



Asia Pacific Region - Response to HIV among MSM and HIV

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*A Hidden Epidemic: HIV, Men Who Have Sex With Men and Transgender People in
Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Consultation
Kiev, 22-24 November 2010*



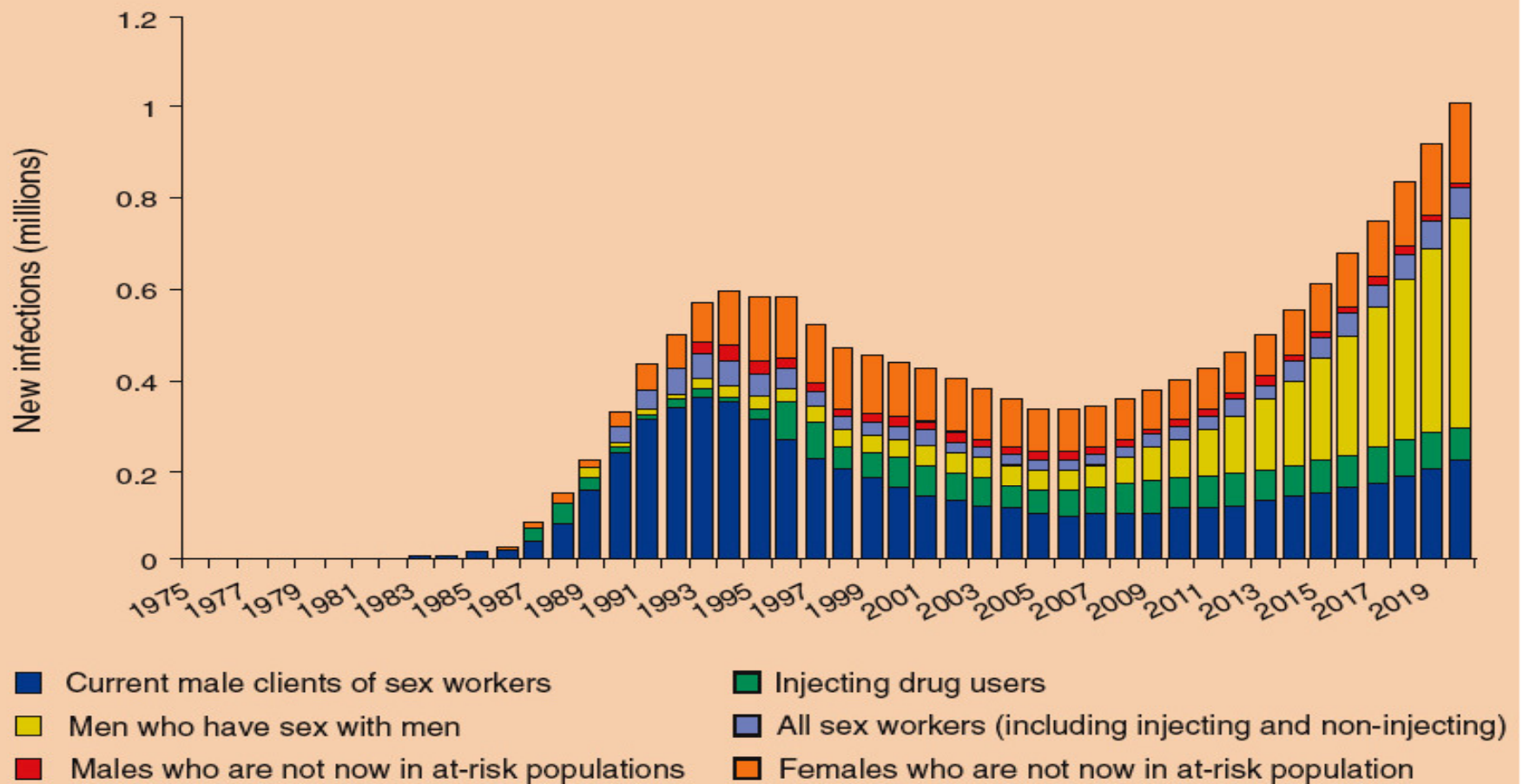


Figure 2.16: Annual new HIV infections in adults by population group: a decline from early prevention successes, an increase from current failures

Source: Asian Epidemic Model estimates for the Asian region.

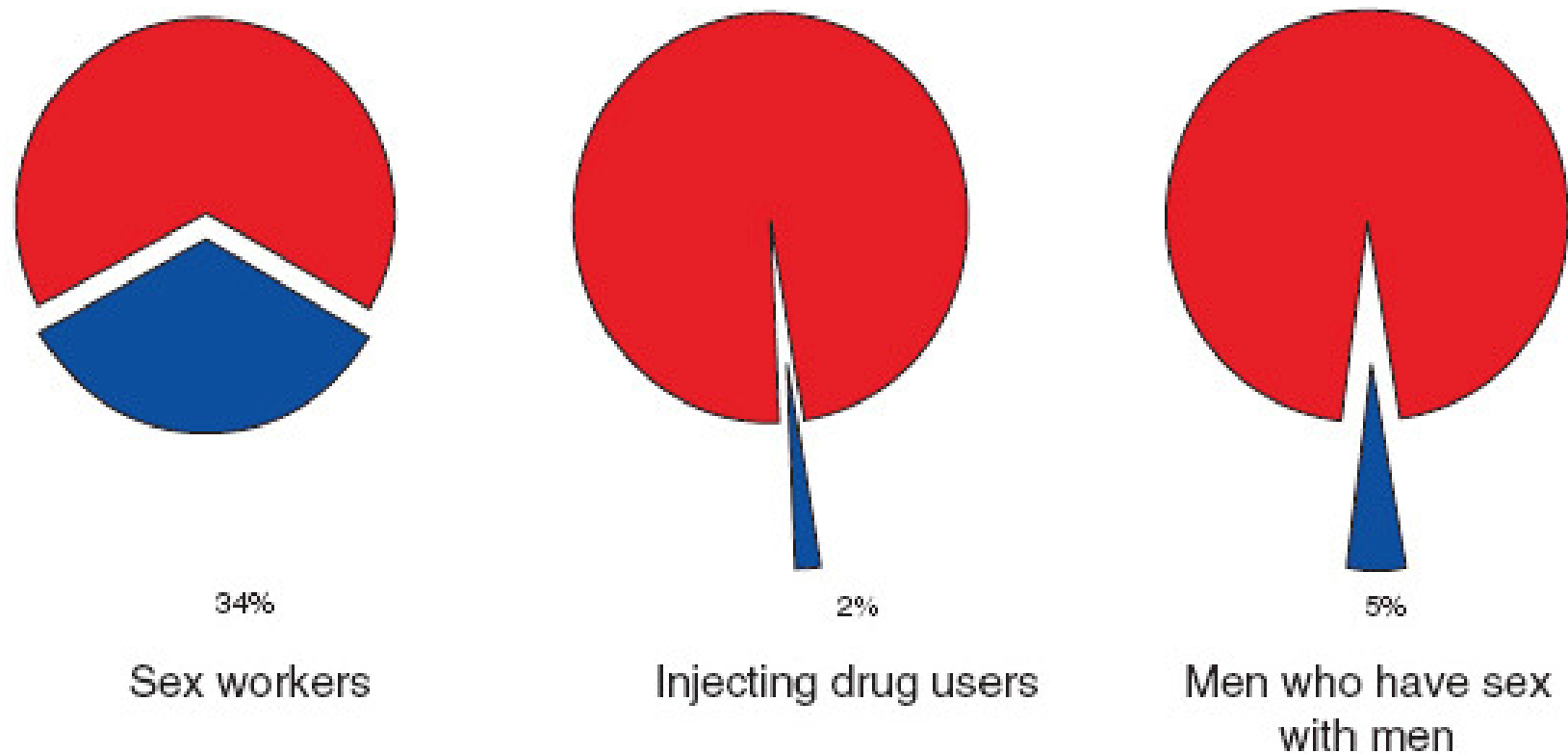


Figure 5.3: Coverage of most-at-risk populations by HIV prevention services in Asia, 2005

Source: J. Stover and M. Fahnstock (2006), Coverage of Selected Services for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Treatment in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in 2005, Washington, DC: Constella Futures, POLICY Project.



Strengthening the response

Forming strategic alliances and partnerships

**The community sectors,
the UN system, donors and governments**

Risks and Responsibilities

- **Brought some 380 delegates from across Asia and the Pacific representing MSM/TG HIV organisations**
- **From 22 countries**
- **With a range of experts, donors and representatives from key UN agencies**
- **A range of background papers developed with UNAIDS support**

Risks and Responsibilities

- **Three days of discussion, knowledge sharing and developing strategies**
- **Impact on a range of countries to begin to effectively respond to the sexual health needs of MSM/TGs**
- **A Delhi Declaration on Collaboration and Principles of Good Practice adopted**
- **The formation of the Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health (APCOM)**



Goal 1

Strengthen advocacy efforts in improving social protection and enabling environments by addressing social stigma and structural discrimination, promoting increased investment and building strategic partnerships.

Goal 2

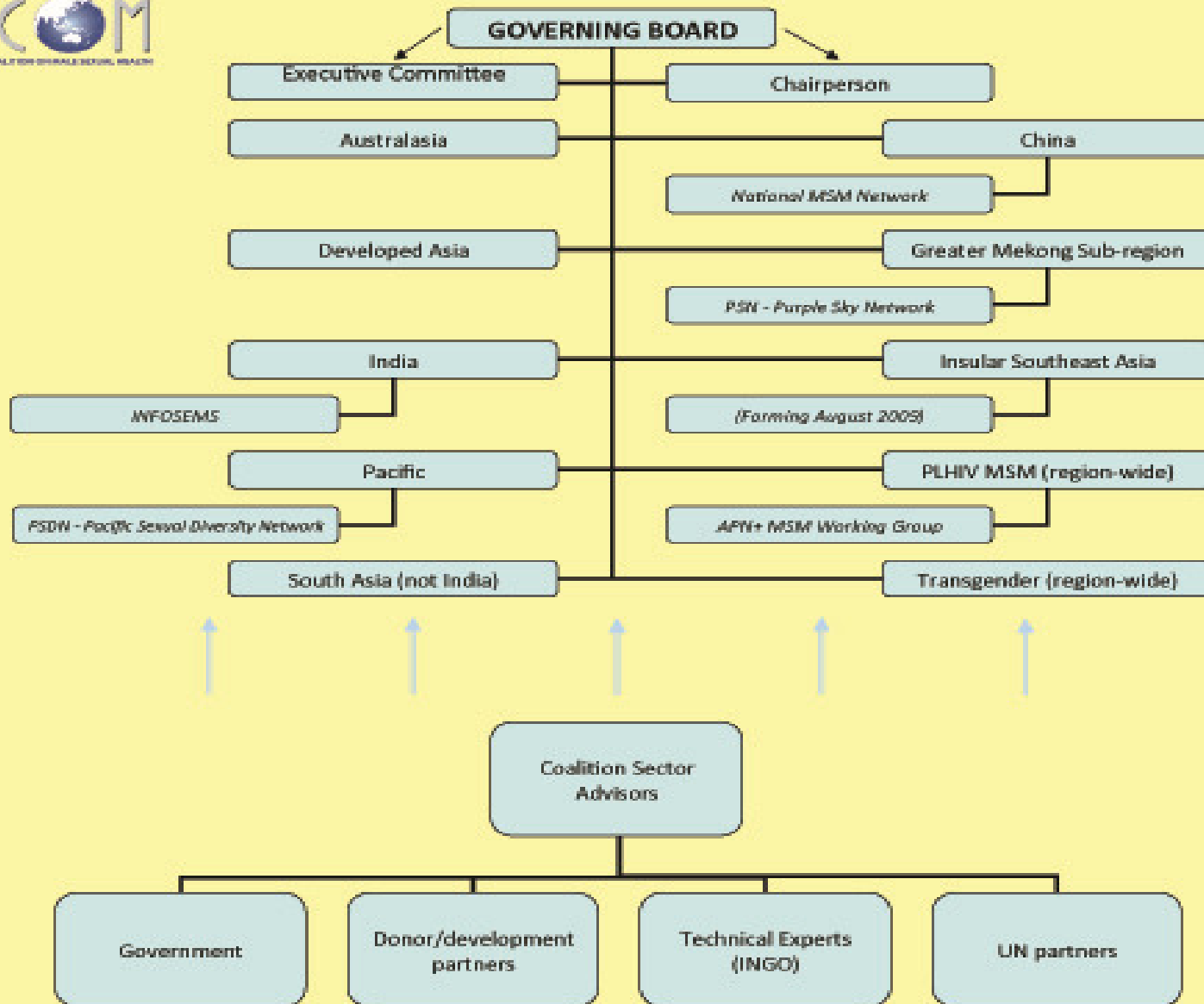
Increase access to rights based, comprehensive HIV prevention, care, treatment and support services for men who have sex with men and transgender persons, including people living with HIV.

Goal 3

Increase production and utilization of strategic information to strengthen regional and national level advocacy efforts.

Goal 4

Strengthen the capacity of APCOM and sub-regional networks to support national community efforts to effectively advocate and participate in national planning processes.



Key Achievements

- **Launched in July 2007 at the 8th ICAAP, Colombo Sri Lanka**
- **Secretariat established, now in Bangkok**
- **Resources mobilized for core support 2008-2010**
 - **R9 South Asia GFATM regional grant; R10 SE Asia regional**
 - **Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, India**
- **3 Interim Board meetings held, and 1 governing Board meeting**
- **Sub-regional networks developed/supported**
 - **Asia Pacific Transgender Network (APTN)**
 - **Developed Asia Network (DAN)**
 - **Insular Southeast Asia Network (ISEAN)**
 - **Pacific Sexual Diversity Network (PSDN)**
 - **South Asia MSM and AIDS Network (SAMAN)**



Universal Access for Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) and Transgender People

Multi-Country Global Fund Funding

Round 9 - South Asia



South Asia Multi-Country GFATM Proposal

Objectives

- To reduce vulnerability and minimise risk for the further spread of HIV among MSM and TG in South Asia countries
- To increase capacity and improve the delivery of HIV related services for MSM and TG in South Asian countries
- To improve the policy environment with regard to MSM, TG, and HIV related issues in South Asian countries
- To improve strategic knowledge on MSM, TG, and HIV related issues in South Asian countries

South Asia Multi-Country GFATM Proposal

Budget *(per country)*

Country	Direct	Indirect NFI/UNDP/PSI
Afghanistan	3.8 million	6.5 million
Bangladesh	2.0 million	4.8 million
Bhutan	0.5 million	0.8 million
India	0.4 million	0.7 million
Nepal	0.6 million	1.0 million
Pakistan	8.6 million	14.0 million
Sri Lanka	0.5 million	0.8 million
Total		USD 47 million

South Asia: Link with National AIDS Programmes

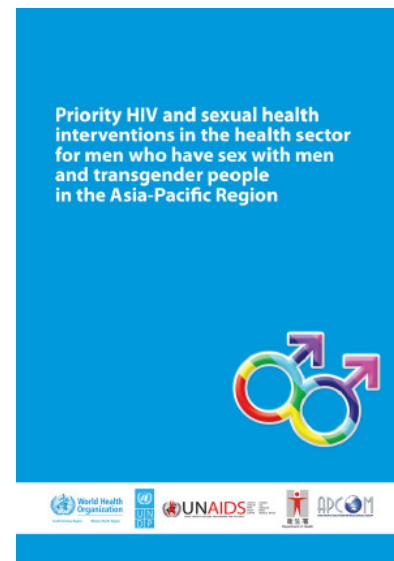
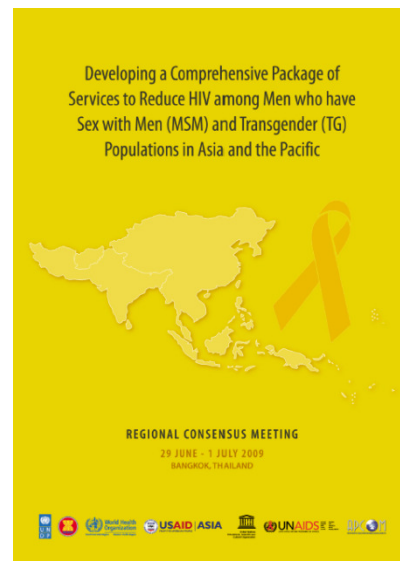
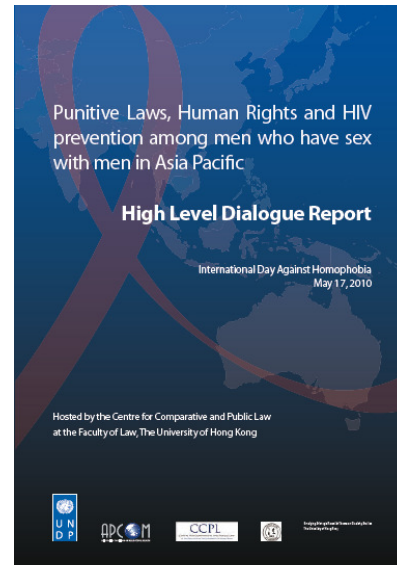
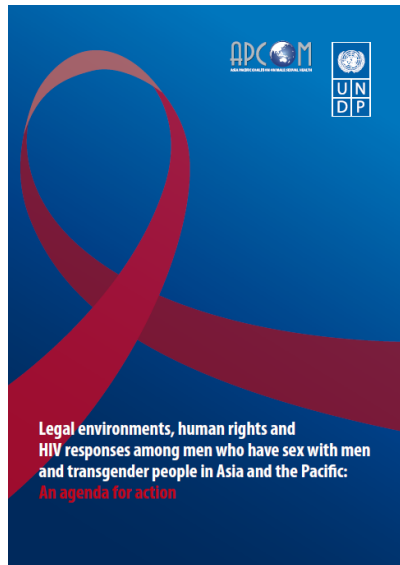
- Proposal partners have worked closely with relevant country stakeholders to ensure no duplication. Close contact will be maintained with national AIDS programmes, country CCMs UN Joint Teams to ensure support is maintained for national programmes, along with regular reporting to NASP, both country and regional.
- National programmes see added value in community strengthening, policy and advocacy, and knowledge generation and dissemination.
- Reporting indicators are aligned with UNGASS reporting, e.g.:
 - *Impact - % of men who have sex with men who are HIV+.*
 - *Outcome - % of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner.*

South Asia Multi-Country GFATM Proposal

Proposal partners

- Bandhu Social Welfare Society (BSWS-Bangladesh)
- Blue Diamond Society (BDS-Nepal)
- Companions on a Journey (CoJ-Sri Lanka)
- India Naz Foundation International (INFI-India)
- Naz Foundation International (NFI - South Asia)
- UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Center
- Population Services International (PSI-Nepal)

Regional Advocacy



Where will all this effort lead?

1. Improved human rights to enable universal access

People of marginalized sexual orientations and gender identities should be reached by HIV interventions and not driven away from seeking health care due to vulnerability to blackmail, violence, undue arrest, discrimination in health care settings and criminalization.

2. Improved strategic information to allow appropriate allocation and targeting of programme resources

Availability of evidence should improve, to allow tracking of HIV incidence and prevalence, HIV intervention coverage, and need for HIV prevention, voluntary HIV testing, and health services.

3. Improved coverage and access to health and realization of rights

Community-based networks and institutions such as health care providers and law enforcement should have increased capacity, including technical trainings about HIV, health and human rights of MSM and transgender populations.