



HIV and AIDS

Data Hub for Asia-Pacific

Review in slides

Regional overview slides

Last updated: September 2021



Key population size estimates

Female sex worker (FSW) population size estimates

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Females (15-49)	As% of females (15-49)
Afghanistan(2019)	11,237	sold sex (oral, vaginal, anal) in exchange for money, drugs, goods or services in the past 3 months	8,929,462	0.13
Australia(2012)	20,500	Self identify as having a history of sex work	5,565,870	0.37
Bangladesh(2015)	102,260	Females 10+ yrs; who sell sex and contracted by clients at hotel/street/residence/brothel during last year	43,488,027	0.24
Bhutan (2019)	597	Females 18+ yrs who have received cash payment for sex	205,442	0.29
Cambodia(2019)	54,813	Biological females, 15 to 49 years old, who sell sex in exchange of money or goods, in the last 12 months	4,458,265	1.23
China(2013)	2,520,000	Females 15-65 yrs; who have sexual intercourse with males for money(excluding transgender)	374,006,476	0.67
Fiji(2012)	538	Females 18+ yrs; self-identified as engaging in transactional sex (i.e. the provision of sexual services in exchange for cash, goods or service)	224,175	0.24
India(2009)	868,000	Information not available	307,922,110	0.28
Indonesia(2019)	277,624	Females aged 15 years or older who receive money or goods in exchange for anal or vaginal penetrative sex in the last 12 months	71,651,521	0.39
Japan(2013)	700,000	Information not available	26,782,348	2.61
Lao PDR(2019)	15,618	Information not available	1,923,163	0.81
Malaysia(2018)	22,000	Females reporting having been paid in cash or any kind for sex with more than 1 client within the last 3 months	8,535,616	0.26
Myanmar(2015)	66,000	Females 15-49 yrs; having been paid for sex in cash or kind in the past 12 months	14,679,563	0.45
Mongolia (2019)	6,030	Biological females, aged 15 and over, who exchanged sex for money or gift in the last 12 months	850,979	0.71
Nepal(2016)	49,013	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)	8,191,447	0.6
Pakistan(2016)	174,101	Females who exchanges sex with others in return for money or benefits, irrespective of site of operation (e.g. street, bars, home, hotel, etc.)	50,898,692	0.34
Papua New Guinea(2019) (Port Moresby, Lae, Mt. Hagen)	48,286	Female 18+ yrs who received money or goods in exchange for sexual services on a regular or occasional basis over the past six months	2,212,709	2.18
Philippines(2019)	80,400	Females, 15 years or older who has accepted payment (cash or kind) in exchange for sex in the past one month	28,058,770	0.29
Sri Lanka(2018)	30,000	Any female who is selling sex in exchange of money or goods.	5,330,332	0.56
Thailand(2016)	129,133	Females 18+ yrs who exchange money or goods for sexual services, either regularly or occasionally within the last 12 months.	17,926,178	0.72
Timor-Leste (2019)	2,018	Information not available	316,526	0.64
Viet Nam(2019)	86,000	Females who are currently selling sex	25,489,272	0.34

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring reporting, China 2013 HIV estimation, and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). World Population Prospects 2019

Men who have sex with men (MSM) population 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(2019)	502,986	Males who have once, occasionally, or regularly had sex with other men, regardless of their sexual orientation (heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual) in the past 1 year	73,407,113	0.69
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(2018)	220,000	Males who had engaged in anal penetrative sex with men at least once	9,173,055	2.4
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(2018)	40,000	All men who have anal sex with other men, irrespective of sexual orientation.	5,076,615	0.8
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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring reporting 2016 to 2020, China 2013 HIV estimation, and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). World Population Prospects 2019

People who inject drugs (PWID) population 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 (2019)	34,517	Persons who has a history of using narcotics and/or other injectable addictive substances in the past 1 year.	73,407,113	0.05
Lao PDR (2019)	1,661	Information not available	1,945,101	0.09
Malaysia (2018)	75,000	Current injectors who had been injecting drugs for at least six months	9,173,055	0.82
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 (2018)**	2,672	Persons who are currently injecting drugs	4,972,656	0.05
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) reporting; ** Based on mapping and enumeration, 2018.

Transgender (male-to-female) population 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(2019)	34,695	Biological males aged 15 years or older who identify their gender identity as females	73,407,113	0.05
Lao PDR (2019)	4,627	Information not available	1,945,101	0.24
Malaysia(2018)	15,000	Individuals who are biologically male but with female identity	9,173,055	0.16
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
Sri Lanka (2018)	2,200	a person who was assigned to be a male at birth but who self-identifies as a transgender/transwoman and has penetrative sex with men.	5,076,615	0.04
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: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring reporting, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). World Population Prospects 2019

Male sex workers (MSW) population size estimates, countries where data is available, 2015-2019

Country	Estimated size	Definition	Adult males	As% of males (15-49)
Bangladesh(2015)	29,776	Males who sell sex to other males in exchange of money or gifts in last 3 months	43,789,365	0.07
Nepal(2016)	18,287	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	0.31
Pakistan(2016)	55,340	Males 13+yrs; who undertakes sexual activity with a man in return for money or benefits	53,596,310	0.1
Philippines(2019)	132,700	Males 15+yrs; 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 establishment-based or not	28,957,687	0.46
Sri Lanka (2018)	6,000	All MSM who sell sex to other men	5,076,615	0.12
Thailand(2016)	15,000	Male 18+ who exchange money or goods for sexual services either regularly or occasionally in the last 12 months	17,568,867	0.09



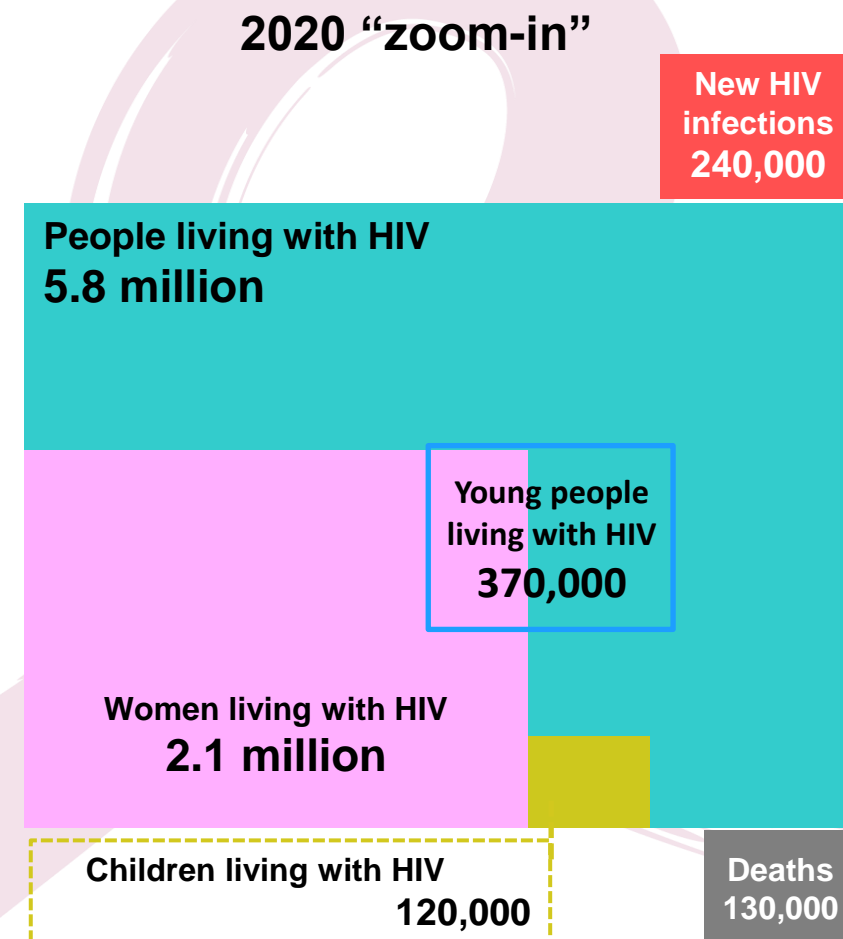
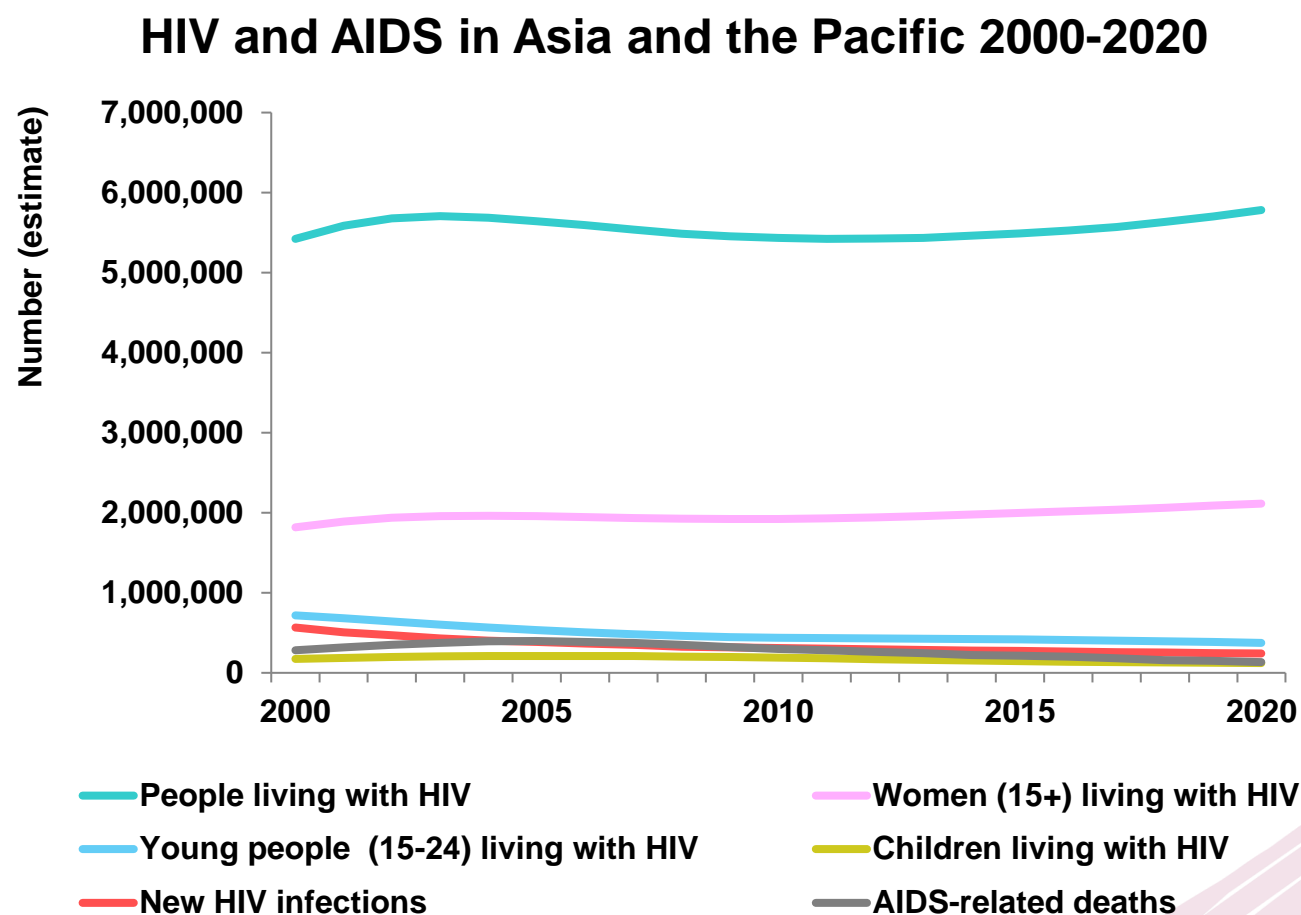
HIV prevalence and epidemiology



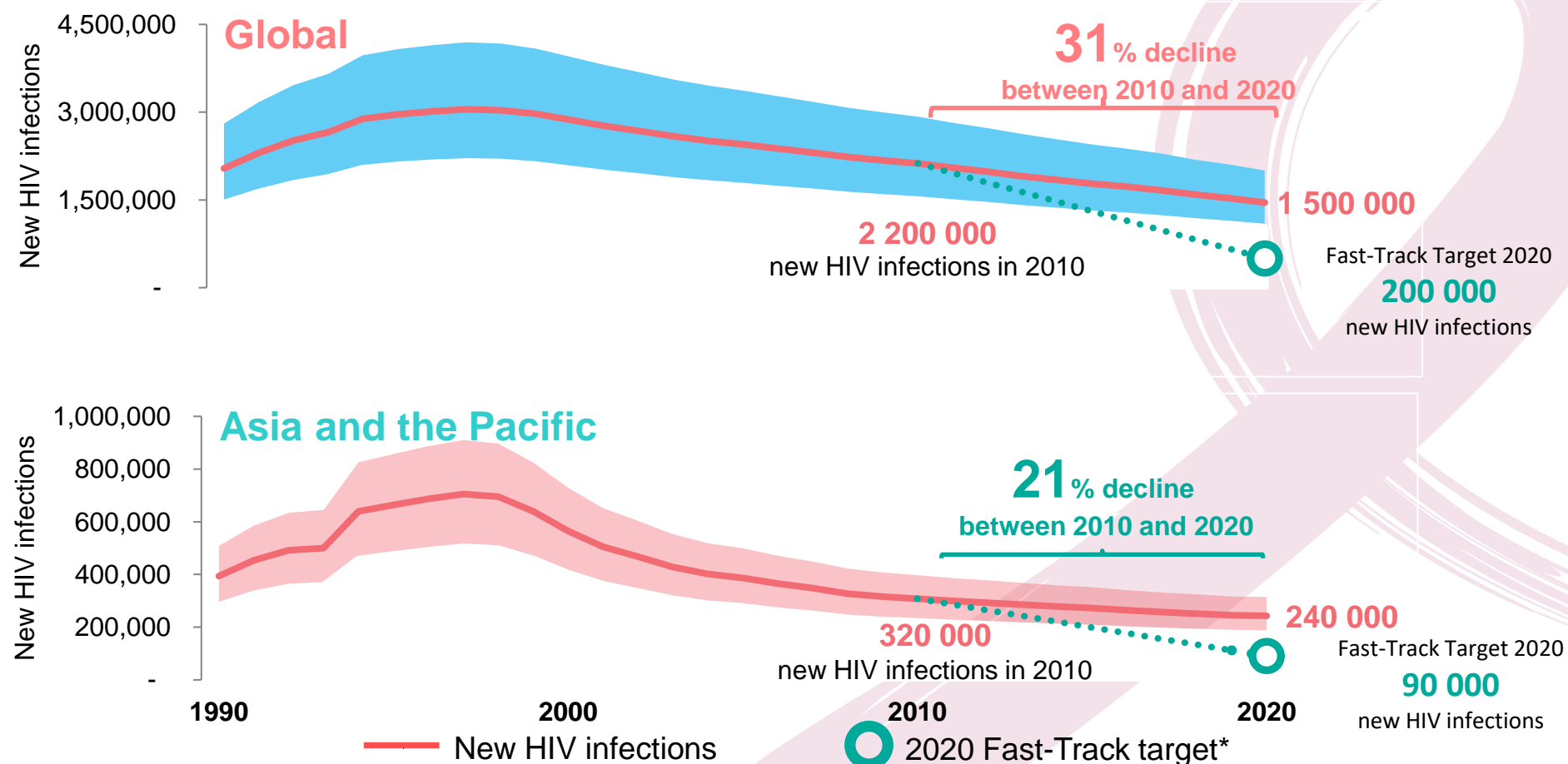
Global and regional summary of the AIDS epidemic, 2020

		Global	Asia and the Pacific
People living with HIV	Total	37.7 million	5.8 million
	Adults	36 million	5.7 million
	Women (15+ years)	19.3 million	2.1 million
	Children (<15 years)	1.7 million	120 000
People newly infected with HIV	Total	1.5 million	240 000
	Adults	1.3 million	230 000
	Children (<15 years)	150 000	13 000
AIDS-related deaths	Total	680 000	130 000
	Adults	580 000	130 000
	Children (<15 years)	99 000	6 500
People receiving antiretroviral therapy	Total	27.5 million	3.7 million
	Adults	26.6 million	3.6 million
	Children (<15 years)	920 000	98 000

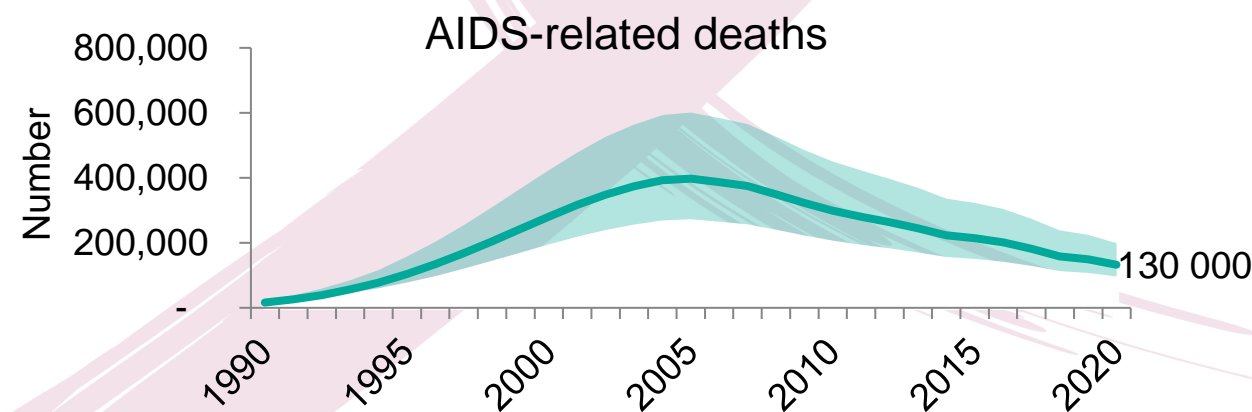
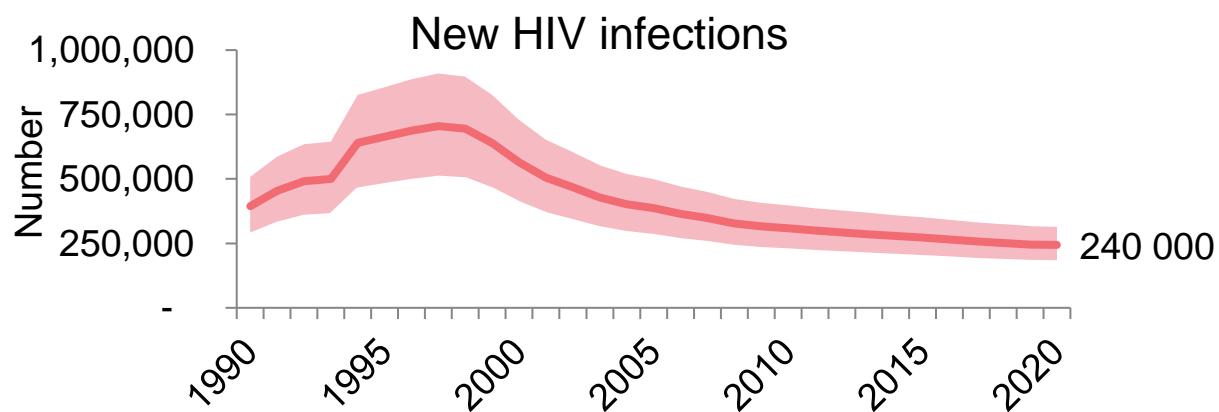
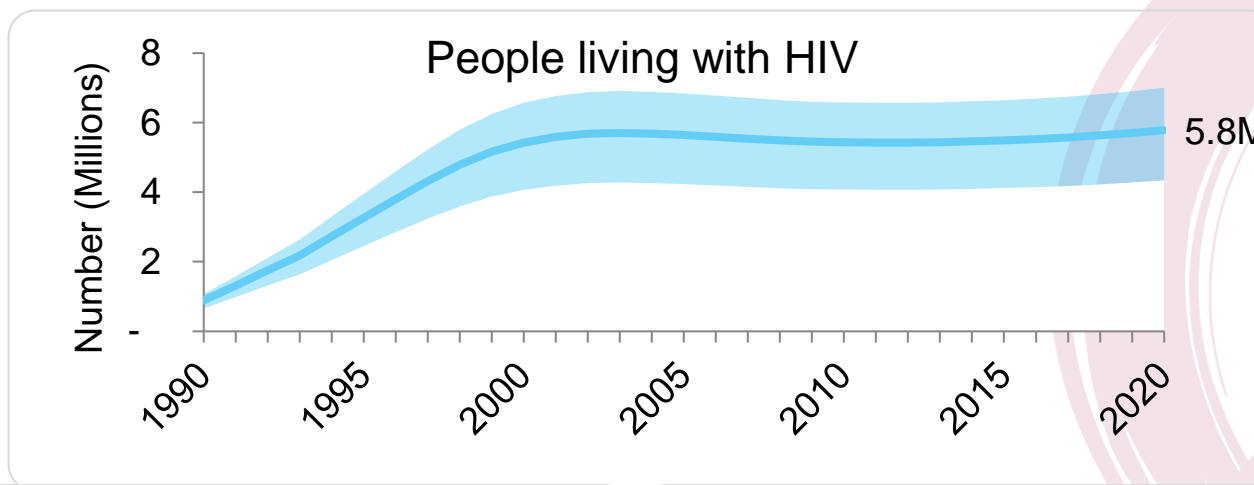
Regional snapshot of HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths



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



New HIV infections, people living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2020

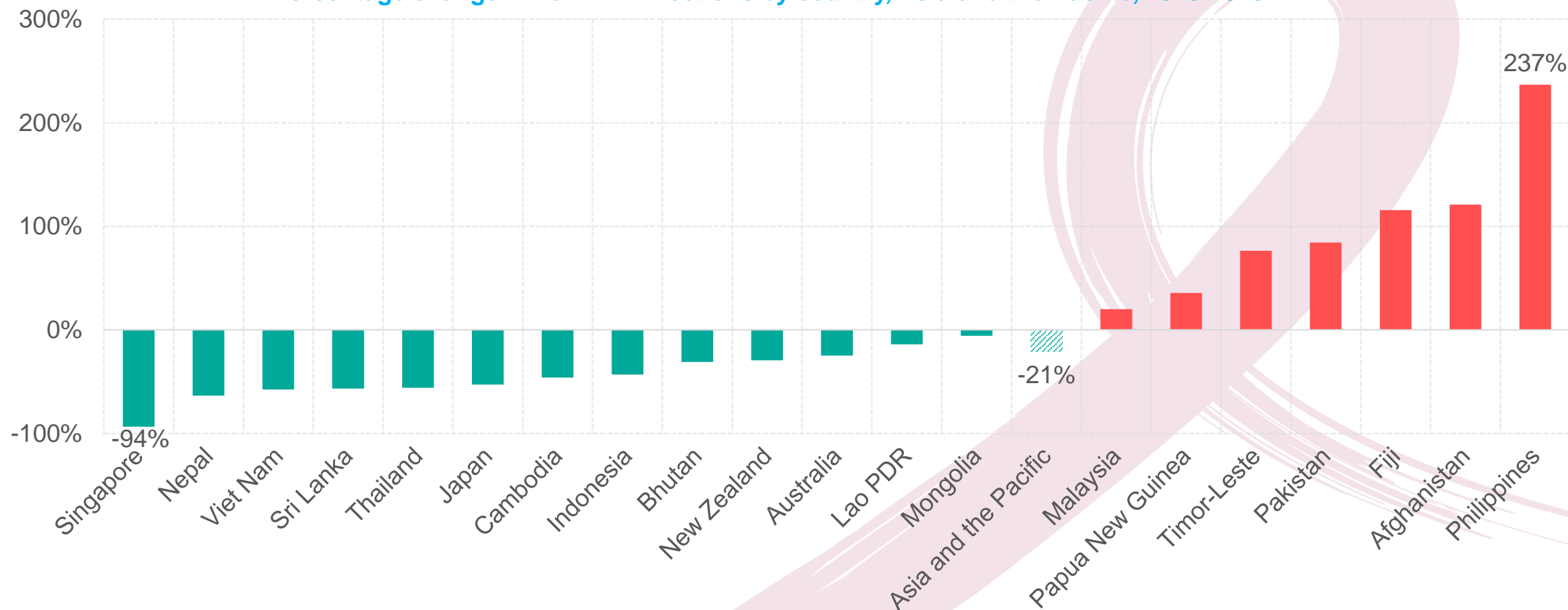


Number of PLHIV, new HIV infections, and trends for new HIV infections since 2010 in Asia and the Pacific

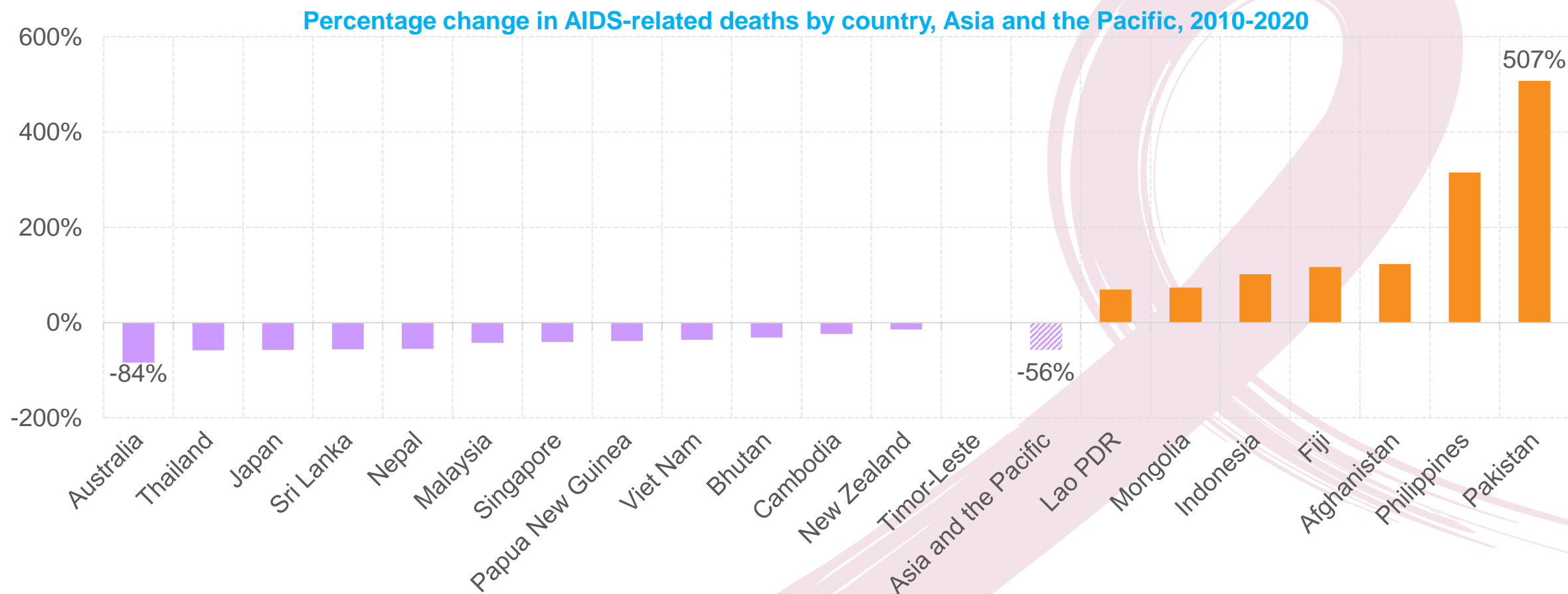
	New HIV infections (2020)	% decline of new HIV infections between 2010 and 2020	% increase of new HIV infections between 2010 and 2020	People living with HIV (2020)
Indonesia	28,000	-43%		540,000
Pakistan	25,000		84%	200,000
Philippines	17,000		237%	120,000
Thailand	6,600	-56%		500,000
Malaysia	6,100		20%	92,000
Viet Nam	6,100	-57%		250,000
PNG	3,400		36%	55,000
Afghanistan	1,600		121%	12,000
Cambodia	1,100	-46%		75,000
Lao PDR	<1000	-14%		15,000
Nepal	<1000	-63%		30,000
Japan	<1000	-53%		30,000
Fiji	<200		116%	1,300
Timor-Leste	<200		76%	1,200
Sri Lanka	<200	-57%		3,700
Bhutan	<100	-31%		1,300
Mongolia	<100	-6%		<1000
Singapore	<100	-94%		8,000

A significant variation in new HIV infections trends across countries in Asia and the Pacific

Percentage change in new HIV infections by country, Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2020

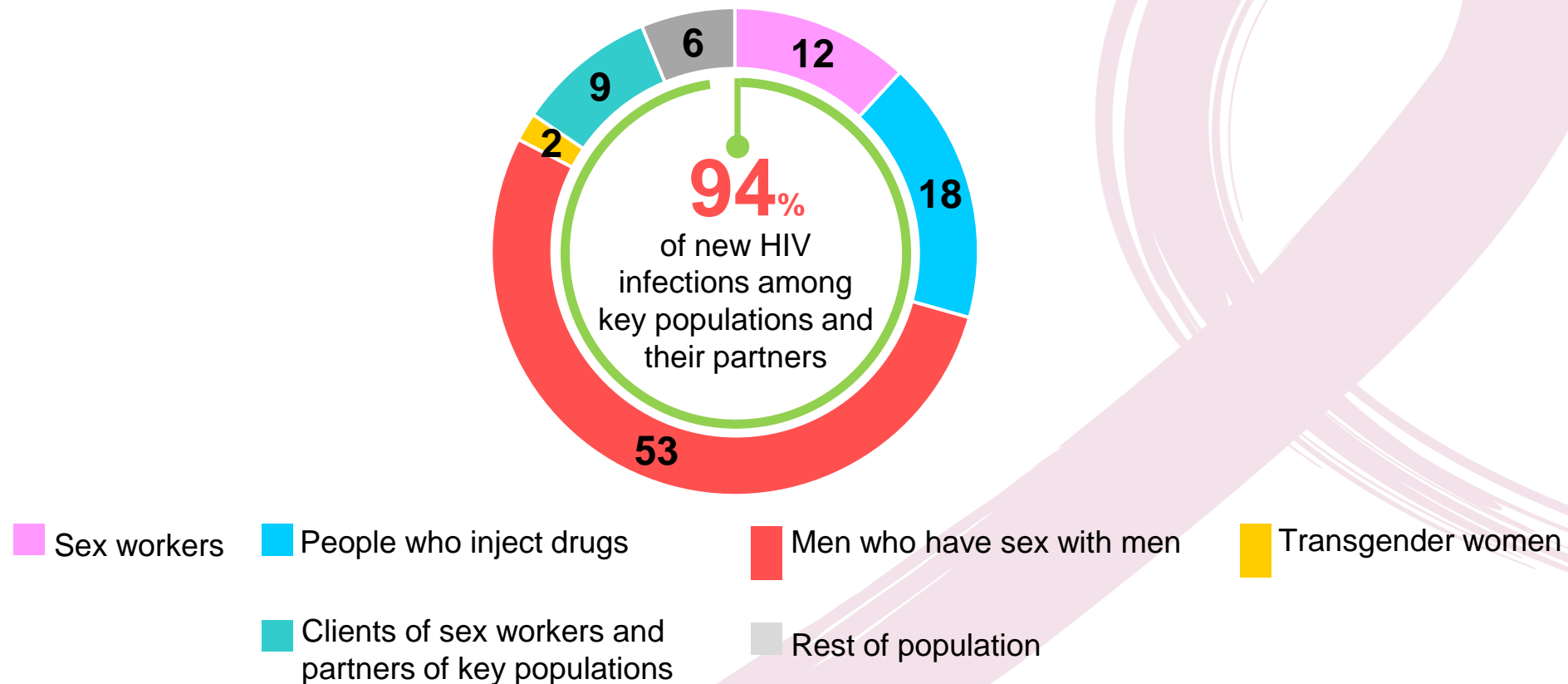


A significant variation in trends for AIDS-related deaths across countries in Asia and the Pacific



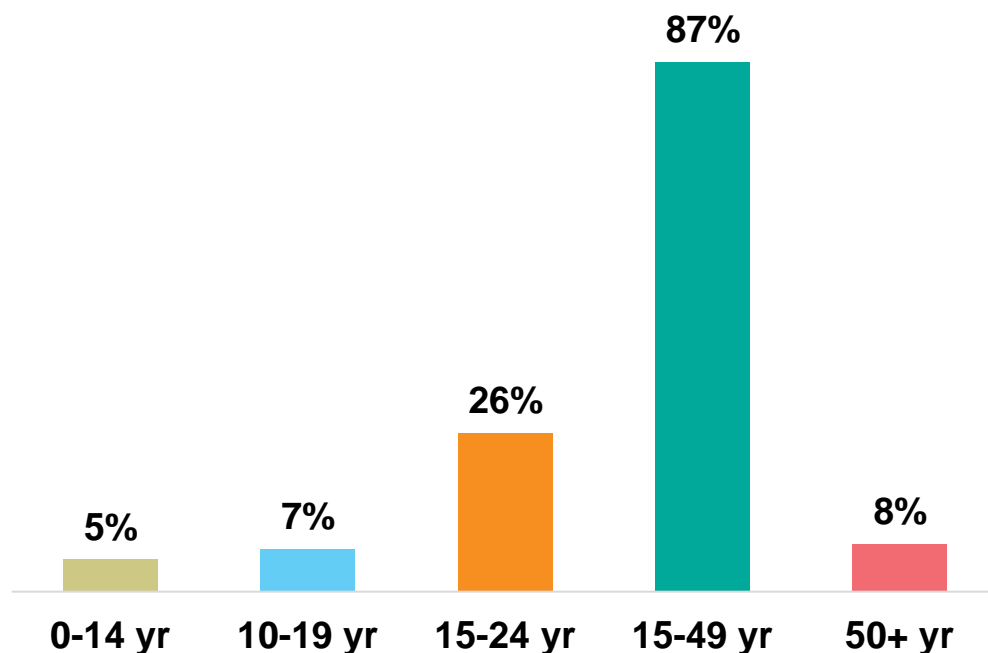
Need for focused response in HIV: Epidemic mostly affecting key populations and their partners

Distribution of new HIV infections by population, 2020

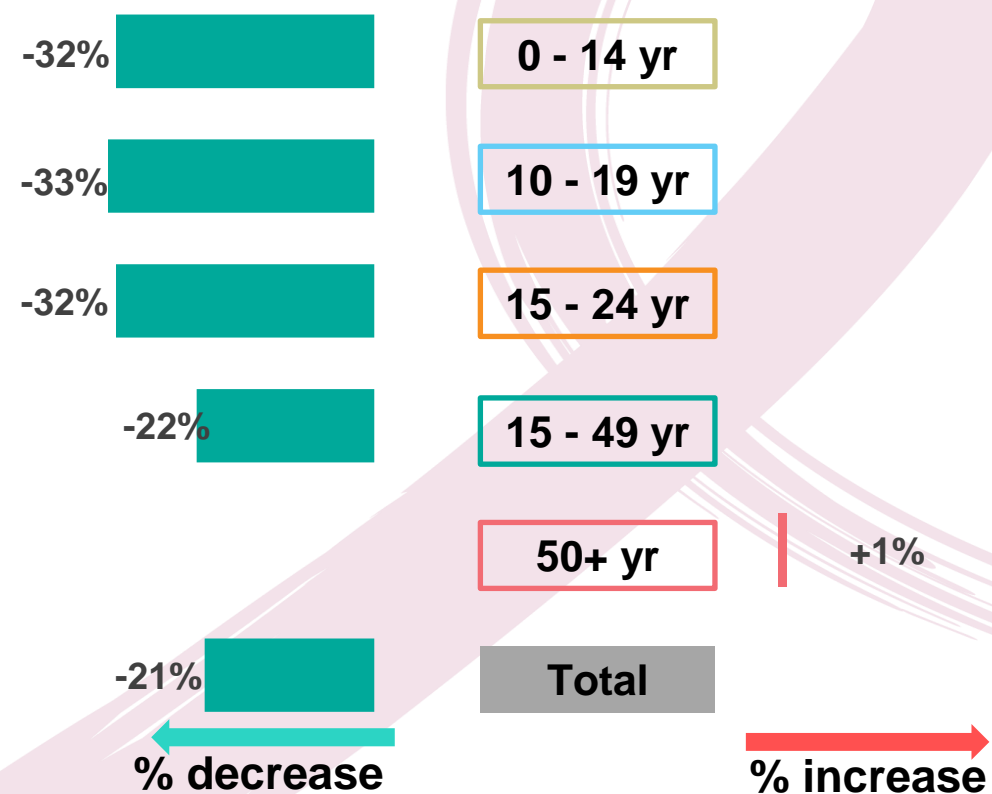


A significant variation in new HIV infections trend by age group in Asia and the Pacific

Distribution of new HIV infections by age group, 2020

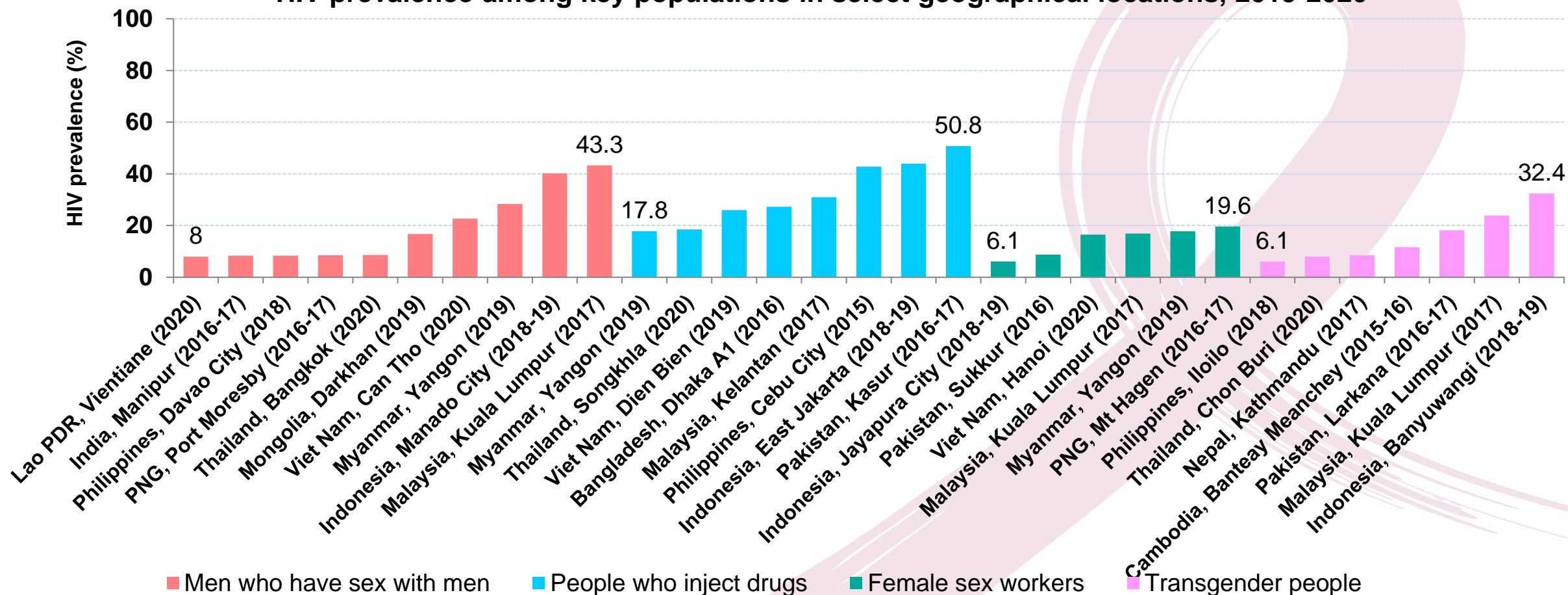


Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2020 by age group

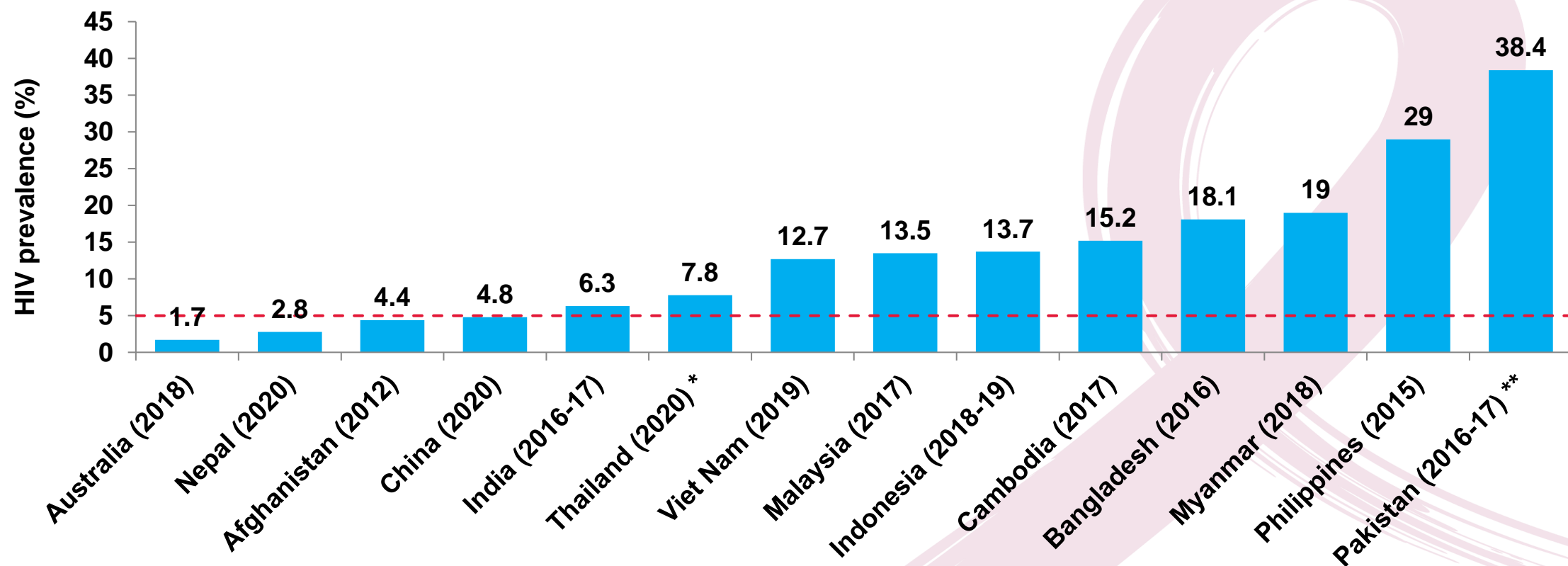


Sub-national HIV prevalence among key populations in Asia and the Pacific, 2015-2020

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



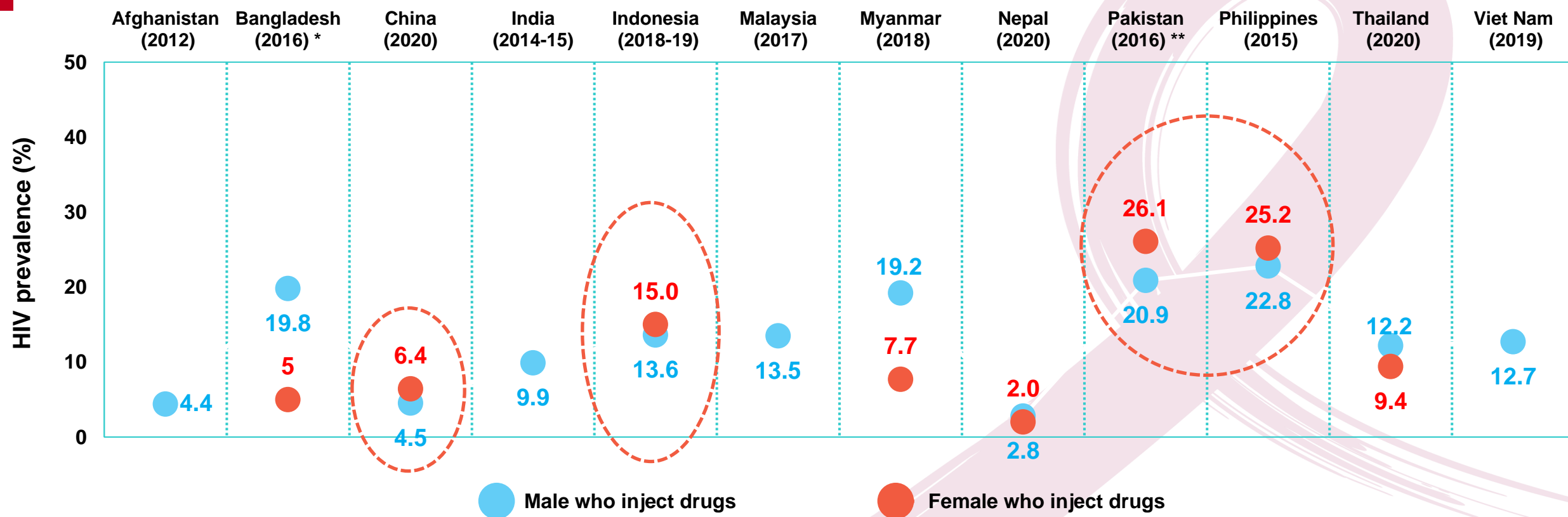
HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs, 2012-2020



* Male and Female PWID in 3 sites – Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Songkhla

** weighted prevalence

HIV prevalence among who inject drugs by gender, 2012-2020

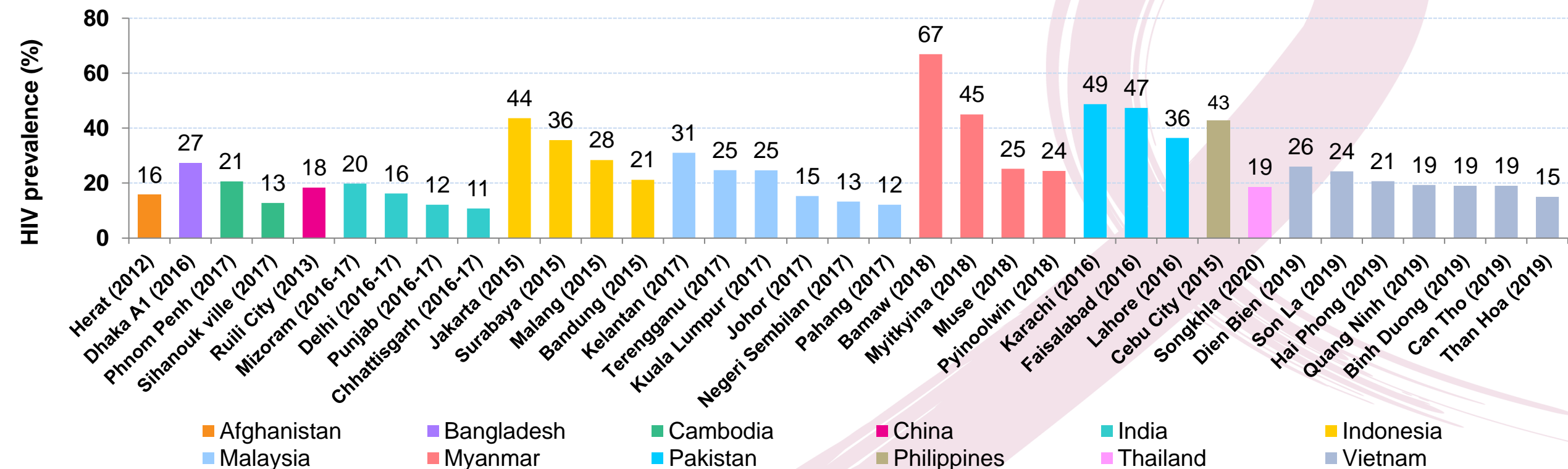


* Male PWID – Dhaka and Hili; female PWID – Dhaka

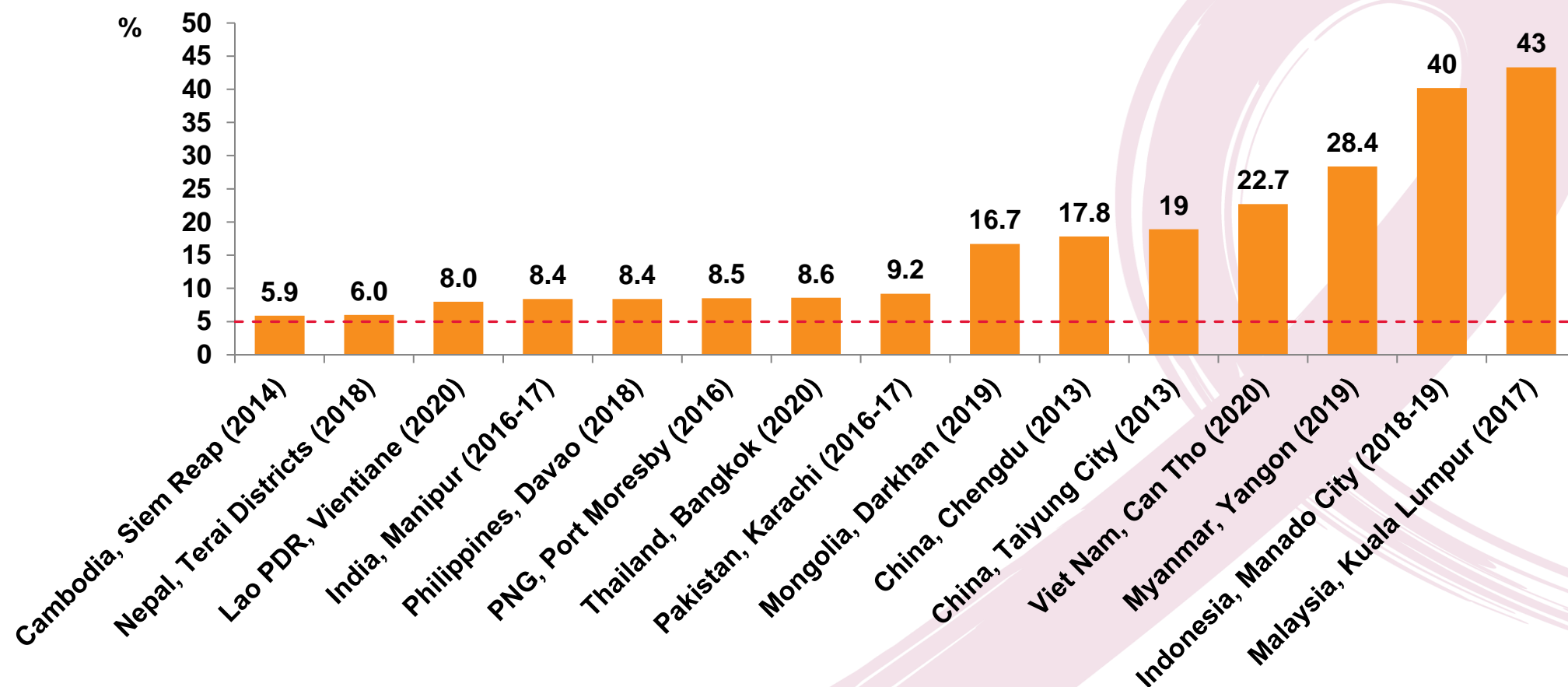
**Small sample size for female PWID

HIV prevalence among PWID in selected geographical locations with prevalence higher than national average, 2012-2020

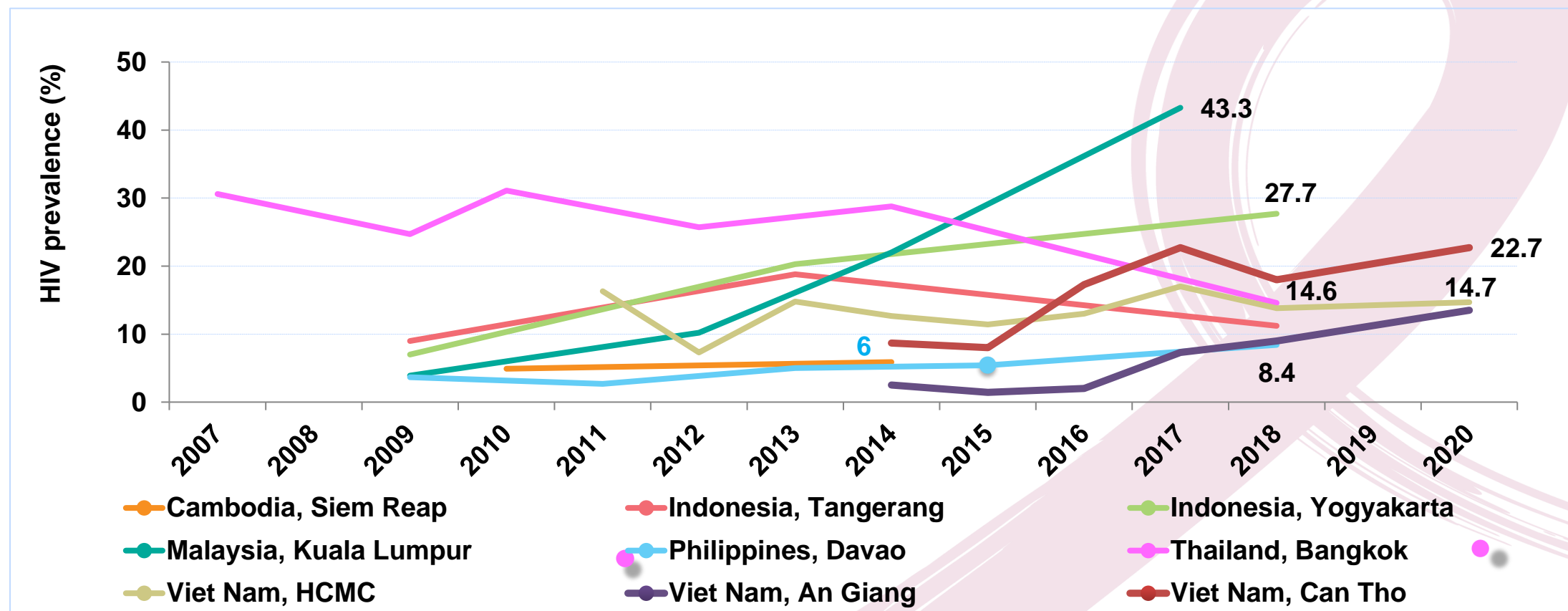
HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs, 2012-2020



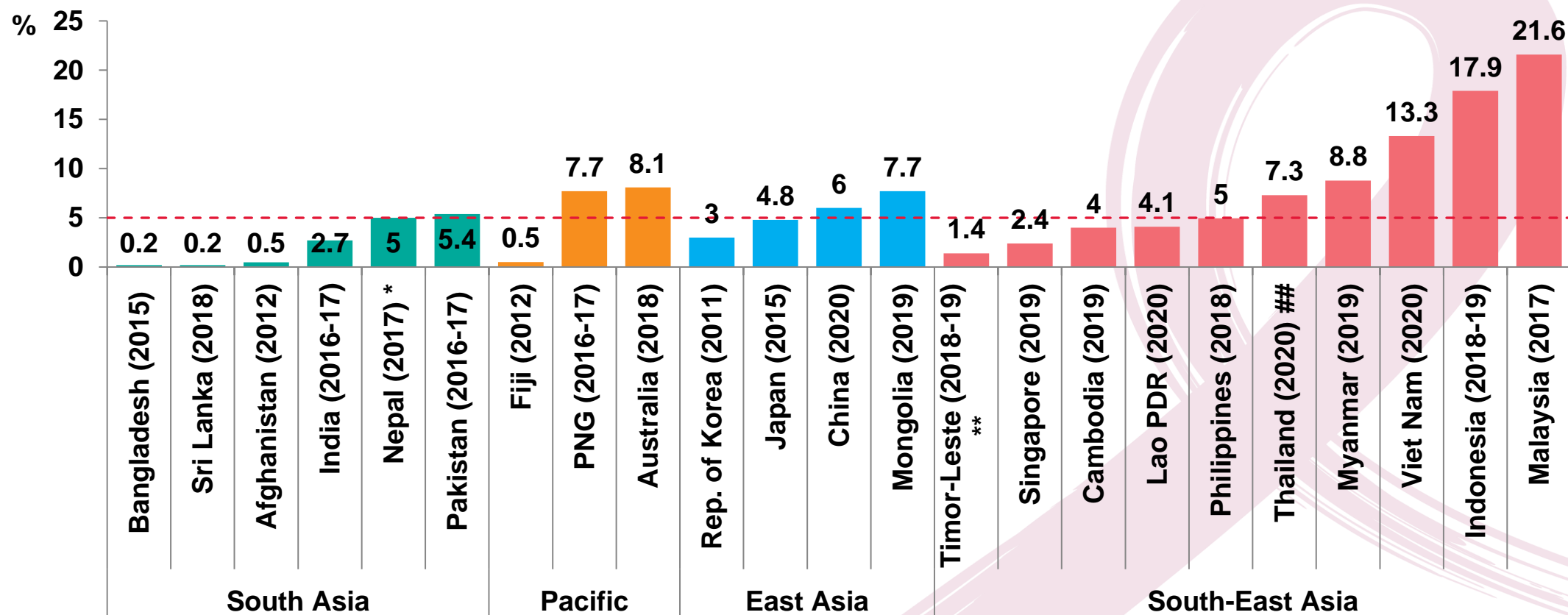
HIV prevalence > 5% among MSM in selected geographical locations, 2013-2020



High and/or rising HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men in cities, 2007-2020

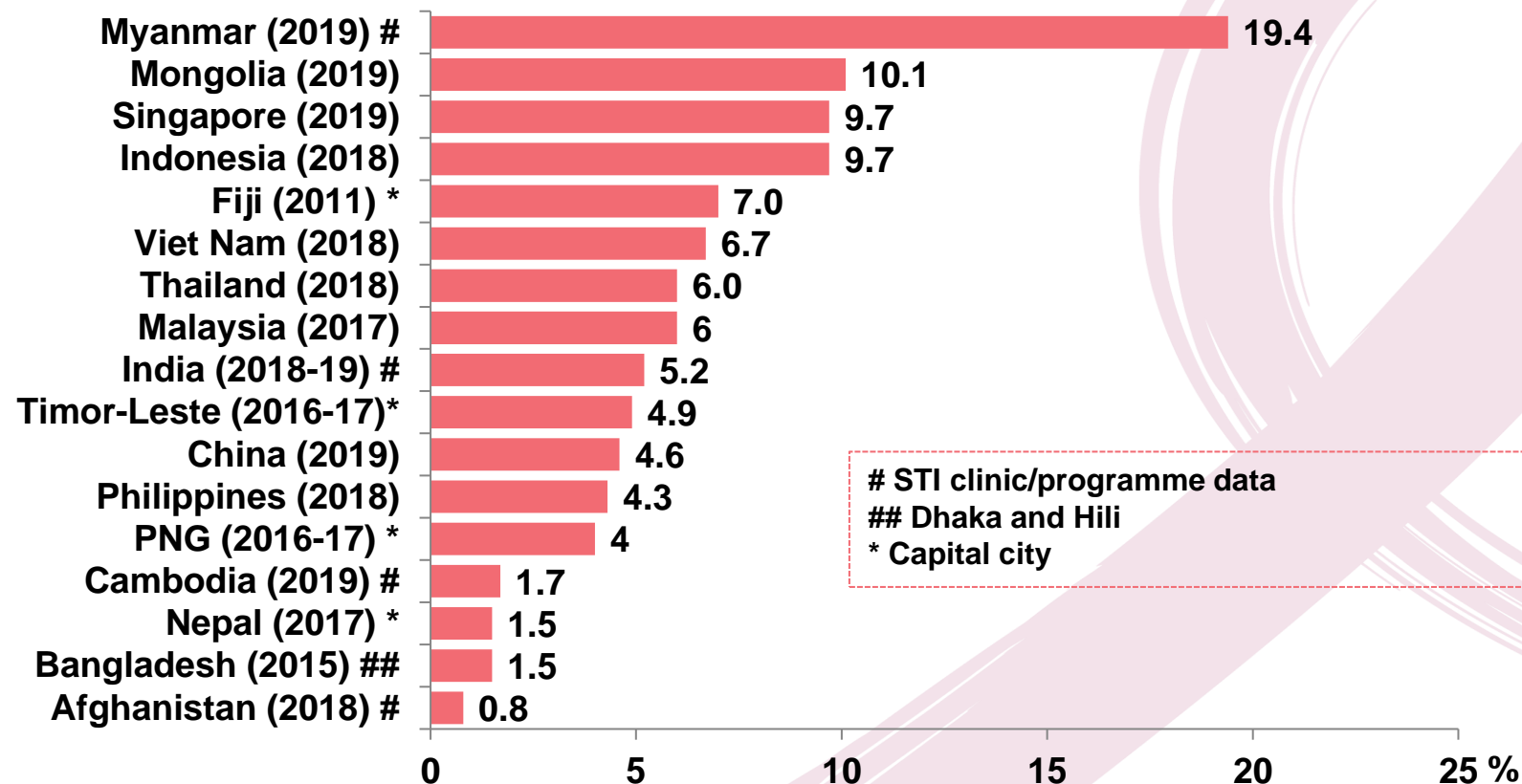


HIV prevalence among MSM by region, latest available year, 2011-2020

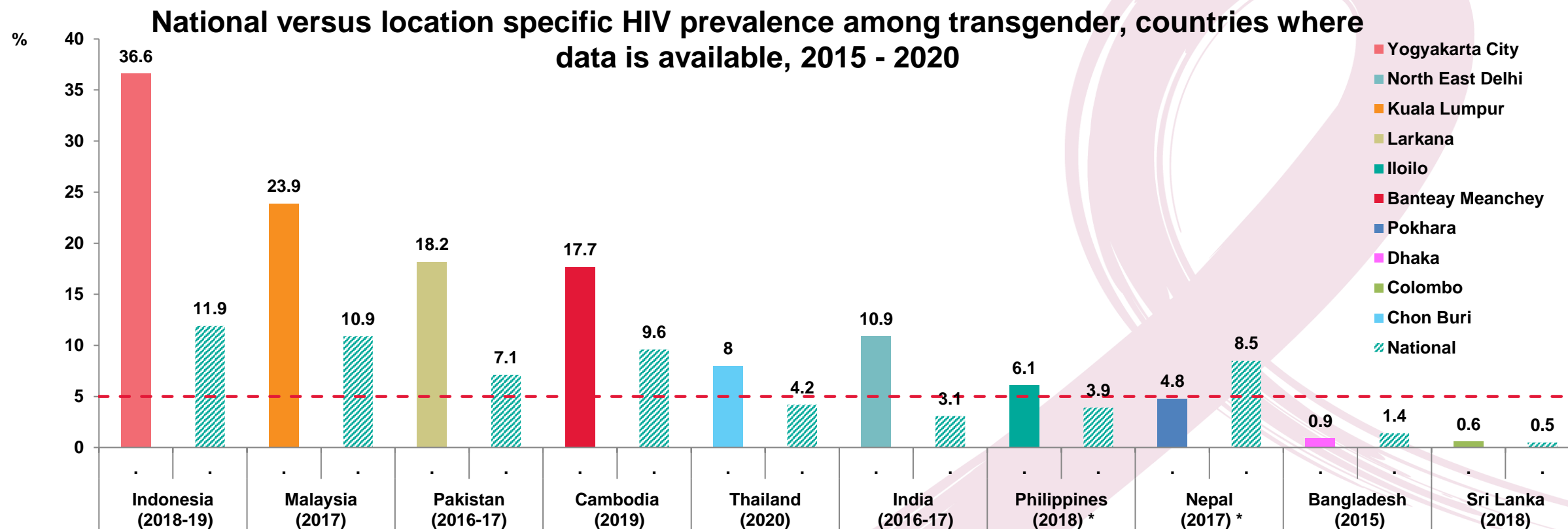


* Kathmandu, ** MSM and TG; # 3 sites - Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Phuket

Active syphilis prevalence among men who have sex with men, latest available data, 2015-2019

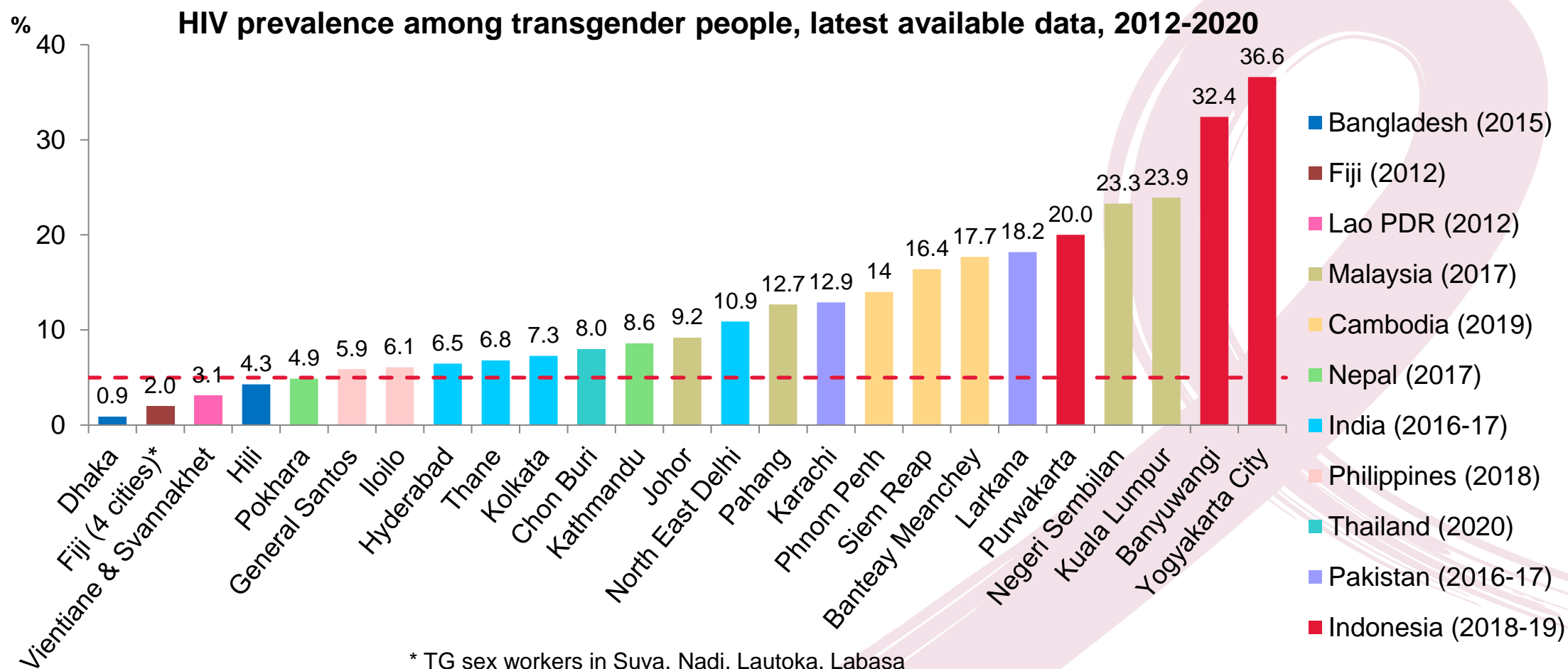


Available data indicate higher HIV prevalence among transgender people in certain geographical areas in selected countries

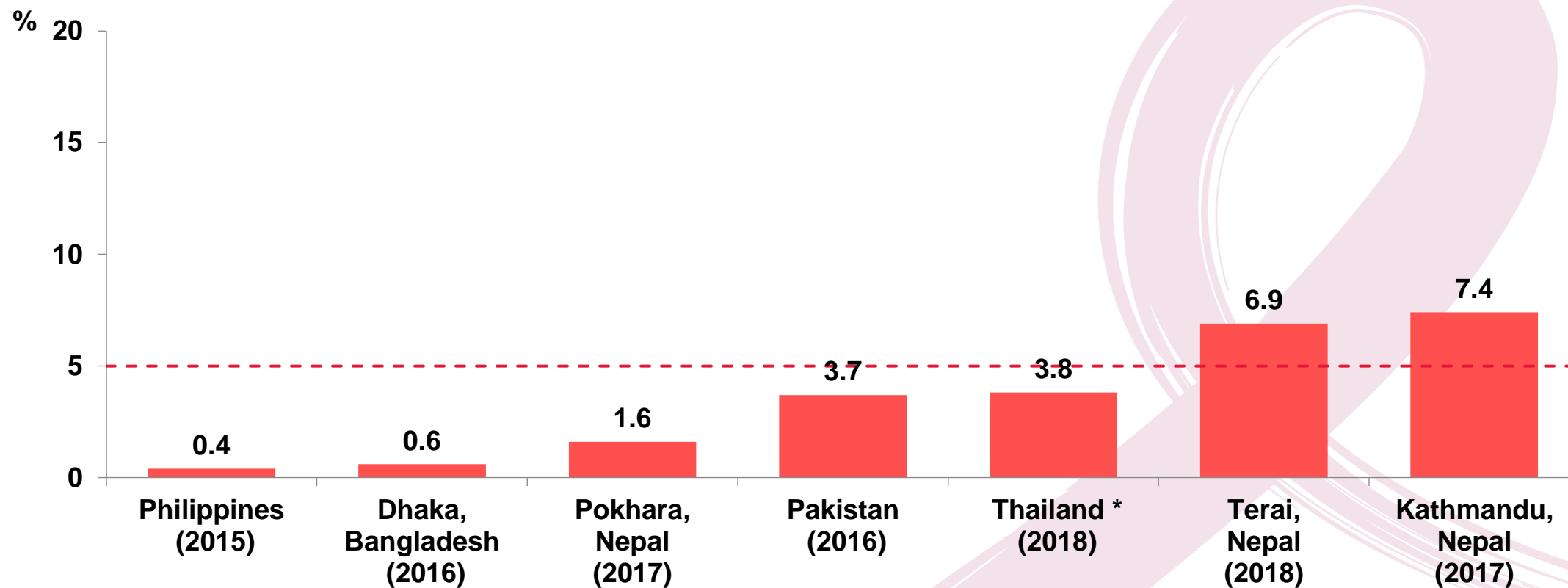


* Mixed survey sample of MSM and TG. For Nepal, data for Kathmandu is reported as national

High HIV prevalence observed in certain cities and geographical locations

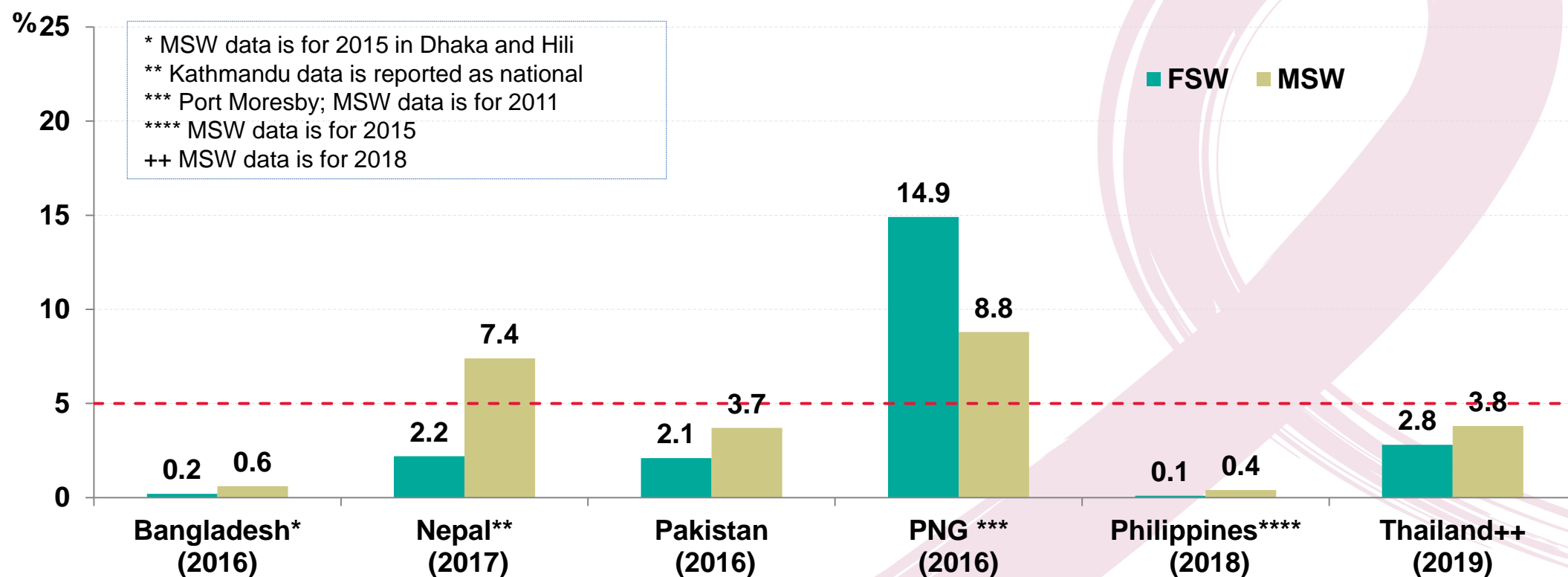


HIV prevalence among MSW, countries where data is available, 2015-2018

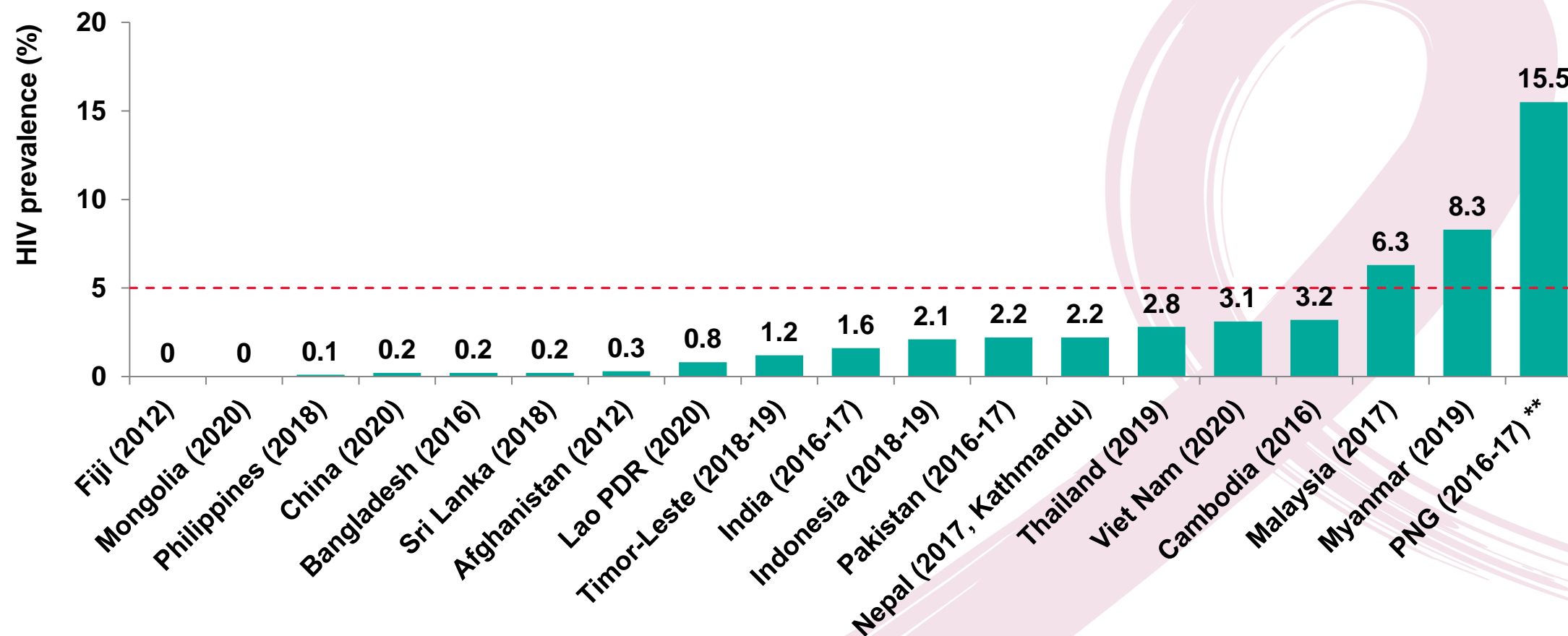


* 4 sites including Bangkok, Chonburi, Phuket, and Chiang Mai

HIV prevalence data on MSW is scarce but it indicates higher HIV prevalence than FSW in most of the countries, 2015-2019

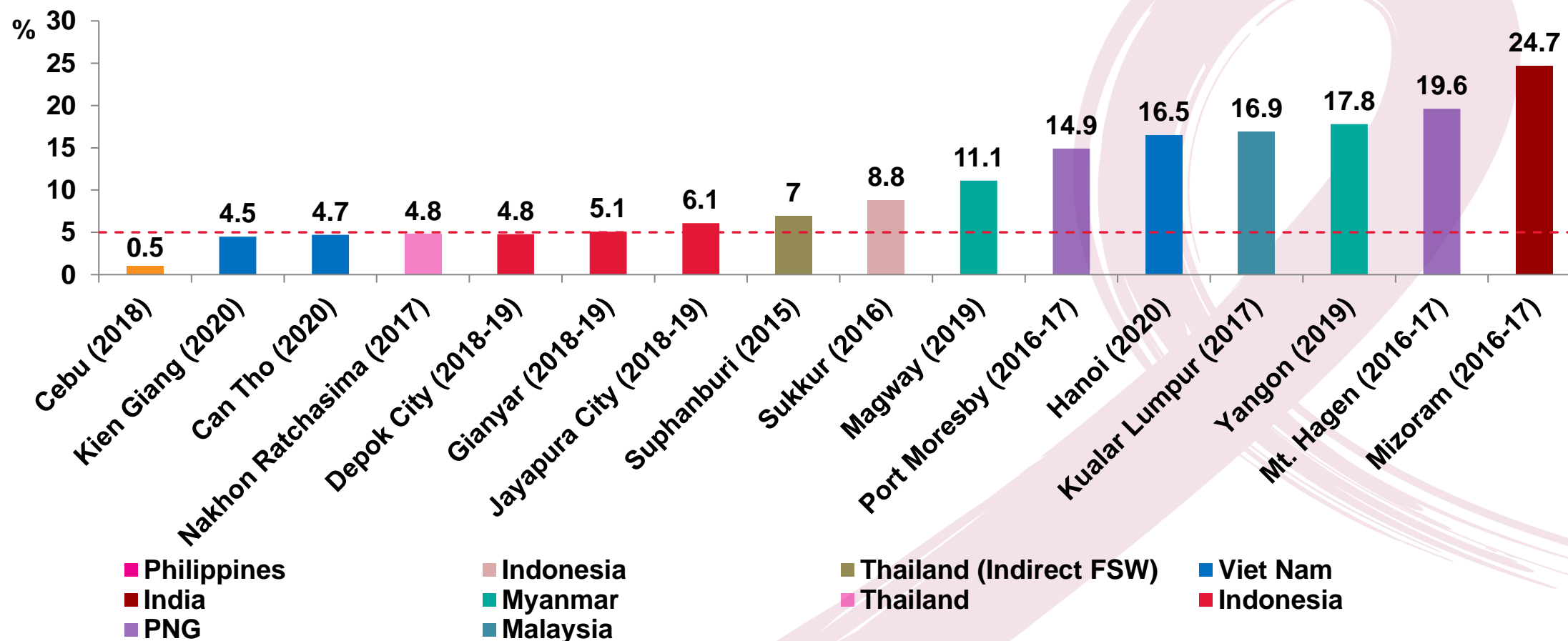


HIV prevalence among female sex workers, 2012-2020



* Dili and Bacau; ** 3 cities (Port Moresby, Lae, and Mt. Hagen)

Geographic locations where HIV prevalence among FSW is higher than national prevalence, 2015-2020

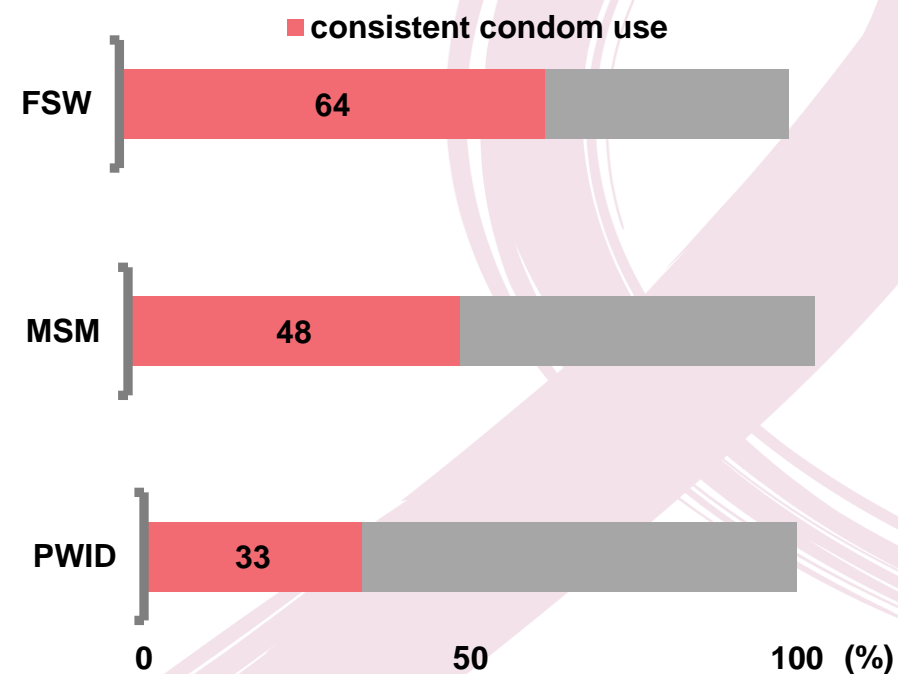
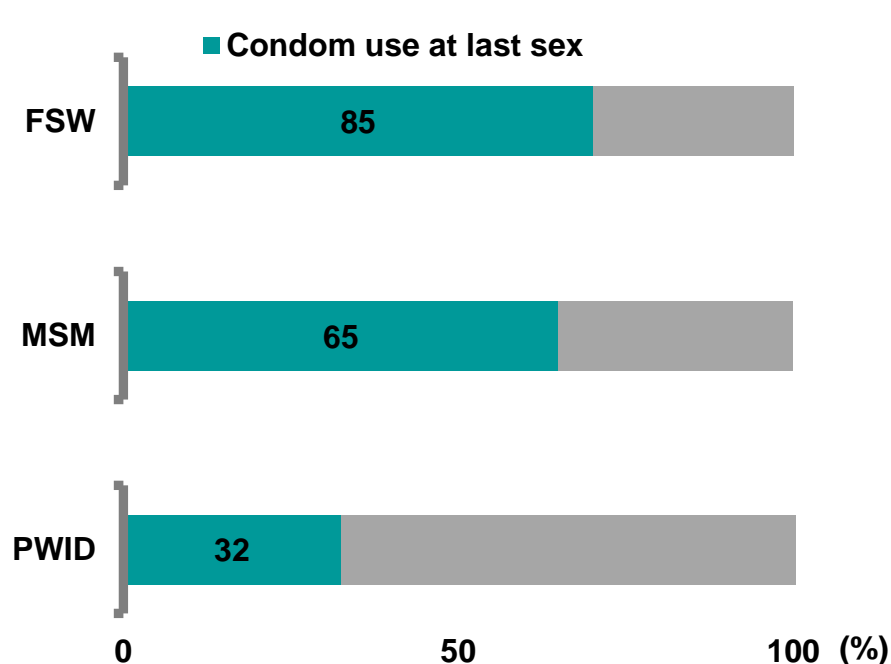


A large, stylized red ribbon graphic, a symbol for HIV/AIDS awareness, is positioned diagonally across the right side of the slide. It is rendered in a dark red color that blends with the purple background.

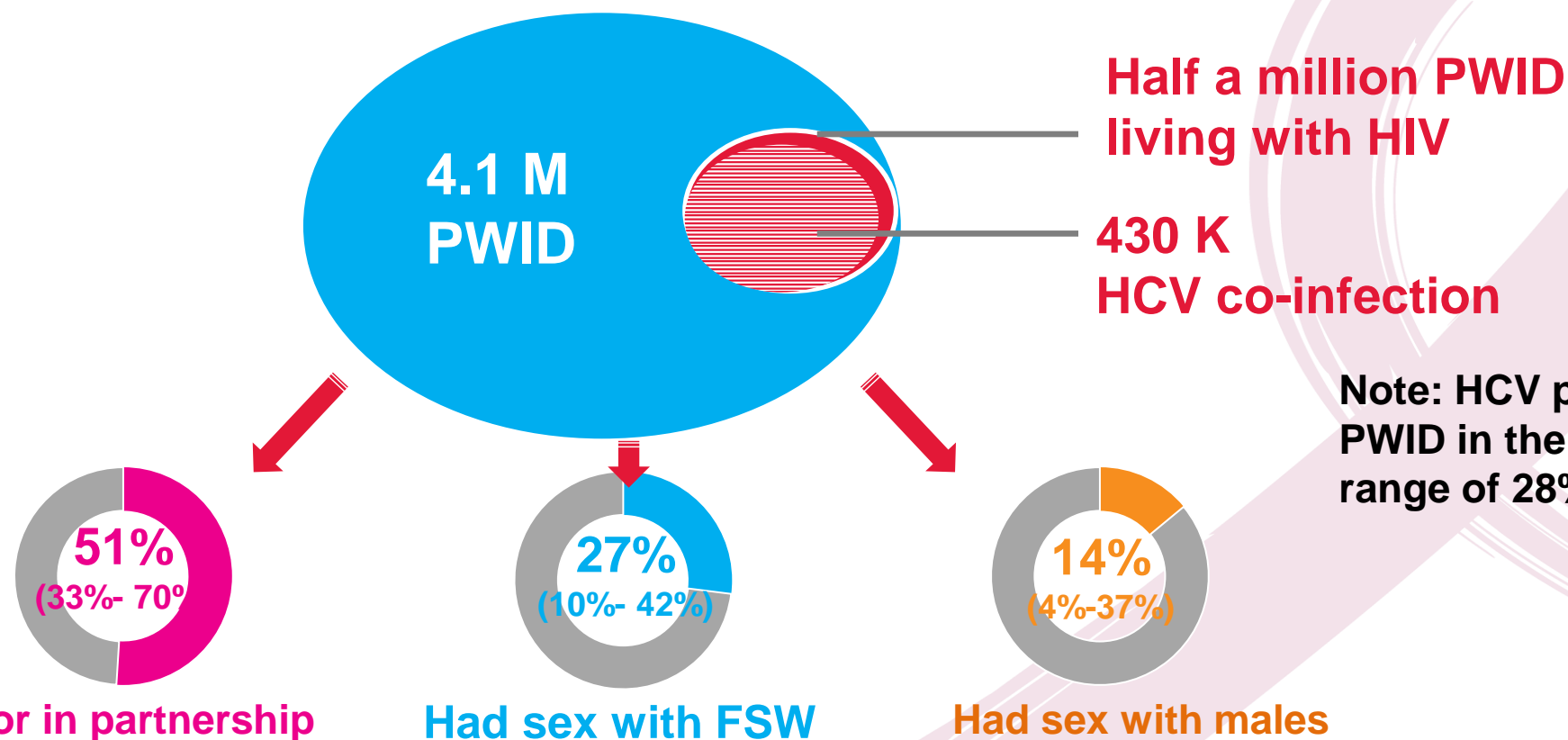
Risk behaviours

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

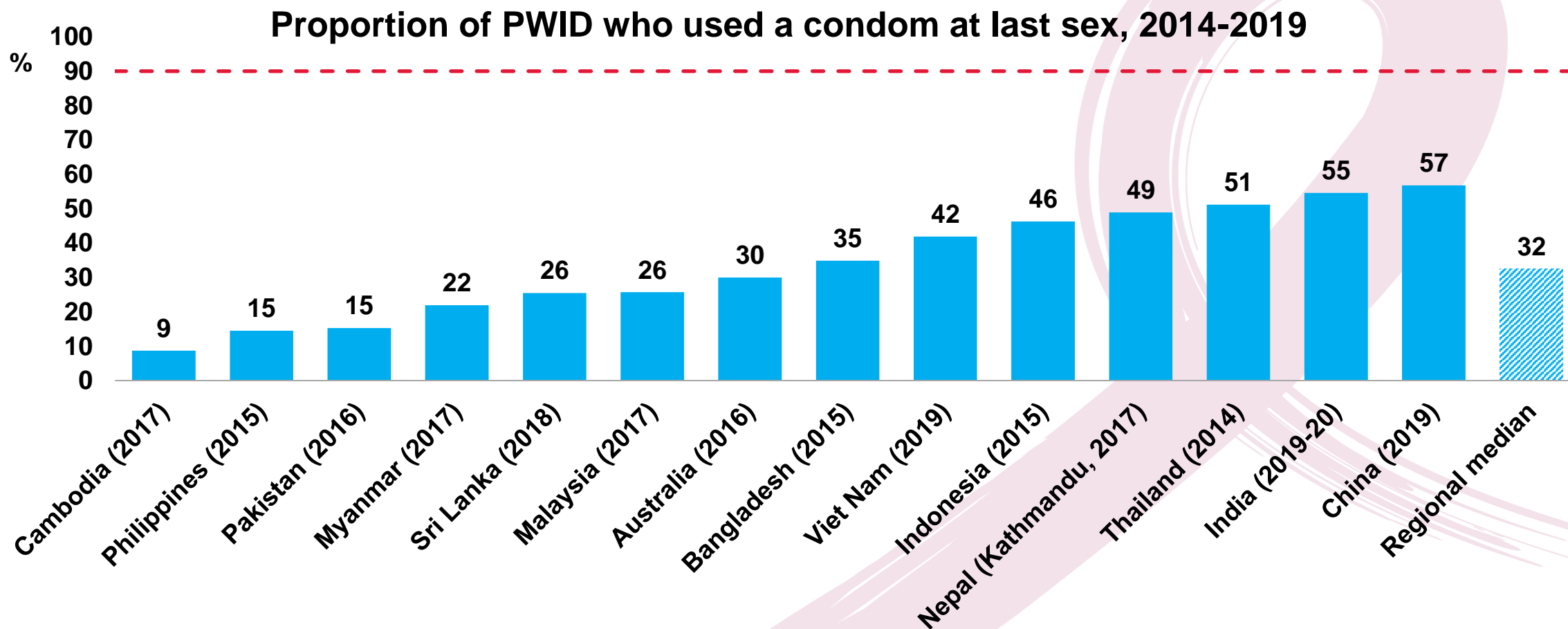


HIV and HCV burden among PWID and population interactions with other populations - implications on onward transmissions



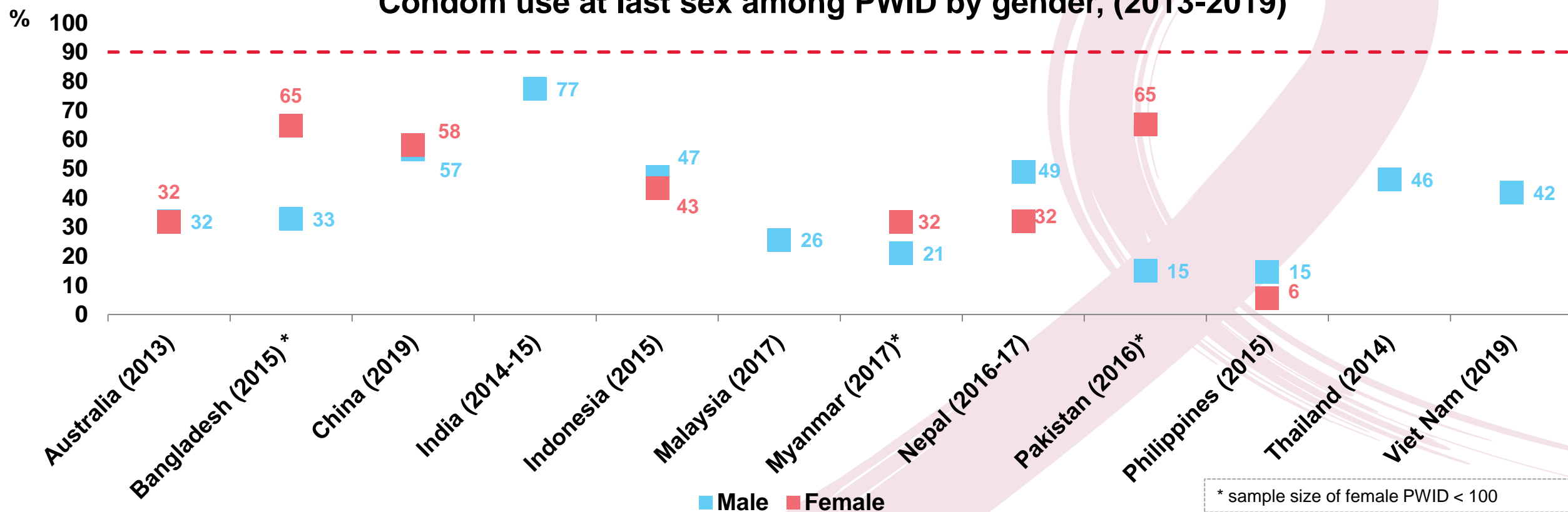
Note: HCV prevalence among PWID in the region varies with a range of 28% to 88%

Only one in three people who inject drugs used a condom during their last sexual encounter



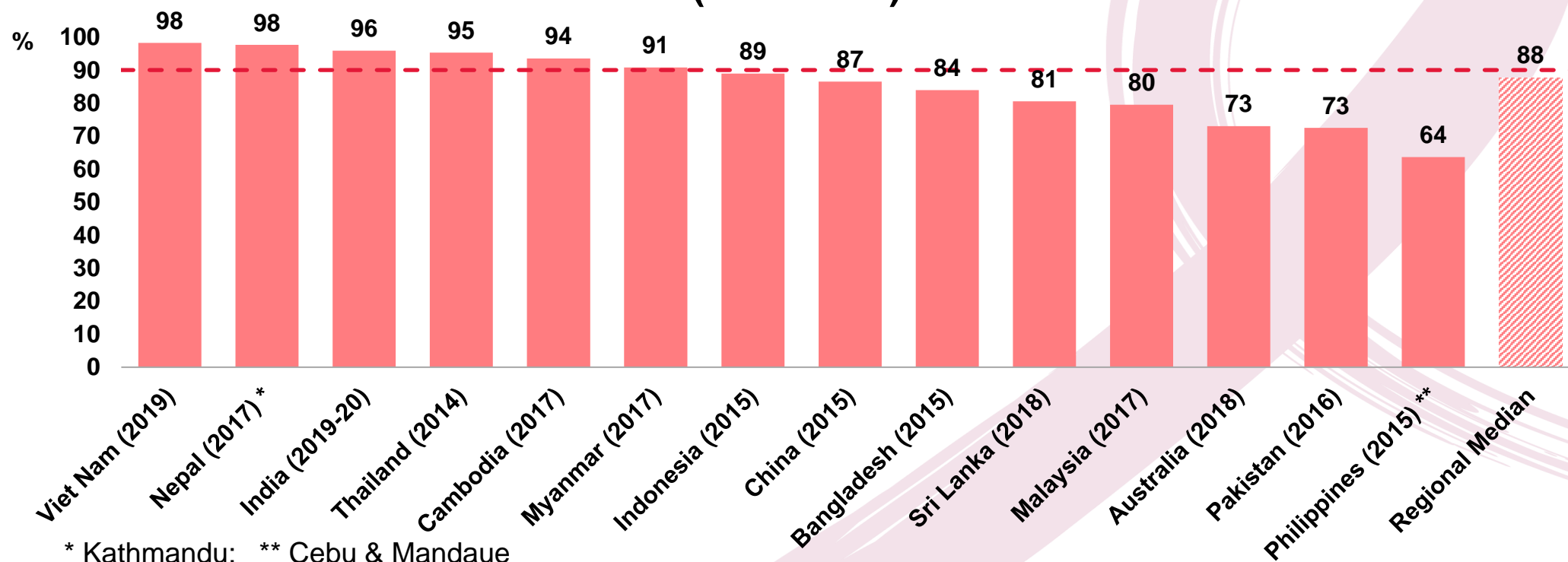
Condom use among both males and females who inject drugs is still below 90% in Asia and the Pacific

Condom use at last sex among PWID by gender, (2013-2019)



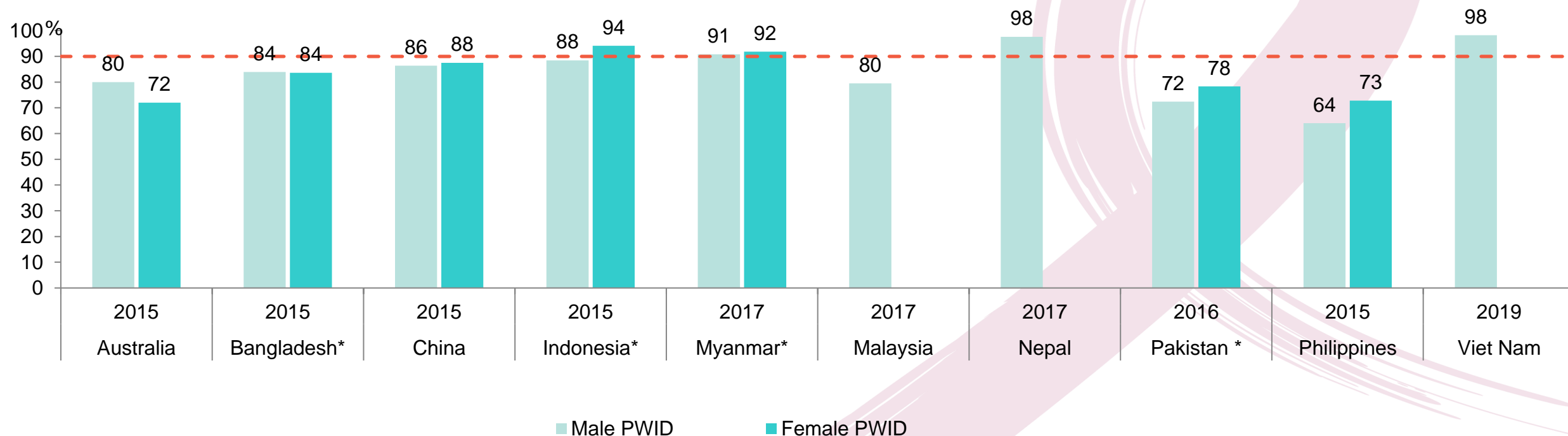
Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of PWID reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected (2014-2019)



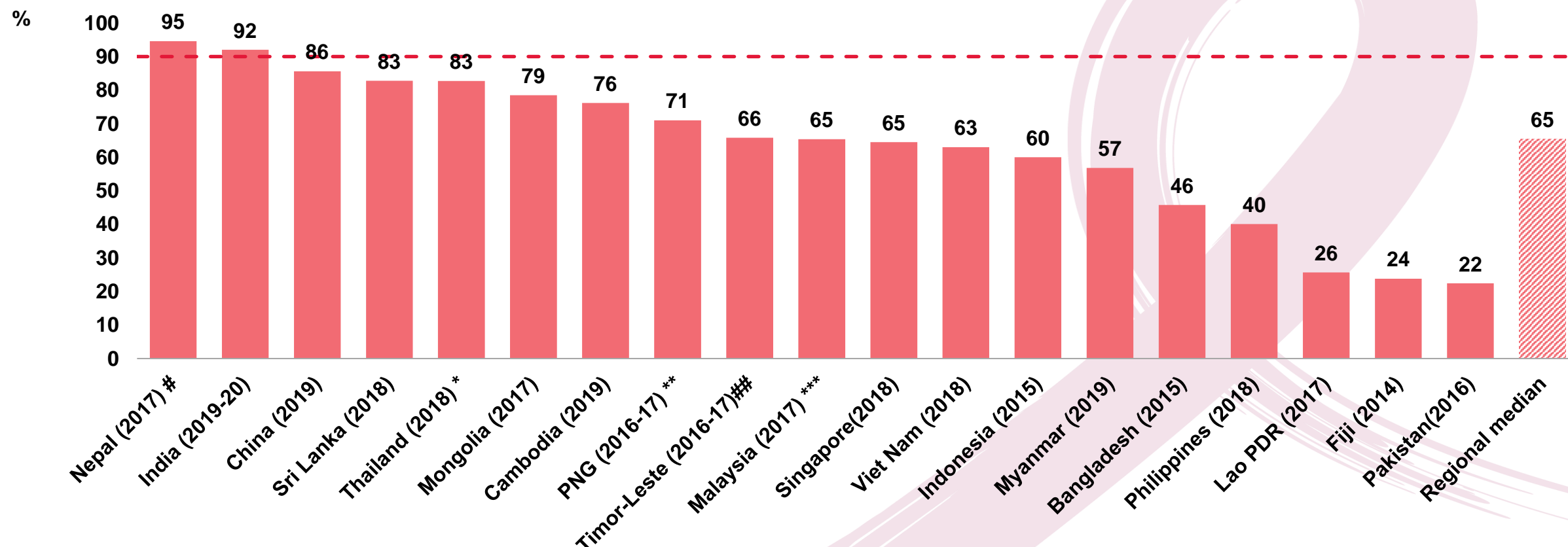
No remarkable difference in safe injection practice among male and female PWID in countries where data is available

Safe injection practice among male and female PWID, 2015-2019



* Female PWID sample size <100

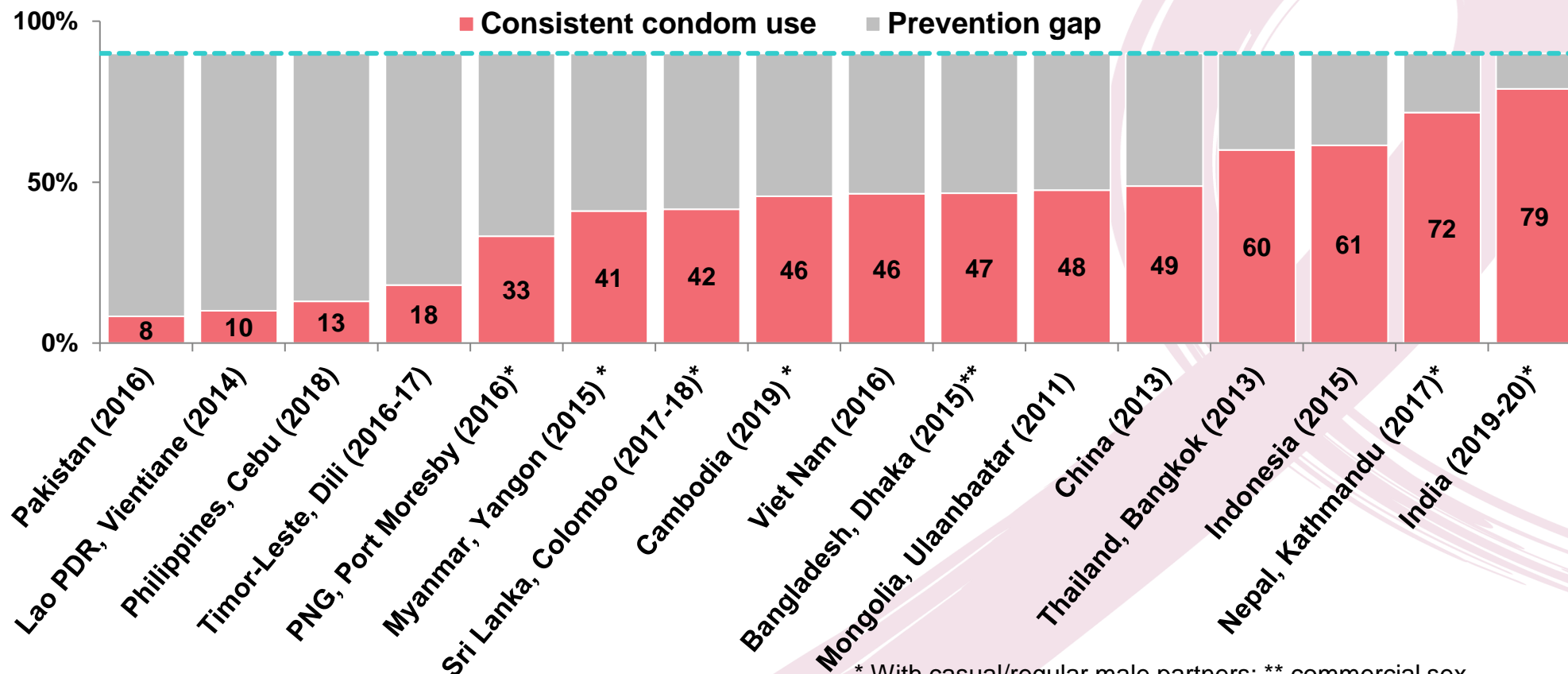
Proportion of MSM who reported condom use at last anal sex with male partner, 2014-2019



Kathmandu; ## Dili; * Bangkok, Chiang Mai, and Phuket; ** 4 States; *** Port Moresby (data includes MSM and TG)

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

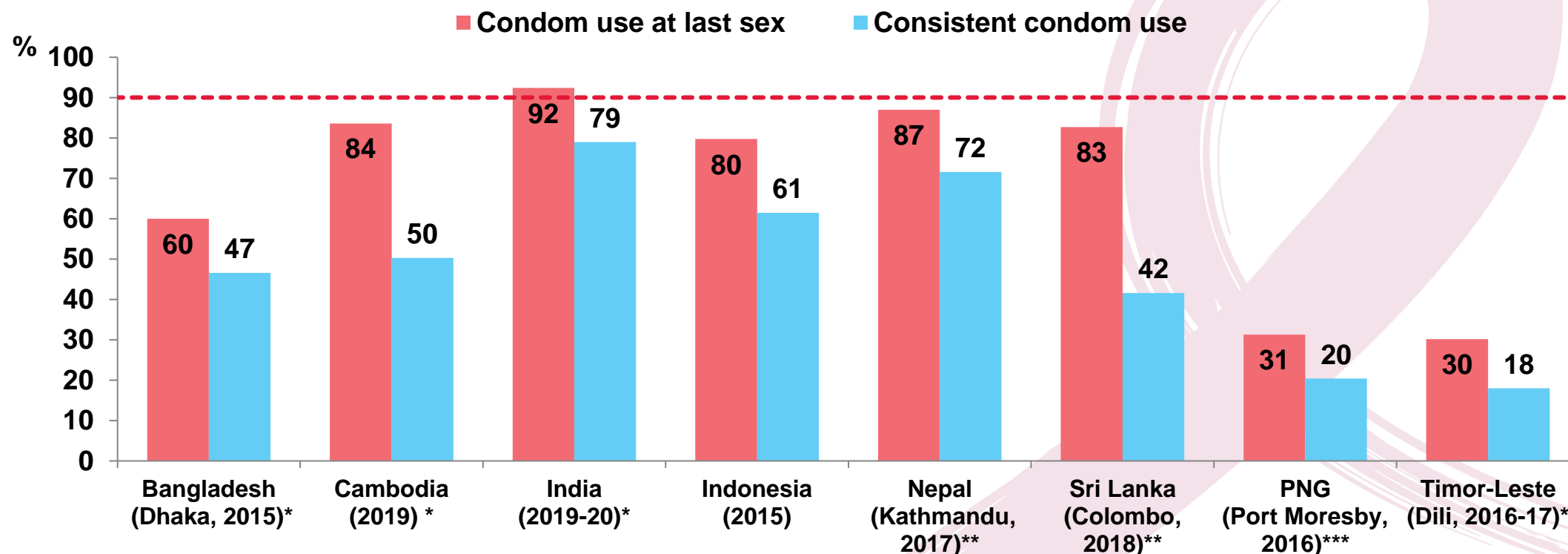
Consistent condom use among men who have sex with men, 2011-2019



90%

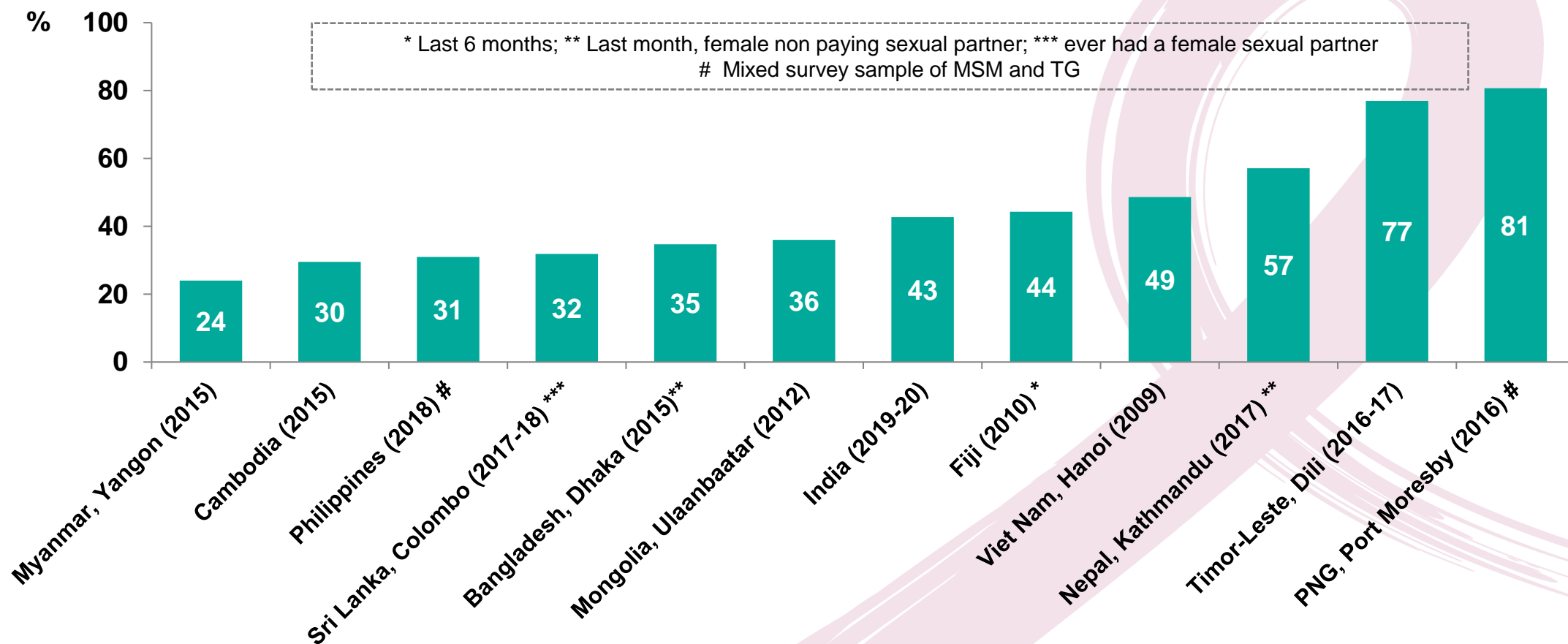
* With casual/regular male partners; ** commercial sex

Proportion of MSM who reported condom use at last anal sex and consistent use, countries where data is available, 2015-2019

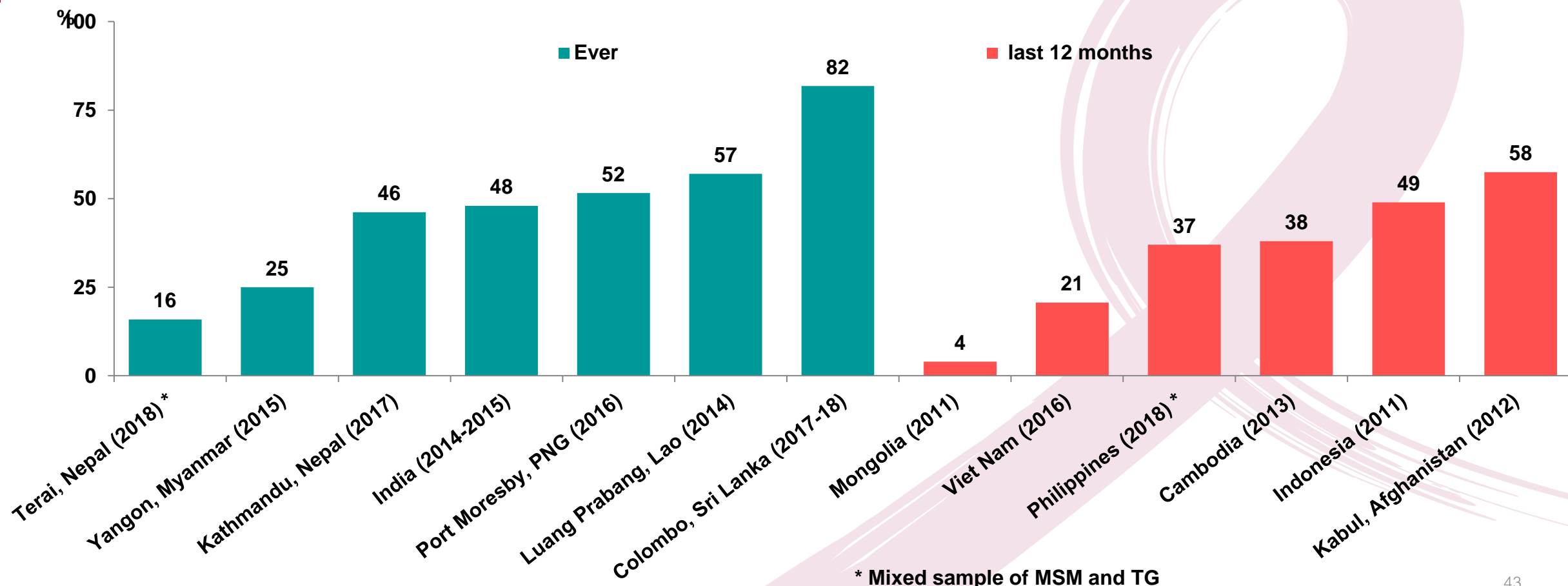


* with commercial/paid male partners; ** with casual male partners; *** with main male/TG partner

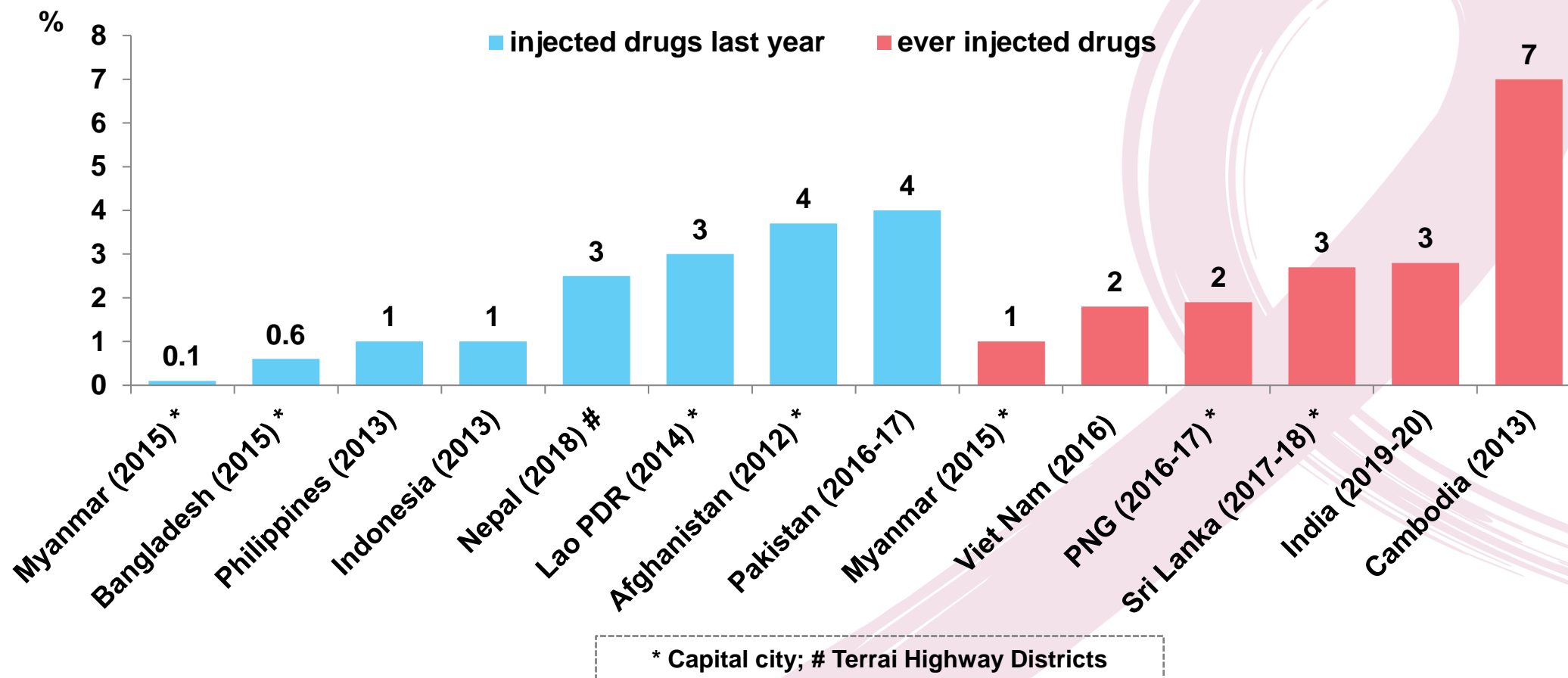
Proportion of MSM who had sex with female partners in the last year, 2010 - 2019



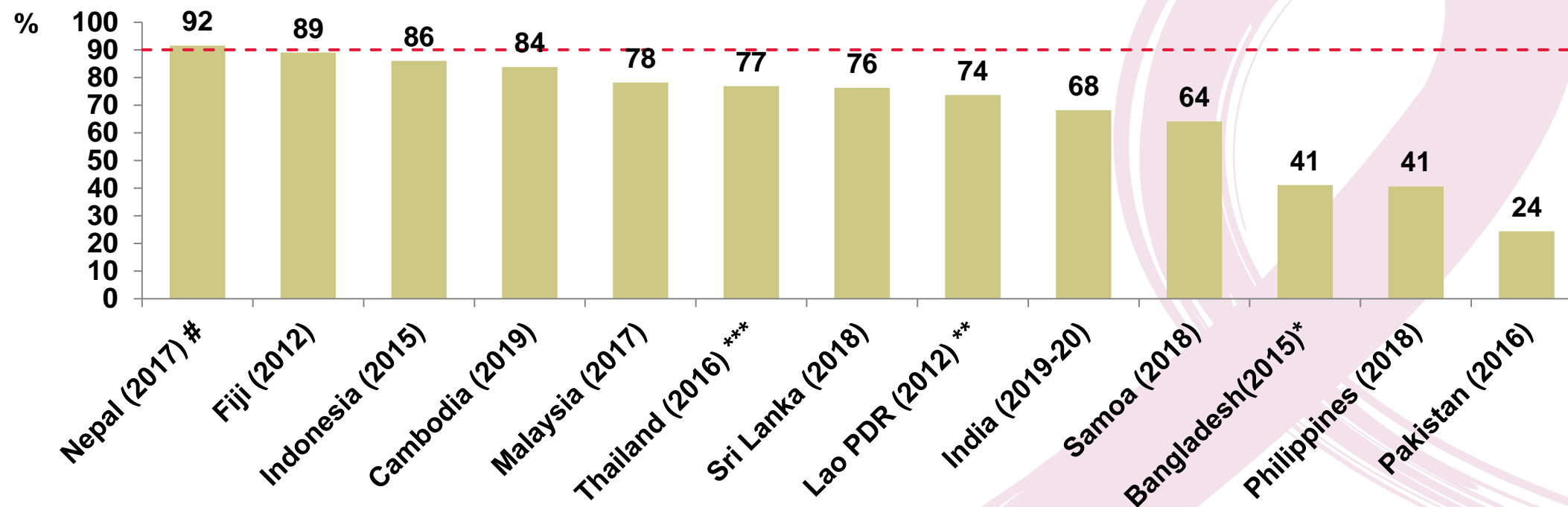
Proportion of surveyed MSM who sold sex to men, 2011-2018



Overlapping risk behaviors: Proportion of MSM who reported injecting drugs, 2012-2019



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



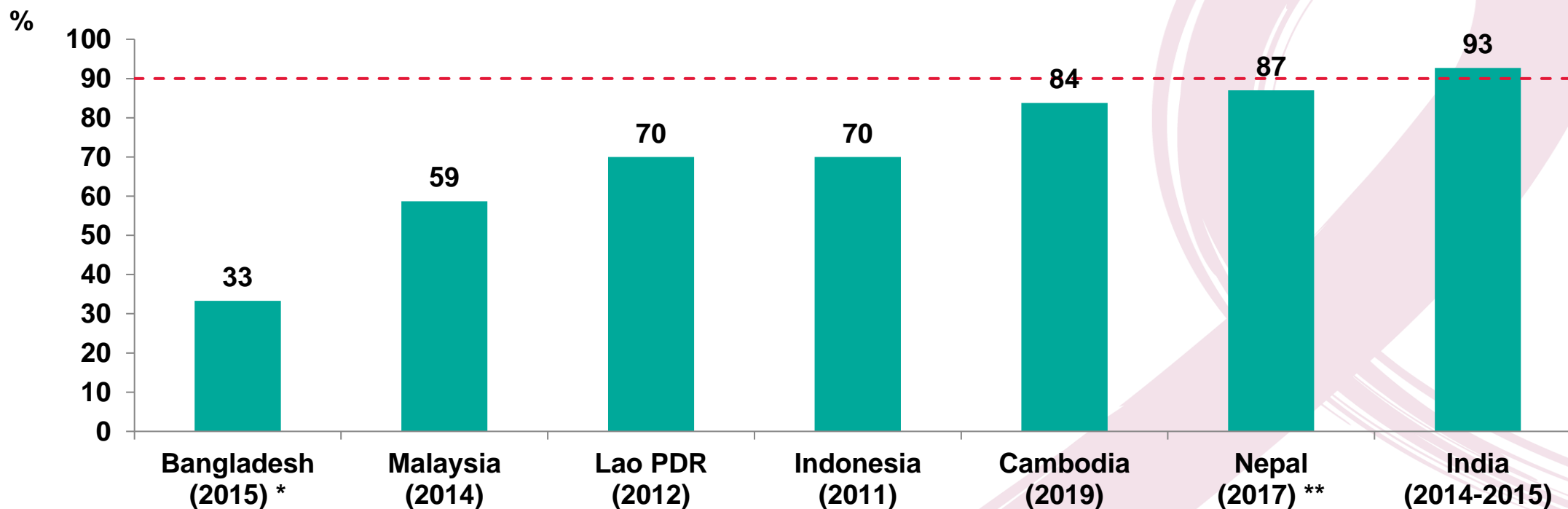
* Dhaka; # Kathmandu

** Combined use of condom and water-based lubricant

*** Bangkok, Chonburi, Chiang Mai, Phuket

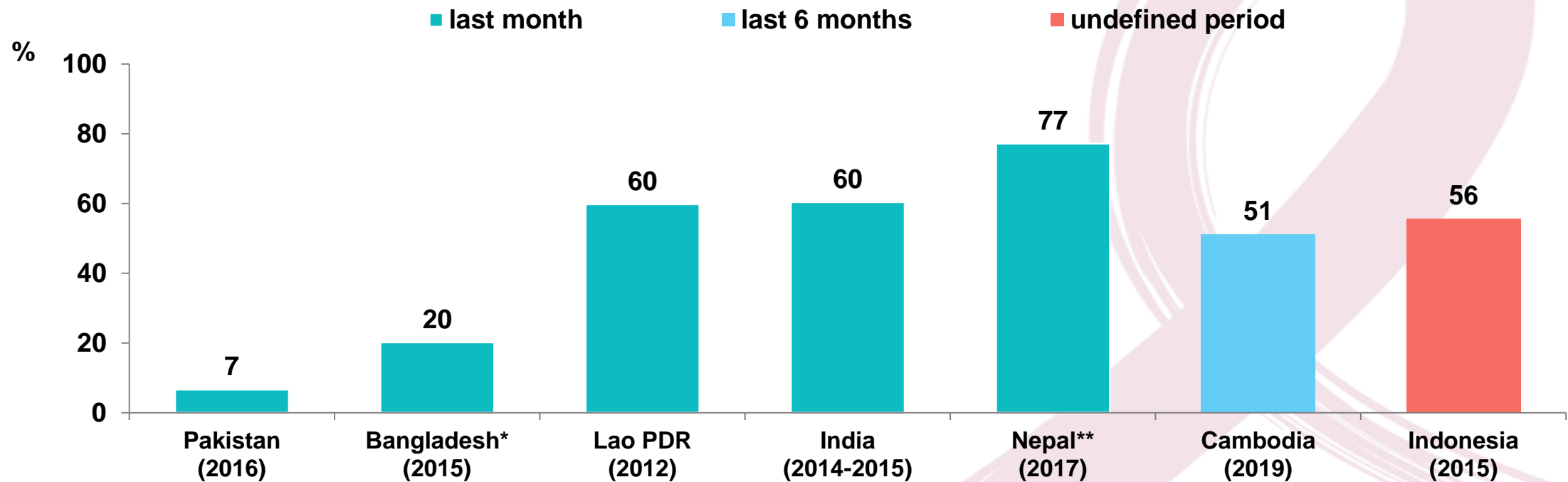
Surveys in Thailand, Cambodia and Philippines included mixed samples of MSM and TG

Proportion of transgender people who reported condom use at last sex with casual/non-commercial male partners, 2011-2019



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

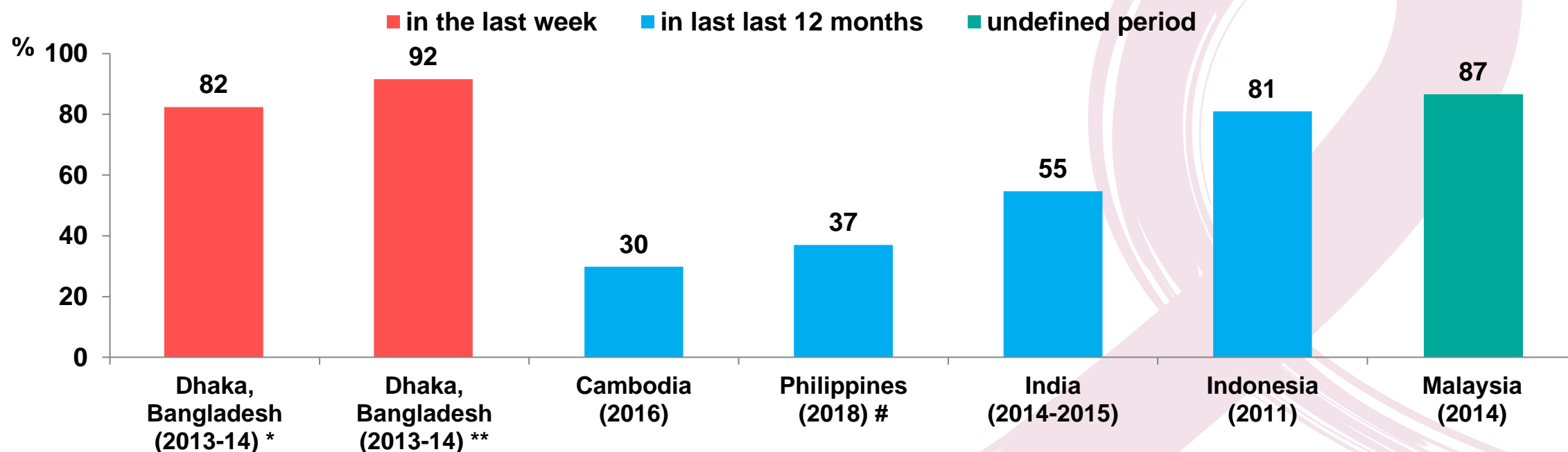
Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with casual partners, 2012-2019



* Dhaka (non-transactional male partners) ;

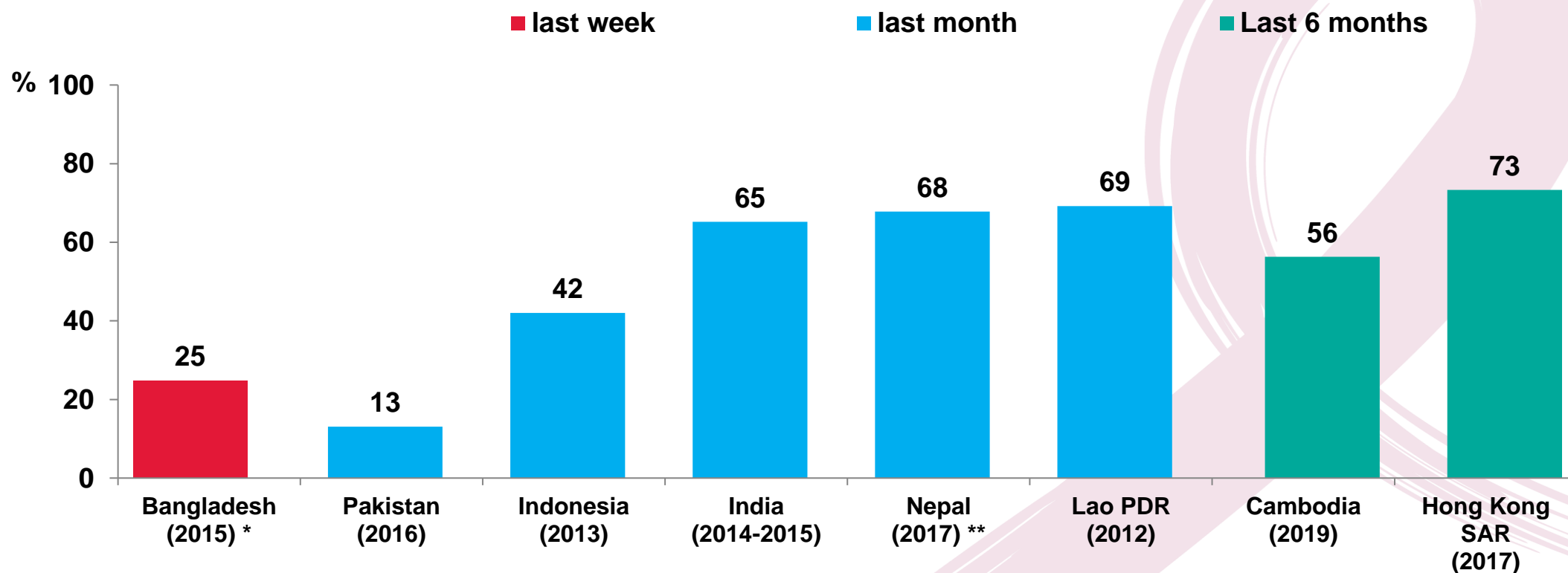
** Kathmandu (Mixed sample of MSM and TG)

Proportion of surveyed transgender people who sold sex or had sex with clients, countries where data is available, 2014 - 2018



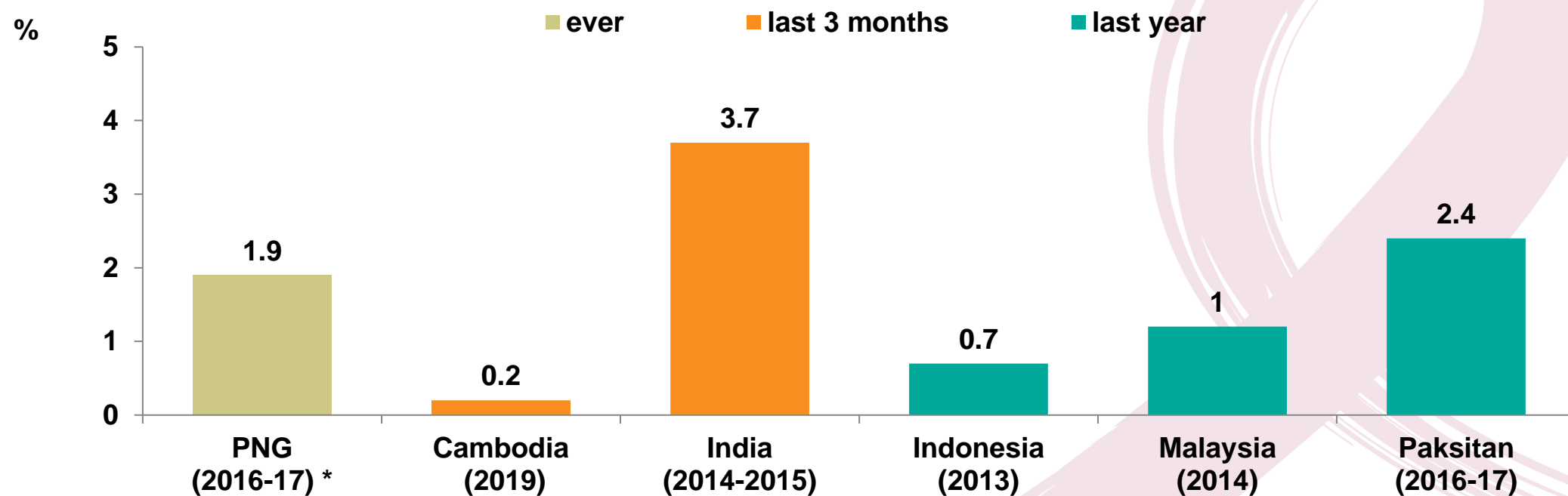
* Sold sex to new clients; ** Sold sex to regular clients; # mixed survey sample of MSM and TG

Proportion of transgender people who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2012-2019



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

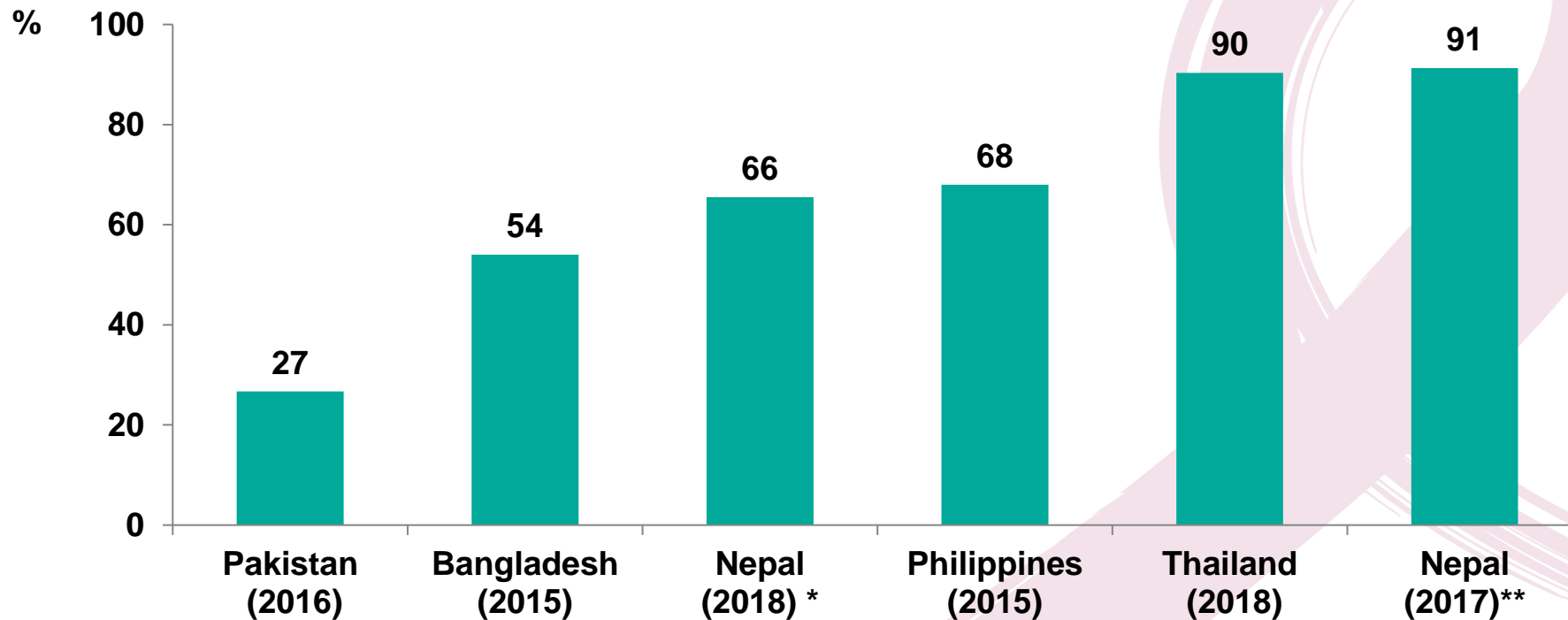
Proportion of transgender people who reported injecting drug use, countries where data is available, 2013-2019



* Dhaka

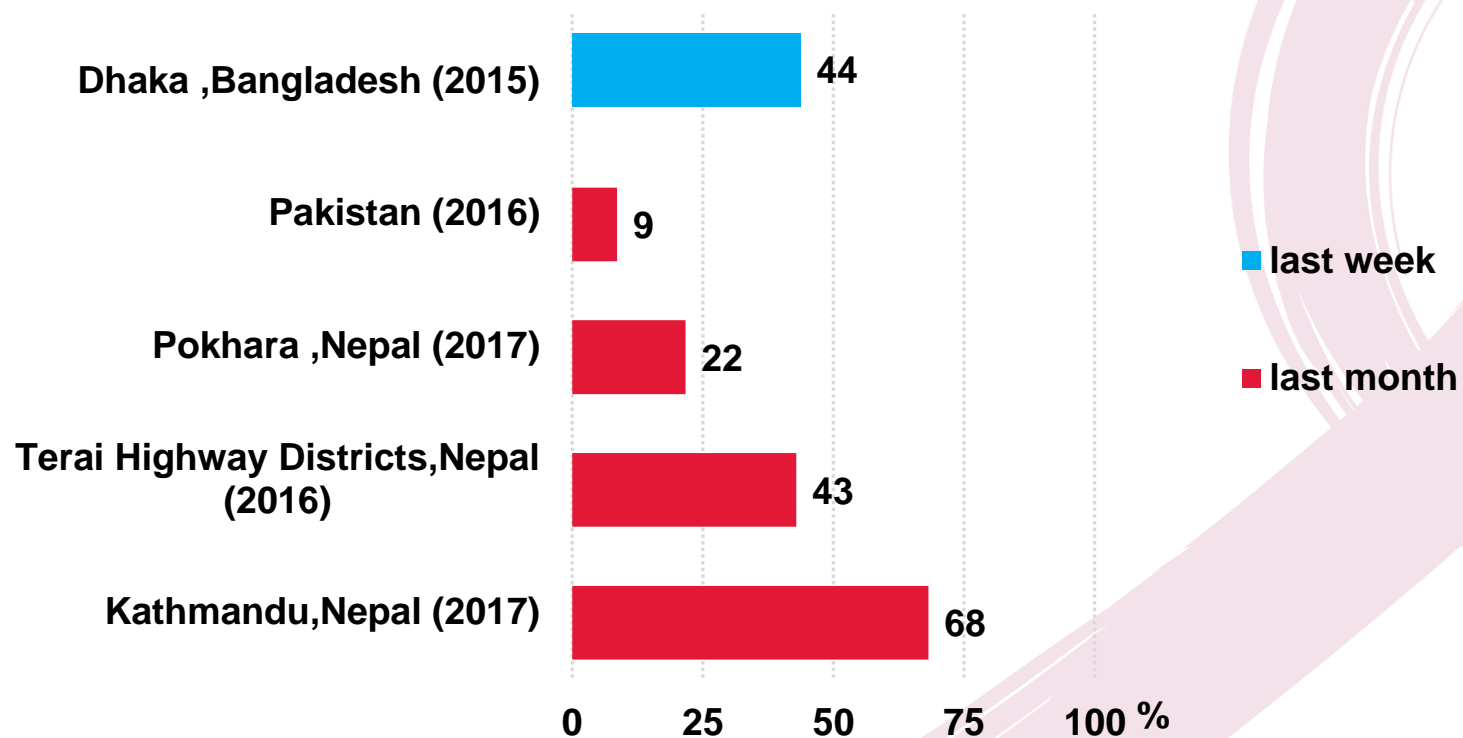
** Mixed survey sample of MSM and TG in Port Moresby

Proportion of MSW who reported condom use at last sex, 2015-2018



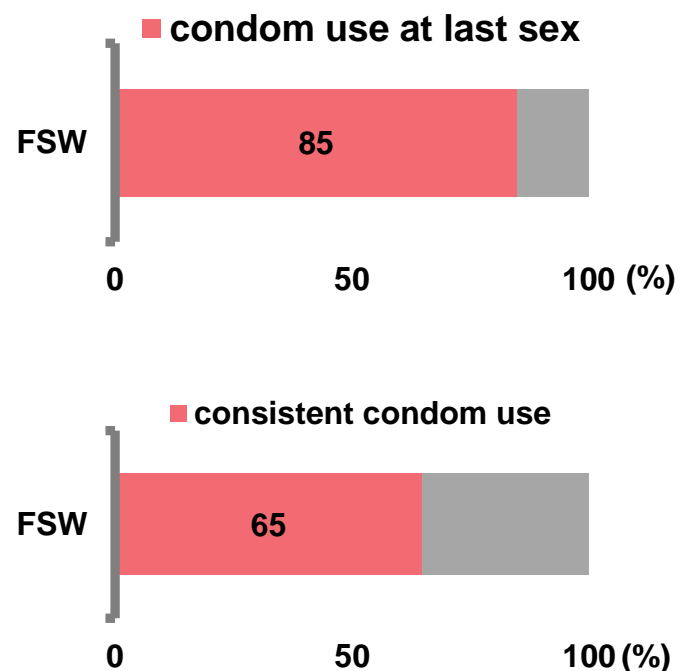
* Terai; ** Kathmandu valley

Proportion of MSW who reported consistent condom use with male clients, 2015-2017

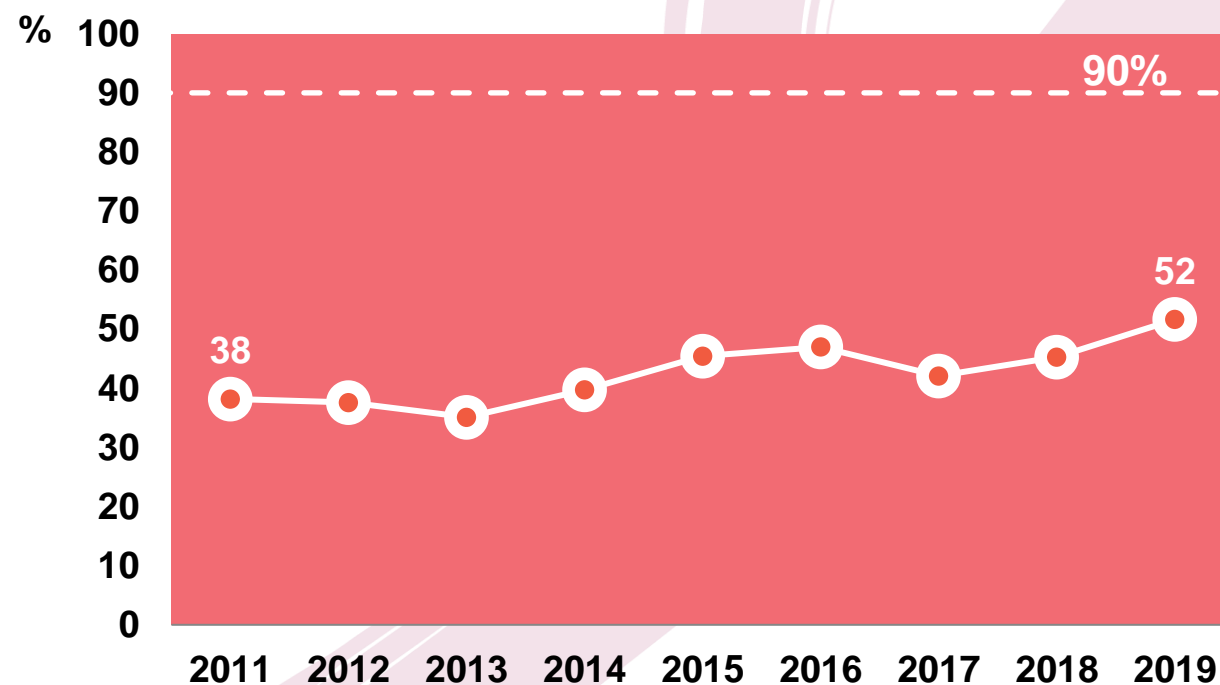


Prevention services are reaching female sex workers, but accelerated action is required to reverse the HIV epidemic

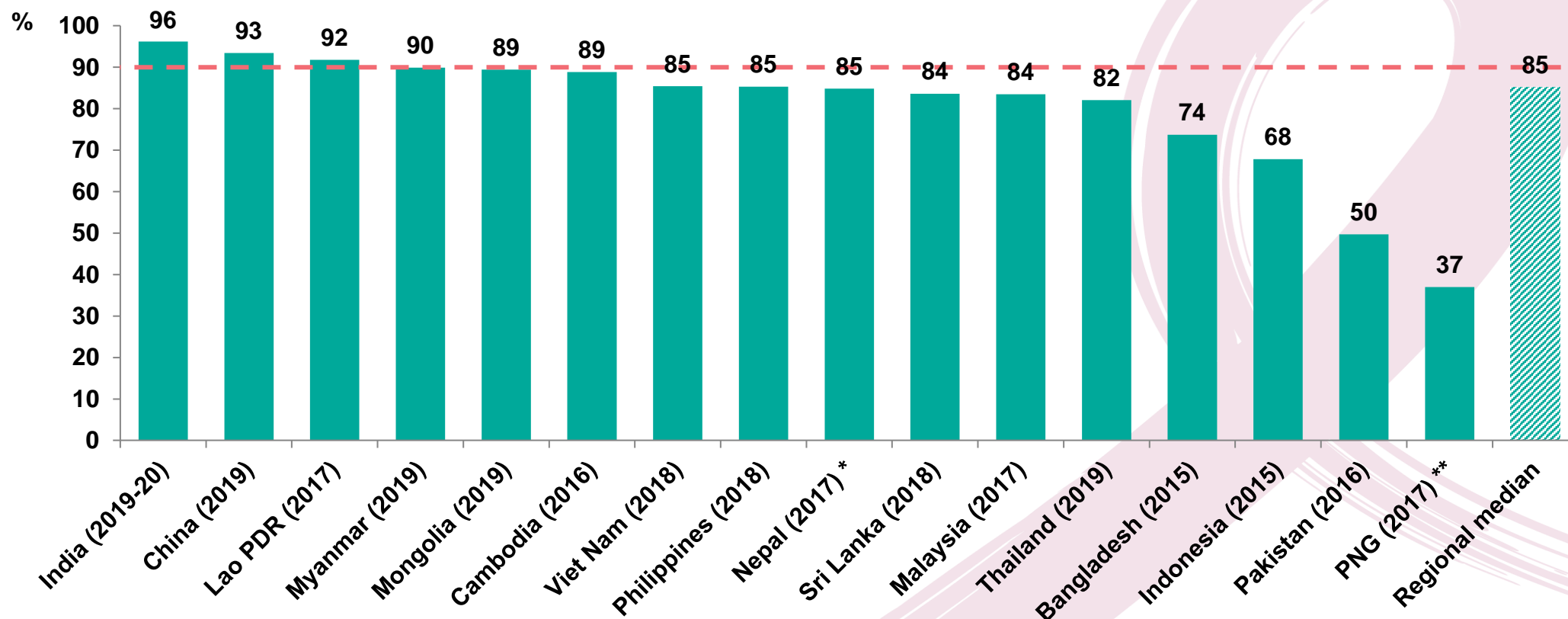
Condom use at last sex and consistent condom use with clients, regional median, 2012-2019



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

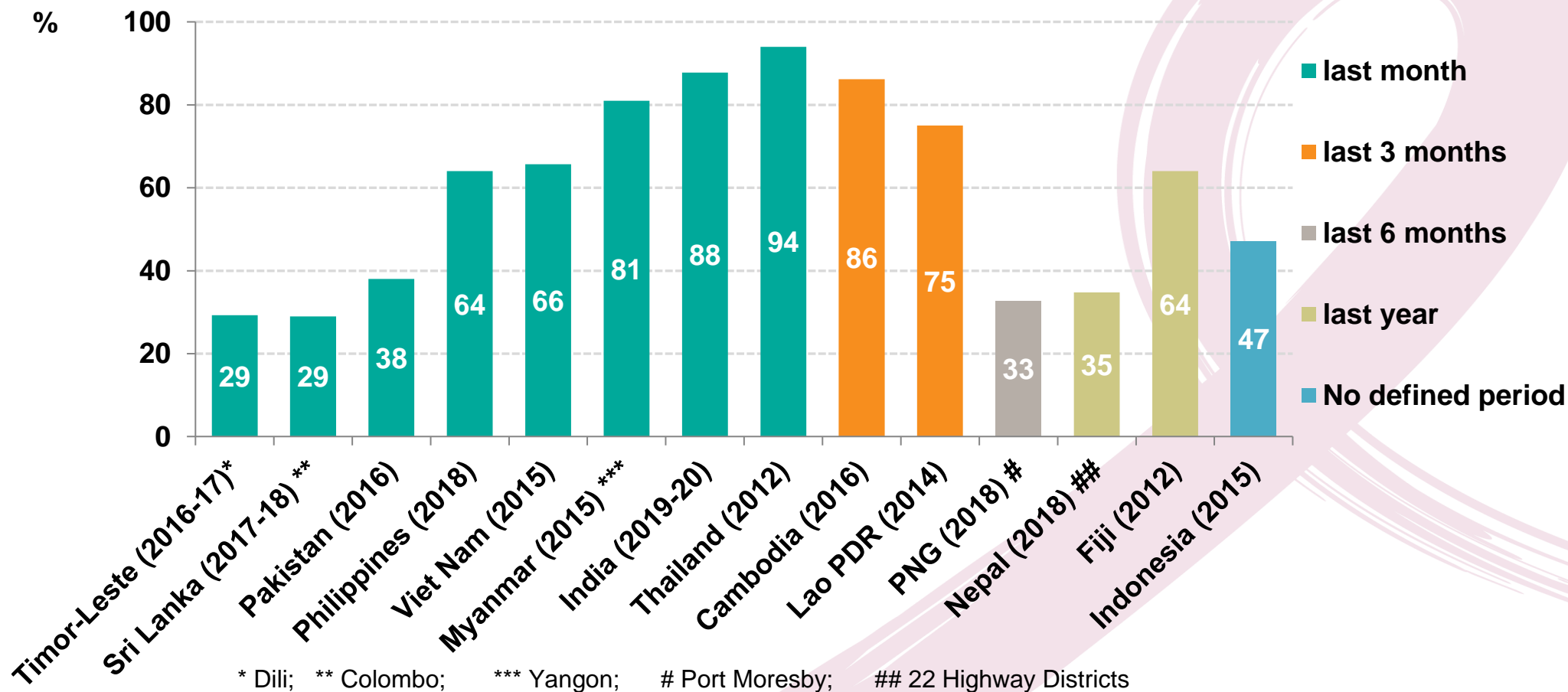


Proportion of female sex workers who reported condom use with their most recent client, 2015-2019

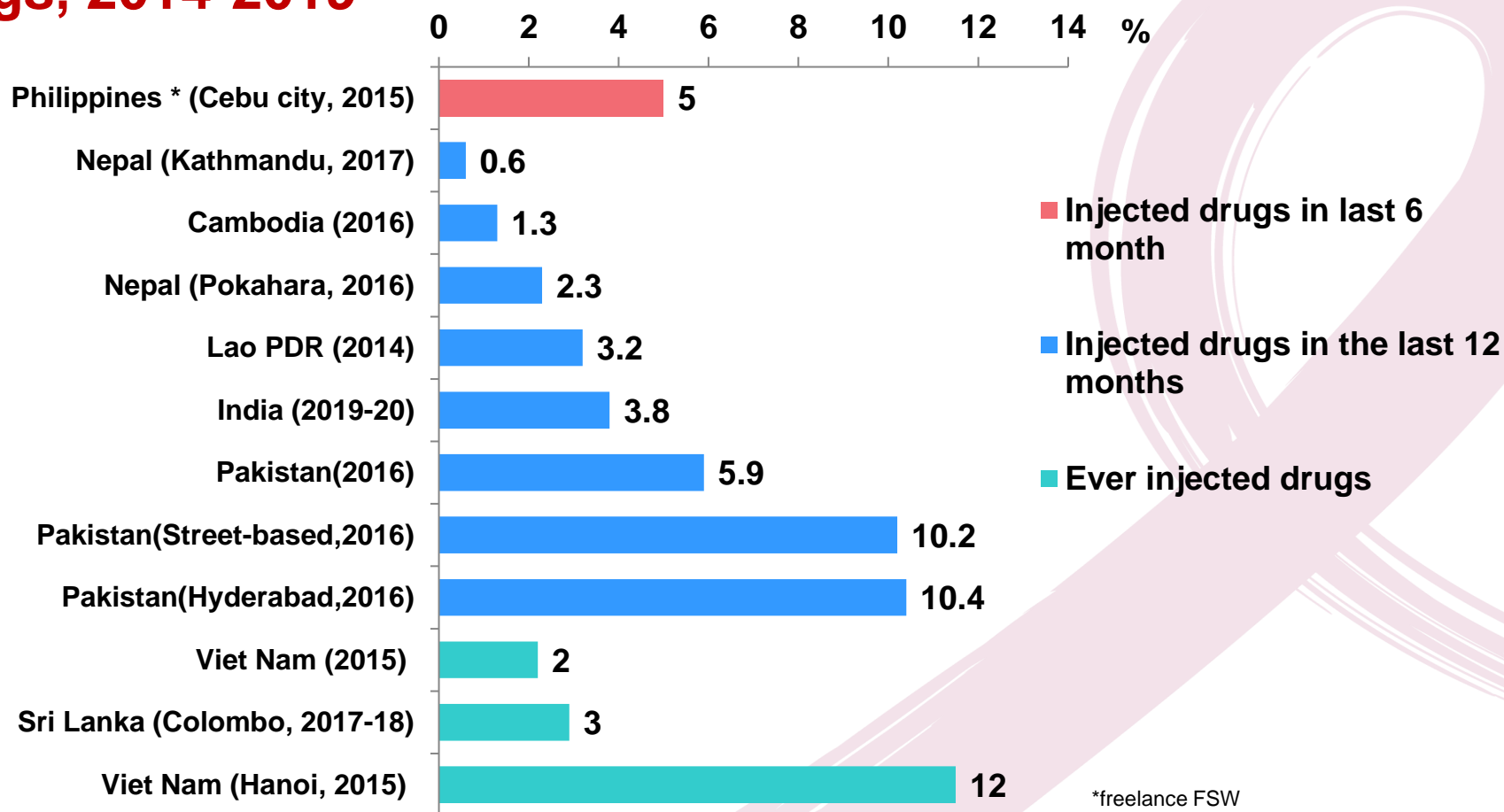


* Kathmandu; ** Port Moresby

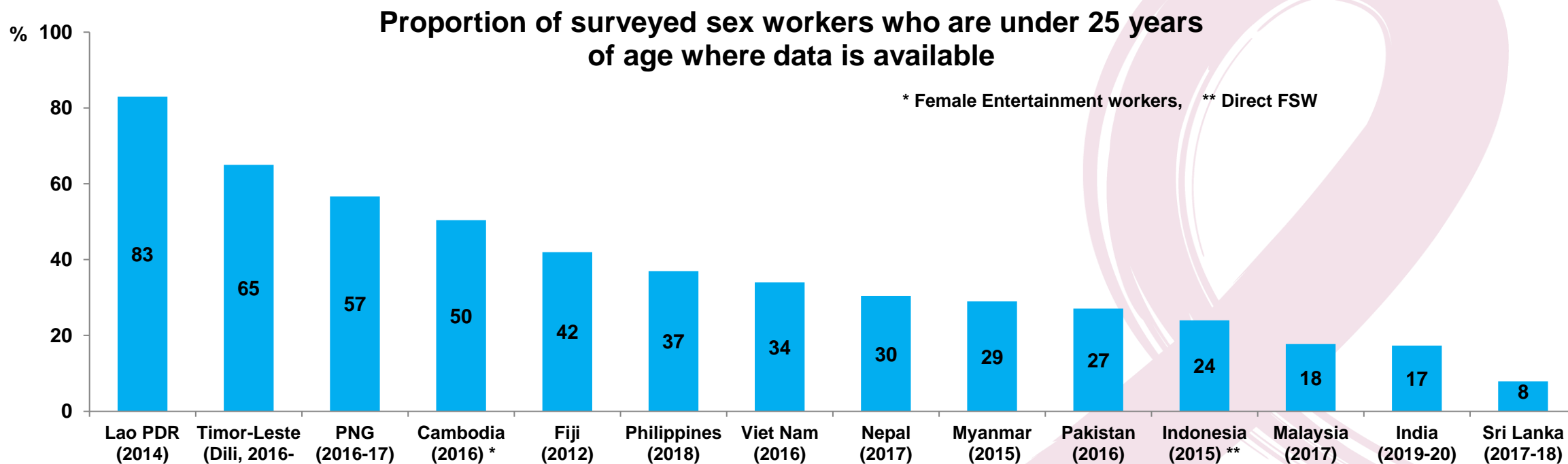
Proportion of female sex workers who reported consistent condom use with their clients, 2012-2018



Overlapping risk behaviors: Proportion of female sex workers who reported injecting drugs, 2014-2019



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

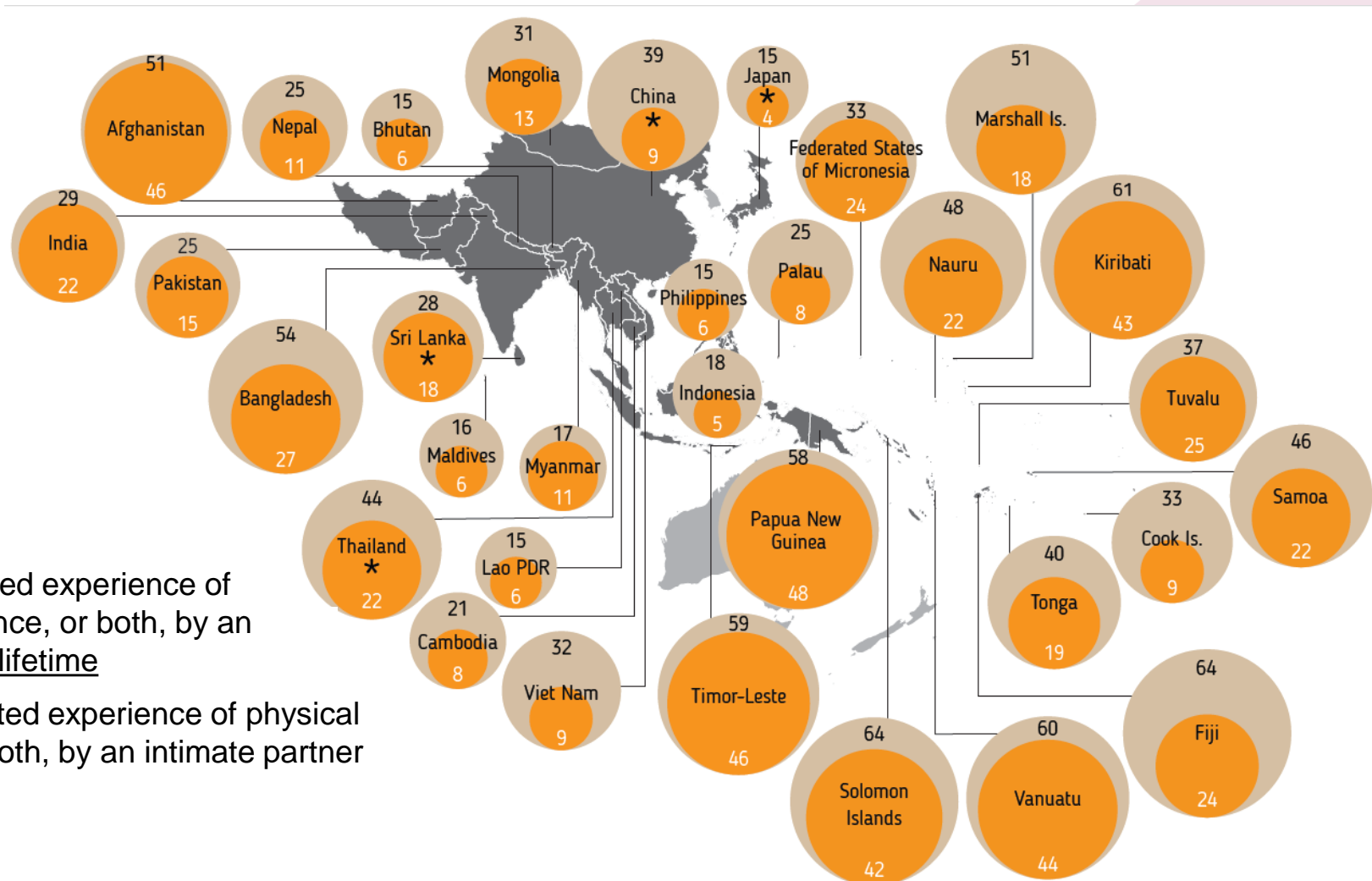


- **Unmet HIV and health service needs of young sex workers:** programs often do not reach young sex workers (no age disaggregated data)
- **Legal policy barriers** (i.e., condom policy not favoring unmarried young people, parental consent, existing gender inequality, etc.)
- Need for **clarity on policy 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, 2000-2020



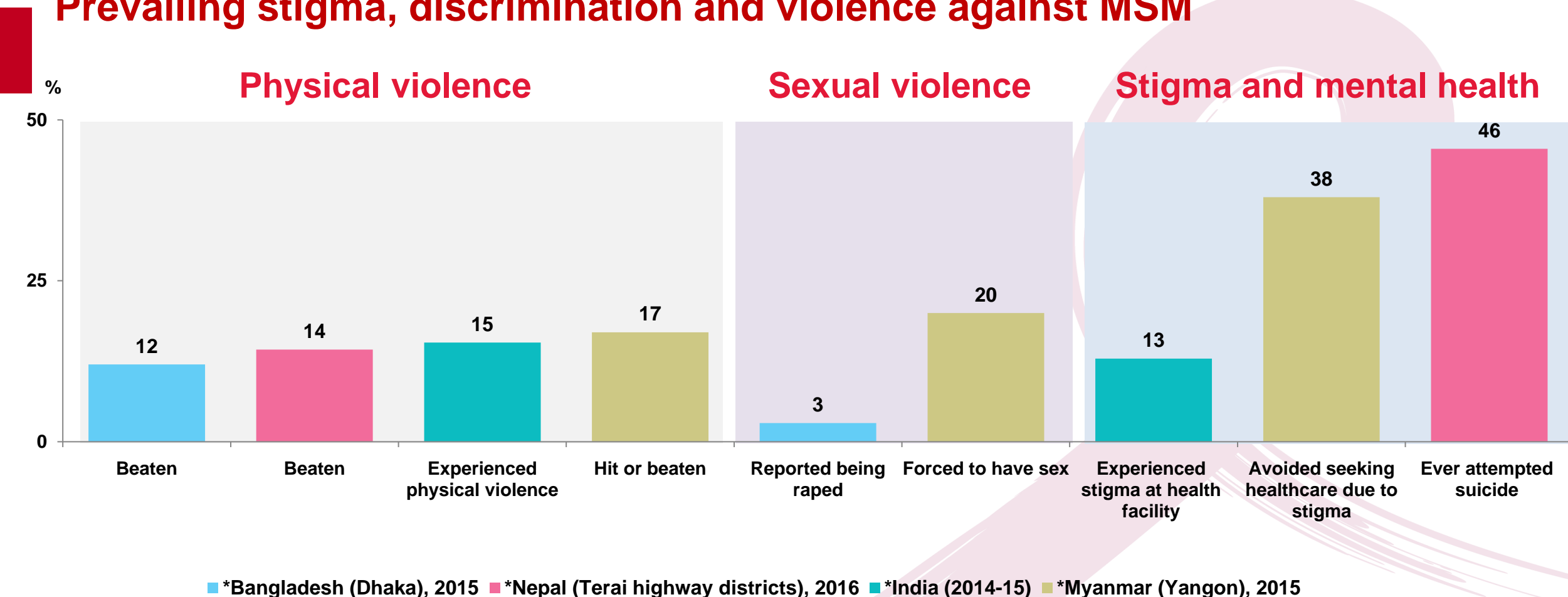
● % of women who reported experience of physical or sexual violence, or both, by an intimate partner in their lifetime

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

* Subnational data

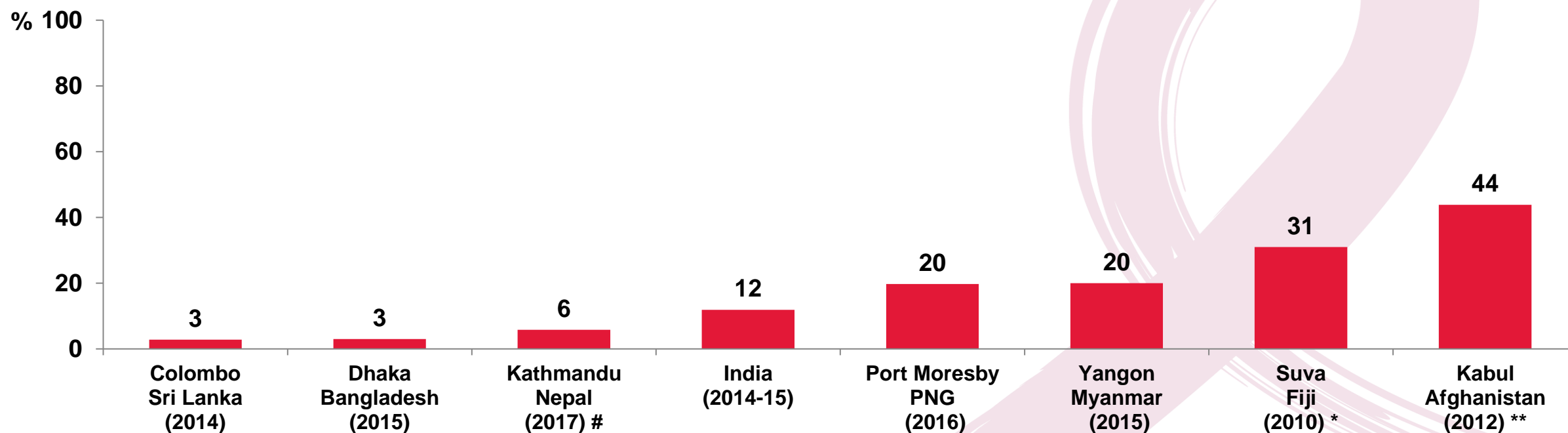
Source: Violence Against Women - Regional Snapshot. kNowVAWdata. (July 2020).

Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against MSM



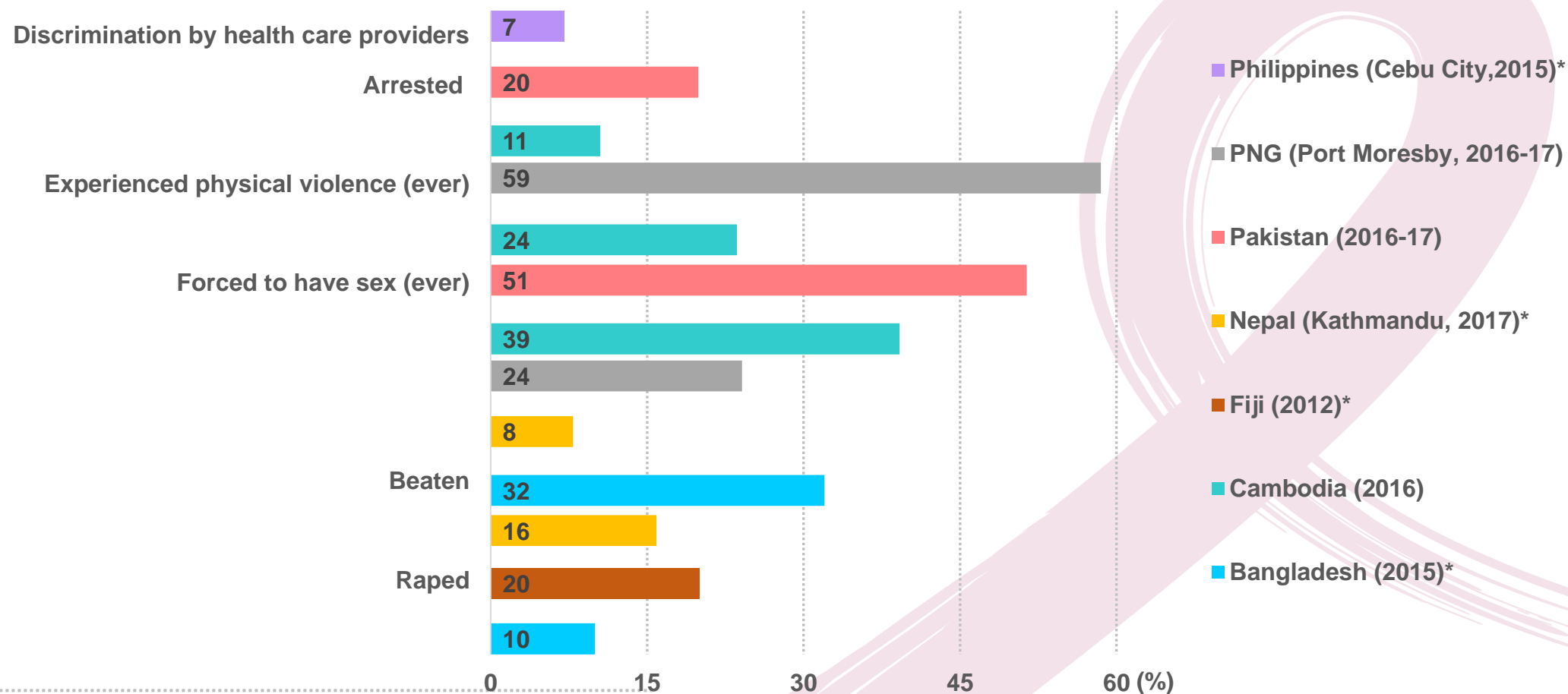
* Experienced violence or rape in the last year

Proportion of MSM who reported being raped/forced to have sex in the last 12 months, 2010-2017



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

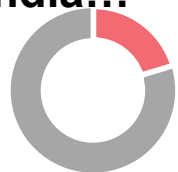
Prevailing stigma, discrimination and violence against transgender people



* Experienced in the last 12 months; Arrested – ever arrested in Cambodia and last 12 months in Pakistan Data reported for PNG is a 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...

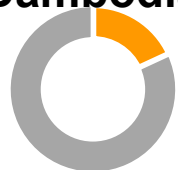


1 in 4

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...

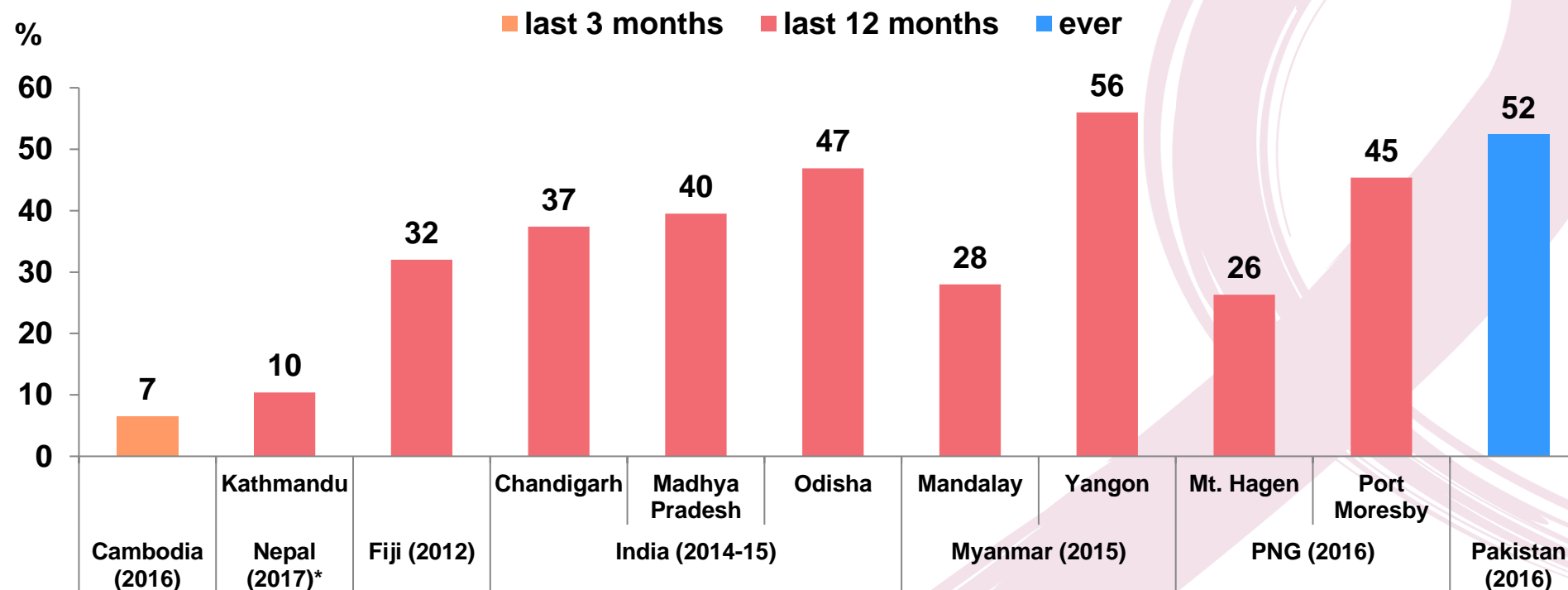


1 in 6

Transgender women

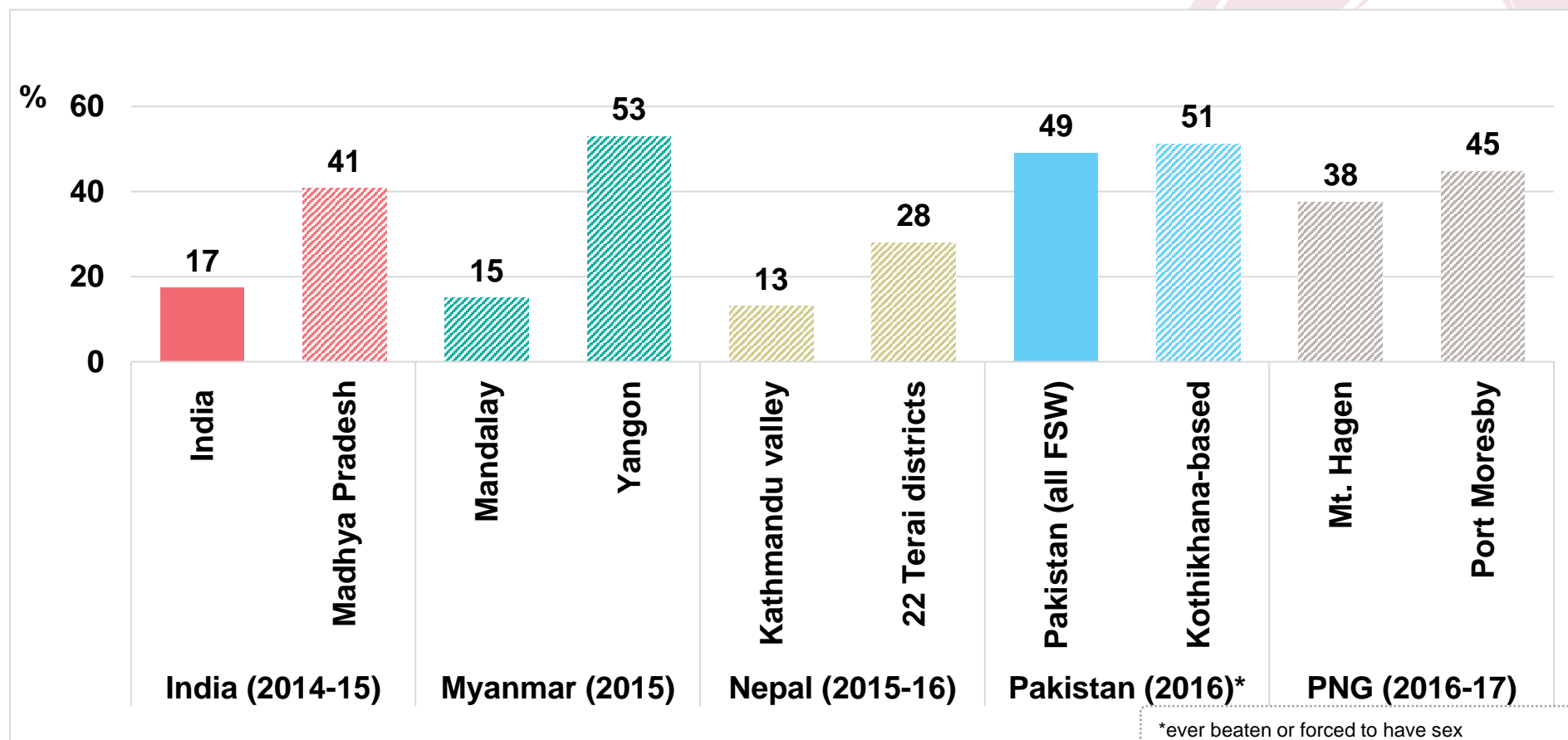
have been **denied healthcare** in their life time

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

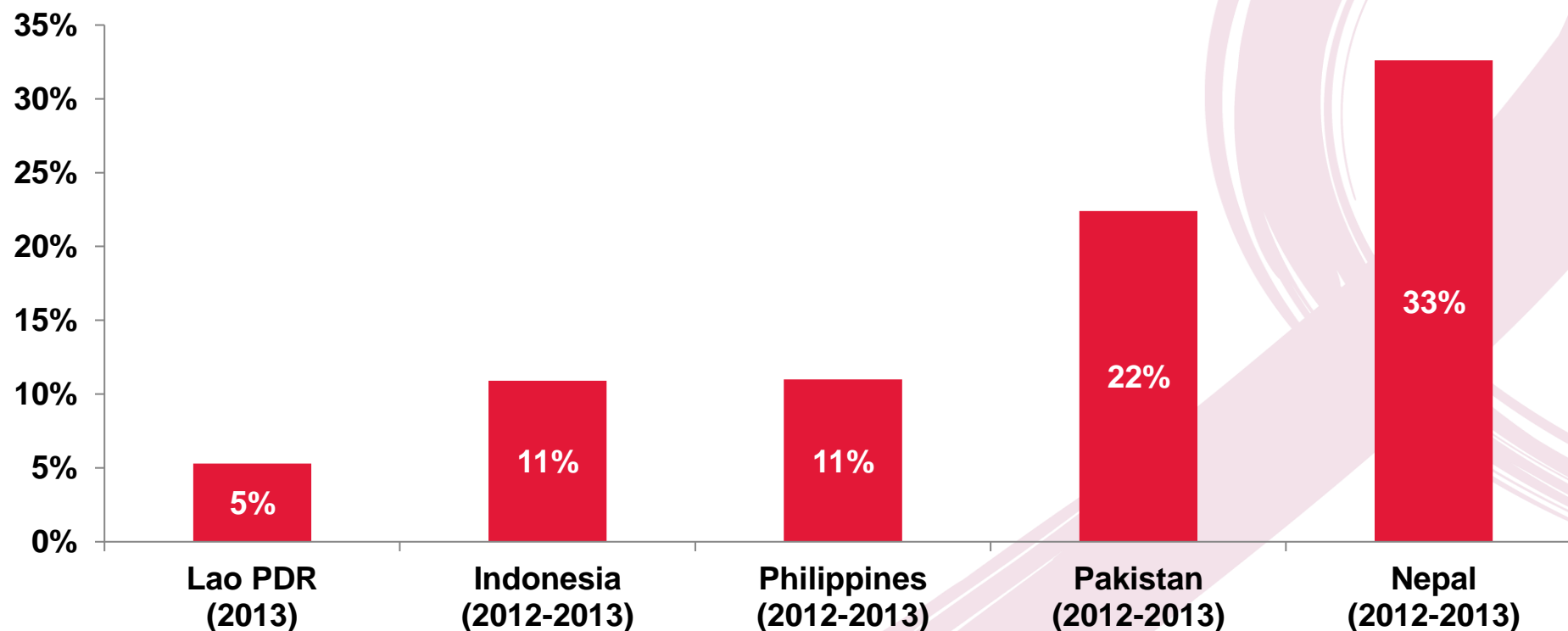


* Female entertainment workers, **Street-based FSW

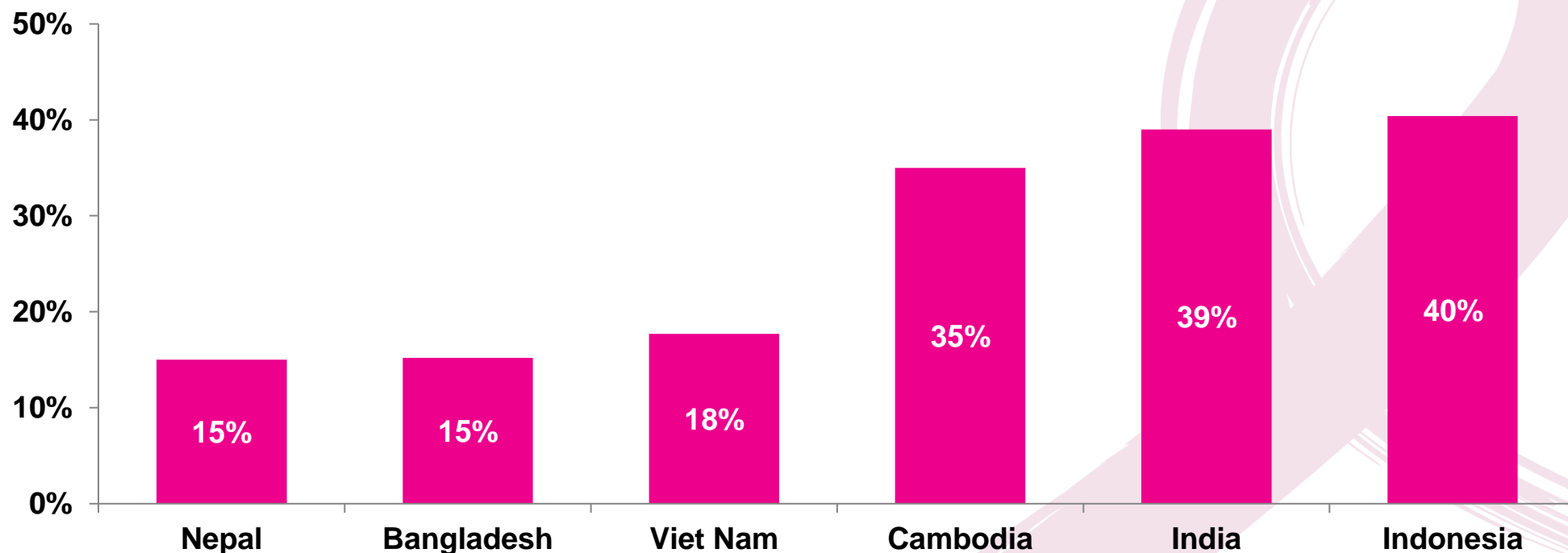
Proportion of female sex workers who have been forced to have sex in the last year, 2014-2017



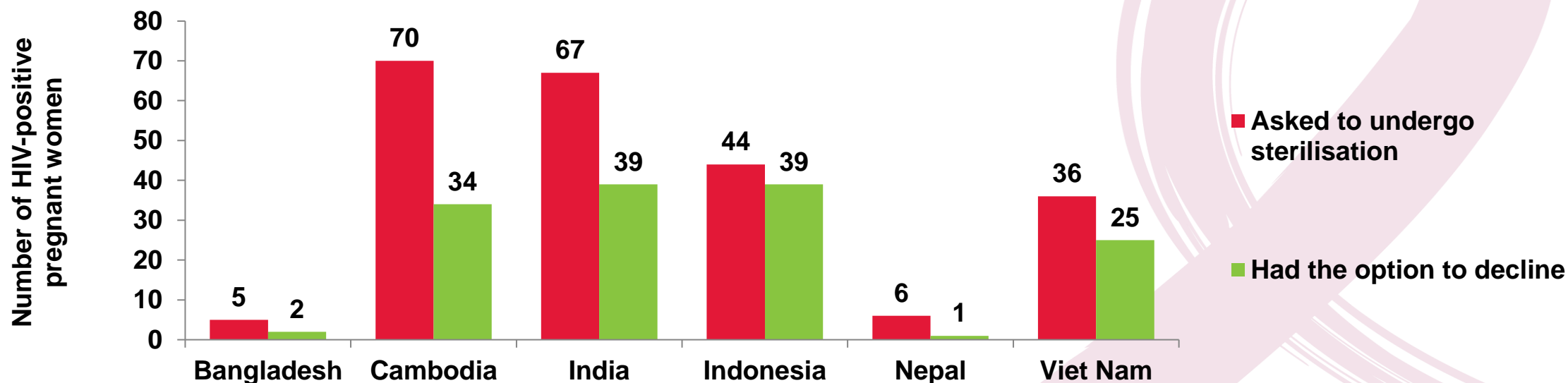
Proportion of women living with HIV who had a desire to have children reported being coerced to undergo sterilization, 2012-2013



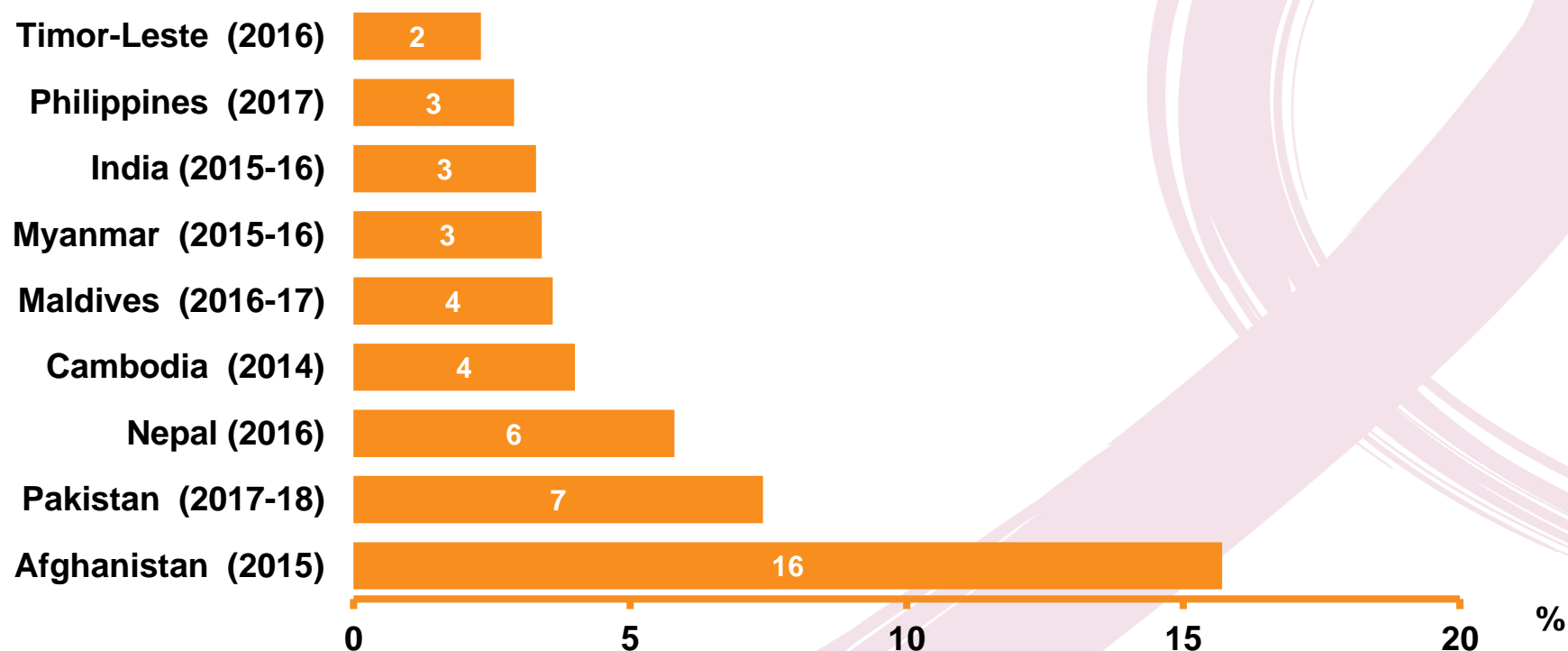
Proportion of surveyed HIV-positive pregnant women who were asked to undergo sterilization, 2011



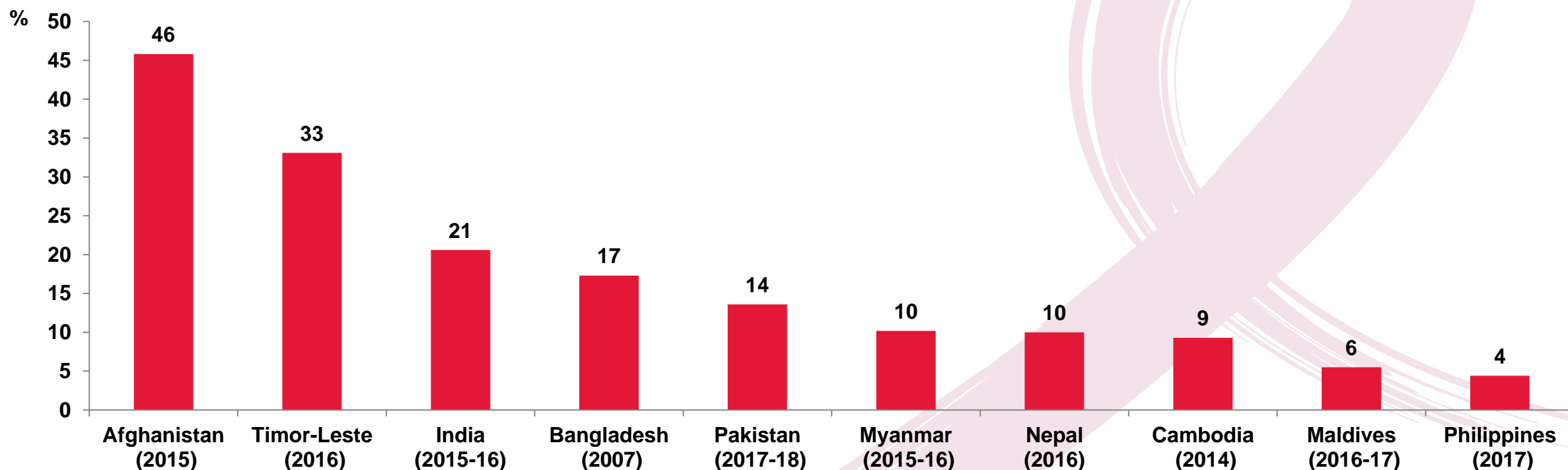
Number of HIV-positive pregnant women who were asked to undergo sterilization and had the option to decline, 2011



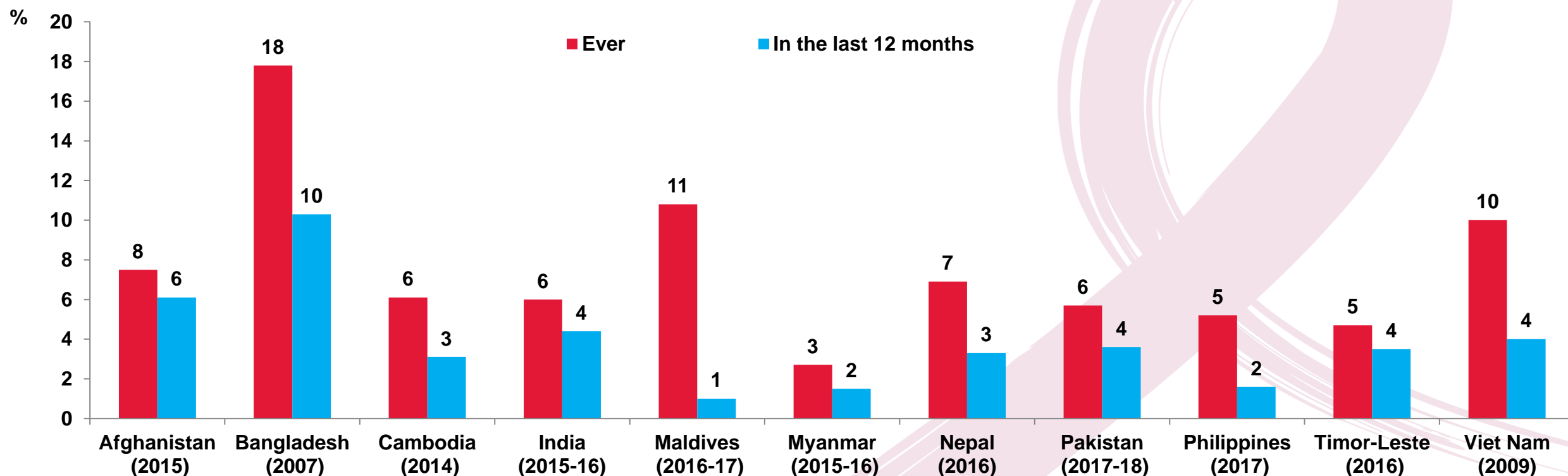
Proportion of women (15-49) who experienced violence from intimate partners during pregnancy, 2014-2018



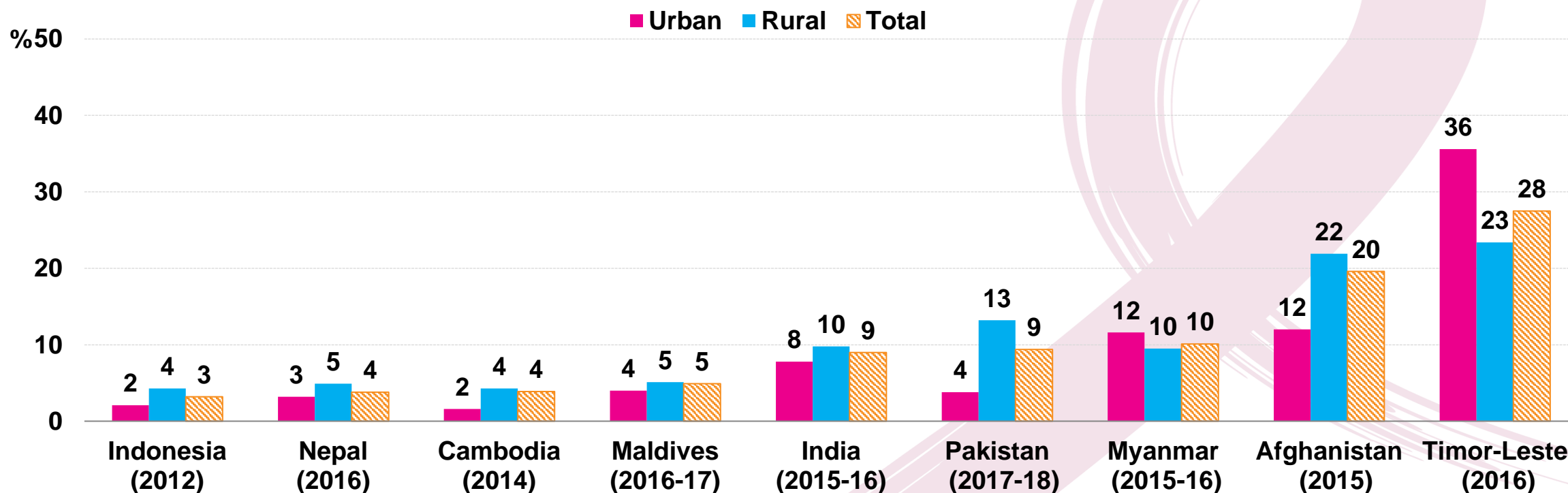
Proportion of women (15-49) who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2007-2018




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



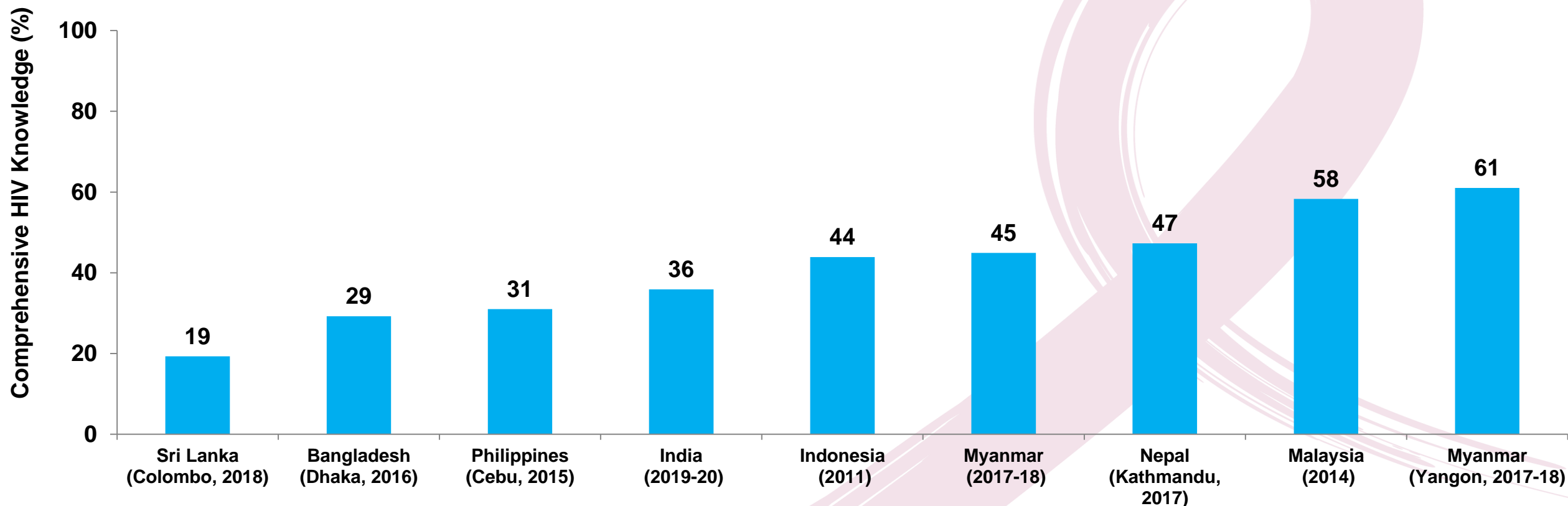
Proportion of men (15-49) who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, 2012-2018



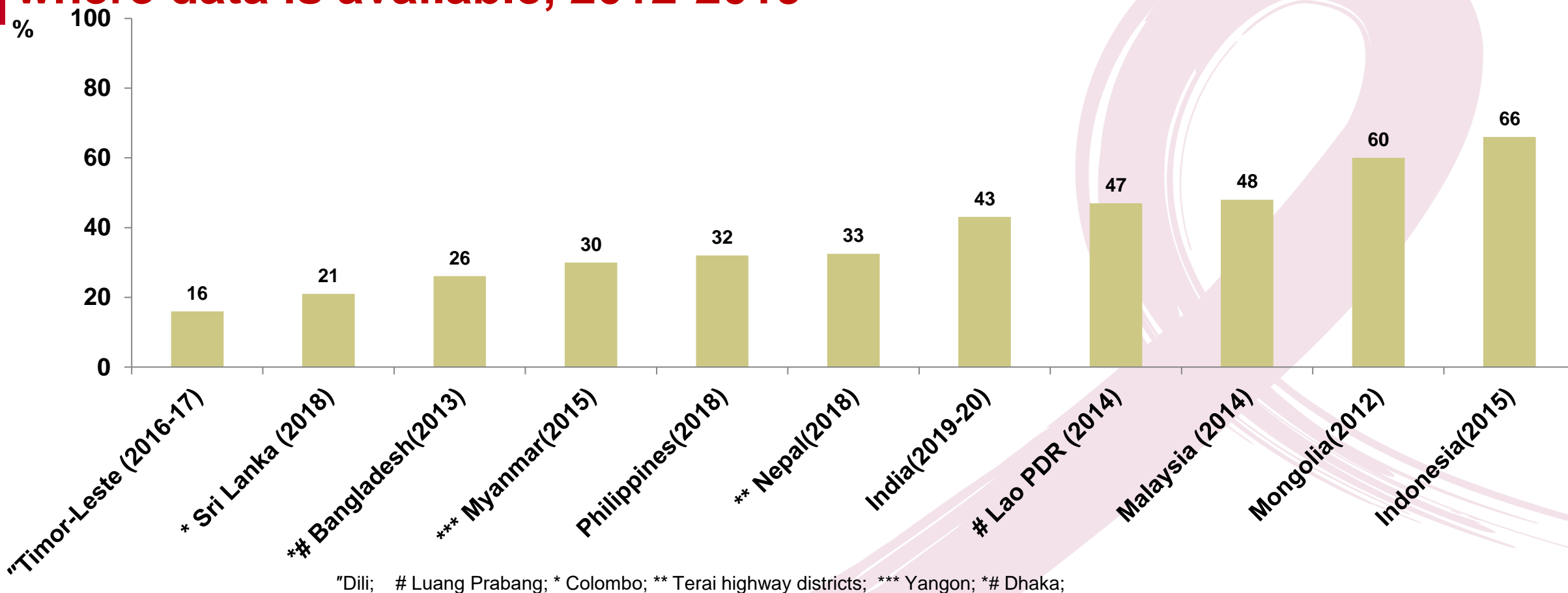


Vulnerability and HIV knowledge

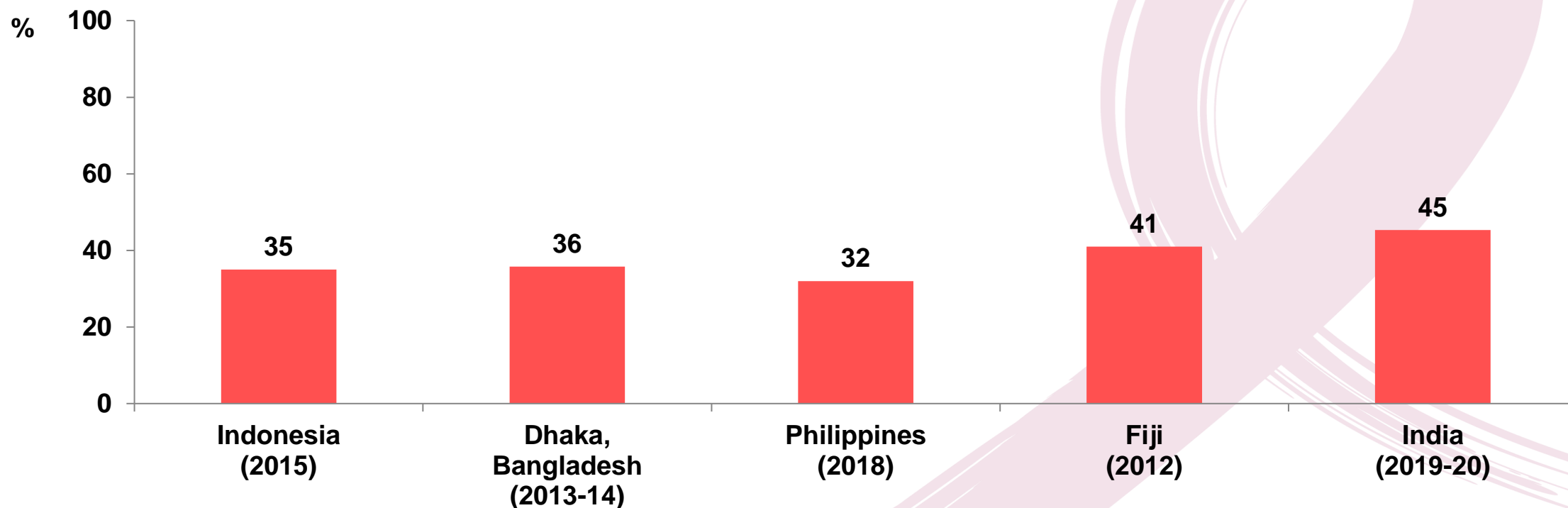
Proportion of PWID with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2011-2019



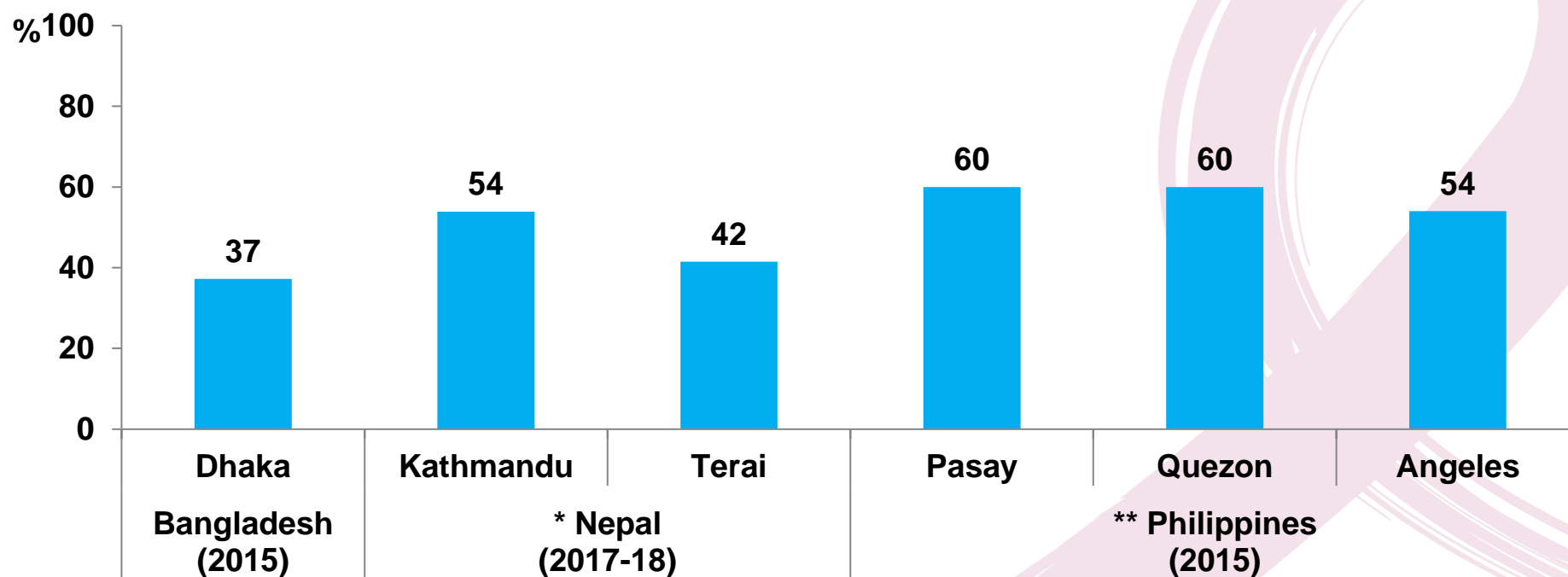
Proportion of MSM with comprehensive HIV knowledge, countries where data is available, 2012-2019



Proportion of transgender people with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2012-2019



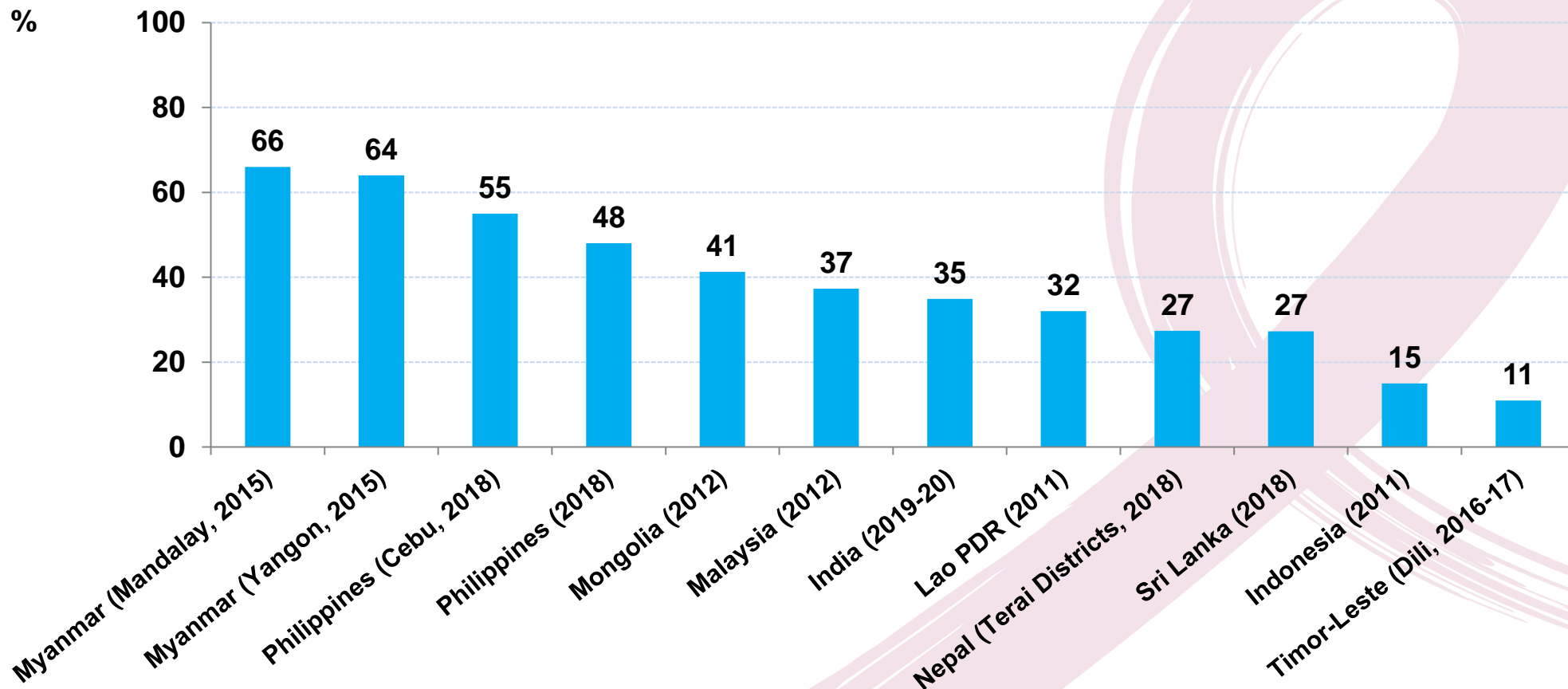
Proportion of MSW with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2015-2018



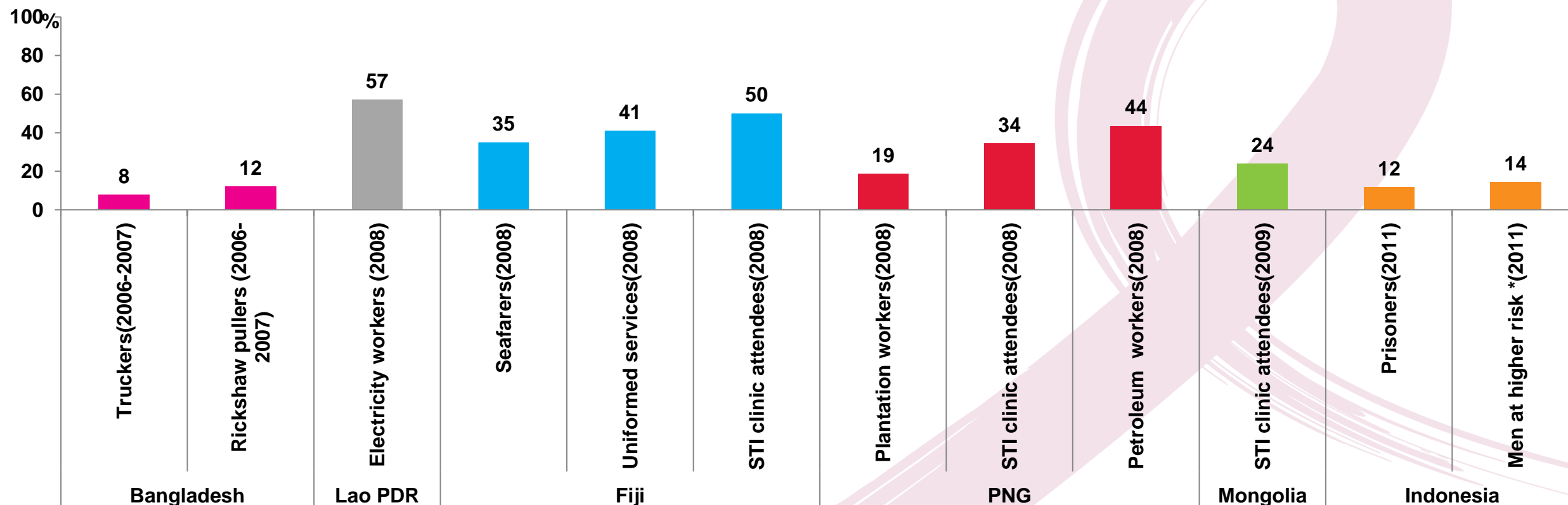
* Male sex workers and transgender sex workers

** Male entertainment establishment workers

Proportion of female sex workers with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2011-2019

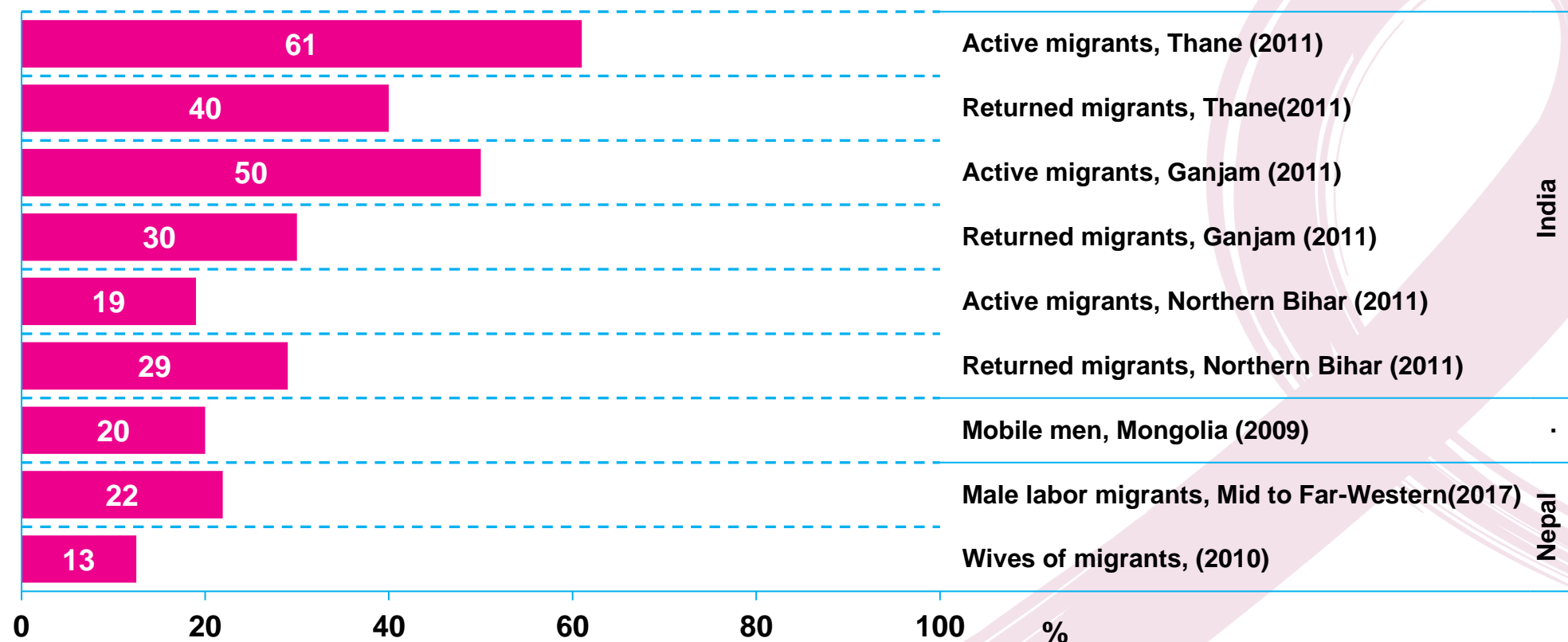


Proportion of men at higher risk with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2006-2011



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

Proportion of migrants with comprehensive HIV knowledge, 2008-2017

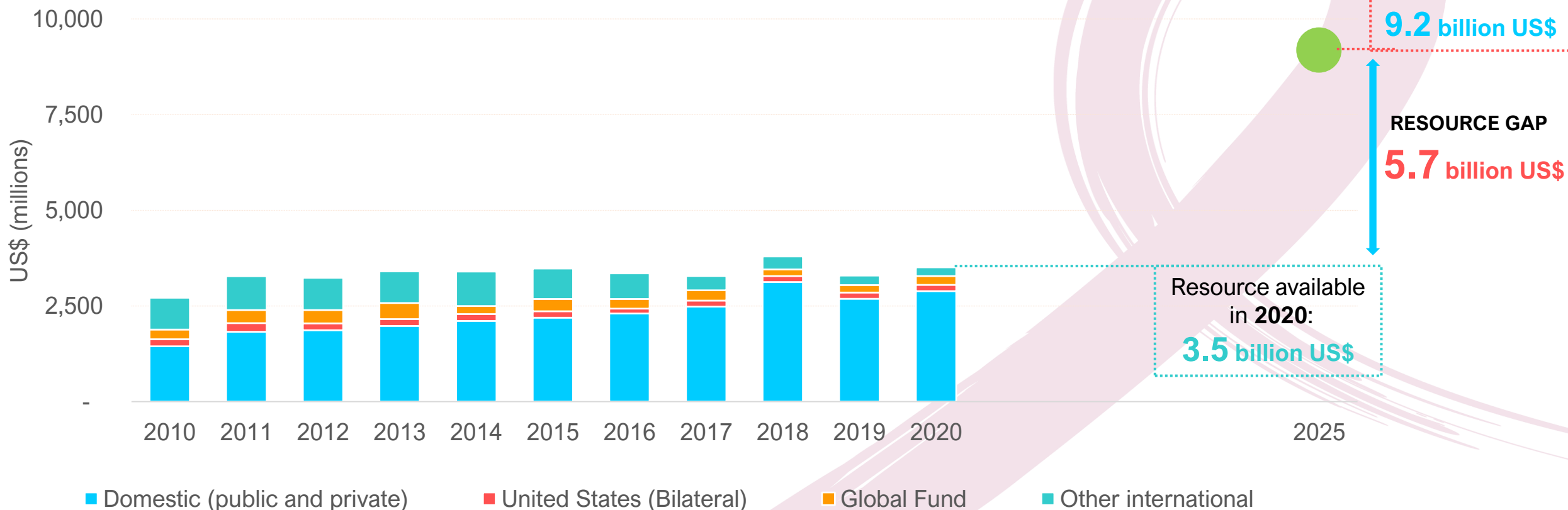


A large, stylized red ribbon graphic, a symbol for HIV/AIDS awareness, is positioned diagonally across the right side of the slide. It is rendered in a dark red color with a slight gradient and a soft shadow effect.

HIV expenditure

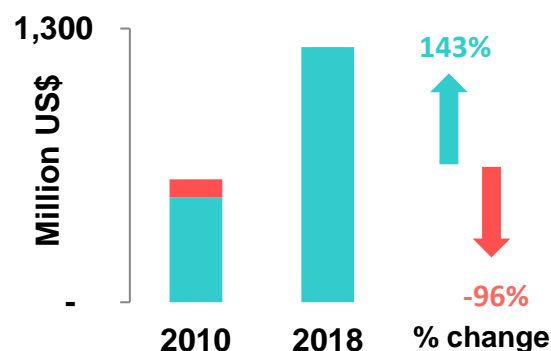
Resource availability by source and Fast-Track resource needs in Asia and the Pacific

Resource availability 2010 - 2020 vs needs by 2025

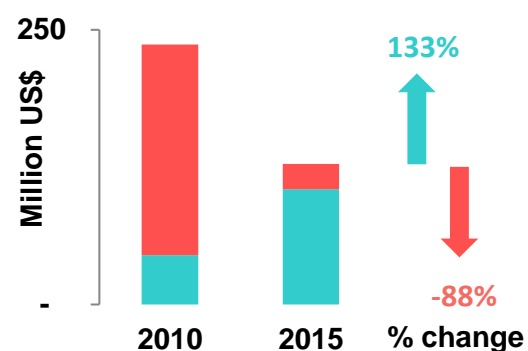


Increased government investments in AIDS Mostly goes for treatment !

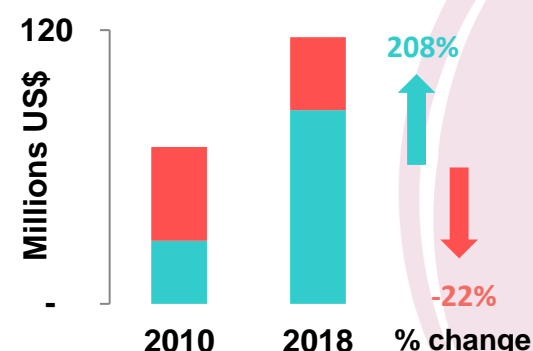
CHINA



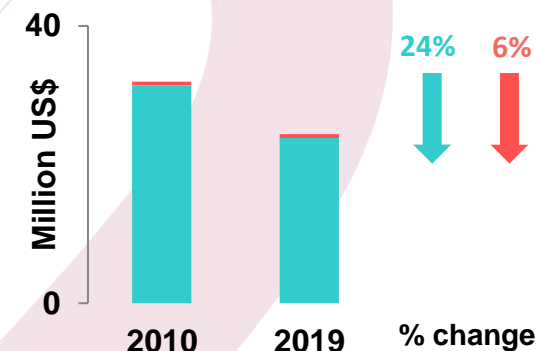
INDIA



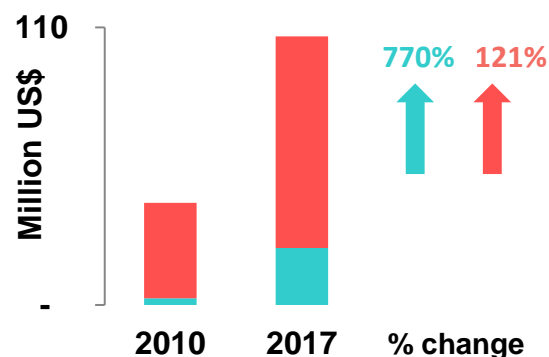
INDONESIA



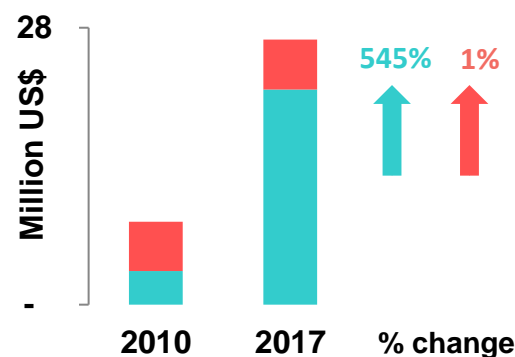
MALAYSIA



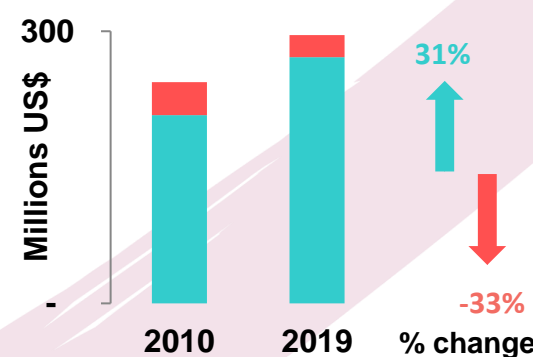
MYANMAR



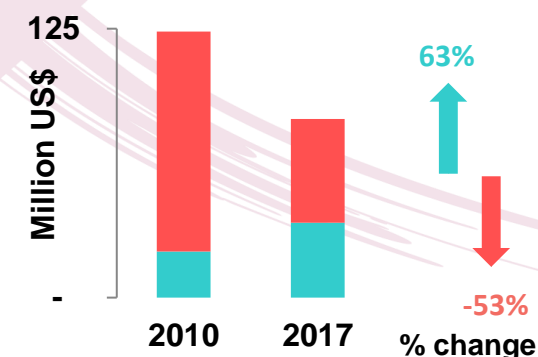
PHILIPPINES



THAILAND



VIET NAM



Domestic expenditure

International expenditure

Asia and the Pacific

Health financing and HIV investments

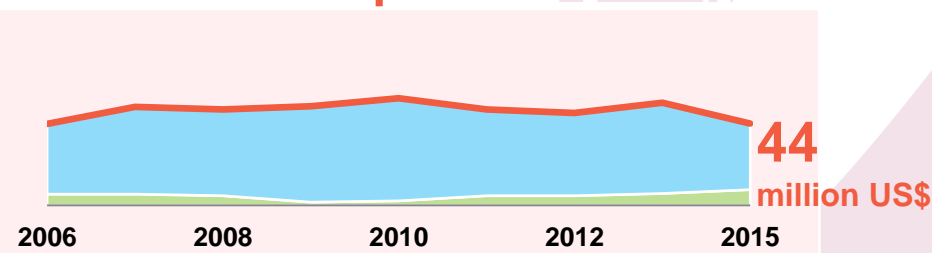
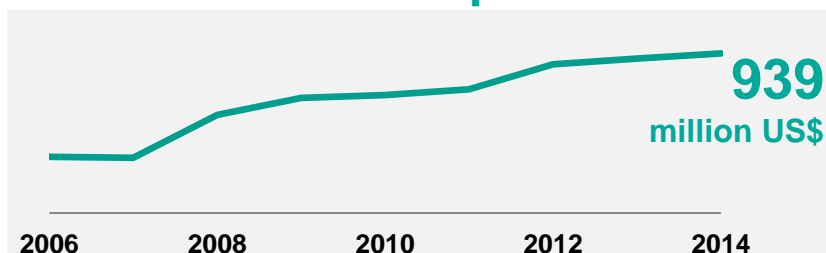


Increasing total health expenditure vs. plateauing or declining
HIV expenditure in most countries

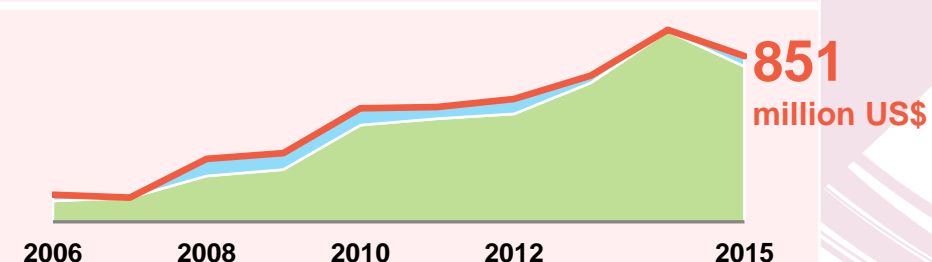
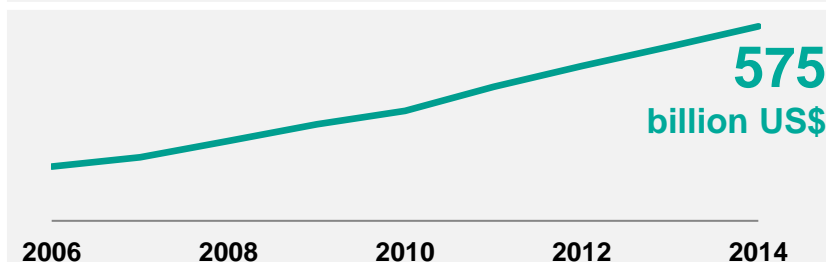
Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

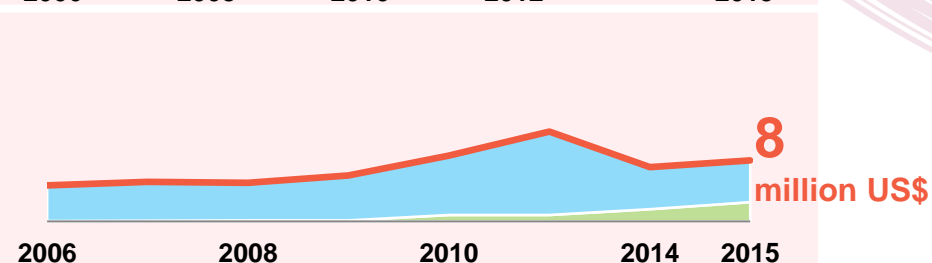
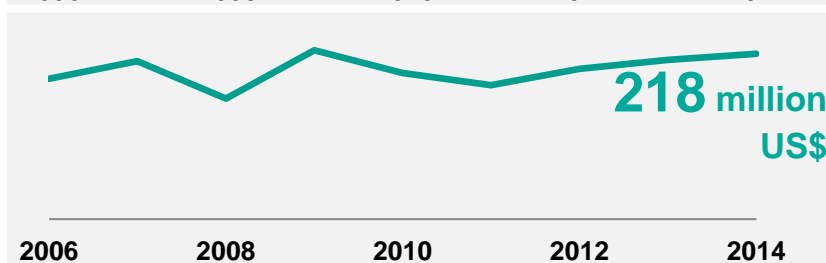
Cambodia



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

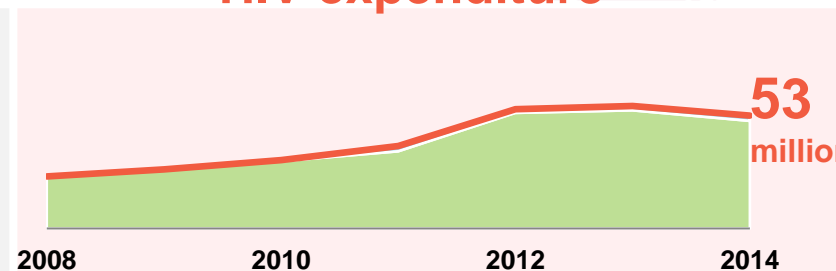
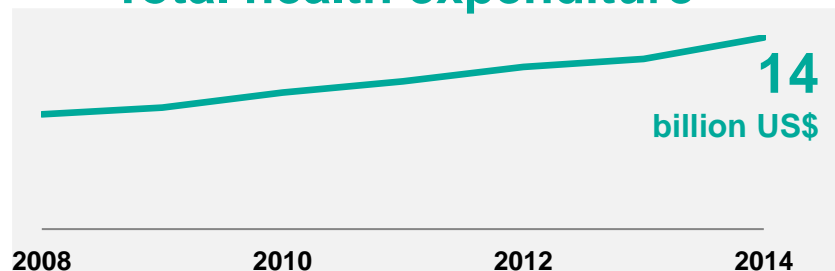


Increasing total health expenditure vs. plateauing or declining
HIV expenditure in most countries

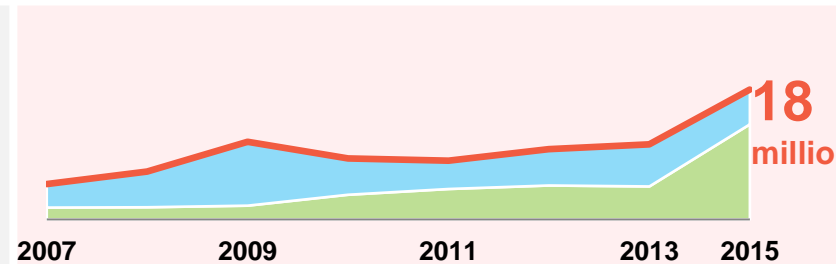
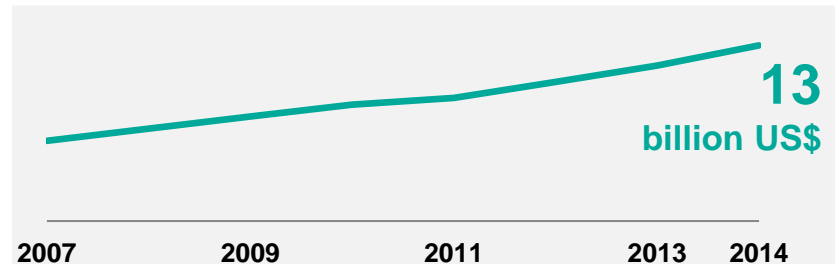
Total health expenditure

HIV expenditure

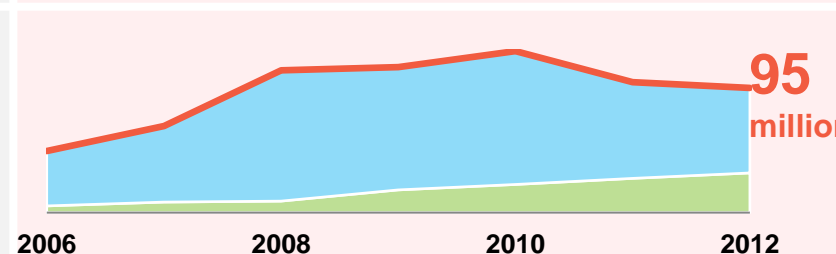
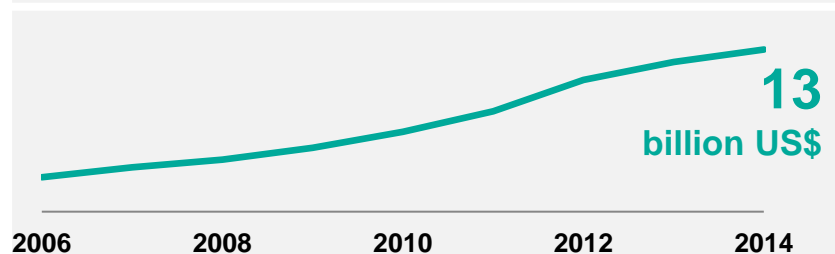
Malaysia



Philippines

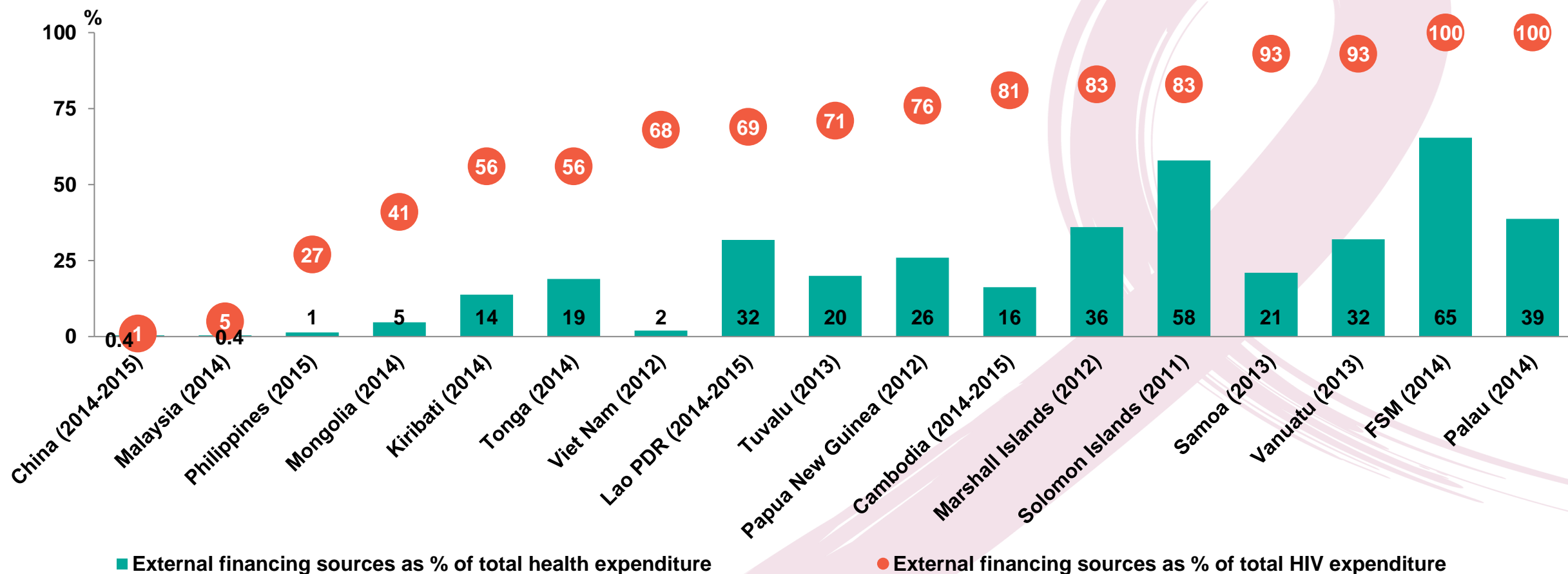


Viet Nam



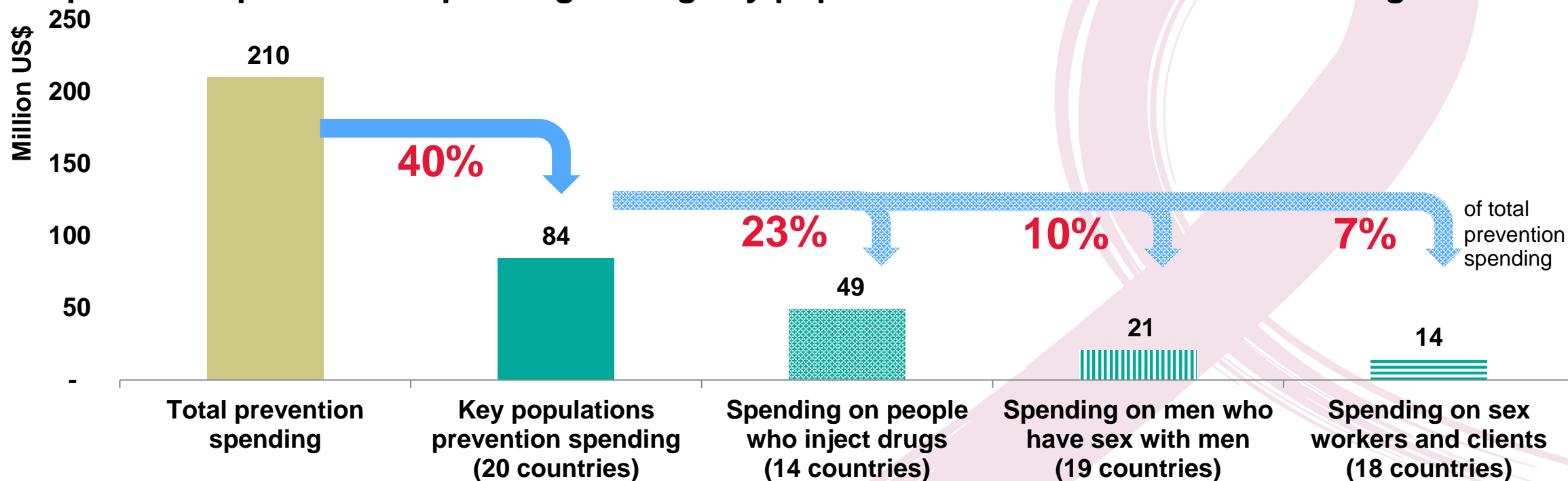
— Total health expenditure
— HIV expenditure
Domestic funding on HIV
International funding on HIV

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

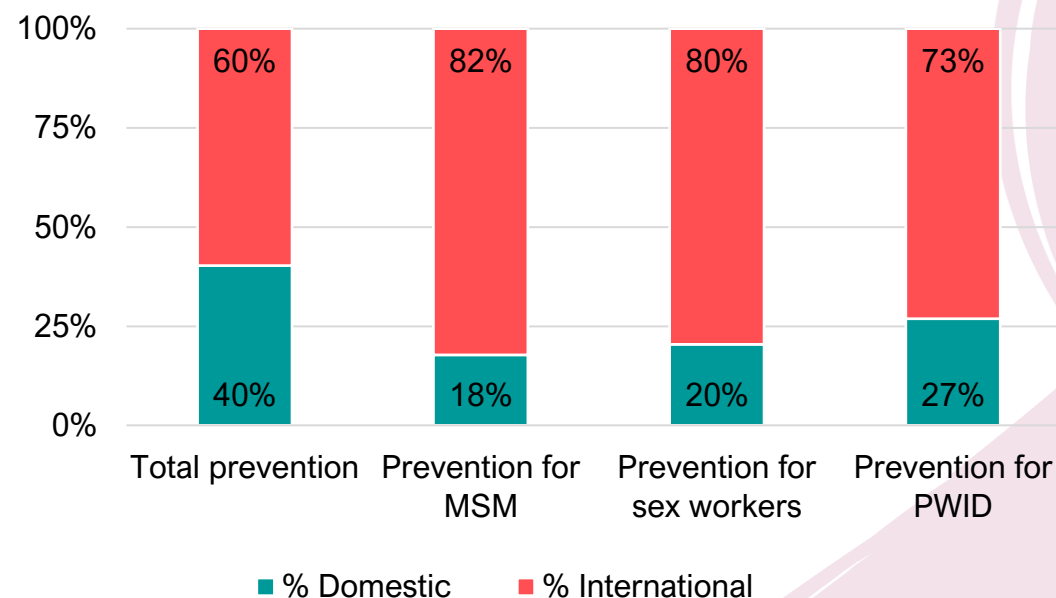
Proportion of prevention spending among key populations in Asia and the Pacific region



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

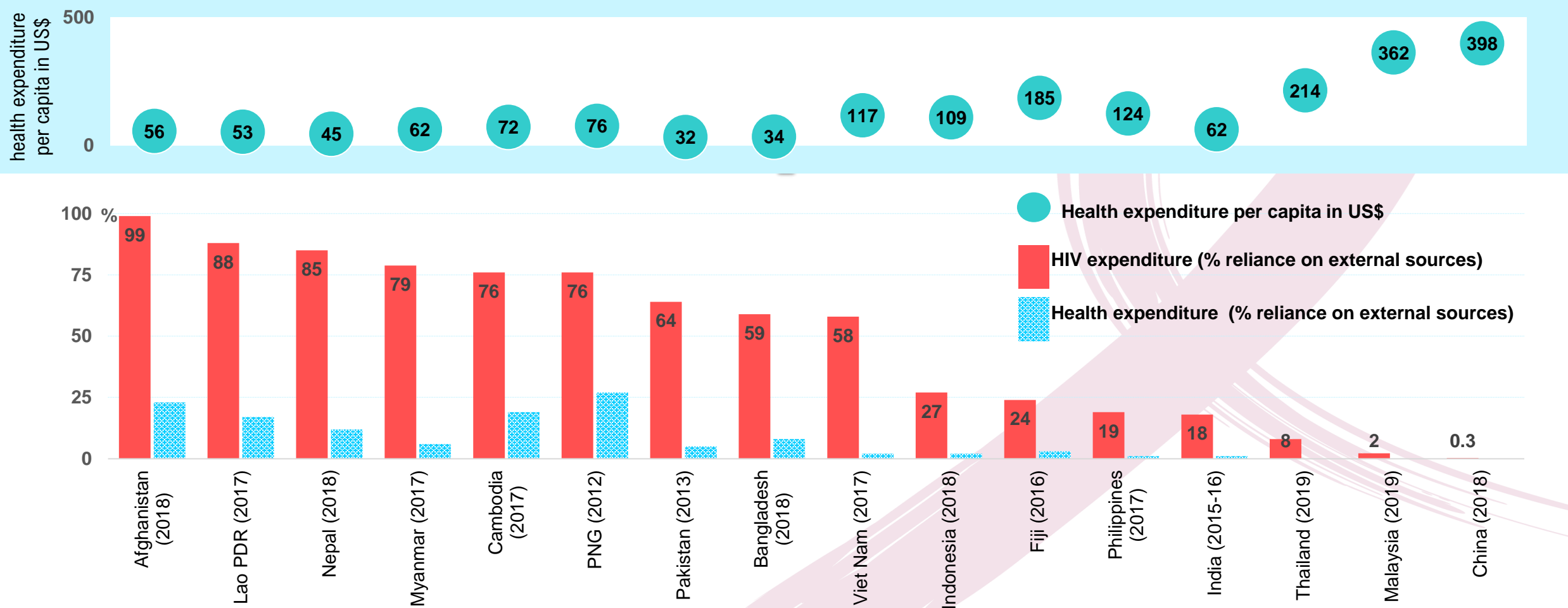
Prevention spending on key populations is heavily dependent on international financing sources

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

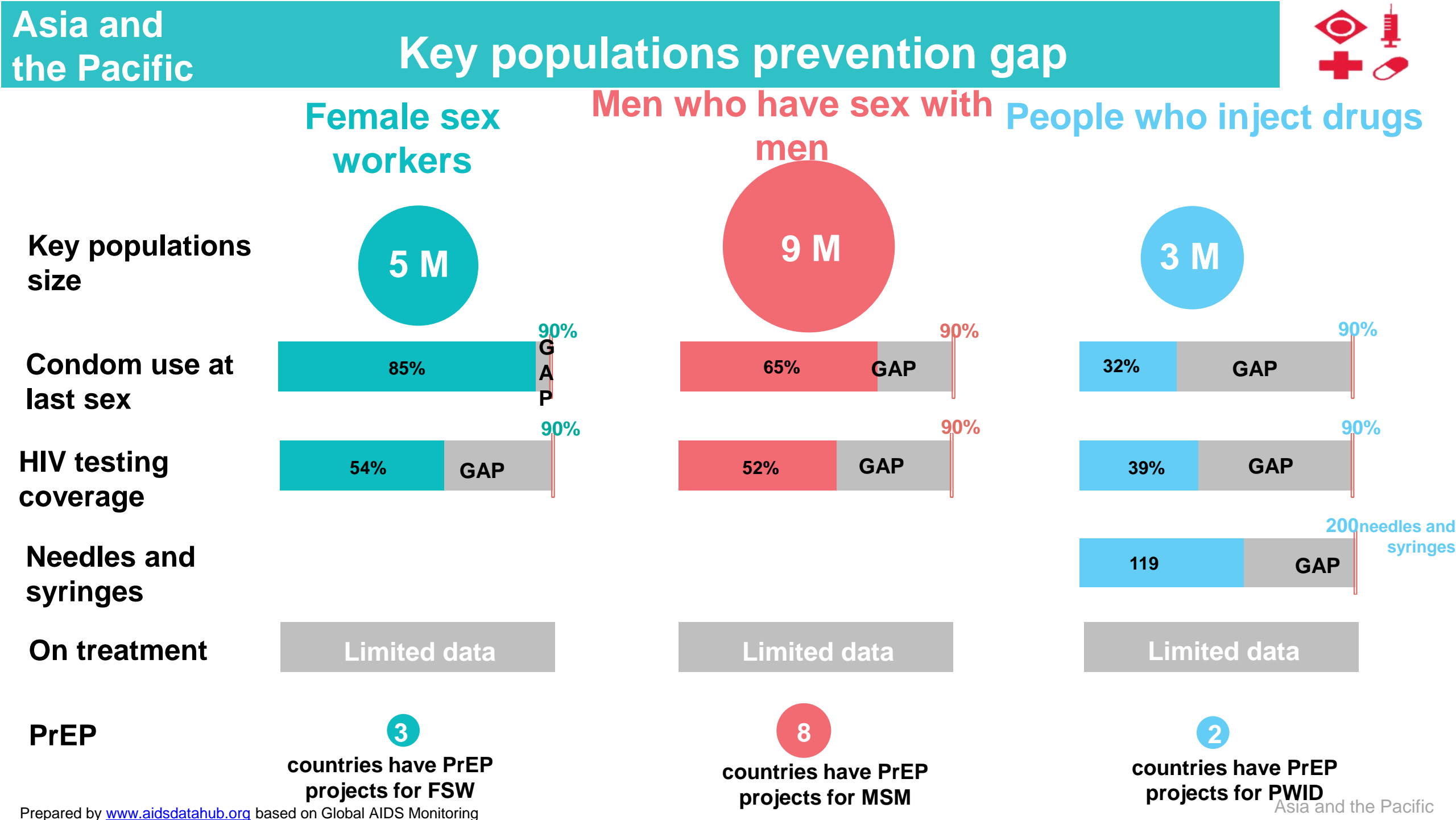


A large, stylized red ribbon graphic is positioned diagonally across the background, starting from the bottom left and looping towards the top right. It has a soft, painterly texture.

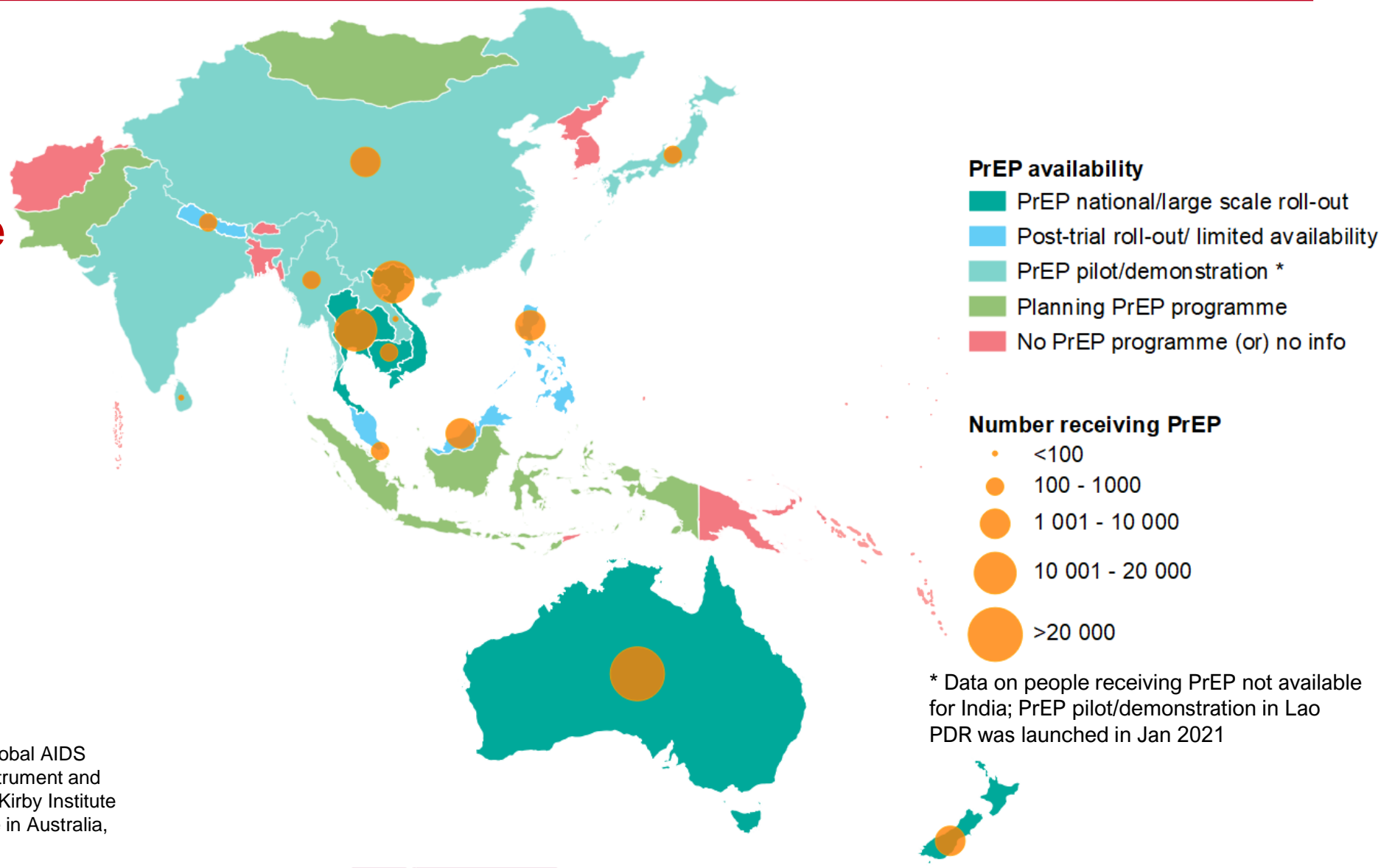
National response



Key populations and vulnerable populations



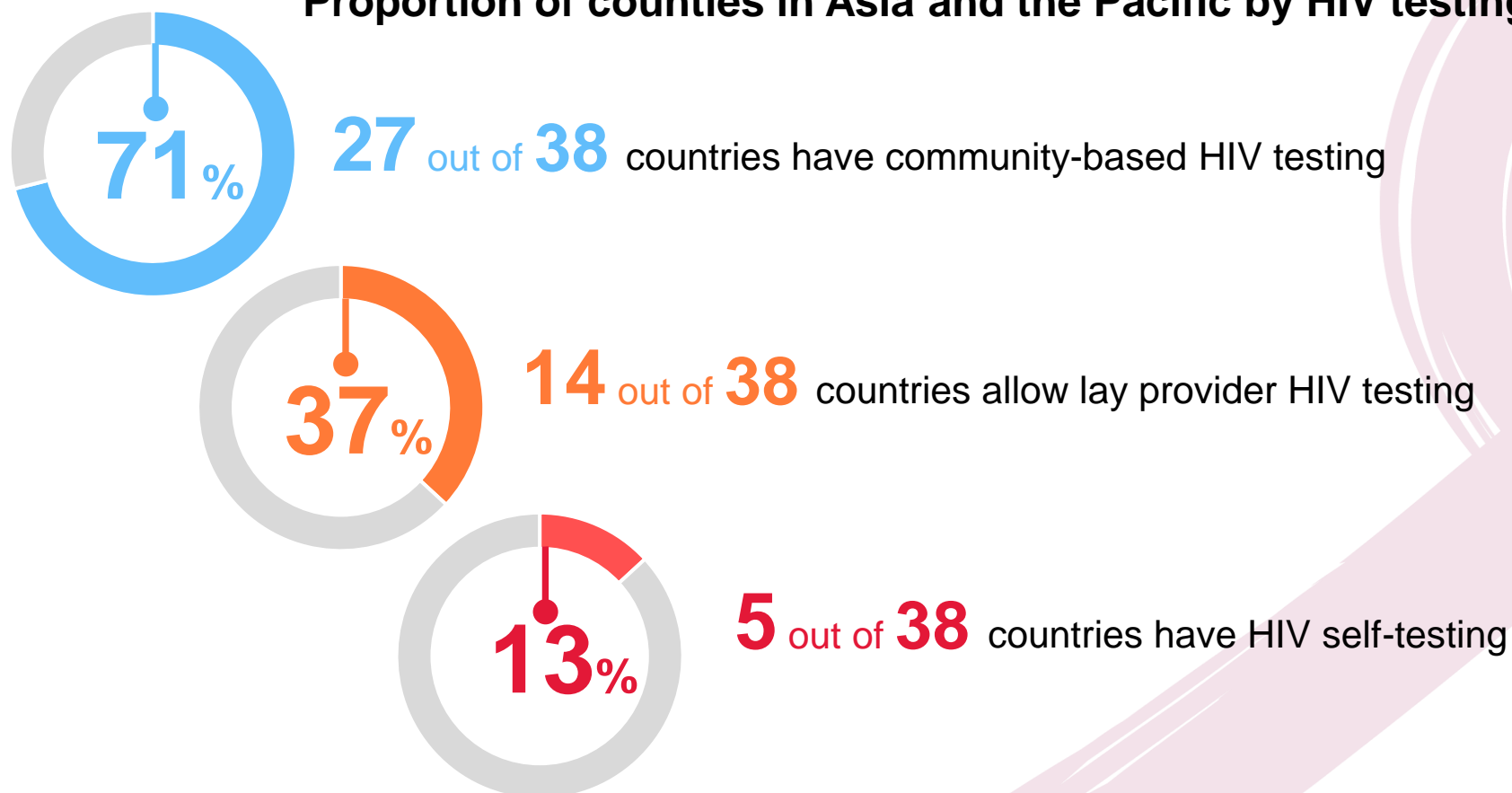
Status of PrEP availability and number of PrEP users in Asia and the Pacific, 2020



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021; National Commitments and Policy Instrument and information from national programmes, and UNSW and Kirby Institute (2020). Monitoring HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis uptake in Australia, Issue number 3 August 2020.

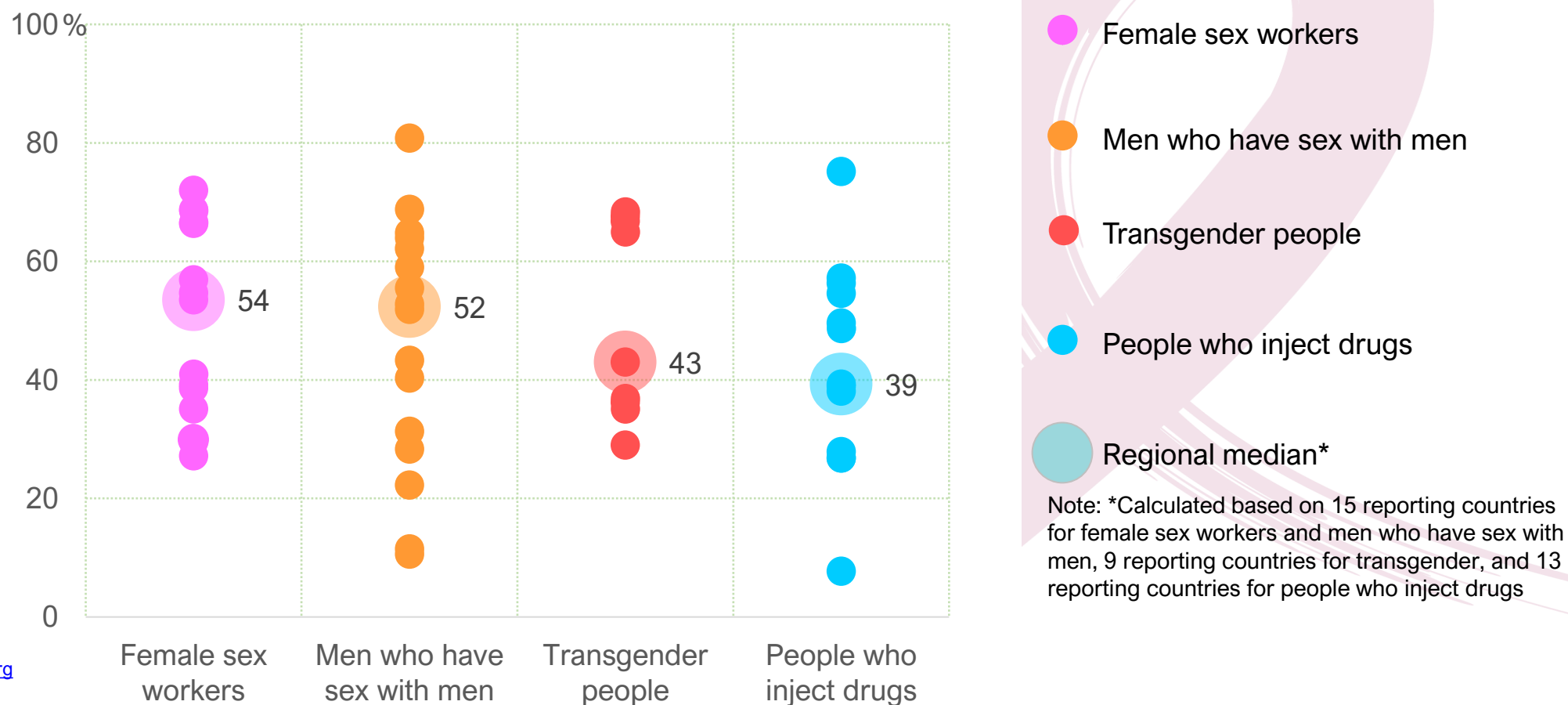
Innovative HIV testing strategies to reach 2025 prevention and treatment targets in Asia and the Pacific

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 in Asia and the Pacific, 2016-2020

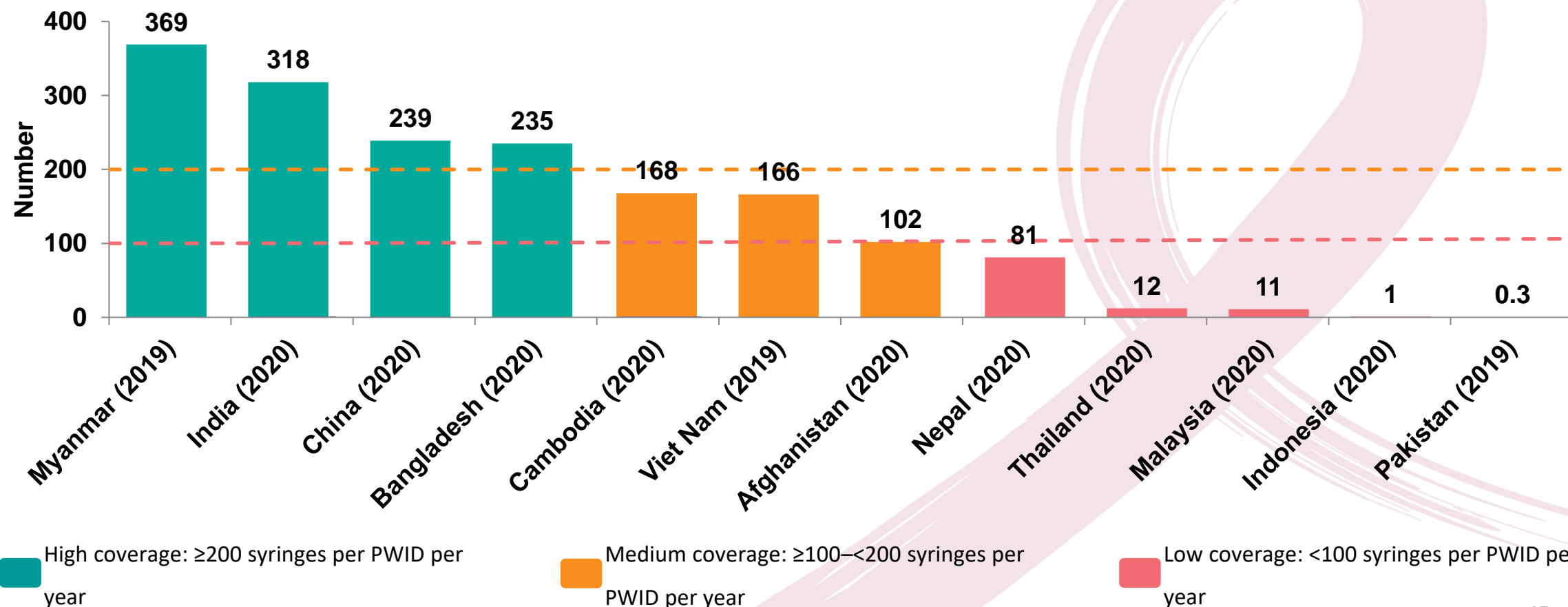


Snapshot of harm reduction in Asia and the Pacific, 2020

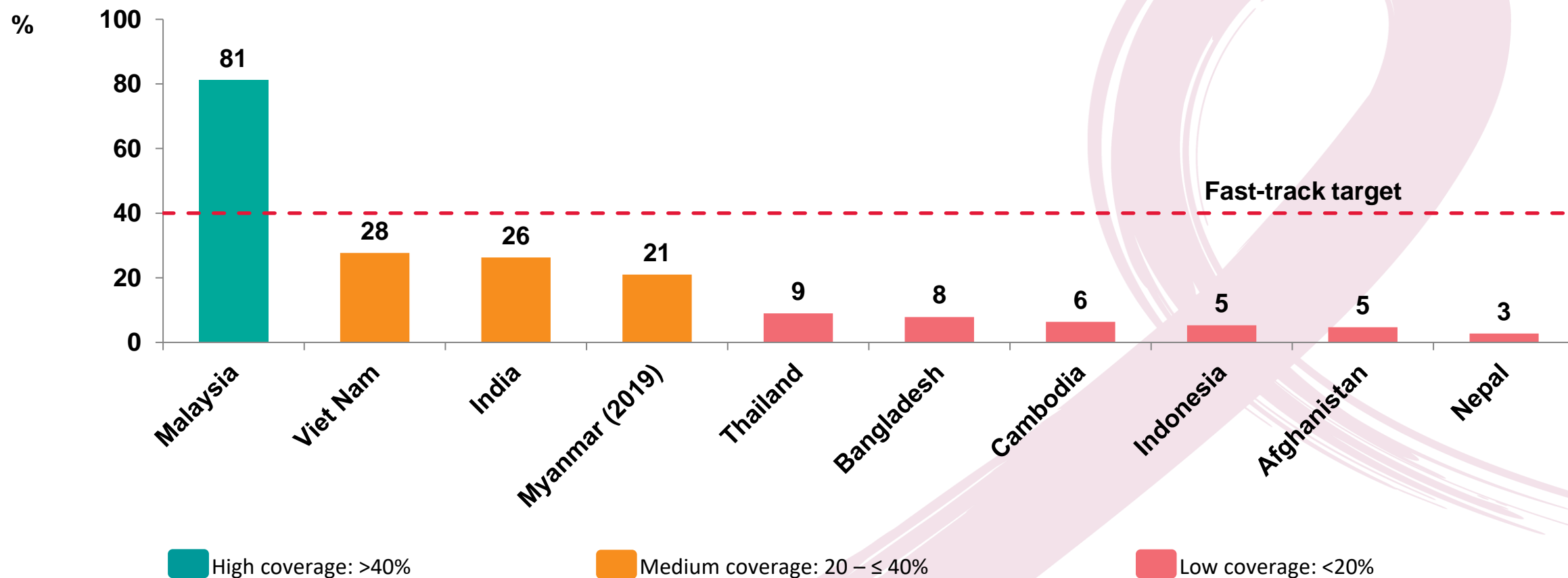
	Needle and syringe programmes operational	Needle and syringe programmes coverage	Possession of needle and syringe used as evidence for arrest	Opioid substitution therapy programmes operational	Opioid substitution therapy programmes coverage	Naloxone available through community distribution	
Afghanistan	Yes		NO INFO	Yes		Yes	Countries with HIV prevalence among PWID ≥ 5%
Australia	Yes		NO INFO	Yes		NO INFO	
Bangladesh*	Yes		No	Yes		No	NSP programme coverage (syringes per PWID per year)
Cambodia	Yes		No	Yes		Yes	
China	Yes		No	Yes		Yes	High coverage: >200
India	Yes		No	Yes		Yes	
Indonesia	Yes		NO INFO	Yes		NO INFO	Medium coverage: >100—<200
Lao PDR	Yes		No	No		No	
Malaysia	Yes		No	Yes		Yes	Low coverage: <100
Myanmar	Yes		No	Yes		No	
Nepal	Yes		Yes	Yes		No	No service
New Zealand	Yes		No	Yes		No	
Pakistan	Yes		Yes	No		No	No info/ not reported
Philippines	No		Yes	No		No	
Sri Lanka	No		No	No		No	OST programme coverage (% opioid injectors on OST)
Thailand	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Viet Nam	Yes		NO INFO	Yes		NO INFO	High coverage: >40%
							Medium coverage: 20 – ≤ 40%
							Low coverage: < 20%
							No service
							No info/ not reported

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

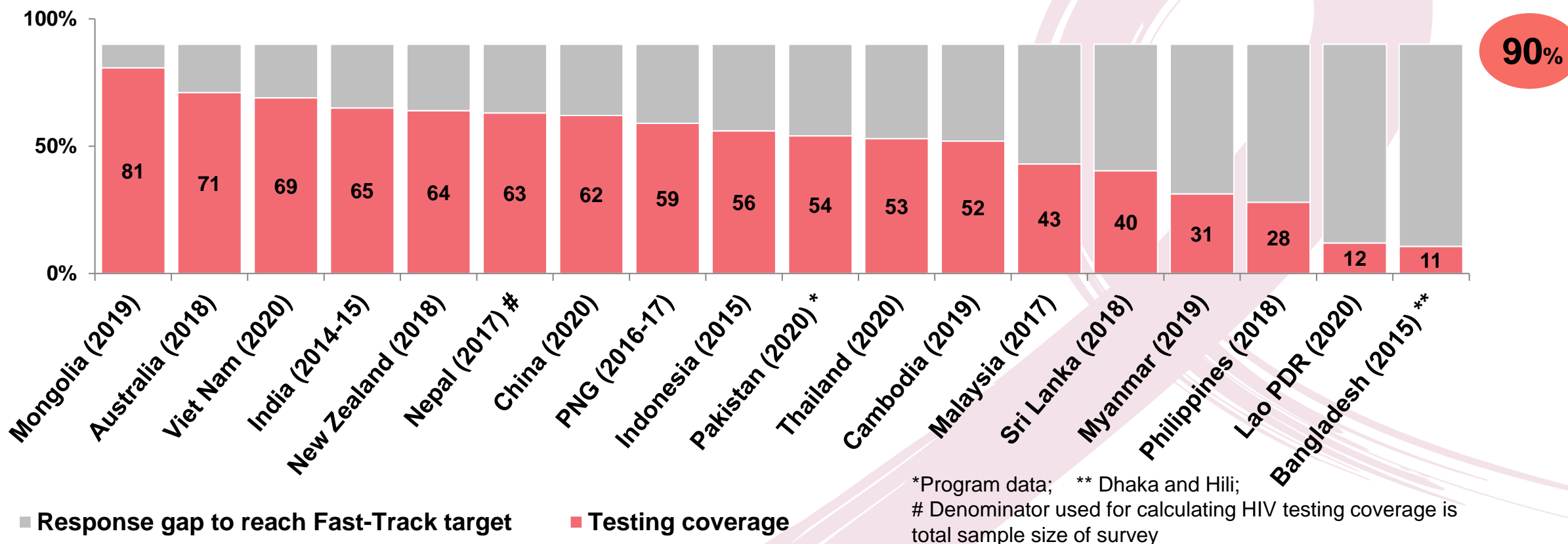
Needles and syringes distributed per PWID per year in Asia and the Pacific, 2019-2020



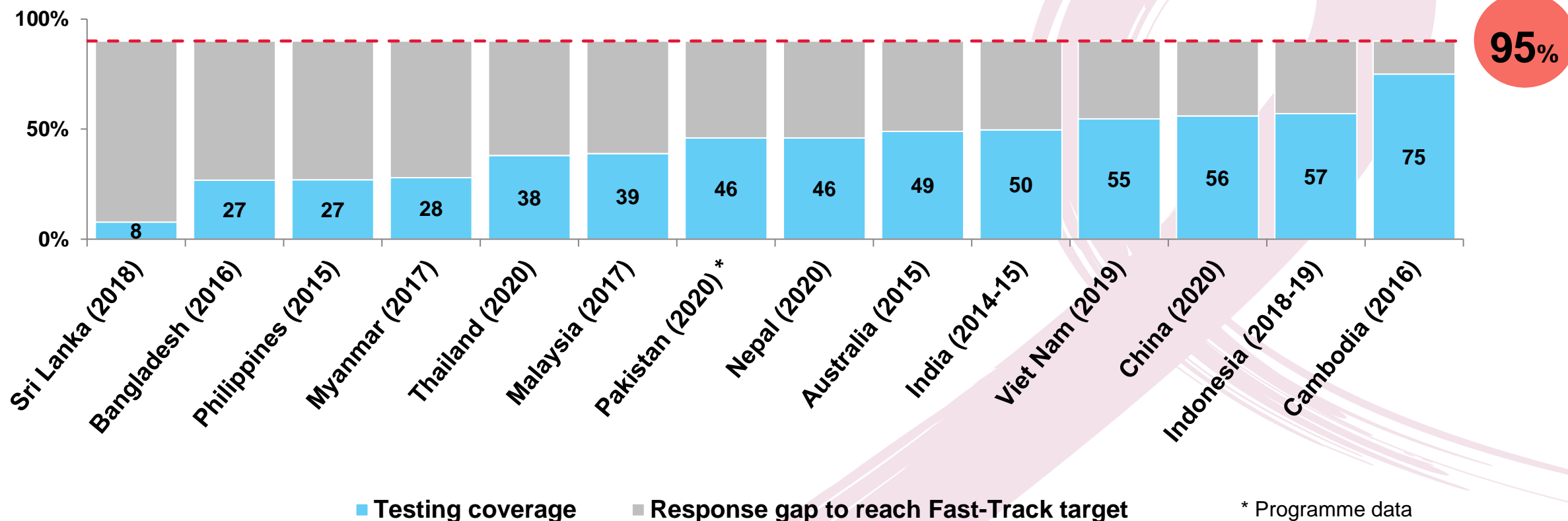
Coverage of opioid substitution therapy among people who inject drugs, 2020



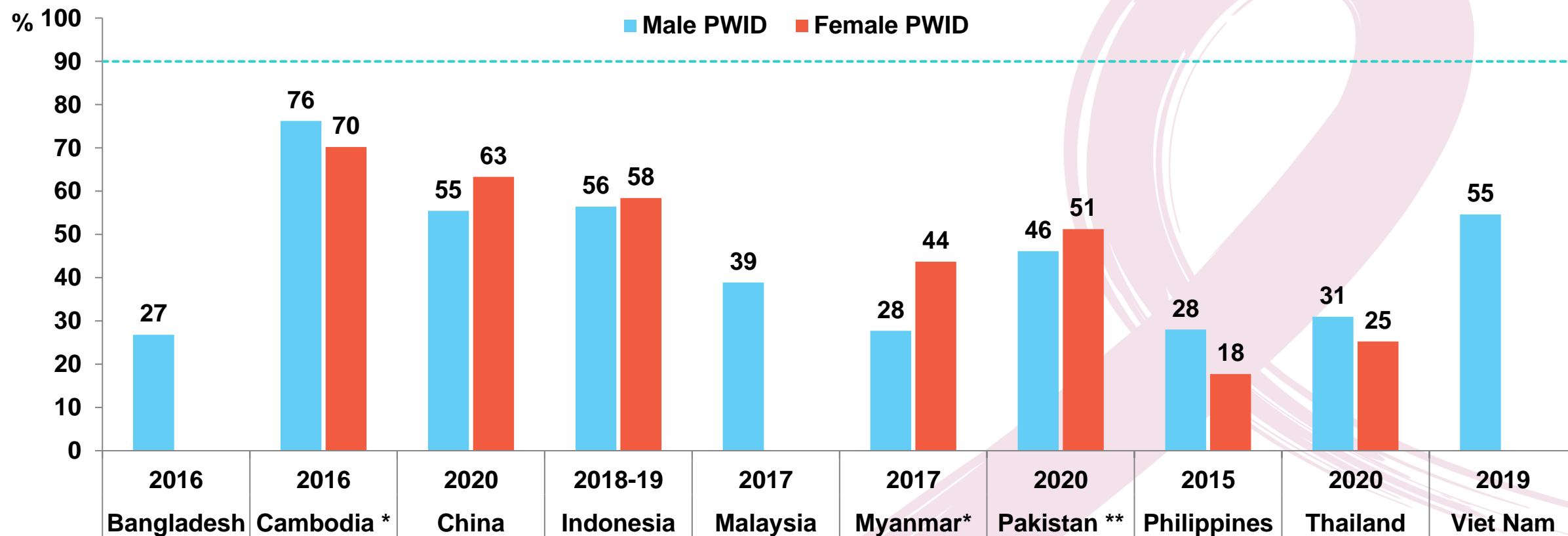
HIV testing coverage among men who have sex with men, 2014 - 2020



HIV testing coverage among people who inject drugs, 2014 - 2020



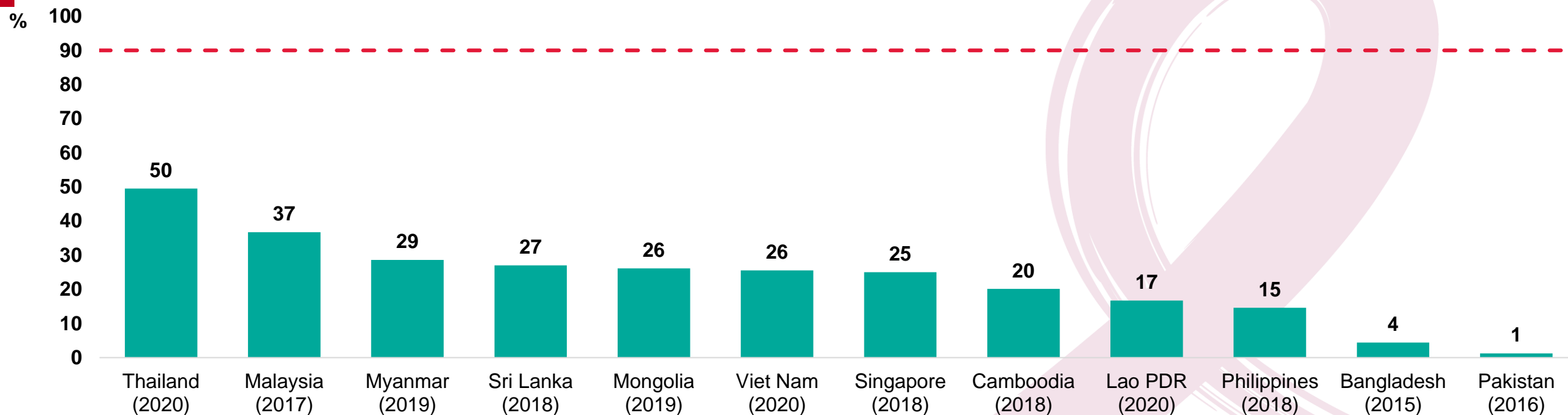
HIV testing coverage among male and female PWID, 2015-2020



* Female PWID sample size <100;

** Programme data

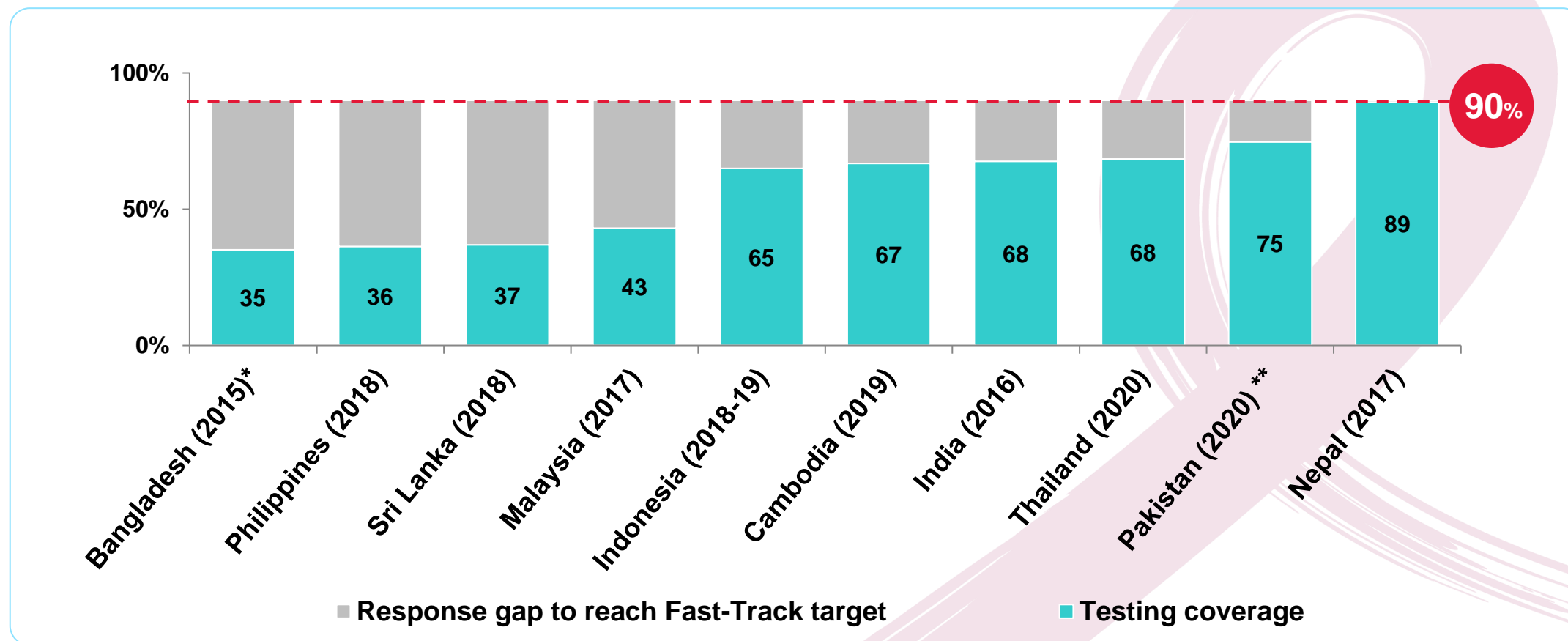
Proportion of MSM reached with HIV prevention programmes, 2015-2020



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

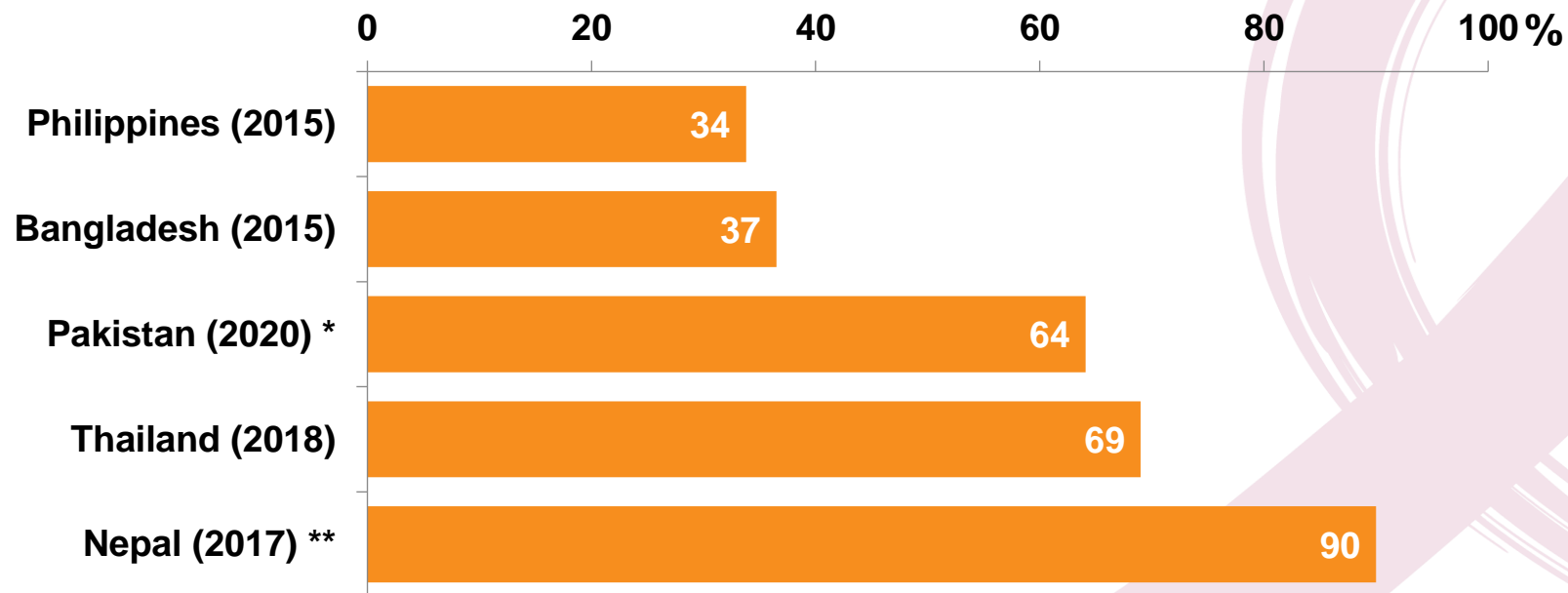
HIV testing coverage among transgender people, 2015-2020



* Dhaka

** Programme data

HIV testing coverage among male sex workers, 2015-2020

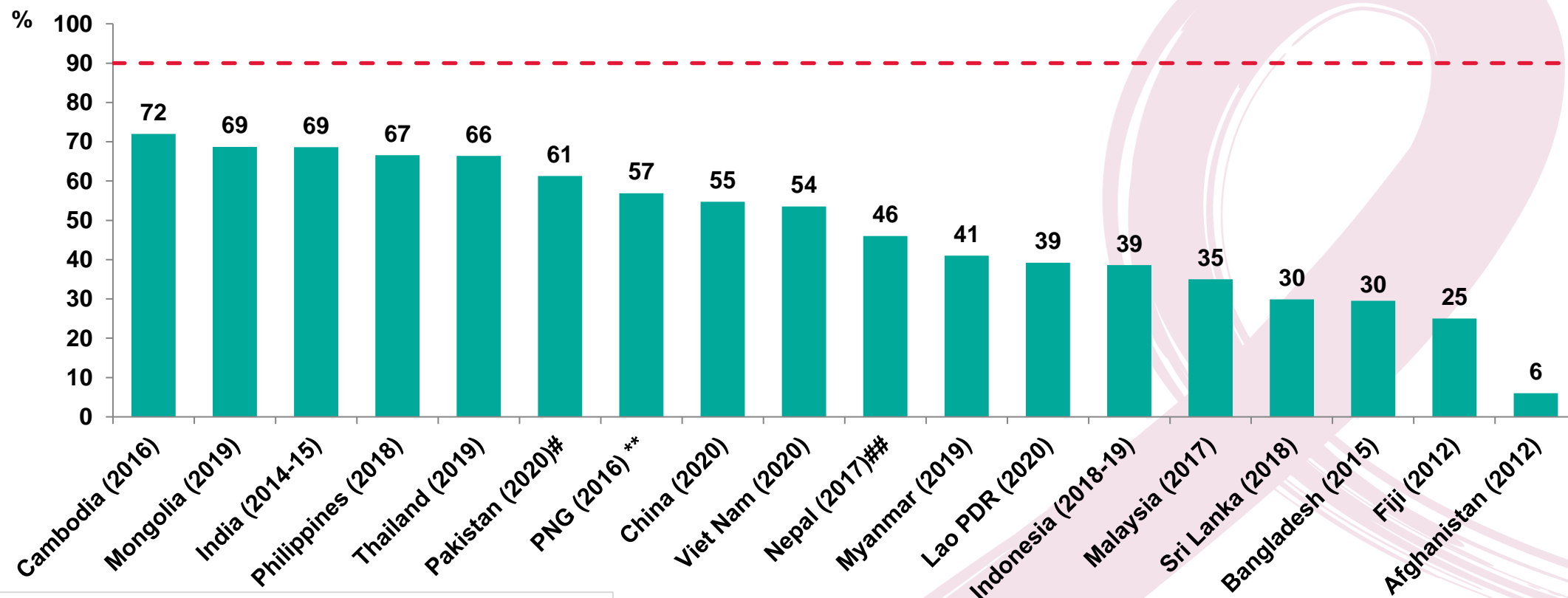


It is not strictly comparable across countries since methods and sampling varied. In addition, many surveys were conducted in a few urban areas and it might not necessarily reflect prevailing conditions at the national level.

* Programme data

** Kathmandu

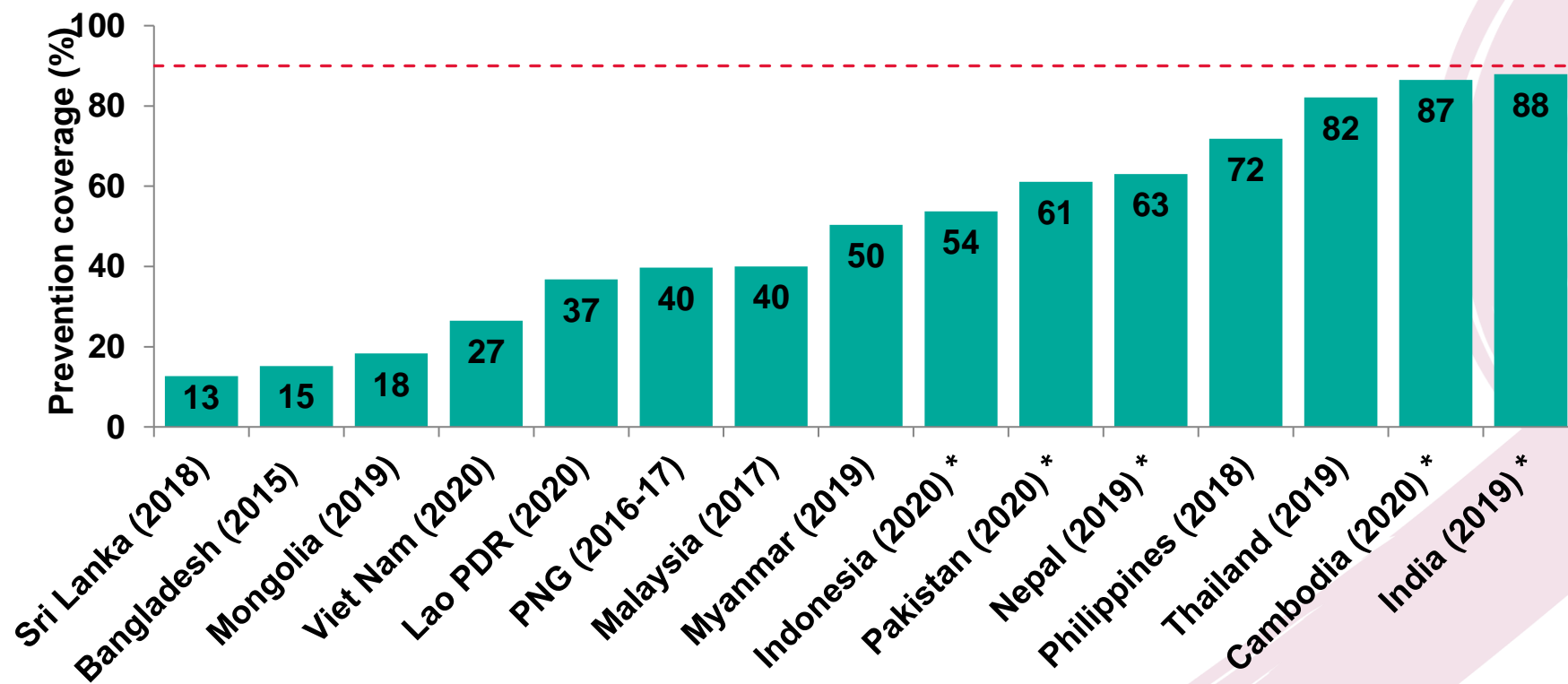
HIV testing coverage among female sex workers, 2012-2020



* Kathmandu; ** Port Moresby data
 # Programme data
 ## Denominator used for calculating HIV testing coverage is total sample size of survey

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, 2015-2020



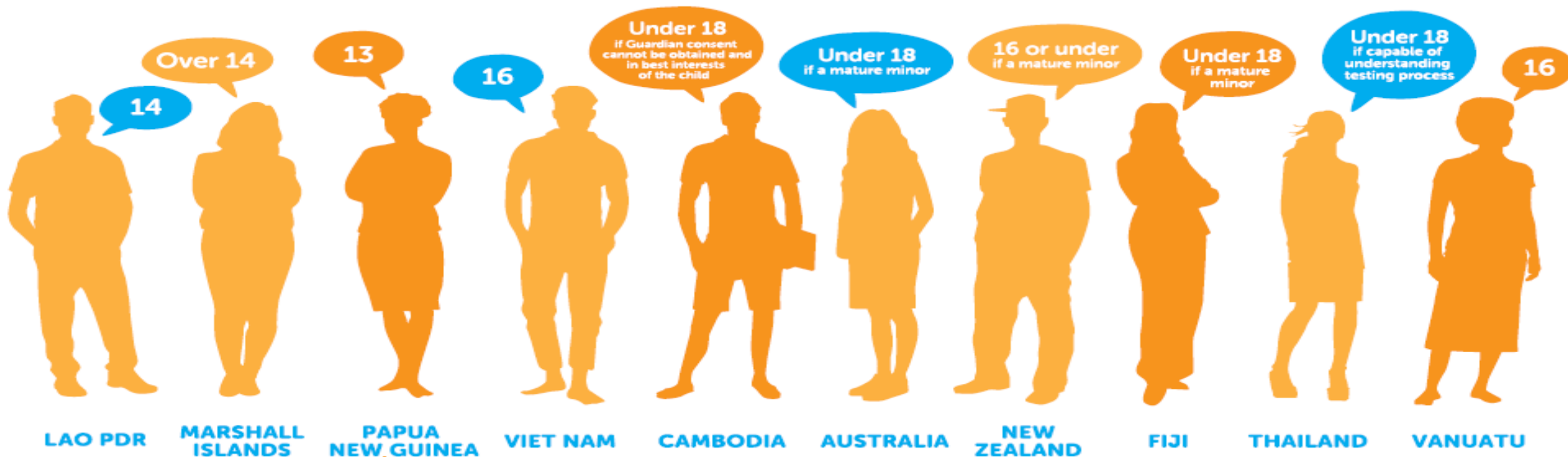
Definition of reach:
In the past three months, MSM reported receiving two or more of the prevention interventions listed below -

- 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	Yes	No

■ Yes
■ No
■ No information

Note: Asterisks refer to HIV testing and counselling 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 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/ (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, 2014-2020

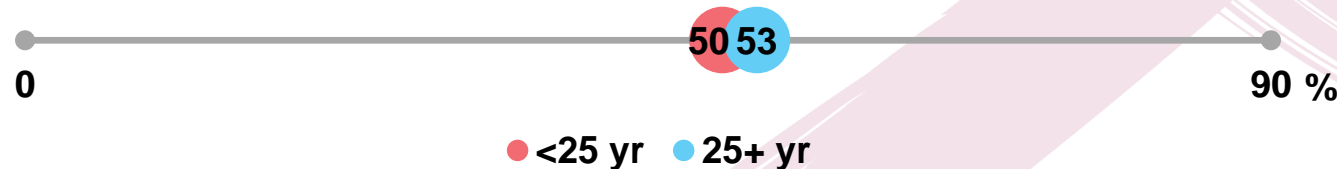
Men who have sex with men
(14 countries)



People who inject drugs
(10 countries)



Sex workers
(11 countries)



Response to pandemics must be guided by human rights principles and practices

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

36

criminalize some aspect of sex work*

18

criminalize same-sex relations

15

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

21

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

14

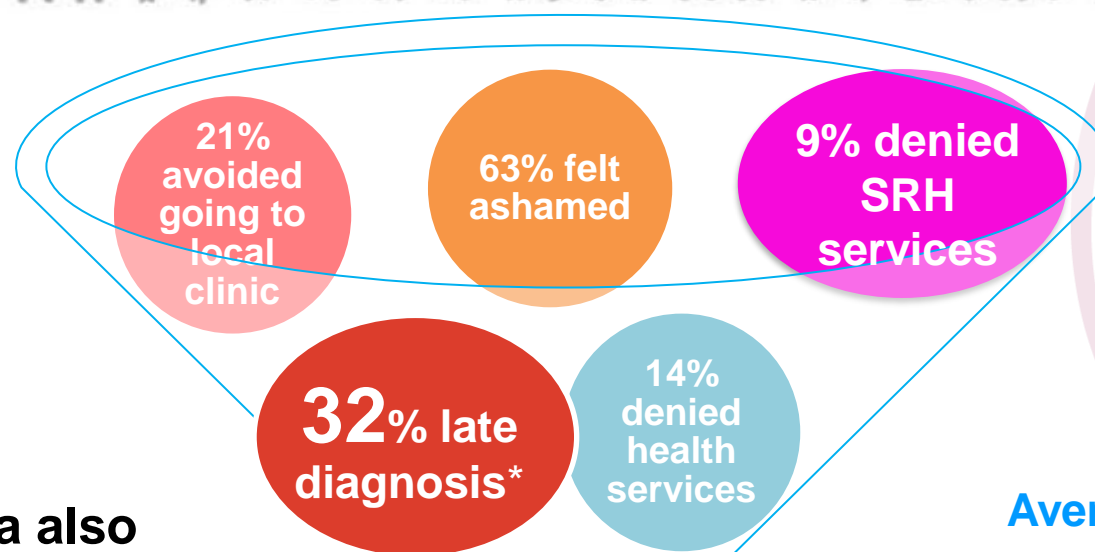
restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

38 countries in Asia and the Pacific region
Countries with punitive laws



* Data for Timor-Leste not available

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.

Access to health services



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

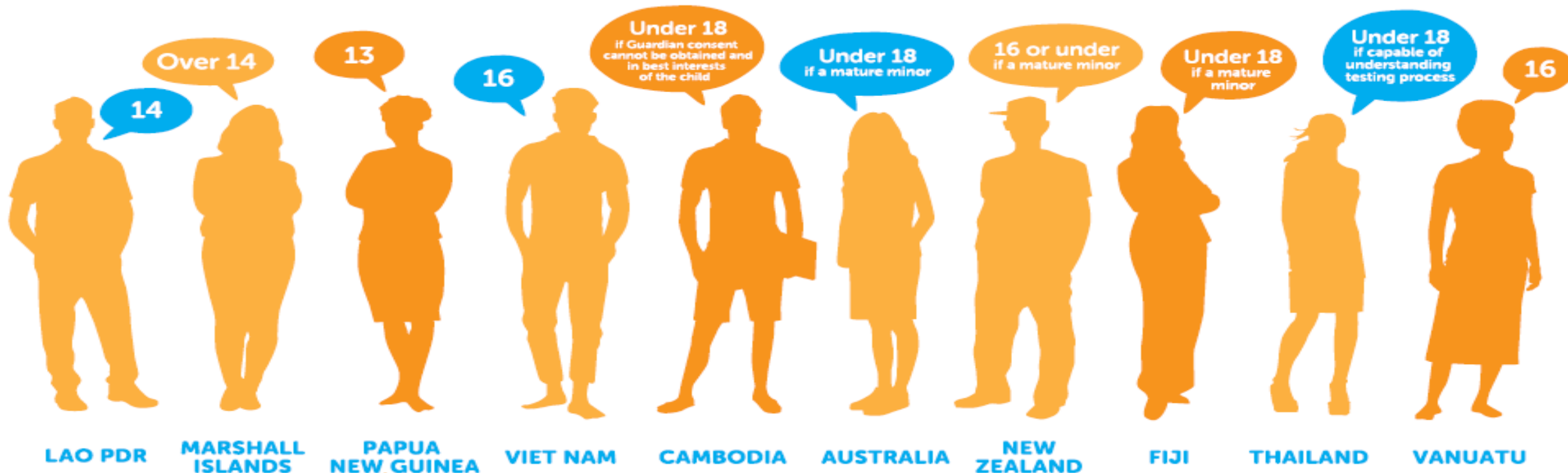
*Late diagnosis- CD4<200 at the time of diagnosis (based on treatment programme data)



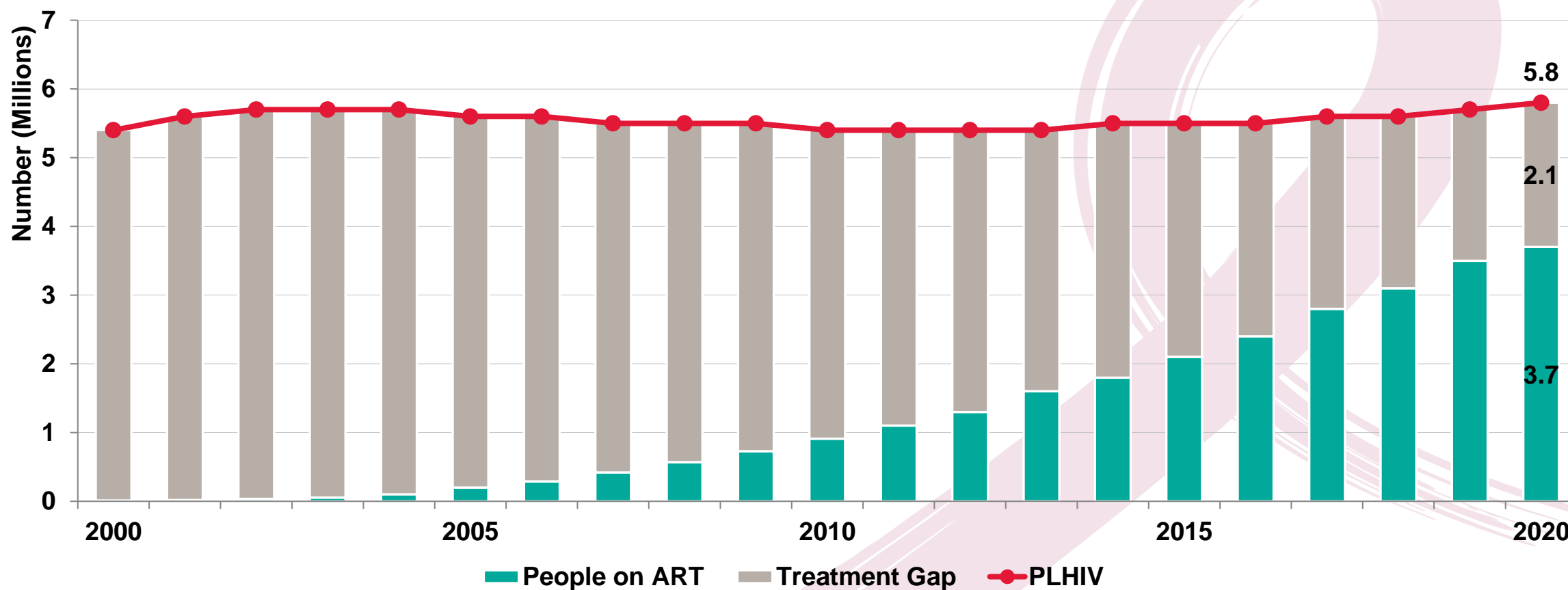
Treatment: Antiretroviral therapy

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

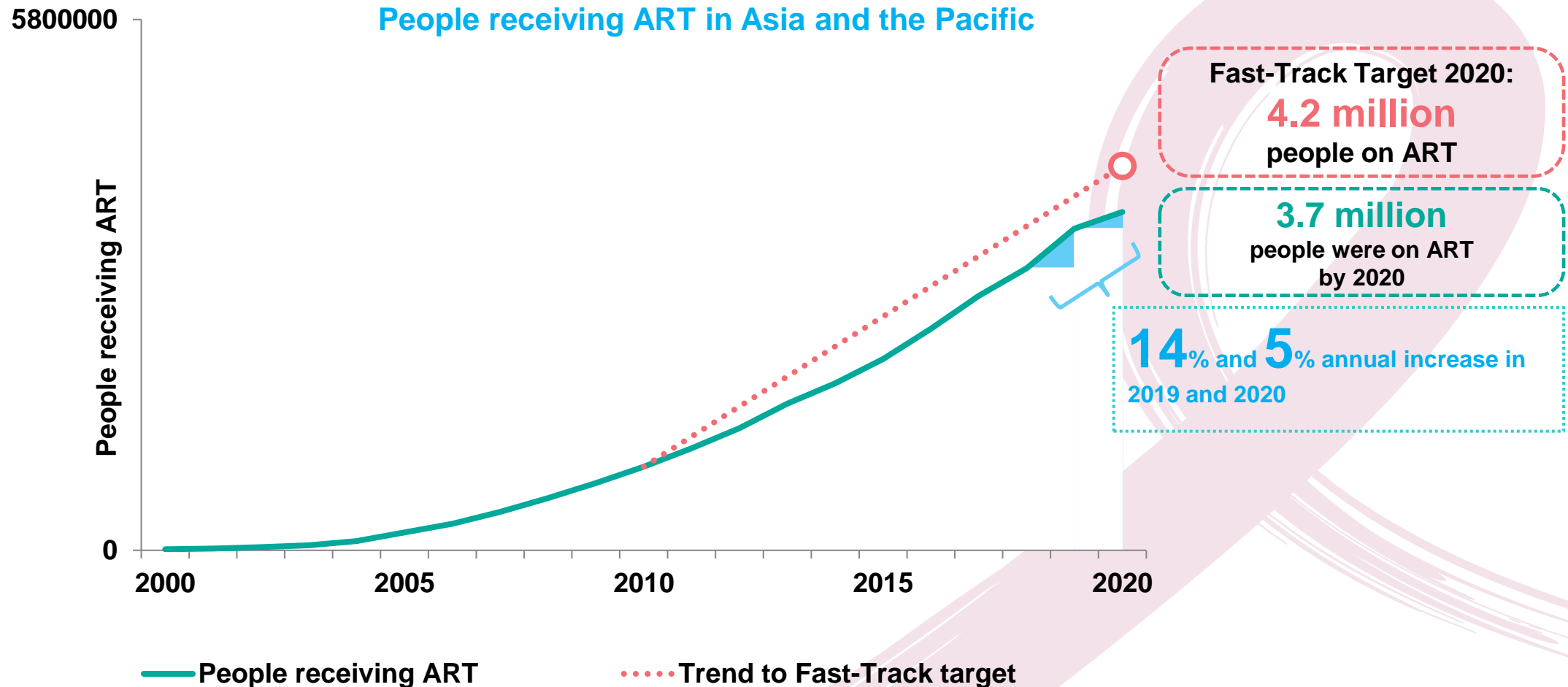
Age of legal capacity to consent independently to an HIV test, Asia and the Pacific



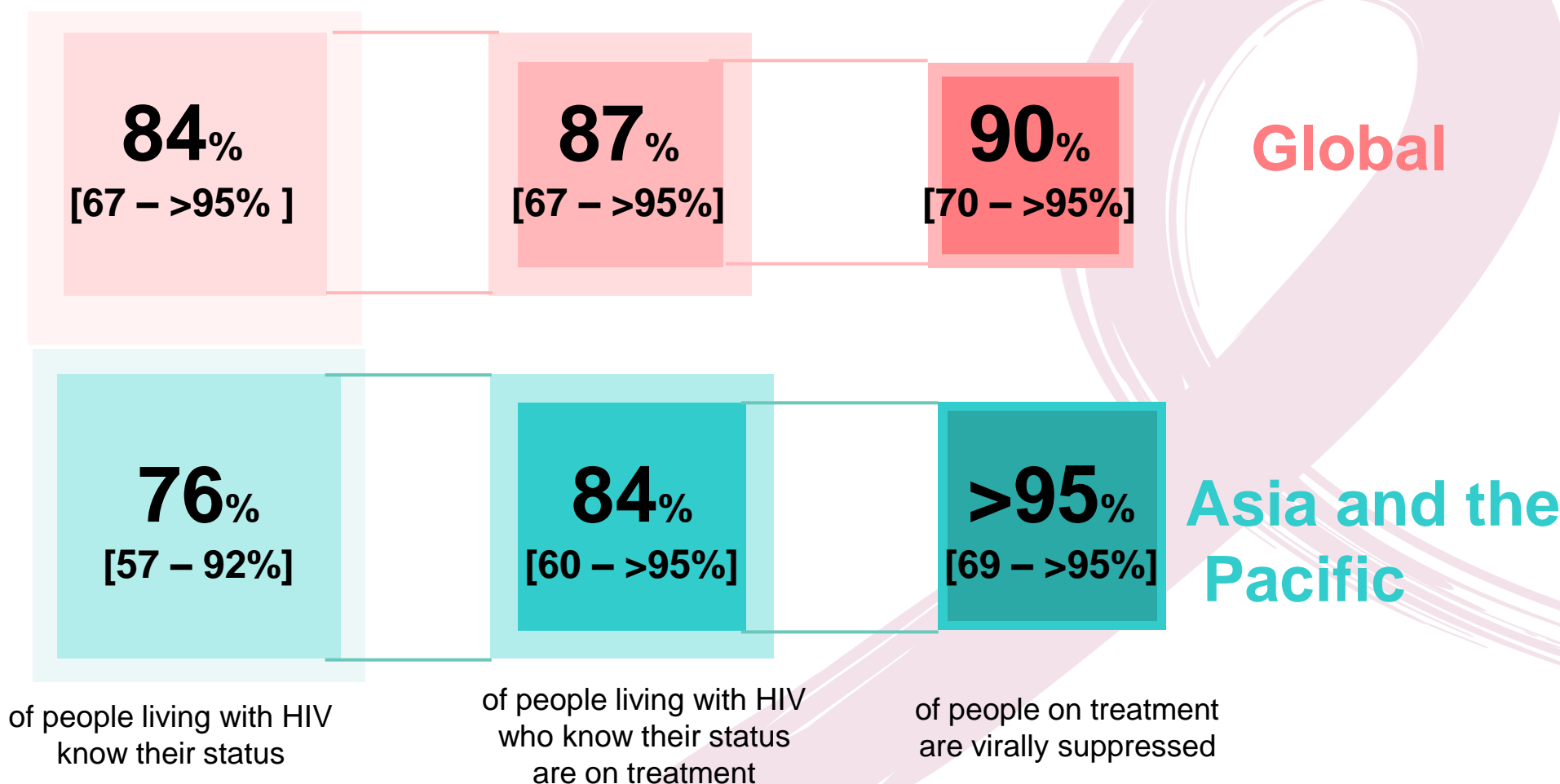
People living with HIV, people on ART and treatment gap, 2000-2020



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

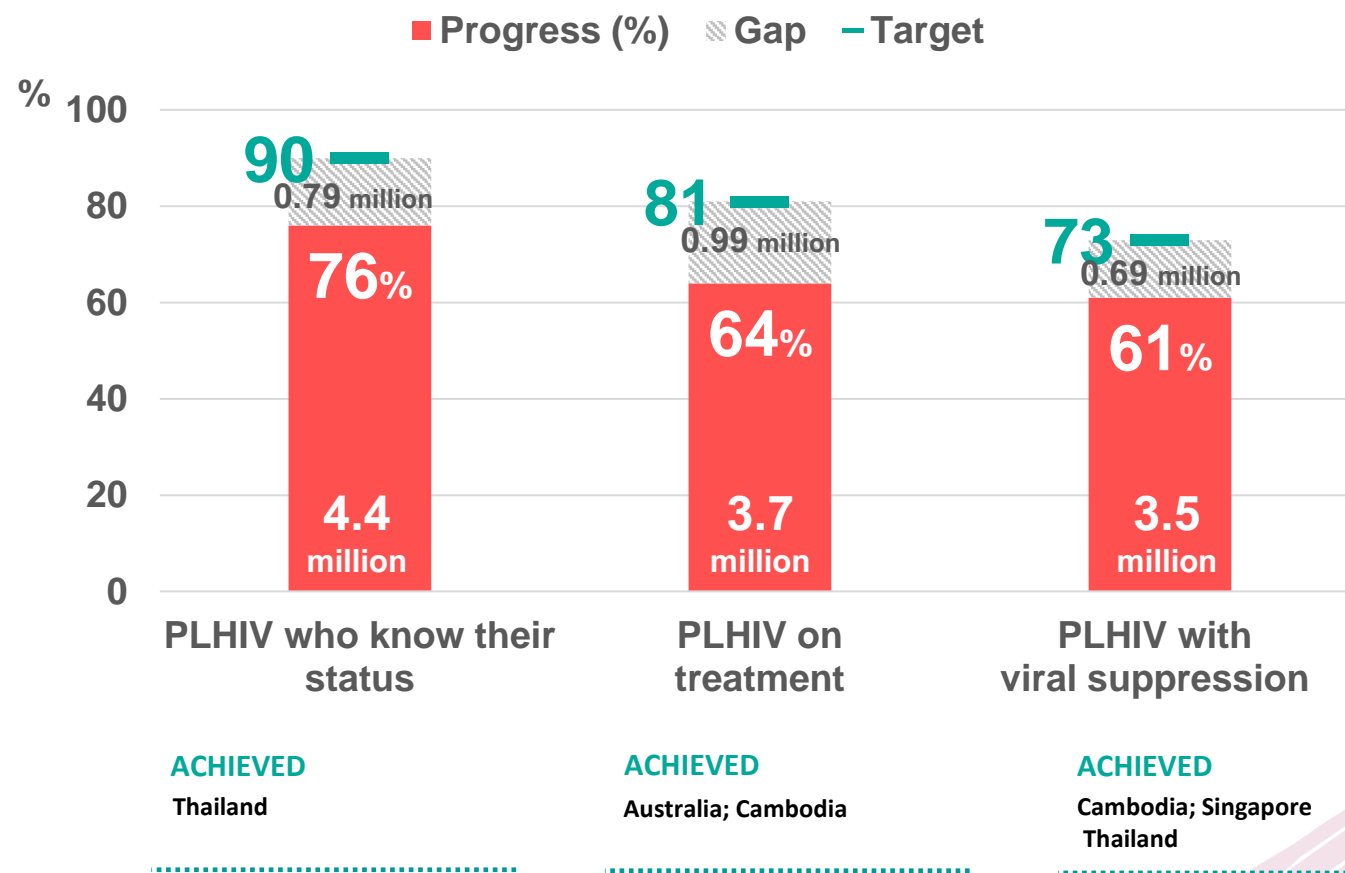


PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 90–90–90 TARGETS Global versus Asia and the Pacific region, 2020



Regional overview: Treatment target and gaps

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



90-81-73 target



78 - 81 - 69



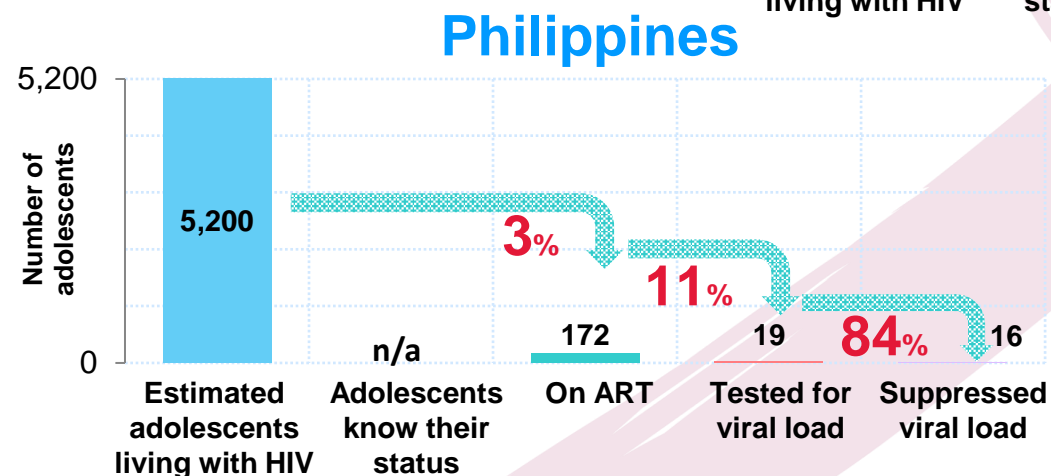
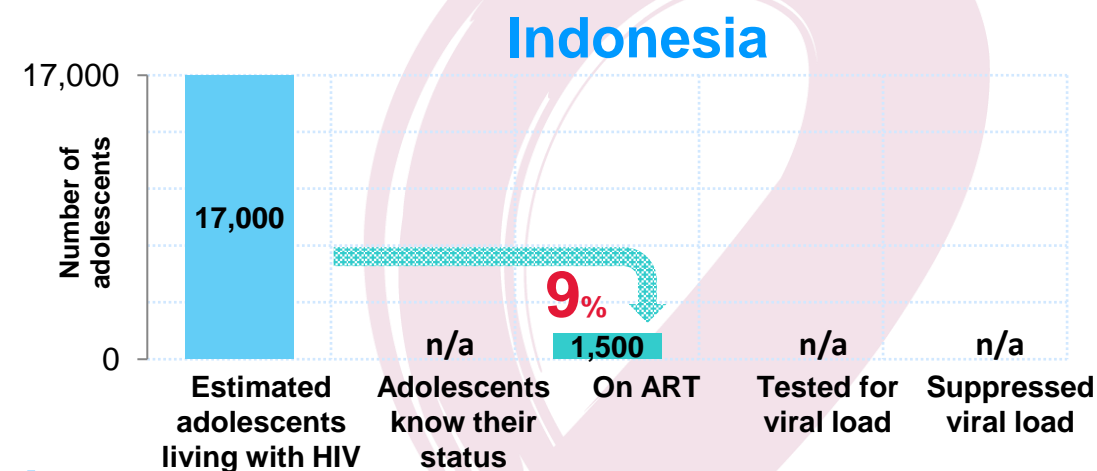
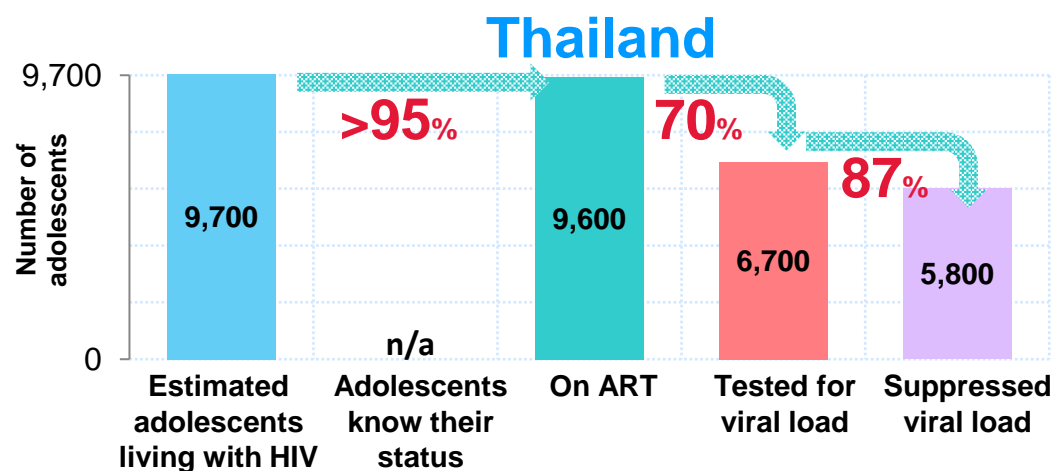
77 - 67 - 64



76 - 62 - 59

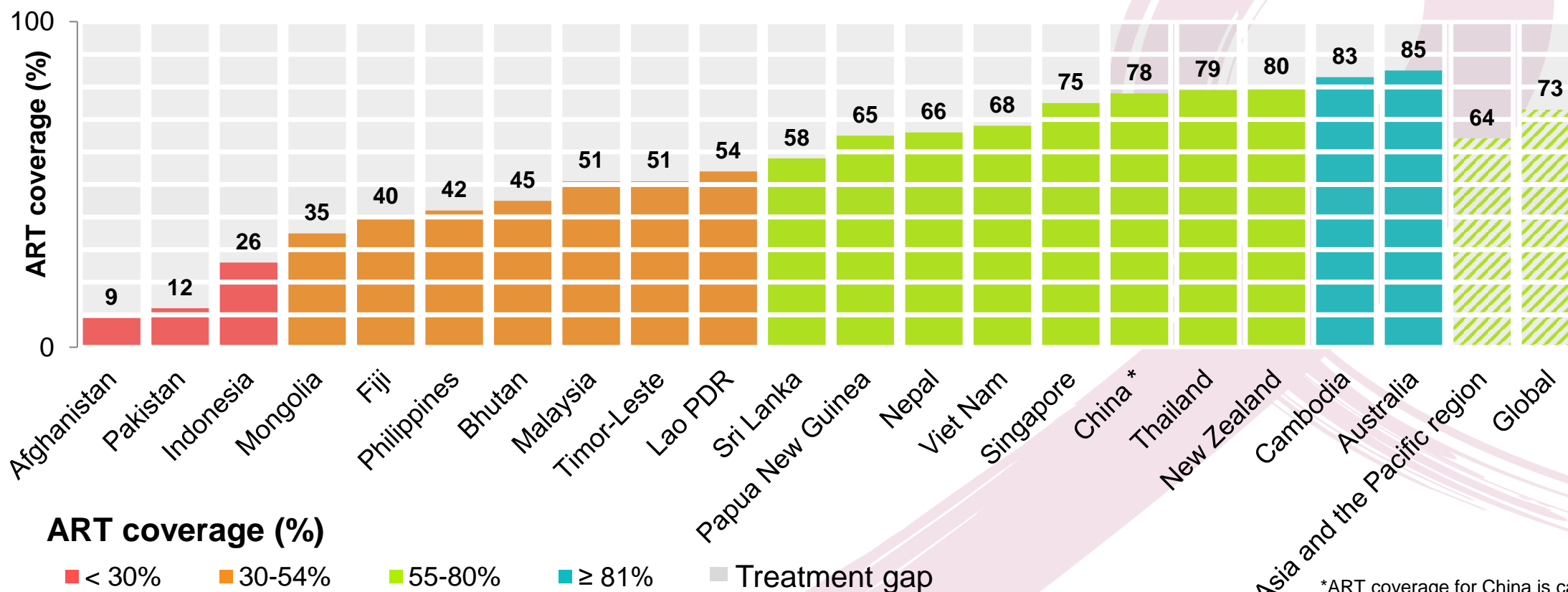
Note: India and China data not available

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



Current treatment scale-up has made significant achievements, but Asia and the Pacific region is lagging behind the global trend

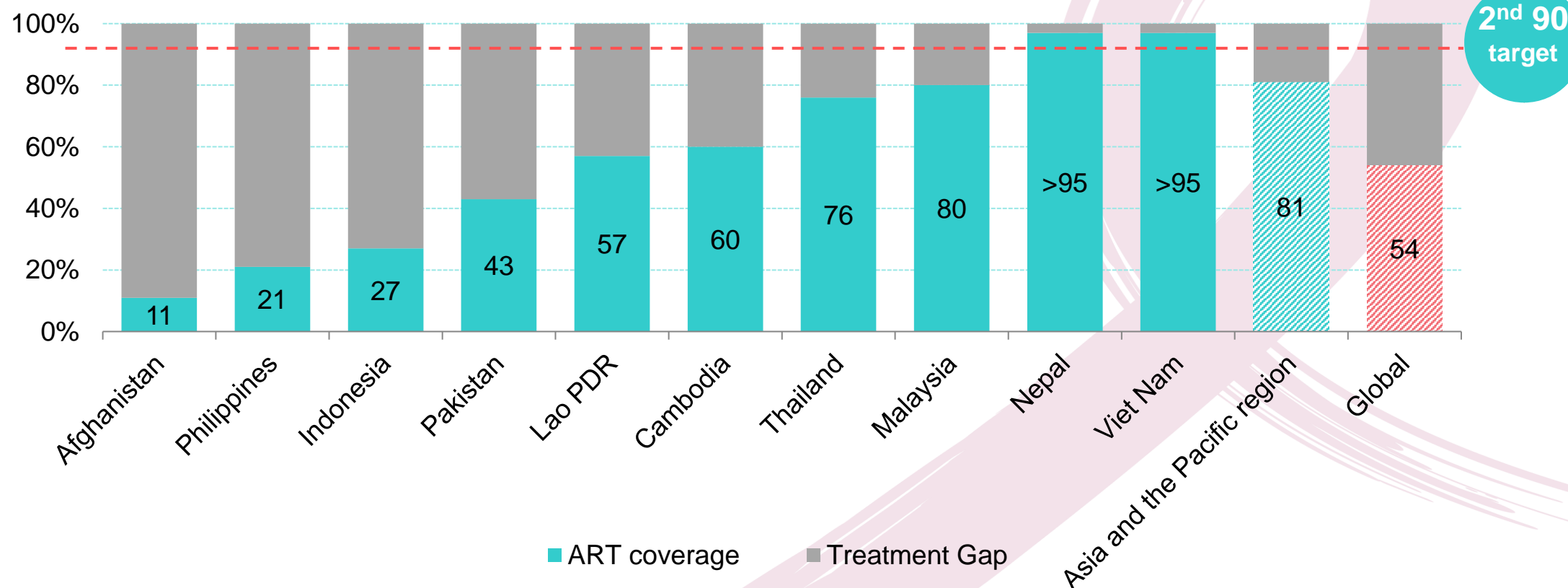
ART coverage and treatment gap, Asia and the Pacific, 2020



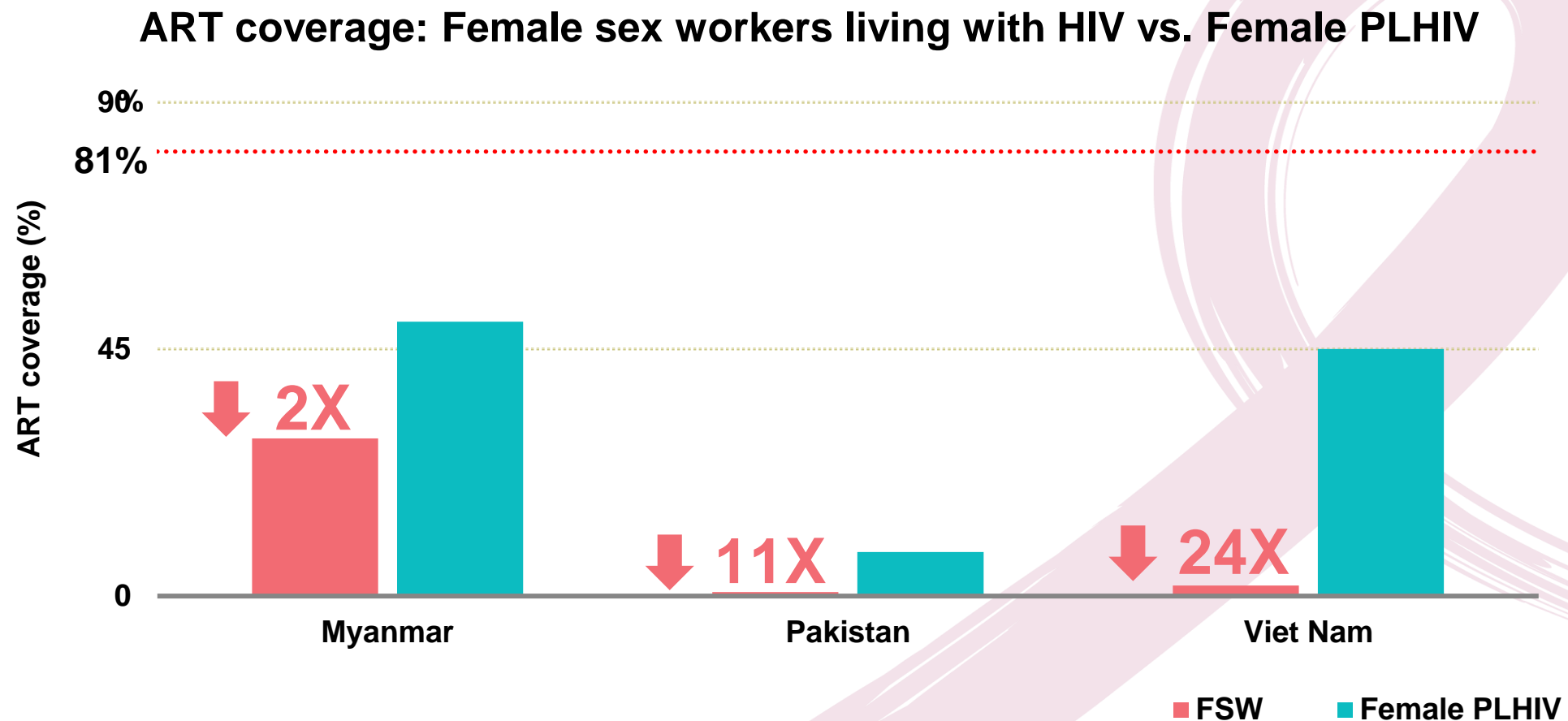
*ART coverage for China is calculated based on number of people on ART reported in GAM and country endorsed estimate of PLHIV

In Asia and the Pacific, 4 in 5 children living with HIV are receiving life-saving ART

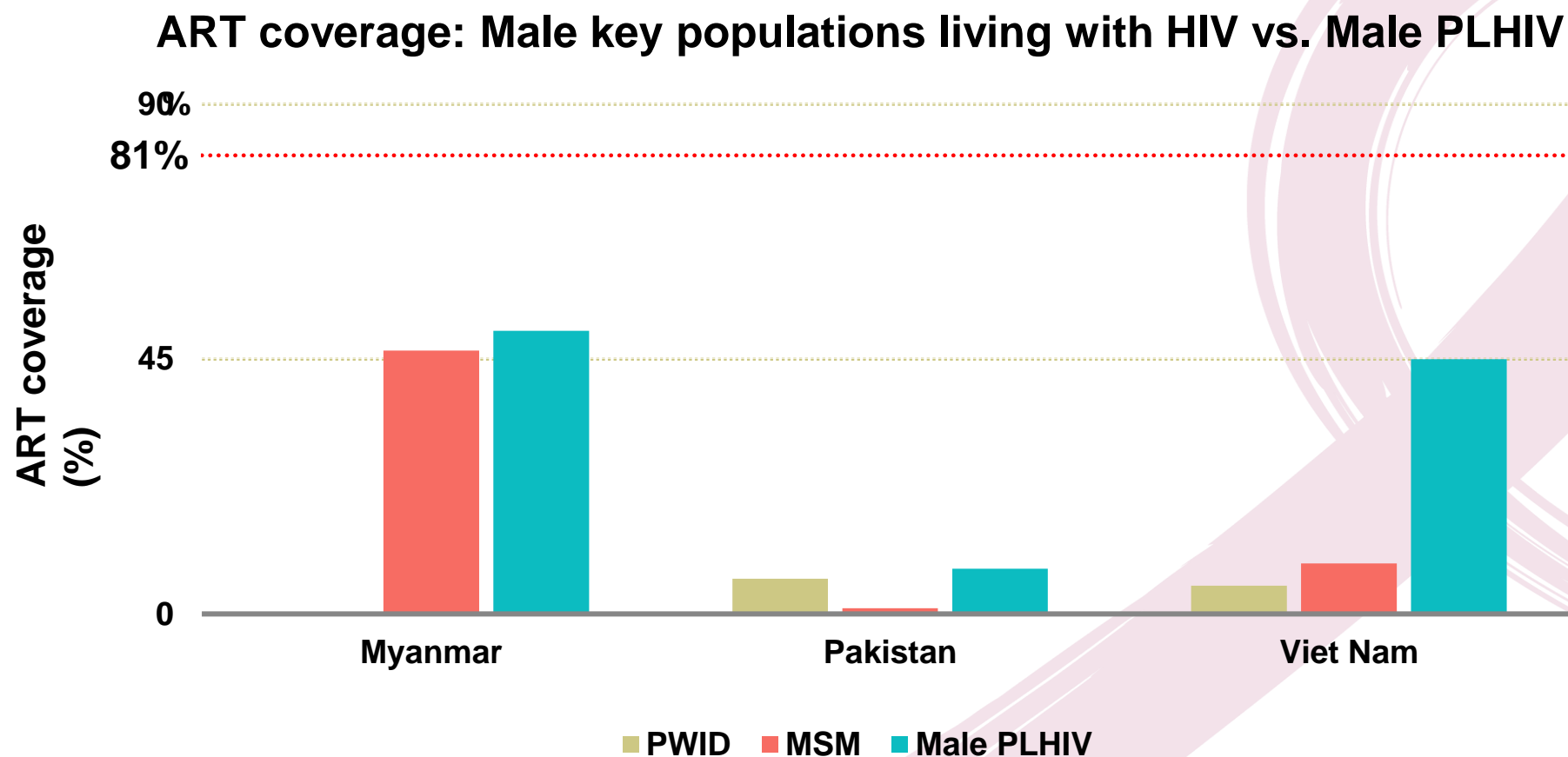
ART coverage and treatment gap among children, Asia and the Pacific, 2020



Low level of access to treatment among key populations

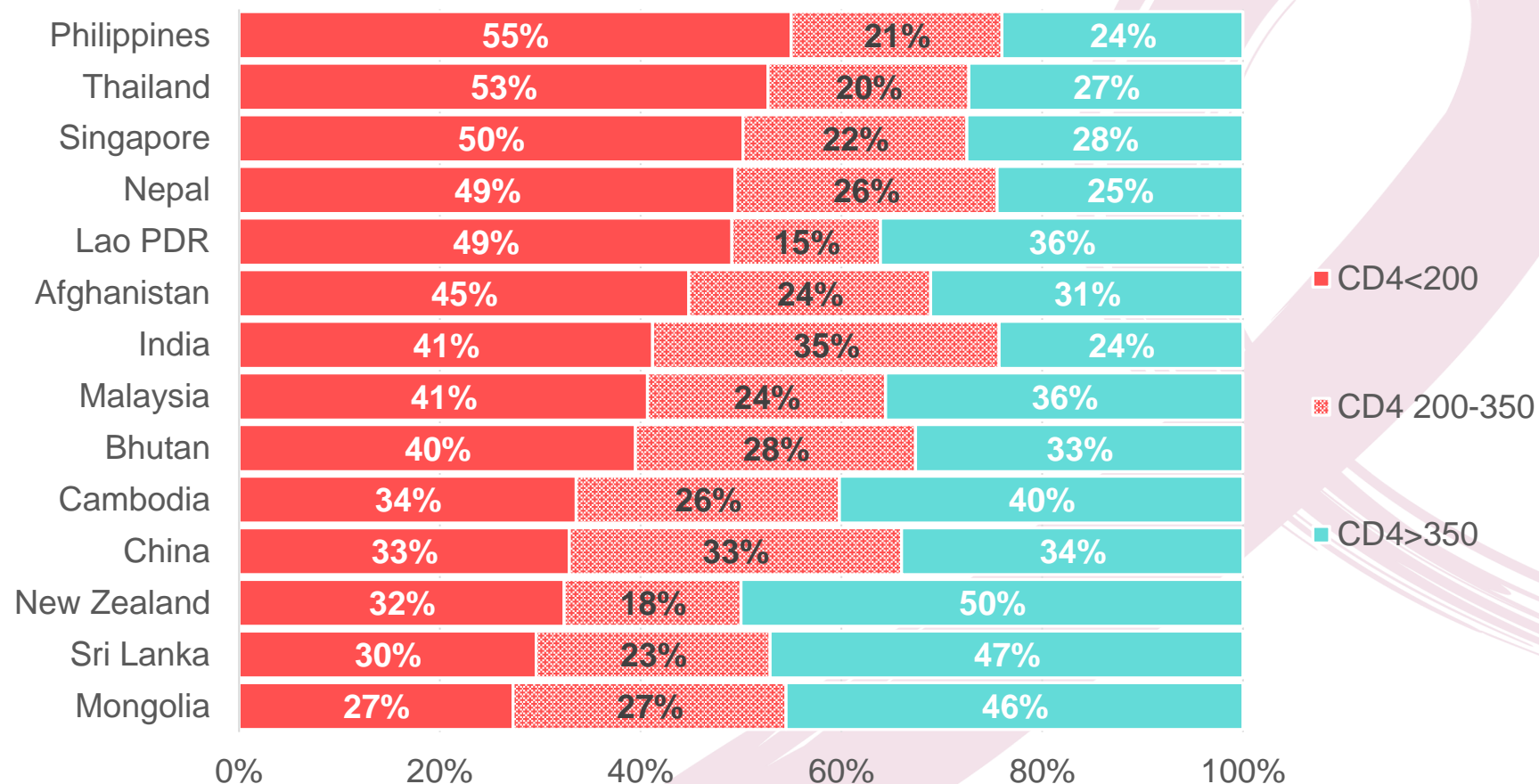


Low level of access to treatment among key populations

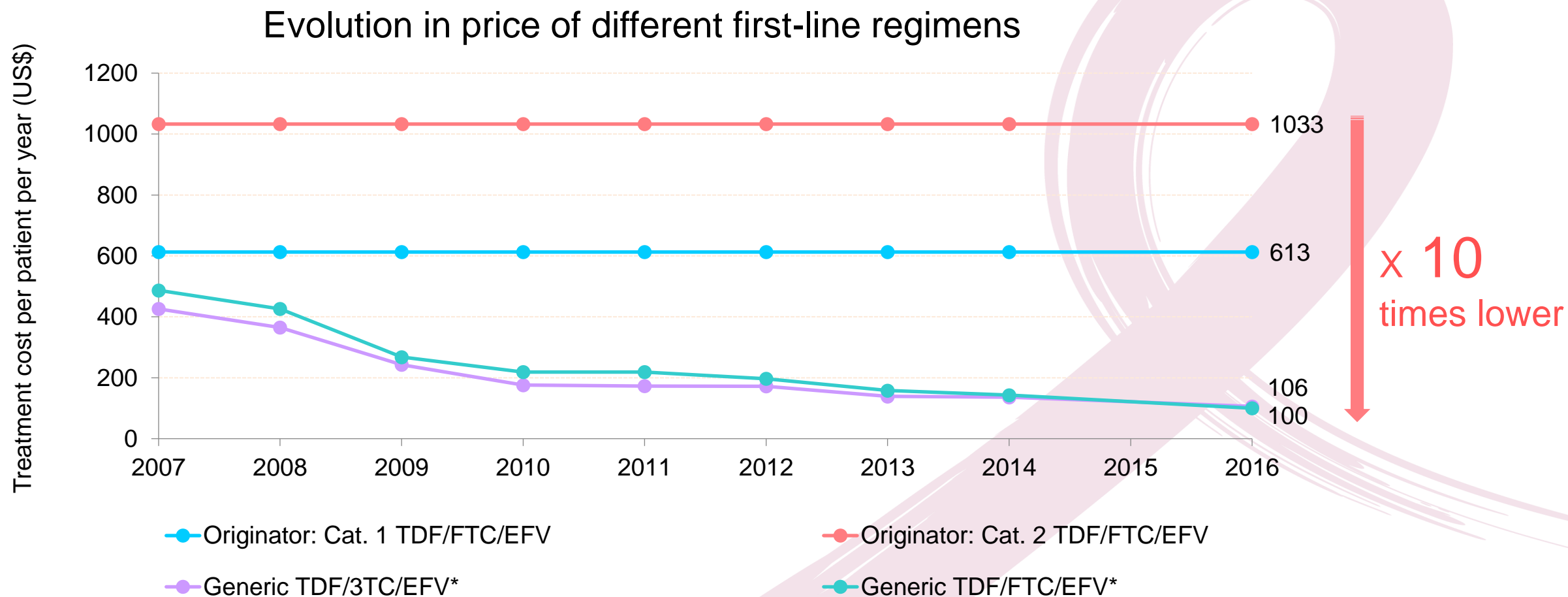


Late diagnosis in Asia and the Pacific: a cause for concern

Proportion of PLHIV who have had initial CD4 count in 2020 by CD4 level



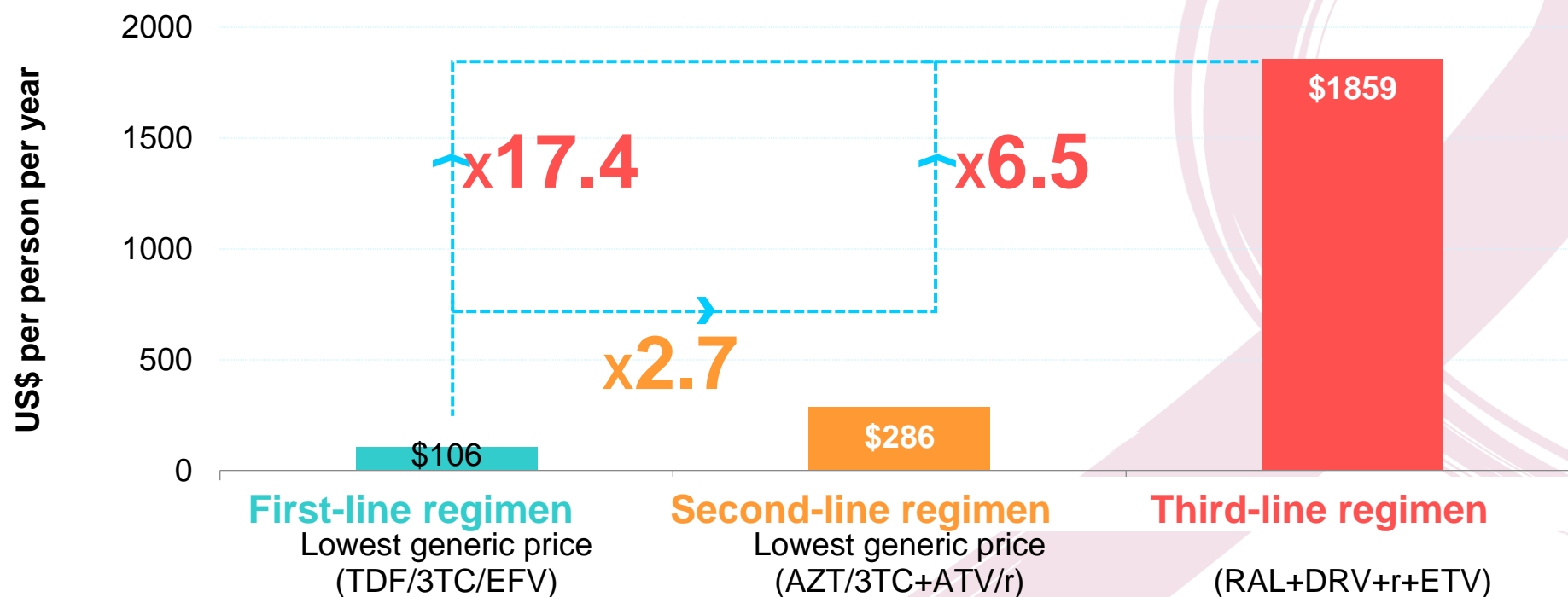
Generic competition lowers live-saving ART prices



Generic ARVs and impact on government budget: Thailand example

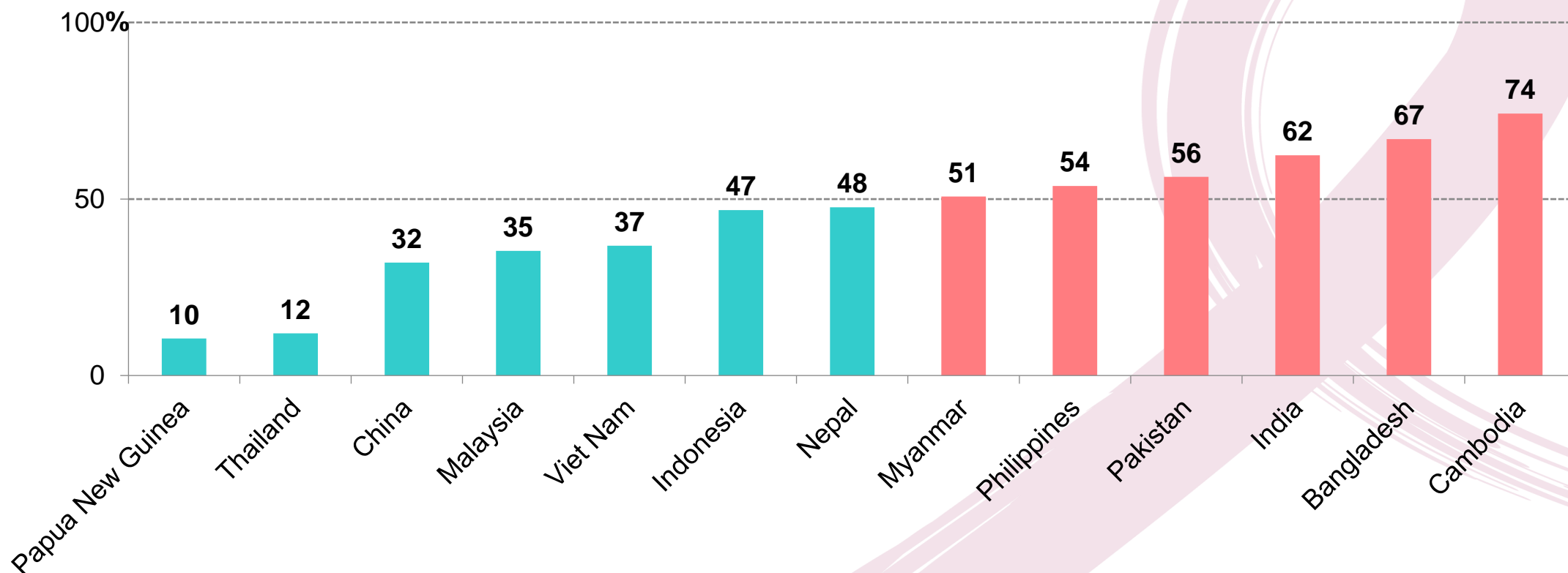
Cost saving comparing with originated product price		
Antiretroviral drug (GUL- Government use of license)		
Year	Cost saving	
	Mil THB	Mil USD
2010	866.3	27.3
2011	1,732.8	56.8
2012	2,319.0	74.6
2013	2,377.1	77.3
2014	2,870.0	88.4
Total saving	10,165.2	338.8

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

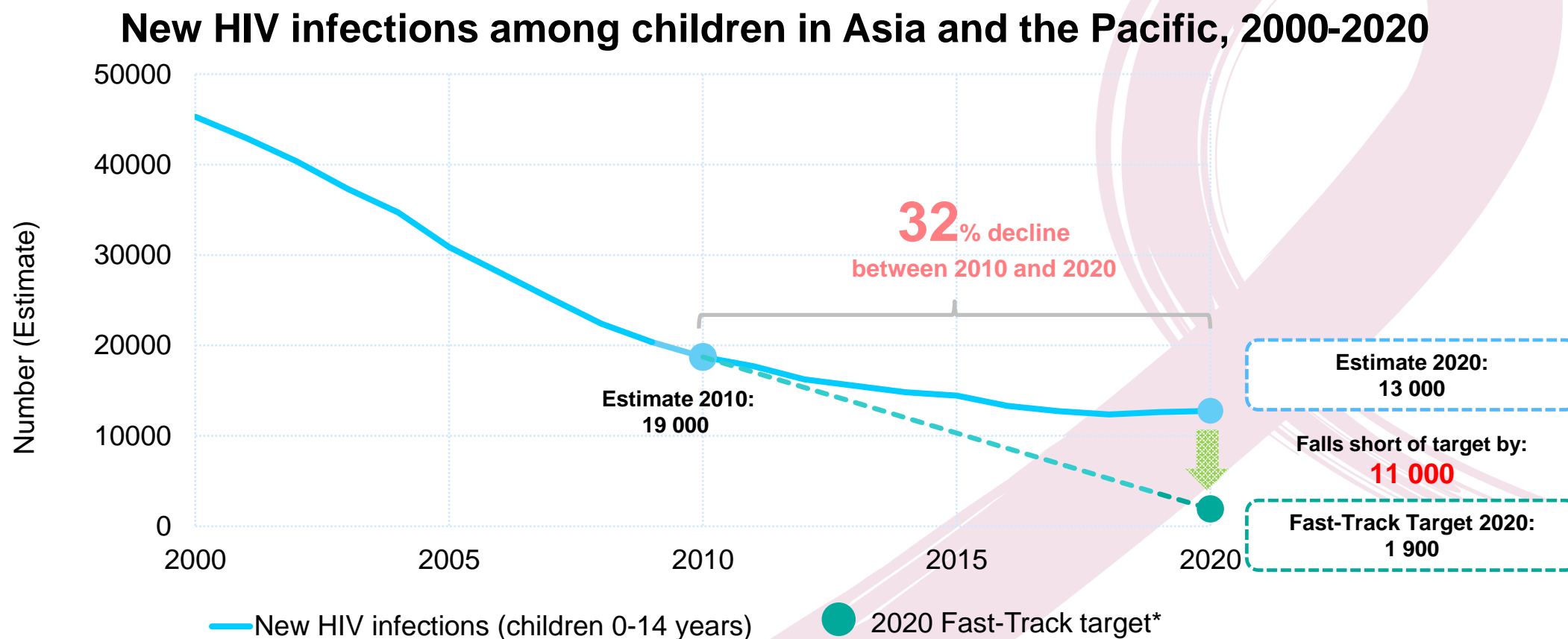




Treatment: PMTCT

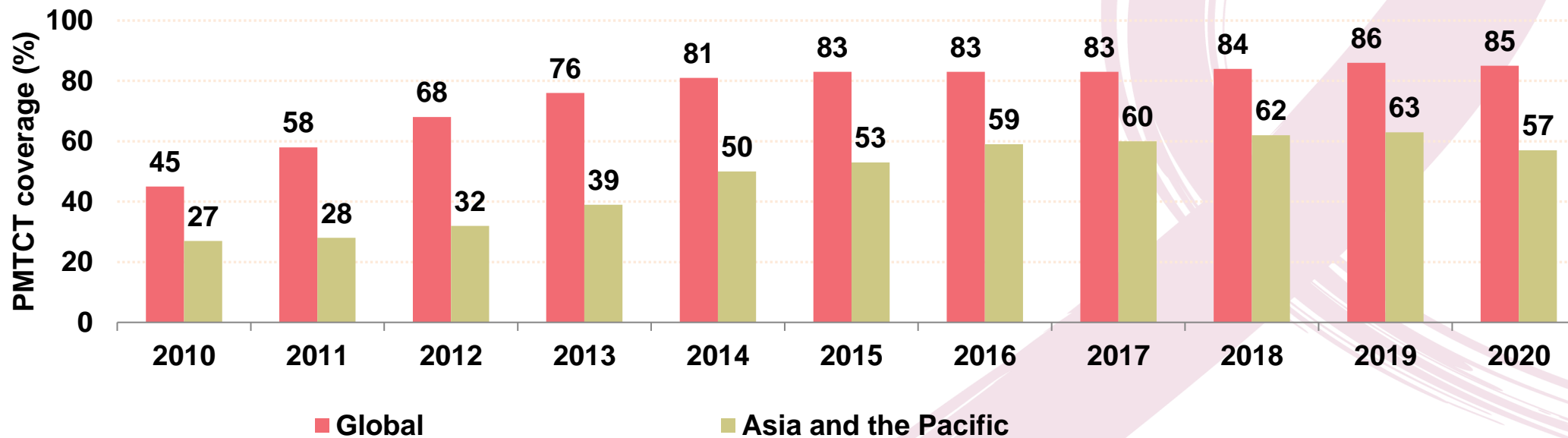


Though new HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific declined by 32%, the region still missed the 2020 Fast-Track target by 11 000



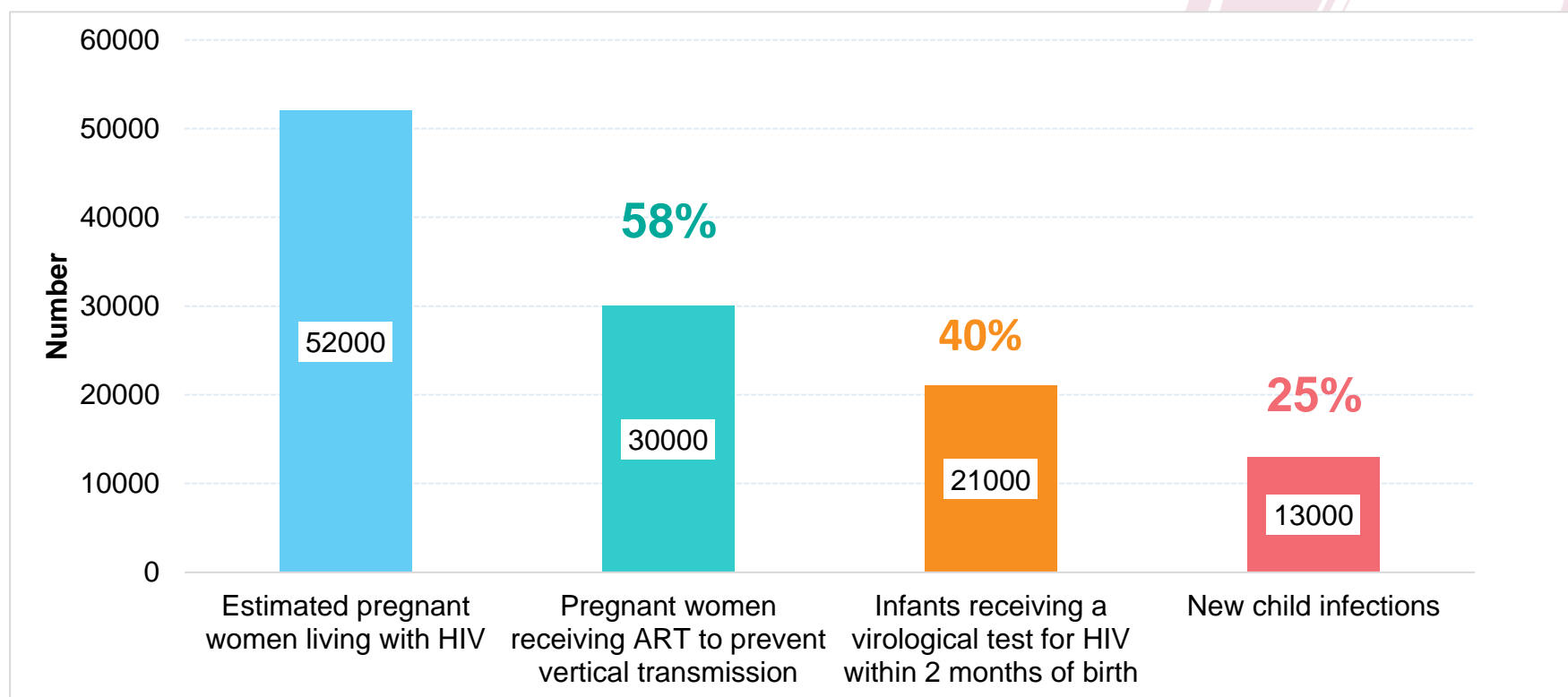
Efforts are needed to eliminate new HIV infections among children (0-14 years) in Asia and the Pacific

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) coverage,
Global and Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2020



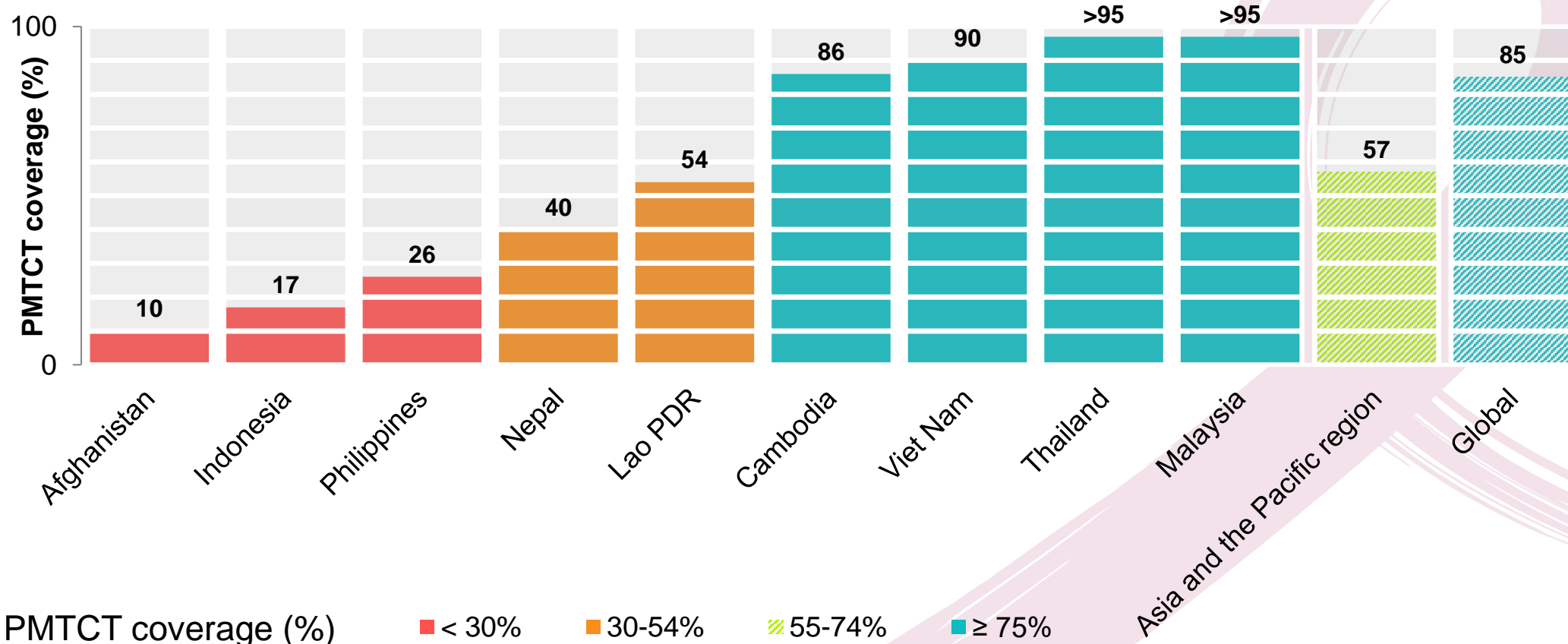
Towards ending AIDS in children starts with mothers: time to improve linkages and prevent leakages

Service cascade of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Asia and the Pacific, 2020



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, 2020



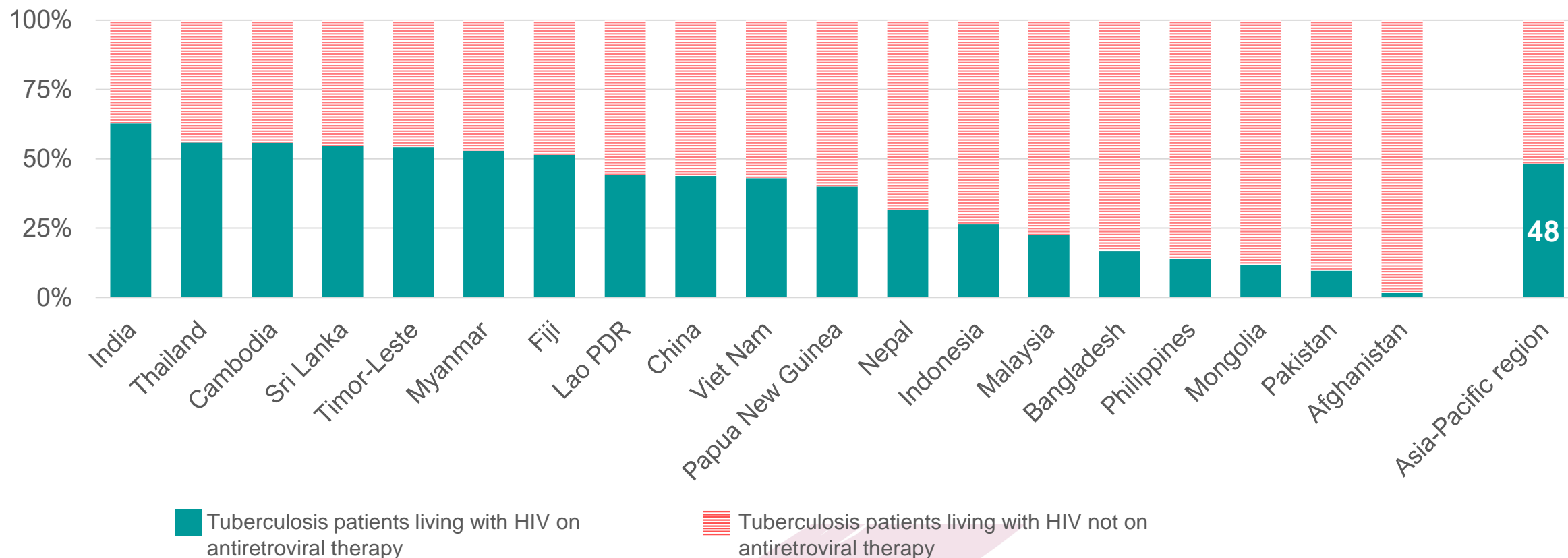


Treatment: TB-HIV Co-treatment



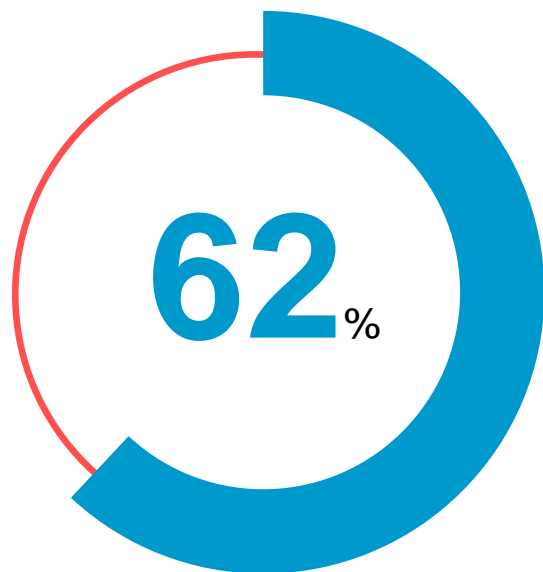
Integration Gap: more than half of tuberculosis patients living with HIV who are NOT on antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific

Proportion of tuberculosis patients living with HIV who are on antiretroviral therapy

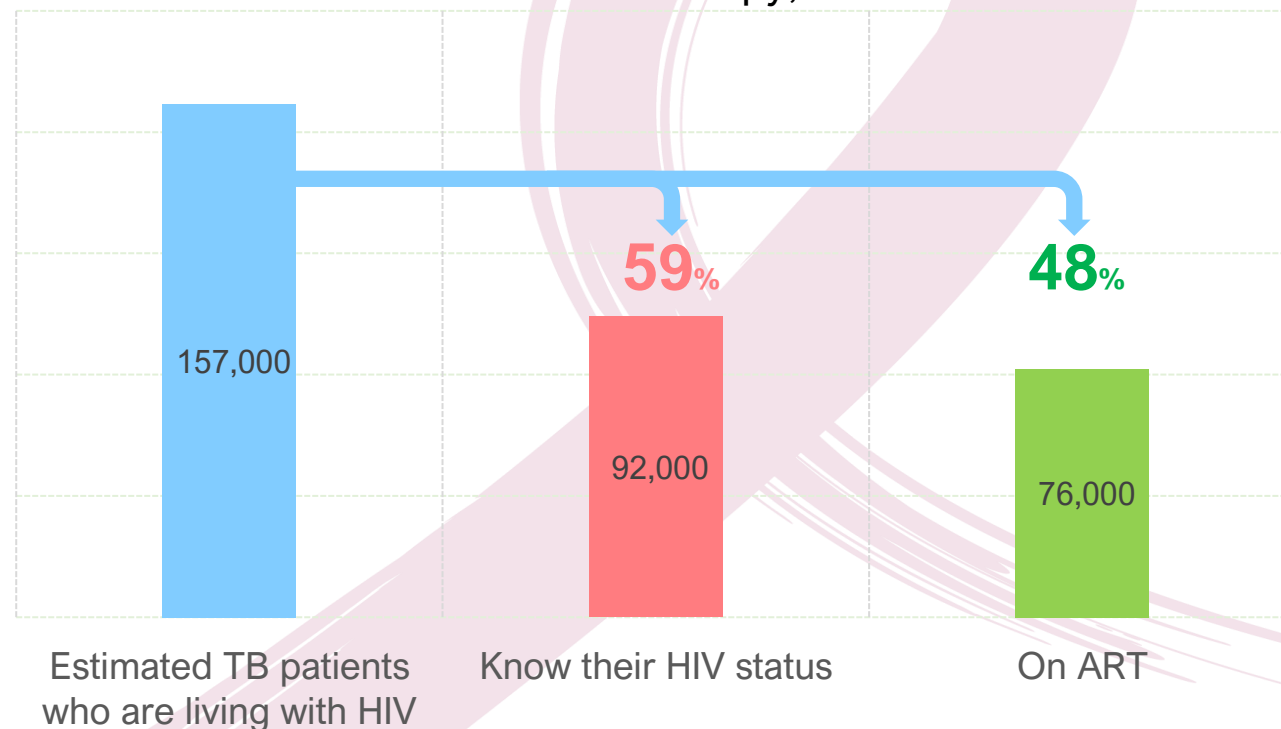


Asia and the Pacific: TB-HIV co-infection

62% of **5.1 M** notified TB cases access HIV testing and know their status, 2019



TB patients living with HIV know their HIV status and access to antiretroviral therapy, 2019

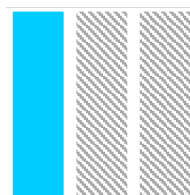


Lost opportunities in integrating TB and HIV services to save lives by putting more people on TB and HIV treatment, Asia and the Pacific



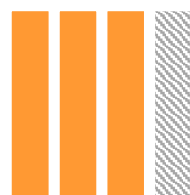
2 in 3

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



Punitive and Discriminatory laws



Punitive and discriminatory laws in SAARC sub-region, 2021

	Criminalization of TG people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV
Afghanistan	NO	YES	YES (death penalty)	NO	NO	NO
Bangladesh	NO	YES	YES	No info	No info	NO
Bhutan	NO	YES	YES	No info	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	NO
India	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	NO
Maldives	NO	YES	YES	No info	No info	YES
Nepal	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES (for adolescents <16yr)	NO
Pakistan	NO	YES	YES (death penalty)	NO	NO	NO
Sri Lanka	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO

Punitive and discriminatory laws in ASEAN sub-region, 2021

	Criminalization of TG people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV
Brunei	YES	YES	YES	No info	NO	YES
Cambodia	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	NO
Indonesia	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Lao PDR	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES (for adolescents <16yr)	NO
Malaysia	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	YES
Myanmar	YES	YES	YES	No info	NO	NO
Philippines	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES (for adolescents <16yr)	NO
Singapore	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Thailand	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Viet Nam	NO	YES	NO	No info	YES (for adolescents <16yr)	NO

Punitive and discriminatory laws in South-East Asia (SEA) sub region, 2021

	Criminalization of TG people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV
Bangladesh	NO	YES	YES	No info	No info	NO
Bhutan	NO	YES	YES	No info	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	NO
DPRK	No info	YES	NO	No info	No info	NO
India	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	NO
Indonesia	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Maldives	NO	YES	YES	No info	No info	YES
Myanmar	YES	YES	YES	No info	NO	NO
Nepal	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES (for adolescents <16yr)	NO
Sri Lanka	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Thailand	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Timor-Leste	No info	No info	NO	No info	No info	NO

Punitive and discriminatory laws in Oceania sub-region, 2021

	Criminalization of TG people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV
Australia	NO	YES	NO	No info	No info	YES
Fiji	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kiribati	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Marshall Islands	NO	YES	NO	No info	NO	YES
Micronesia F. S.	NO	YES	NO	No info	NO	NO
Nauru	NO	YES	NO	No info	NO	NO
New Zealand	NO	NO	NO	No info	NO	YES
Palau	NO	YES	NO	No info	NO	YES
Papua New Guinea	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	YES
Samoa	NO	YES	YES	No info	NO	YES
Solomon Islands	No info	YES	YES	No info	No info	YES
Tonga	YES	YES	YES	No info	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	YES
Tuvalu	NO	YES	YES	No info	YES (for adolescents <18yr)	YES

THANK YOU

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