LATEST UPDATES ON THE HIV RESPONSE IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONS

Webinar series

08 July 2019
Strategic Information: Using data to inform an evidence-based practice

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“Know Your Epidemic”

Taking a Temperature

Strategic Information - Information can be used ‘strategically’ to:

- Inform better HIV policy and programmatic response
- Strengthen and substantiate advocacy

Image source: www.flaticon.com
Session Plan

- Regional overview of the HIV epidemic
- Regional overview of HIV financing
- Recommendations for strategic information and its use
HIV infections are not declining further since 2010

Global

- 4,500,000
- 3,000,000
- 1,500,000
- 1,000,000
- 0

New HIV infections

18% decline between 2010 and 2017

- 1,800,000 new HIV infections in 2017

Fast-Track Target 2020:

- 500,000 new HIV infections

Asia and the Pacific

- 1,200,000
- 800,000
- 400,000
- 0

New HIV infections

14% decline between 2010 and 2017

- 280,000 new HIV infections in 2017

Fast-Track Target 2020:

- 90,000 new HIV infections

*The 2023 target is equivalent to a 75% reduction since 2010.

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
Distribution of new HIV infections by country, 2017

280,000 new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific in 2017

- China (22%, 73,000)
- Indonesia (49,000, 18%)
- India (88,000, 31%)
- Pakistan (20,000, 7%)
- Philippines (12,000, 4%)
- Malaysia (7,800, 3%)
- Viet Nam (11,000, 4%)
- Myanmar (11,000, 4%)
- Thailand (2,000, 1%)
- Others (4,000, 1%)

Source: UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
Percent change in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2017

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on UNAIDS 2018 HIV Estimates
Key populations bear the greatest burden of the disease.

Fast-Track Targets

by 2020

90-90-90
HIV Treatment

90000
New HIV infections or fewer

ZERO
Discrimination

by 2030

95-95-95
HIV Treatment

53000
New HIV infections or fewer

ZERO
Discrimination

Targets – Achievable?
A need to increase funding investments in HIV, and to focus these investments for key populations
HIV Financing

Image source: www.flaticon.com
Domestic funding is increasing; international financing is levelling off

Resources available for AIDS response in Asia and the Pacific, low- and middle- income countries (LMIC)
Study Finds Donor Government Funding for HIV Declined by 7% in 2016, Falling to Lowest Level Since 2010

Source: UNAIDS and Kaiser Family Foundation analyses; Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria online data queries; UNITAID Annual Reports and direct communication; OECD CRS online data queries.
AIDS spending in ASEAN countries by major spending categories and prevention spending on key populations (latest available year 2012-2015)

- Prevention spending: 634 million US$ (33%)
- Care and treatment: 17 million US$ (17%)
- Other AIDS expenditure: 221 million US$ (50%)

- Prevention spending:
  - Key populations prevention spending: 41 million US$ (41%)
  - Prevention spending on people who inject drugs: 44 million US$ (26%)
  - Prevention spending on sex workers and clients: 28 million US$ (9%)
  - Prevention spending on men who have sex with men: 7 million US$ (6%)

Note: Malaysia and Thailand reported 15,000 and 35,000 US$ were spent on HIV prevention programme among transgender people respectively. AIDS spending breakdown is not available for Brunei and Singapore

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on GARPR reporting
Fast-Track 2020: Resource Needs and Investment Scenarios

Resource needs for Fast-Track strategy

5.98 billion US$
Resource needs in 2020

5 billion US$
Current resource needs

2.9 billion US$
Current resource available

Investment portfolio

Source: https://www.aidsdatahub.org/
Fast-Track 2030: Resource Needs and Investment Scenarios

Resource needs for Fast-Track strategy

5.95 billion US$
Resource needs in 2030

5 billion US$
Current resource needs

2.9 billion US$
Current resource available

Investment portfolio

Source: https://www.aidsdatahub.org/
Critical Enablers
HIV outcome is the main focus

Eg:
- Legal reform (decriminalising HIV transmission, anti-homosexual laws)
- Stigma reduction
- Cash transfers (cash, transport allowance etc) to facilitate access to HIV services

Development Synergies
HIV outcome a collateral benefit

Eg:
- Universal Health Coverage
- Gender equality programming
- Comprehensive sex and sexuality education
Reflections and Recommendations

Data as a way to ‘make visible’ the issues

Image source: www.flaticon.com
More specific data to account for differences

- Data for transgender people lacking
- City level data to better tailor local HIV responses
- Population size estimates, issue of underestimations
Available data indicate higher HIV prevalence among transgender people in certain geographical areas in select countries.

National versus location specific HIV prevalence among transgender, countries where data is available, 2014 - 2017

- **Indonesia (2015)**: 24.8%
- **India (2014-15)**: 19%
- **Malaysia (2014)**: 5.6%
- **Pakistan (2016-17)**: 5.6%
- **Philippines (2015)**: 1.73%
- **Cambodia (2015-16)**: 5.9%
- **Nepal (2015-16)**: 8%

Translating Data Into Action

- Data to inform better policies and programs
- Strategic information as an advocacy tool

- Eg: Allocative Efficiency

How should the available resources be allocated in order to maximize their returns in terms of public health outcomes

HIV Modelling Consortium

- Invest in where it matters most – key populations programs and prevention
Acknowledgements

UNAIDS Data Hub (www.aidsdatahub.org)
- Taoufik Bakkali
- Khin Cho Win Htin
- Ye Yu Shwe