No One Left Behind

Overview of the HIV Epidemic and Response in Asia and the Pacific

APBCA, Melbourne, July 2014

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UNAIDS Regional Support Team, Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
A regional overview of trends in HIV infections and AIDS deaths

HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 1990-2012

- People living with HIV (Estimate): 4.9 million
- Women living with HIV (Estimate): 1.7 million
- Children living with HIV (Estimate): 210,000
- New HIV Infections (Estimate): 350,000
- AIDS-related deaths (Estimate): 270,000

2012 “zoom-in”

The number of estimated new HIV infections in the region have stayed the same since 2008.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India*</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>610,000</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China*</td>
<td>780,000</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 2011 estimates

Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on UNAIDS Estimates 2012; National HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys; and Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys
ZERO NEW INFECTIONS:
Current business model will NOT get us to 2015 targets for reductions in new infections

National prevalence masks certain high prevalence geographical areas

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on National HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys and Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys

*Direct FSW
**Indirect FSW
Coverage information is poor - in order to scale up, we need stronger programme monitoring and evaluation of responses.

Do you know where to get HIV testing and did you receive a condom in the last 12 months?

Female sex workers
- Bangladesh (2010): 7
- Cambodia (2010): 82
- China (2012): 83
- India
- Indonesia (2011): 20
- Lao PDR (2011): 55
- Malaysia (2012): 46
- Mongolia (2012): 64
- Myanmar (2008-09): 76
- Nepal (2009-11): 60
- Pakistan (2011): 8
- Philippines (2011): 63
- PNG (2010): 37
- Thailand (2012): 54
- Vietnam (2012): 56

Men who have sex with men
- Bangladesh (2010): 9
- Cambodia (2010): 70
- China (2012): 77
- India
- Indonesia (2011): 23
- Lao PDR (2011): 46
- Malaysia (2012): 64
- Mongolia (2012): 69
- Myanmar (2008-09): 69
- Nepal (2009-11): 77
- Pakistan (2011): 36
- Philippines (2011): 23
- PNG (2010): 67
- Thailand (2012): 53
- Vietnam (2012): 49

People who inject drugs*
- Bangladesh (2010): 237
- Cambodia (2010): 129
- China (2012): 193
- India
- Indonesia (2011): 22
- Lao PDR (2011): 182
- Malaysia (2012): 94
- Mongolia (2012): 163
- Myanmar (2008-09): 116
- Pakistan (2011): 12
- Philippines (2011): 180
- Thailand (2012): 180
- Vietnam (2012): 180

*Number of syringes distributed per PWID per year; 2012

AIDS-related deaths are declining in Asia and the Pacific: Treatment saves lives...

AIDS-related deaths in Asia and the Pacific

- 18% decline since 2005
- 2005: 1.25 million
- 2012: ~7 folds up since 2005

Early initiation of treatment is important, but less than half of key populations know their HIV status.

HIV testing coverage among key populations, regional median, 2007-2012

- Female sex workers: 42%
- Male sex workers: 41%
- Men who have sex with men: 39%
- People who inject drugs: 28%

Source: Prepared by [www.aidsdatahub.org](http://www.aidsdatahub.org) based on [www.aidsinfoonline.org](http://www.aidsinfoonline.org)

Getting to zero

[UNAIDS logo]
Treatment has expanded with 1.25 million people now receiving antiretroviral therapy – but the pace of scale-up is slowing down.

Number of people receiving ART in Asia and the Pacific, 2003-2012

ZERO AIDS-RELATED DEATHS: Current business model will NOT get us to 2015 treatment targets

Estimate 2012: 1.25 million
Estimate 2015: 1.6 million
Target 2015: 2.3 million
FALLS SHORT OF TARGET BY ~700,000

Reported number of people on ART, number eligible for ART according to 2010 and 2013 guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adults receiving ART</th>
<th>Adults eligible for ART (WHO 2010 guidelines)</th>
<th>People eligible for ART (WHO 2013 guidelines)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>570,620</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>29,960</td>
<td>540,000</td>
<td>560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>49,676</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>232,816</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td></td>
<td>68,883</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Numbers eligible for ART are only available as total (adults and children) for WHO 2013 guidelines in Global Report 2013. Number eligible for ART based on WHO 2010 and 2013 guidelines are not available for China.

Legal and political challenges continue to impede the HIV response in the 38 UN Member States in Asia and the Pacific

10 impose some form of restriction on the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV based on their HIV status

37 criminalize some aspect of sex work

11 compulsory detention centres for people who use drugs

15 provide for the death penalty for drug-related offences

19 criminalize same-sex relations
Stigma: a 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
Domestic funding has increased to make up for leveling off of international financing.

Resources available for AIDS response in Asia and the Pacific, low-and middle-income countries (LMIC)

- Domestic sub-total
- International sub-total
- Resources available to LMICs in Asia and the Pacific

Source: UNAIDS estimates 2012
International financing of the AIDS response is levelling off in recent years in Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Countries progress reports; Creditor Reporting System, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD CRS); UNAIDS estimates.

Note: 2012 data are estimated and could be slightly updated by the end of the year 2014.
Countries in Asia and the Pacific contribute 59% of the funds for the regional response.

HIV expenditure from domestic sources, Asia and the Pacific, latest available year, 2009-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (2012)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (2012)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand (2011)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji (2012)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka (2010)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines (2011)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (2010)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan (2011)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia (2011)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG (2010)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam (2010)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (2012)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India (2011-12)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (2011)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh (2012)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR (2011)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste (2009)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal (2009)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan (2012)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Getting to zero

Upper middle income
Lower middle income
Low income

63% Committed for NACP IV
Not enough is spent on key populations prevention programmes

AIDS spending in the Asia and the Pacific by major spending categories and prevention spending on key populations, latest available year, 2009 - 2012

Getting to zero

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org
Prevention spending on key populations is heavily dependent on international financing sources

Distribution of prevention spending by financing source in Asia and the Pacific, latest available year, 2009-2012

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org
About half of AIDS spending is on care and treatment – mostly funded from domestic sources.

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on www.aidsinfoonline.org
Countries in Asia and the Pacific are sharing responsibility as GDP per capita rises…

... and sharing responsibility proportional to epidemic burden as well


* India committed to finance 63% of National AIDS Control Programme IV domestically (Feb.2014)
Getting to zero new infections will take:

- Strengthened political leadership and national ownership
- Focus on key populations, key geographical areas, and effective coverage scale-up (*cities focus critical*)
- Diversify HIV testing service delivery modalities – Community based and peer-led testing
- Maximized treatment benefits
- Community involvement and leadership
- Smarter investments for maximum impact for people
Looking Forward

• APBCA and its country Business Coalition partners can play a critical convening role in engaging private sector actors with government both innovating domestic financing strategies/approaches and which engages private sector contributions through its commitments to corporate social responsibility.
• APBCA and its country Business Coalition partners are important advocates for encouraging initiation and or/expansion and scale up public-private partnerships for health and related HIV service delivery with key populations where branded public-private services have greater reach, relevance and affordability.
Looking Forward (Cntd)

- APBCA and its country Business Coalition partners (working with ILO) can be strategic actors in building the engagement of entertainment establishment owners and managers in the expansion of “rights-based health and safety in the workplace” programmes that focus key populations (sex workers/entertainment workers, MSM, MSW, TG)
THANK YOU