

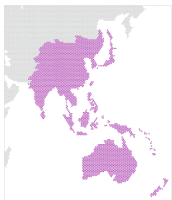
HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific

The HIV epidemic in Asia and the Pacific varies throughout the region. For example, new HIV infections in South and South-East Asia are decreasing, whereas in East Asia, they are rising.

Across all countries, key affected populations are vulnerable and being left behind. 18 countries in the region still criminalise same-sex activities, while drug detention centres punish people who use drugs and deny them access to HIV treatment and harm reduction methods.

However, other legal reforms have been positive, such as the formal recognition of transgender as a third gender in Pakistan and India.

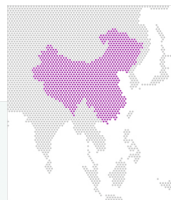
Asia and Pacific updated August2017.png



Asia & The Pacific (2016)	
5.1 million people living with HIV	
0.2% adult HIV prevalence	
270,000 new HIV infections	
170,000 AIDS-related deaths	
47% adults on antiretroviral treatment	
40% children on antiretroviral treatment	

Source: UNAIDS Data 2017

china.png

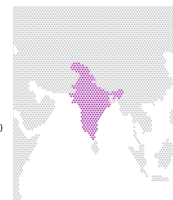


China

China (2015)	
501,000 people living with HIV (2014)	
<0.1% adult HIV prevalence (2014)	
115,000 new HIV infections (2015)	
21,000 AIDS-related deaths (2014)	
295,398 adults on antiretroviral treatment (2014)	

Source: China Health & Family Planning Commission & China National Centre for STD/AIDS Prevention and Control

India updated August2017.png



India

India (2016)	
2.1 million people living with HIV	
0.3% adult HIV prevalence	
80,000 new HIV infections	
62,000 AIDS-related deaths	
50% adults on antiretroviral treatment	
33% children on antiretroviral treatment	

Source: UNAIDS Data 2017

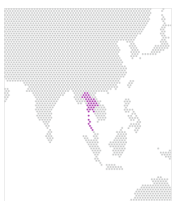
Asia & the Pacific regional overview

There are 4.8 million people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific but treatment access is still very low at just 33%.

China has made substantial progress in tackling its HIV epidemic, however the number of new infections is rising.

HIV prevalence in India is only 0.3%, but its huge population means this equates to over 2.1 million people living with HIV.

Thailand updated August2017.png



Thailand (2016)	
450,000 people living with HIV	
1.1% adult HIV prevalence	
6,400 new HIV infections	
16,000 AIDS-related deaths	
68% adults on antiretroviral treatment	
86% children on antiretroviral treatment	

Source: UNAIDS Data 2017

Thailand

Myanmar updated August2017.png



Myanmar (2016)	
230,000 people living with HIV	
0.8% adult HIV prevalence	
11,000 new HIV infections	
7,800 AIDS-related deaths	
54% adults on antiretroviral treatment	
78% children on antiretroviral treatment	

Source: UNAIDS Data 2017

Myanmar

Thailand is a world leader in the provision of PMTCT services. However, under 25s are not being reached by prevention efforts.

Myanmar currently has the second highest number of people living with HIV in the Southeast Asia region.

Last updated: 23 August 2016