

# HIV EPIDEMIC AND RESPONSE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Country Posters prepared by UNAIDS Asia-Pacific and Data Hub for the 10th  
UNAIDS Asia-Pacific Regional Management Meeting,  
Bangkok, 16-17 November 2013



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# DATA SOURCES

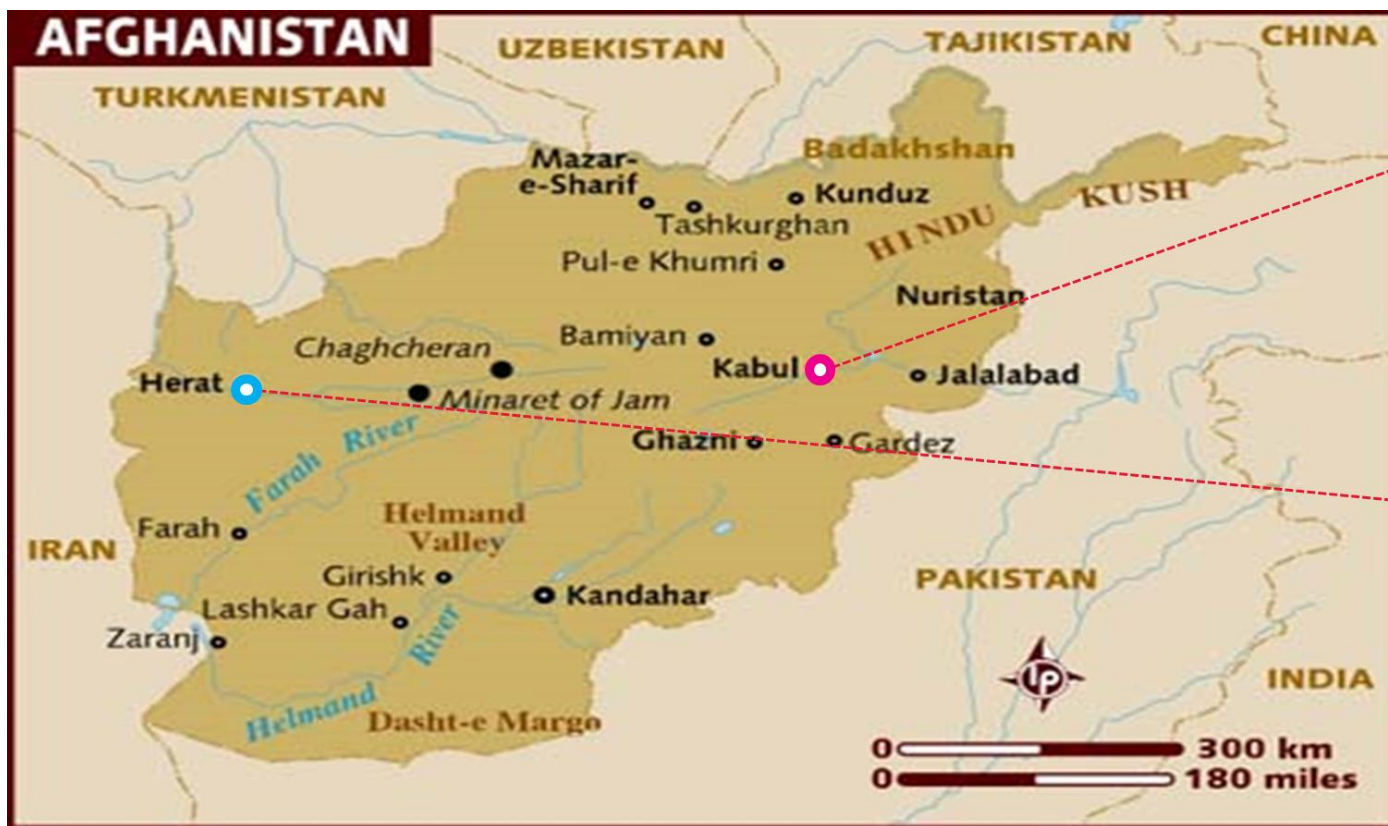
Regional and country posters were prepared by UNAIDS Regional Support Team Asia-Pacific, UNAIDS Country Offices, and HIV and AIDS Data Hub for Asia-Pacific based on the following published sources of data:

- 1) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys
- 2) Behavioural Surveillance Surveys
- 3) Integrated Bio-behavioural Surveys
- 4) United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS (UNGASS) Country Progress Reports 2008 and 2010
- 5) Global AIDS Response Progress Reports 2013
- 6) Mid-term reviews of progress towards the UN 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS targets



# AFGHANISTAN

# Geographical areas with HIV prevalence among key populations, 2012



## Kabul:

Female sex workers **0%**

Men who have sex with men **0.4%**

People who inject drugs **2.4%**

Prisoners **0.5%**

## Herat:

Female sex workers **0.9%**

People who inject drugs **13.3%**

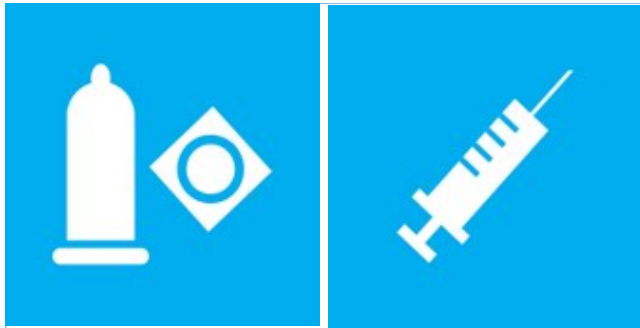
Prisoners **0.8%**

# CHALLENGES

- ***Fragile country (ongoing conflict, socio-cultural conservatism and drug economy) has impact on HIV dynamics; post-2014 scenario to have impact in future***
- ***Dearth of strategic evidence on HIV epidemic trends across the country to enable a focused response to achieve UN 2011 Political Declaration targets***
- ***Dependency on continual external assistance, absence of human resources and institutional base to respond to an emerging HIV epidemic***

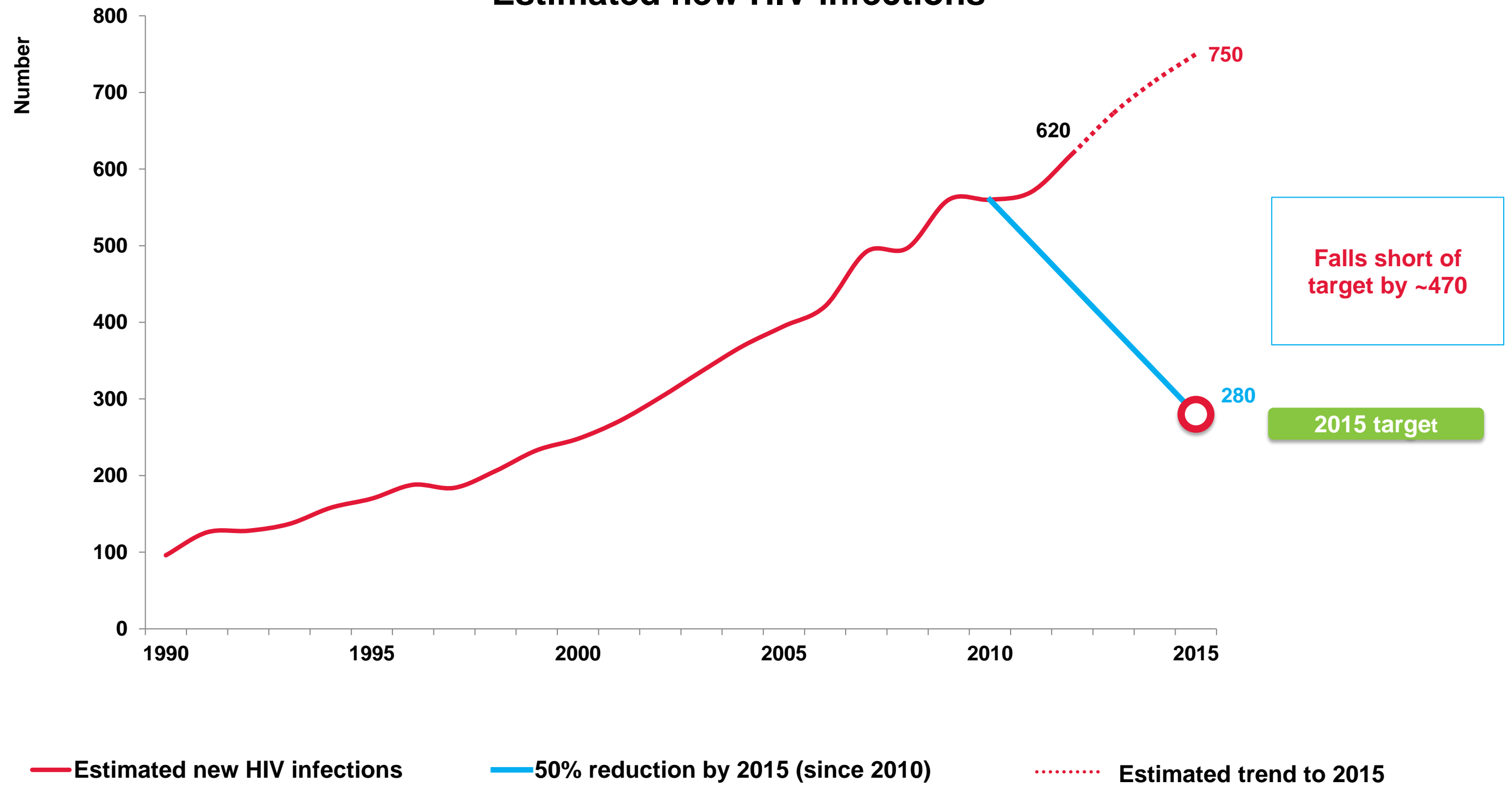
# GAME CHANGERS

- ***Transform current external HIV support towards generating evidence, institutional capacities and adapted implementation to achieve UN 2011 Political Declaration targets***
- ***Breakthrough in social taboos around sexuality and HIV through community empowerment and addressing stigma and discrimination***
- ***UNAIDS support remains critical to ensure transformation in AIDS response***

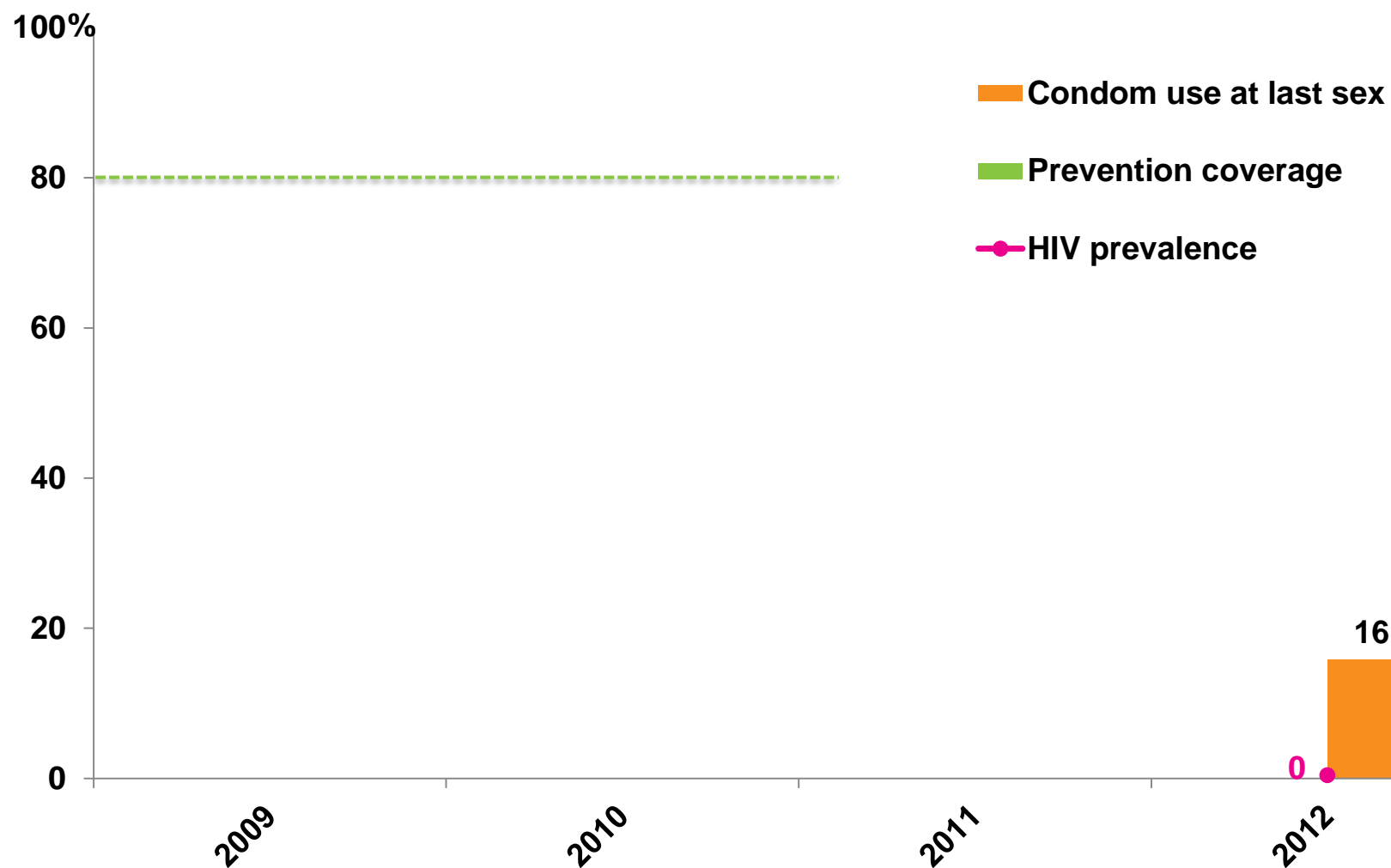


4300 people living with HIV in 2012

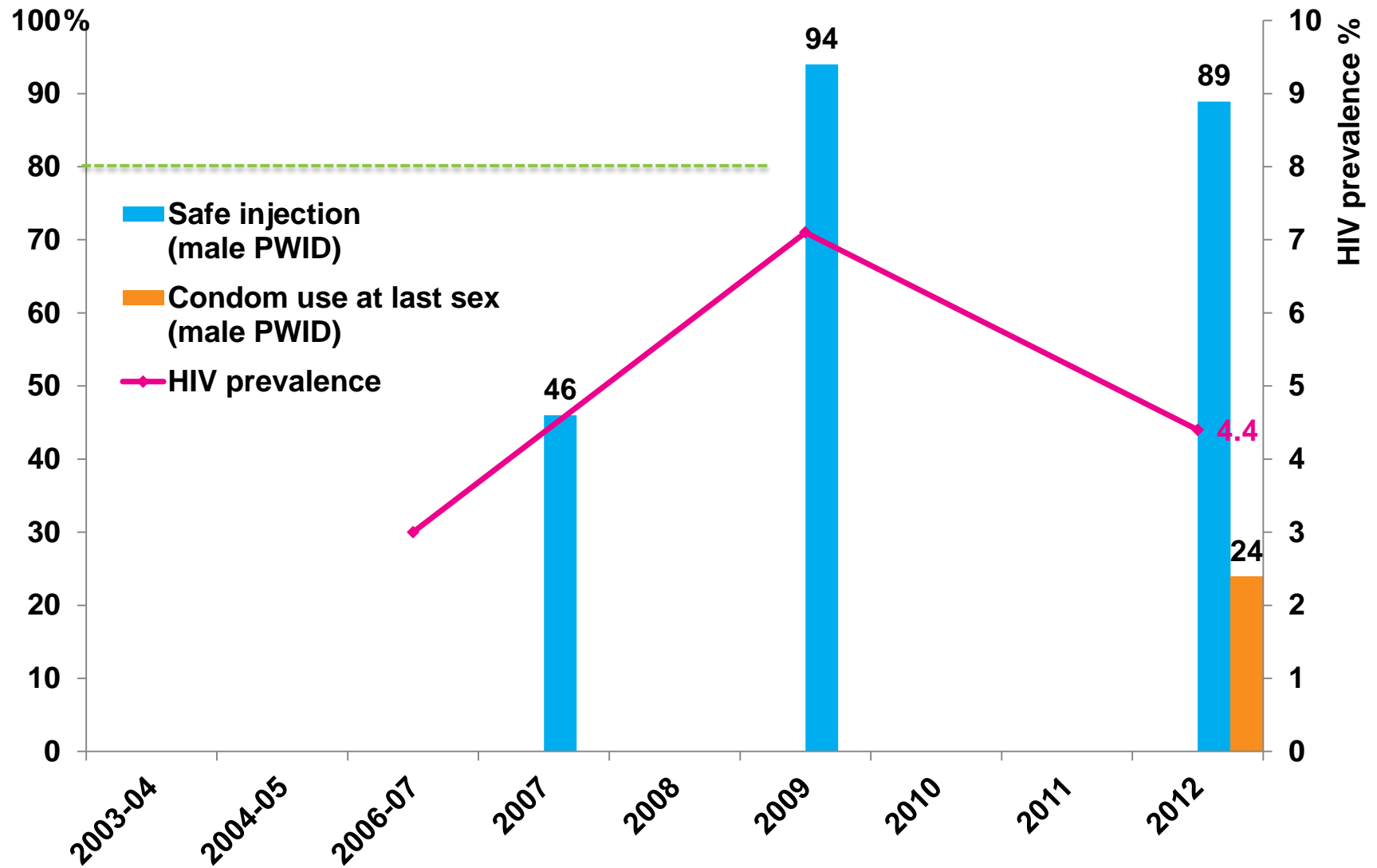
## Estimated new HIV infections



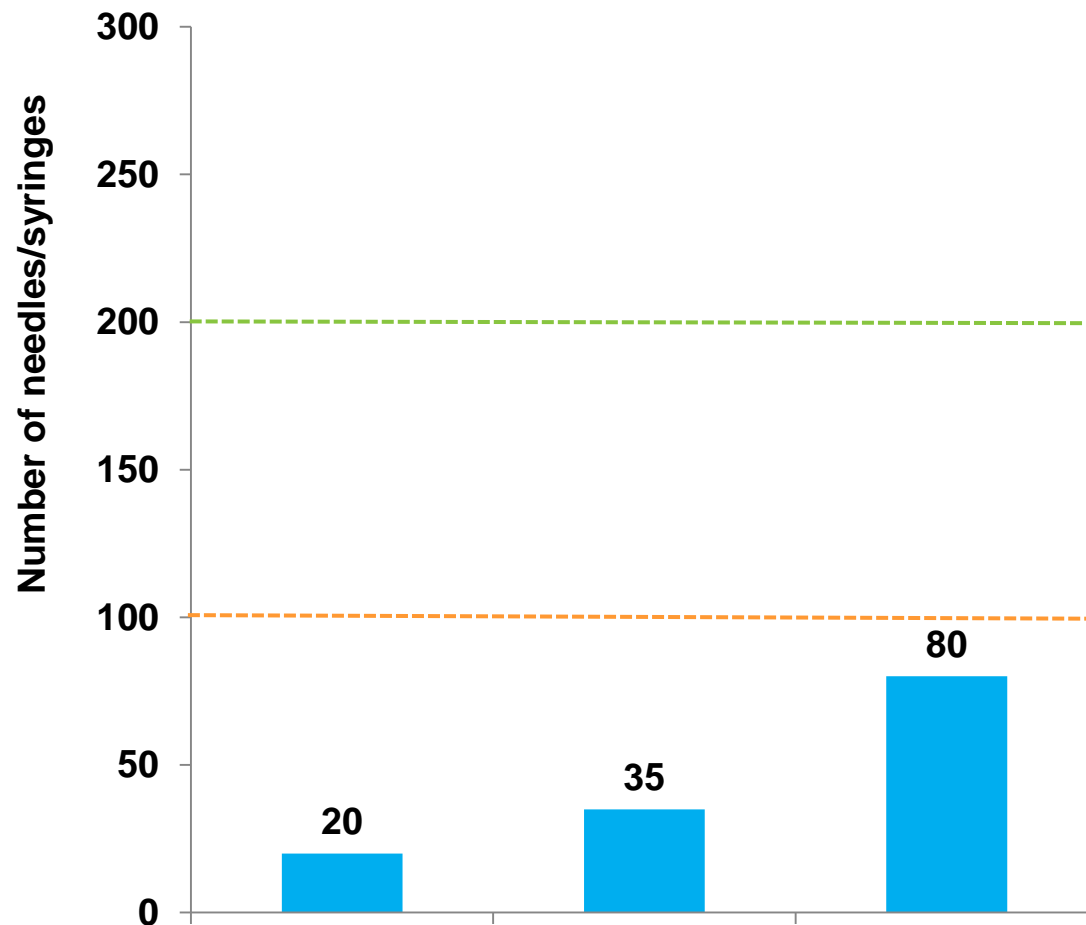
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

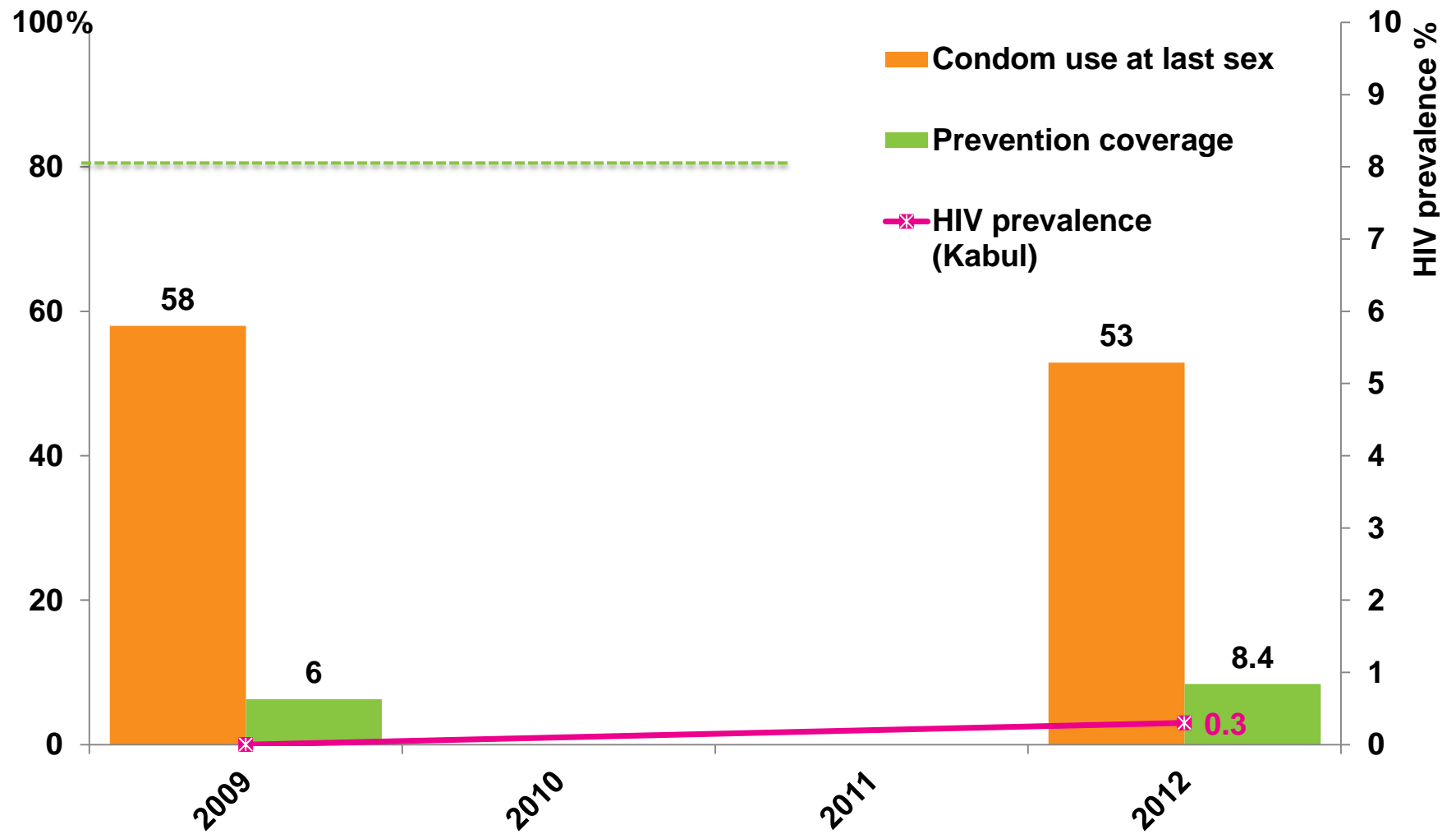


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

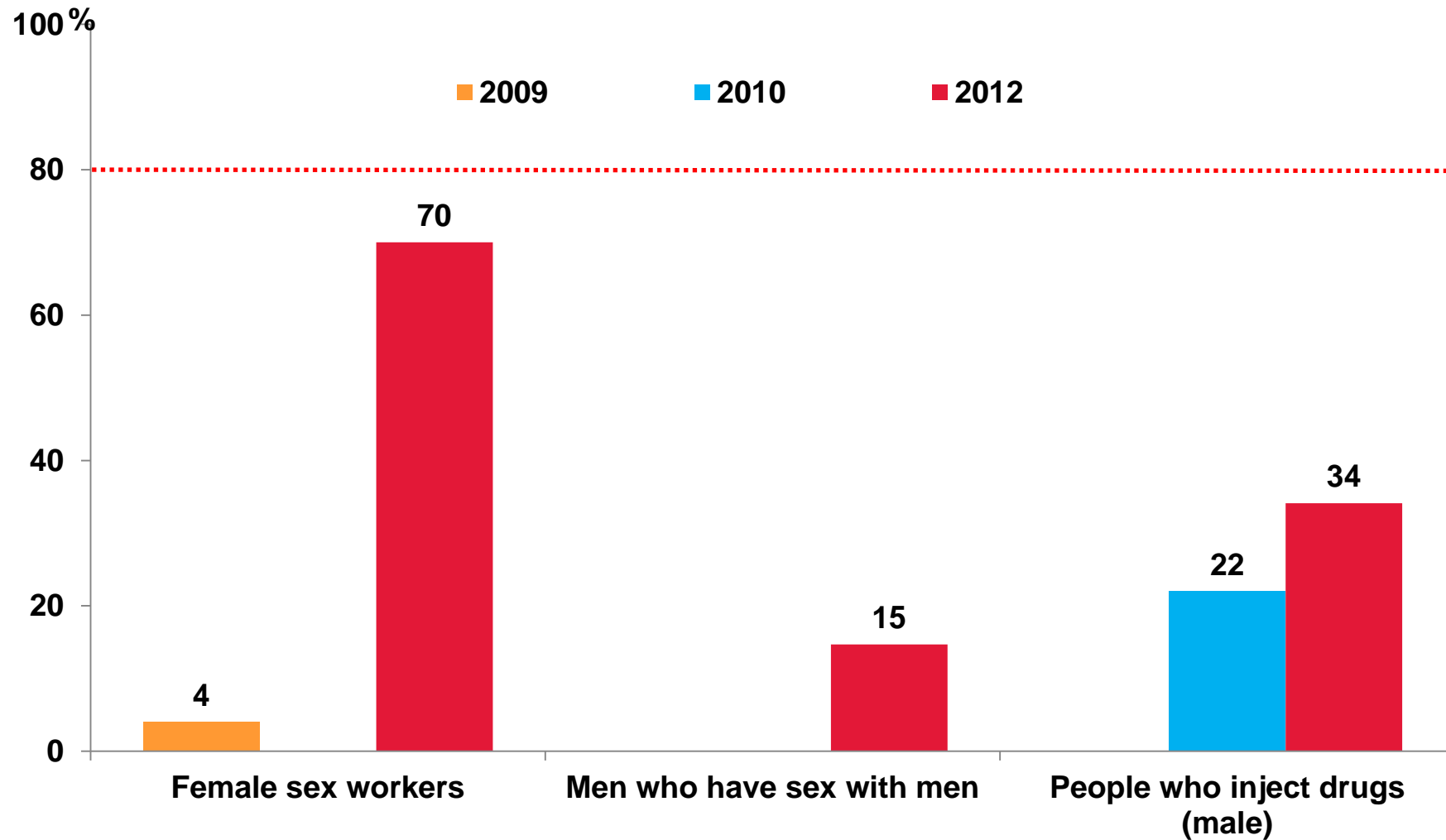
Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage





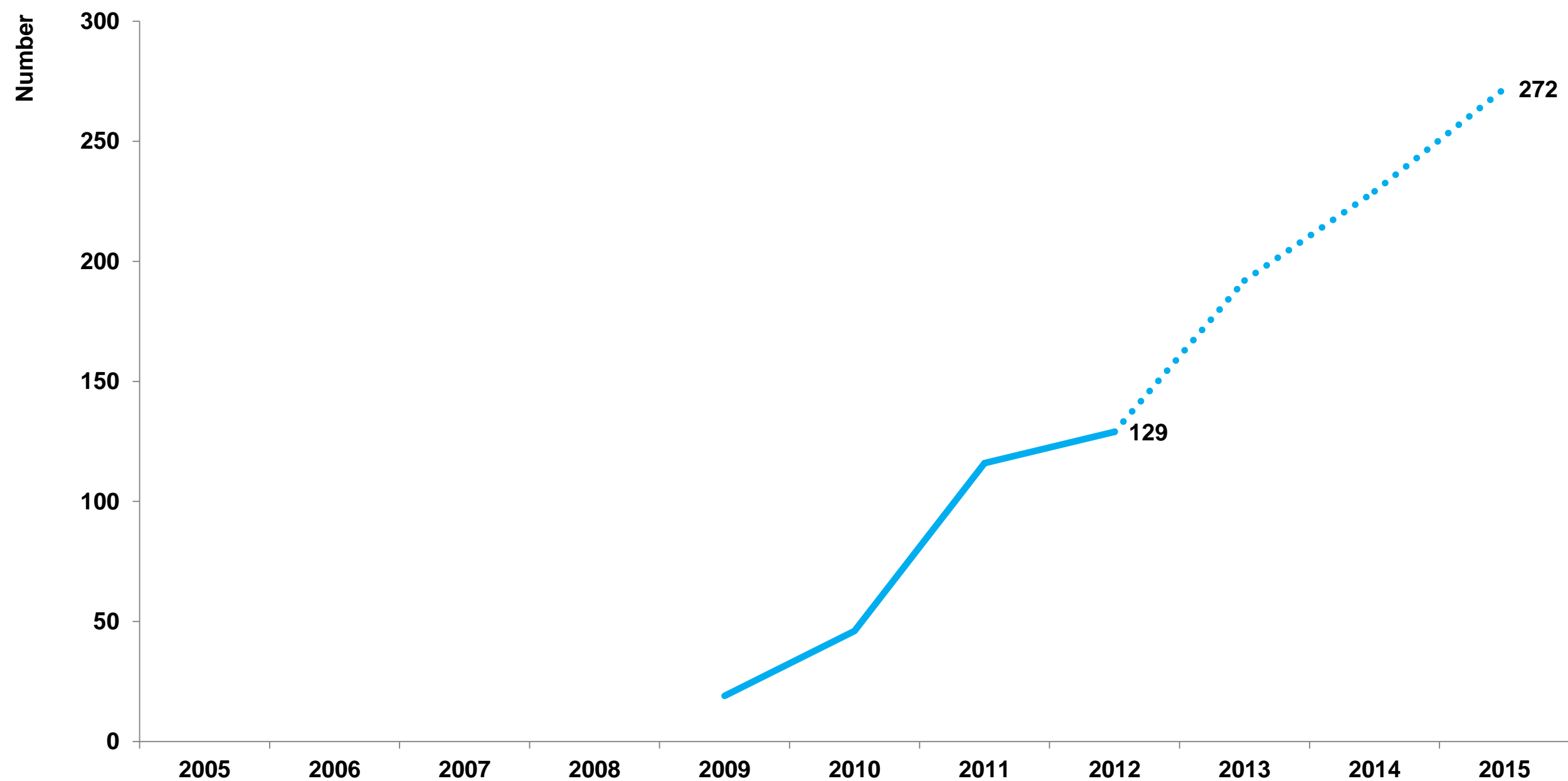
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**1200 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)**

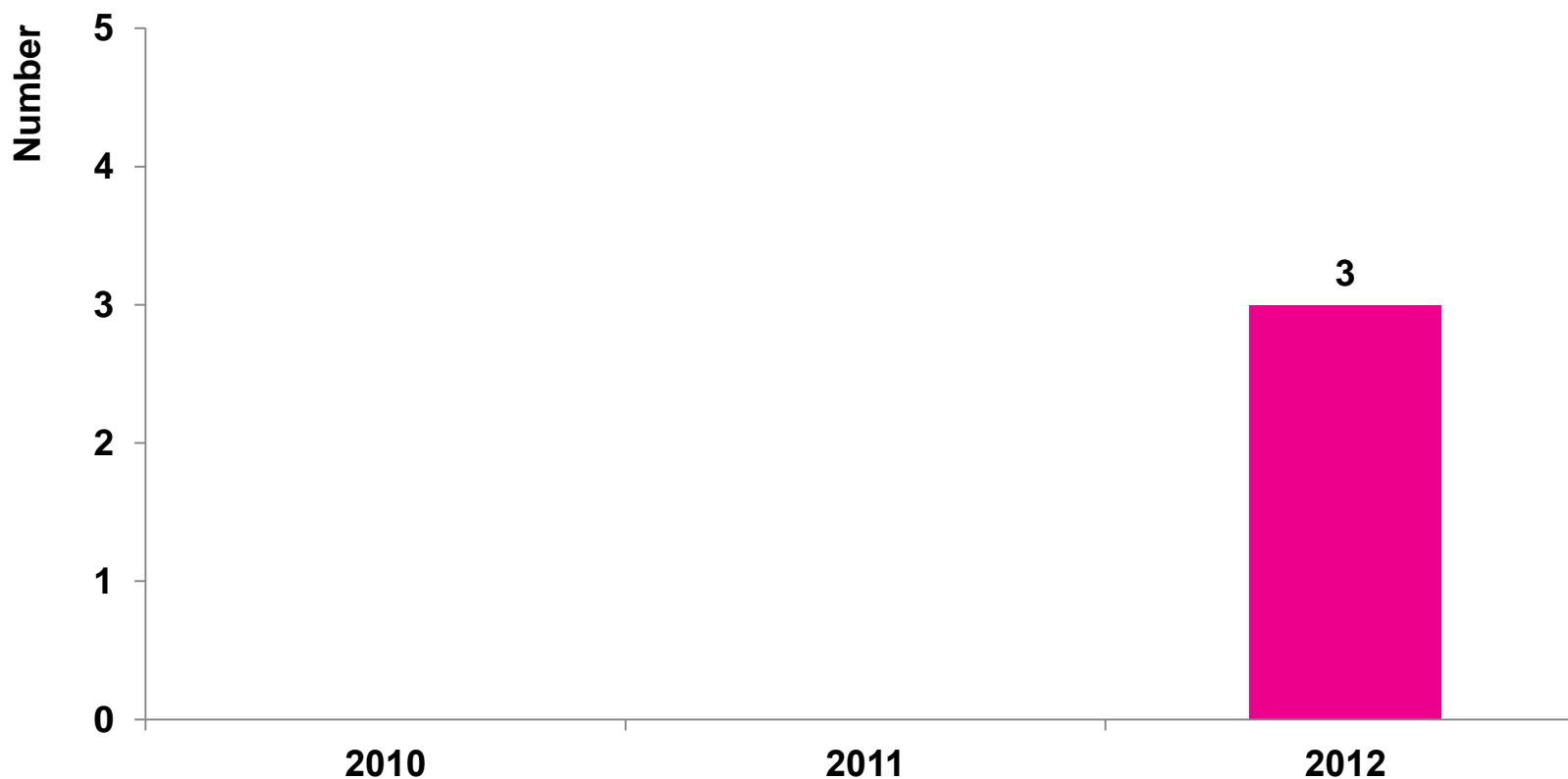
### Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





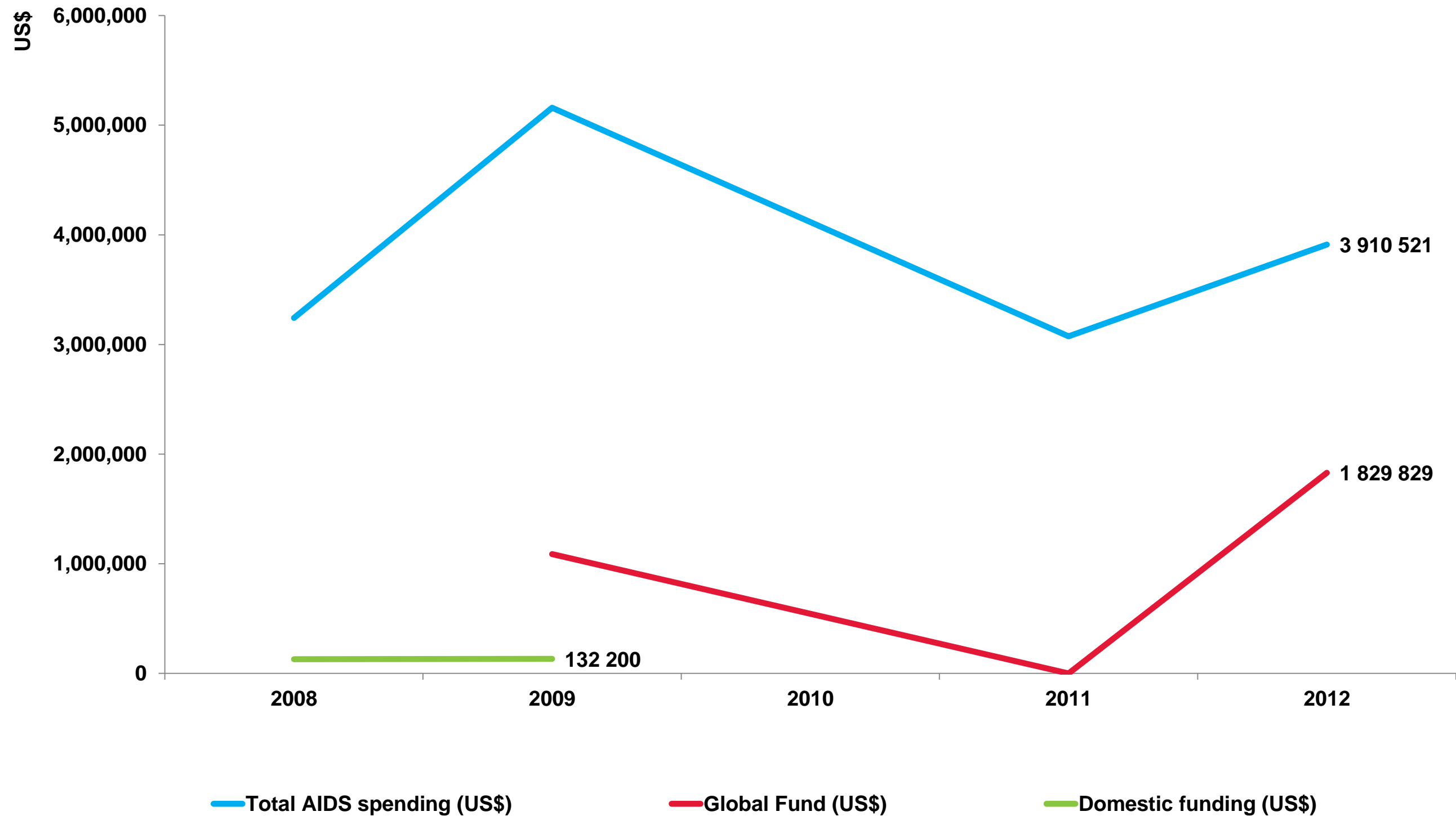
## 500 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT





# AIDS spending by financing source





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of men who have sex with men and transgender people
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

2/10

4/10



5/10

3/10



## Travel restrictions

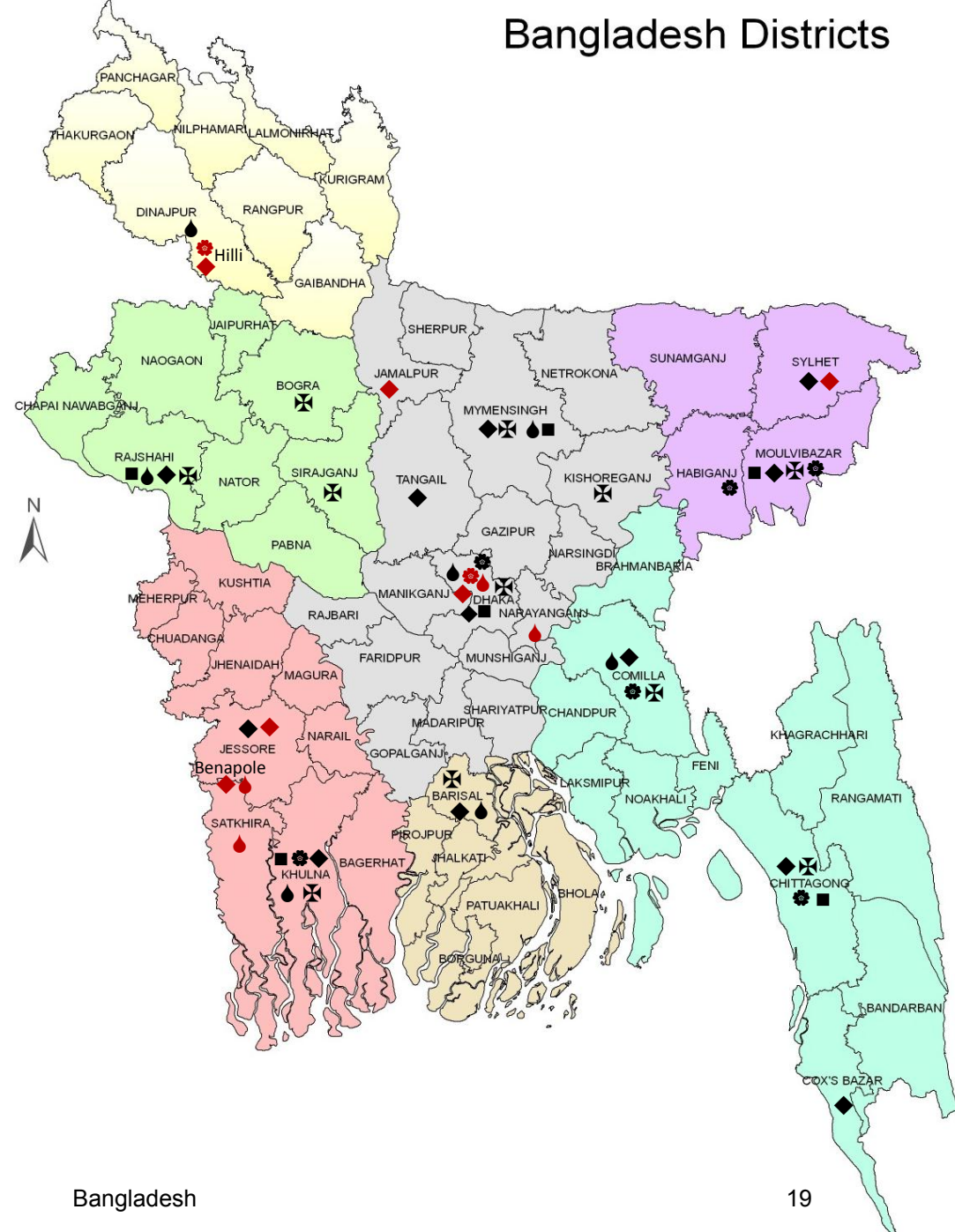


## STIGMA INDEX

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **No Stigma Index**

# BANGLADESH

# Bangladesh Districts



Bangladesh

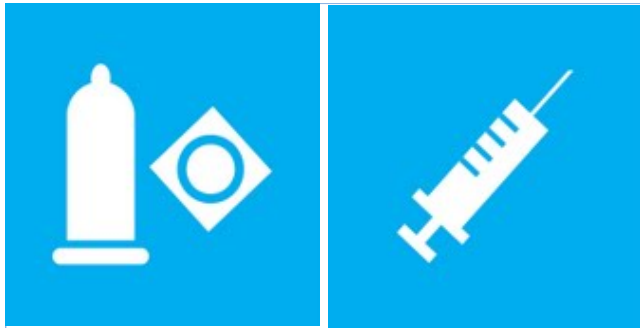
# CHALLENGES

- *Lack of new evidence, especially behavioural information and detecting new cases due to inadequate investments*
- *Conflicting and punitive laws on key populations coupled with social stigma and discrimination impeding response*
- *Development of standardized monitoring, accountability and reporting mechanisms*

# GAME CHANGERS

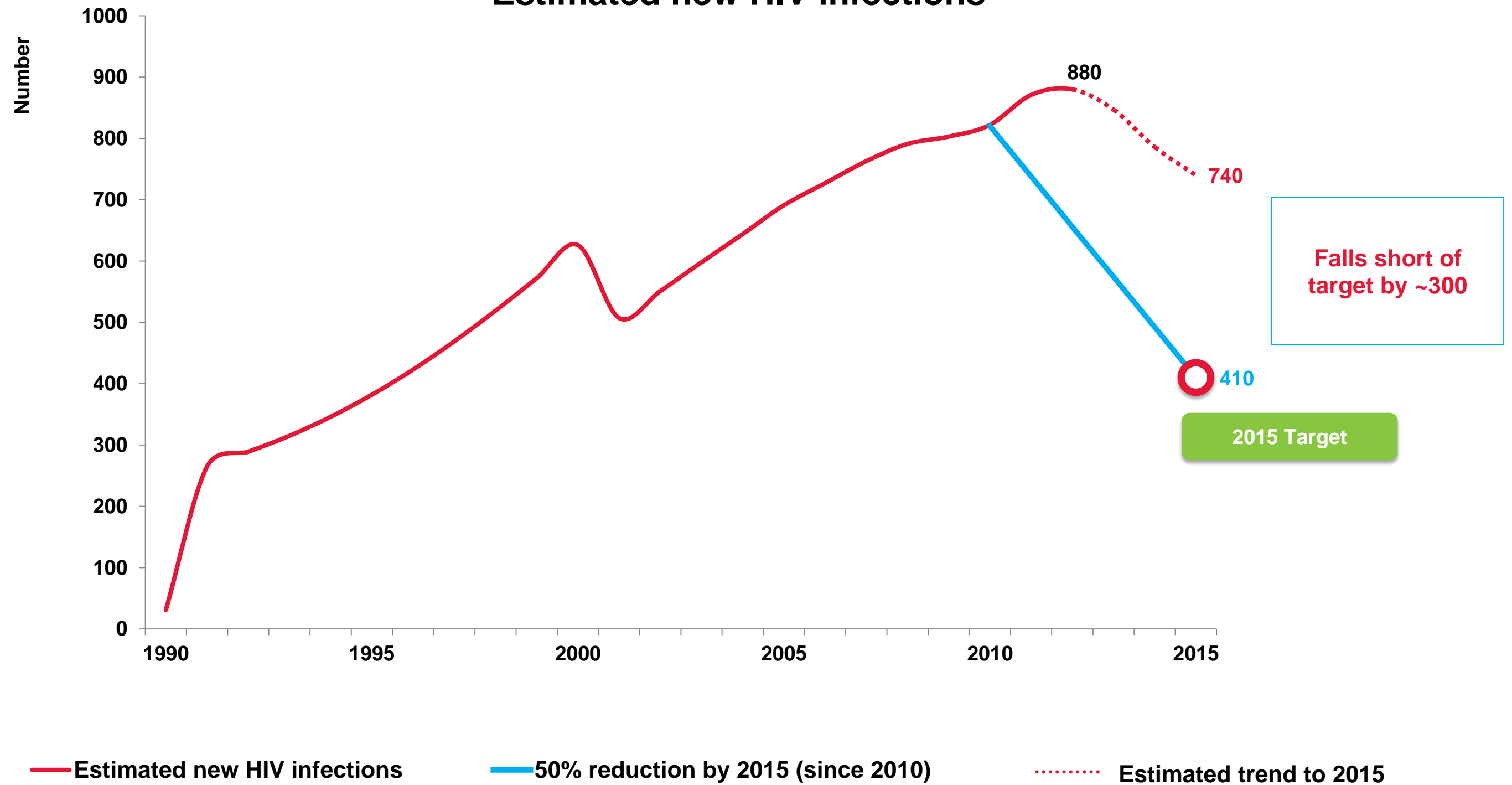
- *Highest Government and UN leadership to support the strategic use of ARVs*
- *New systematic M&E and strategic information being put in place and to be used for enhanced funding*
- *Key human rights and legal institutions, parliamentarians, civil society mobilized and momentum gained to address punitive laws, which are currently being reviewed*



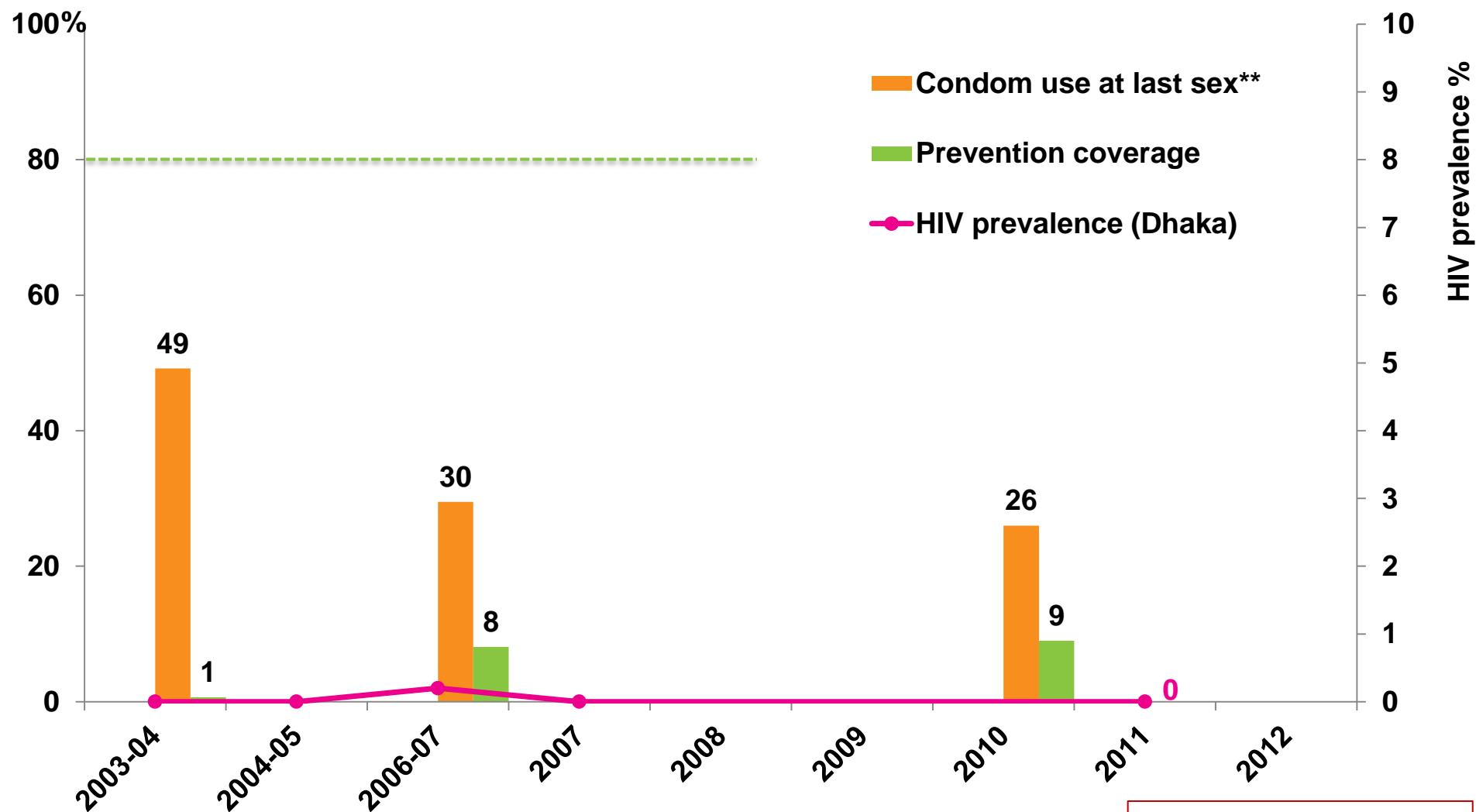


8000 people living with HIV in 2012

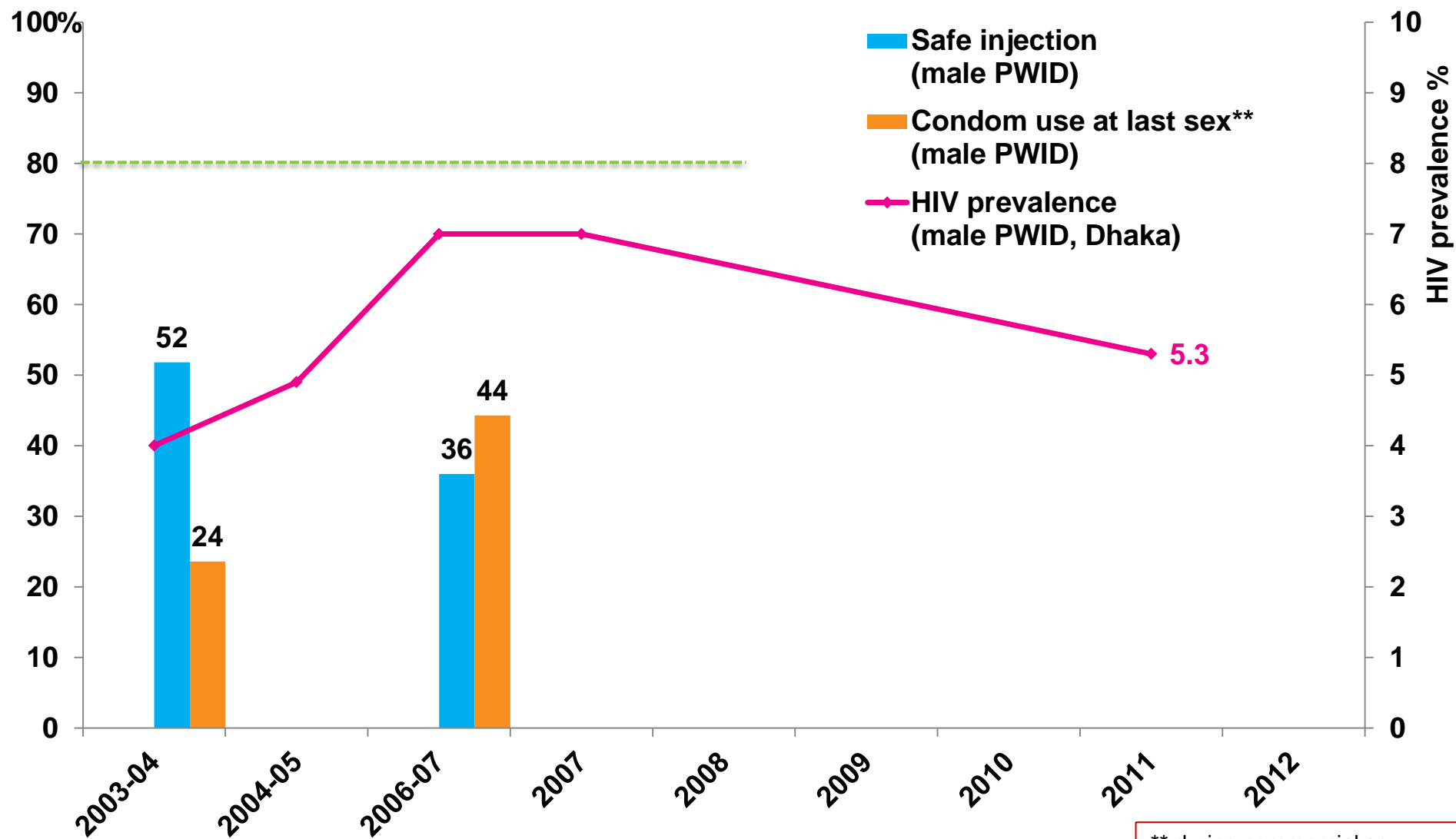
## Estimated new HIV infections



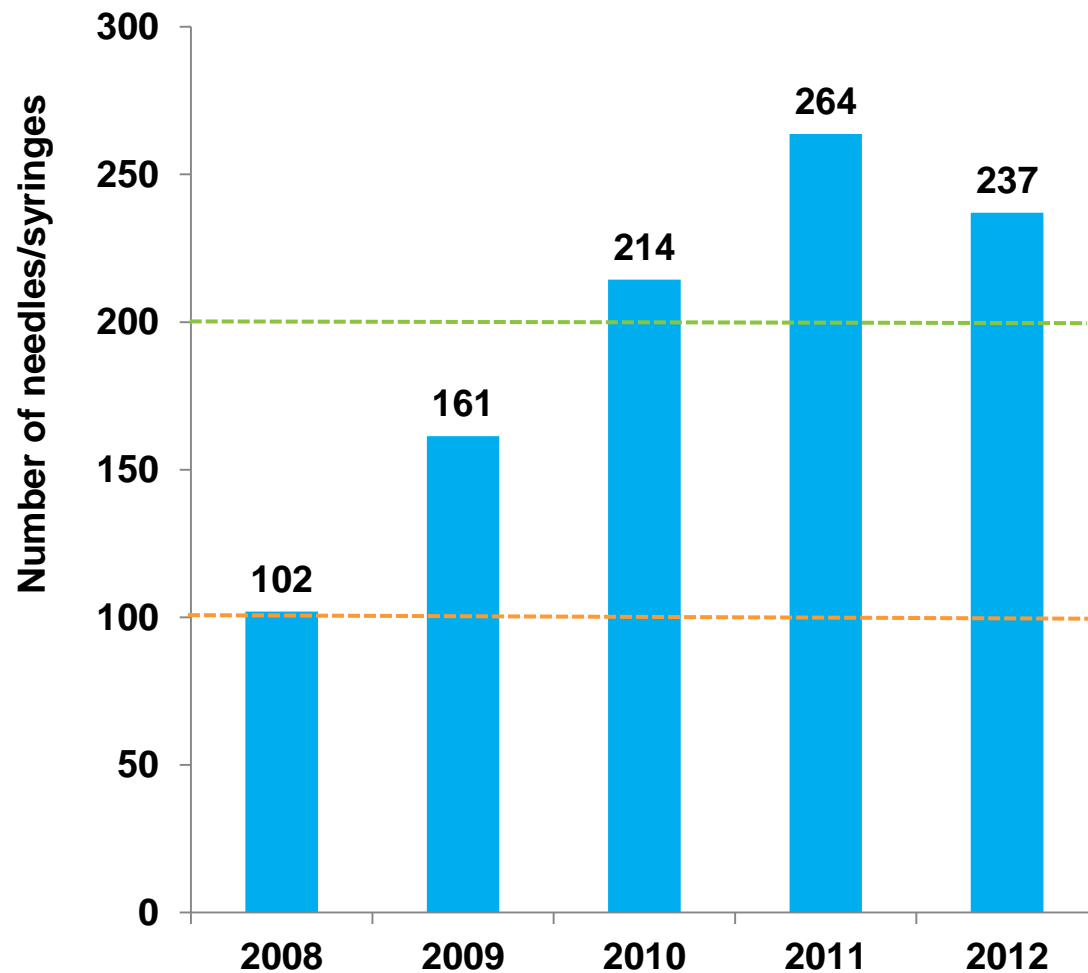
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

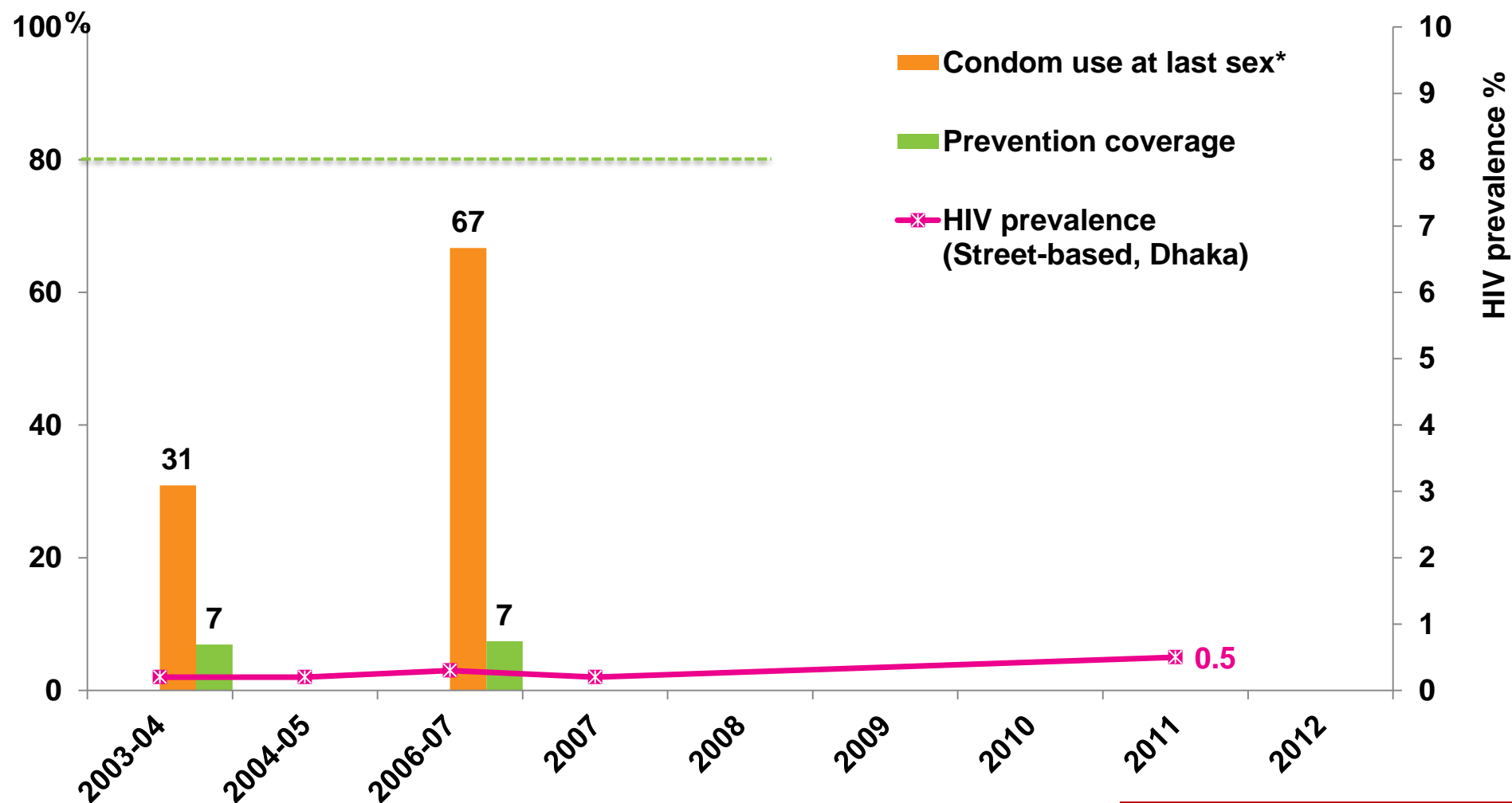


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

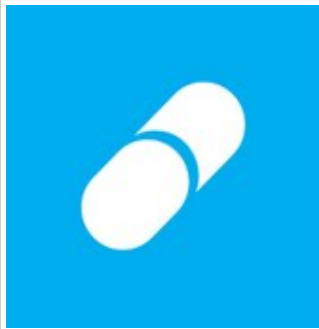
## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



\* with new client in the last week

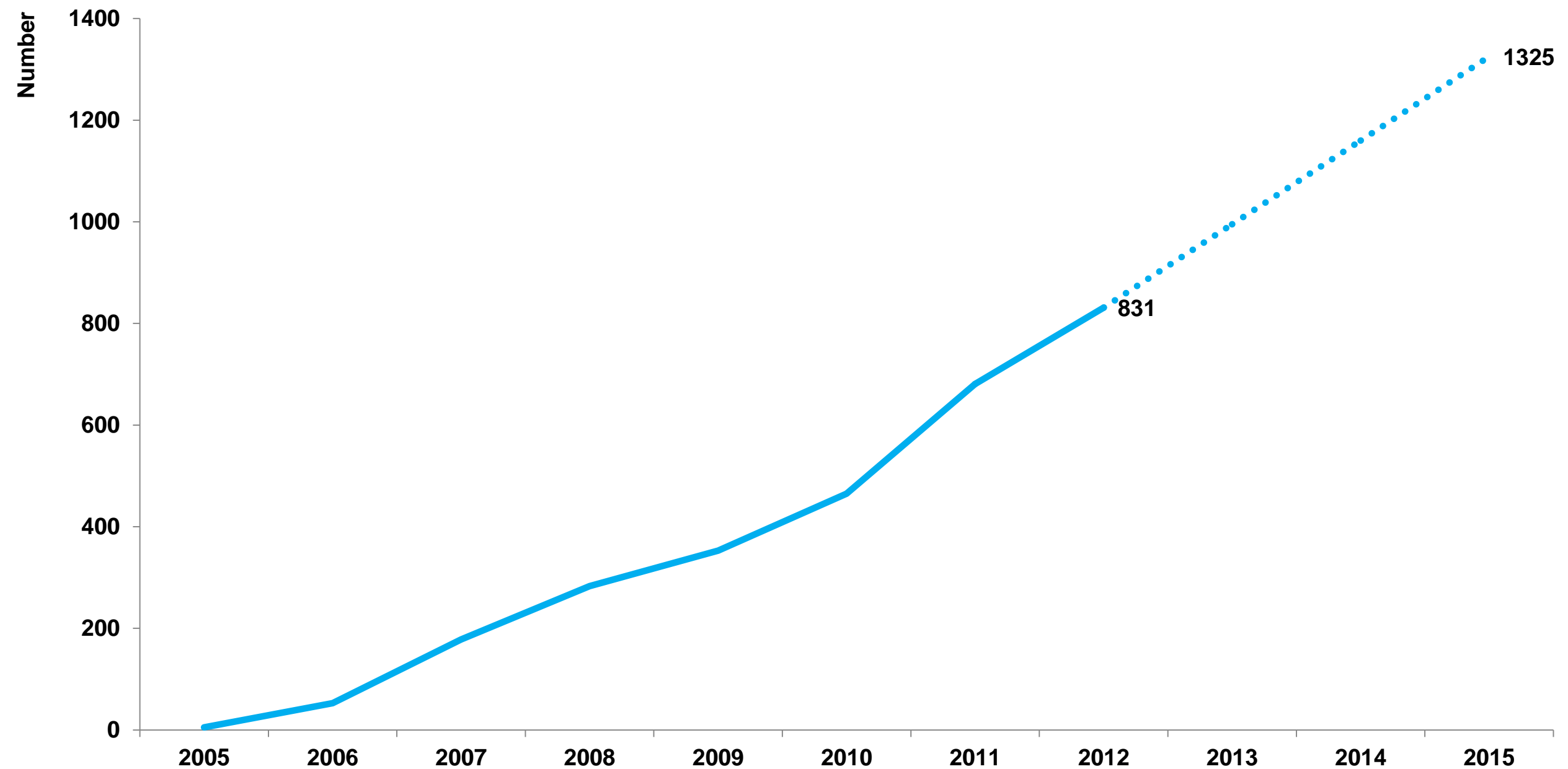
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**2900 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)**

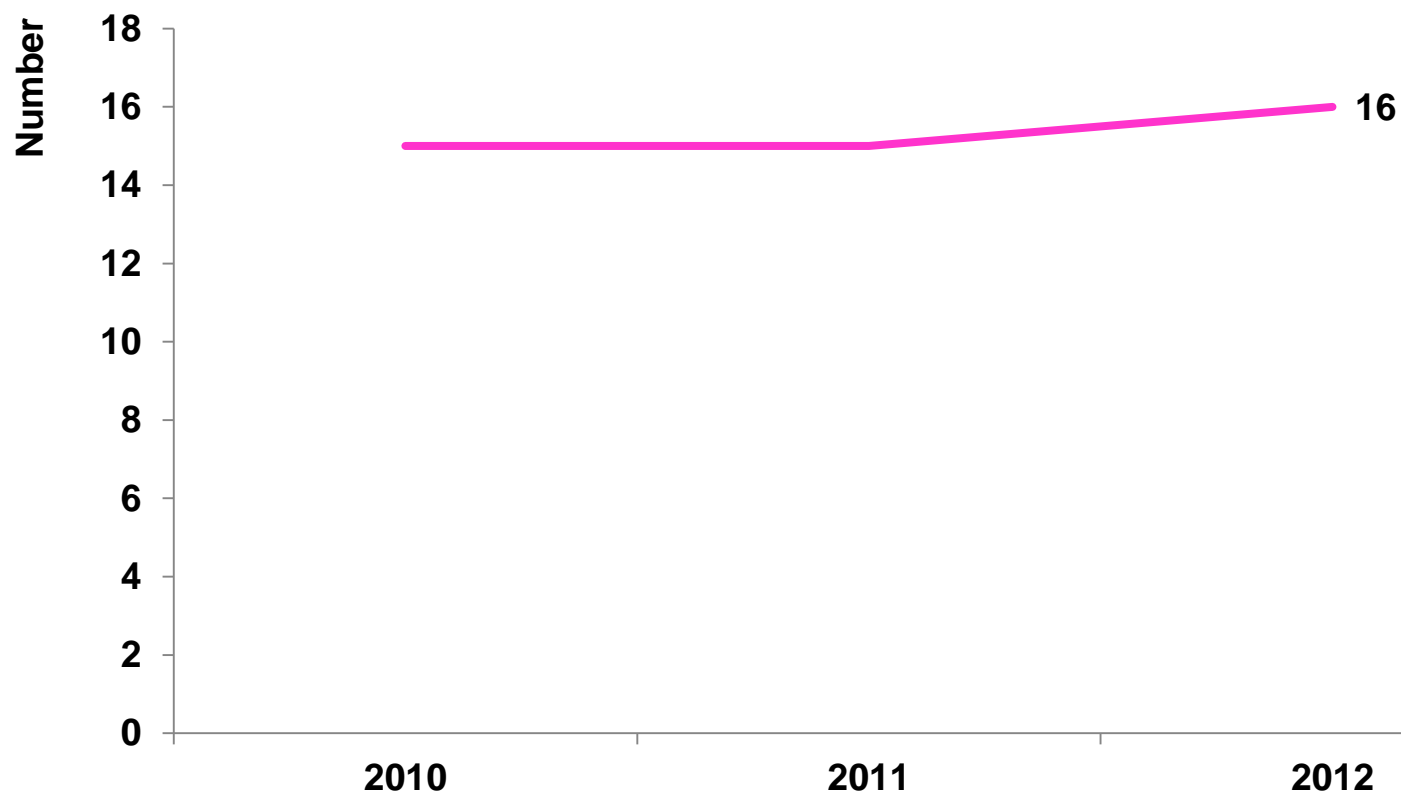
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





## 500 Pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

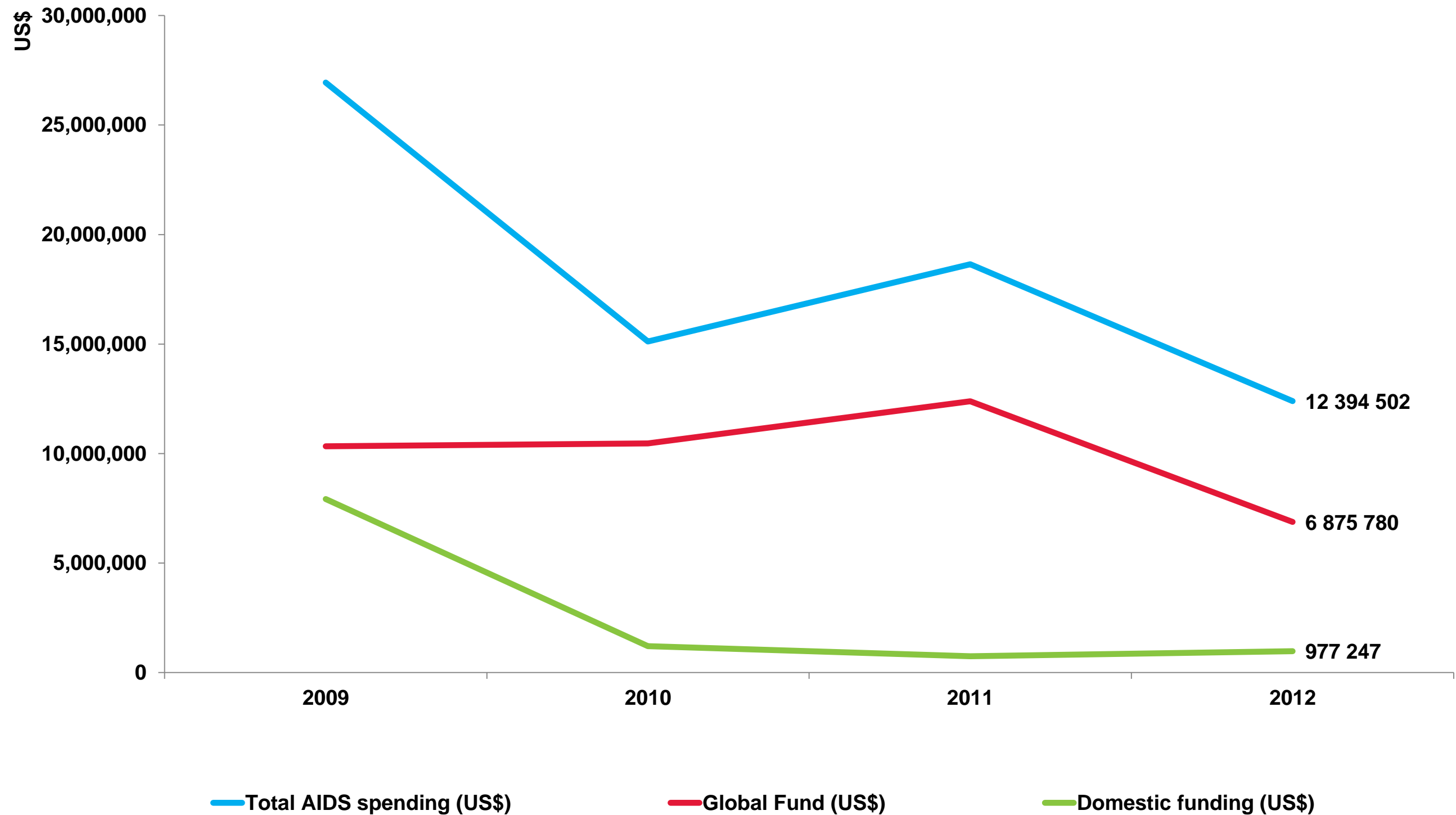
**Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT**



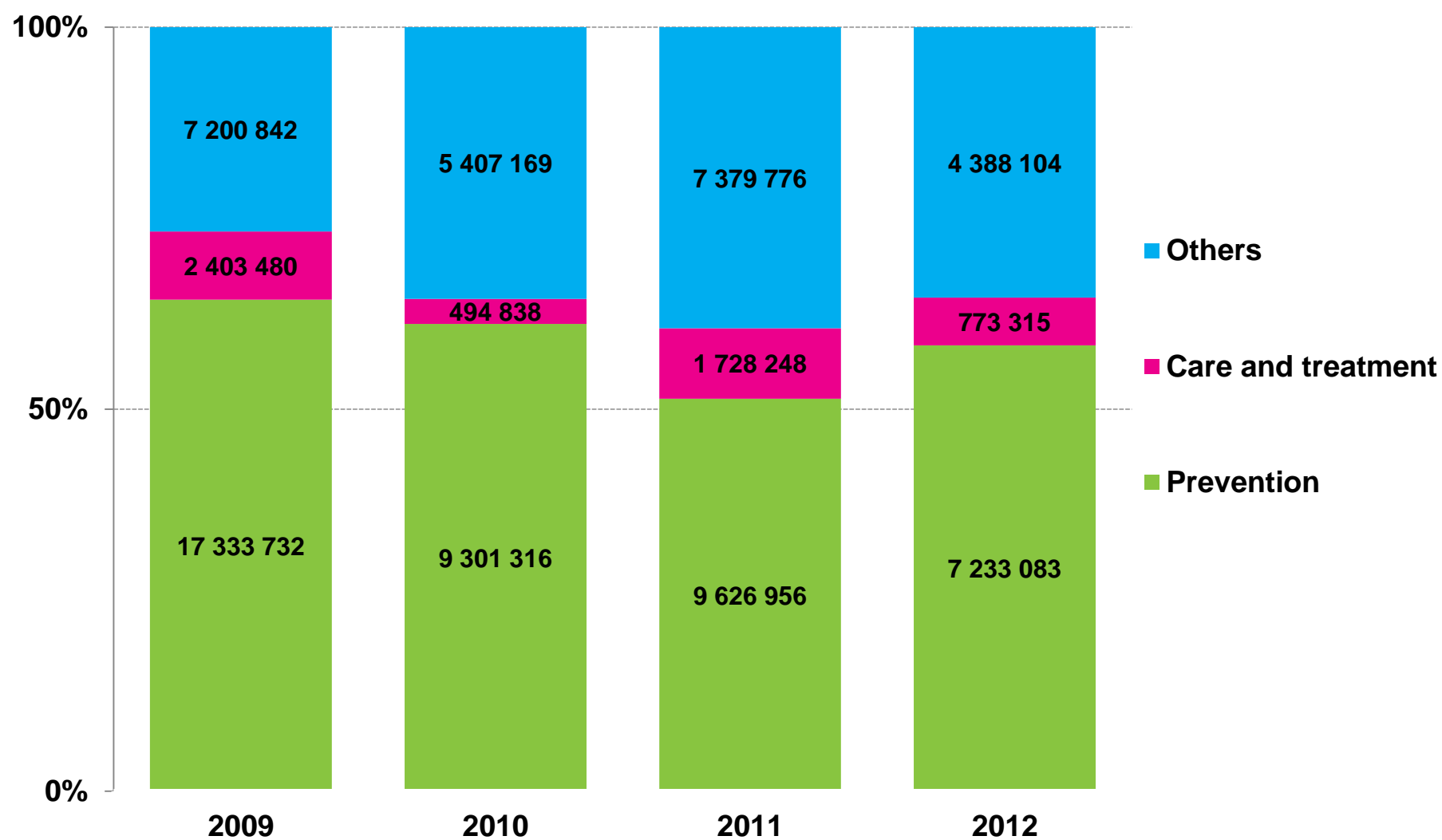




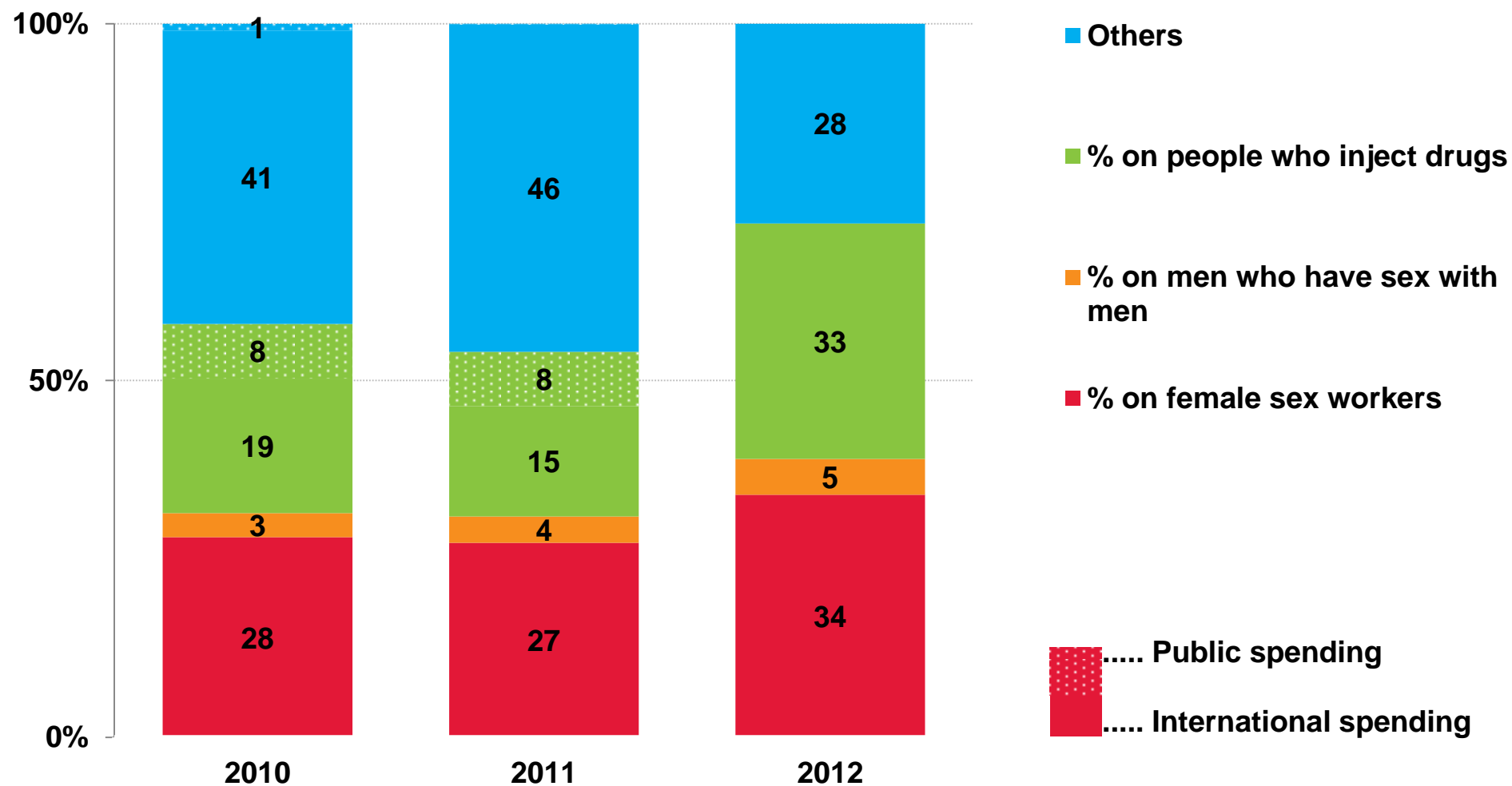
# AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of men who have sex with men and transgender people
- Criminalization of people who use drugs and sex work
- Public order offences, against sex workers
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

	2009	2011	Trend
Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights	3/10	3/10	●
Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies	3/10	3/10	●

32

## Travel restrictions



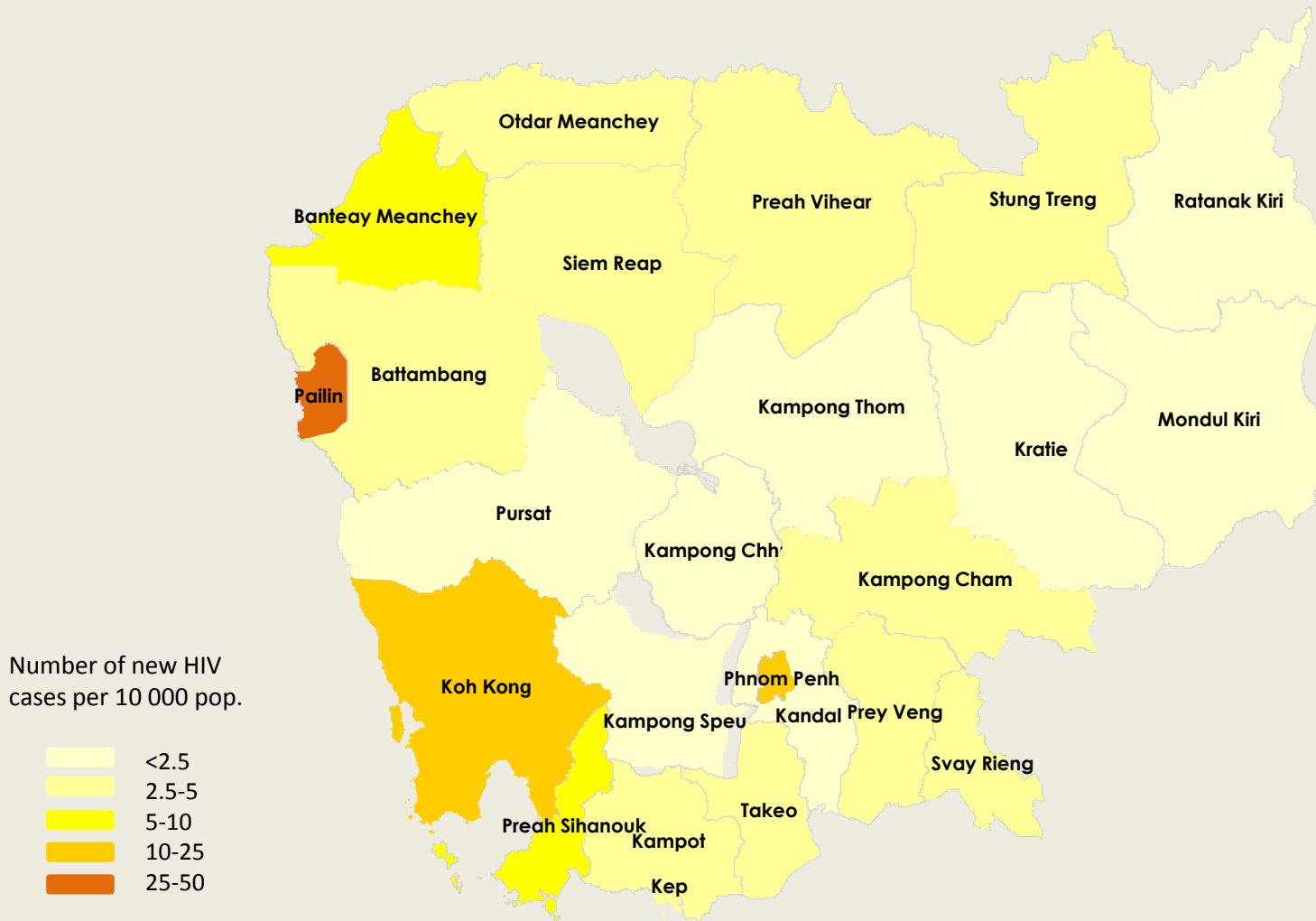
## STIGMA INDEX

(2008 Data)

Percent of PLHIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 4%

# CAMBODIA

# Geographical Distribution of new HIV cases, 2011

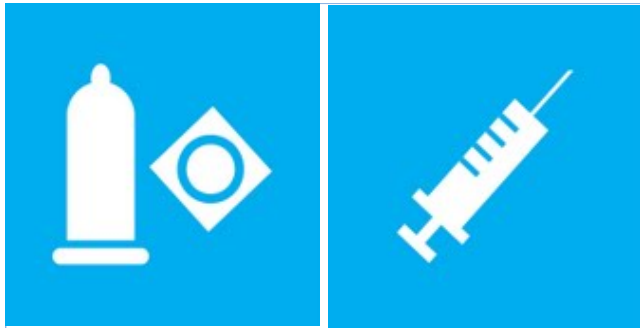


# CHALLENGES

- ***Costly AIDS response governance with system and human capacity gaps and limited accountability***
- ***Legal & policy environment hampering access to services for key populations***
- ***Quality of service delivery and weak strategic information***
- ***Fragmented and weak community networks***

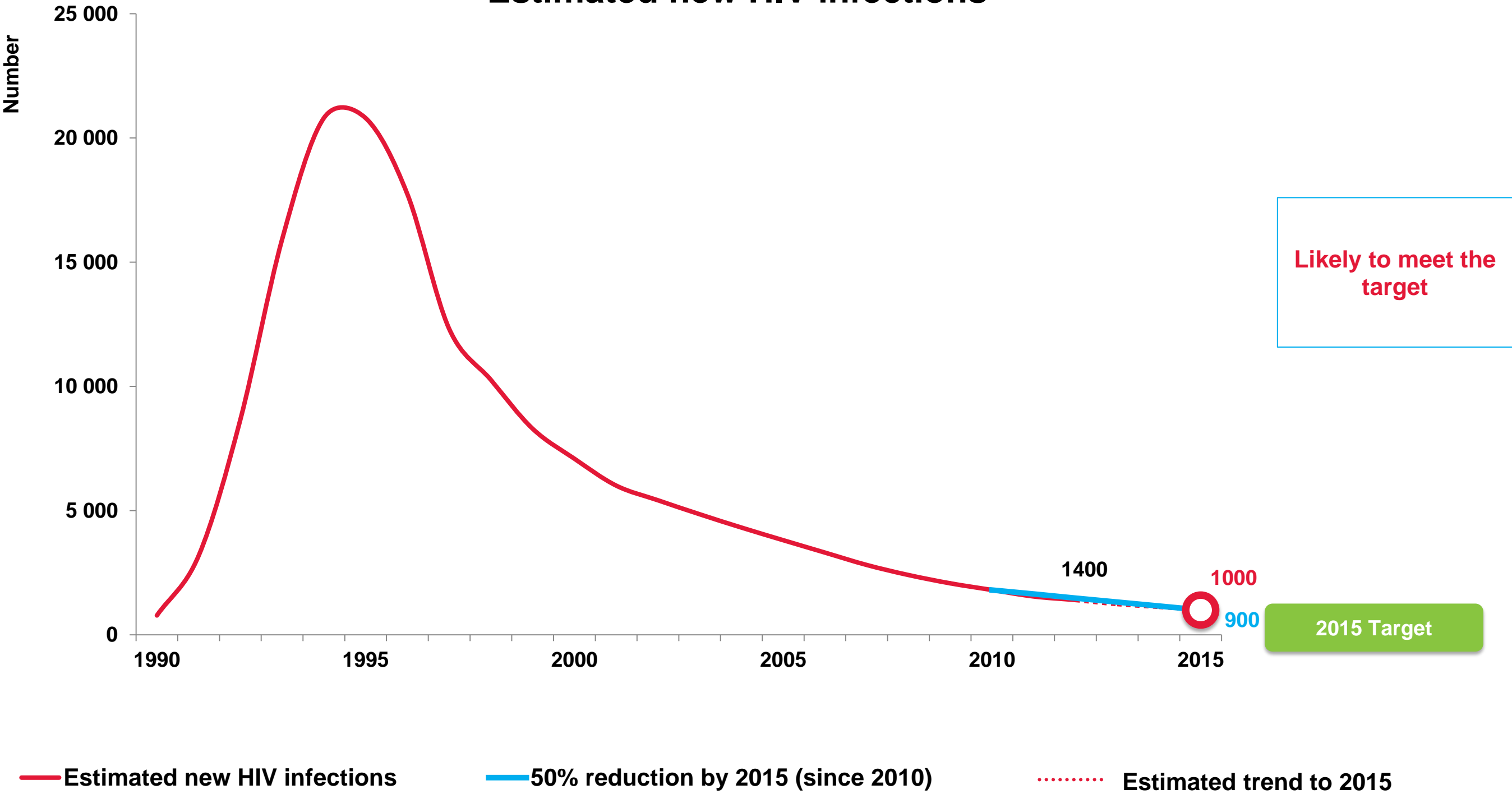
# GAME CHANGERS

- ***Cambodia 3.0 strategy to eliminate new HIV infections by 2020***
- ***Police Community Partnership initiative and increasing community empowerment to improve enabling environment for key populations***
- ***Prioritized investment efforts for key populations and increased value for money***



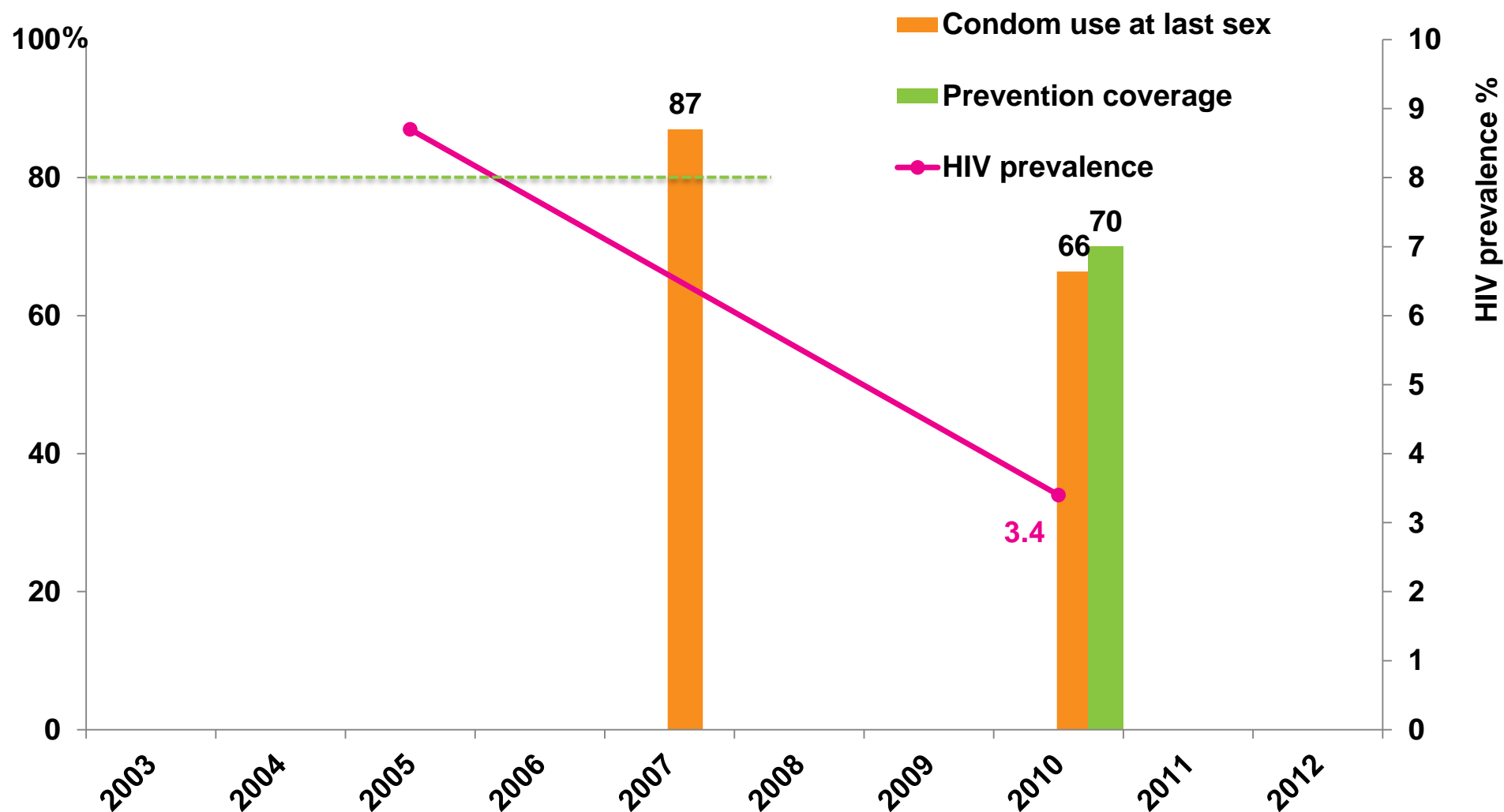
76 000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

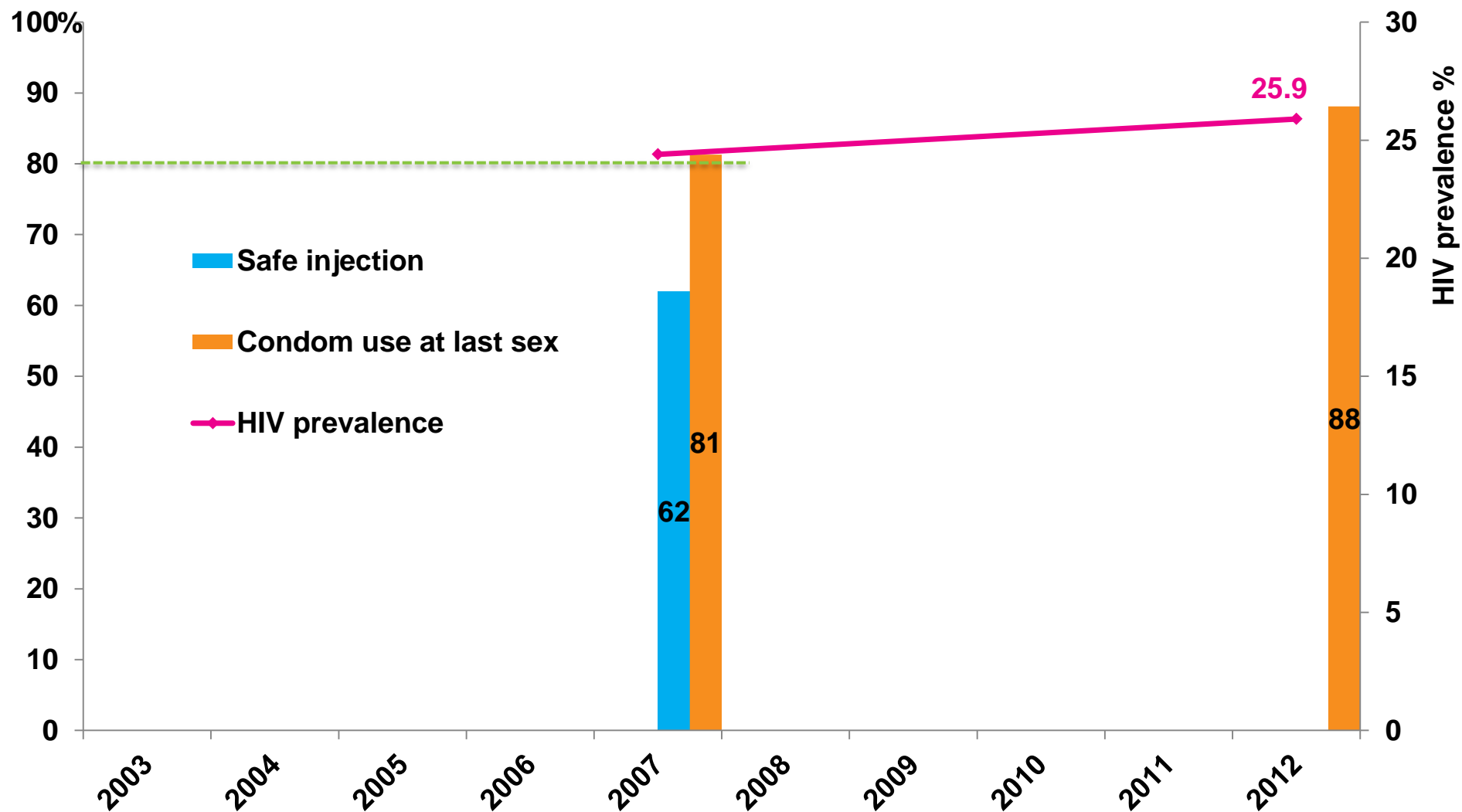




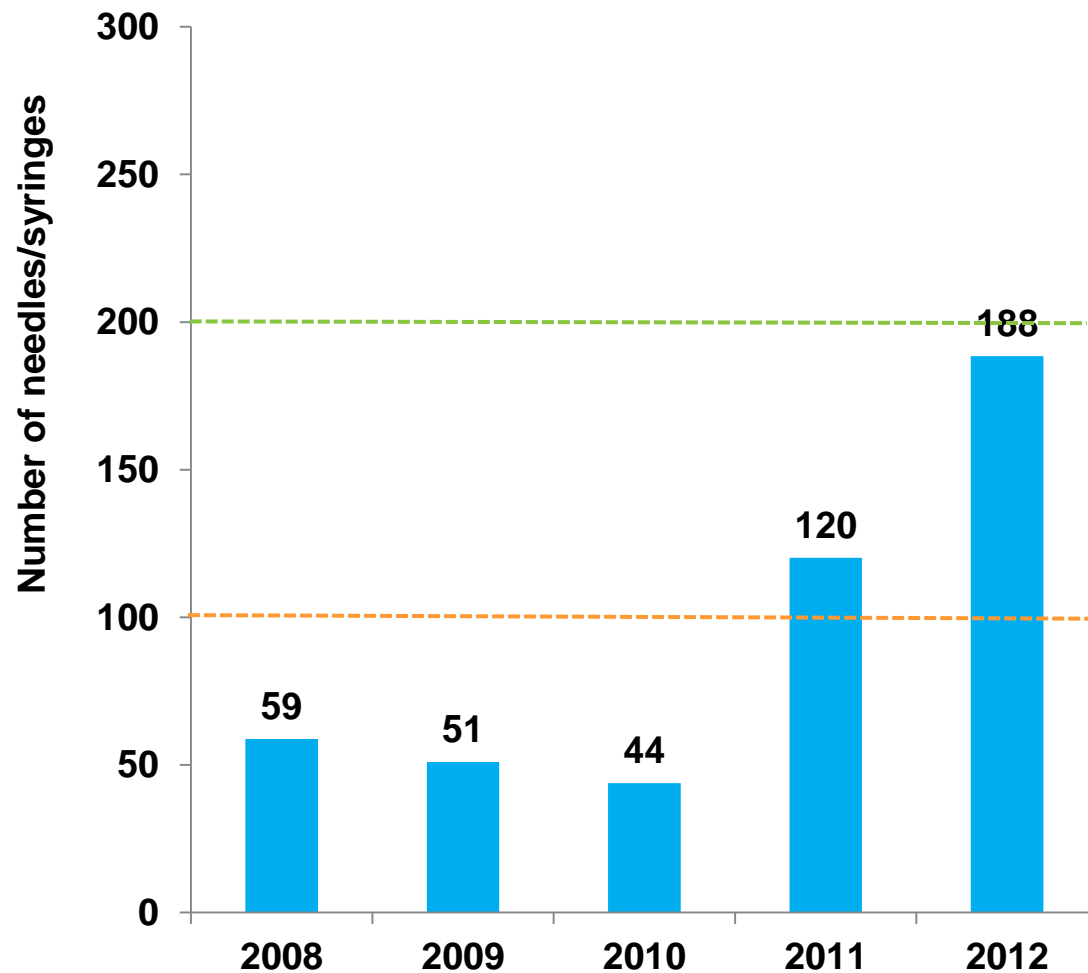
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

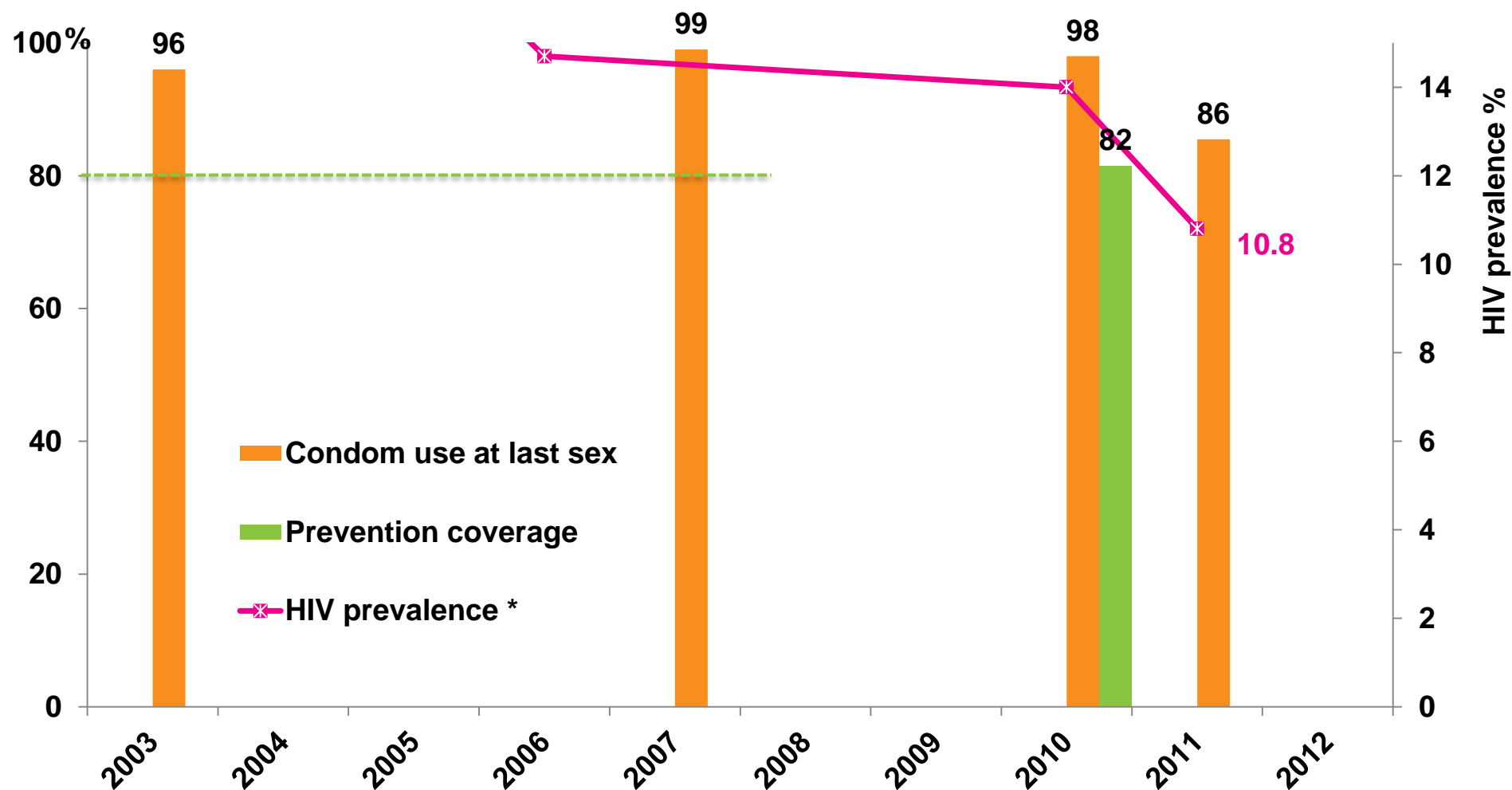


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

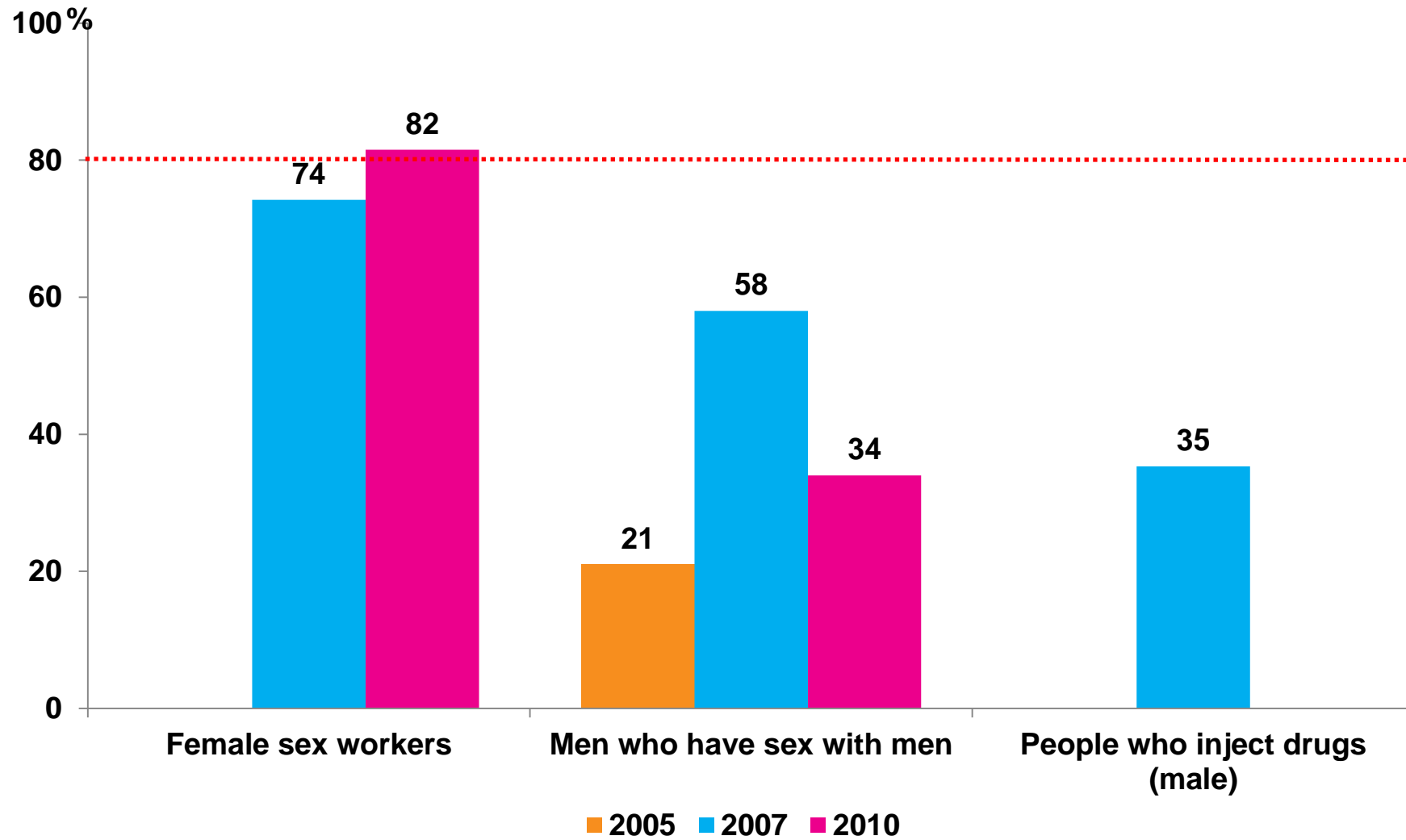
Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



\* For 2010 and 2011- HIV prevalence among entertainment workers with >7 clients per week

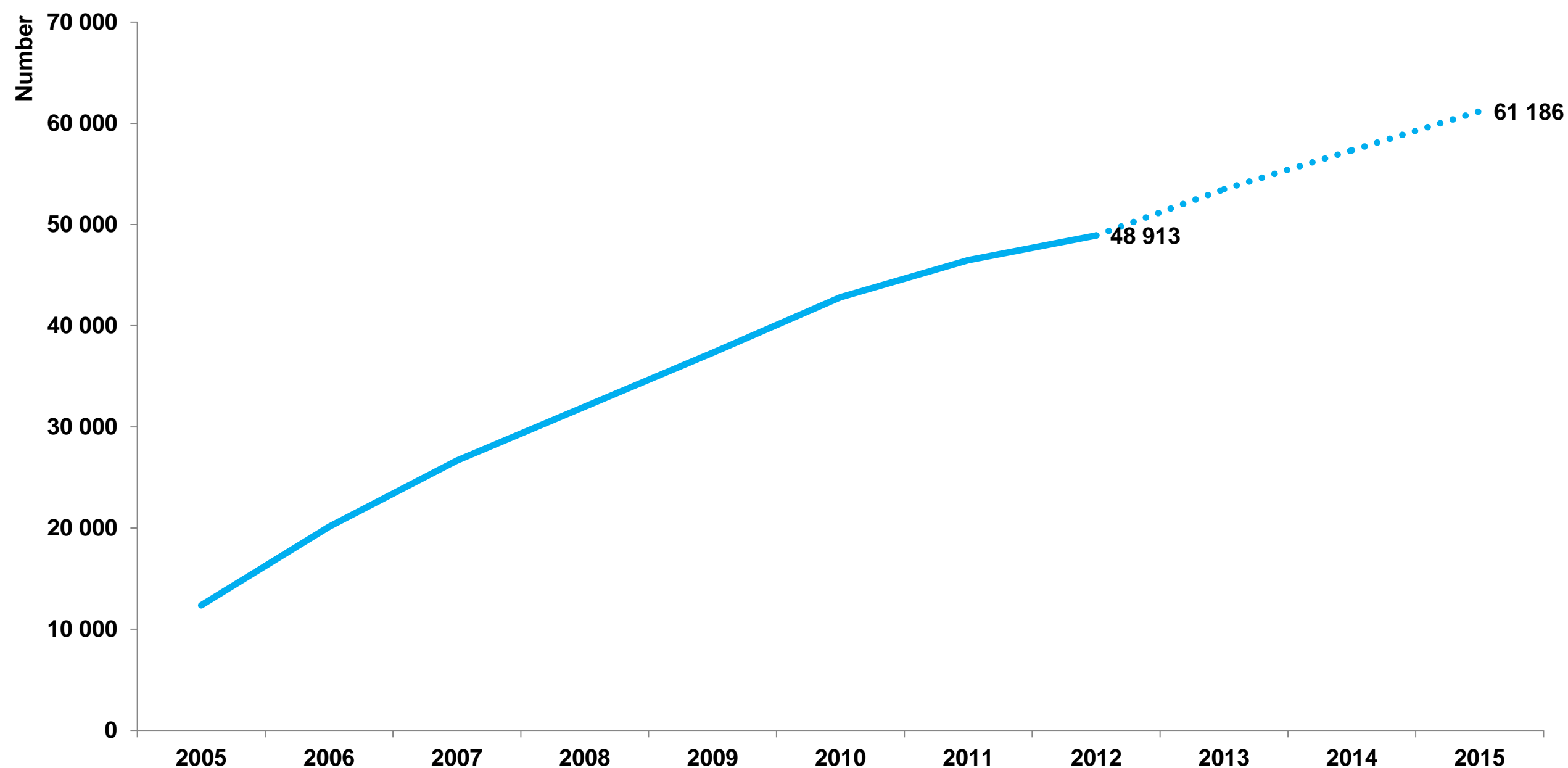
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**55 036 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

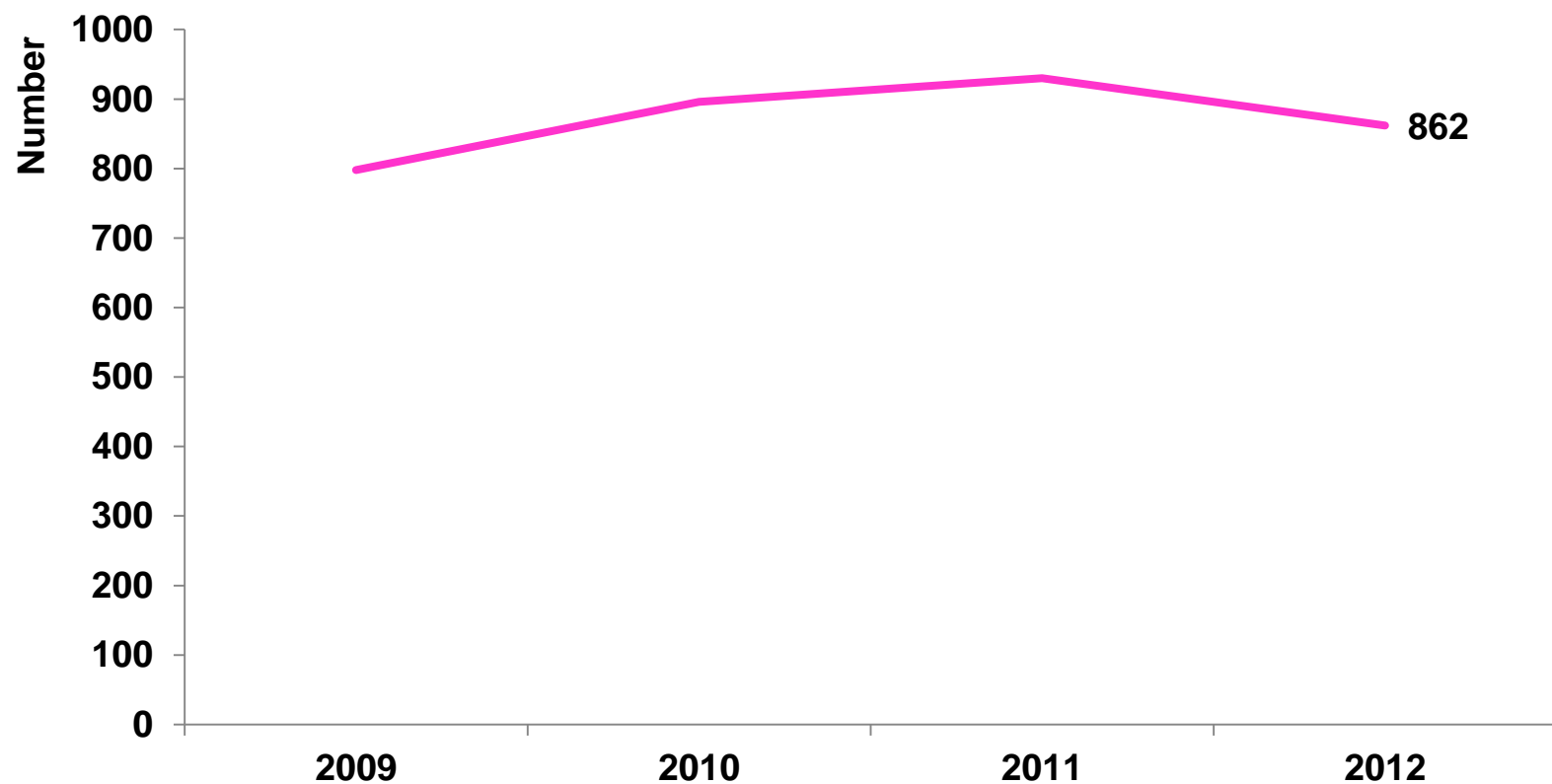
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





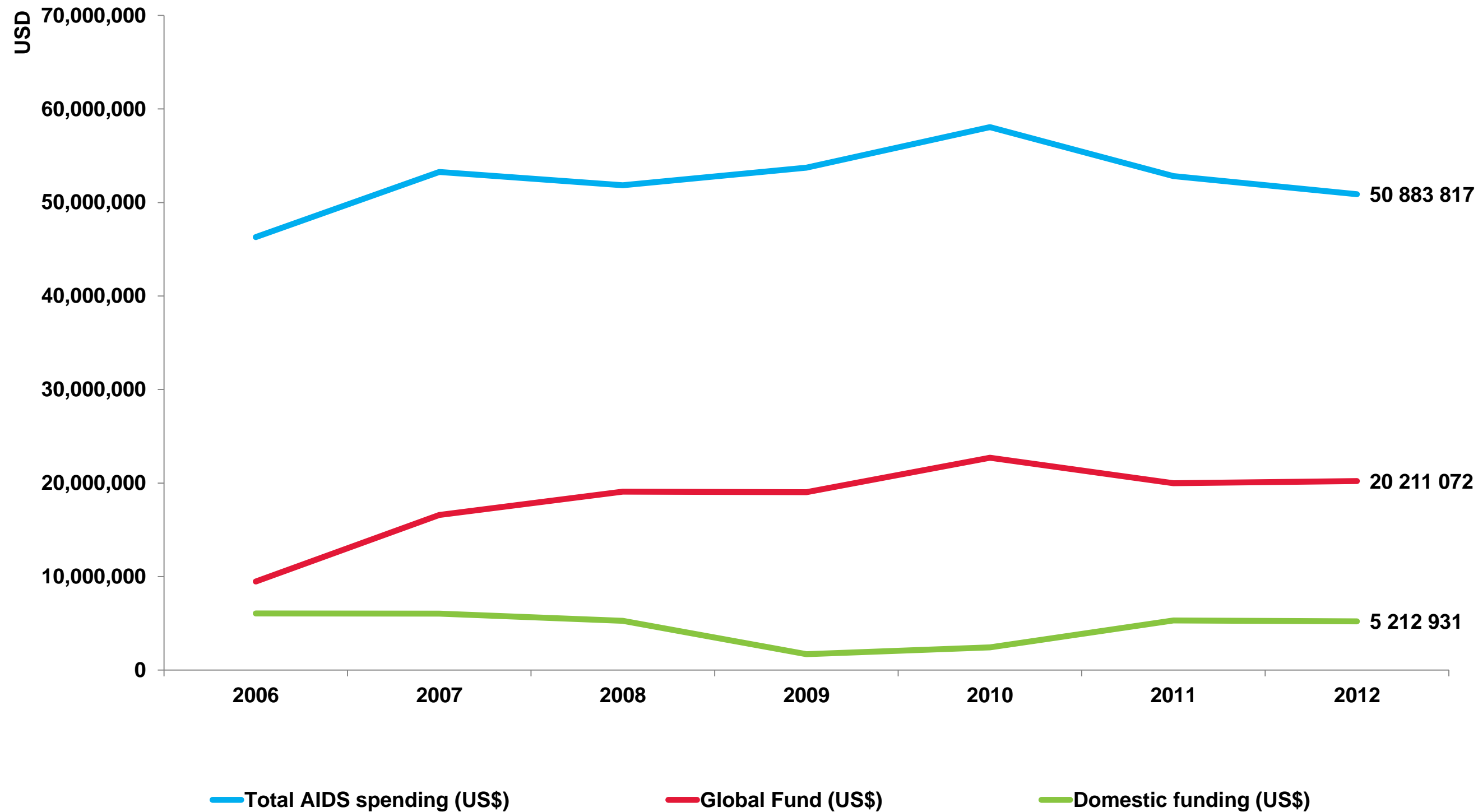
## 1324 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT



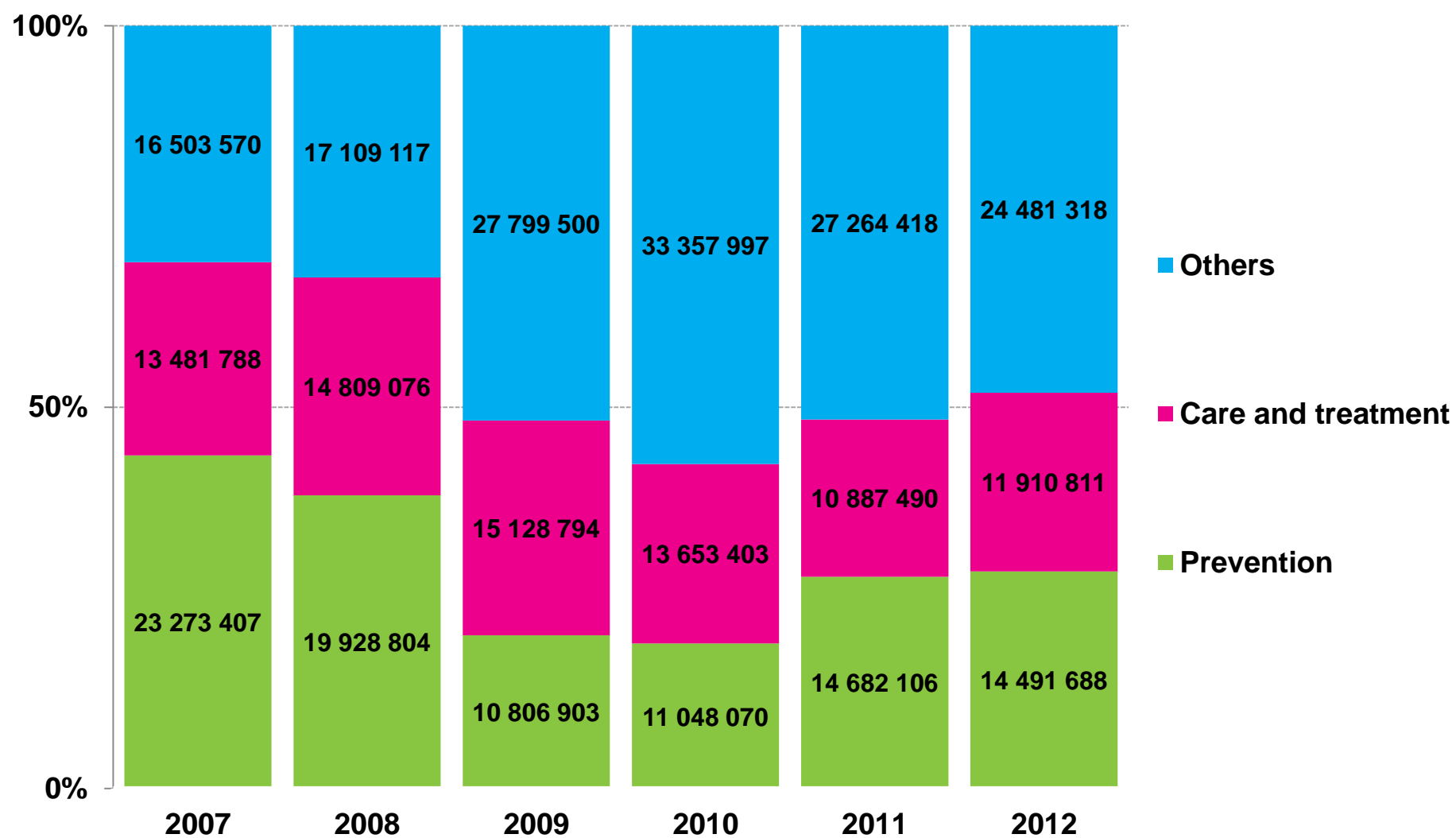


# AIDS spending by financing source

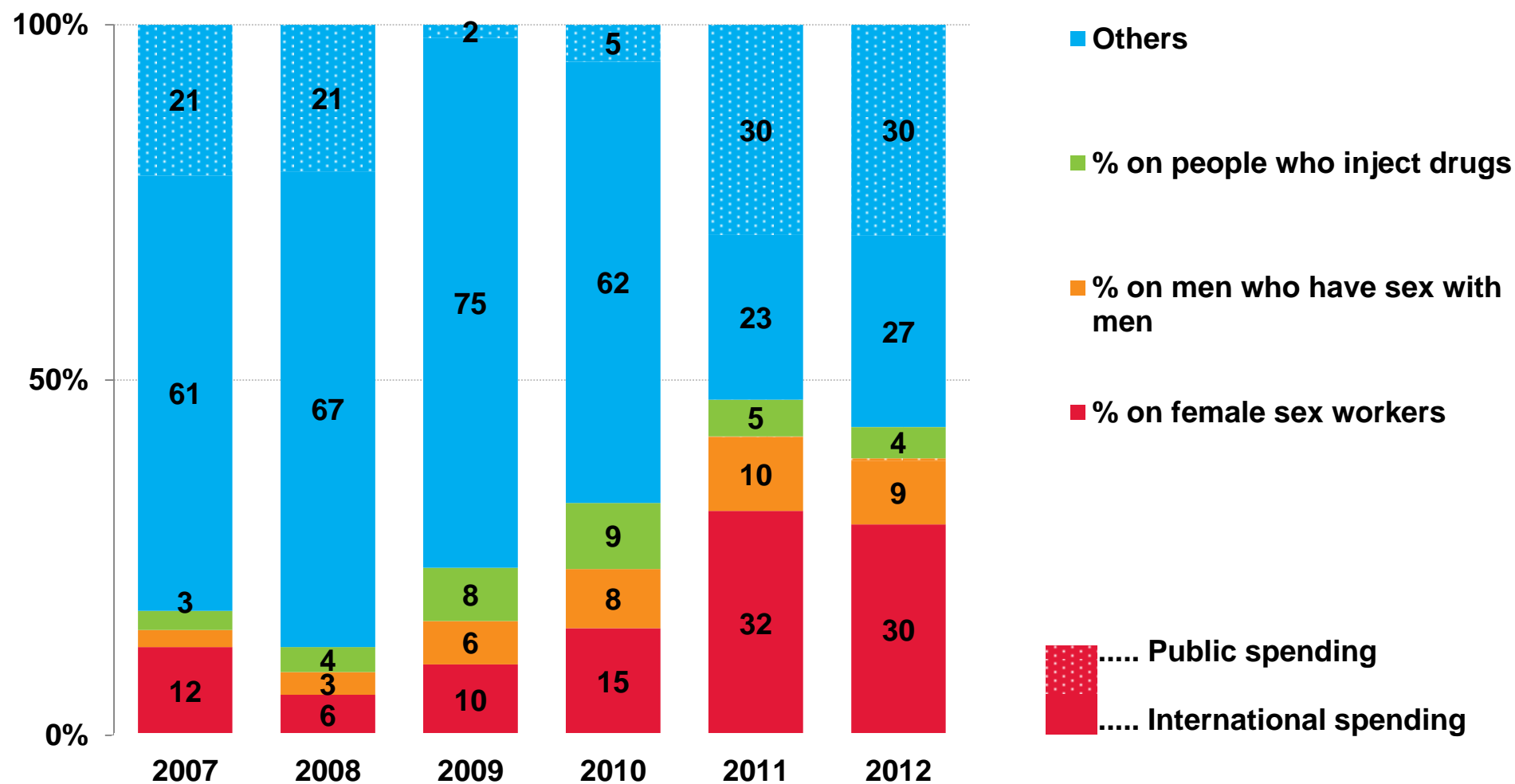




## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of soliciting allows for arbitrary detention of and other abuses towards sex workers
- Policies allowing compulsory detention of people who use drugs and sex workers
- Laws, policies and practice only allow some HIV services provision in closed settings

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009	2011	Trend
8/10	8/10	●
5/10	8/10	▲

47

## Travel restrictions



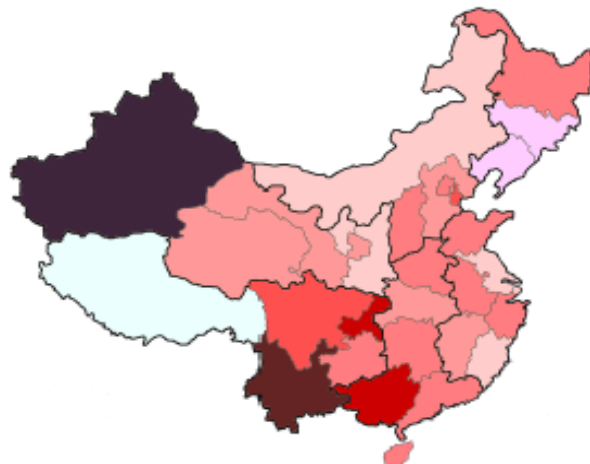
## STIGMA INDEX

(2010 Data)

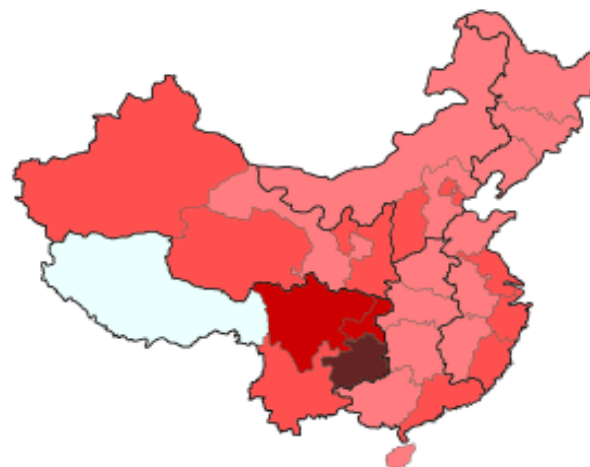
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 4%

# CHINA

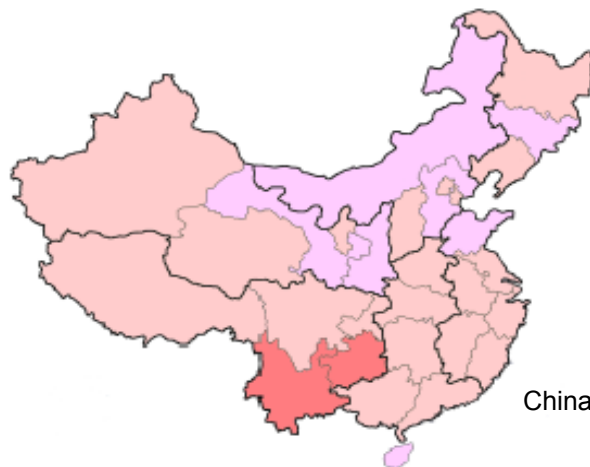
People  
who inject  
drugs



Men who  
have sex  
with men

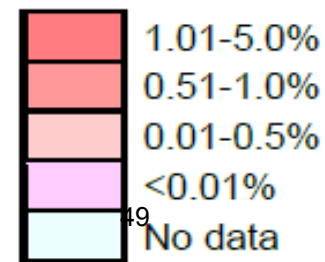
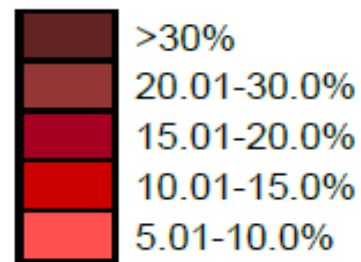


Female sex  
workers



## HIV prevalence among key populations by province, 2010 sentinel surveillance data

*Legend:*



China

# CHALLENGES

- ***Rapidly expanding HIV epidemic among MSM***
- ***High HIV infection rates among low-paid FSW***
- ***Low level of HIV/TB coinfection treatment***
- ***Persistent stigma & discrimination against PLHIV and key populations***

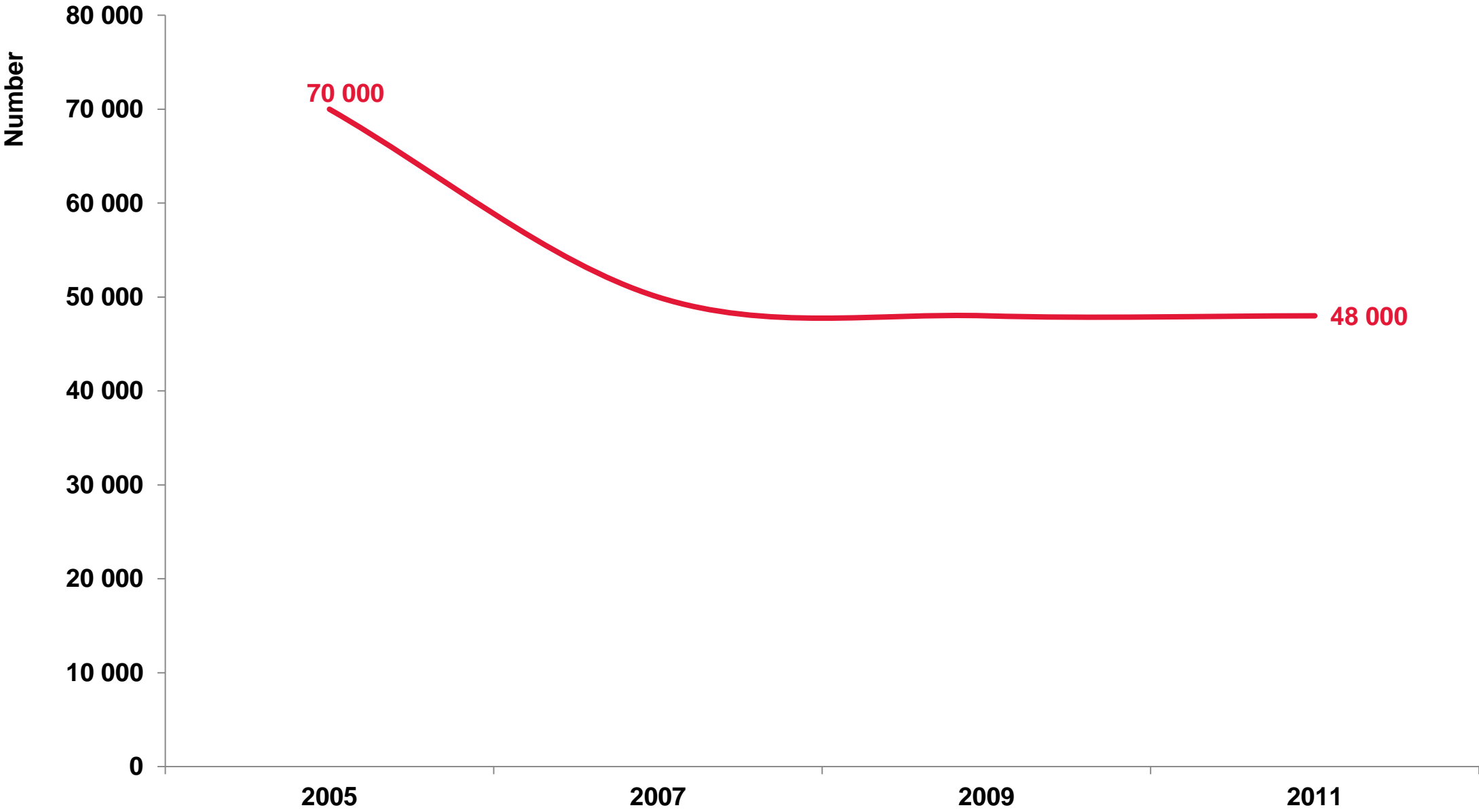
# GAME CHANGERS

- ***Apply strategic action planning to MSM response in mega cities***
- ***Intensive community support to reach SW and MSM***
- ***Scale up TasP – innovation to expand HIV testing and treatment referral among key populations***
- ***Amend public service recruitment medical standards to remove HIV as exclusion criteria***

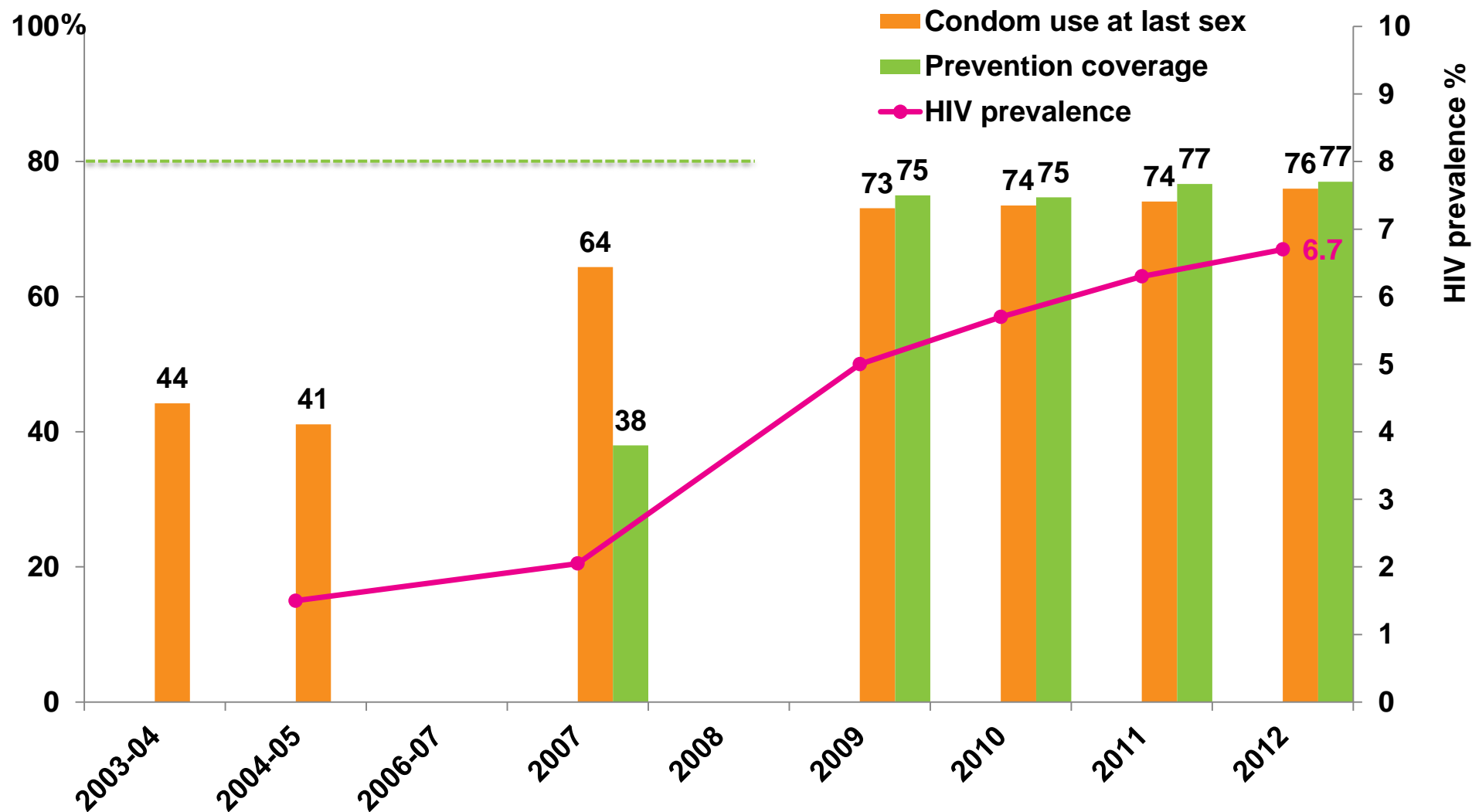


780 000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

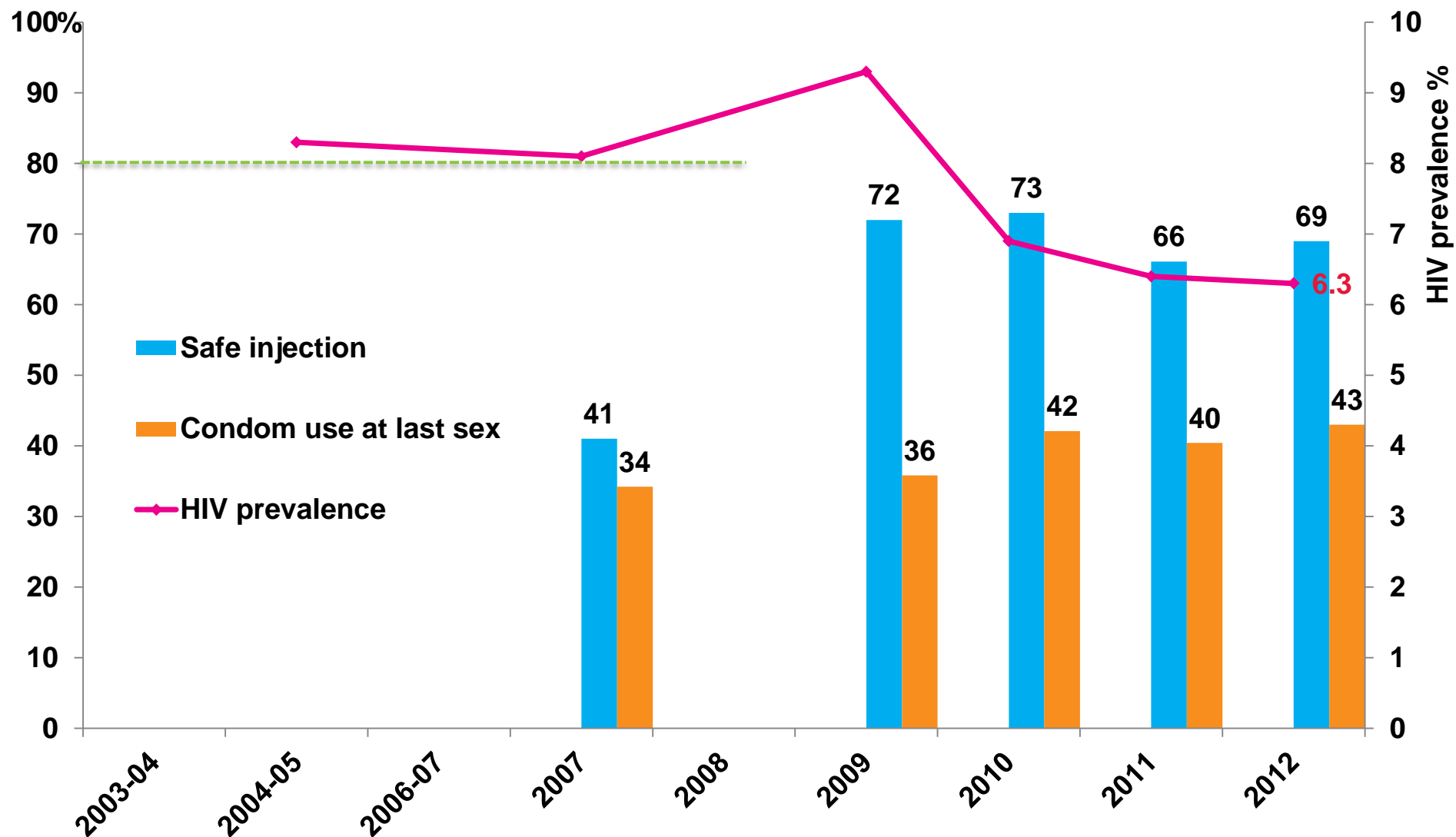


## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

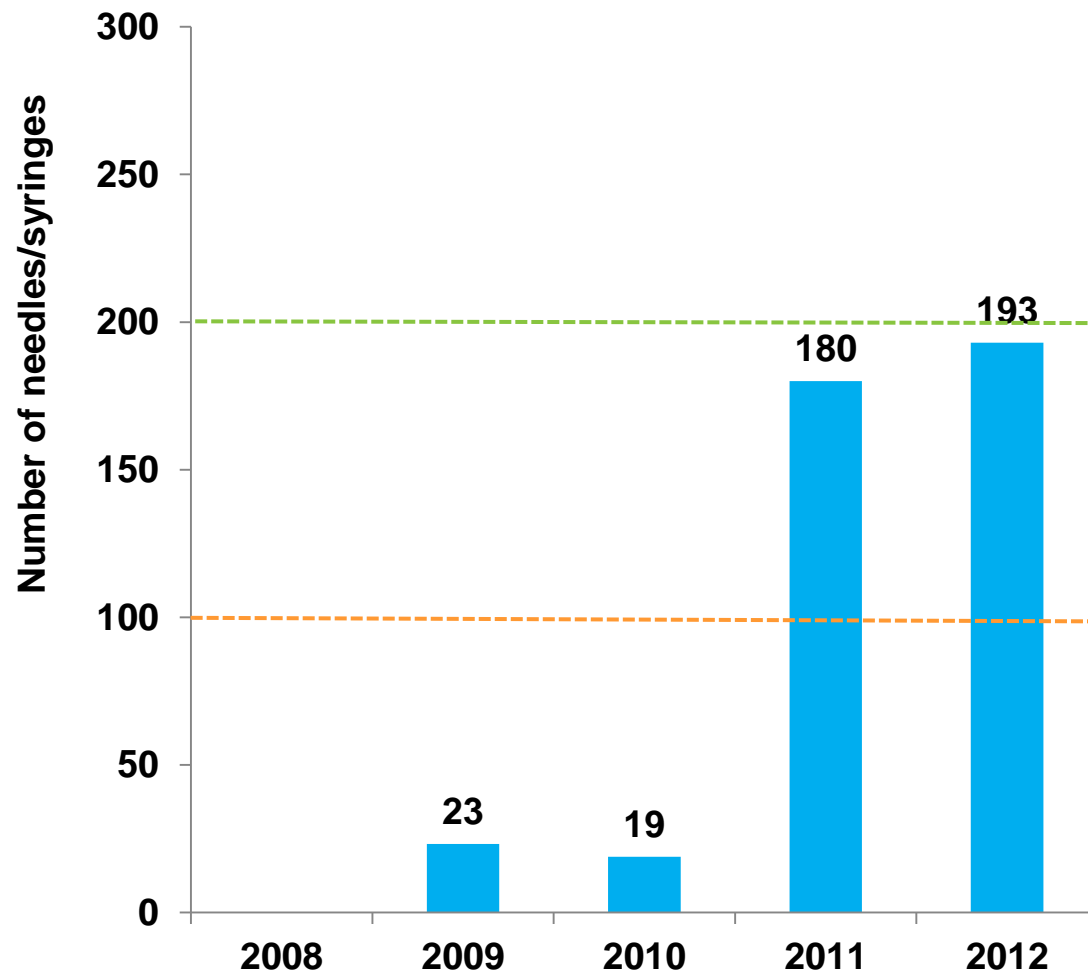




## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

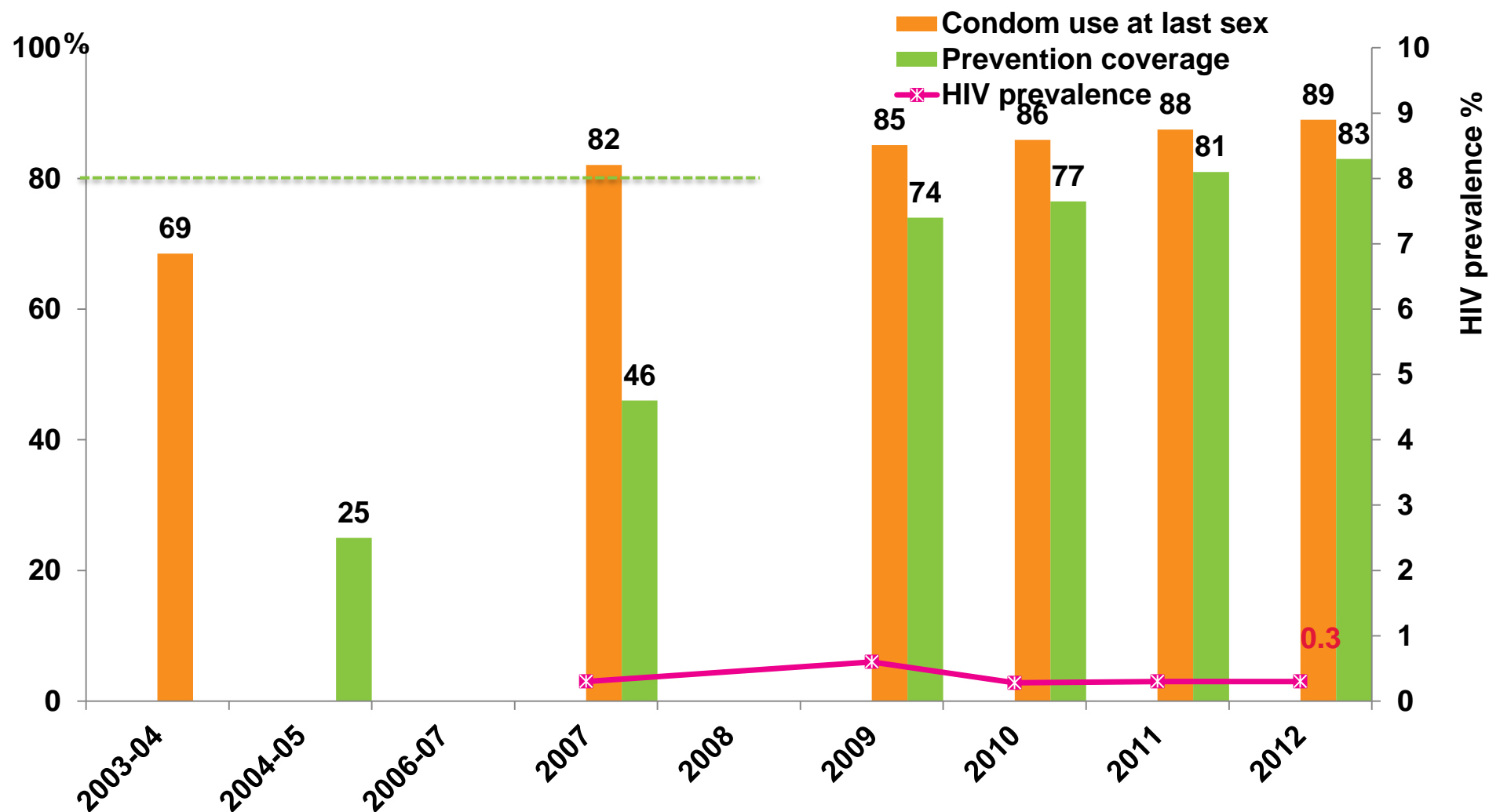


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



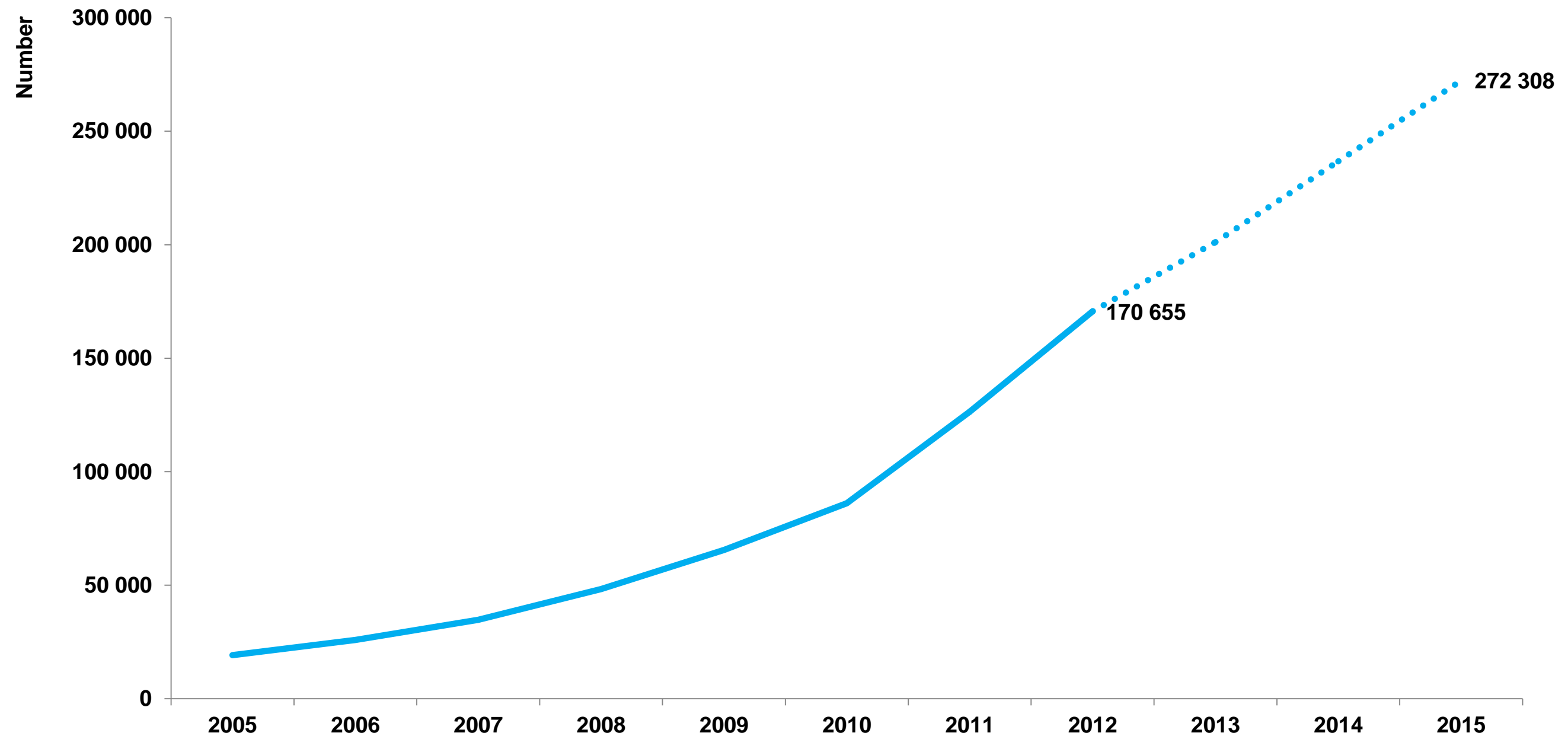
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**298 000 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2011**

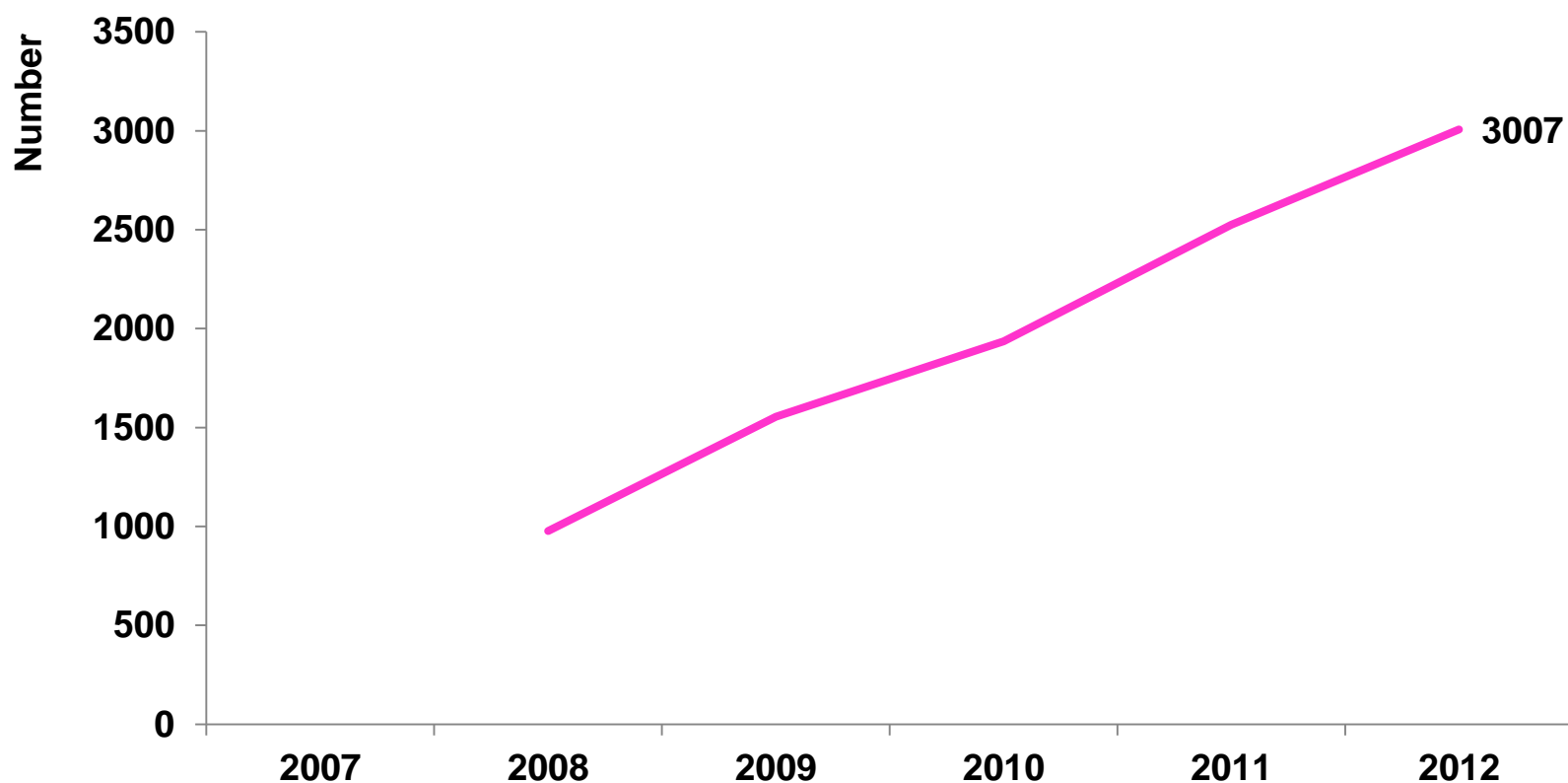
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





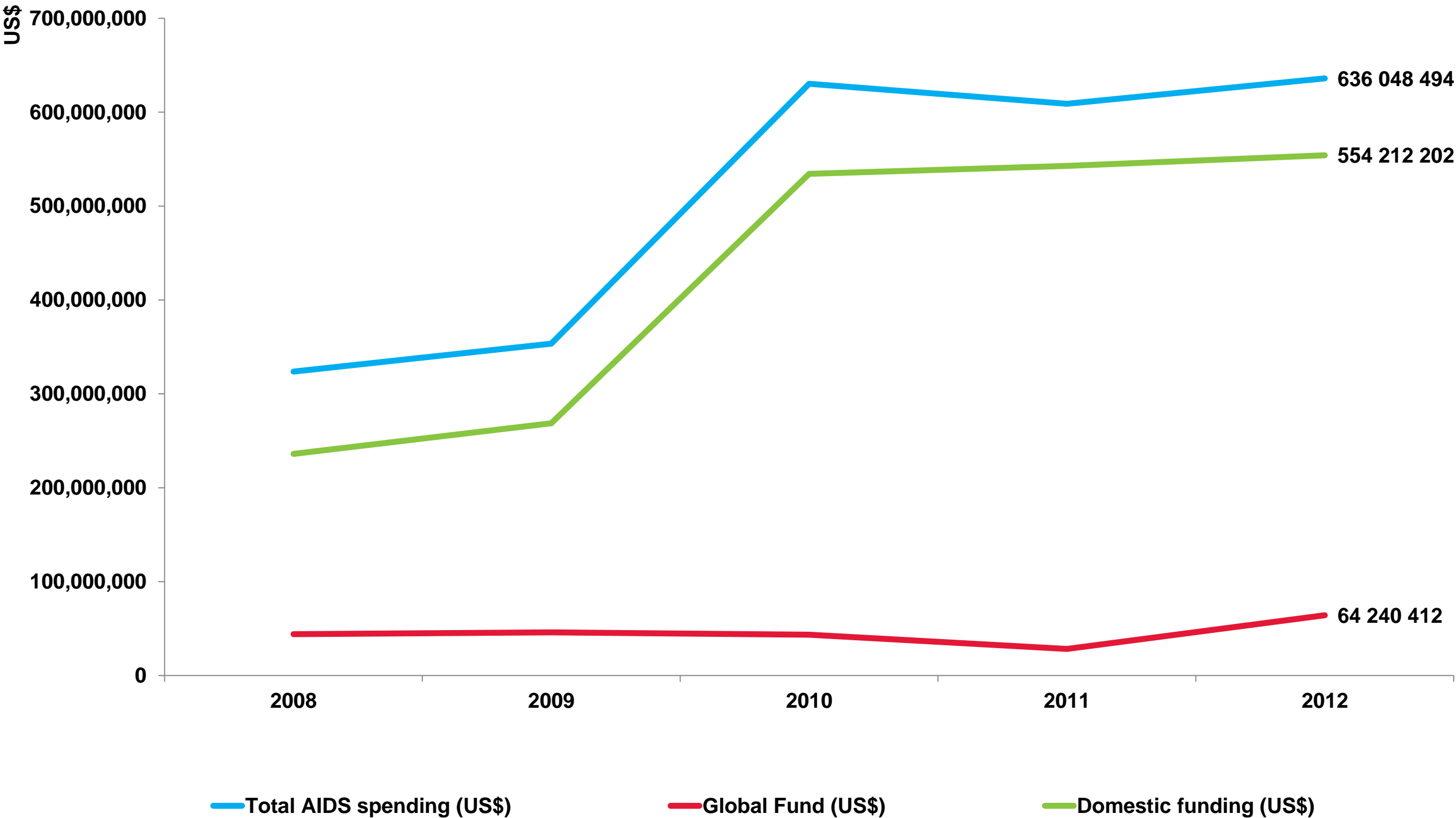
## 7000 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT





# AIDS spending by financing source





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work
- Compulsory detention of sex workers for re-education/punishment/productive labour
- Laws that discriminate against migrants

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009	2011	Trend
5/10	3/10	▼
5/10	3/10	▼

China

## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

(2009 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **Not reported**



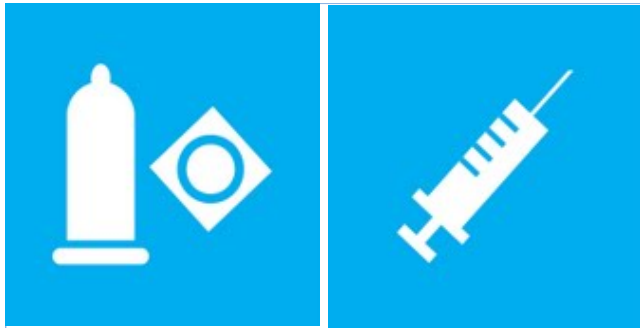
FIJI

# CHALLENGES

- *Low condom use and HIV testing*
- *Limited data on key populations*
- *Criminalization of sex work*
- *Reduced funding opportunities beyond 2013*

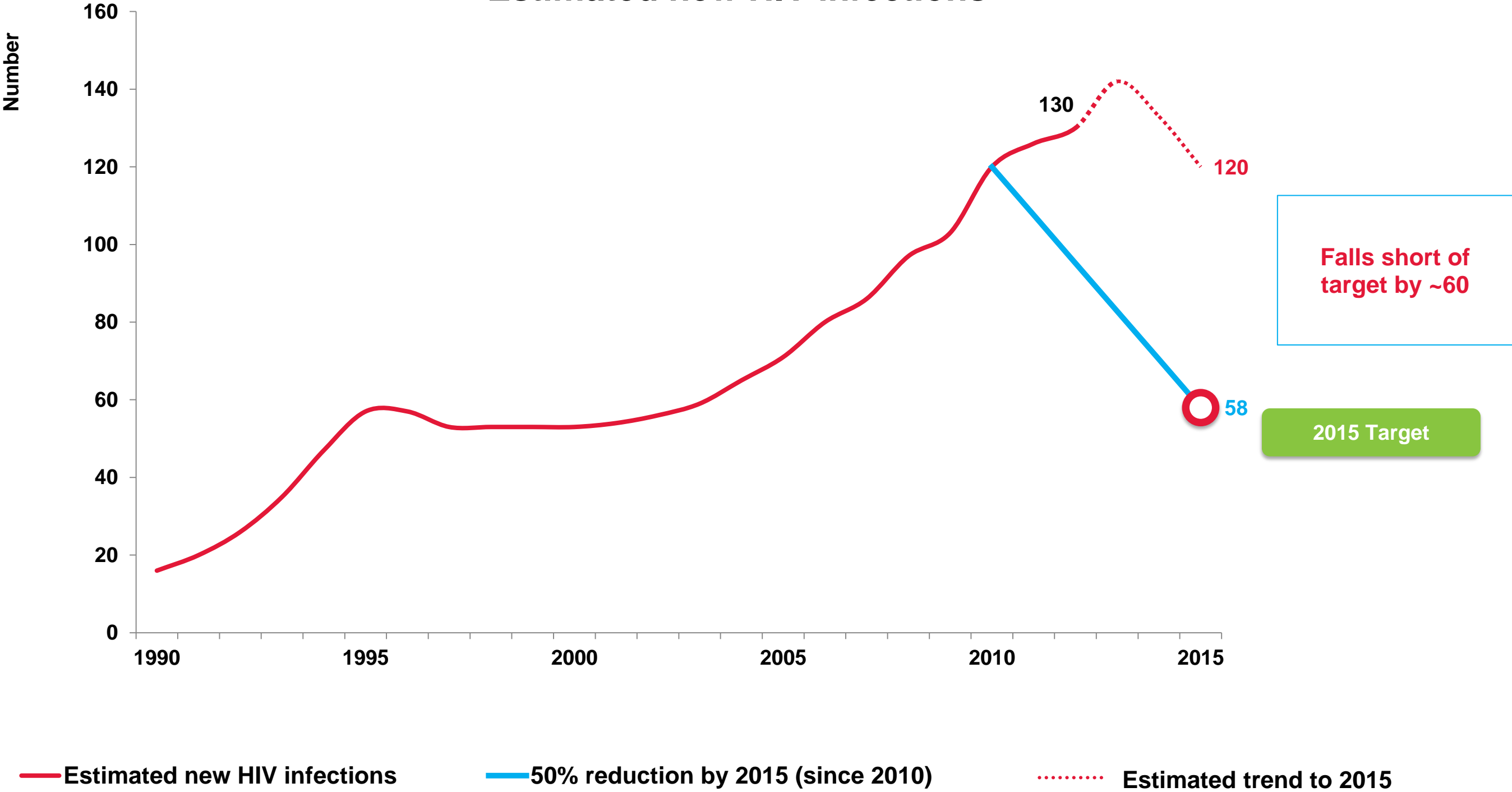
# GAME CHANGERS

- *Increased prevention interventions focusing on key populations*
- *Removing legal penalties for sex work*
- *Generate data on key populations*

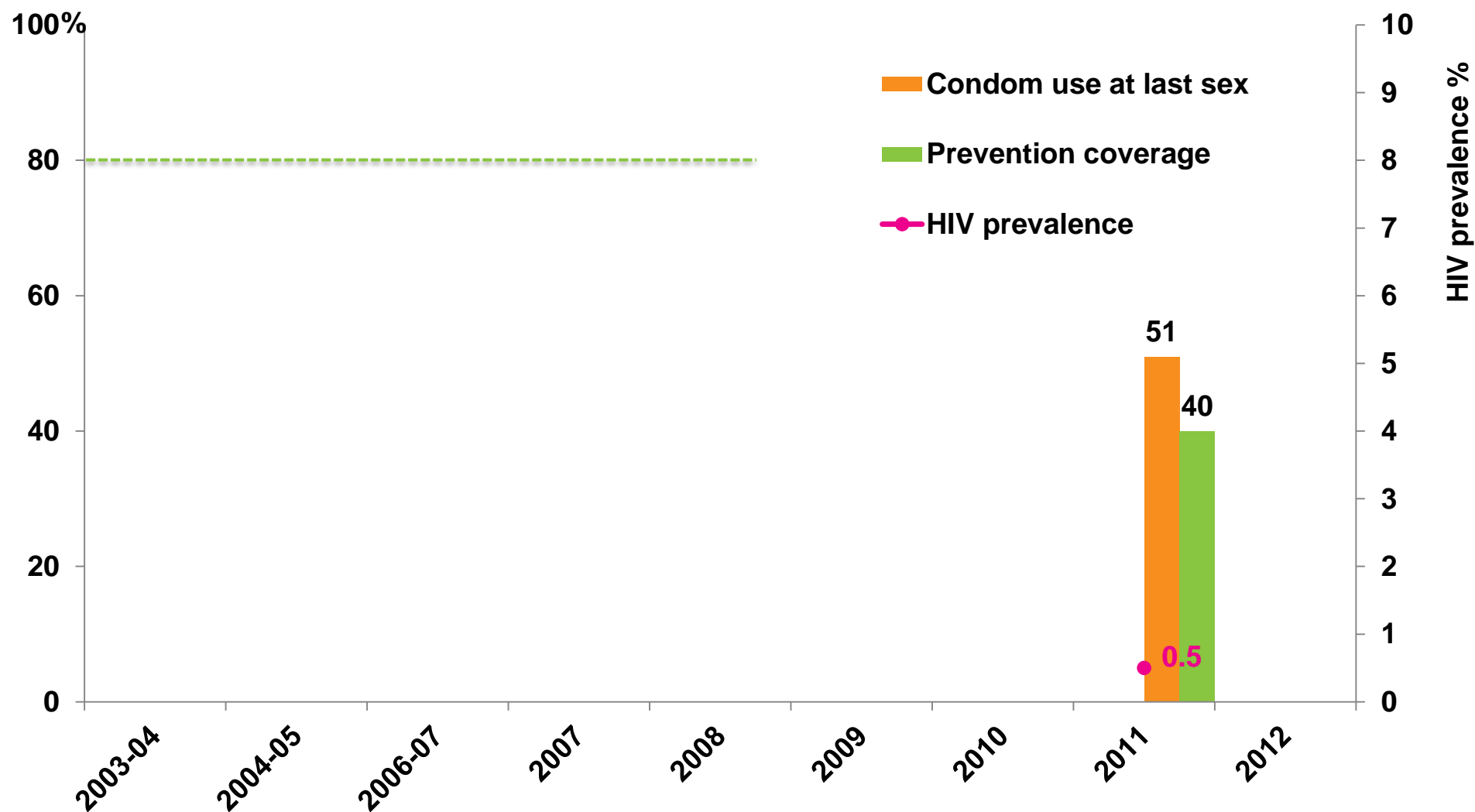


< 1000 people living with HIV in 2012

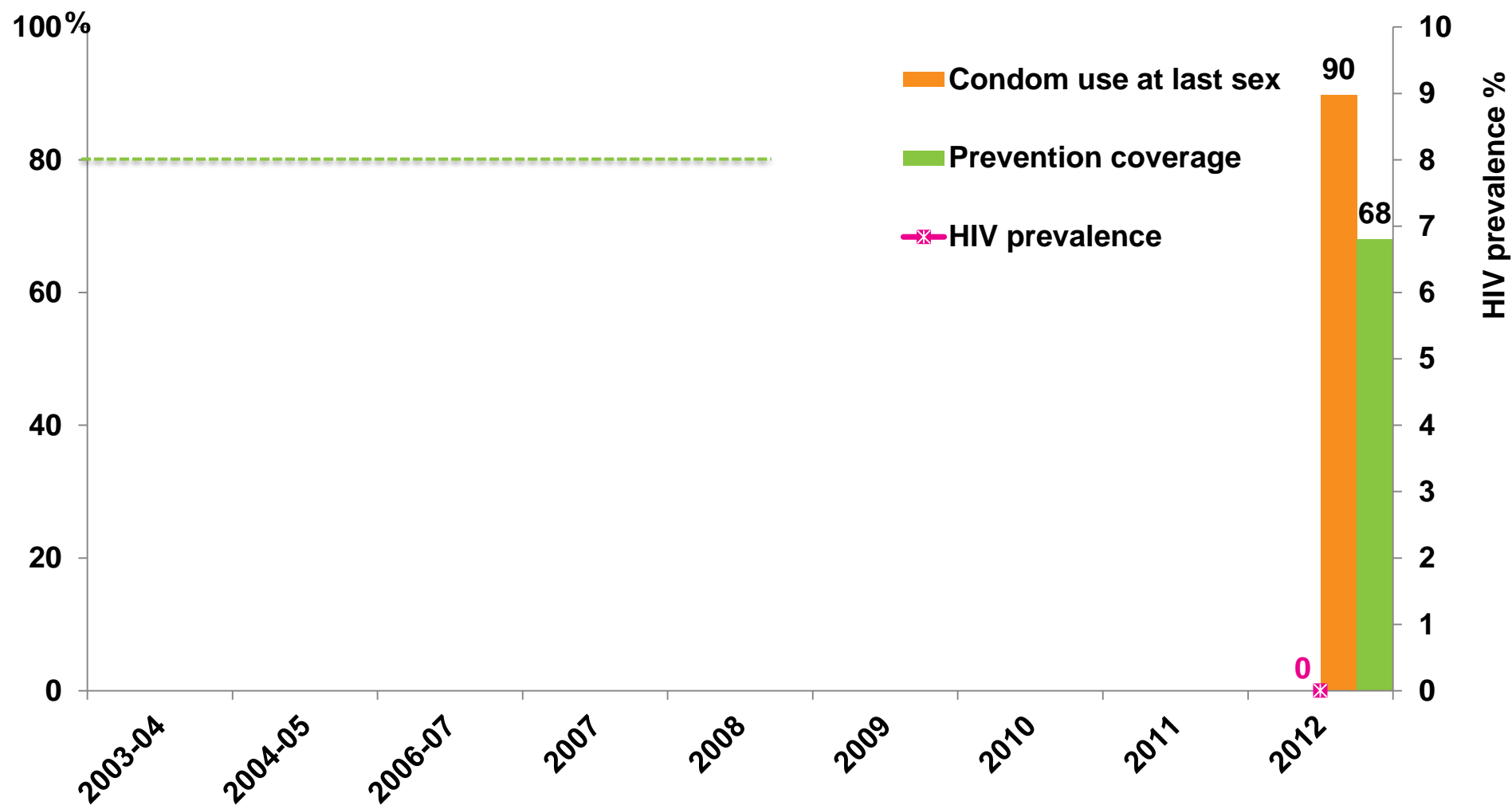
Estimated new HIV infections



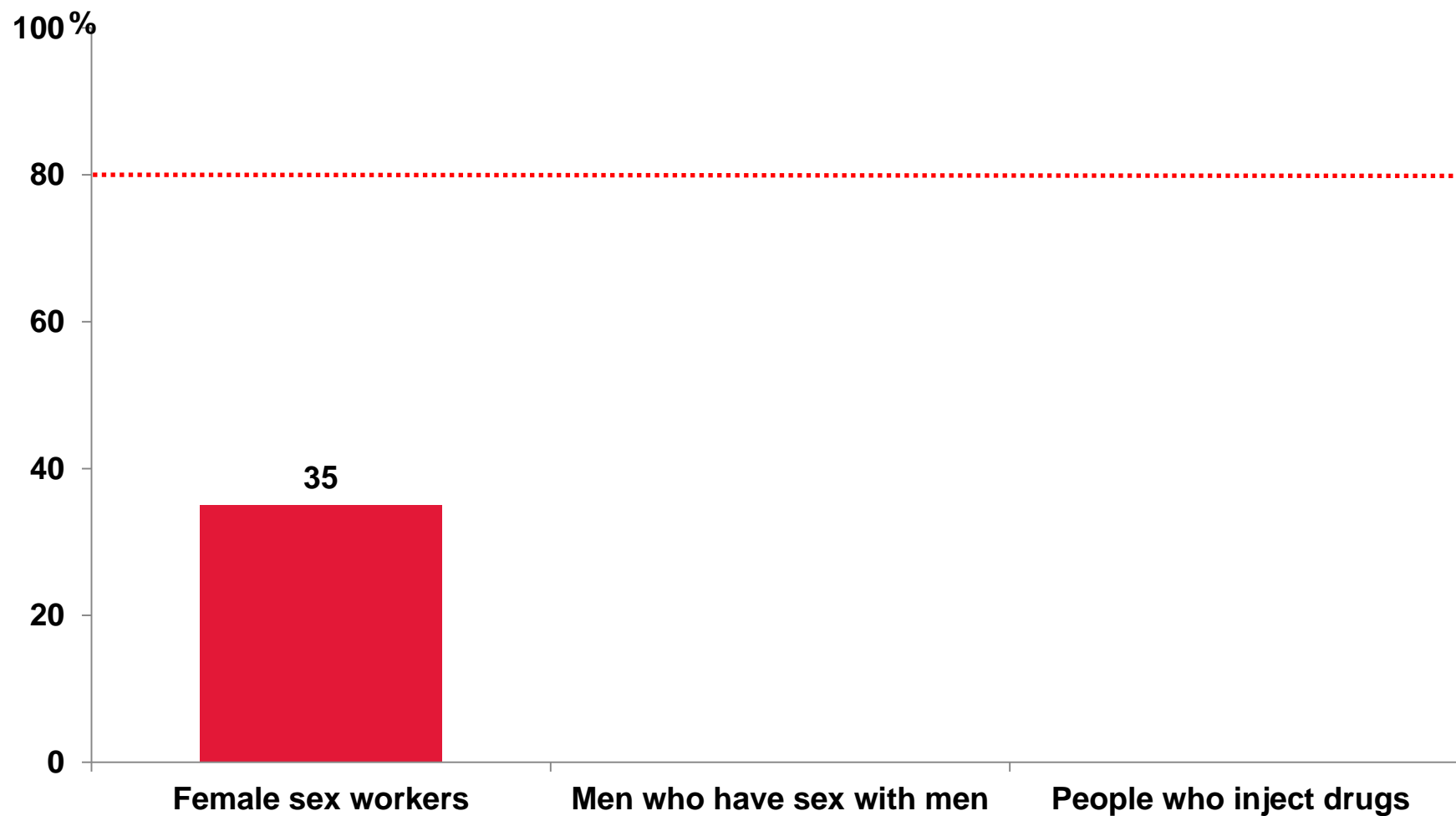
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



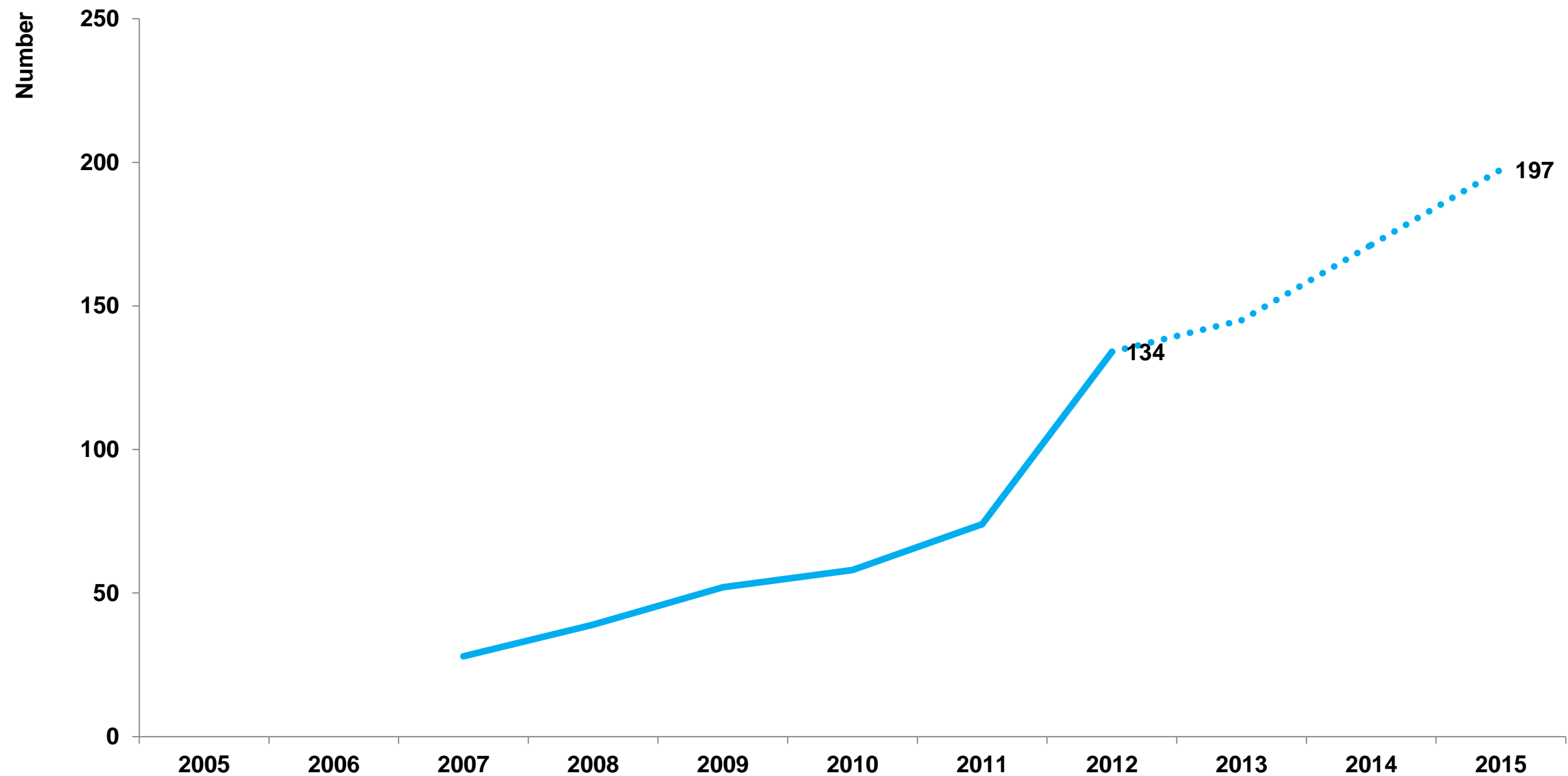
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk, 2012





<500 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

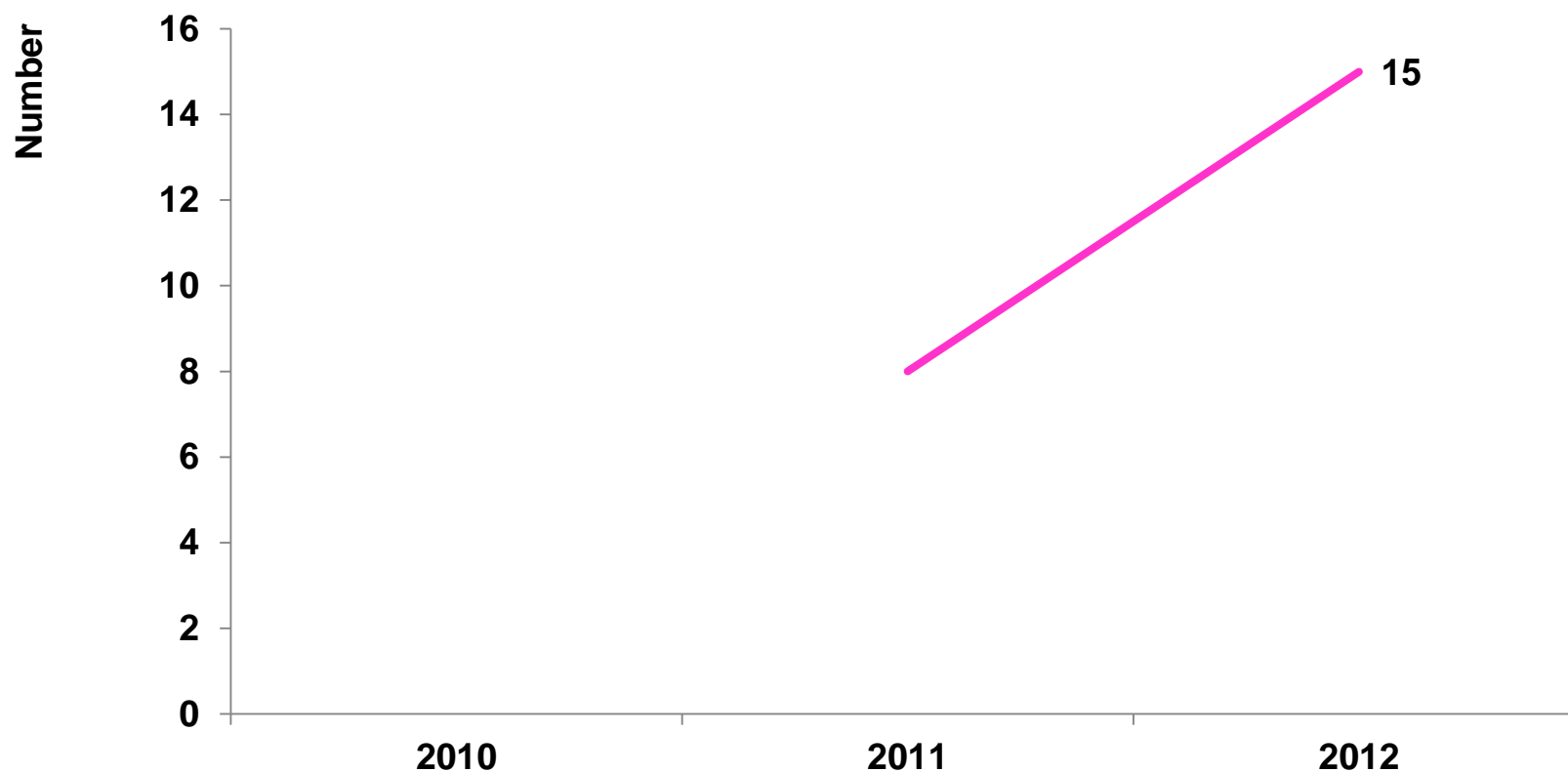
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





## <100 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

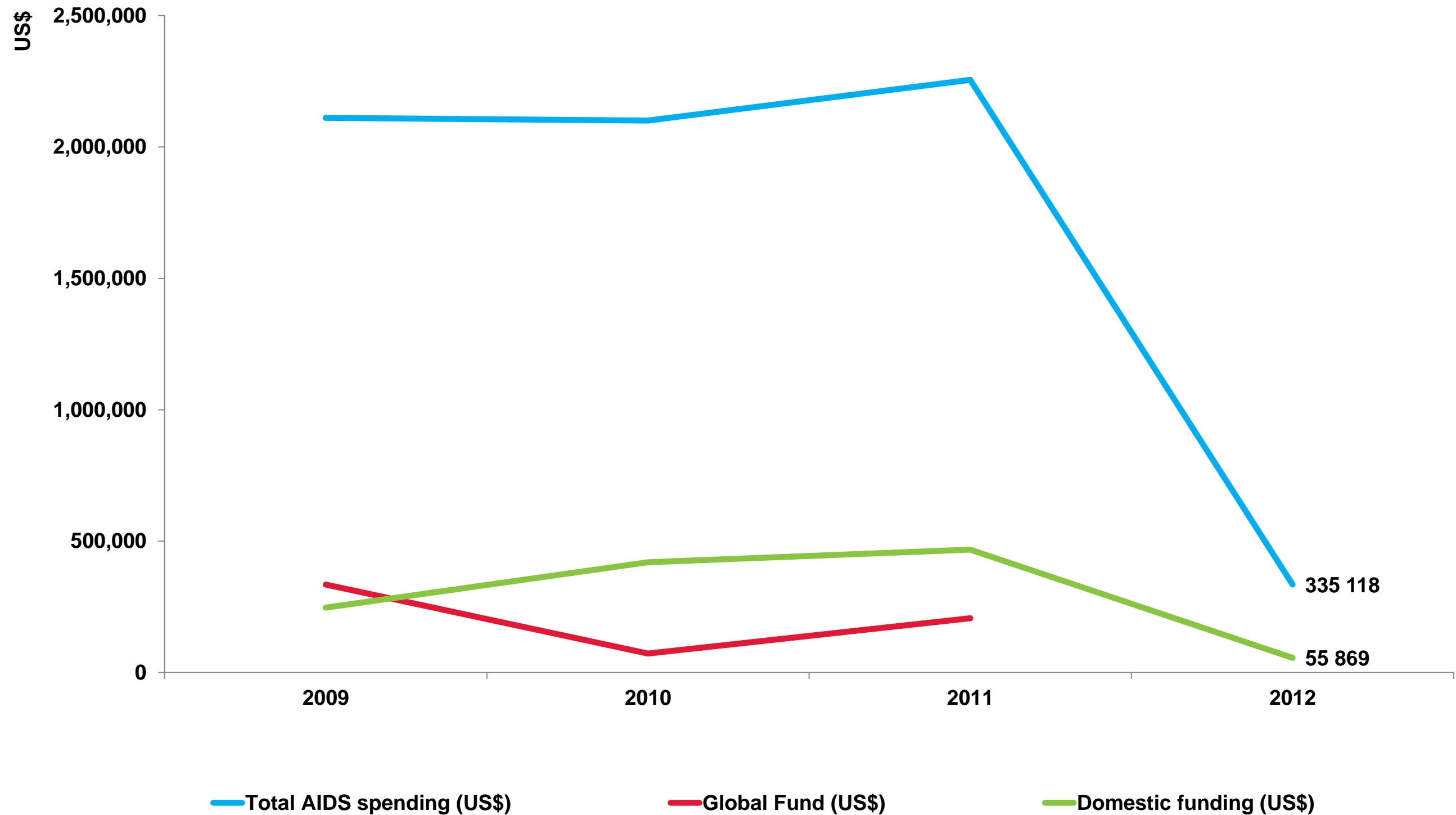
**Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT**



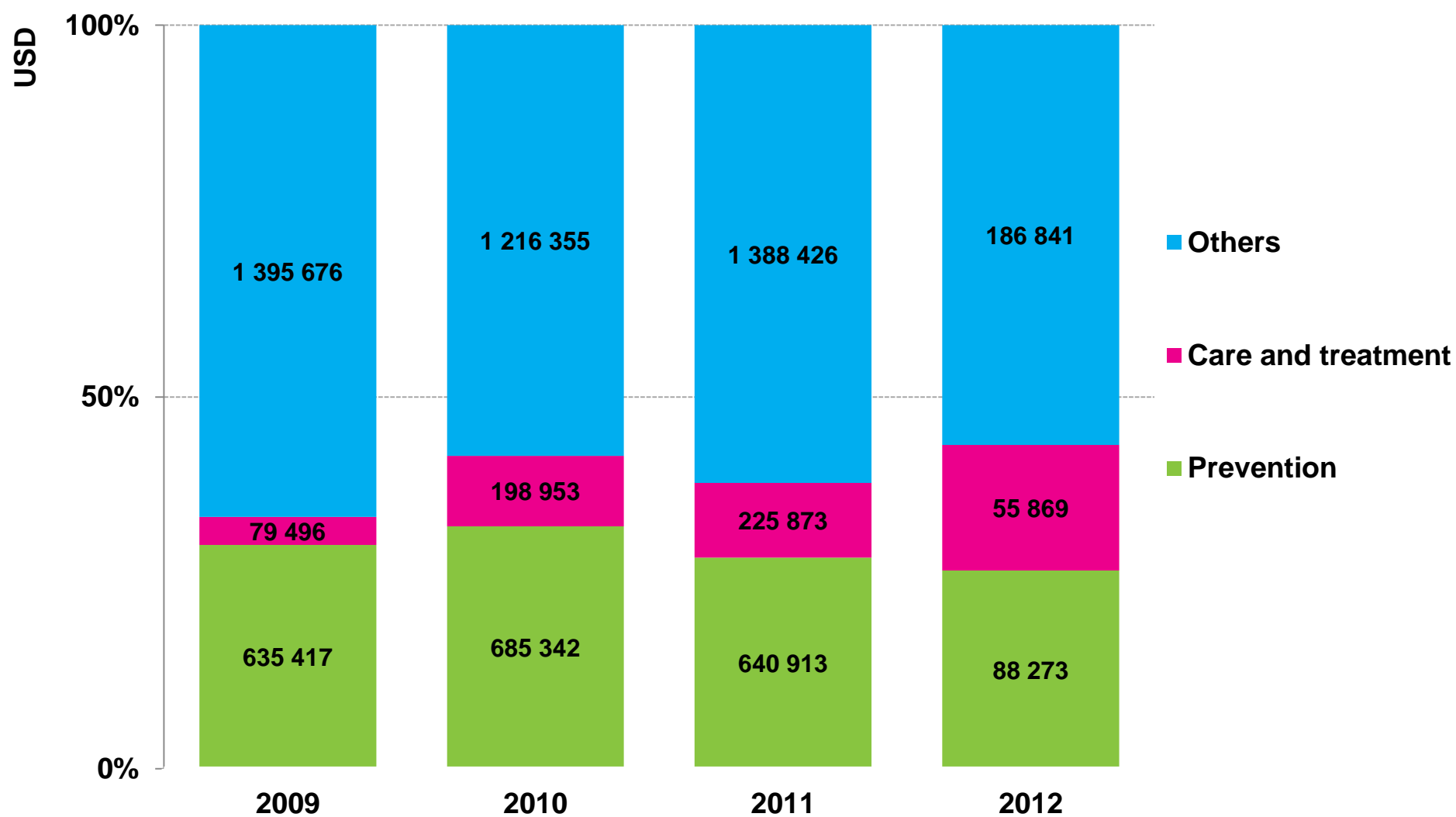




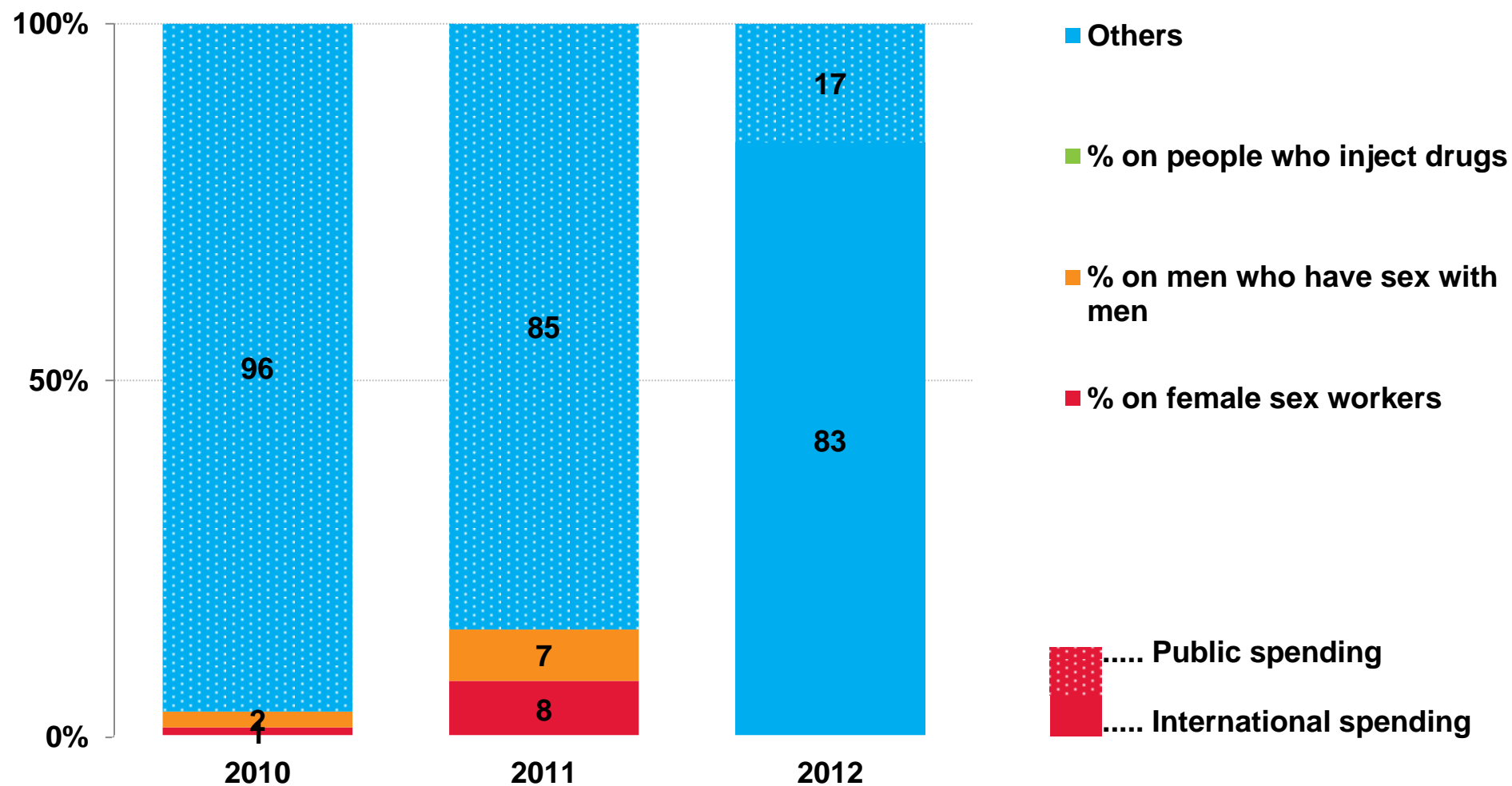
# AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of sex work

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009	2011	Trend
5/10	8/10	▲
6/10	6/10	●

## Travel restrictions



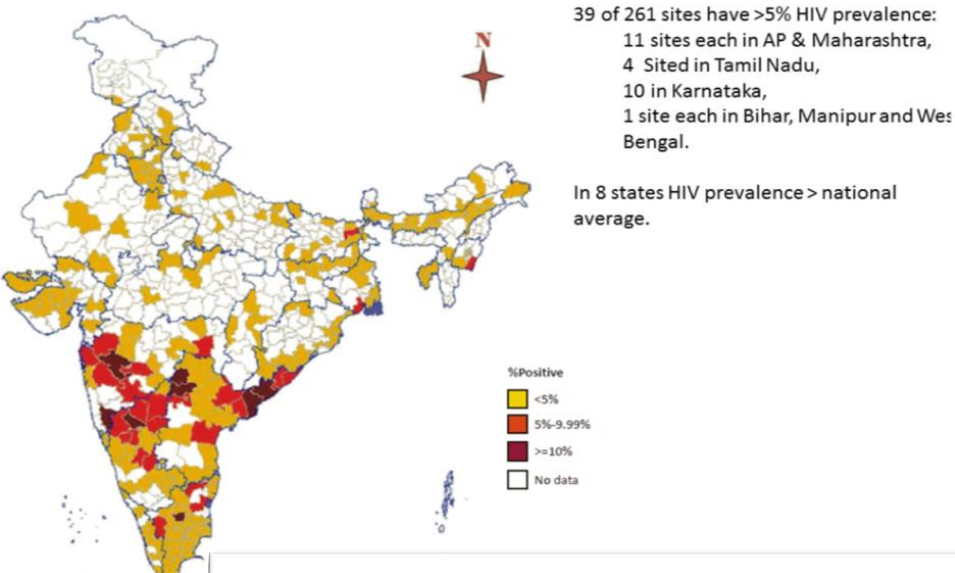
## STIGMA INDEX

(2009 Data)

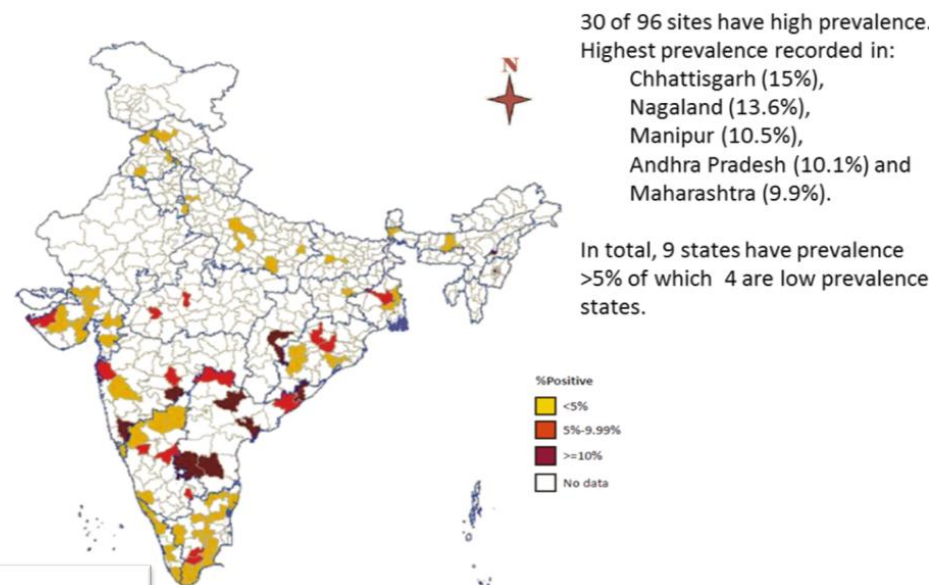
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **13%**

# INDIA

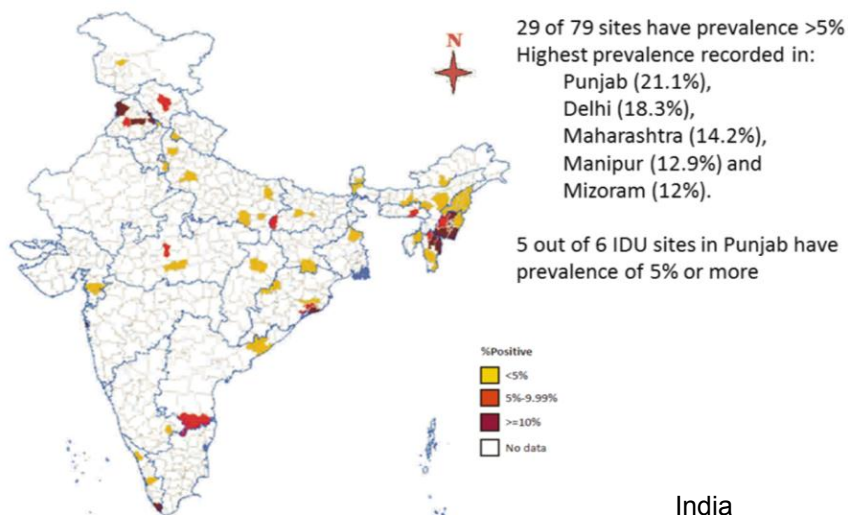
## HIV Prevalence among FSW, district wise, 2010/11

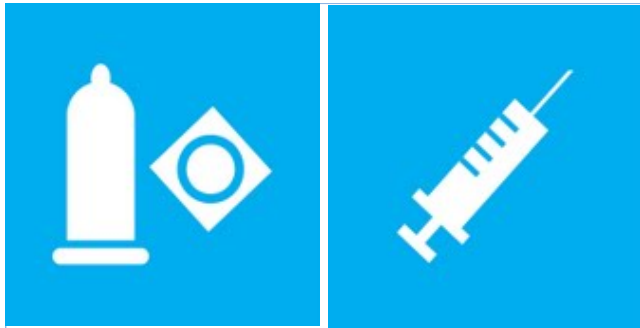


## HIV Prevalence among MSM, district wise, 2010/11



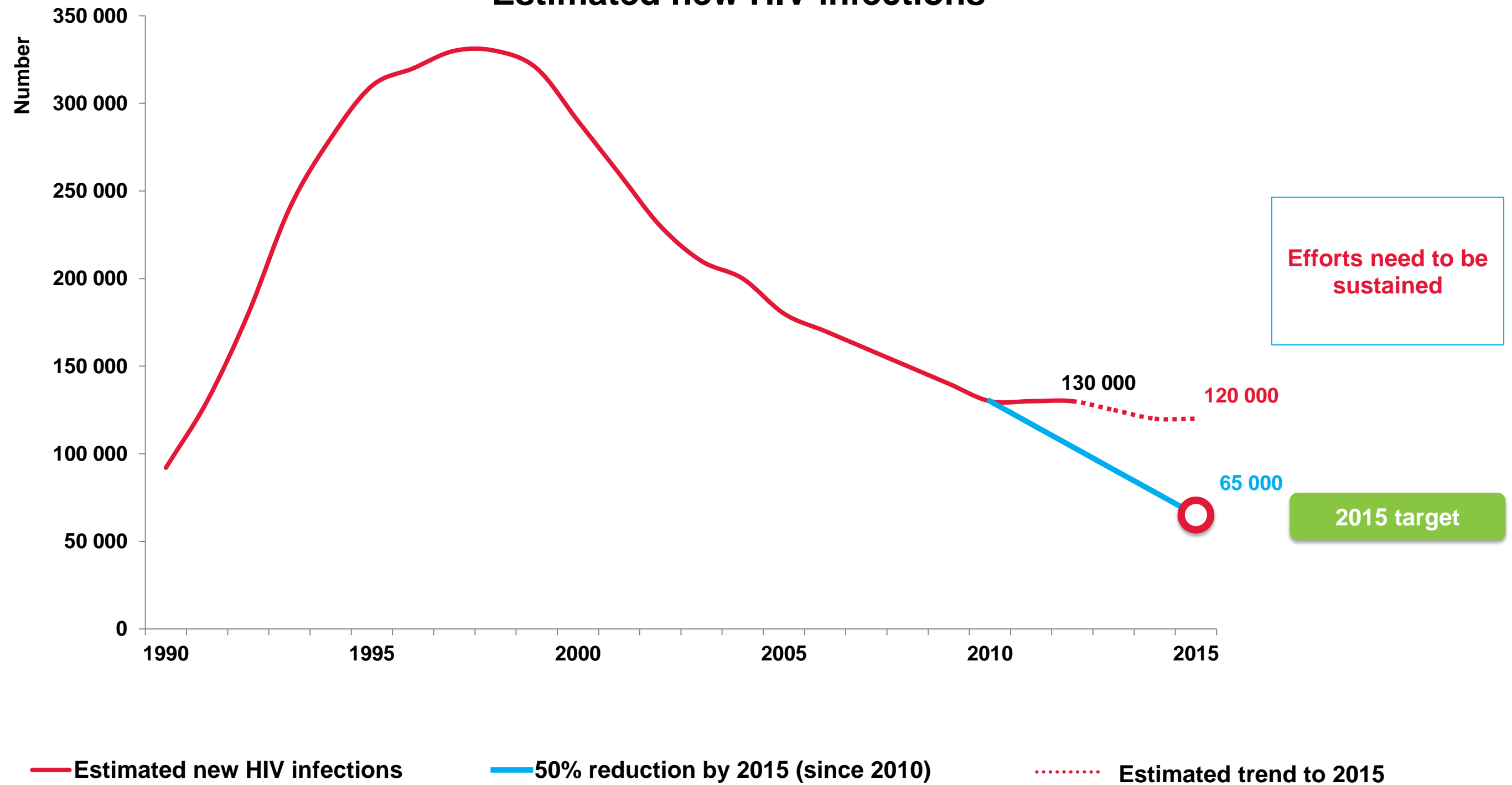
## HIV Prevalence among IDU, district wise, 2010/11



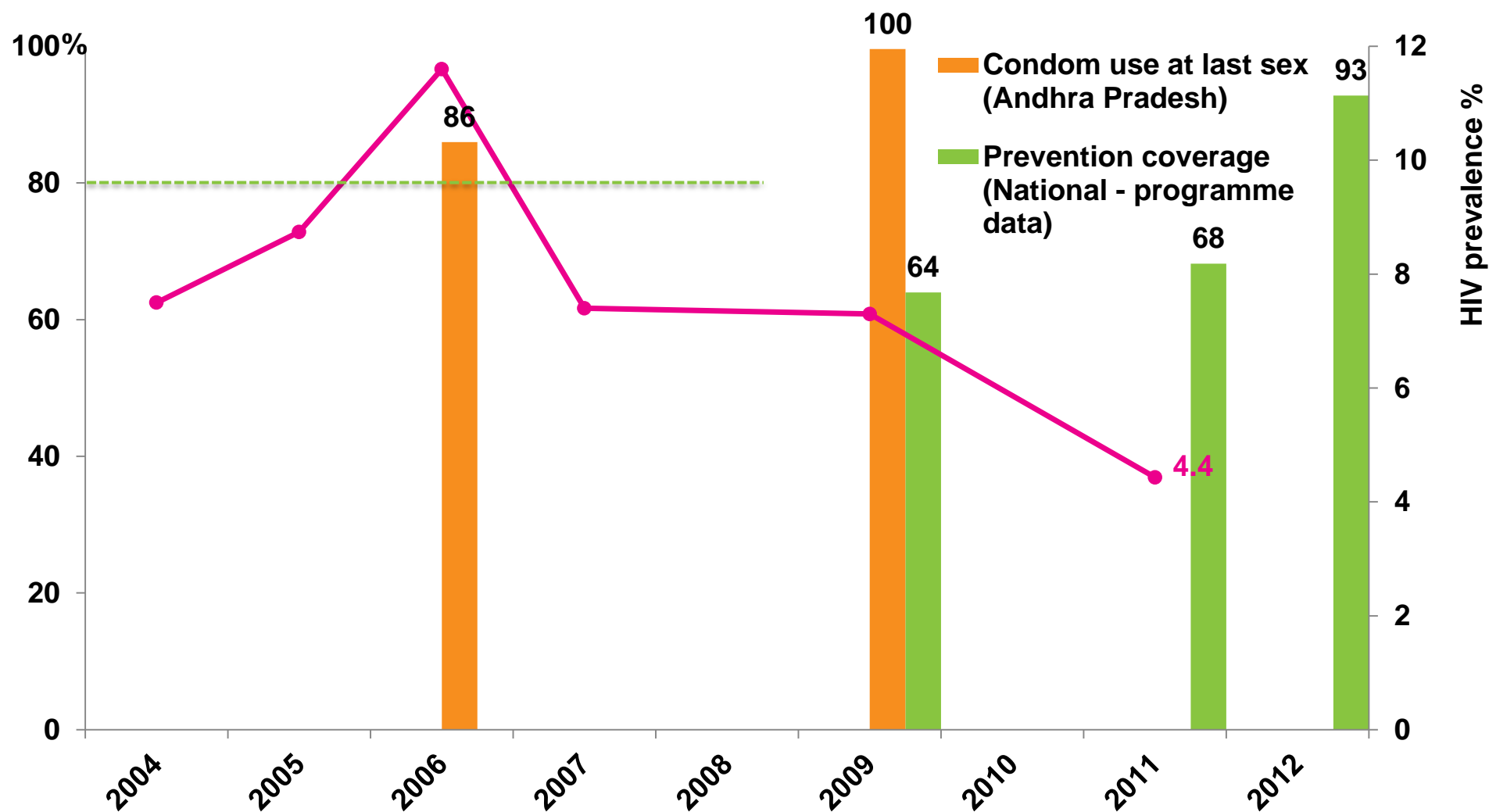


2 100 000 people living with HIV in 2012

## Estimated new HIV infections

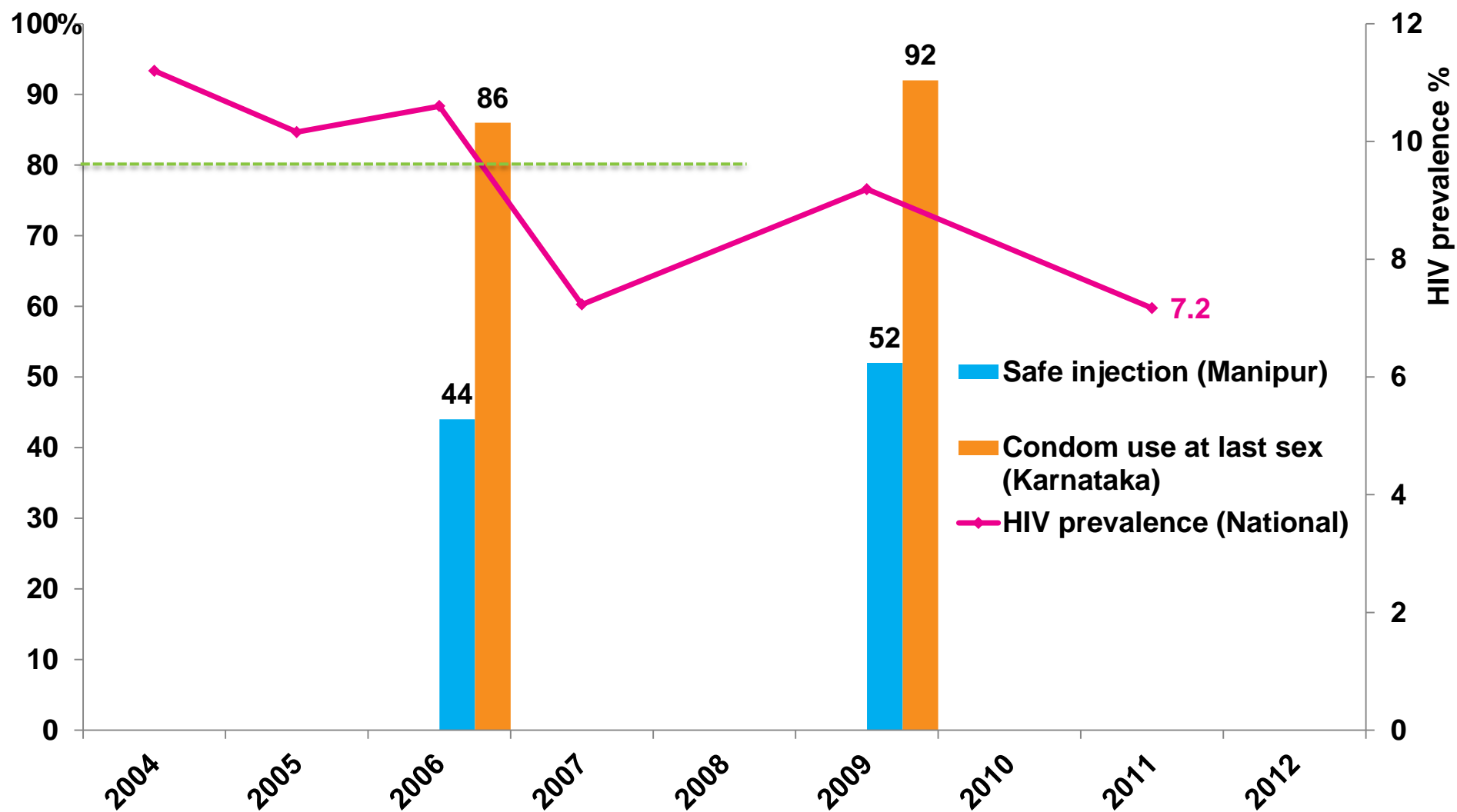


## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

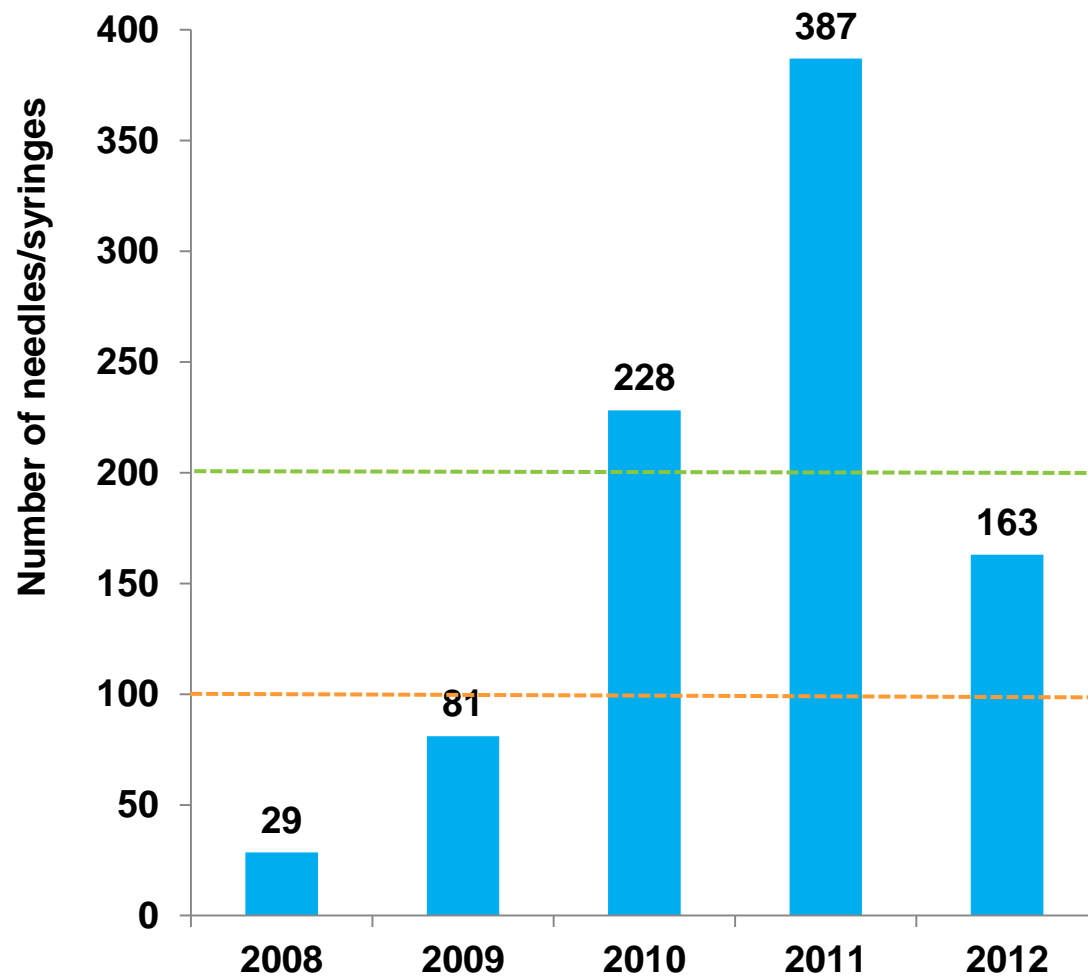




## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

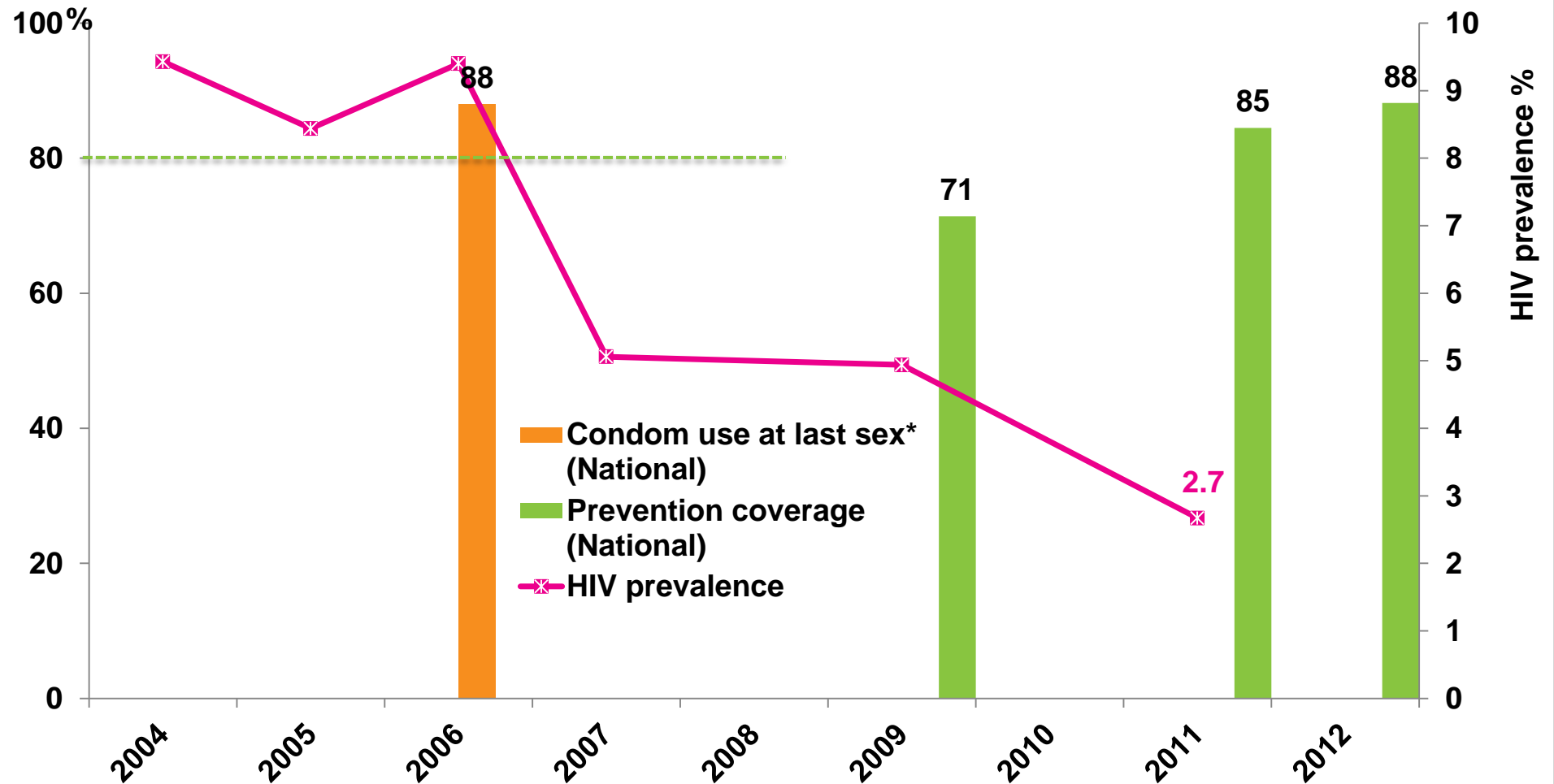


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

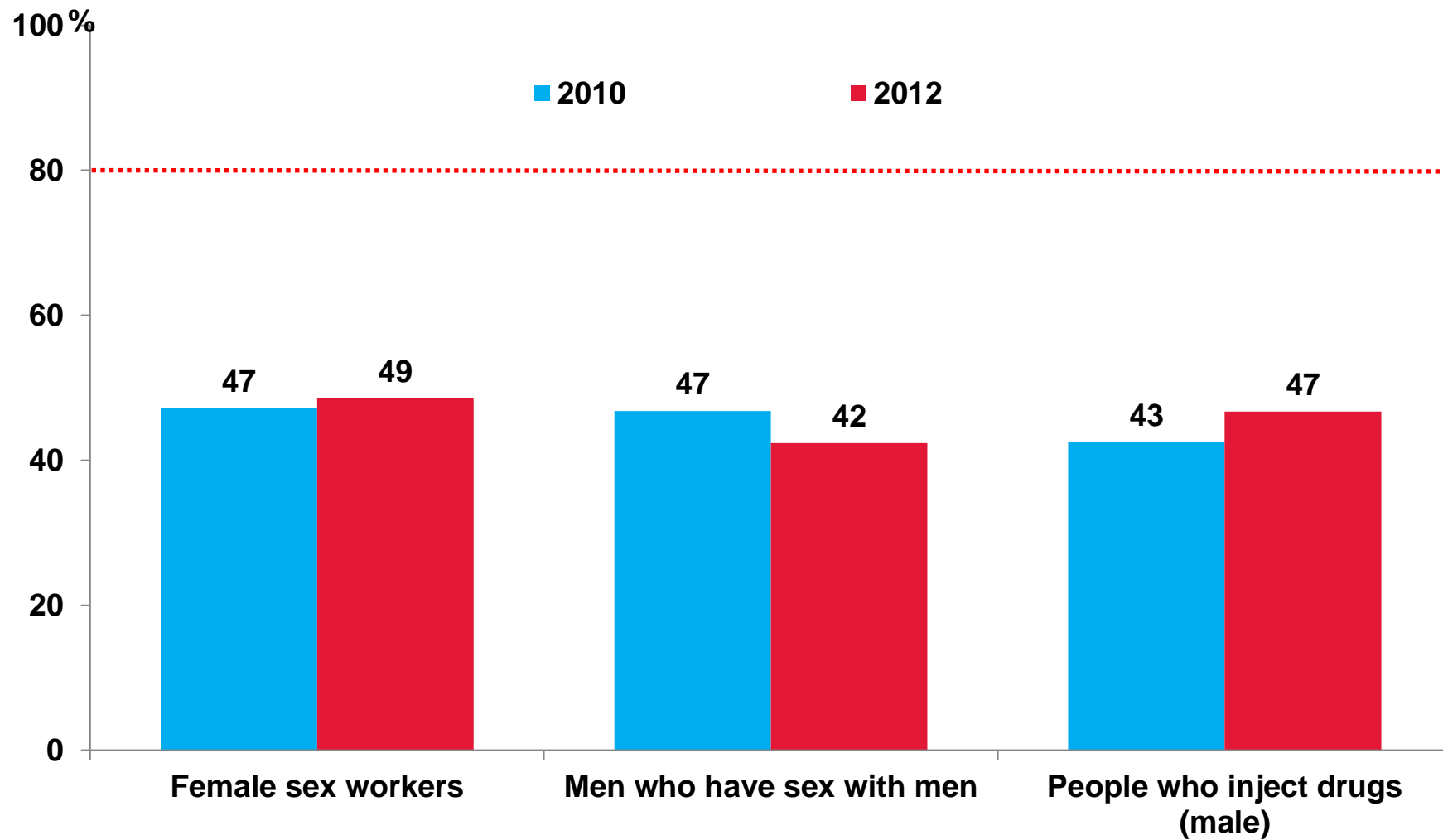
Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



\* with new client in the last week

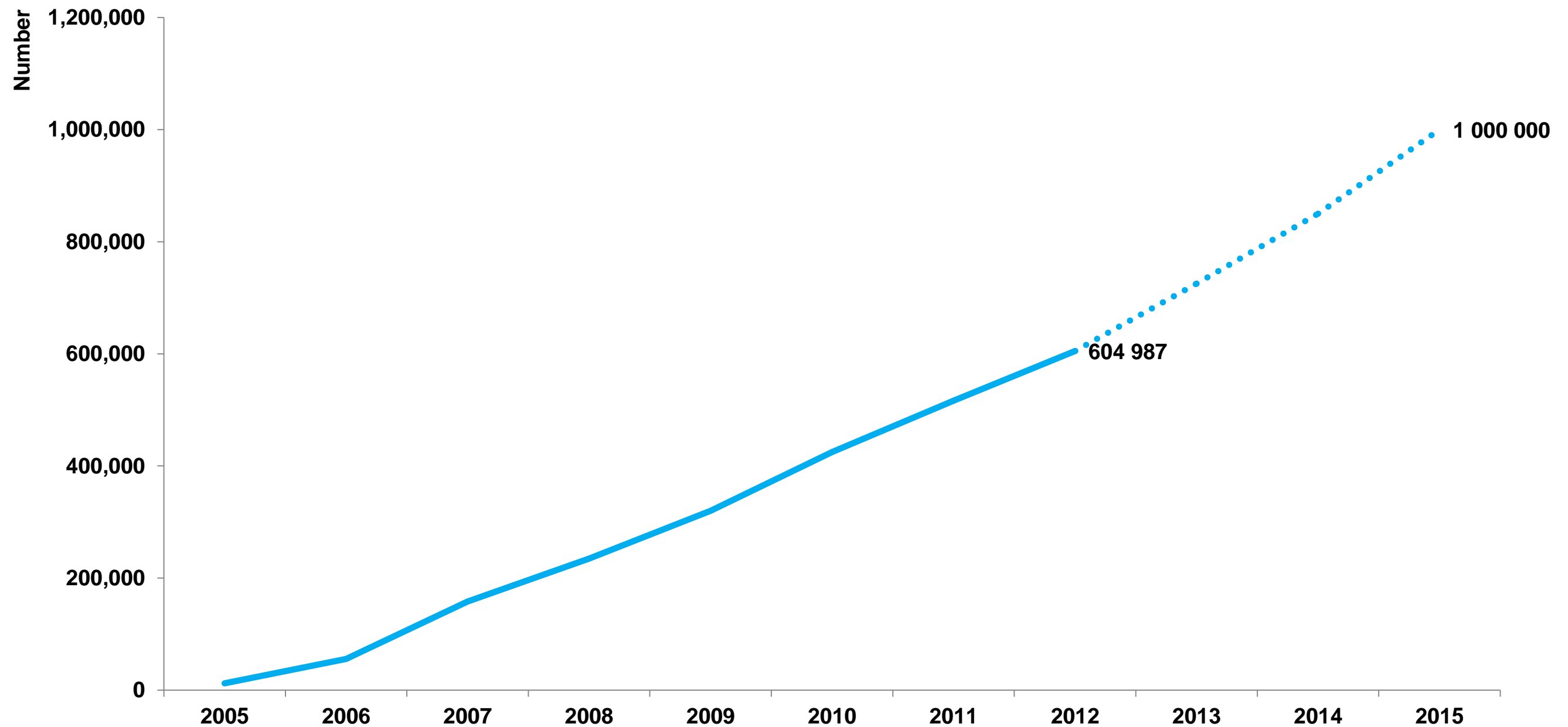
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





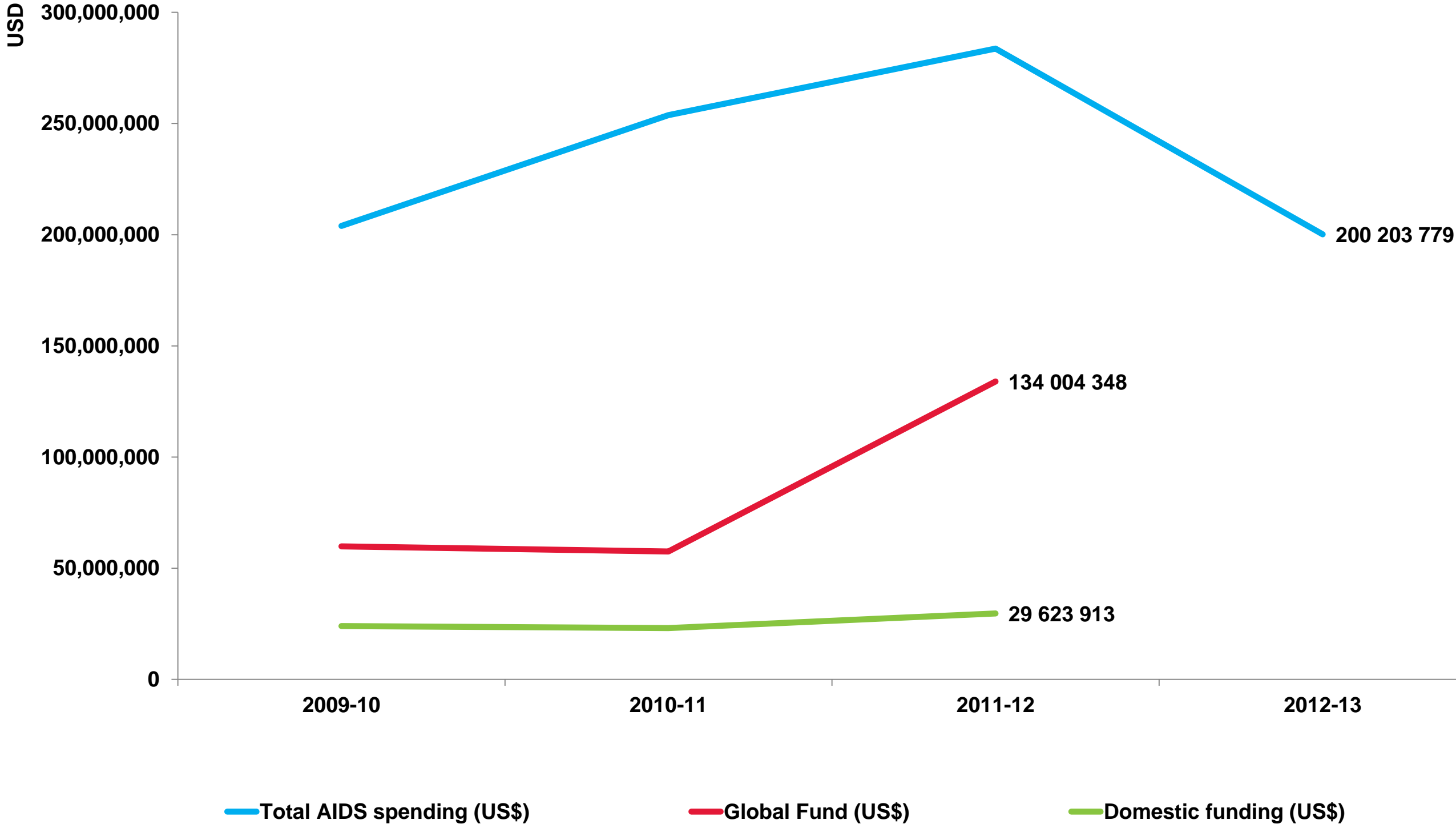
**1 000 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)**

## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

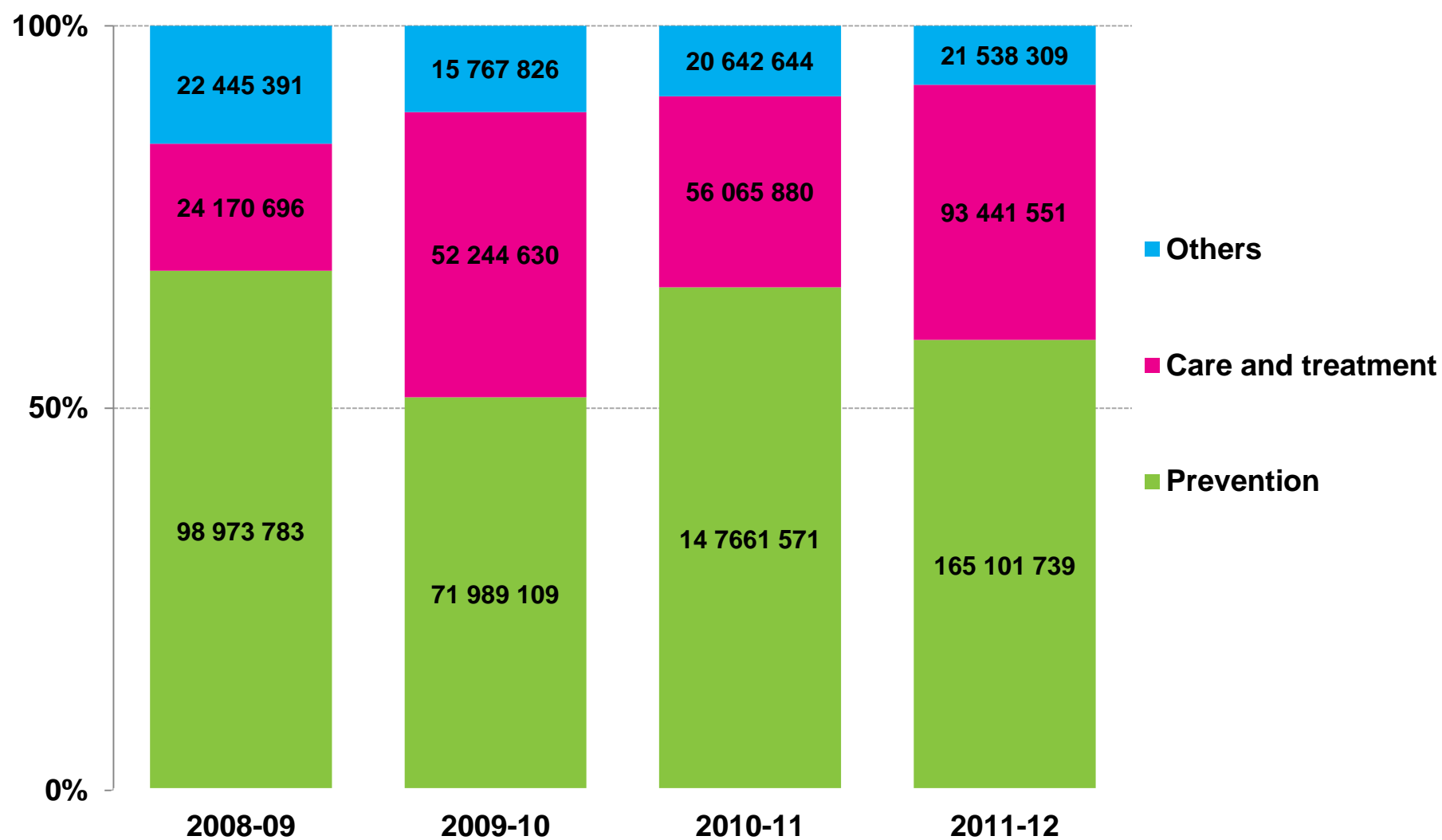




# AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Anti-trafficking law (enforcement against sex workers, including compulsory detention of sex workers for rescue/rehabilitation)
- Public order offences, against sex workers, men who have sex with men and transgender people

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

6/10

6/10



4/10

2/10 <sup>84</sup>



India

## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

(2009-10 Data, pilot)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **Not reported**



# INDONESIA

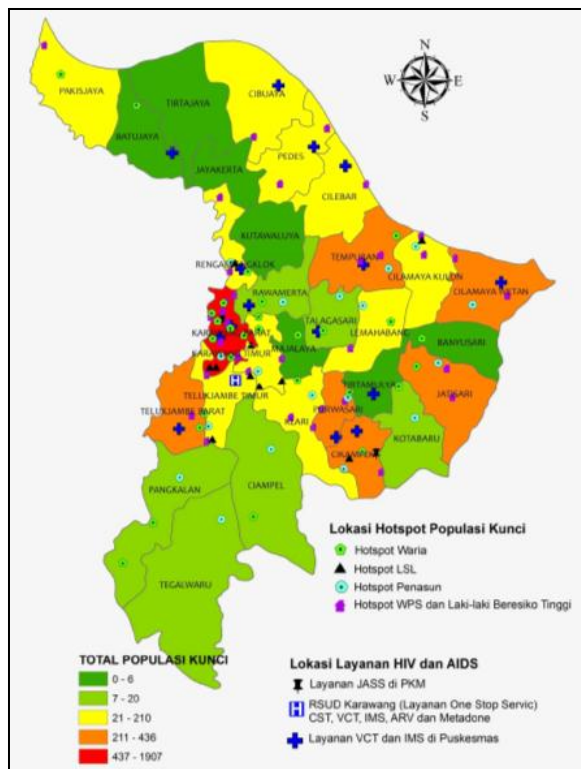
# HIV Prevalence

## based on geographical areas in Indonesia, 2011



173 districts / cities with activities of the comprehensive response to HIV underway (Global Fund phase 1 funded project areas); Phase 2: 141 districts (60% coverage of the total key populations)

# HOTSPOT DISPERSAL MAP OF KEY POPULATION AND HIV AND AIDS SERVICES WITH BACKGROUND OF KEY POPULATION MAPPING RESULTS IN 2011in KARAWANG DISTRICT, WEST JAVA



Key population Hotspot Location

Waria= Transgender

LSL= MSM

Penasun=PWID

WPS= FSW

Laki-laki beresiko tinggi= High Risk Men

Total Populasi Kunci = Total of key population

Layanan JASS di PKM= NSP services at the health center

One stop service: CST, VCT, ARV and methadone

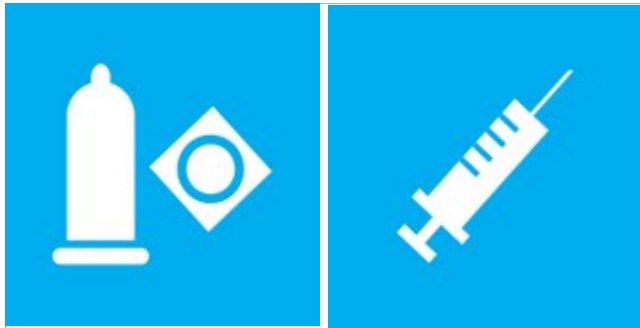
Layanan VCT dan IMS di Puskesmas= VCT services and STI at the health center

# CHALLENGES

- *New infections of 76 000 a year; with a majority of them occurring among MSM, sex workers, transgender and their clients*
- *20% ART coverage (at CD4 350)*
- *District-level coordination needed to scale up prevention and treatment services*

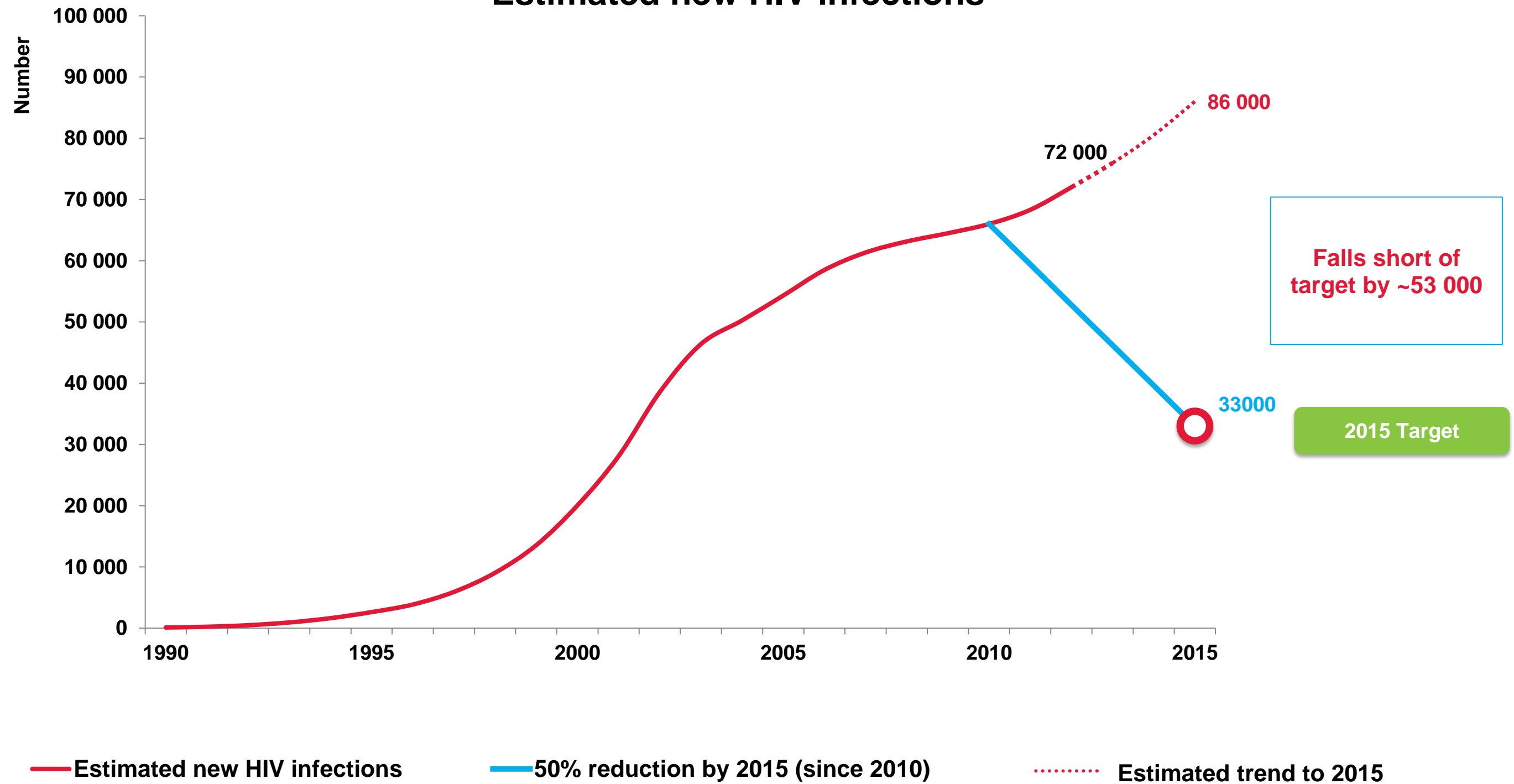
# GAME CHANGERS

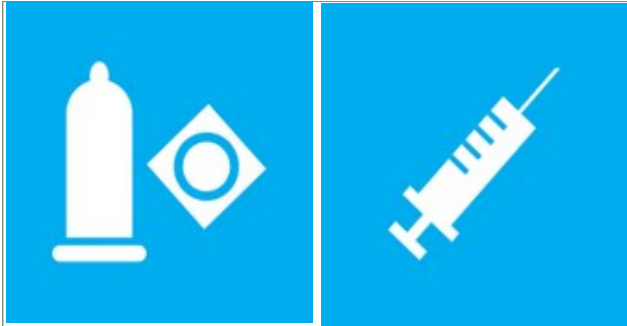
- *Strengthened continuum of care model at district level through the rollout of strategic use of ARV to ensure linkages to CSO, create demand for testing and treatment and link to condom promotion programme (PMTS)*
- *Learning network set up to strengthen national sexual transmission prevention programme (SW, MSM & HRM) to leverage on replicating local good practice*
- *District and provincial AIDS Commission effectively lead a joint response at operational level and able to secure financing from district governments*



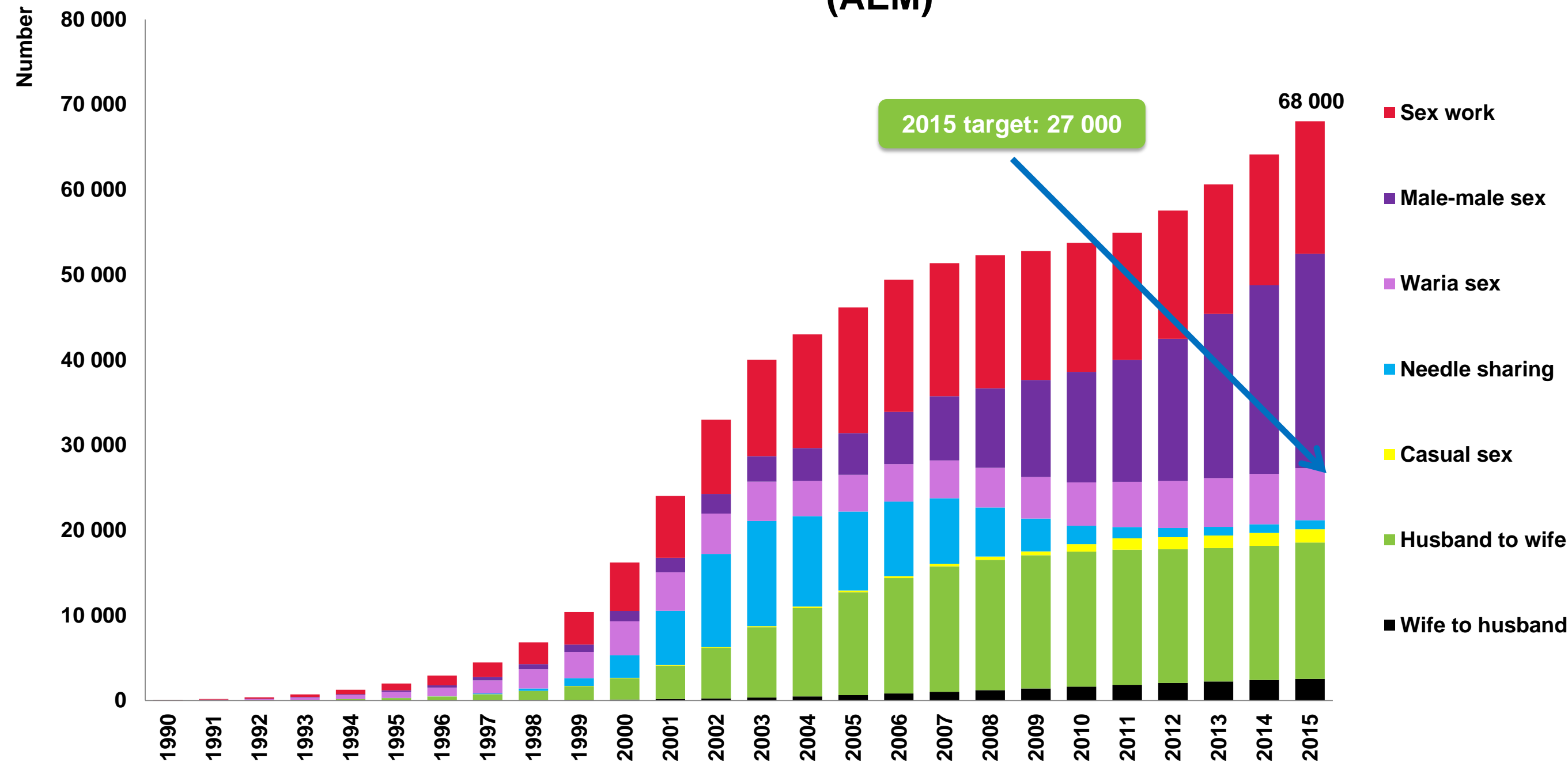
610 000 people living with HIV in 2012

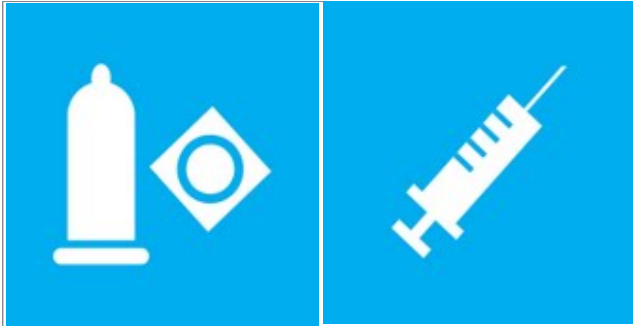
## Estimated new HIV infections



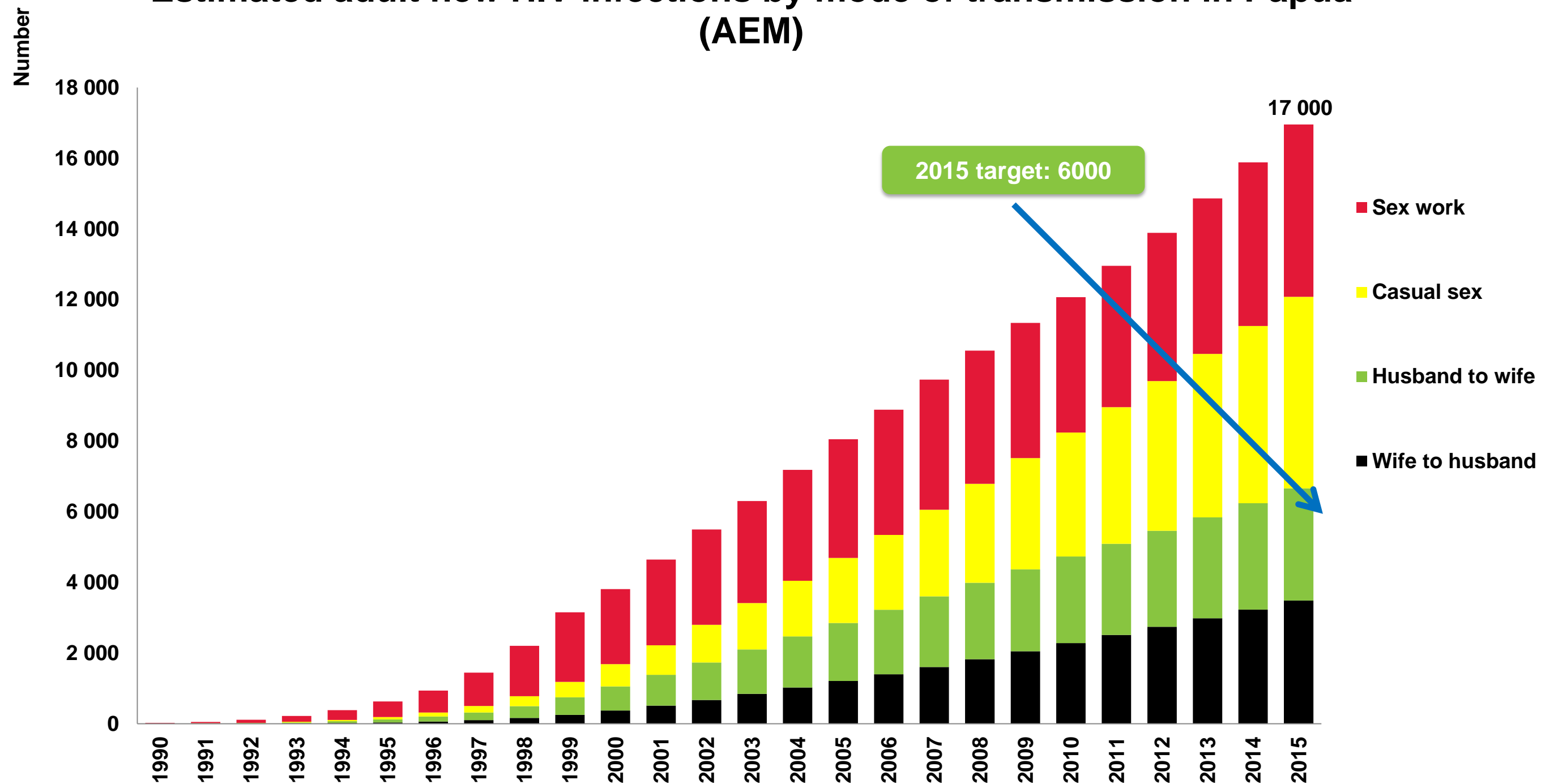


# Estimated adult new HIV infections by mode of transmission in Non-Papua (AEM)

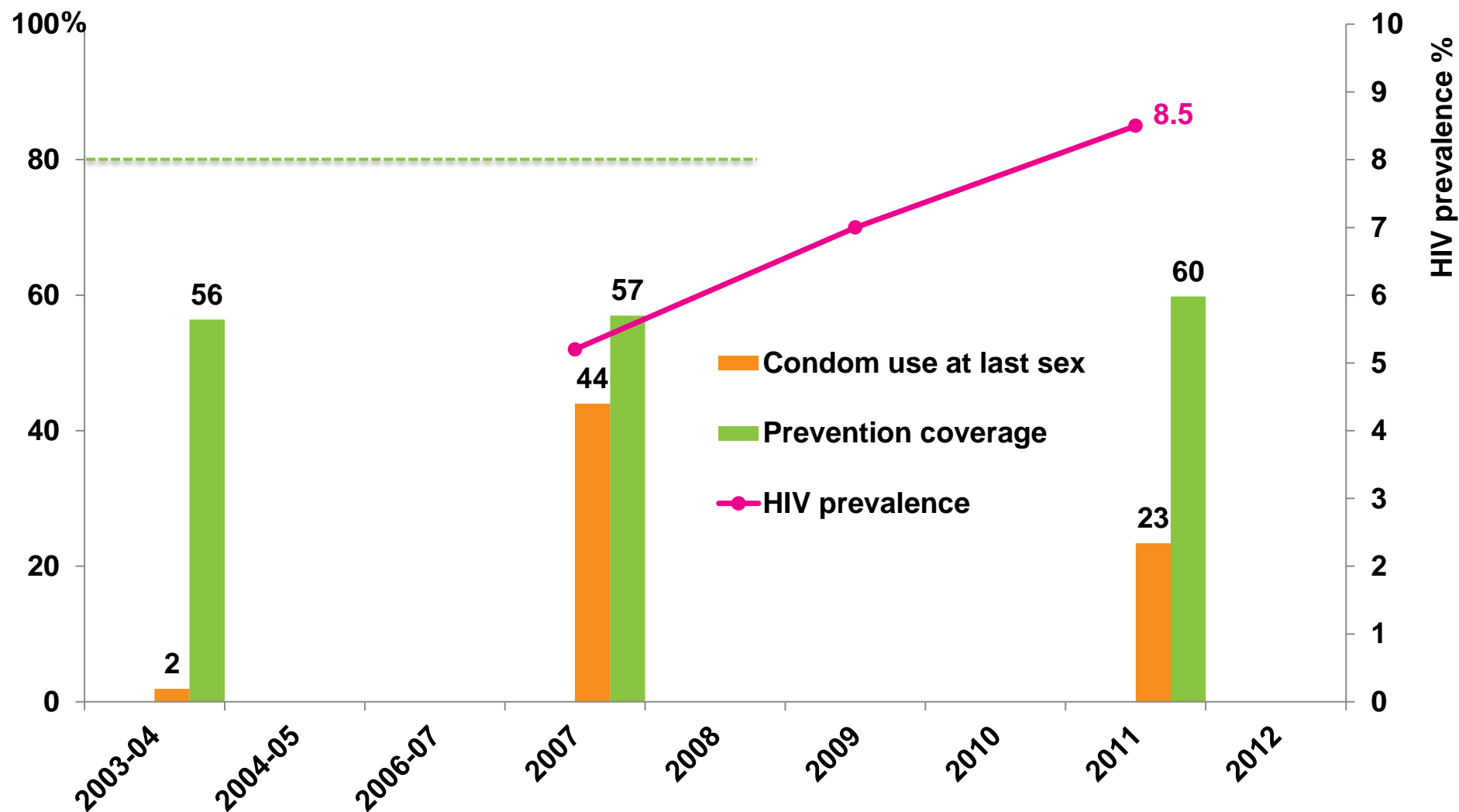




## Estimated adult new HIV infections by mode of transmission in Papua (AEM)

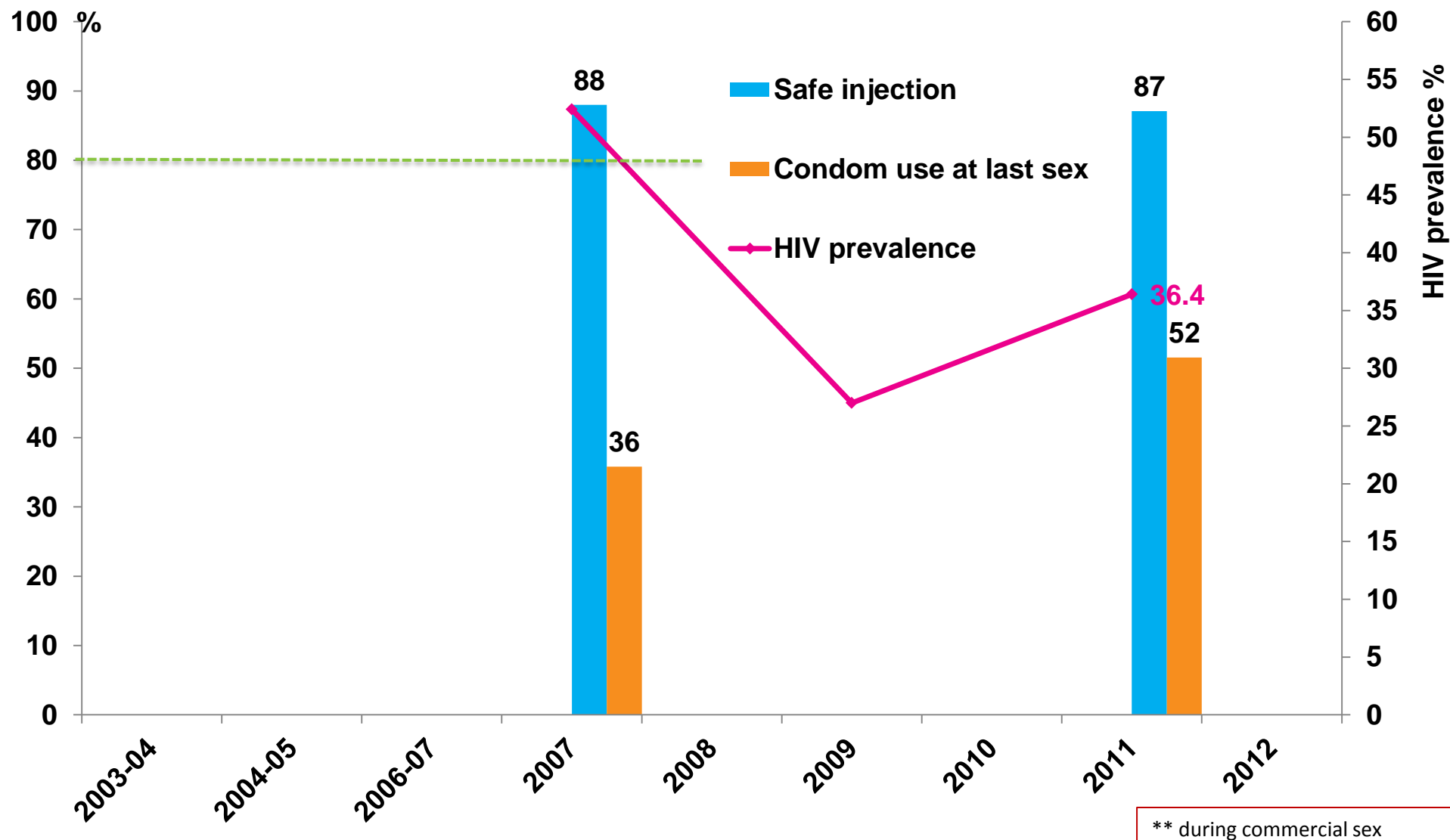


## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

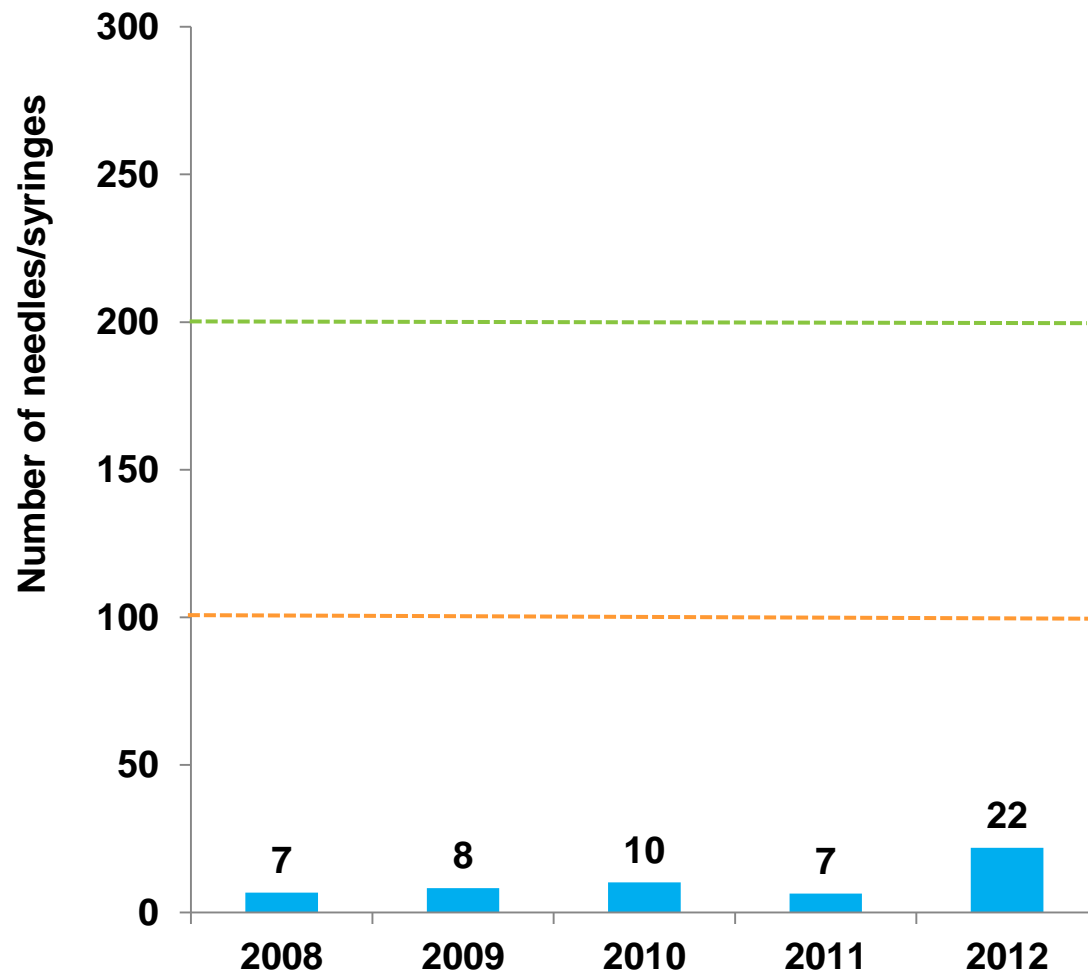




## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

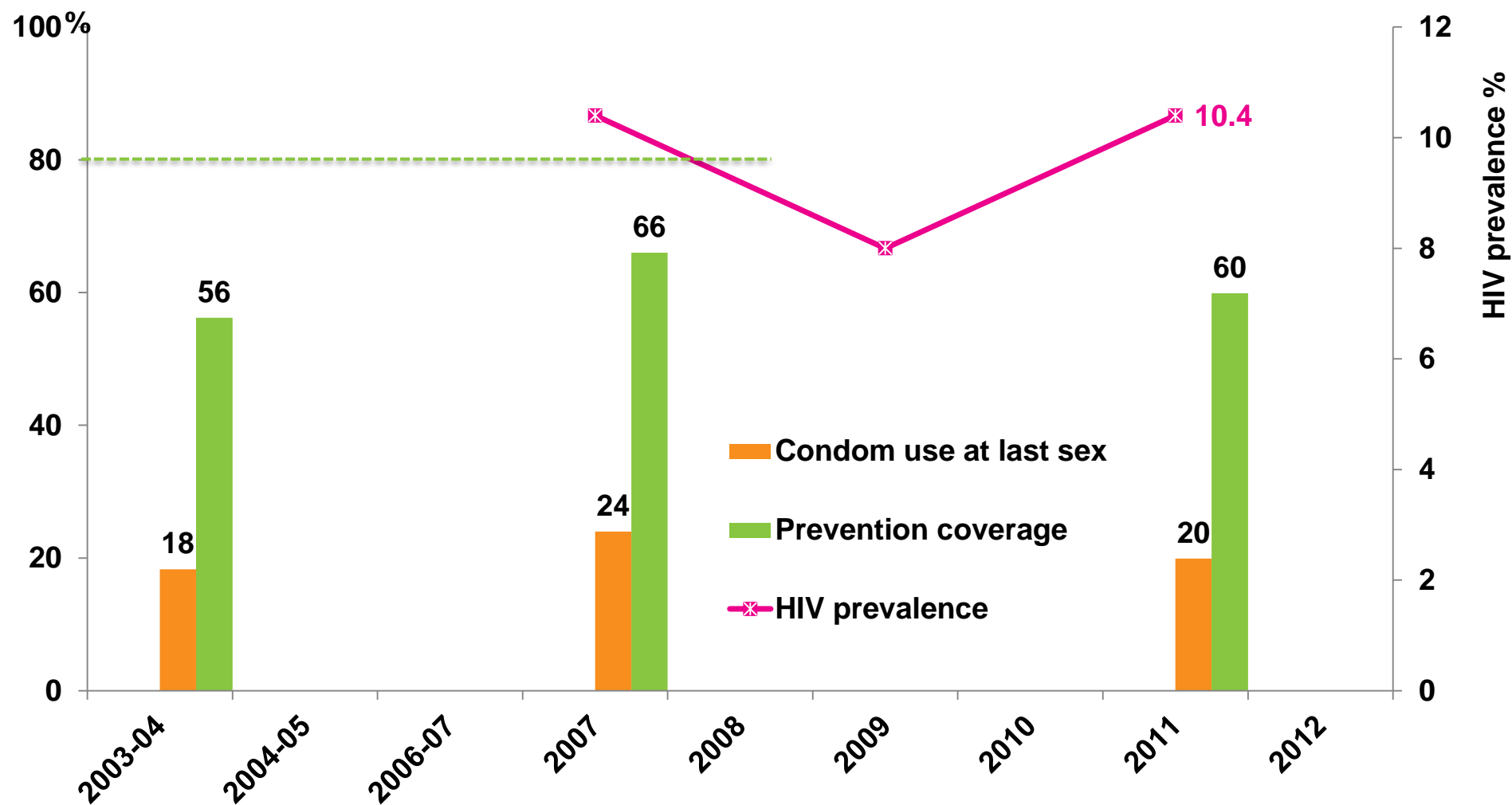


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

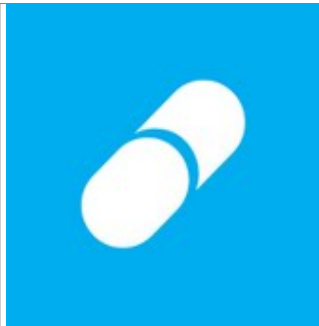
Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



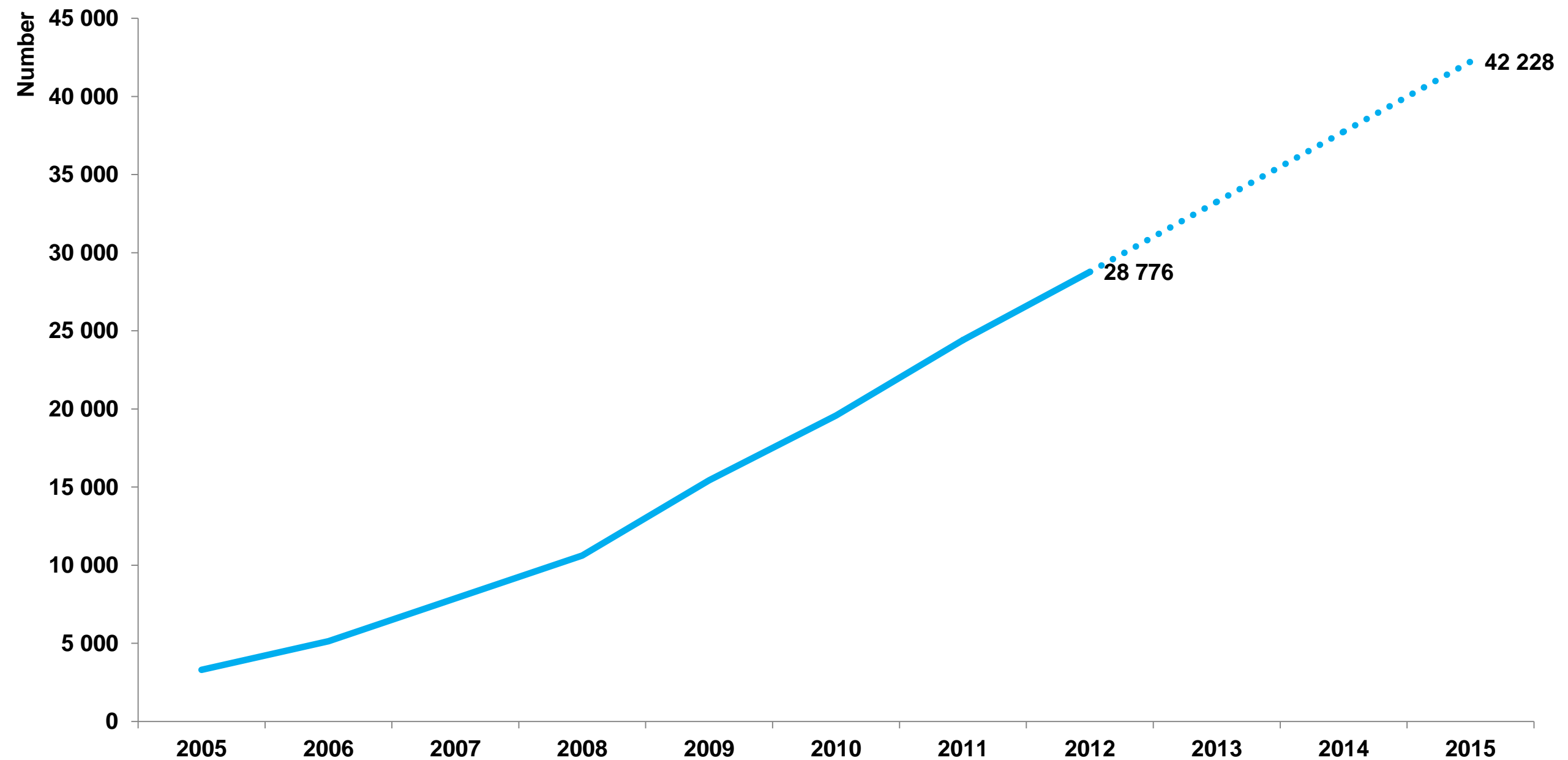
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**170 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

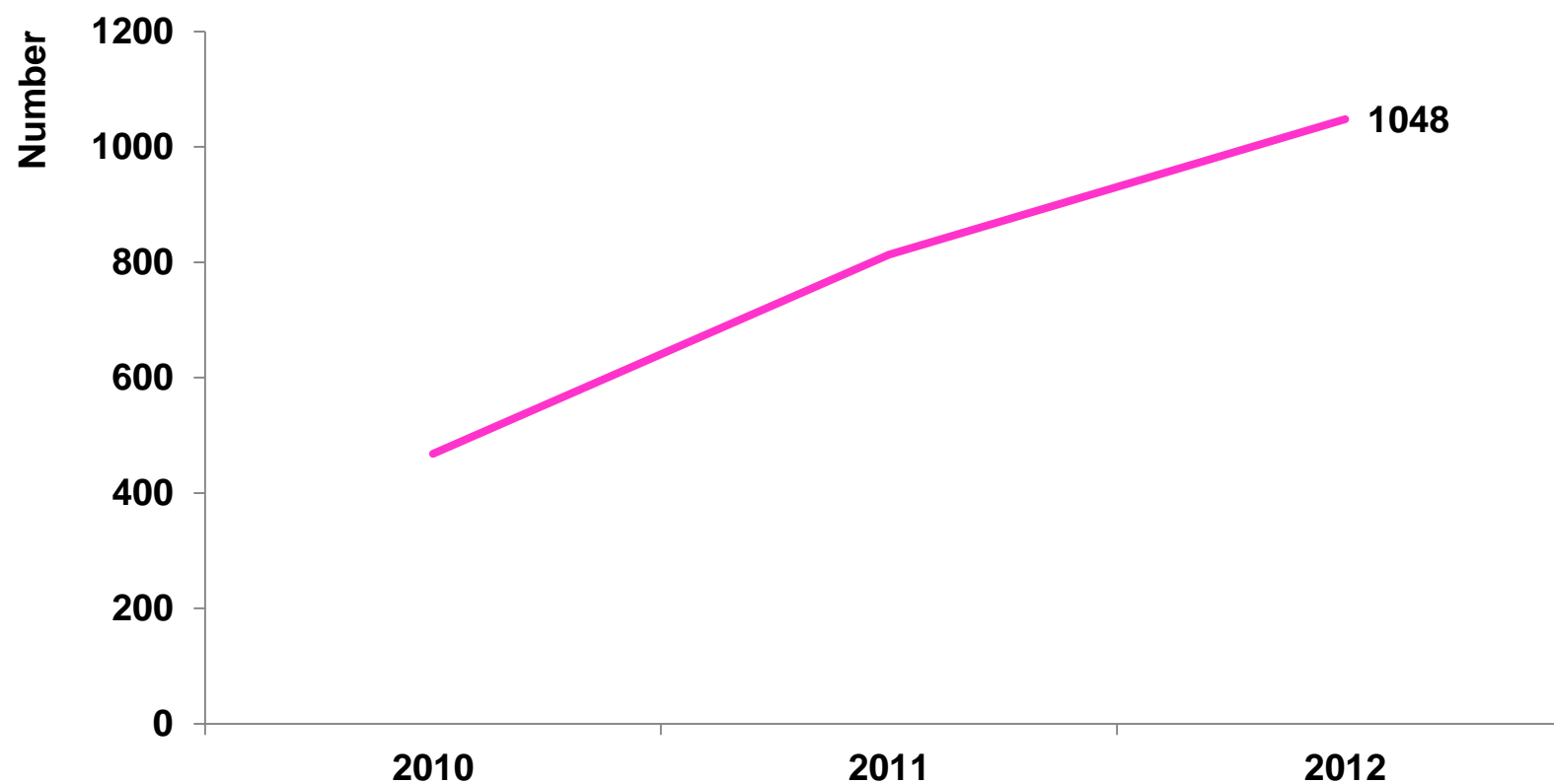
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





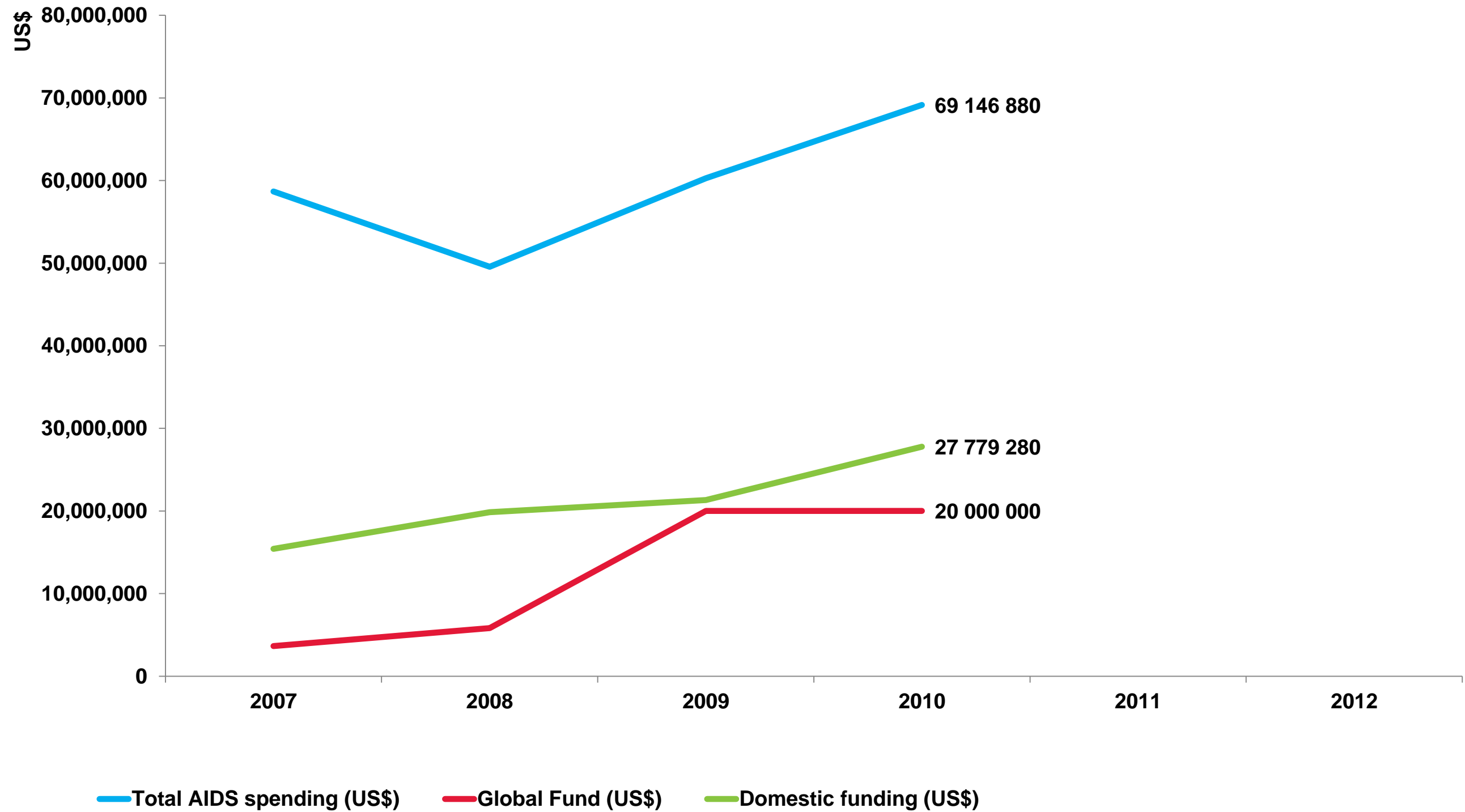
**8100-20 000 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012**

**Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT**

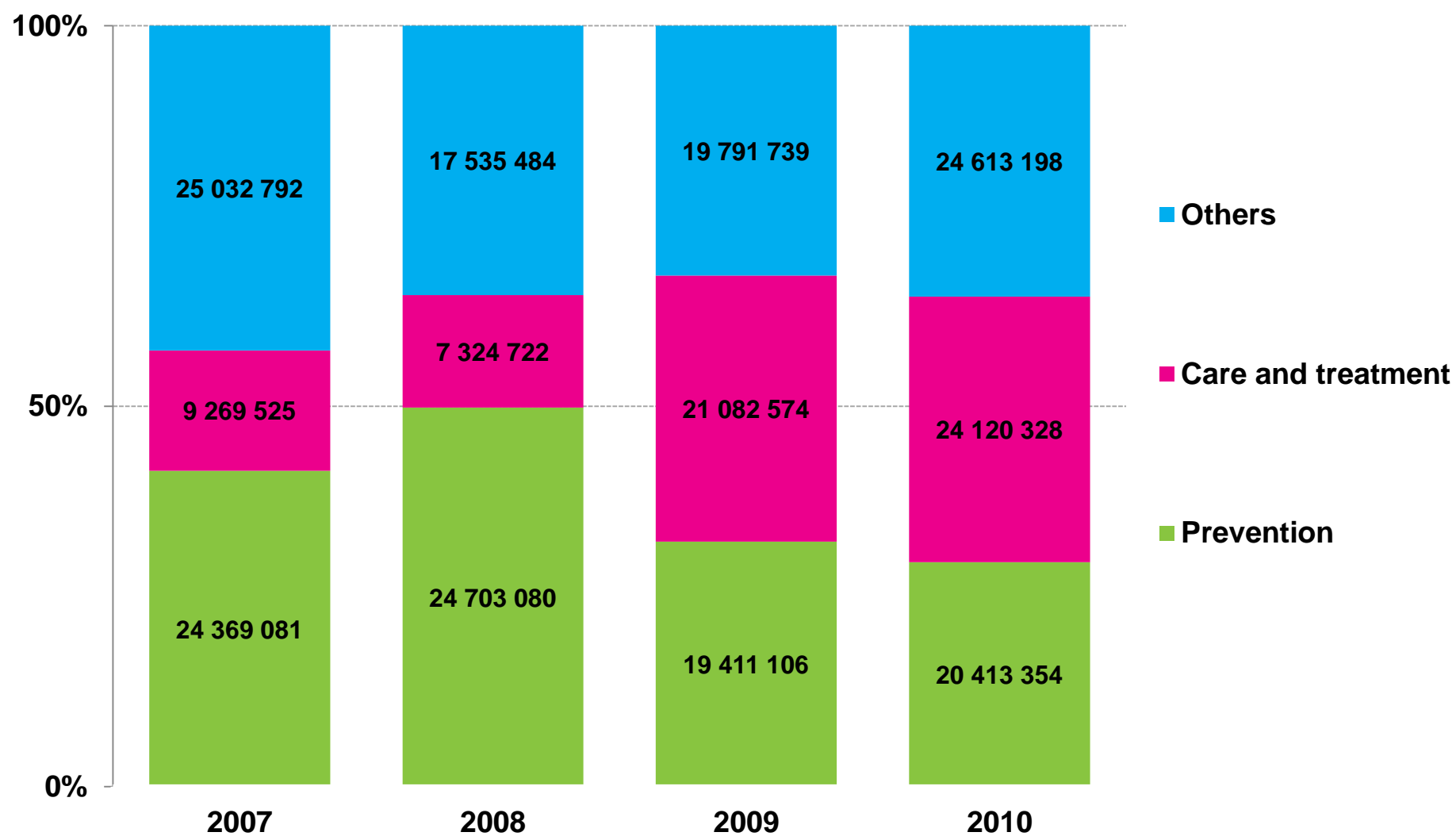




# AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)







# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of sex work, men who have sex with men, people who use drugs (some provinces or districts)
- Compulsory drug treatment
- Laws concerning migrant workers
- Overly broad pornography laws hindering HIV information and programming

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009	2011	Trend
4/10	3/10	▼
3/10	2/10	▼

101

## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **No Stigma Index**

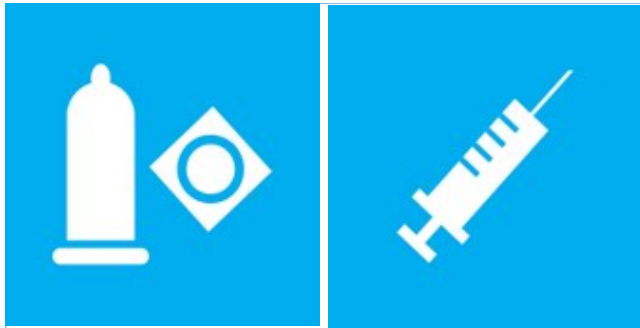
# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

# CHALLENGES

- *Poor reach to some key population groups and subgroups by comprehensive interventions*
- *High number of current infrastructure projects increasing the numbers of migrant workers*
- *Low HCT uptake and high proportion of people come to ART sites with advanced AIDS*

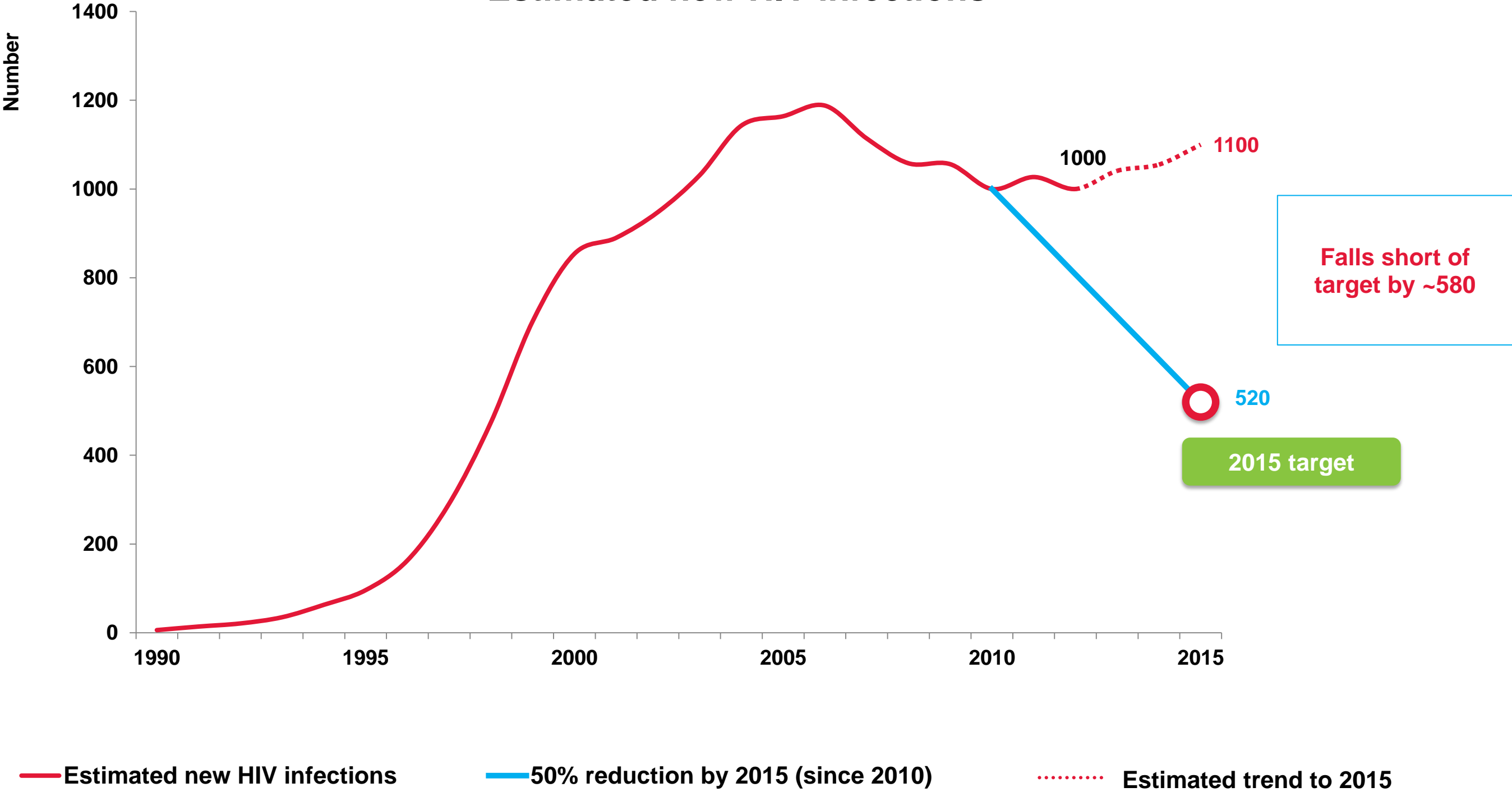
# GAME CHANGERS

- *Expand and strengthen quality of comprehensive interventions for key populations (e.g. peer-led interventions, condom, VCT, STI services)*
- *Strengthen coordination between key stakeholders to share and harmonize HIV interventions*
- *Increase coverage and quality of HIV prevention and treatment services*

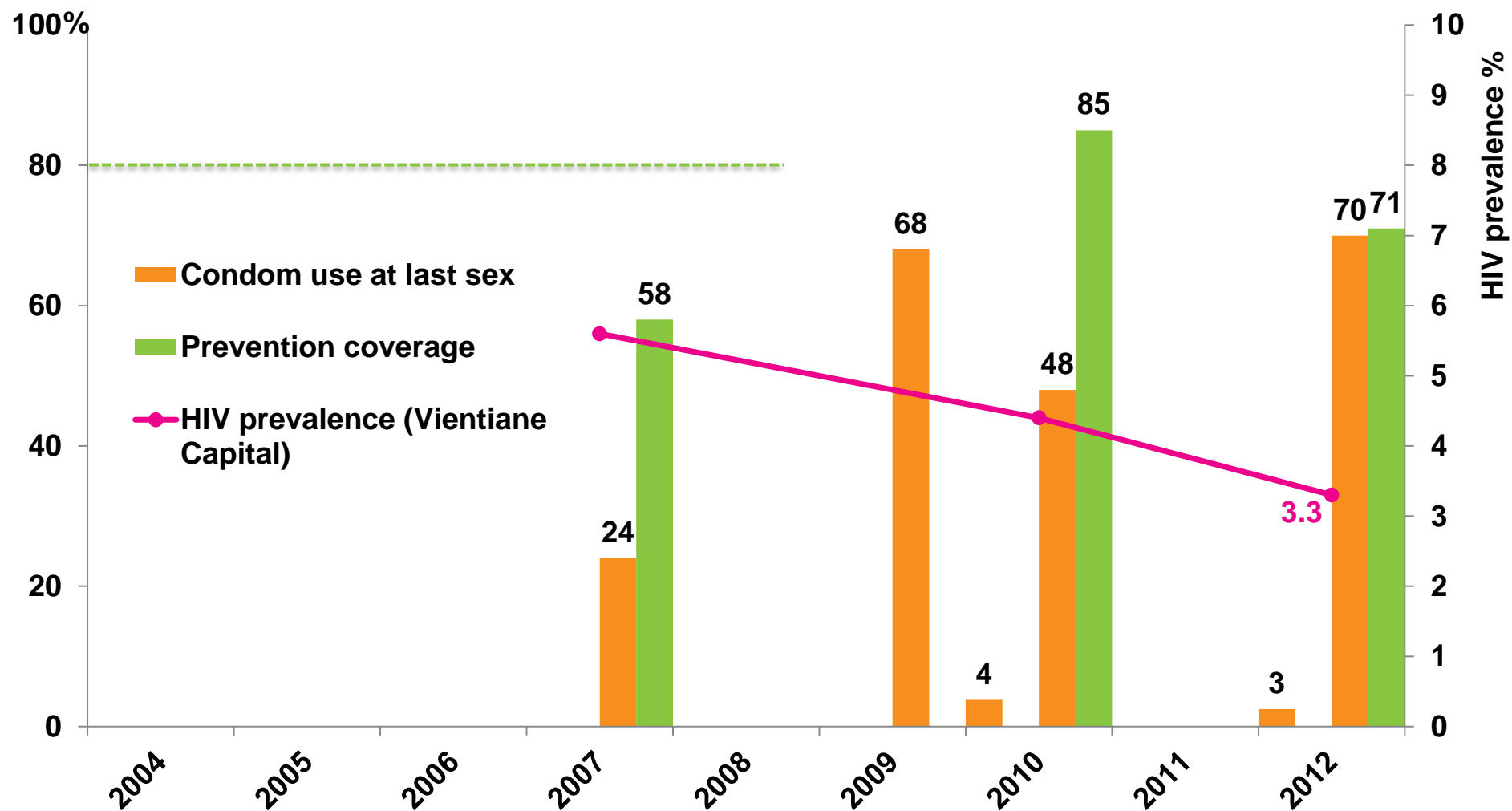


12 000 people living with HIV in 2012

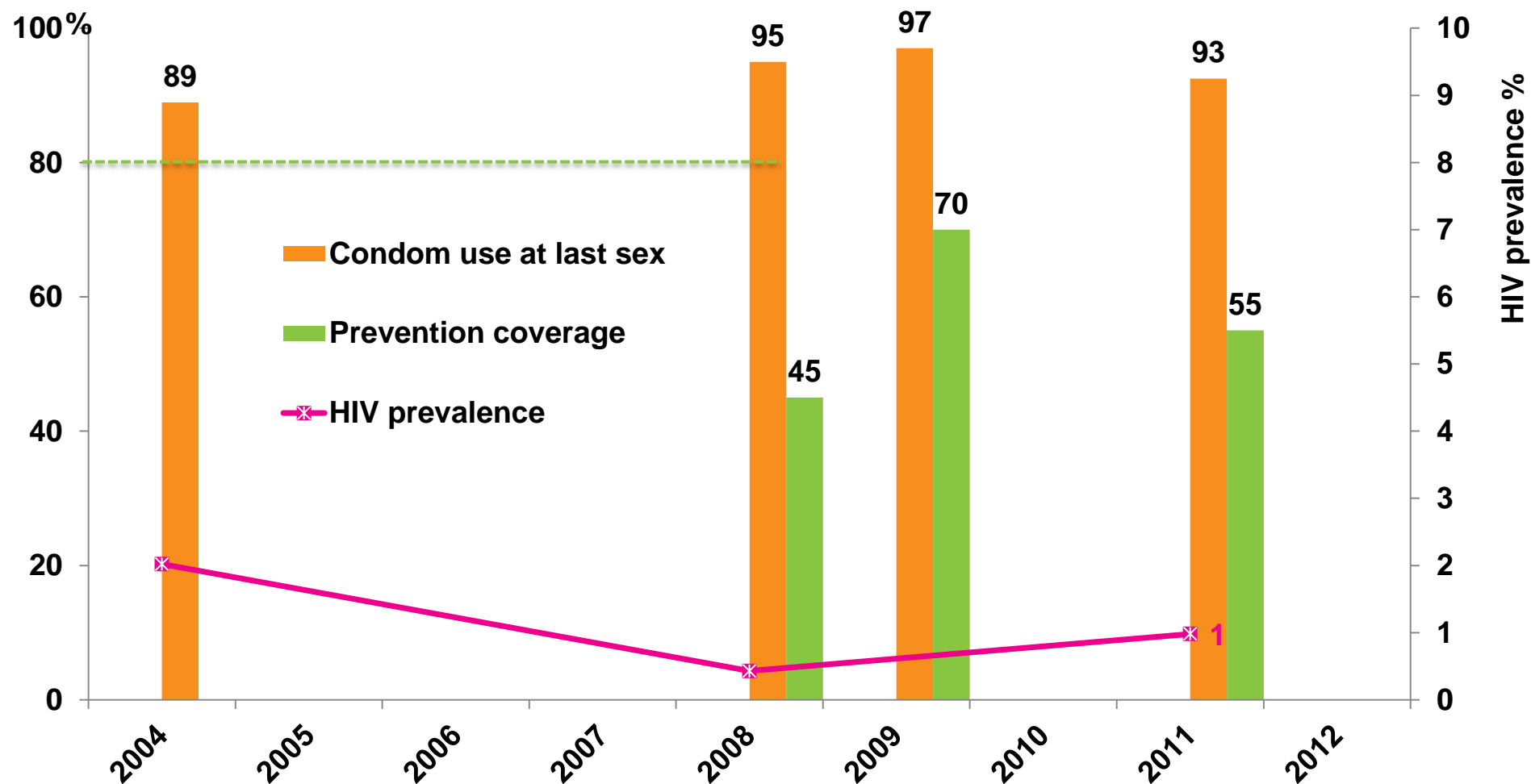
Estimated new HIV infections



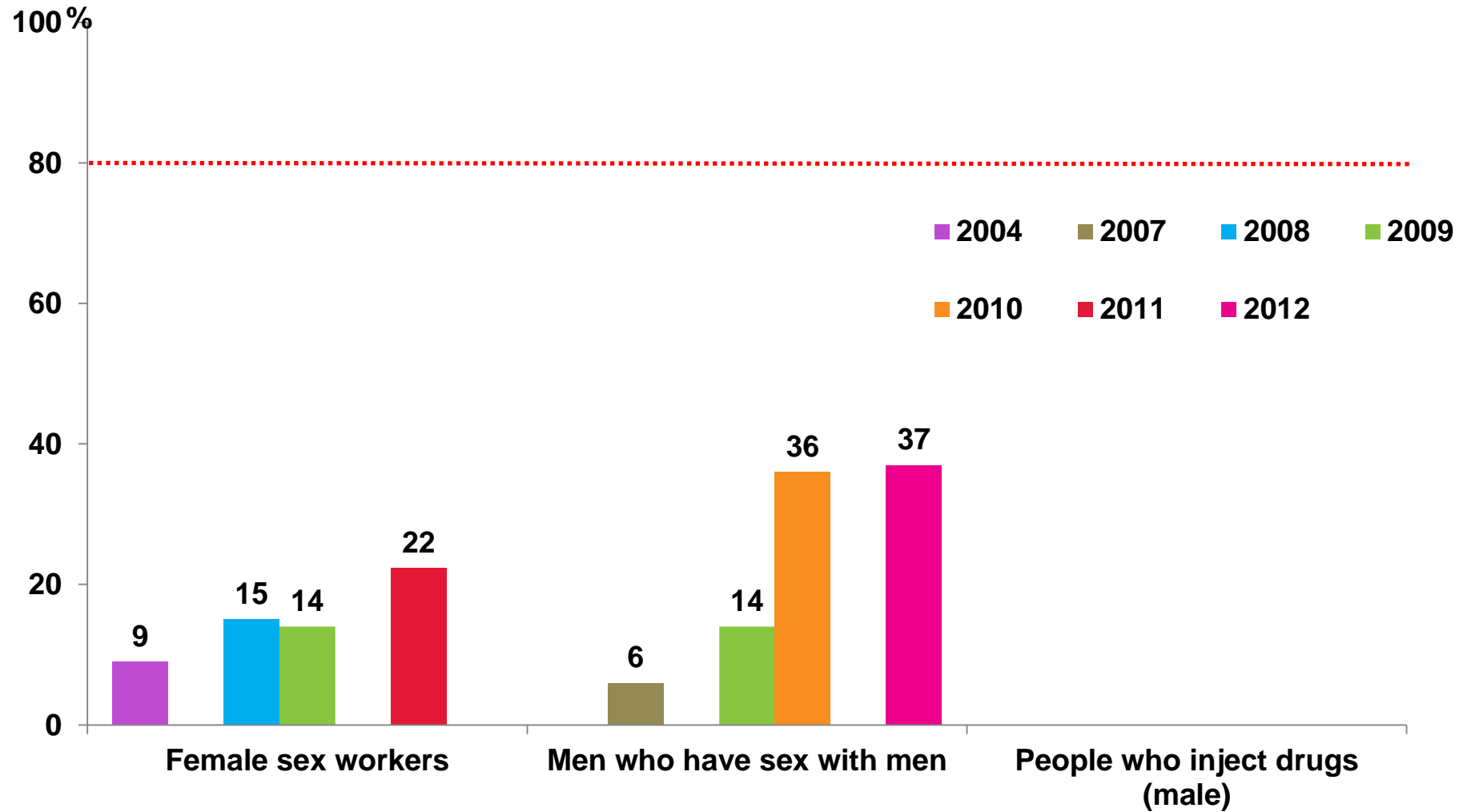
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

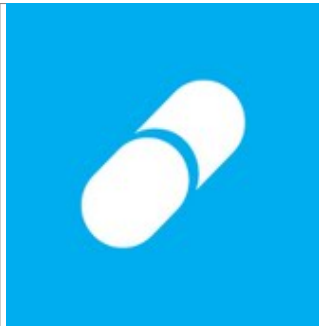


## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



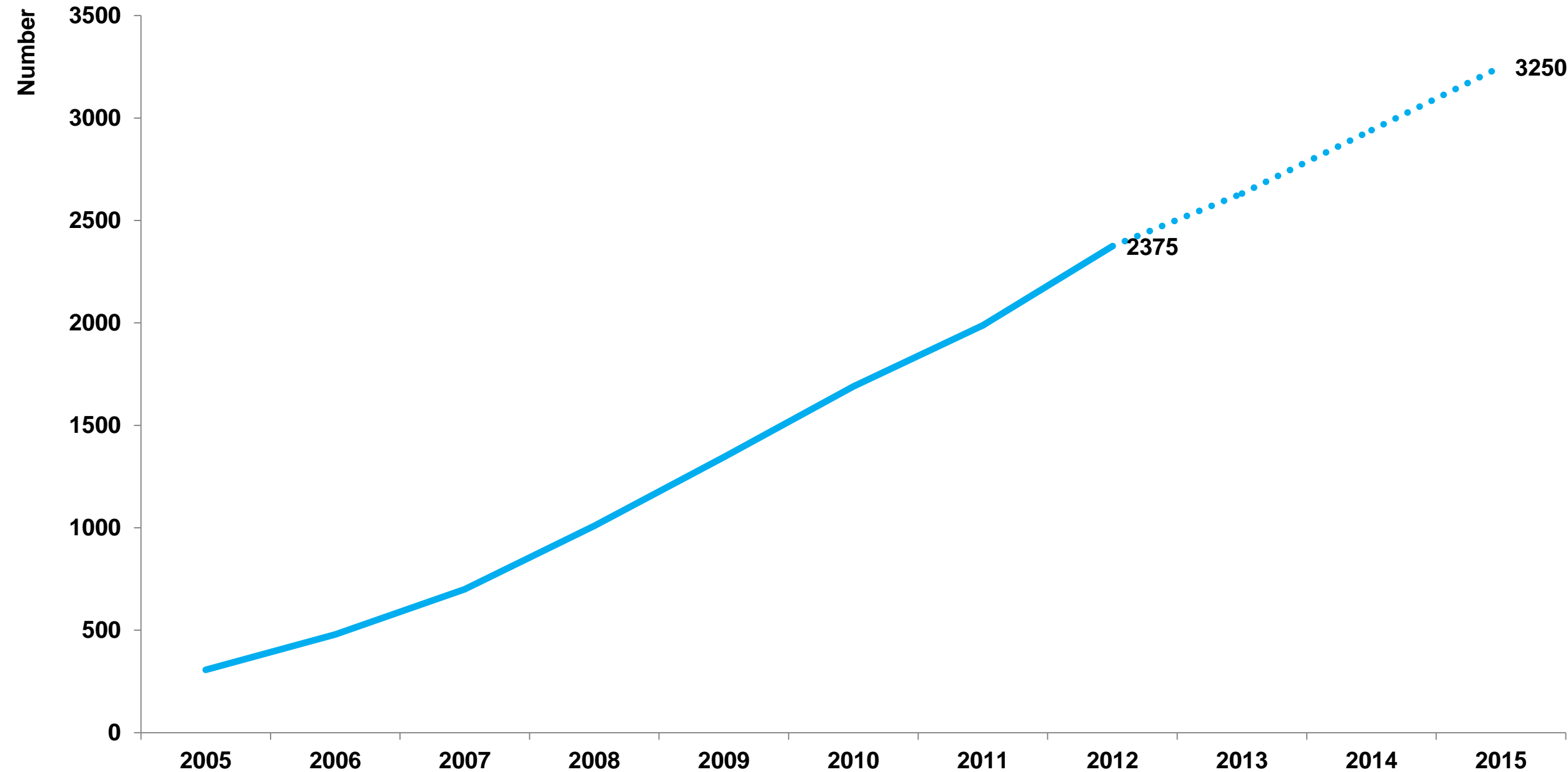
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**4188 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012  
(according to national criteria / WHO 2010 guidelines)**

**Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy**

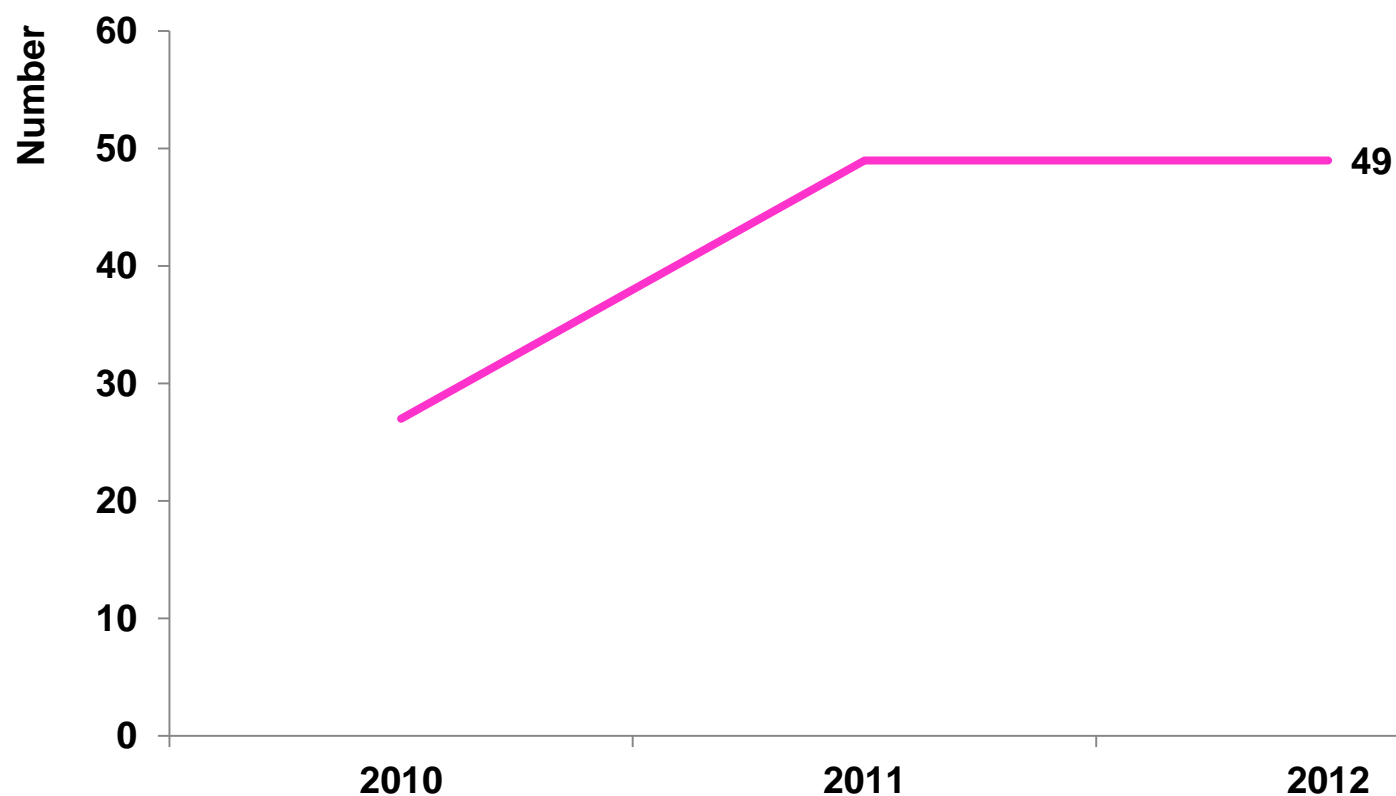






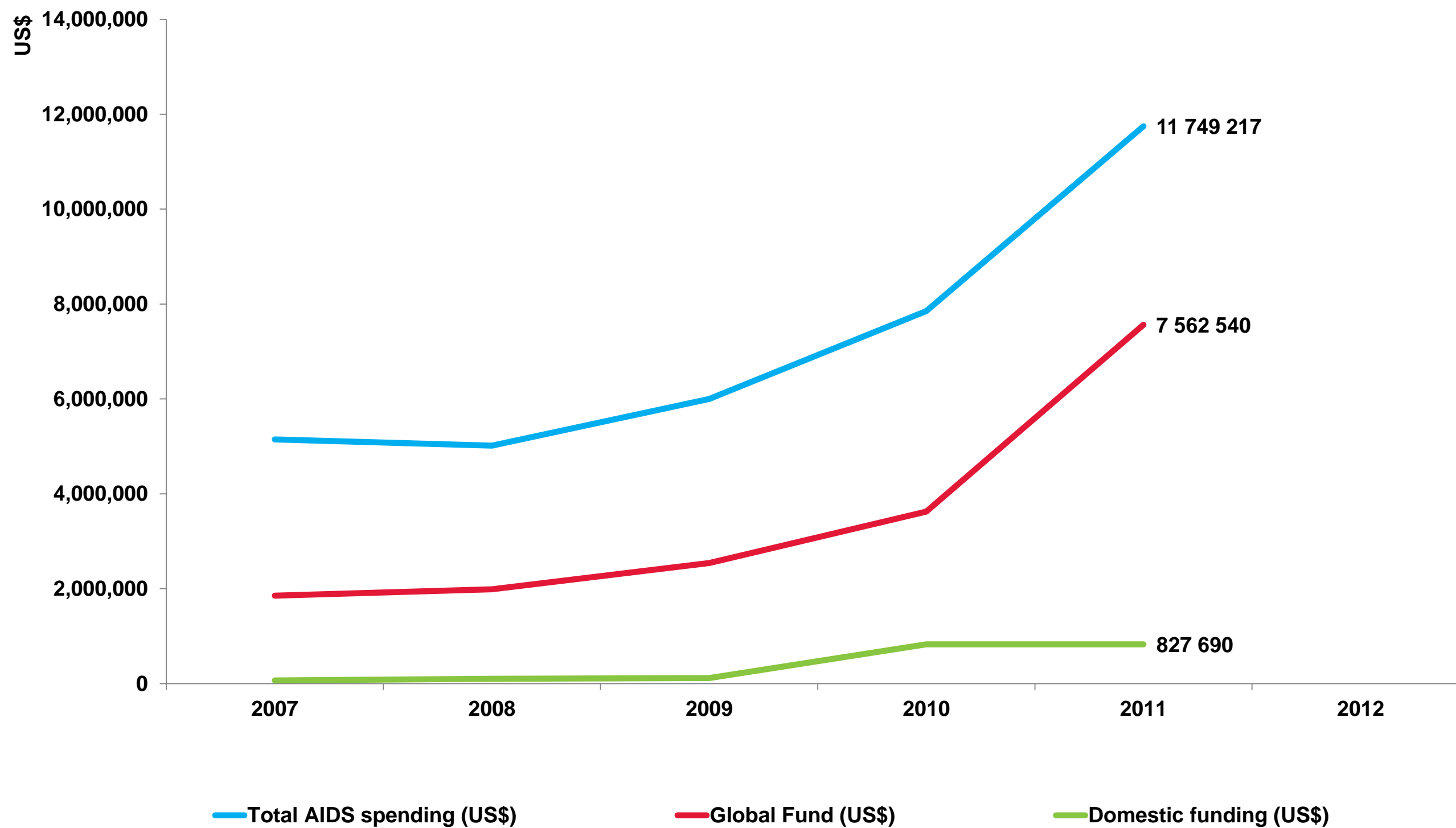
## 307 Pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

**Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT**

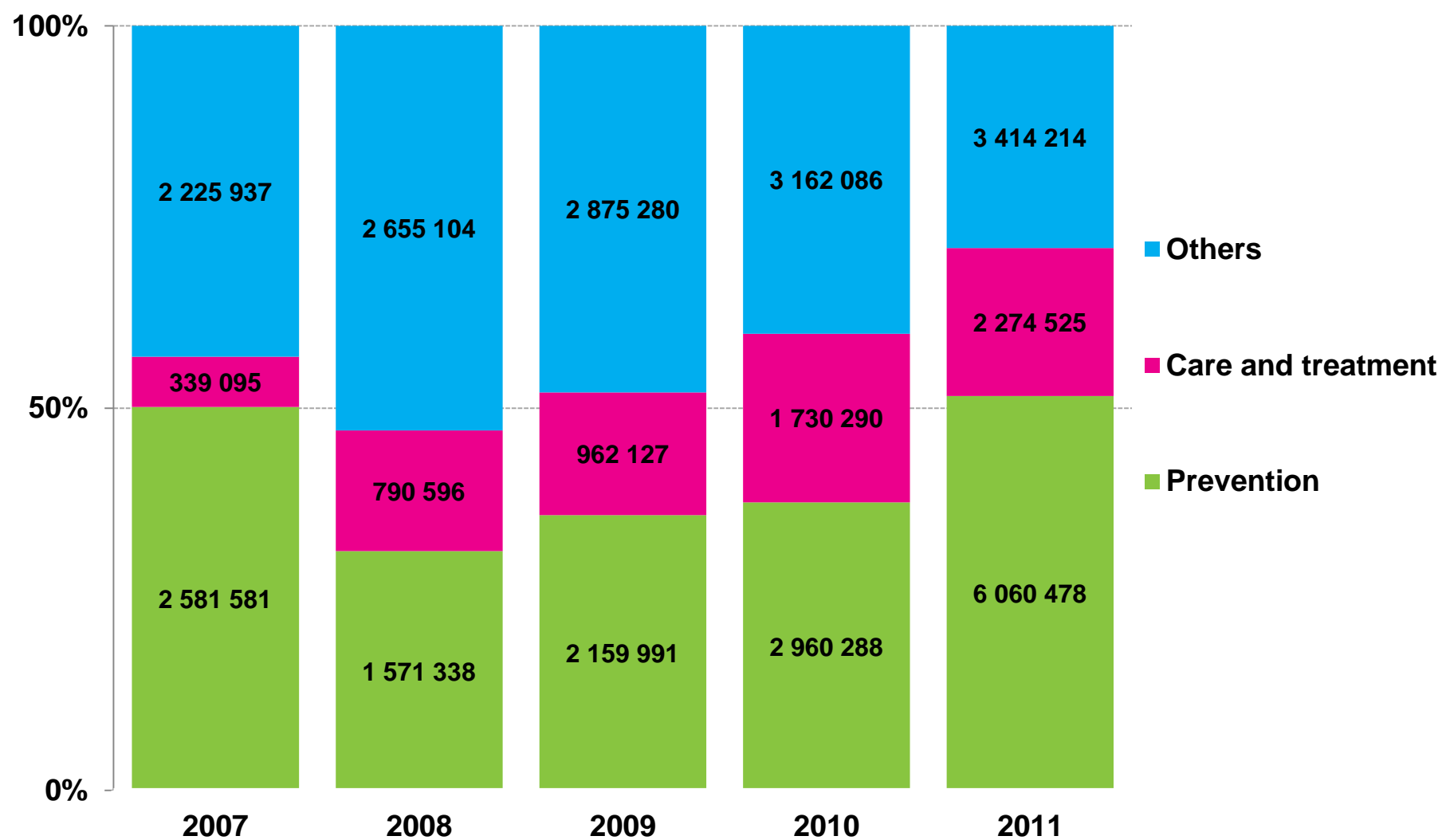




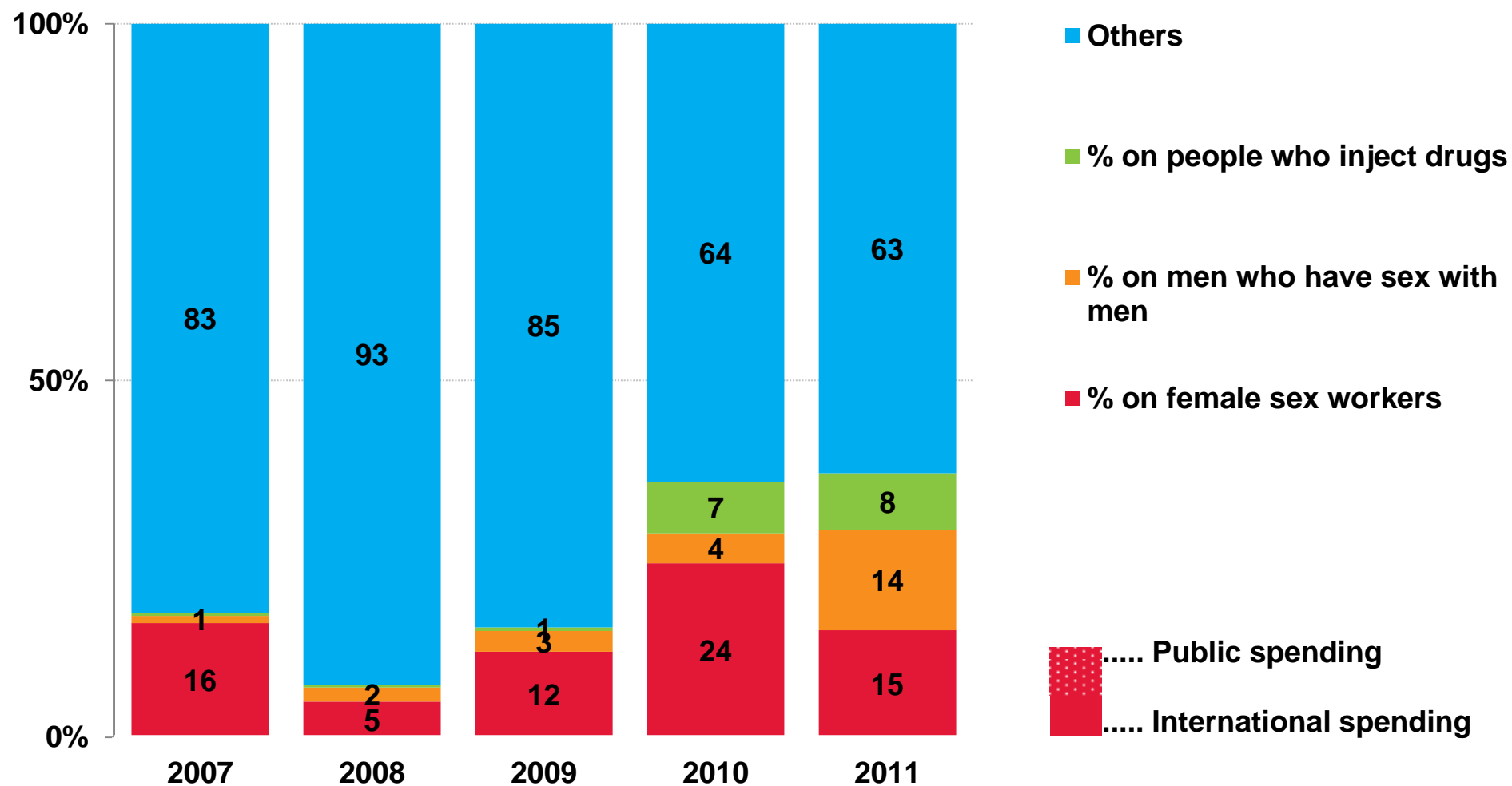
## AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

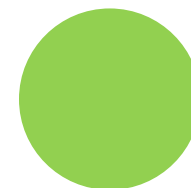
2009 2011 Trend

7/10 7/10 ●

7/10 5/10 ▼

113

## Travel restrictions



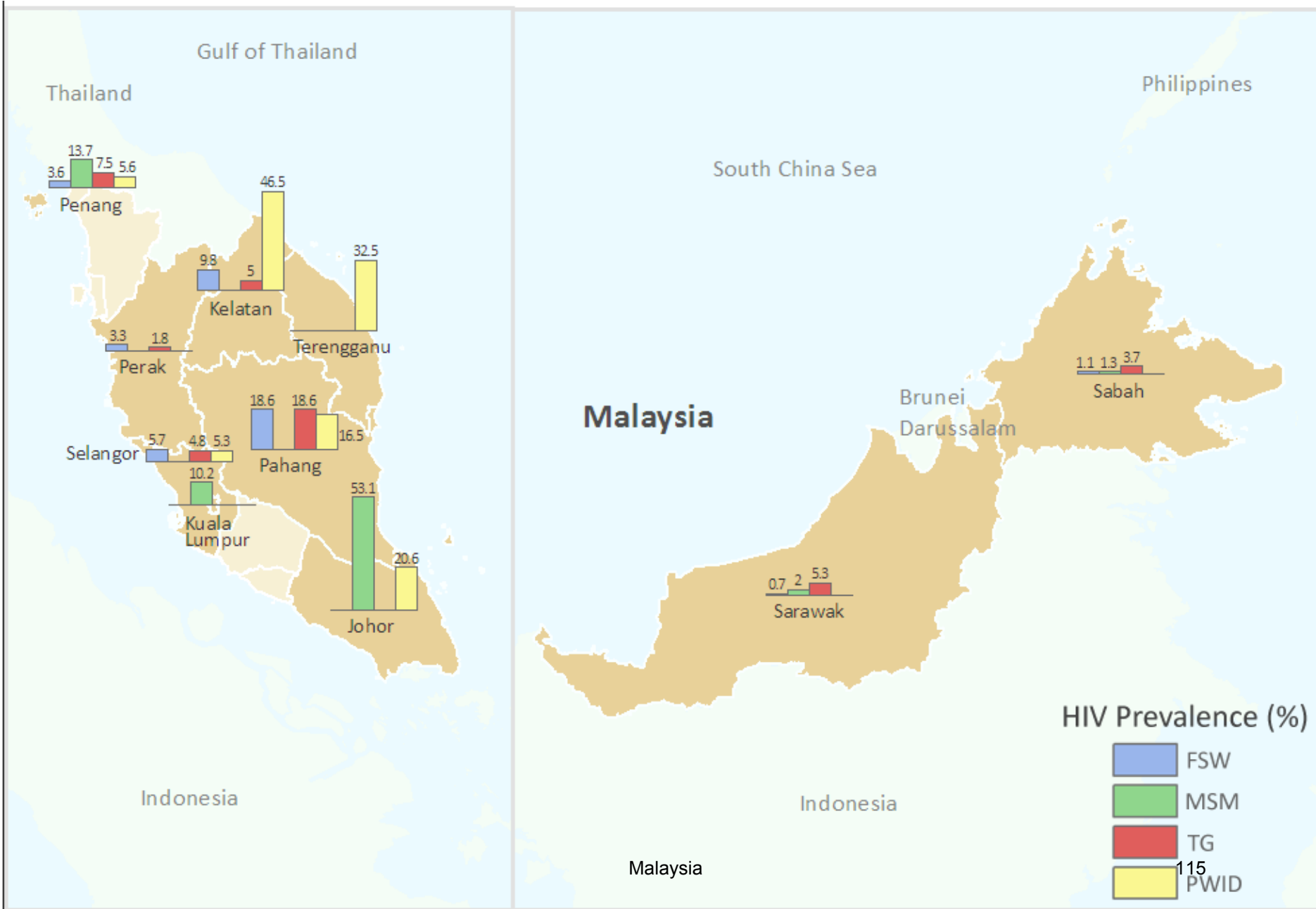
## STIGMA INDEX

(2012 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **Not reported**

# MALAYSIA

# HIV prevalence among key populations, 2012



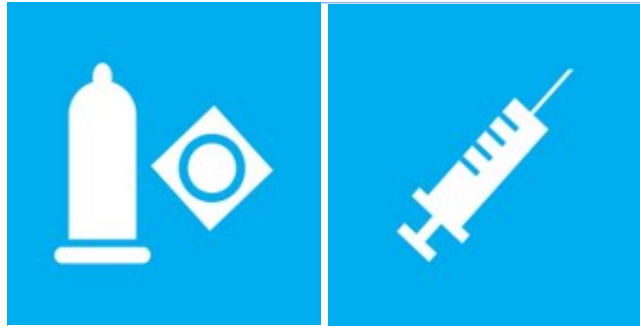
# CHALLENGES

- *HIV infection acquired through sexual exposure is increasing*
- *Punitive laws fueled stigma & discrimination that creates barriers to HIV response, especially among key populations*
- *Capacity of CSOs implementing the response requires strengthening in project management, M&E, and resource mobilization*

# GAME CHANGERS

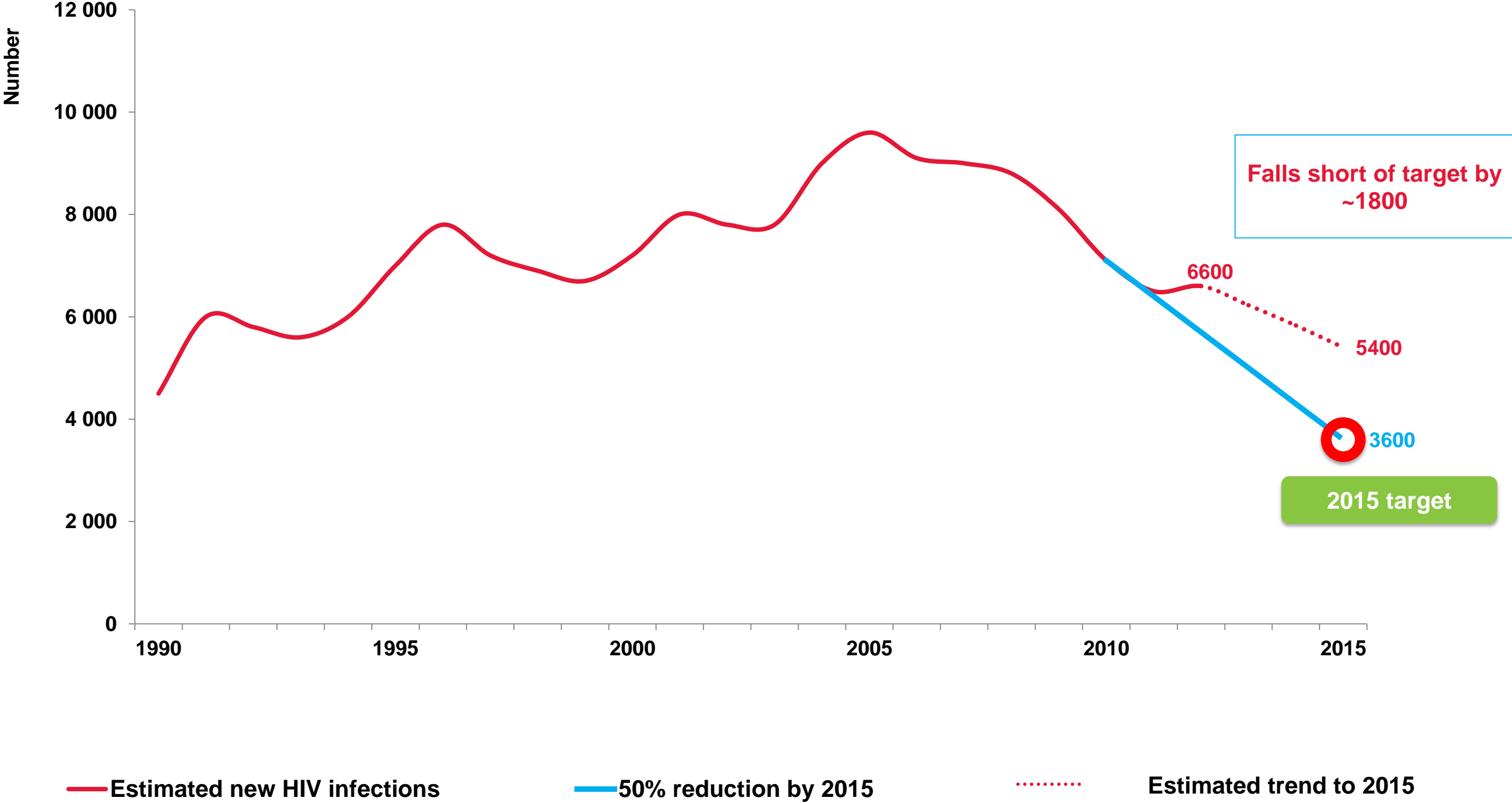
- *Sexual transmission will be addressed in the AIDS strategic plan*
- *Advocacy with stakeholders resulted in the improvement of practices and lessen the obstacles to scaling up the HIV response*
- *Mechanism for oversight of HIV response will be formulated and implemented*



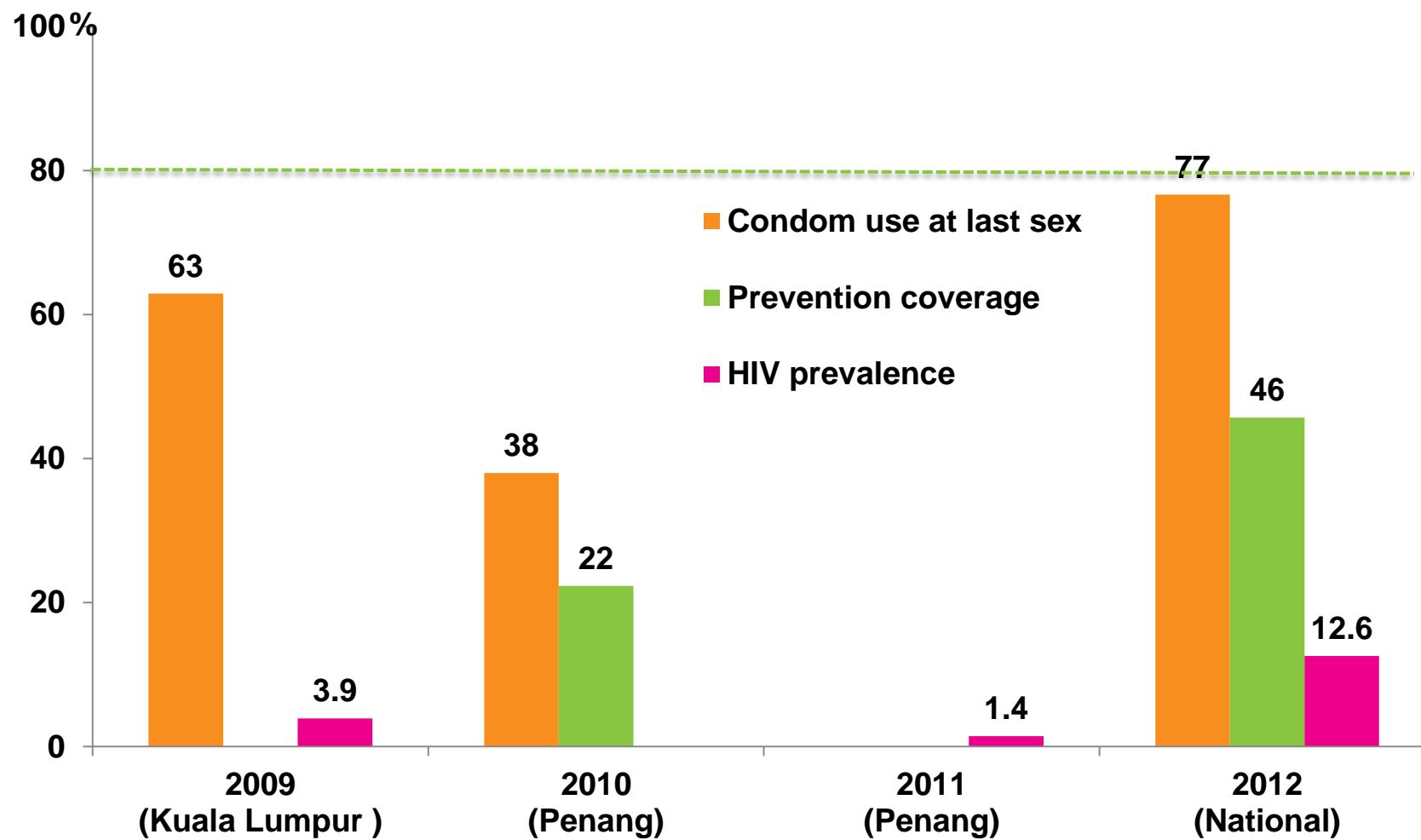


82 000 people living with HIV in 2012

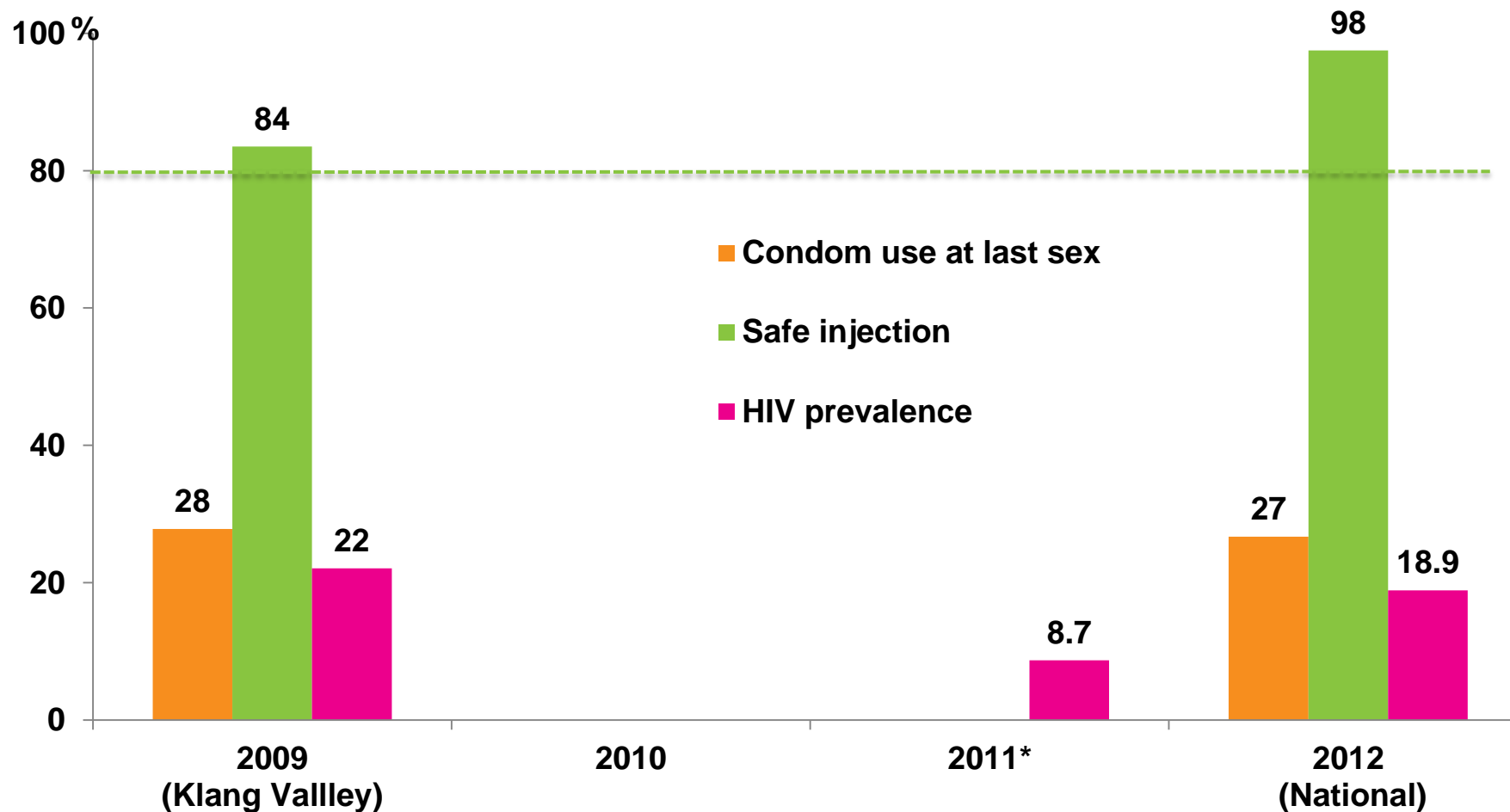
Estimated new HIV infections



## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

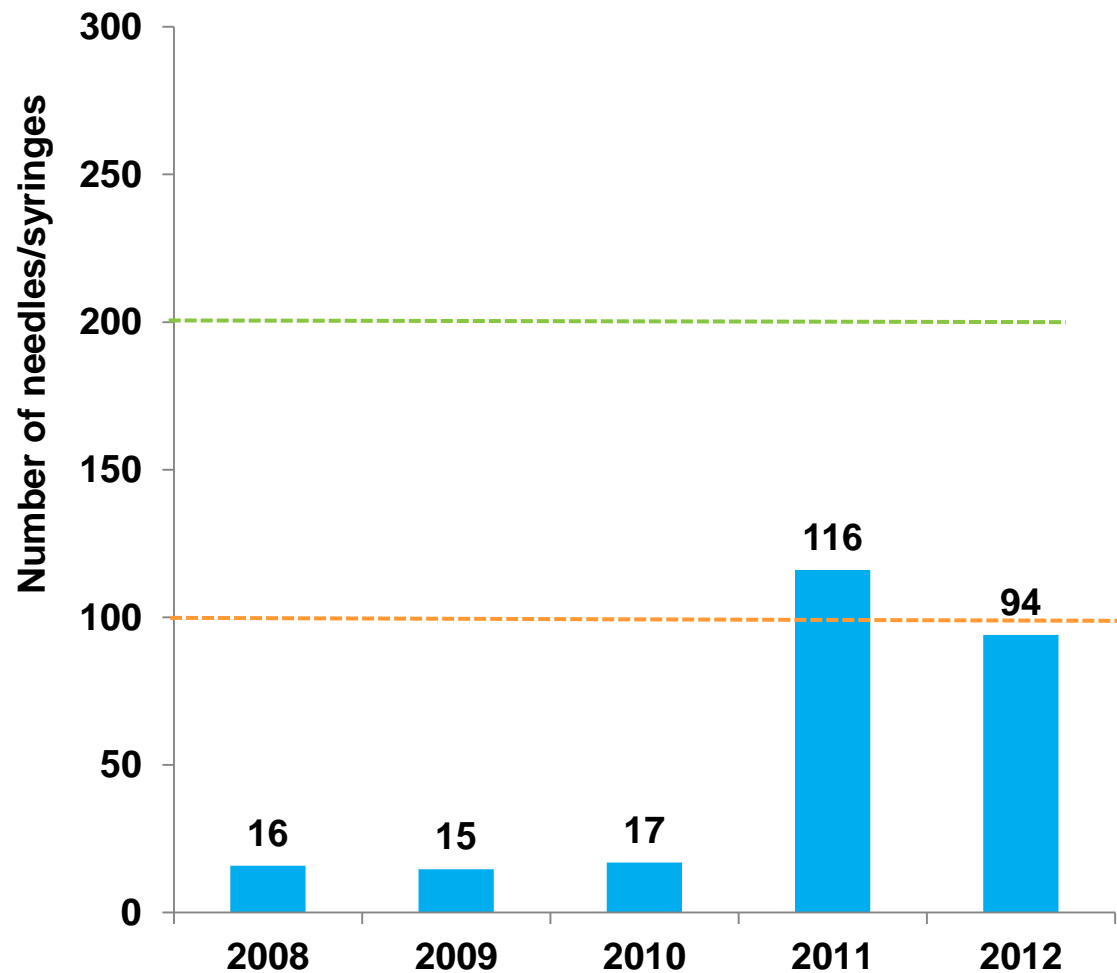


## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



\* 2011 data from screening programme in drug rehabilitation centres and harm reduction services

### Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

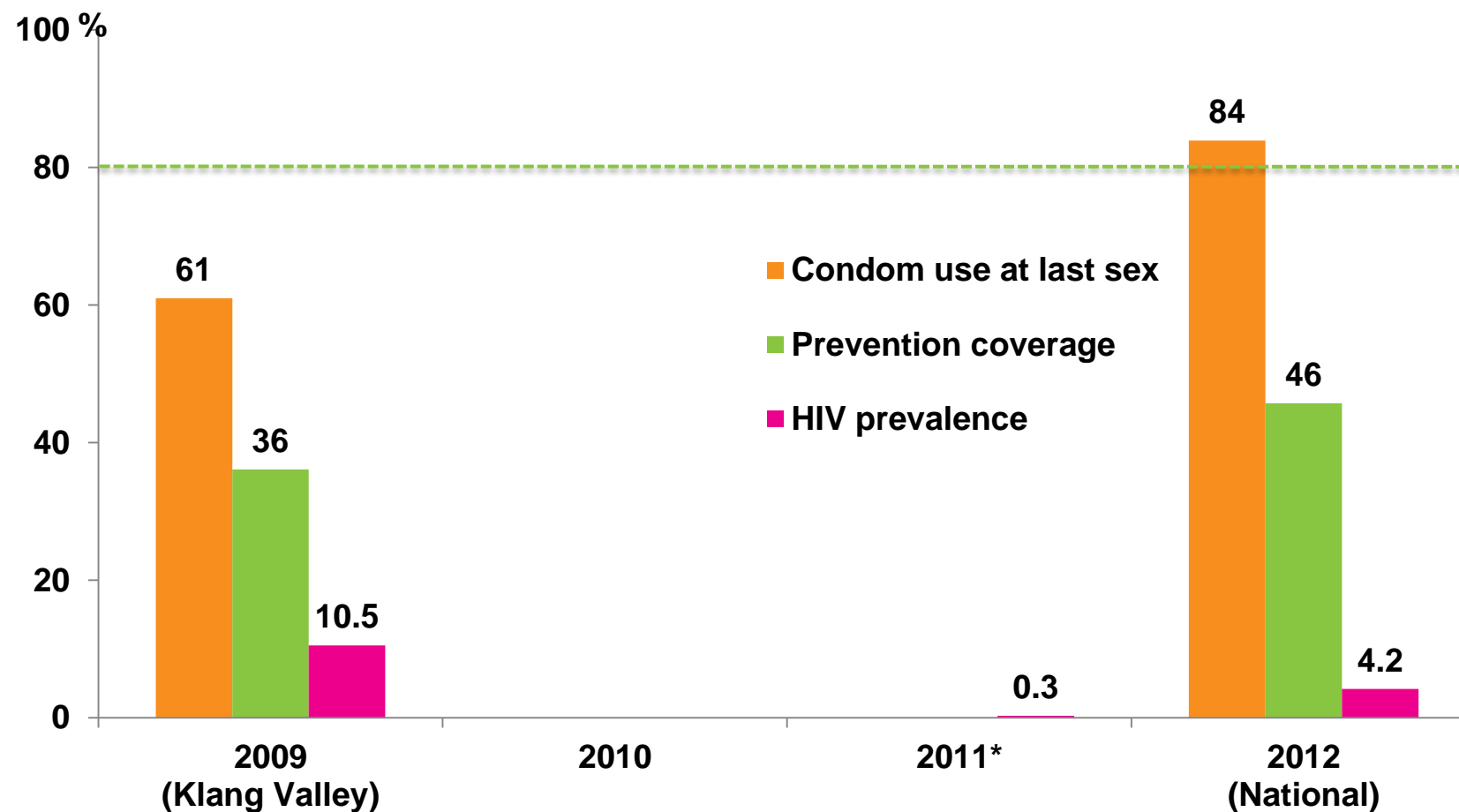


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

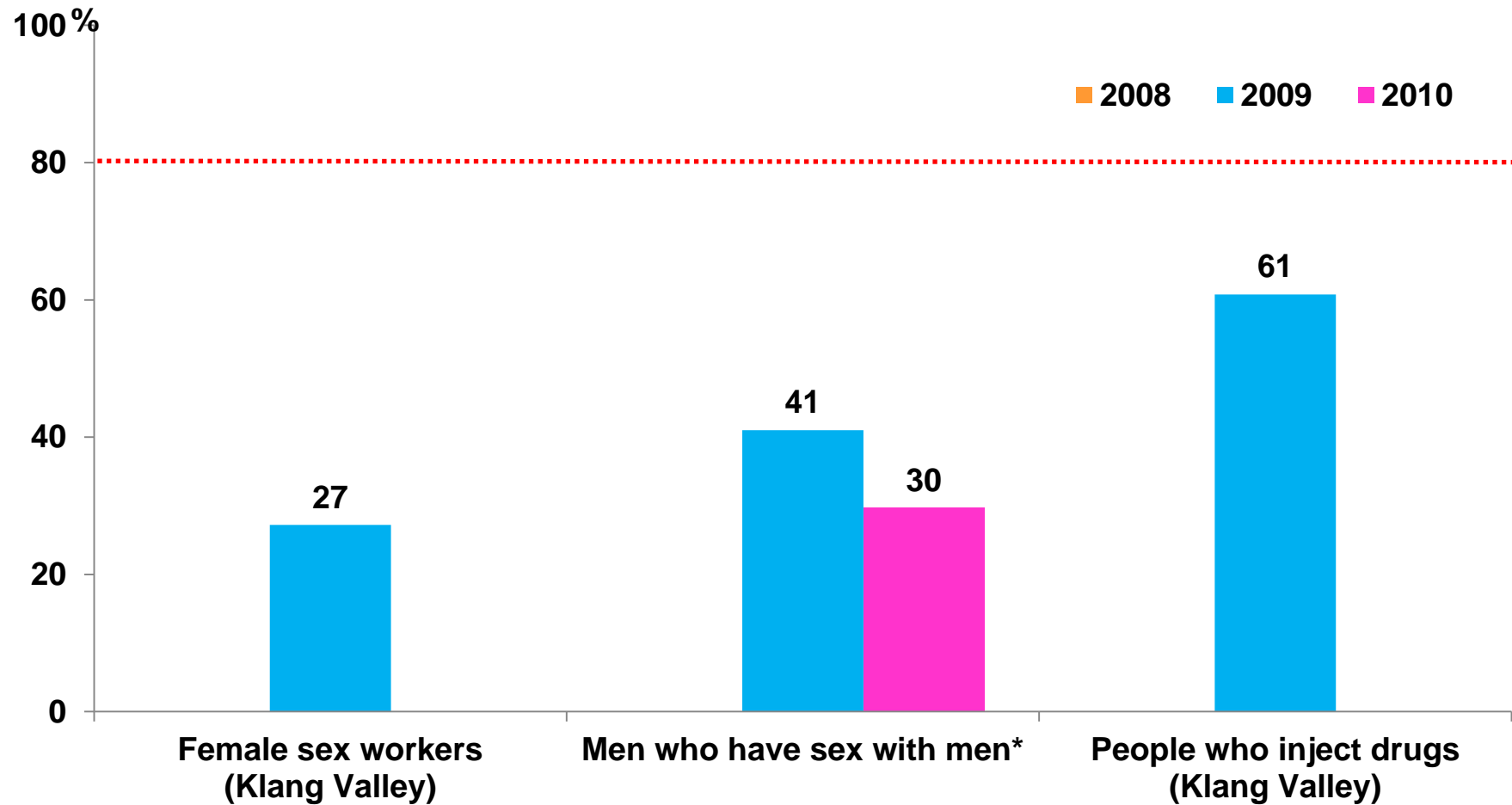
Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



\*\* 2011 data from government and private health facilities, and NGO clinics

## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

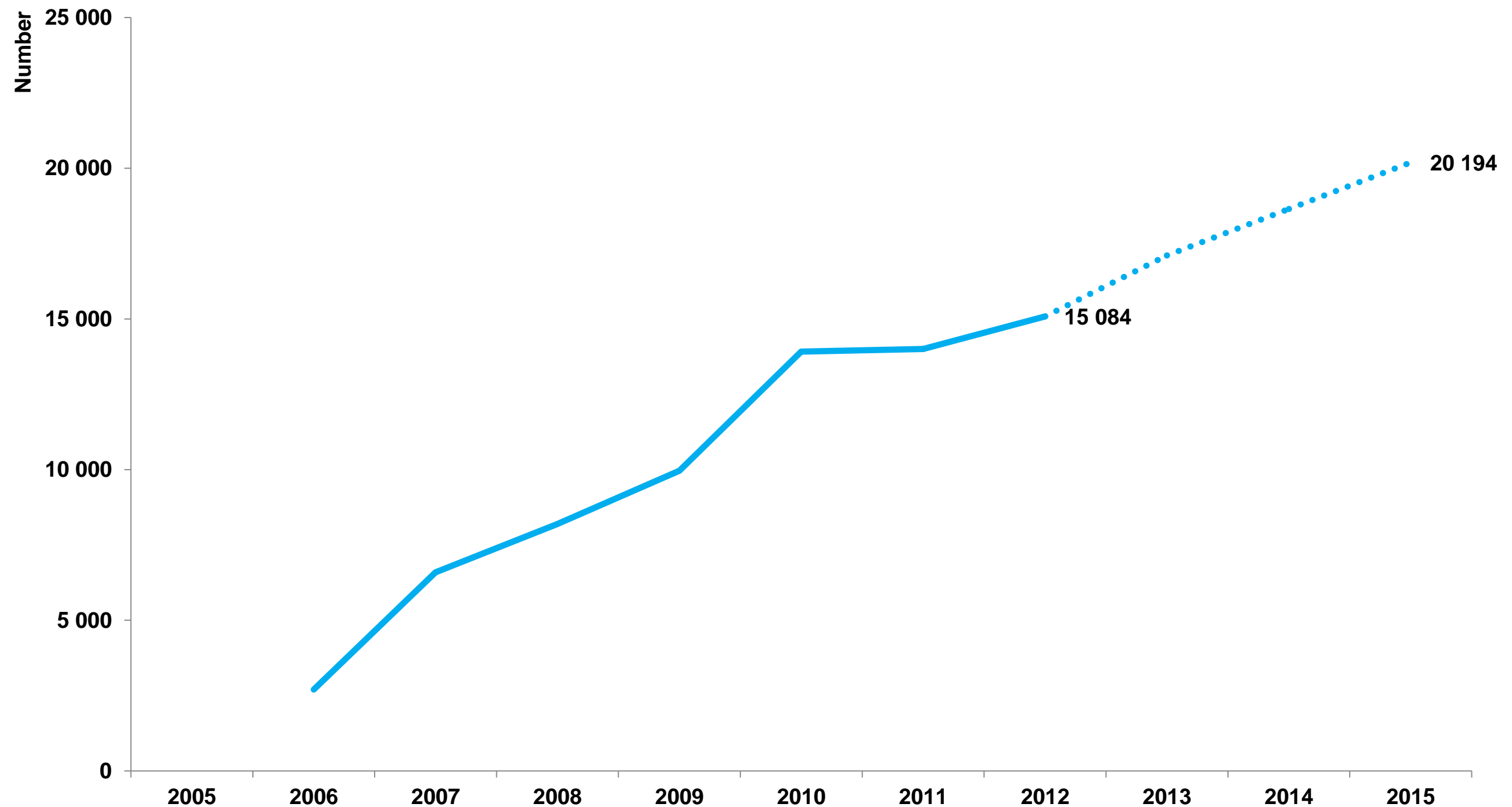


\* 2009 data from Kuala Lumpur and 2010 from Penang



**35 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

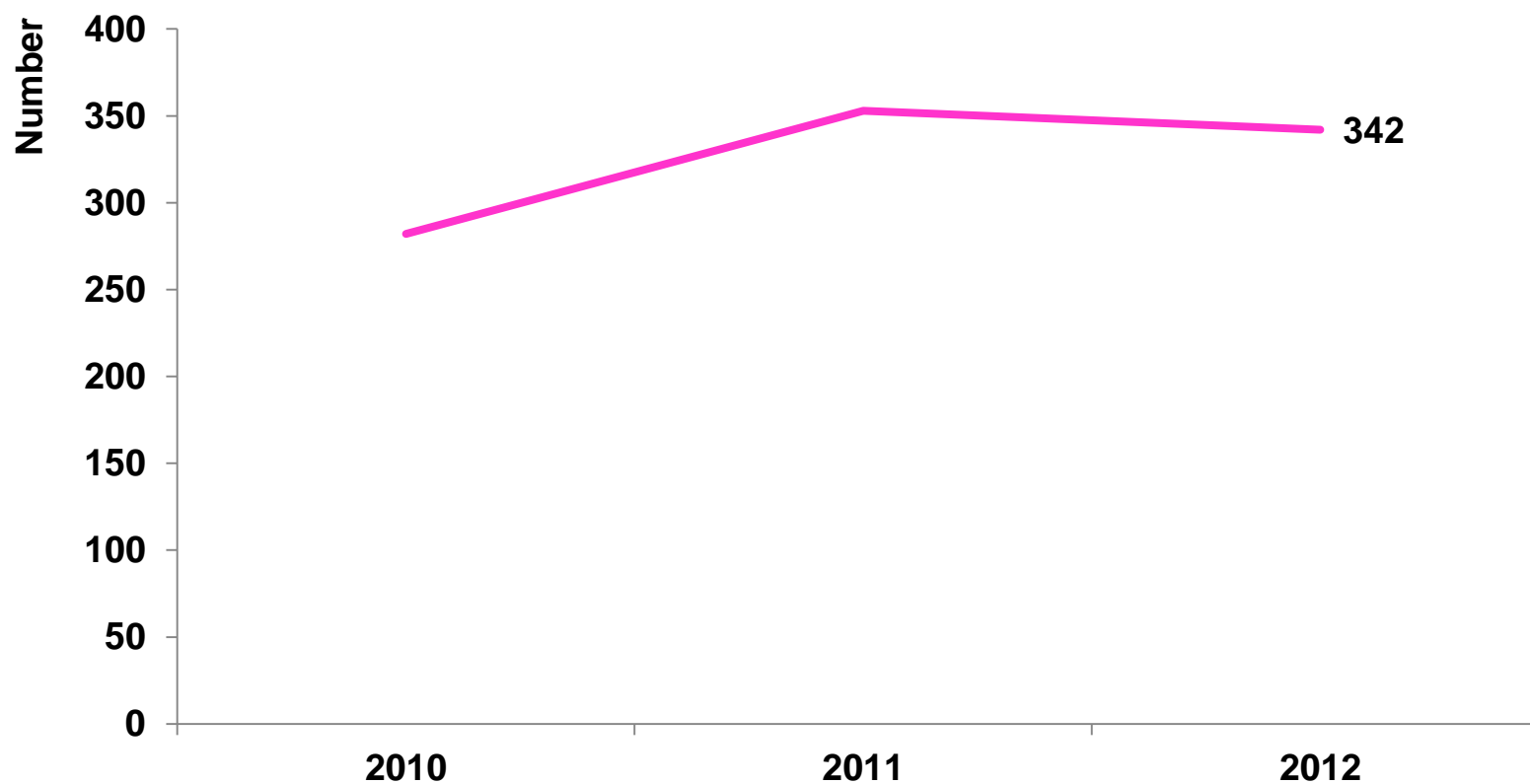
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





## 500 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

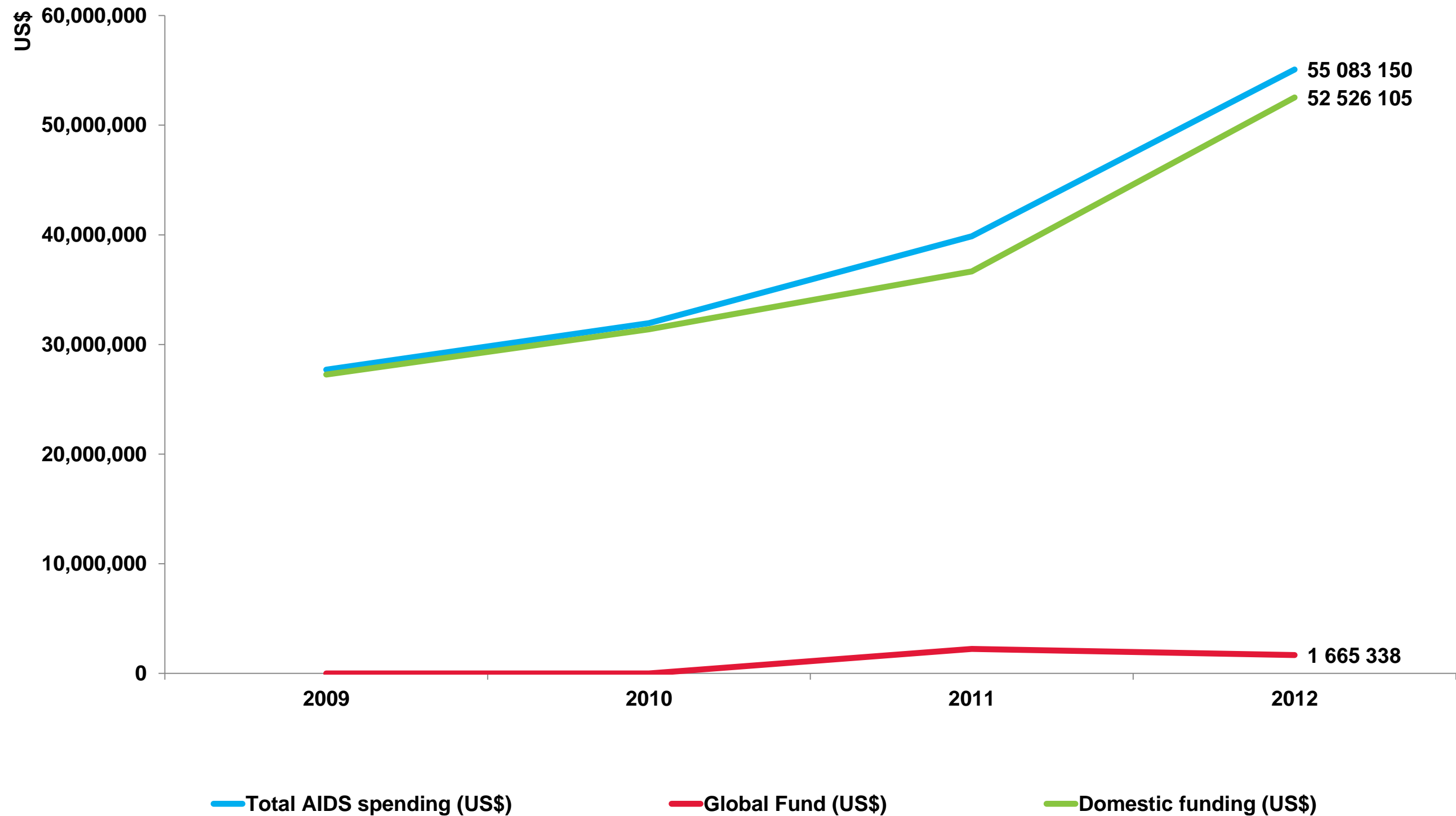
Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT



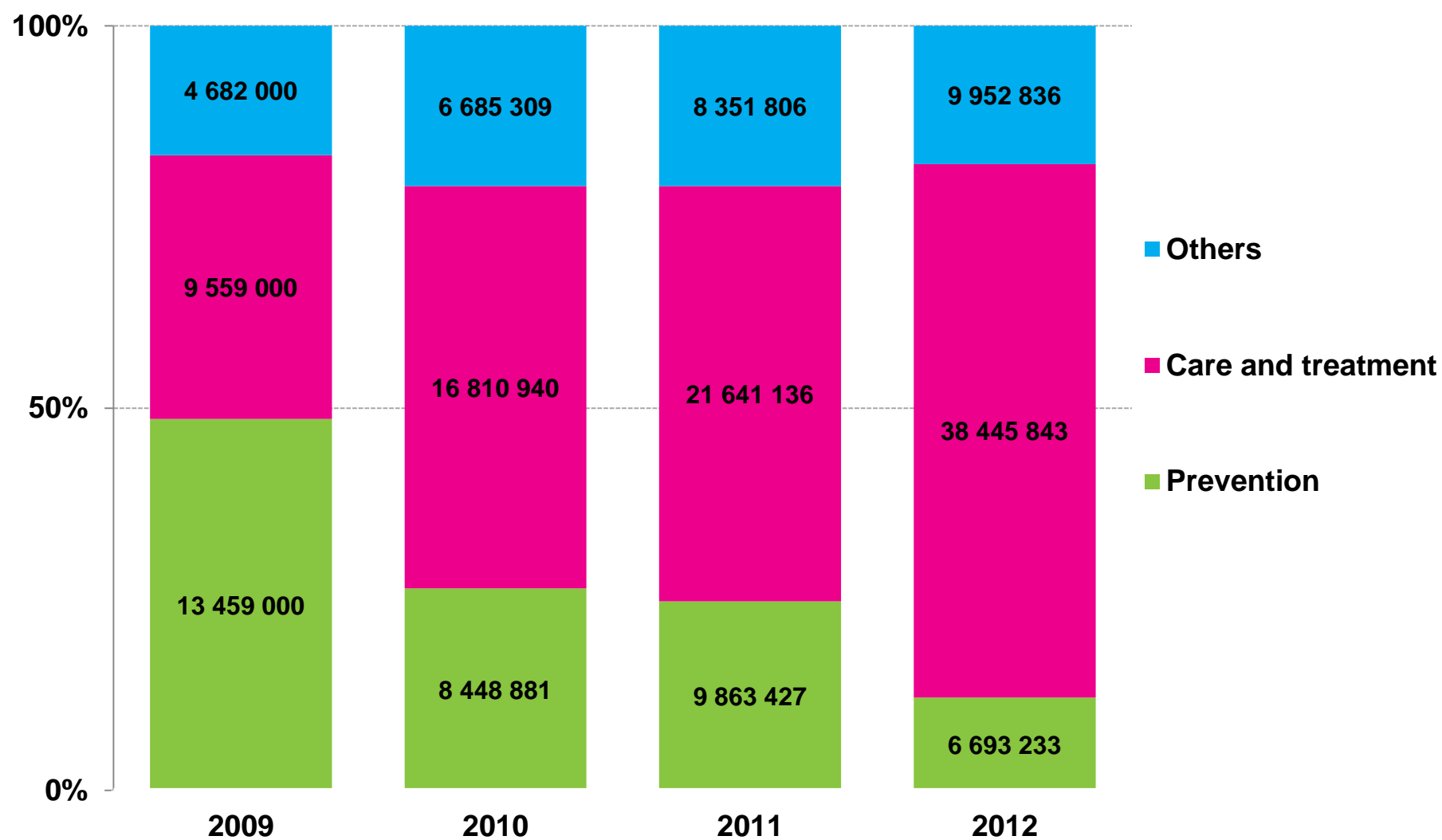




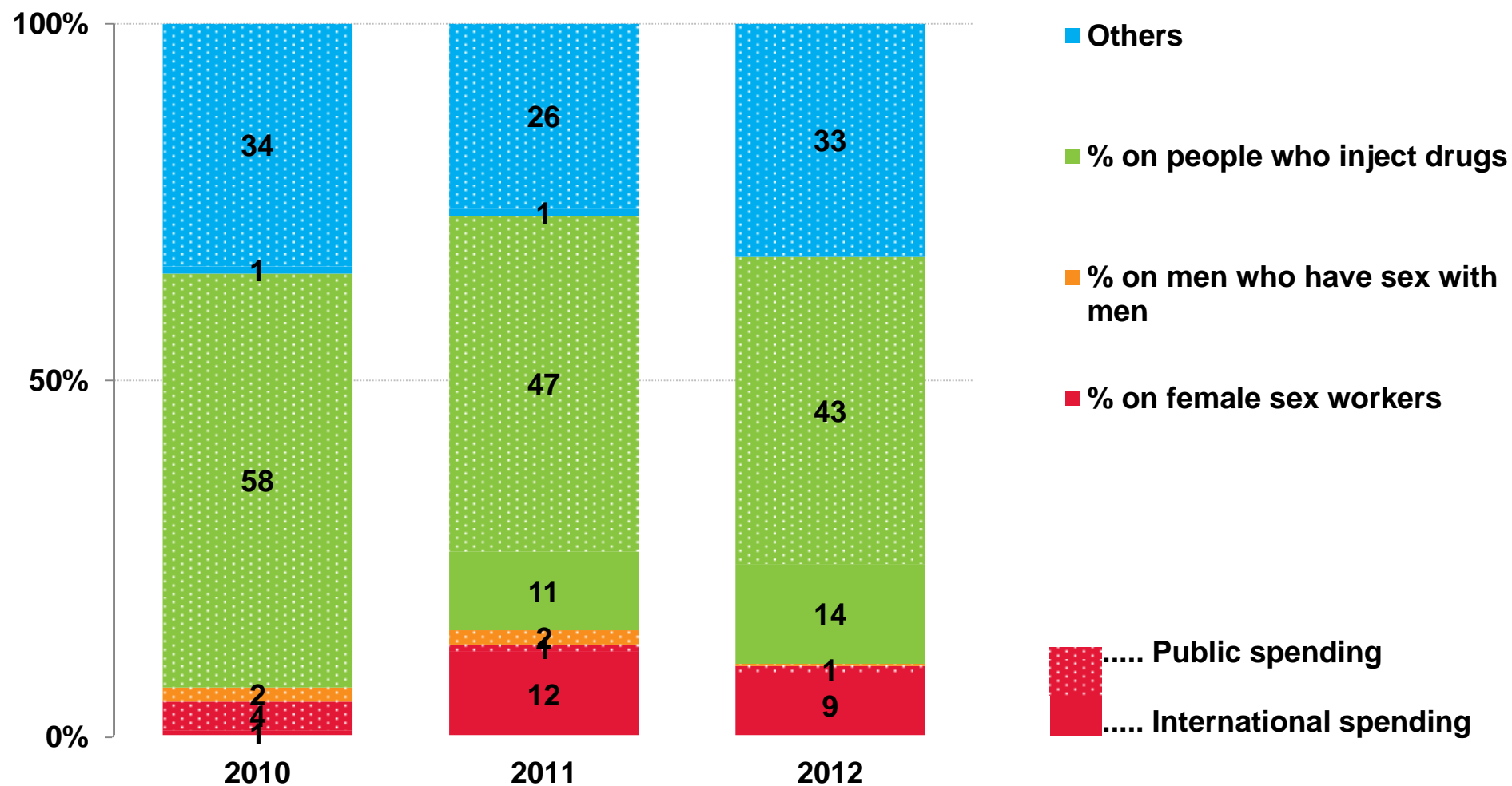
# AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of men who have sex with men, people who use drugs, transgender people (cross-dressing)
- Overly broad pornography laws hindering HIV information and programming
- Laws relating to migrant workers (mandatory testing)

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

5/10 7/10



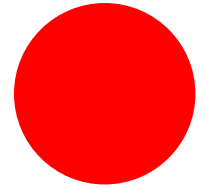
7/10 6/10



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Malaysia

## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

(2010-11 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **Not reported**

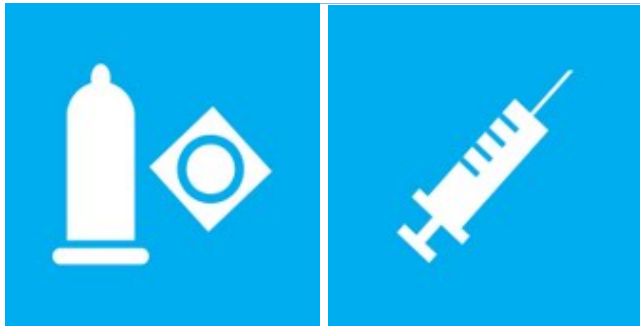
# MONGOLIA

# CHALLENGES

- *Poor implementation of laws and policies*
- *Prevention programmes funded by external resources*
- *High levels of HIV-related stigma and discrimination*

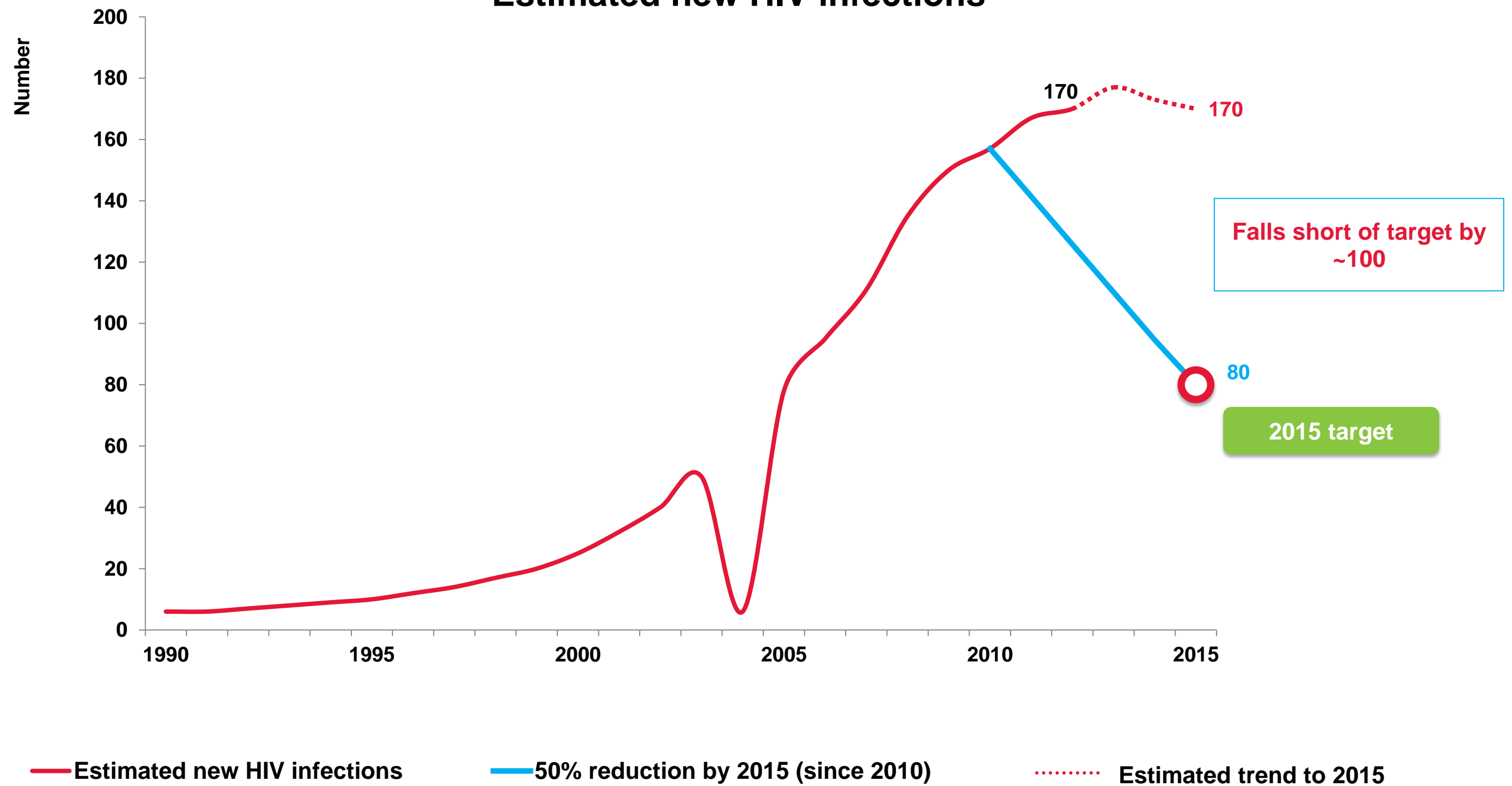
# GAME CHANGERS

- *Re-establishment of the national coordination body (National Committee on AIDS)*
- *National AIDS spending assessments and investment plan*
- *Strengthen and scale up anti-stigma initiatives*

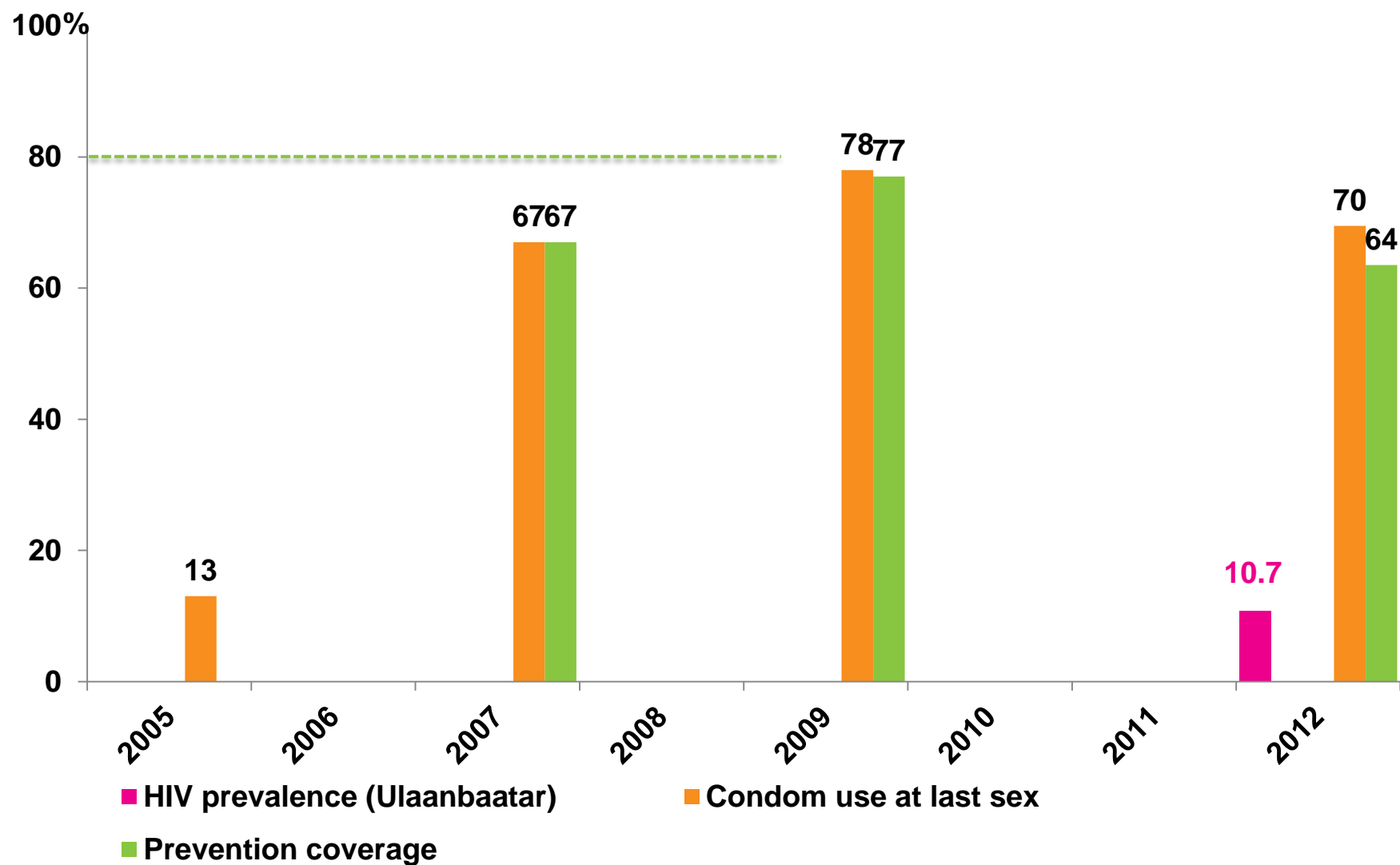


1100 people living with HIV in 2012

## Estimated new HIV infections

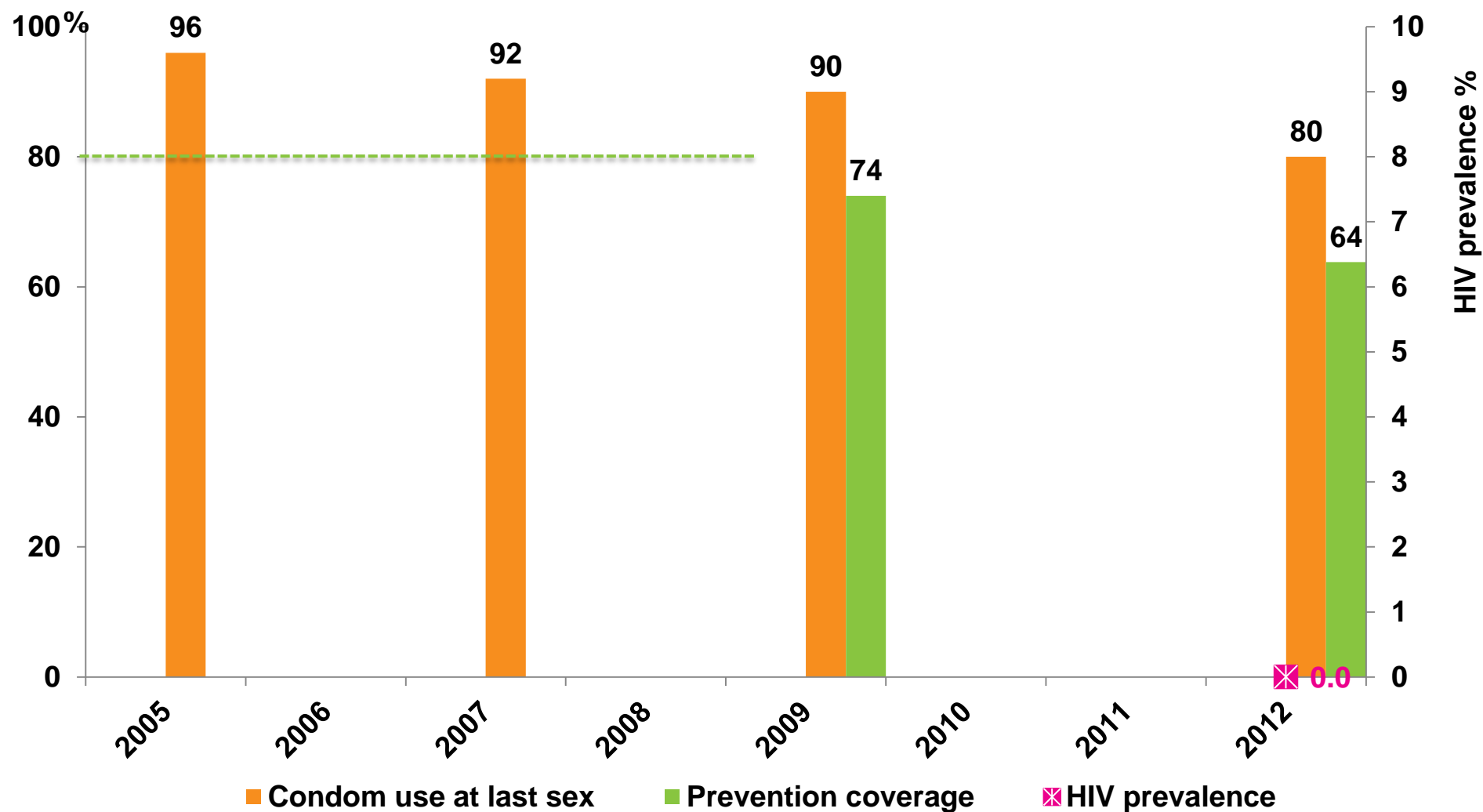


## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

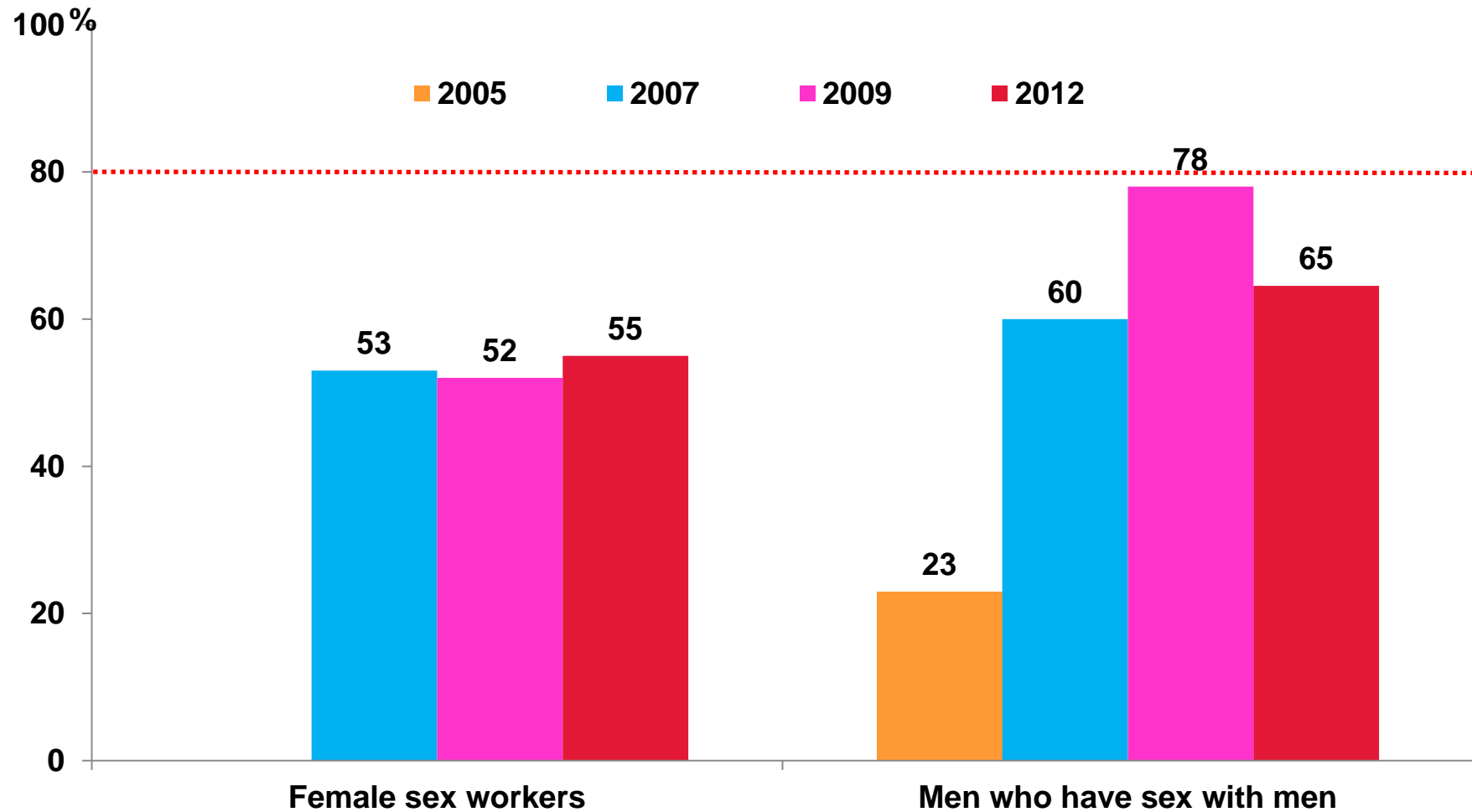


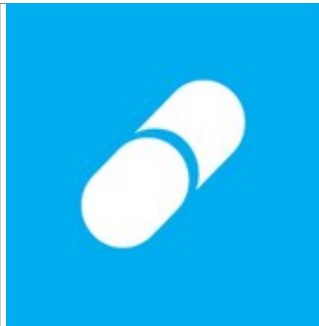


## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



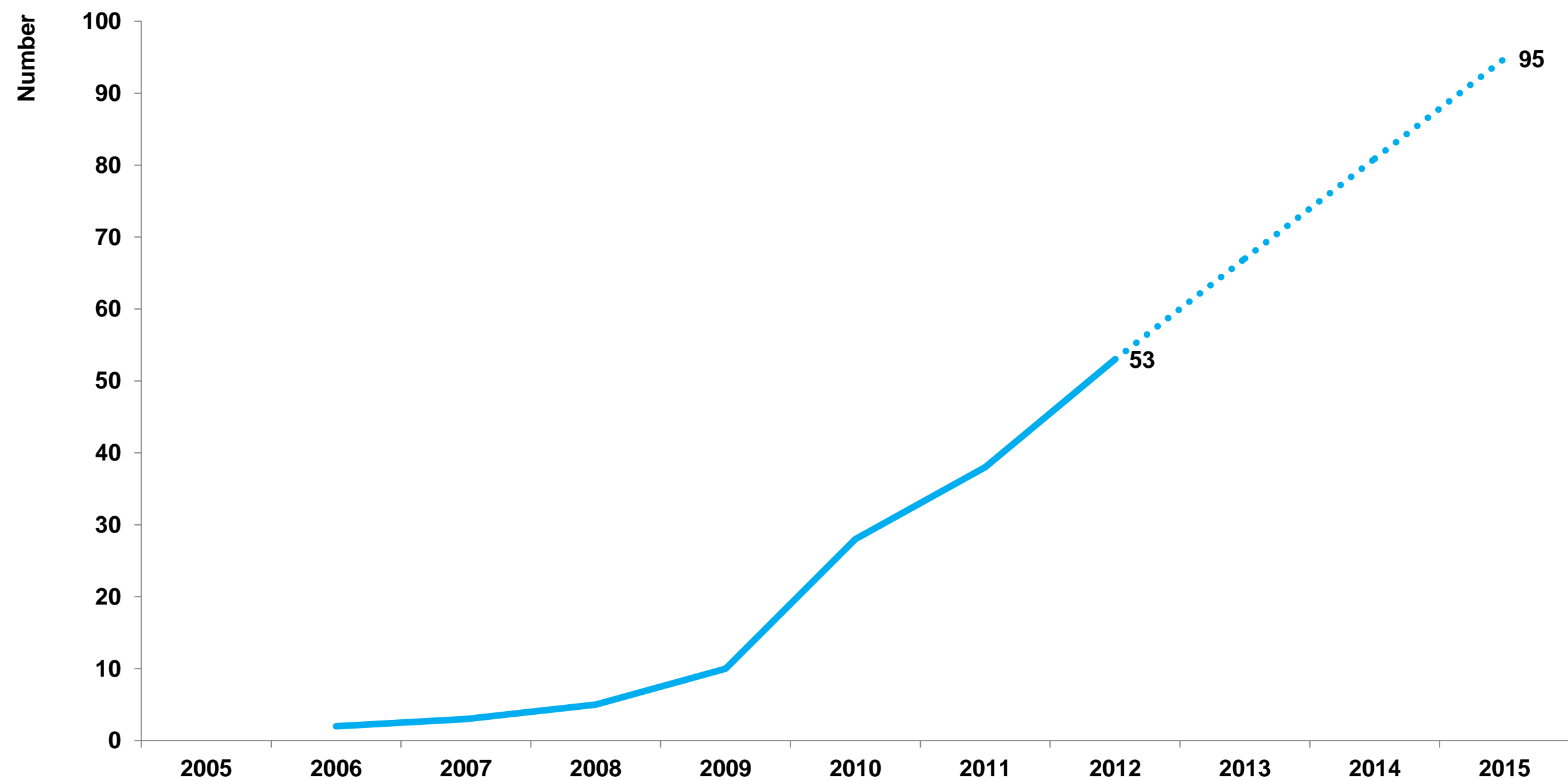
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





<500 eligible adults for antiretroviral Therapy in 2012  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

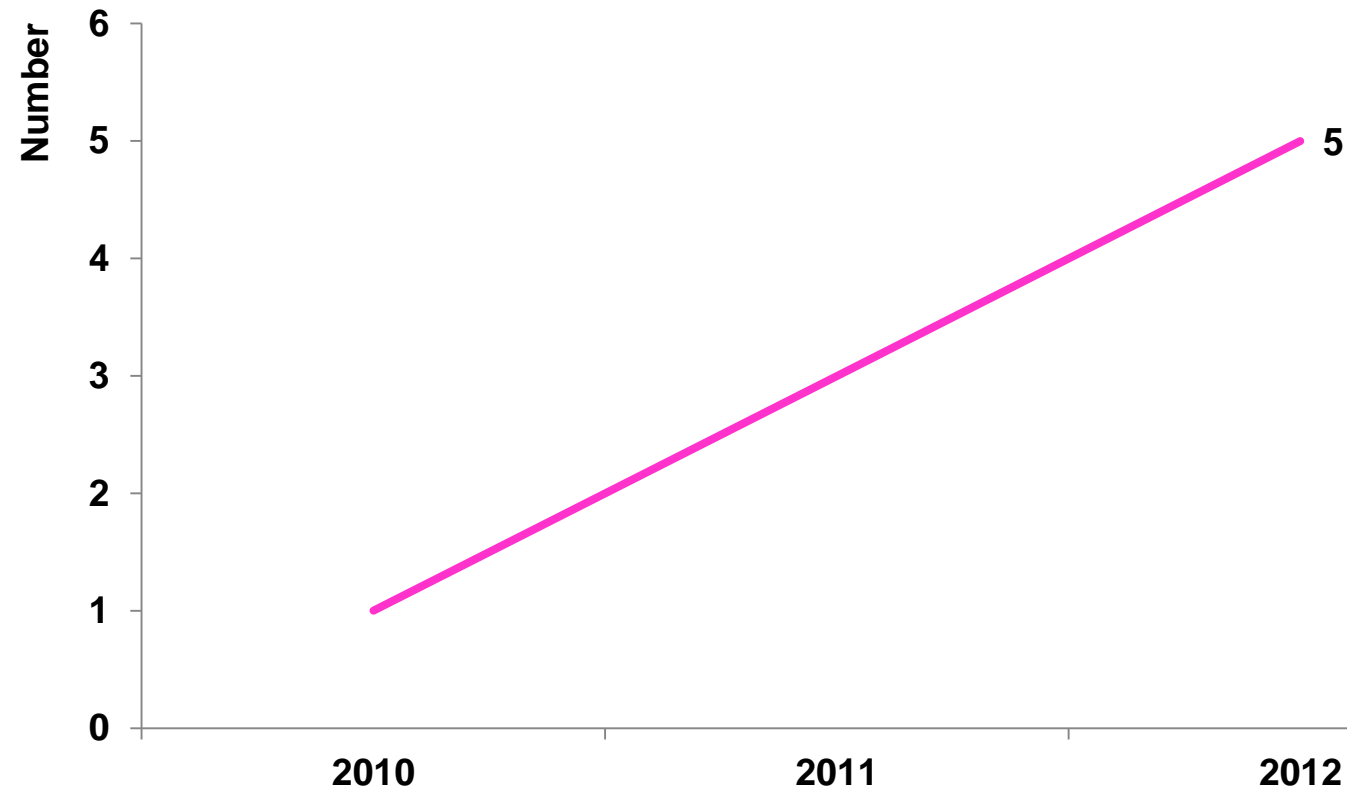
Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





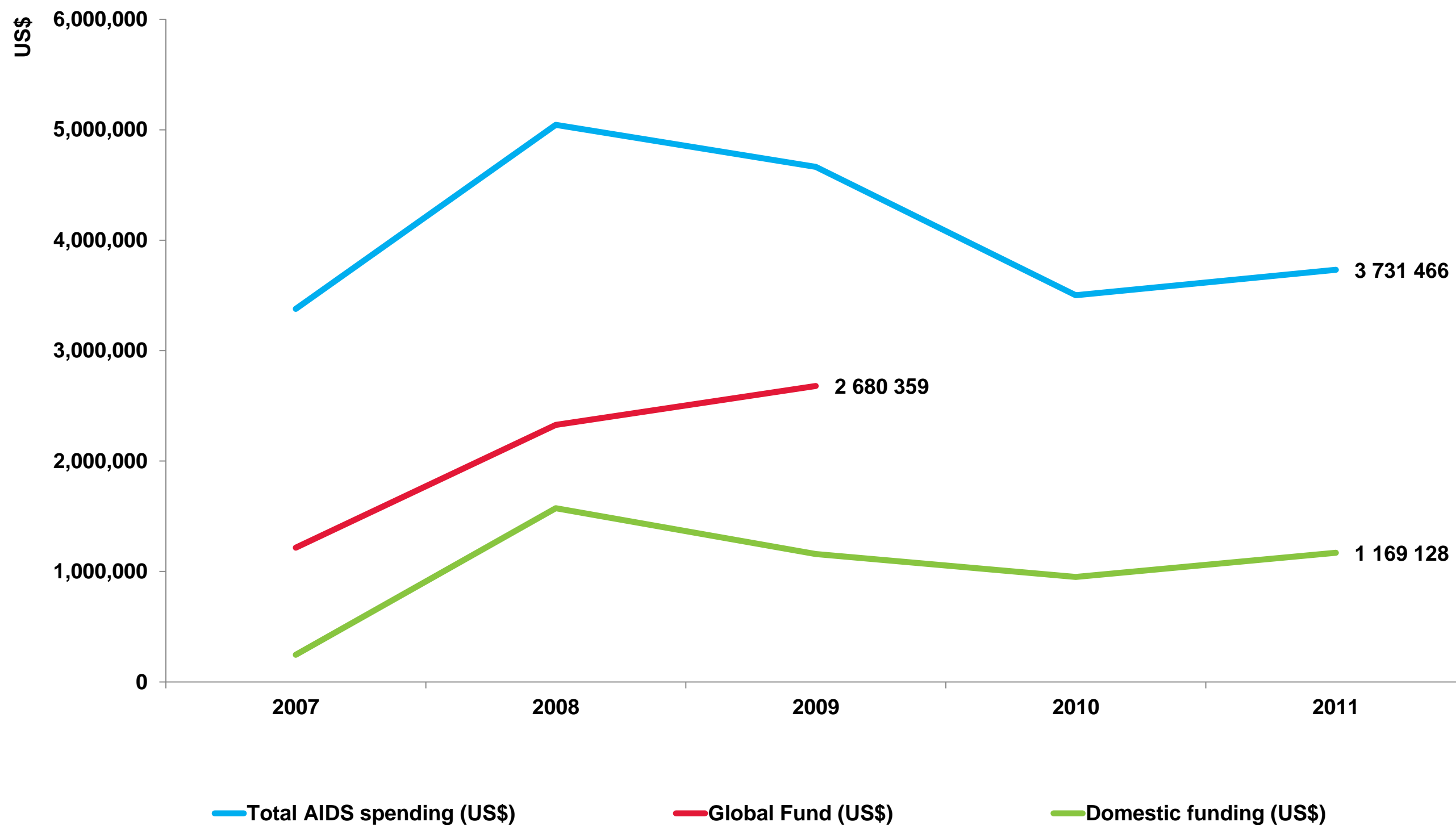
## <100 Pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

**Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimens for PMTCT**

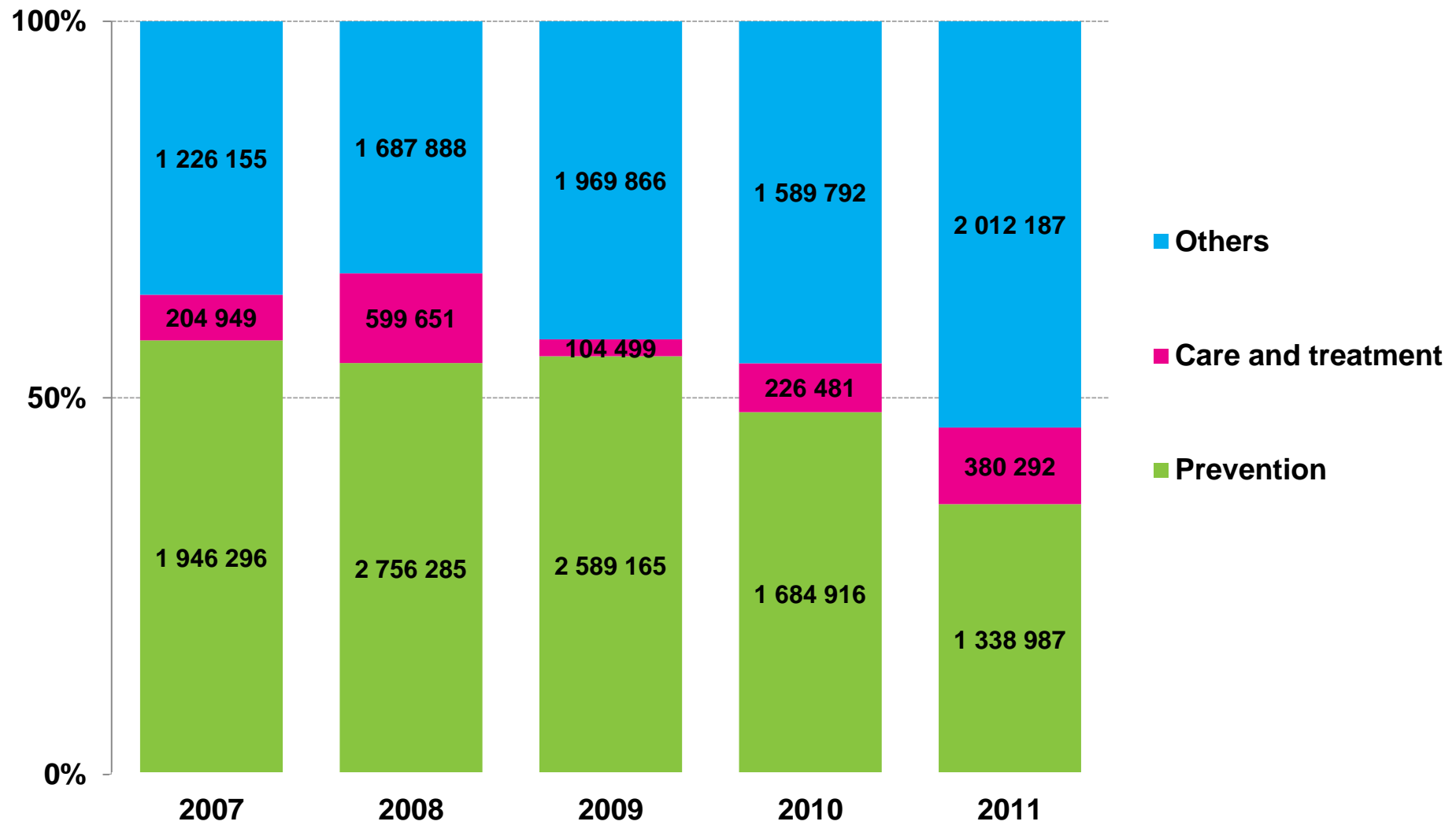




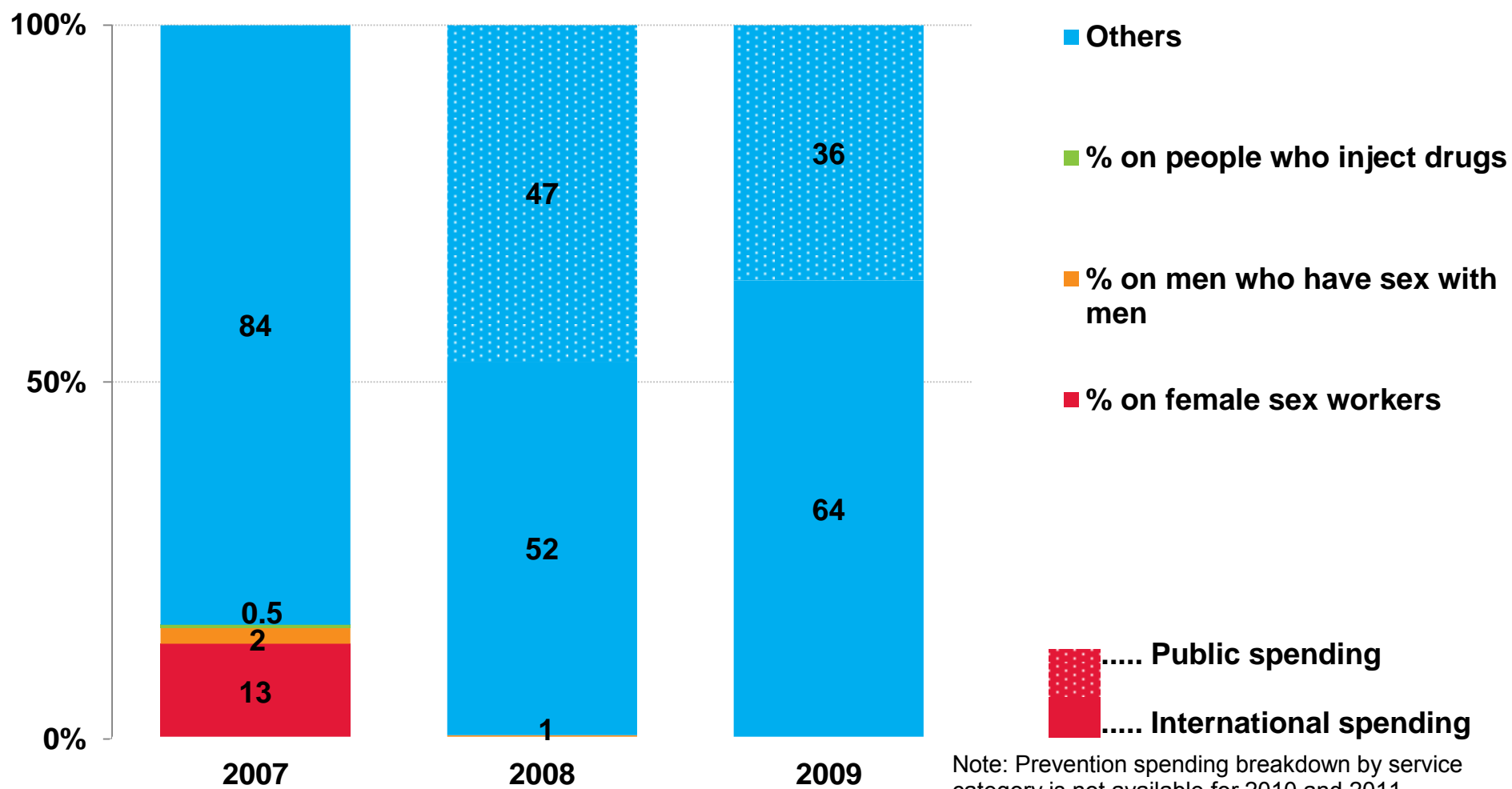
## AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of sex work
- Penalties for drug use

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

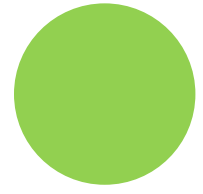
2009 2011 Trend

6/10 7/10 ▲

2/10 3/10 ▲

140

## Travel restrictions

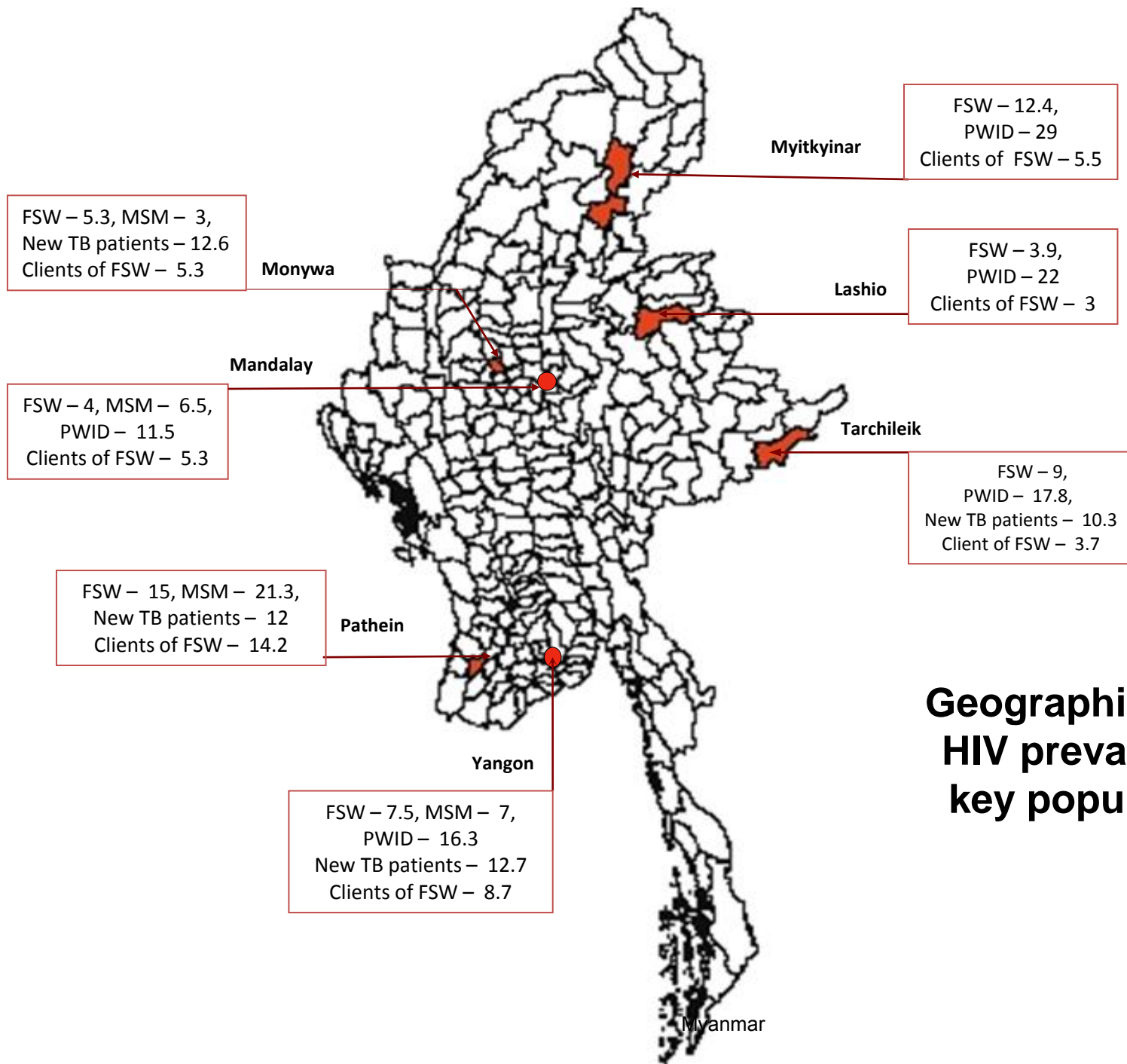


## STIGMA INDEX

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: No Stigma Index



# MYANMAR



## Geographical areas with HIV prevalence among key populations, 2012

# CHALLENGES

- ***Limited human resources and capacity***
- ***Punitive laws and stigma and discrimination***
- ***Insufficient data (epidemiological and behavioural) including prevalence for key populations by geographical areas***

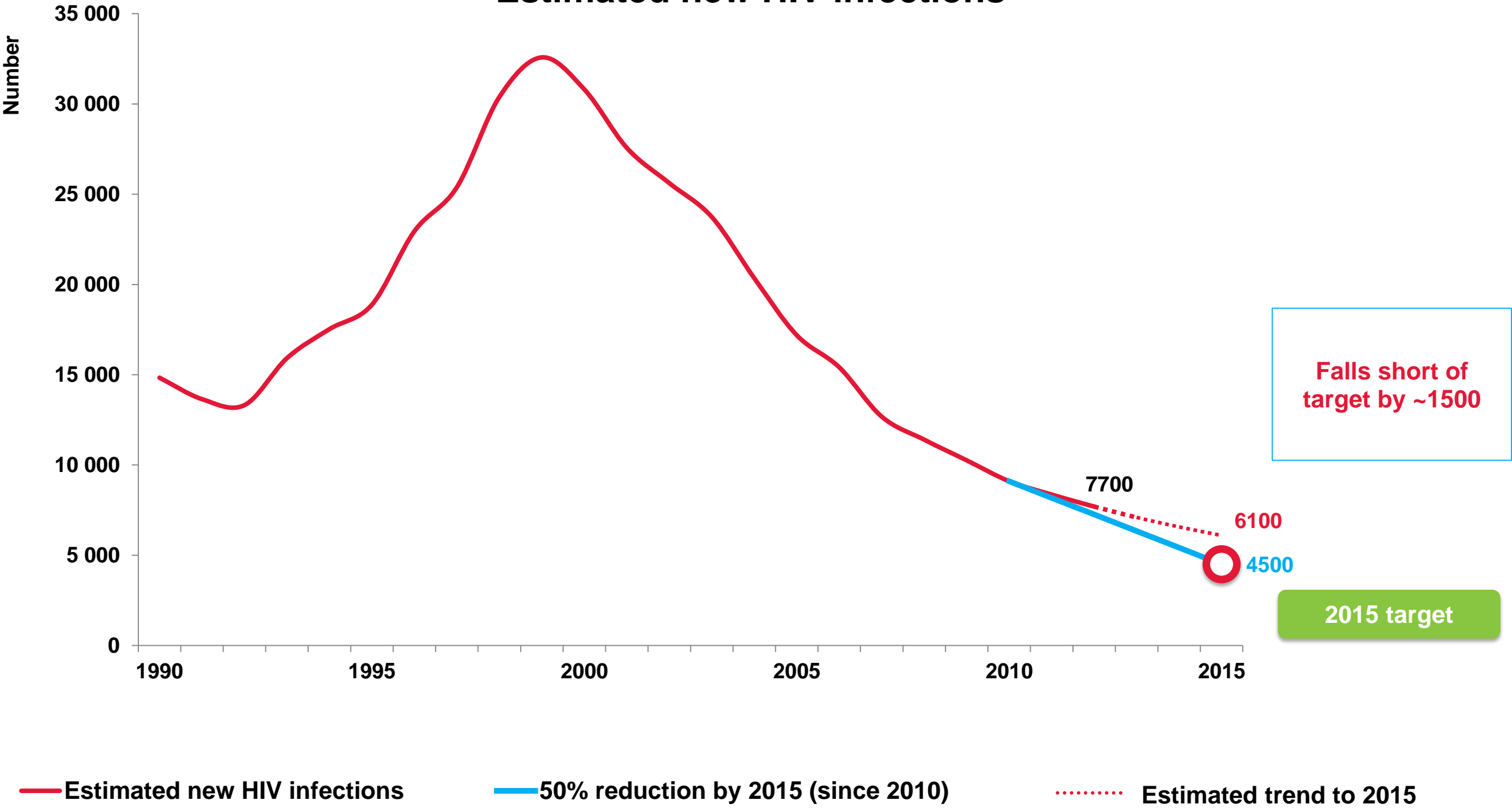
# GAME CHANGERS

- ***Increased Government commitment on health and HIV (increasing health expenditures from 0.9% of GDP to 5% by 2015)***
- ***Decentralization of testing and ART***
- ***Prevention as the mainstay of the response, including Treatment as prevention when coverage levels are sufficient to support***
- ***New opportunities to review legal framework and create enabling environment***

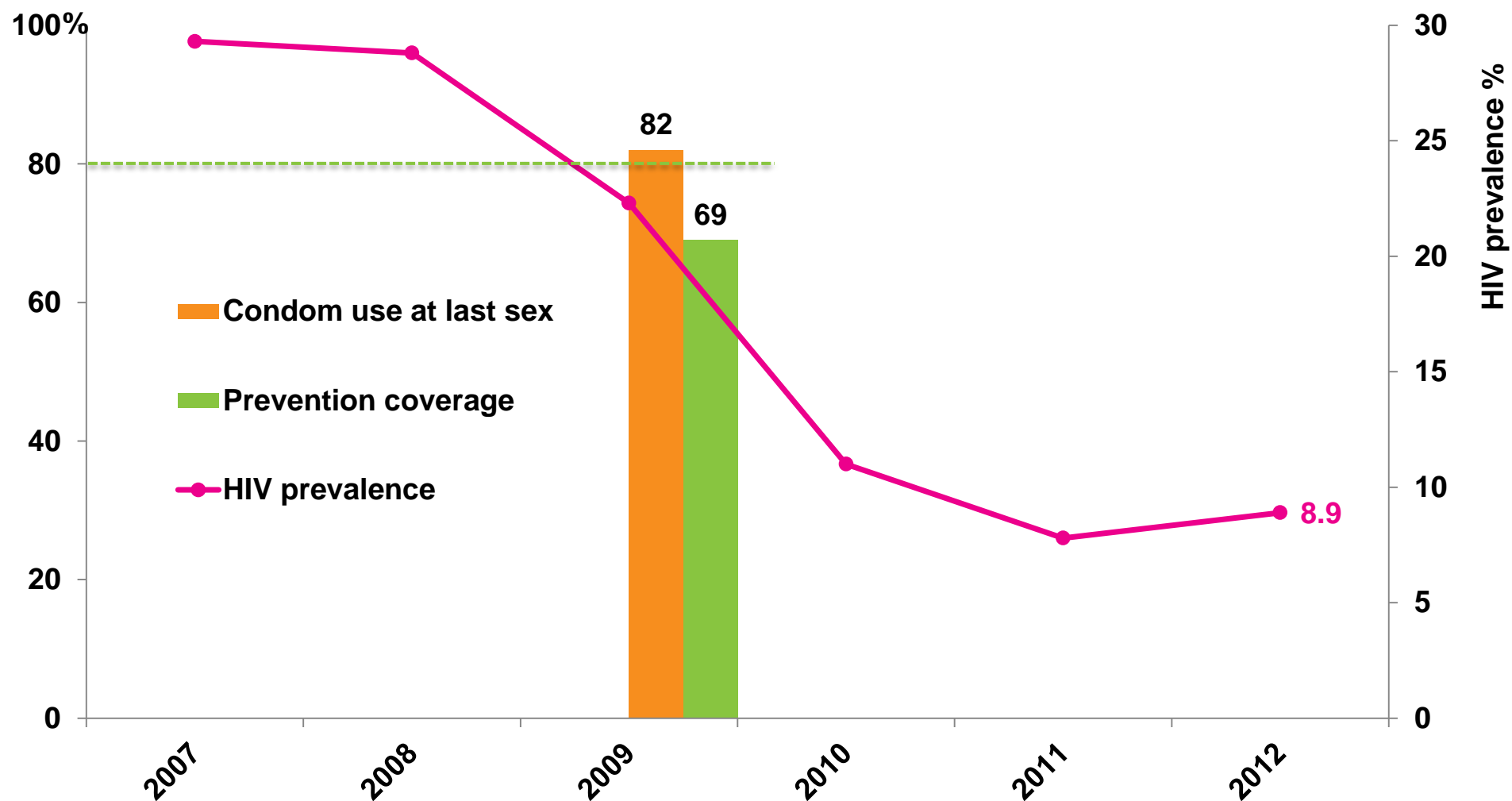


200 000 people living with HIV in 2012

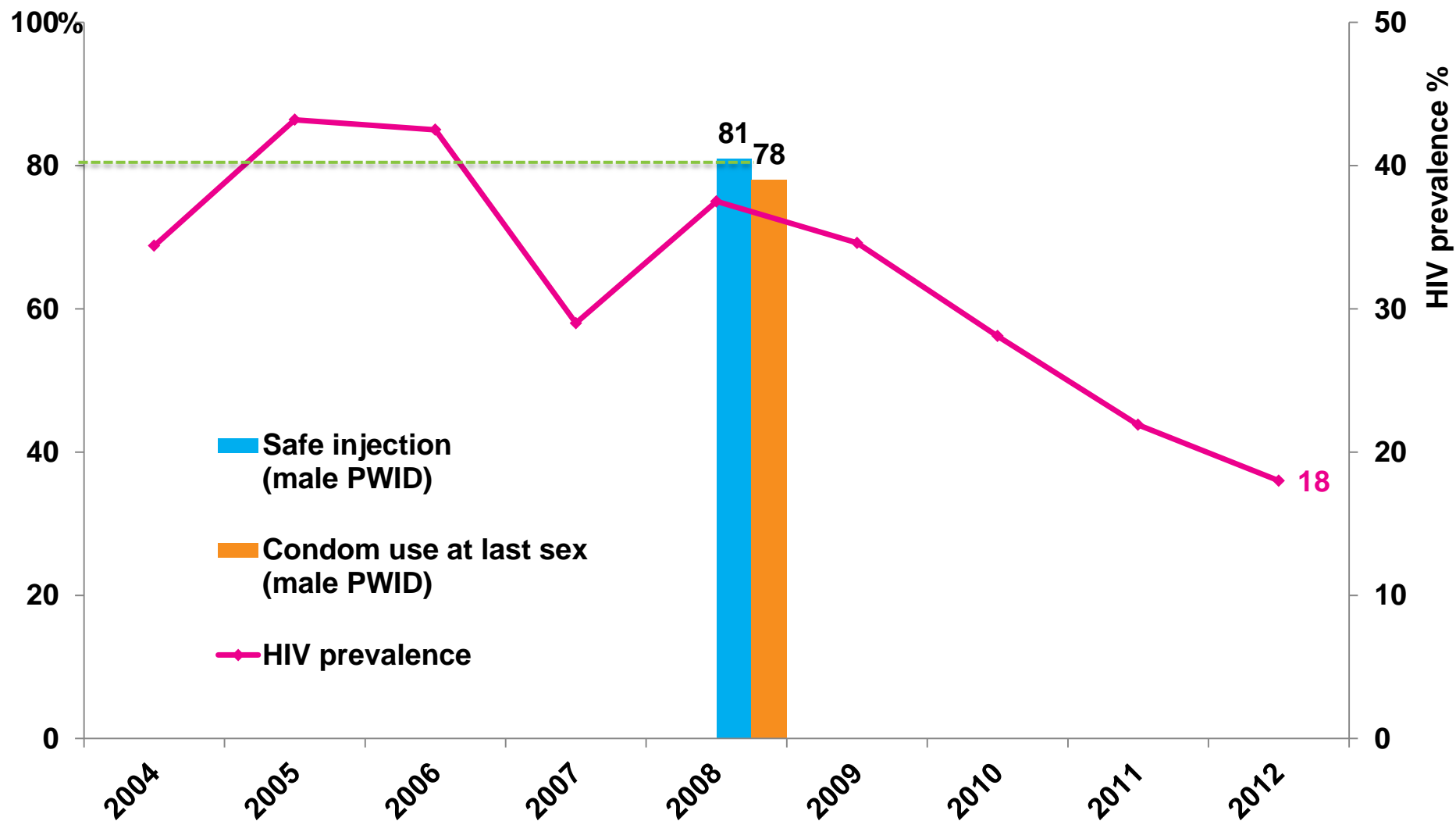
Estimated new HIV infections



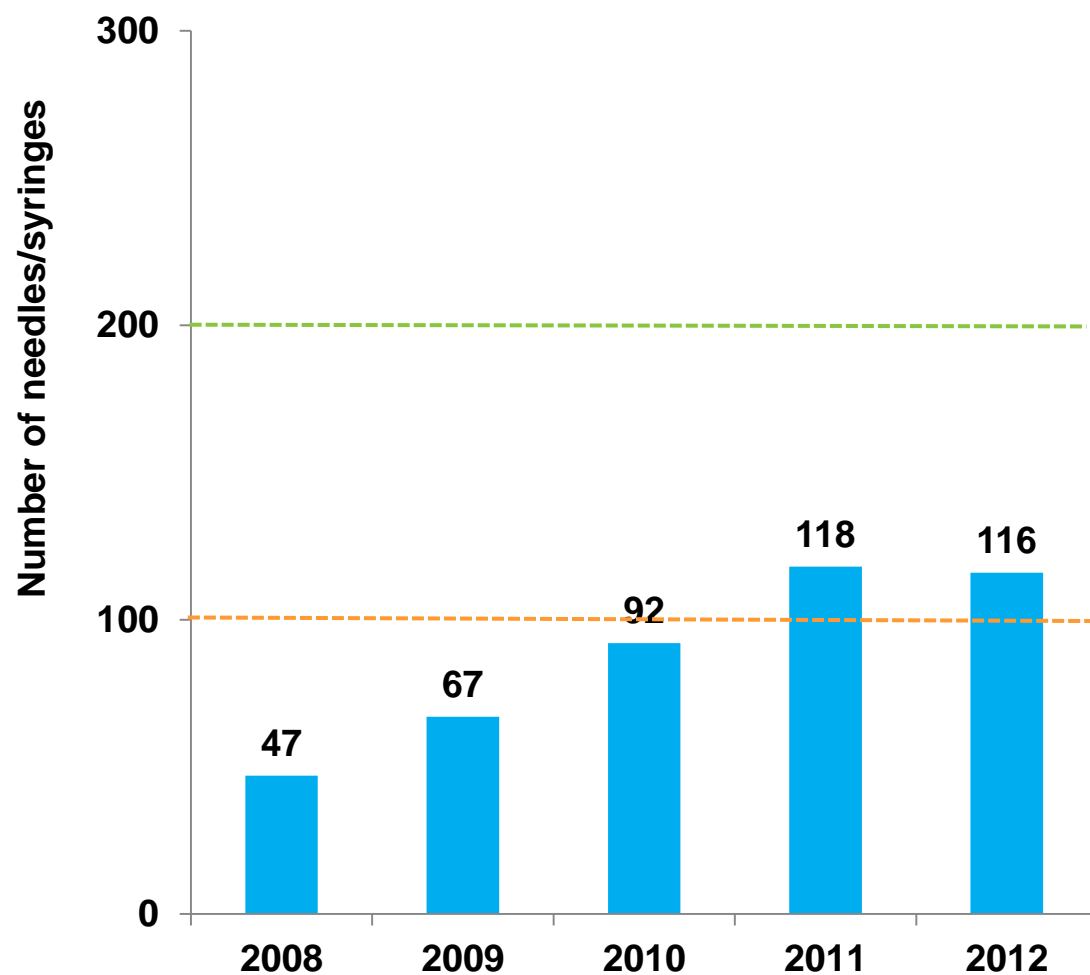
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

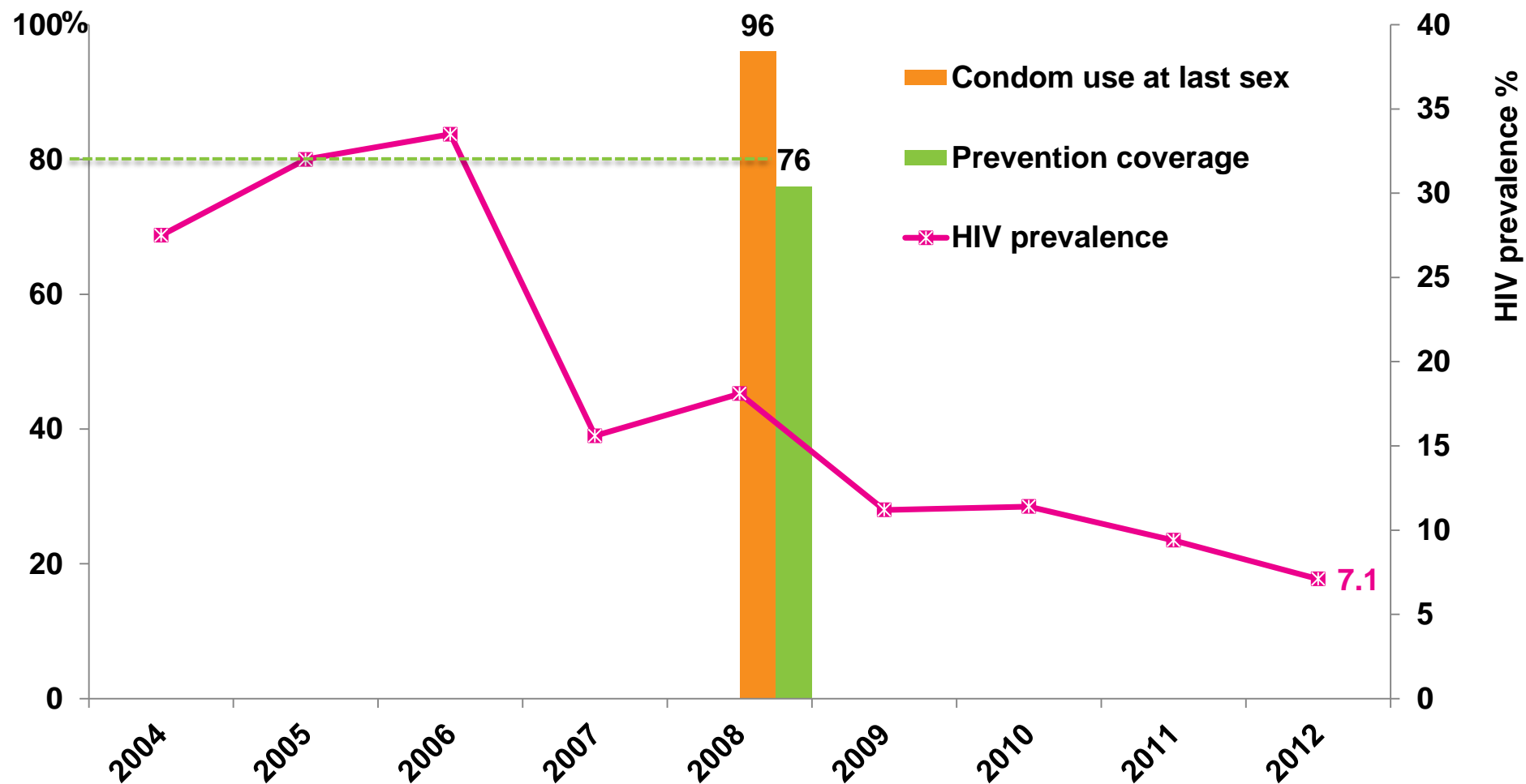


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

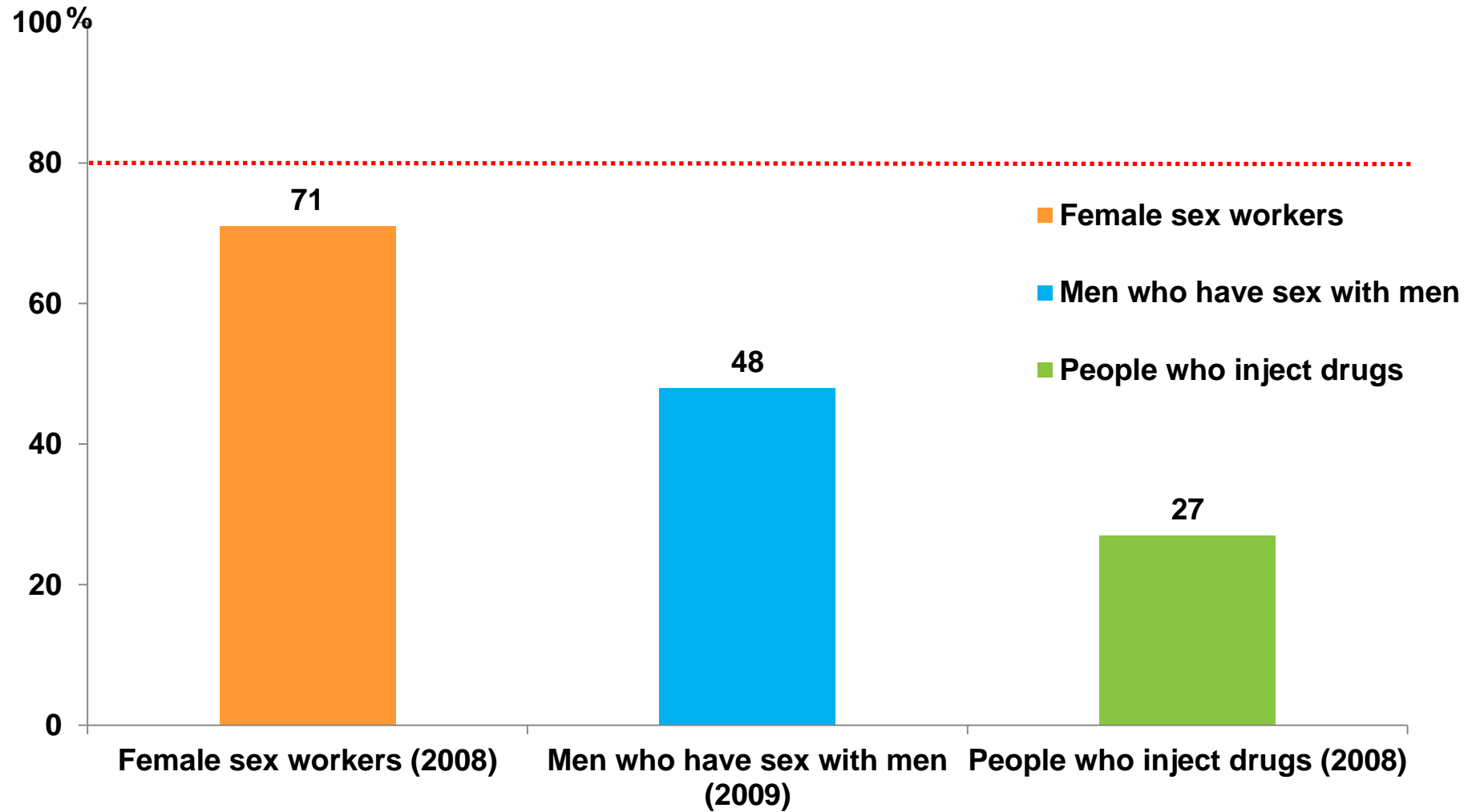
Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage





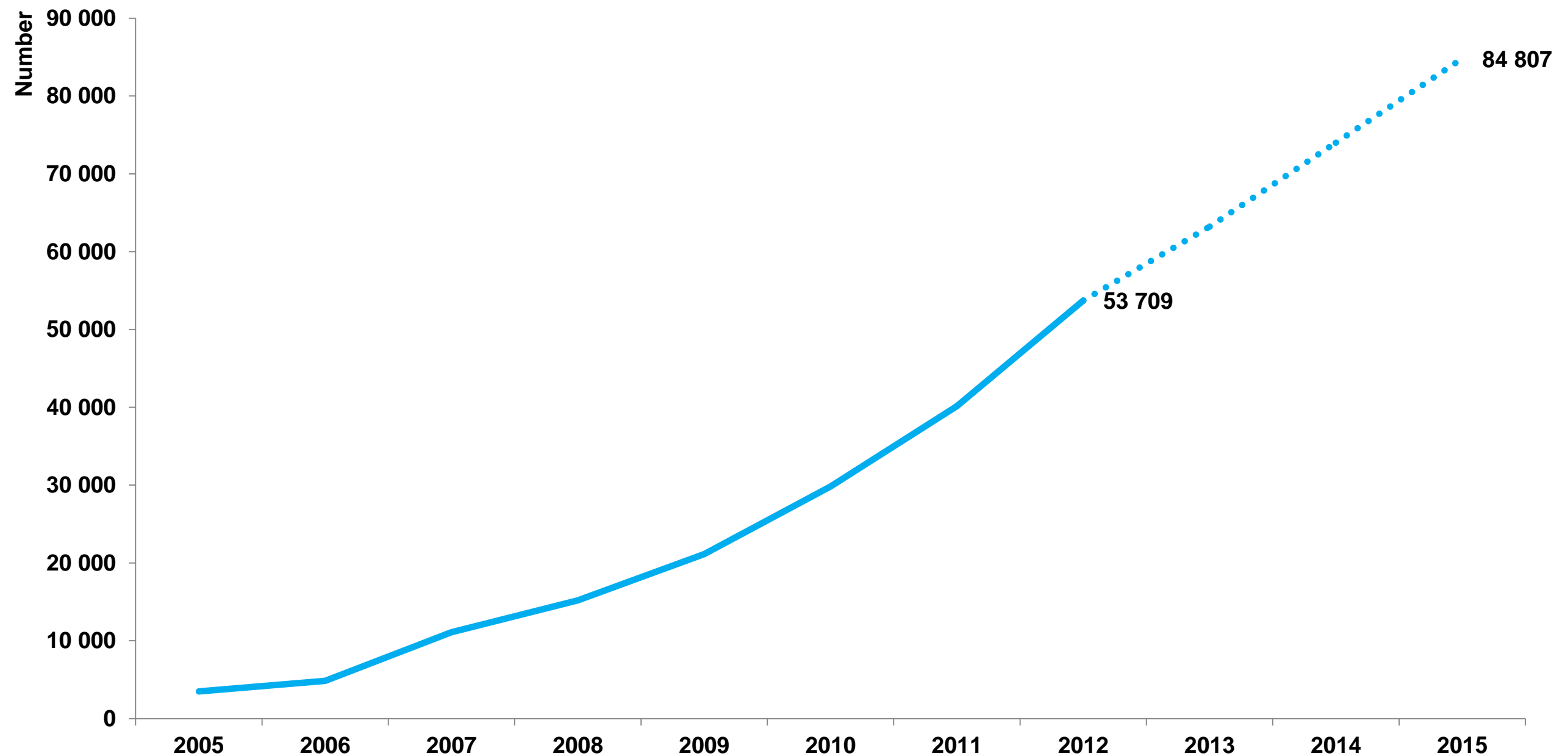
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





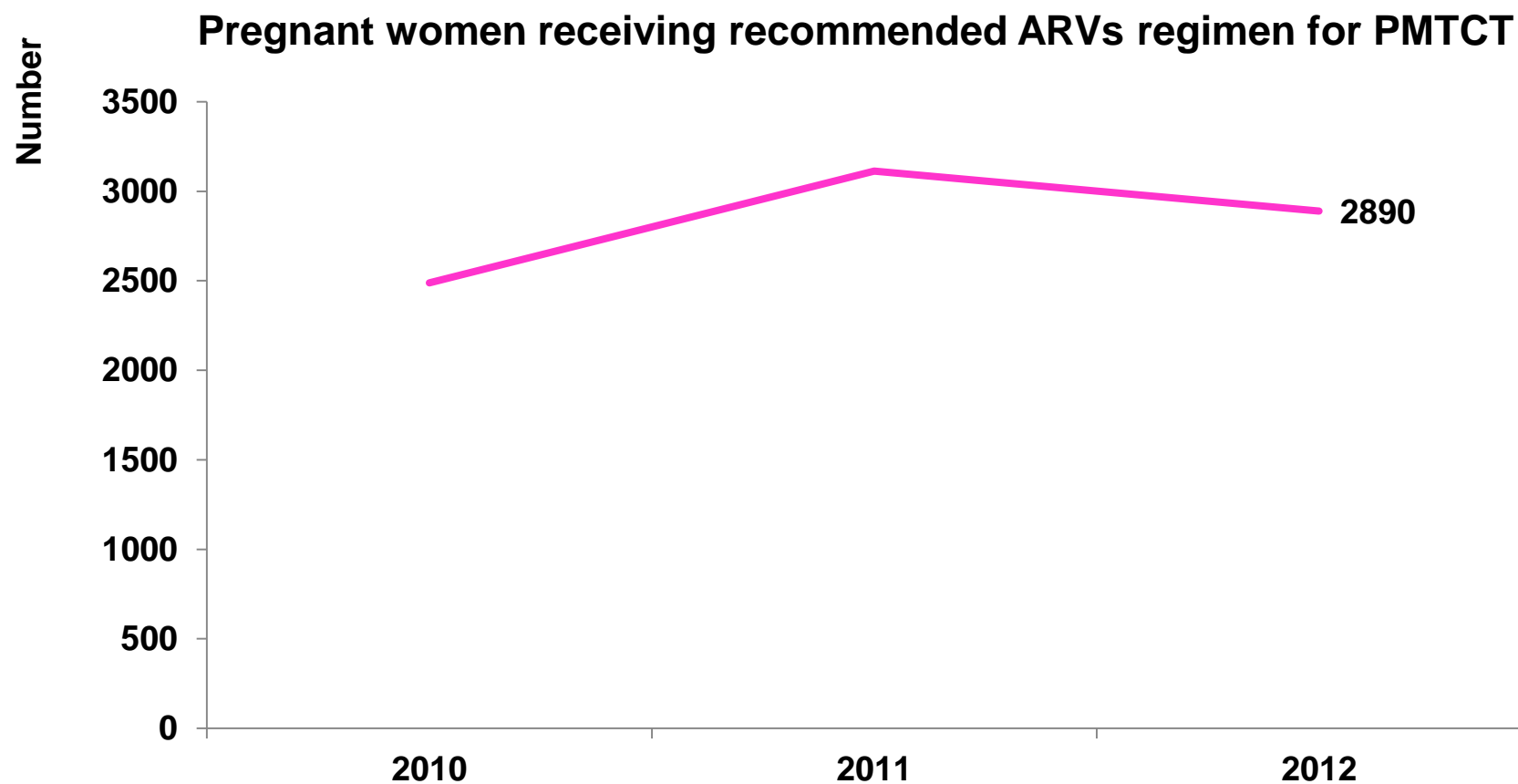
**120 130 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)**

## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy



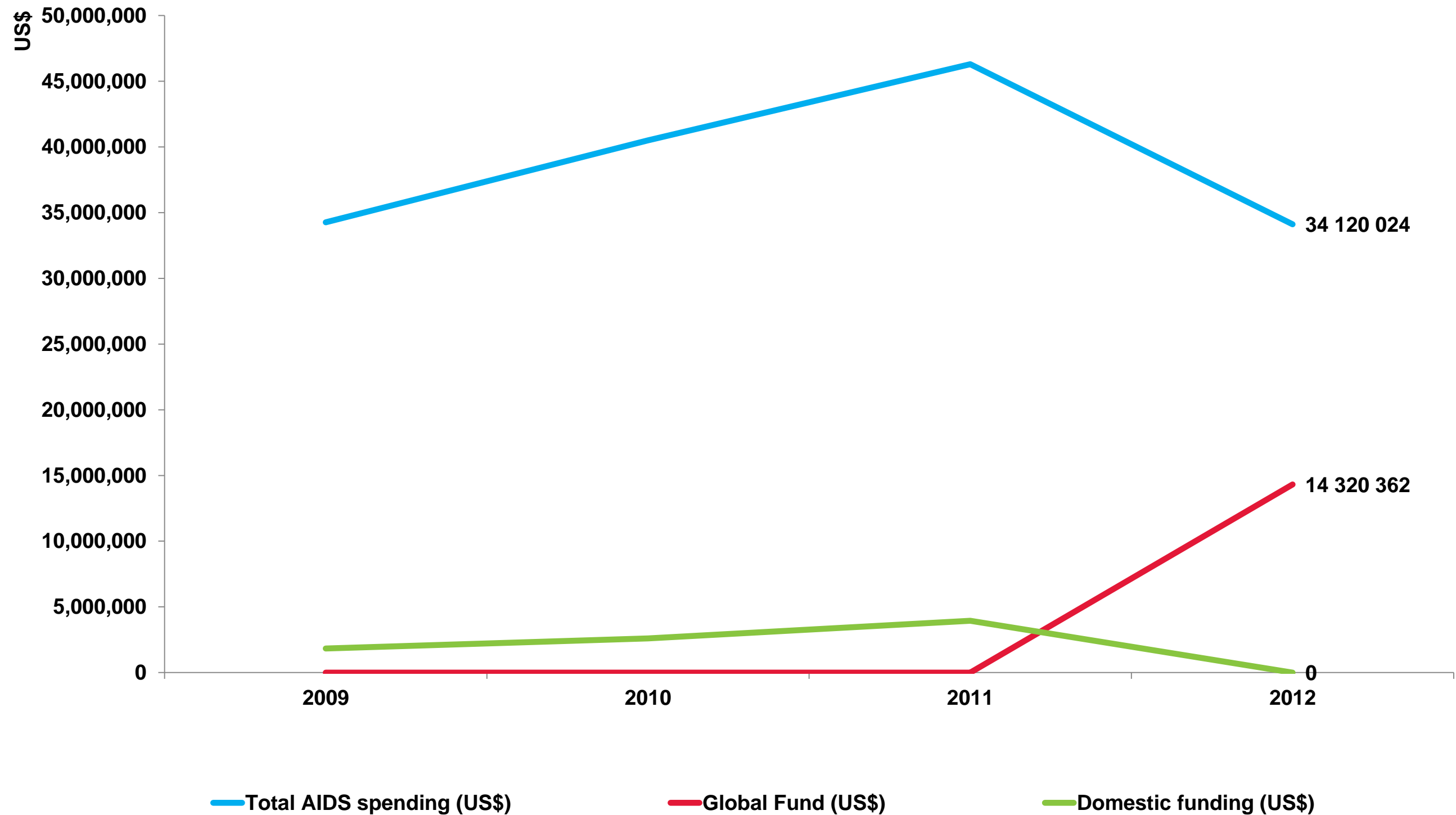


## 3591 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

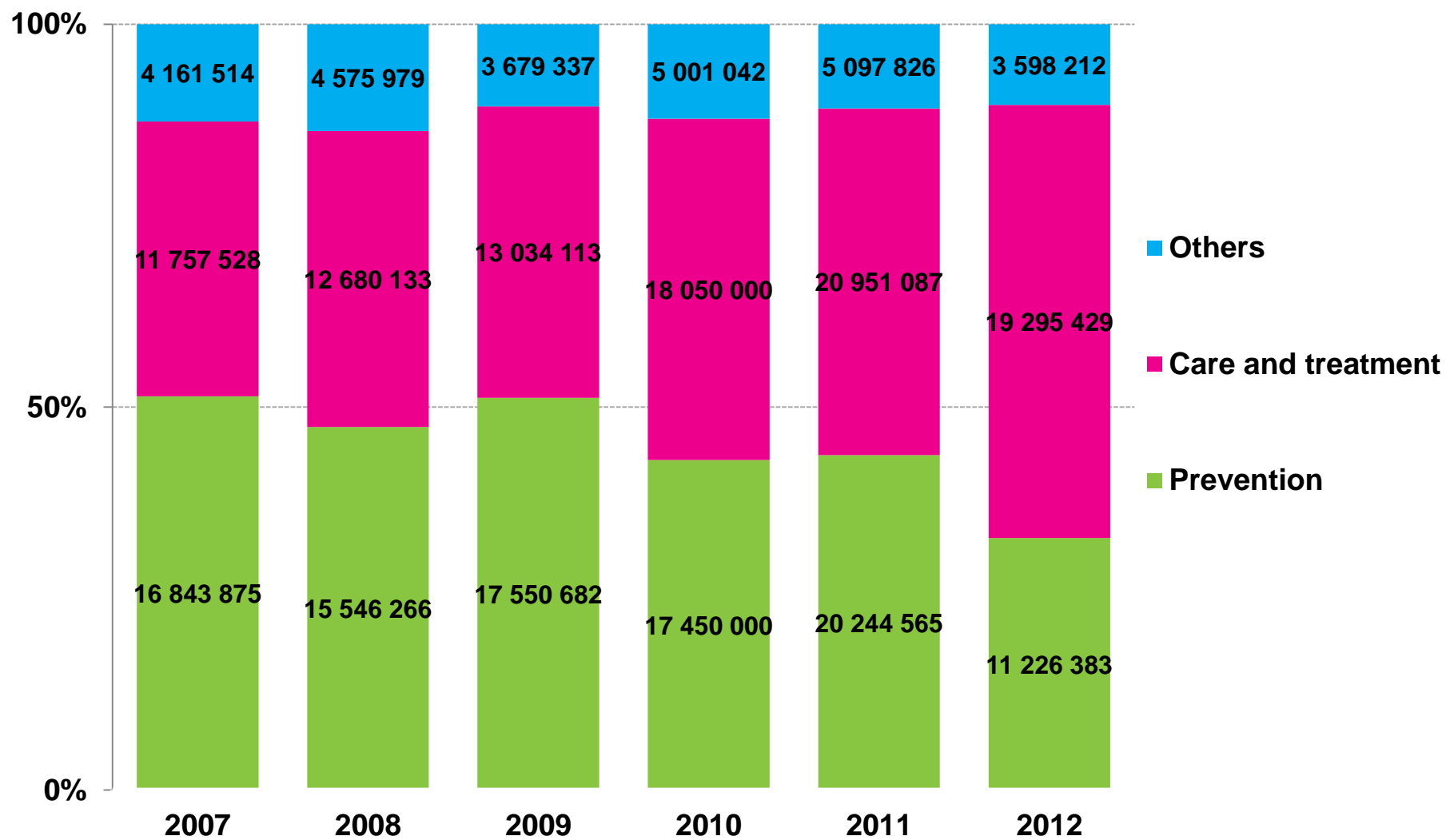




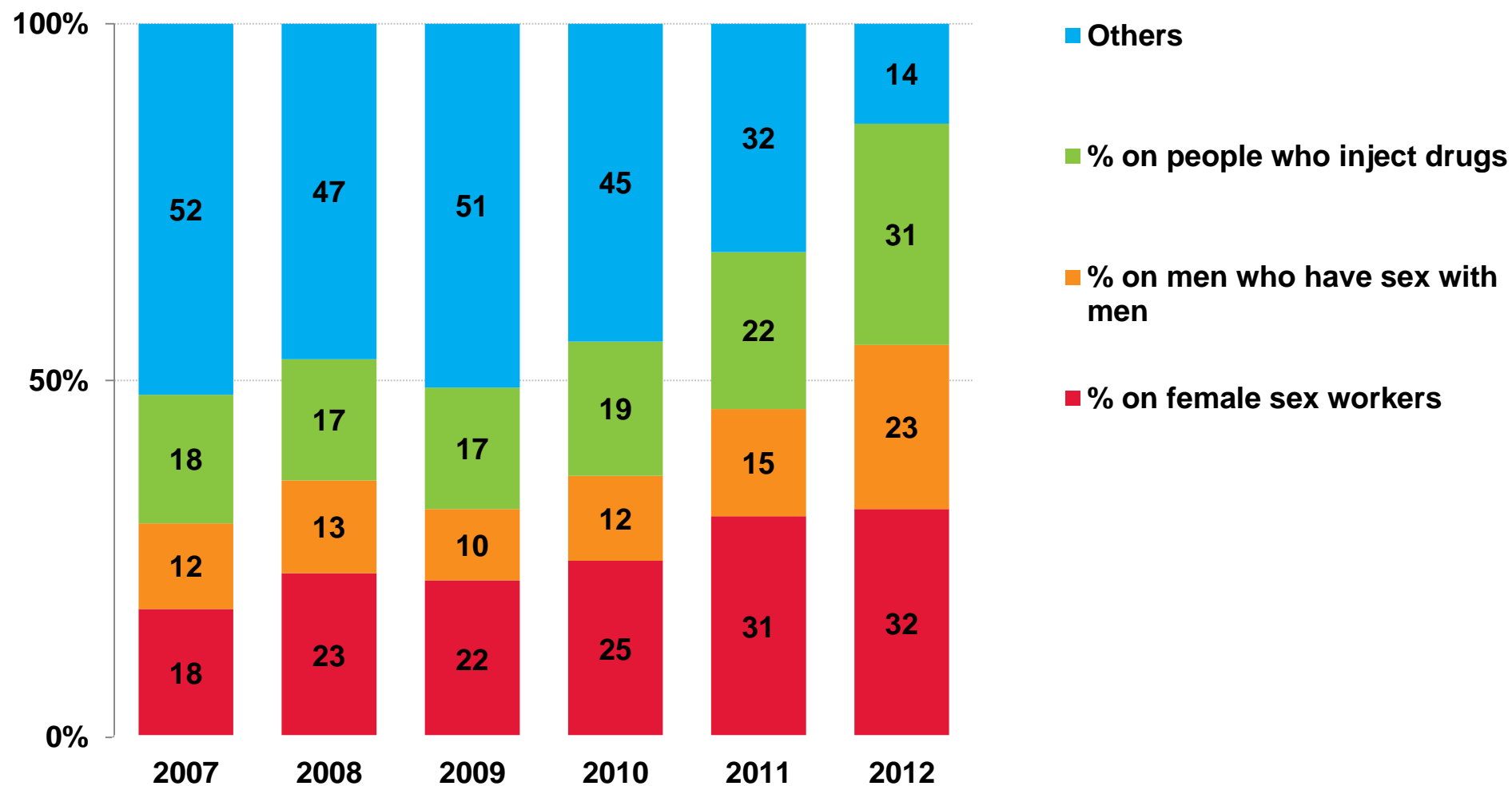
# AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

4/10

4/10

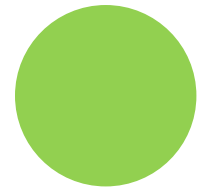


2/10

4/10



## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

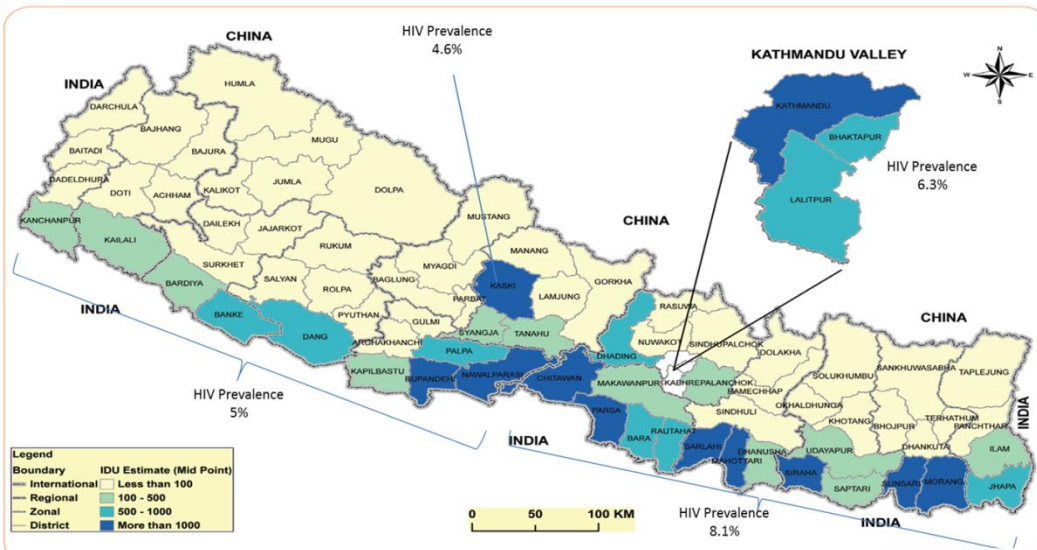
(2009 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 9%

# NEPAL

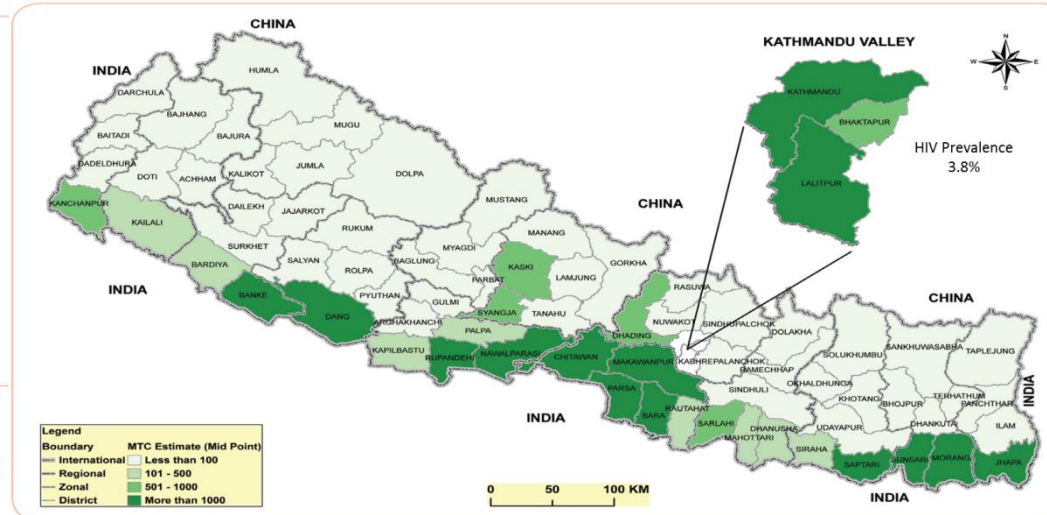
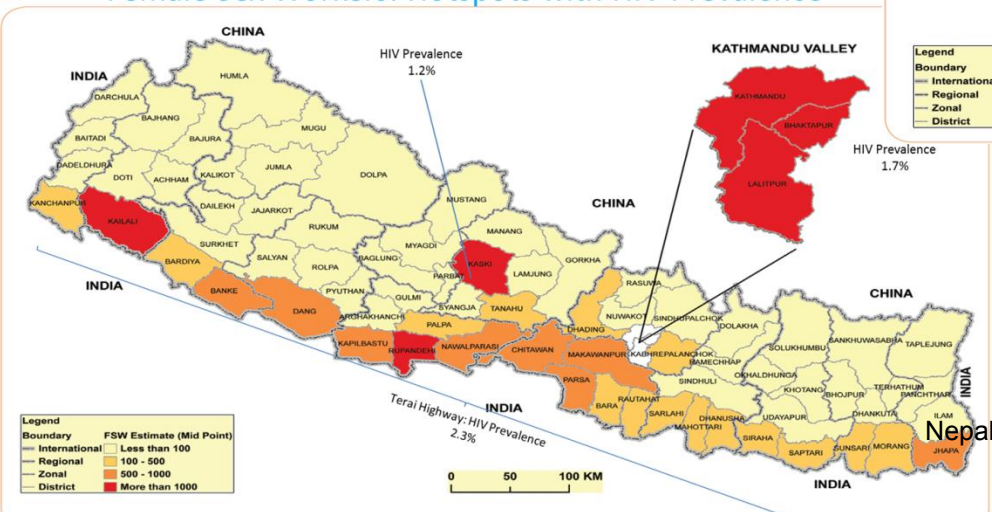


# ‘Hotspots’ with HIV prevalence for three key populations



## People who inject drugs

## Female sex workers



## Men who have sex with men

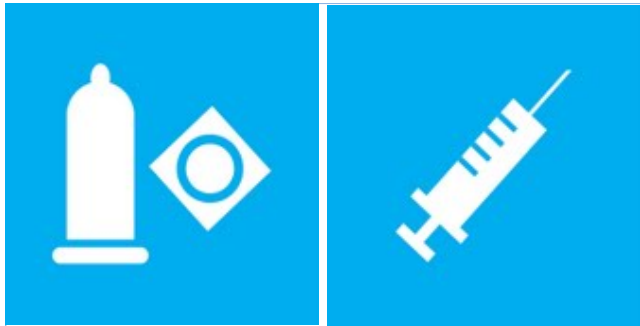
# CHALLENGES

- ***80% HIV testing coverage among key populations (NHIP\*)***
- ***75% anti-retroviral treatment and retention (“TTR”) coverage (NHIP)***
- ***Sound leadership and coordination for implementation of NHIP priorities***

# GAME CHANGERS

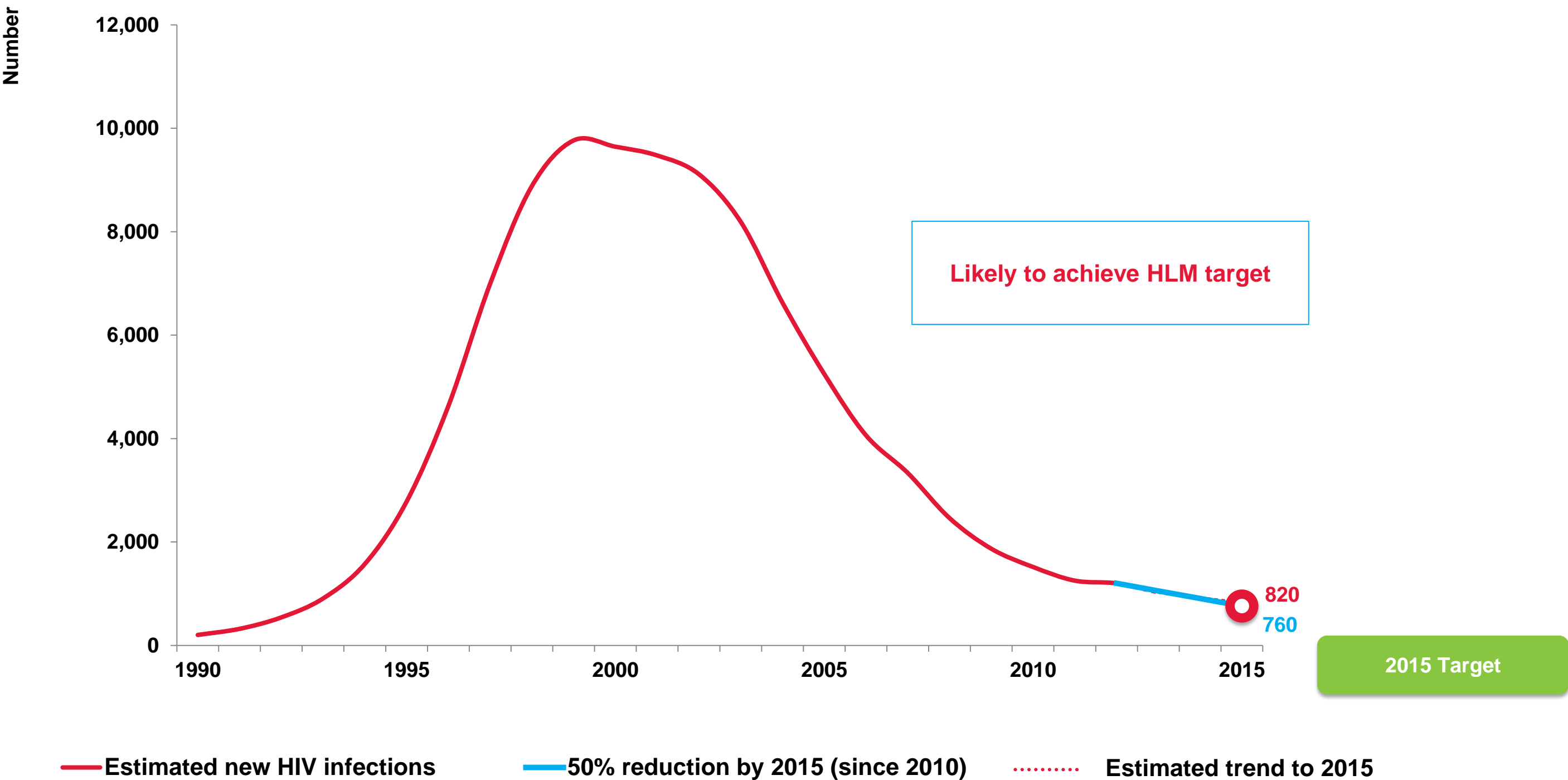
- ***Nepal HIV Investment Plan 2014-2016***
- ***Community Test and Treat Competence through public-private partnerships***
- ***Investing in critical enablers***

***\*The Nepal HIV Investment Plan 2014-2016***

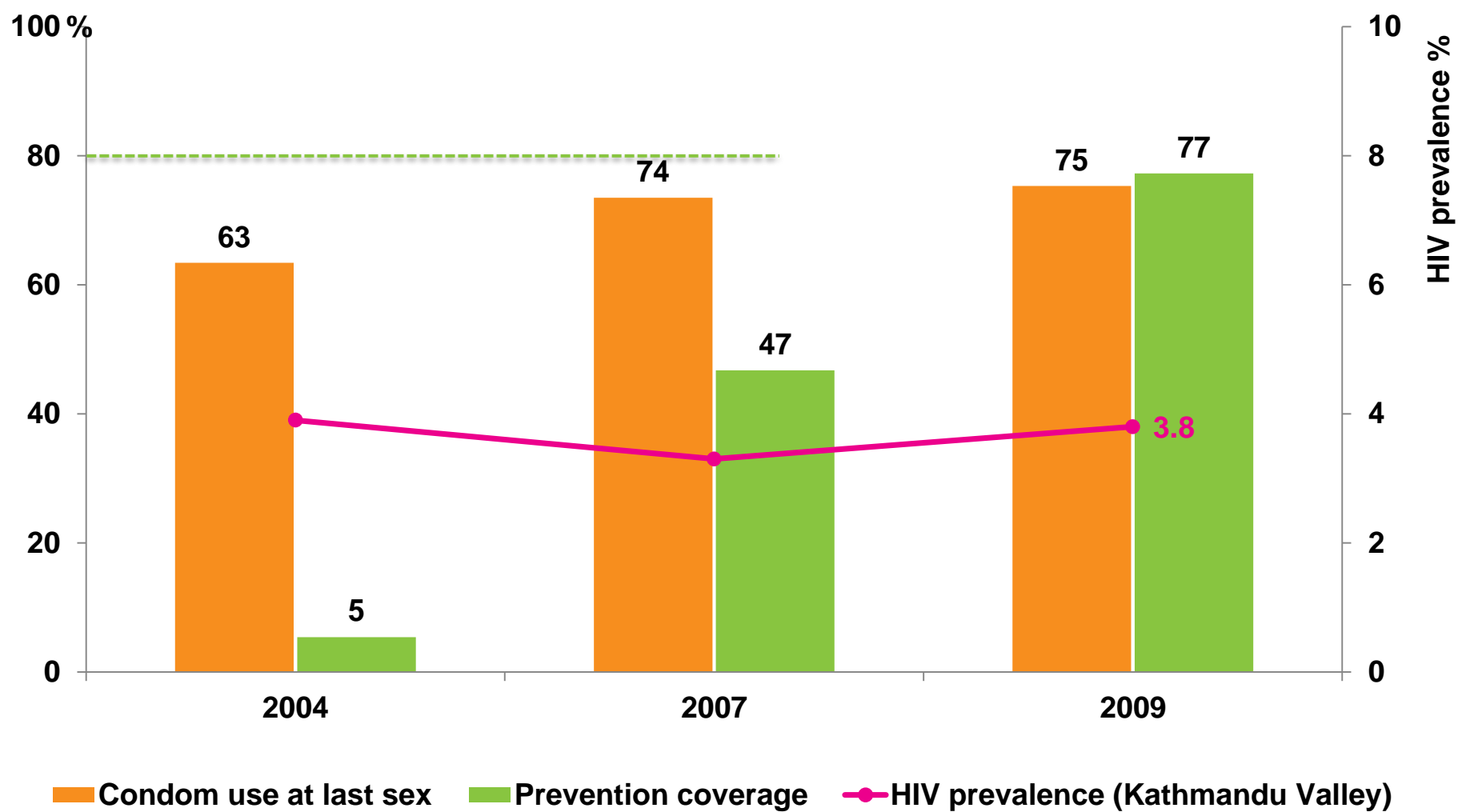


# 49,000 People Living With HIV in 2012

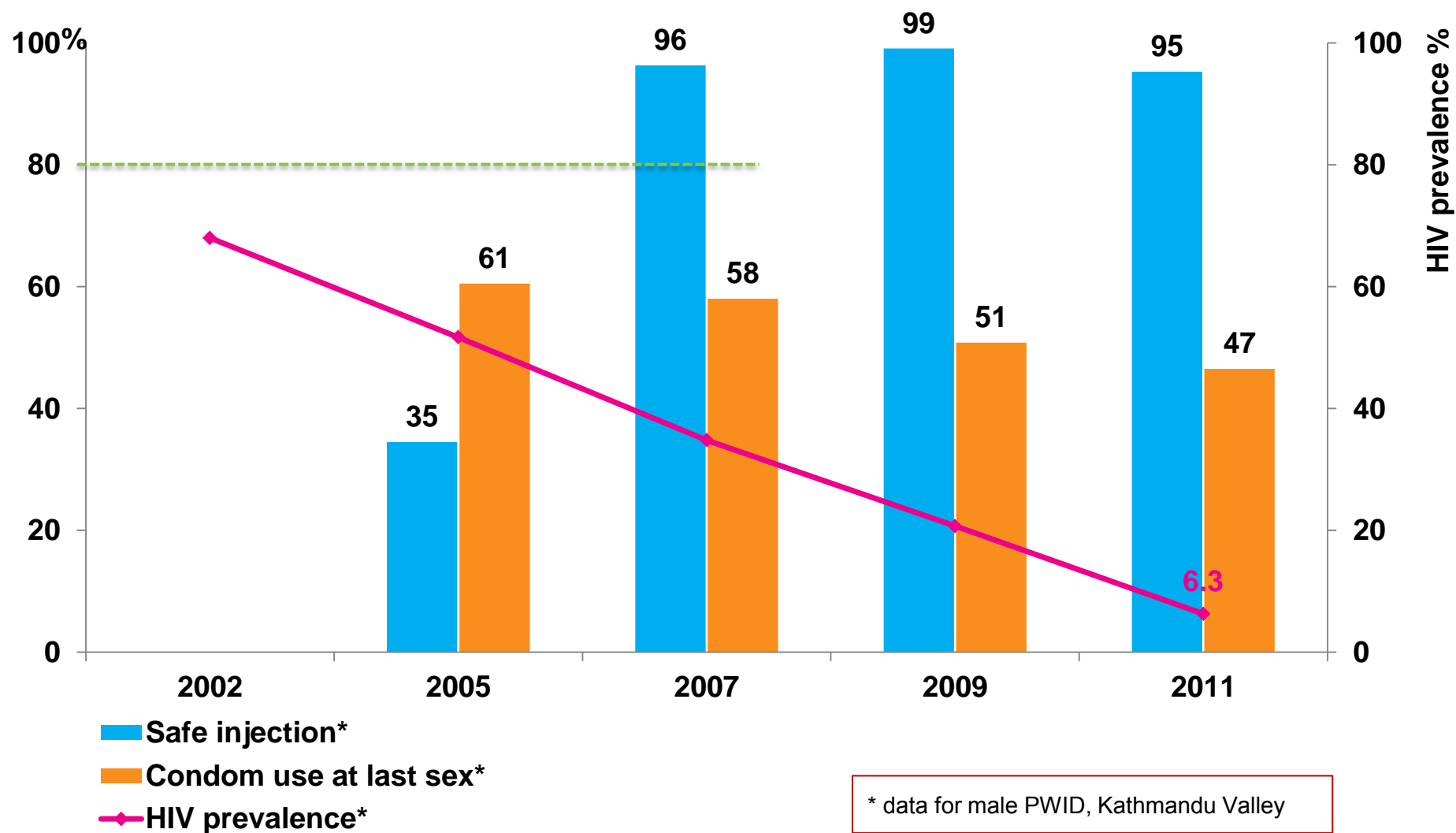
## Estimated new HIV infections



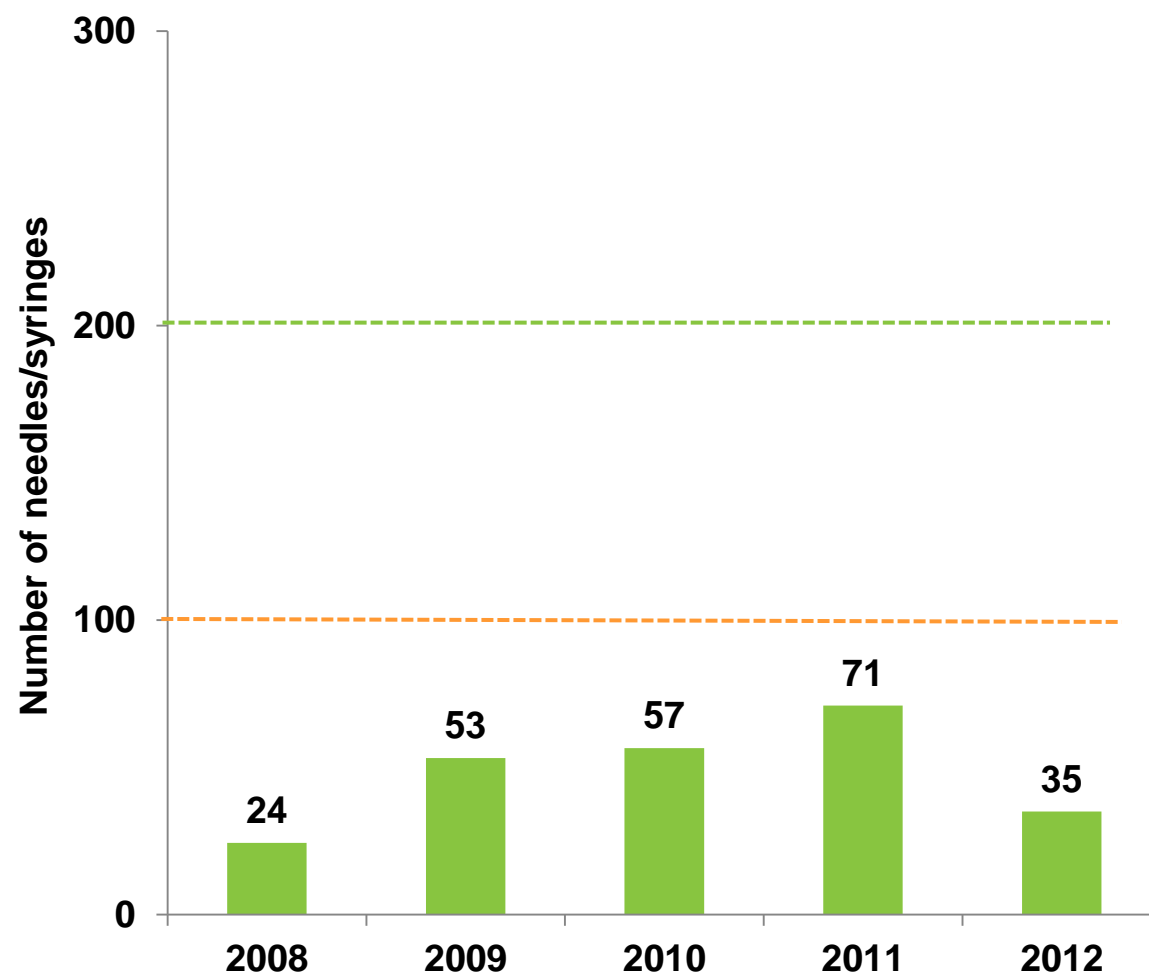
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



### Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

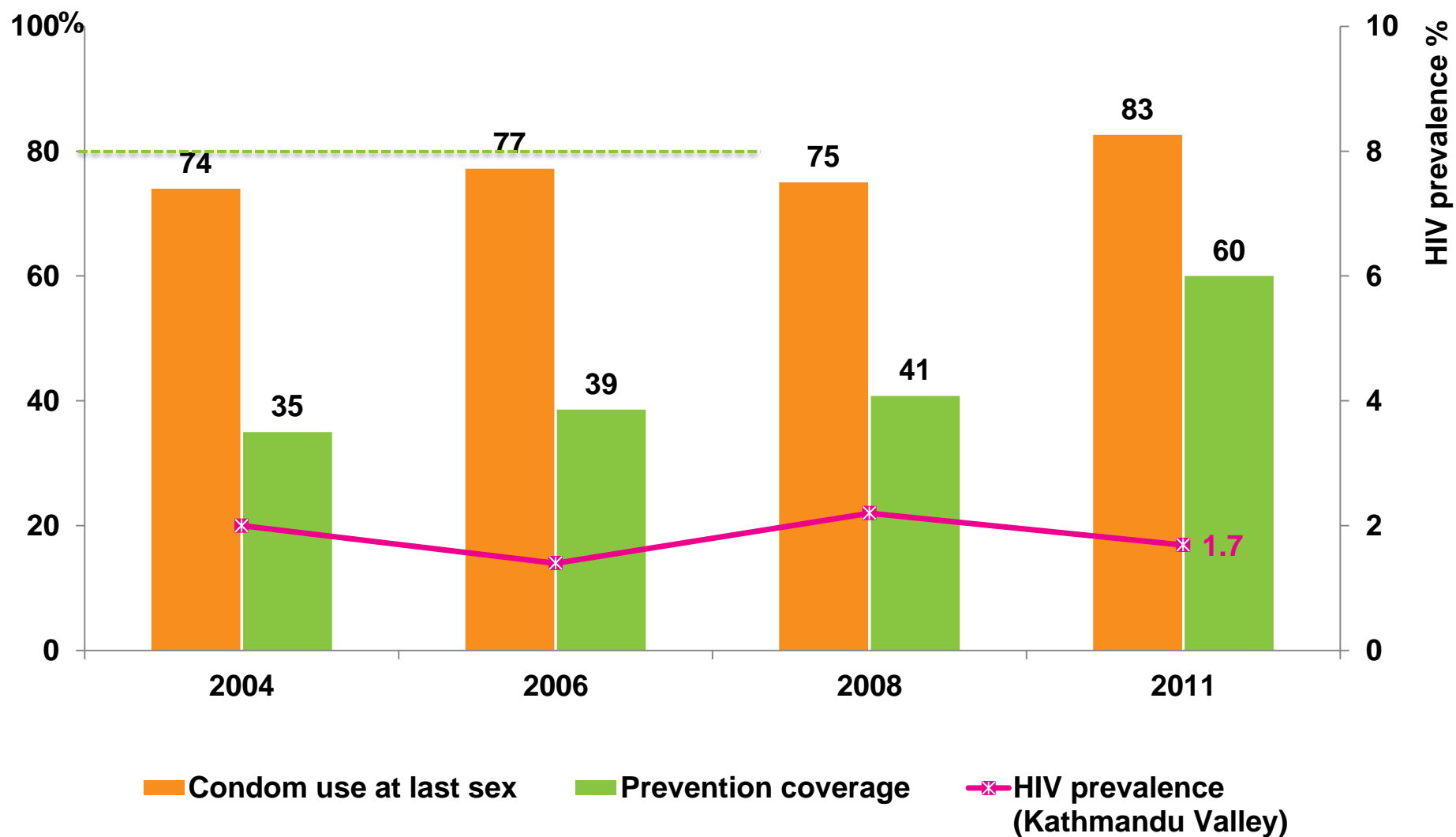


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per year

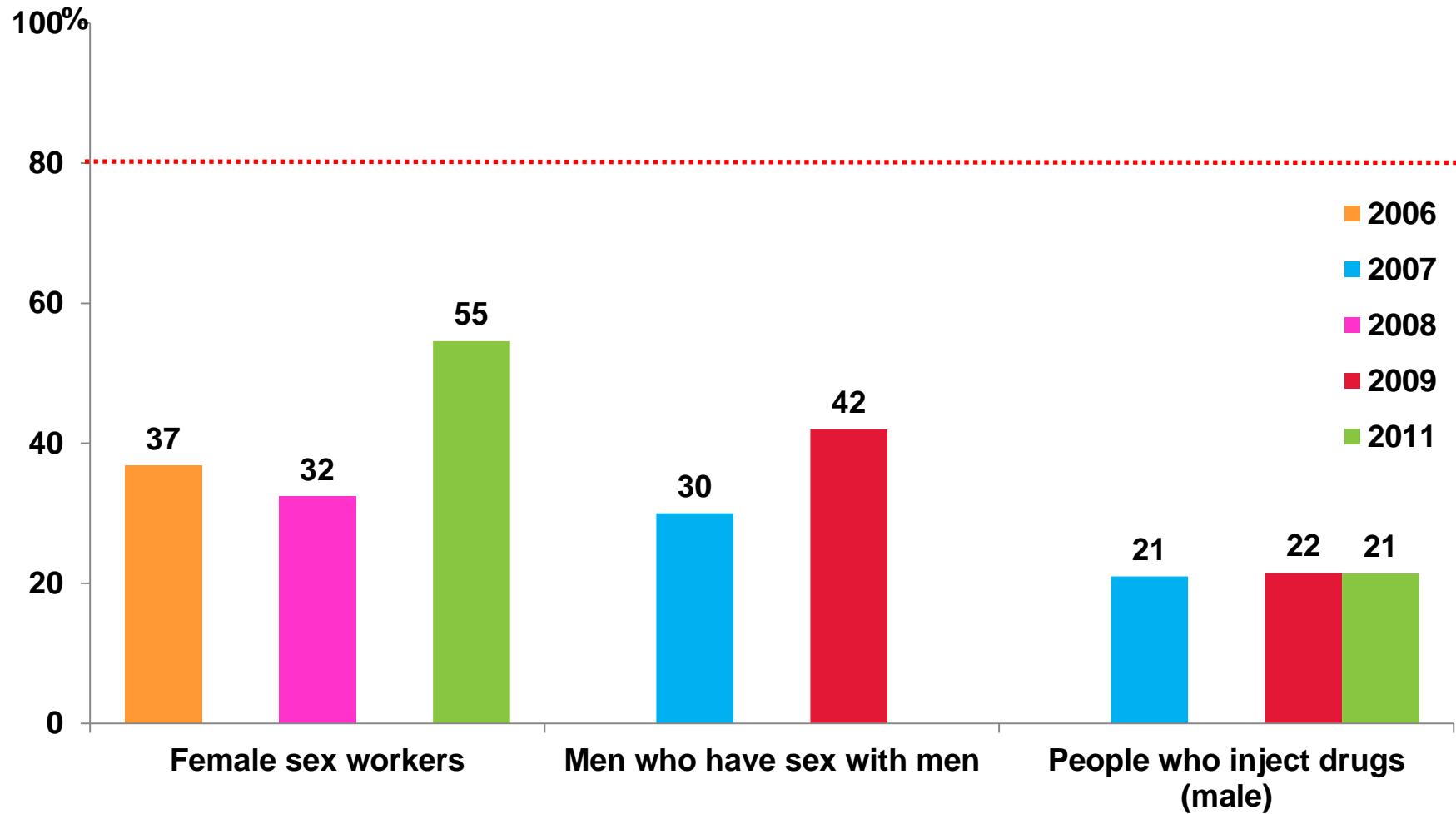
Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per PWID  
per year

Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

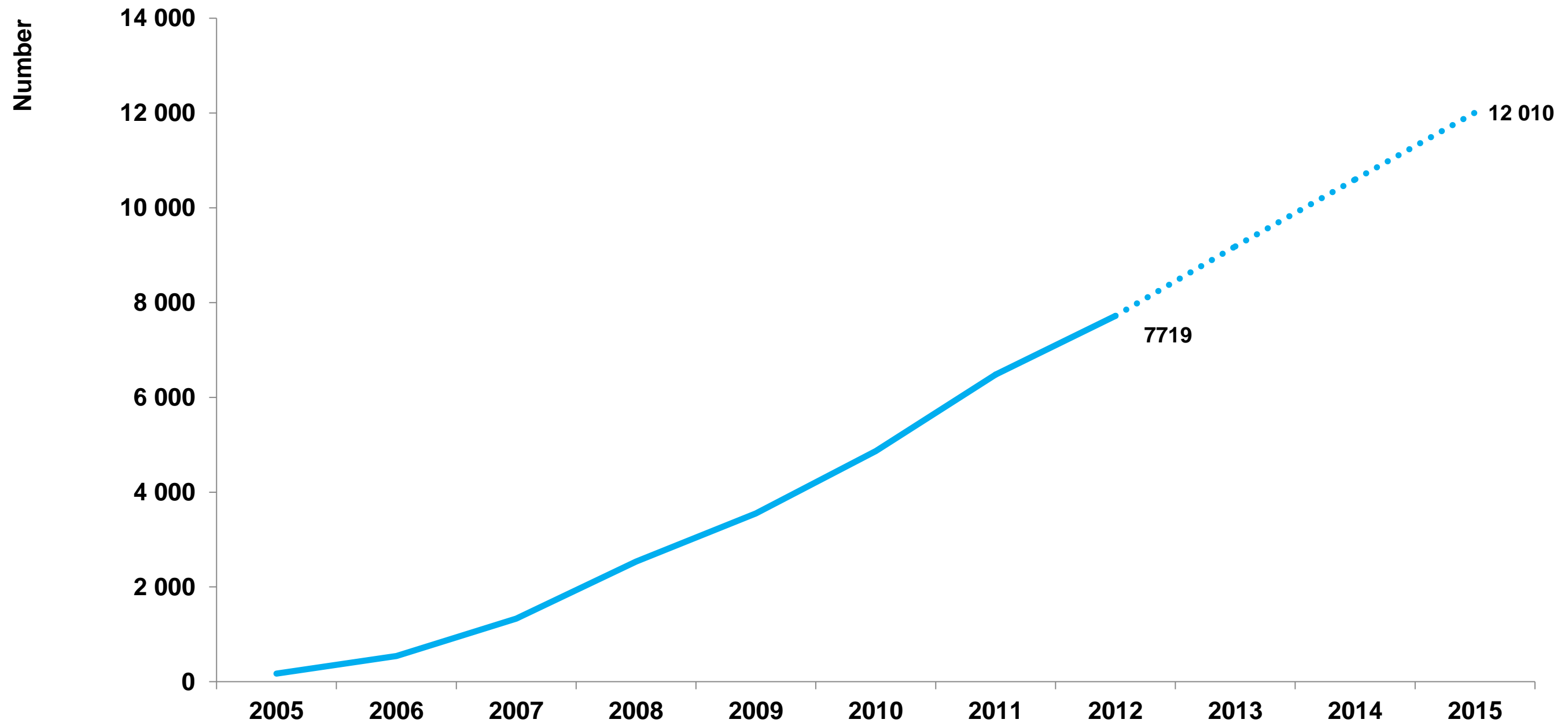






**25 000 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**

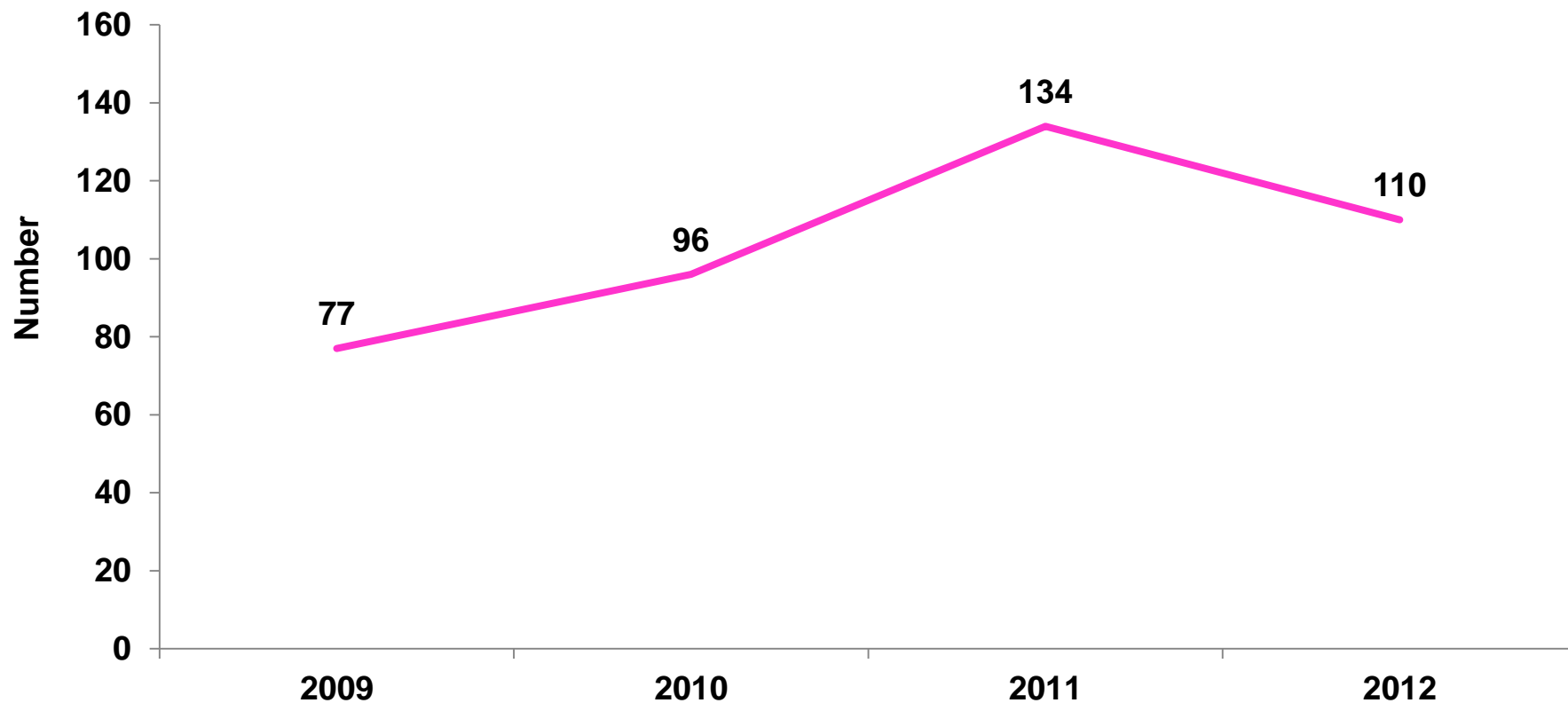
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





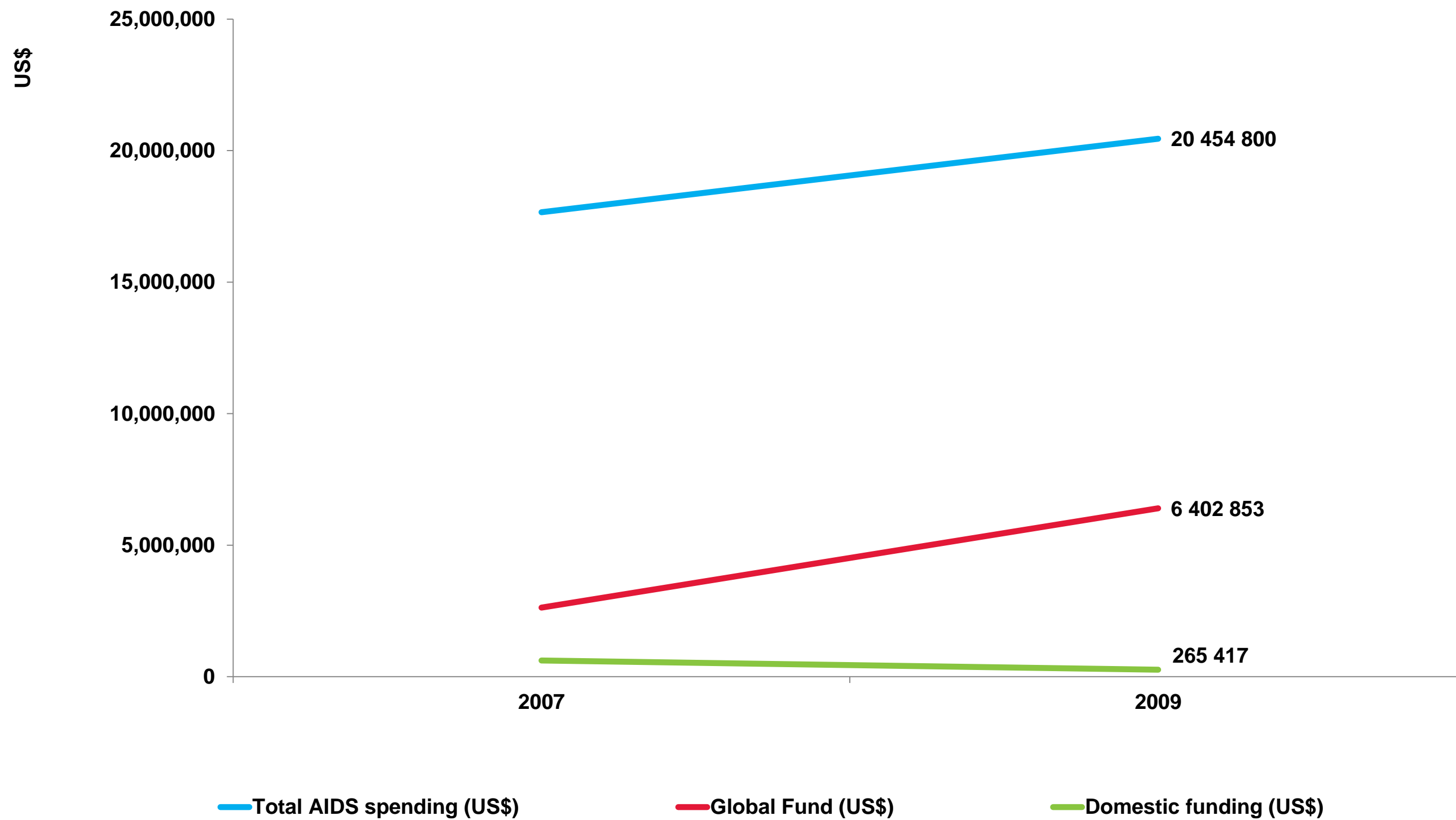
## ~900 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

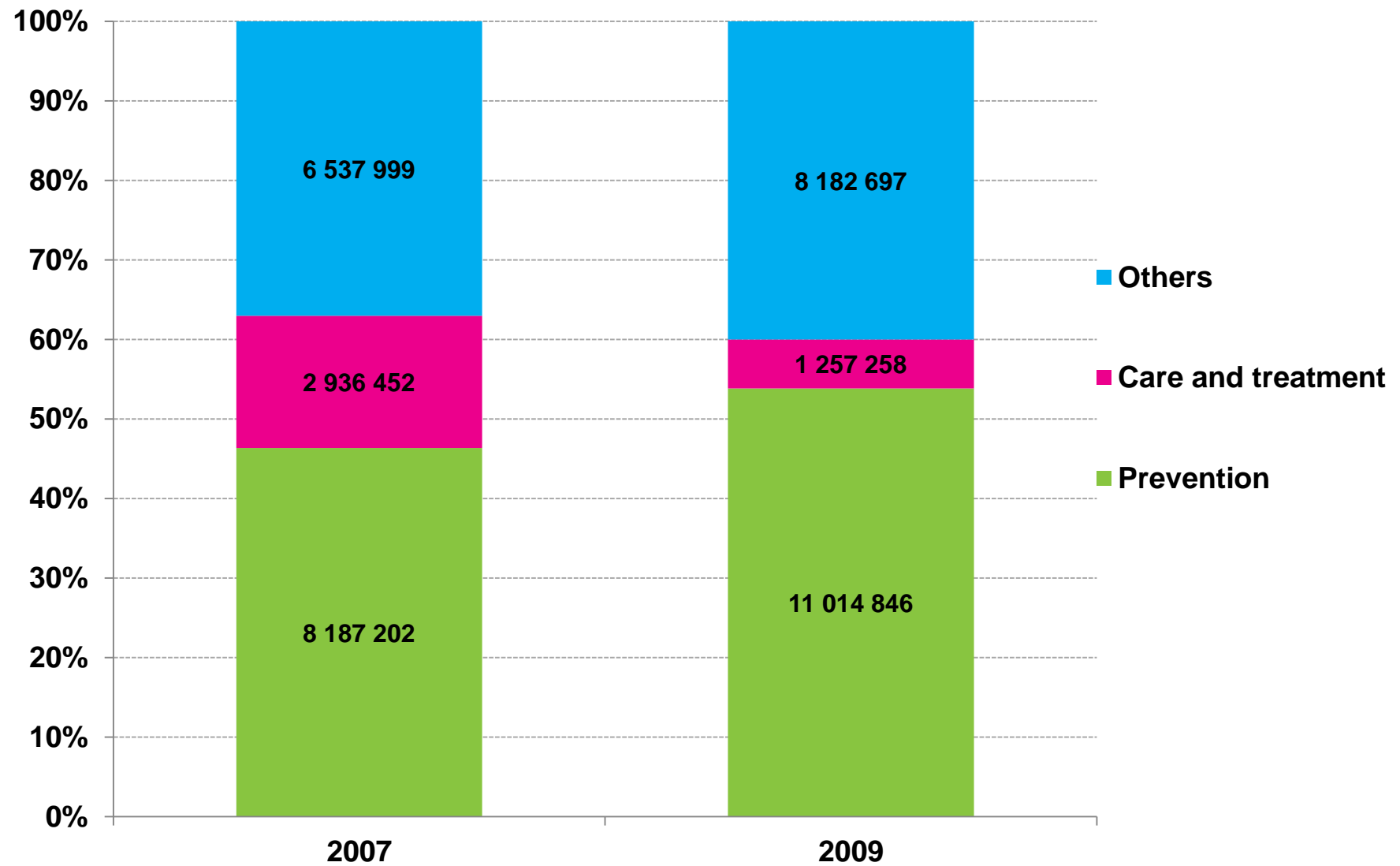




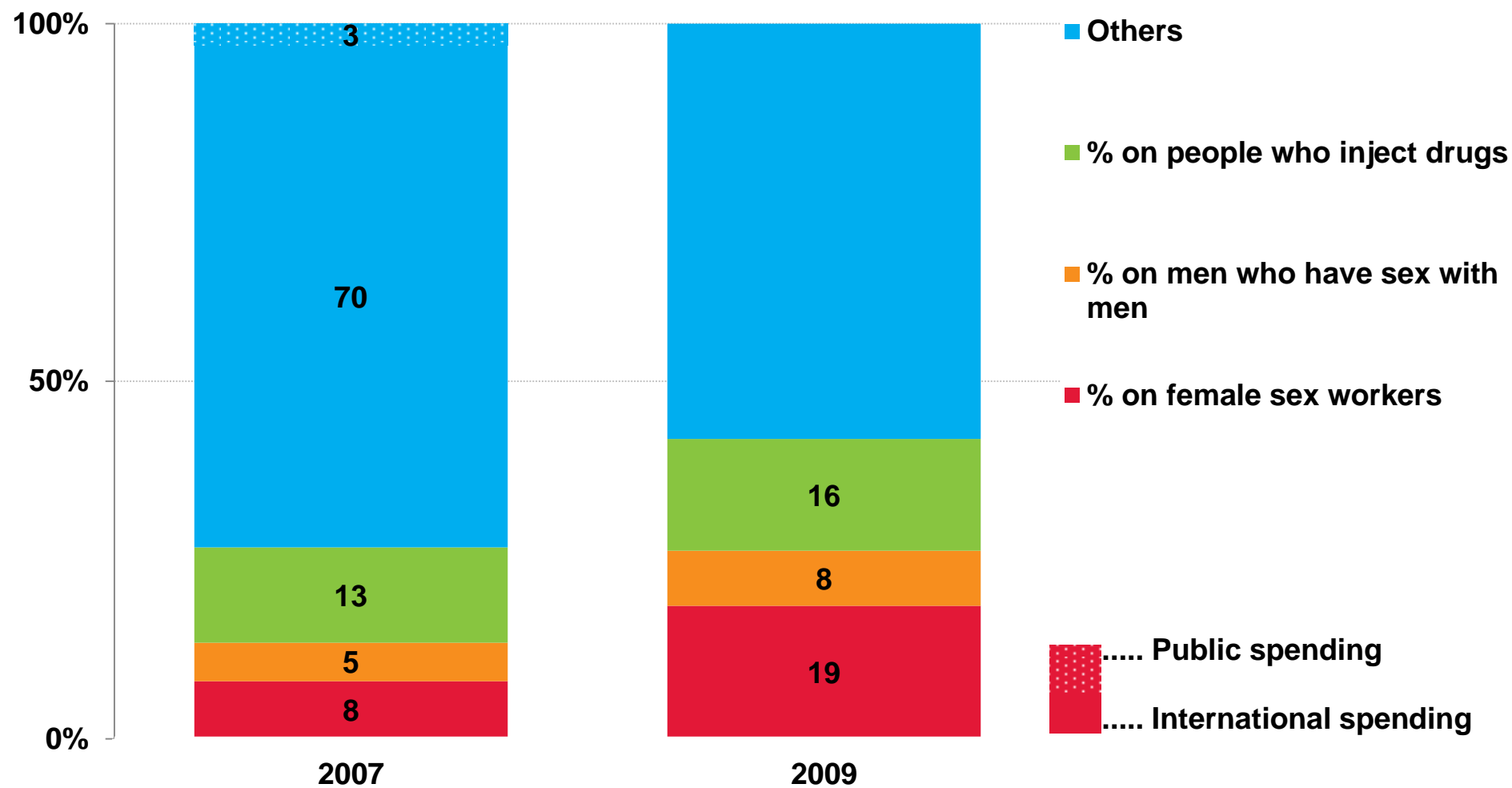
## AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Public order offences, against sex workers (including transgender sex workers)
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

4/10 3/10 ▼

4/10 4/10 ●

## Travel restrictions



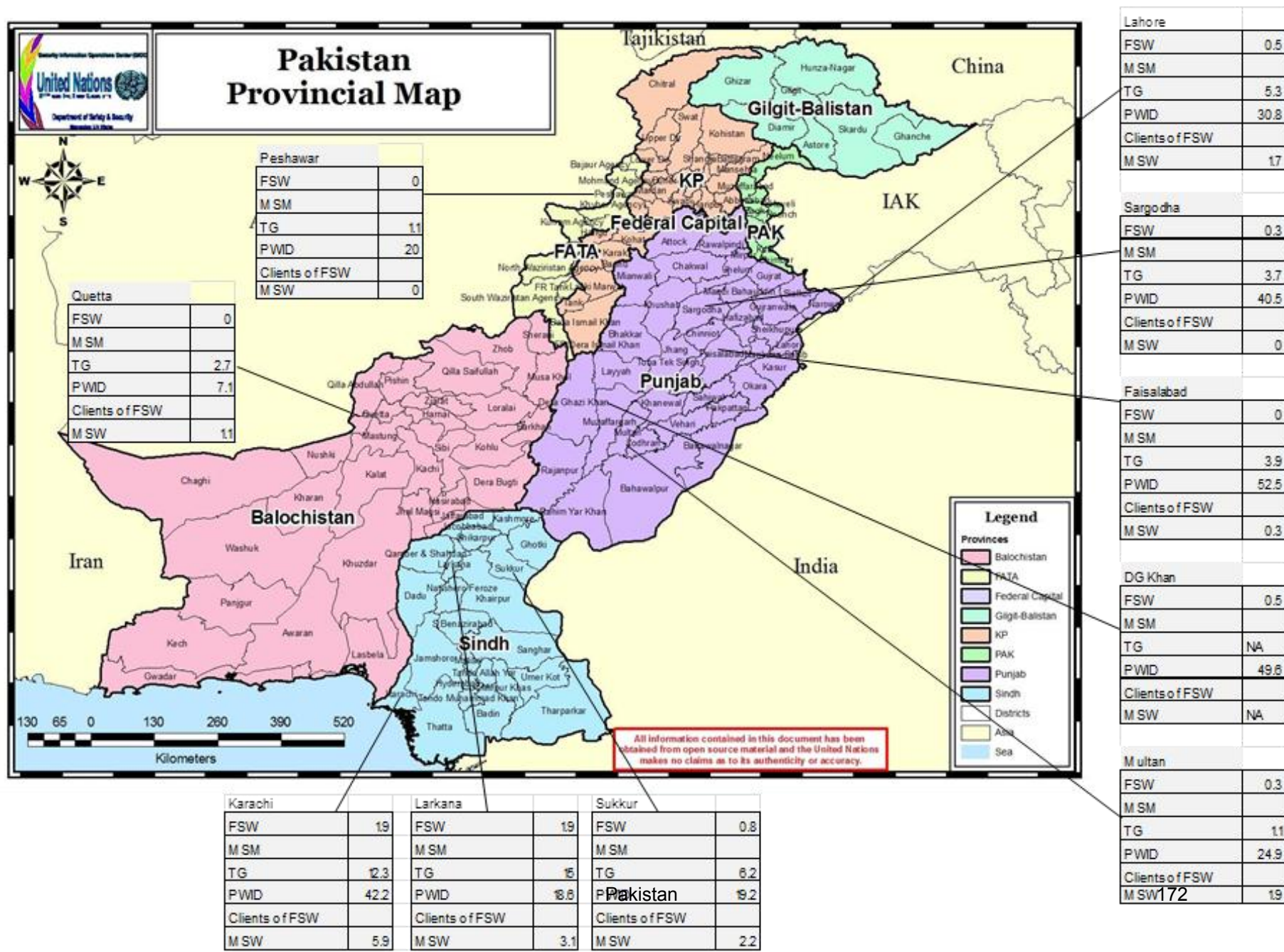
## STIGMA INDEX

(2011 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 7%

# PAKISTAN

# HIV prevalence among key populations by province, 2011





# CHALLENGES

- ***National political leadership—Ministry of Health Services and Coordination is new at national level, needs to develop systems for more effective role in coordination among provinces and provision of normative guidance to increasingly independent provinces***
- ***Transformation—funding, systemic and governance barriers to overcome for massive increase in coverage, continuity and effectiveness of HIV service provision to take place in 2014-15***
- ***Social change—institutionalizing partnership between community groups, CSOs and public sector necessary to effectively deliver appropriate services, e.g. harm reduction including OST, VCT, PMTCT, ART, and Continuum of Care***

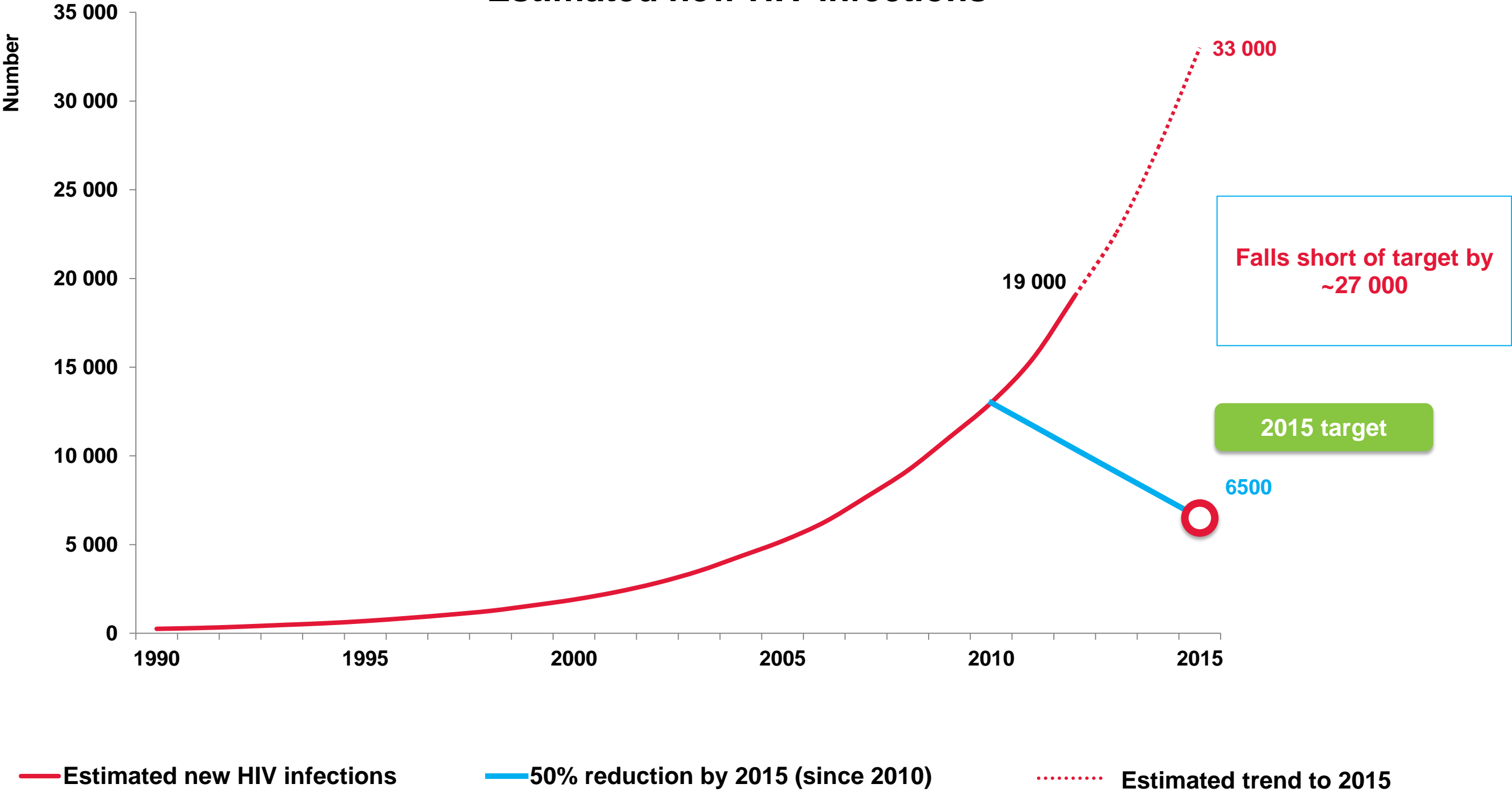
# GAME CHANGERS

- ***Maintain current commitment of Global Fund and UNAIDS to Pakistan as it undergoes major development and governance challenges, with primary focus on ‘impact’ rather than bureaucratic processes and ‘business as usual’ in the AIDS sector***
- ***Community and CSOs to take the lead focusing on results based on commitment to key populations and socially excluded groups***
- ***New mechanisms for oversight of the AIDS response established and functional, involving a combination of competent professionals, civil society, people living or affected by HIV and provincial governments in a new ‘social compact’***

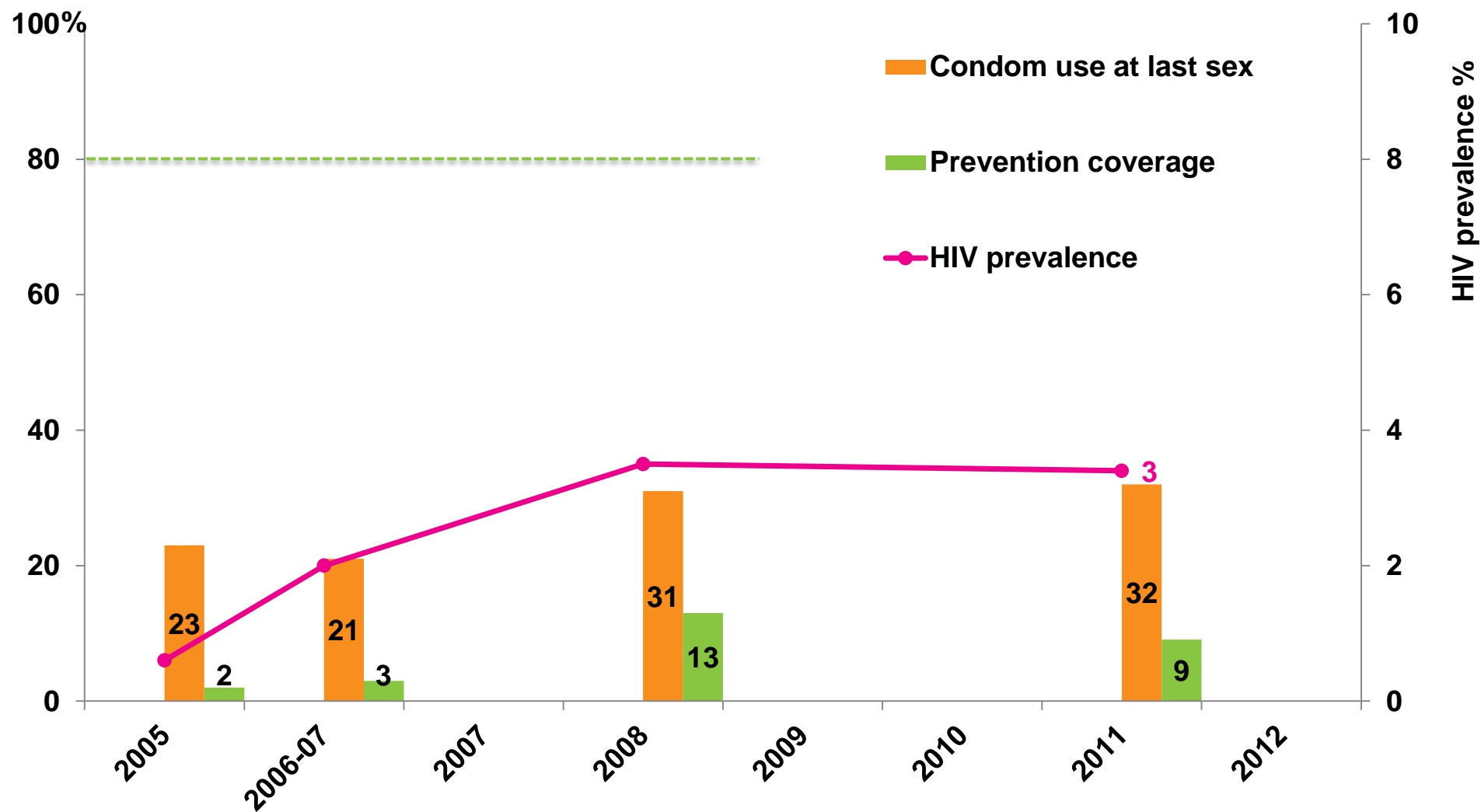


87 000 people living with HIV in 2012

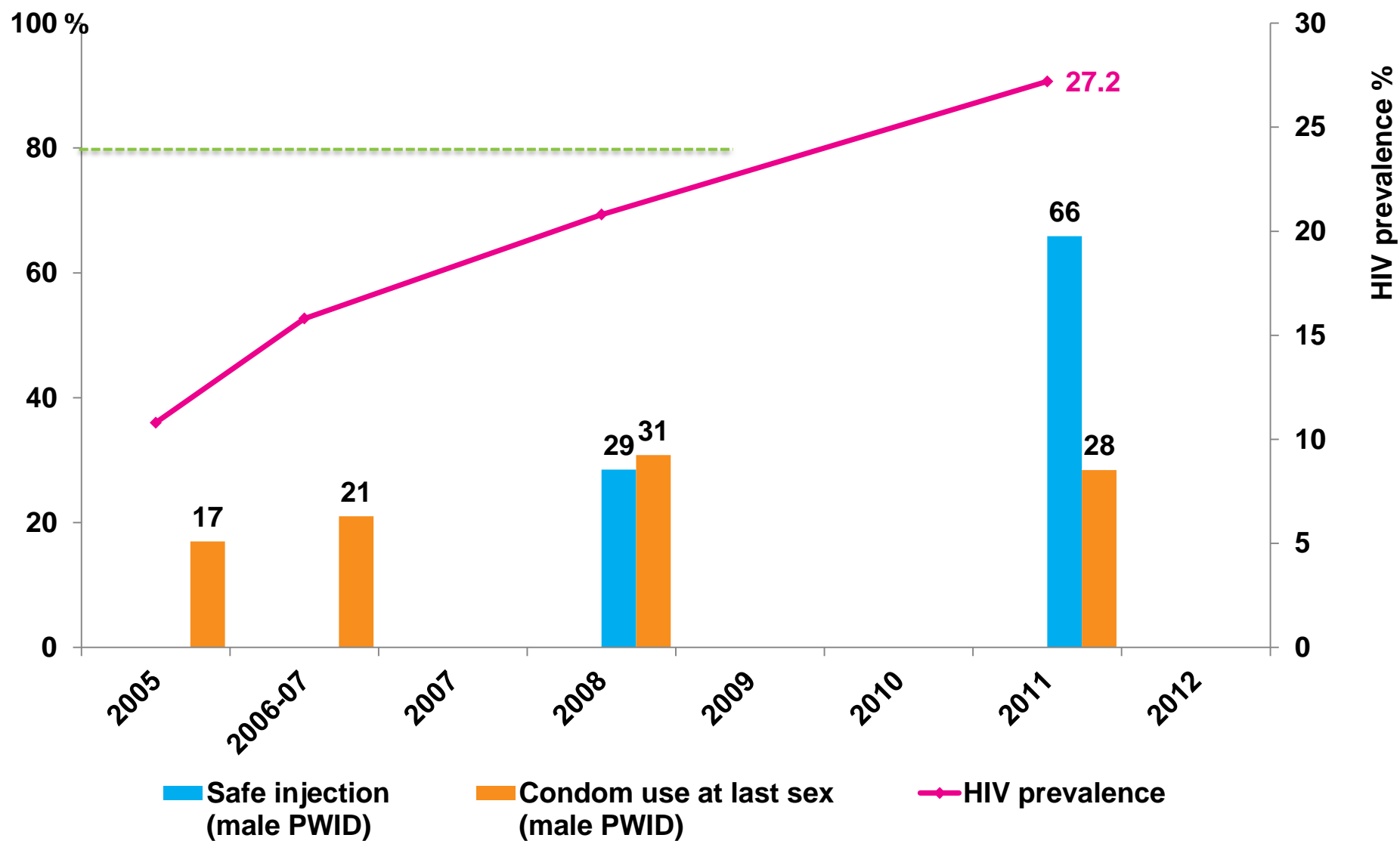
Estimated new HIV infections



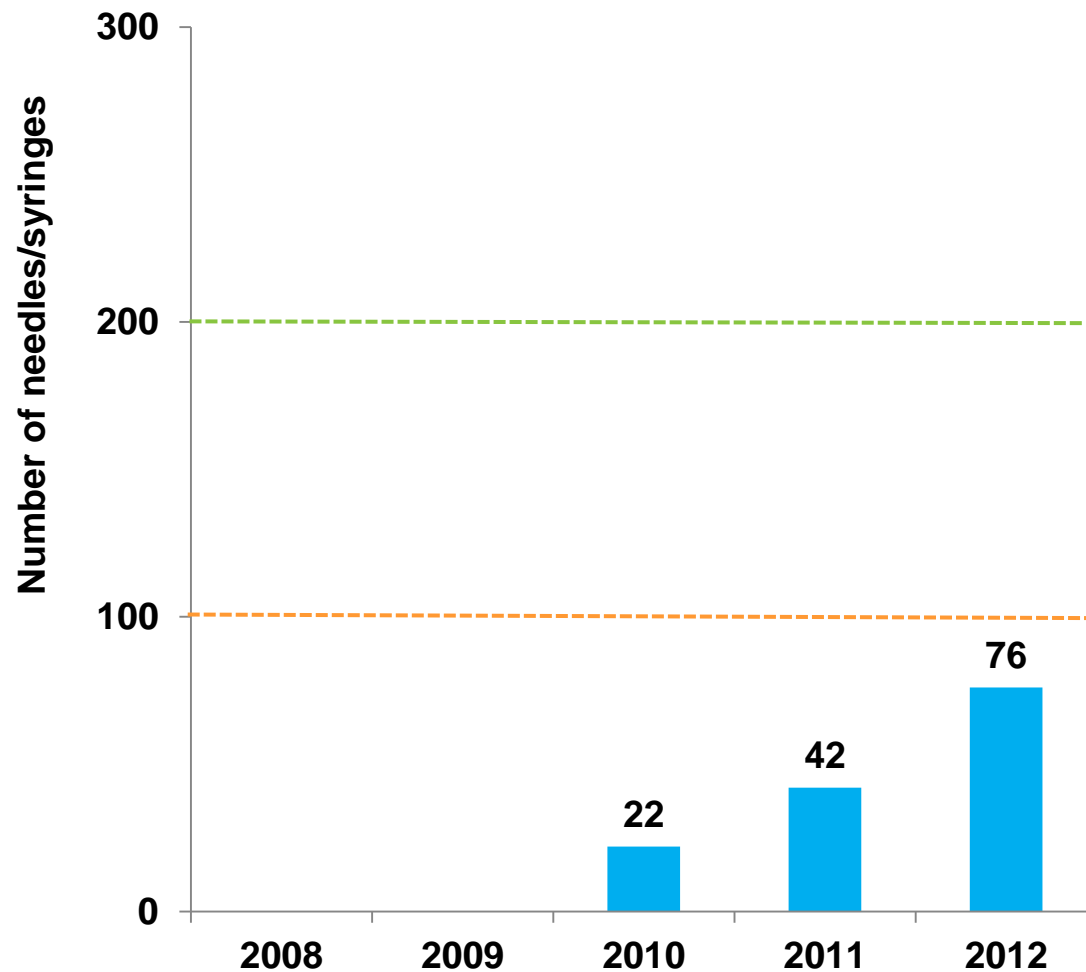
## Male and hijra sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviors



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

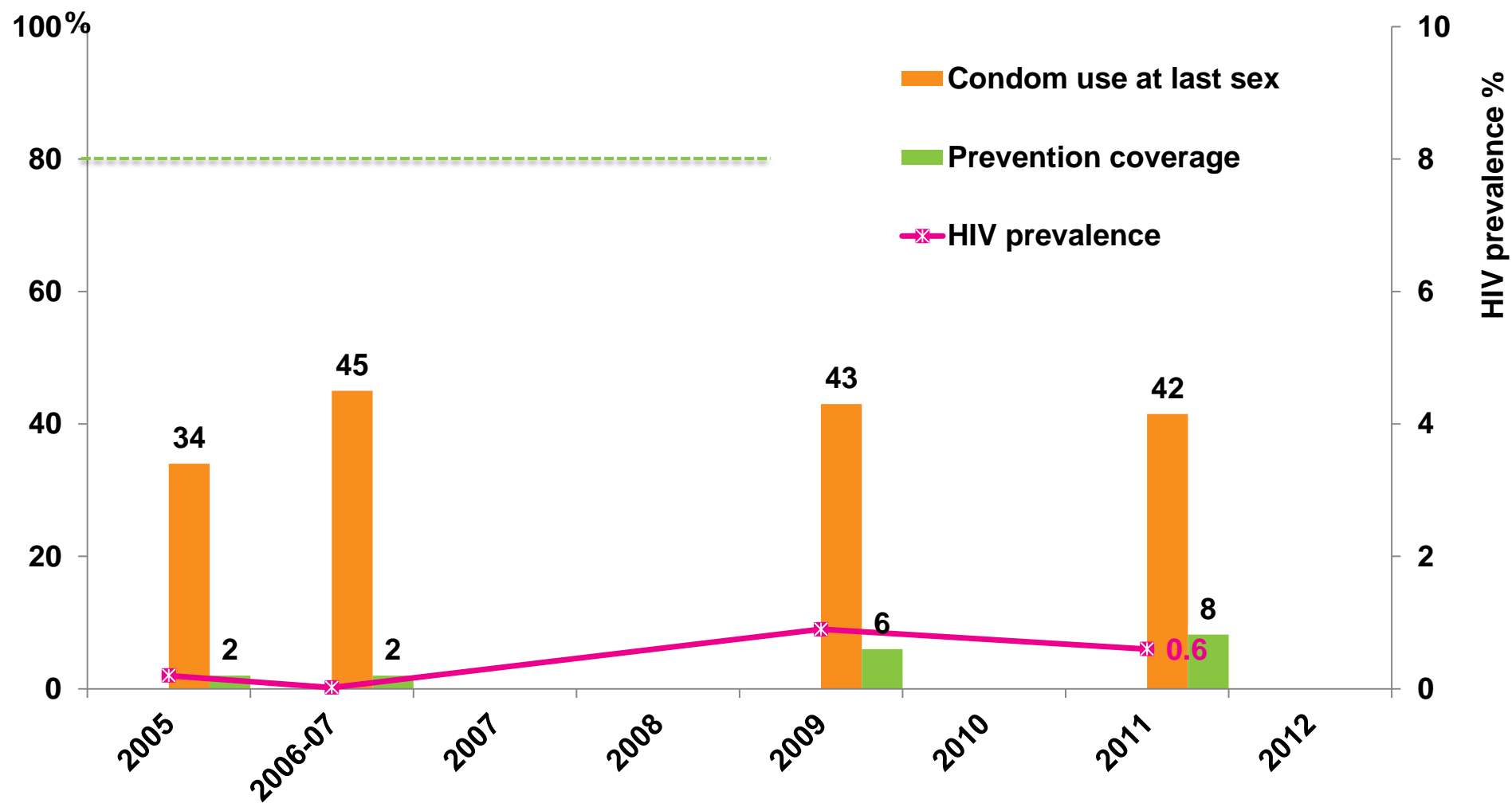


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

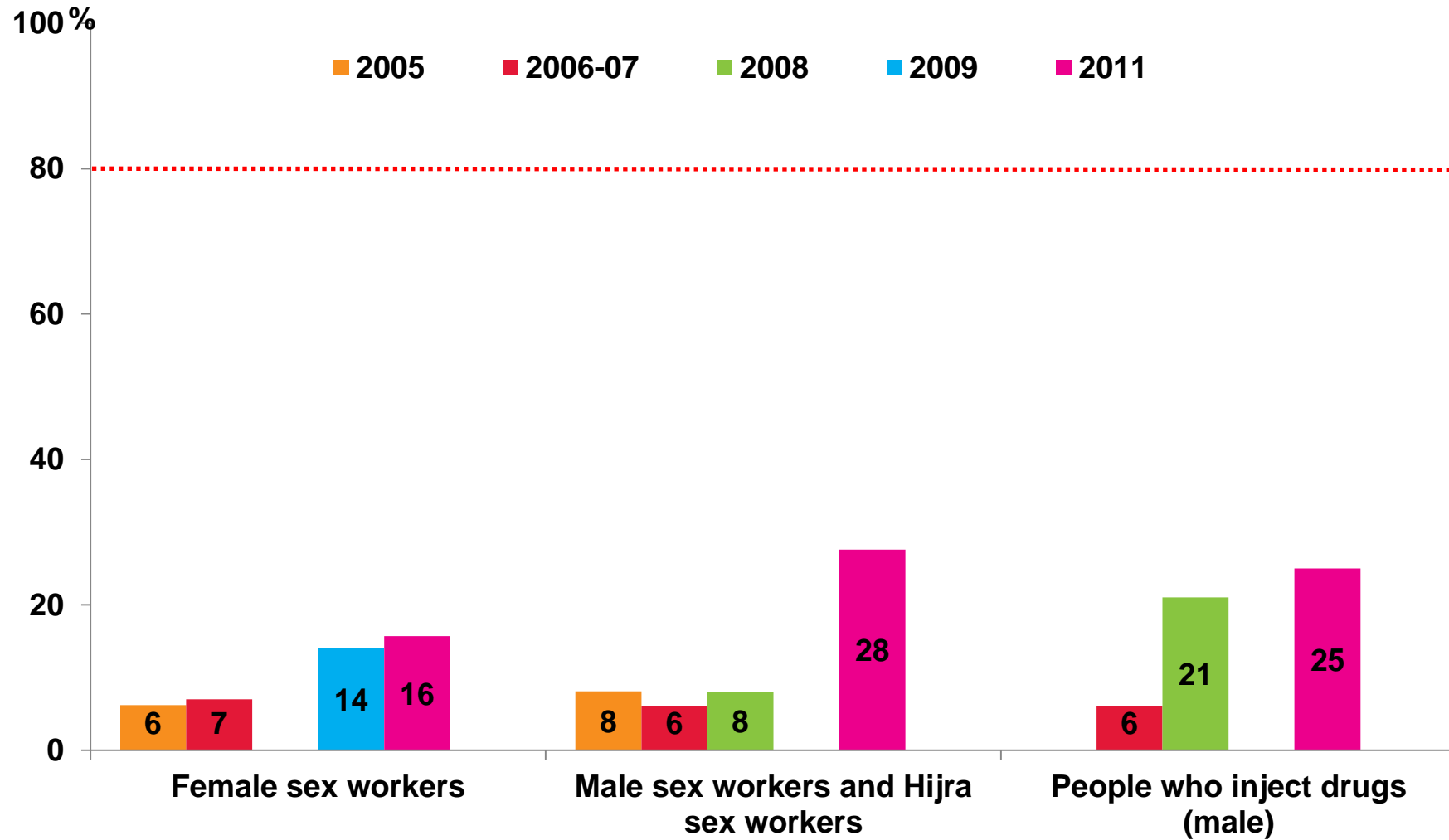
Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



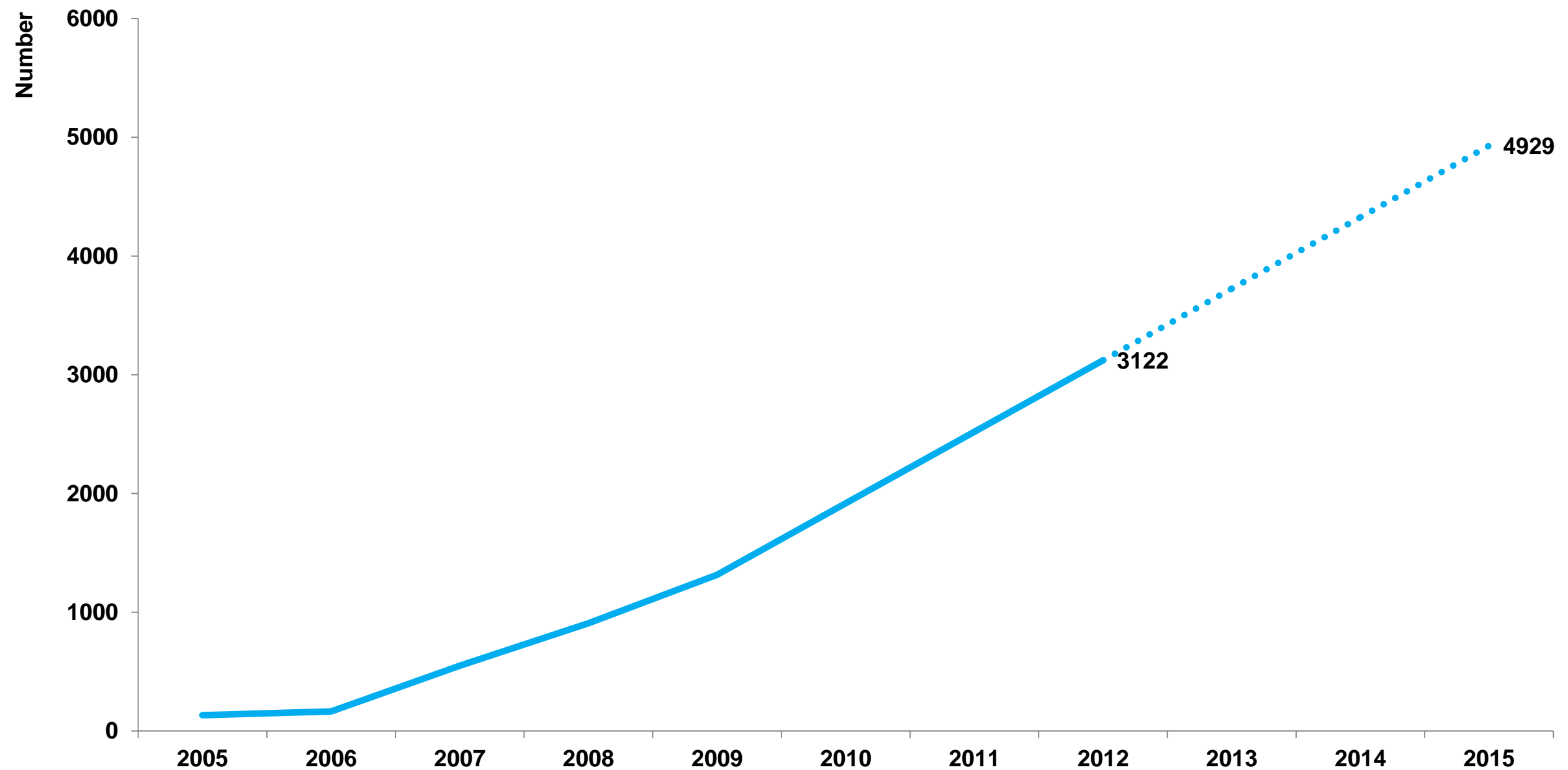
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**21 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

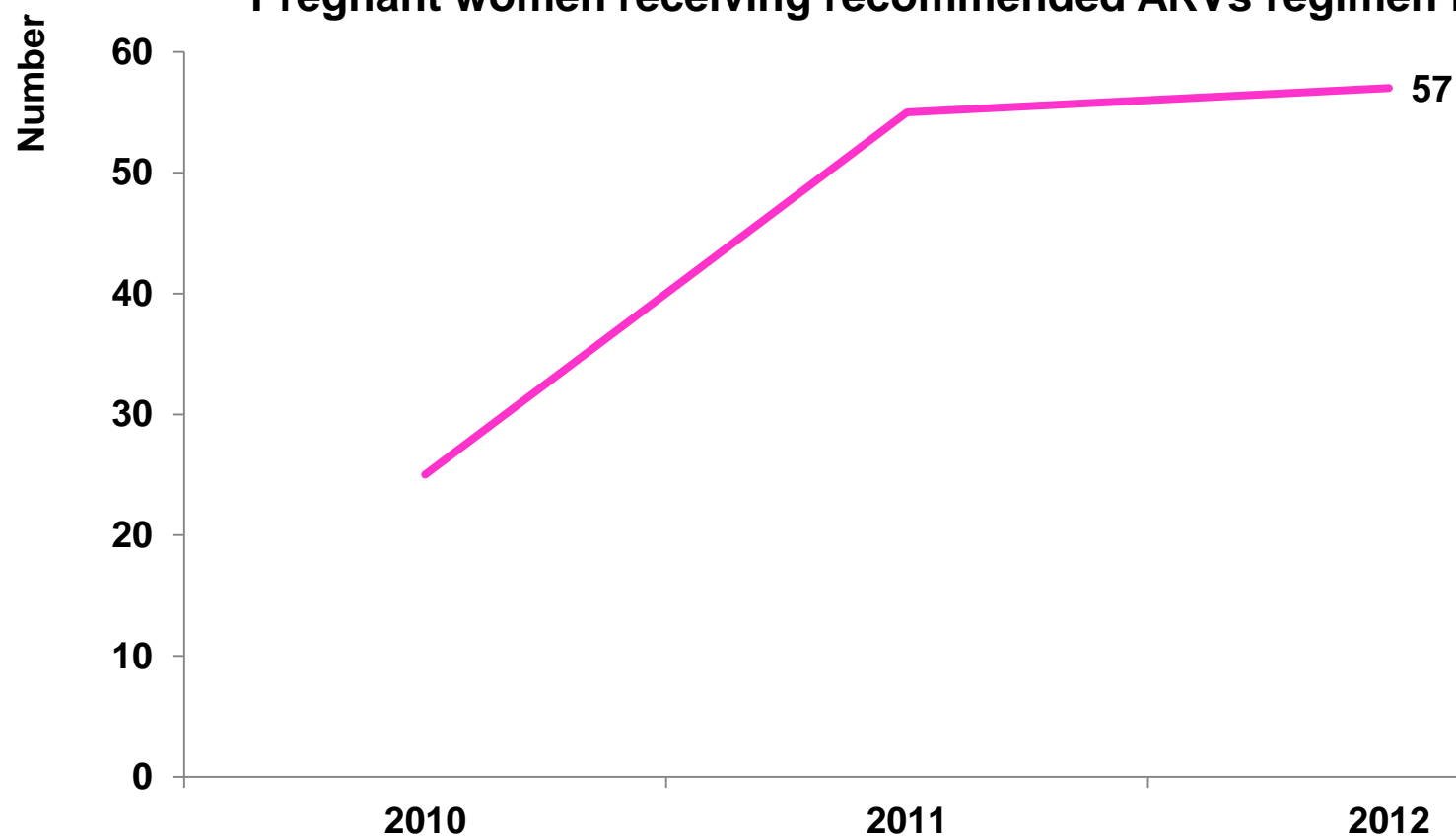






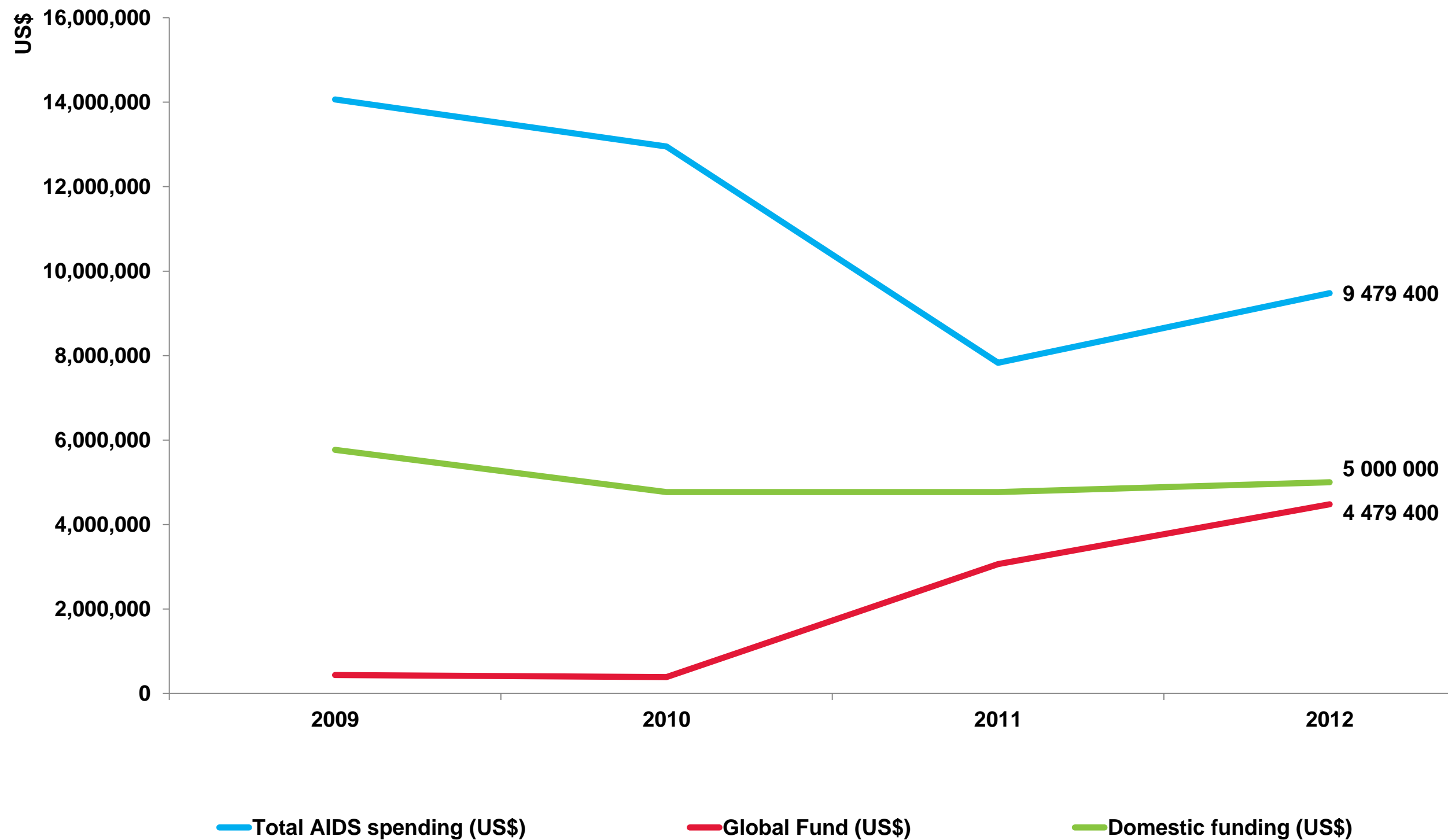
**1000-3200 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012**

**Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT**

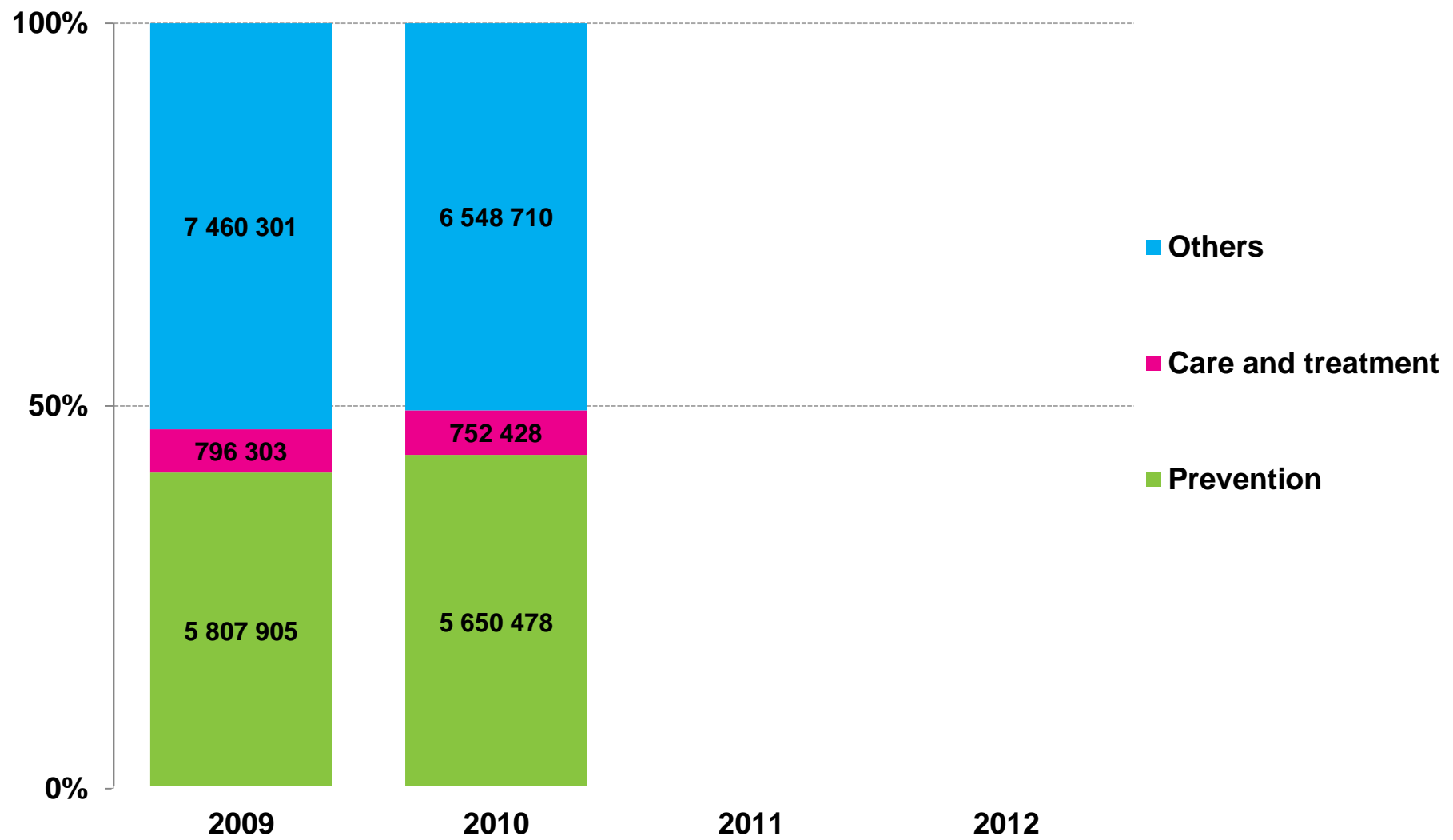




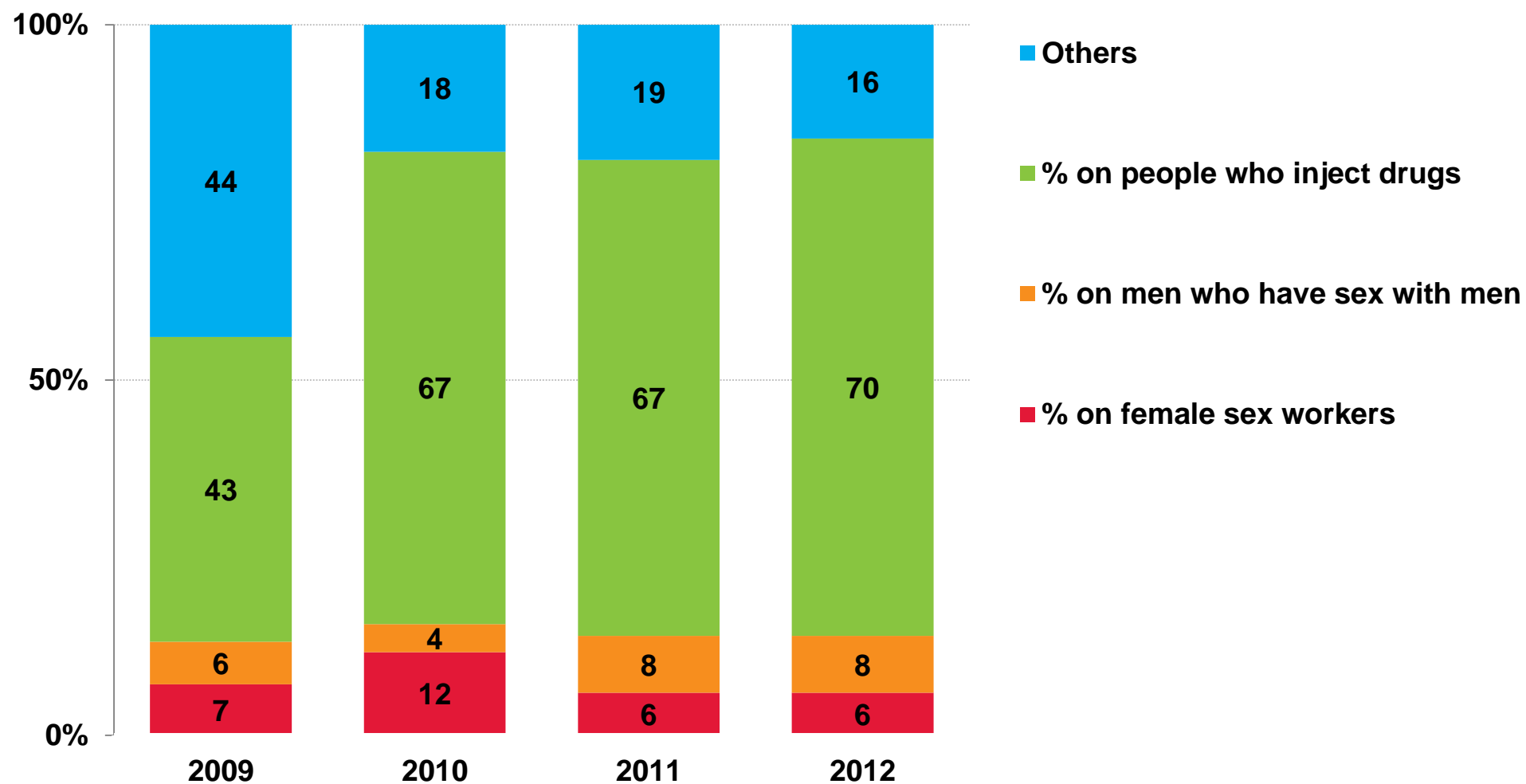
## AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Criminalization of some drug-related activities
- Criminalization of sex work

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

2/10 3/10 ▲

2/10 3/10 ▲

## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

(2009-10 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 33%

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# Geographical areas with HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees



# CHALLENGES

- *National governance and coordination structure for HIV is costly and may no longer reflect current needs*
- *Weak programme management and absorptive capacity within National AIDS Council Secretariat and National Department of Health*
- *Weak surveillance and programme data generation and use, with significant gaps in data about HIV and risk behaviour*

# GAME CHANGERS

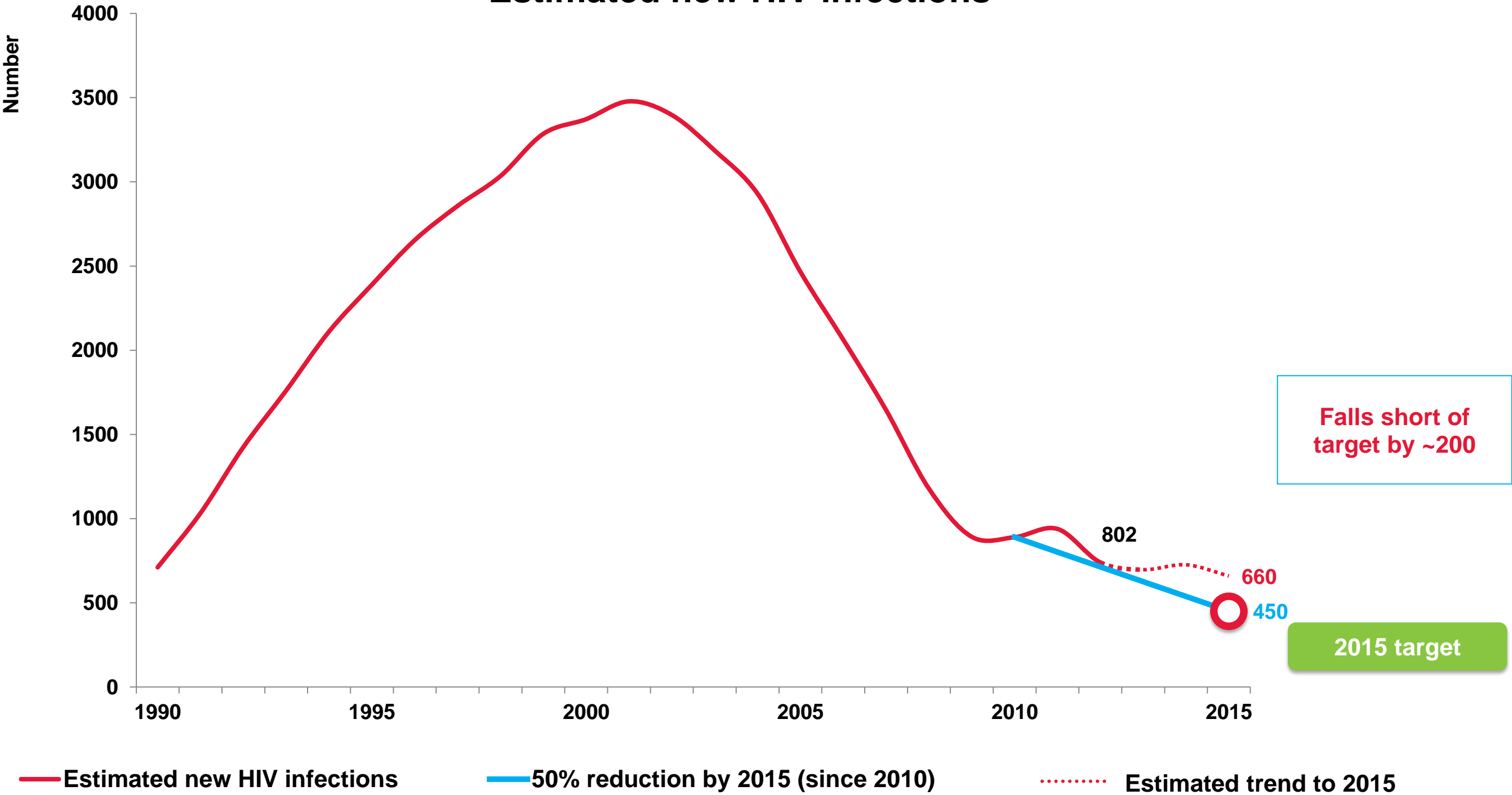
- *Reintegration of HIV into the general health programme*
- *Development of strong investment case focusing on domestic investment*
- *Re-focusing of AIDS response from a general population approach to those 'more at risk of HIV'*



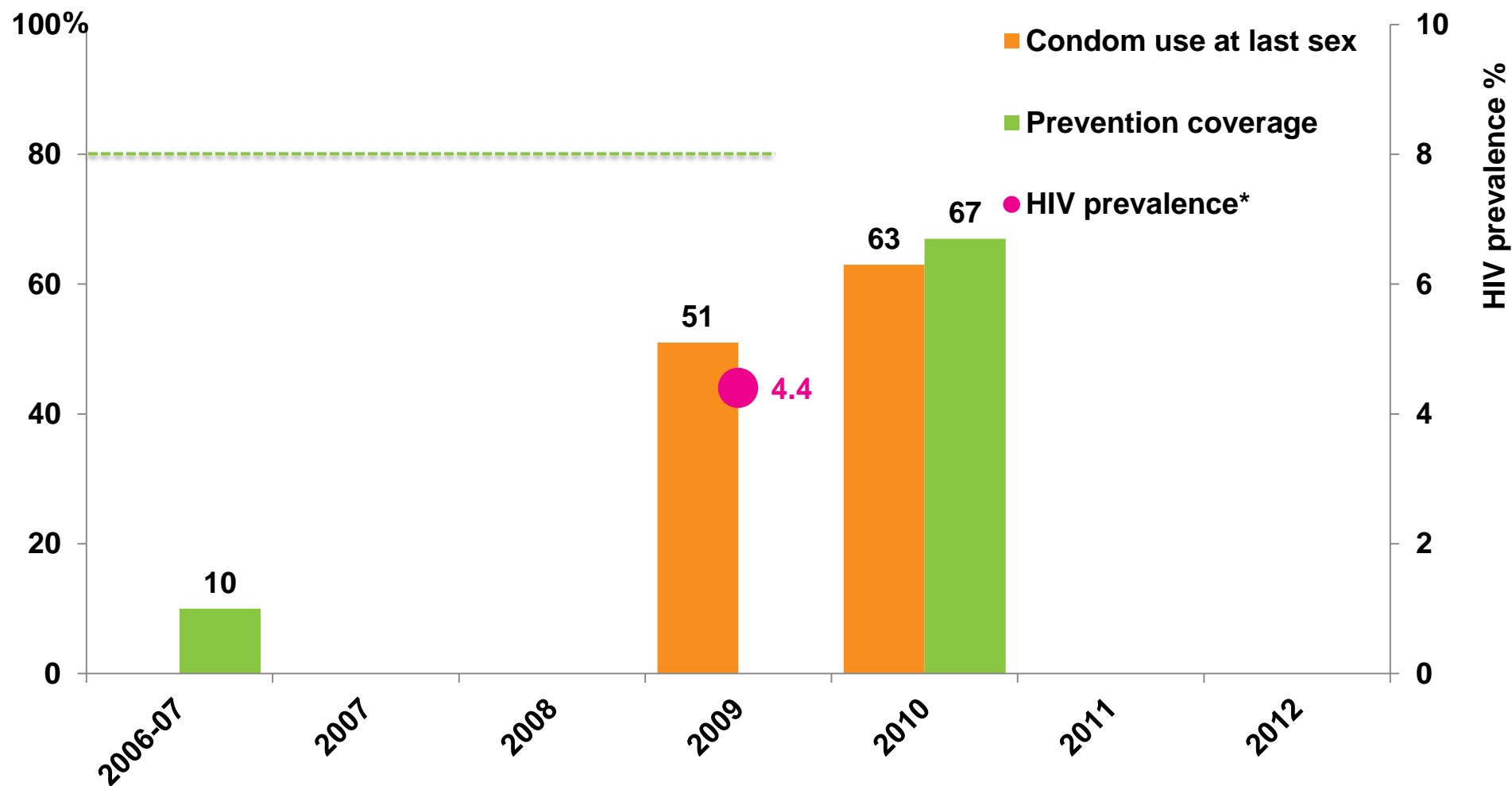


24 897 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

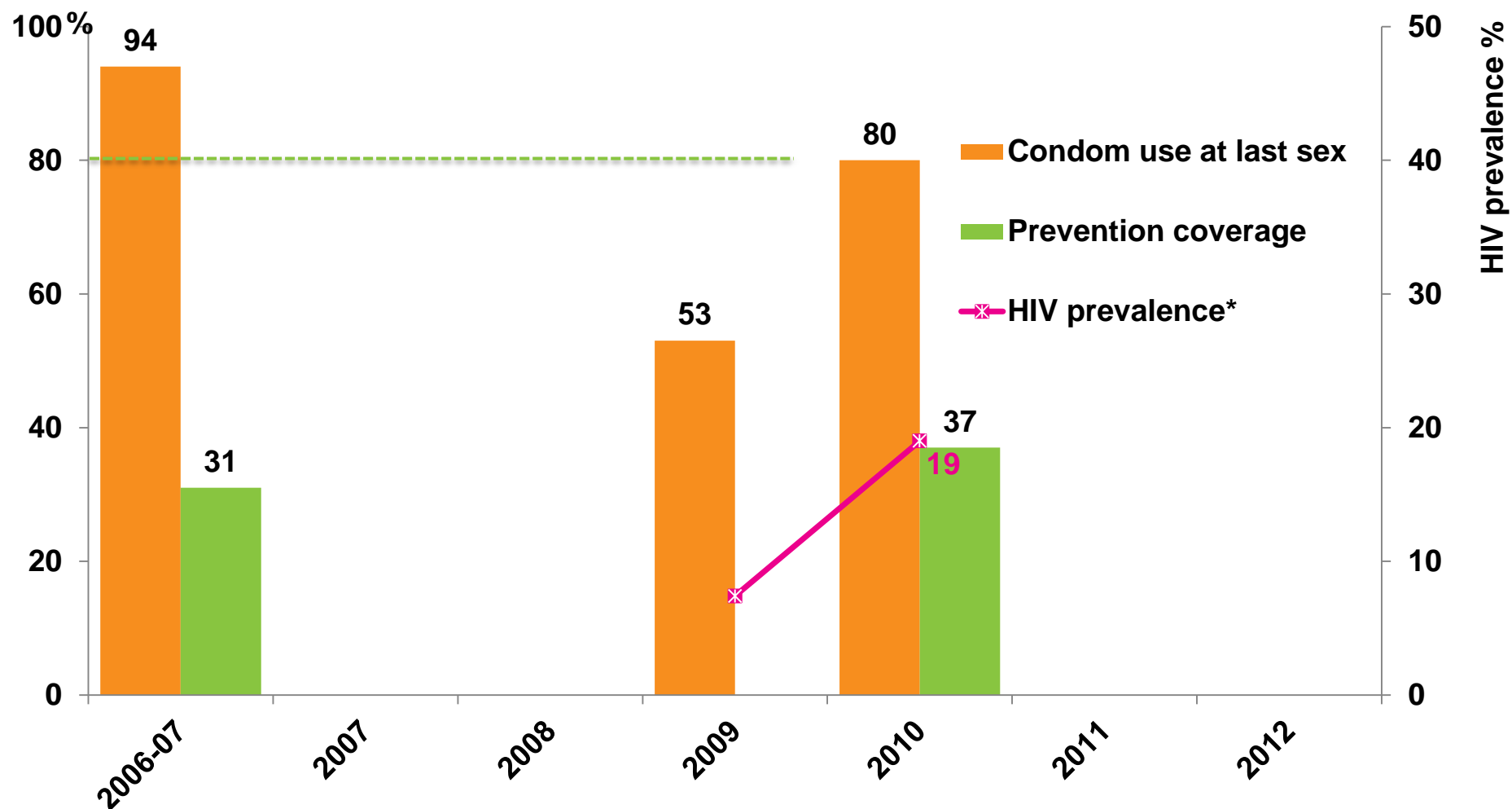


## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



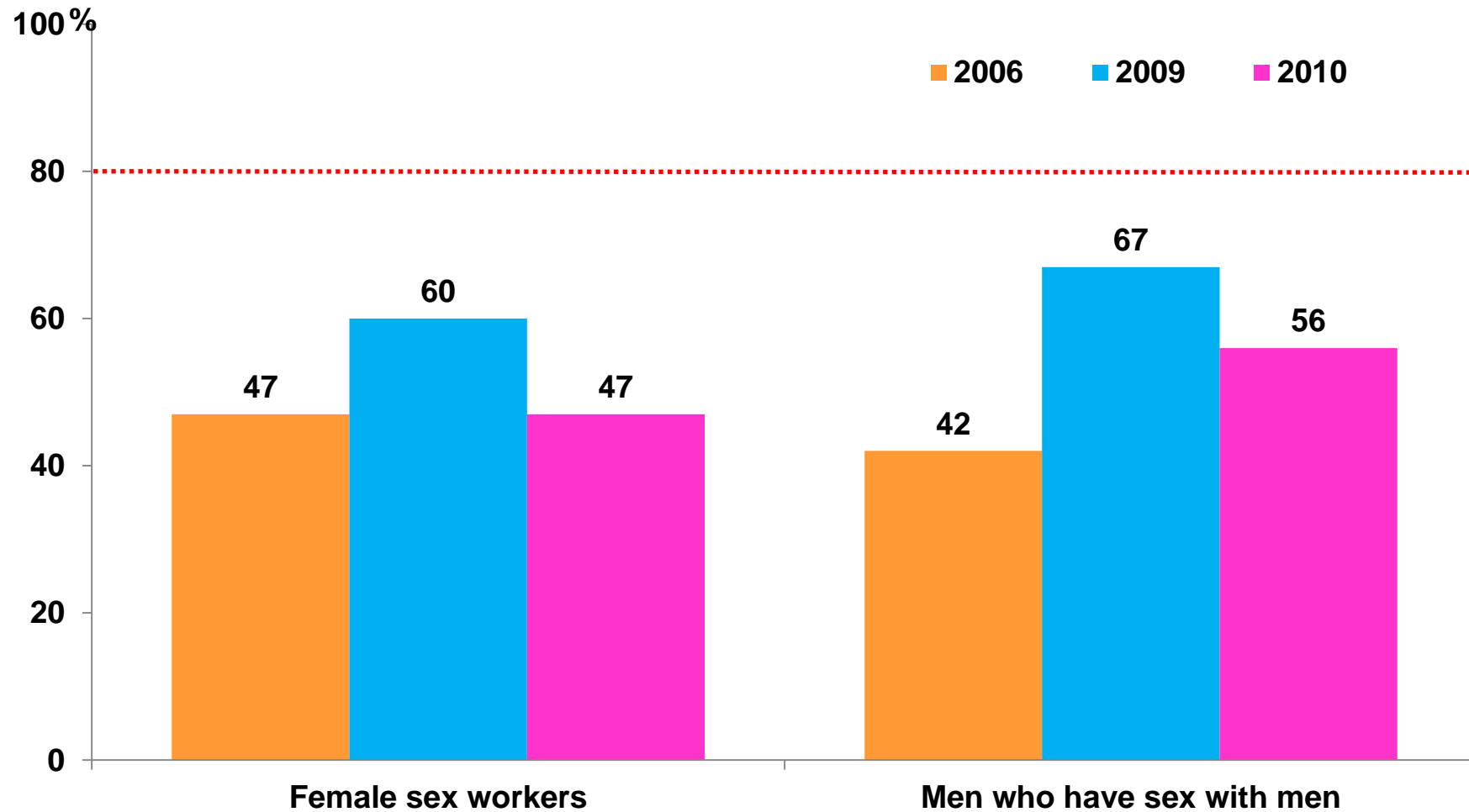
\* Programme monitoring data from Save the Children Poro Sapot Project 2009

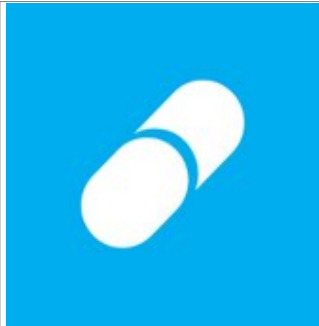
## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



\* Port Moresby 2010;  
Programme monitoring data from Save the Children Poro Sapot Project 2009

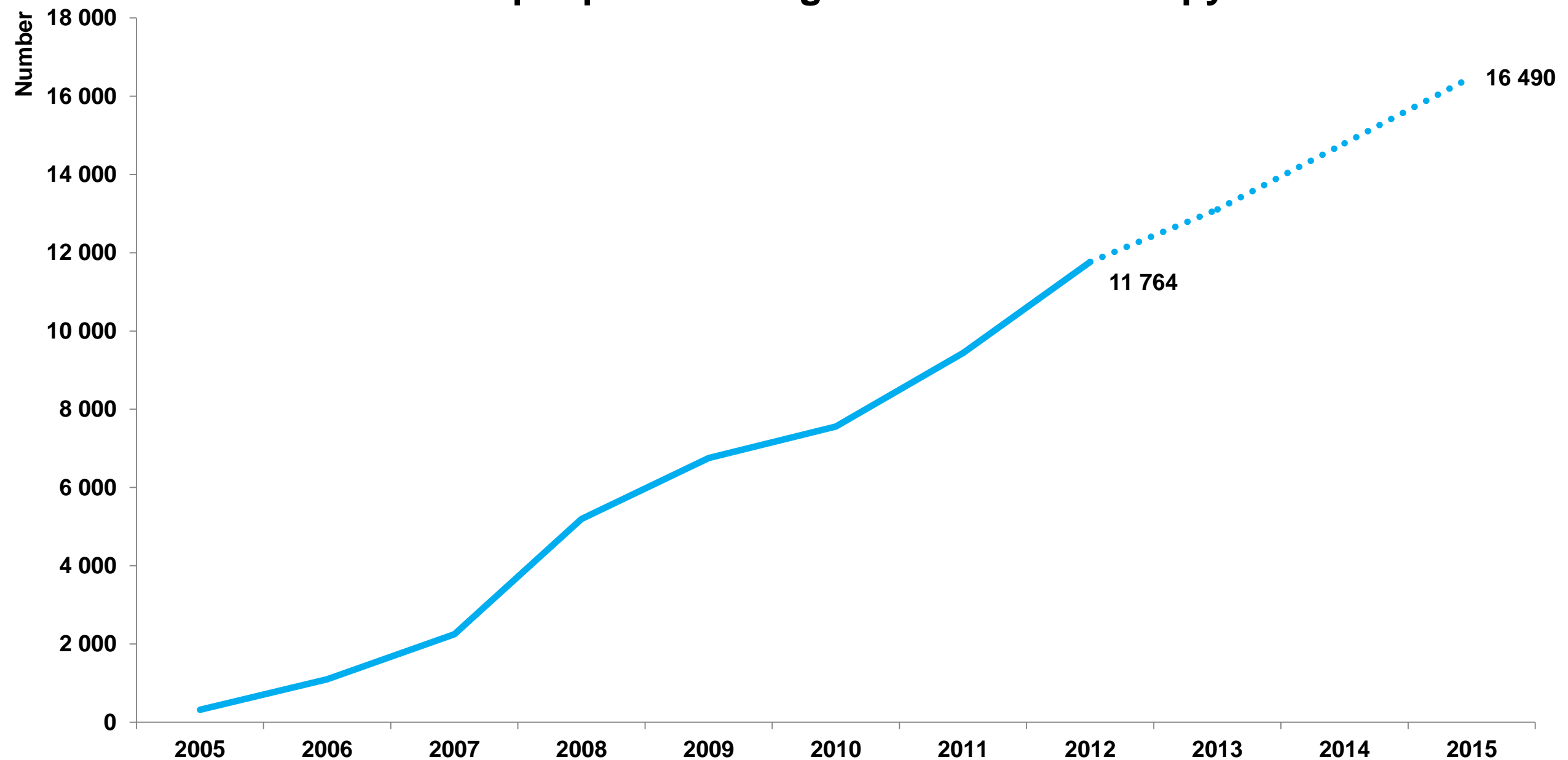
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**14 071 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

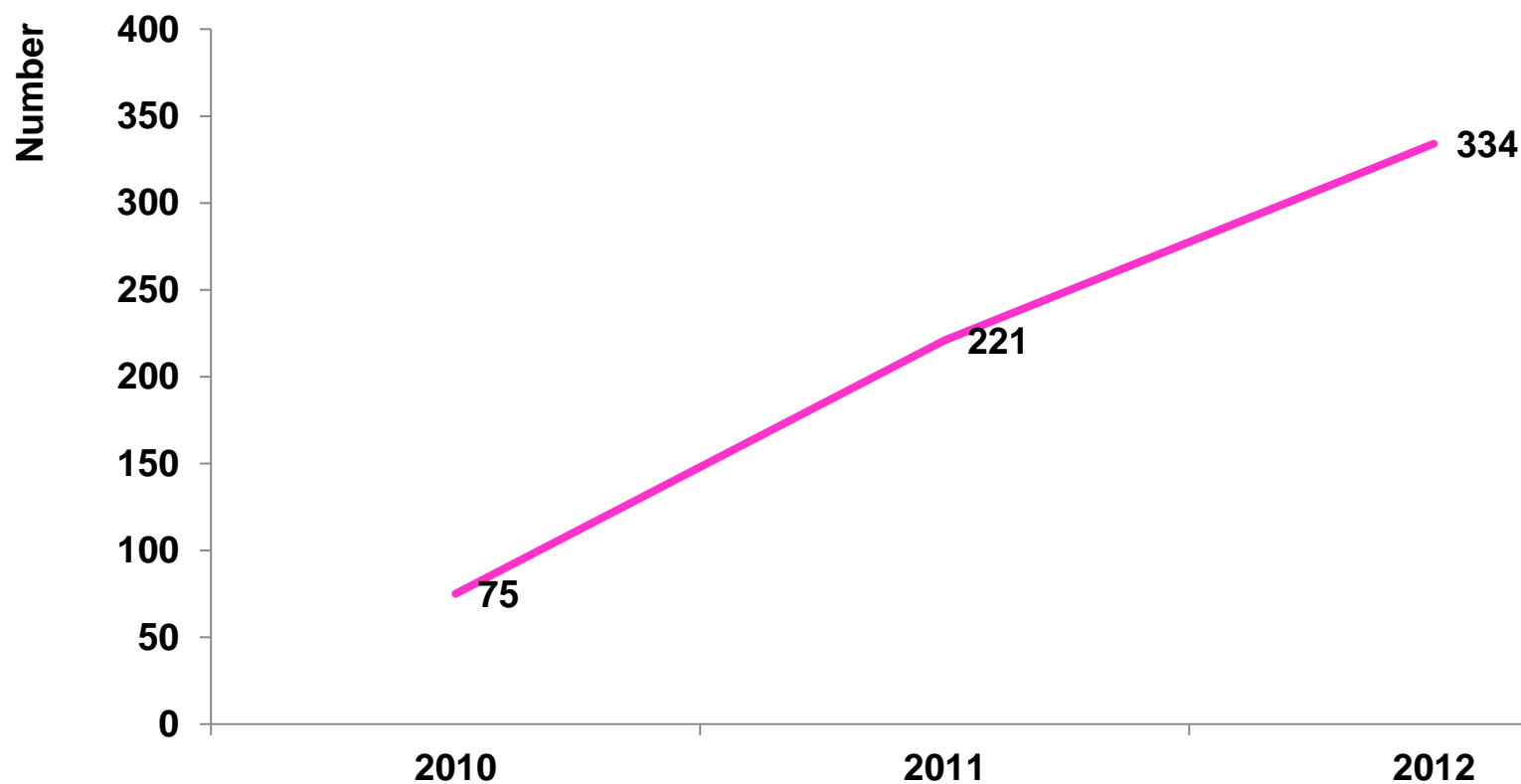
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





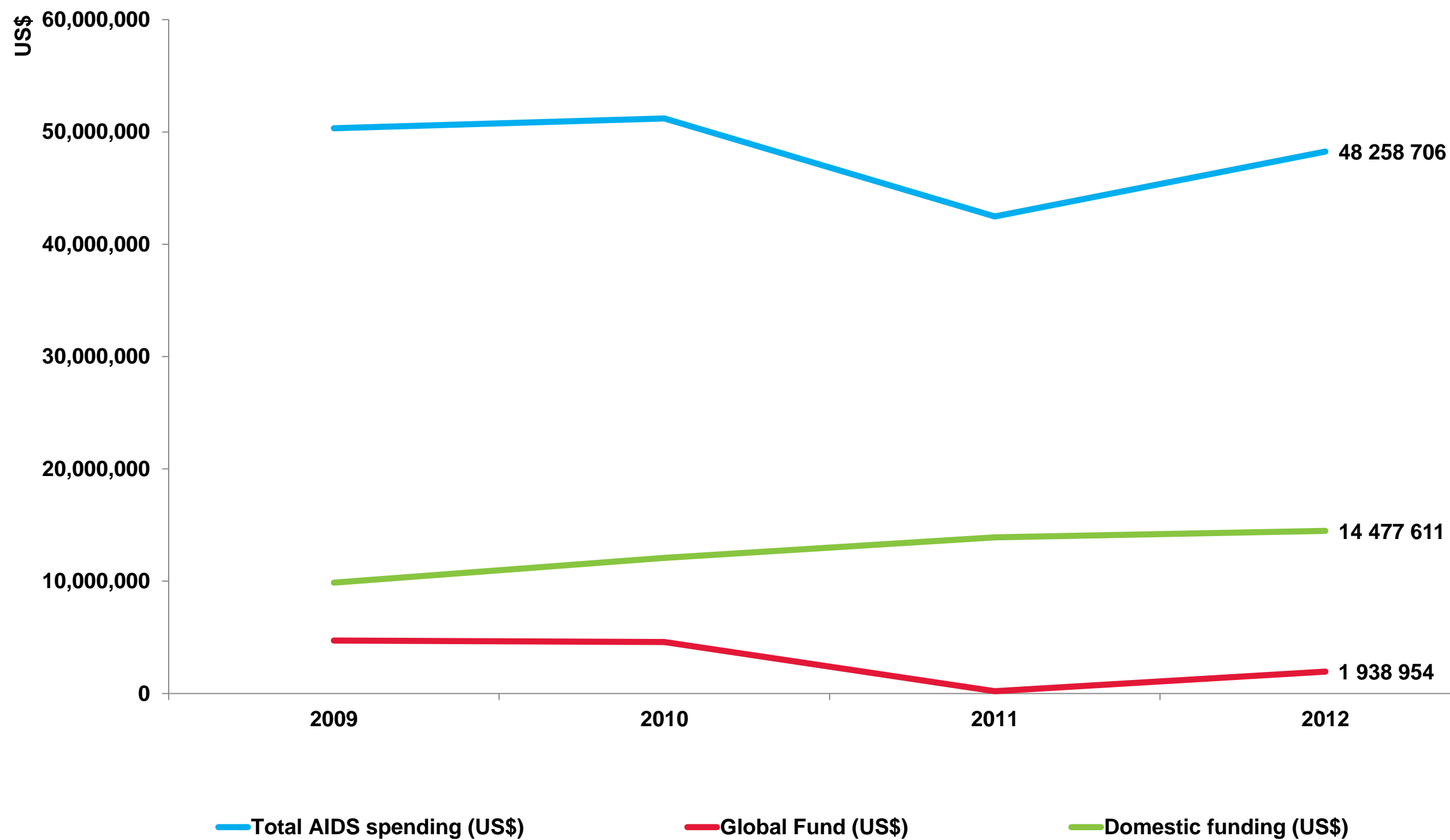
## 847 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

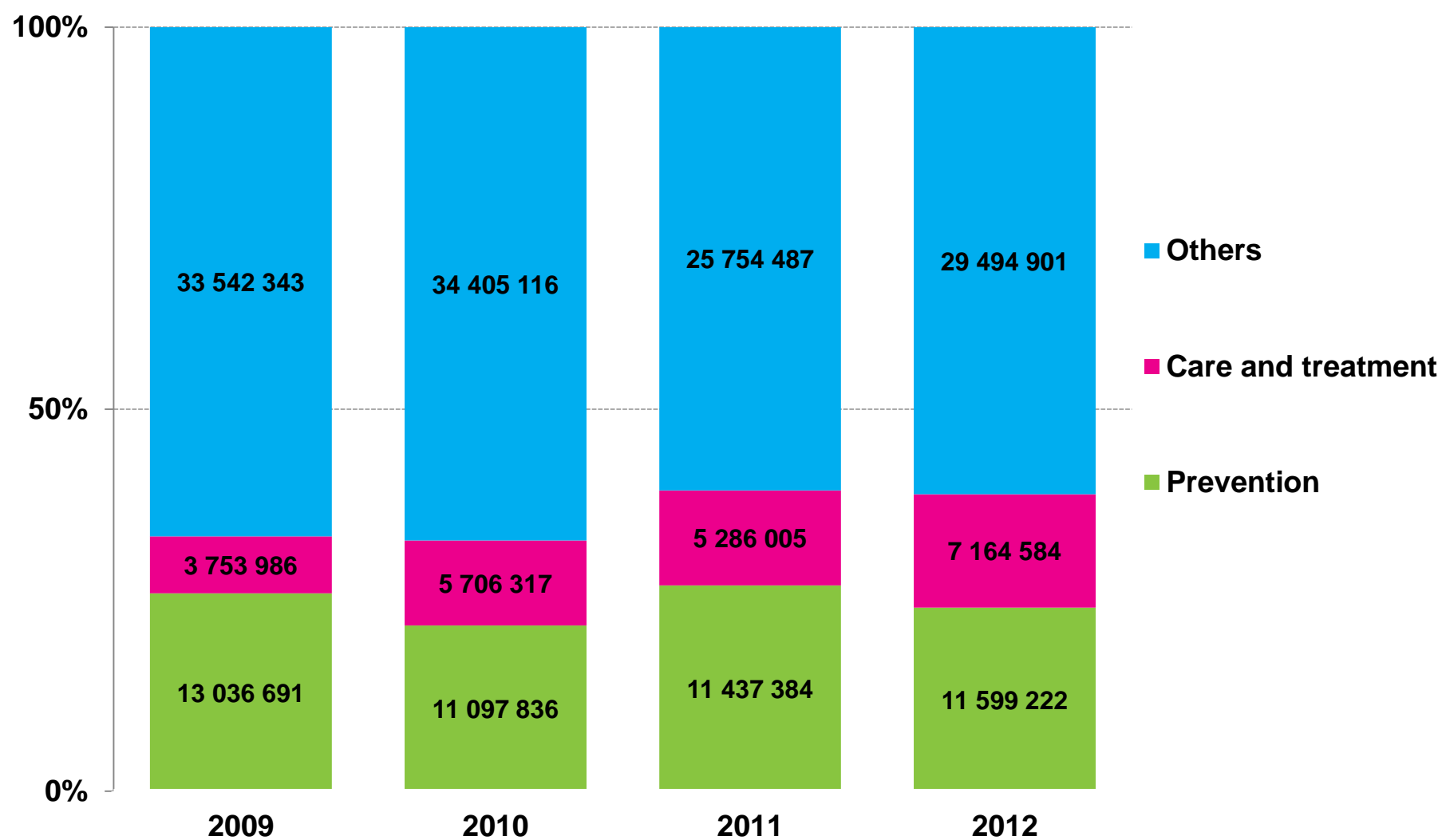




## AIDS spending by financing source

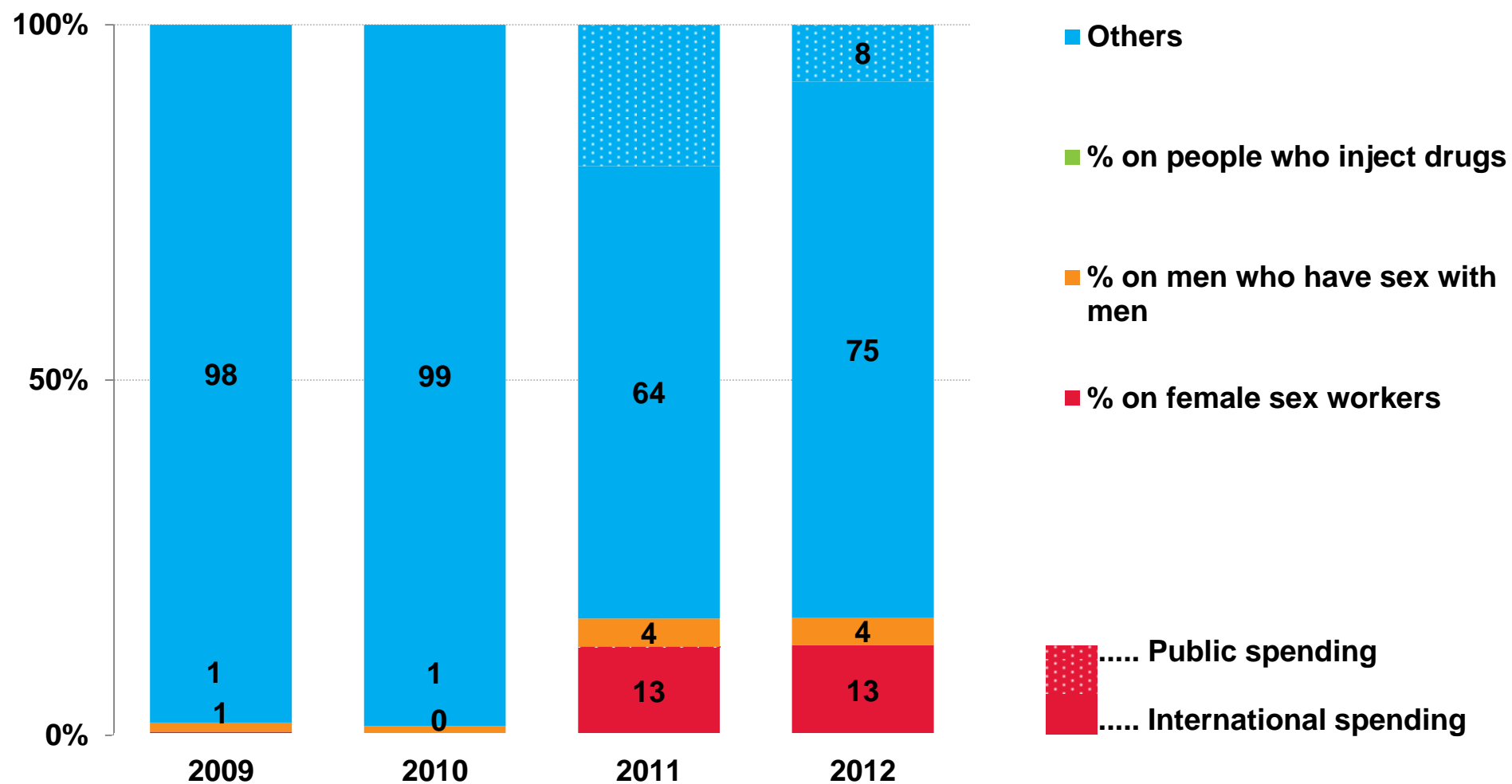


## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)





## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk - Papua New Guinea





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work
- Customary law takes precedence over statutory law

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

4/10

5/10

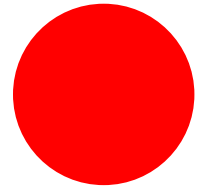


4/10

4/10



## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

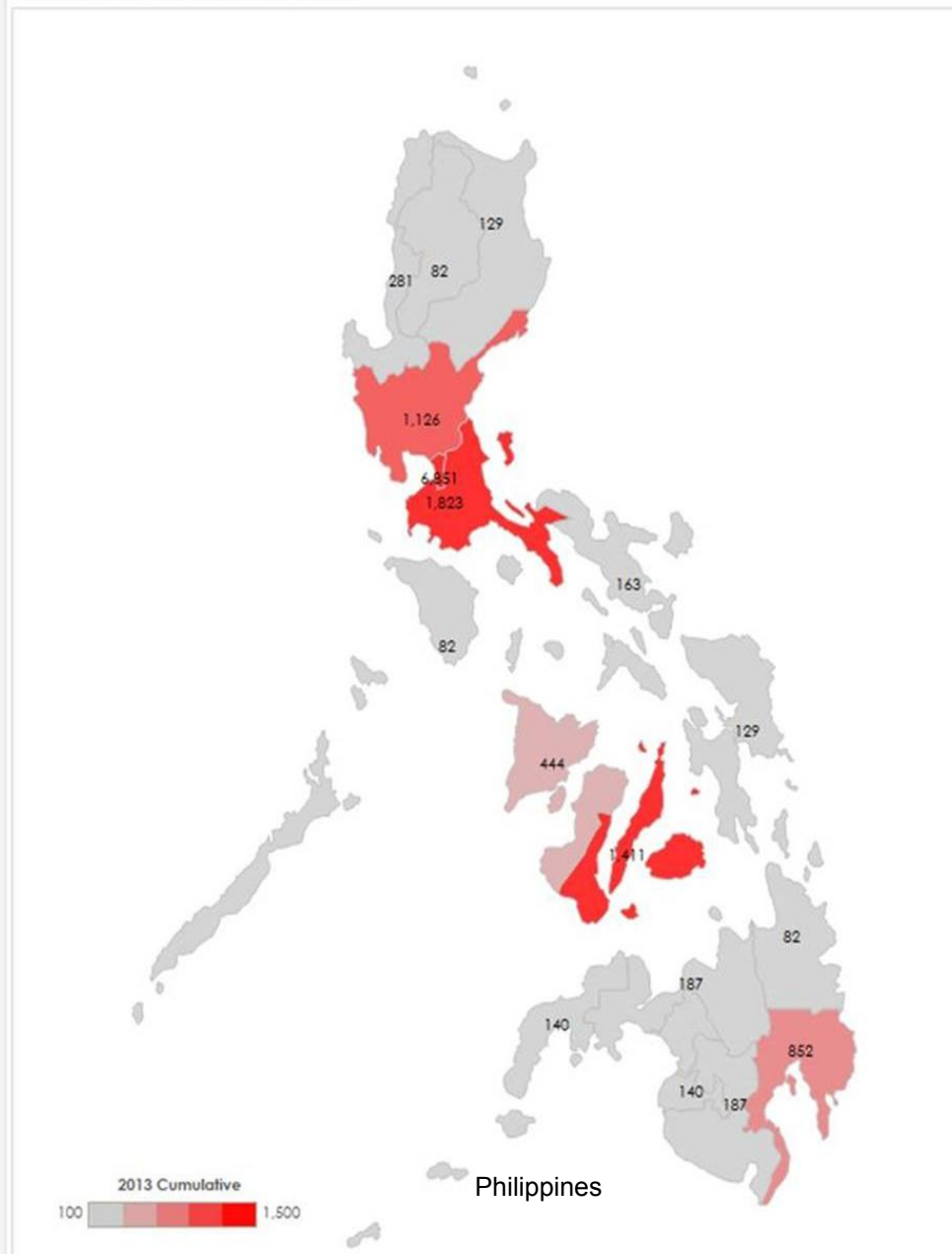
(2012 data, 2 provinces)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 41%

# PHILIPPINES

# Number of reported HIV cases in Philippines

AIDS Registry, NEC-DOH, 1984-2013

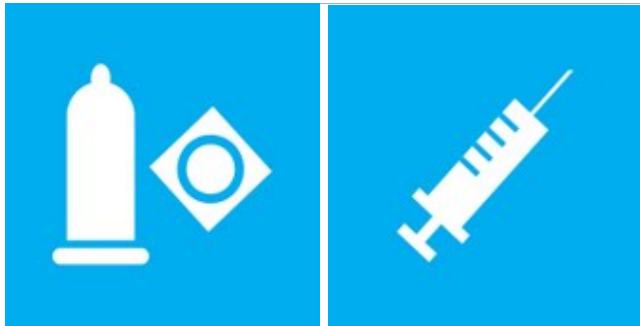


# CHALLENGES

- *“The numbers are still too low (in a population of 94m).”*
- *Maximizing resources in a climate of funding gap*
- *Legal, policy and social barriers*

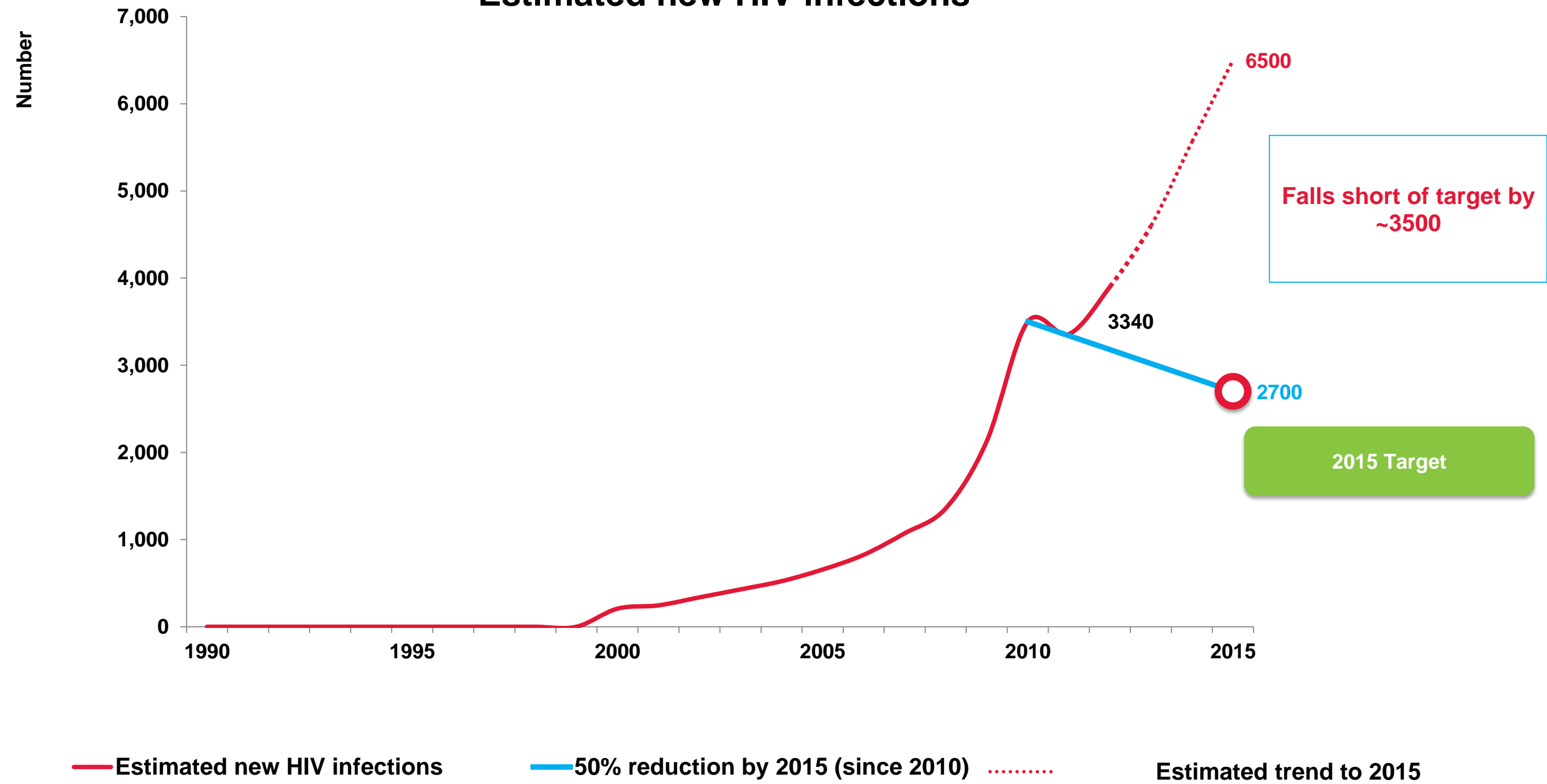
# GAME CHANGERS

- *Strong political message from the highest levels of leadership in context of low concentrated epidemic*
- *Resource gap is effectively covered by mobilization of larger domestic resources*
- *Optimal spending on evidence-informed prevention programmes for key populations (MSM)*
- *Move to rapid testing sooner than the Government’s plan of 2015 with strong community engagement*

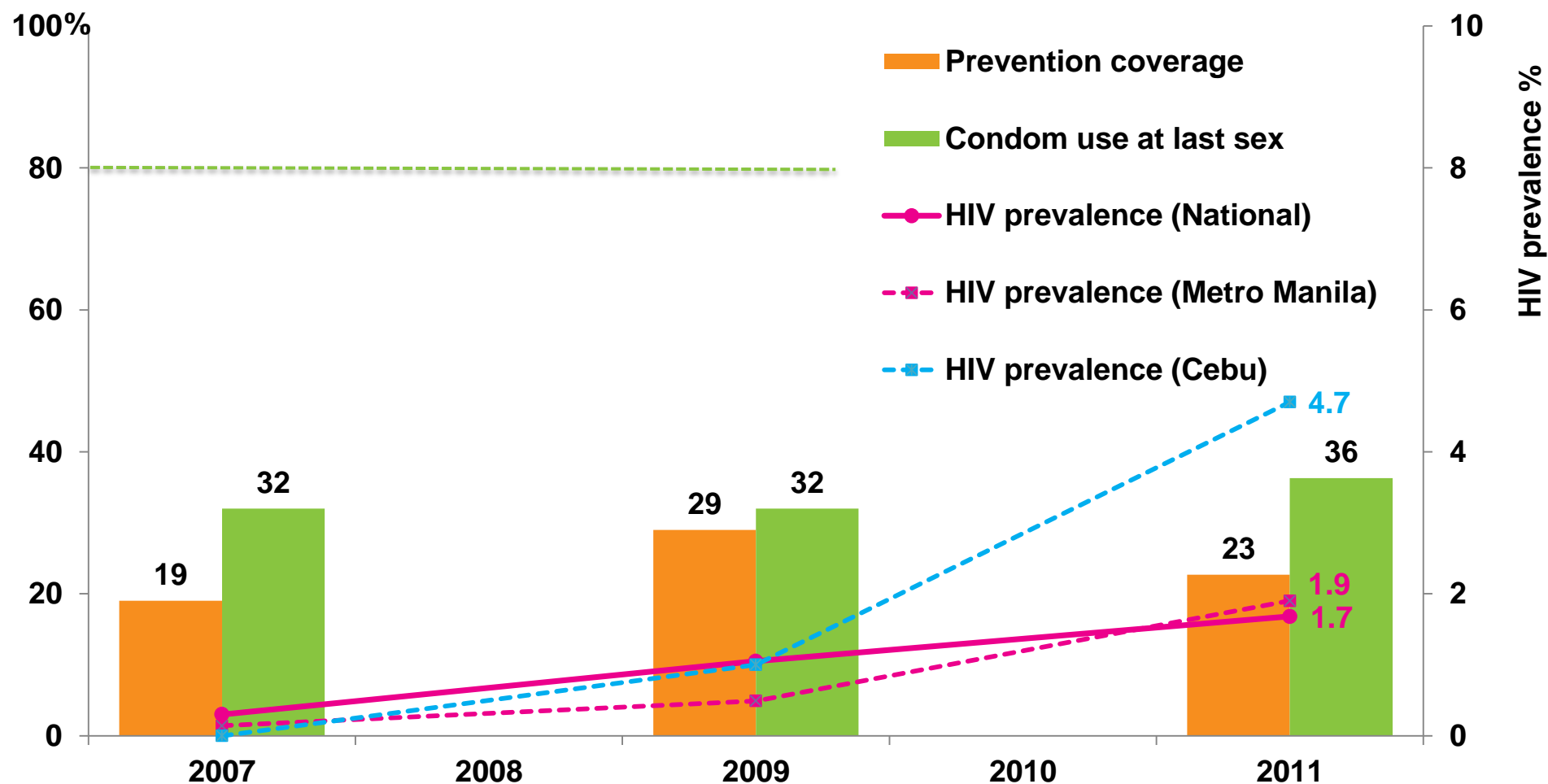


24 000 people living with HIV in 2012

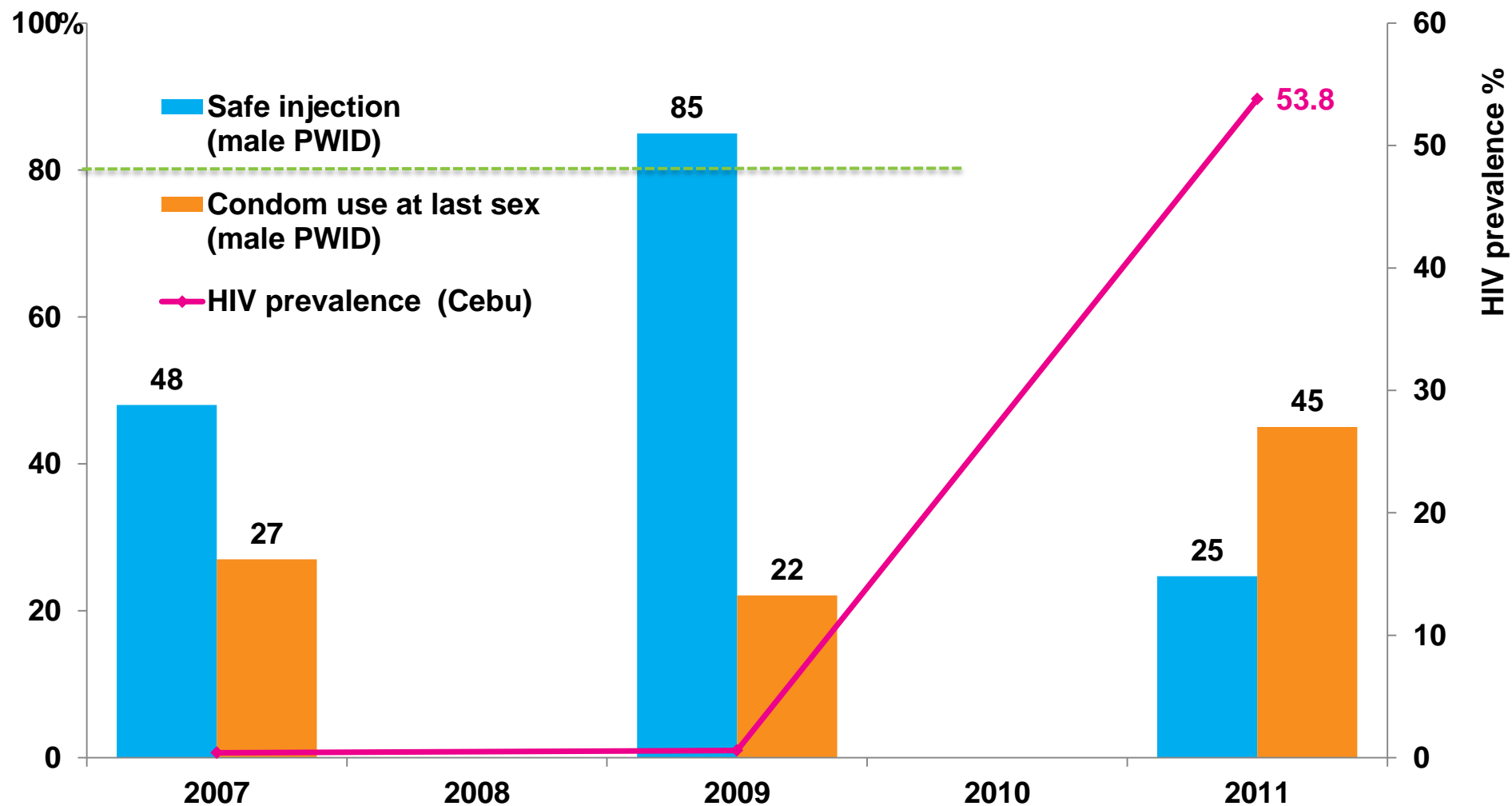
Estimated new HIV infections



## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

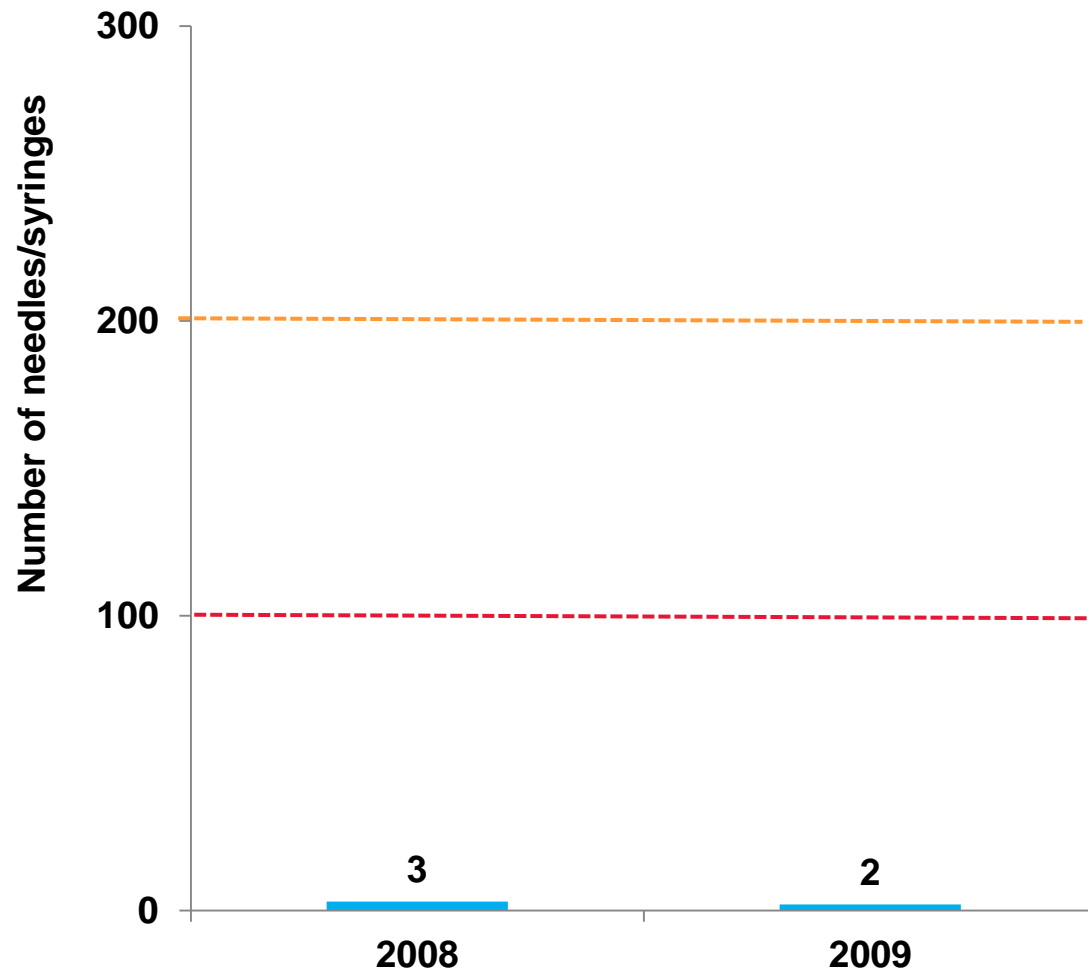


## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours





### Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year



High coverage:

>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

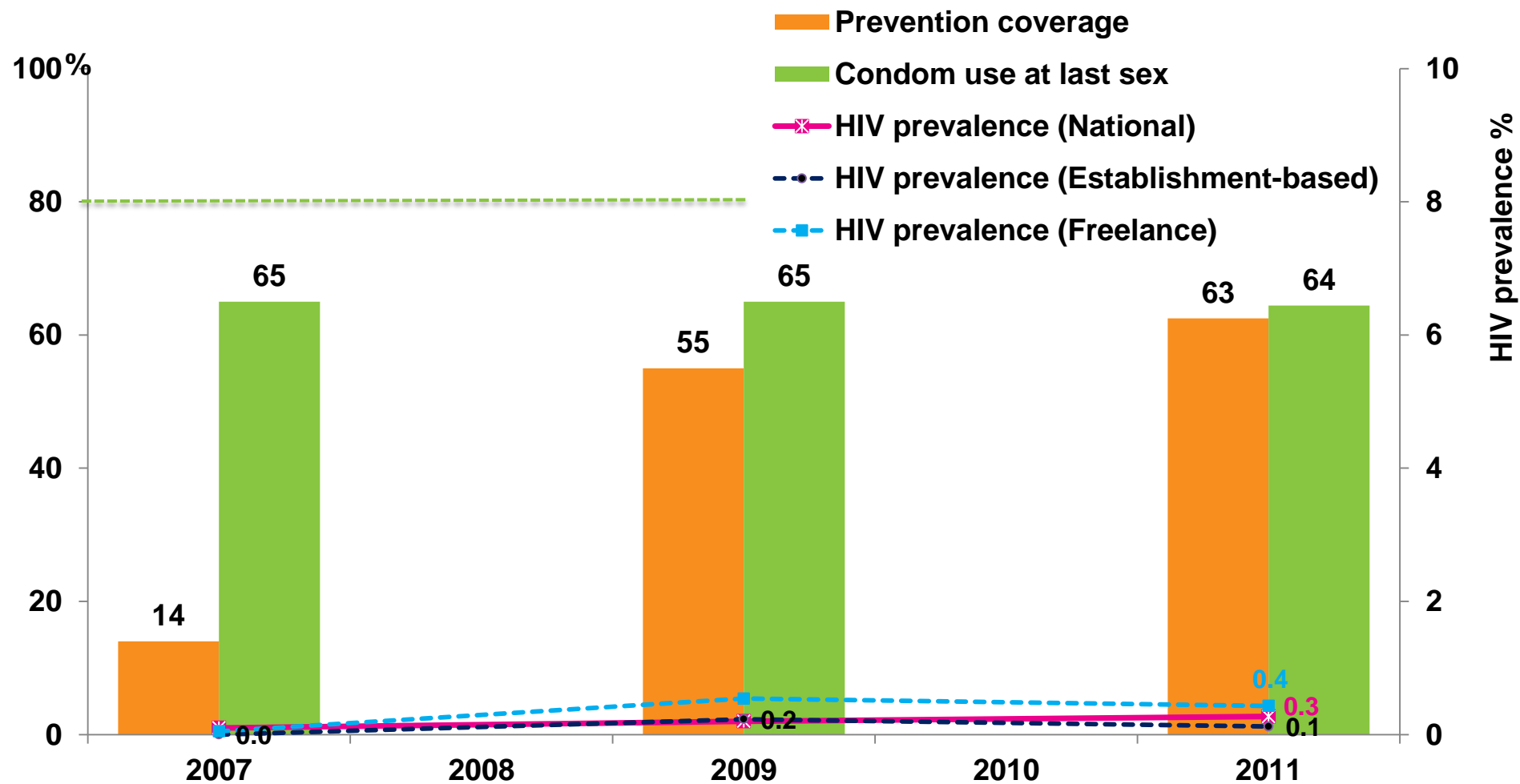
Medium coverage:

>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

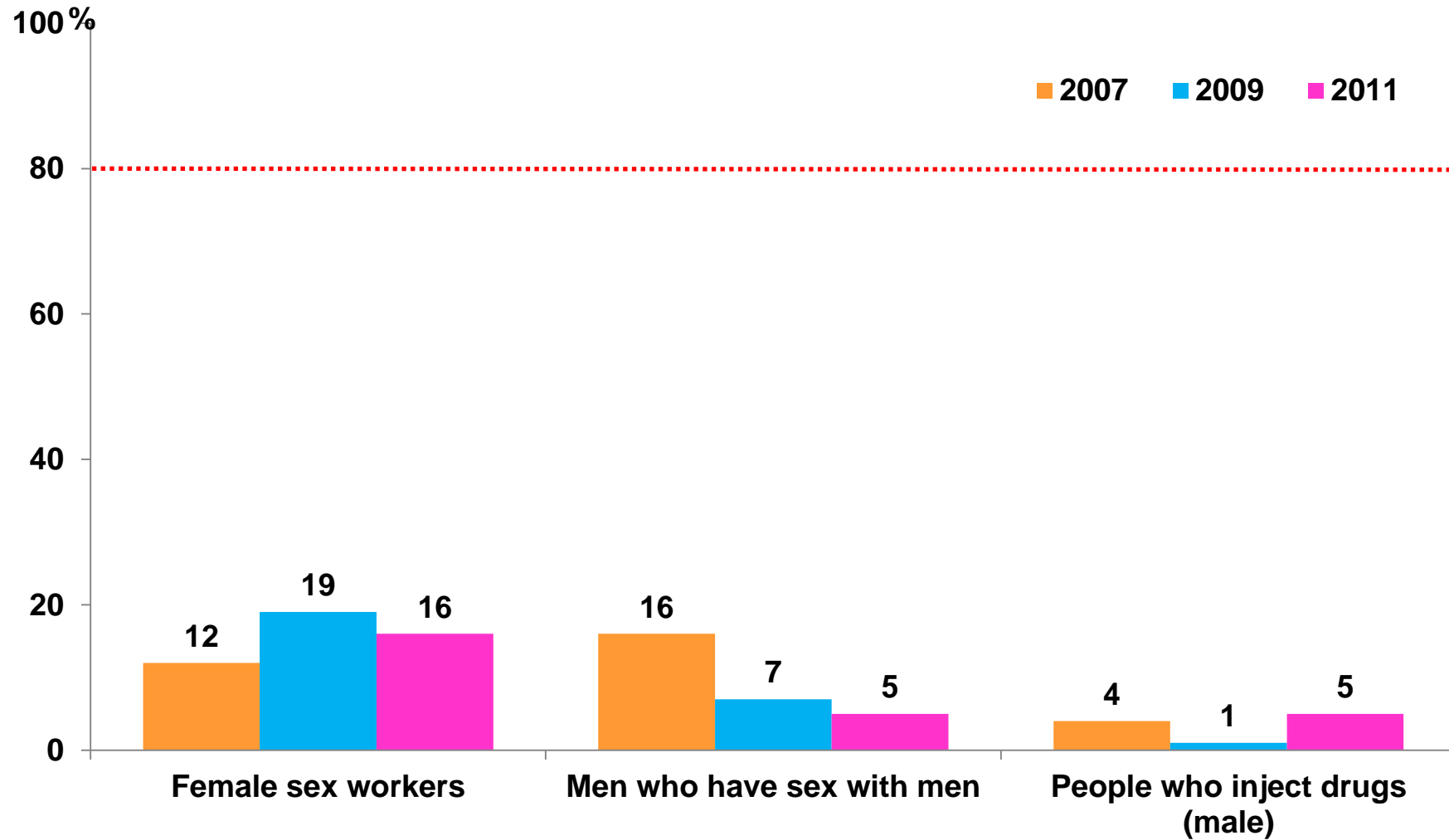
Low coverage:

<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



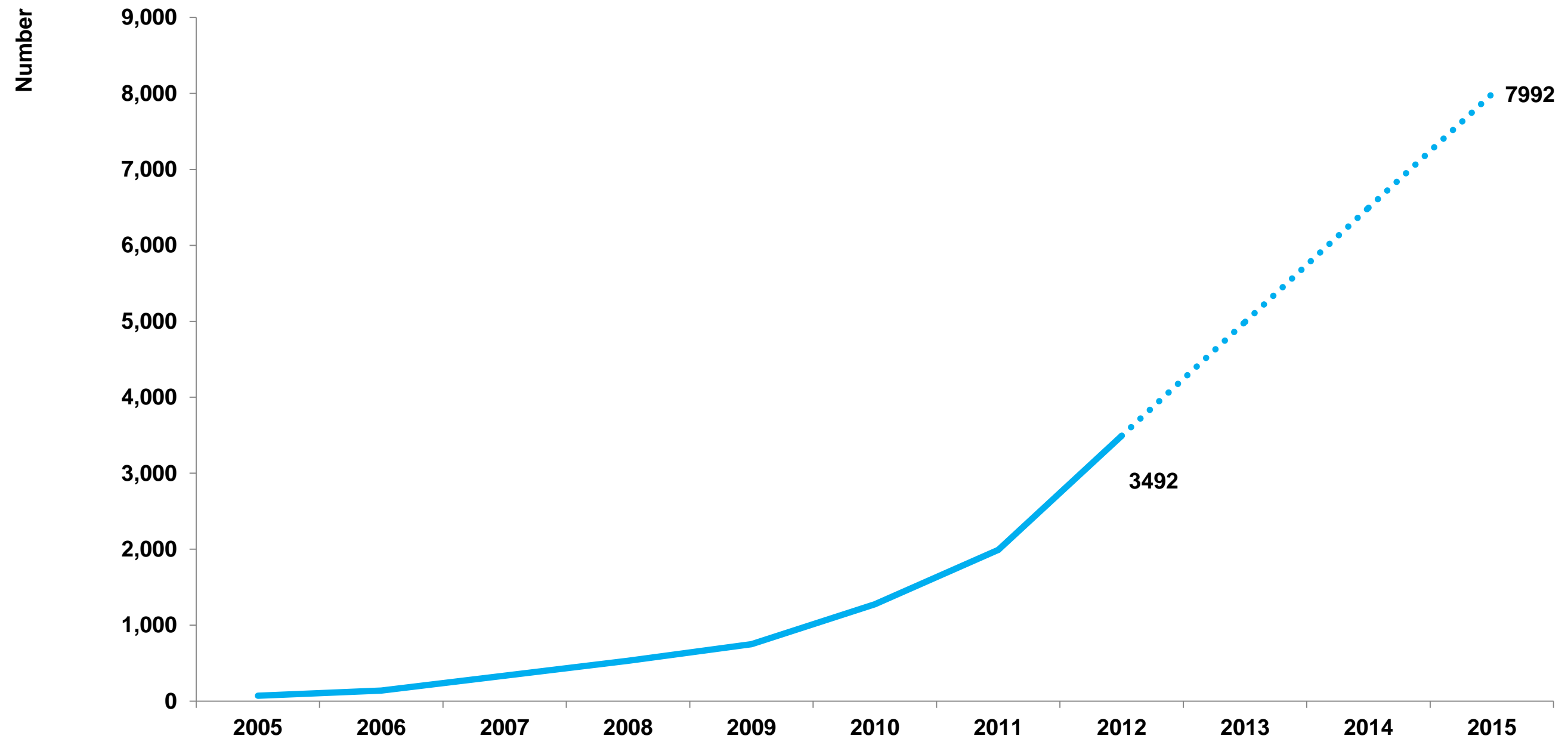
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**4300 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**

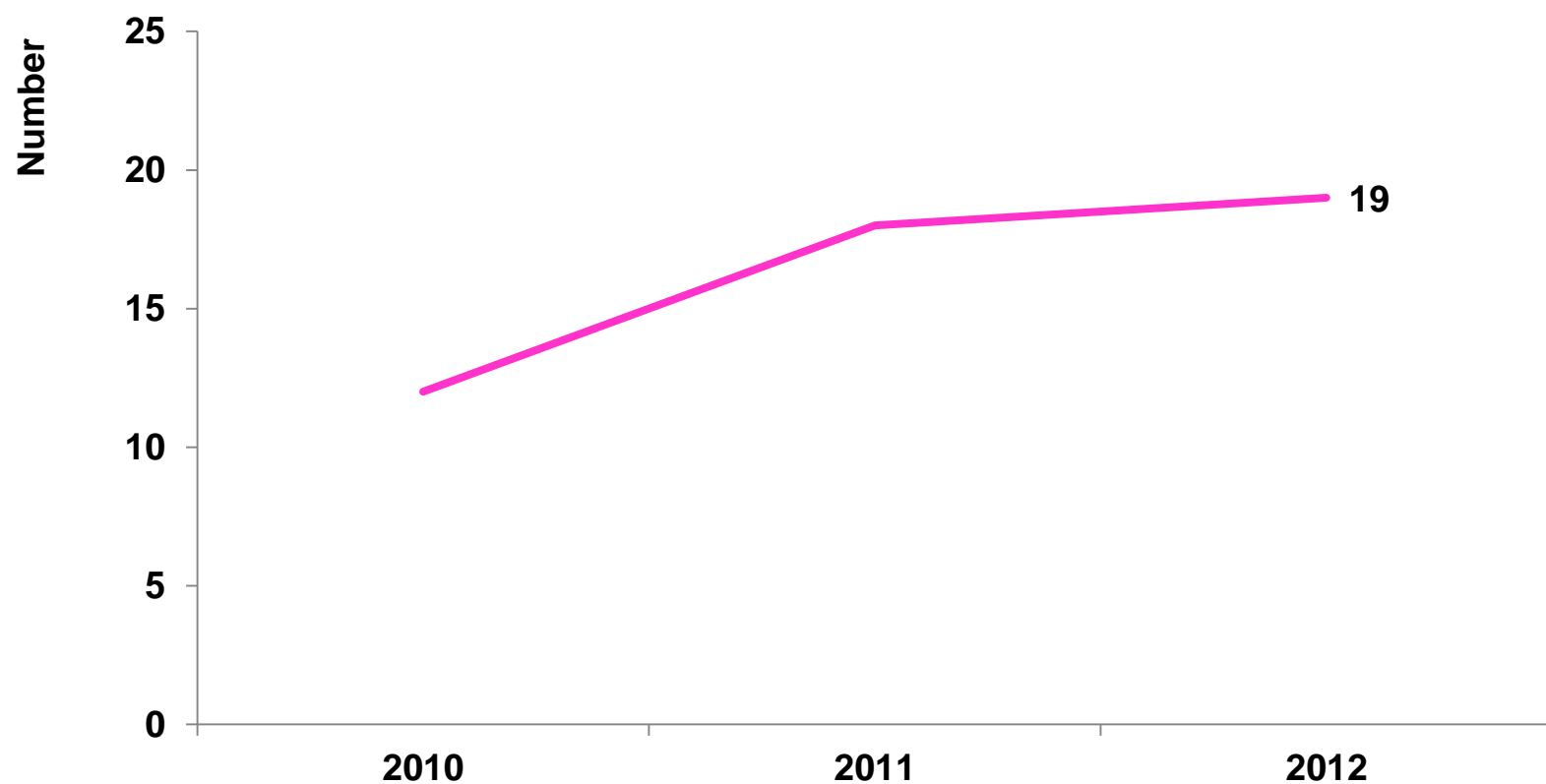
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





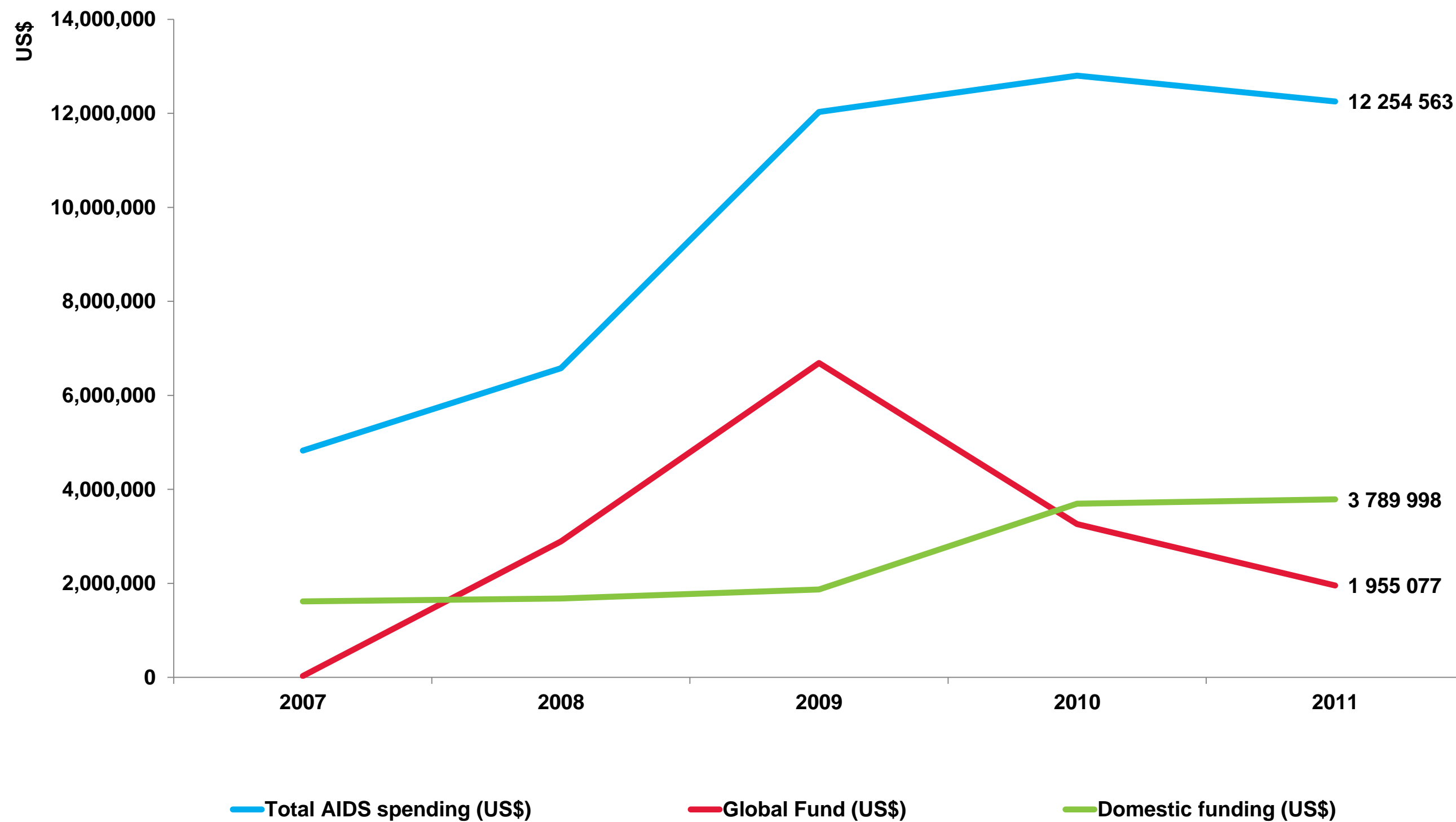
## 160 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

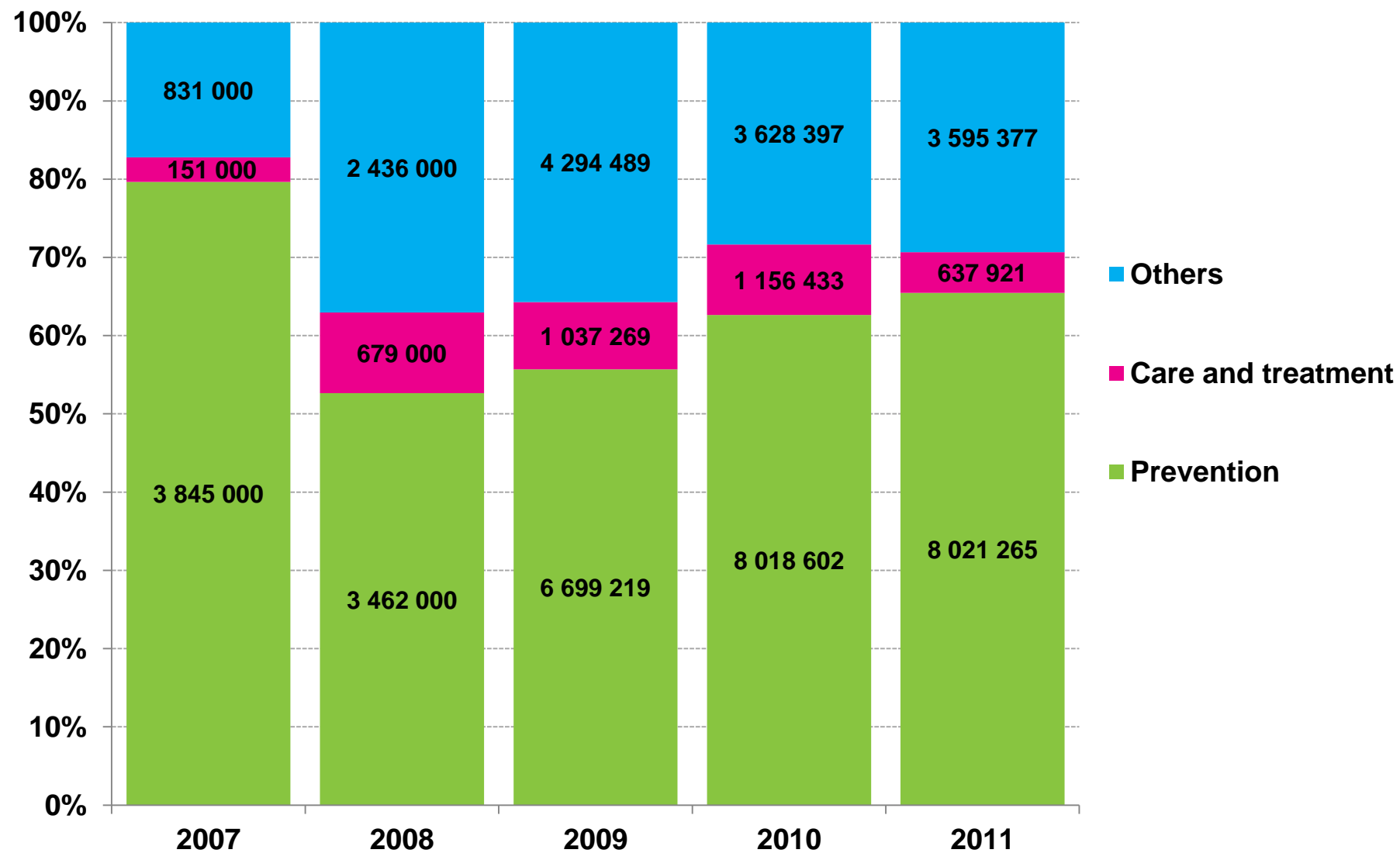




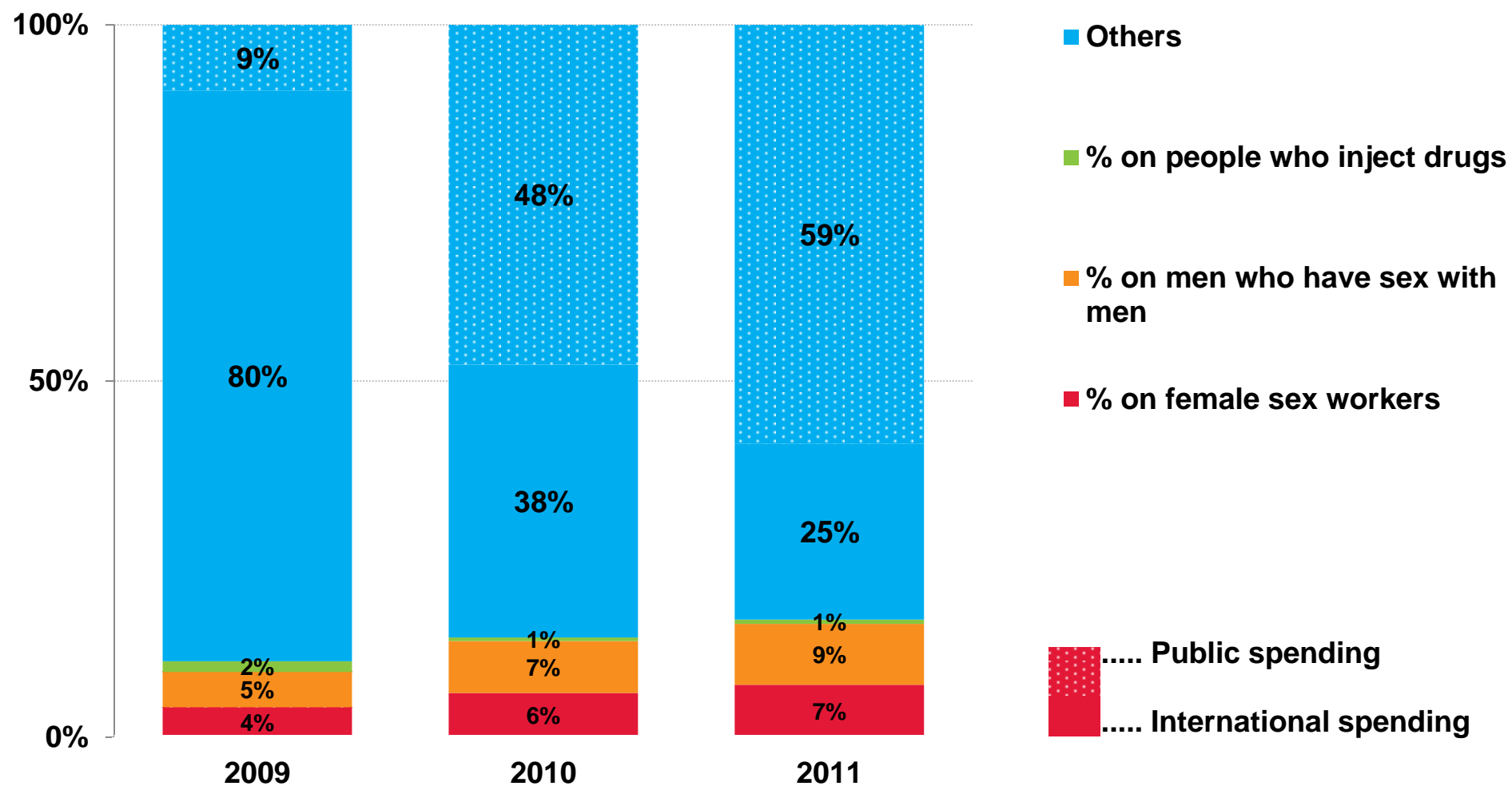
## AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk







# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Punitive laws relating to drugs (possession of drug paraphernalia)
- Criminalization of sex work
- Age of consent for HIV testing (18 years)

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009	2011	Trend
5/10	6/10	▲
4/10	5/10	▲

## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

(2009 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 8%

# SRI LANKA

# CHALLENGES

- ***Punitive laws fuel stigma and discrimination for key populations , creating barriers to access HIV services***
- ***Low of domestic financial commitments for HIV prevention with key populations***
- ***Poor coordination between donors, Government and civil society leading to more replications***

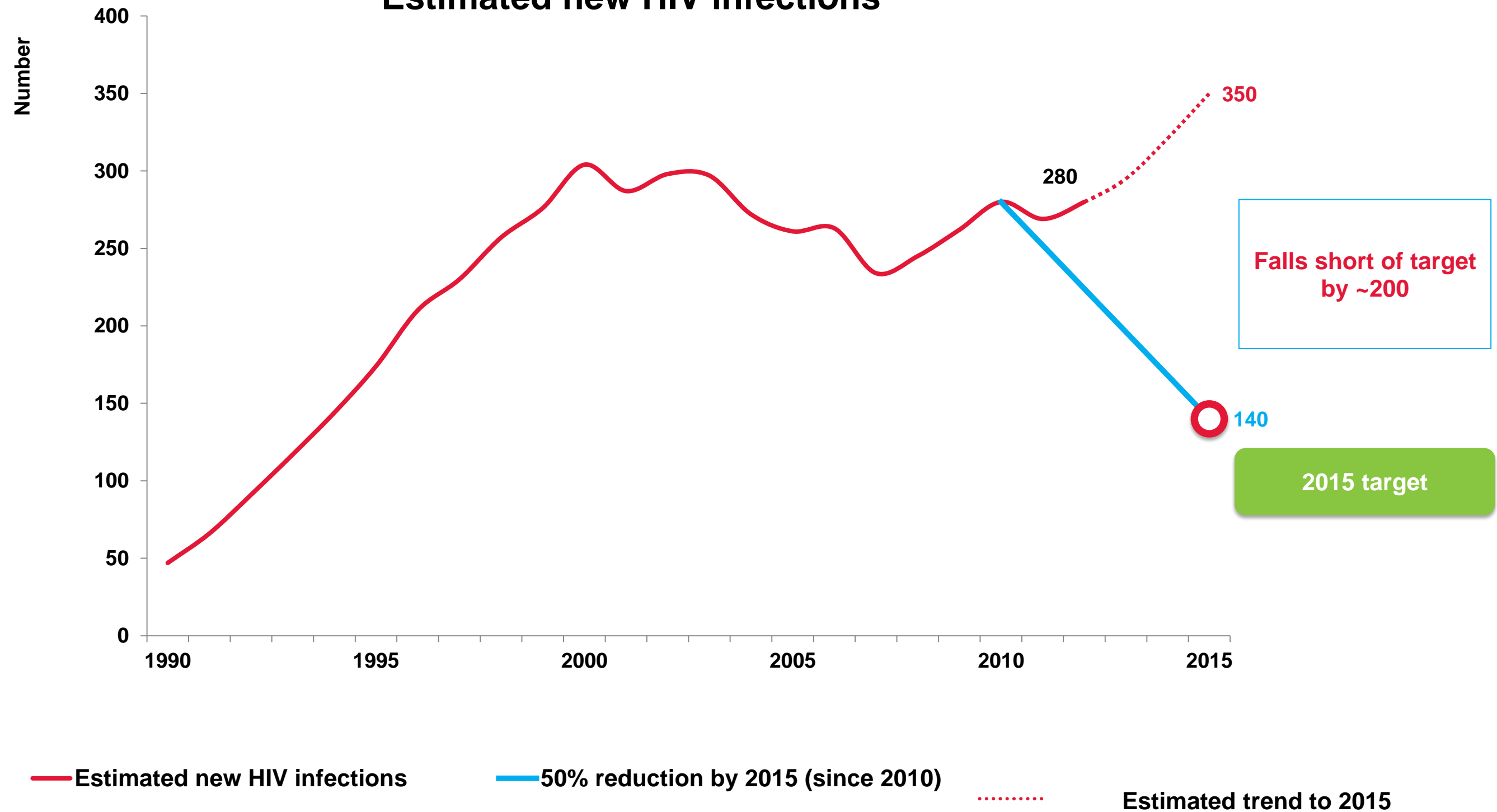
# GAME CHANGERS

- ***Drive momentum for protective anti-discrimination laws that will neutralize criminalization***
- ***Cost-effectiveness research generated in partnership with civil society***
- ***Support Government to establish and maintain coordination mechanism to ensure community concerns are addressed***

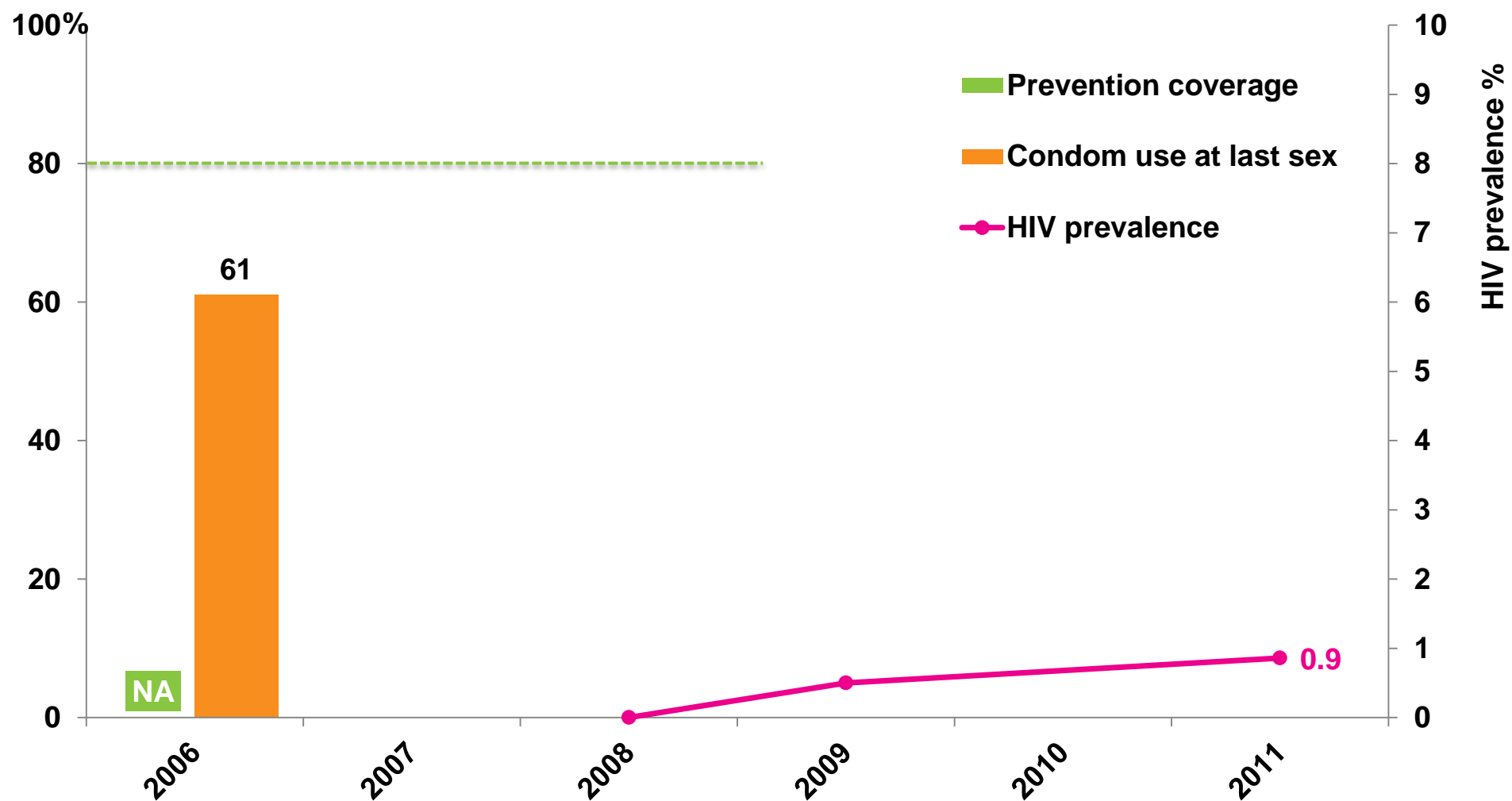


3000 people living with HIV in 2012

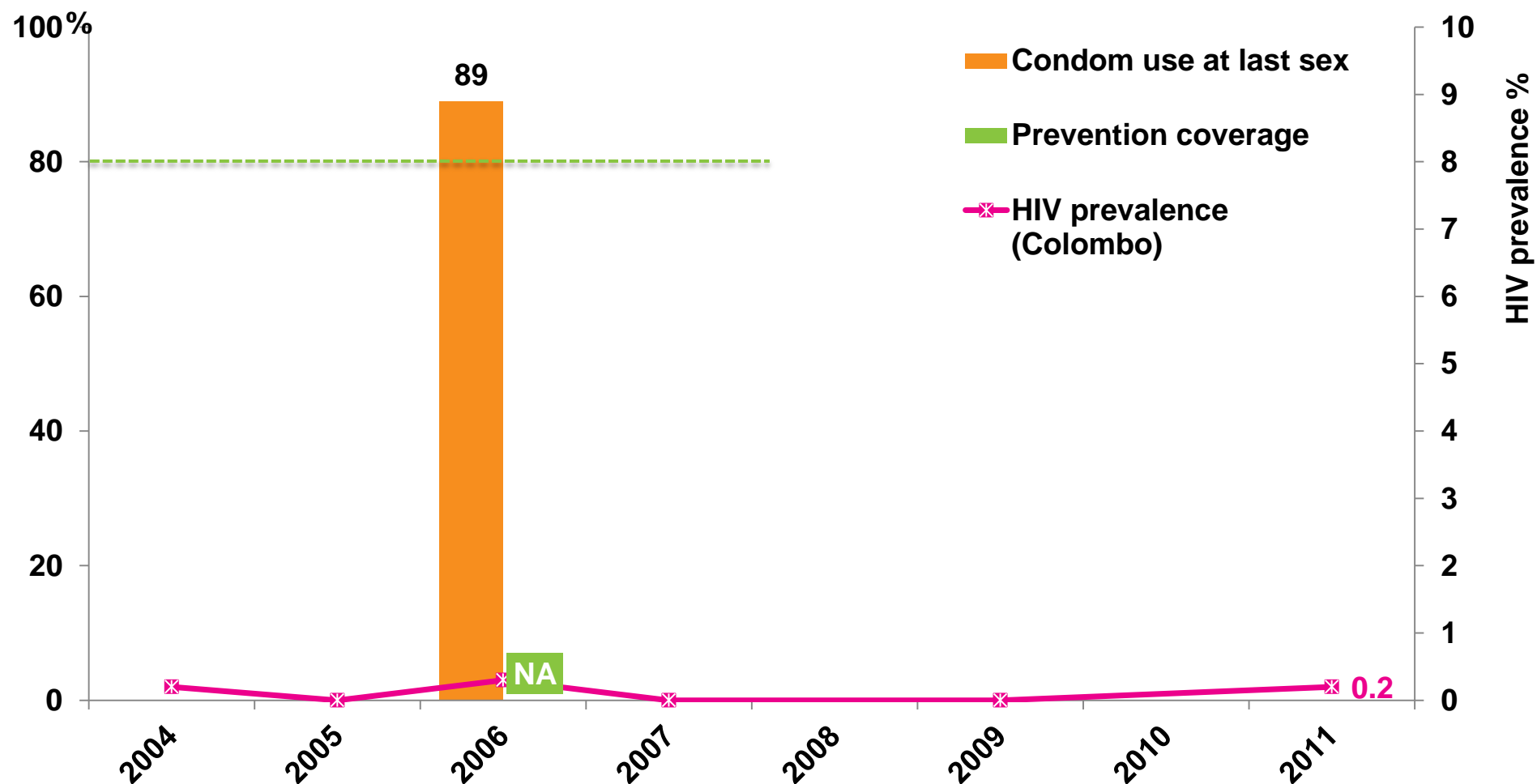
## Estimated new HIV infections



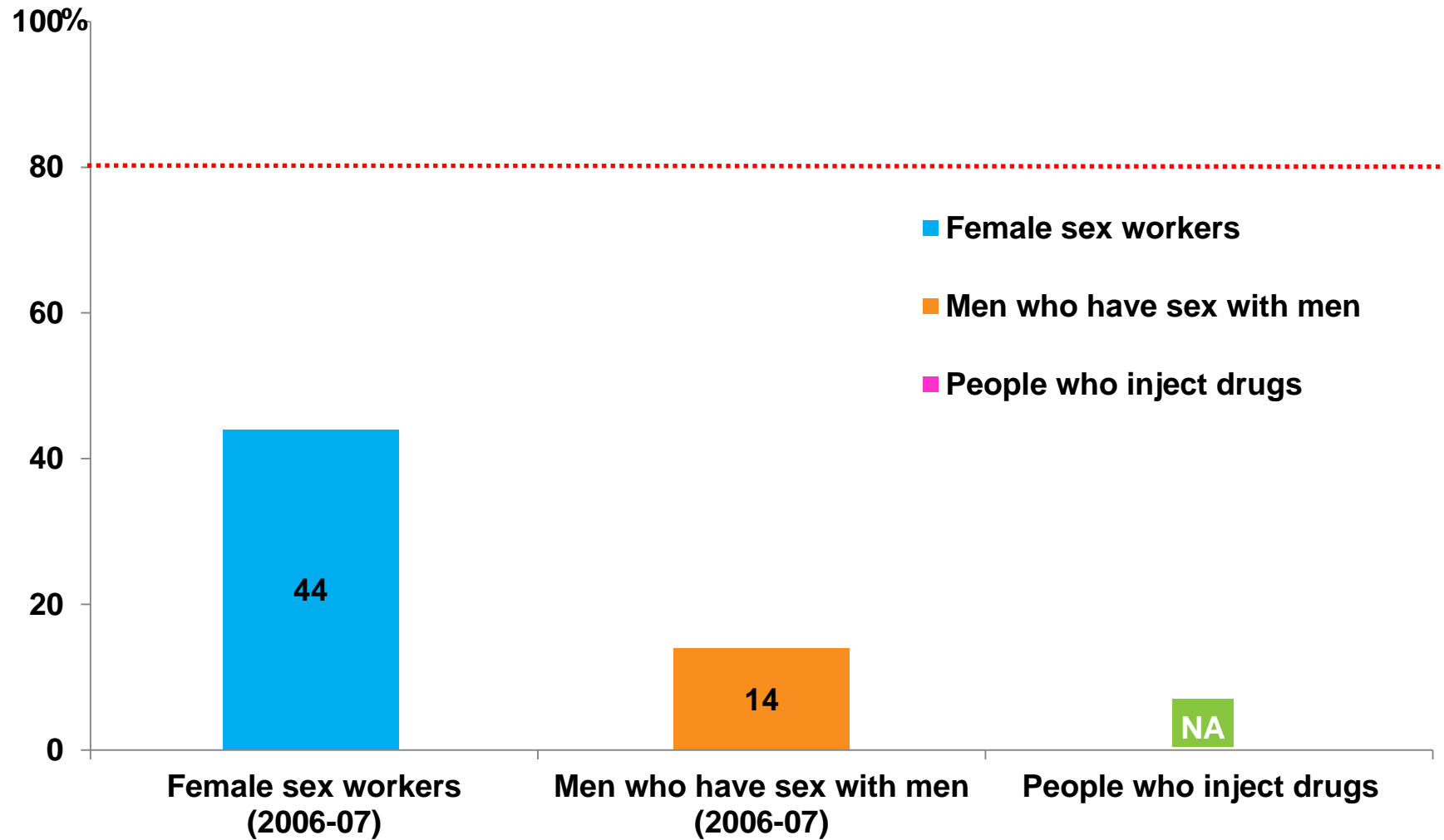
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



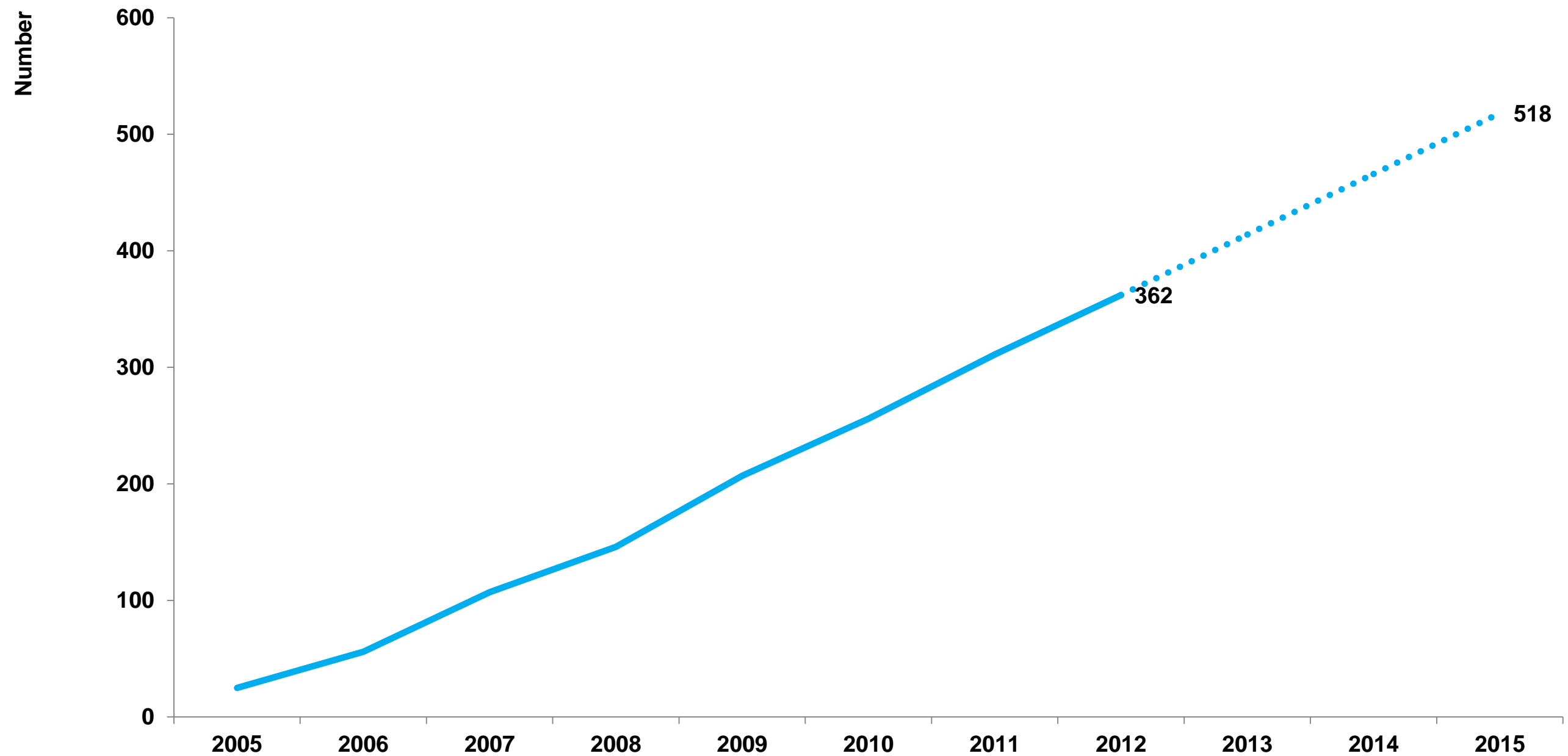
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**1100 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**

## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

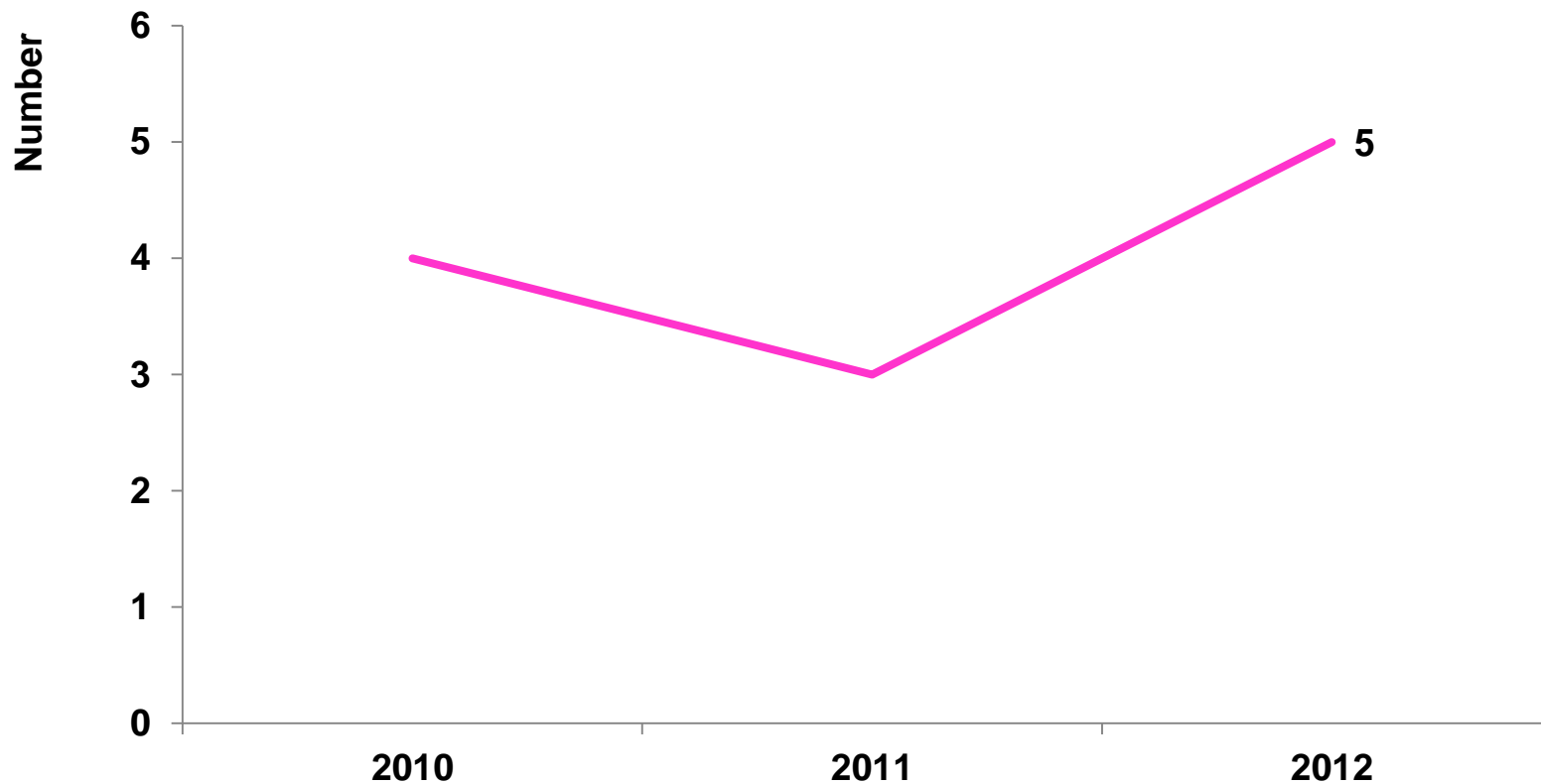






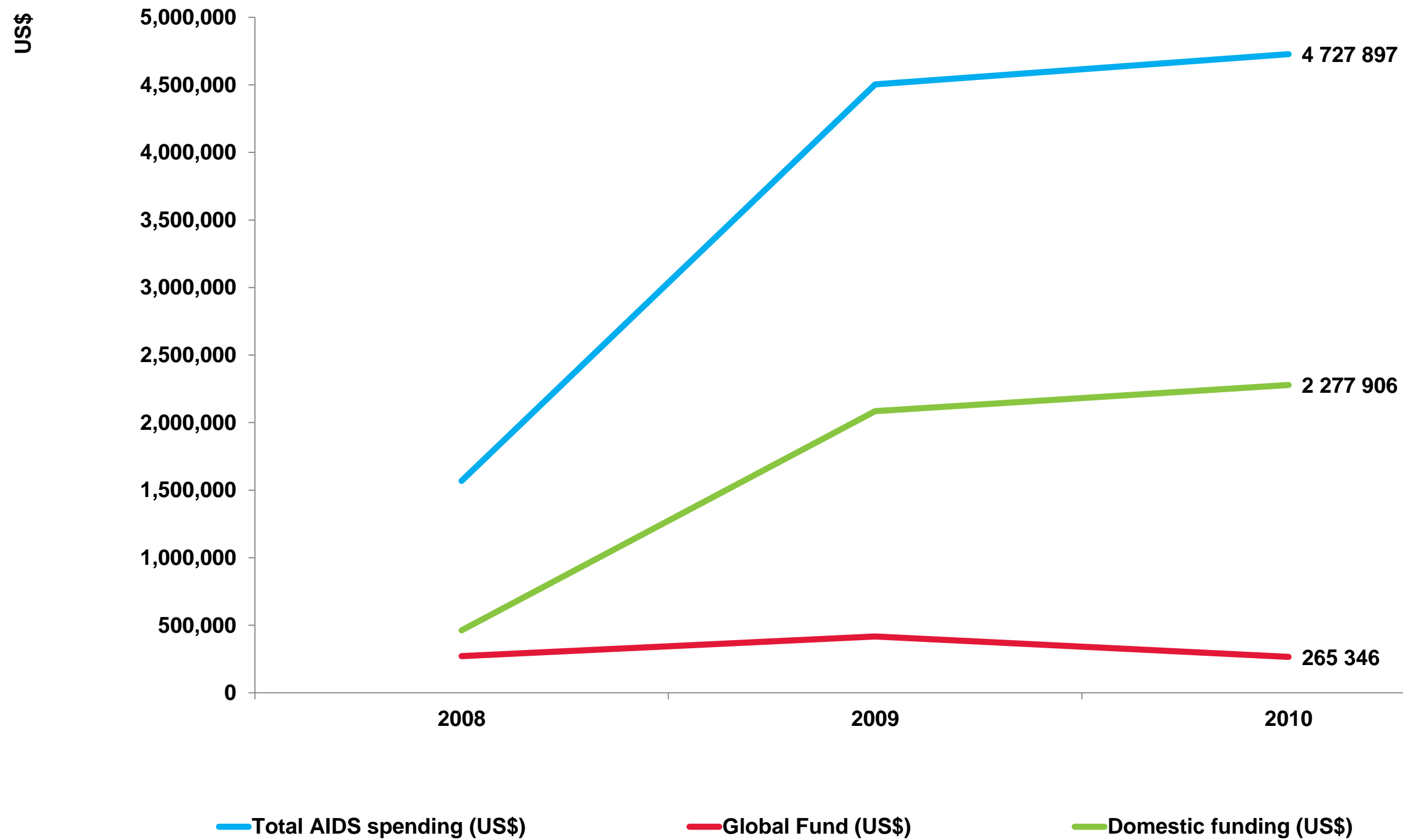
## <100 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

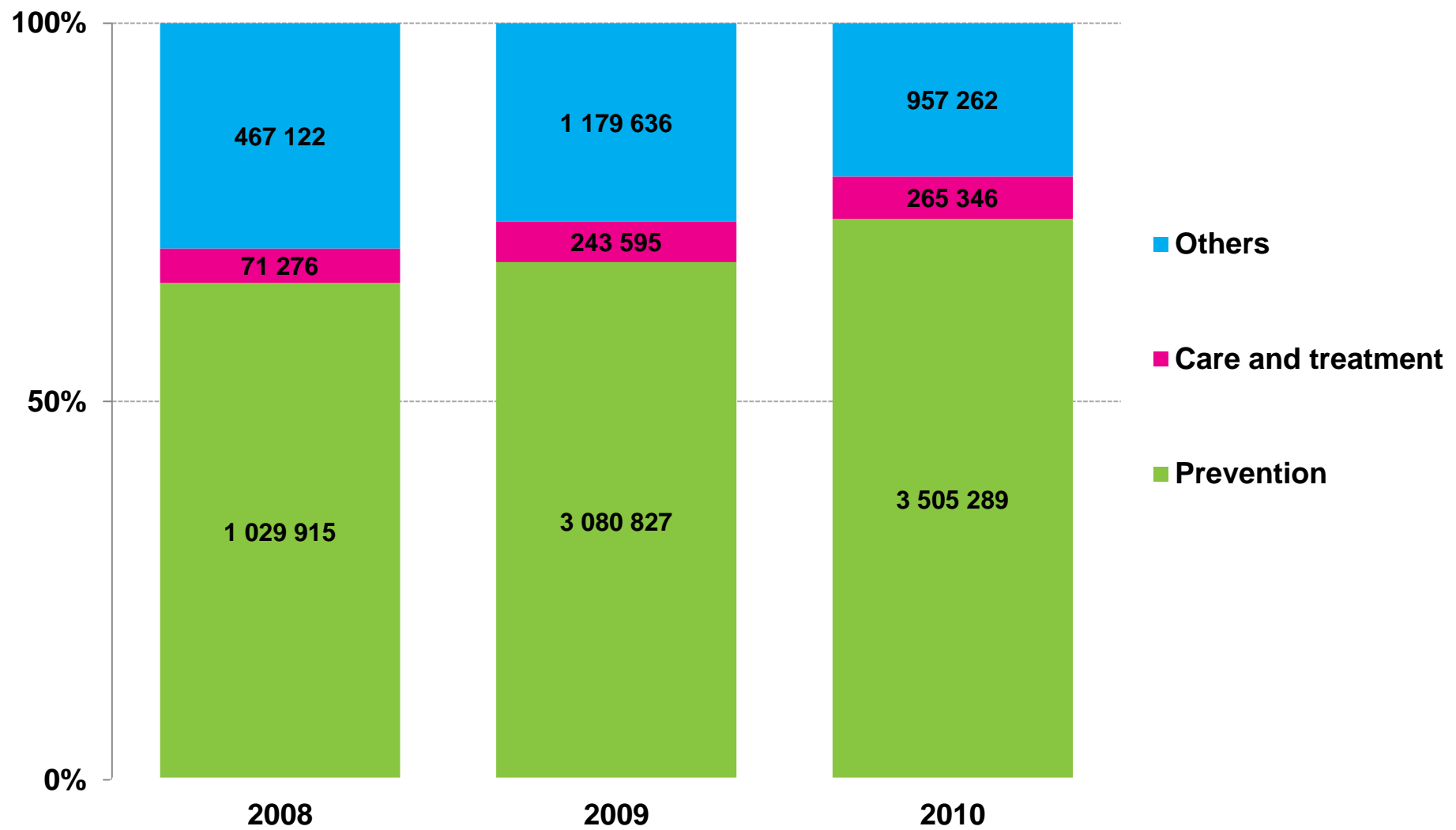




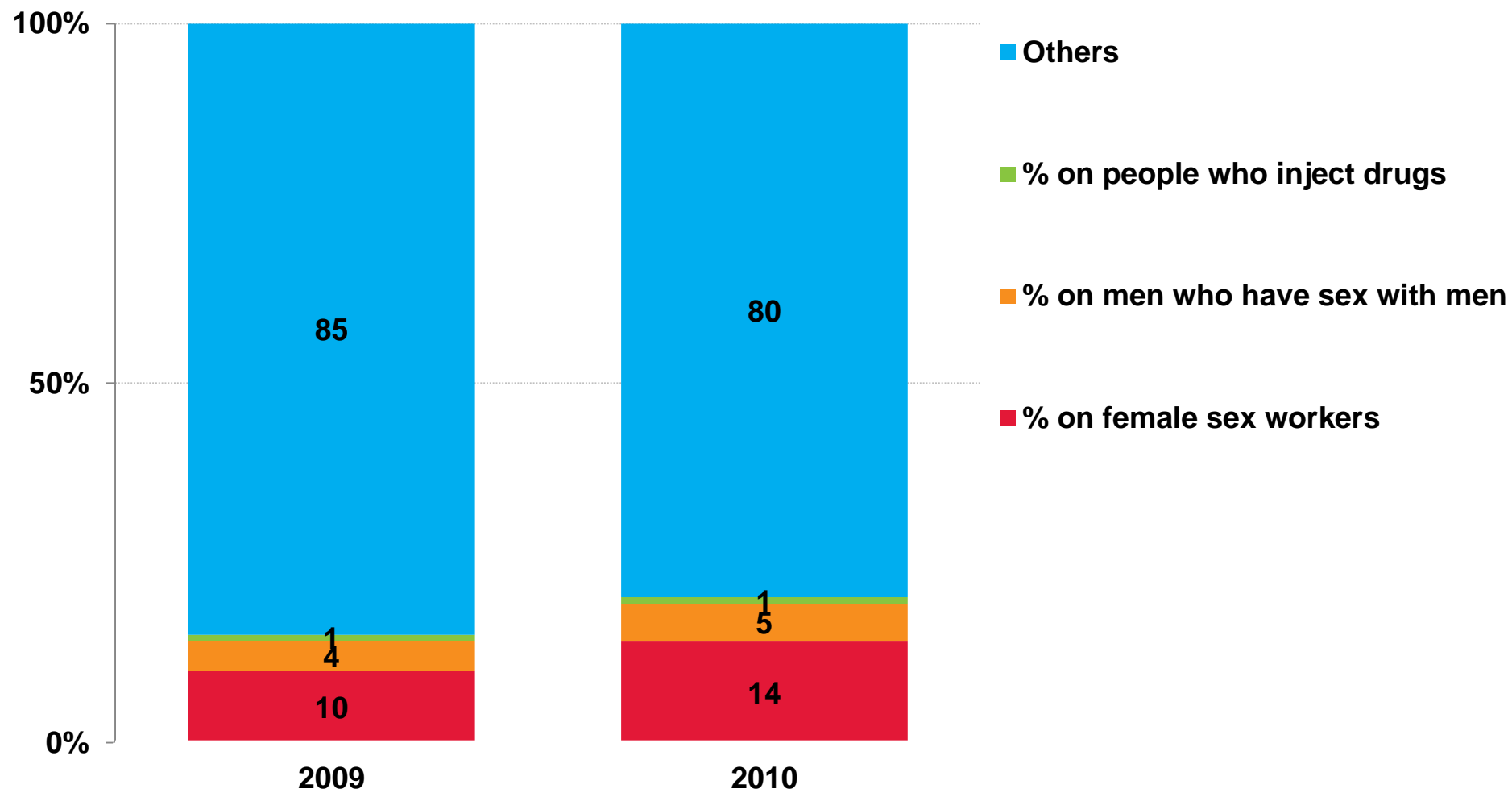
## AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Punitive laws relating to drugs (compulsory treatment)
- Criminalization of sex work
- Public order offences, against sex workers
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

2/10

2/10



3/10

1/10<sub>225</sub>



## Travel restrictions



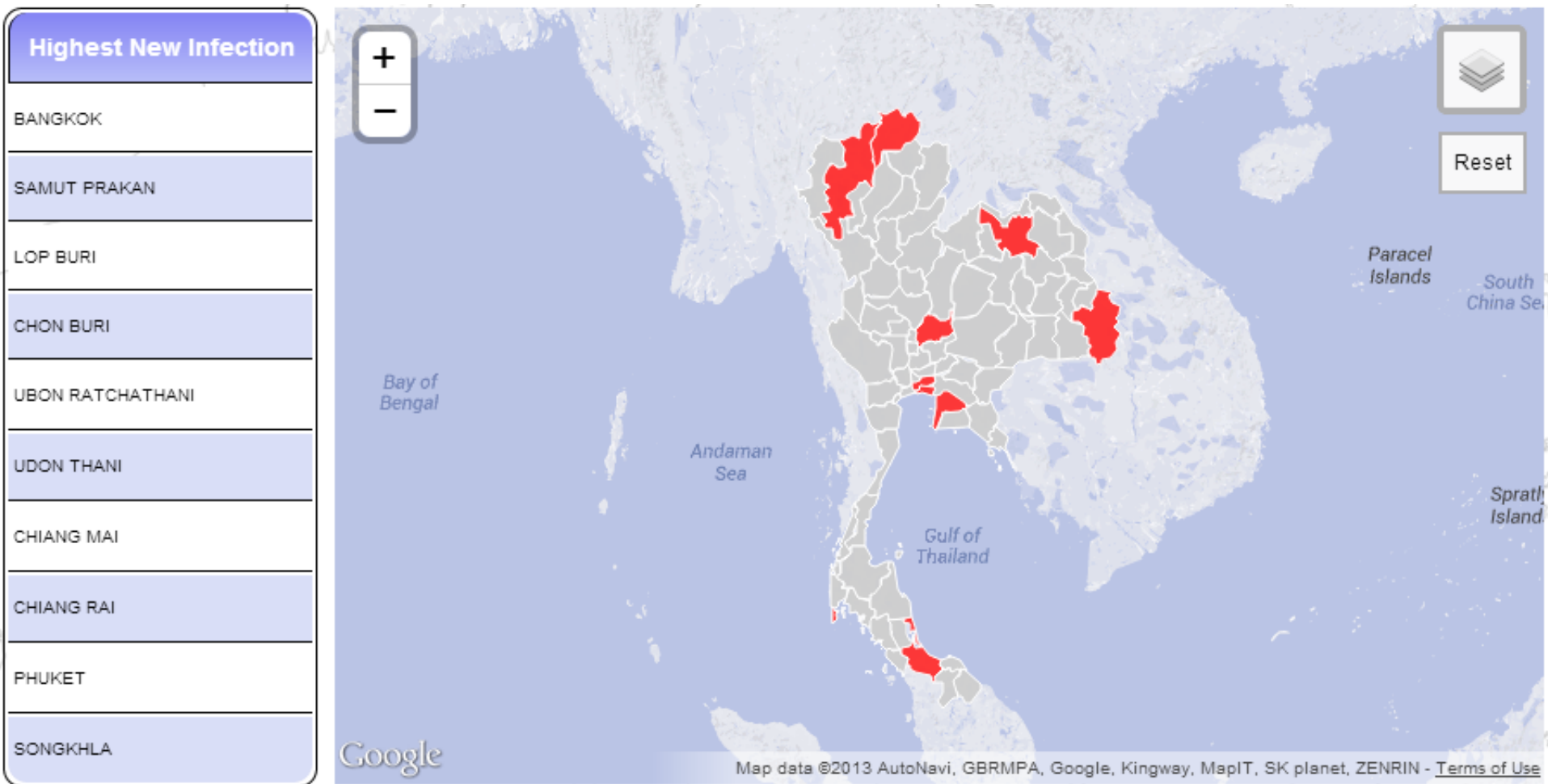
## STIGMA INDEX

(2009-10 data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **Not reported**

# THAILAND

# Top ten highest new HIV infections provinces in Thailand



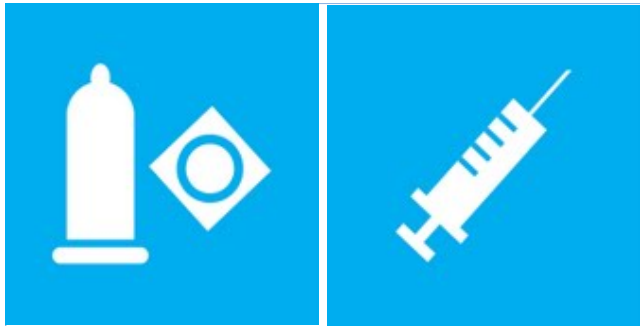
# CHALLENGES

- *Behavioral variables remained stable over several years*
- *Low HCT uptake especially among key populations*
- *Decentralization of capacity and resource allocation at sub-national levels*

# GAME CHANGERS

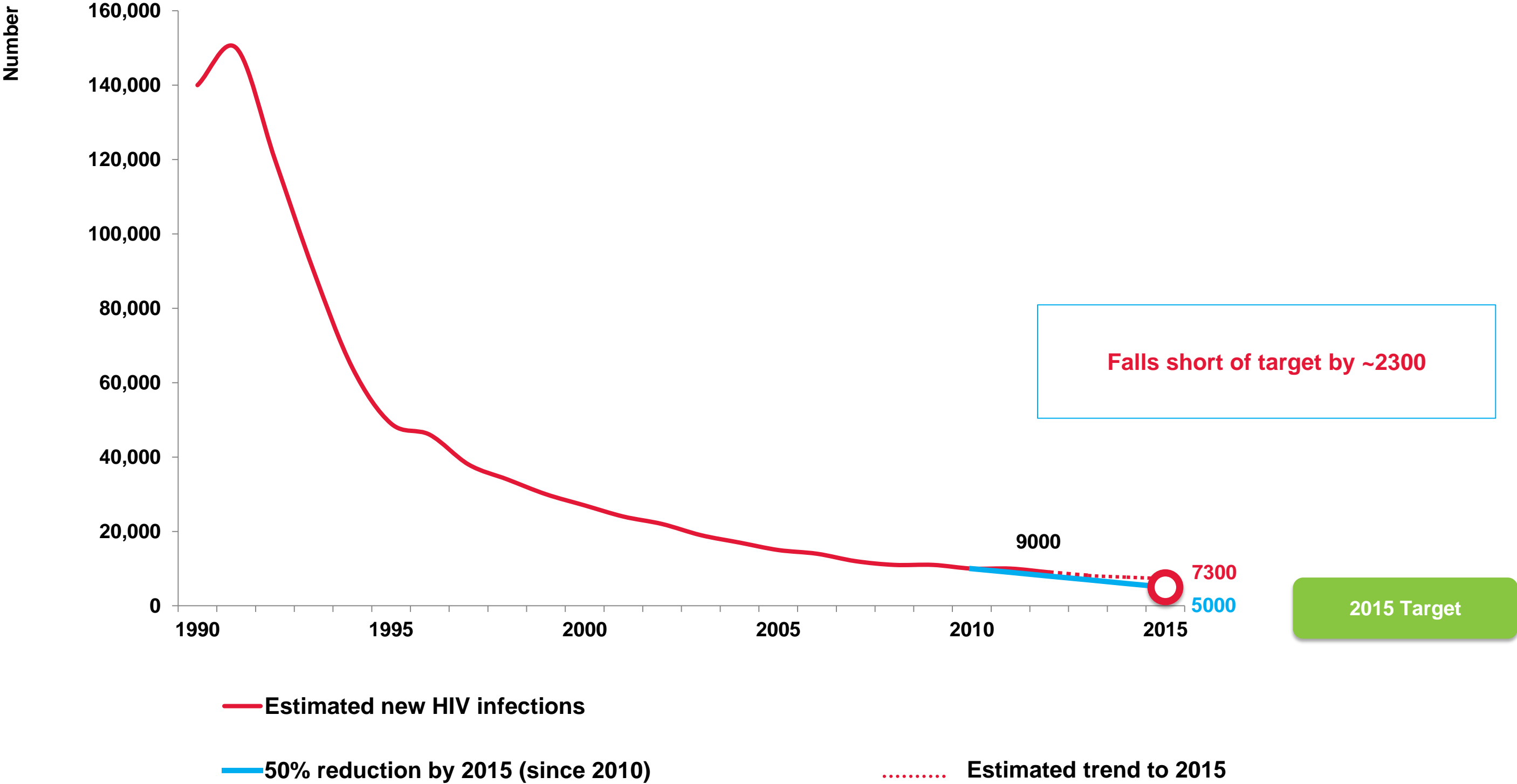
- *Move beyond control AIDS but Ending of AIDS*
- *More HCT options incl. home testing, community counseling & testing, PICT*
- *Introduce the new model of combination prevention including strategic use of ARVs*



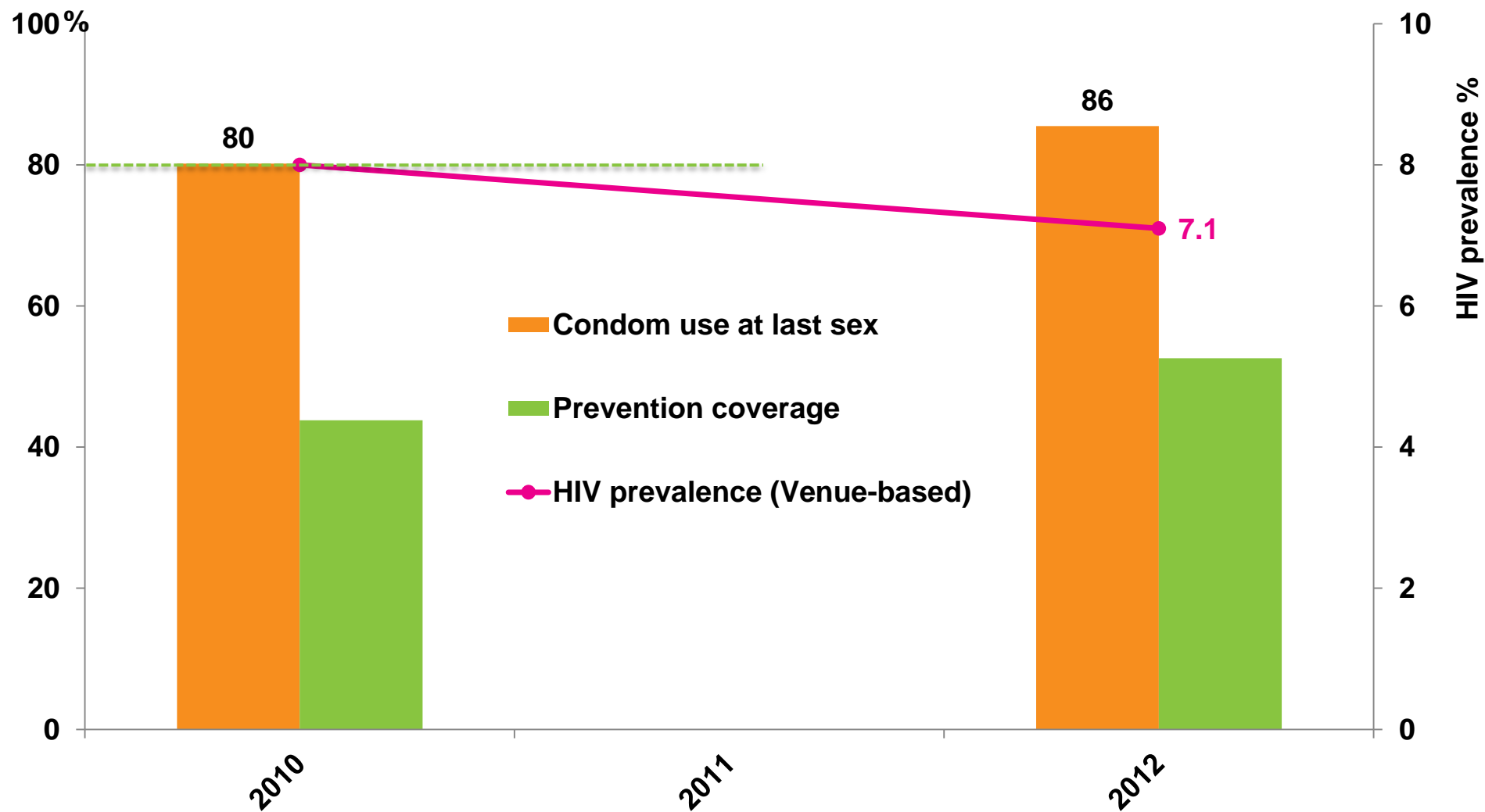


450 000 people living with HIV in 2012

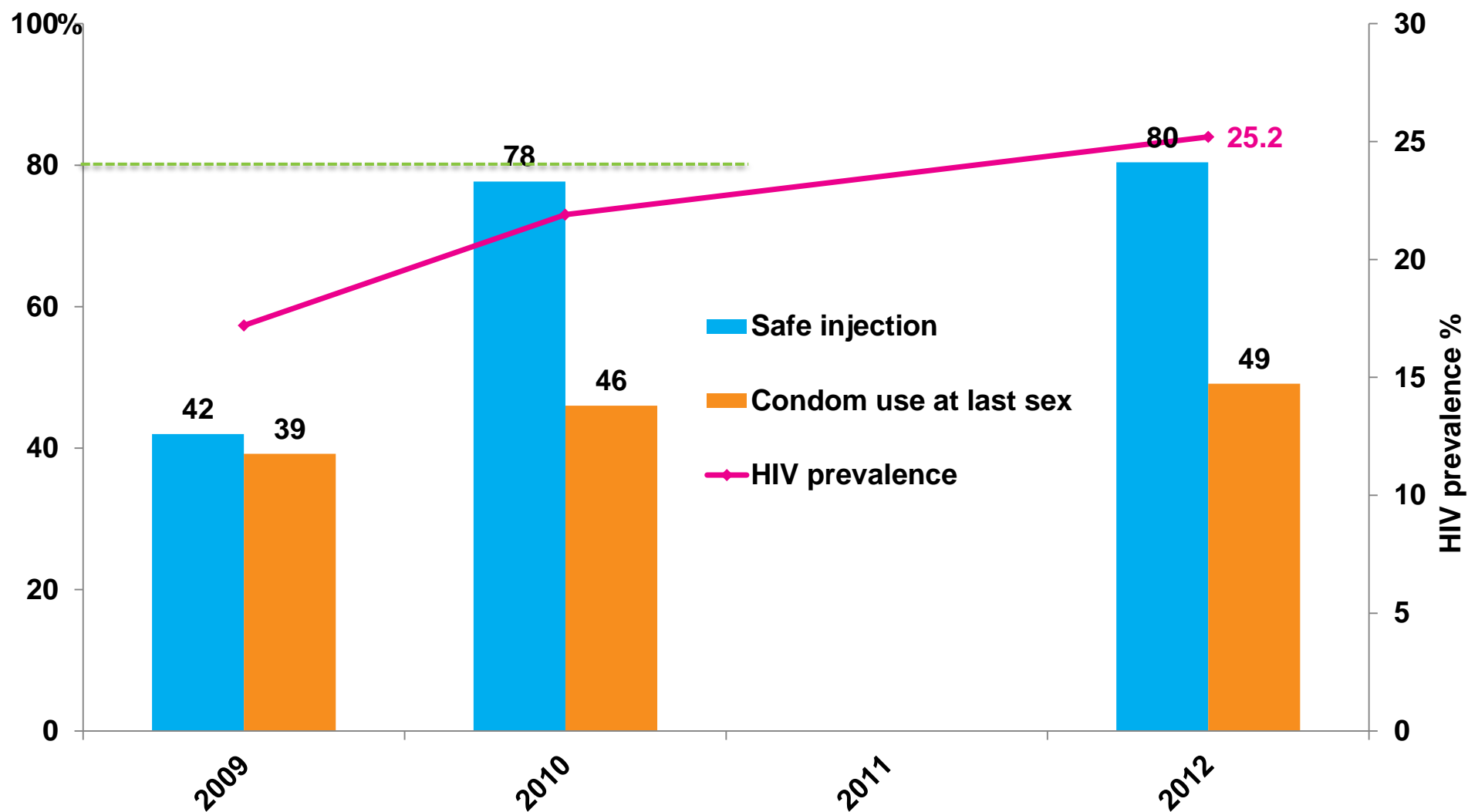
Estimated new HIV infections



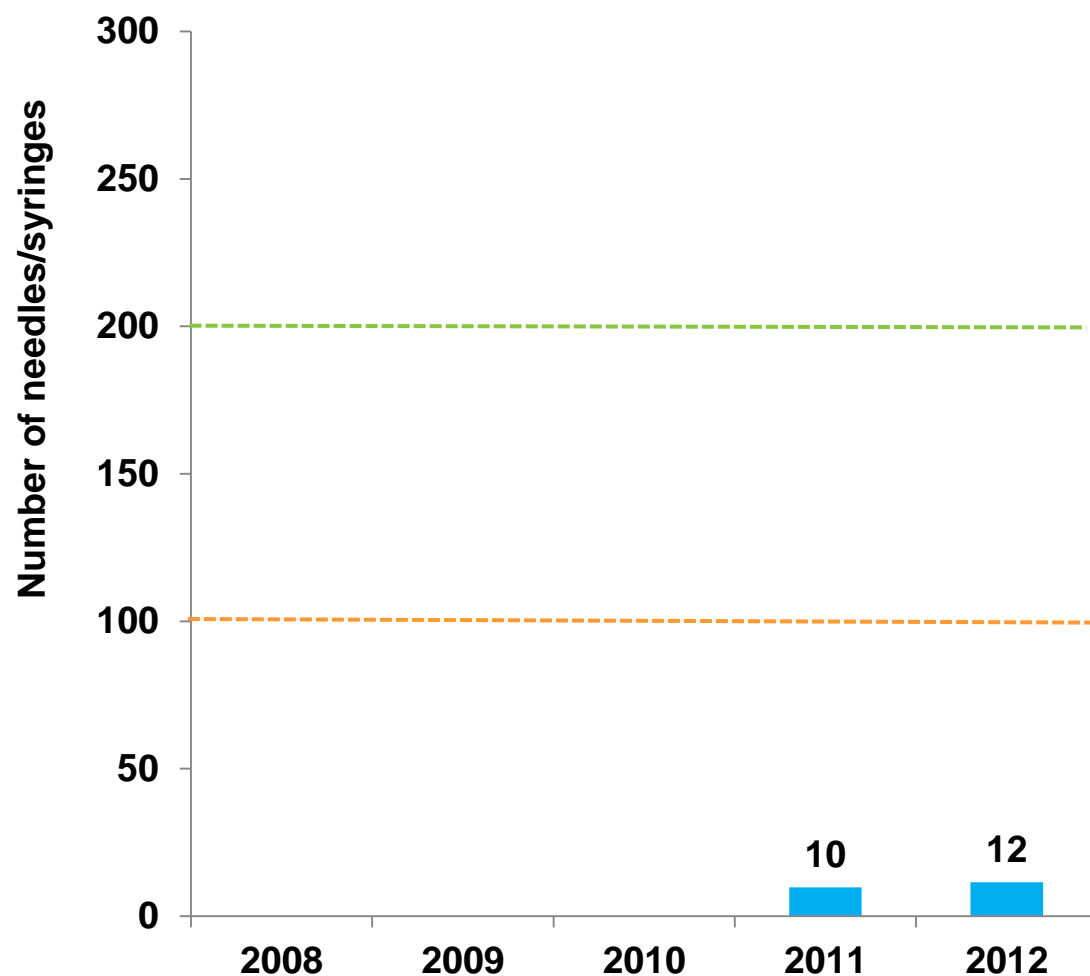
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviors



### Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

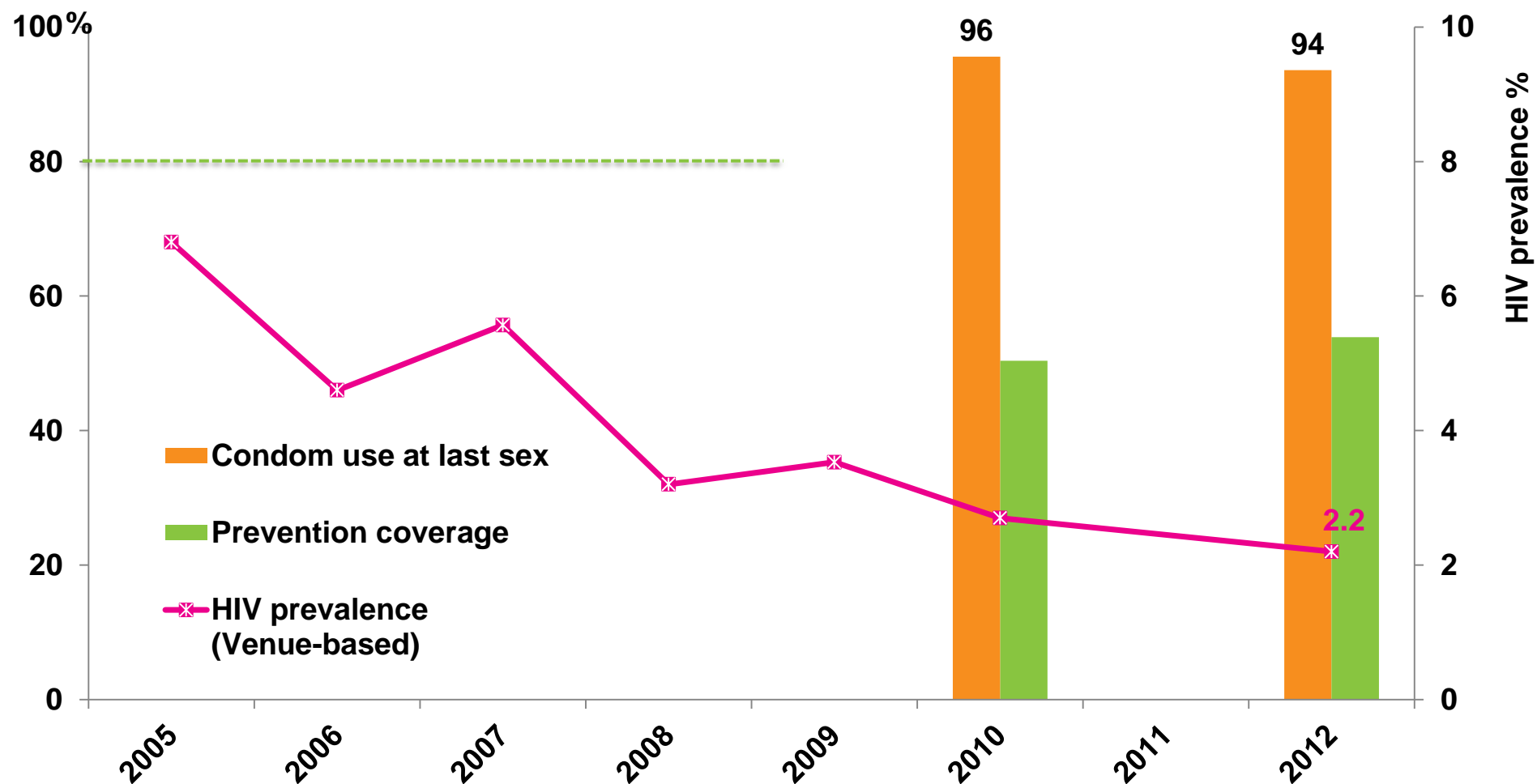


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



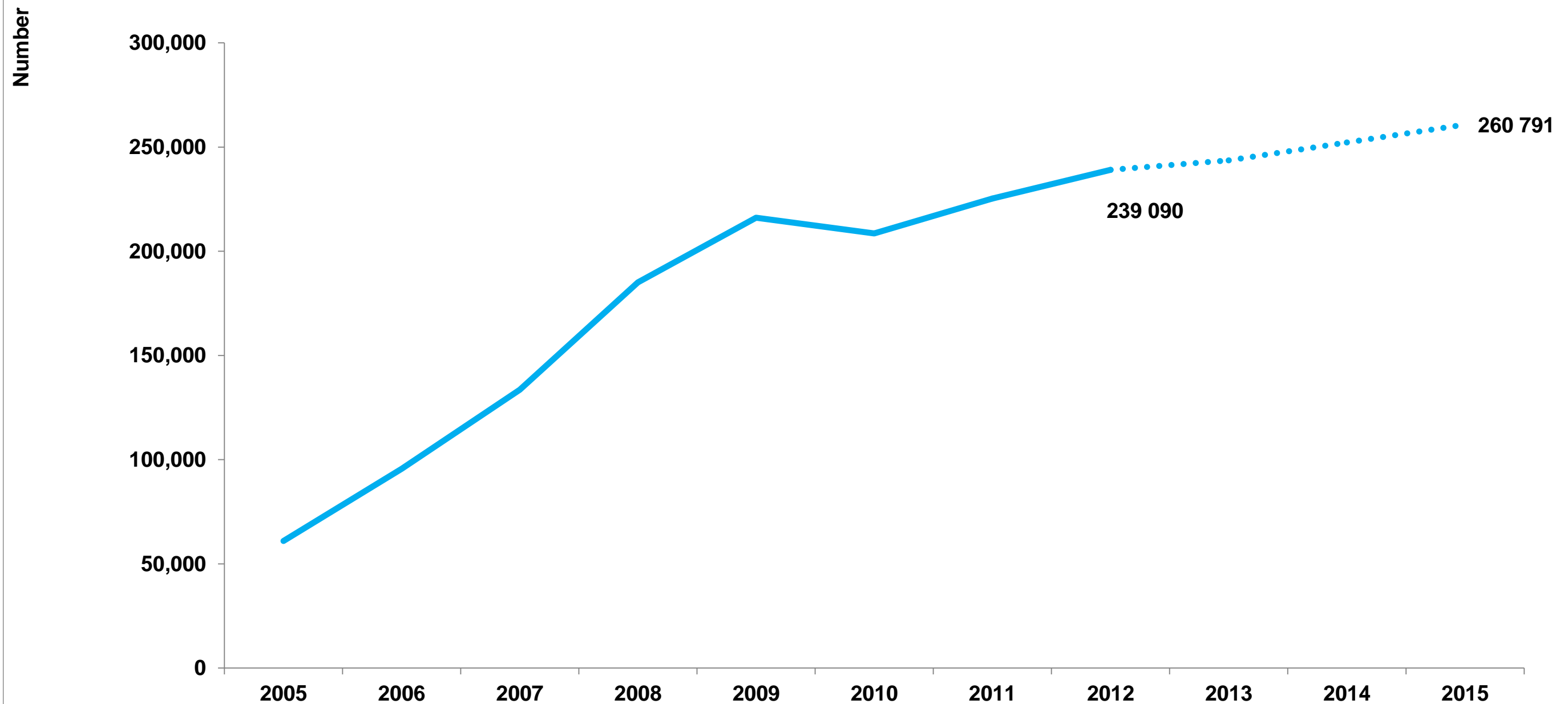
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





**280 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012**  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

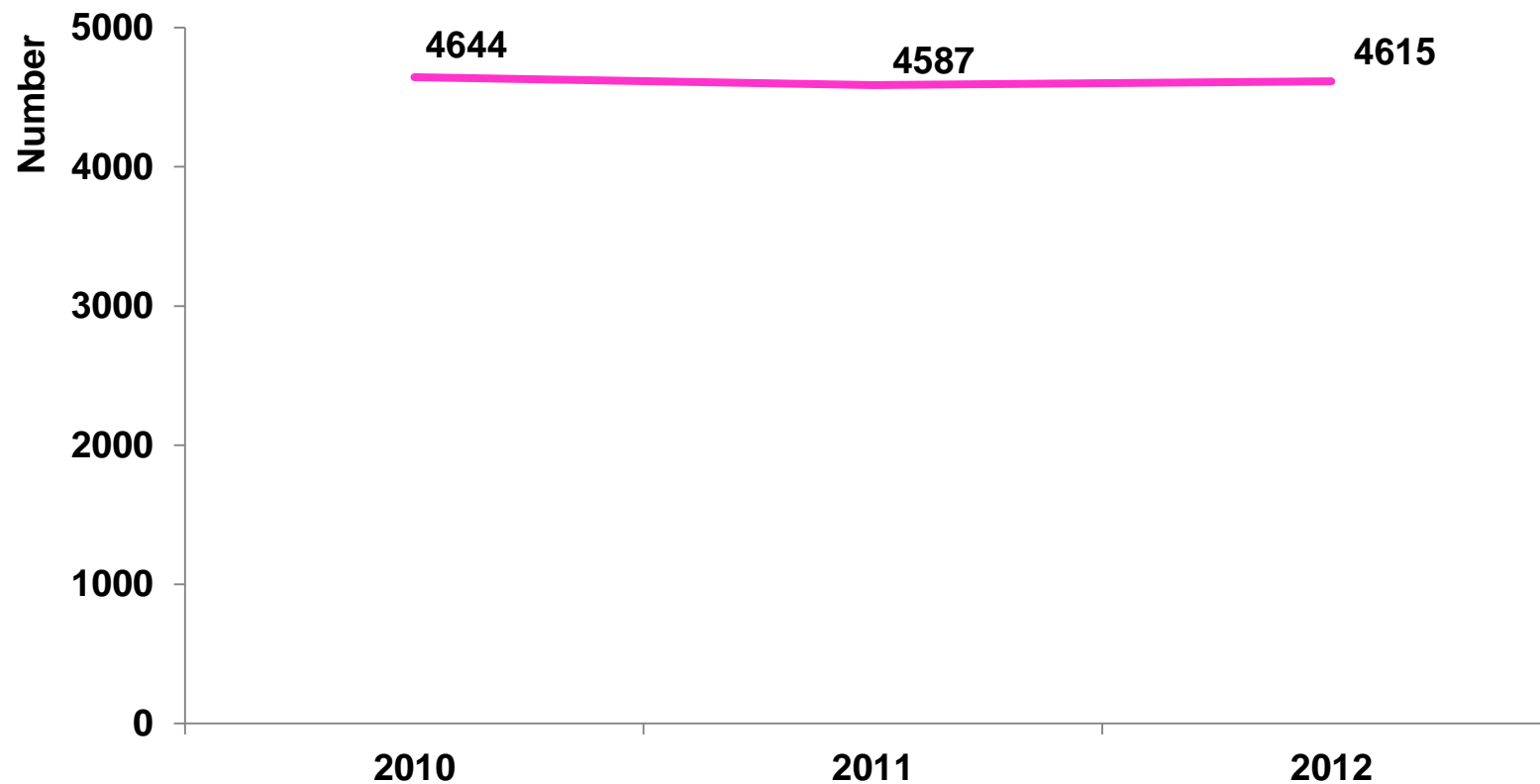
## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy





## 4923 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

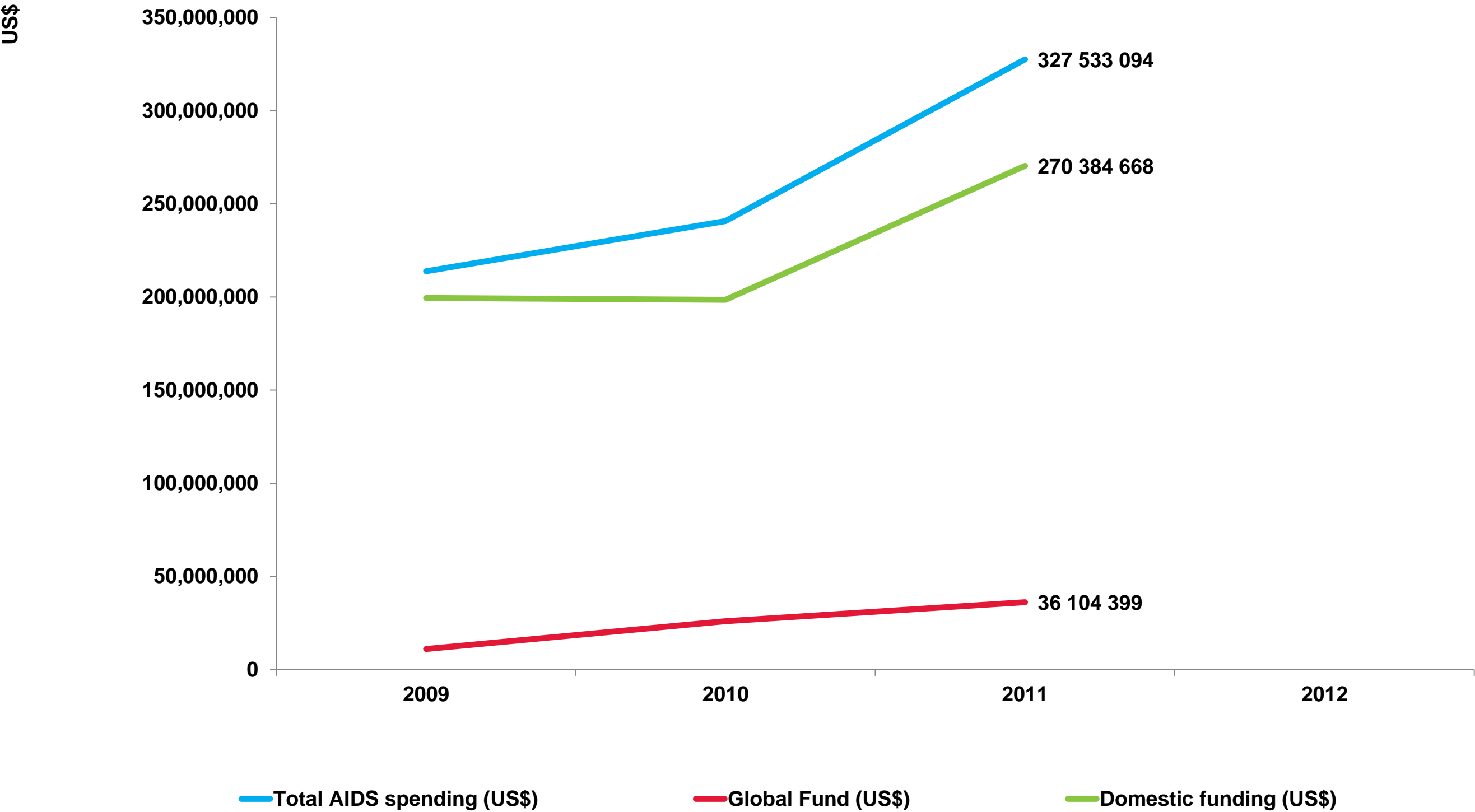
Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT



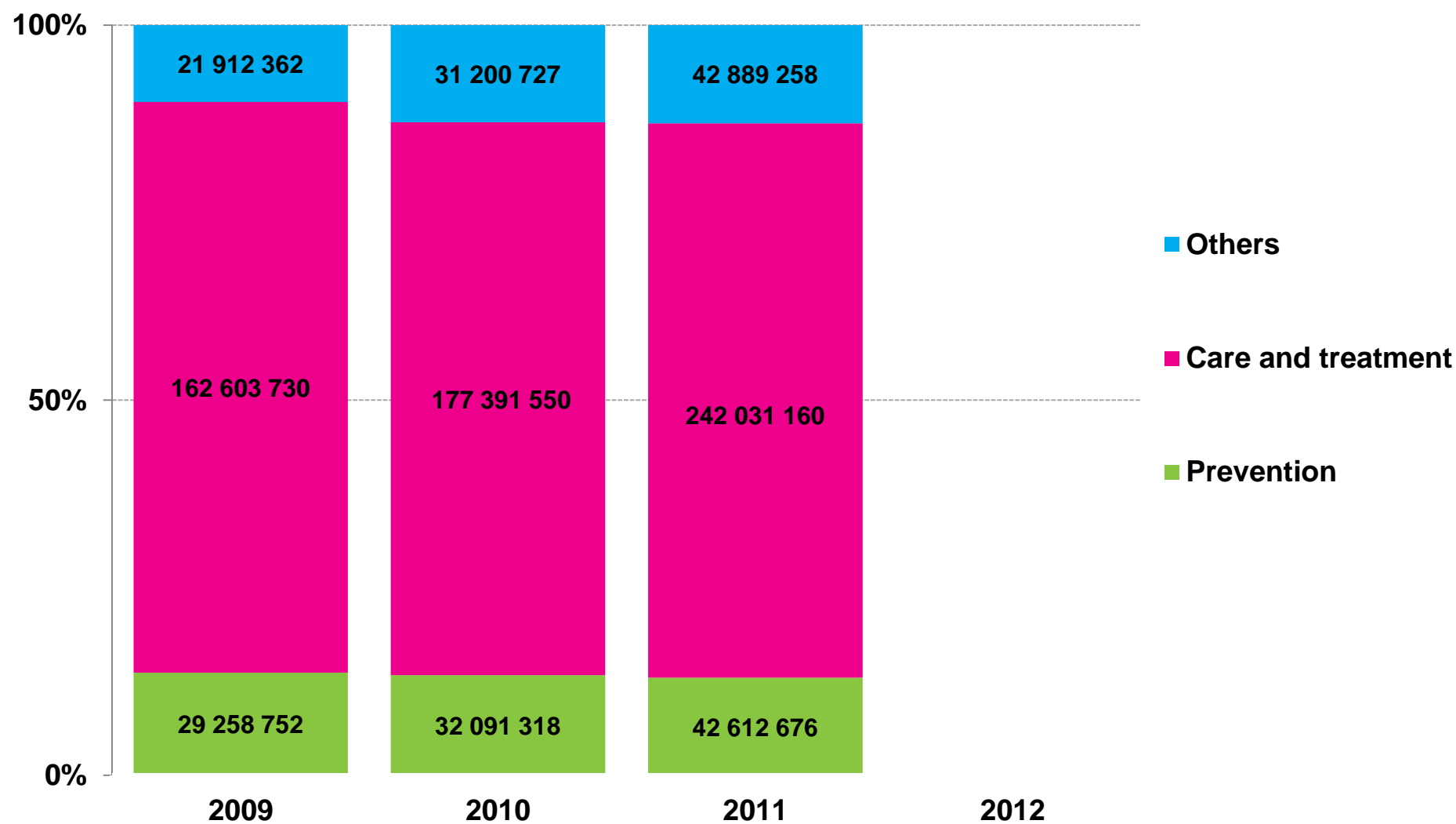




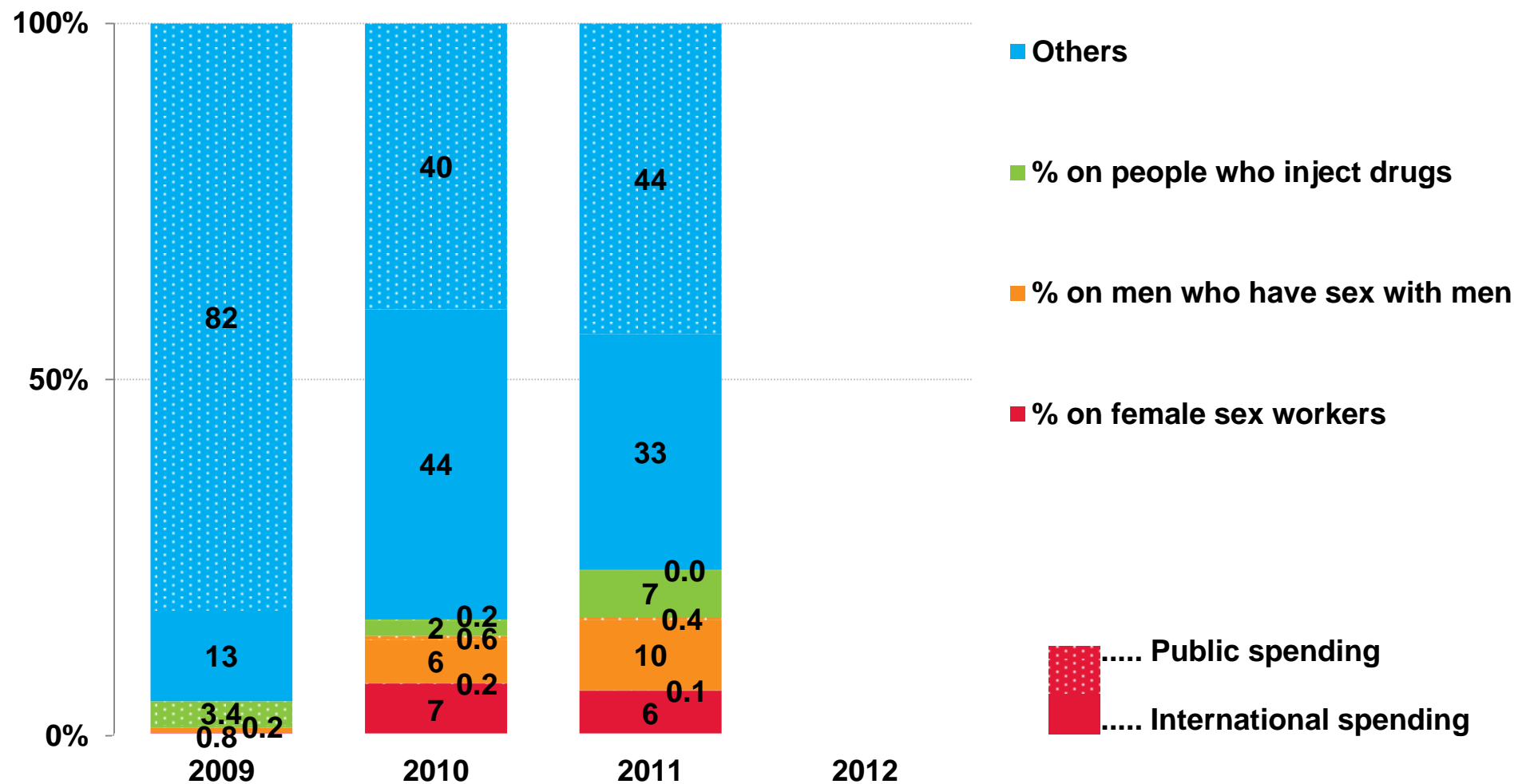
# AIDS spending by financing source



## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total HIV prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work
- Age of consent for HIV testing (18 unless married)

### Selected indicators of response

#### Access to justice:

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

7/10

5/10



4/10

2/10

240



Thailand

## Travel restrictions



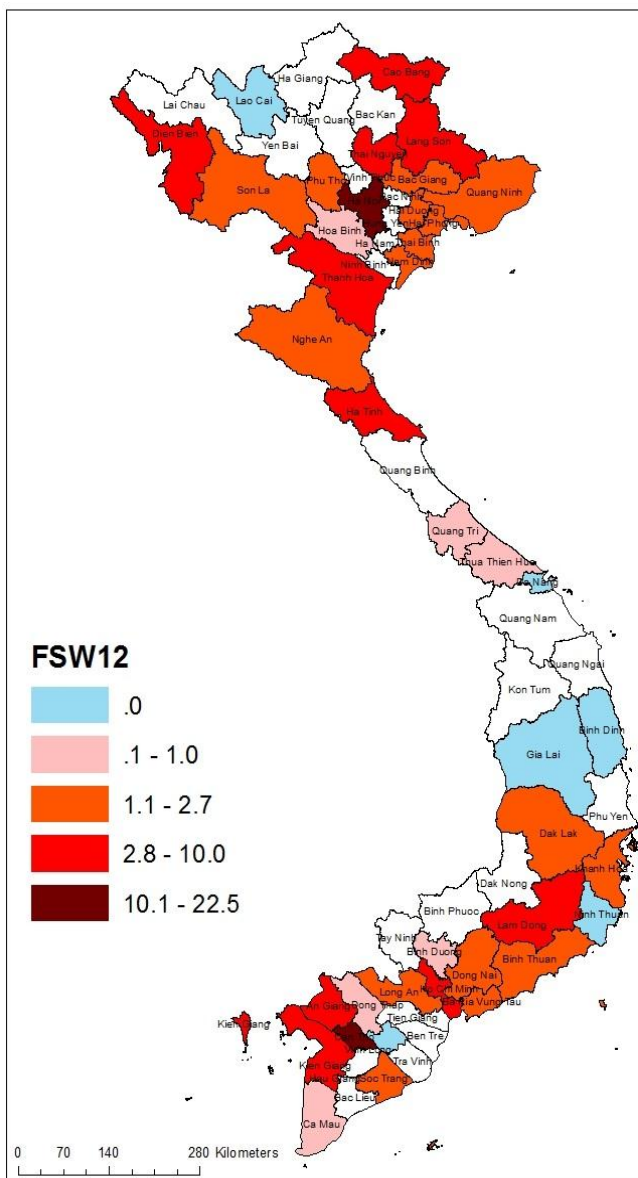
## STIGMA INDEX

(2009 data) Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 20%

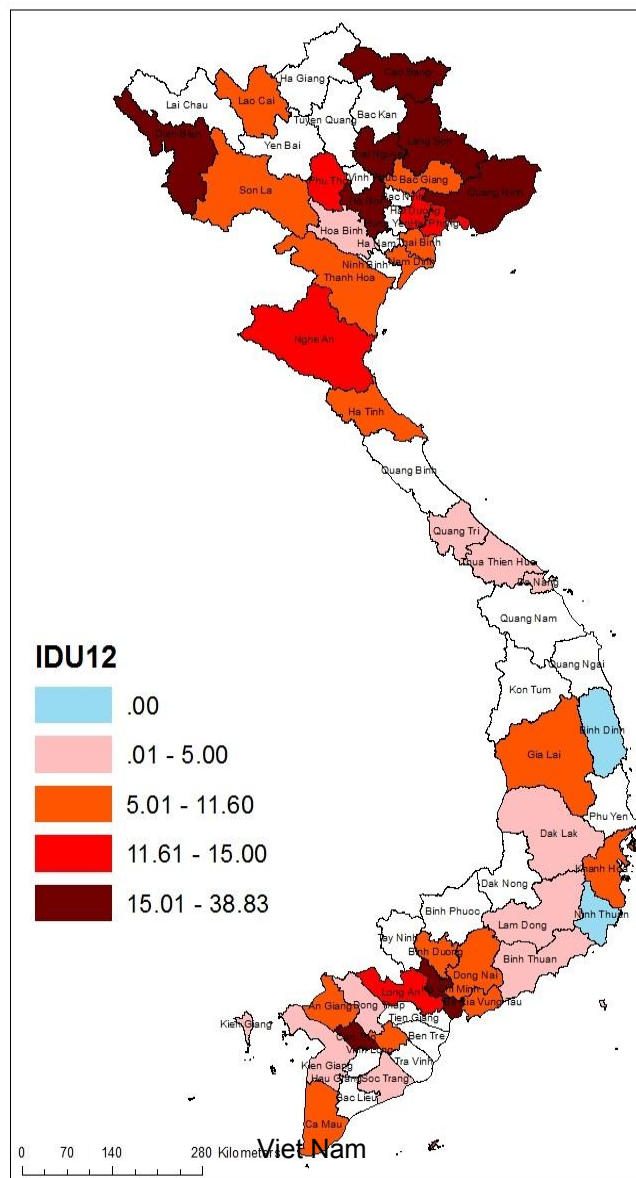
# VIET NAM

# HIV prevalence among key populations by province, 2012

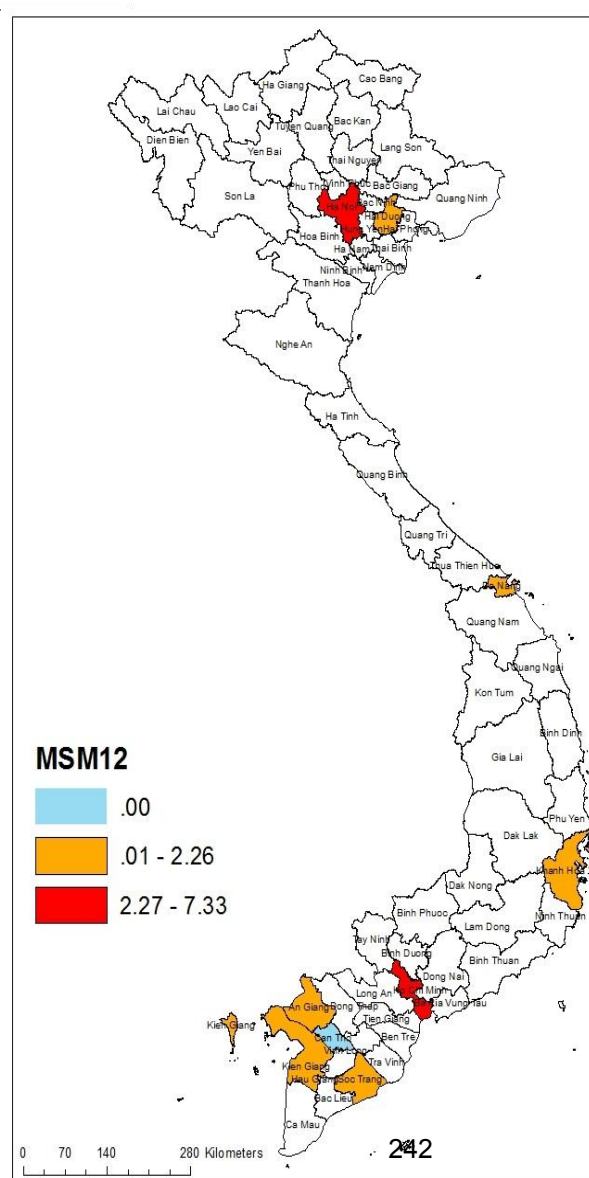
Female sex workers



People who inject drugs



Men who have sex with men



# CHALLENGES

- *Rapid decline in donor support*
- *Vertical and inefficient delivery of HIV services*
- *Compulsory detention and high levels of stigma and discrimination*

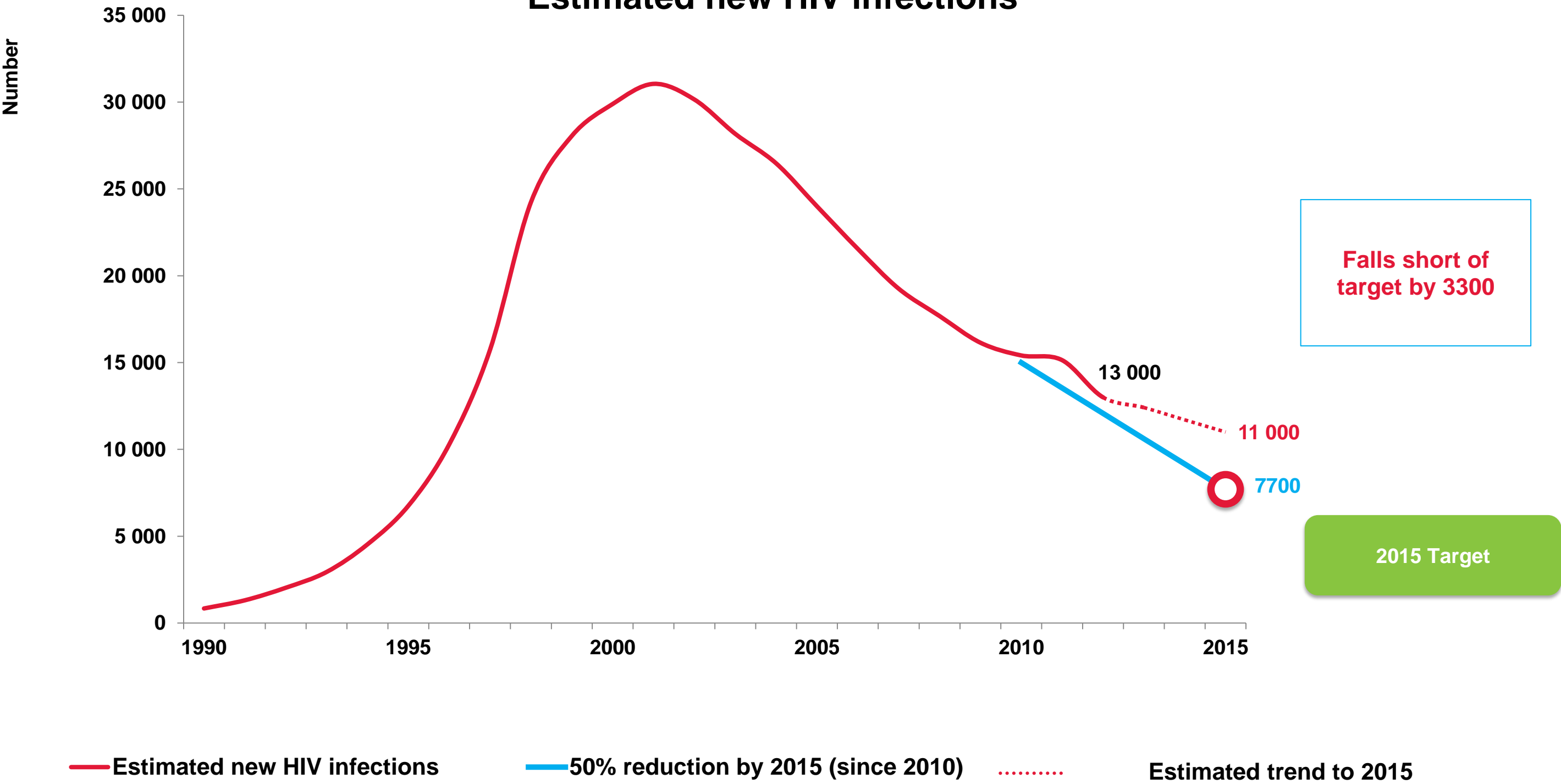
# GAME CHANGERS

- *GVN sustainability plan informed by the investment approach*
- *Response optimized through sustainability analysis and discussions*
- *High-level policy advocacy to end compulsory detention and adoption of evidence-informed and rights-based approaches*



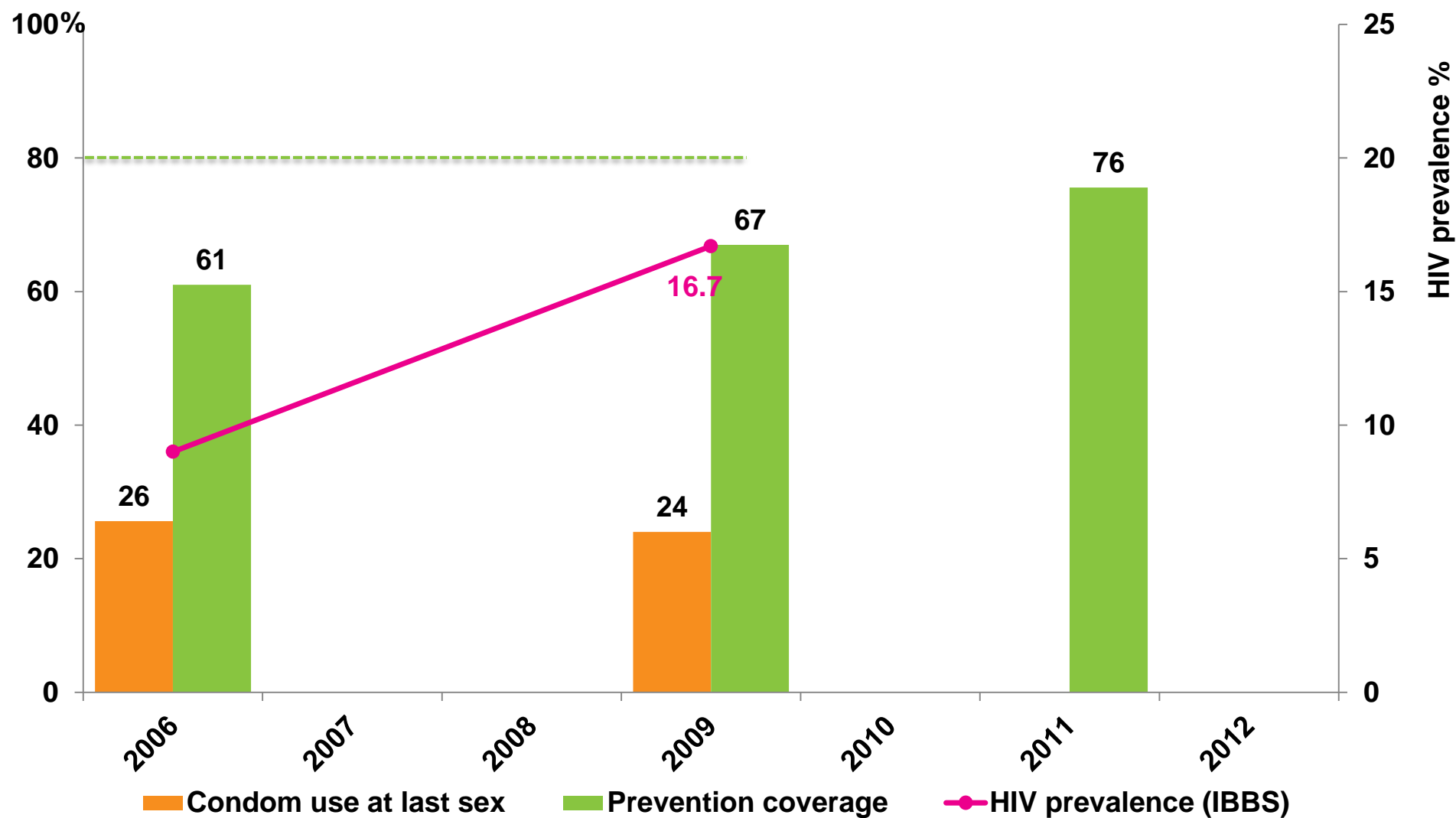
260 000 people living with HIV in 2012

### Estimated new HIV infections

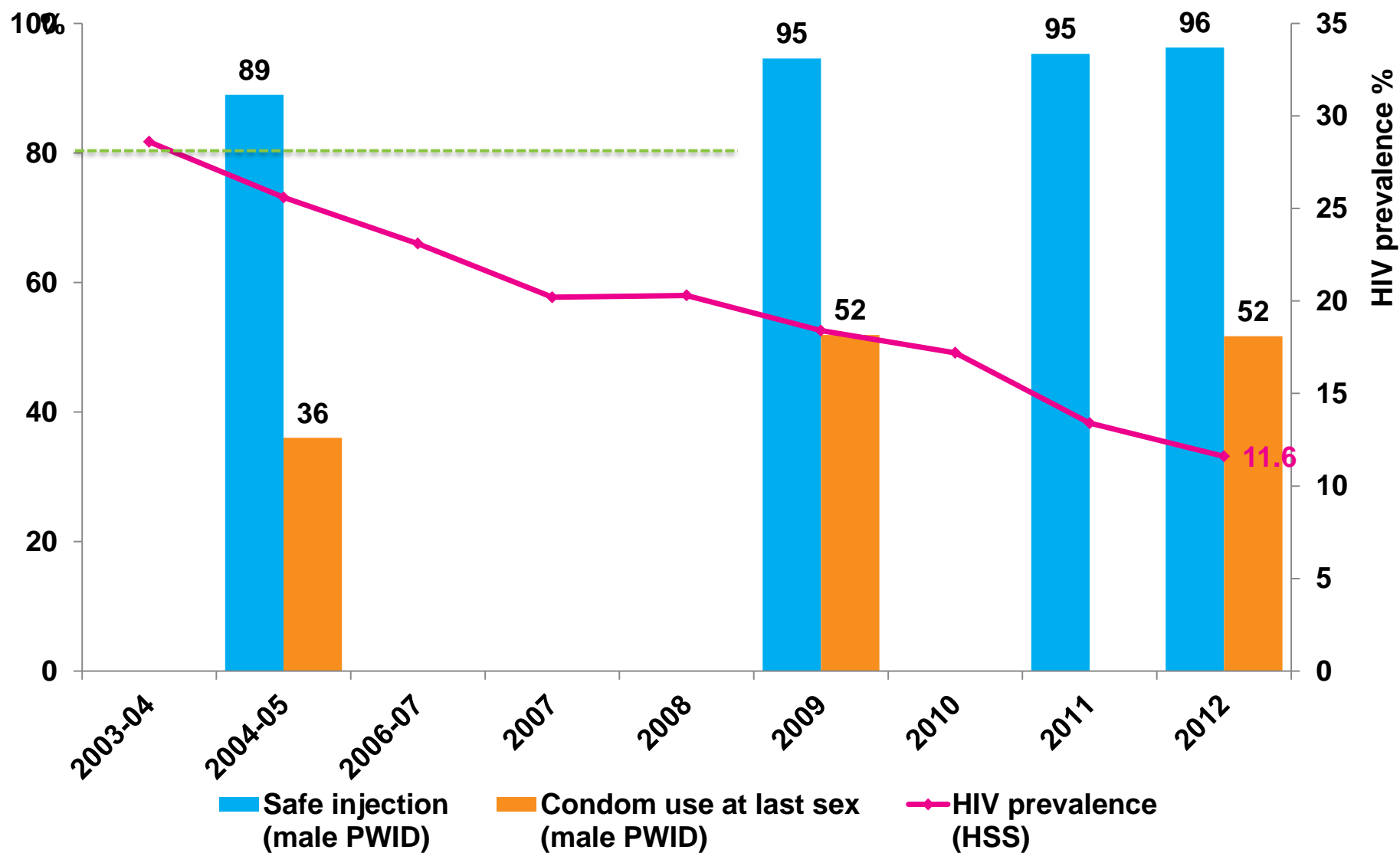




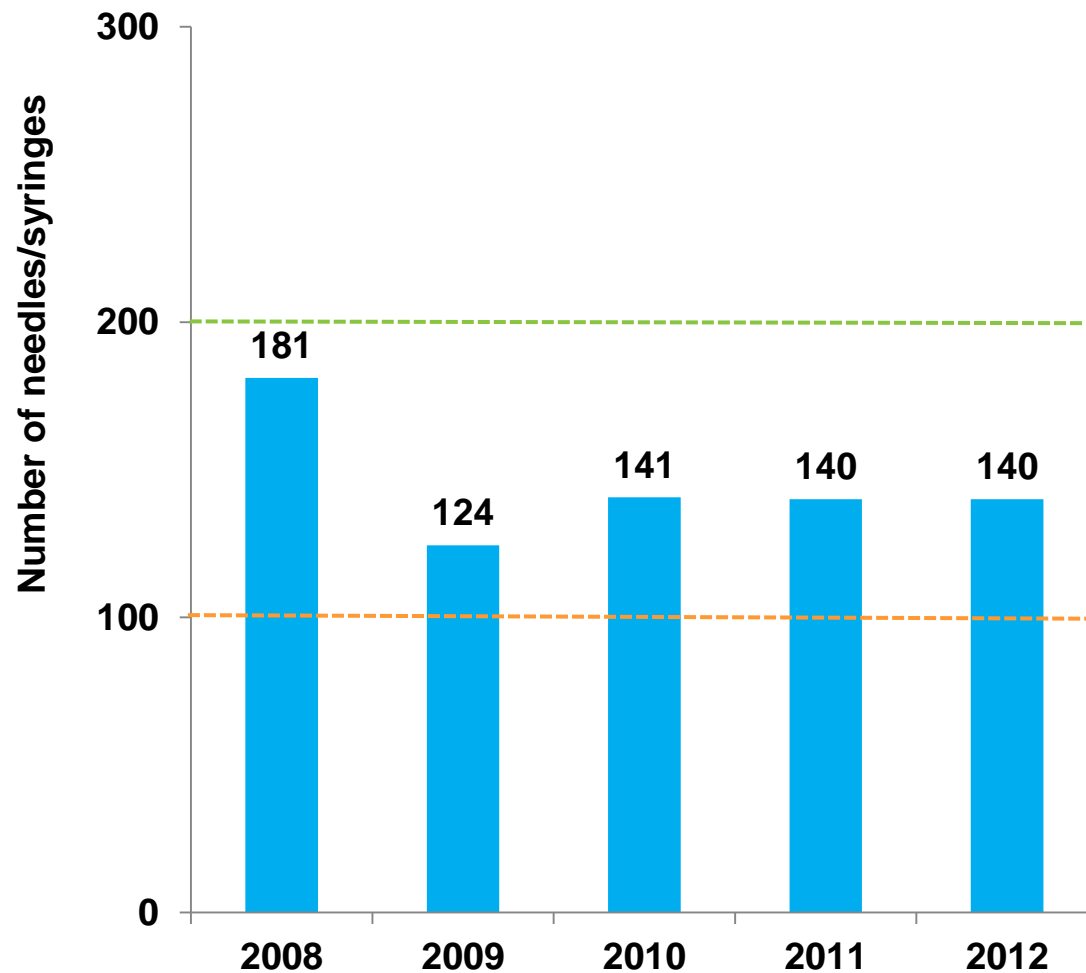
## Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



## People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours



## Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

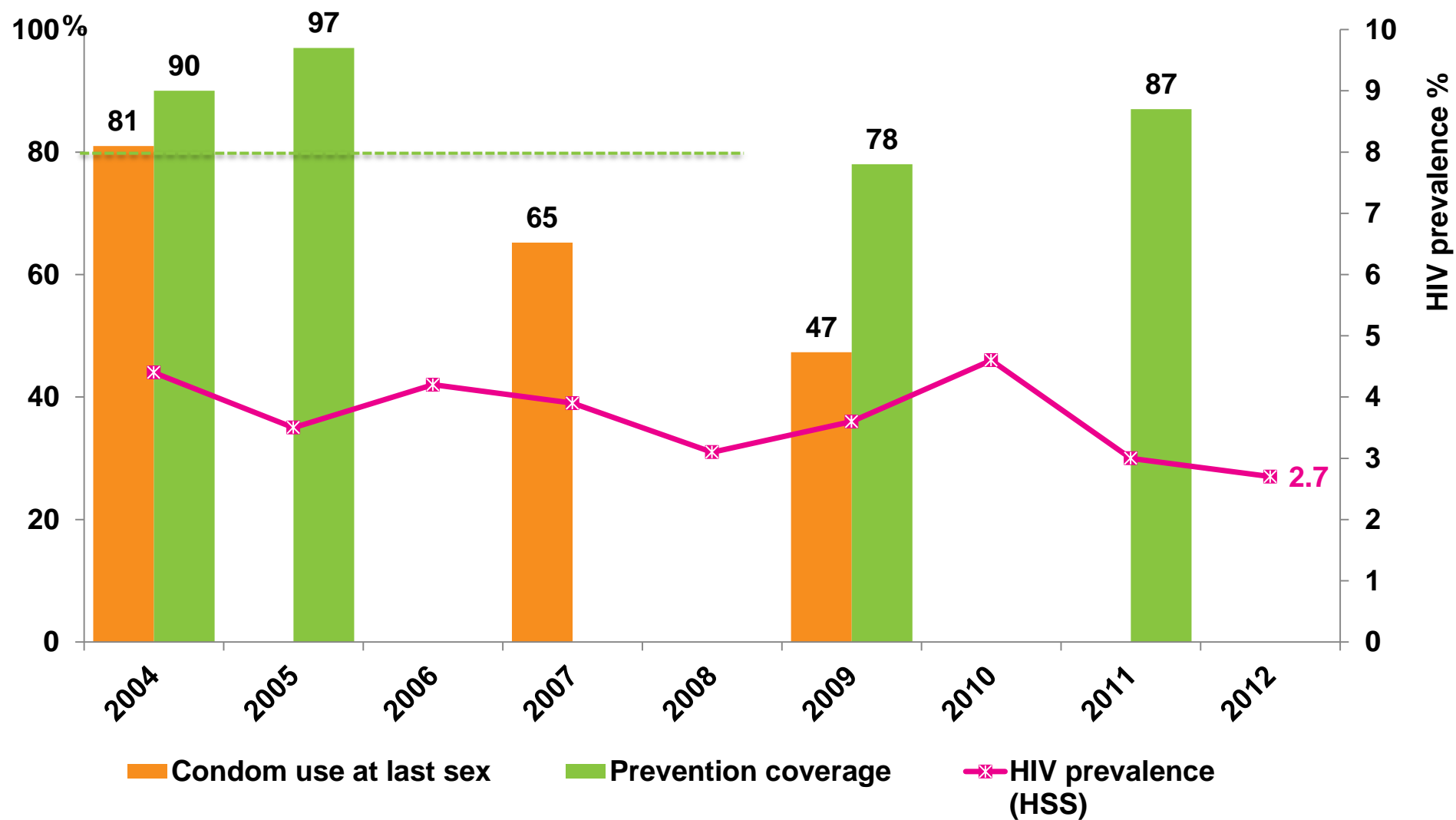


High coverage:  
>200 syringes per PWID per  
year

Medium coverage:  
>100–<200 syringes per  
PWID per year

Low coverage:  
<100 syringes per PWID per  
year

## Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage



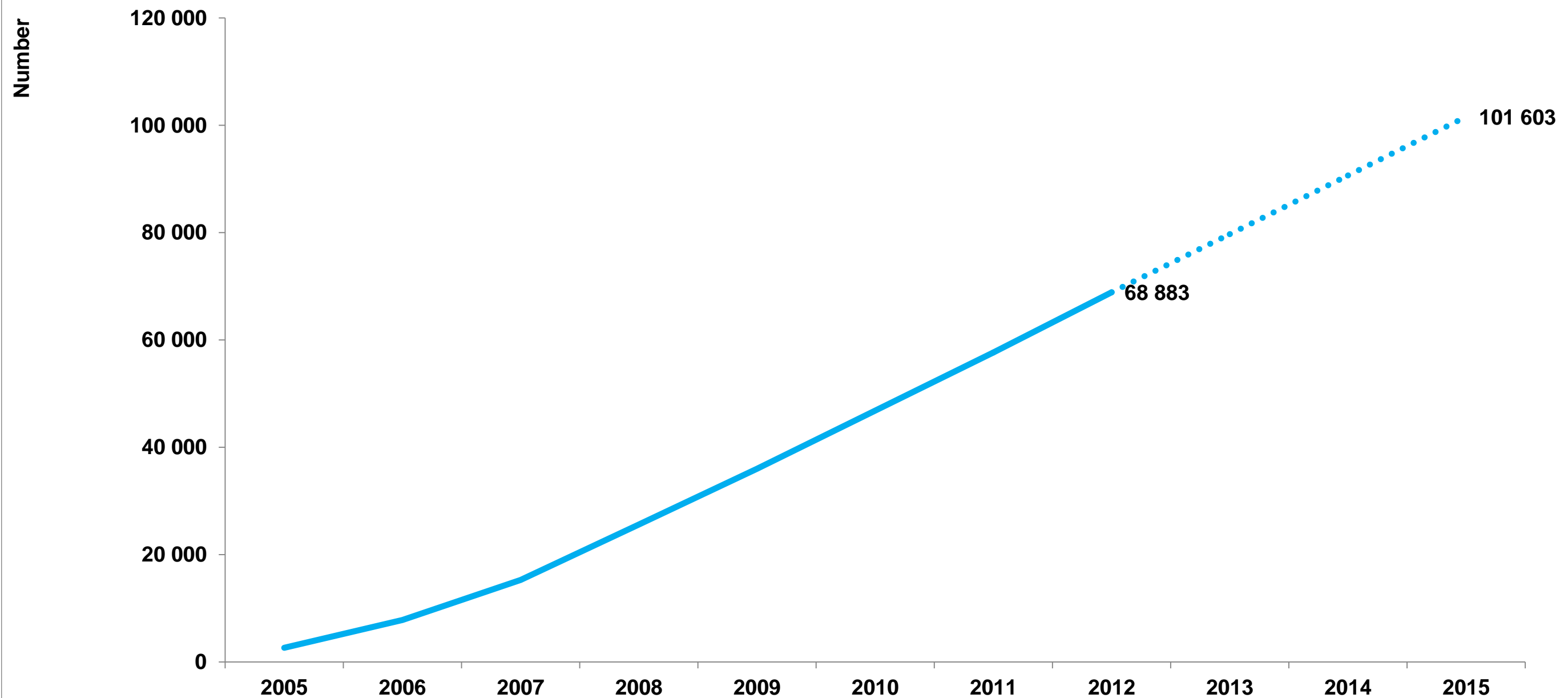
## HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk





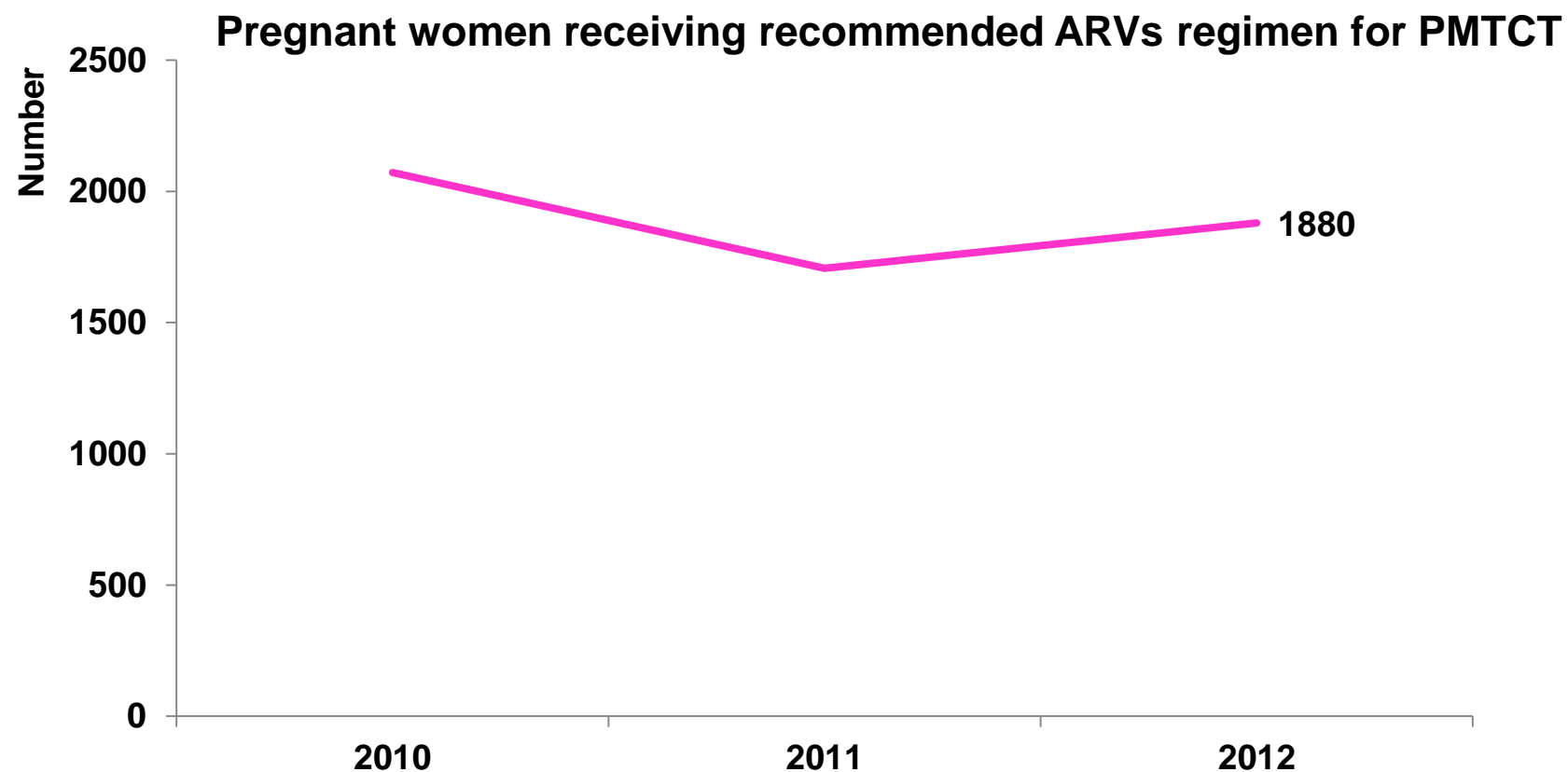
**120 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012  
(according to WHO 2010 guidelines)**

## Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy



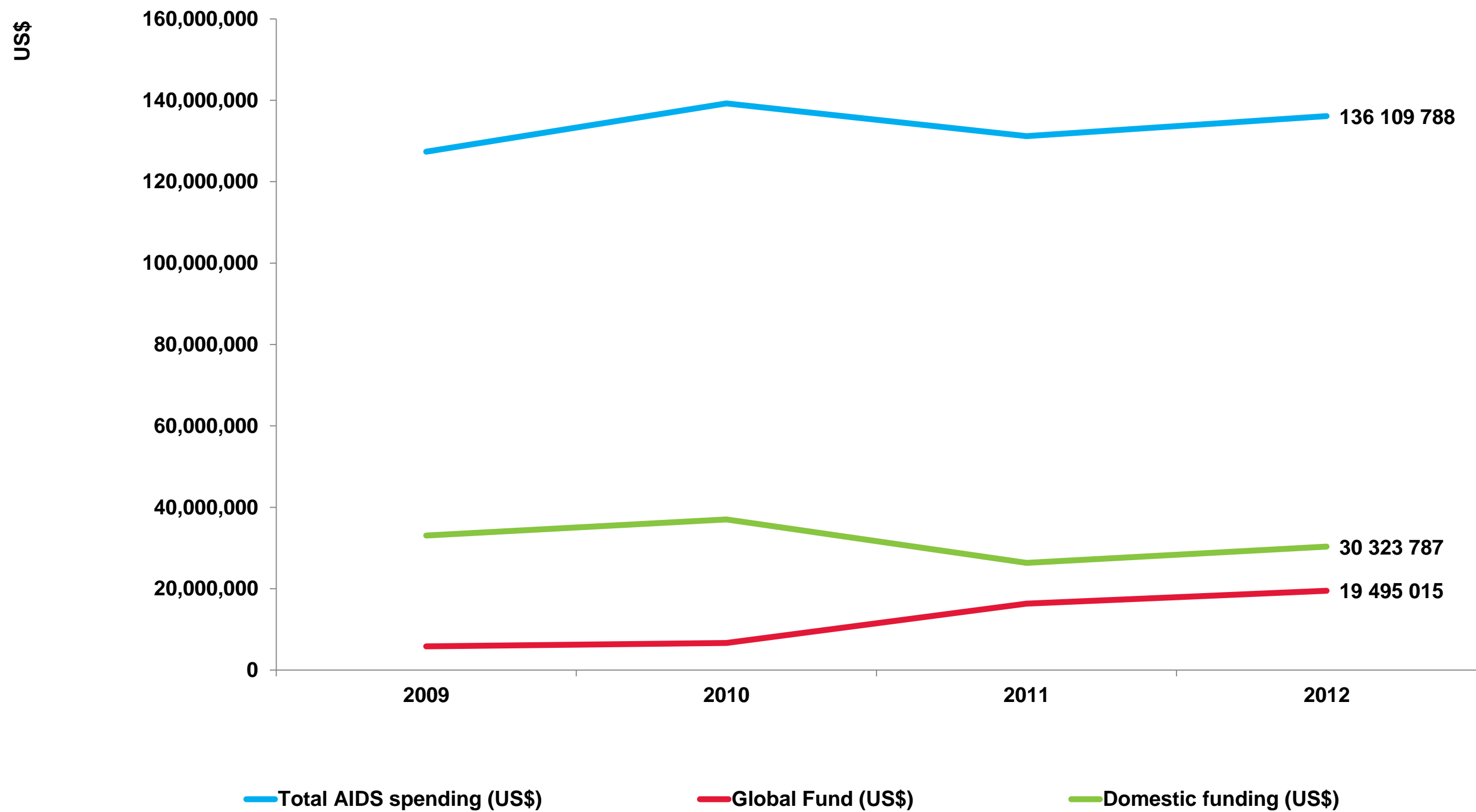


**<1000-6200 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012**



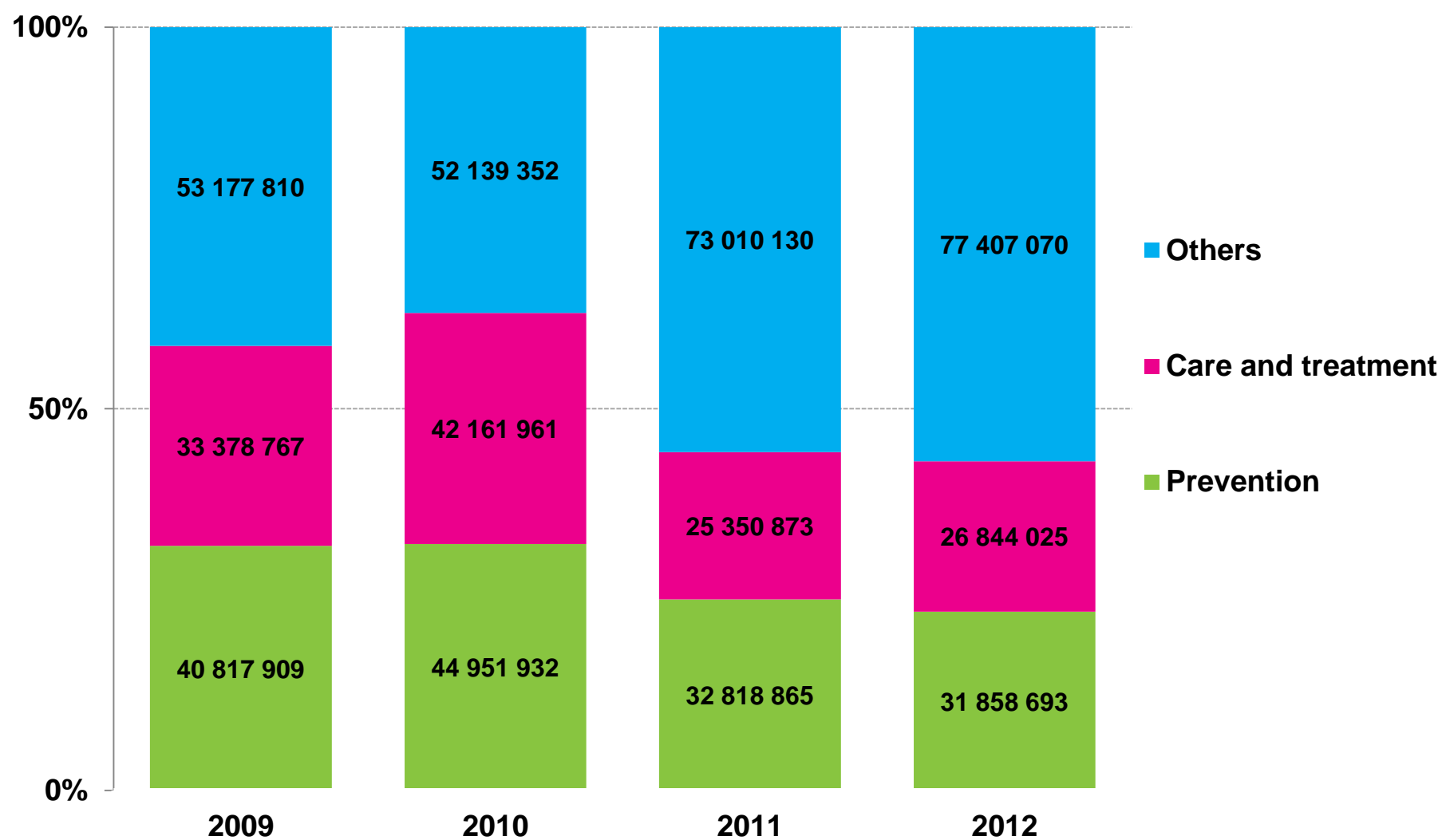


## AIDS spending by financing source

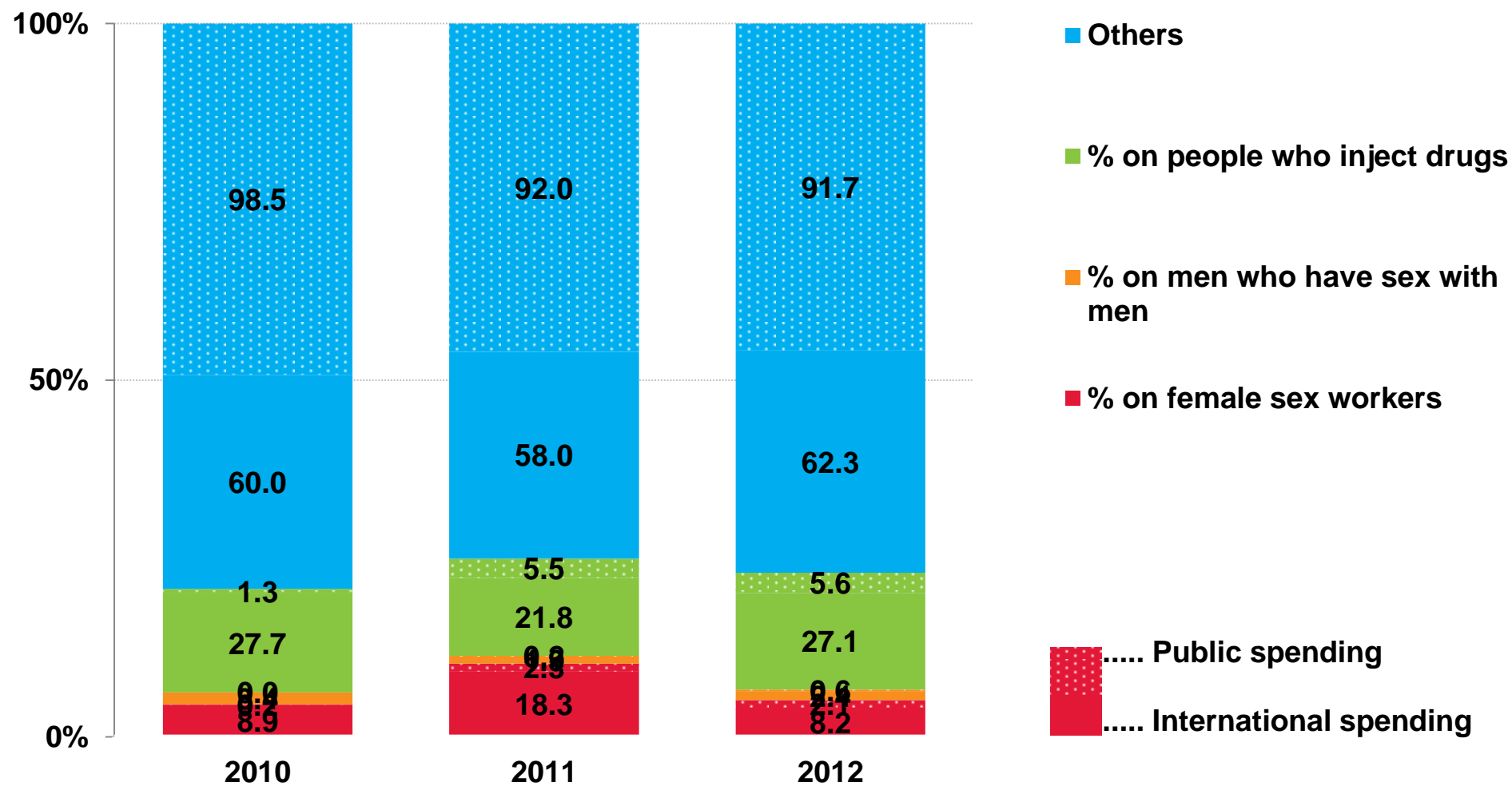




## AIDS spending by category (in US\$)



## Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk





# Stigma & discrimination

## Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

### Legal obstacles to HIV response

- Criminalization of sex work
- Compulsory detention of people who use drugs
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings
- Laws that discriminate against migrants
- Laws requiring disclosure of HIV status in certain contexts

### Selected indicators of response

#### *Access to justice:*

- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### *Civil society perspectives/ratings:*

Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

2009 2011 Trend

8/10 7/10 ▼

5/10 5/10 ●

## Travel restrictions



## STIGMA INDEX

(2011 data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 3%