



# HIV and AIDS

## Data Hub for Asia-Pacific

Review in slides

# Regional overview slides

*Last updated: November 2020*



# Key population size estimates

# Female sex workers size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Females (15-49)	As% of females (15-49)
<b>Afghanistan(2019)</b>	<b>11,237</b>	sold sex (oral, vaginal, anal) in exchange for money, drugs, goods or services in the past 3 months	<b>8,929,462</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>Australia(2012)</b>	<b>20,500</b>	Self identify as having a history of sex work	<b>5,565,870</b>	<b>0.37</b>
<b>Bangladesh(2015)</b>	<b>102,260</b>	Females 10+ yrs; who sell sex and contracted by clients at hotel/street/residence/brothel during last year	<b>43,488,027</b>	<b>0.24</b>
<b>Bhutan (2019)</b>	<b>597</b>	Females 18+ yrs who have received cash payment for sex	<b>205,442</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Cambodia(2019)</b>	<b>54,813</b>	Biological females, 15 to 49 years old, who sell sex in exchange of money or goods, in the last 12 months	<b>4,458,265</b>	<b>1.23</b>
<b>China(2013)</b>	<b>2,520,000</b>	Females 15-65 yrs; who have sexual intercourse with males for money(excluding transgender)	<b>374,006,476</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<b>Fiji(2012)</b>	<b>538</b>	Females 18+ yrs; self-identified as engaging in transactional sex (i.e. the provision of sexual services in exchange for cash, goods or service)	<b>224,175</b>	<b>0.24</b>
<b>India(2009)</b>	<b>868,000</b>	Information not available	<b>307,922,110</b>	<b>0.28</b>
<b>Indonesia(2016)</b>	<b>226,791</b>	Females aged 15 years or older who receive money or goods in exchange for anal or vaginal penetrative sex in the last 12 months	<b>70,108,908</b>	<b>0.32</b>
<b>Japan(2013)</b>	<b>700,000</b>	Information not available	<b>26,782,348</b>	<b>2.61</b>
<b>Lao PDR(2019)</b>	<b>15,618</b>	Information not available	<b>1,923,163</b>	<b>0.81</b>
<b>Malaysia(2014)</b>	<b>21,000</b>	Females 18+ yrs; having been paid in cash or kind for penetrative sex within the last 3 months, having more than 1 client in the same period	<b>8,097,825</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>Myanmar(2015)</b>	<b>66,000</b>	Females 15-49 yrs; having been paid for sex in cash or kind in the past 12 months	<b>14,679,563</b>	<b>0.45</b>
<b>Mongolia (2019)</b>	<b>6,030</b>	Biological females, aged 15 and over, who exchanged sex for money or gift in the last 12 months	<b>850,979</b>	<b>0.71</b>
<b>Nepal(2016)</b>	<b>49,013</b>	Females 16 years and above, reporting having been paid in cash or kind for sex during the last 12 months. (establishment based, home based and street based)	<b>8,191,447</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Pakistan(2016)</b>	<b>174,101</b>	Females who exchanges sex with others in return for money or benefits, irrespective of site of operation (e.g. street, bars, home, hotel, etc.)	<b>50,898,692</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<b>Papua New Guinea(2019)</b> (Port Moresby, Lae, Mt. Hagen)	<b>48,286</b>	Female 18+ yrs who received money or goods in exchange for sexual services on a regular or occasional basis over the past six months	<b>2,212,709</b>	<b>2.18</b>
<b>Philippines(2019)</b>	<b>80,400</b>	Females, 15 years or older who has accepted payment (cash or kind) in exchange for sex in the past one month	<b>28,058,770</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Sri Lanka(2013)</b>	<b>14,132</b>	Any female who is selling sex in exchange of money or goods.	<b>5,346,351</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>Thailand(2016)</b>	<b>129,133</b>	Females 18+ yrs who exchange money or goods for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally within the last 12 months.	<b>17,926,178</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Viet Nam(2019)</b>	<b>86,000</b>	Females who are currently selling sex	<b>25,489,272</b>	<b>0.34</b>

# Men who have sex with men size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Adult males	As% of males (15-49)
Afghanistan(2019)	10,108	Males who had anal sex with another man in the past 12 months	9,596,723	0.11
Australia(2011)	190,000	Self identify as men who have sex with men	5,622,808	3.38
Bangladesh(2015)	MSM:101,695 MSW: 29,776	MSM: Males 10+ yrs; who had sex with males with consent in the last year regardless of whether they have sex with women or have a personal/social gay or bisexual identity but do not sell sex. MSW: Males who sell sex to other males in exchange of money or gifts in last 3 months	43,789,365	MSM: 0.23 MSW: 0.07
Bhutan (2019)	1,726	Males 18+ yrs who have had anal or oral sex with another man or TG in the last 12 months	240,195	0.72
Cambodia(2019)	87,817	Biological males, 15 to 49 years old, who have anal sex with another male in last 12 months including those who find and meet male sex partners though online applications.	4,338,503	2.02
China(2013)	3,960,000	Males 15-65 yrs; who have sex with men in recent year	397,300,323	1.0
India(2009)	357,000	Information not available	336,701,558	0.11
Indonesia(2016)	754,310	Biological males aged 15-49 years or older who had sex with a man in the last 12 months	71,539,787	1.05
Japan(2013)	519,721	Information not available	27,870,541	1.86
Lao PDR (2019)	18,902	Information not available	1,945,101	0.97
Malaysia(2017)	140,000	Males 18+ yrs, who had engaged in anal sex with men at least once in the previous six months	9,056,779	1.55
Mongolia(2019)	6,500	Biological males, aged 15 and over, who had anal sex with men in the last 12 months	849,537	0.77
Myanmar(2015)	252,000	Males 15+ yrs; who has had anal sex with another male in the past 6 months	13,922,158	1.81
Nepal(2016)	MSM: 60,333 MSW: 18,287	MSM: Males who have oral and/or anal sex with other biological males, at least once, in the past 12 months. MSW: Males 16+ yrs; who had oral and/or anal sex with other males in the past 12 months in exchange for money or other benefits.	5,982,377	MSM: 1.01 MSW: 0.31
Pakistan(2016)	MSM: 832,213 MSW: 55,340	MSM: Male 13+ yrs who has sex with other men as a matter of preference or practice, regardless of their sexual identity/orientation, and irrespective of whether or not they also have sex with women MSW: Males 13+ yrs; who undertakes sexual activity with a man in return for money or benefits	53,596,310	MSM: 1.55 MSW: 0.1
Philippines(2019)	MSM: 829,300 MSW: 132,700	MSM: Males 15+ yrs; who had oral or anal sex with a male in the past 12 months. MSW: Males, 15 years or older who had oral or anal sex with a male in the past 12 months and accepted cash or kind in exchange for sex regardless of whether establishment-based or a proportion of males who have sex with males.	28,957,687	MSM: 2.86 MSW: 0.46
PNG (2019)	MSM/TG 35,876	Any person who was born biologically as a man who engaged in oral or anal sex with another man in the past six months	2,322,999	1.54
Sri Lanka(2013)	7,551	All men who have sex with other men as a matter of prevalence or practice, regardless of their sexual identity or sexual orientation.	5,076,615	0.15
Thailand(2016)	MSM: 590,700 MSW: 15,000	MSM: Male 18+, anal or oral sex with male in the past 12 months. MSW: Male 18+ who exchange money or goods for sexual services either regularly or occasionally in the last 12 months	17,568,867	MSM: 3.36 MSW: 0.09
Viet Nam(2019)	200,000	Male 18+ yrs; who have oral or anal sex with another man in the past 12 months	26,232,936	0.76

# People who inject drugs size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Males (15-49)	As% of males (15-49)
Afghanistan (2019)	25,734	Information not available	9,596,723	0.27
Australia (2005)	215,000	Information not available	5,822,784	3.7
Bangladesh (2015)	33,067 (Total) 32,021 (Male) 1045 (Female)	Males who injected drugs within the last 1 year Females who injected drugs within the last 1 year	43,789,365	0.08
Cambodia (2017)	3,202	Biological male at birth, 15-49 years old, who injected drug one or more time in the last month	4,247,759	0.08
China (2013)	1,930,000	Persons who ever injected drugs	397,300,323	0.5
India (2009)*	177,000	Information not available	336,701,558	0.05
Indonesia (2016)	33,492 (Male)	People aged 15 years or older who injected drugs categorized as narcotics in the last 12 months	71,539,787	0.05
Lao PDR (2019)	1,661	Information not available	1,945,101	0.09
Malaysia (2017)	120,000	Males 18+ yrs; who injected drugs in the last 6 months	9,056,779	1.32
Myanmar (2017)	93,000	Males 15+ yrs, who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the past one month	14,151,246	0.66
Nepal (2016)	30,868	People who inject various drugs into their muscles or veins for the purpose of intoxication in the last 12 months	5,982,377	0.52
Pakistan (2016)	113,776	Persons 15+ yrs; who injected drugs regularly, for non-therapeutic purposes in the last 6 months	53,596,310	0.21
Philippines (2019)	7,400	Males 15+ yrs; who injected drugs for non-medical purposes in the last six months	28,957,687	0.03
Sri Lanka (2013)	423	Persons who are currently injecting drugs	5,076,615	0.01
Thailand (2015)	42,650	People who inject drugs at least once within the last month	17,686,522	0.24
Viet Nam (2019)	189,000	Males 16 years or older, inject drug at least 1 time in the last month	26,232,936	0.72

\* India reported 2009 PWID population estimates in latest Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) 2018 reporting.

# Transgender size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Males (15-49)	As% of males (15-49)
Bangladesh(2015)	10,199 (Total) 7,925 (TGSW)	Transwomen 18+ yrs; who identify themselves as belonging to a traditional hijra sub-culture and who maintain the guru-chela hijra hierarchy. They maybe sub-categorized as: Sex Worker Hijra, Badhai Hijra and Radhuni hijra	43,789,365	0.02
Bhutan (2019)	TGW 76 TGM 302	Persons 18 years and older who were assigned a sex at birth that is different from their current gender identity	240,195	0.16
Cambodia(2019)	6,300	TG women who are biologically male at birth, 15-49 years old, and who self identify as female or third gender. This entail dressing up, expressing characteristic, attitudes and behaviour of a woman	4,338,503	0.15
Fiji(2012)	319 (TG SW)	Male-to-female transgender 18+ yrs; self-identified as engaging in transactional sex work (i.e. the provision of sexual services in exchange for cash, goods or service)	235,614	0.14
India(2013)	70,000	Information not available	358,439,876	0.02
Indonesia(2016)	38,928	Biological males aged 15 years or older who identify their gender identity as females	71,539,787	0.05
Lao PDR (2019)	4,627	Information not available	1,945,101	0.24
Malaysia(2014)	24,000	Individuals who are biologically male but with female identity	8,702,286	0.28
Nepal(2016)	21,460	TG women are biological males who have identified themselves as Transgender. A transgender is a male who appears as, wishes to be considered as, or has undergone surgery to become a female.	5,982,377	0.36
Pakistan(2016)	52,646 (TG SW)	Individuals 15+ yrs who identify themselves as transgender and receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally	53,596,310	0.1
Philippines(2019)	190,700	Born males 15+ yrs; identifies as female, who had oral or anal or vaginal sex with a male in the past 12 months.	28,957,687	0.66
Thailand(2016)	62,800	Men sexually active in last 12 months who express women characteristics e.g. long hair, wearing make-up, breast appearance, not necessarily undergo sex reassignment surgery.	17,568,867	0.36

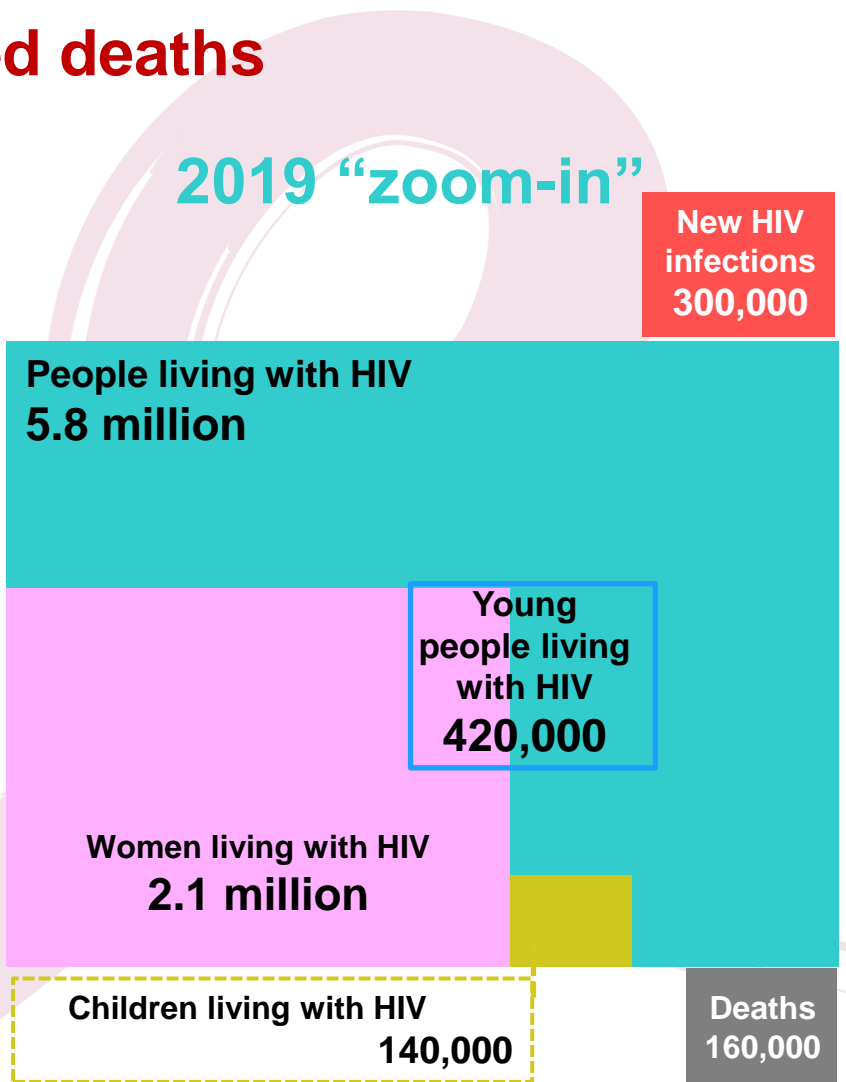
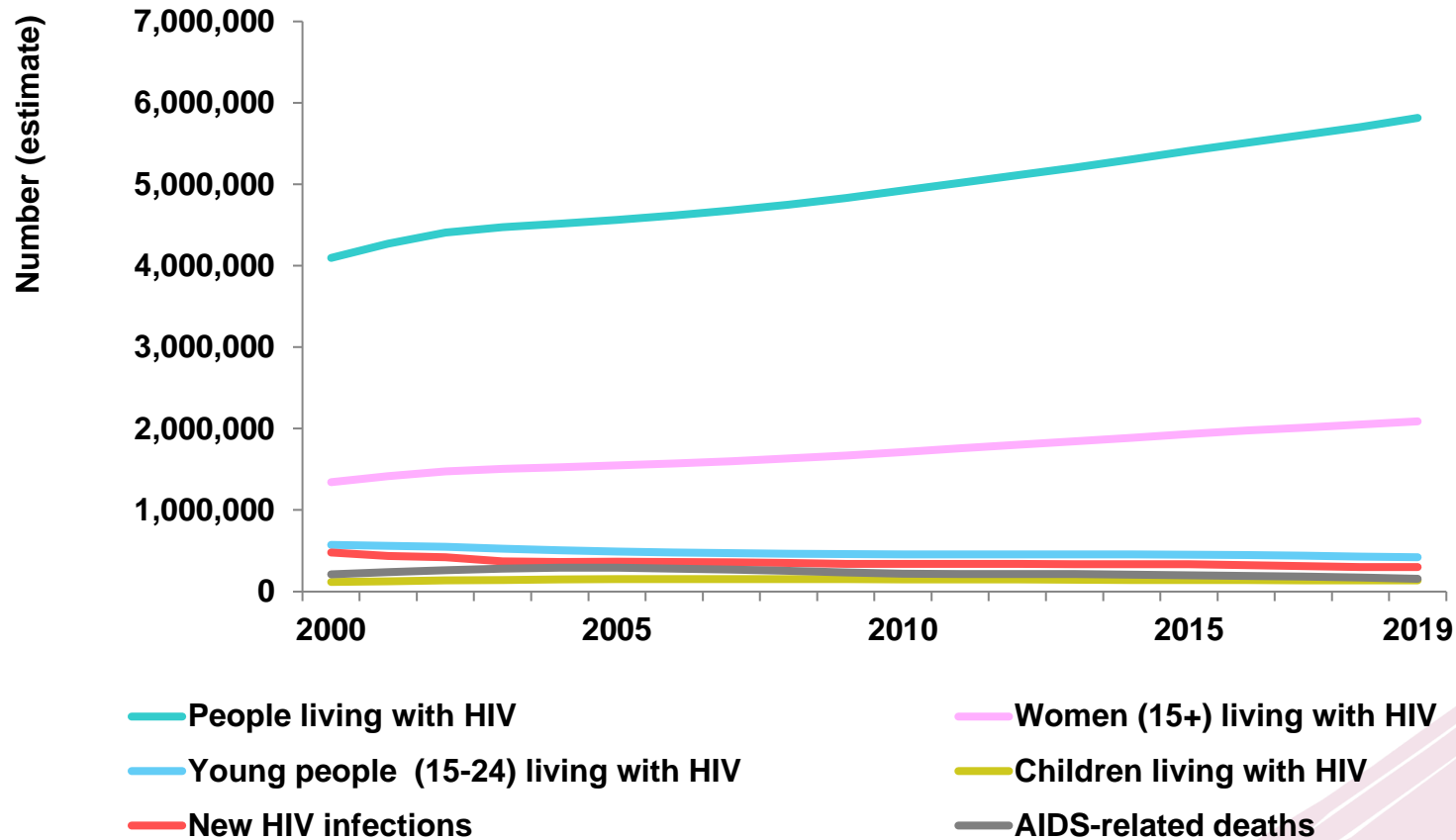
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring reporting, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). World Population Prospects 2019

A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned diagonally across the slide, starting from the bottom left and curving upwards towards the top right. The ribbon has a slight 3D effect with shading.

# HIV prevalence and epidemiology

### Regional snapshot of HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

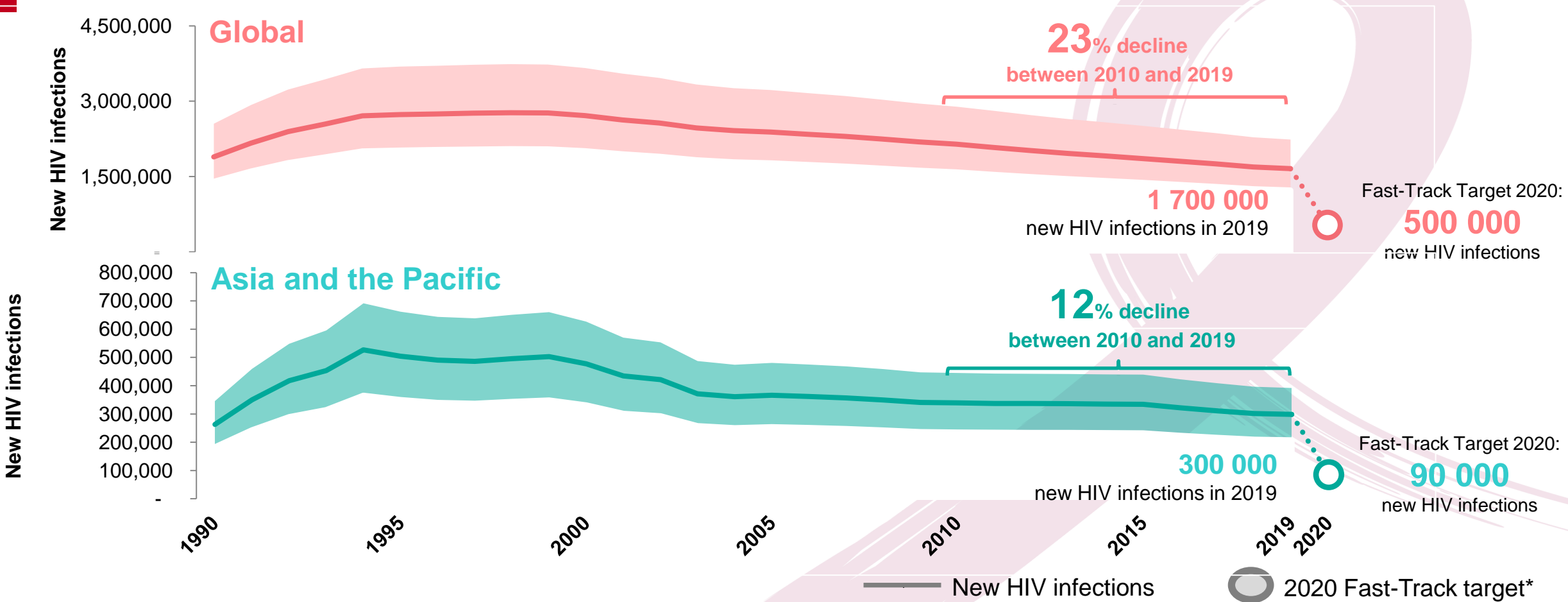
#### HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 2000-2019



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS. (2020). UNAIDS HIV Estimates 1990 – 2019.



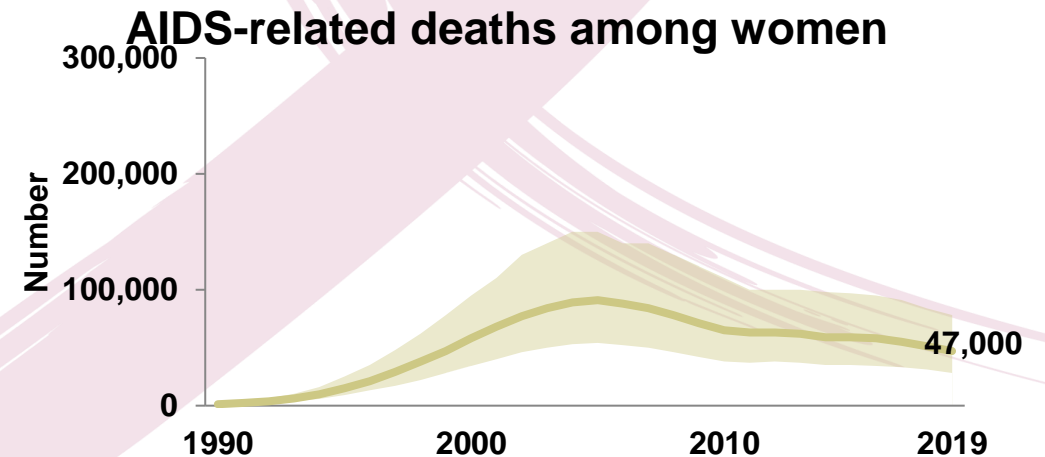
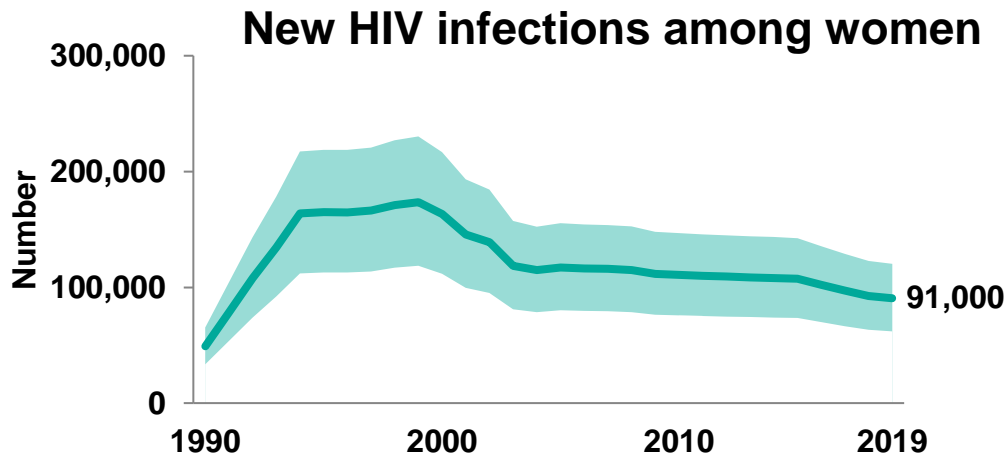
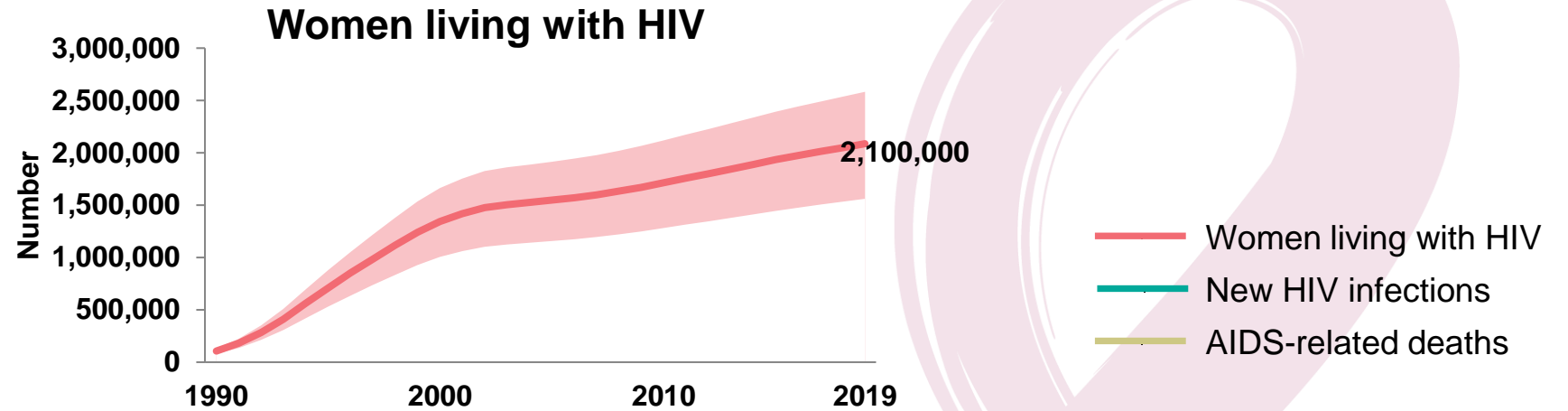
### Rate of decline in new HIV infections: Global vs. Asia and the Pacific



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS. (2020). UNAIDS HIV Estimates 1990 – 2019.

\*The 2020 target is equivalent to a 75% reduction since 2010.

## Trends in HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths among adult women (15+ yr) in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2019

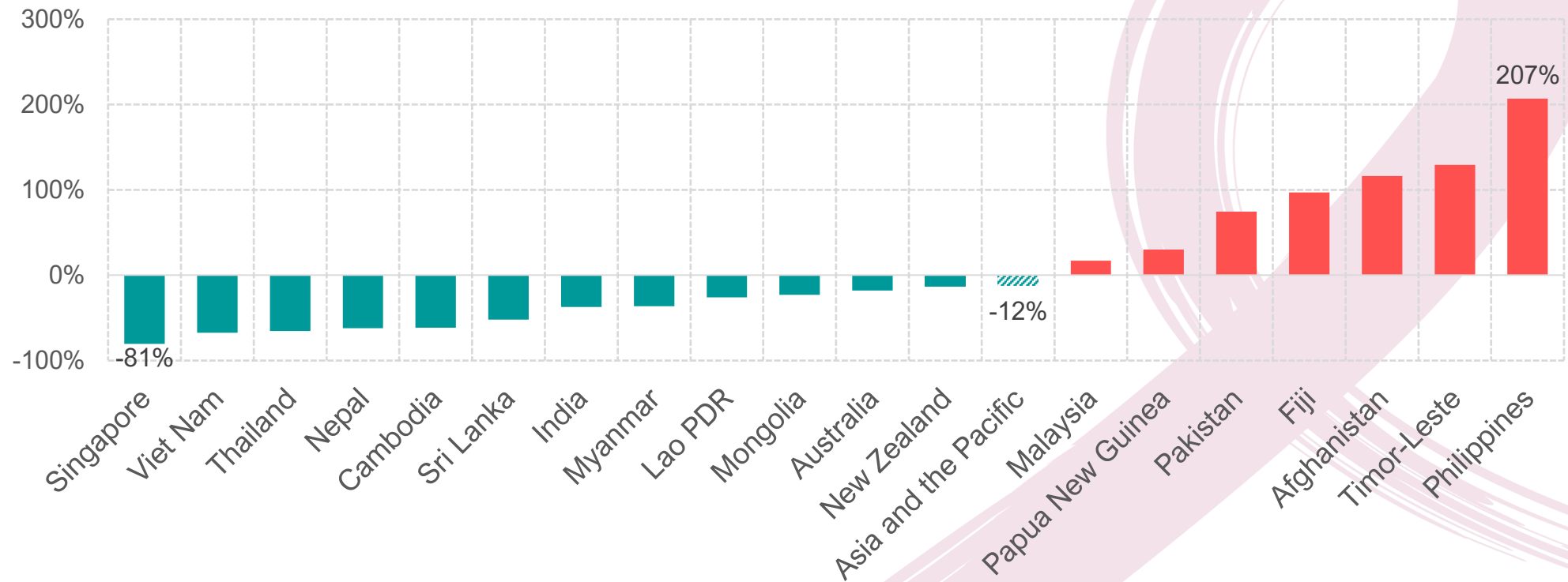


**Despite a 12% decline in new HIV infections across the Asia and the Pacific region since 2010, new HIV infections trends are increasing in 7 countries**

	New HIV infections (2019)	% decline of new HIV infections between 2010 and 2019	% increase of new HIV infections between 2010 and 2019	People living with HIV (2019)
Pakistan	25,000		75%	190,000
Philippines	16,000		207%	97,000
Myanmar	10,000	-36%		240,000
Malaysia	6,300		17%	88,000
Thailand	5,400	-65%		470,000
Viet Nam	5,200	-68%		230,000
Papua New Guinea	3,300		30%	52,000
Afghanistan	1,500		116%	11,000
Nepal	790	-62%		30,000
Lao PDR	780	-26%		13,000
Cambodia	780	-62%		73,000
Timor-Leste	<200		129%	1,500
Sri Lanka	<200	-52%		3,600
Fiji	<200		97%	1,000
Singapore	<200	-81%		7,900
Mongolia	<100	-23%		620

### 10 countries\* account for 97% of all new HIV infections in the region and trends diverse greatly in Asia and the Pacific countries

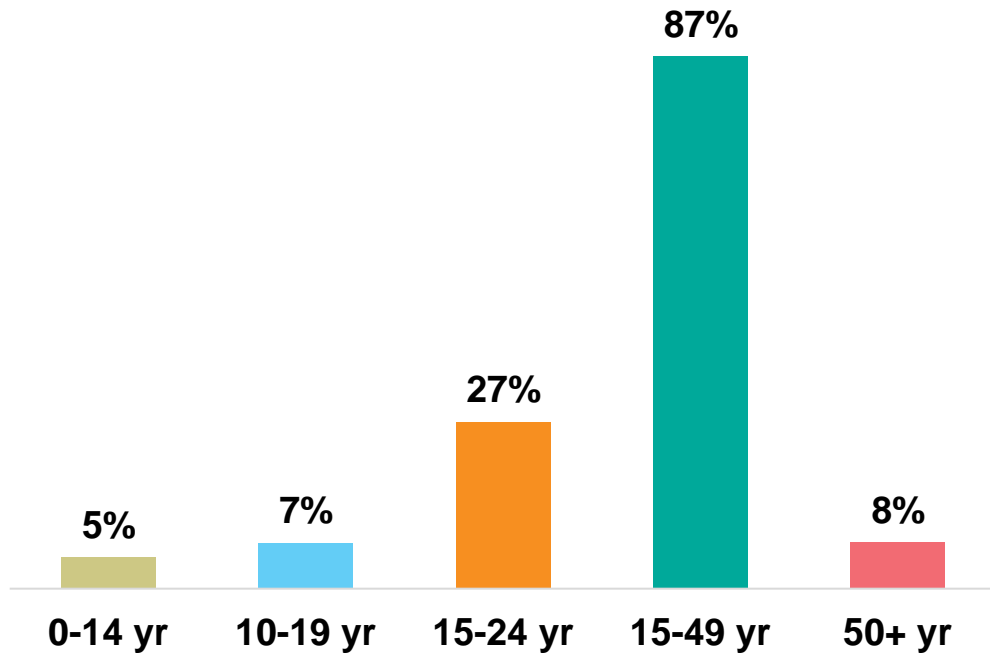
Percentage change in new HIV infections by country, Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2019



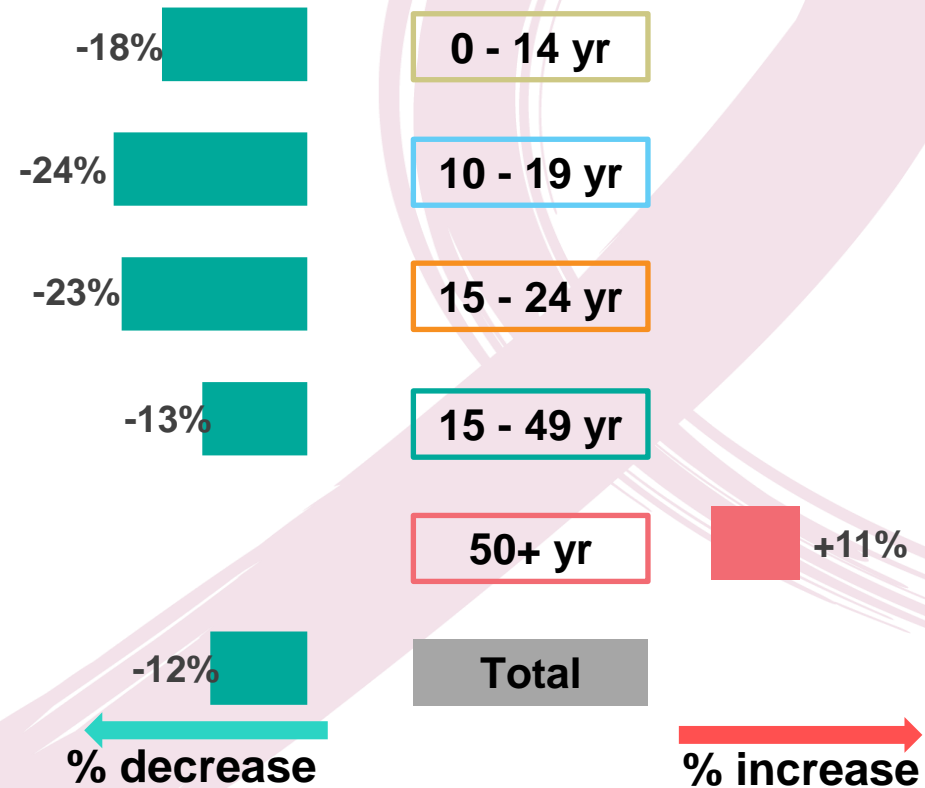
\* PNG, Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Pakistan, Indonesia, China, and India

### A significant variation in new HIV infections trend by age group in Asia and the Pacific

Distribution of new HIV infections by age group, 2019

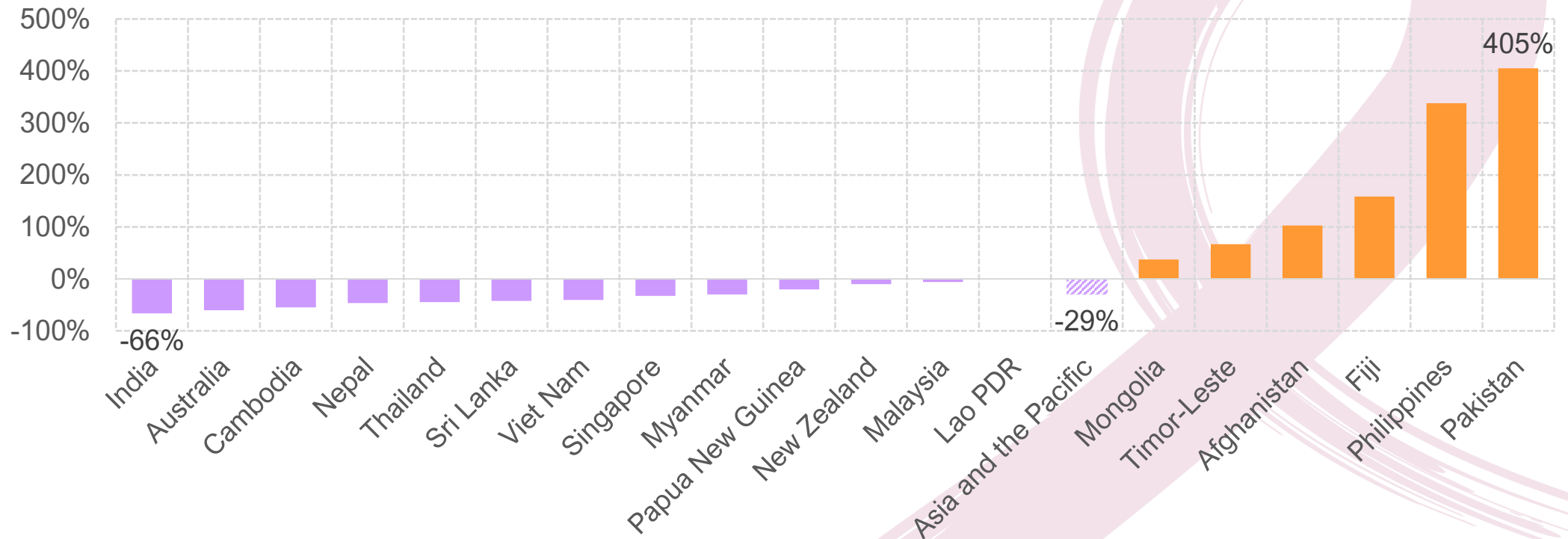


Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2019 by age group



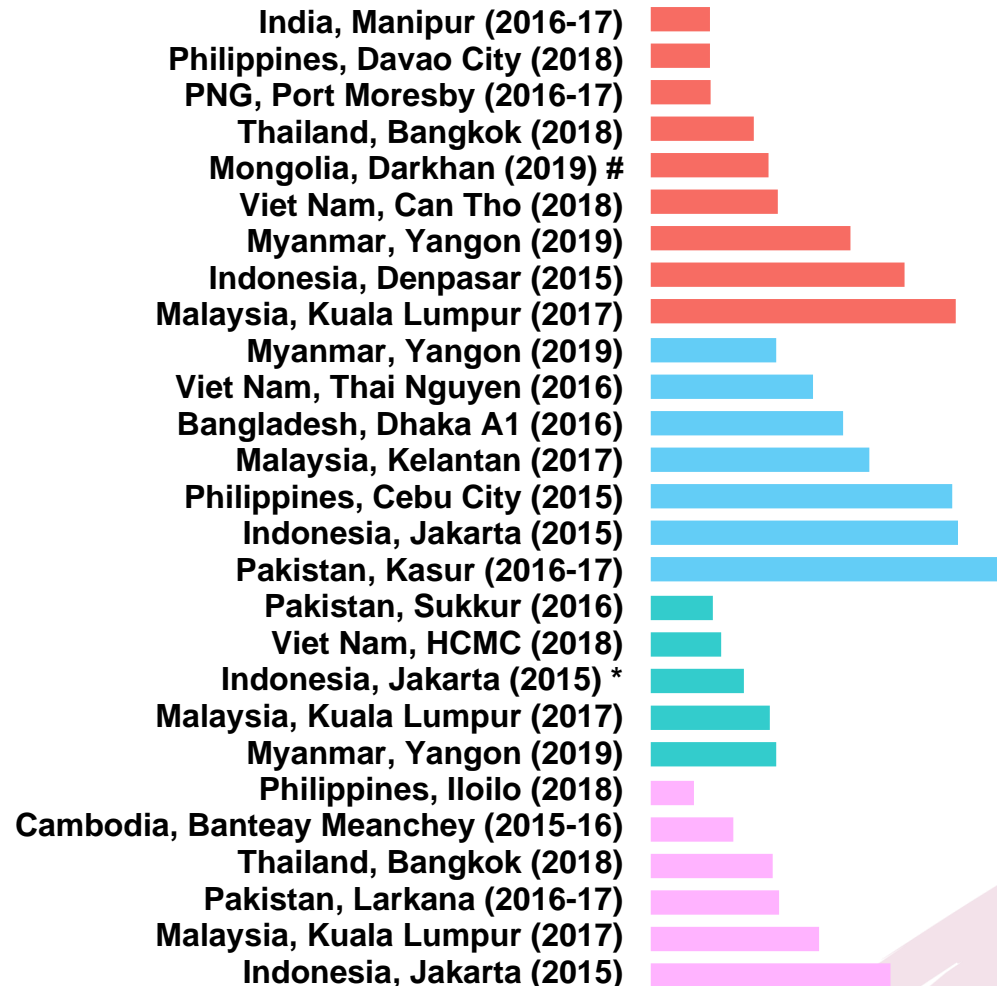
## 10 countries\* account for 97% of all AIDS-related deaths in the region and trends diverse greatly in Asia and the Pacific countries

Percentage change in AIDS-related deaths by country, Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2019



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

## Sub-national HIV prevalence among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2015-2019



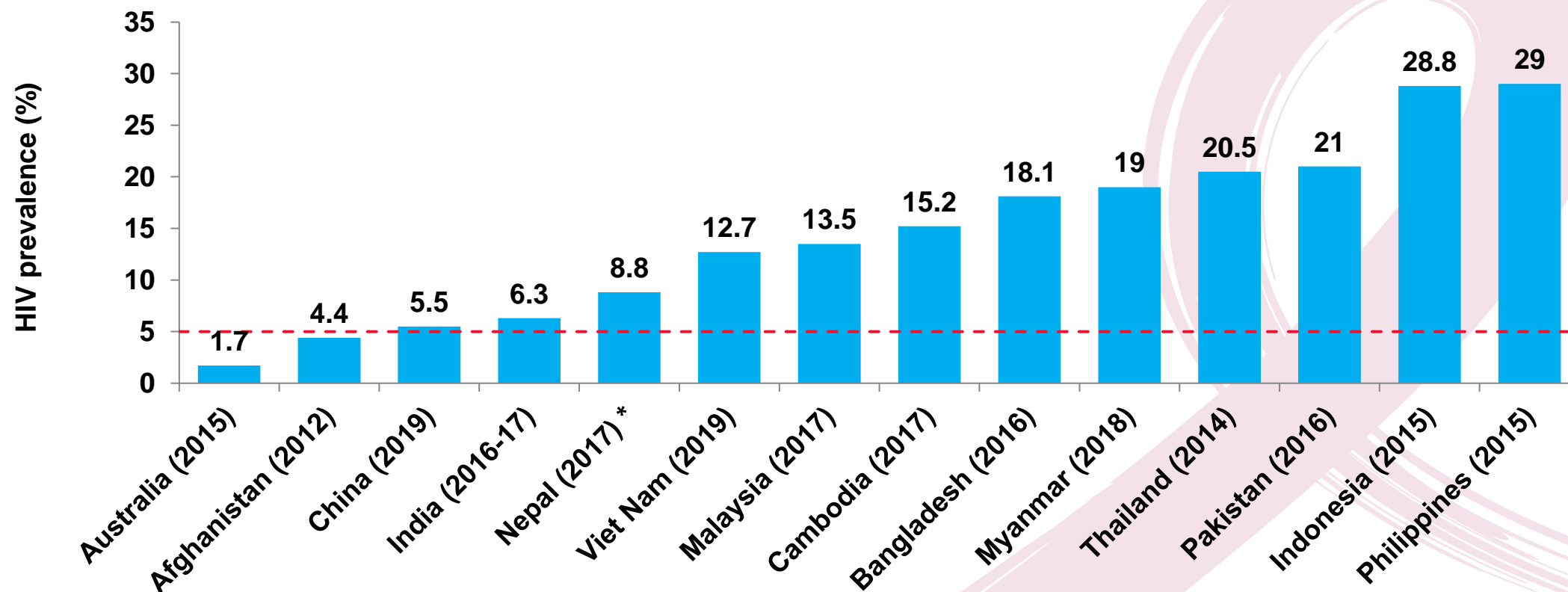
HIV prevalence (%), 2015-2019

■ MSM  
■ PWID  
■ FSW  
■ TG

\* Direct female sex workers  
# Small sample size (n = 54)

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports and Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and GAM Reporting

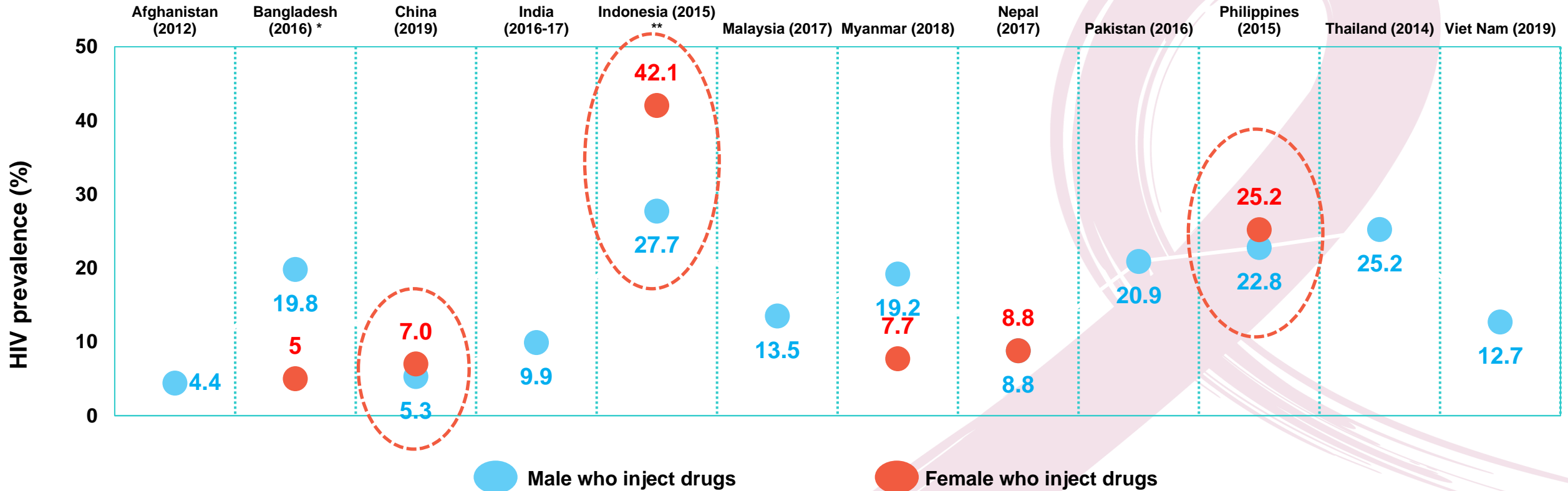
## HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs, 2012-2019



\* Kathmandu



### HIV prevalence among who inject drugs by gender, 2012-2019

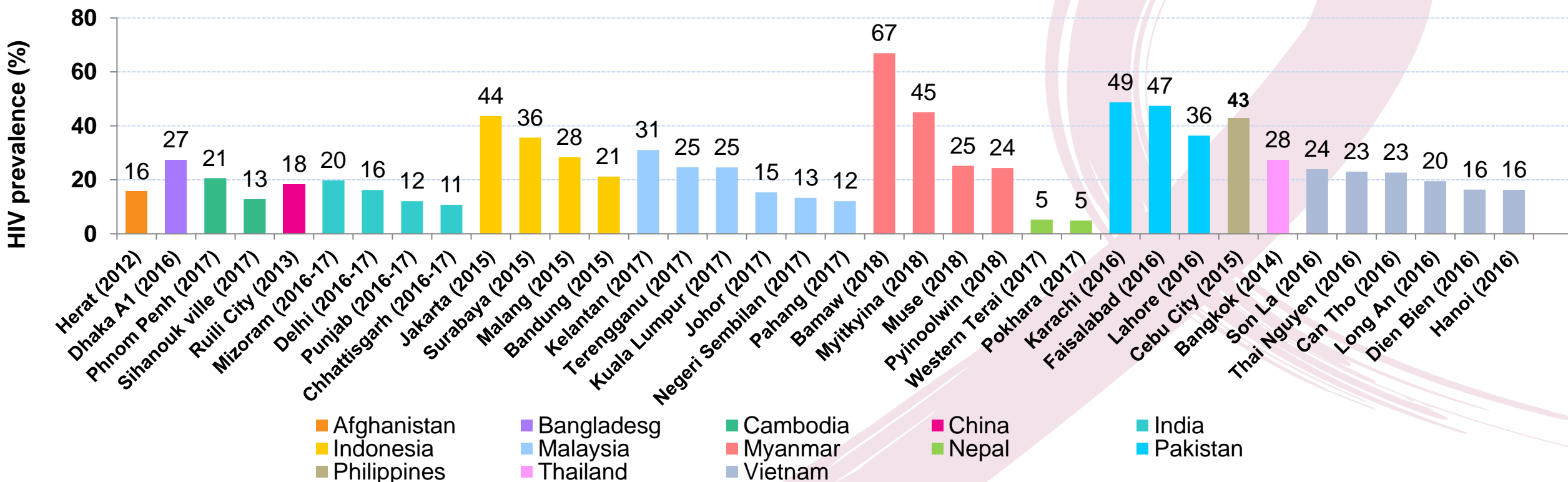


\* Male PWID – Dhaka and Hili; female PWID – Dhaka

\*\*Small sample size for female PWID

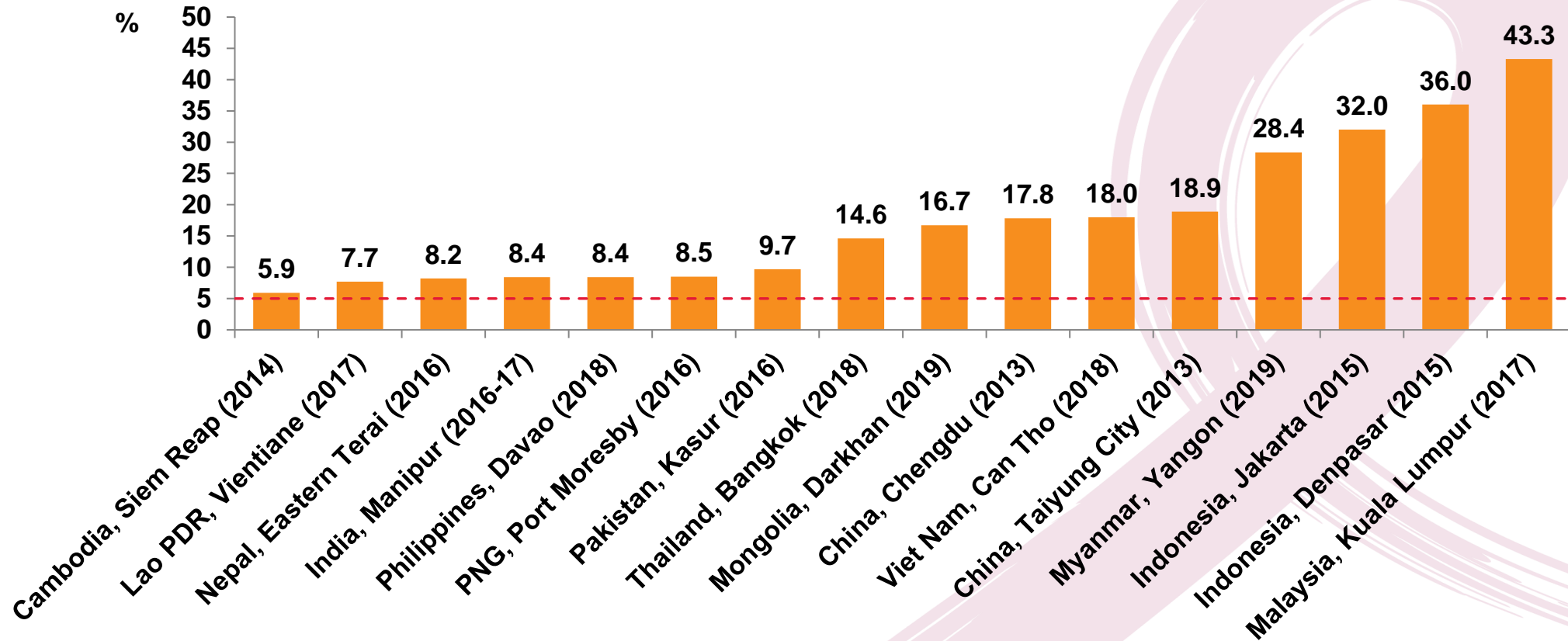
### HIV prevalence among PWID in geographical locations with higher than national prevalence, 2012-2018

HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs, 2012-2018



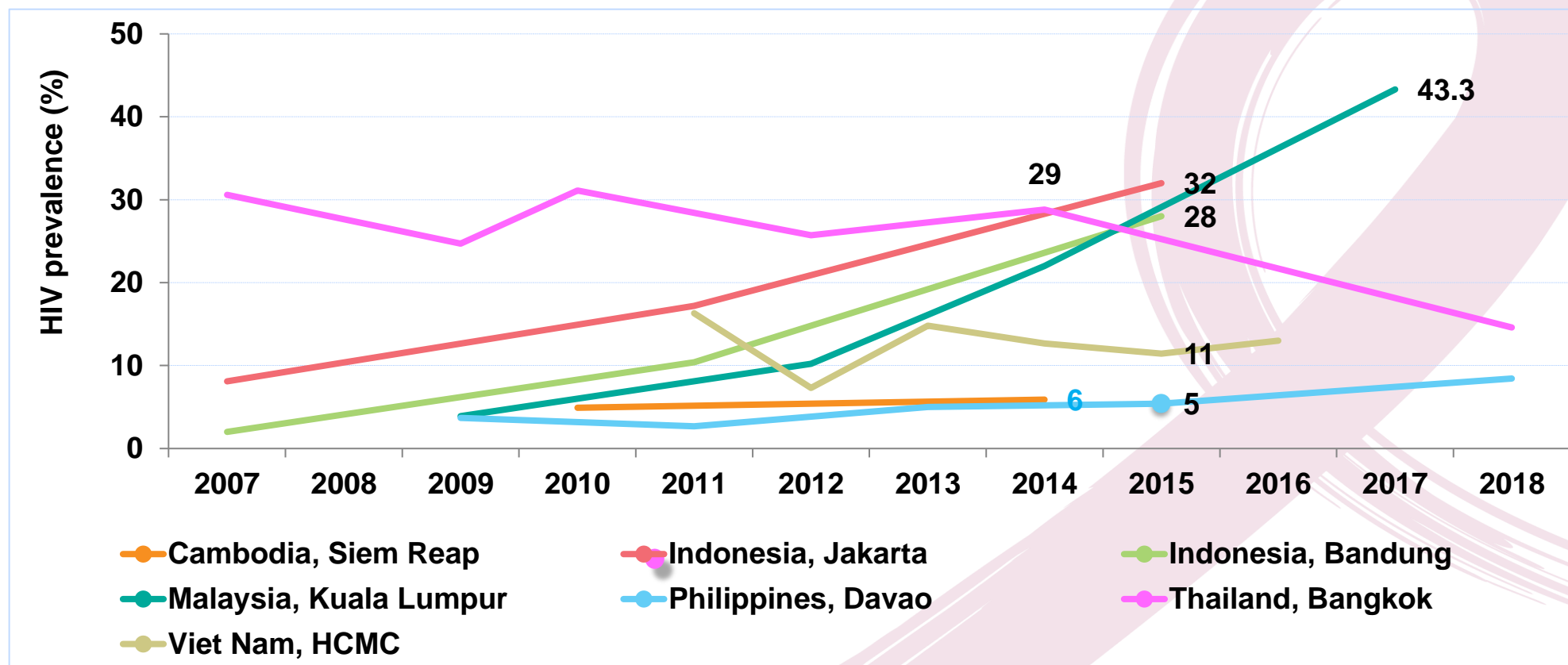
Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports and Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and GAM Reporting

## HIV prevalence > 5% among MSM in selected geographical locations, 2013-2019

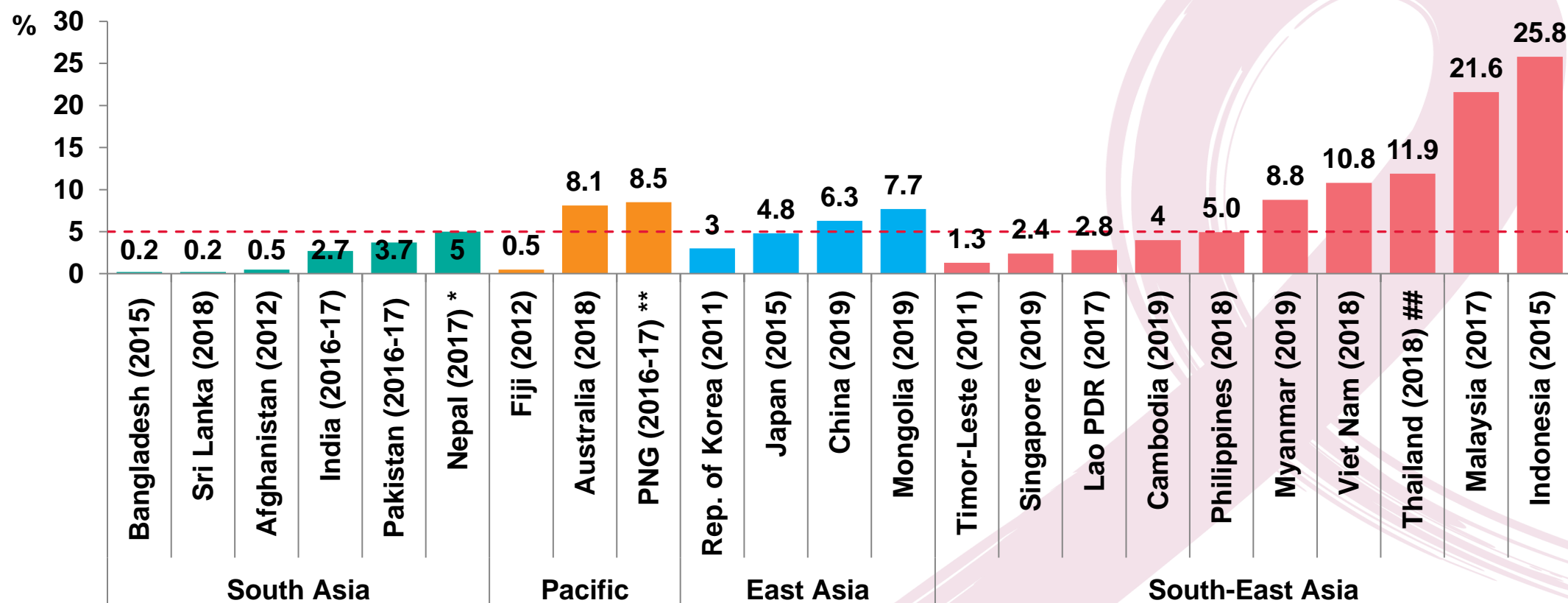


Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports; Lan, W., et al. (2012). HIV Prevalence and Influencing Factors Analysis of Sentinel Surveillance among Men who have Sex with Men in China, 2003-2011 and Chengdu Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Intensifying HIV response among MSMs with city-approach in Chengdu city, China.; Global ADIS Response Progress Reporting; and Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM)

### High and/or rising HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men in cities, 2007-2018

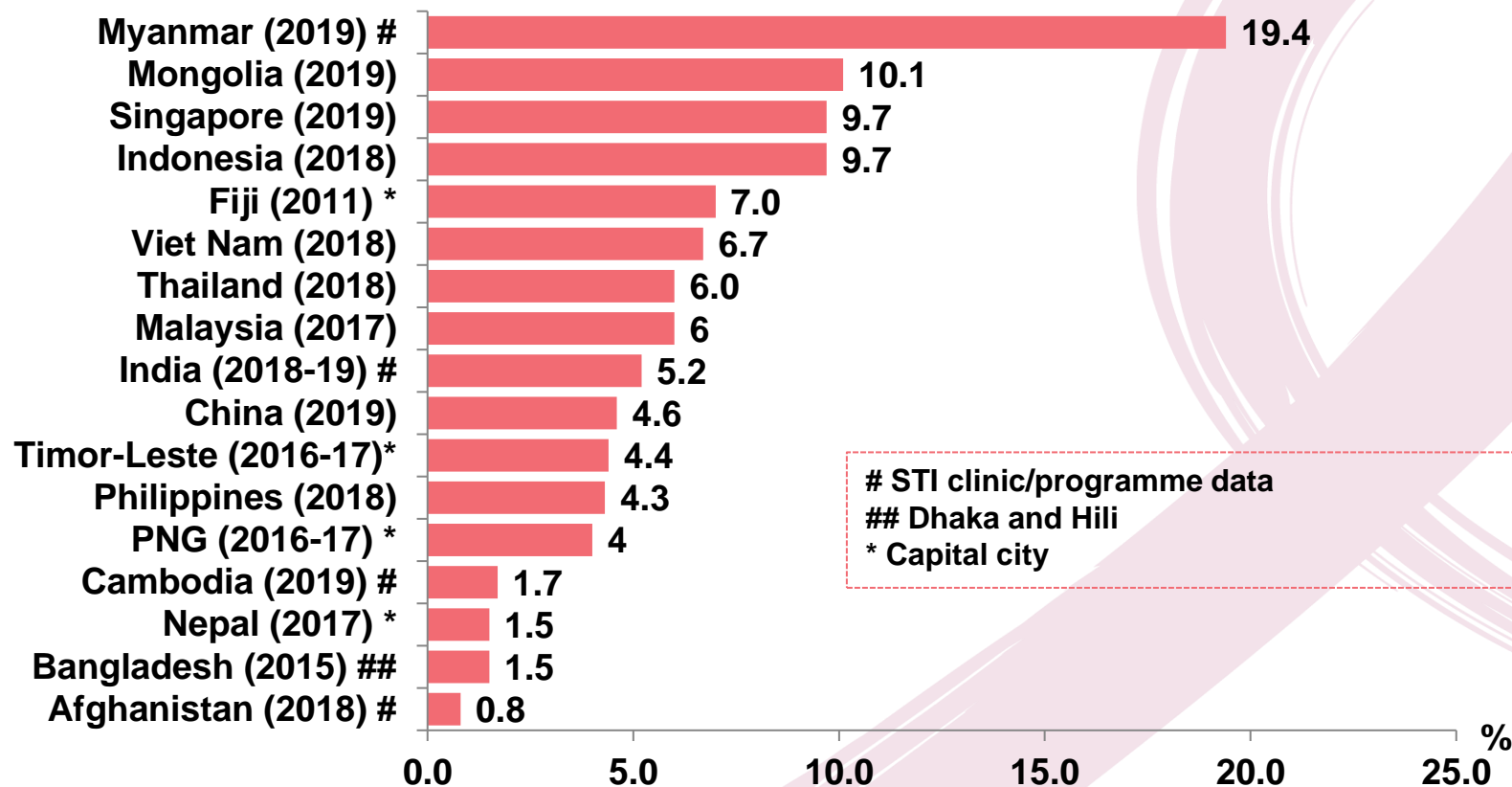


### HIV prevalence among MSM by region, latest available year, 2011-2019

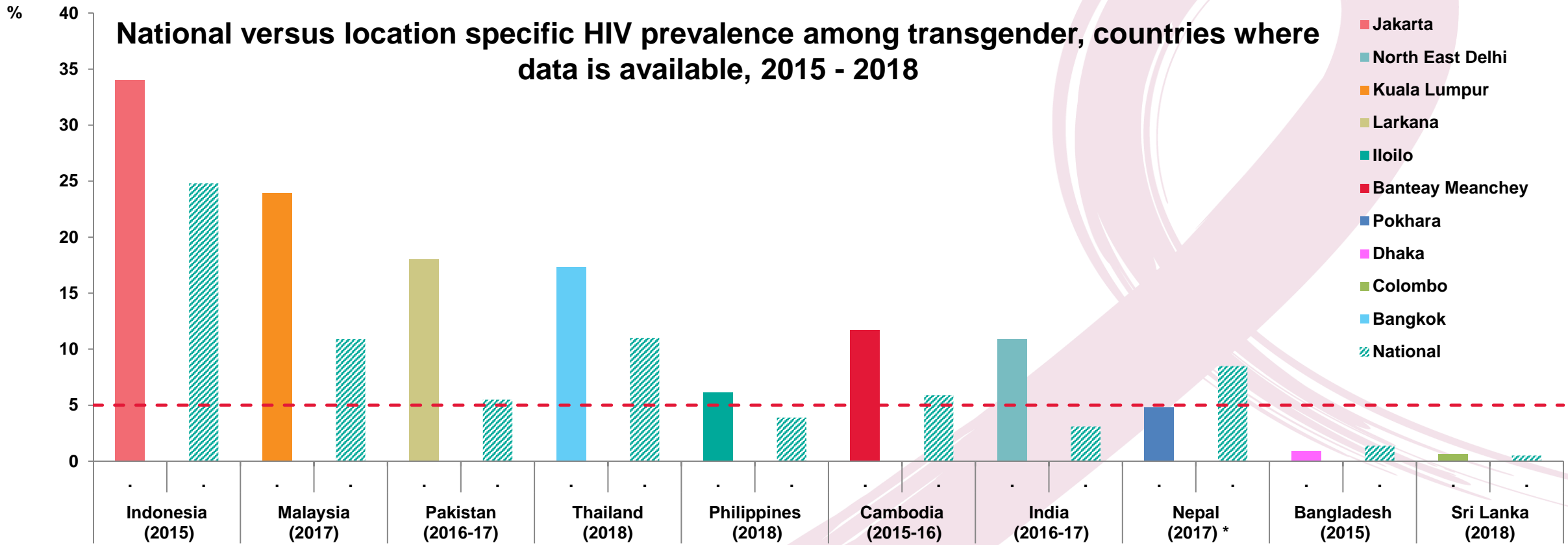


\* Kathmandu, \*\* Port Moresby, ## 4 sites - Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Chonburi, and Phuket

### Active syphilis prevalence among men who have sex with men, latest available data, 2011-2019

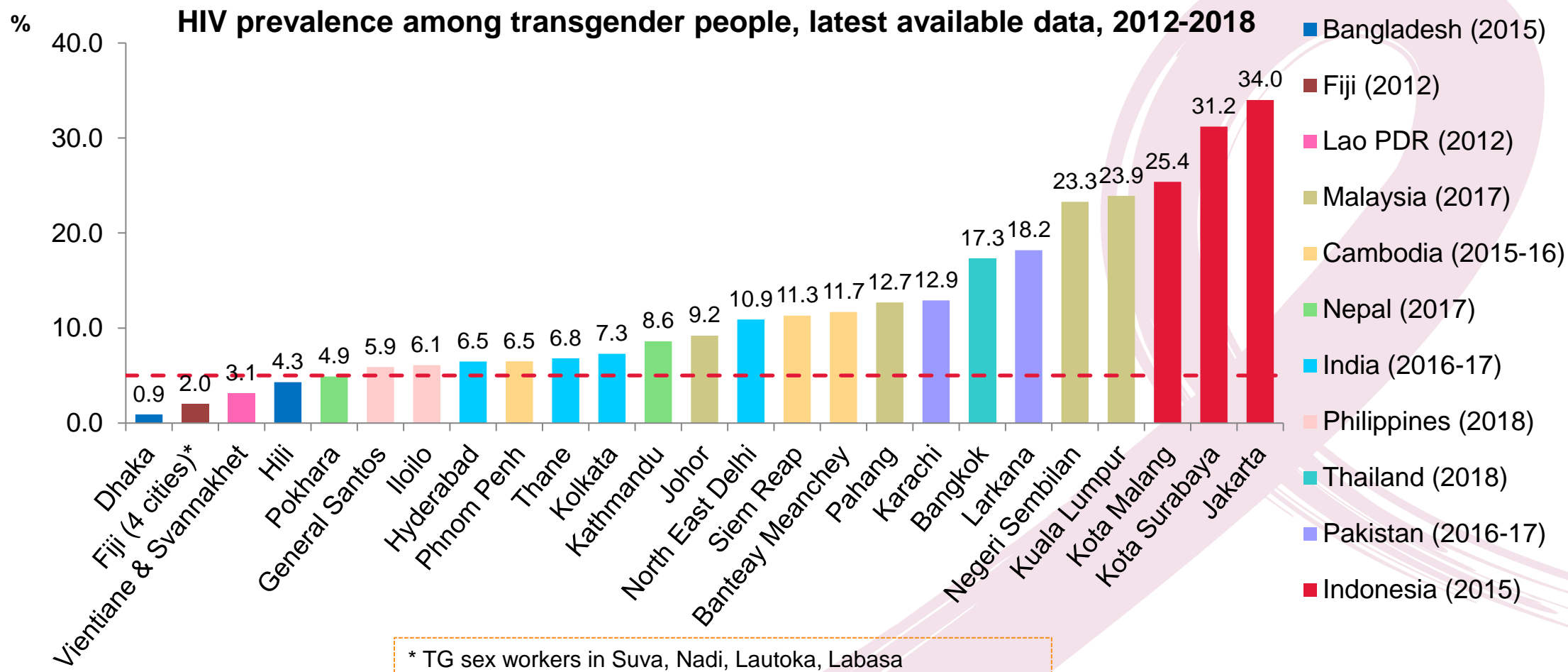


### Available data indicate higher HIV prevalence among transgender people in certain geographical areas in selected countries



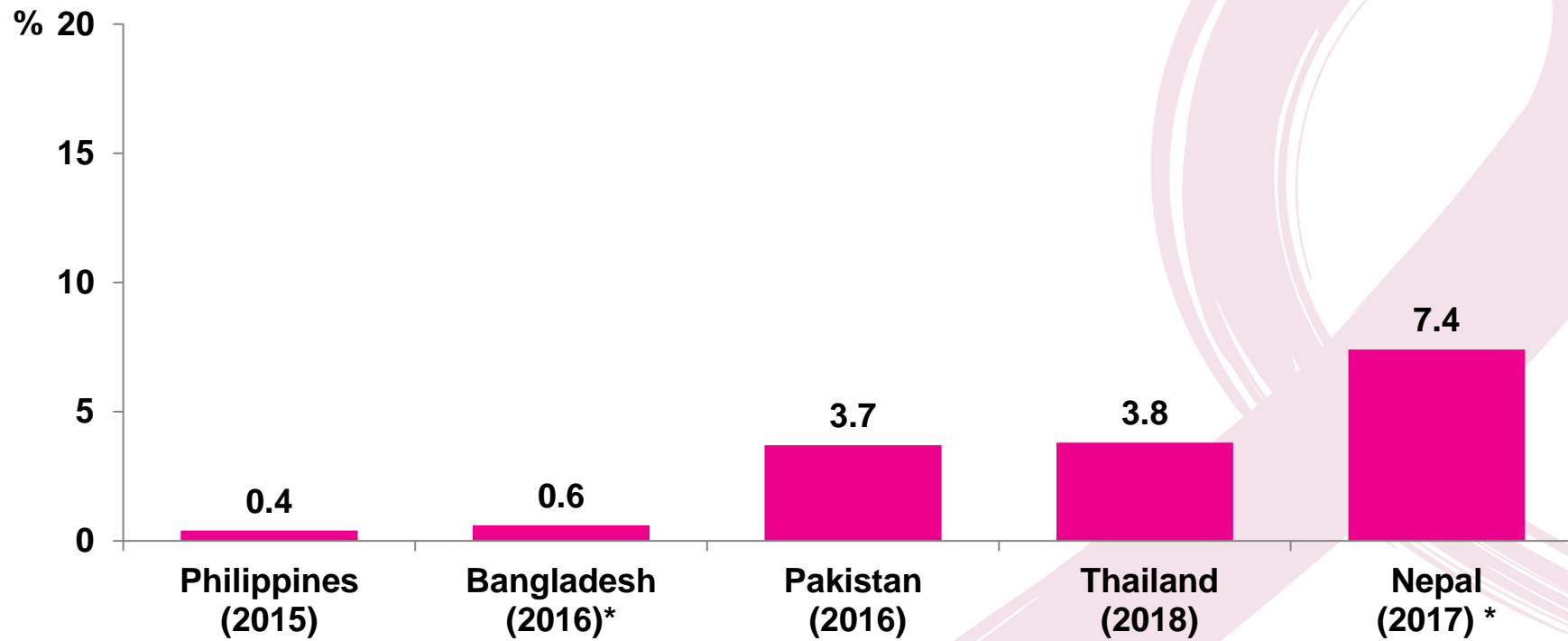
Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance Reports, Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Reports and other serological survey reports

## High HIV prevalence observed in certain cities and geographical locations



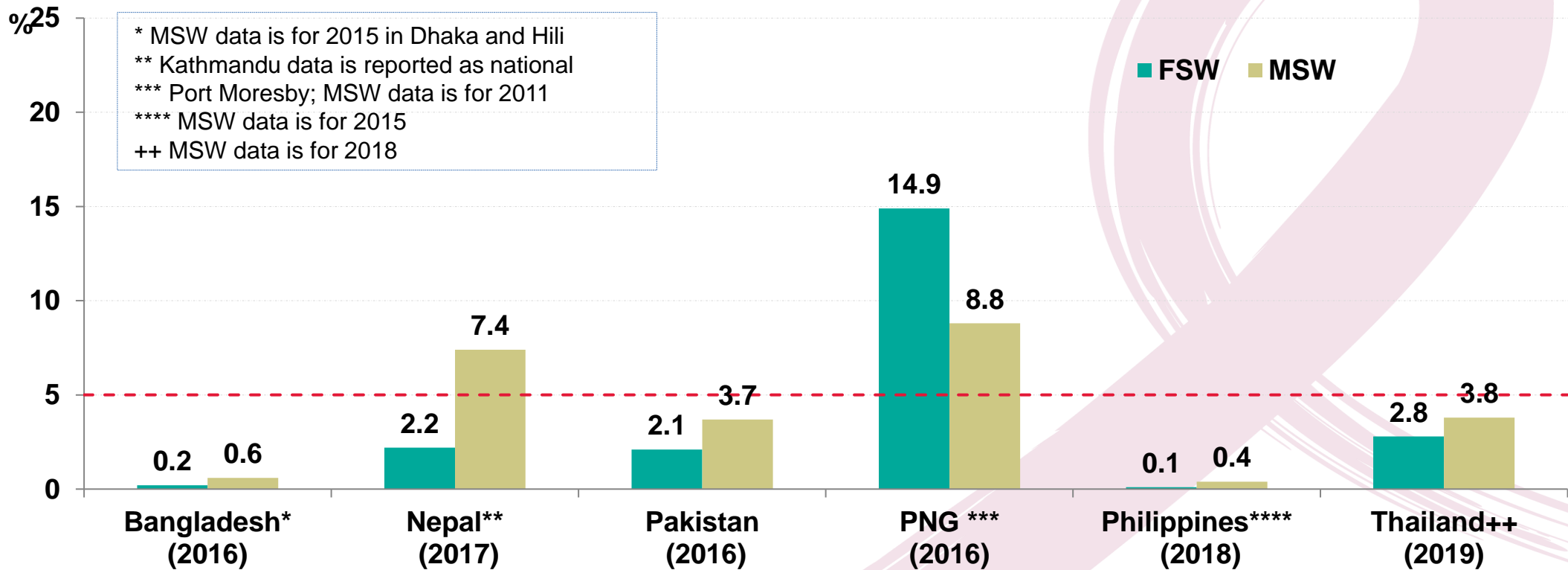


## HIV prevalence among MSW, countries where data is available, 2015-2018



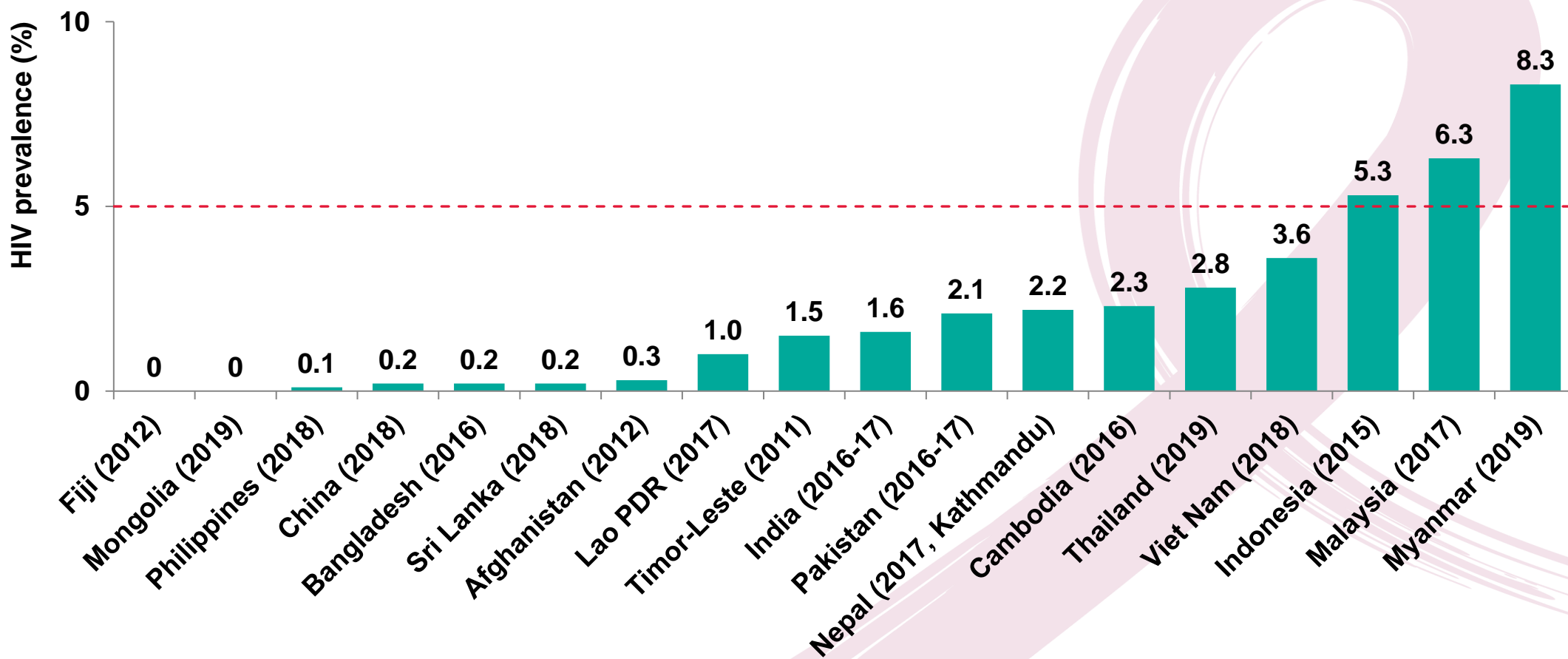
\* Capital city

### HIV prevalence data on MSW is scarce but it indicates higher HIV prevalence than FSW in most of the countries, 201-2019

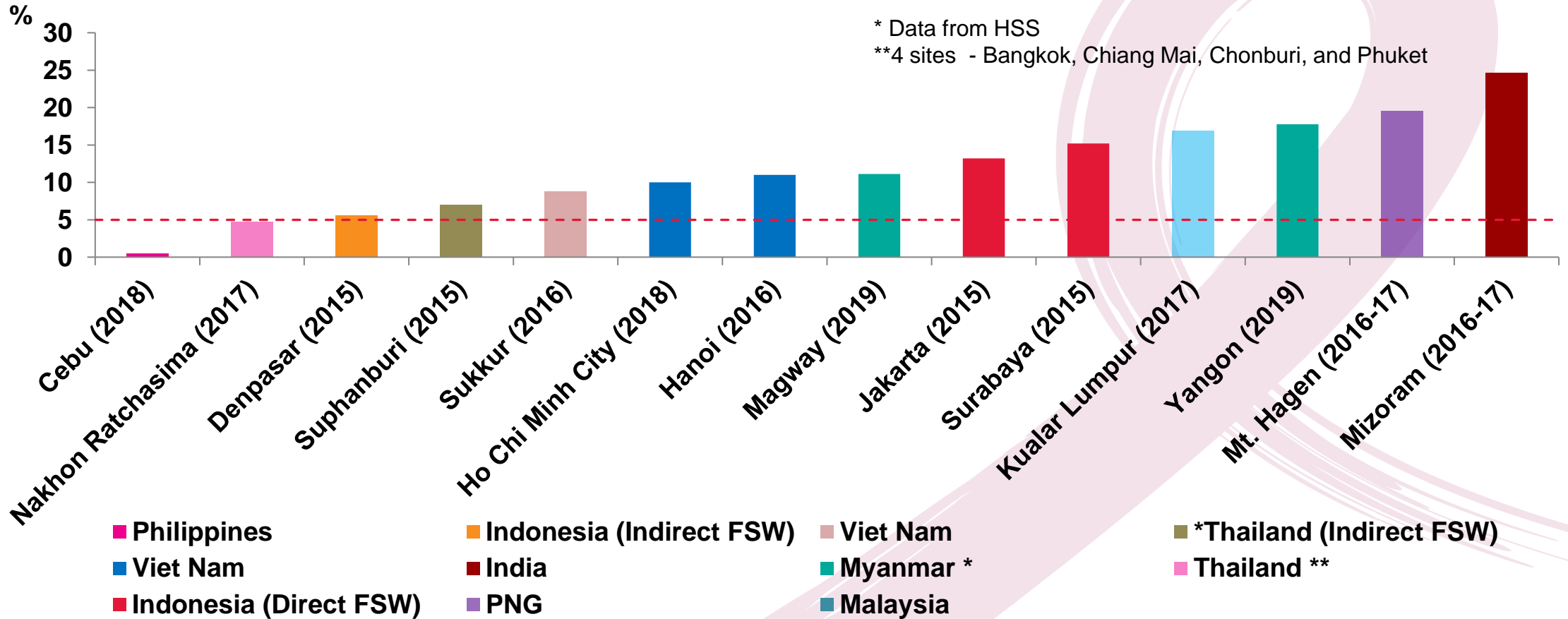


Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; 2) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; 3) icddr,b. (2015). A Survey of HIV, syphilis and risk behaviors among males having sex with males, male sex workers and hijra. Global Fund Rolling Continuation Channel Project of icddr,b; 4) National AIDS Committee. (2015). Thailand Ending AIDS. Thailand AIDS Response Progress Report 2015. Reporting Period: Fiscal Year of 2014 ; 5. [www.aidsinfoonline.org](http://www.aidsinfoonline.org); 6. Global AIDS Monitoring 2017

### HIV prevalence among female sex workers, 2011-2019



### Geographic locations where HIV prevalence among FSW is higher than national prevalence, 2015-2019

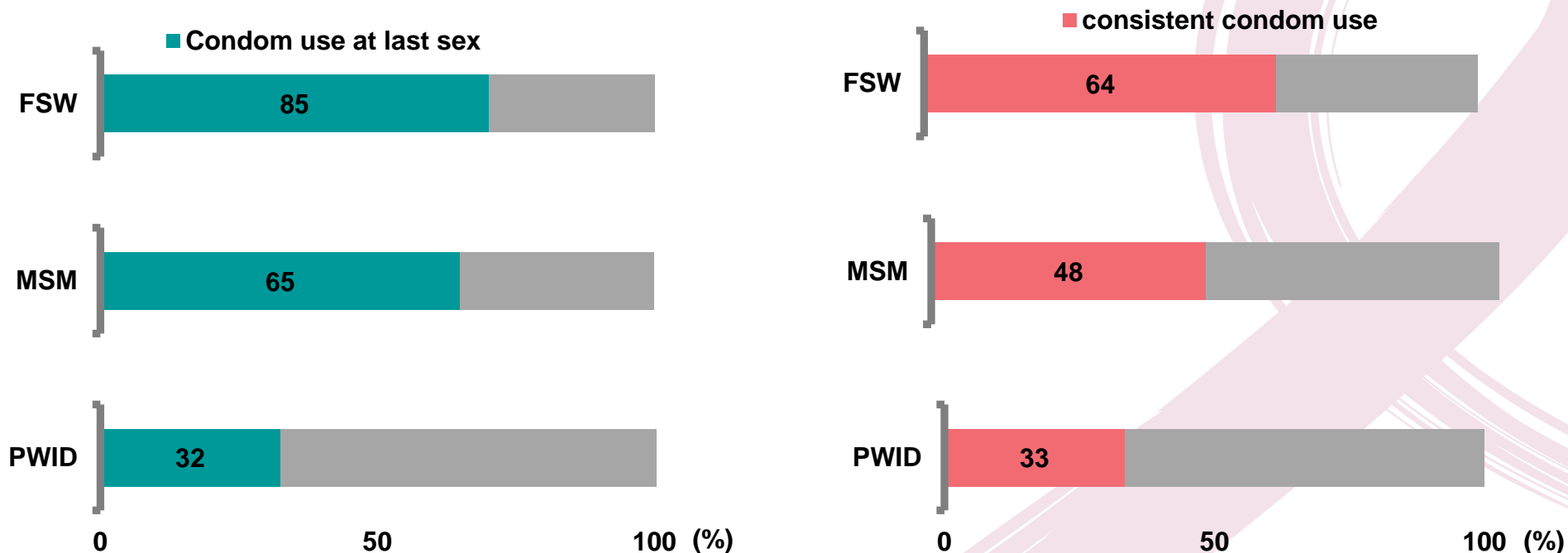


A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned on the right side of the slide, partially overlapping the text. The ribbon is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a soft shadow effect, giving it a three-dimensional appearance. It loops and crosses itself, forming a classic AIDS awareness ribbon shape.

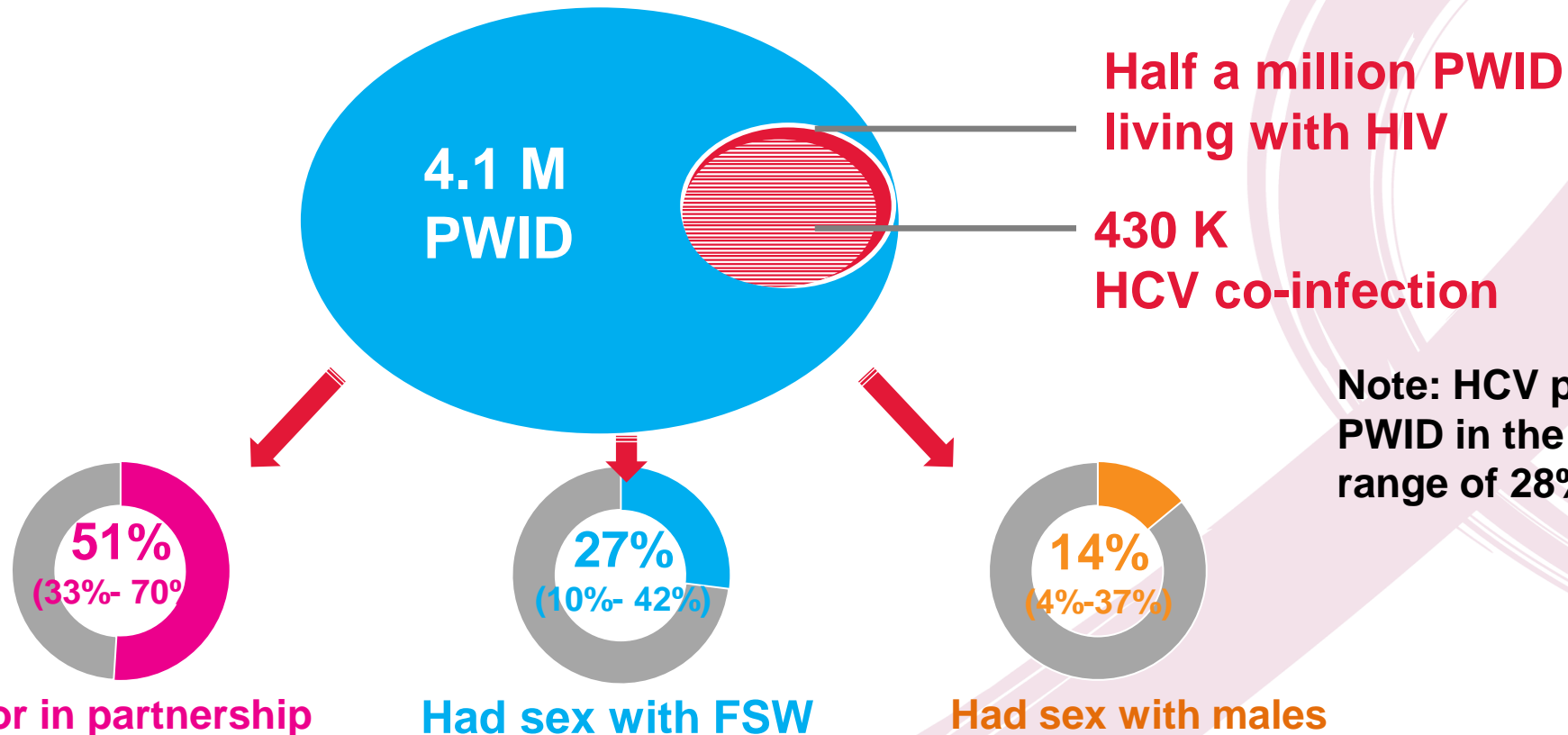
# Risk behaviours

## Level of condom use among key populations is not high enough to prevent new HIV infections

Condom use at last sex and consistent condom use, regional median, 2014-2019



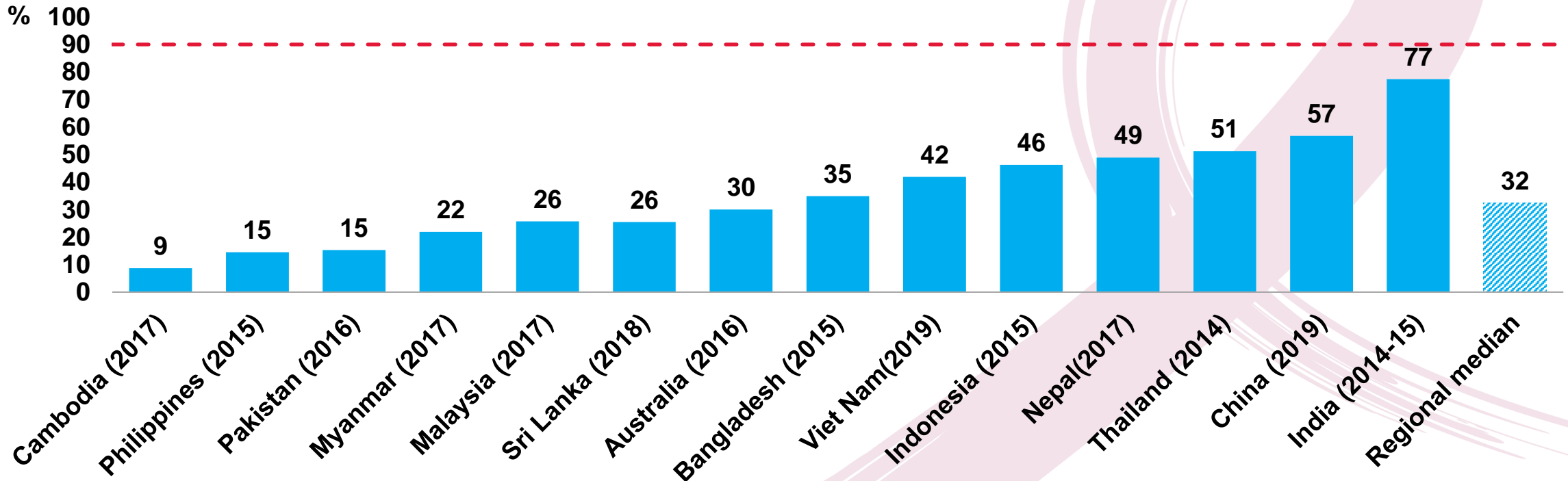
## HIV and HCV burden among PWID and population interactions with other populations - implications on onward transmissions



**Note: HCV prevalence among PWID in the region varies with a range of 28% to 88%**

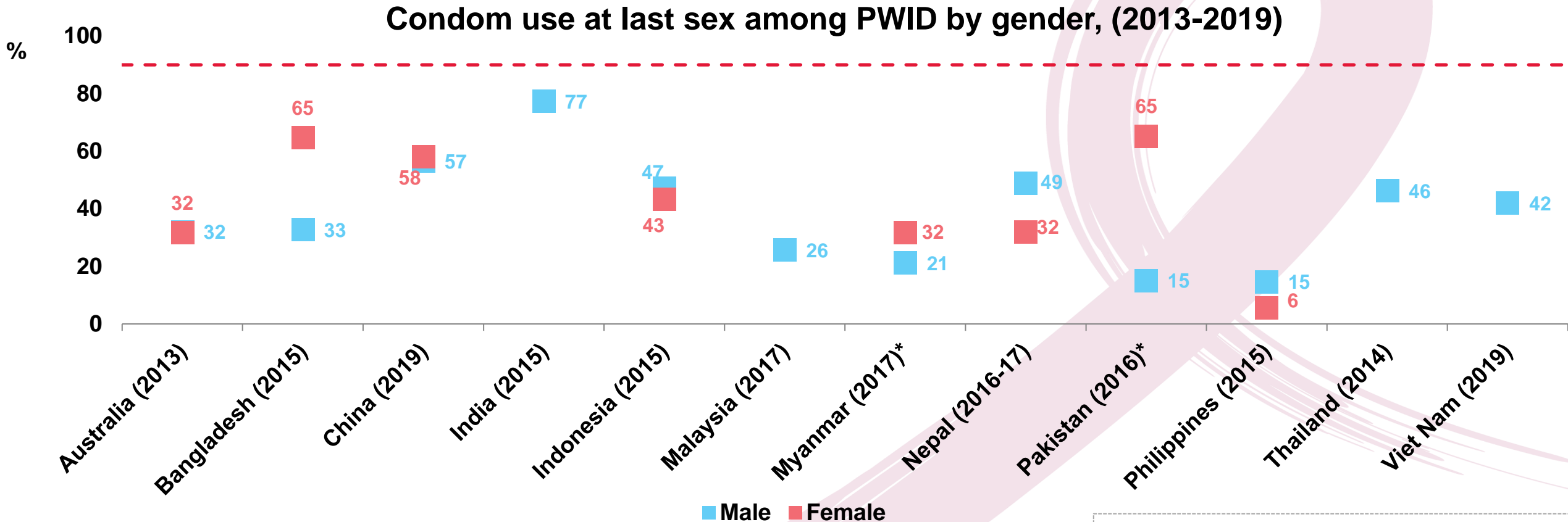
## Only one in three people who inject drugs used a condom at the last sexual encounter

Condom use at last sex among people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific, 2014-2019





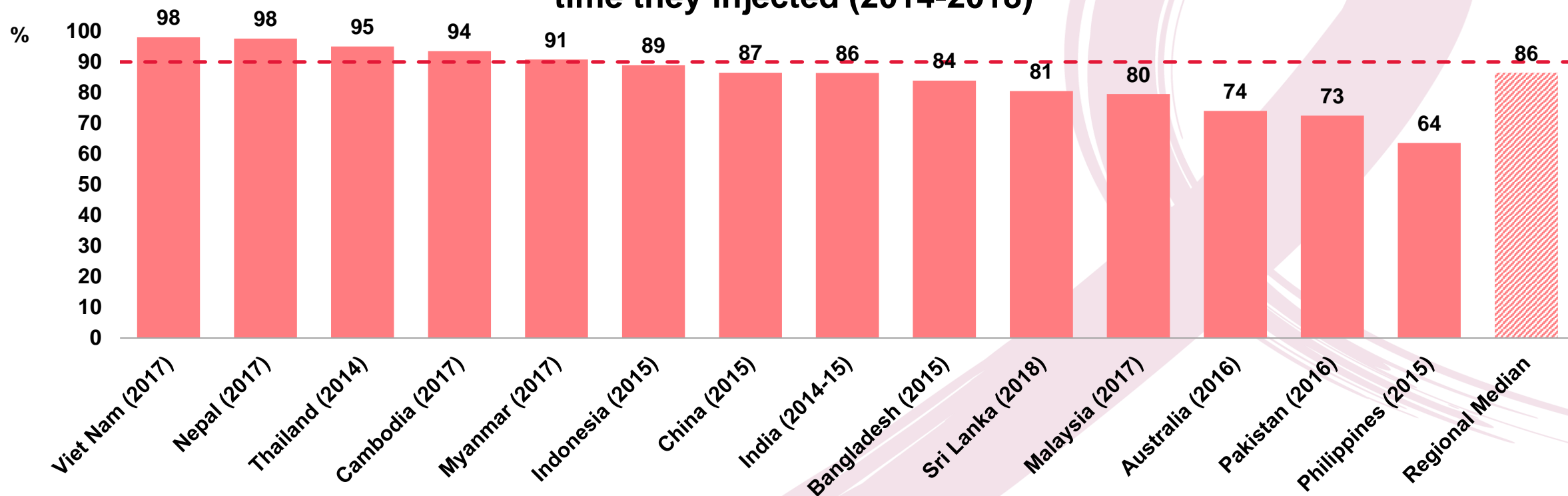
### Condom use among both male and female who inject drugs is still below 90% in Asia and the Pacific



\* sample size of female PWID < 50

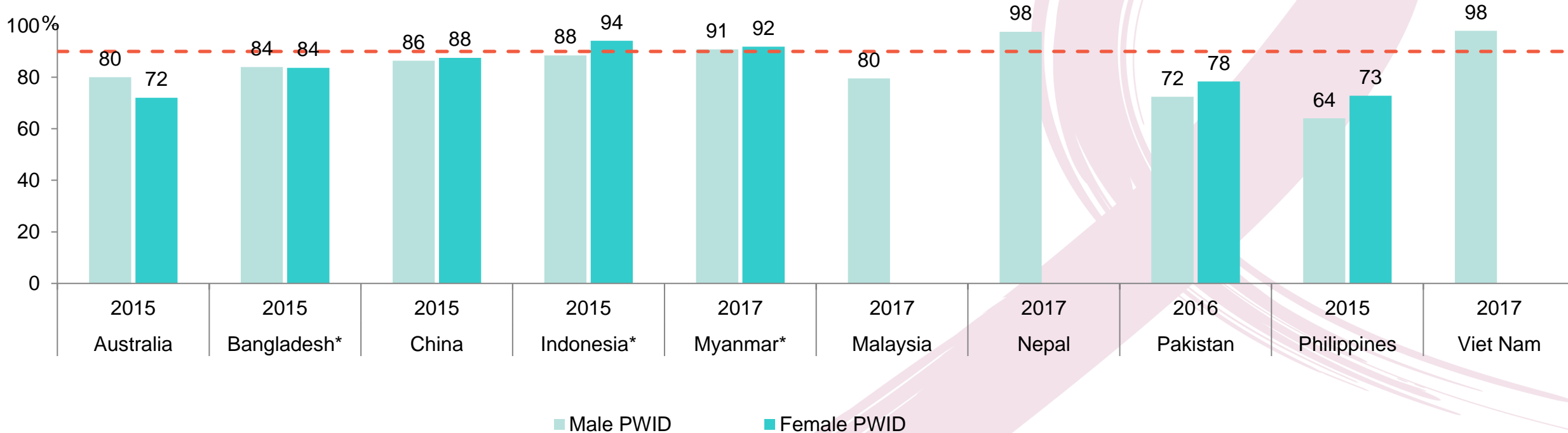
## Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific

Percentage of people who inject drugs reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected (2014-2018)



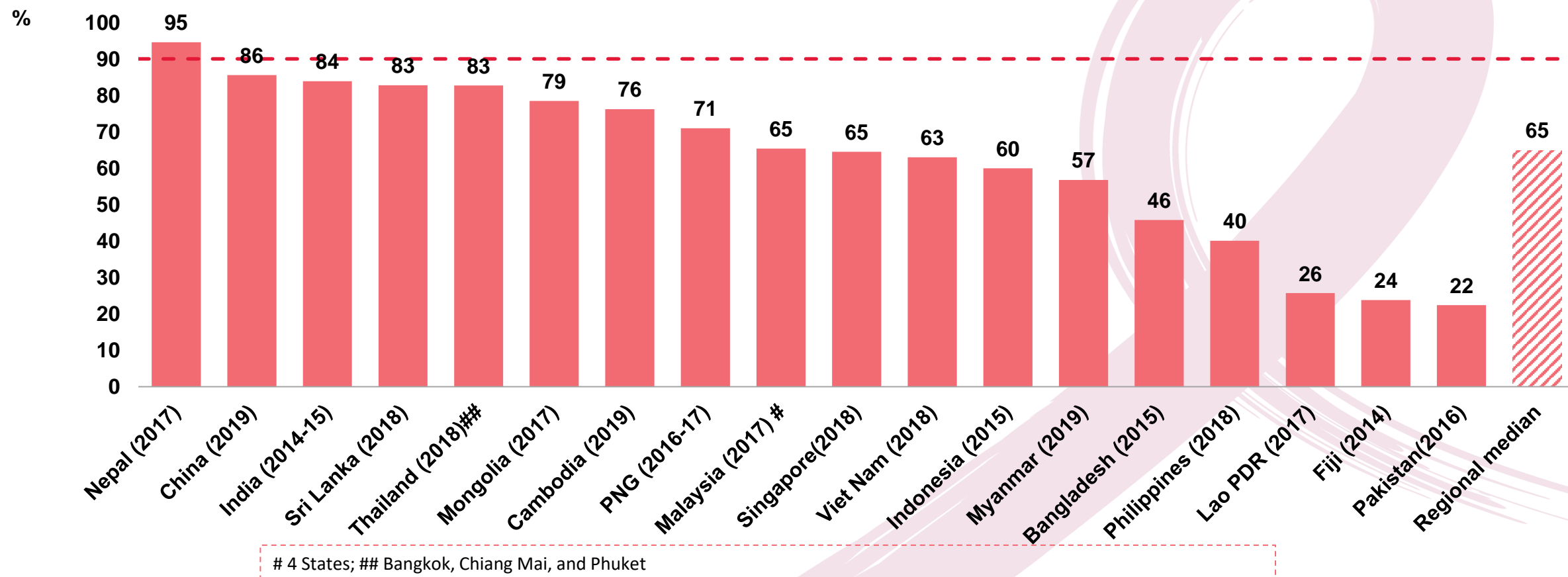
### No remarkable difference in safe injection practice among male and female PWID in countries where data is available

Safe injection practice among male and female PWID, 2015-2017



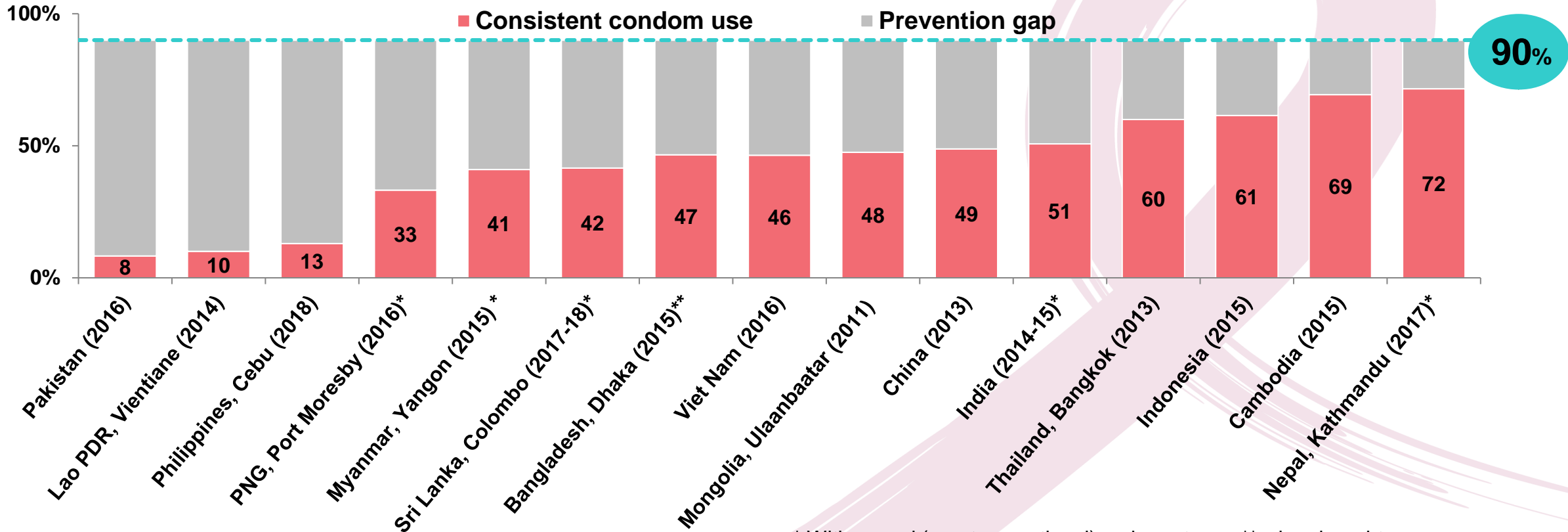
\* Female PWID sample size 70-100

### Proportion of MSM who reported condom use at last anal sex with male partner, 2014-2019



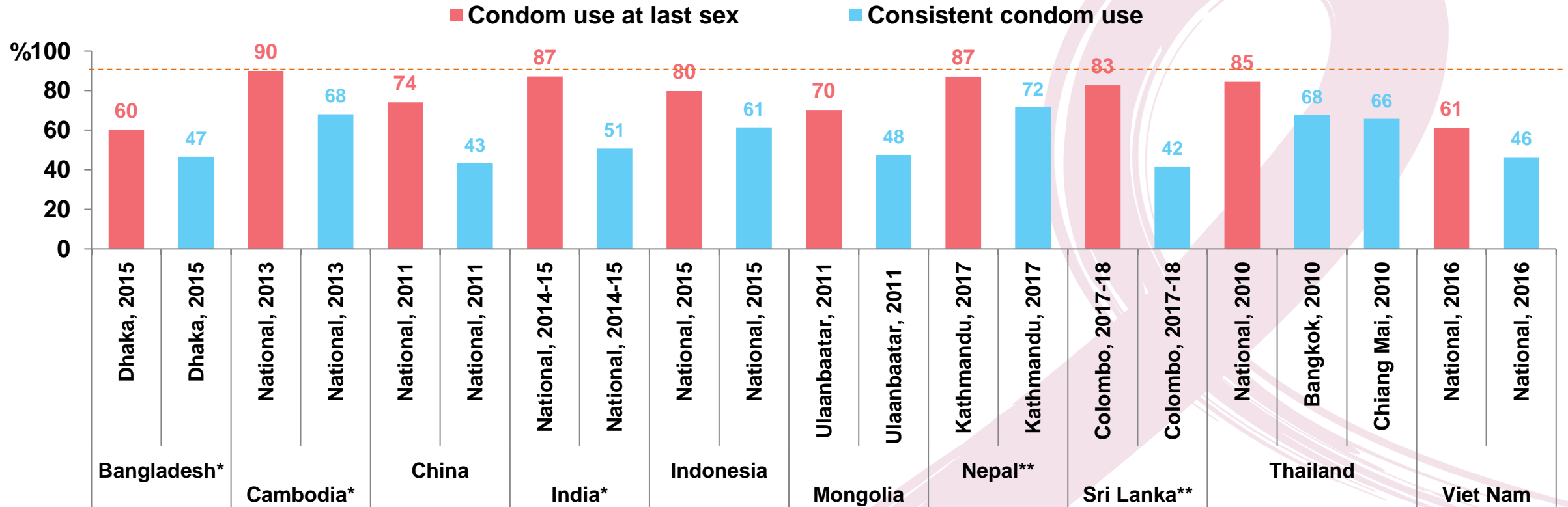
### Prevention gap: consistent condom use is less than 60% in many countries where data is available

Consistent condom use among men who have sex with men, 2011-2018



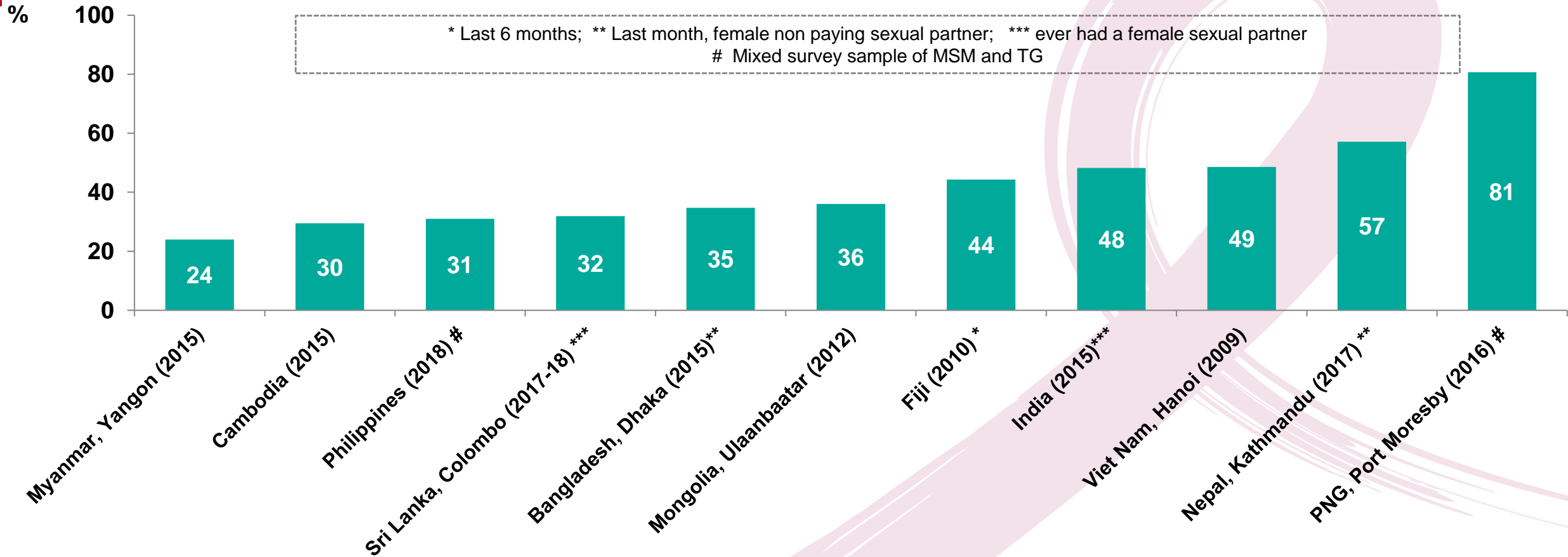
\* With casual (non-transactional) male partners; \*\* when bought sex

### Proportion of MSM reporting condom use at last anal sex and consistent use, 2010-2018

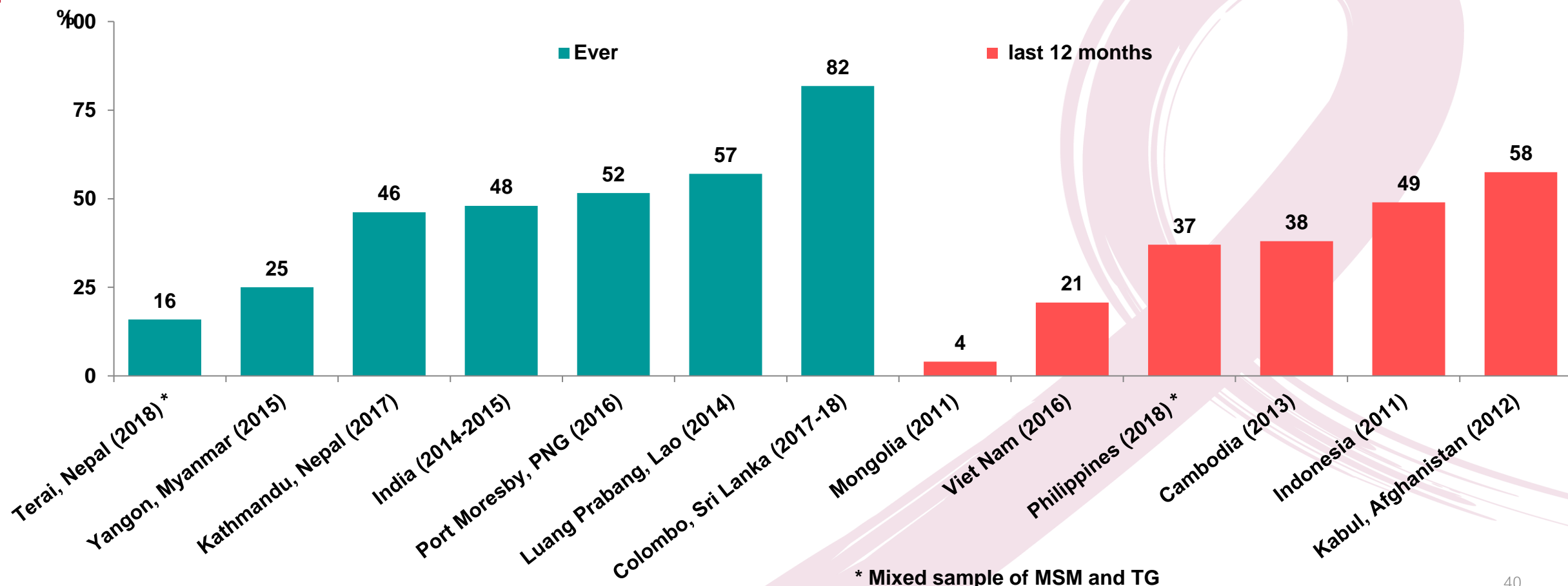


\* with commercial/paid male partners; \*\* casual male partners

## Proportion of MSM who had sex with female partners in the last year, 2009 - 2018

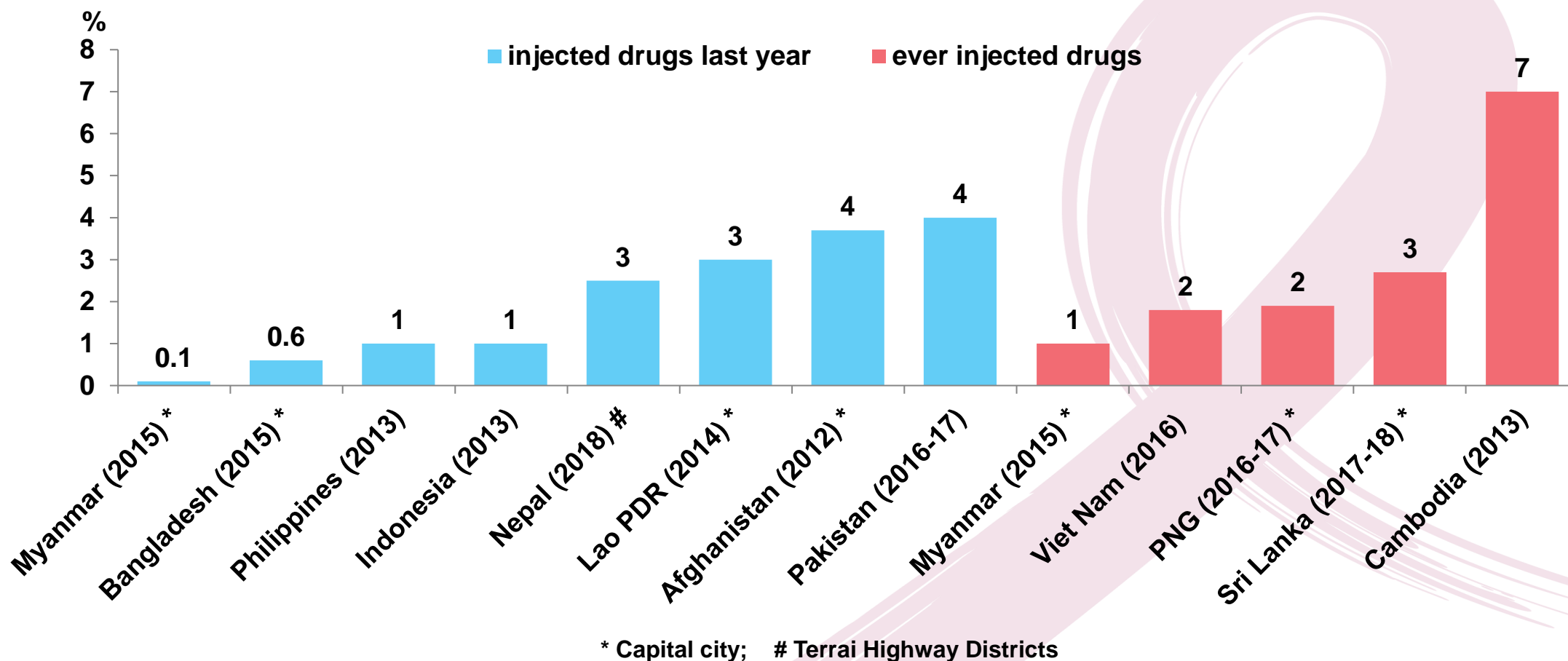


### Proportion of surveyed MSM who sold sex to men, 2011-2018

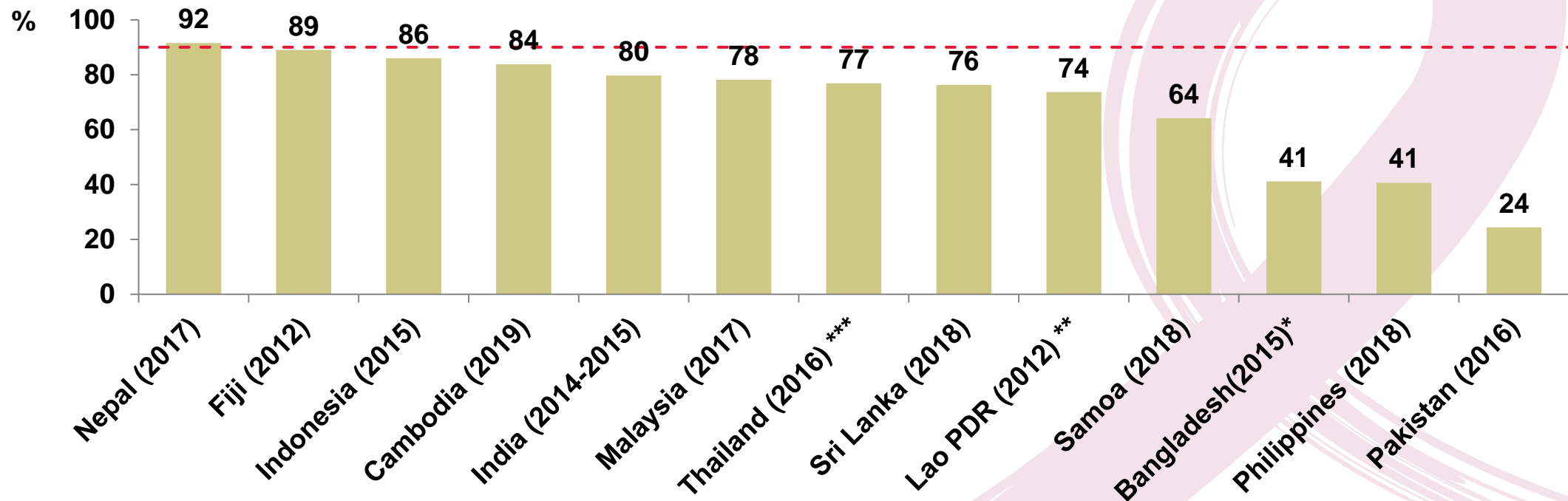




### Proportion of MSM who inject drugs, 2012-2018

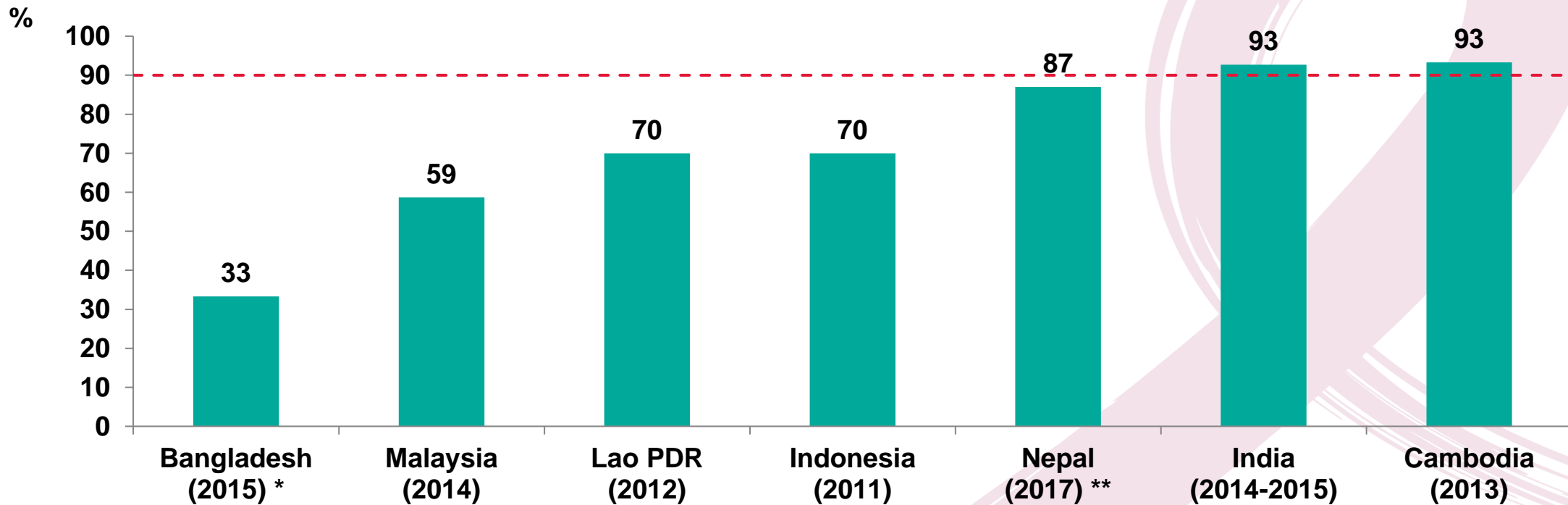


## Proportion of transgender people who reported condom use at last sex, 2012-2019



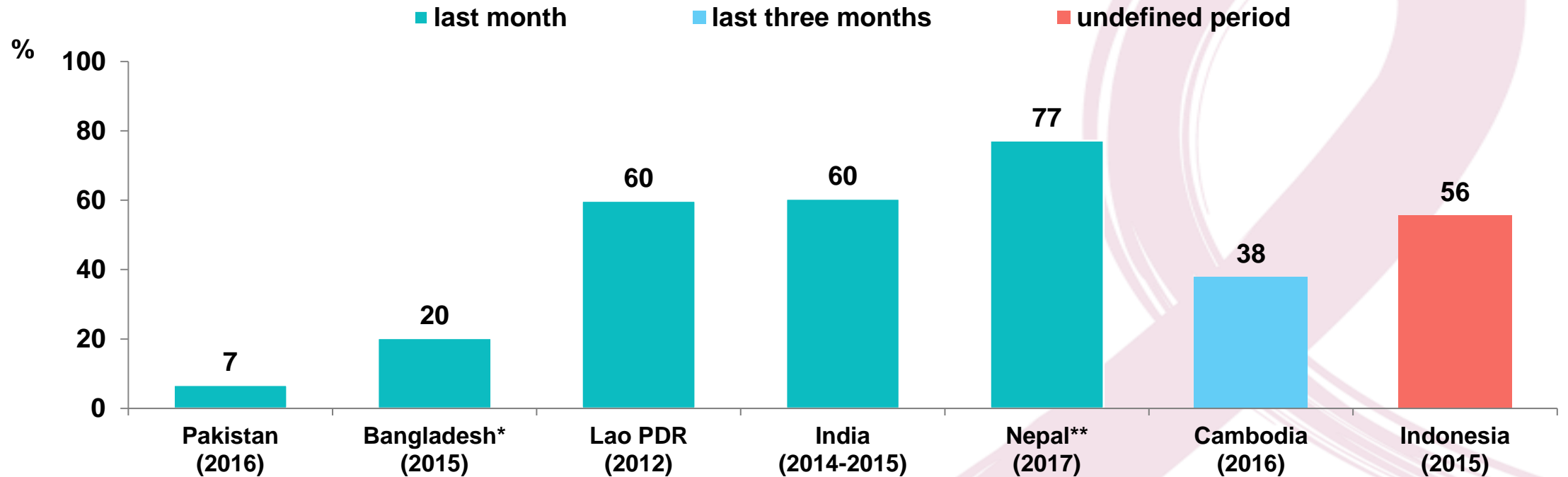
\* Dhaka  
 \*\* Combined use of condom and water-based lubricant  
 \*\*\* Bangkok, Chonburi, Chiang Mai, Phuket

## Proportion of transgender people who reported condom use at last sex with casual male partners, 2011-2017



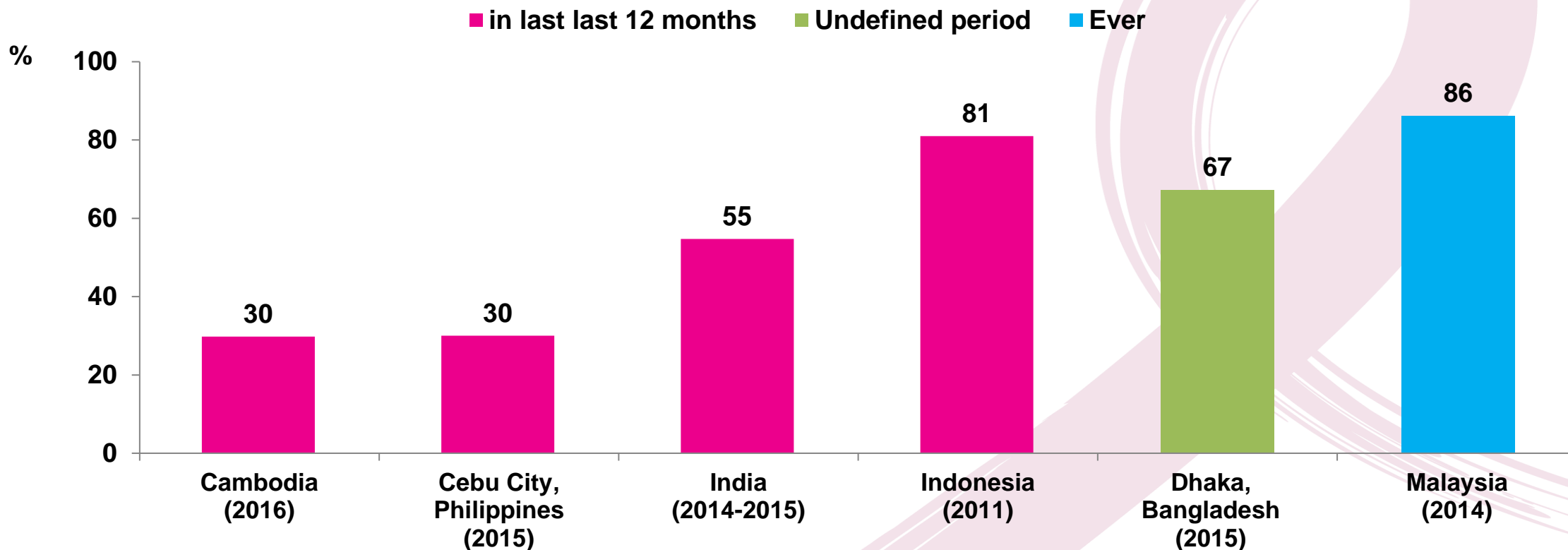
\* Dhaka; \*\* Kathmandu (mixed sample of MSM and TG)

## Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with their sexual partners, 2012-2017

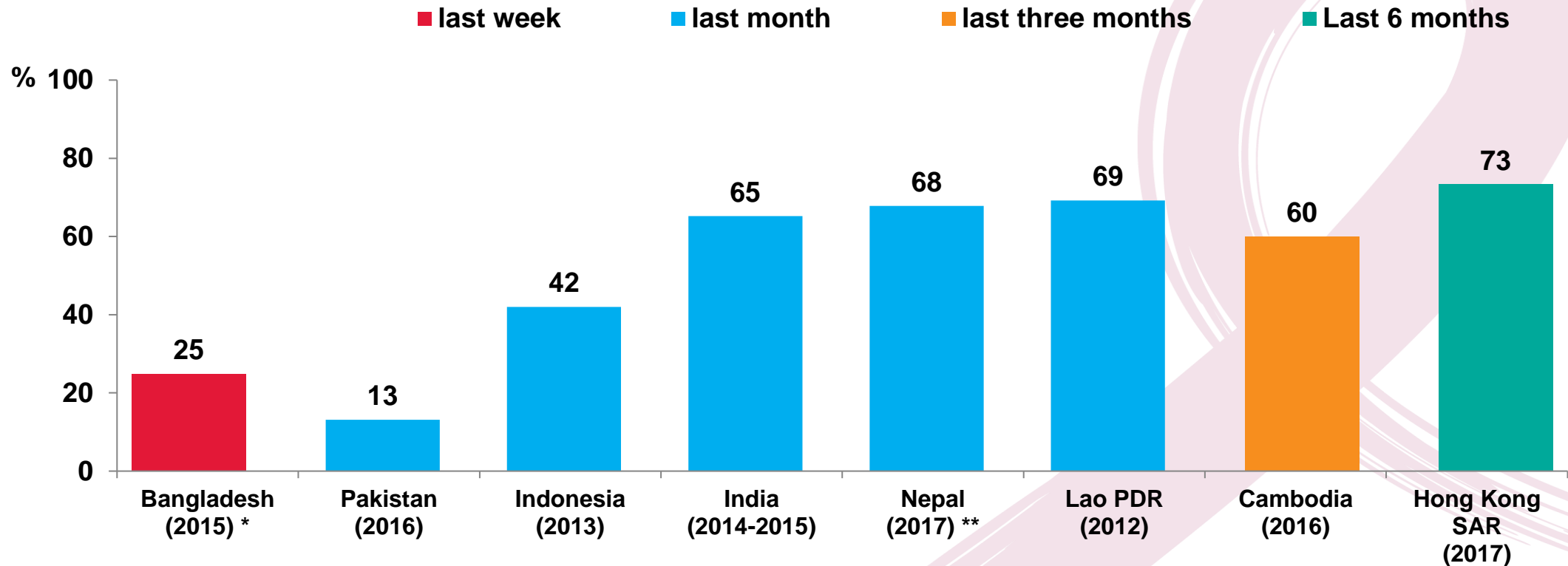


\* Dhaka (non-transactional male partners) ; \*\* Kathmandu (Mixed sample of MSM and TG)

## Proportion of surveyed transgender people who sold sex or had sex with clients, countries where data is available, 2011 - 2016

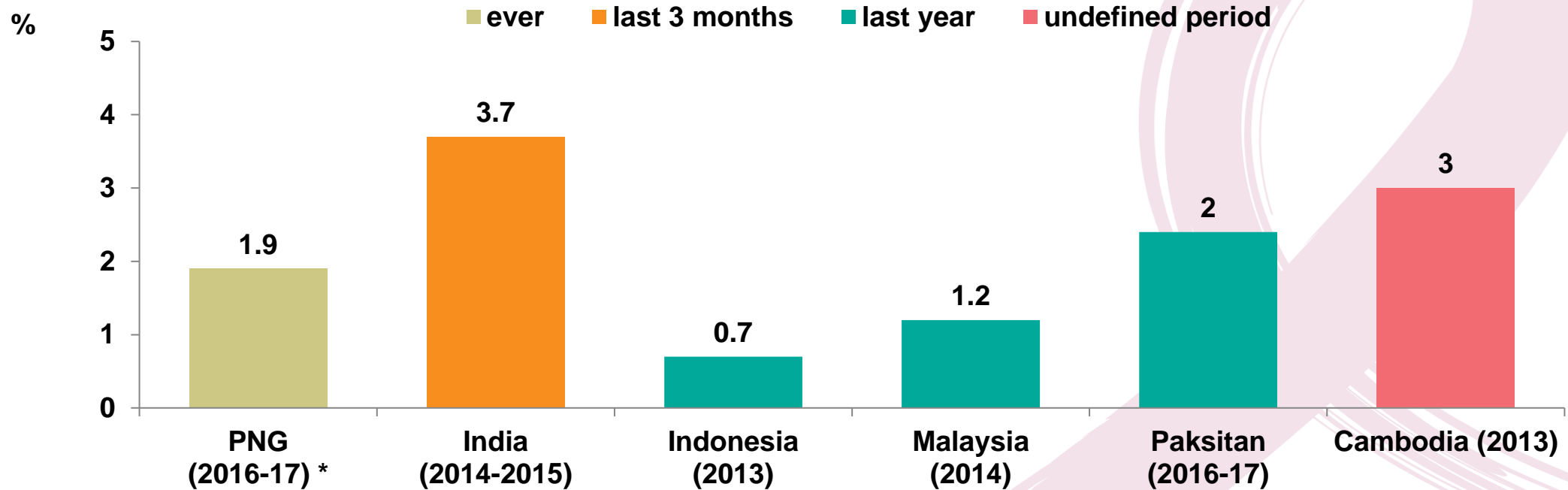


## Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2012-2017



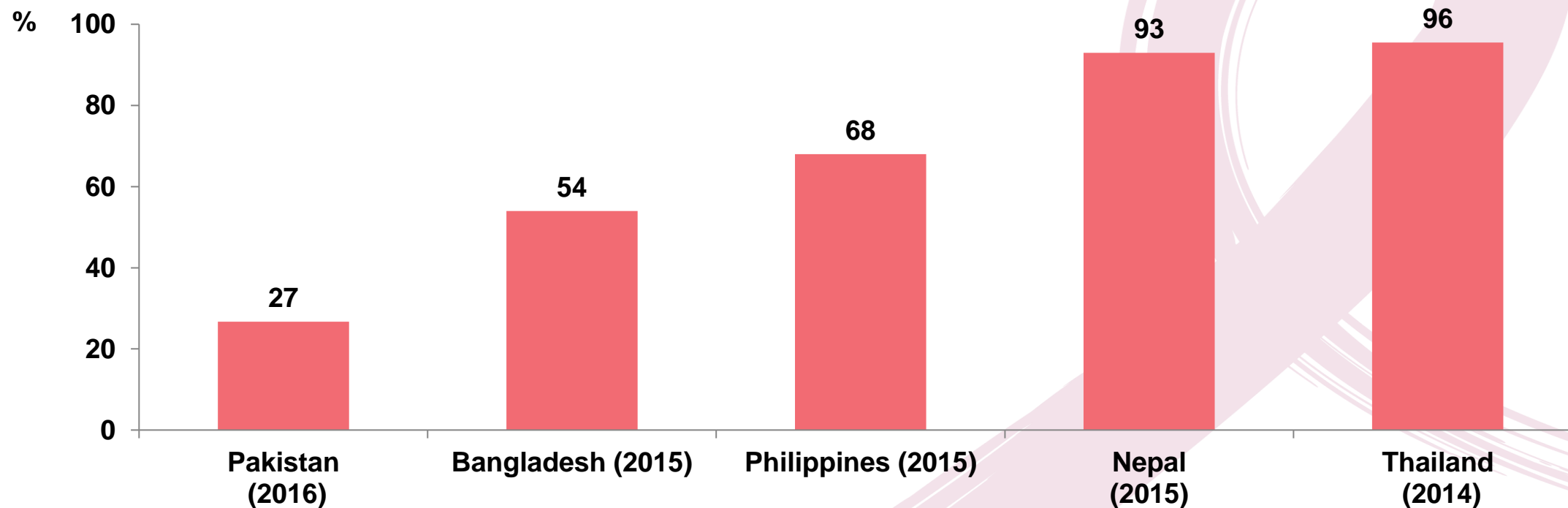
\* Dhaka (with new clients); \*\* Kathmandu (mixed sample of MSM and TG)

## Proportion of transgender people who reported injecting drug use, countries where data is available, 2013-2017



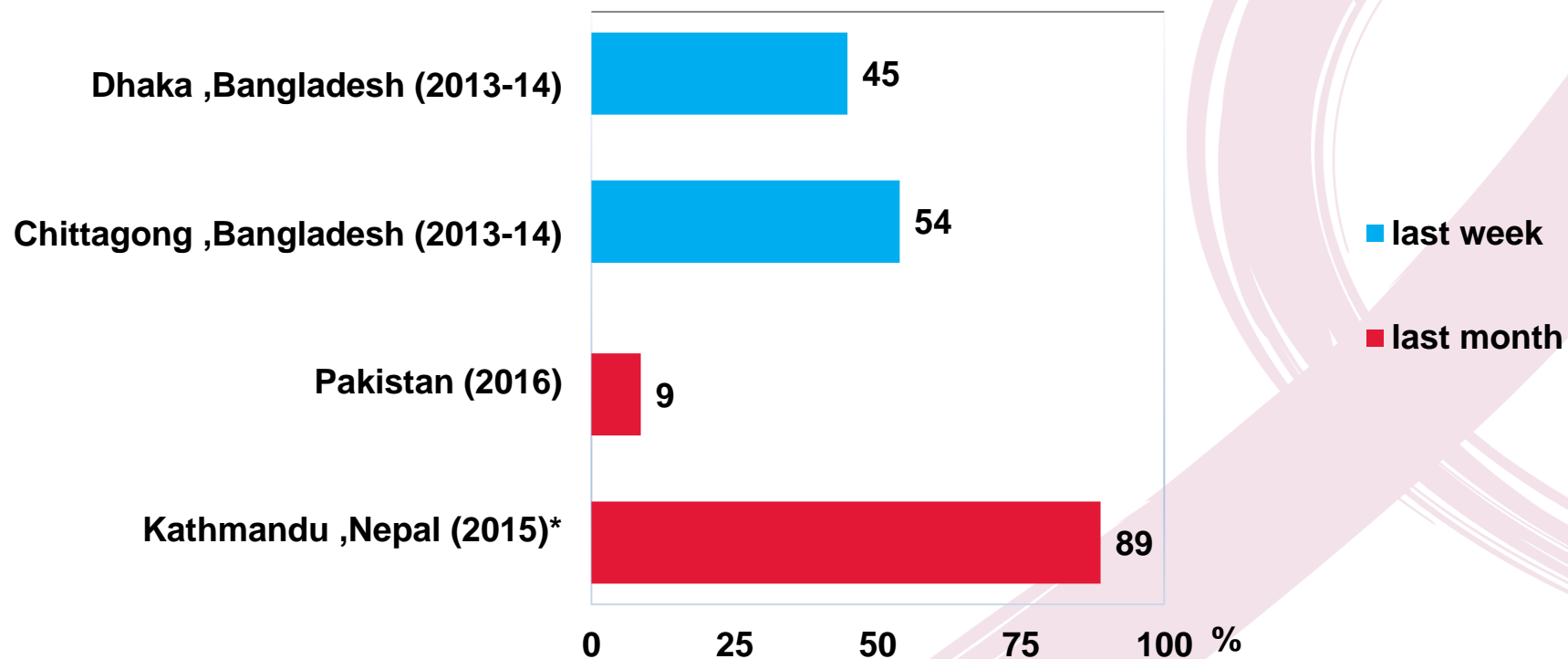
\* Dhaka  
 \*\* Mixed survey sample of MSM and TG in Port Moresby

## Proportion of MSW who reported condom use at last sex, 2014-2016





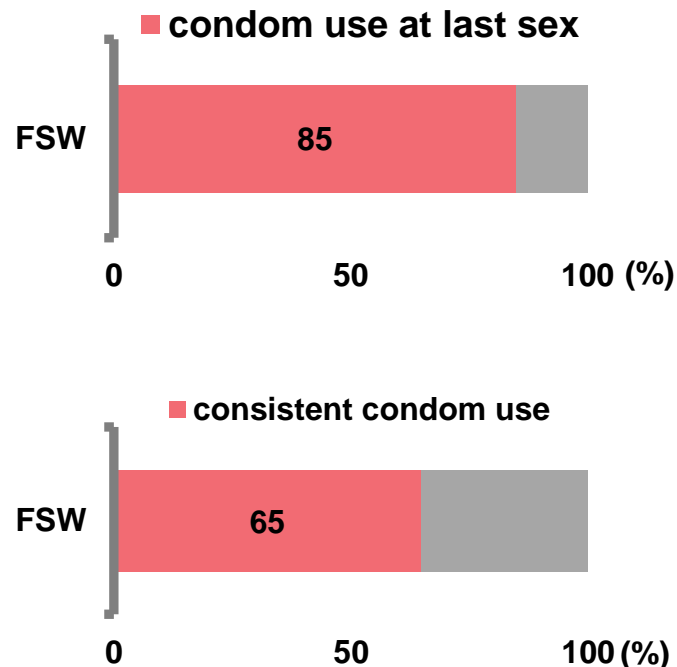
## Proportion of MSW who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2013-2016



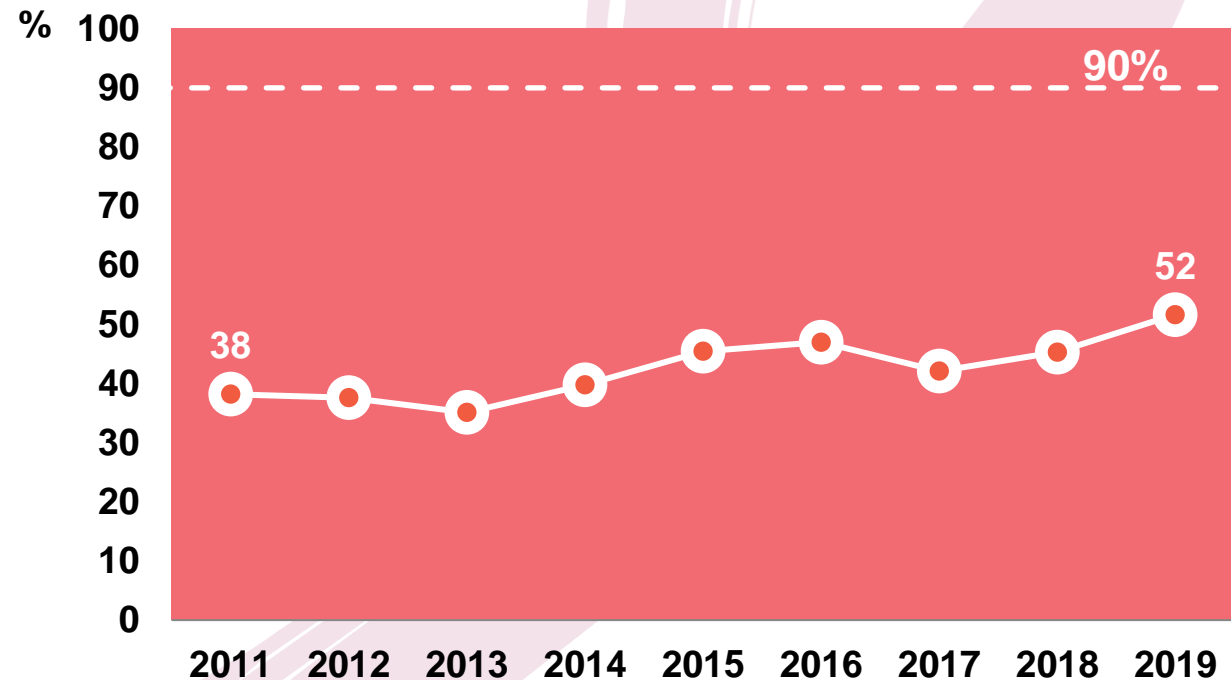
\* with one time paying male anal sex partner

## Prevention services are reaching female sex workers but accelerated action required to reverse the HIV epidemic

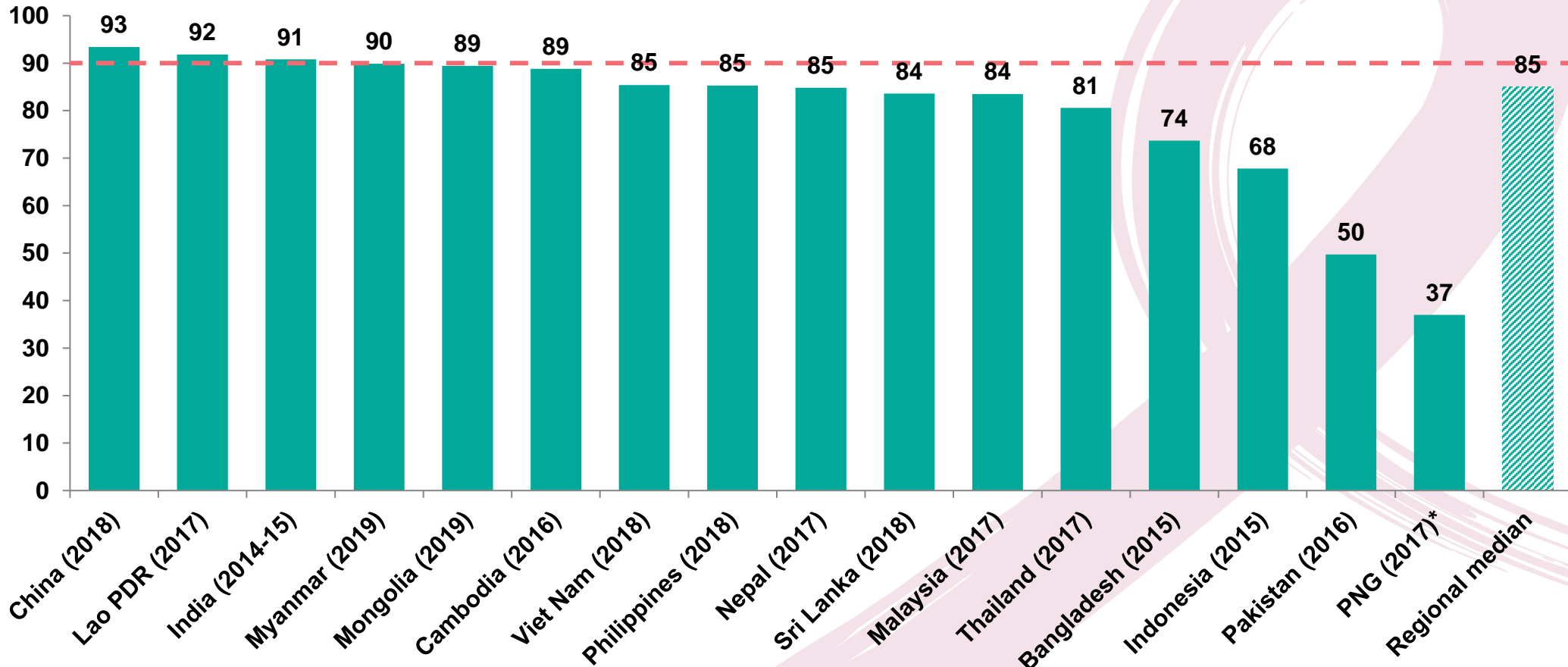
Condom use at last sex and consistent condom use with clients, regional median, 2012-2019



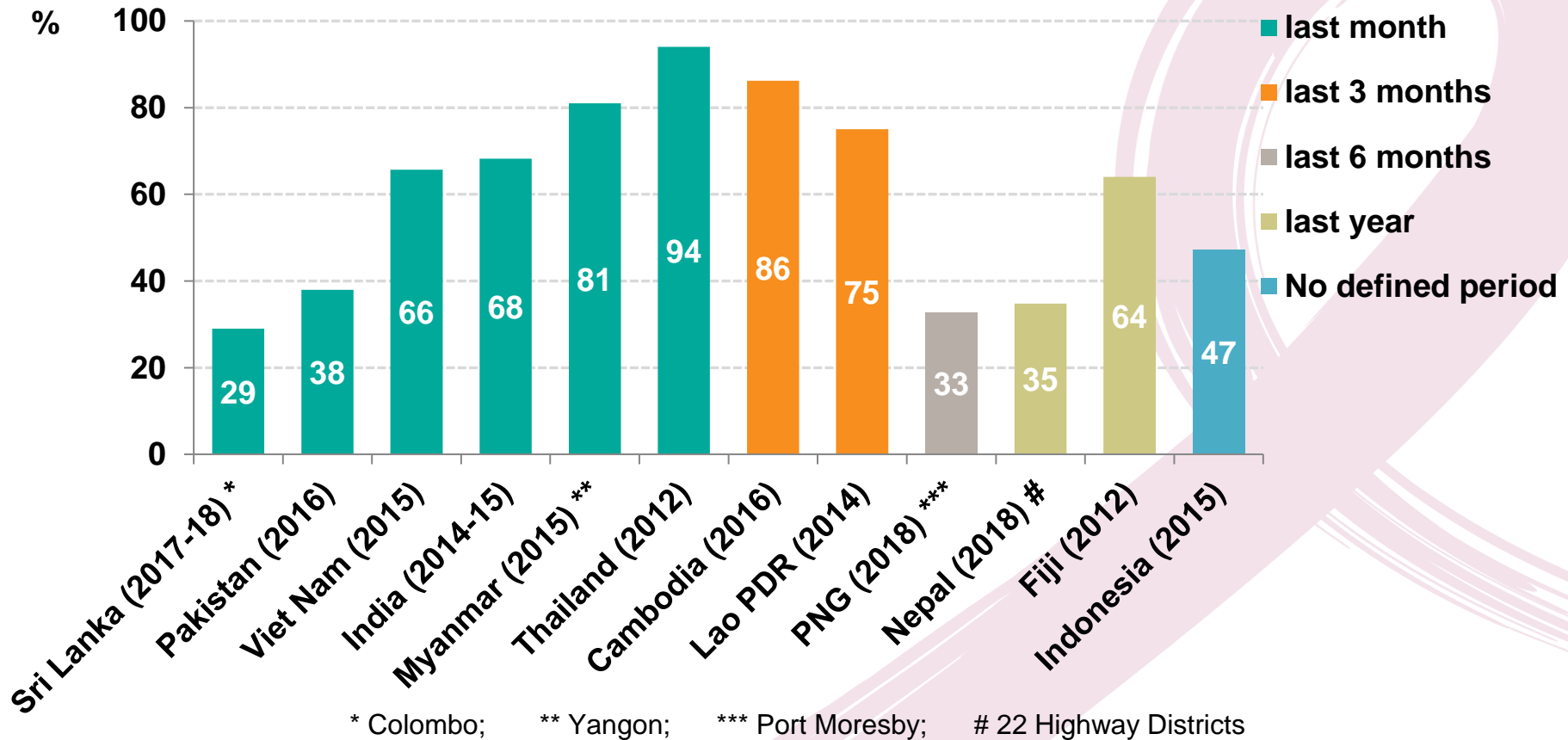
HIV testing coverage trend among FSW, regional median, 2011-2019



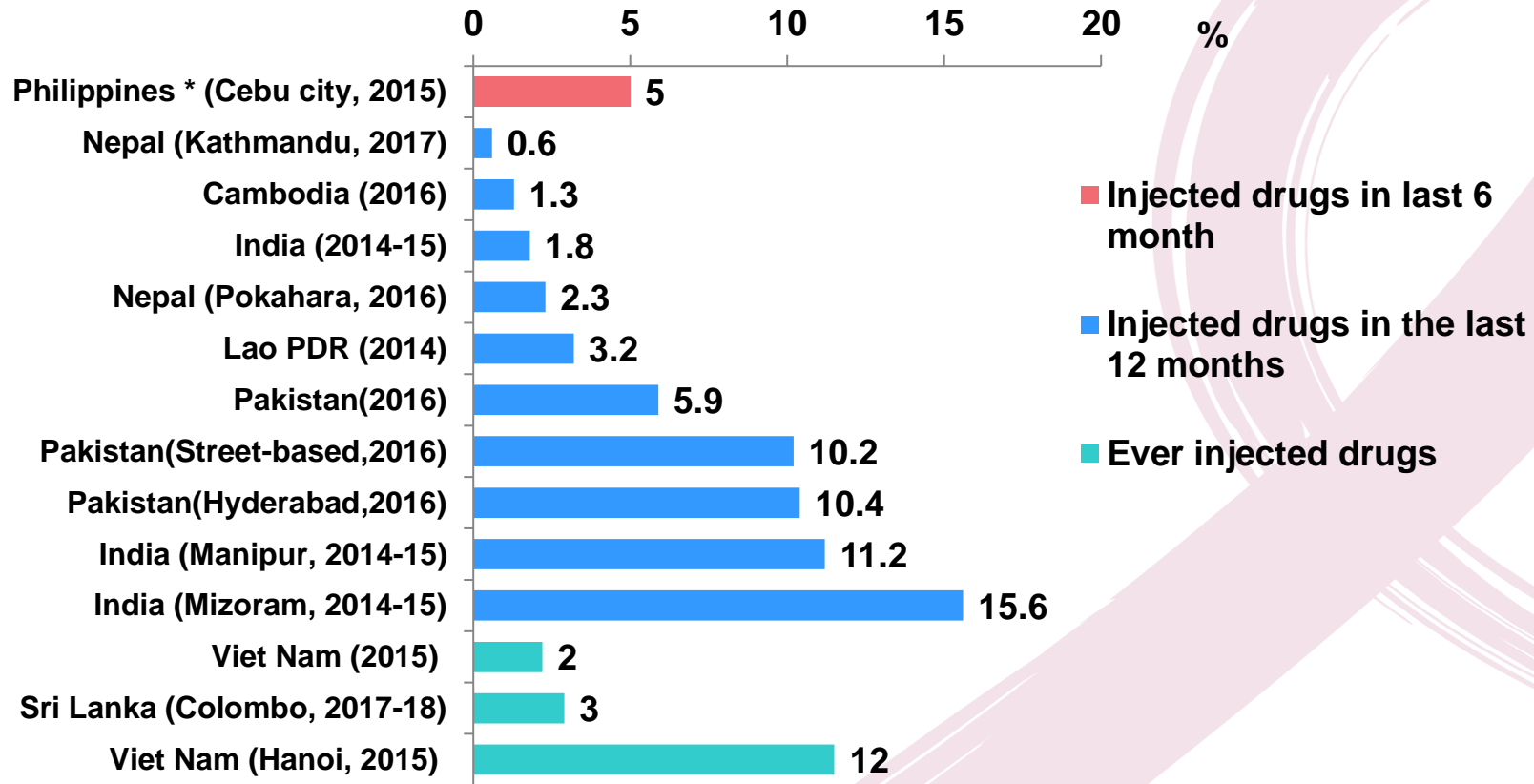
## Proportion of FSW who reported condom use with their most recent client, 2015-2019



## Proportion of FSW who reported consistent condom use with their clients, 2012-2018

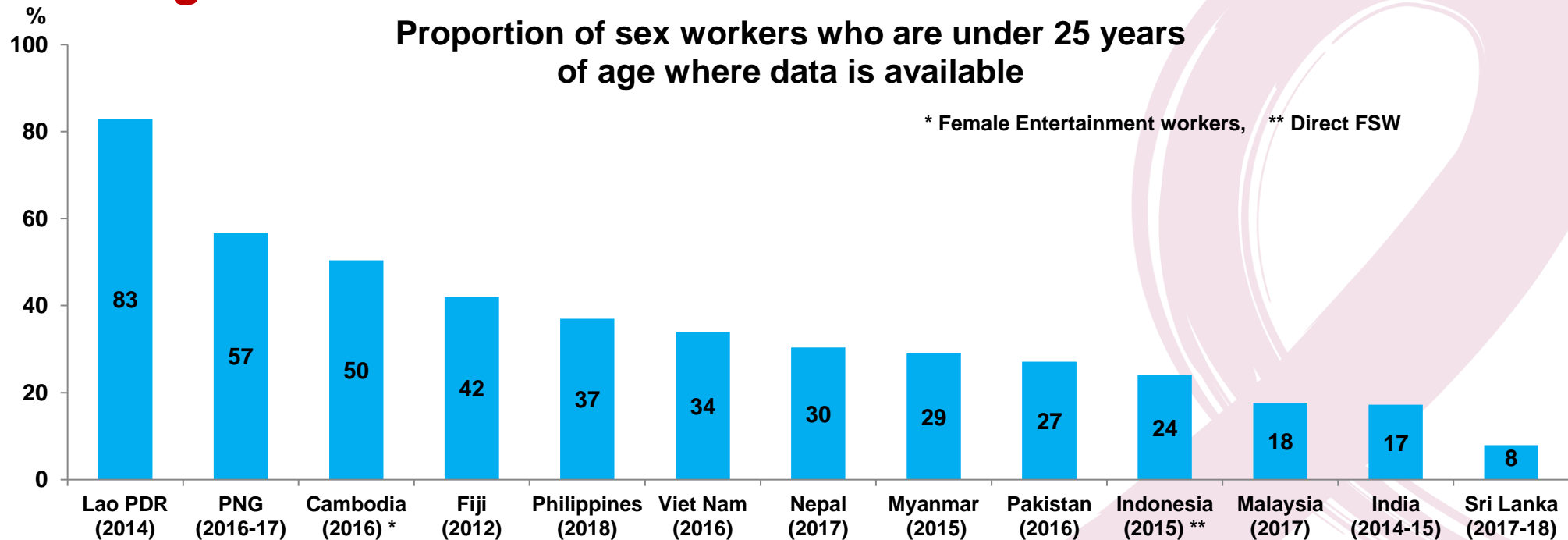


## Proportion of FSW who inject drugs, 2014-2018



\*freelance FSW

## Need for a greater focus: a considerable proportion of sex workers are under 25 years of age

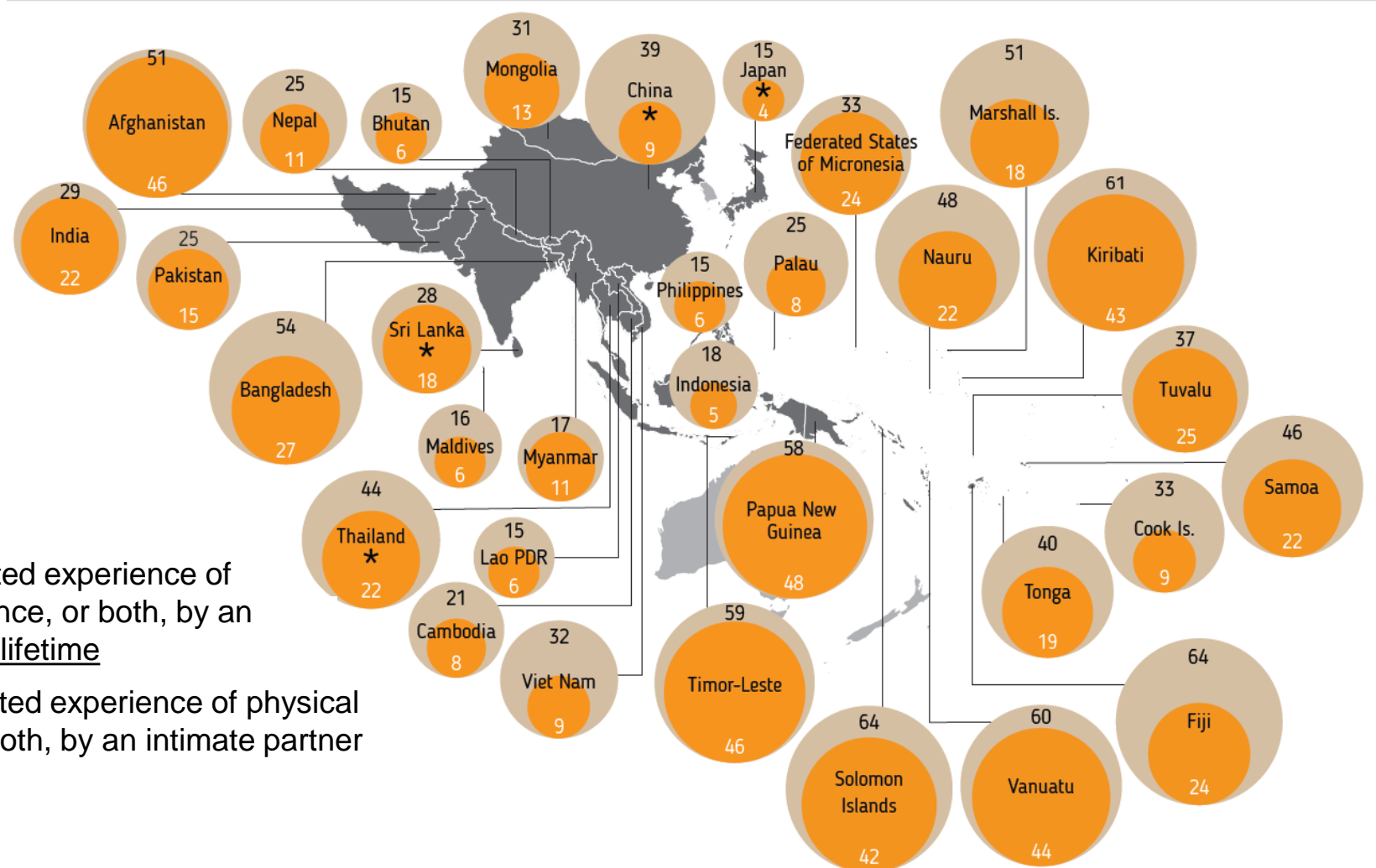


- **Unmet HIV and health service needs of young sex workers:** programs often do not reach young sex workers (no age disaggregated data)
- **Legal policy barriers** (i.e. condom policy not favoring unmarried young people, parental consent, existing gender inequality, etc.)
- Need for **clarity on policy and programmatic approach** for reaching under-18 young people who sell and buy sex
- Need to ensure **broader opportunities** – health, education and security



# Gender-based violence

### Women who experienced intimate partner violence in Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2019



● % of women who reported experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in their lifetime

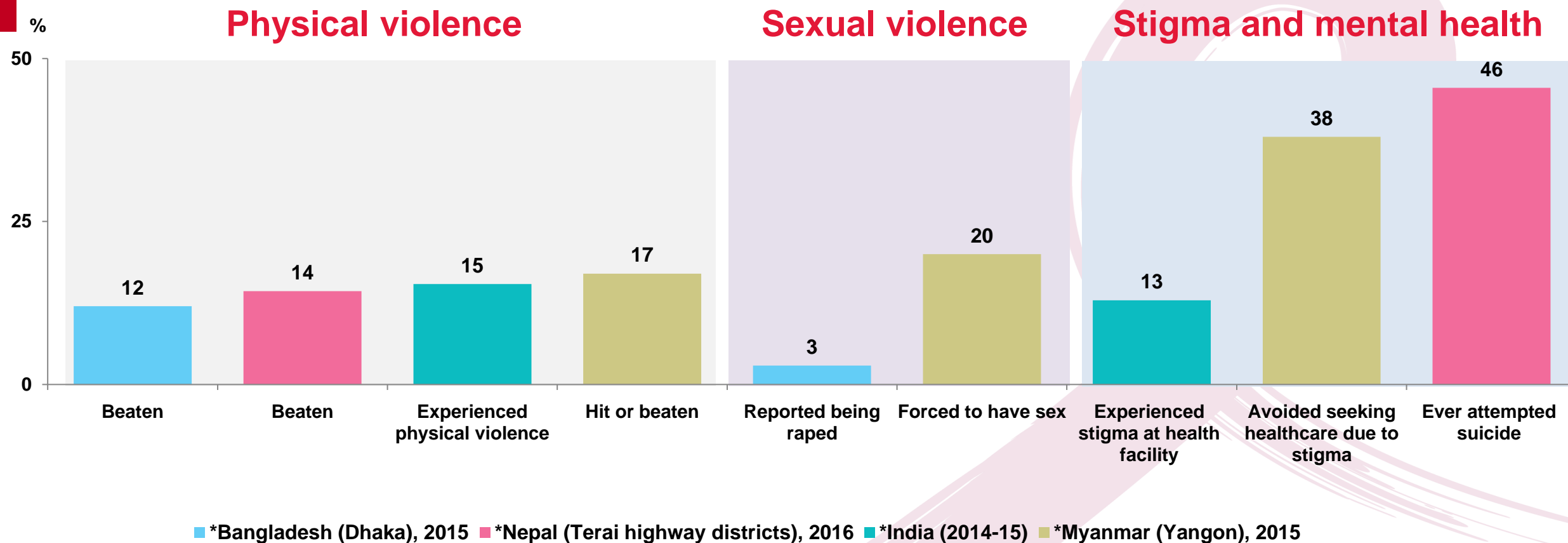
● % of women who reported experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in the last 12 months.

\* : Subnational data

Source: Violence Against Women - Regional Snapshot. kNOwVAWdata. (July 2020).

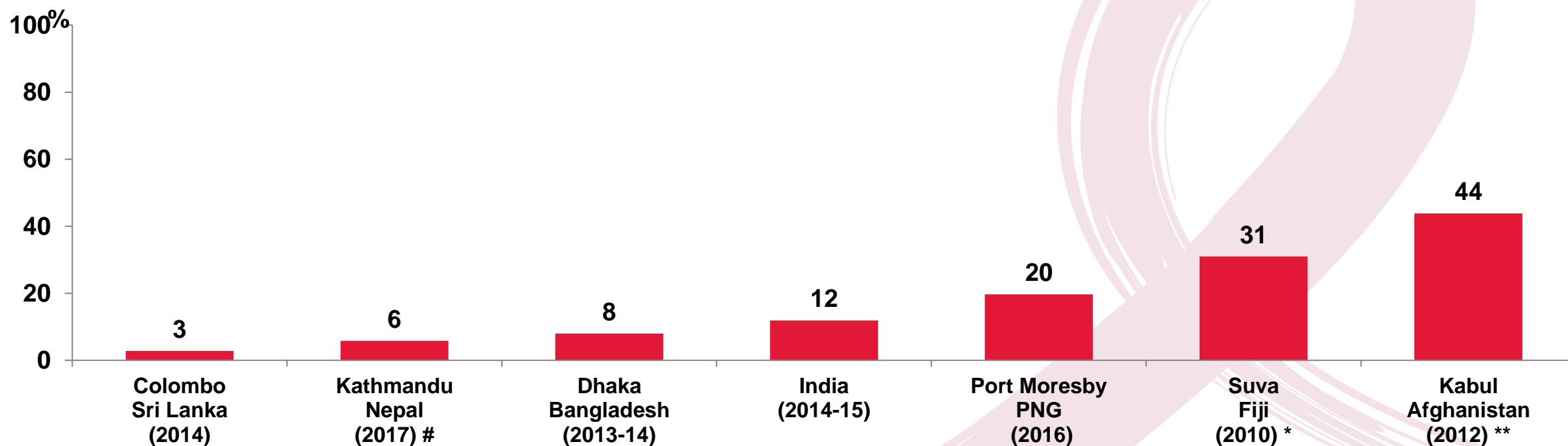


### Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against MSM



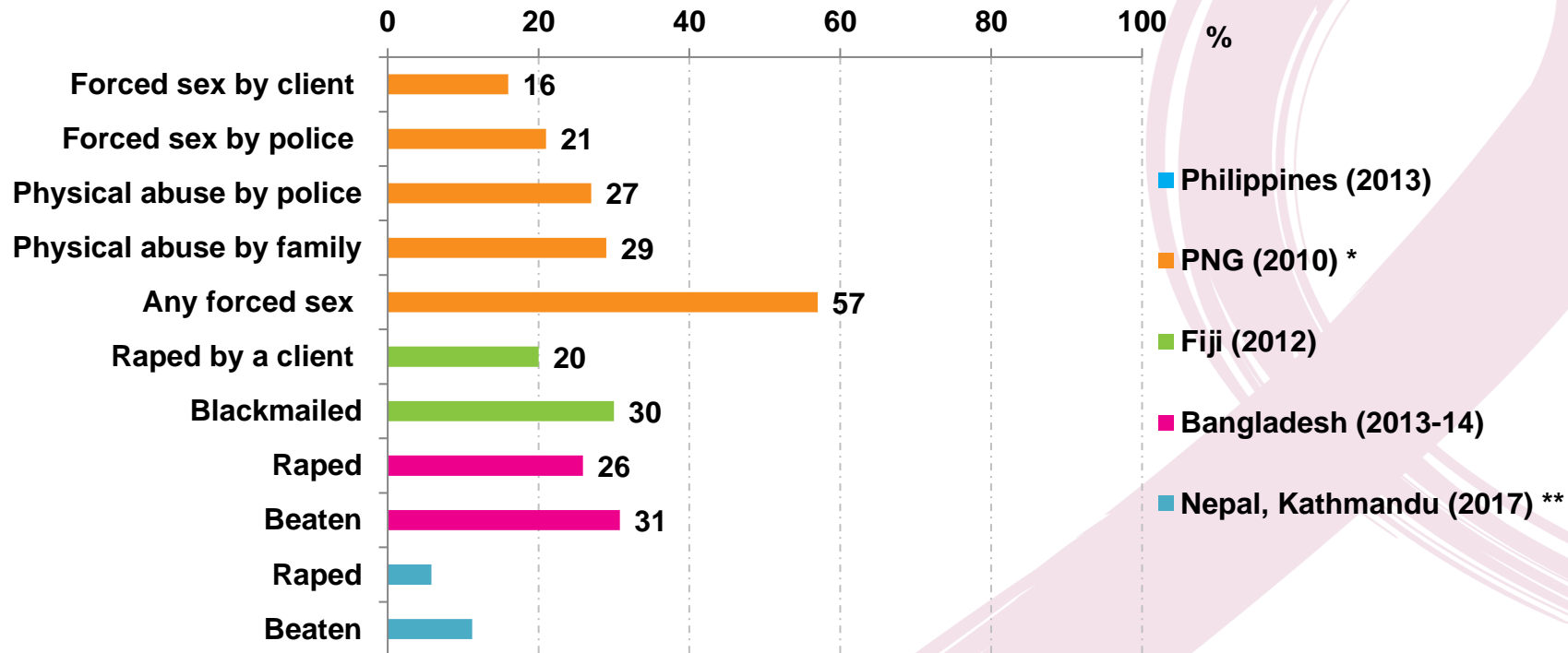
\* Experienced violence or rape in the last year

## Proportion of MSM who had been raped/forced to have sex in the last 12 months, 2010-2017



\* Last 6 months; \*\* ever raped; # mixed survey sample of MSM and TG

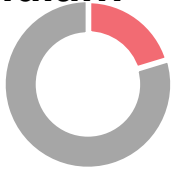
## Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against transgender people in the last 12 months, 2010-2017



\* in the last 6 months; \*\* mixed survey sample of MSM and TG

## Social justice and human rights are fundamental to address the public health needs of transgender women

In India...



**1 in 5**

Transgender women

experienced **sexual violence** in last 12 months

In Bangladesh...

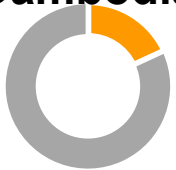


**1 in 4**

Transgender women

reported being **raped** in last 12 months

In Cambodia...

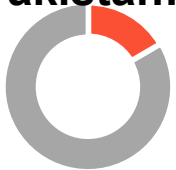


**1 in 5**

Transgender women

have been **denied/thrown out** of a housing in their life time

In Pakistan...

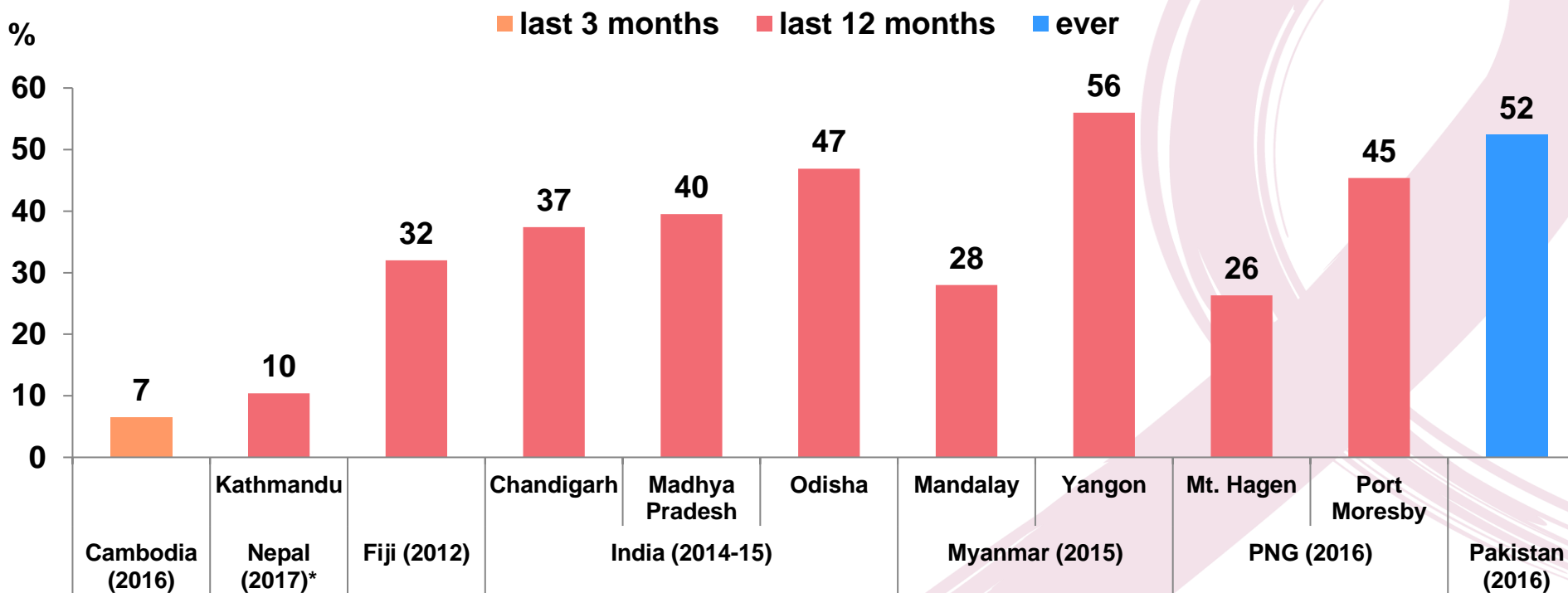


**1 in 6**

Transgender women

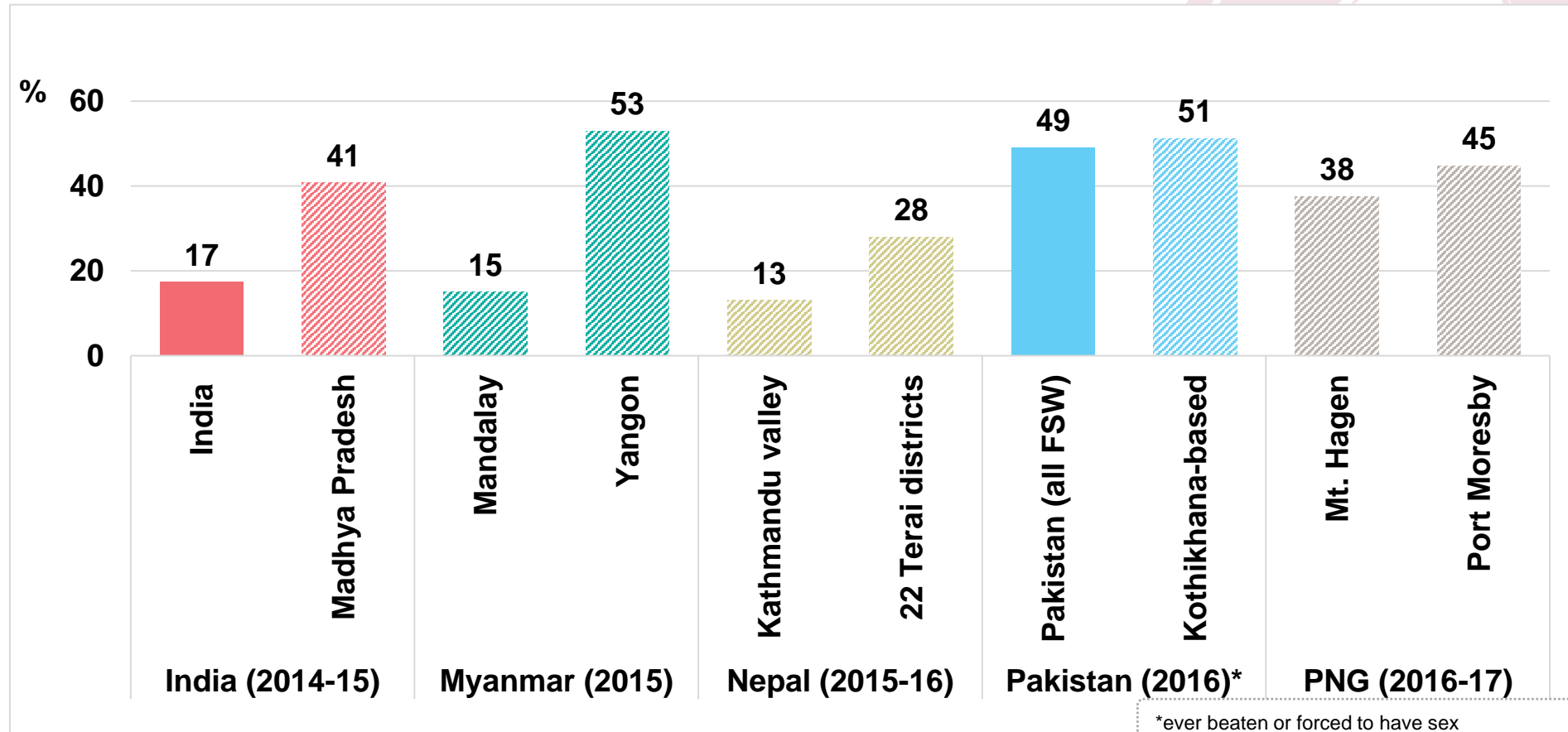
have been **denied healthcare** in their life time

### Proportion of female sex workers who experienced physical violence, 2012-2017

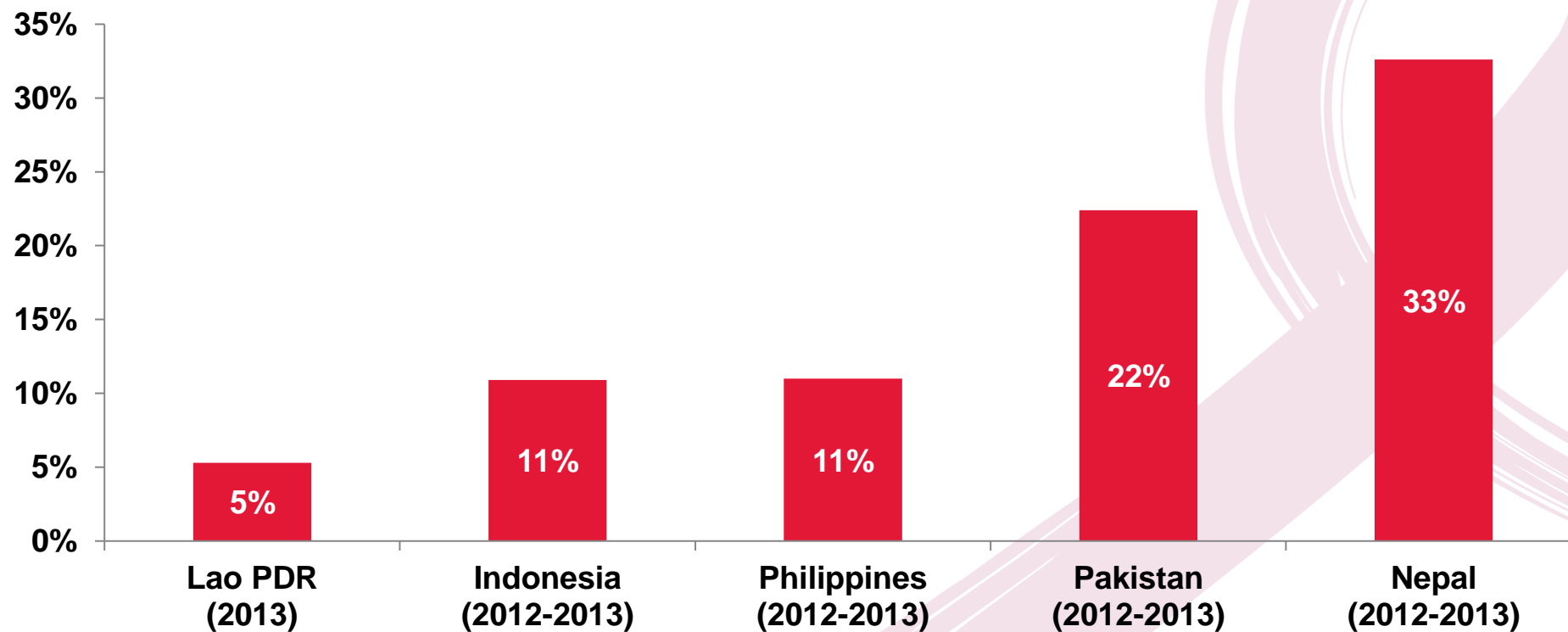


\* Female entertainment workers, \*\*Street-based FSW

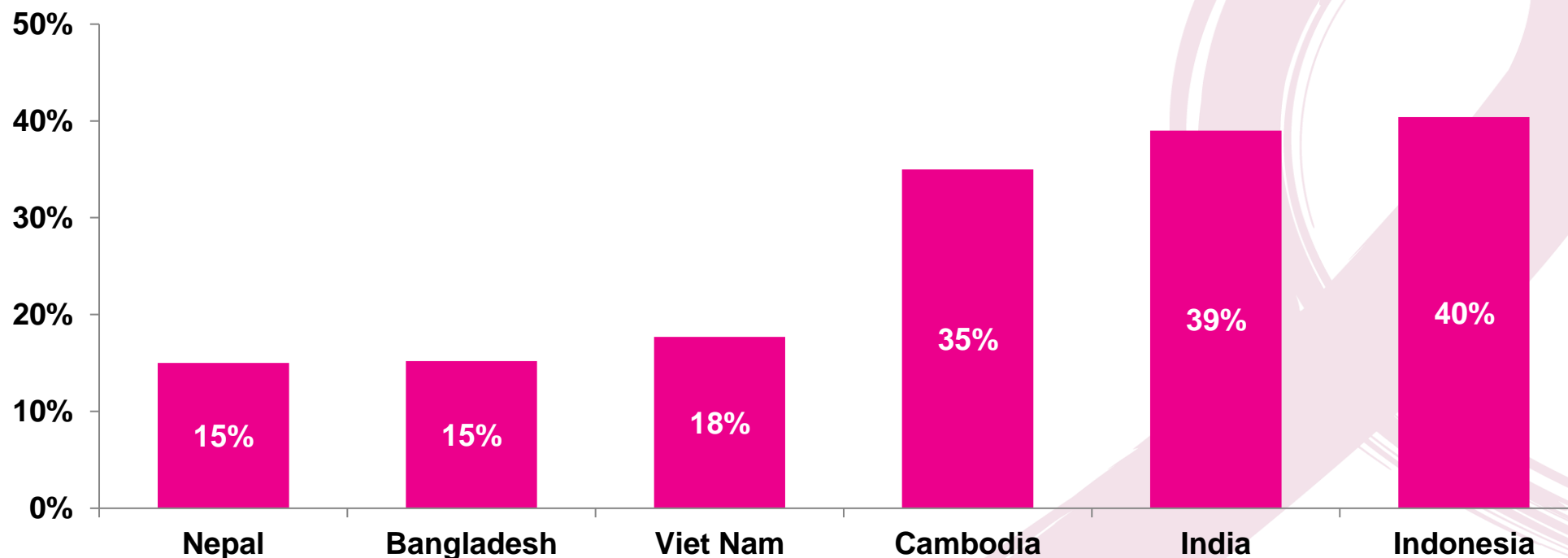
## Proportion of female sex workers who have been forced to have sex in the last year, 2014-2017



## Proportion of women living with HIV who had a desire to have children reported being coerced to undergo sterilization, 2012-2013

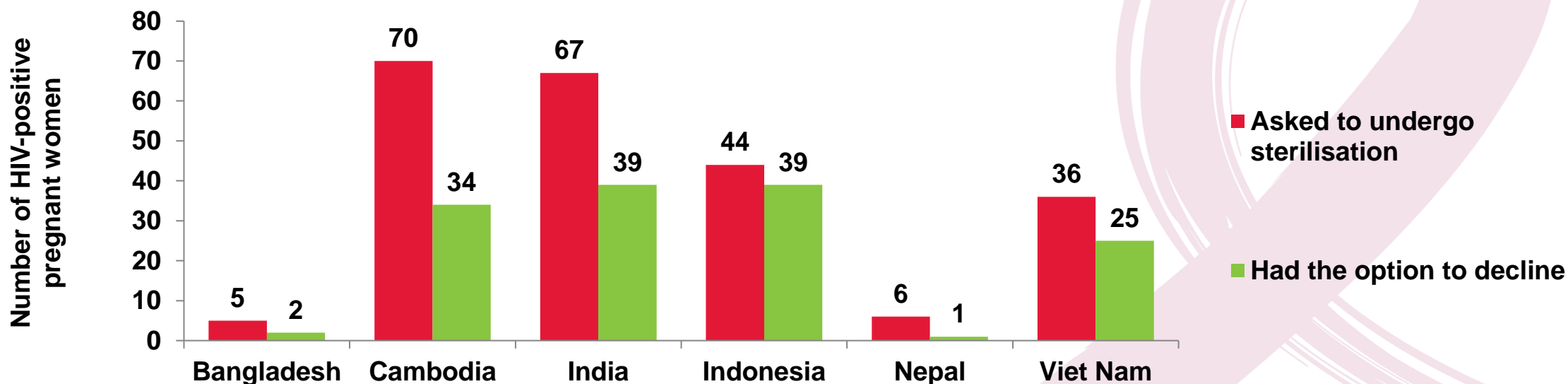


## Proportion of surveyed HIV-positive pregnant women who were asked to undergo sterilization, 2011

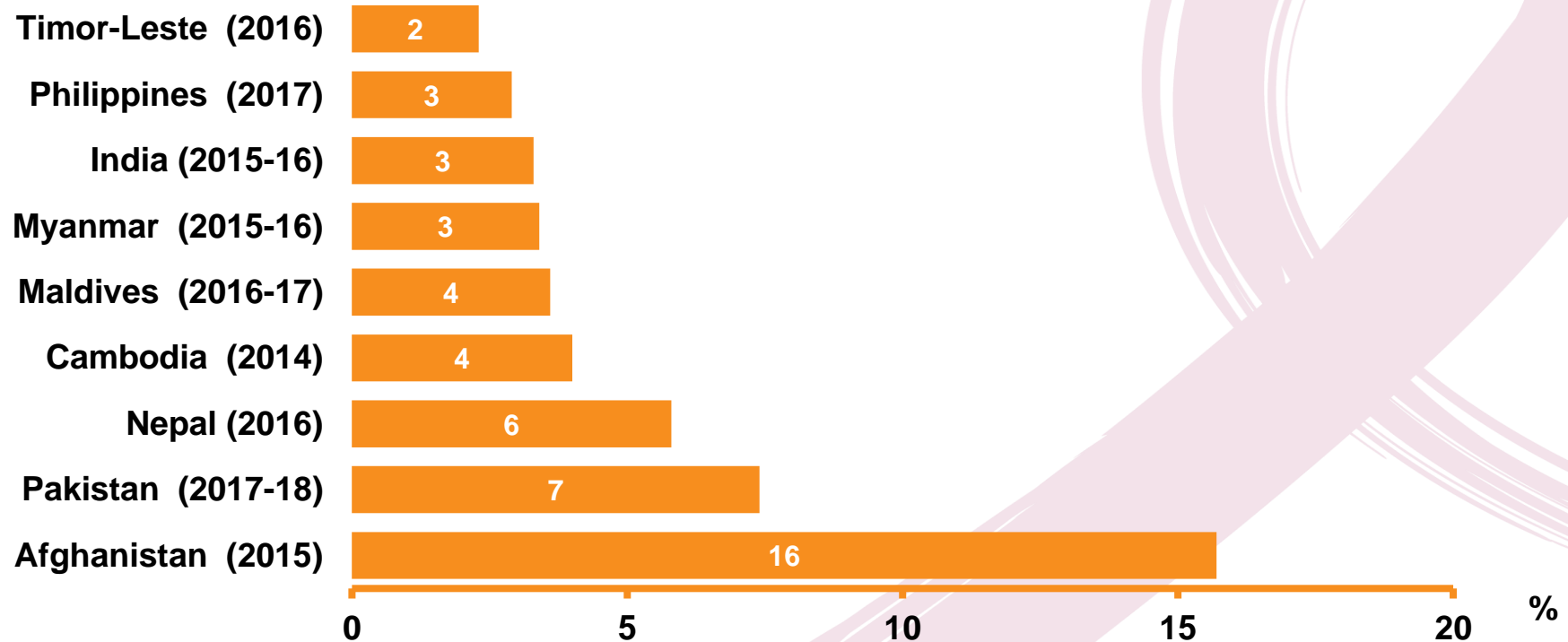




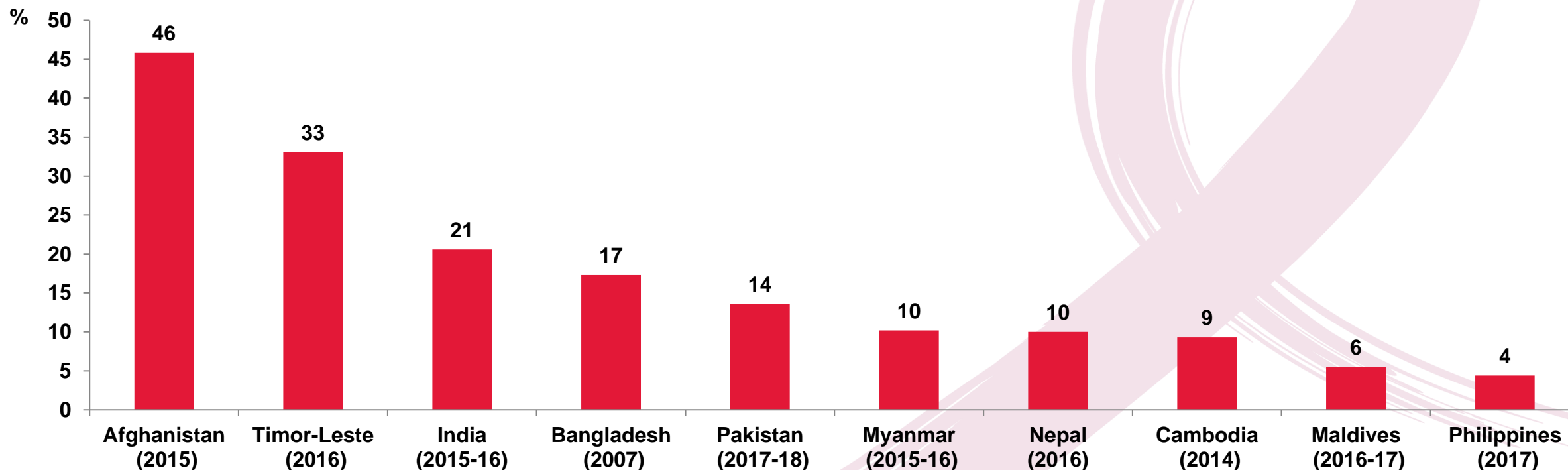
## Number of HIV-positive pregnant women who were asked to undergo sterilization and had the option to decline, 2011



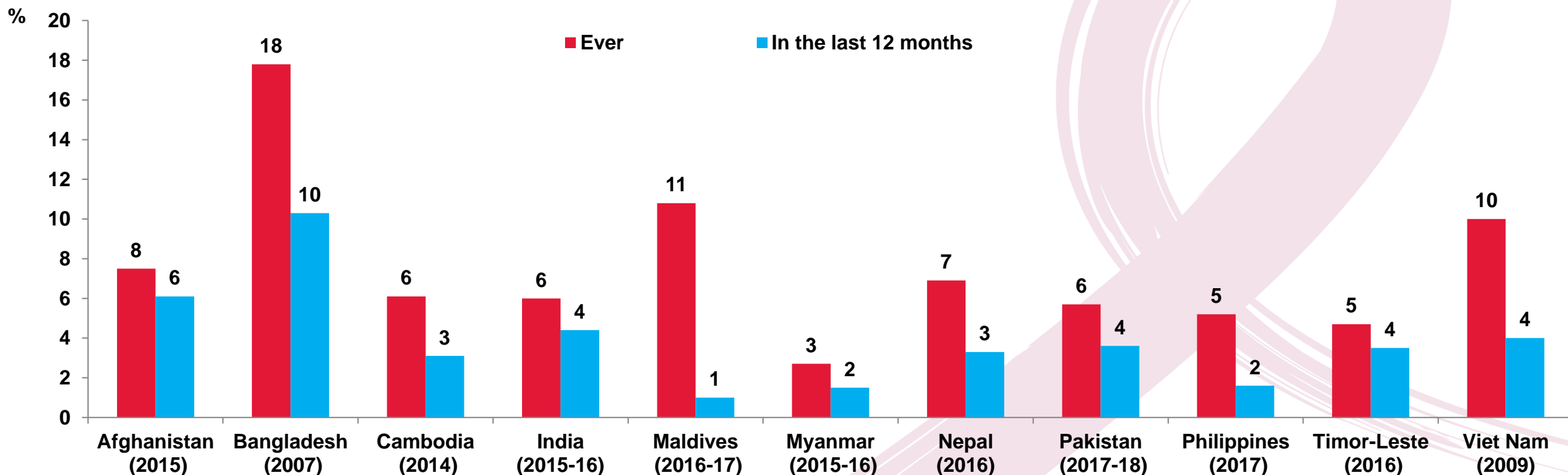
## Proportion of women (15-49) who experienced violence from intimate partners during pregnancy, 2014-2018



### Proportion of women (15-49) who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2007-2018

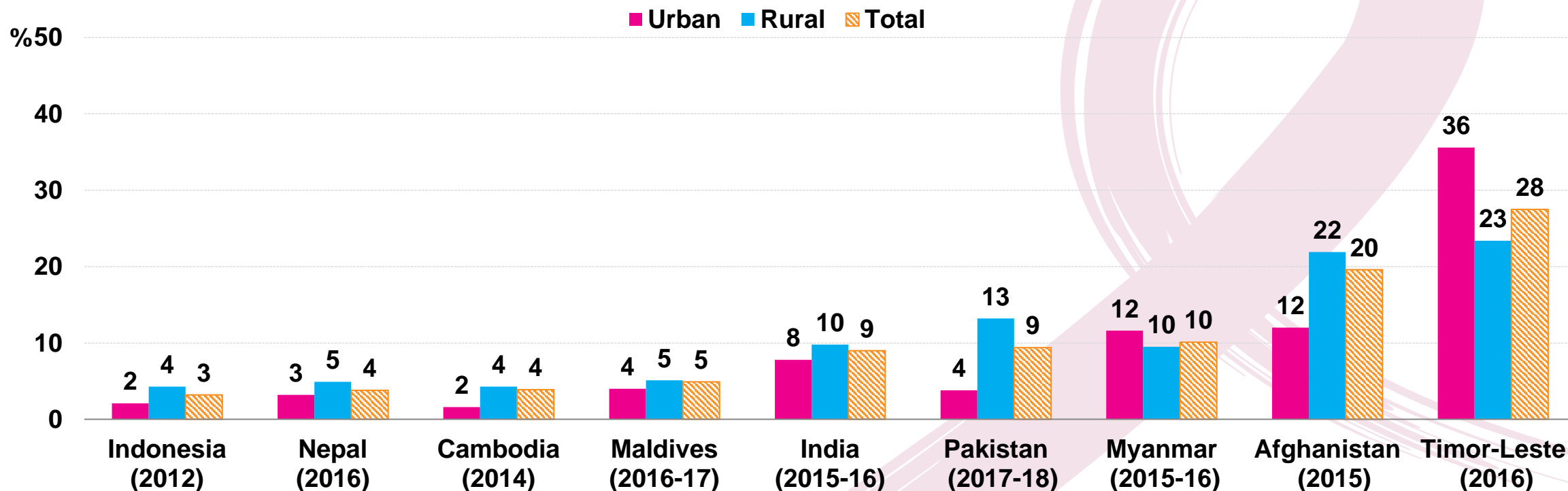



### Proportion of women who experienced sexual violence by spouse or intimate partner, 2007-2018



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on Demographic and Health Surveys; Viet Nam General Statistics Office . (2010). 'Keeping Silent Is Dying' Results from the National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam. Ministry of Gender and Family; Ministry of Gender and Family. (2007). *The Maldives Study on Women's Health and Life Experiences: Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses to violence*. Malé.

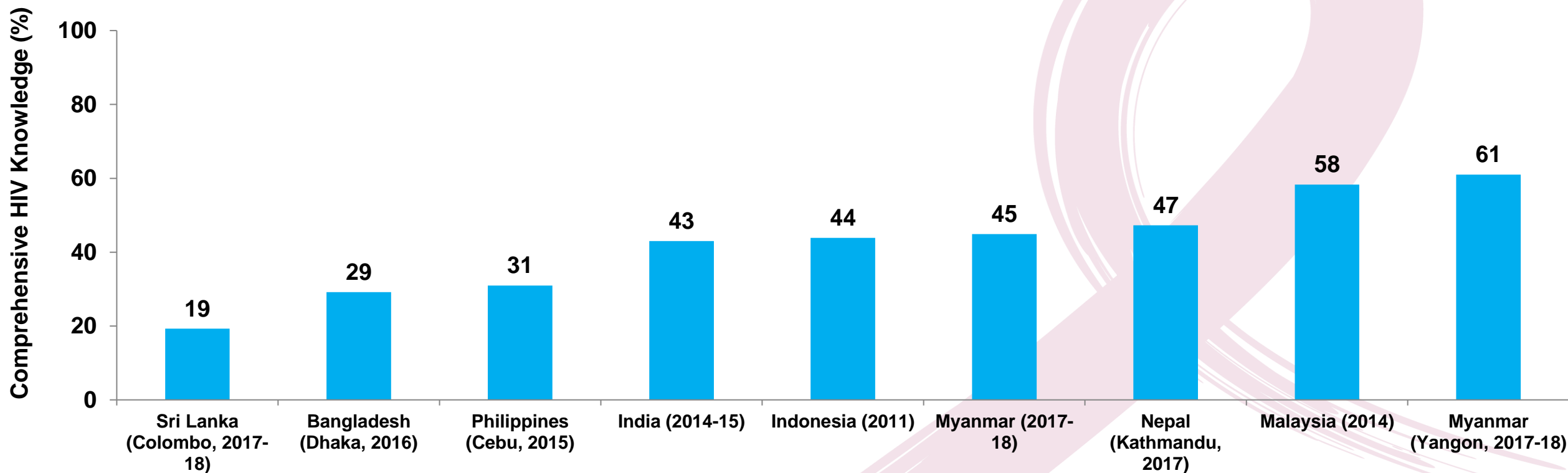
## Proportion of men (15-49) who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, 2012-2018



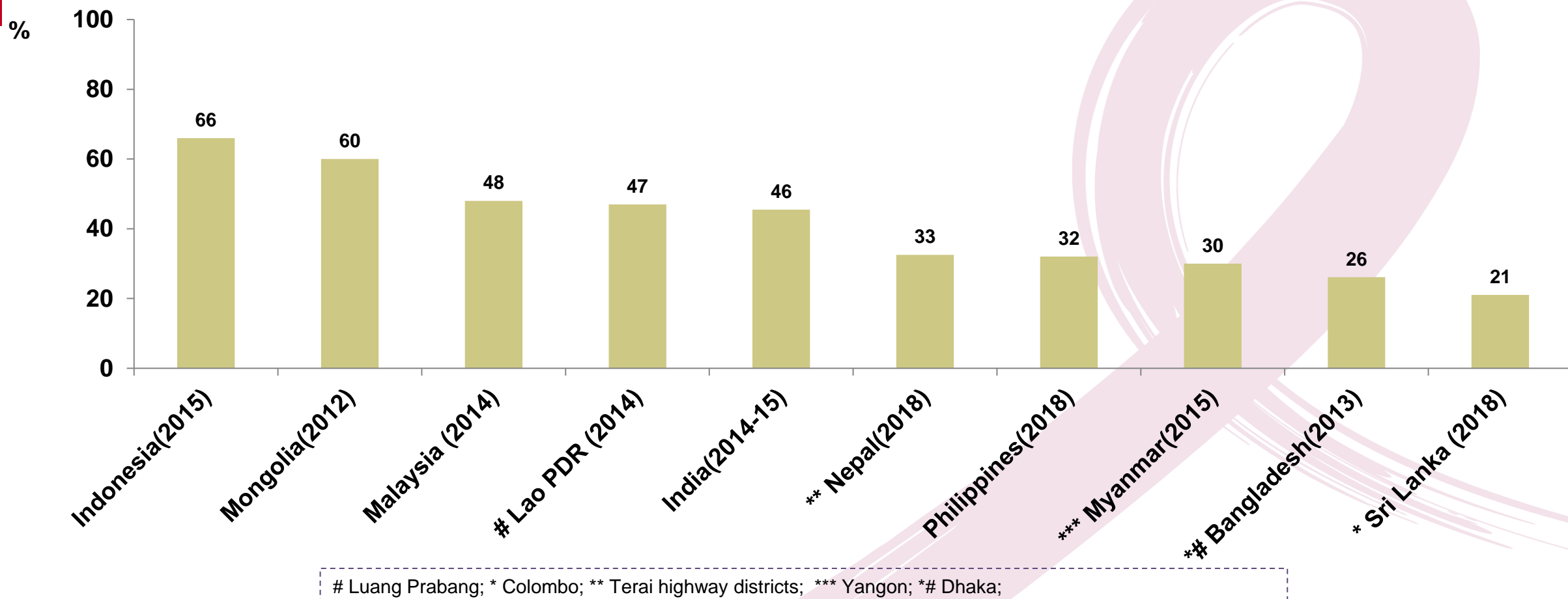
A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned in the background, partially overlapping the text. The ribbon is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a soft shadow effect, giving it a three-dimensional appearance. It loops and flows across the right side of the slide.

# Vulnerability and HIV knowledge

## Proportion of PWID with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2011-2018

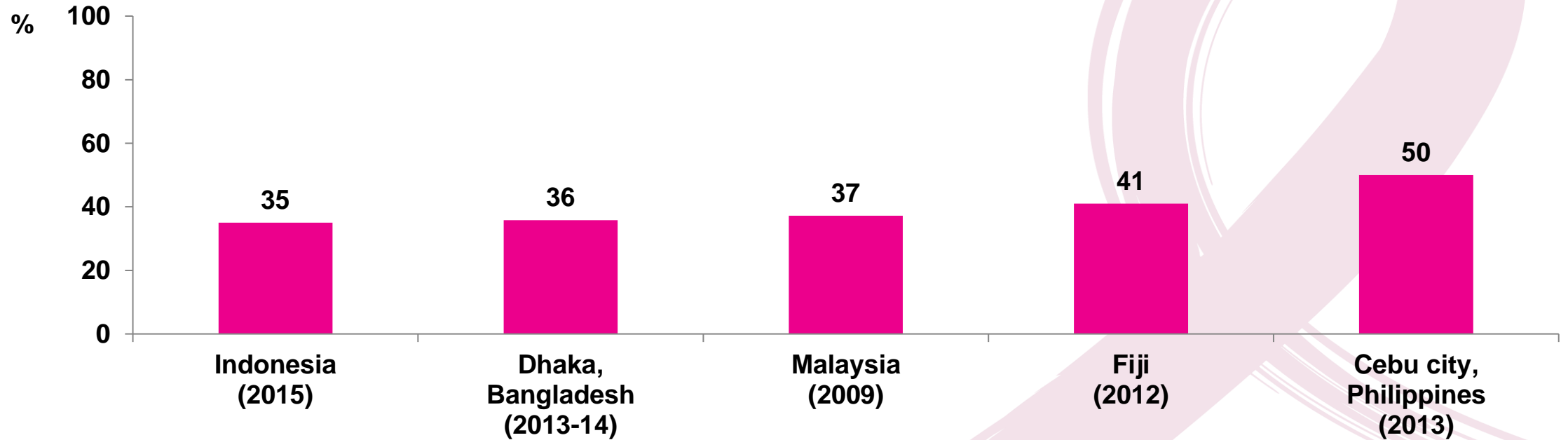


### Proportion of MSM with comprehensive HIV knowledge, countries where data is available, 2012-2018

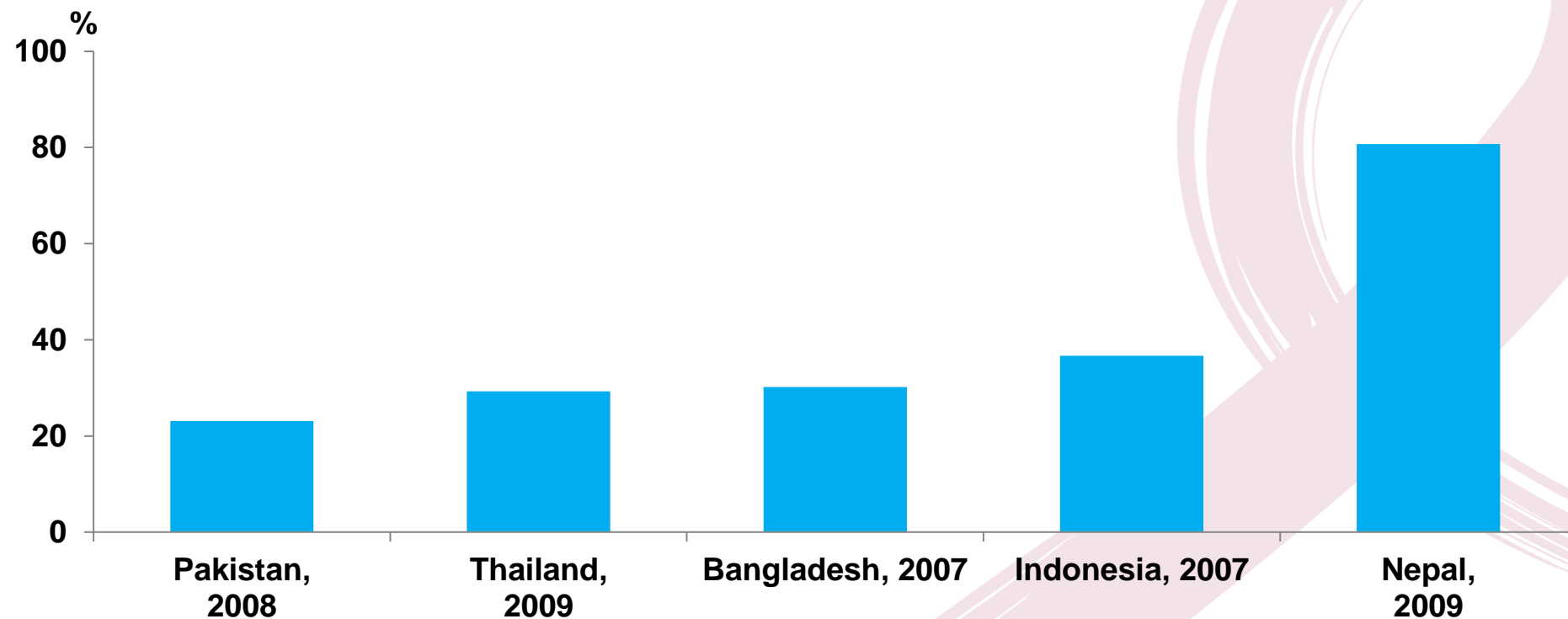




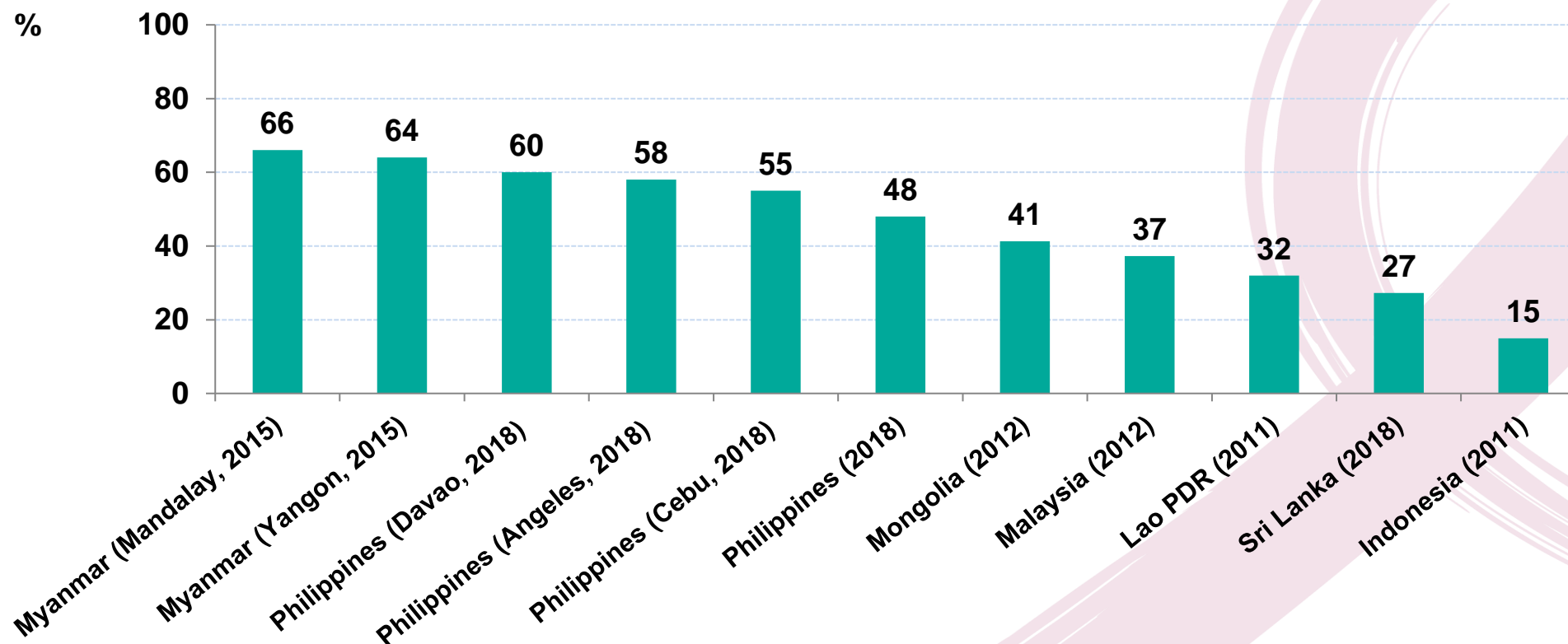
## Proportion of transgender people with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2009-2015



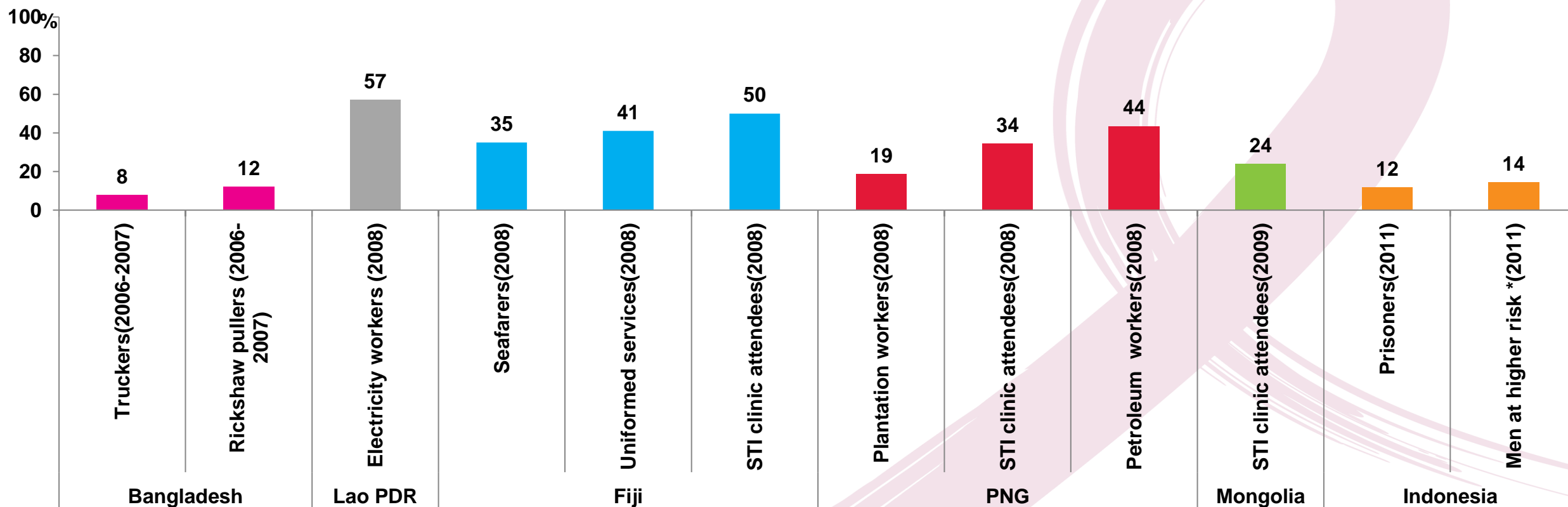
## Proportion of MSW with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2007-2009



## Proportion of FSW with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2011-2018

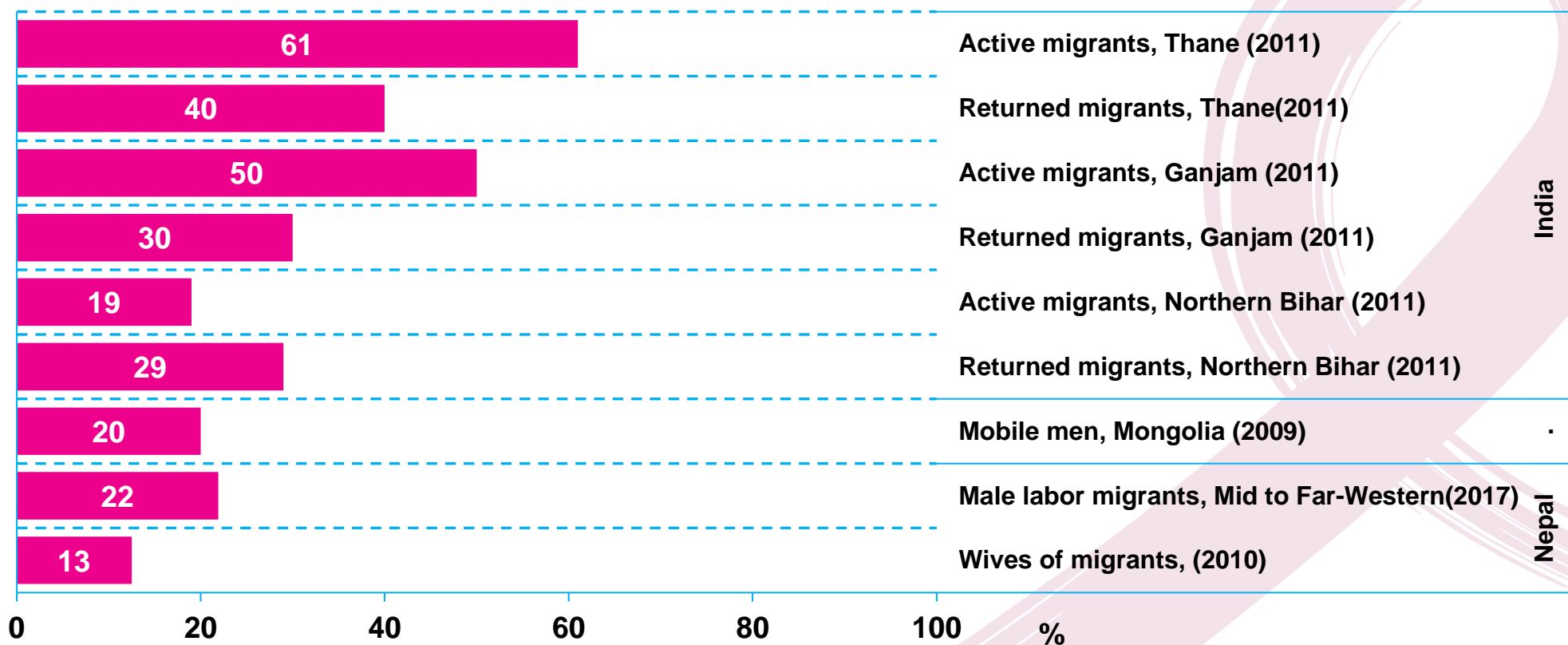


## Proportion of men at higher risk with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2006-2011



\* Seafarers, dock workers, truck drivers and moto-taxi drivers

### Proportion of migrants with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2008-2017



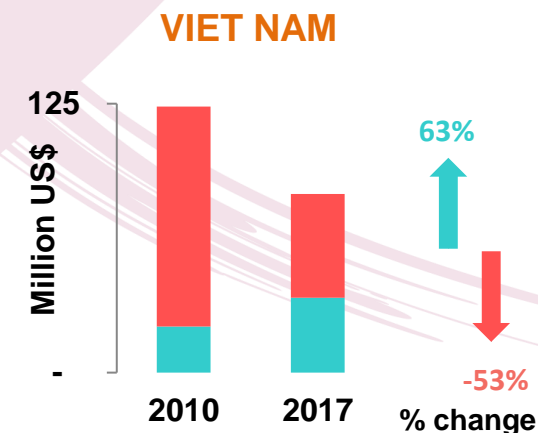
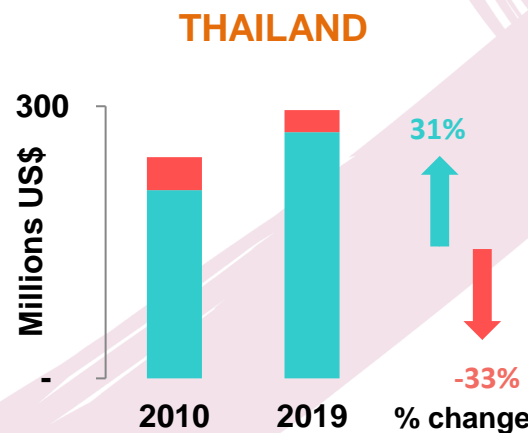
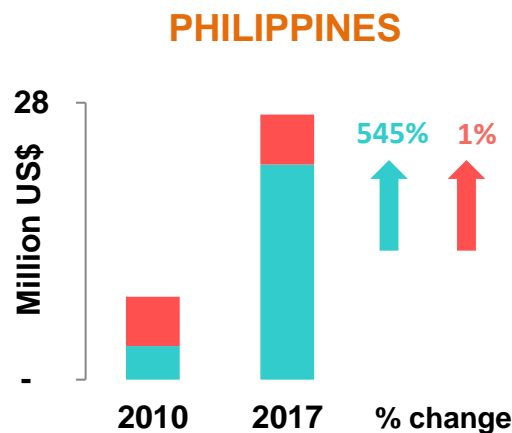
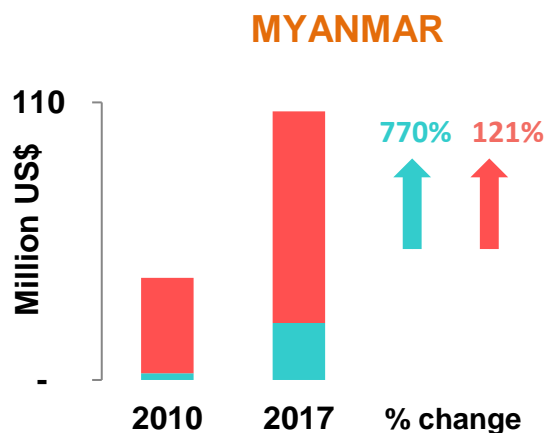
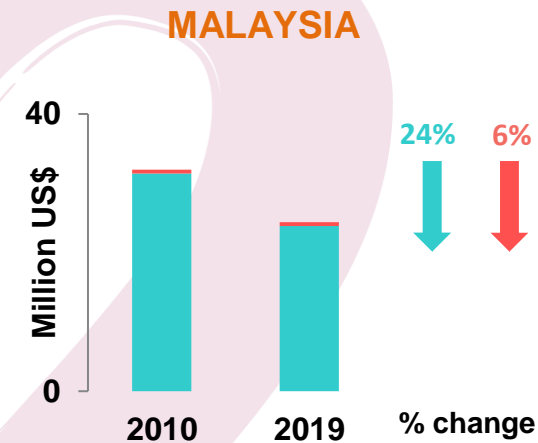
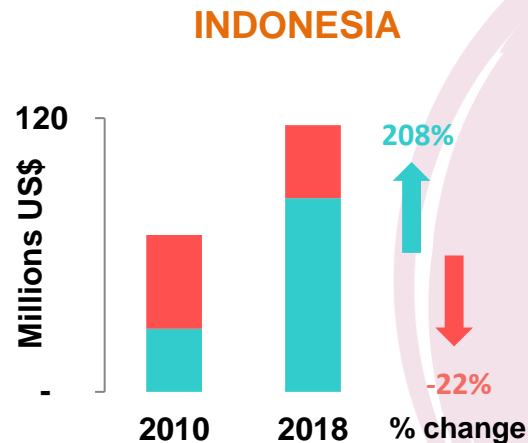
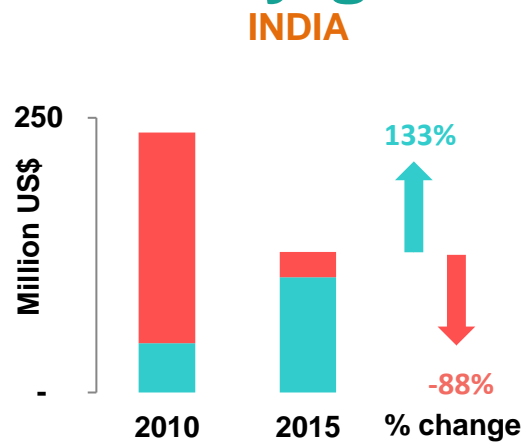
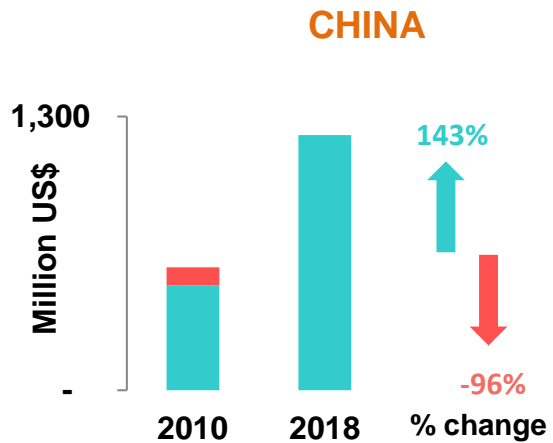
Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on 1) National Center for AIDS and STD Control, Ministry of Health and population. (2017). Integrated Biological and Behavioral Surveillance Survey among Male Labor Migrants in Western and Mid to Far-Western Regions of Nepal.; 2) Saggurti N, Mahapatra B, Swain SN, et al. (2011). Migration and HIV in India: Study of Select Districts. New Delhi: UNDP, NACO, and Population Council; 3) Mongolia Second Generation Sentinel Surveillance 2009 cited in UNGASS Country Progress Report, 2010



# HIV expenditure



## Increased government investments in AIDS Mostly goes for treatment !



Domestic expenditure International expenditure

## Asia and the Pacific

## Health financing and HIV investments

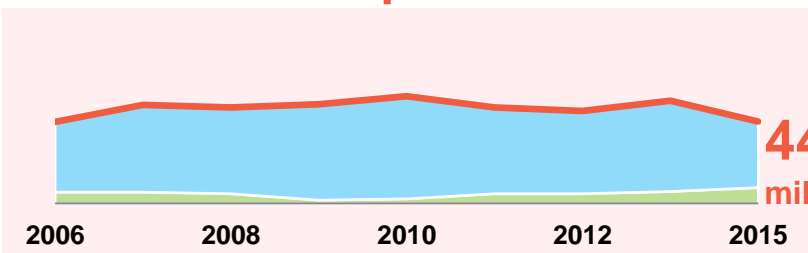
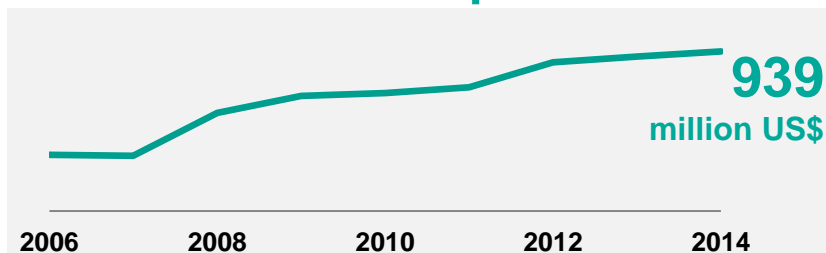


Increasing total health expenditure vs. plateauing or declining HIV expenditure in most countries

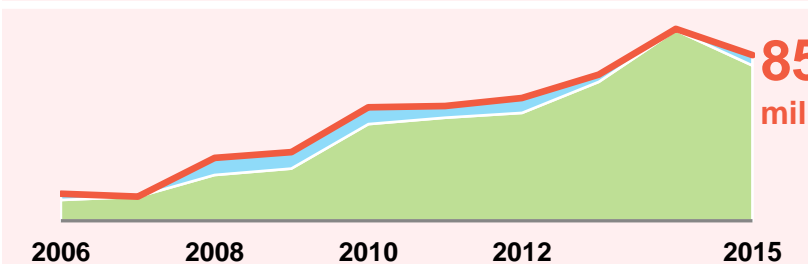
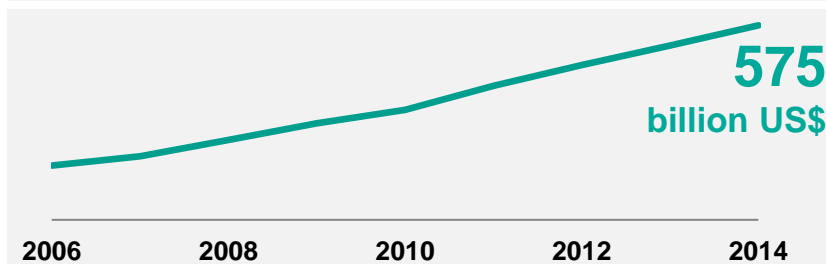
Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

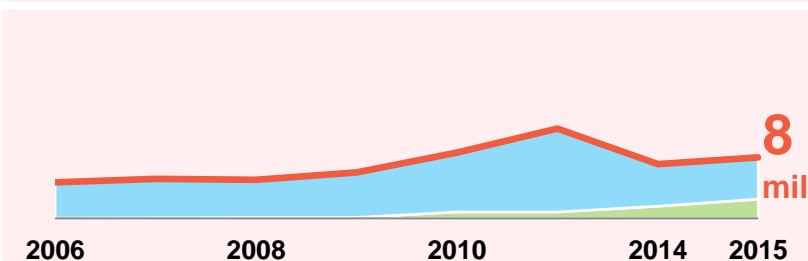
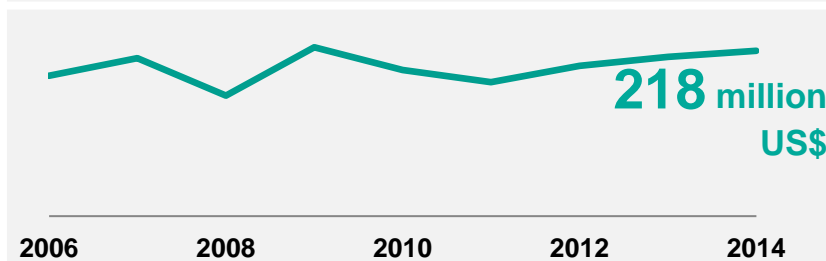
Cambodia



China



Lao PDR



-  Total health expenditure
-  HIV expenditure
-  Domestic funding on HIV
-  International funding on HIV



### Asia and the Pacific

### Health financing and HIV investments

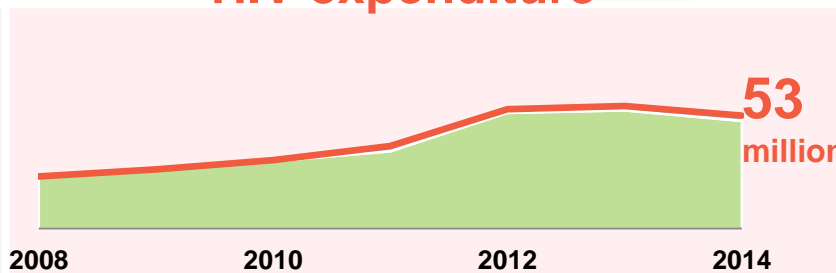
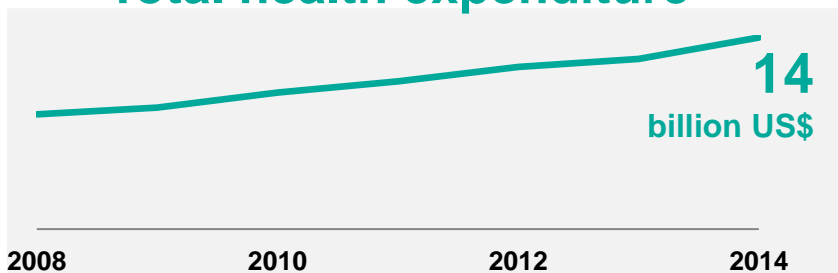


Increasing total health expenditure vs. plateauing or declining HIV expenditure in most countries

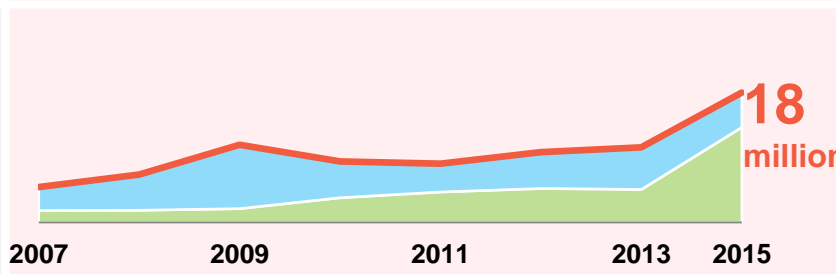
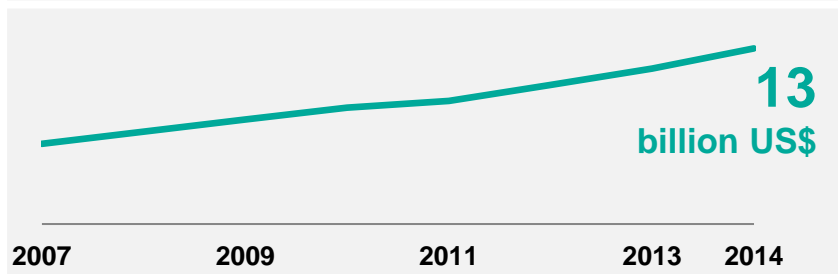
Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

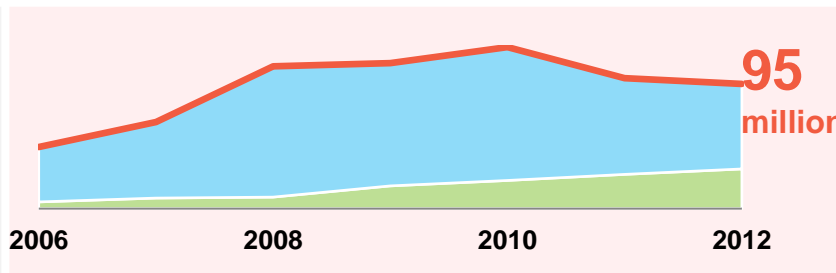
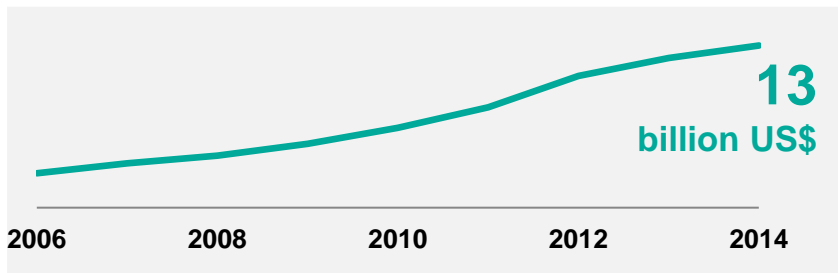
Malaysia



Philippines



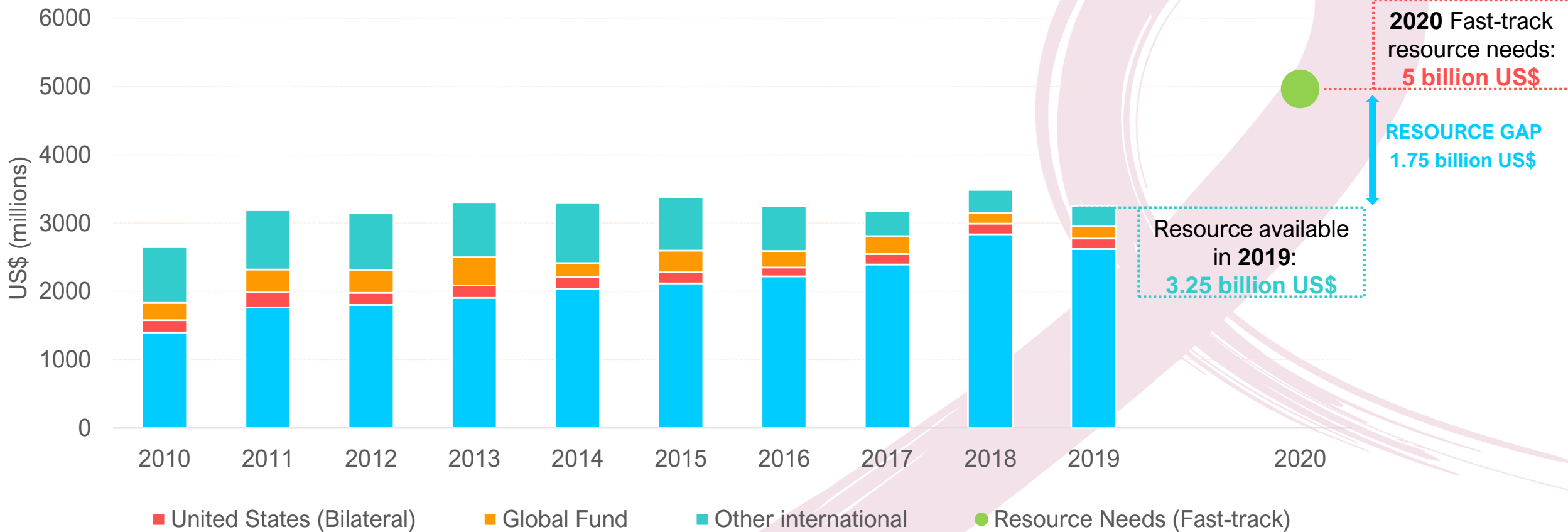
Viet Nam



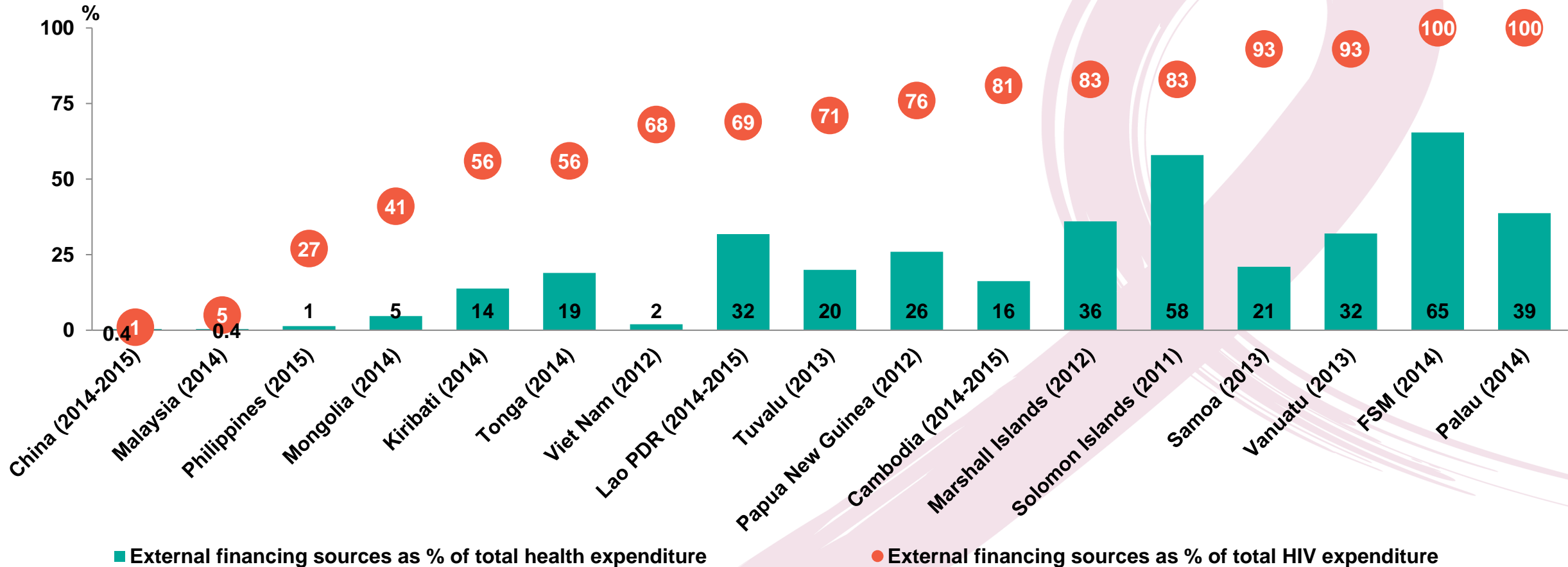
- Total health expenditure
- HIV expenditure
- Domestic funding on HIV
- International funding on HIV

### Resource availability by source and Fast-Track resource needs in Asia and the Pacific

Resource availability 2010-2019 vs needs by 2020

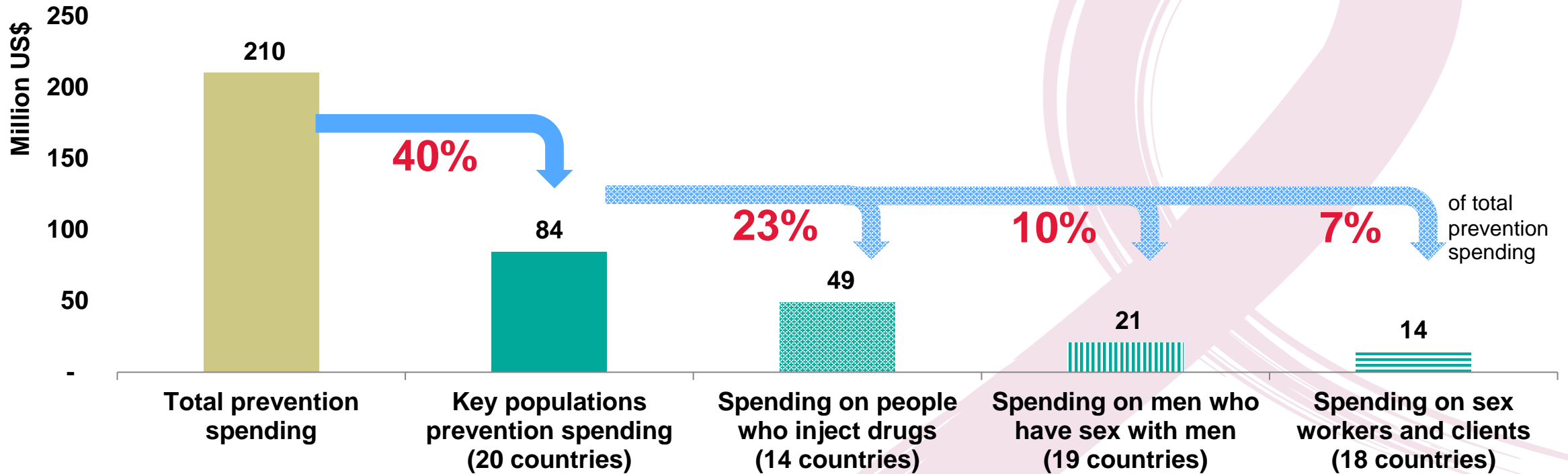


### External financing sources as % of health vs. HIV expenditure, Western Pacific countries



### Key populations account for 60-90% of new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific countries but less than half was spent for key populations HIV prevention programme

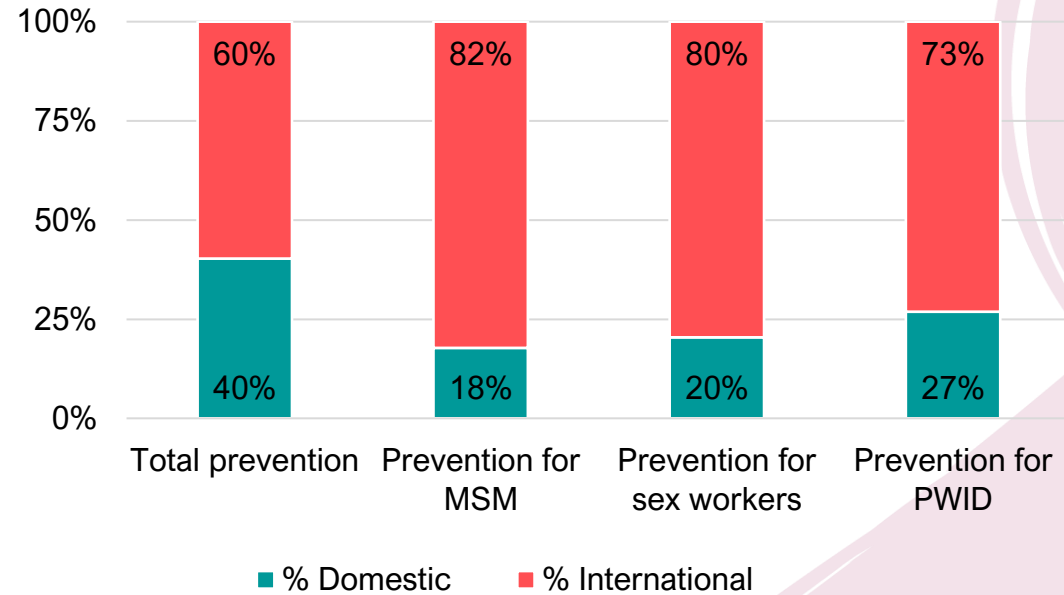
Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Asia and the Pacific region



20 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Palau, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu, and Vietnam

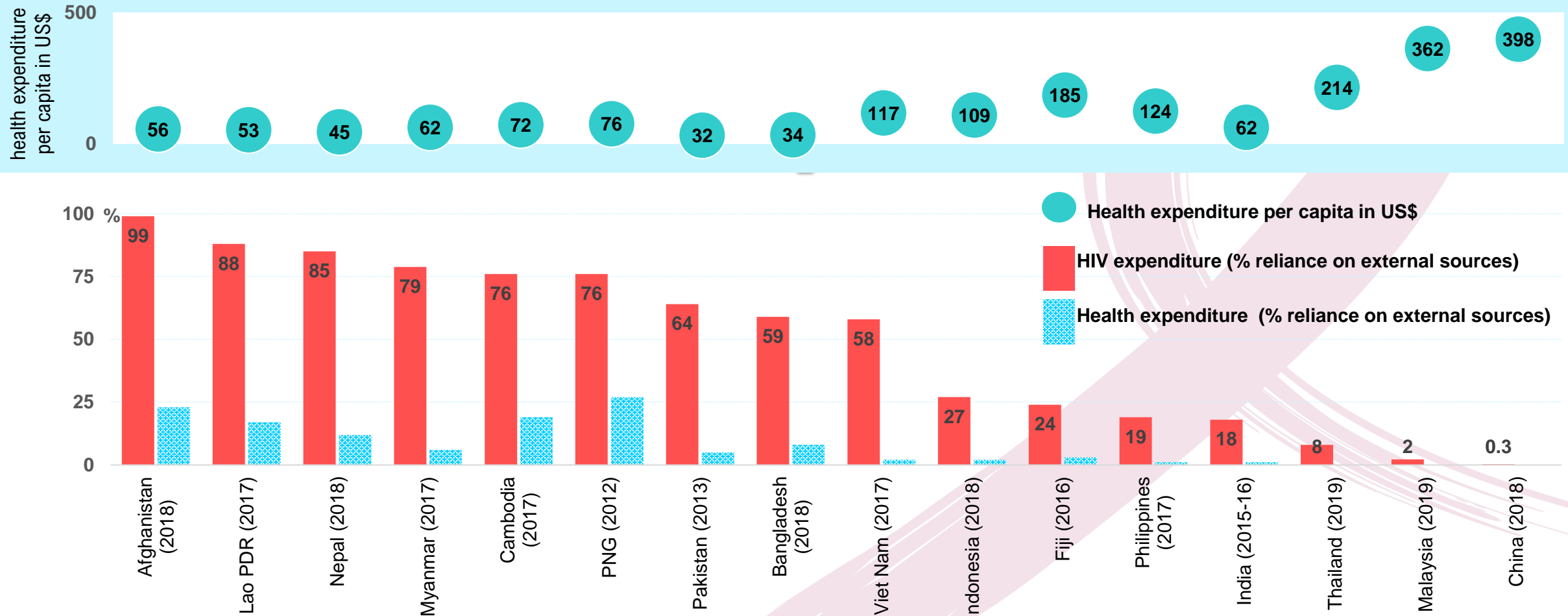
### Prevention spending on key populations is heavily dependent on international financing sources

Prevention spending by financing source, 2012 - 2017



Note: Regional aggregate based on available data from 12 countries - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam - between 2012 and 2017

## Governments' commitment to health and dependency on external sources – total health expenditure vs. HIV expenditure



A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned in the background, partially overlapping the text. The ribbon is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a soft shadow effect, giving it a three-dimensional appearance. It starts from the bottom left, loops upwards and to the right, and then loops back down and to the left, ending near the bottom right.

# National response



# Key populations and vulnerable populations



# Asia and the Pacific

## Key populations prevention gap

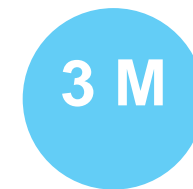
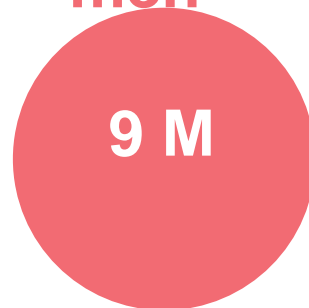


### Female sex workers

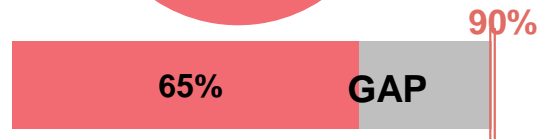
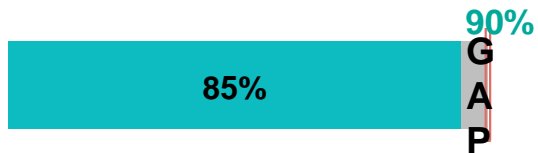
### Men who have sex with men

### People who inject drugs

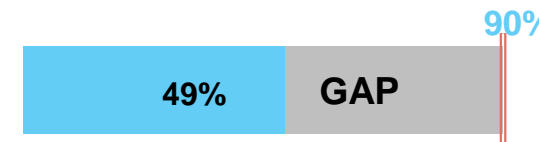
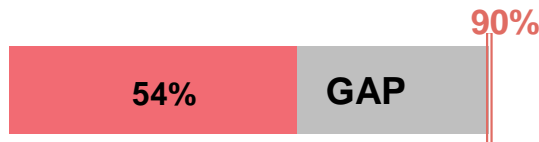
Key populations size



Condom use at last sex



HIV testing coverage



Needles and syringes



On treatment



PrEP



countries have PrEP projects for FSW

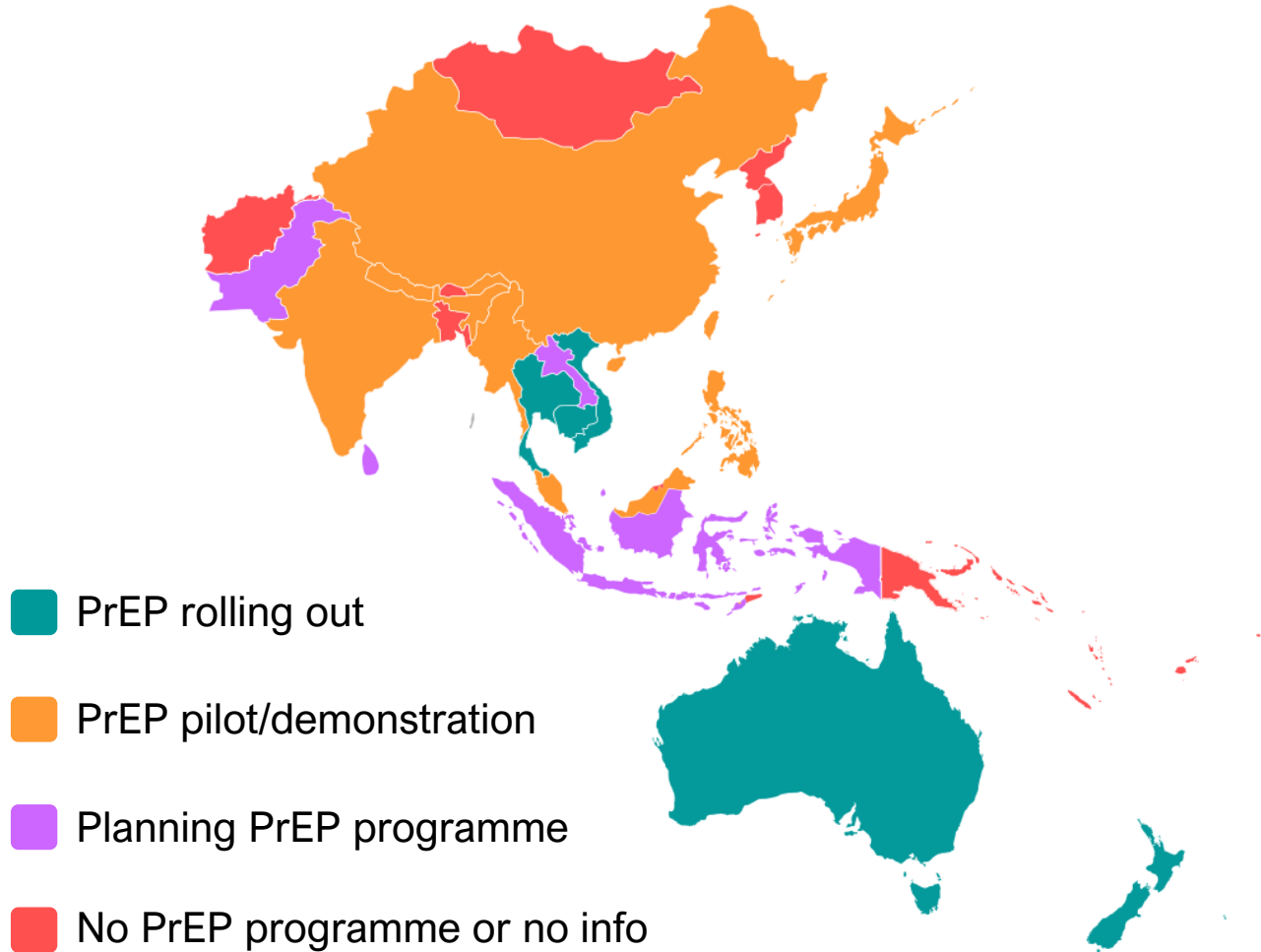


countries have PrEP projects for MSM

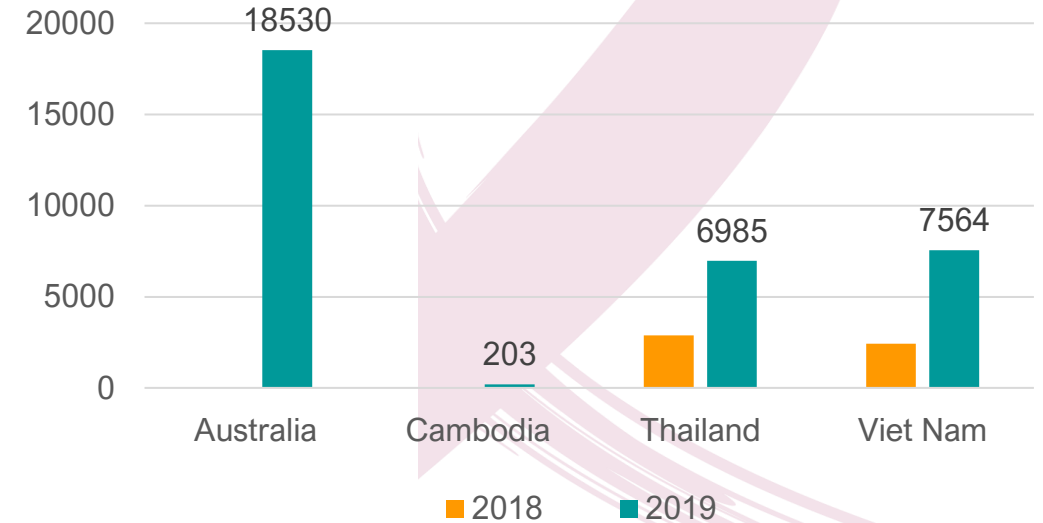


countries have PrEP projects for PWID

### Status of PrEP availability in Asia and the Pacific, 2019



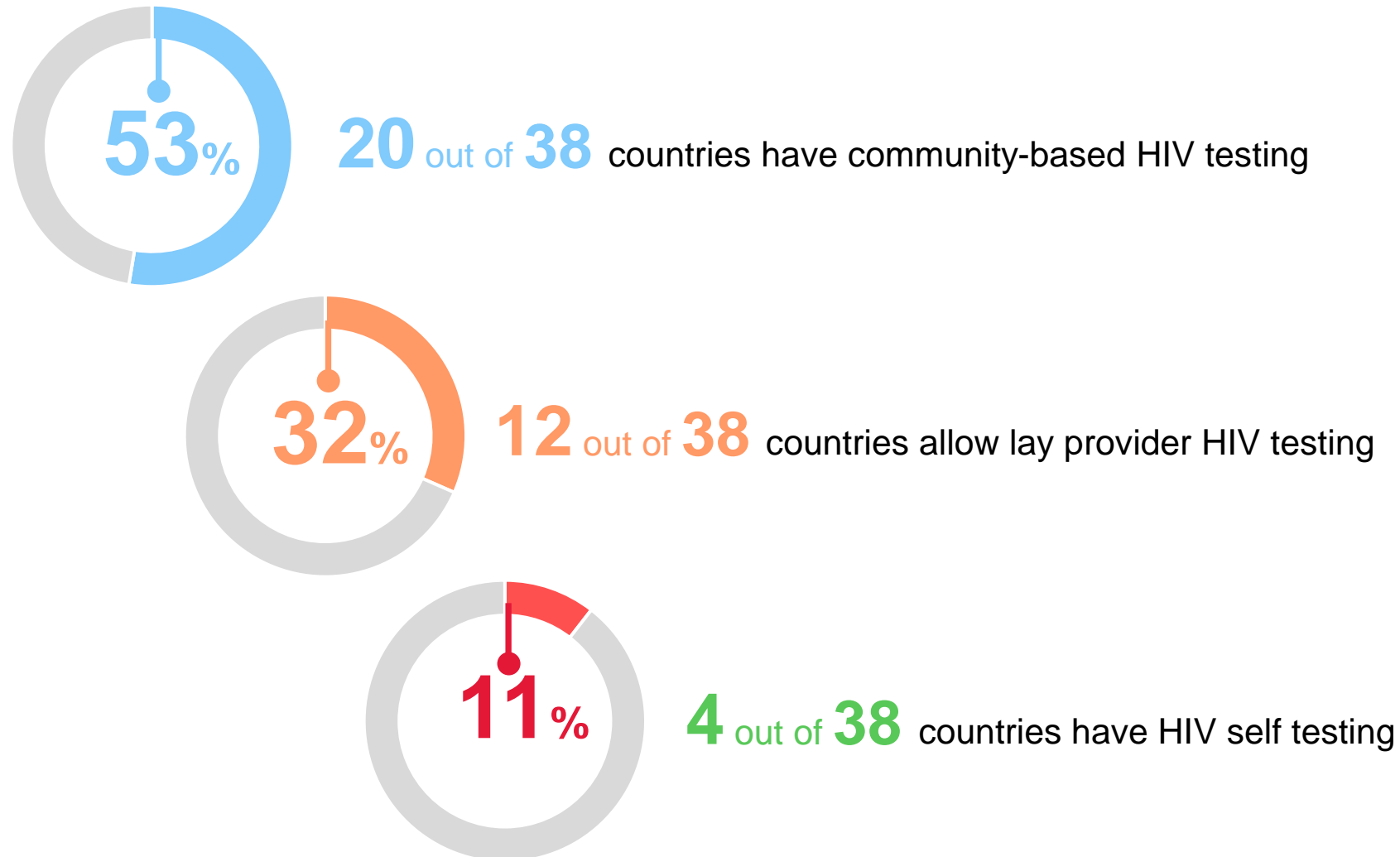
People receiving PrEP, countries with available data, 2018 and 2019



Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org), based on: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2020 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>); and information from national programmes.

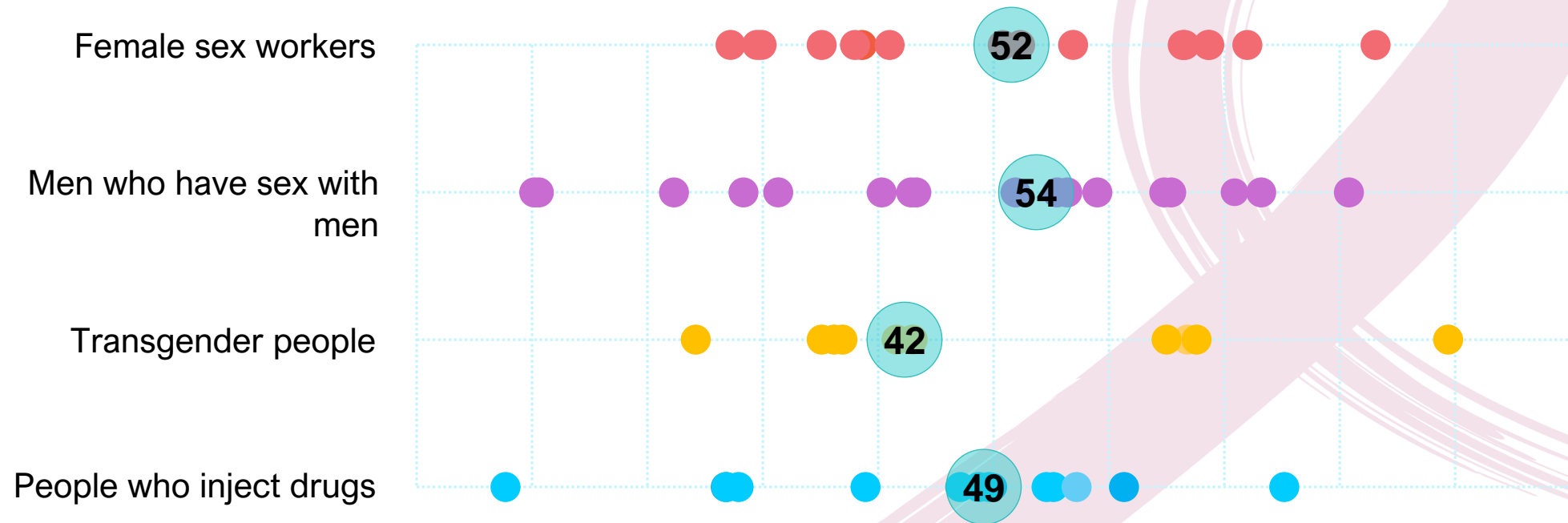
# Innovative strategies to reach prevention and treatment Fast-Track targets in Asia and the Pacific

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



## HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment but about half of key populations do not know their HIV status

HIV testing coverage among key populations, 2014 - 2019




### Snapshot of harm reduction in Asia and the Pacific, 2019


	Needle and syringe programmes operational	Needle and syringe programmes coverage	Possession of needle and syringe used as evidence for arrest	Opioid substitution therapy programmes operational	Opioid substitution therapy programmes coverage	Naloxone available through community distribution
Afghanistan	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	NO INFO	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes
Australia	Yes	High coverage: >200	NO INFO	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	NO INFO
Bangladesh*	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	No	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No
Cambodia	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	Yes
China	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	No info/ not reported	Yes
India	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	Low coverage: <100	NO INFO	Yes	Low coverage: <100	NO INFO
Lao PDR	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No	No	No service	No
Malaysia	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No	Yes	High coverage: >40%	Yes
Myanmar	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	No
Nepal**	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes	Yes	Low coverage: <100	No
New Zealand	Yes	High coverage: >200	No	Yes	No info/ not reported	No
Pakistan	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes	No	No service	No
Philippines	No	No service	Yes	No	No service	No
Sri Lanka	No	No service	No	No	No service	No
Thailand	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes	Yes	Low coverage: <100	Yes
Viet Nam	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	NO INFO	Yes	Medium coverage: >100–<200	NO INFO


 Countries with HIV prevalence among PWID  $\geq$  5%


**NSP programme coverage**  
(syringes per PWID per year)

 High coverage: >200

 Medium coverage: >100–<200

 Low coverage: <100

 No service


 No info/ not reported


**OST programme coverage**  
(% opioid injectors on OST)

 High coverage: >40%

 Medium coverage: 20 –  $\leq$  40%

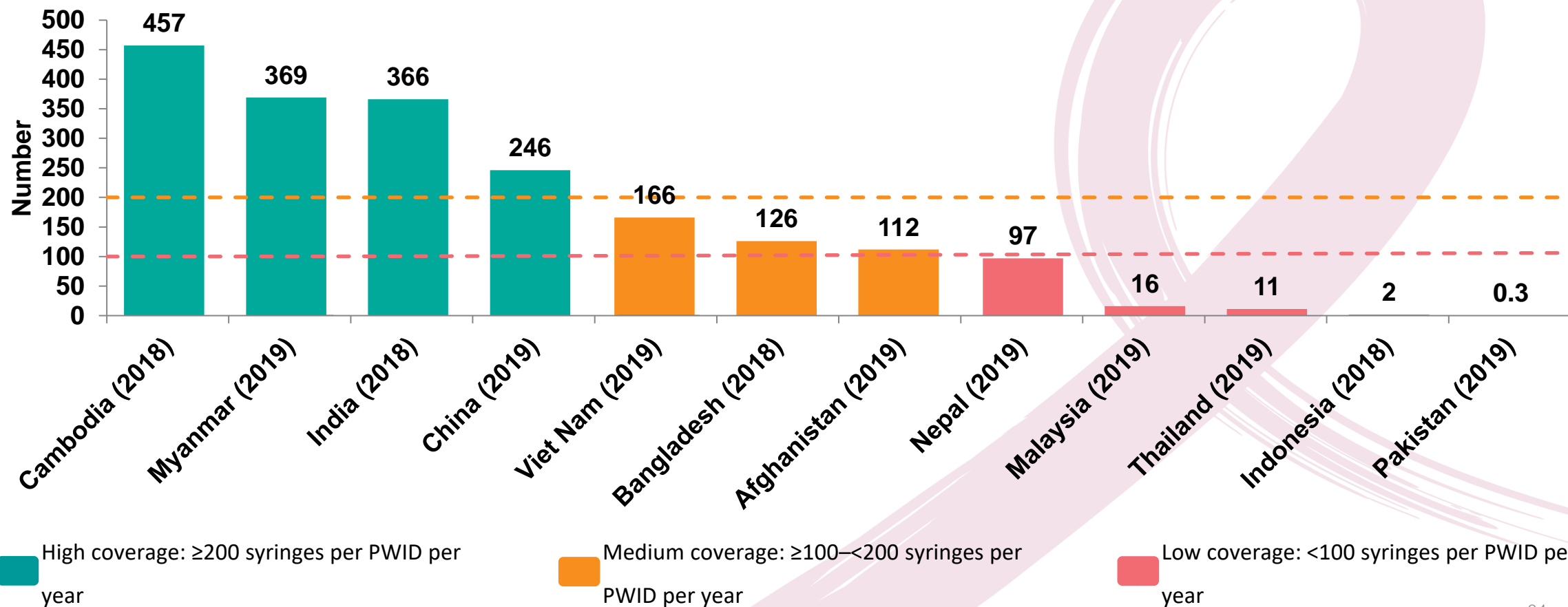
 Low coverage: < 20%

 No service

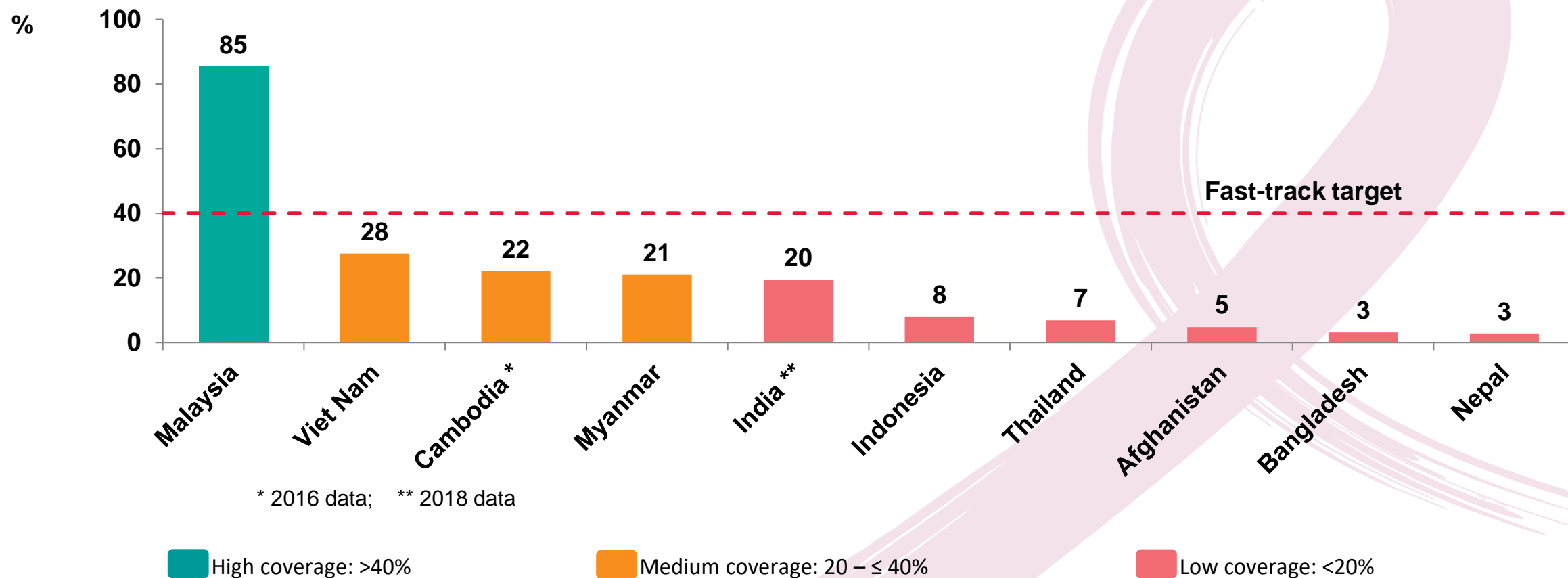
 No info/ not reported

\* HIV prevalence from sentinel sites – Dhaka A1, A2 and Hili; \*\*Kathmandu

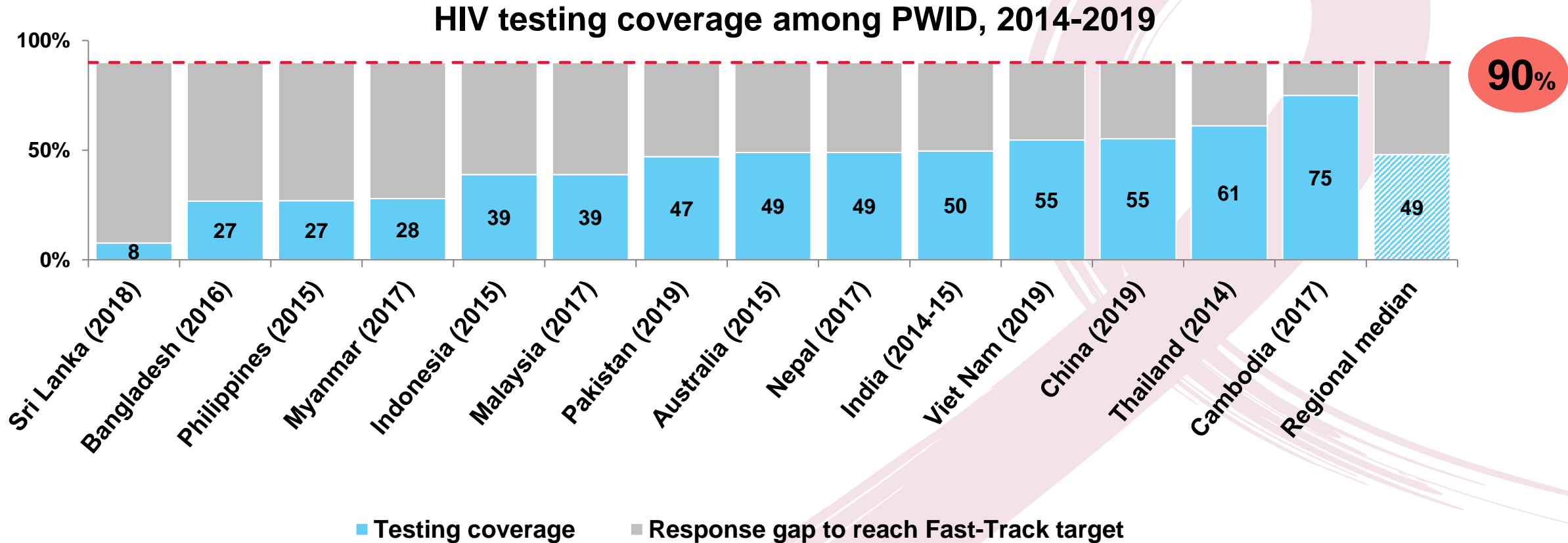
### Needles and syringes distributed per PWID per year in Asia and the Pacific, 2018-2019



## Coverage of opioid substitution therapy among people who inject drugs, 2019



### HIV testing response gap to reach Fast-Track target: less than half of people who inject drugs know their HIV status

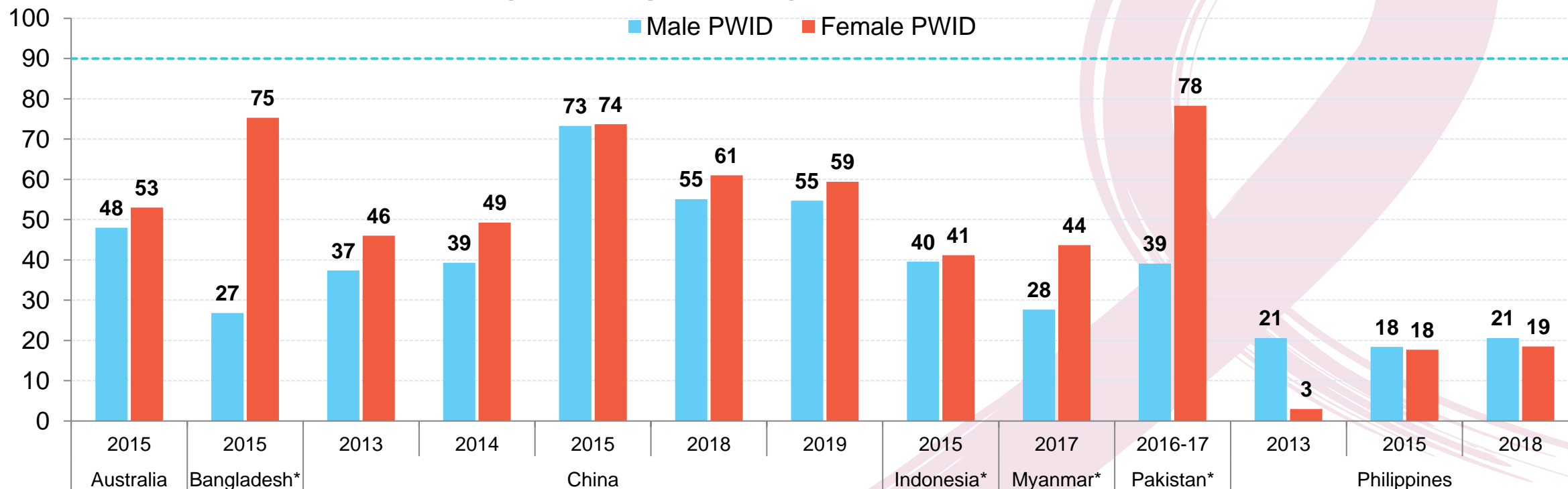


90%



### Female PWID have similar level of HIV testing coverage comparing to their male cohort

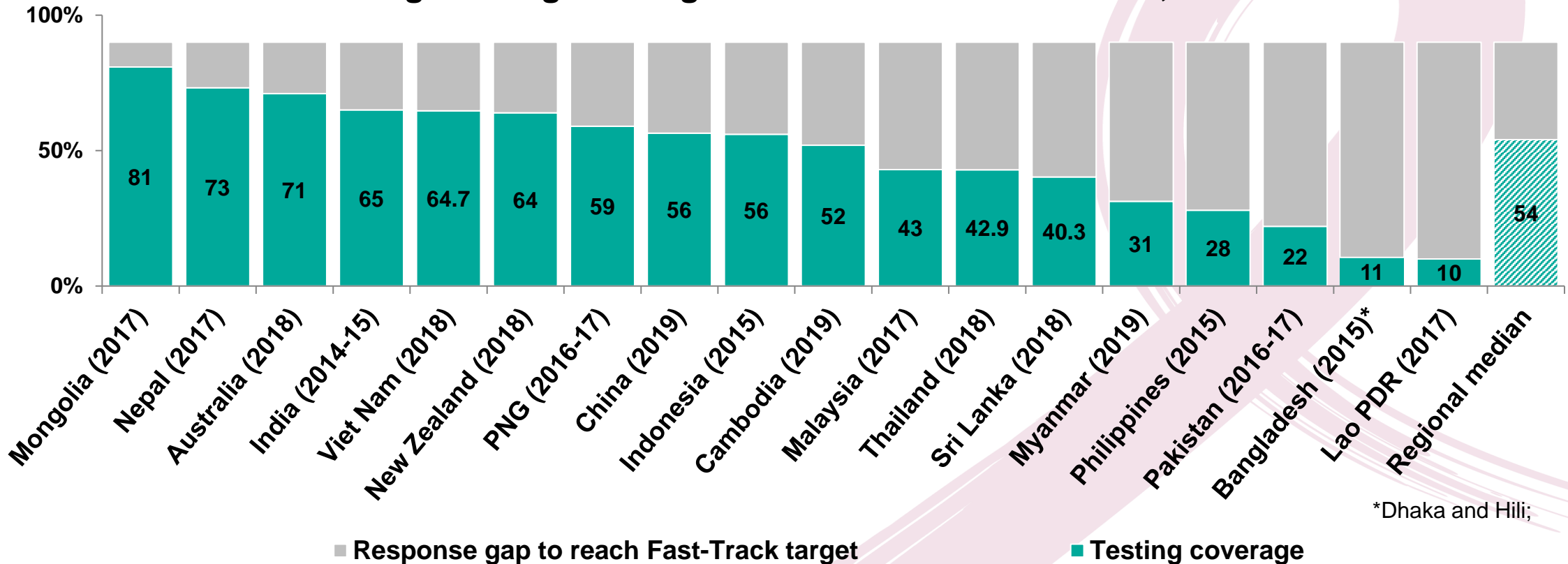
HIV testing coverage among male and female PWID, 2013-2019



\* Female PWID sample size 70-100

### HIV testing response gap to reach Fast-Track target: 54% of men who have sex with men know their HIV status

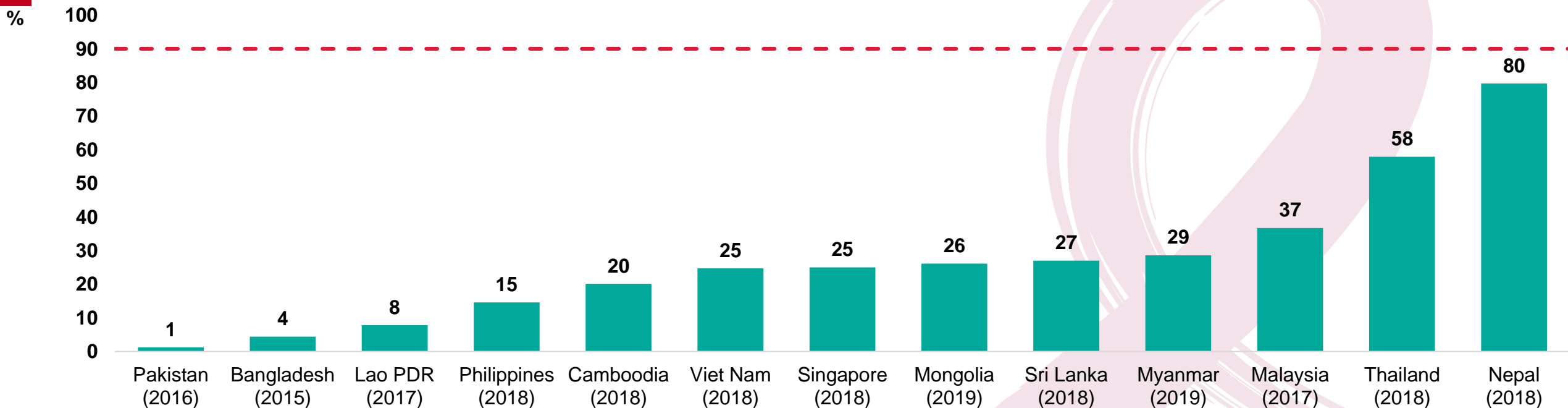
HIV testing coverage among men who have sex with men, 2014-2019



\*Dhaka and Hili;

90%

### Proportion of MSM reached with HIV prevention programmes, 2015-2019



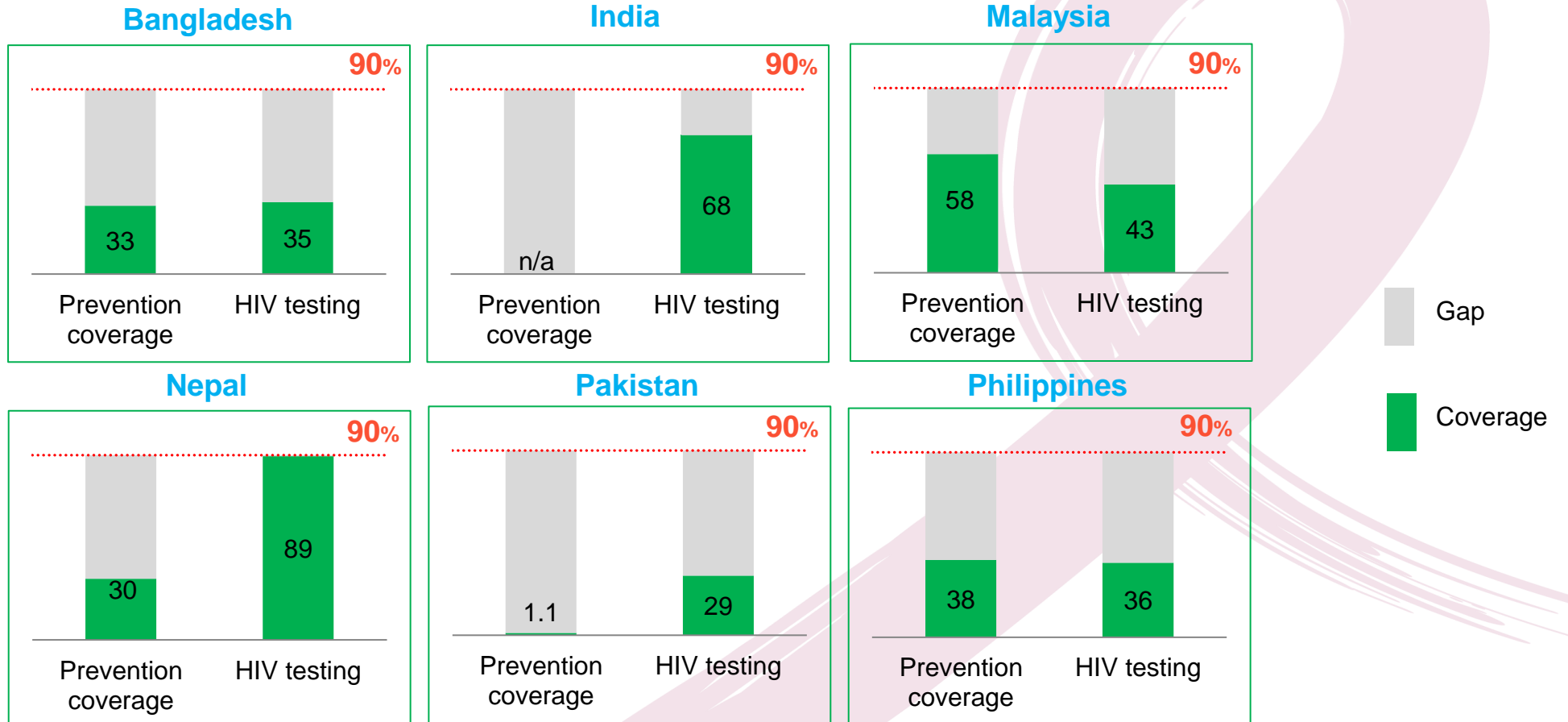
**Definition of reach:**

In the past three months, MSM reported receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed below -

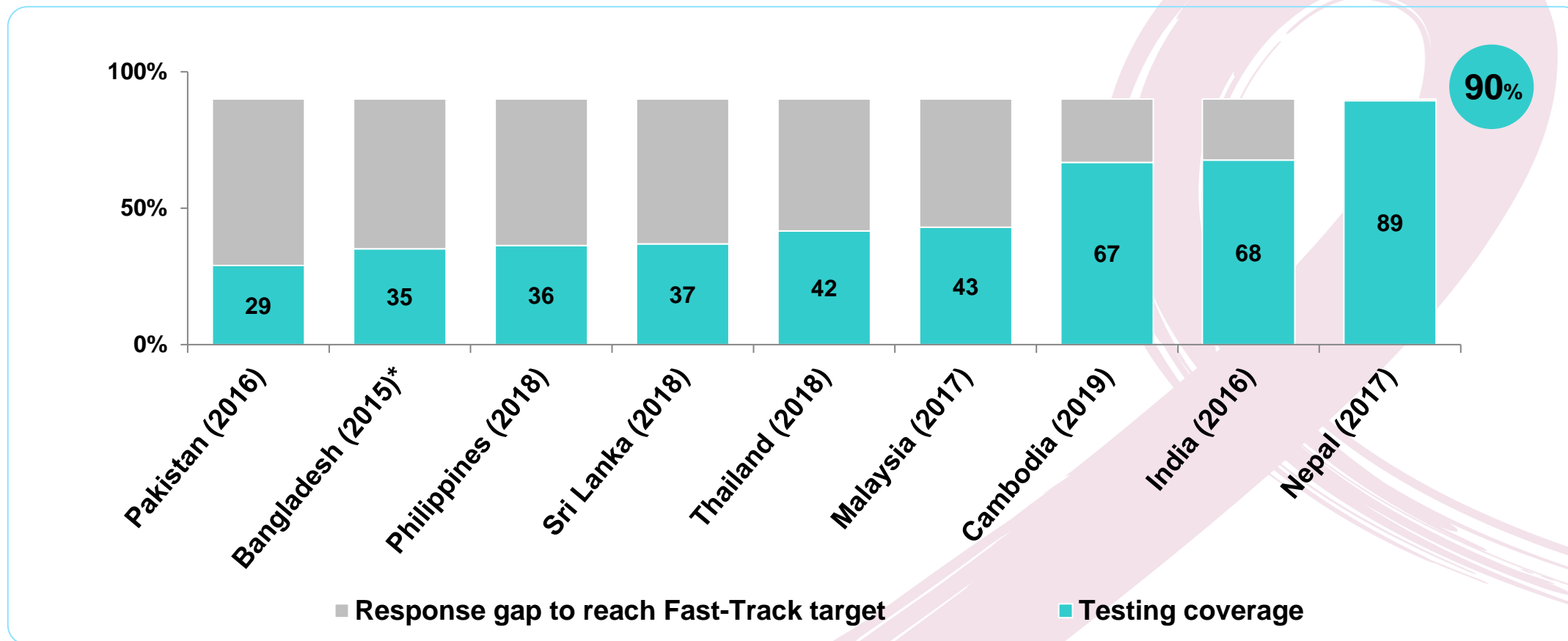
- Given condoms and lubricants
- Received counselling on condom use and safe sex
- Tested for sexually transmitted infections

## With current level of response, we cannot end AIDS among transgender, and we cannot end AIDS in the region

HIV prevention and testing coverage among transgender women in select countries

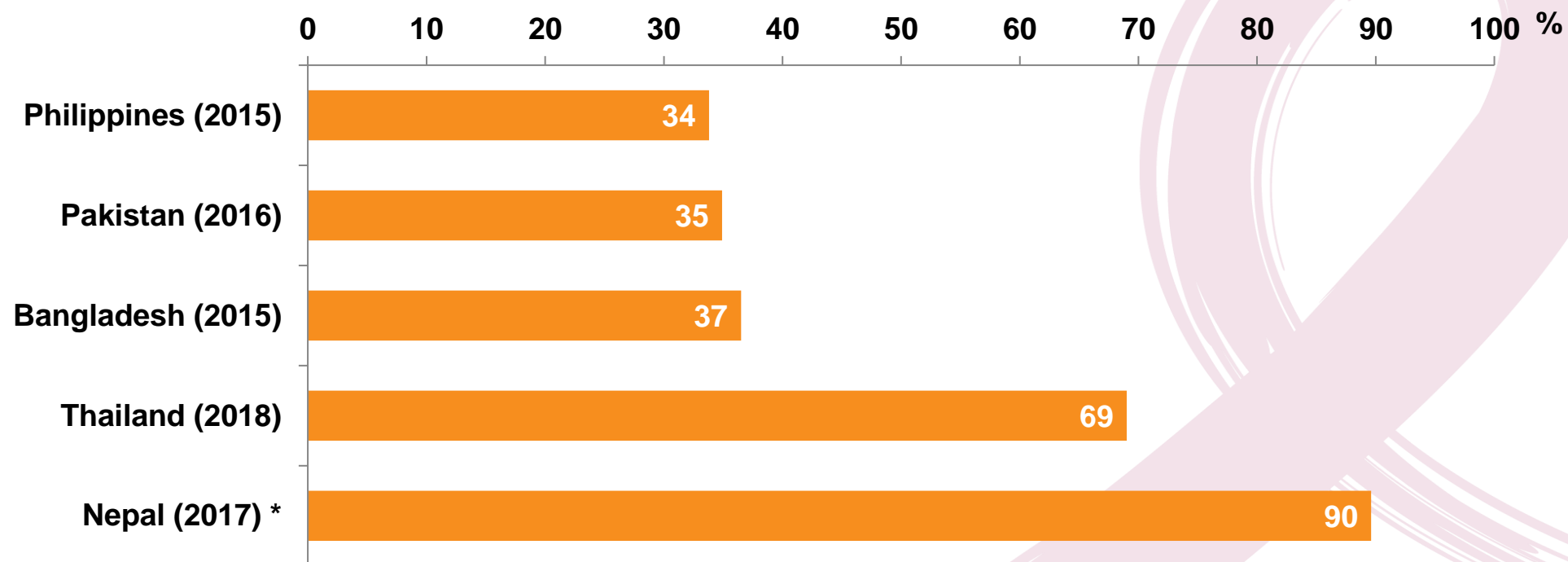


## HIV testing coverage among transgender people, 2015-2019



\* Dhaka

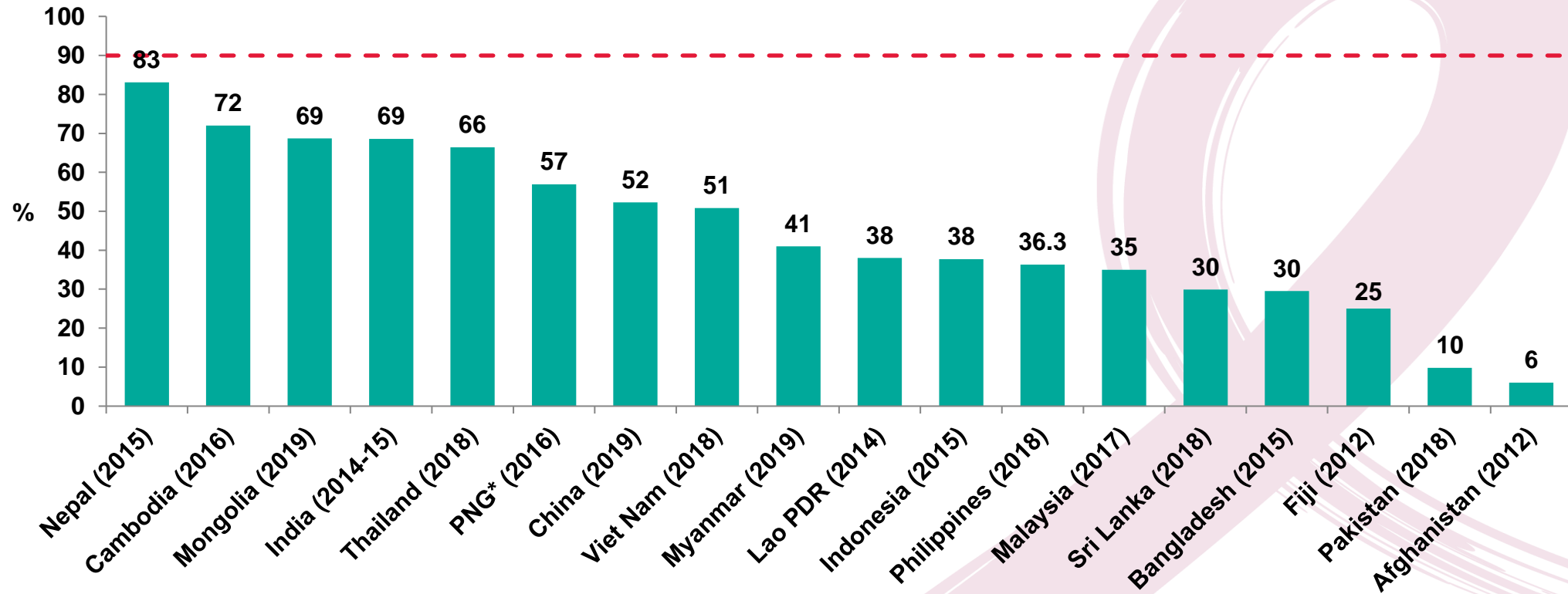
### Proportion of MSW who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and knew their results, 2015-2018



It is not strictly comparable across countries since methods and sampling varied. In addition, many surveys were conducted in a few urban areas and it might not necessarily reflect prevailing conditions at the national level.

\* Kathmandu

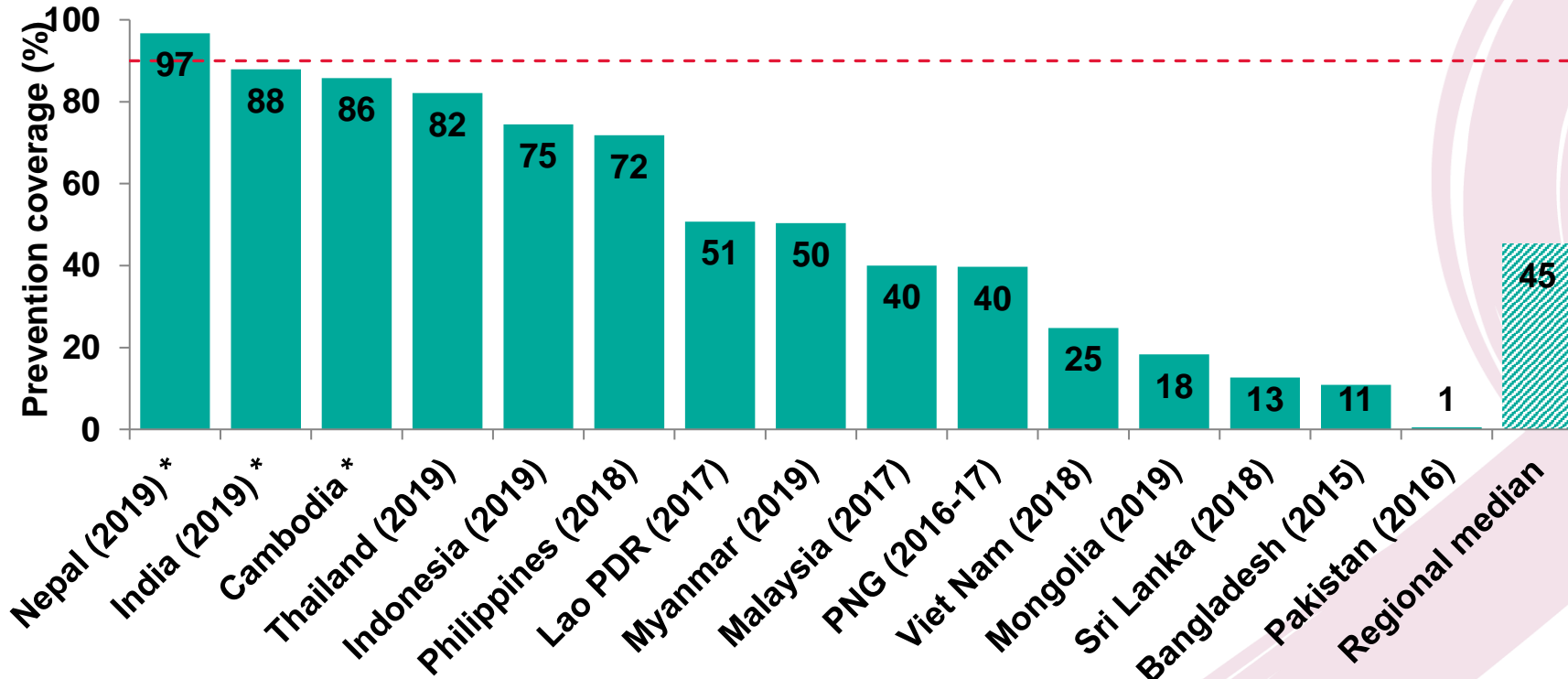
## Proportion of FSW who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results, 2012-2019



\* Port Moresby data

Data is not strictly comparable across countries since methods and sampling varied. In addition, many surveys were conducted in a few urban areas and it might not necessarily reflect prevailing conditions at the national level.

## Proportion of FSW reached with HIV prevention programmes in the last 12 months, 2015-2019



Definition of reach:  
In the past three months, MSM reported receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed below -

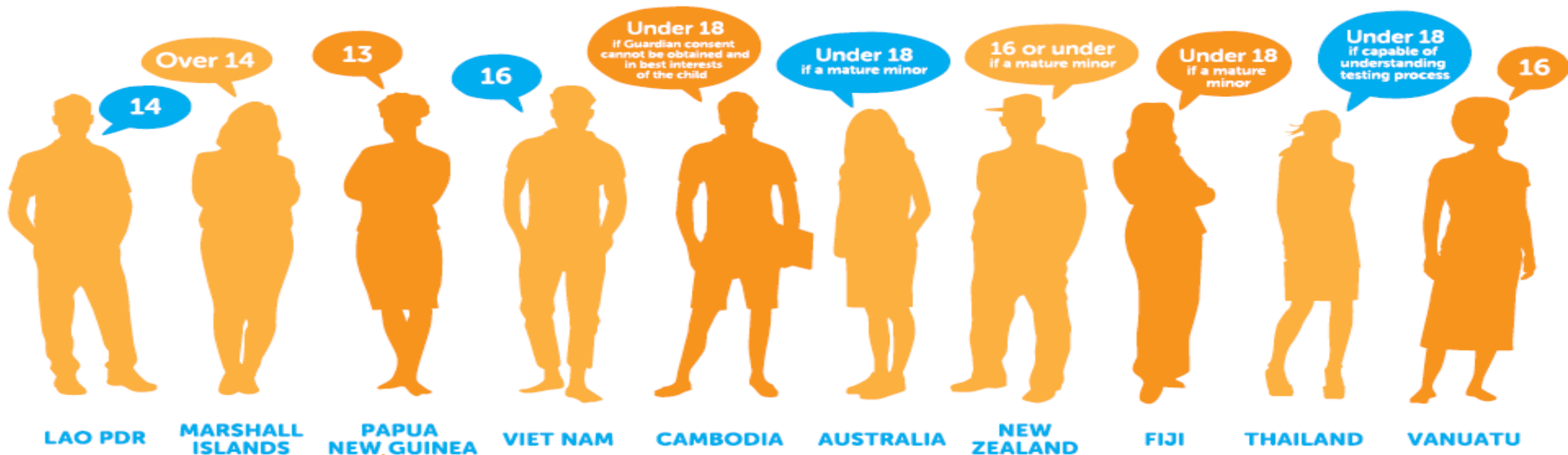
- Given condoms and lubricants
- Received counselling on condom use and safe sex
- Tested for sexually transmitted infections

\* Programme data



## Independent access to HIV testing and related services for young people in Asia and the Pacific

Age of legal capacity to consent independently to an HIV test, Asia and the Pacific



# Laws and regulations that allow adolescents (10-19 years) to seek services without parental/spousal consent, countries where data is available, 2013-2019

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

■ Yes  
■ No  
■ No information

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

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

## Being young + key populations = less access to HIV services

HIV testing coverage among key populations by age group, 2014-2019

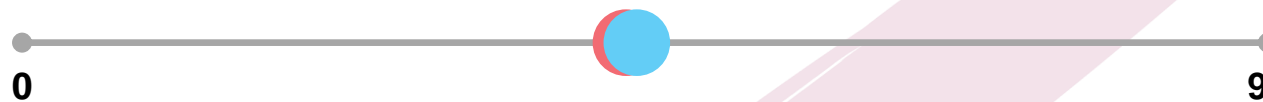
Men who have sex with men  
(14 countries)



People who inject drugs  
(10 countries)



Sex workers  
(11 countries)



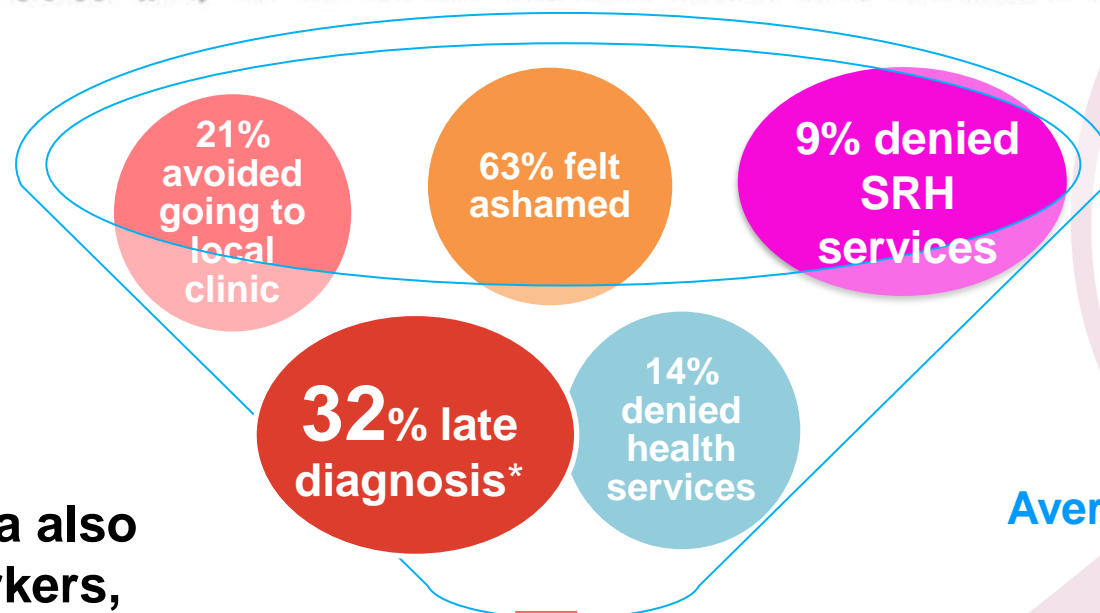
● <25 yr ● 25+ yr

### Support countries to put in place guarantees against discrimination in law, policies, and regulations

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



## Stigma: the major barrier to HIV and health services



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

Averages from *PLHIV Stigma Index* in 14 countries in the region (2008-2014)

\*Late diagnosis- CD4<200 at the time of diagnosis (based on treatment programme data)

Access to health services

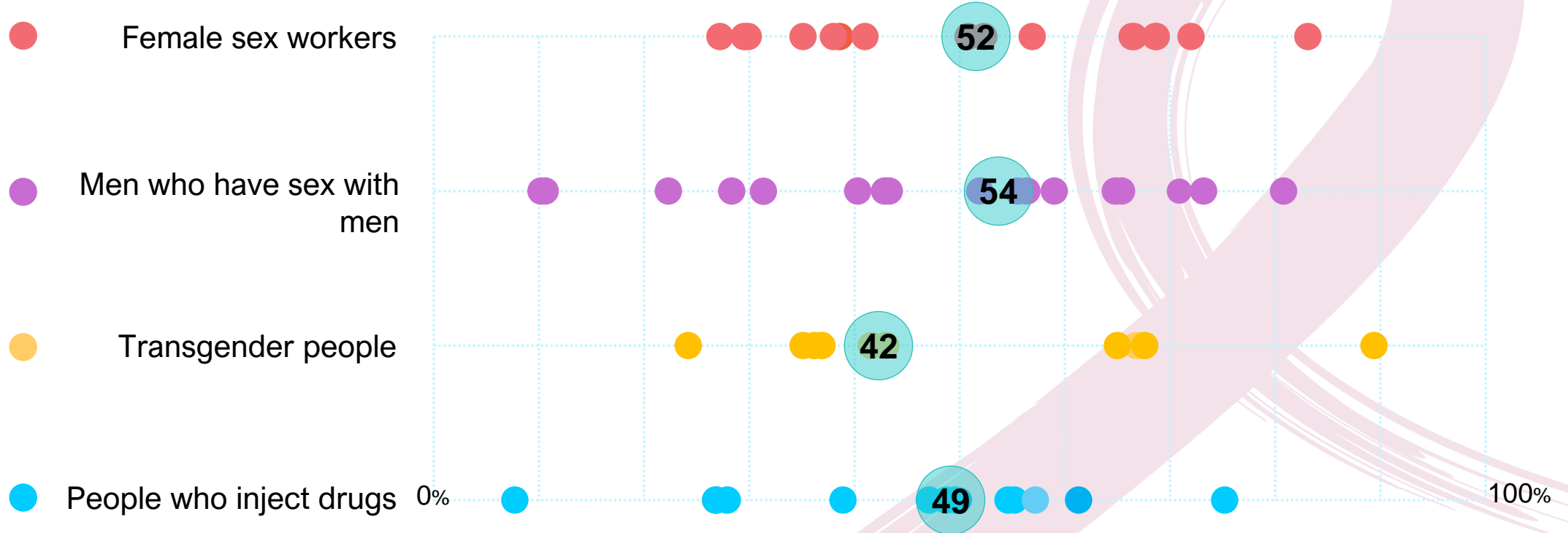




# Treatment: Antiretroviral therapy

### HIV testing is the entry point for prevention and treatment but about half of key populations do not know their HIV status

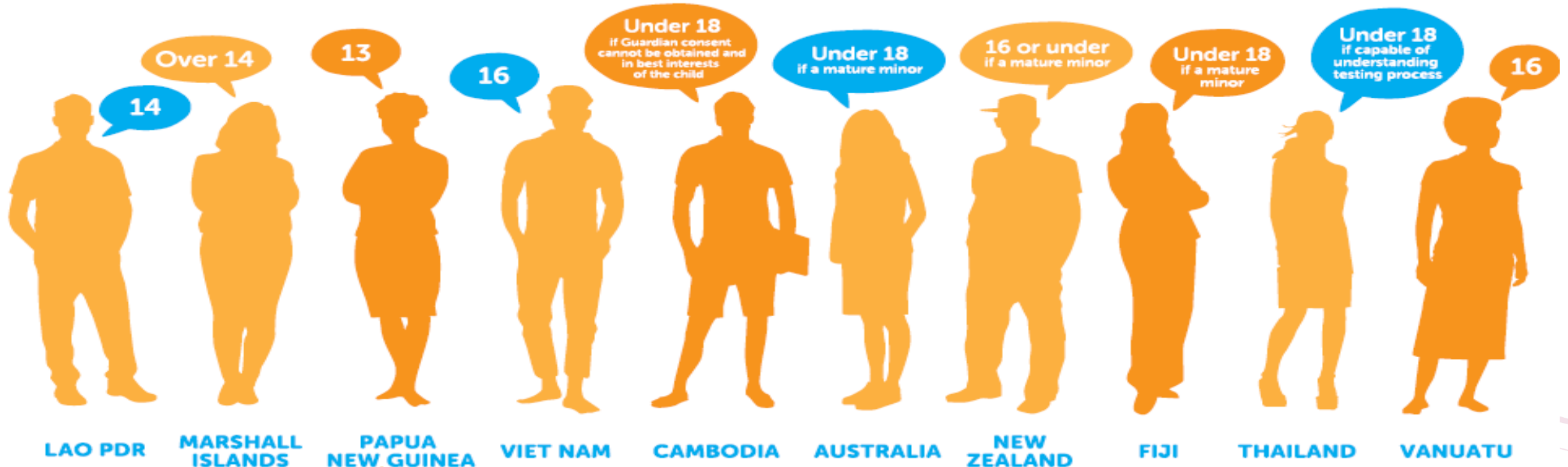
HIV testing coverage among key populations, 2014 - 2019



 Regional median

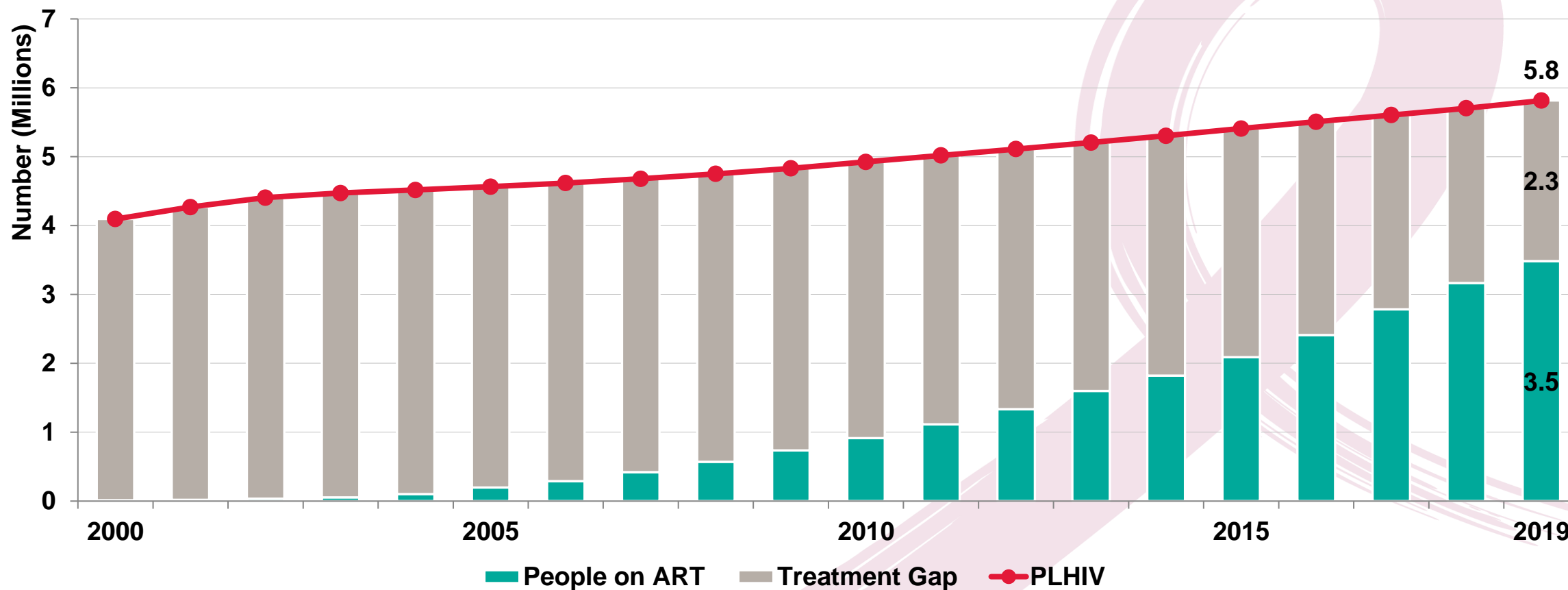
## Independent access to HIV testing and related services for young people in Asia and the Pacific

Age of legal capacity to consent independently to an HIV test, Asia and the Pacific





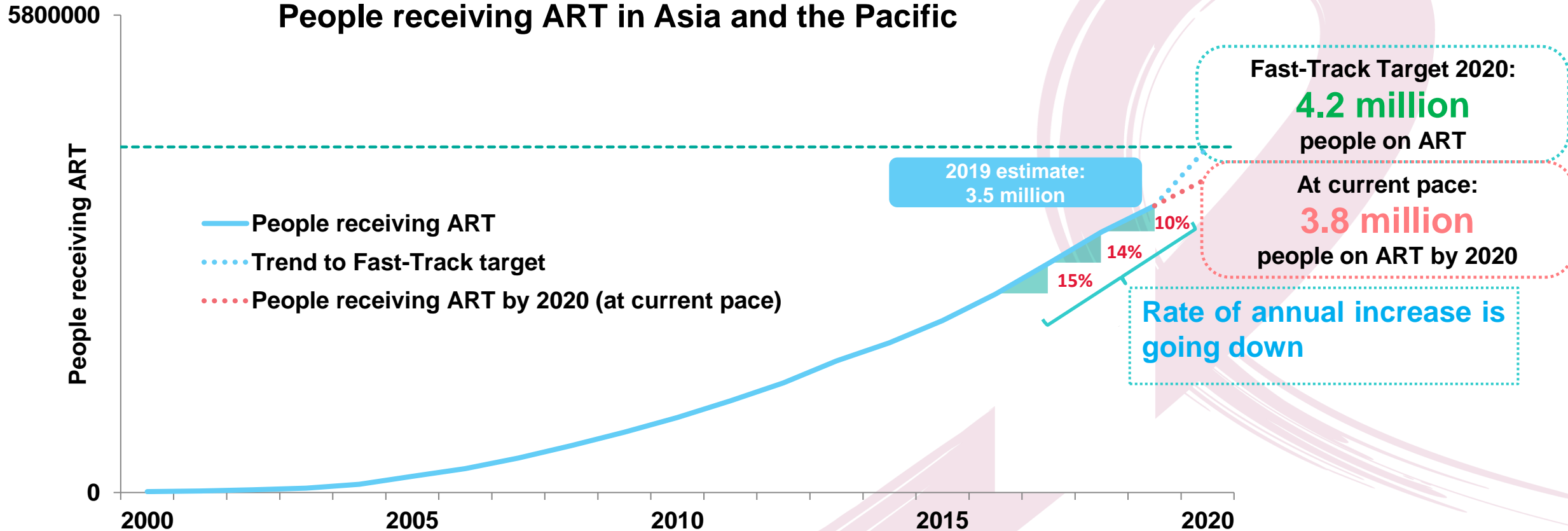
## People living with HIV, people on ART and treatment gap, 2000 - 2019



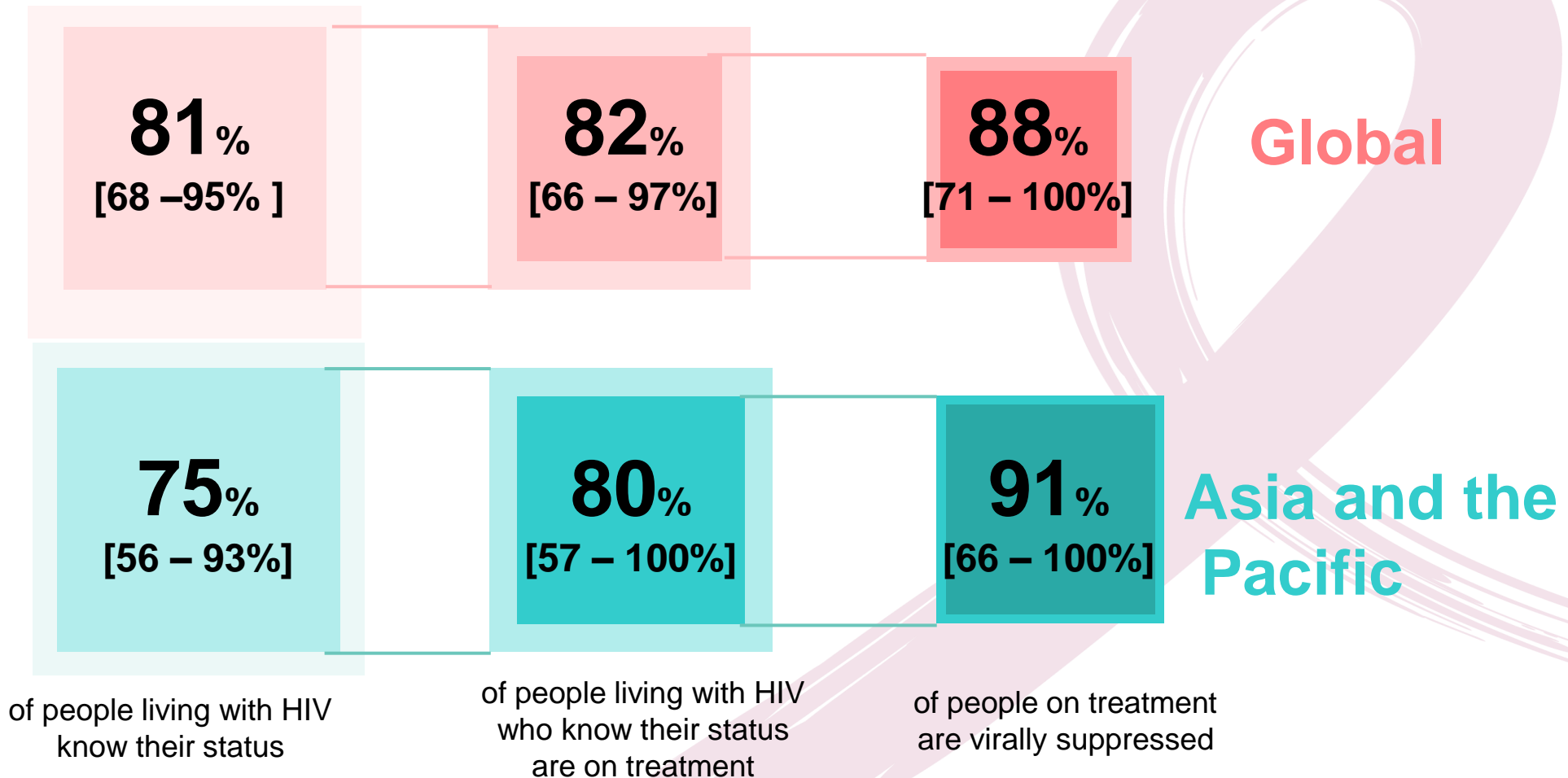
## ENDING AIDS BY 2030:

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

People receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific



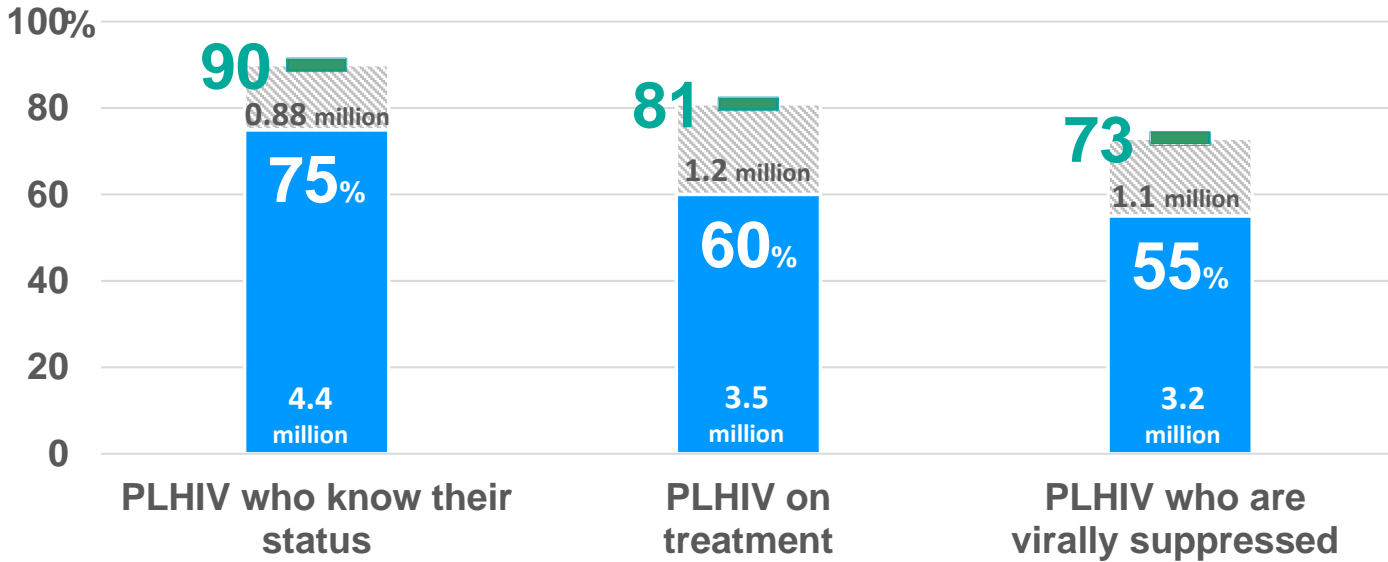
## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 90–90–90 TARGETS Global versus Asia and the Pacific region, 2019



### Regional overview: Treatment target and gaps

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

■ Progress (%) ■ Gap — Target



**ACHIEVED**  
Australia

**ACHIEVED**  
Australia; Cambodia; New Zealand

**ACHIEVED**  
Australia; Cambodia; Thailand

**90-81-73 target**



**72 - 65 - 54**



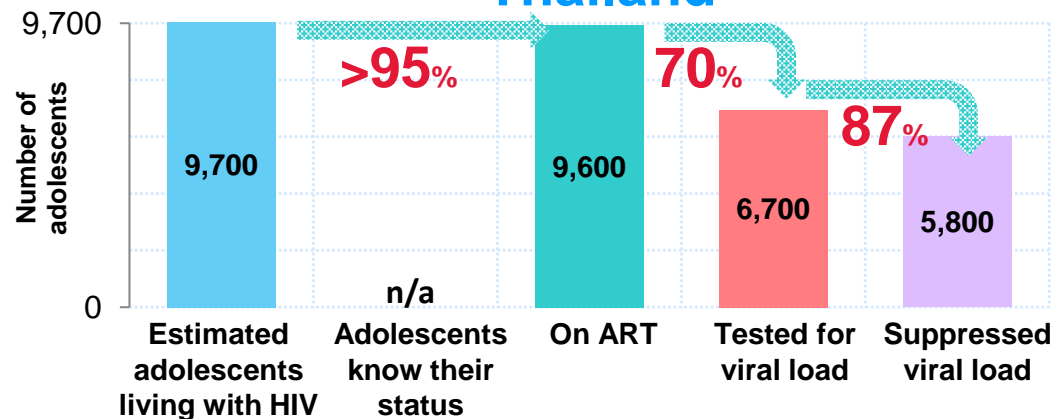
**78 - 64 - 59**



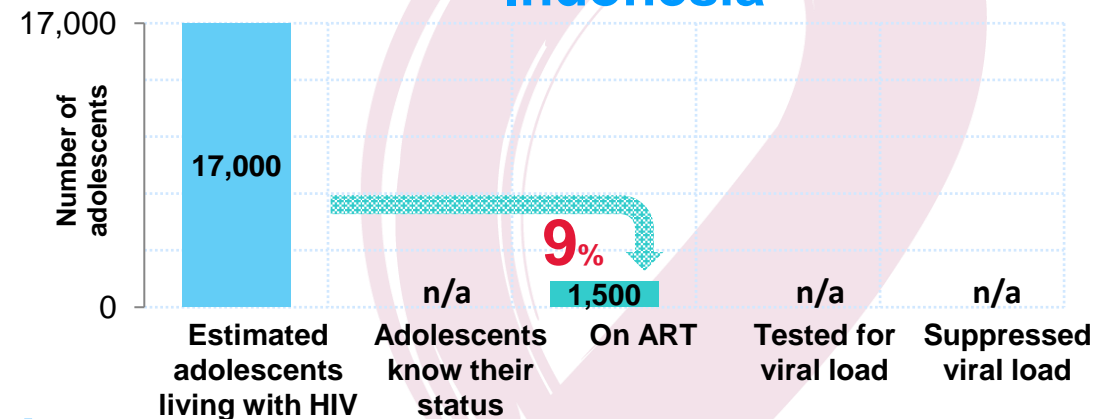
**73 - 57 - 52**

### HIV testing and treatment cascade among adolescents, select countries, 2016

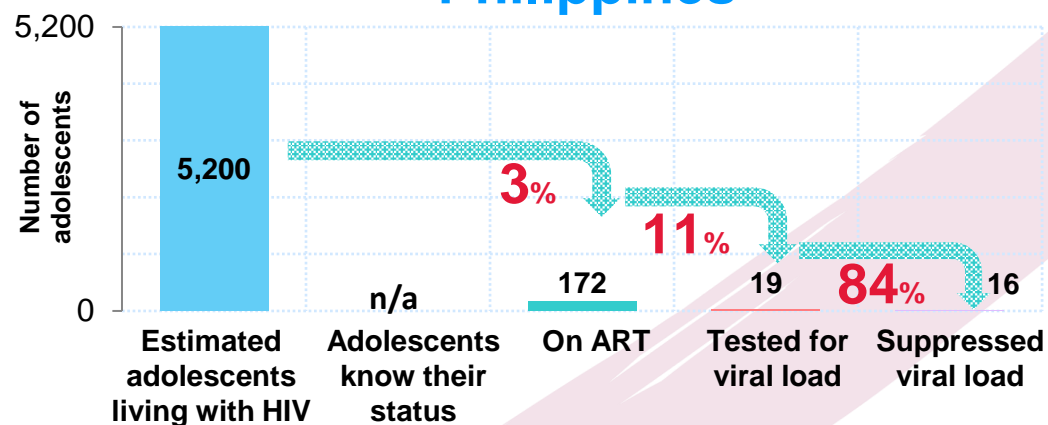
#### Thailand



#### Indonesia

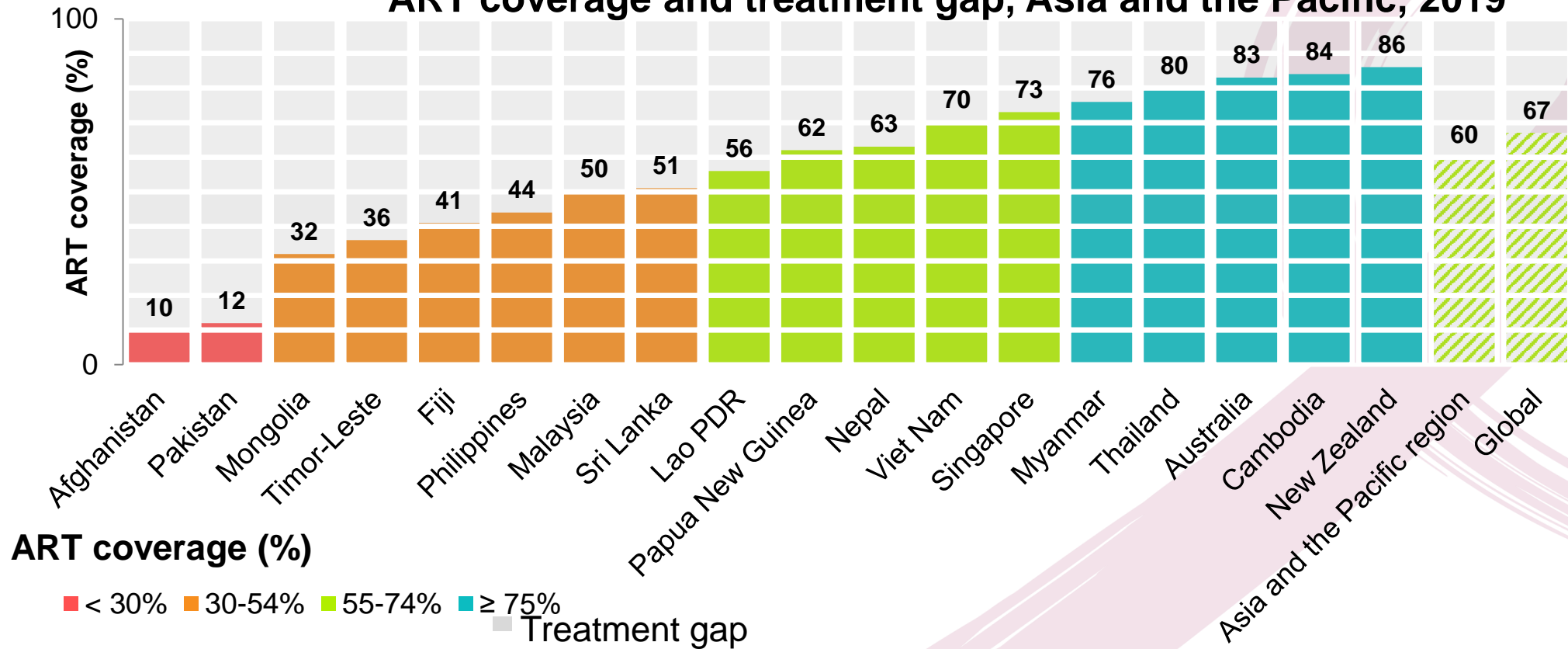


#### Philippines



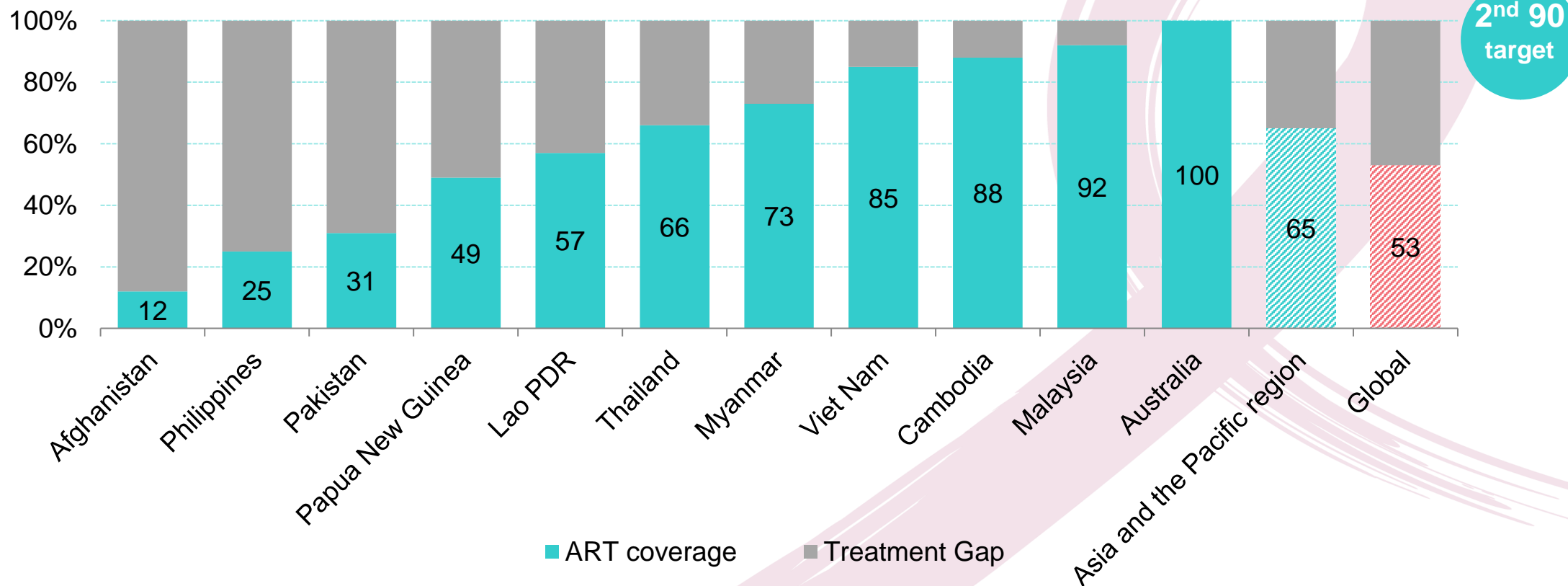
**Current treatment scale-up has made significant achievement but the region is lagging behind the global trend**

**ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2019**

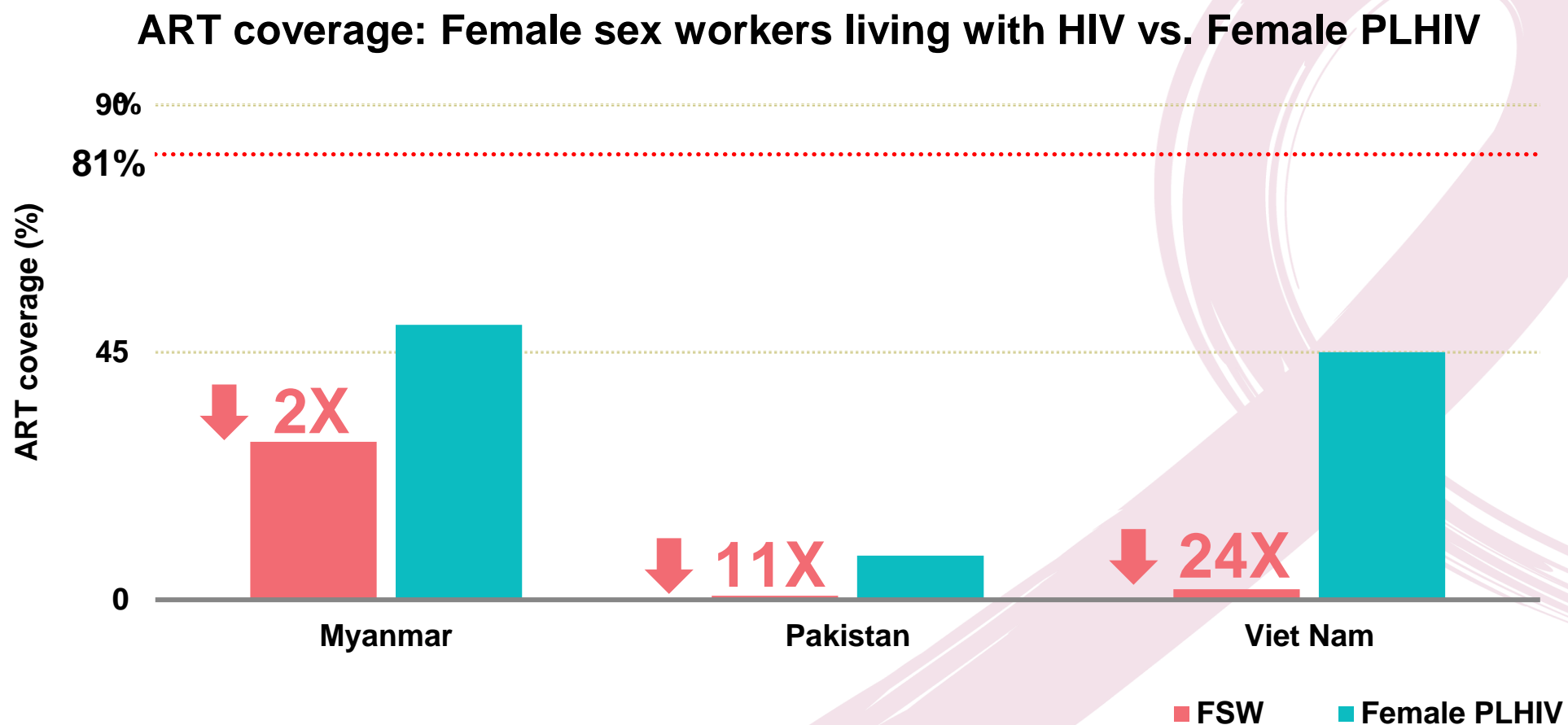


### 3 in 5 children living with HIV are not receiving life-saving ART

Children ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2019

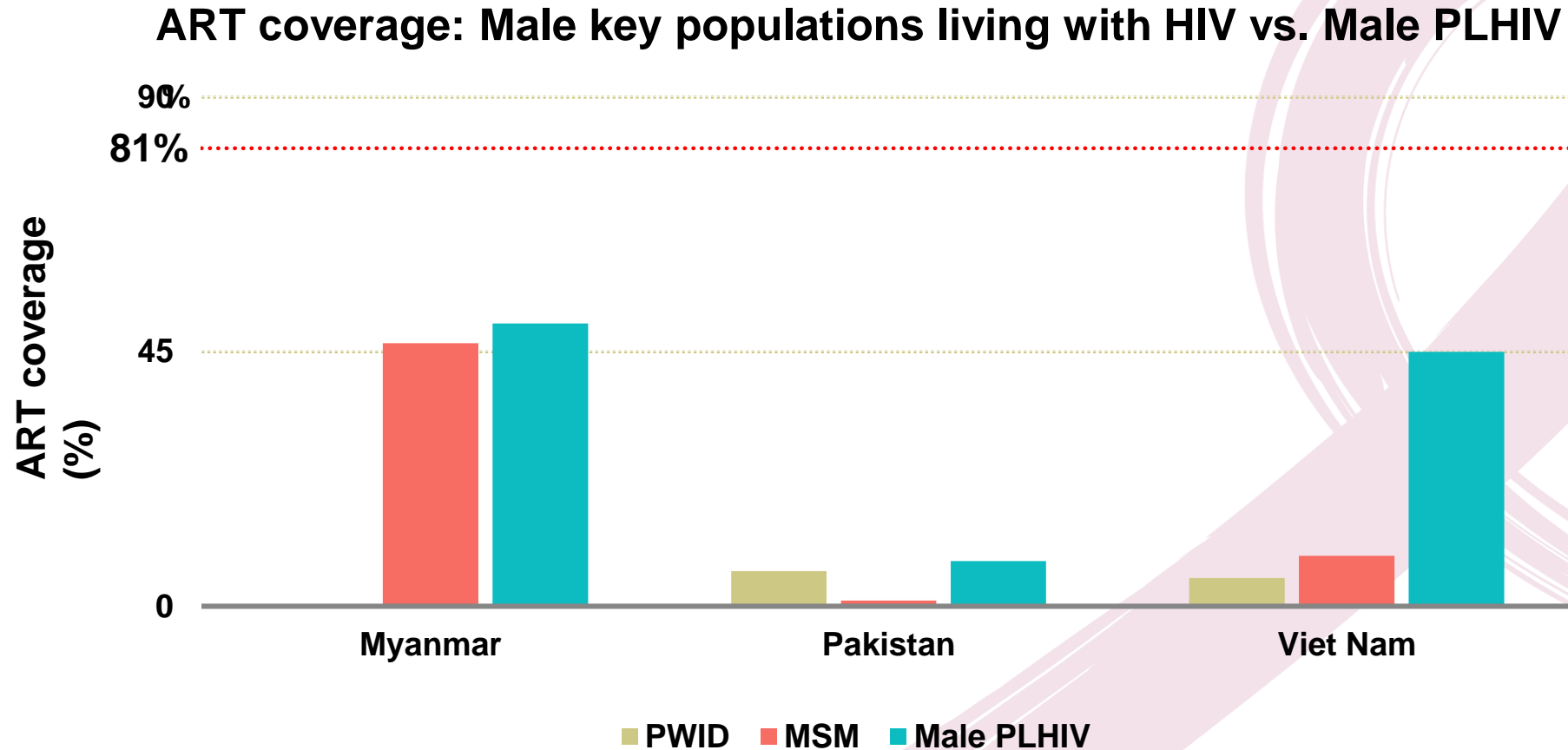


## Low level of access to treatment among key populations

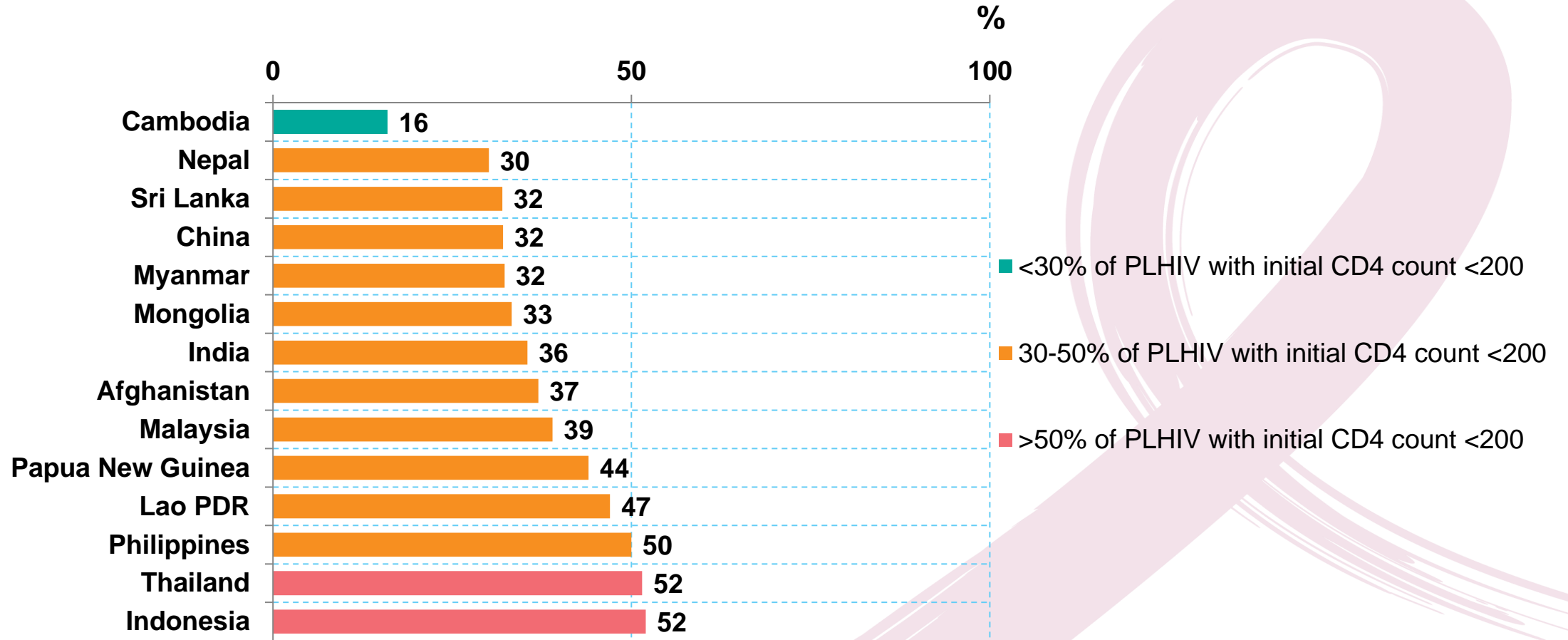




## Low level of access to treatment among key populations

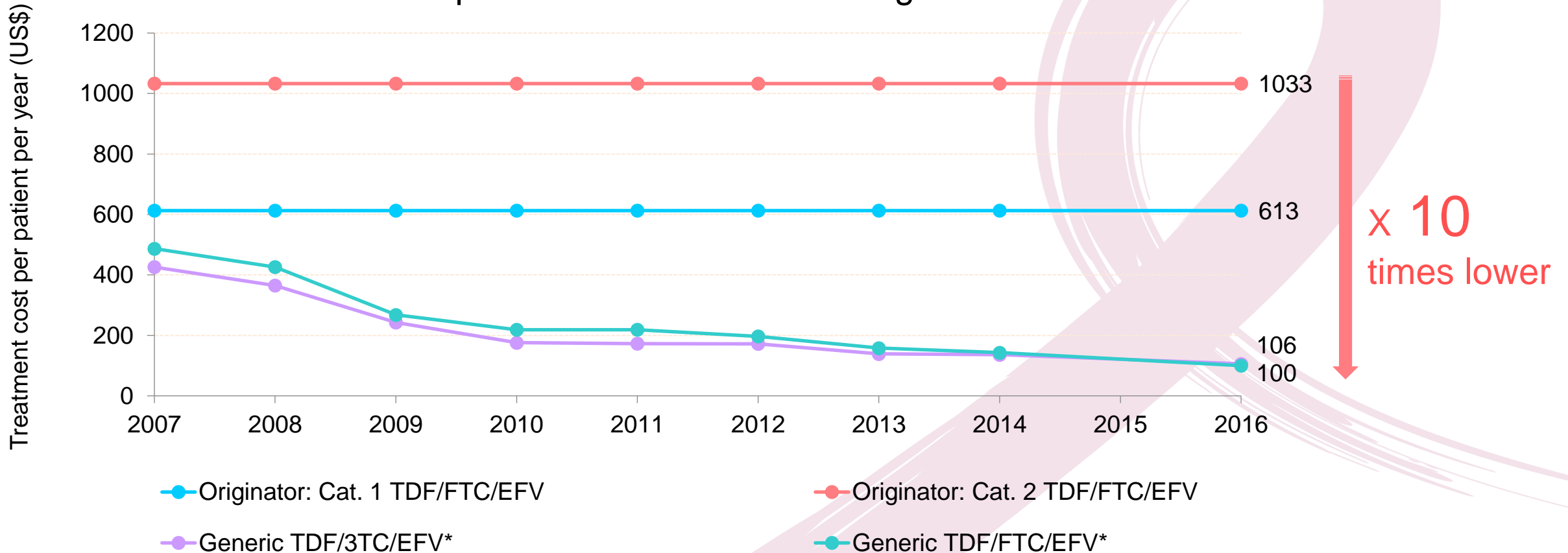


## Late HIV diagnosis, 2019: Proportion of PLHIV with initial CD4 count <200



## Generic competition lowers live-saving ART prices

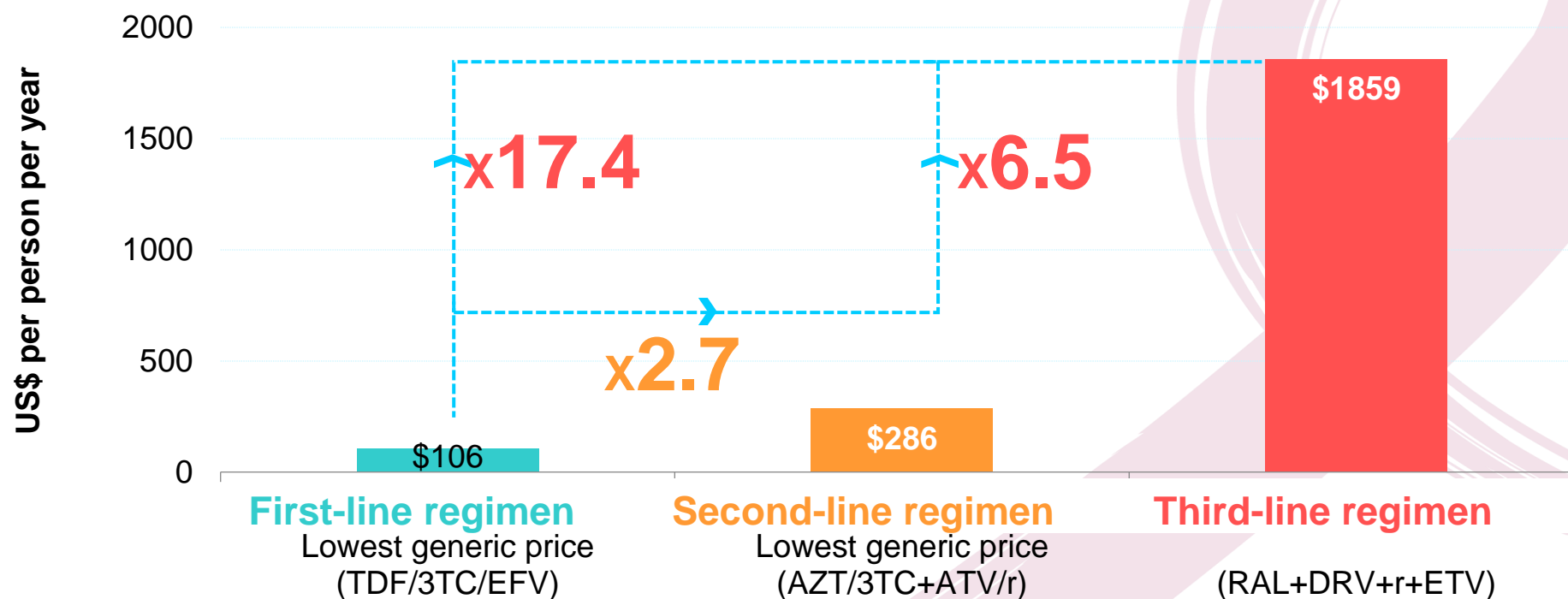
Evolution in price of different first-line regimens



## Generic ARVs and impact on government budget: Thailand example

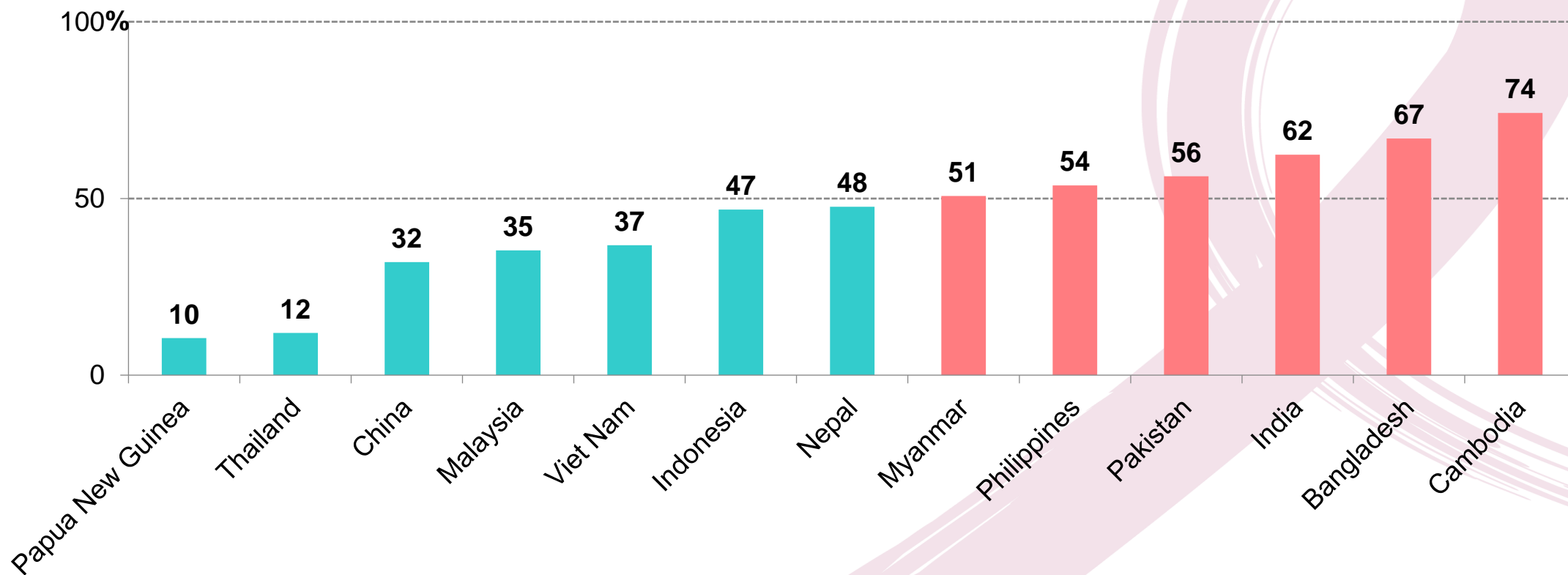
Cost saving comparing with originated product price		
Antiretroviral drug (GUL- Government use of license)		
Year	Cost saving	
	Mil THB	Mil USD
2010	866.3	27.3
2011	1,732.8	56.8
2012	2,319.0	74.6
2013	2,377.1	77.3
2014	2,870.0	88.4
<b>Total saving</b>	<b>10,165.2</b>	<b>338.8</b>

**Newer, more effective, less toxic medicines often unaffordable for the poor and developing countries**



## High out of pocket health payment in countries with highest HIV burden

Out-of-pocket payment as % of total health expenditure

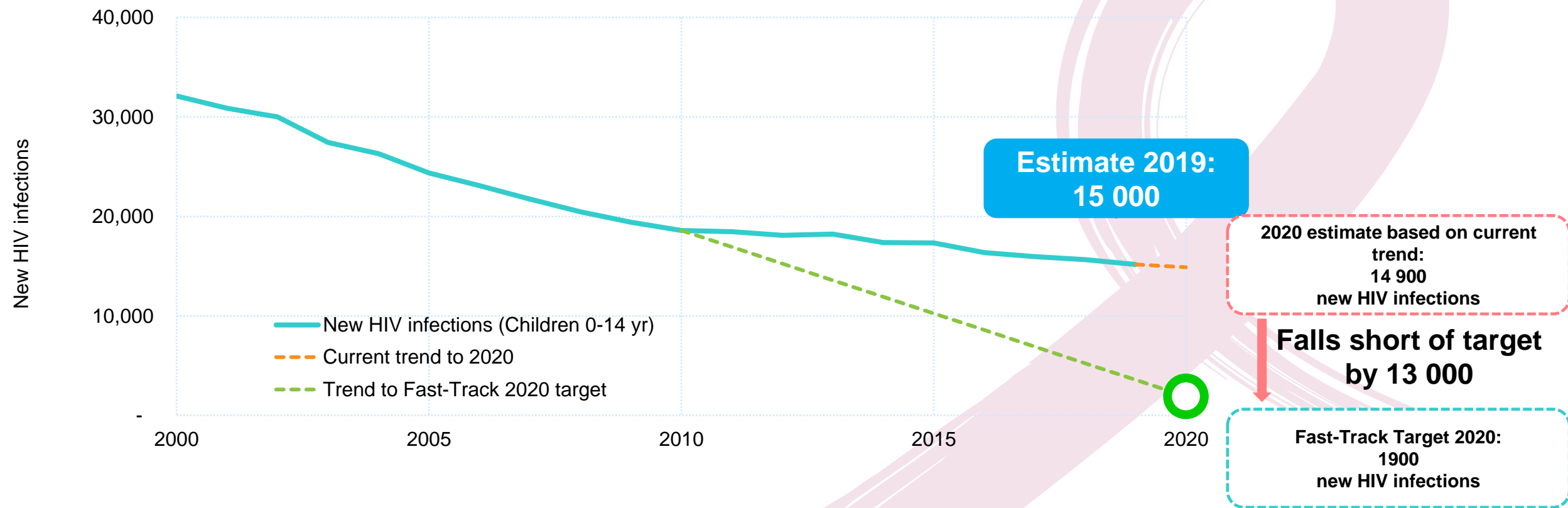




# Treatment: PMTCT



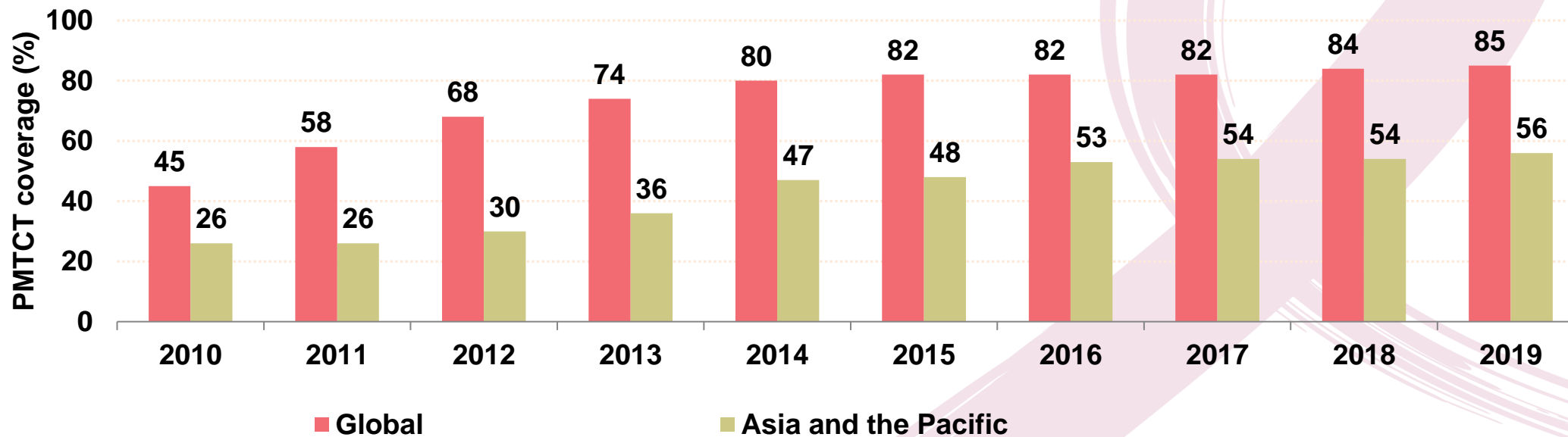
## Estimated new HIV infections among children (0-14 years) in Asia and the Pacific: current trend and trend to Fast-Track target





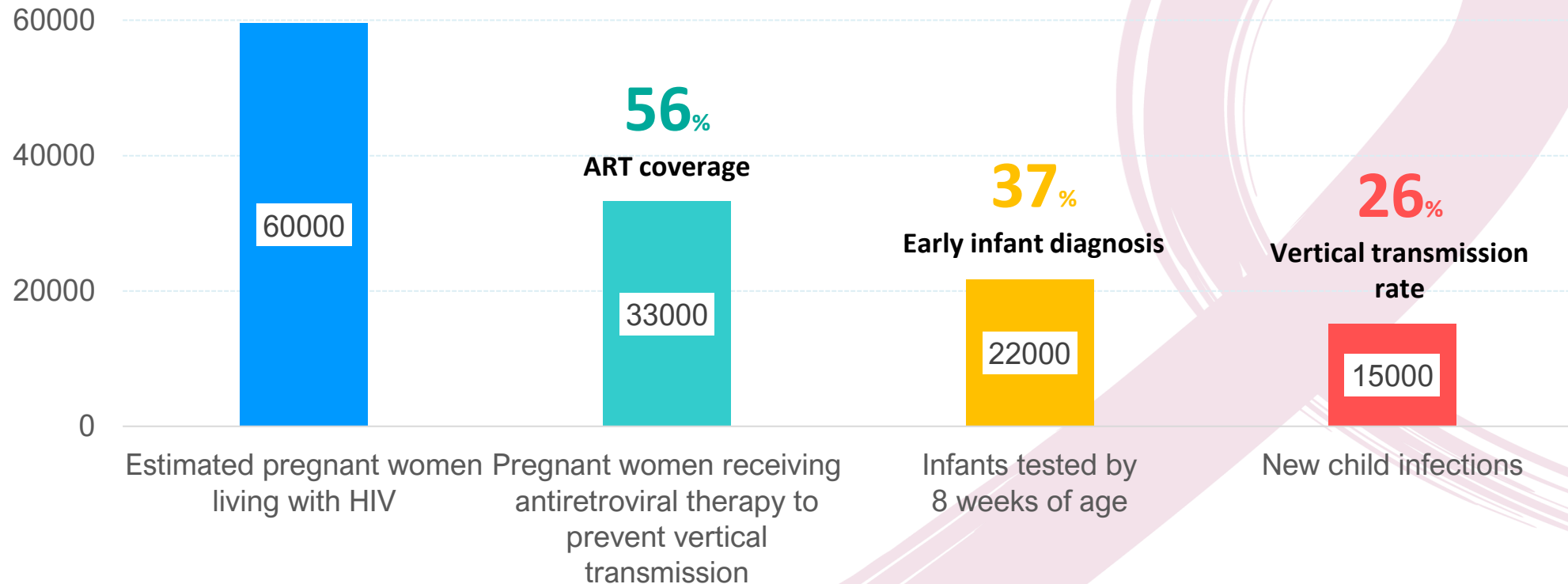
## Efforts are needed to eliminate new HIV infections among children (0-14 years) in Asia and the Pacific

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) coverage, Global and Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2019



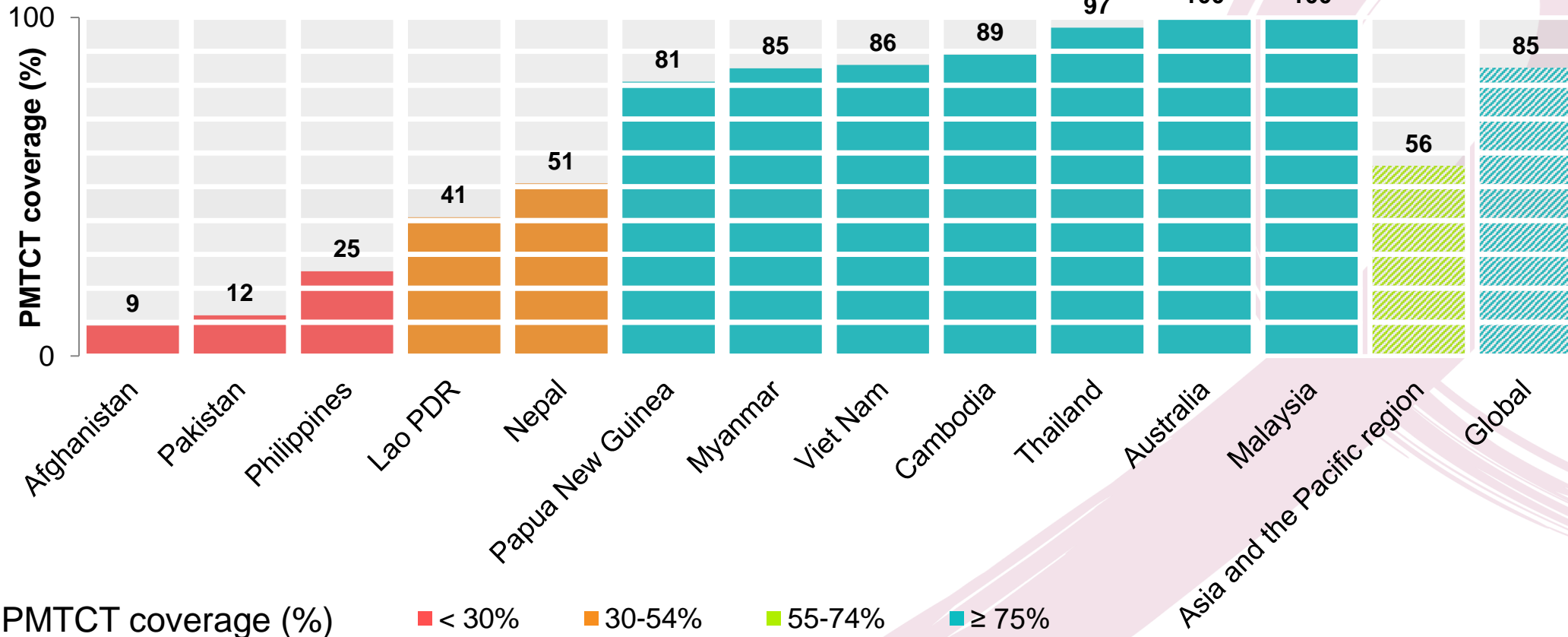
## Towards ending AIDS in children starts with mothers: time to improve linkages and prevent leakages

Service cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Asia and the Pacific, 2019



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

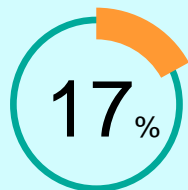
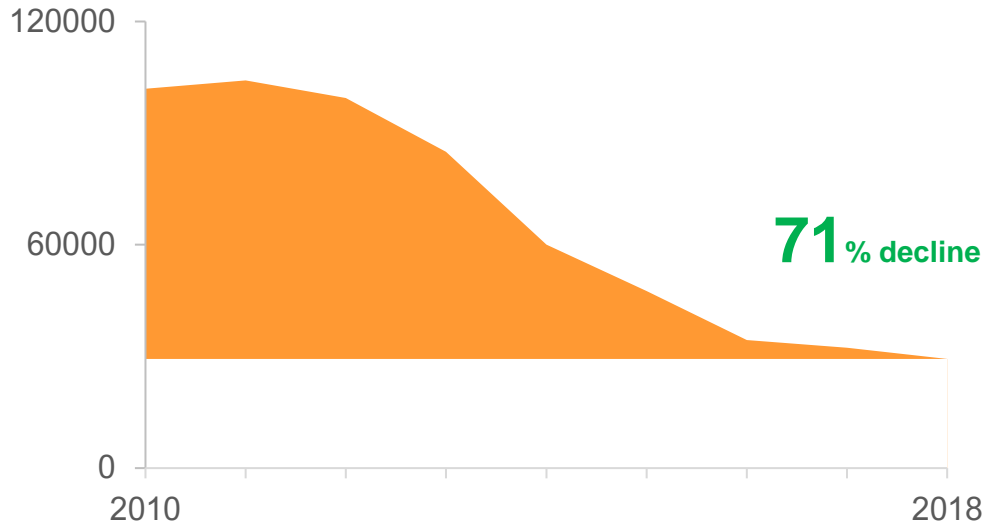
Pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, 2019



A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned in the background, partially overlapping the text. The ribbon is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a soft shadow, giving it a three-dimensional appearance. It loops and crosses itself, forming a shape reminiscent of the AIDS awareness ribbon.

# Treatment: TB-HIV Co-treatment

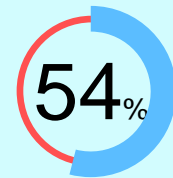
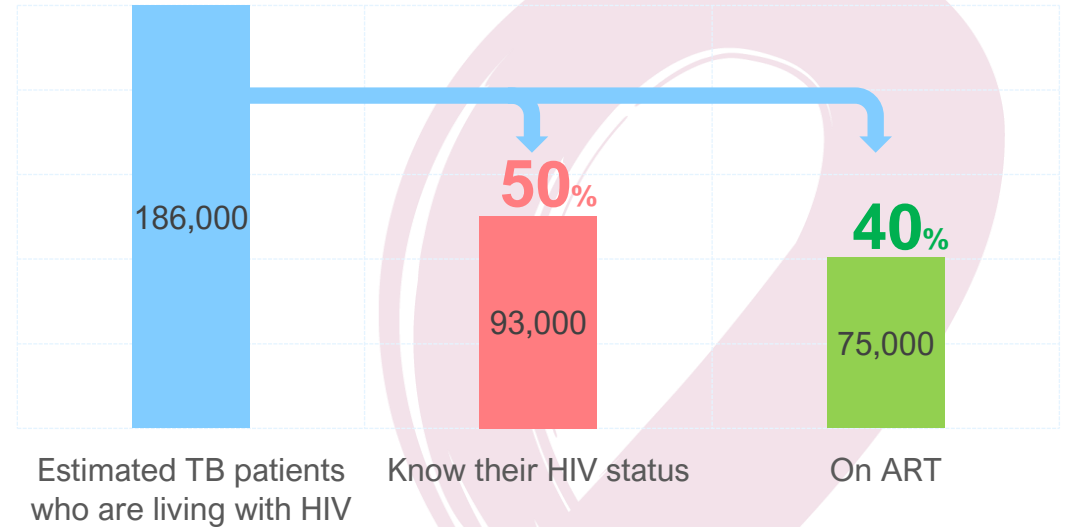
### 29 000 estimated deaths from TB among PLHIV in 2018



17%

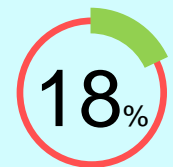
of AIDS-related deaths among PLHIV are **TB deaths**

### TB patients living with HIV know their HIV status and access to antiretroviral therapy, 2018



54%

of notified TB cases **accessed HIV testing**



18%

of PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care were receiving **TB preventive therapy** in 2018

### TB snapshot

#### Globally...

**10 million** new TB infections of which

**0.6 million** are MDR/RR-TB infections

**1.6 million** TB deaths

#### In Asia and the Pacific...

**6.84 million** new TB infections (+2/3)

**0.34 million** are MDR/RR-TB infections (1/2)

MDR/RR-TB = Rifampicin Resistant (RR) -TB cases including MDR-TB cases

**0.83 million** TB deaths (1/2)

### 11 out of 12 high TB burden countries in Asia and the Pacific also have high MDR-TB burden, 2017

	High TB burden	High MDR-TB burden
Bangladesh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cambodia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DPR Korea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pakistan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Papua New Guinea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Philippines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Thailand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Viet Nam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Lost opportunities in integrating TB and HIV services to save lives by putting more people on TB and HIV treatment, Asia and the Pacific



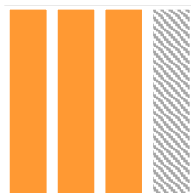
**2 in 3**

People co-infected with TB-HIV DO NOT know their HIV status



**1 in 3**

ART service providers DO NOT provide TB treatment in ART settings



**3 in 4**

TB service providers DO NOT provide antiretroviral therapy in TB clinics



### Integration Gap: TB case finding and HIV testing

Proportion of TB patients by known HIV status and TB notification status, 2017



## Over a third of high TB burden countries are in Asia and the Pacific

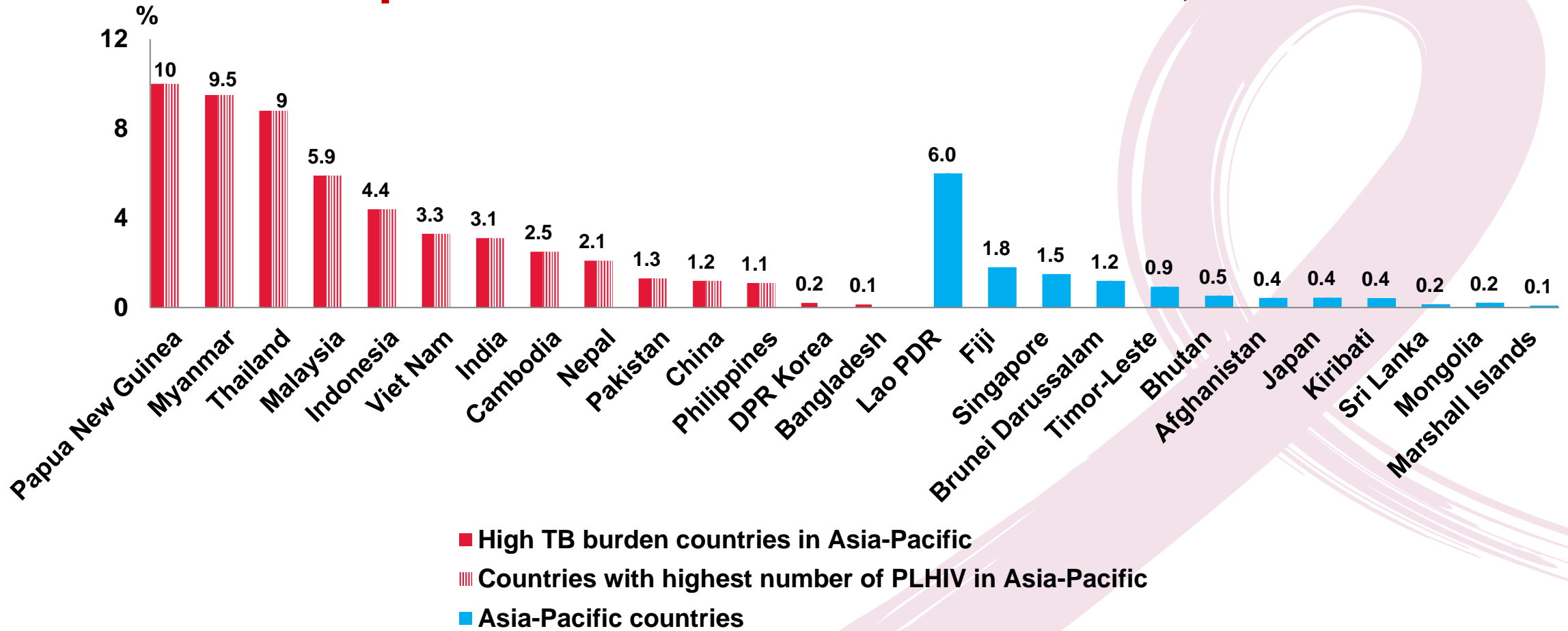
30 high-burden countries (Tuberculosis)

Angola	Bangladesh	Brazil	Cambodia	Central African Republic
China	Congo	DPR Korea	DR Congo	Ethiopia
India	Indonesia	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia
Mozambique	Myanmar	Namibia	Nigeria	Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Russian Federation	Sierra Leone	South Africa
Thailand	UR Tanzania	Viet Nam	Zambia	Zimbabwe



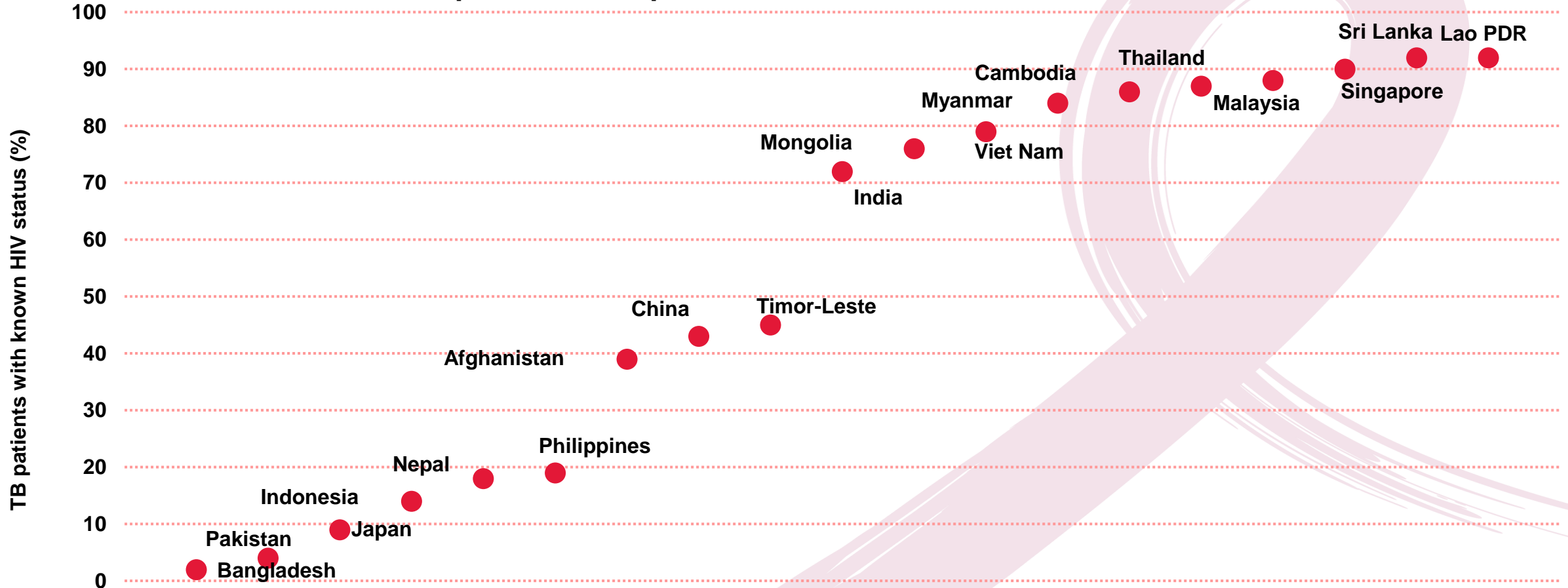
Asia and the Pacific

## Estimated HIV prevalence in incident TB cases, 2016

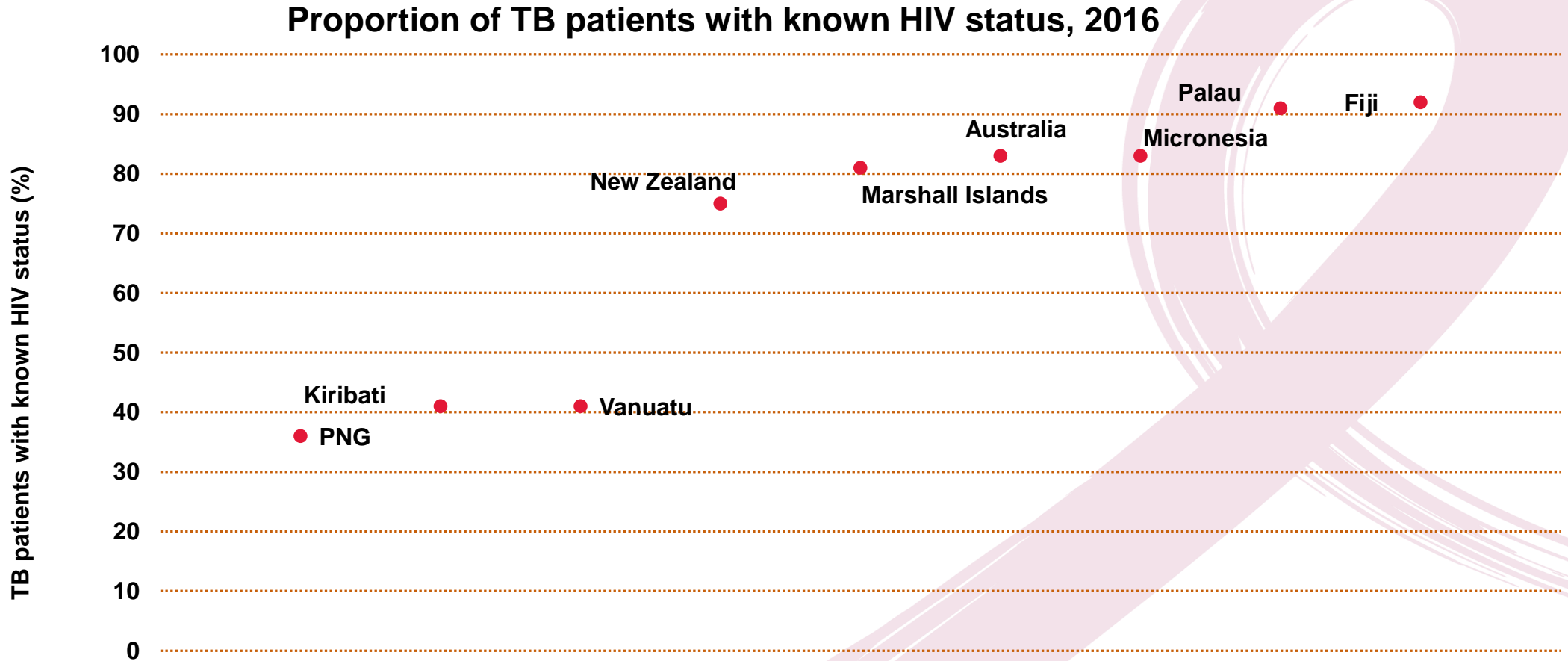


## Need to scale-up HIV testing among TB patients in Asia

Proportion of TB patients with known HIV status, 2016

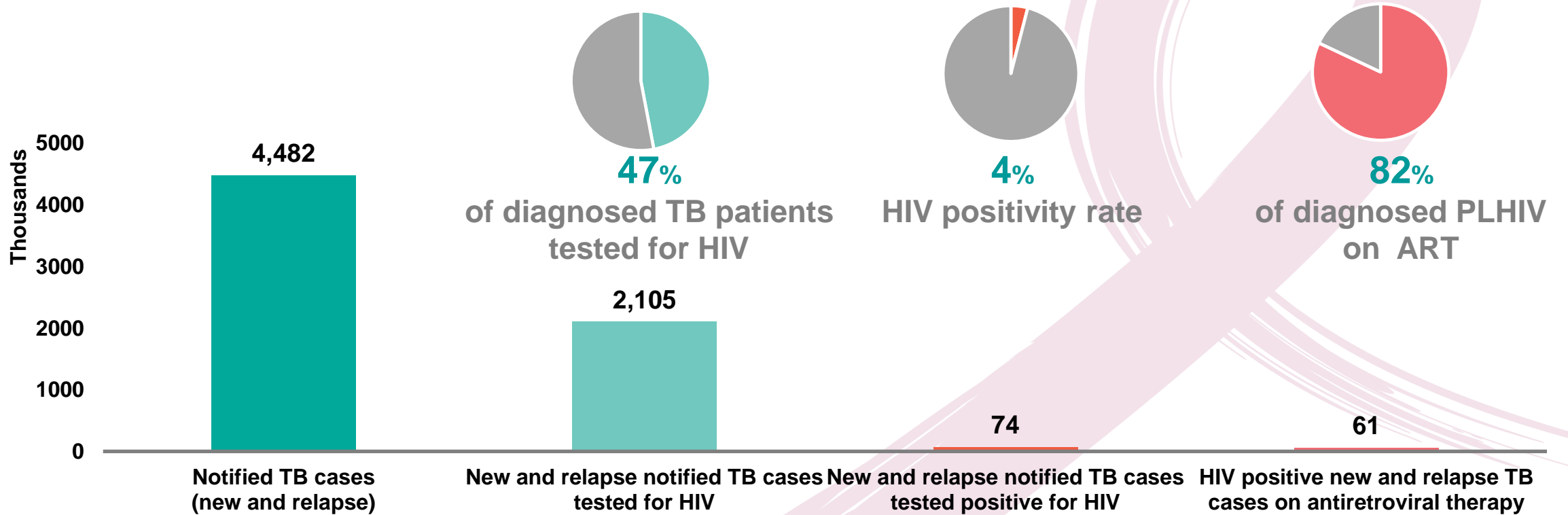


## Need to scale-up HIV testing among TB patients in the Pacific

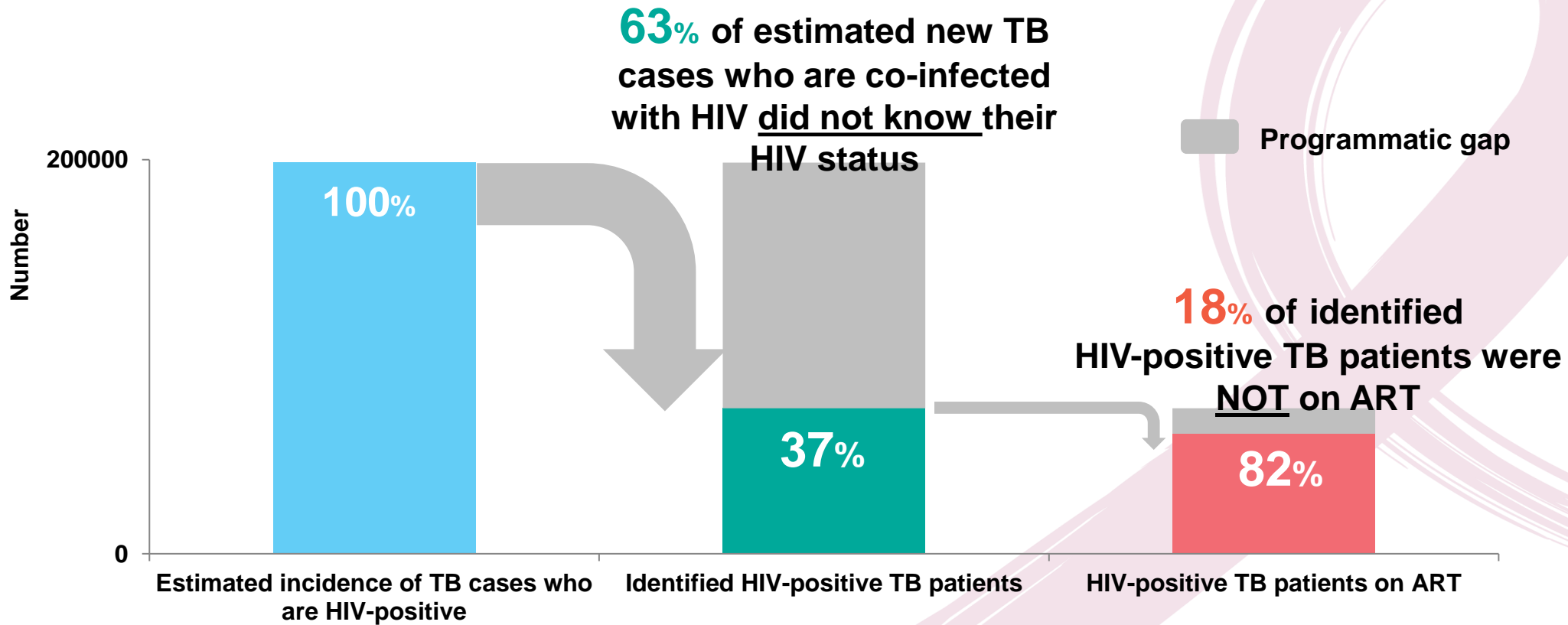


### Integrated approaches need to strengthen in diagnosis, treatment, and care of TB-HIV co-infections in Asia and the Pacific

Continuum of HIV testing, diagnosis, and access to ART among patients enrolled in TB programmes , 2016

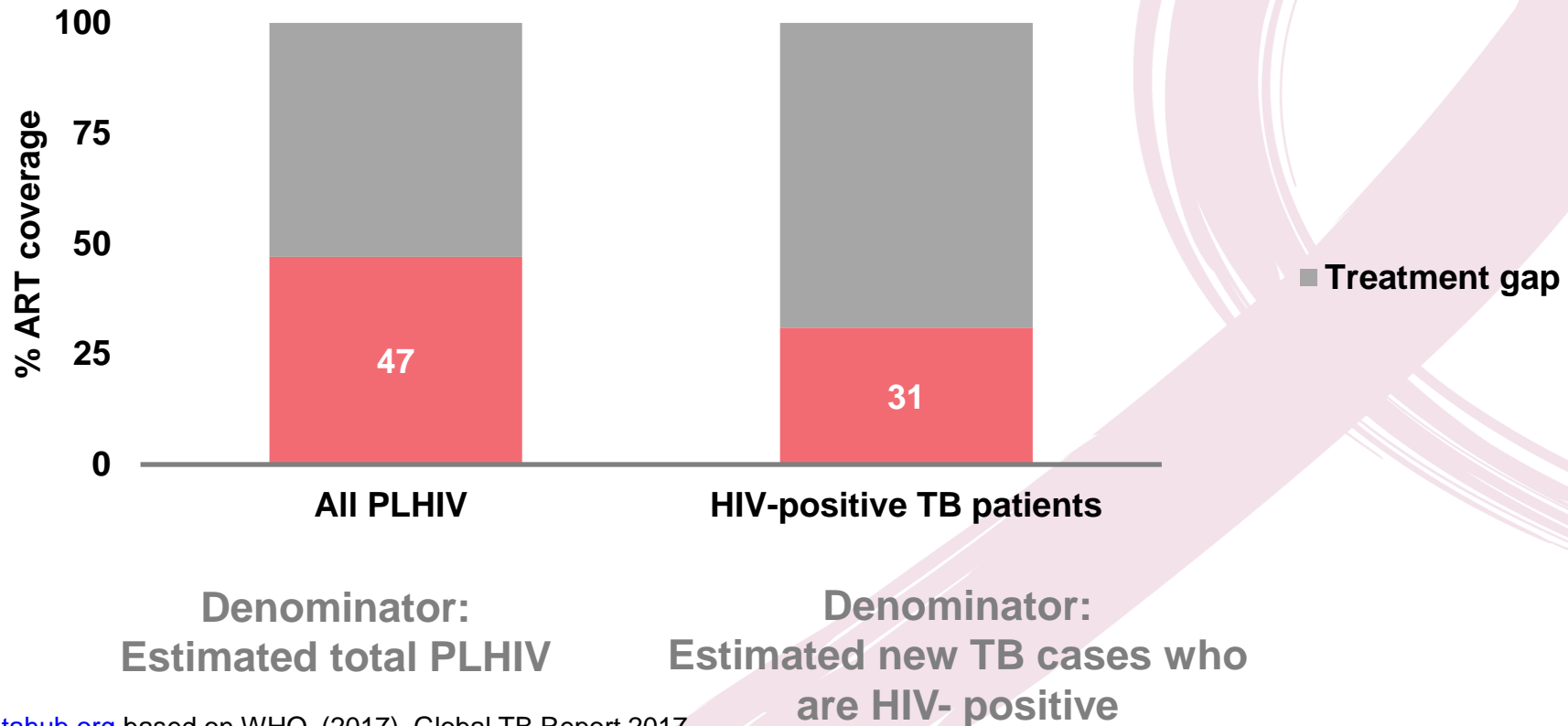


## Tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment continuum among HIV-positive TB patients in Asia and the Pacific, 2016



## About 70% of people with TB-HIV co-infection did not have access to antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific, 2016

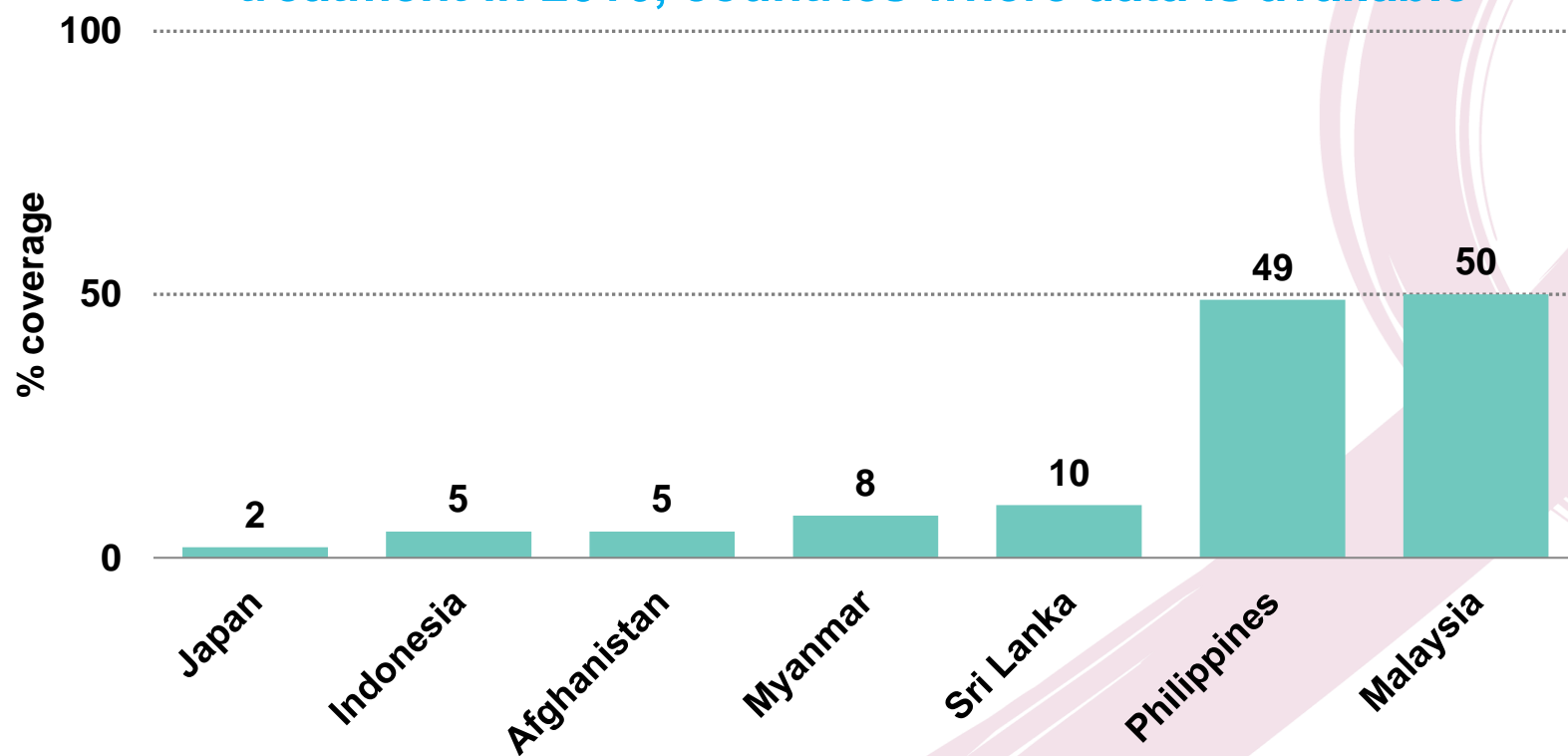
Access to antiretroviral therapy among PLHIV vs. people with TB-HIV co-infection, 2016





## Low coverage of TB preventive treatment among PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of PLHIV newly enrolled in HIV care who were started on TB preventive treatment in 2016, countries where data is available



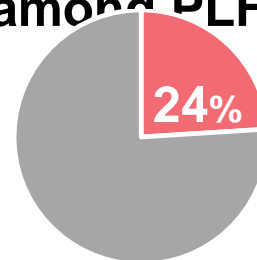
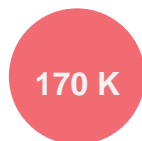
## TB co-infection: preventable death among PLHIV

Estimated number of AIDS-related deaths and TB deaths among PLHIV in 2016, Asia and the Pacific versus global

AIDS-related deaths

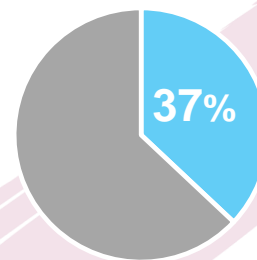
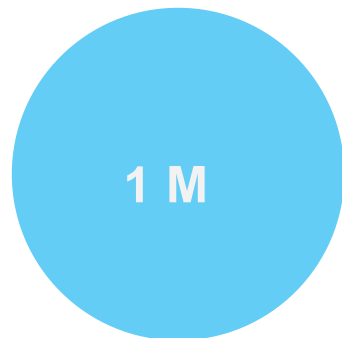
Proportion of TB deaths among PLHIV

Asia and the Pacific



About **1 in 4** AIDS deaths are among people with TB-HIV co-infection

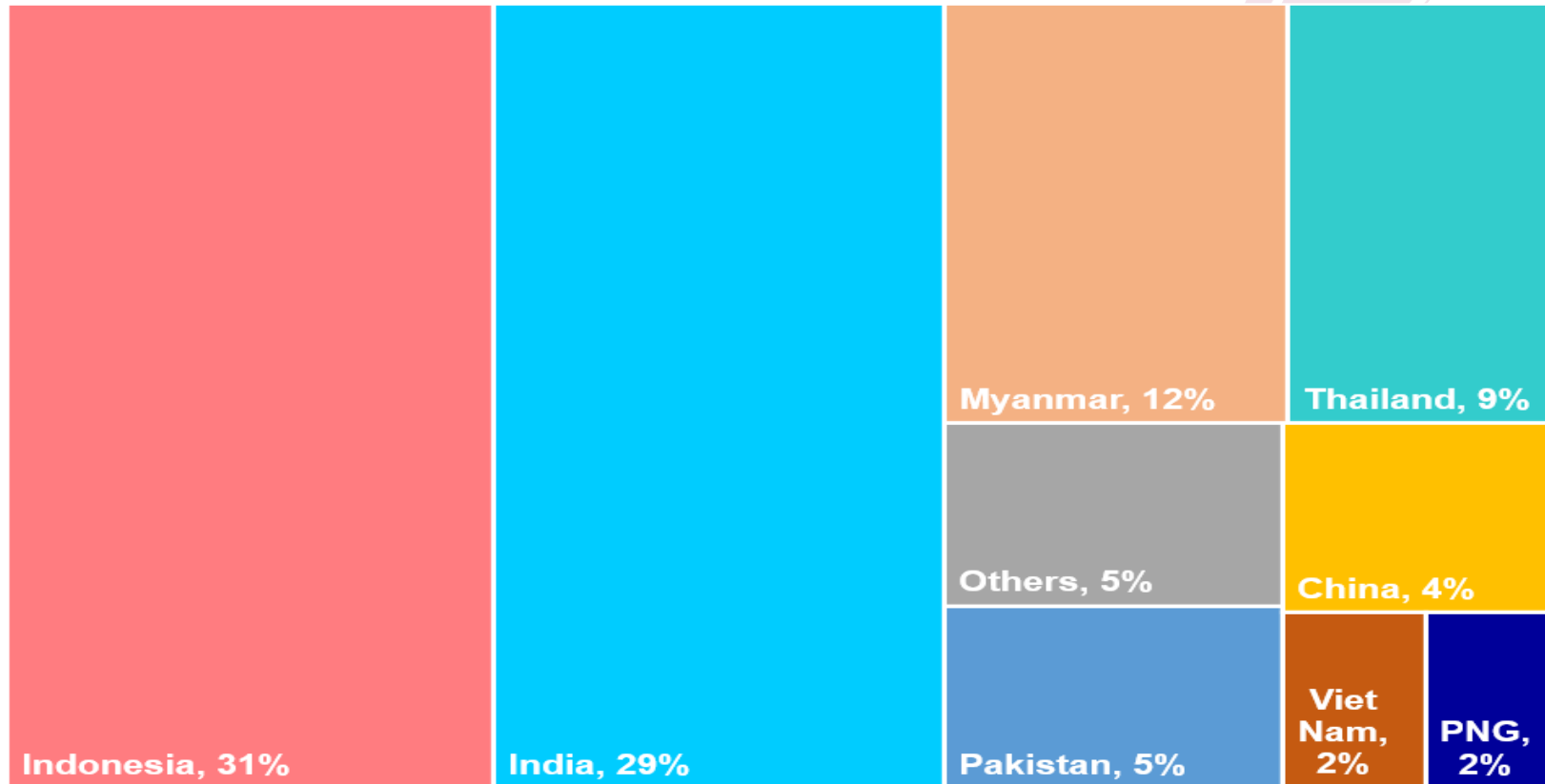
Global



About **1 in 3** AIDS deaths are among people with TB-HIV co-infection

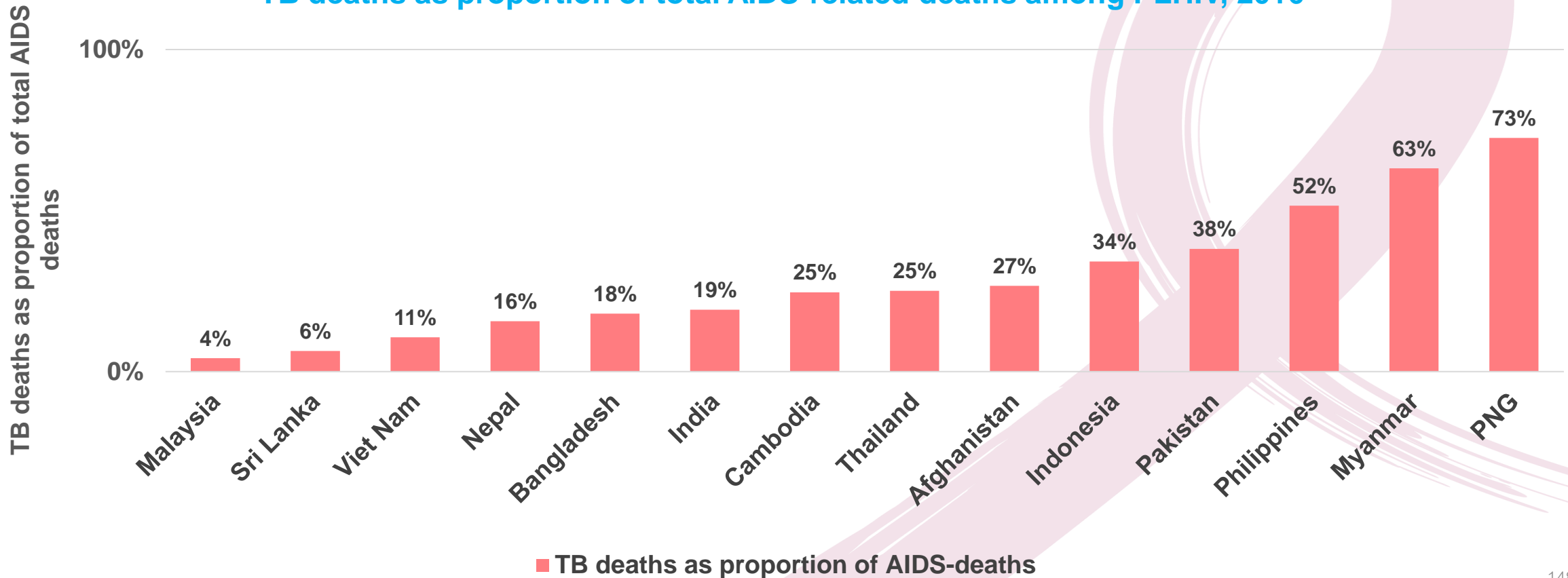
## 8 countries account for 95% of all TB-related deaths among PLHIV in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of TB deaths among PLHIV by country



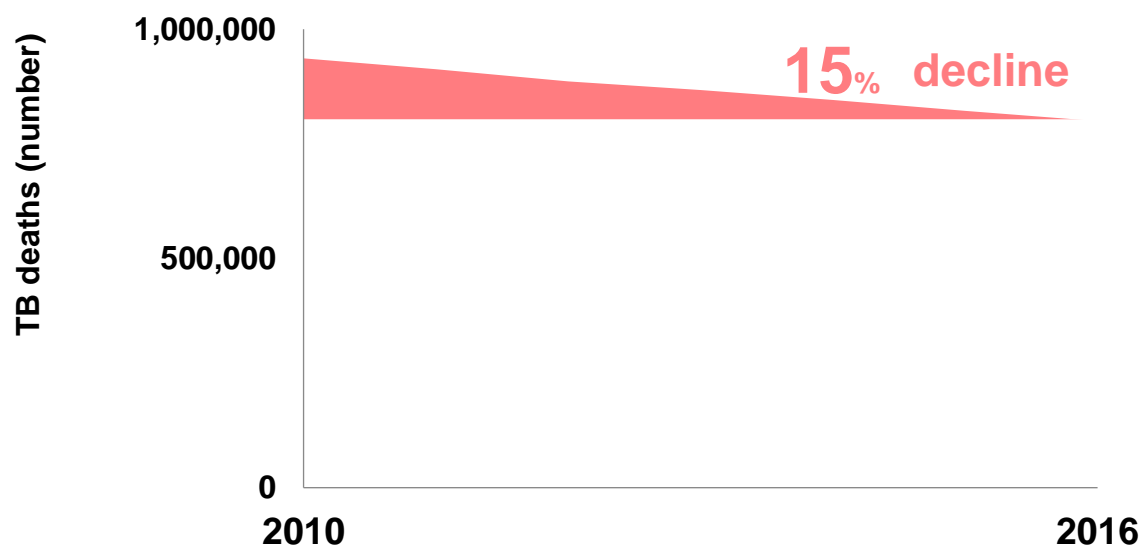
## Considerably high proportion of deaths among PLHIV is attributable to TB

TB deaths as proportion of total AIDS-related deaths among PLHIV, 2016

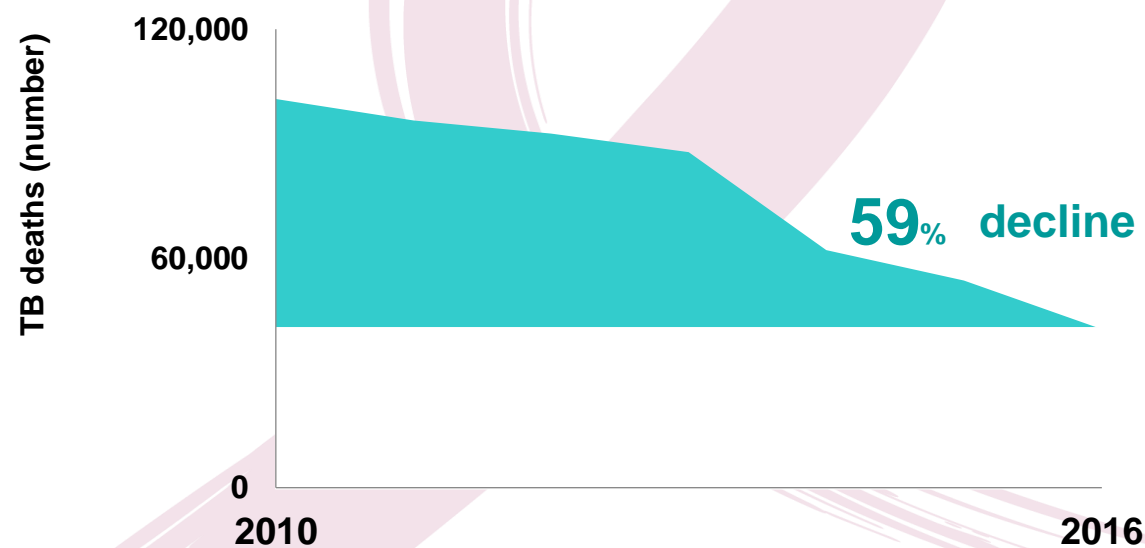


### 59% decline in TB deaths among PLHIV between 2010 and 2016

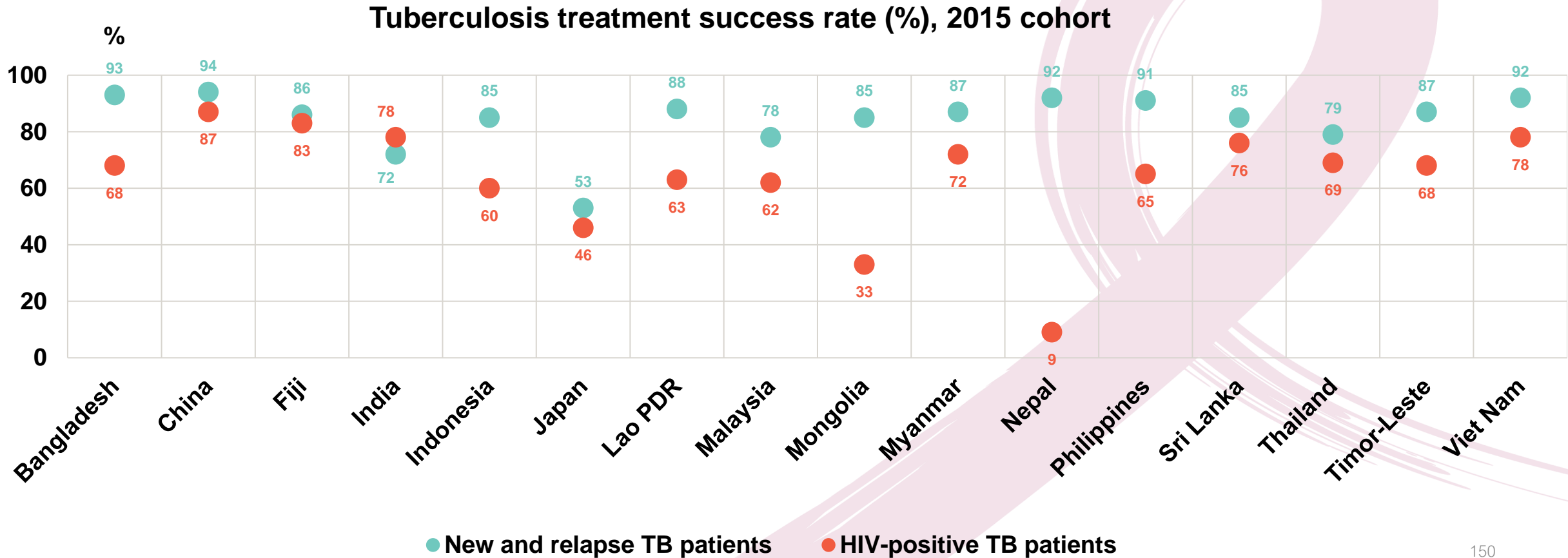
TB death trend in HIV-negative people (2010-2016)



TB death trend in HIV-positive people (2010-2016)

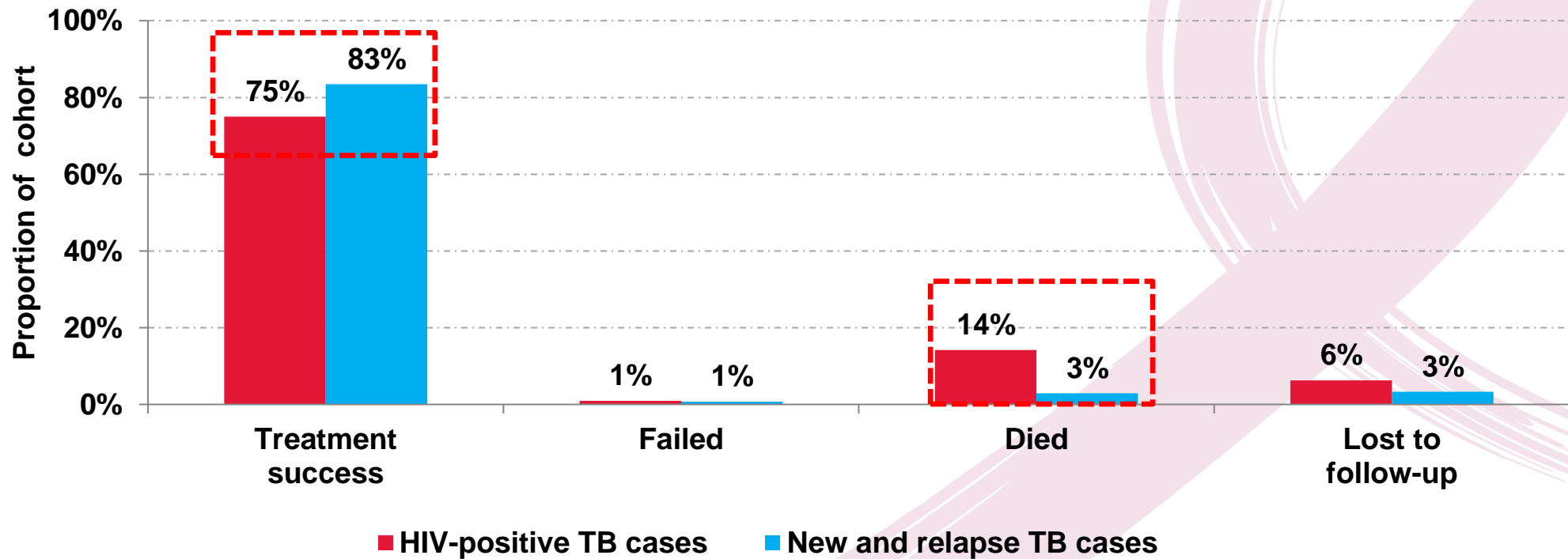


### Low TB treatment success rate among HIV-positive TB patients underscores the importance of prevention of opportunistic infections among PLHIV



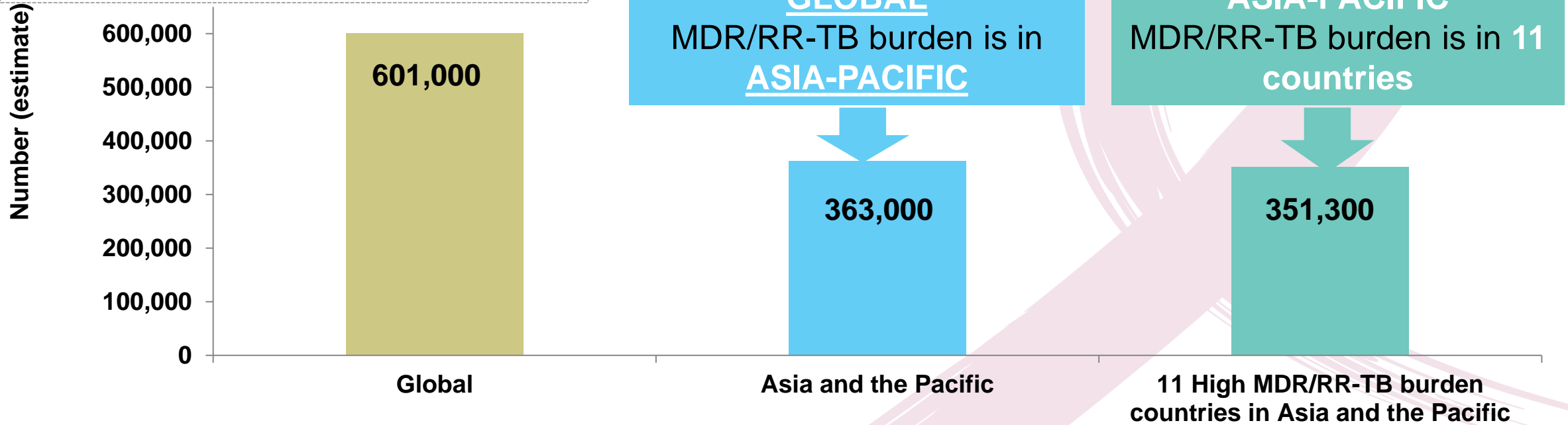
### Higher rate of deaths and lower rate of treatment success among HIV-positive TB cases

Outcomes of TB treatment among new and relapse TB cases versus HIV-positive TB cases, 2015 cohort



### Estimated incidence of MDR/RR-TB in 2016

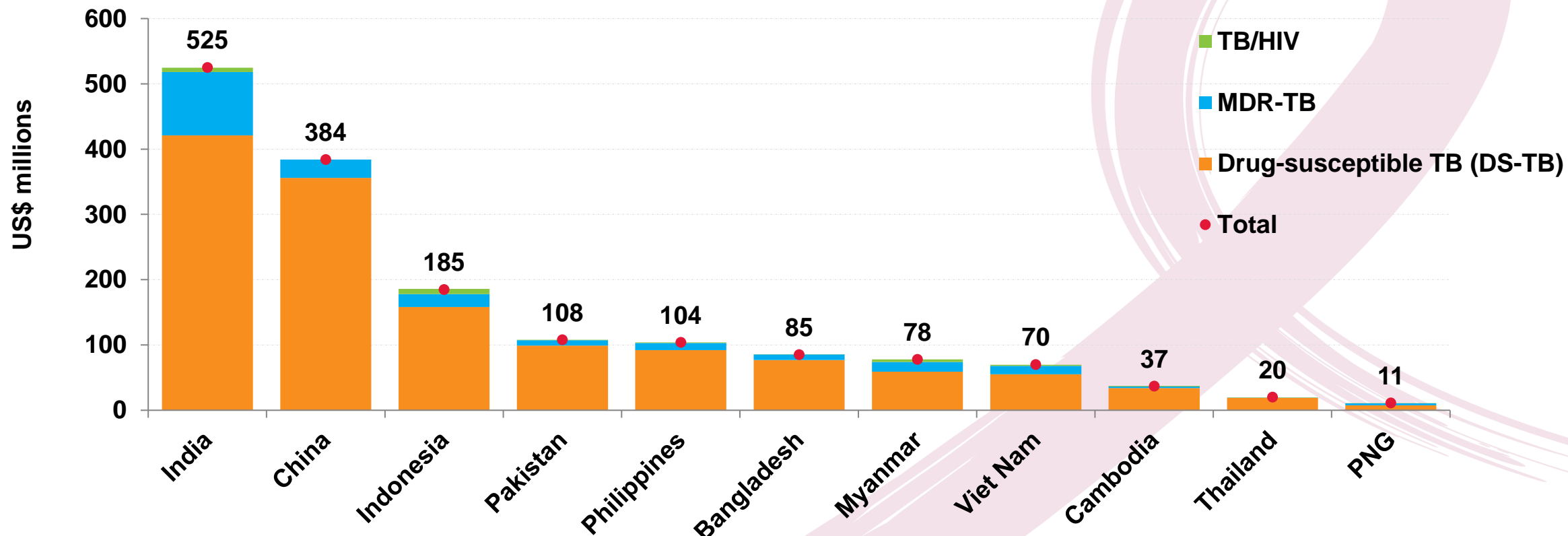
MDR/RR-TB = Rifampicin Resistant (RR) -TB cases including MDR-TB cases



11 high MDR/RR-TB burden = Bangladesh, China, DPR Korea, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, PNG, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam

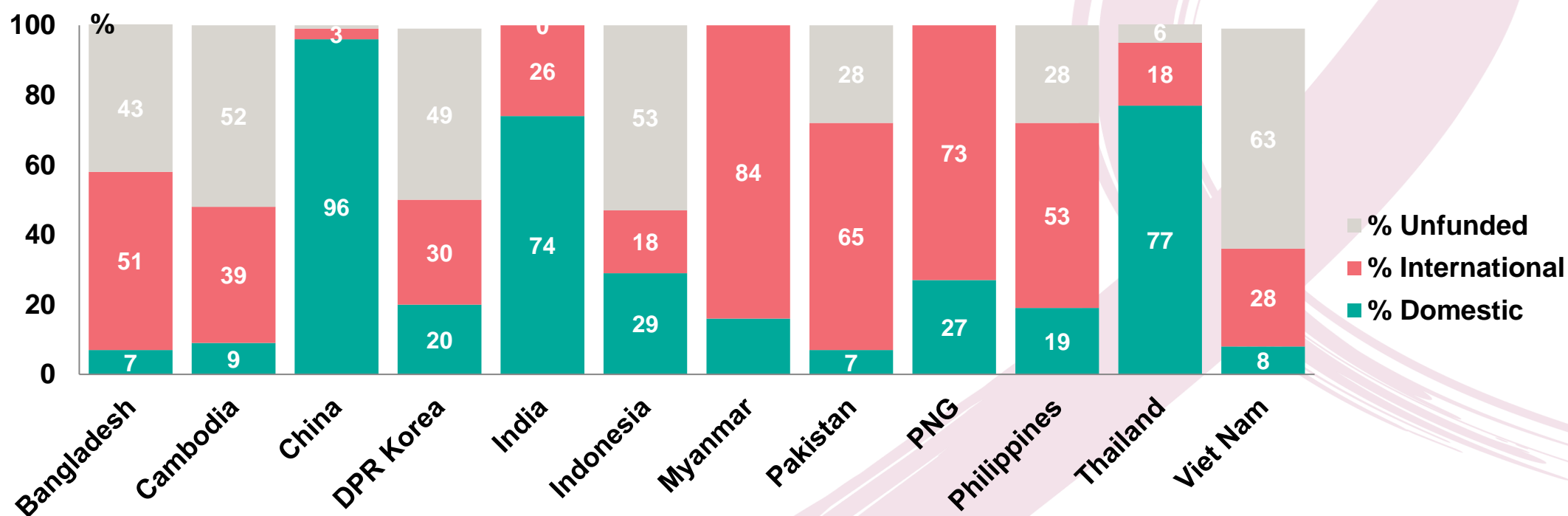


## Reported budget in National Strategic Plan for TB, high TB burden countries, 2017



## TB financing in high TB burden countries are heavily dependent on international sources

Proportion of total TB budget from domestic and international sources in high TB burden countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2017



# THANK YOU

slides compiled by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org)

*Data shown in this slide set are comprehensive to the extent they are available from country reports. Please inform us if you know of sources where more recent data can be used. Please acknowledge [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) if slides are lifted directly from this site*