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

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

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

HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 1990-2013

2013 “zoom-in”

People living with HIV
4.8 million

New HIV infections
350,000

Women living with HIV
1.7 million

Young people living with HIV
610,000

Children living with HIV
210,000

Deaths
250,000

ENDING AIDS BY 2030: Fast-Track and reduce new infections by 2020

Estimated new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific

- **2013 estimate**: 350,000
- **Fast-Track Target 2020**: 79,000
- **Fast-Track Target 2020 estimate based on current trend**: 370,000
- **Estimated new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific**
  - **2020 estimate**: 290,000
  - FALLS SHORT OF TARGET BY: 290,000

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India*</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>640,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>China*</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>780,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>68,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>86,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>75,000</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated pop. size: 11 million PLHIV, 3.5 million new HIV infections, 4.4 million high HIV prevalence in key populations

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

* = Yes
= rising epidemic

* 2011 estimates
National prevalence masks high prevalence geographical areas

HIV prevalence among key populations in geographical areas

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

Getting to zero

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on HIV sentinel surveillance reports and integrated biological and behavioral surveillance reports
610,000 young people (15-24) are living with HIV in 2013, 13% of adults (15+) living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.

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

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS estimates 2013
Adolescents from key populations are left behind

95%

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

**ENDING AIDS BY 2030: Fast-Track Treatment to Reach 90–90–90 by 2020**

**Number of people receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific**

- **Fast-Track Target 2020:** 3.9 million people on ART*
- **At current pace 2020:** 3.1 million people on ART

2014 estimate: 1.8 million

*Estimated as 81% of PLHIV in 2013. Actual value will depend on how epidemic evolves over time.

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

ART coverage among countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2013

Regional median CD4 at ART initiation

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

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

- Female sex workers: 35%
- Men who have sex with men: 34%
- Male sex workers: 40%
- People who inject drugs: 24%

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org
Compared to their older counterparts,

- **less** young key populations are being reached by **prevention programmes**
- **less** young key populations have access to HIV testing services and approximately **3 in 4 young key populations do not know their HIV status**
BUT.....the scarcity of data hampers effective HIV response for adolescents and young people from key populations

To understand how HIV affects young key populations...

- Surveys have to include enough of young key populations to yield meaningful results
- Reports of surveys have to include the age disaggregated data and results
- Programmes need to collect age disaggregated data to inform responses
20 of 31 country HIV surveillance systems include key populations – two third or less have a reasonable proportion of young key populations represented

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

Number of countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Population</th>
<th>FSW</th>
<th>MSW</th>
<th>MSM</th>
<th>Transgender</th>
<th>PWID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Known to include the key population</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Known to include YKP</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Able to identify the proportion of YKP</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>YKP represents ≥ 30% of surveyed population</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Able to identify adolescent key population</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The same is true for behavioral surveillance

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

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

![Bar chart showing the number of countries where key populations are included and identifiable](chart.png)
People do start risk behaviors when they are young …

6-21% of PWID in India started injecting at 17-18 years

23-34% of PWID in India started injecting at 22-25 years

Hijras and MSWs in Pakistan entered sex work at mean age of 16 years

Mean age PWID started injecting drugs in Myanmar and Pakistan is 20-26 years

10 – 14 years
15 – 19 years
20 – 24 years
≥ 25 yr

17% of FSWs surveyed in India entered sex work at <15 years

FSWs entered sex work in Maldives and PNG at a median age of 17-19 years

FSWs entered sex work in Cambodia, Malaysia and Pakistan at the mean age of 22-24 years

47-63% of FSW in Myanmar entered sex work between 14 -24 years

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

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on 1) Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys; 2) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; 3) Behavioral Surveillance Survey reports
Legal barriers to the HIV response remain in the 38 UN Member States in Asia and the Pacific

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

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 (2008-2012)

Access to health services

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

Source: Young people and the law in Asia and the Pacific: A review of laws and policies affecting young people’s access to sexual and reproductive health and HIV services, UNESCO et al. 2013
All other countries either have no provision for independent consent, unclear or conflicting laws/policies, or no information is available.

Source: Young people and the law in Asia and the Pacific: A review of laws and policies affecting young people’s access to sexual and reproductive health and HIV services, UNESCO et al. 2013
### Laws and regulations that allow adolescents to seek services without parental/spousal consent, countries where data is available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country (reporting period)</th>
<th>Contraceptive services except sterilization</th>
<th>HIV testing and counselling services</th>
<th>Harm reduction services for young PWID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (Dec-2013)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>India (Feb-2014)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Jan-2014)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiribati (Jun-2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao PDR (Dec-2013)</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia (Dec-2013)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (Feb-2014)</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal (Jan-2014)</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan (Feb-2014)</td>
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<td>PNG (Jan-2014)</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka (Jan-2014)</td>
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<td>Vanuatu (Dec-2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viet Nam (Jan-2014)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Young adolescents and young people are

• Our FUTURE
• Our WORKFORCE

We need to

#EndAdolescentAIDS in Asia Pacific
THANK YOU

www.aidsdatahub.org