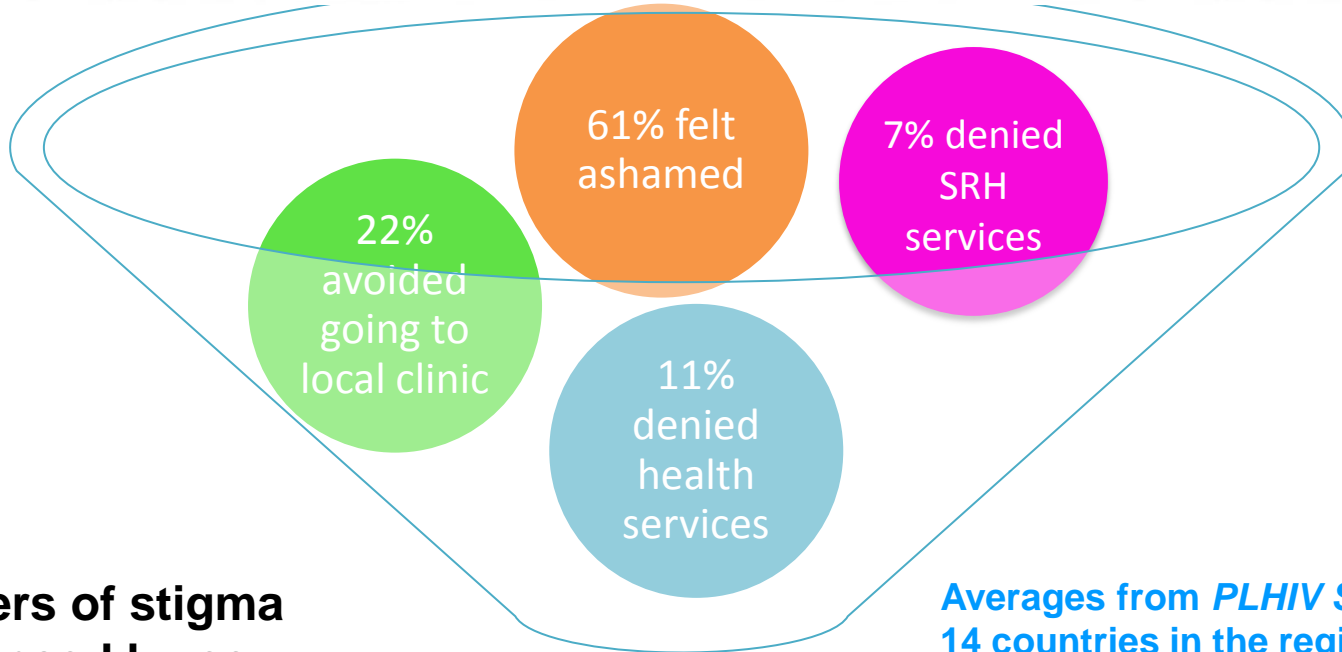
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Legal barriers to the HIV response remain in the 38 UN Member States in Asia and the Pacific

- 10** impose some form of HIV-related restriction on entry, stay or residence
- 37** criminalize some aspect of sex work
- 11** compulsory detention centres for people who use drugs
- 15** impose the death penalty for drug-related offences
- 18** criminalize same-sex relations

Stigma: a major barrier to HIV services



Averages from *PLHIV Stigma Index* in 14 countries in the region (2008-2012)

Multiple layers of stigma also experienced by sex workers, MSM, TG, people who use drugs, migrants.



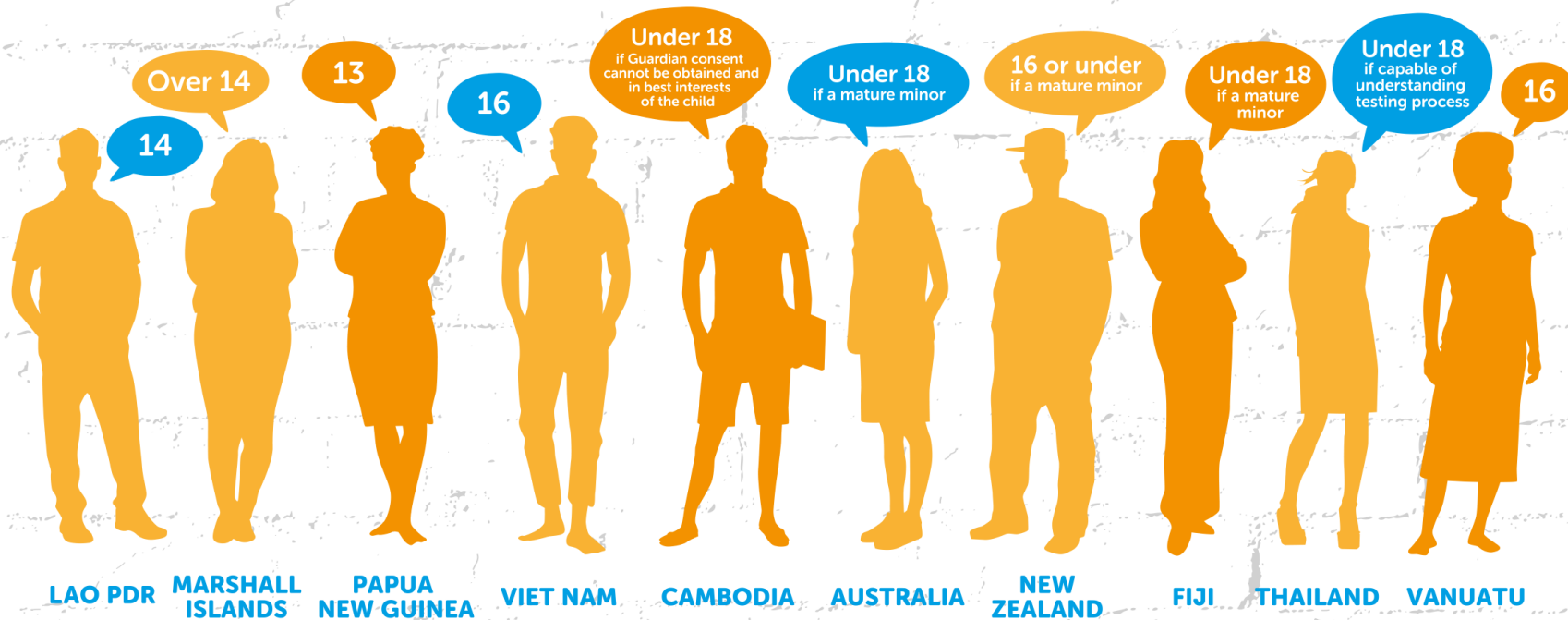
Access to health services



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Only 10 countries have laws and policies enabling independent consent for young people to access HIV testing and related services



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Source: Young people and the law in Asia and the Pacific: A review of laws and policies affecting young people's access to sexual and reproductive health and HIV services, UNESCO et al. 2013



All other countries either have no provision for independent consent, unclear or conflicting laws/policies, or no information is available



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Source: Young people and the law in Asia and the Pacific: A review of laws and policies affecting young people's access to sexual and reproductive health and HIV services, UNESCO et al. 2013



Laws and regulations that allow adolescents to seek services without parental/spousal consent, countries where data is available

Country (reporting period)	Contraceptive services except sterilization	HIV testing and counselling services	Harm reduction services for young PWID
Cambodia (Dec-2013)	Yes	Yes	Yes
India (Feb-2014)	No	No	No
Indonesia (Jan-2014)	No	Yes	Yes
Kiribati (Jun-2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lao PDR (Dec -2013)	No	No	No
Malaysia (Dec -2013)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Myanmar (Feb- 2014)	Yes	Yes	No information
Nepal (Jan-2014)	No	Yes	No
Pakistan (Feb-2014)	No	No information	No information
PNG (Jan-2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines (Mar-2014)	No	No	No
Solomon Islands (Dec-2013)	No	No information	No
Sri Lanka (Jan-2014)	Yes	Yes	No
Timor Leste (Jan-2014)	No	Yes	No
Vanuatu (Dec -2013)	Yes	Yes	No
Viet Nam (Jan-2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes

Yes
 No
 No information

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (WHO) at http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/documents/countries/indicators/dashboards/en/ (accessed Feb 4, 2015)

Young adolescents and young people are

- Our **FUTURE**
- Our **WORKFORCE**

We need to

#EndAdolescentAIDS in Asia Pacific

THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org