

## STRATEGIC FOCUS

Working at the Thailand Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) in Nonthaburi, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) collaborates with government and non-governmental partners in Thailand, including civil society organizations and multilateral organizations, to discover, evaluate and implement new tools, programs and policies to combat HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and tuberculosis (TB). It supports the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 90-90-90 goals (by 2020, 90 percent of all people living with HIV know their HIV status; 90 percent of all people with a diagnosed HIV infection receive antiretroviral treatment [ART]; and 90 percent of all people receiving ART are virally suppressed).

CDC Thailand works through two cooperative agreements - one with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and a second with the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) - to scale-up and evaluate effective approaches to reach and test men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TGW), and treat and retain people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Bangkok and four high HIV burden provinces. To accelerate HIV epidemic control in Thailand in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, CDC Thailand aims to:

- Initiate testing for recent HIV infection and index partner testing to promote timely diagnosis and linkage to treatment and care through facility-based voluntary counseling and testing programs.
- Develop innovative models for and increase access to HIV self-testing.
- Promote use of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent new HIV-infections in the highest risk populations through targeted campaigns and by strengthening public PrEP services.
- Promote same-day ART for HIV-positive people to ensure treatment initiation and prevent further transmission.
- Promote multi-month dispensing of ART for stable patients.
- Scale-up enhanced adherence counseling, the viral load testing network, and case manager programs to ensure 100 percent viral load testing access and 95 percent viral suppression and retain PLHIV in care.
- Expand data-driven quality improvement programs to enhance the quality of HIV services.
- Advocate for rapid transition to once-a-day, fixed-dose combination antiretroviral that consists of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, lamivudine, and dolutegravir (TLD).

## KEY ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Scale-up of new HIV prevention measures using pre-exposure prophylaxis:

- Developed PrEP implementation guidelines and expanded PrEP services from 20 sites in nine provinces to 67 sites in 26 provinces.

### Expansion of HIV prevention, treatment and care services:

- Contributed to national ART guidance through the development of materials and technical assistance for the implementation of “same-day/rapid ART” and differentiated service delivery.
- Supported the decentralization and expansion of ART and PrEP services to primary health care centers in Bangkok (ART = 20 sites; ART and PrEP = seven sites).
- Expanded targeted outreach programs to reach, test, treat and retain HIV-positive adolescent and adult MSM and TGW in Bangkok and four high burden provinces.
- Expanded a stigma and discrimination reduction intervention program to 50 health facilities in 13 provinces and disseminated these experiences as part of an international training program and during the International AIDS conference.
- Developed electronic viral load data exchange and alert system to provide timely viral load data for HIV clinical management.

### Strategic information and planning at national and sub-national levels:

- Updated size estimates of PLHIV and key populations to inform Ending AIDS provincial plans.
- Supported the development of quarterly data dashboards and AIDS Zero Portal system to monitor HIV program performance and built technical capacity of clinicians and public health staff in quality improvement and outcomes monitoring.

### Health system strengthening and policy development:

- Developed community-based HIV service standards to ensure high quality HIV services provided by community-based organizations.
- Supported 10 provinces to initiate provincial Ending AIDS Operation Plan development.

**Our success is built on the backbone of science and strong partnerships.**

JULY 2019 | The CDC Division of Global HIV & TB activities are implemented as part of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR); non-HIV related TB activities are supported by non-PEPFAR funding

## Key Country Leadership

Prime Minister:  
Prayut Chan-o-cha

Minister of Public Health:  
Piyasakol Sakolsatayadorn

U.S. Chargé d'affaires :  
Peter Haymond

CDC Country Director:  
John R. MacArthur

**Country Quick Facts**  
([worldbank.org/en/where-we-work](http://worldbank.org/en/where-we-work))

Per Capita GNI:  
\$6,610 (2018)

Population (million):  
69.43 (2018)

Under 5 Mortality:  
10/1,000 live births (2017)

Life Expectancy:  
75 years (2017)

**Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic**  
([aidsinfo.unaids.org](http://aidsinfo.unaids.org))

Estimated HIV Prevalence (Ages 15-49): 1.1% (2018)

Estimated AIDS Deaths (Age ≥15): 18,000 (2018)

Estimated Orphans Due to AIDS: 230,000 (2018)

Reported Number Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) (Age ≥15): 355,984 (2018)

**Global Tuberculosis (TB) Epidemic**  
([who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en](http://who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en))

Estimated TB Incidence:  
156/100,000 population (2017)

TB Patients With Known HIV-Status Who Are HIV-Positive:  
11% (2017)

TB Treatment Success Rate:  
83% (2016)

TB Mortality:  
13/100,000 population (2017)

**DGHT Country Staff: 37**

Locally Employed Staff: 34  
Direct Hires: 3  
Fellows & Contactors: 0

