
Regional Progress, Challenges and Priorities

Western, Southern, South-Eastern and Eastern Asia & the Pacific and the
Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

6TH PARTNERSHIP FORUMS

Contents

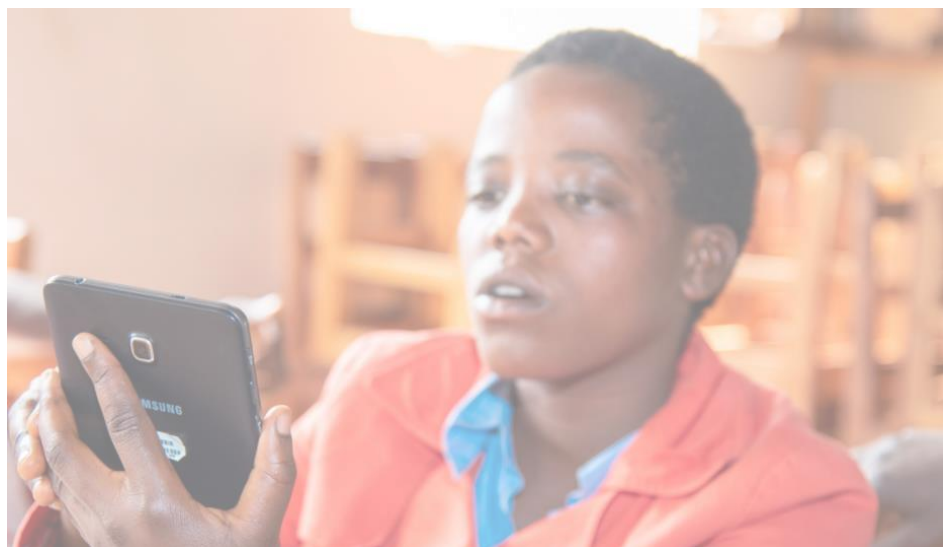
- The Partnership Forums: aims and setting the scene
- Regional progress, challenges, and priorities for HIV, TB and malaria
- Regional progress, challenges, and priorities in building RSSH, equity, human rights and gender equity
- Regional context: COVID-19, global health security**, and the broader health and development landscape

***Since the time that this document was produced, the Global Fund has shifted its terminology from Global Health Security (GHS) to a focus on Pandemic Preparedness and Response (PPR), in order to reflect the ongoing input and discussions in the Strategy development process.*

Aims of the Partnership Forums

The next Global Fund Strategy

The Global Fund is developing a bold, ambitious and agile post-2022 Strategy to accelerate progress against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria and improve global health.



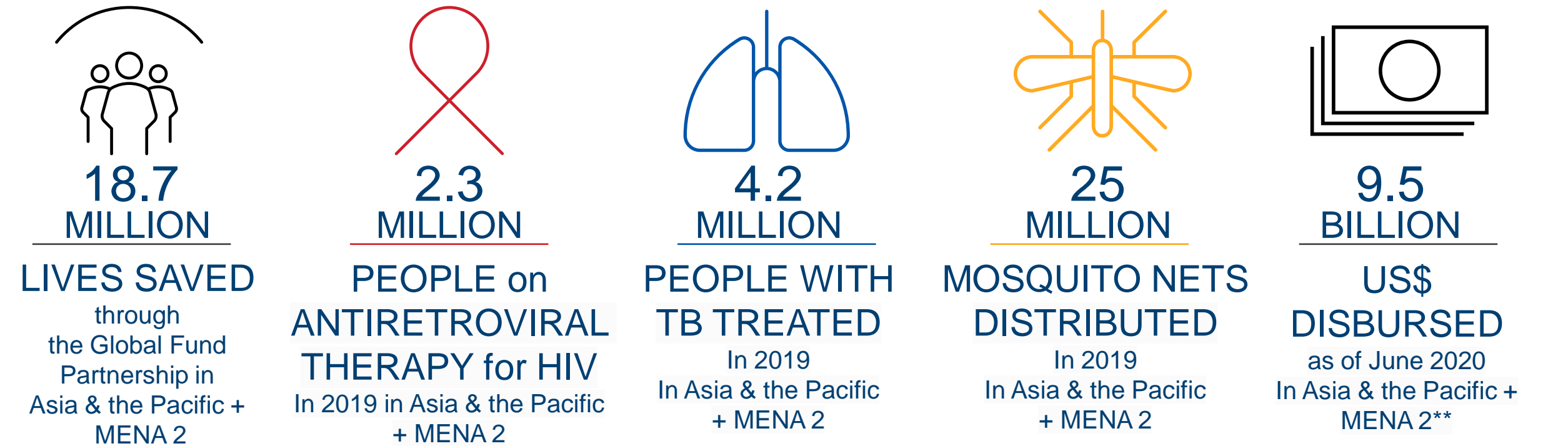
Aims of the Regional Partnership Forums

This Regional Partnership Forum will convene representatives from Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) to actively contribute their regional expertise to help develop the aims and areas of future focus for the next Global Fund Strategy.

The Global Fund Partnership

The Global Fund partnership is designed to accelerate the end of HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria as public health threats, investing more than US \$4 billion a year through grants in more than 120 countries. The Global Fund works in partnership with governments, civil society, communities living with and affected by the three diseases, donors, technical agencies, other funding organizations, and the private sector; the Global Fund plays a key role in progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG3.

Achievements to date in Asia and the Pacific and MENA 2*



**Source: Global Fund Strategic Information Analysis. Asia and the Pacific includes countries in South West Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific. MENA 2 comprises Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen ** US \$ Disbursed does not include disbursements for multi-country grants*

18.7 million lives saved through the GF partnership represents 49% of the global figure. 2.3 million people on Antiretroviral therapy represents 11% of the global figure. 4.2 million people with TB treated represents 73% of the global figure. 25 million mosquito nets distributed is 16% of the global figure. 9.5 billion USD disbursed is 21% of the global figure

Progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all ages

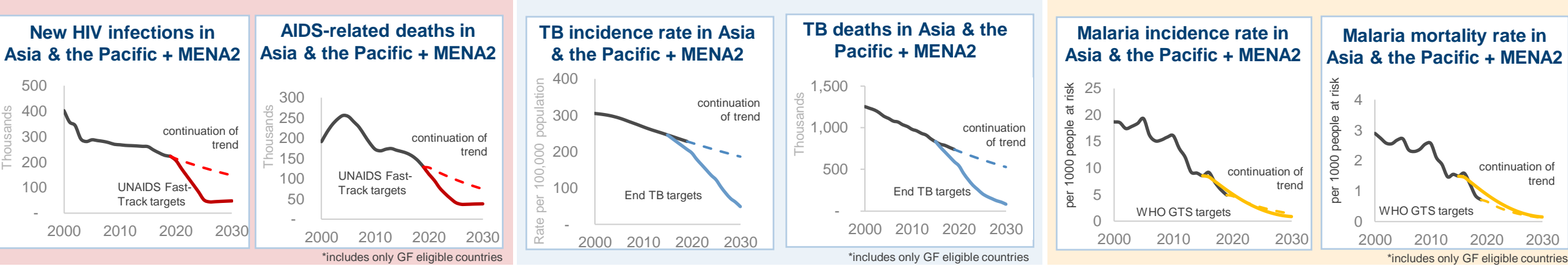
Target 3.3 By 2030, **end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria** and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Target 3.8 **Achieve universal health coverage (UHC)**, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.



Progress towards 3.3 - we are off track to meet the HIV, TB and malaria 2030 targets

While impressive gains have been made, significant shortfalls remain, especially for reducing the number of new infections.



Source: Global Fund Strategic Information Analysis

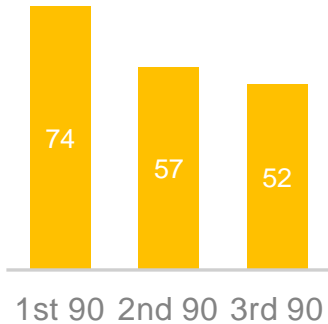
COVID-19 is threatening to reverse gains and undermine progress toward the 2030 targets

The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to reverse the extraordinary gains made by the Global Fund Partnership, as health and community systems are overwhelmed, treatment and prevention programs are disrupted, and resources are diverted.

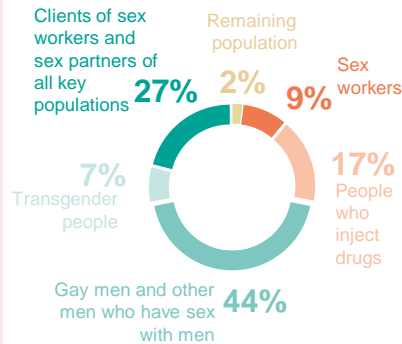
HIV: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in Asia & the Pacific and MENA

Asia and the Pacific

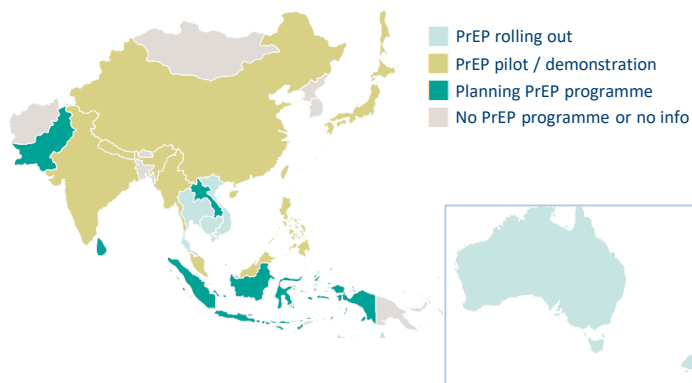
Progress towards 95-95-95 targets, Asia and the Pacific (2019) in GF eligible countries



Distribution of new HIV infection by population Asia and the Pacific (aged 15-49 years) 2019



Status of PrEP availability in Asia and the Pacific (2019)



Sources for graphs and key messages: UNAIDS 2020 global report, Global Fund analysis | Acronyms: PLHIV = people living with HIV, KVP = Key and Vulnerable Populations, VLS=viral load suppression in all PLHIV, PrEP = Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

Key messages – Asia and the Pacific

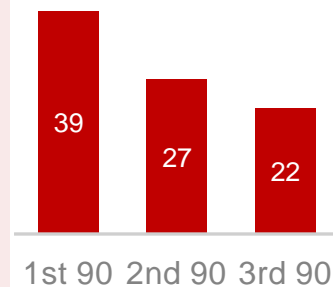
- **Progress towards 2030 targets is mixed** – Cambodia and Thailand have achieved targets, but many other countries are off track. Overall there was a 12% reduction in new infections and a 29% reduction in deaths from 2010 – 2019.
- **Prevention** – prevention coverage gaps and structural drivers of infection need to be addressed, for example by further scaling community-led PrEP and harm reduction programs to reach KVP.
- **Key populations & partners remain disproportionately affected**, representing 98% of new infections in the region in 2019.
- **Testing and Treatment** – despite progress in testing, there are gaps in the region in treatment adherence and viral suppression. Addressing late diagnosis represents an opportunity for progress.
- **Strengthen integration of human rights interventions** to address discrimination and stigma as a barrier to services. In Asia & the Pacific, gay men and other men who have sex with men represented 44% of new infections in 2019.

Key messages – MENA

- **Off track to meet 2030 targets** in MENA, there has been a 22% increase in new infections since 2010.
- **Key populations & partners remain disproportionately affected** – 97% of new HIV infections in 2019.
- **Strengthen integration of human rights interventions and scale prevention programs** – address punitive laws, stigma, and discrimination as barriers to services and address social determinants driving increasing incidence.

Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

Progress towards 95-95-95 targets (2019) in GF eligible countries



Distribution of new HIV infection by population MENA (aged 15-49 years) 2019



TB: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in Asia & the Pacific and MENA

Key messages – Asia and the Pacific

Key messages – MENA

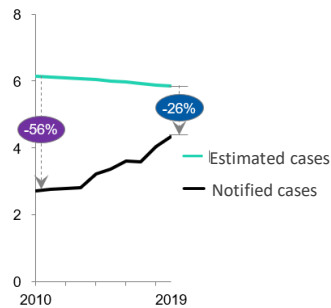
- **Off track to reach 2030 End TB targets** - In 2019 South-East Asia (SEA) had the largest global share of people with TB (44%). Western Pacific (WP) had the third largest (18%). Incidence reduction was 8.7% in SEA and 6.1% in WP from 2010-2019, deaths declined 10% and 17% respectively.
- **Good progress in engaging the large private sector in the region**, critical to meet the End TB targets in the region.
- **Gap in TB screening and TPT among PLHIV** – in SEA, TPT coverage is 15% amongst PLHIV in 2019.
- **MDR-RR TB** – SEA and WP regions have the two lowest TB treatment success rates (52% and 58% in 2019).
- **Focus effort on finding and treating the missing people with TB and DR-TB, especially in high risk and vulnerable groups.** Despite progress, four countries in the region account for 42% of the global gap between incidence and notification.

- **Off track to meet 2030 targets** – the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region has seen a 3.5% TB incidence reduction and 11% death reduction from 2010 – 2019.
- **Treatment success rate is high, at 91%, but gaps persist in TB screening and TPT among PLHIV - focus on finding and treating the missing people especially in high risk and vulnerable groups** – 75% of people with HIV-associated TB are not reported. In the Eastern Mediterranean region, the proportion of HIV positive patients who died during TB treatment was 10% compared to 2% of all new and relapse cases.

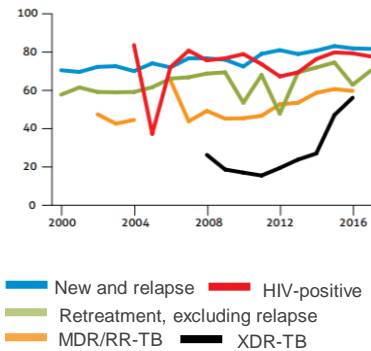
Asia & the Pacific

Missing people with TB in Asia & Pacific (2019)

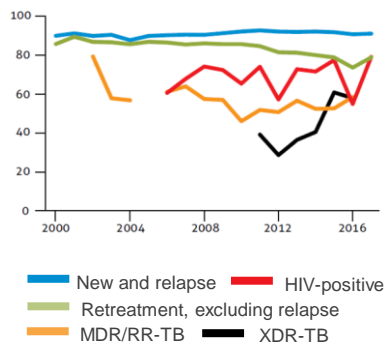
Notification of TB cases compared with estimated TB incidences (m) in GF eligible countries



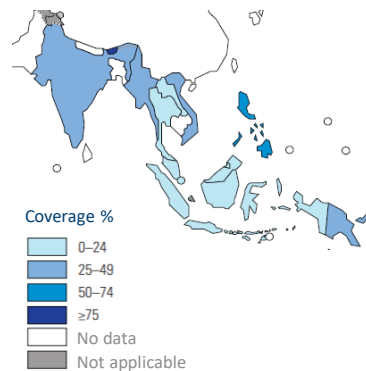
Treatment success rate (%) In WHO South-East Asia Region 2000-2018



Treatment success rate (%) In WHO Western Pacific region 2000-2018



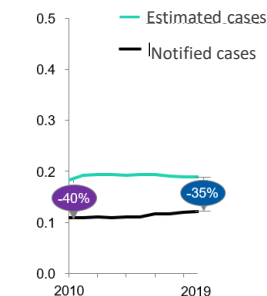
Coverage of TPT among PLHIV who started ART (2019)



Sources for graphs and key messages : Global TB Report 2020 (WHO), Global TB Report 2019 (WHO), Global Fund analysis, BMC Medicine 2020 Article 163. Acronyms: SEA = South-East Asia. TB = tuberculosis, DR = Drug resistant, DS = drug sensitive; MDR = multi-drug resistant; RR = rifampicin resistant., XDR = Extensively drug resistant, TPT = TB Preventative Treatment. PLHIV = People Living with HIV. TPT = tuberculosis preventative treatment

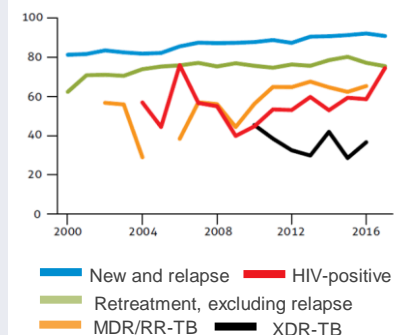
MENA

Missing people with TB (2019) Notification of TB cases compared with estimated TB incidences (m) in GF eligible countries



WHO E. Med Region

Treatment success rate (%) In WHO Eastern Mediterranean 2000-2018



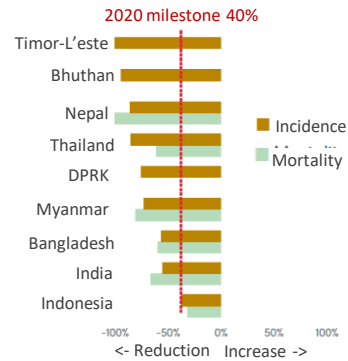
Malaria: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in Asia & the Pacific and MENA

Key messages – Asia and the Pacific

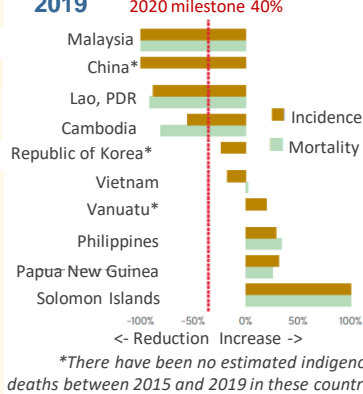
Key messages – MENA

Asia and the Pacific

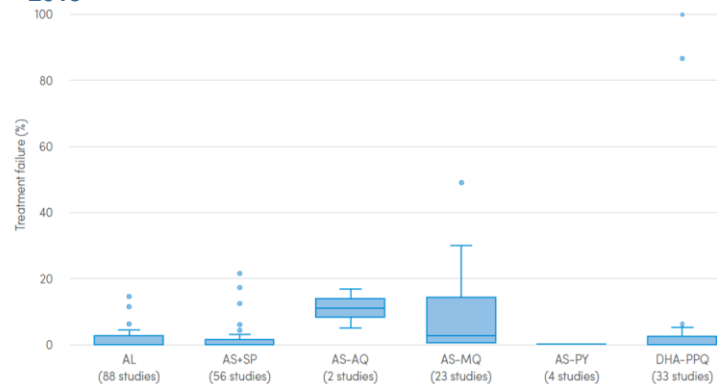
South-East Asia change in estimated malaria incidence and mortality 2015-2019



WHO Western Pacific - change in estimated malaria incidence and mortality 2015-2019



Treatment failure rates among patients with Plasmodium falciparum malaria, WHO South-East Asia Region, 2010–2019

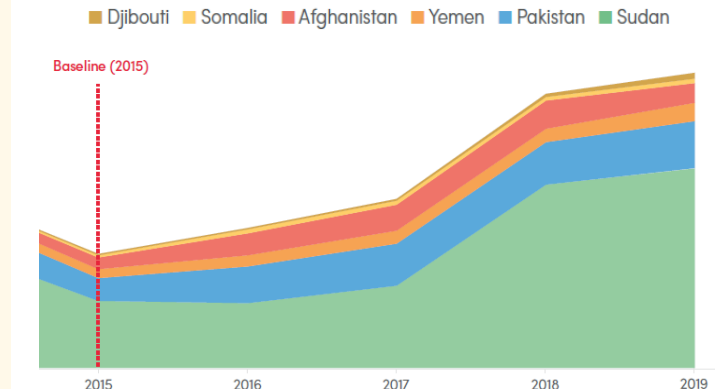


- **Progress towards Global Technical Strategy targets (GTS) is mixed:** Reduction in incidence (73%) and deaths (74%) in South-East Asia (SEA) is the highest of any region between 2000-2019. All countries in SEA are on track to achieve the GTS 2020 targets, except Indonesia with a 37% mortality reduction. The Western Pacific (WP) region has seen a 5% increase in incidence and 10% reduction in deaths since 2010.
- Acceleration of progress will require **optimization of strategies and innovations** both in **delivery of available interventions** and in **new tools and approaches**, as well as **increased financial investment**.
- **Drug and insecticide resistance is impacting the future of malaria –** Artemether/Lumefantrine (AL) treatment failure rates exceeded 10% in three SEA studies. Multiple artemisinin-based combination therapy failures reported in the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion (GMS) and vector resistance to pyrethroids.
- **Domestic resource mobilization is important to sustain malaria financing**, noting funding for malaria has decreased in SEA and WP

- **Off track to meet 2030 targets –** malaria incidence in the Eastern Mediterranean region increased 15% between 2010 to 2019; deaths increased by 16% in the same time period. Algeria was certified malaria free in 2019.
- **Humanitarian emergencies, displacement, and fragility have impacted malaria** progress in MENA alongside **climate factors**, with frequent floods recorded especially in Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.

MENA

Countries in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean region with an increase in reported cases 2015-2019



Sources for graphs and key messages: WHO World Malaria Report 2020. Acronyms: AL: artemether-lumefantrine; AS-AQ: artesunate-amodiaquine; AS-MQ: artesunate-mefloquine; AS+SP: artesunate+sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine; AS-PY: artesunate-pyronaridine; DHA-PPQ: dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine; P. falciparum; WP = Western Pacific

RSSH: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in Asia & the Pacific and MENA

Key messages – Asia and the Pacific

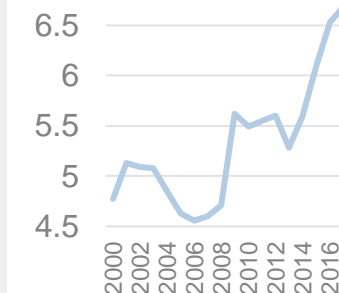
- **COVID-19 pandemic presenting significant and still unknown challenges to health systems and domestic resource mobilization.**
- **Off-track to meet 2030 targets** – Essential health service coverage in SEA was 61% in 2019 (compared to 41% in 2010), but not on track for 2030. The WHO Pacific region recorded a Service Coverage Index increase of 44 to 79 from 2000-2017.
- **Community systems play a crucial role** including reaching the most vulnerable. In the Western Pacific region, 68% of all workers are informal workers and do not have adequate access to health services.
- **Out-of-Pocket (OOP) expenditure** remains an issue in many countries across the region; medicines are the largest driver of OOP expenditure. SEA and Western Pacific are the two regions where the most people incur catastrophic health expenditure.
- **Private sector engagement is critical** – in SEA and Western Pacific, the private sector delivers a major share of essential health services.

Key messages – MENA

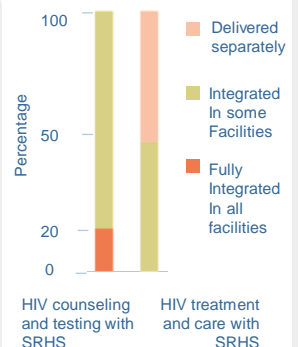
- **Off track to meet 2030 targets** – The UHC Service coverage index in MENA is 68.52, an increase from 66.8 in 2015. This puts MENA just slightly above the global average for service coverage.
- **Estimated that 34% of all health expenditure was out-of-pocket in 2017**, 13.5% of households facing catastrophic health expenditures at the 10% threshold (10% of household income spent on out-of-pocket health costs), just above the global average.

MENA

MENA Health expenditure as a % of GDP 2000-2017, excluding high-income countries

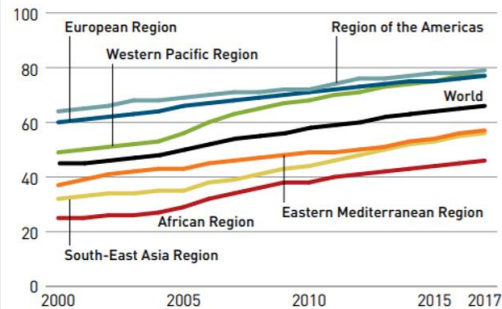


% of MENA reporting countries that deliver SRHS integrated with HIV Services

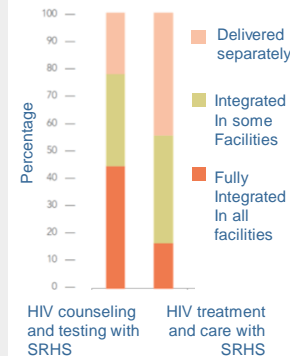


South-East Asia and the Pacific

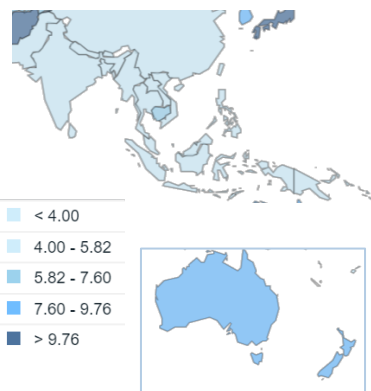
Value of UHC Service Coverage Index by WHO Region 2000-2017



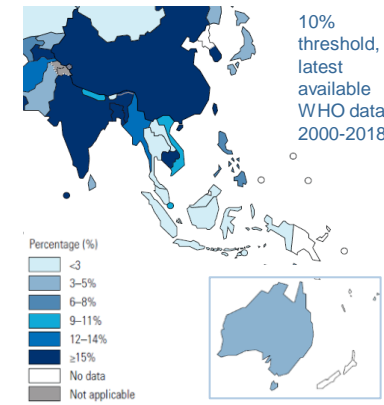
% reporting countries in Asia and Pacific that deliver SRHS integrated with HIV Services



Health expenditure as a percentage of GDP in Asia and the Pacific 2017



Percentage of population facing catastrophic health expenditure



Sources for graphs and key messages: WHO UHC 2019 Monitoring report, UNAIDS 2020, World Bank database, WHO global TB report 2019, WHO UHC South-East Asia Report. Acronyms: OOP = Out of Pocket, UHC = Universal Health Coverage, SCI = Service Coverage Index, GDP = Gross Domestic Product, SRHS = Sexual Reproductive health services

Equity, Human Rights and Gender: Regional Progress, Challenges, Priorities in Asia & the Pacific

Key messages – Asia and the Pacific

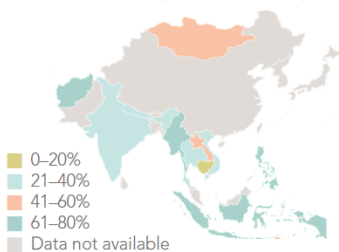
- Key **inequalities persist** across income, geography, age, sex, etc., perpetuating barriers to access to quality prevention, care and treatment and health outcomes.
- The **Global Fund aims to use its funding to address equity barriers and human rights barriers**, including by working in partnership with community and civil society organizations. In Western Pacific, the poorest quintile now has lowest coverage in urban areas.
- **Overcoming Human Rights Barriers is key** - In Asia and the Pacific, 44% of new HIV infections are among gay men and other men who have sex with men. Indonesia, the Philippines, and Nepal are part of the **Global Fund's Breaking Down Barriers initiative**, which provides intensive support to address human rights barriers to health.
- Men are more likely to contract TB, but less likely to access services in the region.

Key messages – MENA

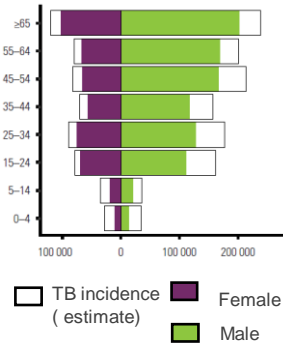
- **Stigma and discrimination as barriers to health services must be addressed** - Women living with and affected by HIV in the region are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence and stigma.
- **Human Rights barriers, including punitive laws and policies, are impacting women and key populations.** Advocacy must be amplified. Tunisia is part of Global Fund's Breaking Down Barriers Initiative, which provides support to address these and other barriers.

Asia and the Pacific

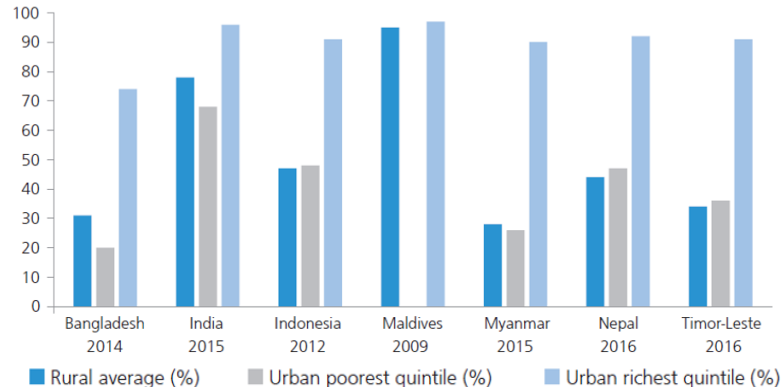
Percentage of people aged 15–49 years who would not purchase vegetables from a shopkeeper living with HIV, countries with available data (2014 – 2018)



Case notifications sex in Western Pacific, 2019
Rate per 100,000 population per year



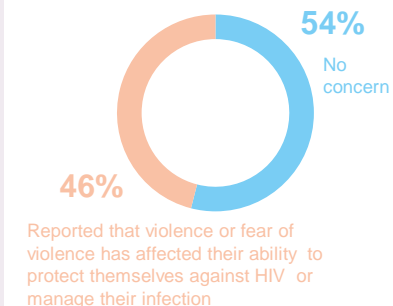
Institutional deliveries among rural vs. urban poorest and richest quintiles in select countries in South-East Asia



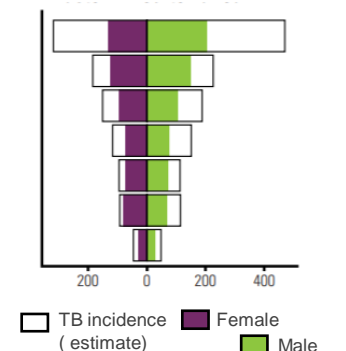
Sources for graphs and key messages: UNAIDS 2020, Global TB Report 2020 (WHO) WHO UHC Monitoring Report 2019, WHO UHC South-East Asia Report 2019

MENA

MENA reports of stigma, discrimination and violence among women at risk of or living with HIV (2018)



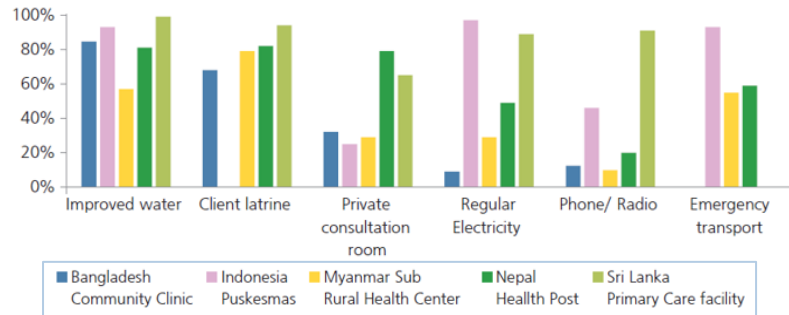
Case notifications by age and sex in Eastern Mediterranean, 2019
Rate per 100,000 population per year



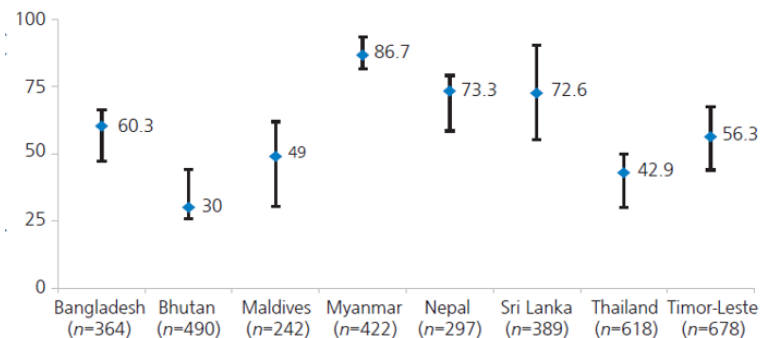
COVID-19 and Global Health Security (GHS) in Asia & the Pacific

Asia and the Pacific

Basic amenities available at front-line facilities in the South-East Asia Region – latest available data



Median percentage of respiratory tract infection incorrectly treated with an antibiotic – latest available data



Sources for graphs and key messages: WHO UHC South-East Asia Monitoring Report 2019, OECD COVID-19 crisis response in MENA, Nature Asia June 2020, Asian Development Bank Navigating COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific, Global Fund COVID-19 Response Mechanism. Acronyms: AMR = Antimicrobial resistance, MERS = Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus, SARS = Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. C19RM = Covid-19 Response Mechanism, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion

Key messages – Asia and the Pacific

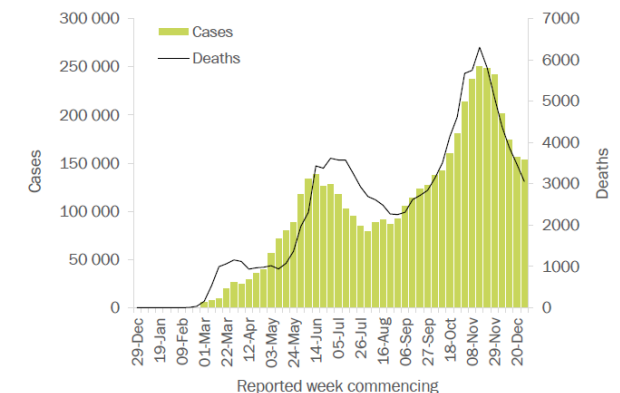
- COVID-19 is having a catastrophic impact on the **most vulnerable communities** and threatens progress against HIV, TB and malaria.
- ~87.7m funding for Asia and the Pacific approved through the Global Fund C19RM as of January 2021.
- Vulnerable populations are disproportionately impacted in the region - including people in informal and low-skilled work, the elderly, and women. Lessons learned from the SARS outbreak in the 2000s demonstrated that health disasters increase income inequality and that investments in health systems are needed to mitigate the impact.
- AMR is an increasing threat** – The GMS has become a hot-spot for resistance to anti-malarial medicines, and across the region population density and pollution are leading to increasing respiratory illnesses that are incorrectly treated with antibiotics.

Key messages – MENA

- The COVID-19 pandemic is putting a strain on the **most fragile health systems in MENA**. ~3.3m funding for the region approved through Global Fund C19RM as of January 2021
- The recent **MERS outbreak** demonstrated effectiveness of preparedness investments.
- Most vulnerable disproportionately affected** – in the MENA region, exacerbated by fragility, displacement and flow of refugees.

MENA

Number of COVID-19 cases and deaths reported weekly by the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region January 2021



THANK YOU!

An aerial photograph of a city grid, showing streets and buildings. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the text "We look forward to your input at the 6th Partnership Forums".

We look forward to your input at the
6th Partnership Forums