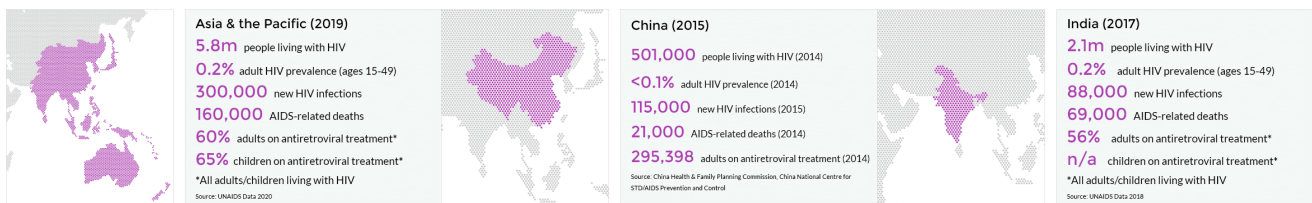


HIV and AIDS in Asia and the Pacific

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.



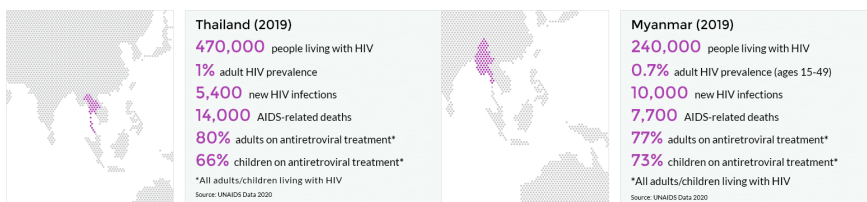
Asia & the Pacific regional overview

China

India

5.8 million people are living with HIV in Asia & the Pacific. China has made substantial progress in tackling its HIV epidemic, however the number of new infections is rising. Punitive laws are a major barrier to HIV prevention.

HIV prevalence in India is only 0.2%, but its huge population means this equates to over 2.1 million people living with HIV.



Thailand

Myanmar

Thailand is a world leader in the Myanmar has the second

provision of PMTCT services. However, under 25s are not being reached by prevention efforts.

highest number of people living with HIV in the Southeast Asia region.
