ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
SNAPSHOT, 2018

EPIDEMIC SNAPSHOT 2018 | ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- New HIV infections: Low estimate 210,000, High estimate 280,000
- People living with HIV (PLHIV): Low estimate 4,100,000, High estimate 5,200,000
- Children living with HIV: Low estimate 82,000, High estimate 110,000
- Young people living with HIV: Low estimate 310,000, High estimate 450,000
- Women living with HIV: Low estimate 1,500,000, High estimate 1,900,000
- AIDS-related deaths: Low estimate 110,000, High estimate 170,000

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 and UNAIDS 2018 Estimates

DECLINE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS HAS STALLED DURING THE PAST 7 YEARS

New HIV Infections trend in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2017

SHARE OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2017

- Sex workers
- Men who have sex with men
- Clients of sex workers and partners of key populations
- People who inject drugs
- Transgender
- Rest of population

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY COUNTRY, 2017

- China (22%)
- Indonesia (49,000, 18%)
- Philippines (40,000, 14%)
- Pakistan (20,000, 7%)
- Thailand (8,800, 3%)
- Viet Nam (11,000, 4%)

Source: UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
**TREATMENT CASCADE, 2017**

- Estimated PLHIV: 5.2 M
- PLHIV know their status: 3.8 M
- PLHIV receiving care: 2.7 M
- People on ART: 0.41 M
- Tested for viral load: 0.39 M

*China, India and Indonesia do not report viral load testing data in 2016 GAM reporting. Estimated 55% of PLHIV who are on treatment in 13 reported countries had tested for viral load in the past 12 months. Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 and UNAIDS 2018 Estimates*

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**SERVICE CASCADE OF PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION, 2017**

- Estimated pregnant women living with HIV: 61,000
- Diagnosed HIV positive pregnant women: 61,000
- HIV positive pregnant women received ARVs for PMTCT: 48,000
- Infants born to HIV positive mother received ARV prophylaxis within first 6 weeks: 34,000
- Infants born to HIV positive mother received an HIV test within 2 months of birth: 15,000

*Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 and UNAIDS 2018 Estimates*

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**KEY POPULATIONS**

**BEHAVIOUR AND RESPONSE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN</th>
<th>PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS</th>
<th>FEMALE SEX WORKERS</th>
<th>TRANSGENDER PEOPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last sex (%)</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needles and syringes distributed (per PWID per year)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV testing coverage (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting and Global AIDS Monitoring 2018*

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**RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND FAST TRACK RESOURCE NEEDS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

![Graph showing resource availability and fast track resource needs in Asia and the Pacific.](chart)

*Source: UNAIDS 2018 Estimates on HIV resource availability*

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**LEGAL BARRIERS TO THE HIV RESPONSE REMAIN IN 38 UN MEMBER STATES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

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

*Source: UNAIDS, UNODC, UNFPA, UNDP; Punitive Laws Hindering the HIV Response in Asia and the Pacific (2016 June update)*