

# 90-90-90 Targets Update

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#### 90-90-90 Targets Update

# Myanmar on the path to 90-90-90 and beyond 23<sup>rd</sup> International AIDS Conference Pre-Conference Session

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**Country Profile** 



Myanmar HIV epidemic





Key Strategies



**Progress** 



Way forward











#### **90-90-90** Targets Update



#### **Country Profile**

- Located in South-East Asia
- Area 676, 590 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population 54.4 million
- Rural population 70%
- Capital Nay Pyi Taw
- Administrative divisions 7 states, 7 regions and one Union territory
- Currency Myanmar Kyat (MMK)(1 USD = 1,400 MMK)











#### Myanmar HIV epidemic at a glance



First HIV (+) ve in 1988



First AIDS case in 1991



Estimate PLHIV - 240,000



Prevalence - 0.58%



**Concentrated epidemic among key populations** 

#### **HIV** prevalence among key population 23.1% (PSE - 93,000) **2014 IBBS** 2017 IBBS 8.8% 11.6% (PSE - 126,000) **2015 IBBS** 2019 IBBS (draft) 14.6% 8.3% (PSE - 66,000) 2019 IBBS (draft)





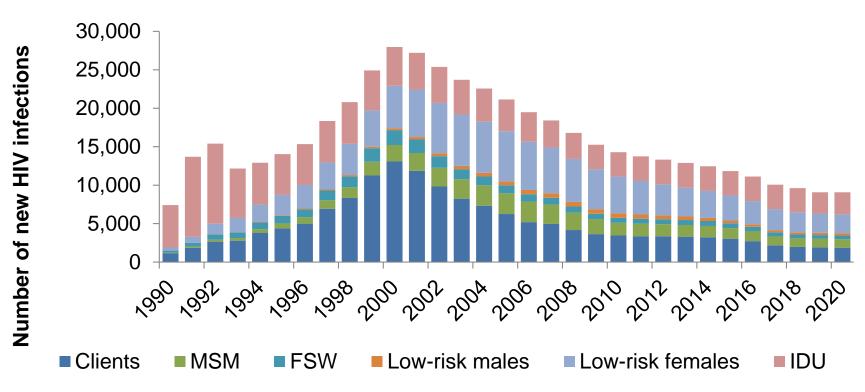








#### Estimated new HIV infections by population segments in Myanmar (1990-2020)



Source: 2018 HIV Estimates and Projections, NAP, MOHS, 2018 – using the Asian Epidemic Model (AEM)

- At the national level, the HIV epidemic appears to be declined.
- However, the Epidemic at subnational level is quite different from region to region.
- The sub-national estimates
  show the signs of pockets of
  increasing incidence in high
  burden States/ Regions: **PWID**in Kachin and Shan; **MSM** in
  Yangon

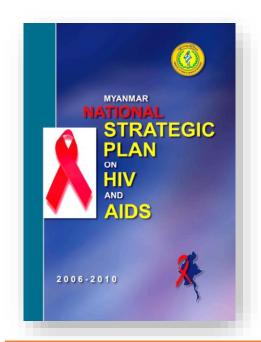


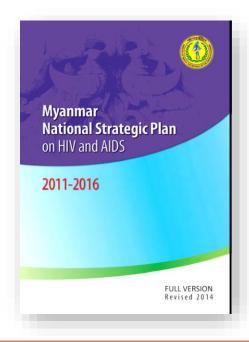


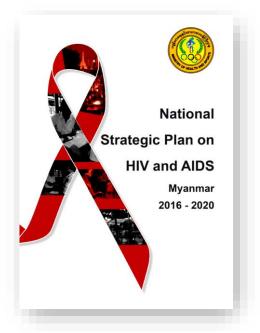


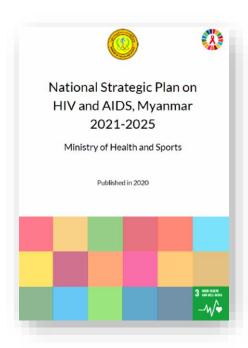


#### Myanmar National Strategic Plans on HIV









2006-2010

2011-2016

2016-2020

2021-2025

Myanmar is responding to HIV epidemic with five-year National Strategic Plans (NSP) and its Operational Plans.

The NSP is the strategic guide for the country's response to HIV at national and sub-national levels.











#### Setting the targets

Current NSP (2016-2020) Next NSP IV (2021-2025) 90% 95% Priority population have access to combination prevention services 90% People living with HIV that know their status 95% People living with HIV who know their status, receive treatment and 90% 95% get tested for viral load 90% People on treatment that have achieved viral suppression 95% People living with, at risk of and affected by HIV report no 90% All discrimination, especially in health, education and workplace settings **WUNAIDS** 

#### Key strategies in recent years

#### Geographical prioritization based on the HIV burden

#### Differentiating service delivery

- Key population friendly services (Key Population Service Center)
- Community based HIV screening
- Scaling up ART services at township and sub-township level

#### Continuum of services across the cascade

- Integrating services; one-stop shop model
- Community support across the cascade (enhanced outreach, peer navigation, case management)

#### Adopting the innovative approaches

- Newer ARV regimen; multi-month dispensing; PrEP
- Transition to electronic based information system

#### Transition to e-Health



(OpenMRS) for ART patient recording



DHIS 2 for routine reporting



mSupply for logistic managemen



LabAccex for viral load monitoring and EID



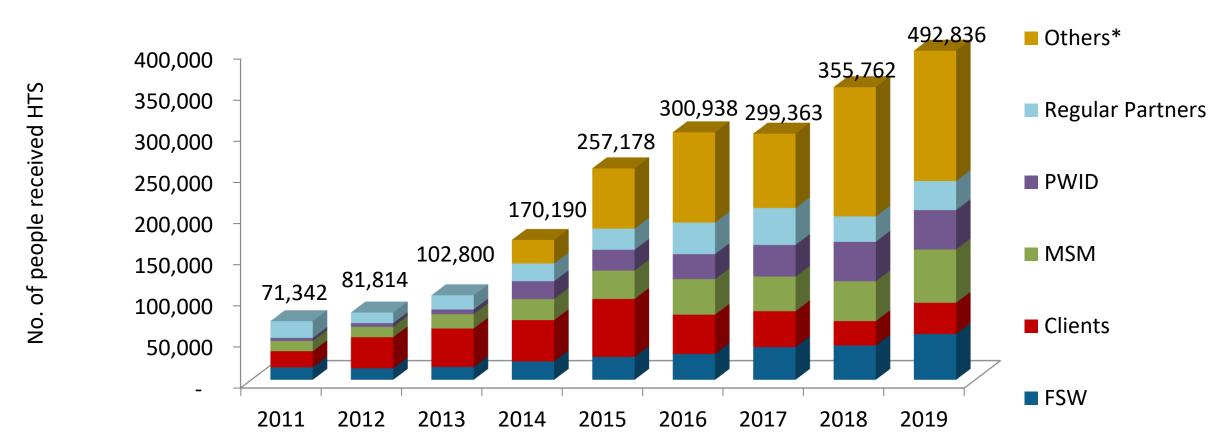
Master patient index for unique identifier



Myanmar officially joined the"Global HIV PreventionCoalition" on 22 May 2018.



#### Seeking HIV testing by target populations (KP and OVP) (2011–2019)



Others include institutionalized populations, uniform service personnel, migrant workers, new TB patients, blood donors, children under 15 years, and low risk people (those who do not fall into any of above categories)





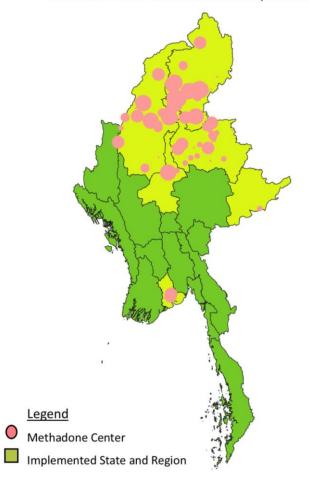


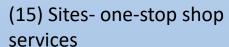




#### People on Methadone Maintenance Therapy (2006 – 2019)

Methadone Center with client load in Myanmar 2019





- MMT
- HTS
- ART
- HE
- Condom
- HBV and HCV testing
- HBV vaccination
- TB
- Mental health service
- Overdose management



Calendar Year

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

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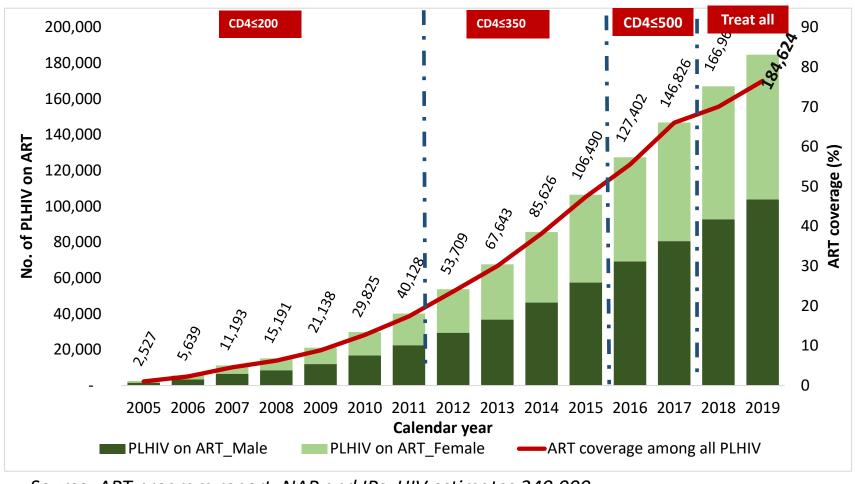




Source: National MMT Program data



Progress towards 2<sup>nd</sup> 90: Scaling up of ART (2005 – 2019)



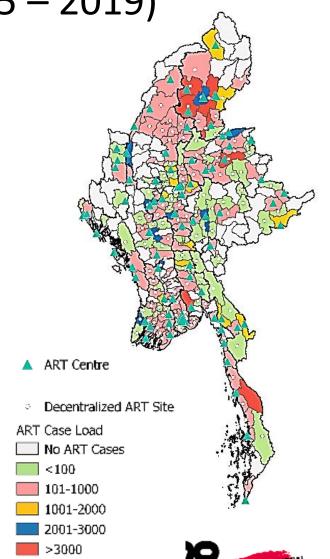




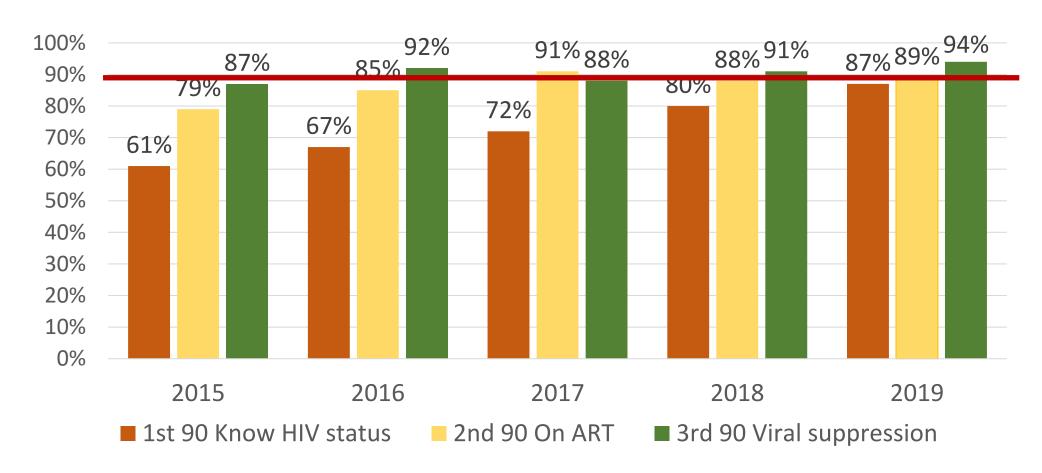








#### Progress towards 90-90-90 Targets (2015-2019)













#### **Legal environment**



**HIV Law:** The new HIV law was drafted and announced in the Government newspapers for wider public comments



Law on Sex Work: New law was drafted, discussed and revised in Parliament Legal Affairs Commission



**Drug Law:** The 1993 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances law was amended in Feb 2018.

- removal of compulsory registration for drug users;
- shifting from a punitive to drug treatment approach;
- inclusion of the harm reduction approach in the law.



#### **National Drug Control Policy**

- safe, secure and healthy communities through a policy that addresses all aspects of the drug problem with a significant shift to a more people and health-focused approach,
- advocating for practical strategies to reduce the negative effects of drug production, trafficking and use.











Key Operational Model in next 5 Years



#### Geographic Prioritization

• 167 townships are high priority, out of total 330 townships



Integration of Essential and Comprehensive HIV service packages into Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

- Essential Package in all 330 Townships
- Comprehensive Package in 167 high priority townships



Integration of the services

• For accessibility and cost efficiency



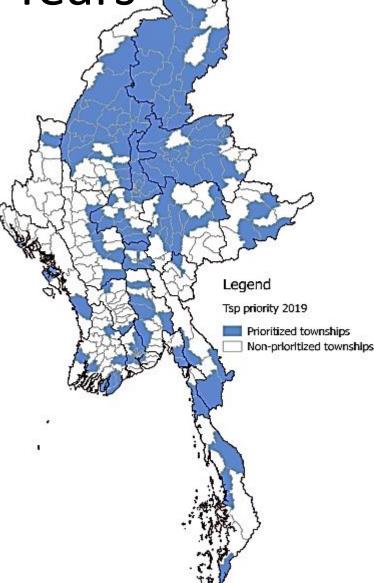
Partnership and community involvement











## Essential package for health service - HIV All 330 townships

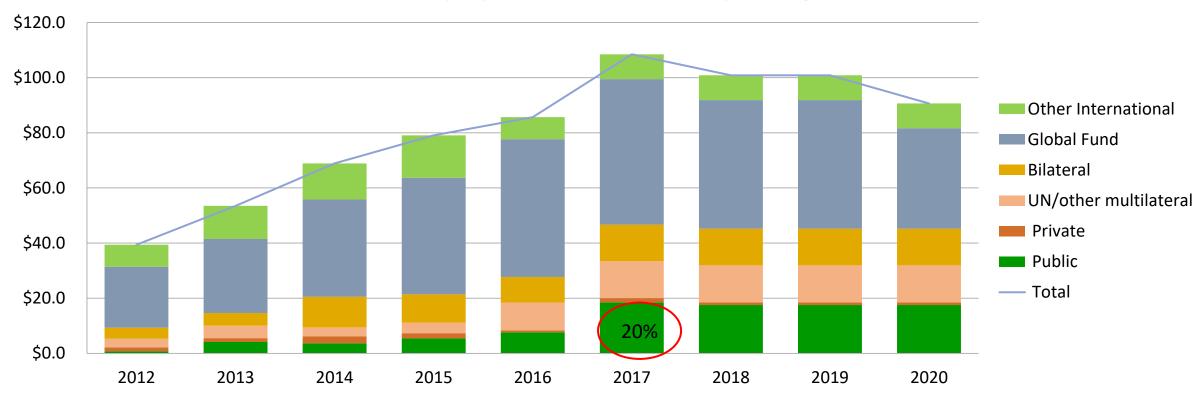
HIV prevention	HIV Testing Services	Care and Treatment	HIV integrated with other services***	Commodities	Enabling environment **
<ol> <li>Awareness raising</li> <li>Behavior change communication</li> <li>Sexually transmitted infection management</li> <li>Sexual and reproductive health service</li> <li>Blood safety</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Facility- based HIV testing services</li> <li>Community based HIV testing (BHS)</li> <li>Community- referred HIV testing</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>ART at ART facilities</li> <li>PMTCT services</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Tuberculosis         diagnosis and         treatment</li> <li>Reproductive         health and         family planning</li> <li>Antenatal care</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Condoms</li> <li>Lubricants</li> <li>STI (Syphilis)         <ul> <li>RTK &amp; VDRL</li> <li>STI drugs</li> </ul> </li> <li>HIV RTK</li> <li>ARV</li> <li>Minor OI,</li> <li>IEC</li> <li>PEP</li> <li>Lab         <ul> <li>commodities</li> </ul> </li> <li>TPT</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Community centered approaches</li> <li>Normalization of HIV in Health care and community setting</li> <li>Ensure access to essential HIV services for all marginalized people</li> </ol>

### Comprehensive package for health service - HIV High priority townships

#### ESSENTIAL PACKAGE FOR HEALTH SERVICE - HIV PLUS FOLLOWING SERVICES WILL BE INCLUDED

combination ity based monitoring prevention prevention packages for key and priority populations 2. Self structural, biomedical, 3. Index  monitoring 2. Hepatitis C 2. Major OI training on treatment for 3. NSP reducing stigma, discrimination, 2. Major OI training on reducing stigma, discrimination, 2. Major OI training on reducing stigma, discrimination, 2. Major OI training on reducing stigma, discrimination, 2. NSP reducing stigma, discrimination, 2. Major OI training on train	Combination HIV prevention	HIV Testing Services	Care and Treatment	HIV integrated with other services	Commodities	Enabling environment
	prevention packages for key and priority populations (structural,	ity based HTS (peer network) 2. Self testing 3. Index	monitoring  2. Facility based  3. Community based care &	2. Hepatitis C treatment for coinfected PLHIV and PWID 3. Drug treatment center 4. SGBV 5. Services for ATS users 6. Vocal and livelihood programs	<ol> <li>Major OI</li> <li>NSP</li> <li>OST (MMT/ Buprenorphine)</li> <li>Naloxone</li> <li>Hepatitis B and C testing</li> <li>HBV vaccination</li> </ol>	training on reducing stigma, discrimination,  2. KP friendly services,  3. addressing punitive practices  4. Securing legal protections to ensuring access

#### Historical and projected national AIDS spending (2012-20)



Domestic financial support from the Government of Myanmar covers 100% of Methadone and more than 80% of Antiretroviral Drugs procurement.

Under NSP IV, Sustainable financing options to increase the domestic funding base will be demonstrated. These include development of resource mobilization strategies and innovative funding models such as social contracting and partnership with private sector.









#### Way forward

- Build on the achievements and lessons learned the current phase of the AIDS response in Myanmar is integrated into the SDGs;
- Enhance HIV combination prevention and testing services, Promote awareness raising; Task Shifting initiated where feasible;
   follow through on the needed prevention policy changes identified (PrEP, self-testing, etc.)
- Improve linkage to care for People living with and affected by HIV; Find ways to minimize delayed treatment seeking among HIV confirmed cases
- Accessing integrated 'co-location' approach for expansion of services including TB, SRH, MNCH, Hepatitis, Drug Control, Treatment & Rehabilitation, NCDs in Prisons
- Greater effort to address stigma and discrimination in the community and within health services across every level
- Expanded multi-stakeholder partnerships with policy makers, parliamentarians, Ethnic Health Organizations (EHO) and private sector
- Promote community led HIV services; Empower community-based organizations (CBO) and self-help groups

























