HIV EPIDEMIC AND RESPONSE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Country Posters prepared by UNAIDS Asia-Pacific and Data Hub for the 10th UNAIDS Asia-Pacific Regional Management Meeting, Bangkok, 16-17 November 2013
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Malaysia ................................................................. page 113
Mongolia ................................................................. page 128
Myanmar ................................................................. page 140
Nepal ................................................................. page 155
Pakistan ................................................................. page 170
Papua New Guinea ................................................... page 185
Philippines ................................................................. page 198
Sri Lanka ................................................................. page 213
Thailand ................................................................. page 225
Viet Nam ................................................................. page 240
DATA SOURCES

Regional and country posters were prepared by UNAIDS Regional Support Team Asia-Pacific, UNAIDS Country Offices, and HIV and AIDS Data Hub for Asia-Pacific based on the following published sources of data:

1) HIV Sentinel Surveillance Surveys
2) Behavioural Surveillance Surveys
3) Integrated Bio-behavioural Surveys
4) United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS (UNGASS) Country Progress Reports 2008 and 2010
5) Global AIDS Response Progress Reports 2013
6) Mid-term reviews of progress towards the UN 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS targets
AFGHANISTAN
Geographical areas with HIV prevalence among key populations, 2012

Kabul:
- Female sex workers: 0%
- Men who have sex with men: 0.4%
- People who inject drugs: 2.4%
- Prisoners: 0.5%

Herat:
- Female sex workers: 0.9%
- People who inject drugs: 13.3%
- Prisoners: 0.8%
**CHALLENGES**

- Fragile country (ongoing conflict, socio-cultural conservatism and drug economy) has impact on HIV dynamics; post-2014 scenario to have impact in future
- Dearth of strategic evidence on HIV epidemic trends across the country to enable a focused response to achieve UN 2011 Political Declaration targets
- Dependency on continual external assistance, absence of human resources and institutional base to respond to an emerging HIV epidemic

**GAME CHANGERS**

- Transform current external HIV support towards generating evidence, institutional capacities and adapted implementation to achieve UN 2011 Political Declaration targets
- Breakthrough in social taboos around sexuality and HIV through community empowerment and addressing stigma and discrimination
- UNAIDS support remains critical to ensure transformation in AIDS response
4300 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~470 people living with HIV in 2012.
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence

Afghanistan
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

HIV prevalence

- Safe injection (male PWID)
- Condom use at last sex (male PWID)
- HIV prevalence

Afghanistan
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- High coverage: >200 syringes per PWID per year
- Medium coverage: >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- Low coverage: <100 syringes per PWID per year
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

Condom use at last sex
Prevention coverage
HIV prevalence (Kabul)

Afghanistan

HIV prevalence %

2009
2010
2011
2012

2009: 58% Condom use, 6% Prevention coverage, 0.3% HIV prevalence
2012: 53% Condom use, 8.4% Prevention coverage, 0.3% HIV prevalence

HIV prevalence %
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 70% in 2009, 4% in 2010, 0% in 2012
- Men who have sex with men: 15% in 2009, 15% in 2010, 15% in 2012
- People who inject drugs (male): 22% in 2009, 34% in 2010, 34% in 2012

Afghanistan
1200 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
500 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

0 1 2 3 4 5

2010 2011 2012

3

Afghanistan
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of men who have sex with men and transgender people
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work

Selected indicators of response
Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

STIGMA INDEX
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: No Stigma Index

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights: 2/10 to 4/10, Trend: Up
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies: 5/10 to 3/10, Trend: Down

Afghanistan
BANGLADESH
LEGEND

- Presence of >1000 FSW (11 sites)
- Presence of >2000 MSM (11 sites)
- Presence of >400 TG (6 sites)
- Presence of >900 PWID (7 sites)
- Presence of >1000 MSW (6 sites)
- Prevalence of HIV among FSW (6 sites)
- Prevalence of HIV among TG (2 sites)
- Prevalence of HIV among PWID (4 sites)
CHALLENGES

• Lack of new evidence, especially behavioural information and detecting new cases due to inadequate investments

• Conflicting and punitive laws on key populations coupled with social stigma and discrimination impeding response

• Development of standardized monitoring, accountability and reporting mechanisms

GAME CHANGERS

• Highest Government and UN leadership to support the strategic use of ARVs

• New systematic M&E and strategic information being put in place and to be used for enhanced funding

• Key human rights and legal institutions, parliamentarians, civil society mobilized and momentum gained to address punitive laws, which are currently being reviewed
8000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- **Estimated new HIV infections**: The number of estimated new HIV infections shows a significant increase from 1990 to 2005, peaking around 2005. After 2005, the number starts to decrease, reaching 410 by 2015.

- **50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)**: The graph indicates that the number of new HIV infections has fallen by 50% by 2015 compared to 2010, with an estimated number of 880 in 2010 and 740 in 2015.

- **Estimated trend to 2015**: The estimated trend to 2015 is shown with a dotted line, indicating the expected reduction in new HIV infections.

**Falls short of target by ~300**

- **2015 Target**: The target for 2015 is set at 410, with the estimated trend falling short of this target by approximately 300.
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex**
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence (Dhaka)

** during commercial sex

Bangladesh
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

- Safe injection (male PWID)
- Condom use at last sex** (male PWID)
- HIV prevalence (male PWID, Dhaka)

** during commercial sex

Bangladesh
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of needles/syringes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year

Bangladesh
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex*
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence (Street-based, Dhaka)

* with new client in the last week

Bangladesh
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 2003-04 (2%), 2006-07 (4%)
- Men who have sex with men: 2003-04 (0%), 2006-07 (3%), 2010 (9%)
- People who inject drugs (male): 2003-04 (3%), 2006-07 (5%)

Bangladesh
2900 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

2010 2011 2012

500 Pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Bangladesh
AIDS spending by financing source

- Total AIDS spending (US$)
- Global Fund (US$)
- Domestic funding (US$)

Bangladesh
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **2009**
  - Others: 2,403,480
  - Care and treatment: 494,838
  - Prevention: 17,333,732

- **2010**
  - Others: 4,948,38
  - Care and treatment: 1,728,248
  - Prevention: 9,301,316

- **2011**
  - Others: 7,379,776
  - Care and treatment: 1,728,248
  - Prevention: 9,626,956

- **2012**
  - Others: 4,388,104
  - Care and treatment: 773,315
  - Prevention: 7,233,083

Bangladesh
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

...... Public spending
...... International spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>% on people who inject drugs</th>
<th>% on men who have sex with men</th>
<th>% on female sex workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bangladesh
### Stigma & discrimination

**Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012**

#### Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of men who have sex with men and transgender people
- Criminalization of people who use drugs and sex work
- Public order offences, against sex workers
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings

#### Selected indicators of response

**Access to justice:**
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

#### Civil society perspectives/ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights</td>
<td>3/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>3/10</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STIGMA INDEX
(2008 Data)

Percent of PLHIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: **4%**
CAMBODIA
Geographical Distribution of new HIV cases, 2011

Number of new HIV cases per 10 000 pop.

- <2.5
- 2.5-5
- 5-10
- 10-25
- 25-50

Cambodia
**CHALLENGES**

- Costly AIDS response governance with system and human capacity gaps and limited accountability
- Legal & policy environment hampering access to services for key populations
- Quality of service delivery and weak strategic information
- Fragmented and weak community networks

**GAME CHANGERS**

- Cambodia 3.0 strategy to eliminate new HIV infections by 2020
- Police Community Partnership initiative and increasing community empowerment to improve enabling environment for key populations
- Prioritized investment efforts for key populations and increased value for money
76,000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Likely to meet the target

2015 Target
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence

Cambodia
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Needles/Syringes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>188</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

* For 2010 and 2011- HIV prevalence among entertainment workers with >7 clients per week

Cambodia

Condom use at last sex
Prevention coverage
HIV prevalence *

* For 2010 and 2011- HIV prevalence among entertainment workers with >7 clients per week
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

Female sex workers: 74% (2005), 82% (2007), 82% (2010)
Men who have sex with men: 21% (2005), 58% (2007), 34% (2010)
People who inject drugs (male): 35% (2005), 35% (2007), 35% (2010)

Cambodia
55,036 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Cambodia
1324 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Cambodia
AIDS spending by financing source

- **Total AIDS spending (US$)**
- **Global Fund (US$)**
- **Domestic funding (US$)**

**Cambodia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total AIDS spending (US$)</th>
<th>Global Fund (US$)</th>
<th>Domestic funding (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5 212 931</td>
</tr>
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<td>2007</td>
<td>50 883 817</td>
<td>20 211 072</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>50 883 817</td>
<td>20 211 072</td>
<td>5 212 931</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **2007**
  - Others: 16,503,570
  - Care and treatment: 13,481,788
  - Prevention: 23,273,407

- **2008**
  - Others: 17,109,117
  - Care and treatment: 14,809,076
  - Prevention: 19,928,804

- **2009**
  - Others: 27,799,500
  - Care and treatment: 15,128,794
  - Prevention: 10,806,903

- **2010**
  - Others: 33,357,997
  - Care and treatment: 13,653,403
  - Prevention: 11,048,070

- **2011**
  - Others: 27,264,418
  - Care and treatment: 10,887,490
  - Prevention: 14,682,106

- **2012**
  - Others: 24,481,318
  - Care and treatment: 11,910,811
  - Prevention: 14,491,688

Cambodia
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- **Others**
- **% on people who inject drugs**
- **% on men who have sex with men**
- **% on female sex workers**

Cambodia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>International spending</th>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>67%</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% on people who inject drugs:
- 3% (2007)
- 4% (2008)
- 6% (2009)
- 10% (2010)
- 15% (2011)
- 10% (2012)

% on men who have sex with men:
- 0% (2007)
- 0% (2008)
- 0% (2009)
- 0% (2010)
- 0% (2011)
- 0% (2012)

% on female sex workers:
- 12% (2007)
- 3% (2008)
- 6% (2009)
- 8% (2010)
- 8% (2011)
- 4% (2012)
Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of soliciting allows for arbitrary detention of and other abuses towards sex workers
- Policies allowing compulsory detention of people who use drugs and sex workers
- Laws, policies and practice only allow some HIV services provision in closed settings

Selected indicators of response
Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights: 2009 8/10, 2011 8/10
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies: 2009 5/10, 2011 8/10

STIGMA INDEX
(2010 Data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 4%

Cambodia
CHINA
People who inject drugs

Men who have sex with men

Female sex workers

HIV prevalence among key populations by province, 2010 sentinel surveillance data
CHALLENGES

• Rapidly expanding HIV epidemic among MSM

• High HIV infection rates among low-paid FSW

• Low level of HIV/TB coinfection treatment

• Persistent stigma & discrimination against PLHIV and key populations

GAME CHANGERS

• Apply strategic action planning to MSM response in mega cities

• Intensive community support to reach SW and MSM

• Scale up TasP – innovation to expand HIV testing and treatment referral among key populations

• Amend public service recruitment medical standards to remove HIV as exclusion criteria
780 000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

Number

- 70 000
- 48 000

2005
2007
2009
2011
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

HIV prevalence %

China

Condom use at last sex
Prevention coverage
HIV prevalence


44 41 38 64 73 75 74 77 76 77

China
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

HIV prevalence %

Safe injection
Condom use at last sex
HIV prevalence

China
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence

China

HIV prevalence %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Condom use at last sex</th>
<th>Prevention coverage</th>
<th>HIV prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>2006-07</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>2007</td>
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<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

Female sex workers
Men who have sex with men
People who inject drugs

2007 2009 2010 2011 2012

China
298 000 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2011

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in China
7000 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

China
AIDS spending by financing source

- Total AIDS spending (US$)
- Global Fund (US$)
- Domestic funding (US$)

China

2008: 636,048,494
2009: 642,404,12
2010: 554,212,202
2011: 642,404,12
2012: 636,048,494
Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

**Legal obstacles to HIV response**
- Criminalization people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work
- Compulsory detention of sex workers for re-education/punishment/productive labour
- Laws that discriminate against migrants

**Selected indicators of response**

*Access to justice:*
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

**Civil society perspectives/ratings:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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<tr>
<td>Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>3/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>▼</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

China

**STIGMA INDEX**

(2009 Data)

Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: Not reported

**Travel restrictions**
FIJI
CHALLENGES

• Low condom use and HIV testing
• Limited data on key populations
• Criminalization of sex work
• Reduced funding opportunities beyond 2013

GAME CHANGERS

• Increased prevention interventions focusing on key populations
• Removing legal penalties for sex work
• Generate data on key populations
< 1000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Fiji

Falls short of target by ~60

2015 Target

Number


0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160


130 120 58

Estimated HIV trend to 2015

< 1000 people living with HIV in 2012

Fiji

Falls short of target by ~60

2015 Target

Estimated trend to 2015

Number


0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160


130 120 58

Estimated HIV trend to 2015

Fiji

Falls short of target by ~60

2015 Target

Estimated trend to 2015

Number


0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160


130 120 58

Estimated HIV trend to 2015

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0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160


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Number


0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160


130 120 58

Estimated HIV trend to 2015

Fiji

Falls short of target by ~60

2015 Target

Estimated trend to 2015

Number


0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160


130 120 58

Estimated HIV trend to 2015

Fiji

Falls short of target by ~60

2015 Target

Estimated trend to 2015
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- **HIV prevalence %**
- **Condom use at last sex**
- **Prevention coverage**
- **HIV prevalence**

For Fiji:
- 2011: 51%
- 2012: 40%

Fiji
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence

Fiji
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk, 2012

Fiji
<500 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Fiji
<100 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

2010: 96%
2011: 85%
2012: 83%

Fiji
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of sex work

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights: 2009 = 5/10, 2011 = 8/10, Trend = ▲
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies: 2009 = 6/10, 2011 = 6/10, Trend = ‡

STIGMA INDEX
(2009 Data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 13%
INDIA
2 100 000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

Number


0 50 000 100 000 150 000 200 000 250 000 300 000 350 000

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Efforts need to be sustained

2015 target

50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)

Estimated new HIV infections

2 100 000 people living with HIV in 2012

India
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex (Andhra Pradesh)
- Prevention coverage (National - programme data)
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

India

- Safe injection (Manipur)
- Condom use at last sex (Karnataka)
- HIV prevalence (National)

HIV prevalence %
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** 100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year

India
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex* (National)
- Prevention coverage (National)
- HIV prevalence

* with new client in the last week
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 47% (2010) to 49% (2012)
- Men who have sex with men: 47% (2010) to 42% (2012)
- People who inject drugs (male): 43% (2010) to 47% (2012)

India
1 000 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Number

0 200,000 400,000 600,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,200,000


India
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **2008-09**
  - Others: 22,445,391
  - Care and treatment: 24,170,696
  - Prevention: 98,973,783

- **2009-10**
  - Others: 15,767,826
  - Care and treatment: 52,244,630
  - Prevention: 71,989,109

- **2010-11**
  - Others: 20,642,644
  - Care and treatment: 56,065,880
  - Prevention: 14,766,157

- **2011-12**
  - Others: 21,538,309
  - Care and treatment: 93,441,551
  - Prevention: 165,101,739

India
**Stigma & discrimination**

**Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012**

**Legal obstacles to HIV response**
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Anti-trafficking law (enforcement against sex workers, including compulsory detention of sex workers for rescue/rehabilitation)
- Public order offences, against sex workers, men who have sex with men and transgender people

**Selected indicators of response**

**Access to justice:**
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

**Civil society perspectives/ratings:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>84 ▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STIGMA INDEX**
(2009-10 Data, pilot)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: Not reported
HIV Prevalence based on geographical areas in Indonesia, 2011

173 districts / cities with activities of the comprehensive response to HIV underway (Global Fund phase 1 funded project areas); Phase 2: 141 districts (60% coverage of the total key populations)
HOTSPOT DISPERSAL MAP OF KEY POPULATION AND HIV AND AIDS SERVICES WITH BACKGROUND OF KEY POPULATION MAPPING RESULTS IN 2011 IN KARAWANG DISTRICT, WEST JAVA

Key population Hotspot Location

Warìa= Transgender
LSL= MSM
Penasun=PWID
WPS= FSW
Laki-laki beresiko tinggi= High Risk Men

Total Populasi Kunci = Total of key population
Layanan JASS di PKM= NSP services at the health center
One stop service: CST, VCT, ARV and methadone
Layanan VCT dan IMS di Puskesmas= VCT services and STI at the health center
**CHALLENGES**

- New infections of 76,000 a year; with a majority of them occurring among MSM, sex workers, transgender and their clients
- 20% ART coverage (at CD4 350)
- District-level coordination needed to scale up prevention and treatment services

**GAME CHANGERS**

- Strengthened continuum of care model at district level through the rollout of strategic use of ARV to ensure linkages to CSO, create demand for testing and treatment and link to condom promotion programme (PMTS)
- Learning network set up to strengthen national sexual transmission prevention programme (SW, MSM & HRM) to leverage on replicating local good practice
- District and provincial AIDS Commission effectively lead a joint response at operational level and able to secure financing from district governments
610,000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~53,000

2015 Target

Indonesia
Estimated adult new HIV infections by mode of transmission in Non-Papua (AEM)

- Sex work
- Male-male sex
- Waria sex
- Needle sharing
- Casual sex
- Husband to wife
- Wife to husband

2015 target: 27 000

Number of infections over time:
- 0
- 10 000
- 20 000
- 30 000
- 40 000
- 50 000
- 60 000
- 70 000
- 80 000
Estimated adult new HIV infections by mode of transmission in Papua (AEM)

- Sex work
- Casual sex
- Husband to wife
- Wife to husband

2015 target: 6000

Number of new HIV infections by year:
- 1990: 0
- 1991: 2,000
- 1992: 4,000
- 1993: 6,000
- 1994: 8,000
- 1995: 10,000
- 1996: 12,000
- 1997: 14,000
- 1998: 16,000
- 1999: 18,000
- 2000: 20,000
- 2001: 22,000
- 2002: 24,000
- 2003: 26,000
- 2004: 28,000
- 2005: 30,000
- 2006: 32,000
- 2007: 34,000
- 2008: 36,000
- 2009: 38,000
- 2010: 40,000
- 2011: 42,000
- 2012: 44,000
- 2013: 46,000
- 2014: 48,000
- 2015: 50,000
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

Indonesia
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year

Indonesia
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

HIV prevalence %

Indonesia

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 15% in 2003-04, 28% in 2007, 26% in 2011
- Men who have sex with men: 15% in 2003-04, 34% in 2007, 16% in 2011
- People who inject drugs (male): 18% in 2003-04, 44% in 2007, 20% in 2011

Indonesia
170 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
8100-20 000 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **Others**
- **Care and treatment**
- **Prevention**

**2007**
- Others: 25,032,792
- Care and treatment: 7,324,722
- Prevention: 24,369,081

**2008**
- Others: 17,535,484
- Care and treatment: 24,703,080
- Prevention: 24,032,792

**2009**
- Others: 19,791,739
- Care and treatment: 21,082,574
- Prevention: 19,411,106

**2010**
- Others: 24,613,198
- Care and treatment: 24,120,328
- Prevention: 20,413,354
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of sex work, men who have sex with men, people who use drugs (some provinces or districts)
- Compulsory drug treatment
- Laws concerning migrant workers
- Overly broad pornography laws hindering HIV information and programming

Selected indicators of response
Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
  2009: 4/10, 2011: 3/10, Trend: ▼
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies
  2009: 3/10, 2011: 2/10, Trend: ▼
LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
CHALLENGES

• Poor reach to some key population groups and subgroups by comprehensive interventions

• High number of current infrastructure projects increasing the numbers of migrant workers

• Low HCT uptake and high proportion of people come to ART sites with advanced AIDS

GAME CHANGERS

• Expand and strengthen quality of comprehensive interventions for key populations (e.g. peer-led interventions, condom, VCT, STI services)

• Strengthen coordination between key stakeholders to share and harmonize HIV interventions

• Increase coverage and quality of HIV prevention and treatment services
12,000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~580

2015 target

People living with HIV in 2012

50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- **Condom use at last sex**
- **Prevention coverage**
- **HIV prevalence (Vientiane Capital)**

HIV prevalence %

- 80% (2004)
- 80% (2005)
- 80% (2006)
- 80% (2007)
- 80% (2008)
- 68% (2009)
- 48% (2010)
- 3.3% (2011)
- 3% (2012)

Lao PDR
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence

Lao PDR
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 9% (2004), 15% (2007), 14% (2008), 22% (2009), 36% (2010), 37% (2011)
- Men who have sex with men: 6% (2004), 14% (2007), 36% (2008), 37% (2009)
- People who inject drugs (male): 10% (2004), 20% (2007), 30% (2008), 40% (2009), 50% (2010), 60% (2011)
4188 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to national criteria / WHO 2010 guidelines)
307 Pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

2010 2011 2012

Lao PDR
AIDS spending by financing source

- Total AIDS spending (US$)
- Global Fund (US$)
- Domestic funding (US$)

Lao PDR
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>International spending</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>63</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>100%</th>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

STIGMA INDEX
(2012 Data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: Not reported

Civil society perspectives/ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lao PDR
MALAYSIA
CHALLENGES

• HIV infection acquired through sexual exposure is increasing

• Punitive laws fueled stigma & discrimination that creates barriers to HIV response, especially among key populations

• Capacity of CSOs implementing the response requires strengthening in project management, M&E, and resource mobilization

GAME CHANGERS

• Sexual transmission will be addressed in the AIDS strategic plan

• Advocacy with stakeholders resulted in the improvement of practices and lessen the obstacles to scaling up the HIV response

• Mechanism for oversight of HIV response will be formulated and implemented
82,000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~1800

82,000 people living with HIV in 2012
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Condom Use</th>
<th>Prevention Coverage</th>
<th>HIV Prevalence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

- Condom use at last sex
- Safe injection
- HIV prevalence

* 2011 data from screening programme in drug rehabilitation centres and harm reduction services

Malaysia
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** 
  >200 syringes per PWID per year

- **Medium coverage:** 
  >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year

- **Low coverage:** 
  <100 syringes per PWID per year

Malaysia
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

**2011 data from government and private health facilities, and NGO clinics**
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers (Klang Valley): 27%
- Men who have sex with men*: 41% (2009 data from Kuala Lumpur), 30% (2010 from Penang)
- People who inject drugs (Klang Valley): 61%

* 2009 data from Kuala Lumpur and 2010 from Penang
35 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
500 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT
AIDS spending by financing source

US$ 60,000,000

2009 2010 2011 2012

Total AIDS spending (US$)
Global Fund (US$)
Domestic funding (US$)

Malaysia

55,083,150
52,526,105
1,665,338
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

2010:
- 58% on people who inject drugs
- 11% on men who have sex with men
- 1% on female sex workers
- 2% Others

2011:
- 47% on people who inject drugs
- 11% on men who have sex with men
- 2% on female sex workers
- 1% Others

2012:
- 43% on people who inject drugs
- 14% on men who have sex with men
- 1% on female sex workers
- 9% Others

Public spending
International spending
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of men who have sex with men, people who use drugs, transgender people (cross-dressing)
- Overly broad pornography laws hindering HIV information and programming
- Laws relating to migrant workers (mandatory testing)

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>▲</td>
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<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>6/10</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MONGOLIA
CHALLENGES

- Poor implementation of laws and policies
- Prevention programmes funded by external resources
- High levels of HIV-related stigma and discrimination

GAME CHANGERS

- Re-establishment of the national coordination body (National Committee on AIDS)
- National AIDS spending assessments and investment plan
- Strengthen and scale up anti-stigma initiatives
1100 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~100 people living with HIV in 2015.
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

HIV prevalence (Ulaanbaatar) 10.7%
Prevention coverage 64%
Condensed use at last sex 70%
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- **Female sex workers**
  - 2005: 53%
  - 2007: 52%
  - 2009: 55%

- **Men who have sex with men**
  - 2005: 23%
  - 2007: 60%
  - 2009: 78%
  - 2012: 65%

Mongolia
<500 eligible adults for antiretroviral Therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
<100 Pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimes for PMTCT

Mongolia
AIDS spending by financing source

- Total AIDS spending (US$)
- Global Fund (US$)
- Domestic funding (US$)

Mongolia
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **Others**
- **Care and treatment**
- **Prevention**

**Mongolia**

- **2007**
  - Others: 1,226,155
  - Care and treatment: 204,949
  - Prevention: 1,946,296

- **2008**
  - Others: 1,687,888
  - Care and treatment: 599,651
  - Prevention: 2,756,285

- **2009**
  - Others: 1,969,866
  - Care and treatment: 104,499
  - Prevention: 2,589,165

- **2010**
  - Others: 1,589,792
  - Care and treatment: 226,481
  - Prevention: 1,684,916

- **2011**
  - Others: 2,012,187
  - Care and treatment: 380,292
  - Prevention: 1,338,987
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- **% on people who inject drugs**
- **% on men who have sex with men**
- **% on female sex workers**

### 2007
- Public spending: 84%
  - % on people who inject drugs: 2%
  - % on men who have sex with men: 0.5%
  - % on female sex workers: 13%

### 2008
- Public spending: 52%
  - % on people who inject drugs: 1%
  - % on men who have sex with men: 47%

### 2009
- Public spending: 64%
  - % on people who inject drugs: 36%

Note: Prevention spending breakdown by service category is not available for 2010 and 2011.
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of sex work
- Penalties for drug use

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
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<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Geographical areas with HIV prevalence among key populations, 2012

- **Myitkyinar**: FSW – 12.4, PWID – 29
  - Clients of FSW – 5.5

- **Lashio**: FSW – 3.9, PWID – 22
  - Clients of FSW – 3

- **Mandaly**: FSW – 4, MSM – 6.5, PWID – 11.5
  - Clients of FSW – 5.3

- **Monywa**: FSW – 9, PWID – 17.8
  - New TB patients – 10.3
  - Client of FSW – 3.7

- **Tarchileik**: FSW – 12.4, PWID – 29
  - Clients of FSW – 5.5

- **Pathein**: FSW – 7.5, MSM – 7, PWID – 16.3
  - New TB patients – 12.7
  - Clients of FSW – 8.7

- **Yangon**: FSW – 5.3, MSM – 3
  - New TB patients – 12.6
  - Clients of FSW – 5.3
CHALLENGES

• Limited human resources and capacity
• Punitive laws and stigma and discrimination
• Insufficient data (epidemiological and behavioural) including prevalence for key populations by geographical areas

GAME CHANGERS

• Increased Government commitment on health and HIV (increasing health expenditures from 0.9% of GDP to 5% by 2015)
• Decentralization of testing and ART
• Prevention as the mainstay of the response, including Treatment as prevention when coverage levels are sufficient to support
• New opportunities to review legal framework and create enabling environment

Myanmar
200 000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~1500

2015 target

Number

- 0
- 5000
- 10 000
- 15 000
- 20 000
- 25 000
- 30 000
- 35 000

Years
- 1990
- 1995
- 2000
- 2005
- 2010
- 2015

Myanmar
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence

Myanmar
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

HIV prevalence %

Safe injection (male PWID)

Condom use at last sex (male PWID)

HIV prevalence

Myanmar
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year

Myanmar
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

HIV prevalence %

Condom use at last sex
Prevention coverage
HIV prevalence

Myanmar
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 71%
- Men who have sex with men: 48%
- People who inject drugs: 27%

Myanmar
120 130 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Number of people (eligible adults) receiving antiretroviral therapy in Myanmar from 2005 to 2015.
3591 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012
AIDS spending by financing source

Myanmar
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **Others**
- **Care and treatment**
- **Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Care and treatment</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4,161,514</td>
<td>11,757,528</td>
<td>16,843,875</td>
<td>36,762,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,575,979</td>
<td>12,680,133</td>
<td>15,546,266</td>
<td>32,792,378</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,679,337</td>
<td>13,034,113</td>
<td>17,550,682</td>
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<td>5,001,042</td>
<td>18,050,000</td>
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<td>5,097,826</td>
<td>20,951,087</td>
<td>20,244,565</td>
<td>52,393,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3,598,212</td>
<td>19,295,429</td>
<td>11,226,383</td>
<td>34,110,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- Others
- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% on people who inject drugs</th>
<th>% on men who have sex with men</th>
<th>% on female sex workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Myanmar
NEPAL
People who inject drugs

Female sex workers

Men who have sex with men

‘Hotspots’ with HIV prevalence for three key populations
CHALLENGES

- 80% HIV testing coverage among key populations (NHIP*)
- 75% anti-retroviral treatment and retention ("TTR") coverage (NHIP)
- Sound leadership and coordination for implementation of NHIP priorities

GAME CHANGERS

- Nepal HIV Investment Plan 2014-2016
- Community Test and Treat Competence through public-private partnerships
- Investing in critical enablers

49,000 People Living With HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Likely to achieve HLM target

2015 Target

People Living With HIV in 2012

Estimated trend to 2015
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- **Condom use at last sex**
  - 2004: 63%
  - 2007: 74%
  - 2009: 75%

- **Prevention coverage**
  - 2004: 5%
  - 2007: 47%
  - 2009: 3.8%

- **HIV prevalence (Kathmandu Valley)**
  - 2004: 0.0%
  - 2007: 2.0%
  - 2009: 0.0%

Nepal
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

- Safe injection*
- Condom use at last sex*
- HIV prevalence*

* data for male PWID, Kathmandu Valley

Nepal
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year

**Nepal**

- 2008: 24
- 2009: 53
- 2010: 57
- 2011: 71
- 2012: 35
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Condom use at last sex</th>
<th>Prevention coverage</th>
<th>HIV prevalence (Kathmandu Valley)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers
  - 2006: 37%
  - 2007: 32%
  - 2008: 55%
  - 2009: 42%
  - 2011: 21%

- Men who have sex with men
  - 2006: 21%
  - 2007: 30%
  - 2008: 22%
  - 2009: 21%

- People who inject drugs (male)
  - 2006: 21%
  - 2007: 22%
  - 2008: 21%

Nepal
25,000 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Number

Year


7719 12,010

Nepal
~900 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

2009 2010 2011 2012

77 96 134 110

Nepal
AIDS spending by financing source

- **Total AIDS spending (US$)**
  - 2007: 265,417
  - 2009: 20,454,800

- **Global Fund (US$)**
  - 2007: 6,402,853
  - 2009: 640,2853

- **Domestic funding (US$)**
  - 2007: 0
  - 2009: 265,417
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>International spending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Public order offences, against sex workers (including transgender sex workers)
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies: 2009 4/10, 2011 4/10, Trend ◼

STIGMA INDEX (2011 Data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 7%
PAKISTAN
HIV prevalence among key populations by province, 2011
CHALLENGES

• National political leadership—Ministry of Health Services and Coordination is new at national level, needs to develop systems for more effective role in coordination among provinces and provision of normative guidance to increasingly independent provinces

• Transformation—funding, systemic and governance barriers to overcome for massive increase in coverage, continuity and effectiveness of HIV service provision to take place in 2014-15

• Social change—institutionalizing partnership between community groups, CSOs and public sector necessary to effectively deliver appropriate services, e.g. harm reduction including OST, VCT, PMTCT, ART, and Continuum of Care

GAME CHANGERS

• Maintain current commitment of Global Fund and UNAIDS to Pakistan as it undergoes major development and governance challenges, with primary focus on ‘impact’ rather than bureaucratic processes and ‘business as usual’ in the AIDS sector

• Community and CSOs to take the lead focusing on results based on commitment to key populations and socially excluded groups

• New mechanisms for oversight of the AIDS response established and functional, involving a combination of competent professionals, civil society, people living or affected by HIV and provincial governments in a new ‘social compact’
87,000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~27,000 people living with HIV in 2012.
Male and hijra sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

Condom use at last sex
Prevention coverage
HIV prevalence

Pakistan


23 2 21 3 31 13 32 9

0 100% 80% 60% 40% 20% 0

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

HIV prevalence %
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviors

Pakistan

HIV prevalence %

- Condom use at last sex (male PWID)
- Safe injection (male PWID)
- HIV prevalence

Year
- 2005: 17%
- 2006-07: 21%
- 2007: 28%
- 2008: 29%
- 2009: 31%
- 2011: 66%
- 2012: 27.2%
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- **High coverage:** >200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Medium coverage:** >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- **Low coverage:** <100 syringes per PWID per year

Pakistan
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

Condom use at last sex
Prevention coverage
HIV prevalence

Pakistan

HIV prevalence %
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%


34 45 2 2 43 6 42 8
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 2005 - 6%, 2006-07 - 7%, 2008 - 14%, 2009 - 16%
- People who inject drugs (male): 2005 - 6%, 2006-07 - 21%, 2008 - 25%
21 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
1000-3200 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIDS spending by financing source

![Graph showing AIDS spending by financing source, with data points for Global Fund (US$) and Domestic funding (US$).]
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>% on people who inject drugs</th>
<th>% on men who have sex with men</th>
<th>% on female sex workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Criminalization of some drug-related activities
- Criminalization of sex work

Selected indicators of response
Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

STIGMA INDEX
(2009-10 Data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 33%

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
  - 2009: 2/10, 2011: 3/10, Trend: ▲
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies
  - 2009: 2/10, 2011: 3/10, Trend: ▲

Pakistan
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Geographical areas with HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees

- Papua New Guinea
- Enga
- Western Highlands
- Jiwaka
- Eastern Highlands
- Port Moresby

HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees (%)
- <0.5%
- 0.6 - 1%
- >1%

Note: The map indicates areas with HIV prevalence above 1% in Enga and Eastern Highlands.
CHALLENGES

- National governance and coordination structure for HIV is costly and may no longer reflect current needs
- Weak programme management and absorptive capacity within National AIDS Council Secretariat and National Department of Health
- Weak surveillance and programme data generation and use, with significant gaps in data about HIV and risk behaviour

GAME CHANGERS

- Reintegration of HIV into the general health programme
- Development of strong investment case focusing on domestic investment
- Re-focusing of AIDS response from a general population approach to those ‘more at risk of HIV’
24 897 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~200

2015 target

Number


0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000

Papua New Guinea
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage

HIV prevalence*  

* Programme monitoring data from Save the Children Poro Sapot Project 2009
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

* Port Moresby 2010; Programme monitoring data from Save the Children Poro Sapot Project 2009

Papua New Guinea
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 2006 - 47, 2009 - 60, 2010 - 47
- Men who have sex with men: 2006 - 42, 2009 - 67, 2010 - 56

Papua New Guinea
14 071 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
847 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

2010 2011 2012

75 221 334

Papua New Guinea
AIDS spending by financing source

US$ 60,000,000

Total AIDS spending (US$) - 48,258,706
Global Fund (US$) - 195
Domestic funding (US$) - 14,477,611
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **2009**: 13,036,691 (Prevention: 13,036,691)
- **2010**: 11,097,836 (Prevention: 11,097,836)
- **2011**: 11,437,384 (Prevention: 11,437,384)
- **2012**: 11,599,222 (Prevention: 11,599,222)

- **2009**: 3,753,986 (Care and treatment: 3,753,986)
- **2010**: 5,706,317 (Care and treatment: 5,706,317)
- **2011**: 5,286,005 (Care and treatment: 5,286,005)
- **2012**: 7,164,584 (Care and treatment: 7,164,584)

- **2009**: 33,542,343 (Others: 33,542,343)
- **2010**: 34,405,116 (Others: 34,405,116)
- **2011**: 25,754,487 (Others: 25,754,487)
- **2012**: 29,494,901 (Others: 29,494,901)
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk - Papua New Guinea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Public spending (0%)</th>
<th>Public spending (98%)</th>
<th>International spending (1%)</th>
<th>Other spending (1%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work
- Customary law takes precedence over statutory law

Selected indicators of response
Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies

Papua New Guinea
PHILIPPINES
Number of reported HIV cases in Philippines
CHALLENGES

• “The numbers are still too low (in a population of 94m).”

• Maximizing resources in a climate of funding gap

• Legal, policy and social barriers

GAME CHANGERS

• Strong political message from the highest levels of leadership in context of low concentrated epidemic

• Resource gap is effectively covered by mobilization of larger domestic resources

• Optimal spending on evidence-informed prevention programmes for key populations (MSM)

• Move to rapid testing sooner than the Government’s plan of 2015 with strong community engagement
24,000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by ~3500

2015 Target

Number


0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

- **Safe injection (male PWID)**
- **Condom use at last sex (male PWID)**
- **HIV prevalence (Cebu)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Safe Injection</th>
<th>Condom Use</th>
<th>HIV Prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Philippines
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- High coverage: >200 syringes per PWID per year
- Medium coverage: >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- Low coverage: <100 syringes per PWID per year

Philippines
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Prevention coverage
- Condom use at last sex
- HIV prevalence (National)
- HIV prevalence (Establishment-based)
- HIV prevalence (Freelance)

HIV prevalence %

Year | Prevention coverage | Condom use at last sex | HIV prevalence (National) | HIV prevalence (Establishment-based) | HIV prevalence (Freelance)
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2007 | 14 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0
2008 | | | | | 0.2
2009 | 55 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1
2010 | | | | | 0.3
2011 | 63 | 64 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1

Philippines
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers: 12% (2007), 19% (2009), 16% (2011)
- Men who have sex with men: 16% (2007), 7% (2009), 5% (2011)
- People who inject drugs (male): 4% (2007), 1% (2009), 5% (2011)

Philippines
4300 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy
160 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

2010 2011 2012

2010 2011 2012

Philippines

Number of Pregnant Women Receiving ARVs for PMTCT in the Philippines

- 160 pregnant women in 2012
- Increase from 2010 to 2012
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- **2009**
  - Others: 80%
  - % on people who inject drugs: 2%
  - % on men who have sex with men: 5%
  - % on female sex workers: 4%

- **2010**
  - Others: 38%
  - % on people who inject drugs: 1%
  - % on men who have sex with men: 7%
  - % on female sex workers: 6%

- **2011**
  - Others: 25%
  - % on people who inject drugs: 1%
  - % on men who have sex with men: 9%
  - % on female sex workers: 7%
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Punitive laws relating to drugs (possession of drug paraphernalia)
- Criminalization of sex work
- Age of consent for HIV testing (18 years)

Selected indicators of response
Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
- Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies: 2009 4/10, 2011 5/10, Trend ▲

STIGMA INDEX (2009 Data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 8%

Philippines

213
SRI LANKA
CHALLENGES

• Punitive laws fuel stigma and discrimination for key populations, creating barriers to access HIV services

• Low of domestic financial commitments for HIV prevention with key populations

• Poor coordination between donors, Government and civil society leading to more replications

GAME CHANGERS

• Drive momentum for protective anti-discrimination laws that will neutralize criminalization

• Cost-effectiveness research generated in partnership with civil society

• Support Government to establish and maintain coordination mechanism to ensure community concerns are addressed
3000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- **Estimated new HIV infections**
- **50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)**
- **Estimated trend to 2015**

Falls short of target by ~200

2015 target

---

Sri Lanka

Estimated trend to 2015:

- 1990: 50
- 1995: 100
- 2000: 250
- 2005: 300
- 2010: 280
- 2015: 350

2015 target: 140
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

Prevention coverage

Condom use at last sex

HIV prevalence

Sri Lanka
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence (Colombo)

Sri Lanka
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- Female sex workers (2006-07): 44%
- Men who have sex with men (2006-07): 14%
- People who inject drugs: NA
1100 adults eligible for antiretroviral therapy in 2012

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in Sri Lanka.
<100 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

Number

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

2010 2011 2012

Sri Lanka
AIDS spending by financing source

US$ Total AIDS spending (US$)

Sri Lanka

- Global Fund (US$)
- Domestic funding (US$)

2008: 222
2009: 222
2010: 222

2008: 2,277,906
2009: 4,727,897
2010: 2,277,906

2008: 265,346
2009: 222
2010: 265,346
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **Others**
  - 2008: 467,122
  - 2009: 1,179,636
  - 2010: 957,262

- **Care and treatment**
  - 2008: 71,276
  - 2009: 243,595
  - 2010: 265,346

- **Prevention**
  - 2008: 1,029,915
  - 2009: 3,080,827
  - 2010: 3,505,289

Sri Lanka
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

2009

- Others: 85%
- % on people who inject drugs: 4%
- % on men who have sex with men: 10%
- % on female sex workers: 10%

2010

- Others: 80%
- % on people who inject drugs: 5%
- % on men who have sex with men: 14%
- % on female sex workers: 14%
Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of men who have sex with men
- Punitive laws relating to drugs (compulsory treatment)
- Criminalization of sex work
- Public order offences, against sex workers
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings

Selected indicators of response
Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

STIGMA INDEX
(2009-10 data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: Not reported

Civil society perspectives/ratings:
Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights
- 2009: 2/10
- 2011: 2/10
- Trend: 🔻

Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies
- 2009: 3/10
- 2011: 1/10
- Trend: 🔻
THAILAND
Top ten highest new HIV infections provinces in Thailand

- Bangkok
- Samut Prakan
- Lop Buri
- Chon Buri
- Ubon Ratchathani
- Udon Thani
- Chiang Mai
- Chiang Rai
- Phuket
- Songkhla
**CHALLENGES**

- Behavioral variables remained stable over several years
- Low HCT uptake especially among key populations
- Decentralization of capacity and resource allocation at sub-national levels

**GAME CHANGERS**

- Move beyond control AIDS but Ending of AIDS
- More HCT options incl. home testing, community counseling & testing, PICT
- Introduce the new model of combination prevention including strategic use of ARVs
450,000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

Falls short of target by ~2300

2015 Target

Number

0 20,000 40,000 60,000 80,000 100,000 120,000 140,000 160,000

Estimated new HIV infections

50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)

Estimated trend to 2015
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

- Condom use at last sex
- Prevention coverage
- HIV prevalence (Venue-based)

Thailand
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviors

Thailand
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

High coverage: >200 syringes per PWID per year

Medium coverage: >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year

Low coverage: <100 syringes per PWID per year

Thailand
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

HIV prevalence %

Condom use at last sex
Prevention coverage
HIV prevalence (Venue-based)

Thailand
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

- **Female sex workers (Venue-based)**: 48% (2010) vs. 56% (2012)
- **Men who have sex with men (Venue-based)**: 15% (2010) vs. 26% (2012)
- **People who inject drugs**: 41% (2010) vs. 44% (2012)

Thailand
280 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Thailand
4923 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thailand
AIDS spending by financing source

- Total AIDS spending (US$)
- Global Fund (US$)
- Domestic funding (US$)

- Thailand

- 2009: 237,410,000
- 2010: 270,384,668
- 2011: 327,533,094
- 2012: 361,043,999
AIDS spending by category (in US$)

- **Others**
- **Care and treatment**
- **Prevention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Care and treatment</th>
<th>Prevention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>162,603,730</td>
<td>21,912,362</td>
<td>29,258,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>177,391,550</td>
<td>31,200,727</td>
<td>32,091,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>242,031,160</td>
<td>42,889,258</td>
<td>42,612,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of total HIV prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- 0% on people who inject drugs
- 0% on men who have sex with men
- 0% on female sex workers

### Public spending
- 2009: 13%
- 2010: 40%
- 2011: 44%
- 2012: 33%

### International spending
- 2009: 3.4%
- 2010: 6%
- 2011: 7%
- 2012: 6%
Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

**Legal obstacles to HIV response**
- Criminalization of people who use drugs
- Criminalization of sex work
- Age of consent for HIV testing (18 unless married)

**Selected indicators of response**

**Access to justice:**
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

**Civil society perspectives/ratings:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws and policies in place to protect and promote HIV-related human rights</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efforts to implement human rights-related laws and policies</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIET NAM
**CHALLENGES**

- Rapid decline in donor support
- Vertical and inefficient delivery of HIV services
- Compulsory detention and high levels of stigma and discrimination

**GAME CHANGERS**

- GVN sustainability plan informed by the investment approach
- Response optimized through sustainability analysis and discussions
- High-level policy advocacy to end compulsory detention and adoption of evidence-informed and rights-based approaches
260 000 people living with HIV in 2012

Estimated new HIV infections

- Estimated new HIV infections
- 50% reduction by 2015 (since 2010)
- Estimated trend to 2015

Falls short of target by 3300

2015 Target

Number


0 5 000 10 000 15 000 20 000 25 000 30 000 35 000

Viet Nam
Men who have sex with men: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

Viet Nam
People who inject drugs: HIV prevalence and behaviours

Viet Nam

- Safe injection (male PWID)
- Condom use at last sex (male PWID)
- HIV prevalence (HSS)
Number of needles/syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year

- High coverage: >200 syringes per PWID per year
- Medium coverage: >100–<200 syringes per PWID per year
- Low coverage: <100 syringes per PWID per year

Viet Nam
Female sex workers: HIV prevalence, behaviour and prevention coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Condom use at last sex</th>
<th>Prevention coverage</th>
<th>HIV prevalence (HSS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viet Nam
HIV testing coverage among key populations at higher risk

Viet Nam
120 000 eligible adults for antiretroviral therapy in 2012 (according to WHO 2010 guidelines)

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

Viet Nam
<1000-6200 pregnant women living with HIV in need of antiretroviral treatment for PMTCT in 2012

Pregnant women receiving recommended ARVs regimen for PMTCT
AIDS spending by financing source

Total AIDS spending (US$):
- 2009: 78,800,000
- 2010: 136,109,788
- 2011: 136,109,788
- 2012: 136,109,788

Global Fund (US$):
- 2009: 4,950,015
- 2010: 19,495,015
- 2011: 19,495,015
- 2012: 19,495,015

Domestic funding (US$):
- 2009: 25,207,874
- 2010: 30,323,787
- 2011: 30,323,787
- 2012: 30,323,787
Proportion of total prevention programme spending on key populations at higher risk

- % on people who inject drugs
- % on men who have sex with men
- % on female sex workers

Viet Nam
Stigma & discrimination

Analysis of GARP / NCPI 2012

Legal obstacles to HIV response
- Criminalization of sex work
- Compulsory detention of people who use drugs
- Laws and policies preventing some HIV services provision in closed settings
- Laws that discriminate against migrants
- Laws requiring disclosure of HIV status in certain contexts

Selected indicators of response

Access to justice:
- Legal services (legal aid or other)
- NHRI or other mechanisms

Civil society perspectives/ratings:

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<td>5/10</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>◆</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viet Nam

STIGMA INDEX (2011 data)
Percent of people living with HIV respondents denied health services because of HIV status in past 12 months: 3%

Travel restrictions