

GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE 2019

REGION PROFILES

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REGION PROFILES

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

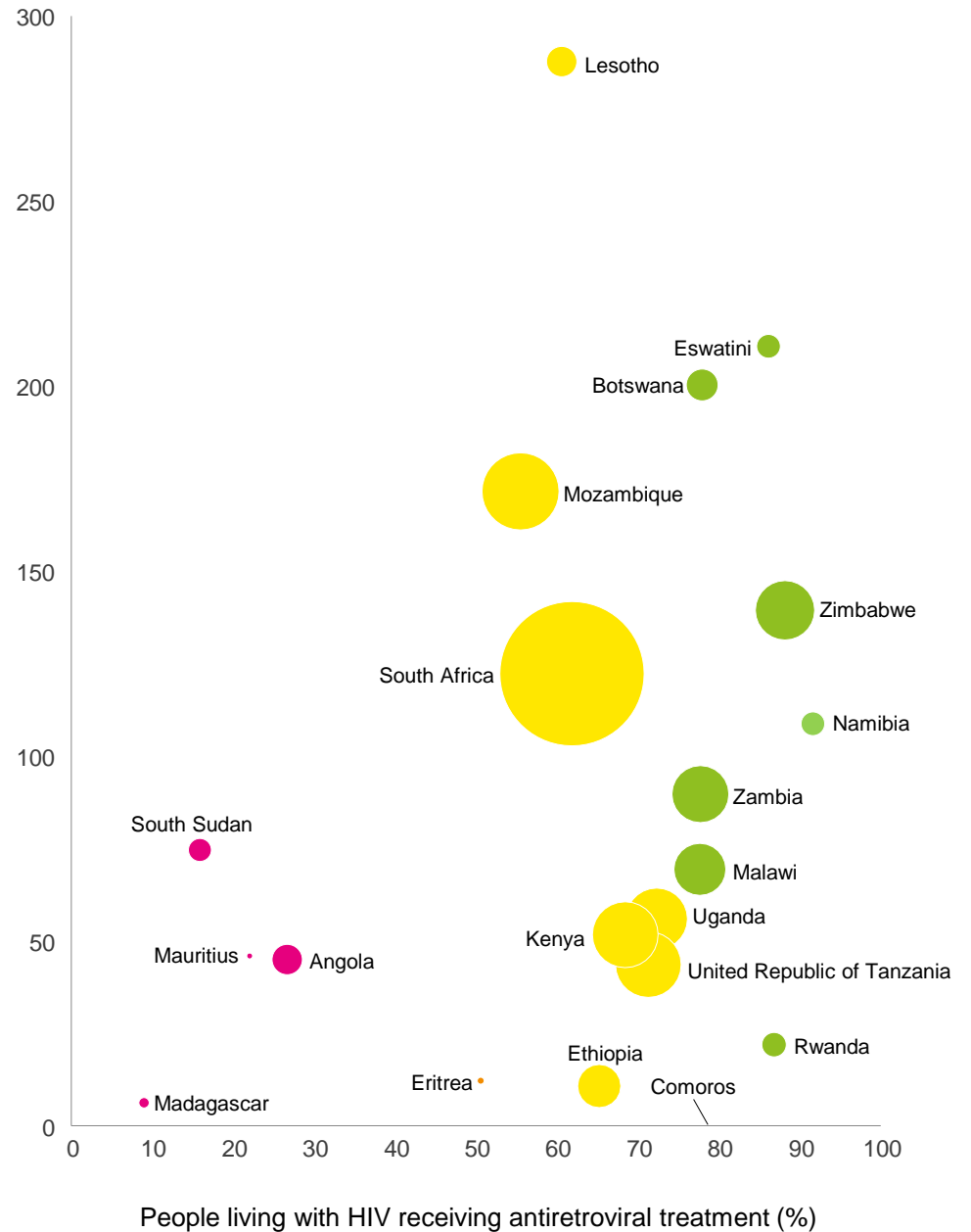
Antiretroviral therapy coverage and AIDS-related mortality among people living with HIV, eastern and southern Africa

Antiretroviral therapy coverage:

- 75% and above
- 55–74%
- 30–54%
- Less than 30%

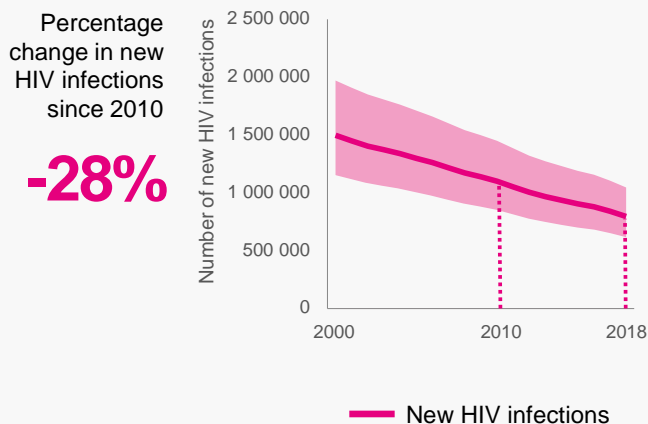
Note: Size of bubble is proportional to size of population of people living with HIV.

AIDS-related mortality (per 100 000)

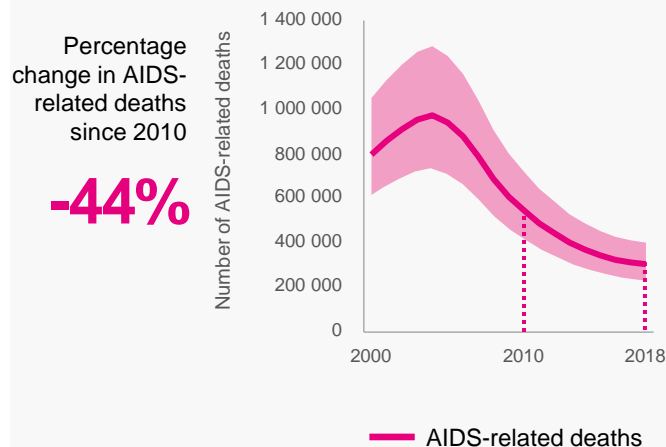


Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio eastern and southern Africa, 2000–2018

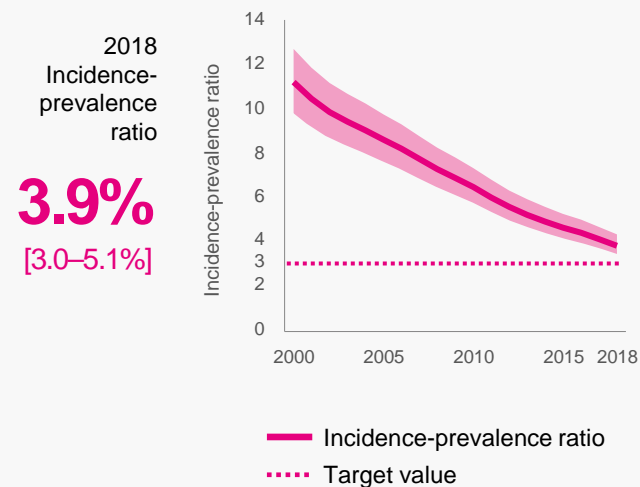
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths

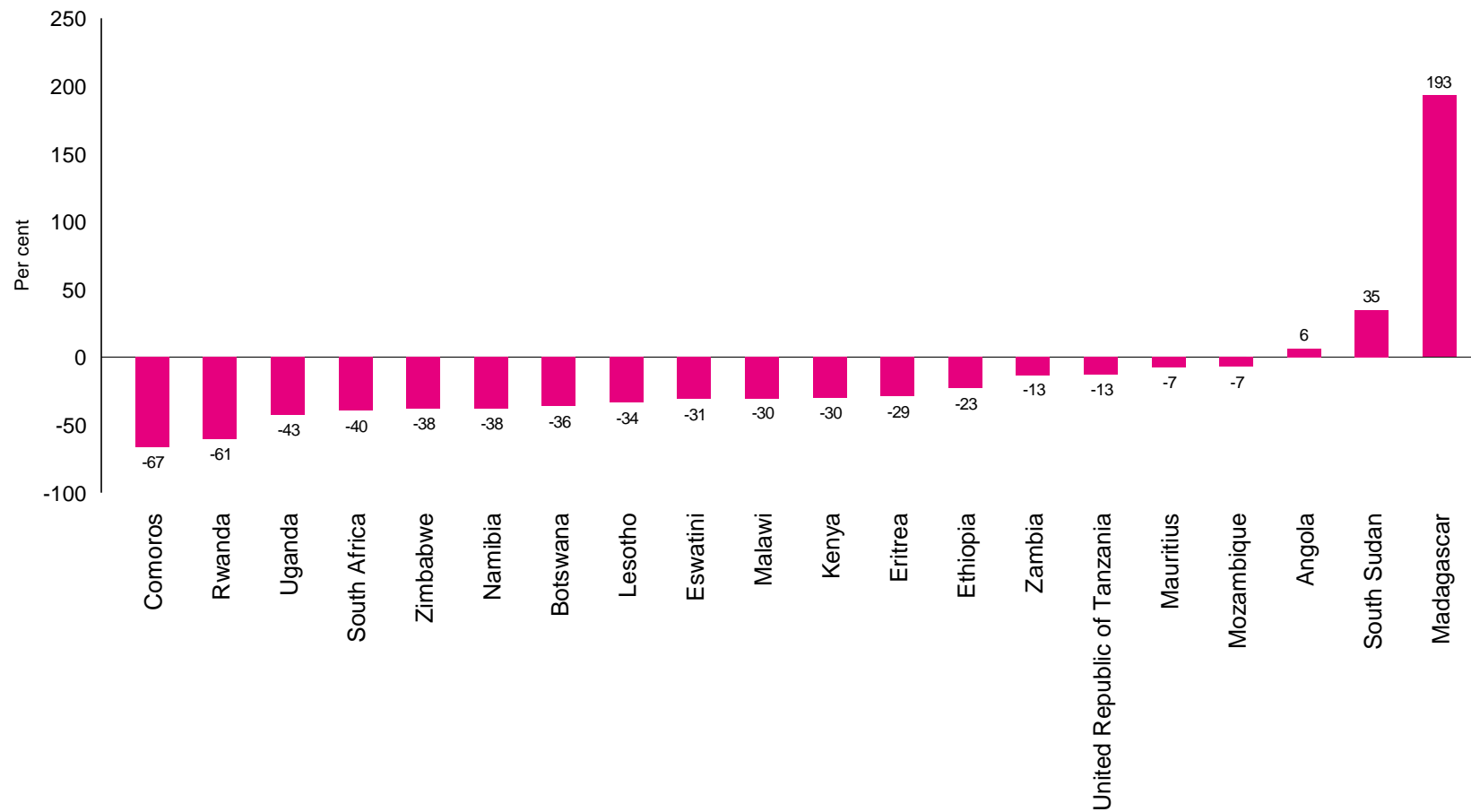


Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

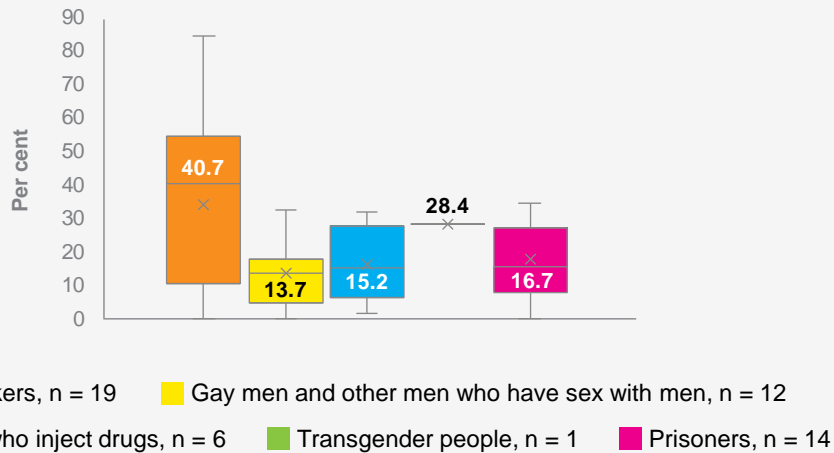
Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, eastern and southern Africa, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

HIV prevalence among key populations

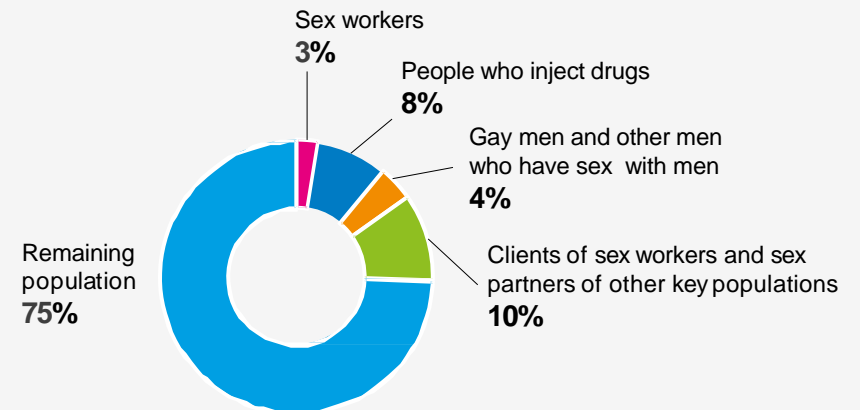
Eastern and southern Africa, 2014–2018



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Eastern and southern Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Estimated size of key populations, eastern and southern Africa, 2018

Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Kenya	30 540 000										
Lesotho	1 464 000										
Madagascar	15 584 000										
Malawi	10 782 000									15 000	0.14
Seychelles	75 000										
South Africa	40 879 000										
Uganda	23 286 000										

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

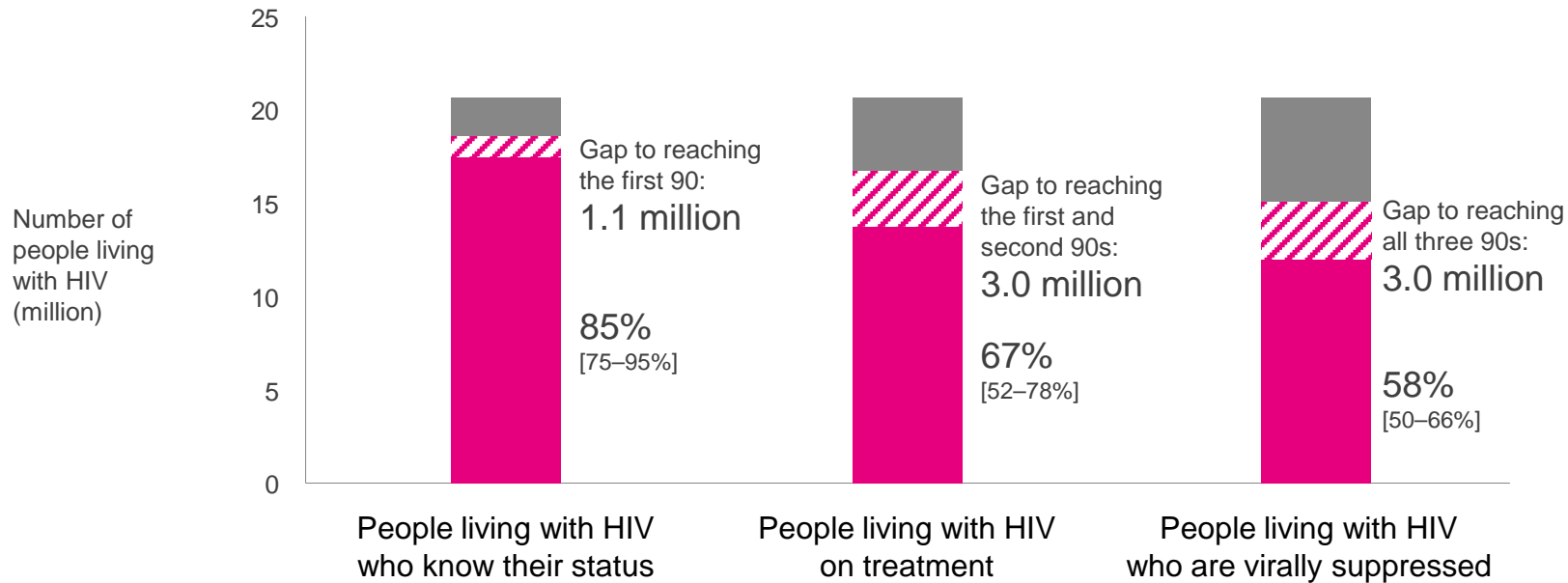
The regions for which the local population size estimate refers are as follows:

Lesotho: Butha Buthe, Mafeteng, Maseru and Leribe.

South Africa: Cape Town Metro, Durban Metro and Johannesburg Metro.

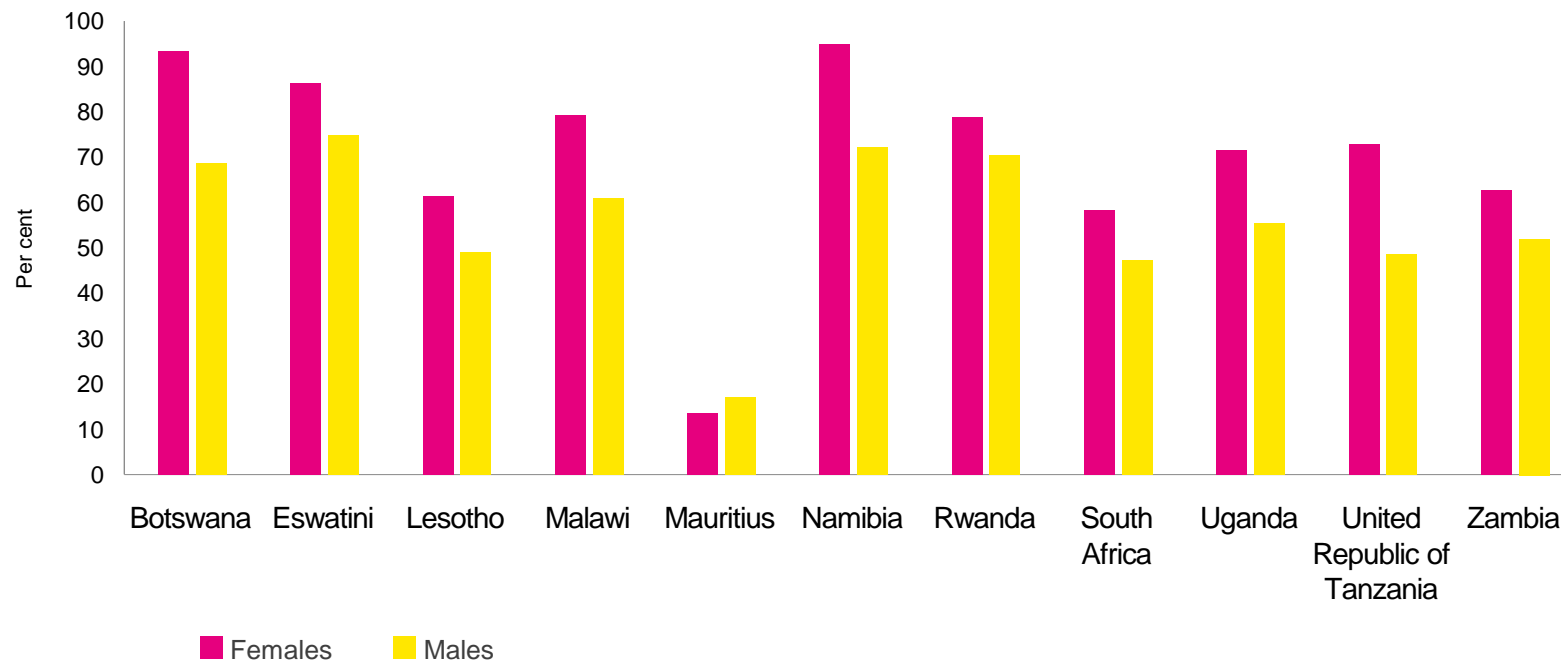
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).

HIV testing and treatment cascade, eastern and southern Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, eastern and southern Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

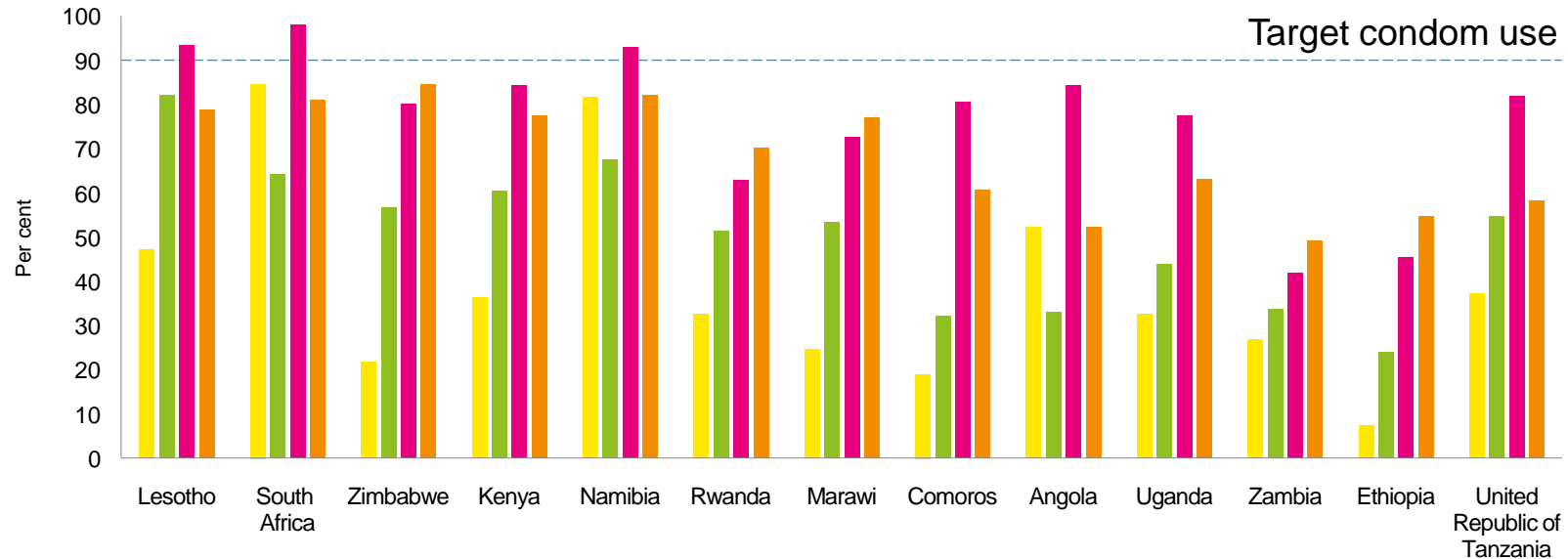
90–90–90 country scorecard: eastern and southern Africa, 2018

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Eastern and southern Africa	85	88	82	79	82	72	87	89	86	58	64	50
Angola	42	47	44	63	59	69						
Botswana	91	>95	89	92	>95	80	>95	>95	>95	>95	93	69
Comoros	86	78	>95	91	80	>95	86			68		
Eritrea	82	85	87	62	62	57	77			39		
Eswatini	92	93	93	93	>95	85	94	95	94	81	86	75
Ethiopia	79	79	81	83	82	82						
Kenya	89	94	88	77	80	67						
Lesotho	86	89	82	71	73	66	93	95	91	57	61	49
Madagascar	11	21	7	84	75	>95						
Malawi	90	94	89	87	92	76	89	92	89	69	79	61
Mauritius	22	19	23	>95	>95	>95	73	70	74	16	13	17
Mozambique	72	80	61	77	79	69						
Namibia	91	95	87	>95	>95	88	95	>95	94	87	>95	72
Rwanda	94	>95	95	93	95	88	85	87	84	74	79	70
Seychelles				72			91					
South Africa	90	93	88	68	71	63	87	89	85	54	58	47
South Sudan	24	28	22	66	67	62						
Uganda	84	85	84	87	93	75	88	90	88	64	72	55
United Republic of Tanzania	78	82	73	92	>95	77	87	89	86	62	73	49
Zambia	87	88	87	89	95	79	75	75	75	59	63	52
Zimbabwe	90	94	86	>95	>95	>95						

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

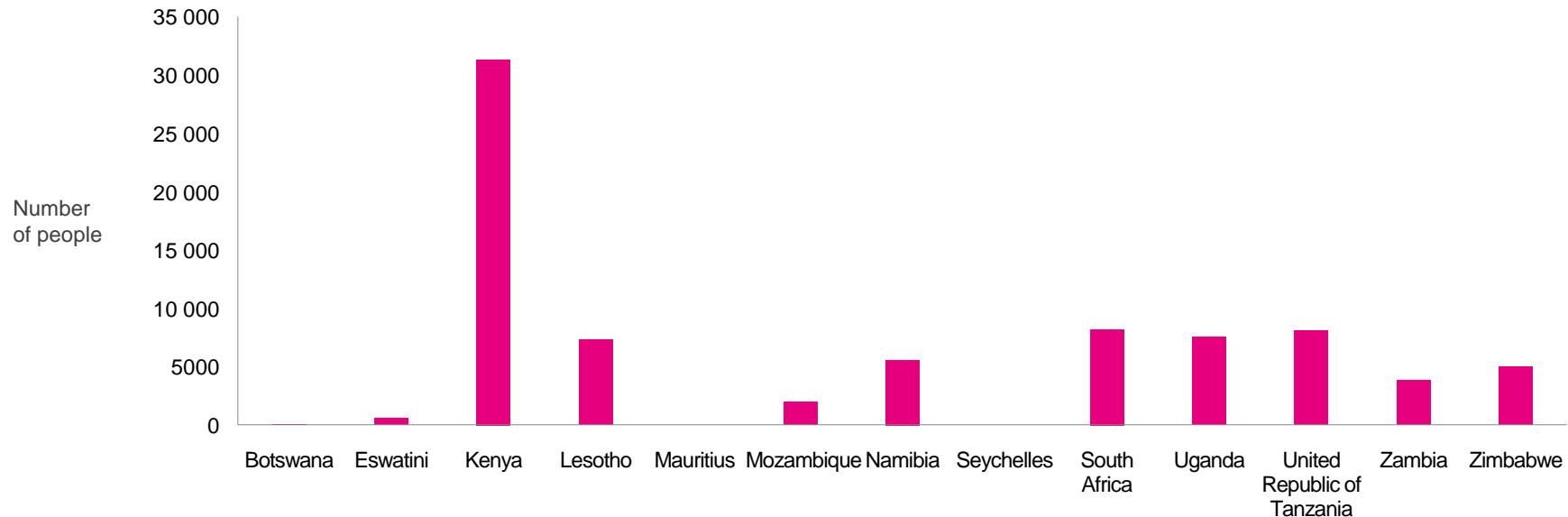
Condom use at last higher risk sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner by young people aged 15–24 years, 2012–2018



- Sexually active adolescent girls and young women reporting higher risk sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in the last 12 months
- Condom use of adolescent girls and young women at last higher risk sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner
- Sexually active adolescent boys and young men reporting higher risk sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner in the last 12 months
- Condom use of adolescent boys and young men at last higher risk sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner

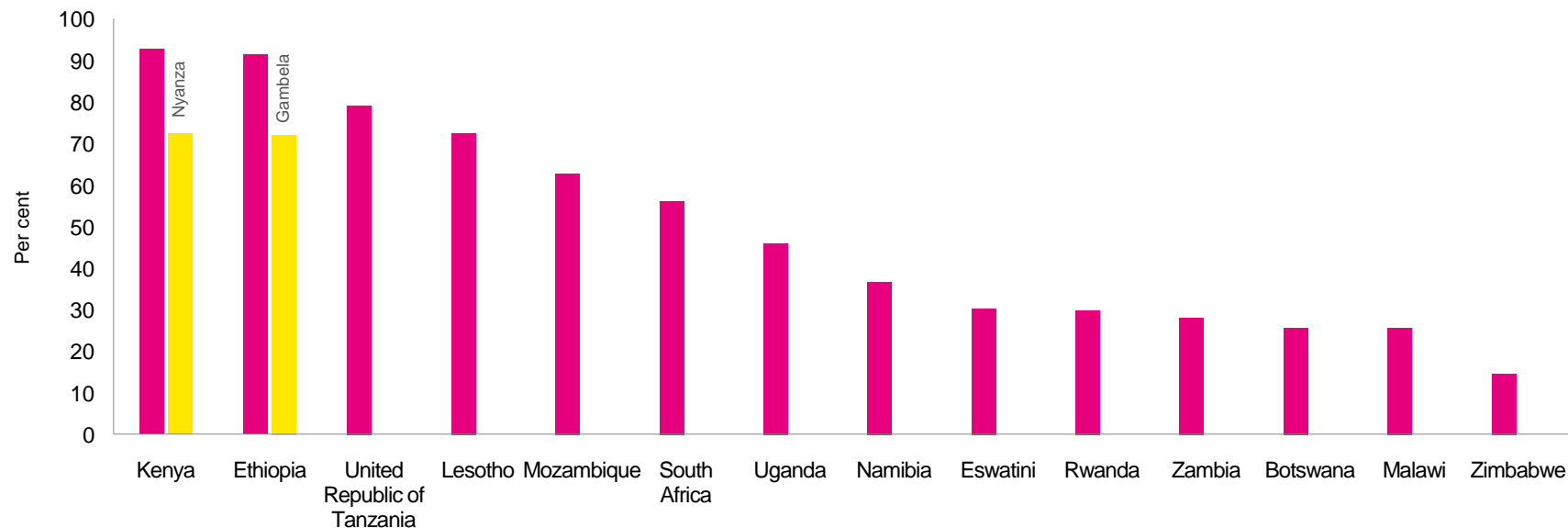
Source: Population-based surveys, 2012–2018.

Number of people taking PrEP at least once during 2018, eastern and southern Africa, 2018



Source: 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring; and PEPFAR Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Database. In: amfAR.org [Internet]. amfAR; c2019 (https://mer.amfar.org/?_ga=2.96796184.623148132.1561384951-1316132509.1561384951, accessed 20 June 2019).

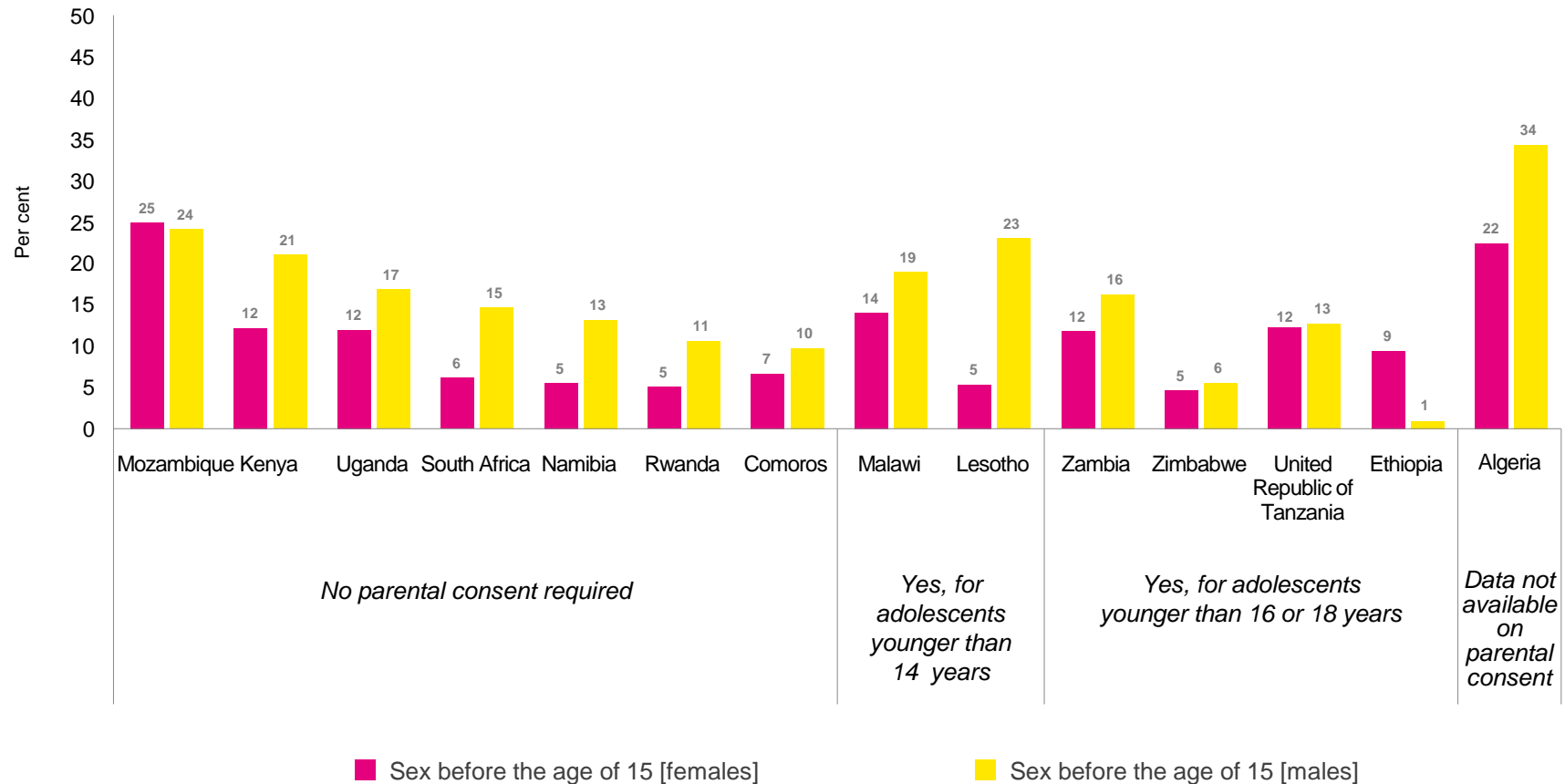
Prevalence of male circumcision (aged 15–49 years), by country (province), eastern and southern Africa, 2013–2017



Note: Surveys included are: Kenya (2014), Nyanza (Kenya) (2014), Ethiopia (2016), Gambela (Ethiopia) (2016), the United Republic of Tanzania (2017), Lesotho (2014), Mozambique (2015), South Africa (2017), Uganda (2016), Namibia (2017), Eswatini (2016), Rwanda (2014), Zambia (2016), Botswana (2013), Malawi (2016) and Zimbabwe (2016).

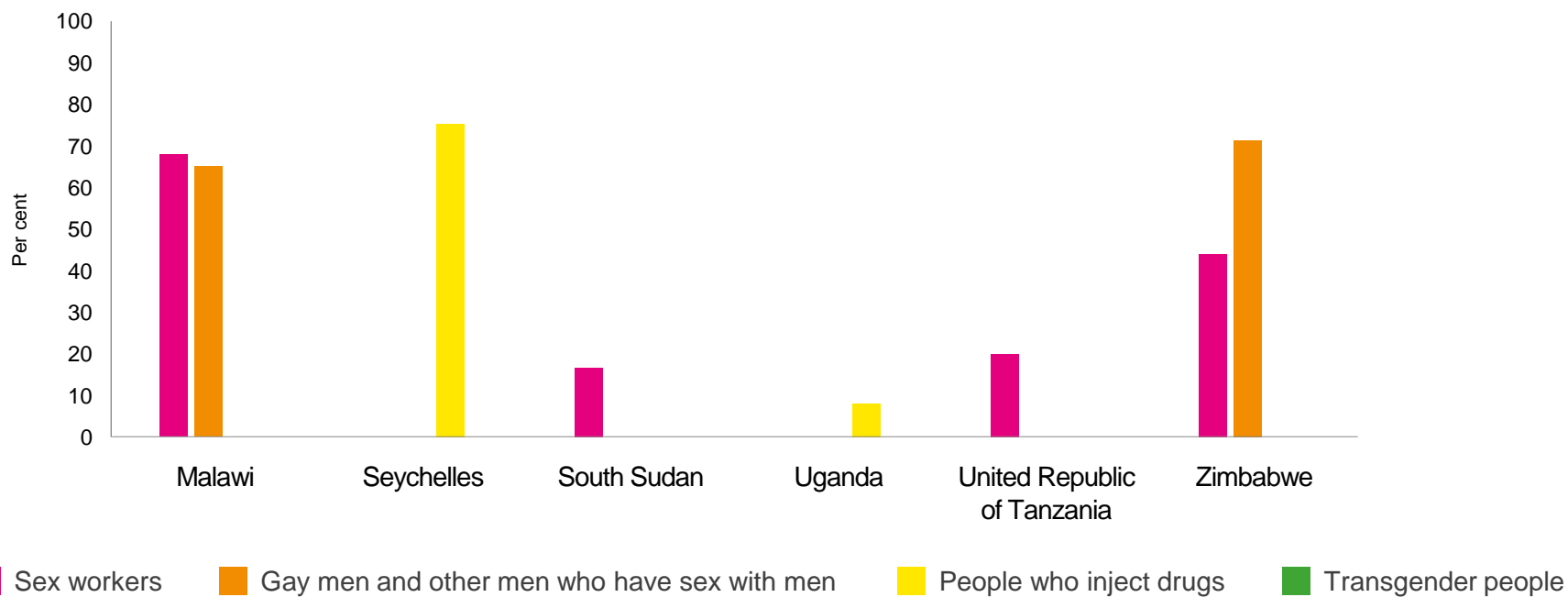
Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2017.

Proportion of young people reporting sex before the age of 15 years and corresponding parental consent policies regarding young people's access to sexual and reproductive health services, eastern and southern Africa, 2012–2016



Source: Population-based surveys, 2012–2016.

Percentage of key populations who reported receiving at least two prevention services in the past three months, eastern and southern Africa, 2016–2018



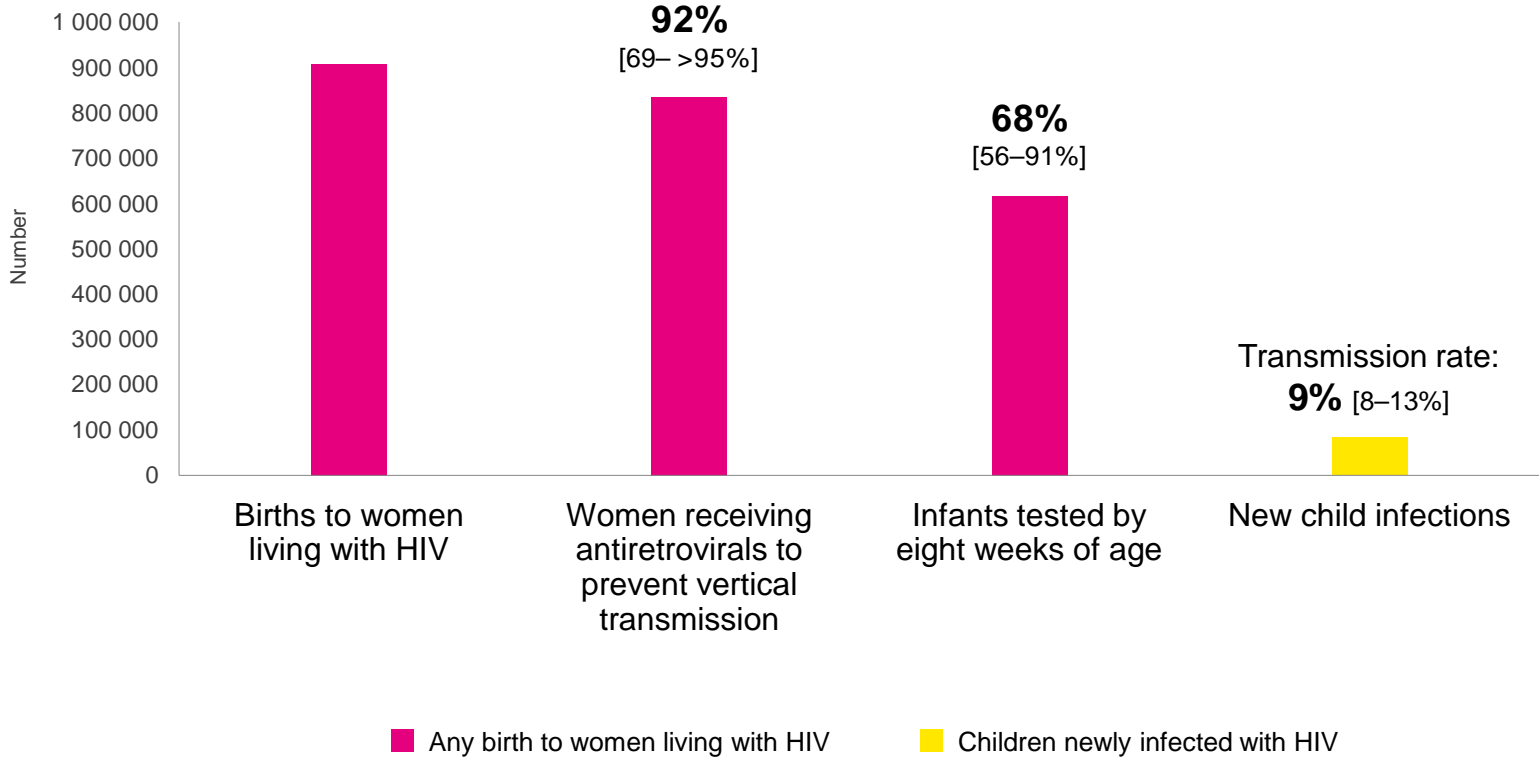
Notes: Possible prevention services received among sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and testing for sexually transmitted infections.

Possible prevention services received among people who inject drugs: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and clean needles or syringes.

Data for female sex workers in Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania and for gay men and other men who have sex with men in Malawi and Zimbabwe come from programmes (which tend to show higher values) and not from a survey.

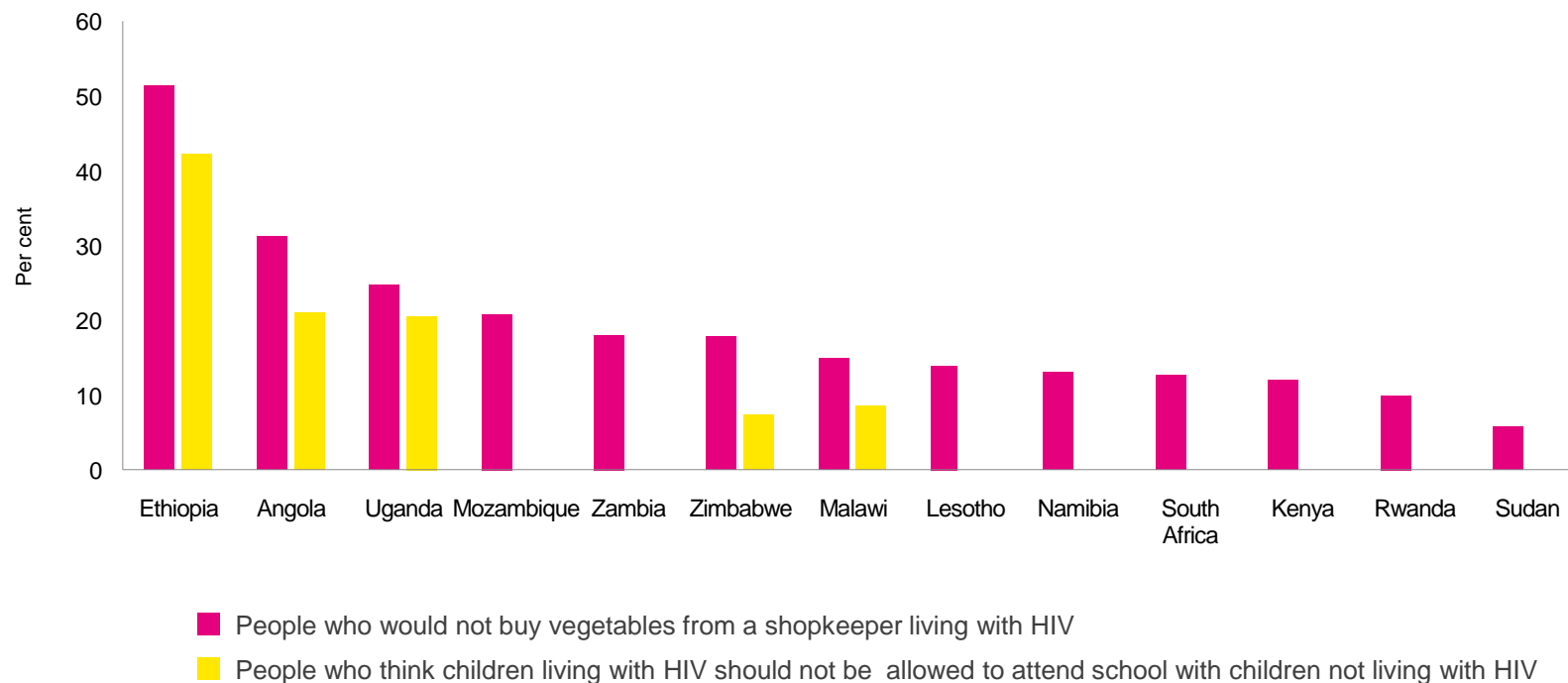
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Cascade of services for preventing vertical transmission, numbers of new HIV infections and transmission rate, eastern and southern Africa, 2018



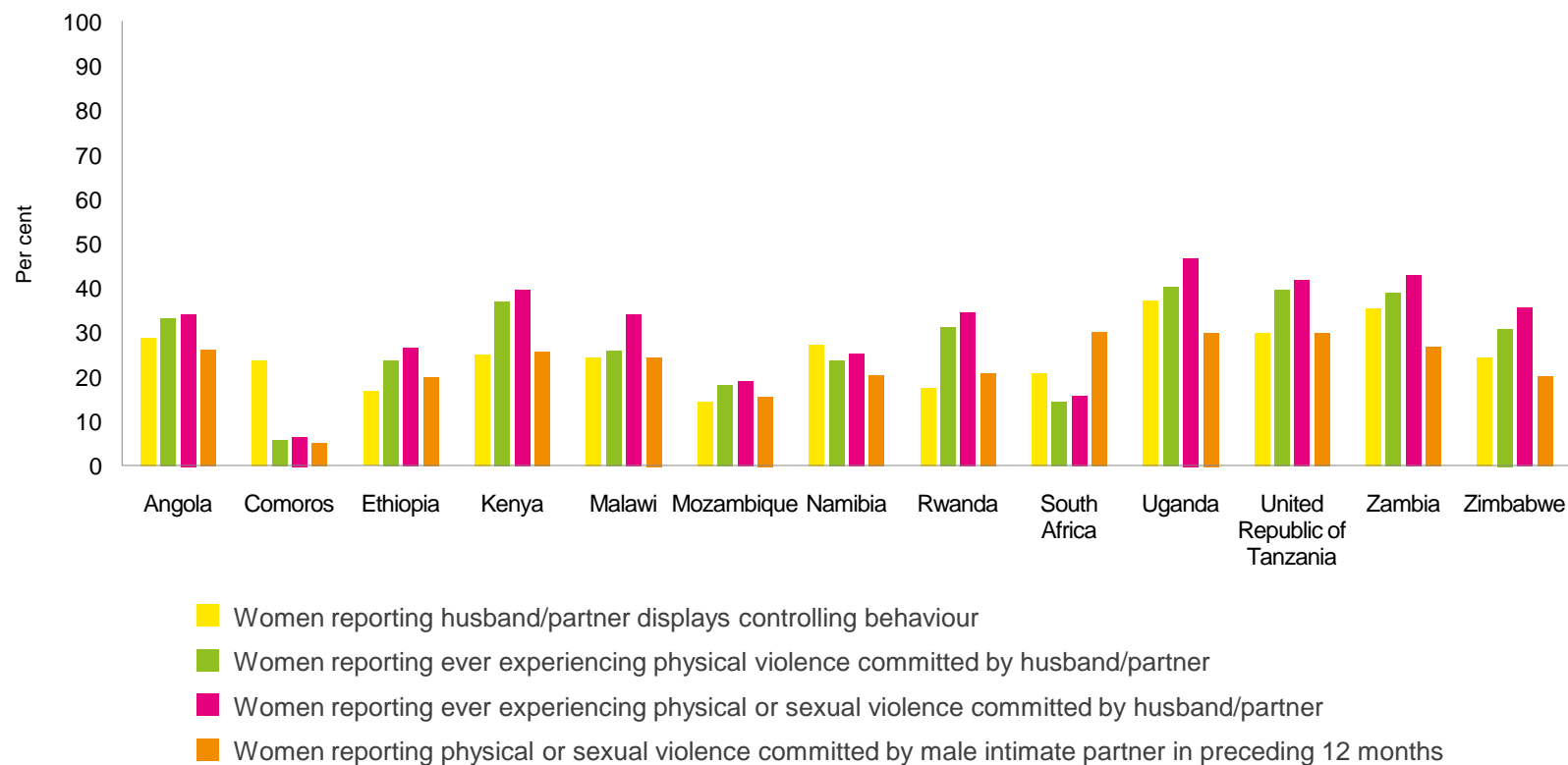
Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.

Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, eastern and southern Africa, 2013–2017



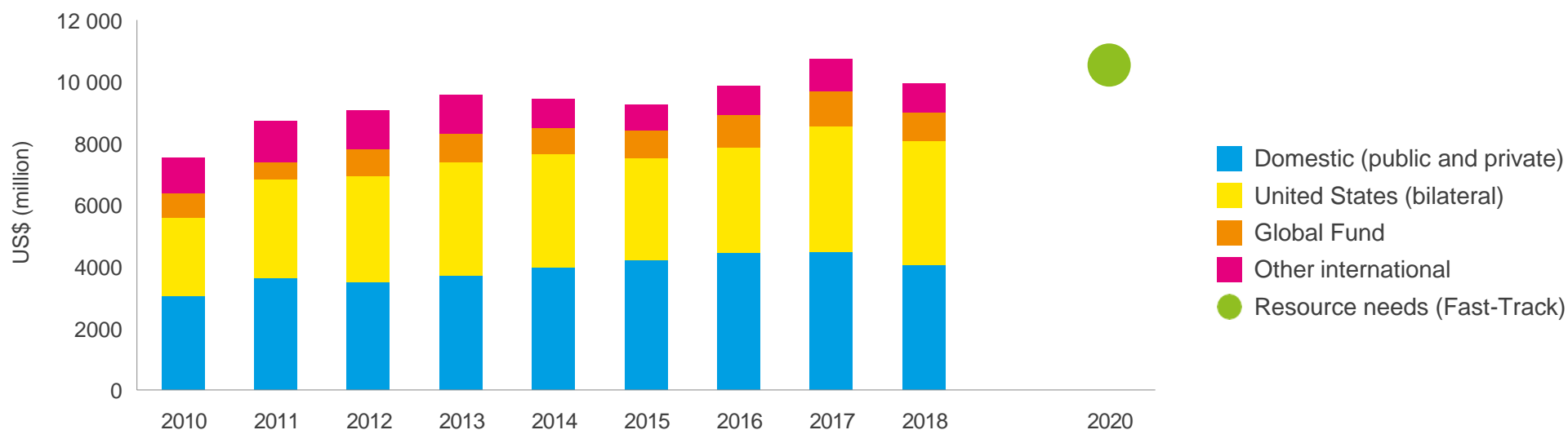
Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2017, countries with available data.

Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who reported ever experiencing physical and/or sexual violence committed by partner/husband or controlling behaviour, 2012–2016



Source: Population-based surveys, 2012–2016.

HIV resource availability, by source, eastern and southern Africa, 2010–2018, and projected resource needs by 2020



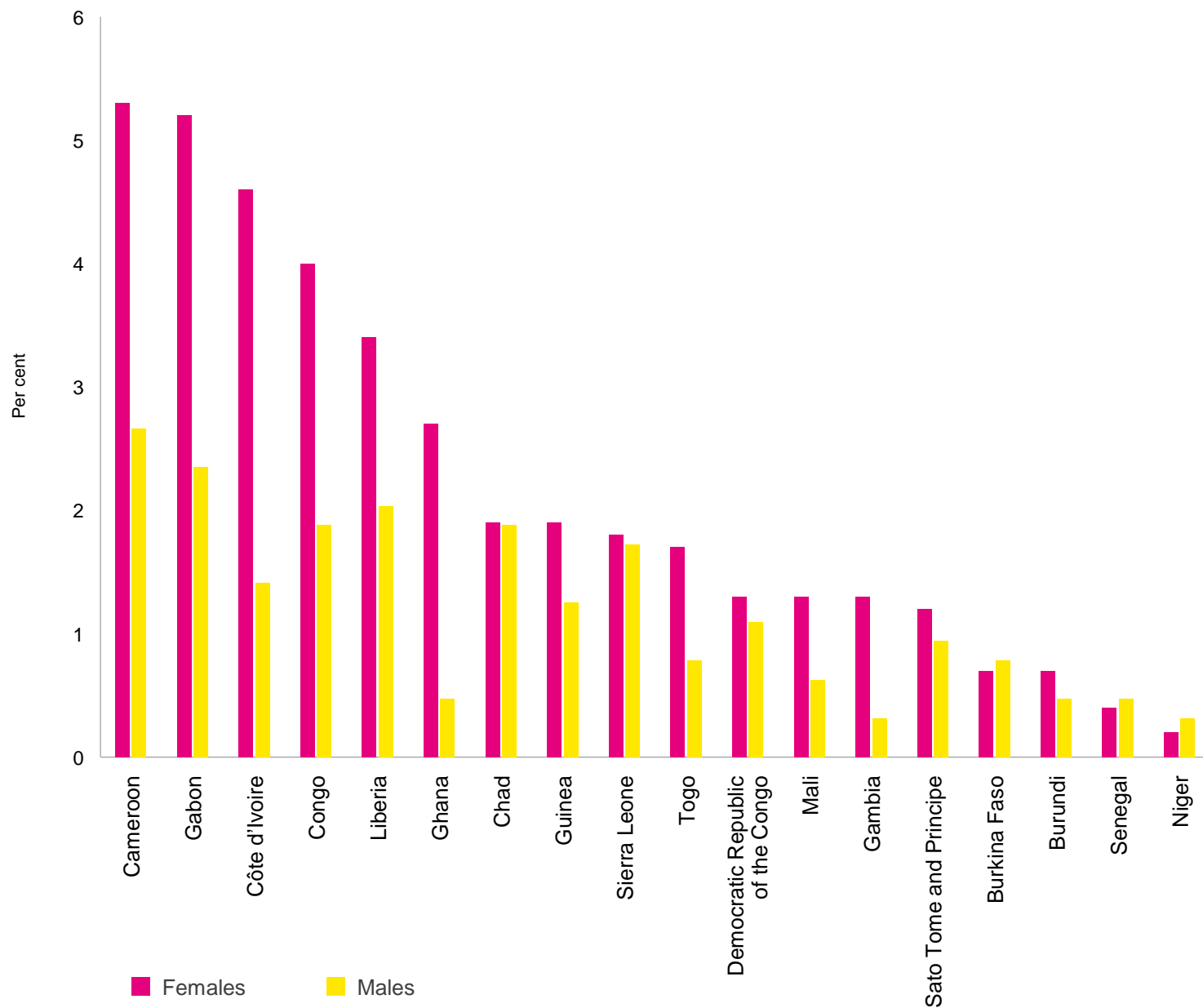
Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.

GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE 2019

REGION PROFILES

WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

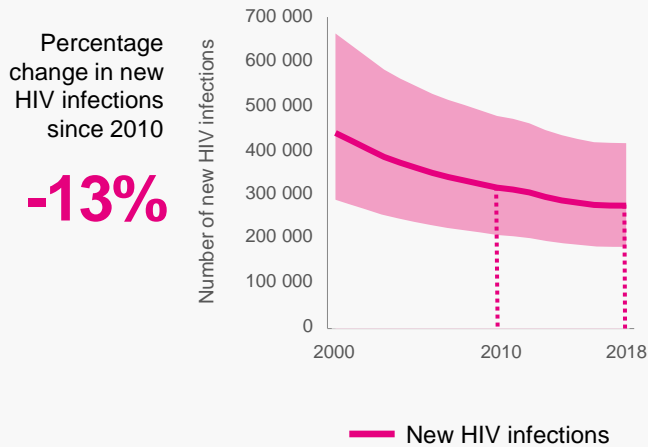
HIV prevalence among young women and men aged 20–29 years, western and central Africa, 2012–2017



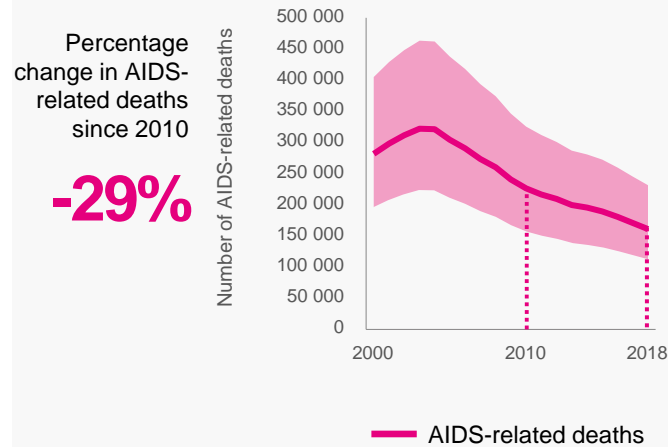
Source: Population-based surveys, 2012–2017.

Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio western and central Africa, 2000–2018

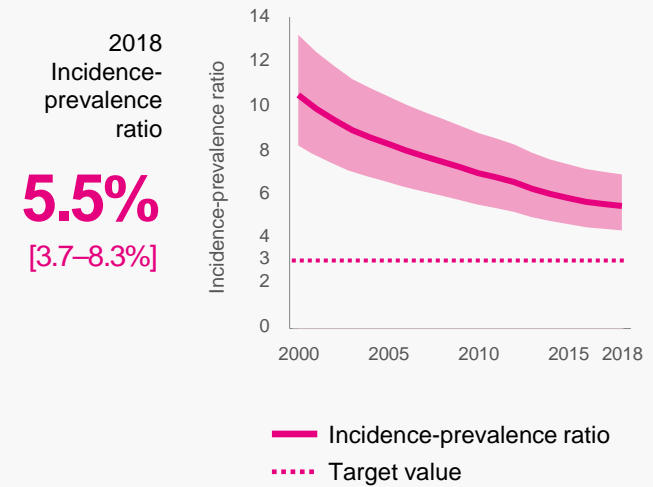
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths

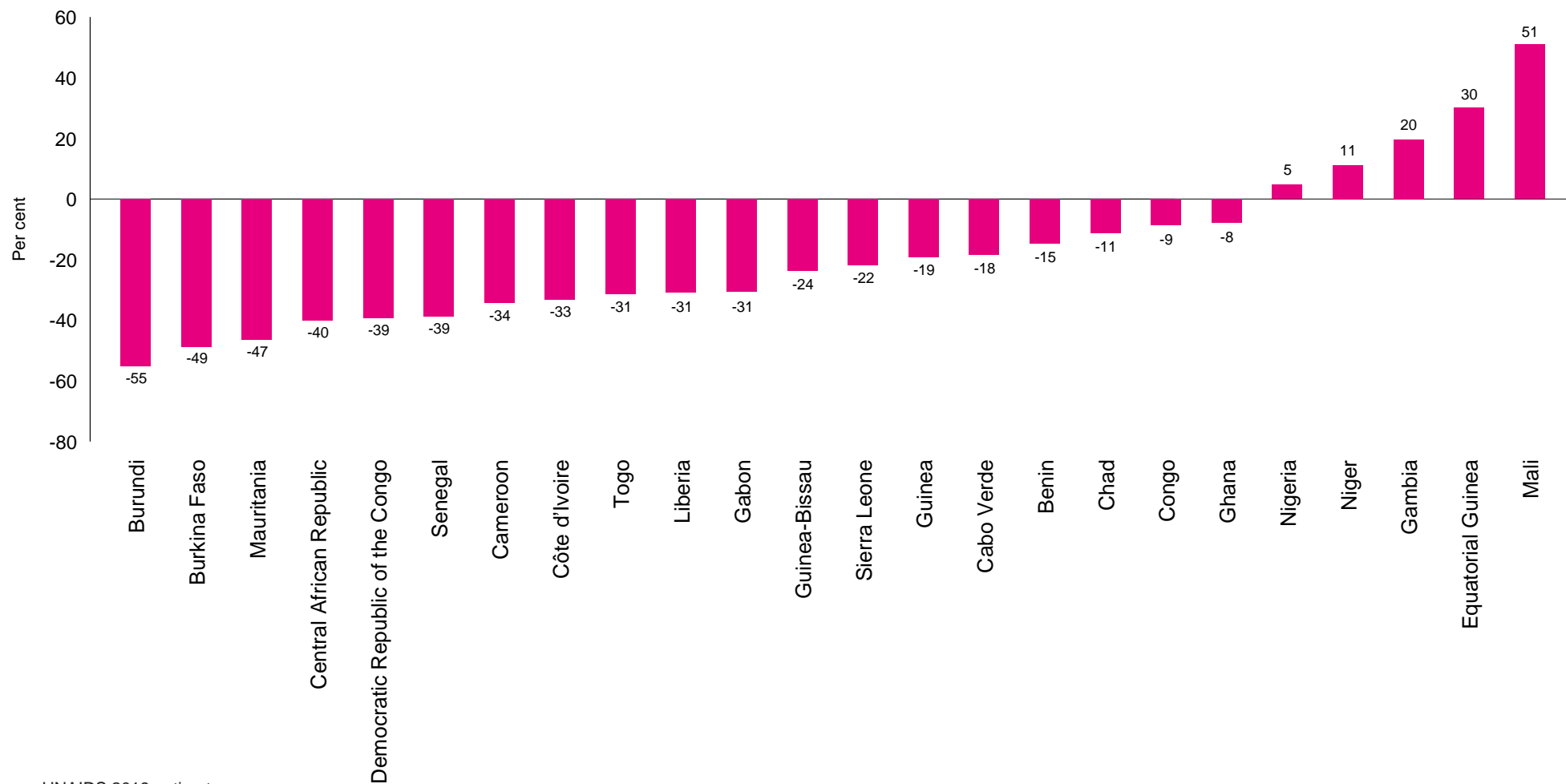


Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

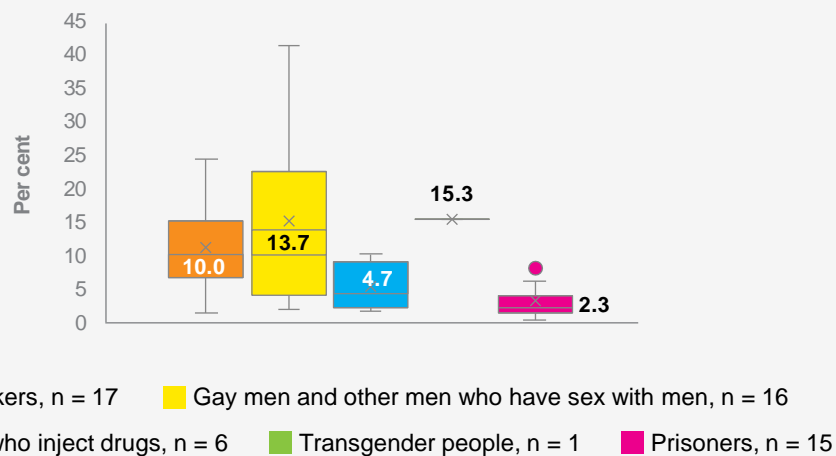
Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, western and central Africa, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

HIV prevalence among key populations

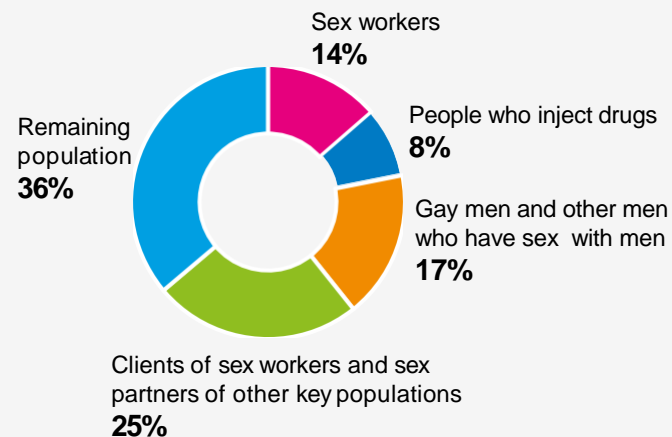
Western and central Africa, 2014–2018



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Western and central Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Estimated size of key populations, western and central Africa, 2018

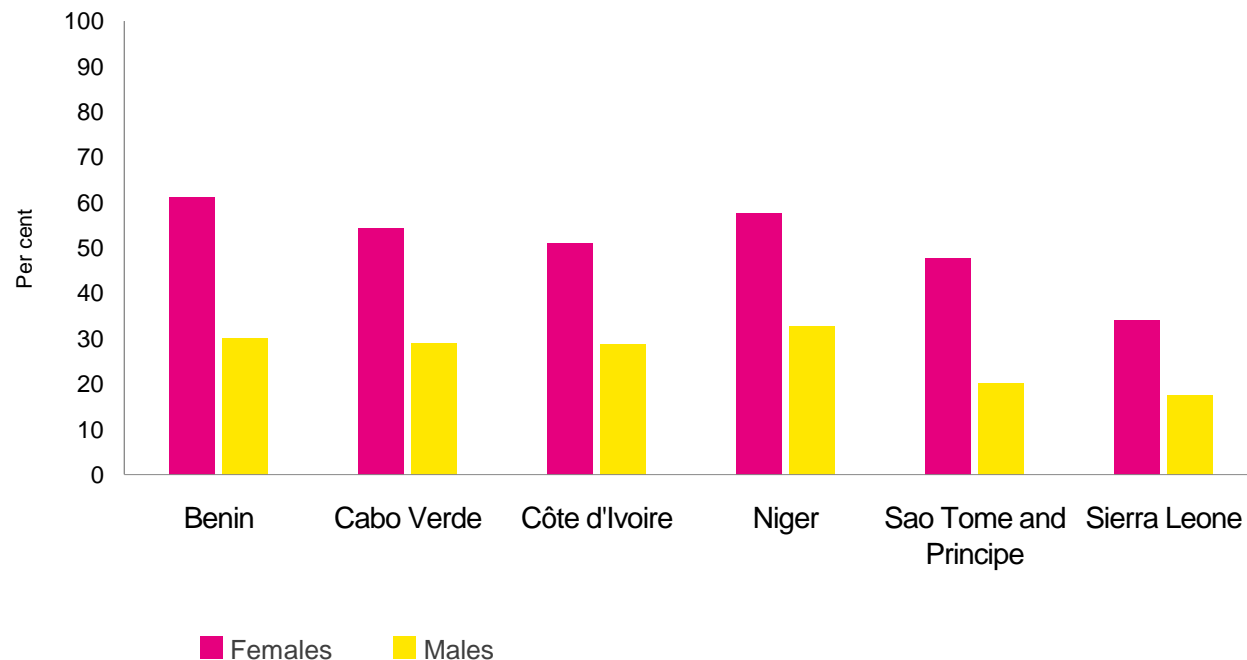
Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Cameroon	14 188 000										
Côte d'Ivoire	14 375 000									41 000	0.29
Democratic Republic of the Congo	45 227 000	350 000	0.77	190 000	0.43	160 000	0.34				
Gambia	1 188 000										
Mali	10 026 000										
Niger	11 130 000										
Senegal	9 332 000					3100	0.03			9500	0.10
Togo	4 691 000									5200	0.11

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

The regions for which the local population size estimate refers:
Gambia (Banjul)

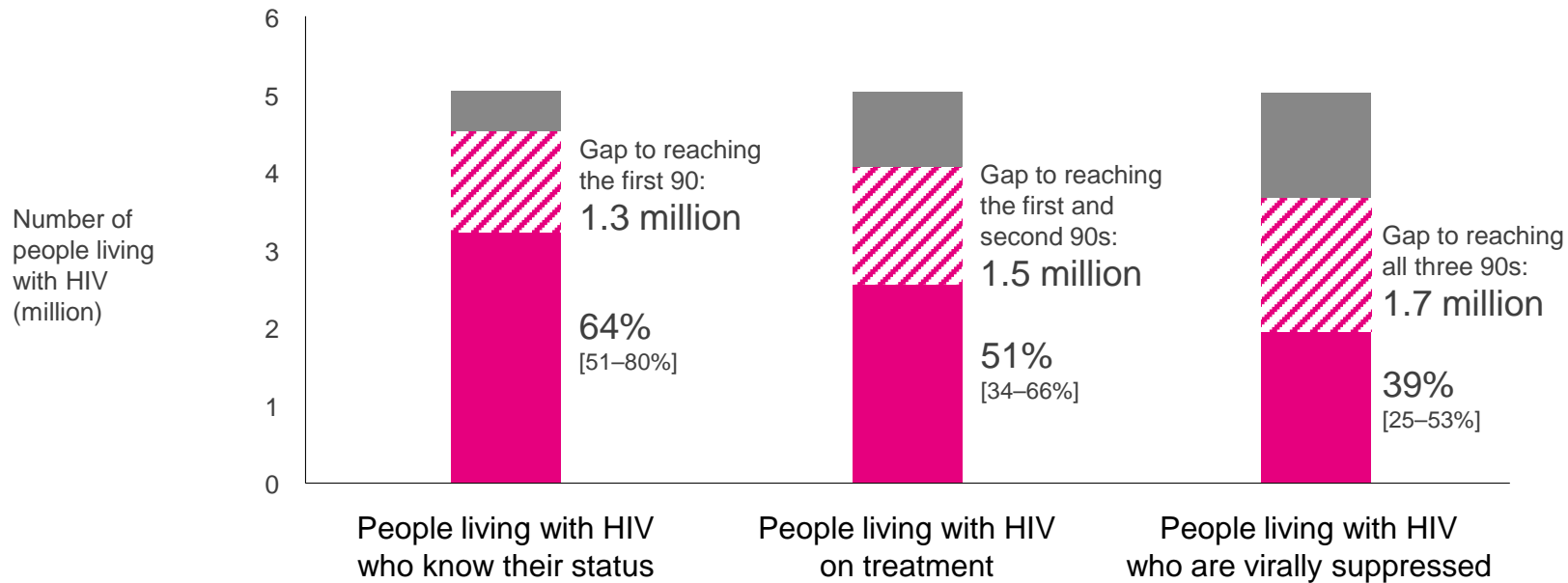
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, western and central Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

HIV testing and treatment cascade, western and central Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

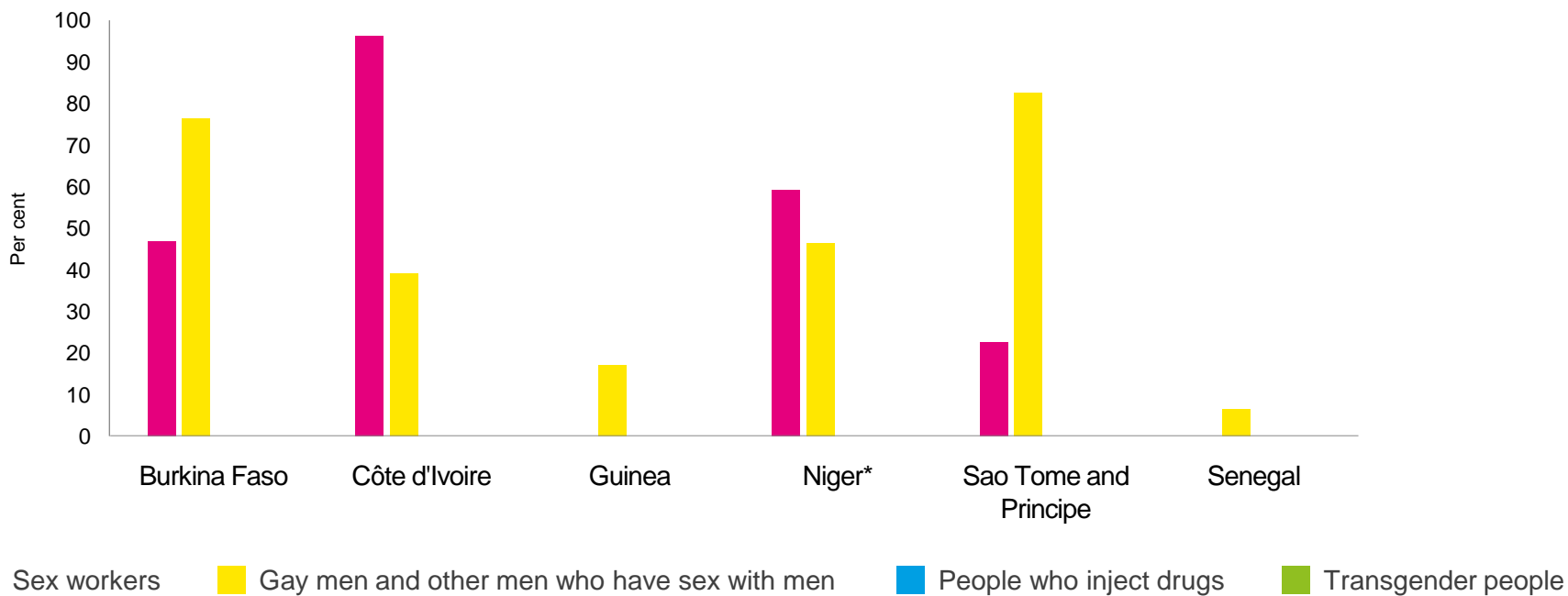
90–90–90 country scorecard: western and central Africa, 2018

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Western and central Africa	64	71	61	79	86	66	76	78	75	39	48	30
Benin							79	79	79	48	61	30
Burkina Faso	70	82	63	88	>95	73						
Burundi												
Cabo Verde	>95			92			47	58	36	42	54	29
Cameroon	74	80	75	71	74	63						
Central African Republic	55	62	53	65	71	53						
Chad												
Congo	39	43	36	89	84	>95						
Côte d'Ivoire	63	72	53	87	92	74	75	77	74	41	51	29
Democratic Republic of the Congo	62	64	79	92	91	93						
Equatorial Guinea	49	64	40	69	83	44						
Gabon												
Gambia	36	46	22	81	81	75						
Ghana	57	69	43	59	58	58						
Guinea												
Guinea-Bissau												
Liberia	68	85	54	52	53	46						
Mali	33	37	33	93	95	87						
Mauritania	62	77	53	88	>95	77						
Niger	72	85	62	75	81	63	83	84	84	45	58	33
Nigeria	67	74	63	80	92	60	80			42		
Sao Tome and Principe							41	45	38	31	48	20
Senegal	65	74	60	>95	>95	>95						
Sierra Leone	49	61	38	83	86	74	63	64	61	26	34	17
Togo	73	84	69	82	87	71						

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

Percentage of key populations who reported receiving at least two prevention services in the past three months, western and central Africa, 2016–2018

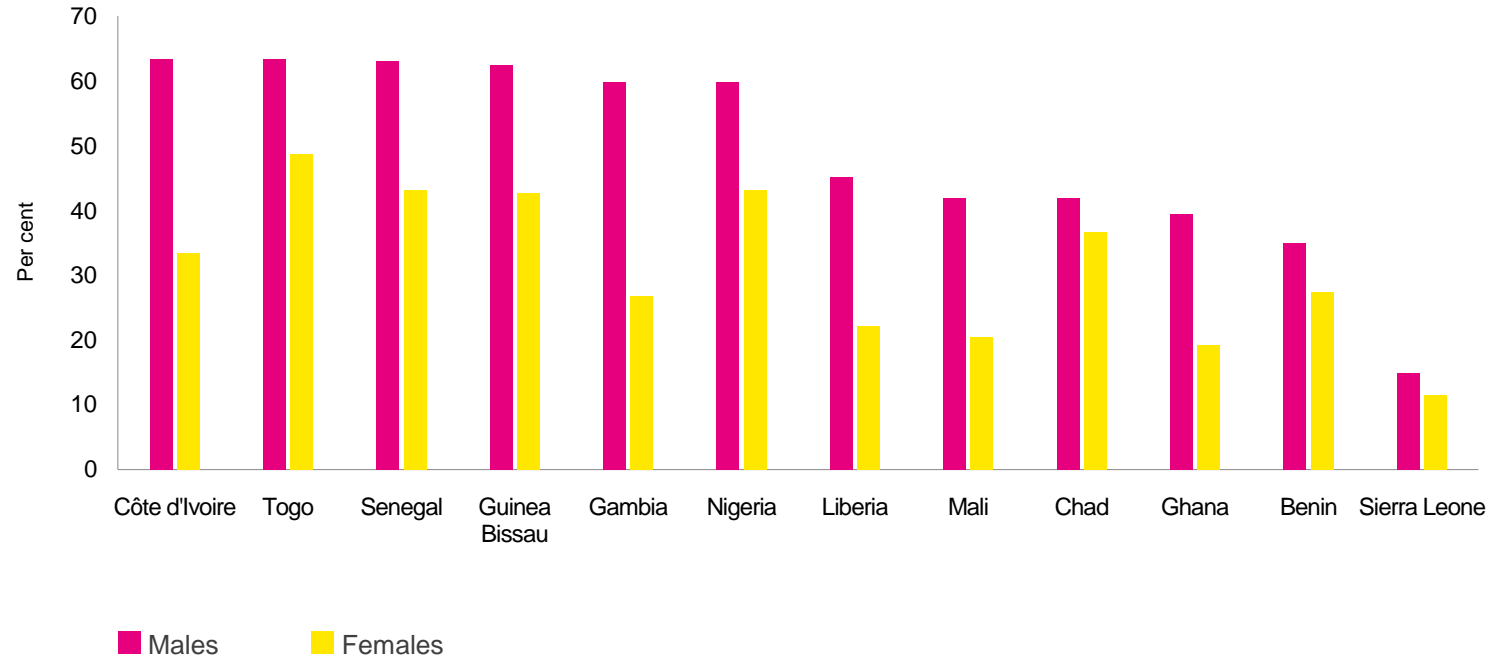


Notes: The use of an asterisk (*) indicates that data for marked countries come from programme data (which tend to show higher values due to the use as a denominator of the number of key population members that are linked to the programme) and not from a survey.

Possible prevention services received among sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and testing for sexually transmitted infections. Possible prevention services received among people who inject drugs: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and clean needles or syringes.

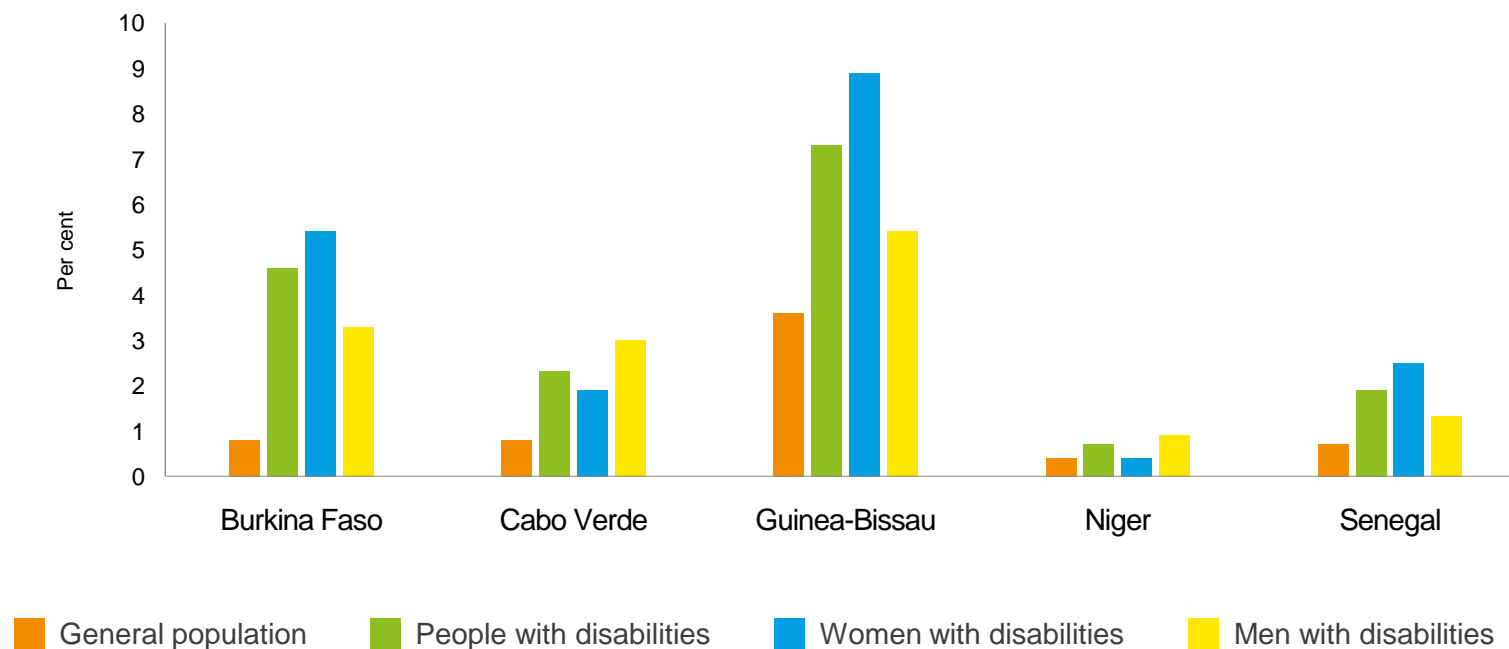
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Percentage of men and women (aged 15–24 years) reporting use of a condom at last high-risk sex (with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner) in the past 12 months, western and central Africa, 2013–2017



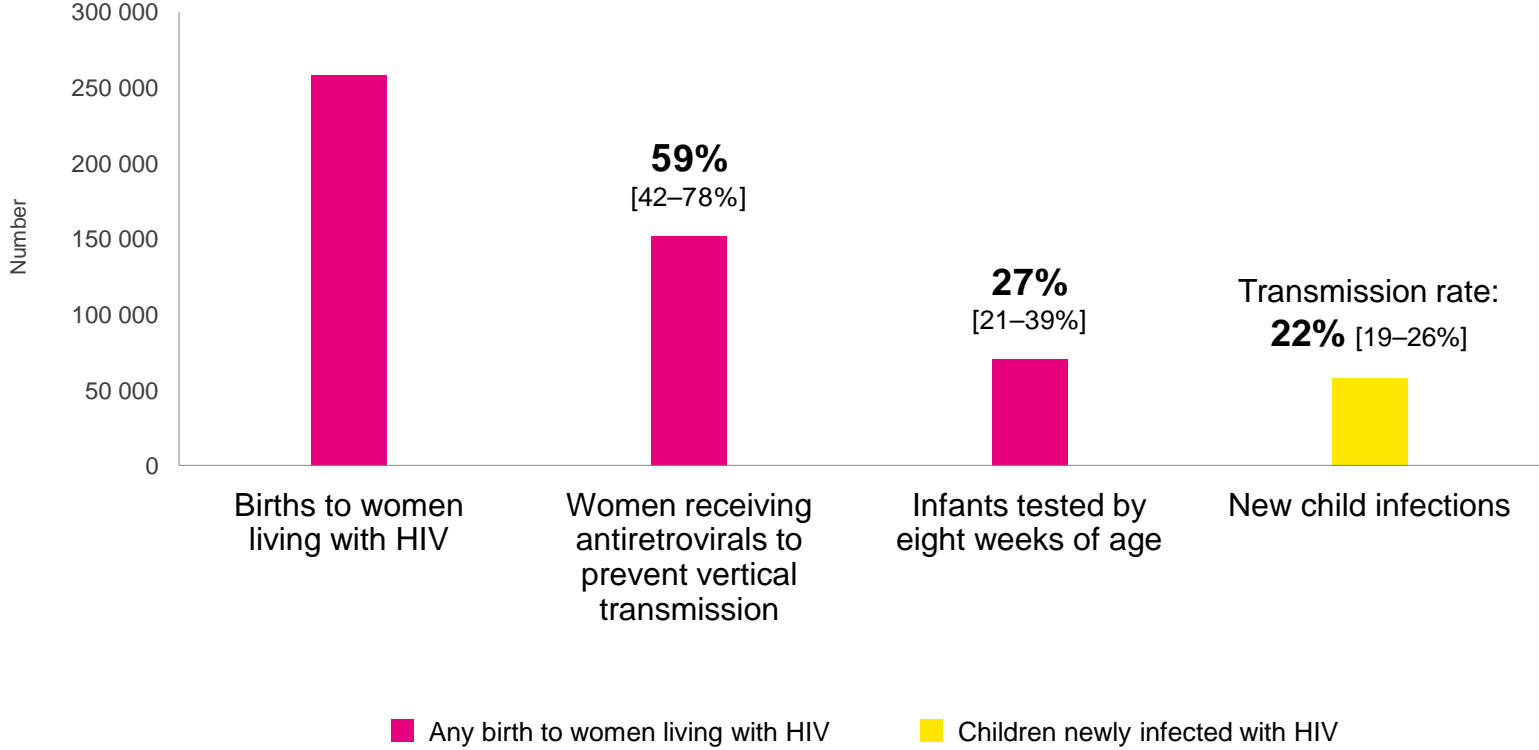
Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2017.

HIV prevalence among people with disabilities compared to the general population, selected countries, western and central Africa, 2016–2018



Source: Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Humanity & Inclusion, West Africa Federation of Persons with Disabilities. Une population oubliée: résultats des études bio-comportementales [A forgotten population: results from the biobehavioural studies]. Power Point presentation. 2019.

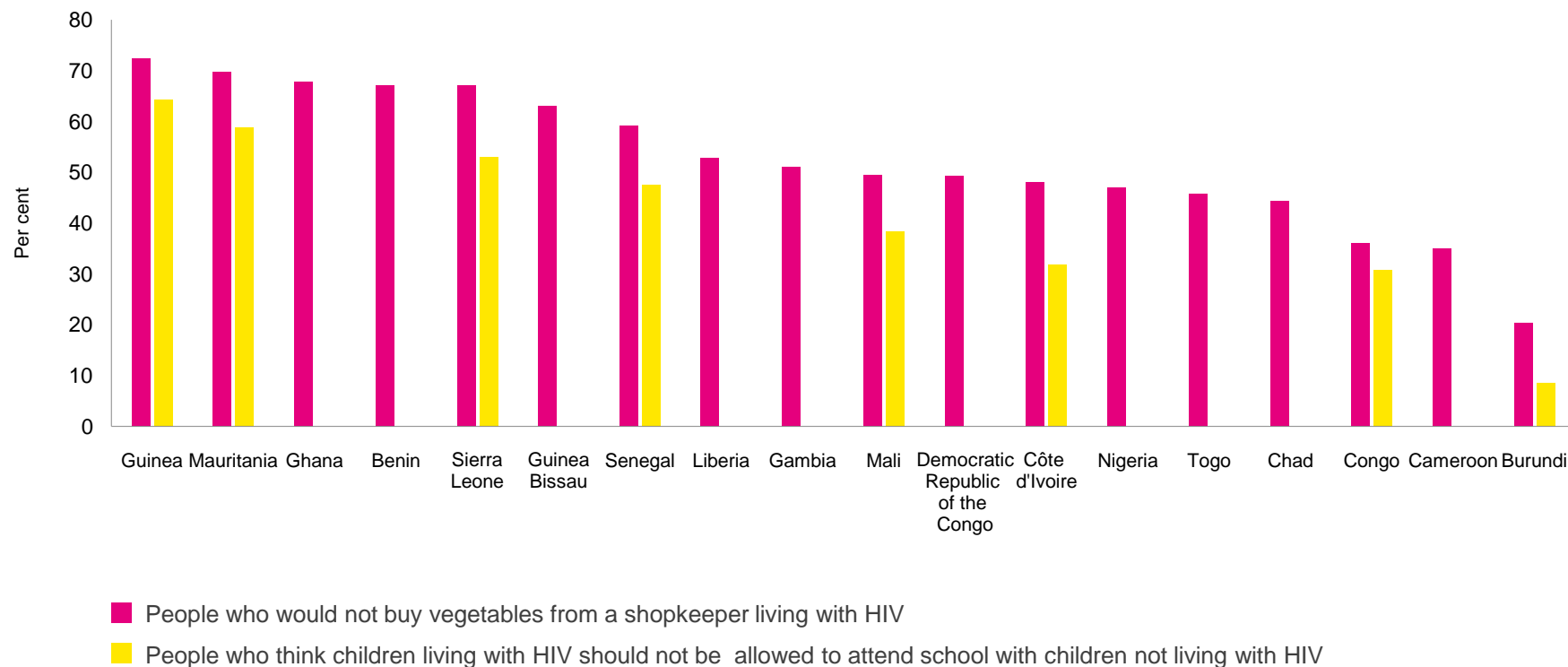
Cascade of services for preventing vertical transmission, numbers of new HIV infections and transmission rate, western and central Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.



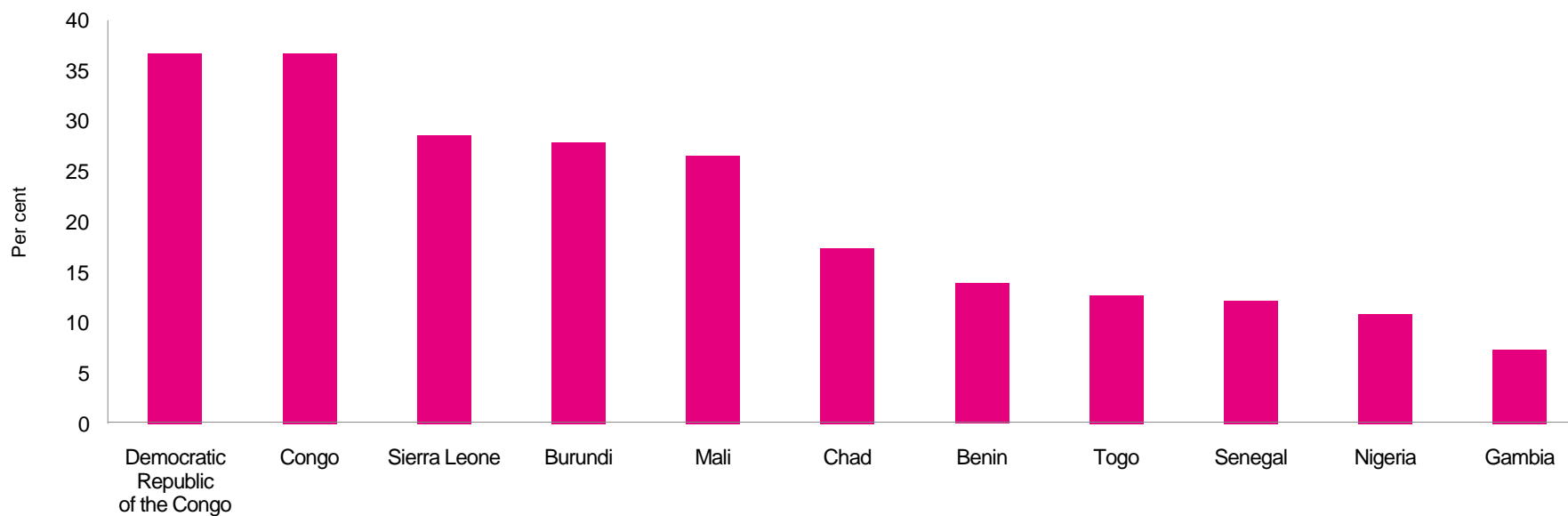
Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, western and central Africa, 2013–2017



Note: Data for Guinea are for female respondents only.

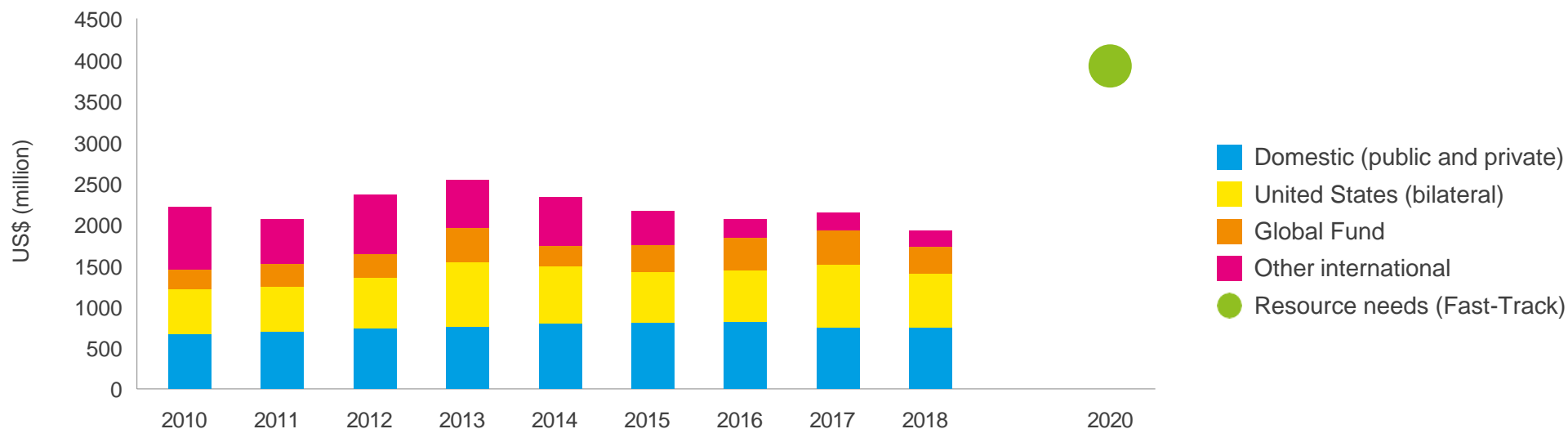
Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2017, countries with available data.

Percentage of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, western and central Africa, most recent data, 2013–2018



Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2018.

HIV resource availability, by source, western and central Africa, 2010–2018, and projected resource needs by 2020



Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.

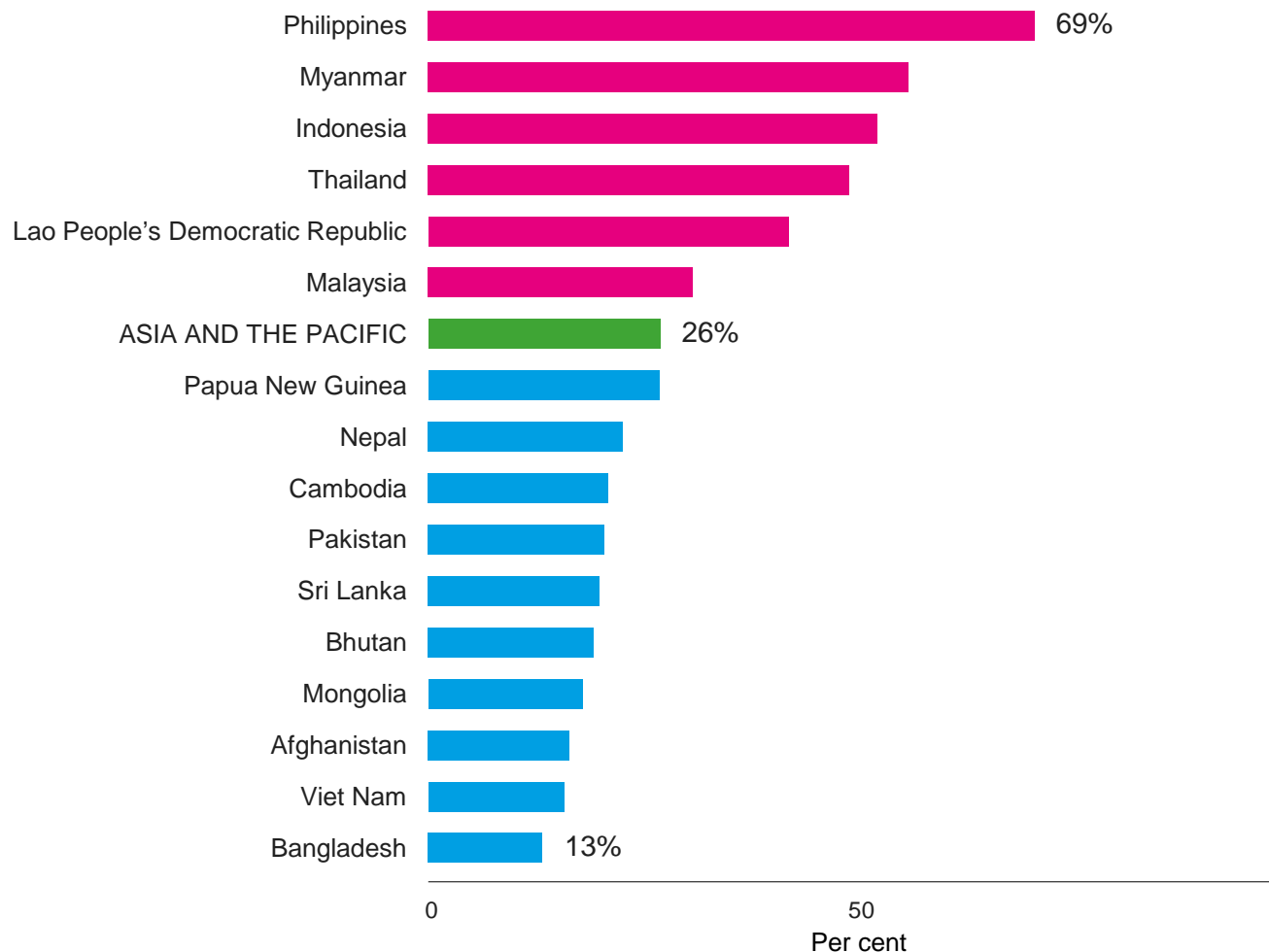
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REGION PROFILES

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

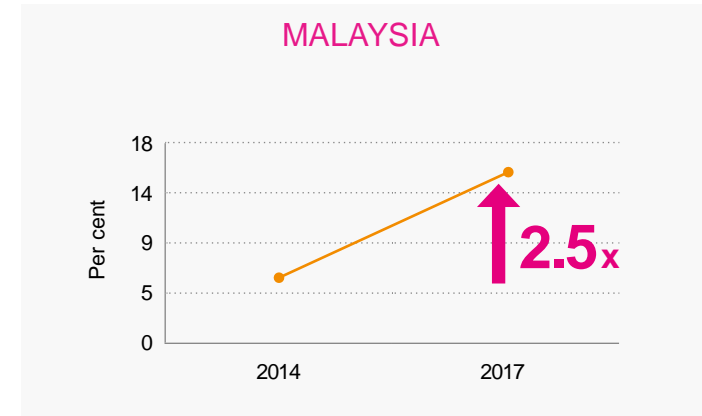
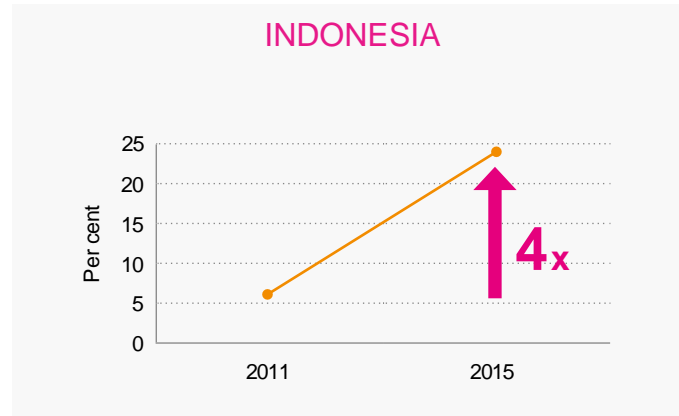
Proportion of young people among total estimated new HIV infections, Asia and the Pacific, 2018

Note: Pink bars are above the regional average. Blue bars are below the regional average.

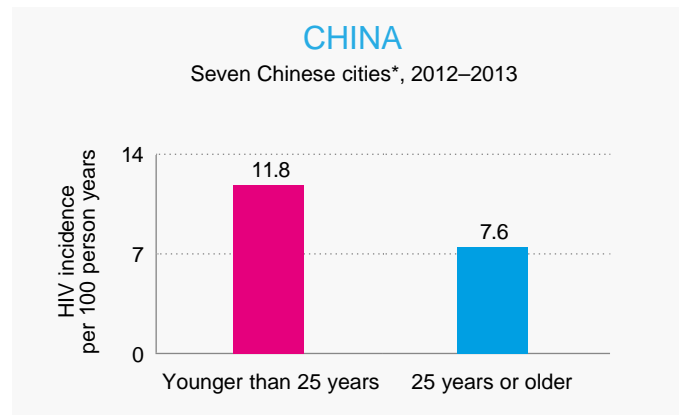


Rising HIV prevalence and high HIV incidence among young men who have sex with men, selected countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2011–2017

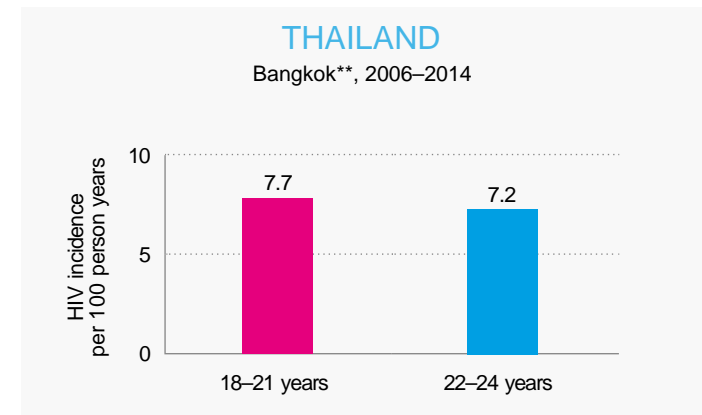
HIV prevalence among young men who have sex with men (<25 years)



HIV incidence among young men who have sex with men (<25 years)



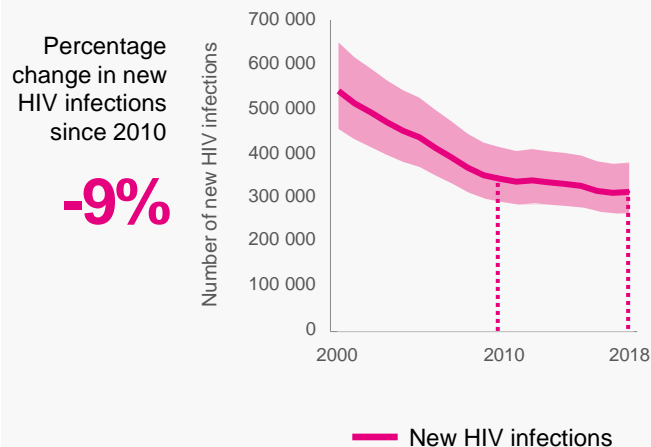
*Changsha, Ji'nan, Kunming, Nanjing, Shanghai, Shenyang and Zhengzhou.



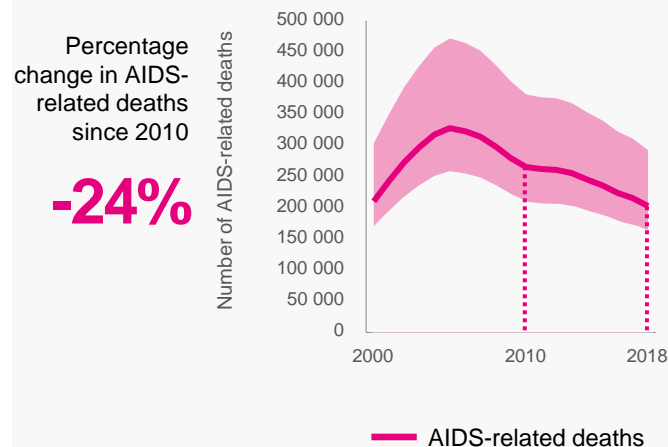
**Bangkok Men Who have Sex with Men Cohort Study (BMCS).

Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2018

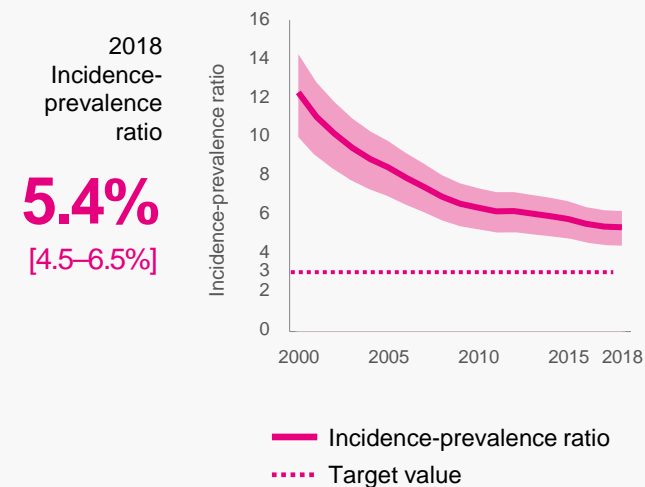
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths

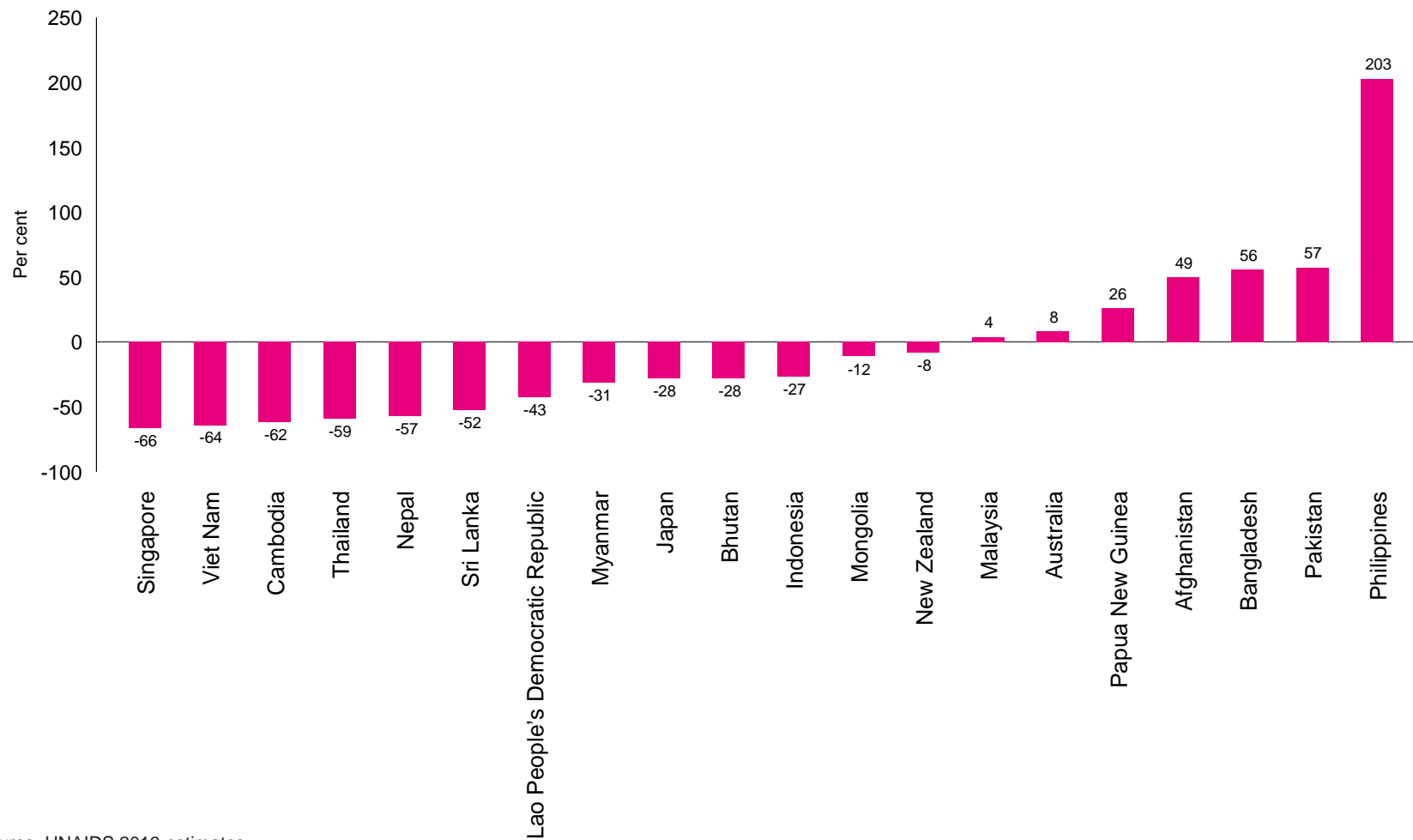


Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

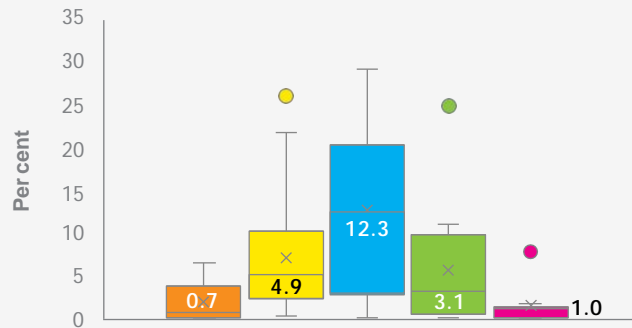
Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, Asia and the Pacific, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

HIV prevalence among key populations

Asia and the Pacific, 2014–2018

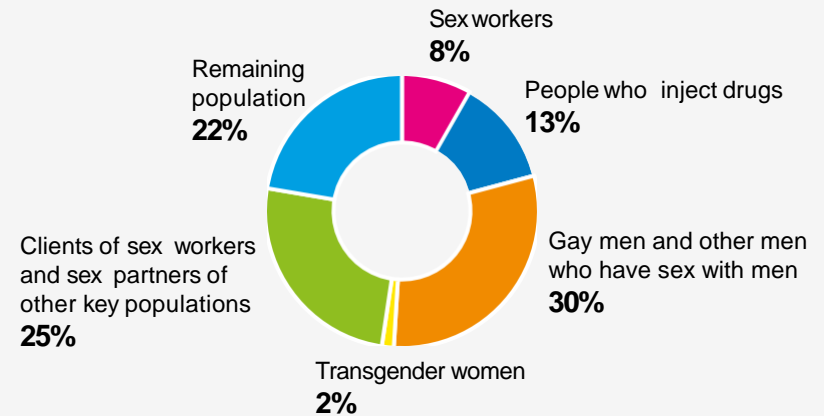


■ Sex workers, n = 211
 ■ Gay men and other men who have sex with men, n = 21
■ People who inject drugs, n = 16
 ■ Transgender people, n = 13
 ■ Prisoners, n = 10

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Asia and the Pacific, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Estimated size of key populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2018

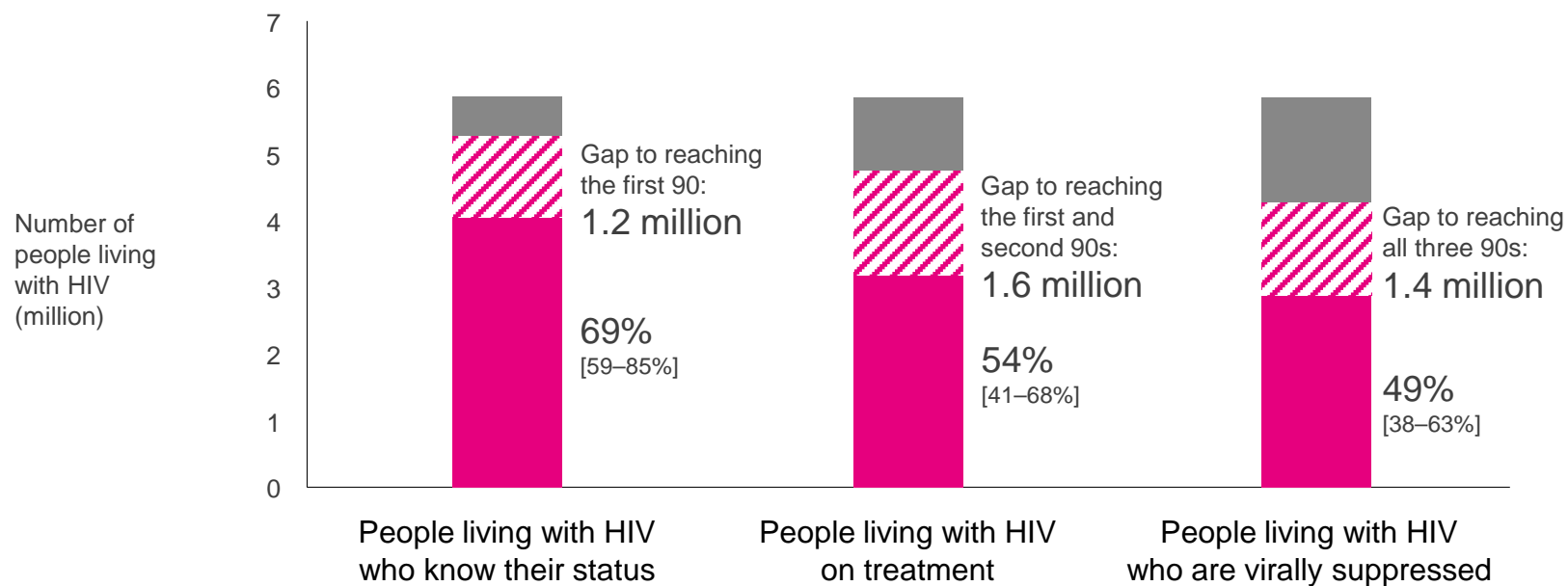
Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4 695 000	14 000	0.30	17 000	0.36						
Malaysia	24 340 000	37 000	0.15			75 000	0.31				
Nepal	20 684 000									22 000	0.11
New Zealand	3 808 000					15 000	0.39			10 000	0.26
Singapore	4 938 000									11 000	0.23
Sri Lanka	15 980 000	30 000	0.19	74 000	0.46	2700	0.02	2200	0.01		
Thailand	57 425 000									370 000	0.64
Viet Nam	74 266 000					190 000	0.26				

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).



HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

90–90–90 country scorecard: Asia and the Pacific, 2018 (1/2)

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Asia and the Pacific	69	74	66	78	81	76	91	92	91	49	55	46
Afghanistan	38	32	40	34	38	32						
Australia							95	>95	95	79	81	78
Bangladesh	37	35	37	60	60	61						
Bhutan	47	73	35	79	78	75						
Brunei Darussalam				93	>95	91	59	57	59			
Cambodia	82	82	80	>95	>95	>95	95	>95	>95	78	79	76
China				83	86	83	94	94	94			
Cook Islands												
Democratic People's Republic of Korea												
Fiji												
India												
Indonesia	51			33								
Japan												
Kiribati				>95	>95	>95						
Lao People's Democratic Republic	85			64			87	92	82	47	52	44
Malaysia	86	75	89	55	95	48						
Maldives												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (Federated States of)												
Mongolia	38	39	38	86	77	89	79	91	77	26	27	26

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

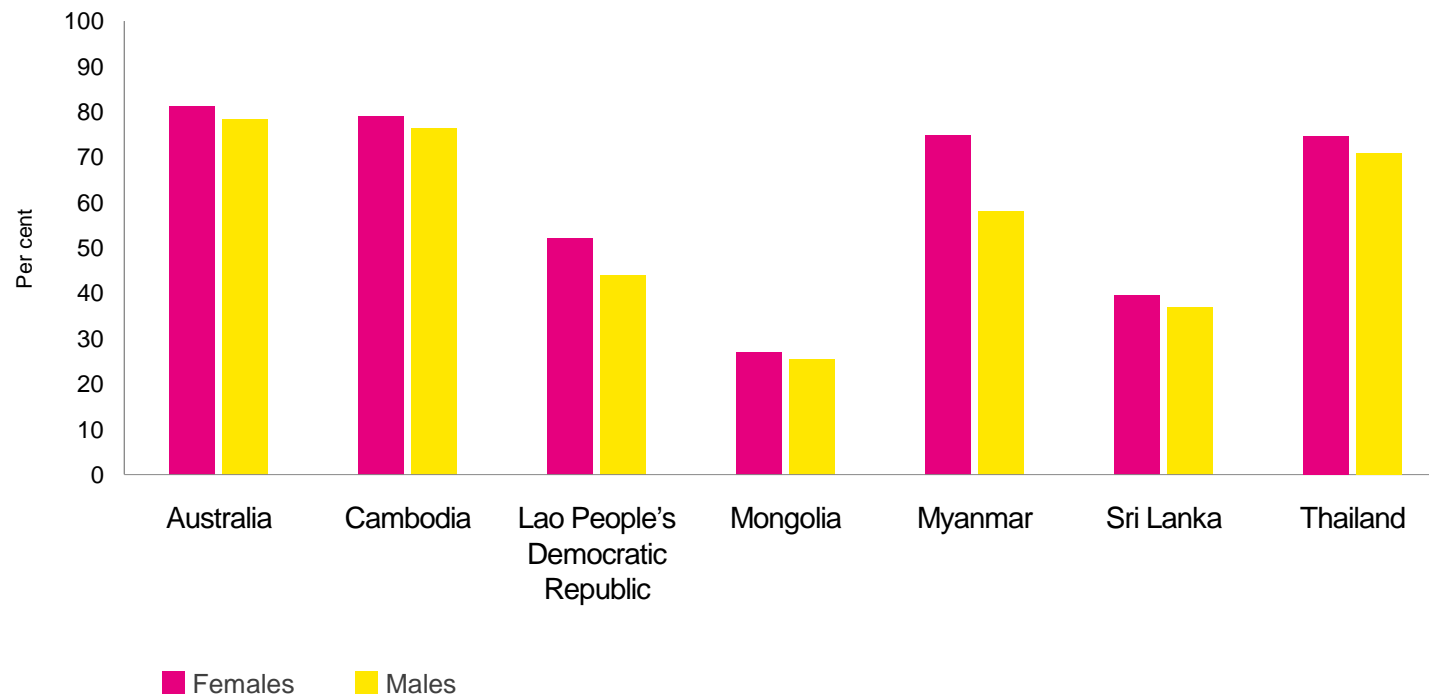
90–90–90 country scorecard: Asia and the Pacific, 2018 (2/2)

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Asia and the Pacific	69	74	66	78	81	76	91	92	91	49	55	46
Myanmar							92	92	92	65	75	58
Nauru												
Nepal	71	71	70	79	93	68						
New Zealand												
Niue												
Pakistan	14	8	16	69	83	66						
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	87	91	87	75	77	70						
Philippines	76	78	77	57	28	59						
Republic of Korea												
Samoa				>95	>95	>95	31	33	38			
Singapore												
Solomon Islands				>95	>95	>95	77	78	75			
Sri Lanka							84	87	83	38	39	37
Thailand	94	94	94	80	82	78	>95	>95	>95	73	75	71
Timor-Leste												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Viet Nam												

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

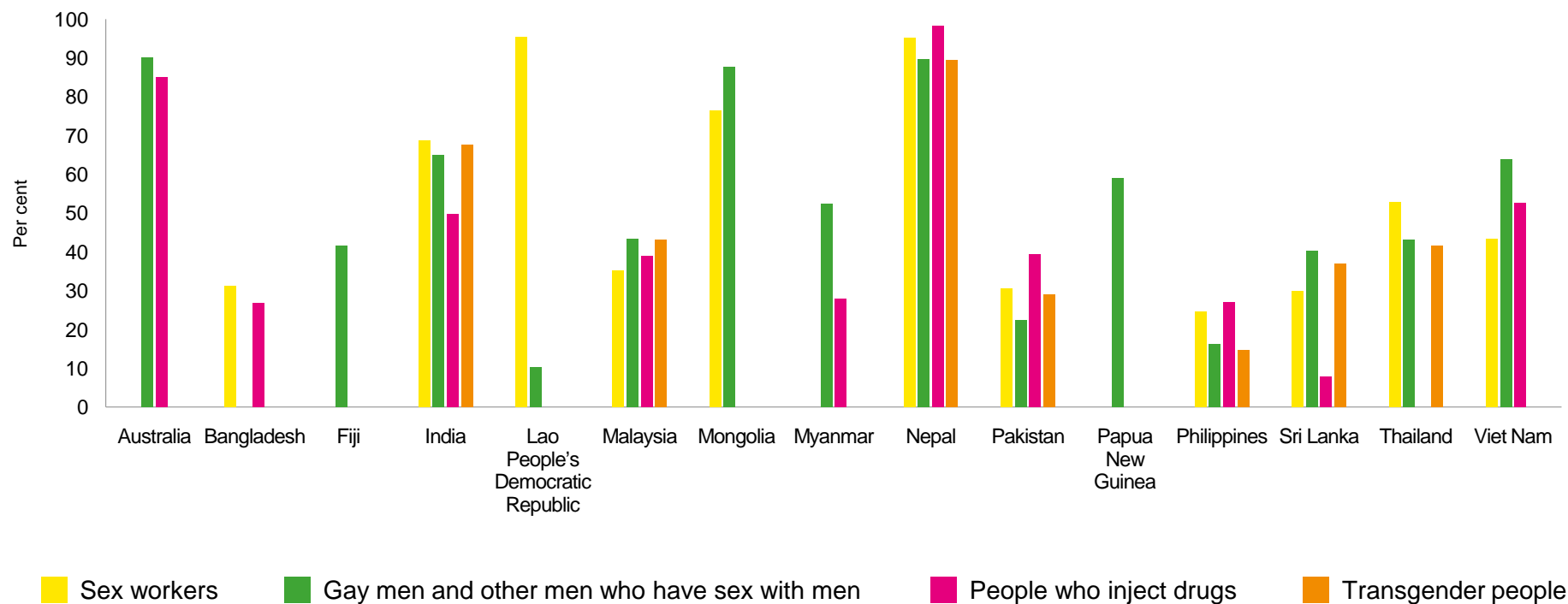
Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, Asia and the Pacific, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

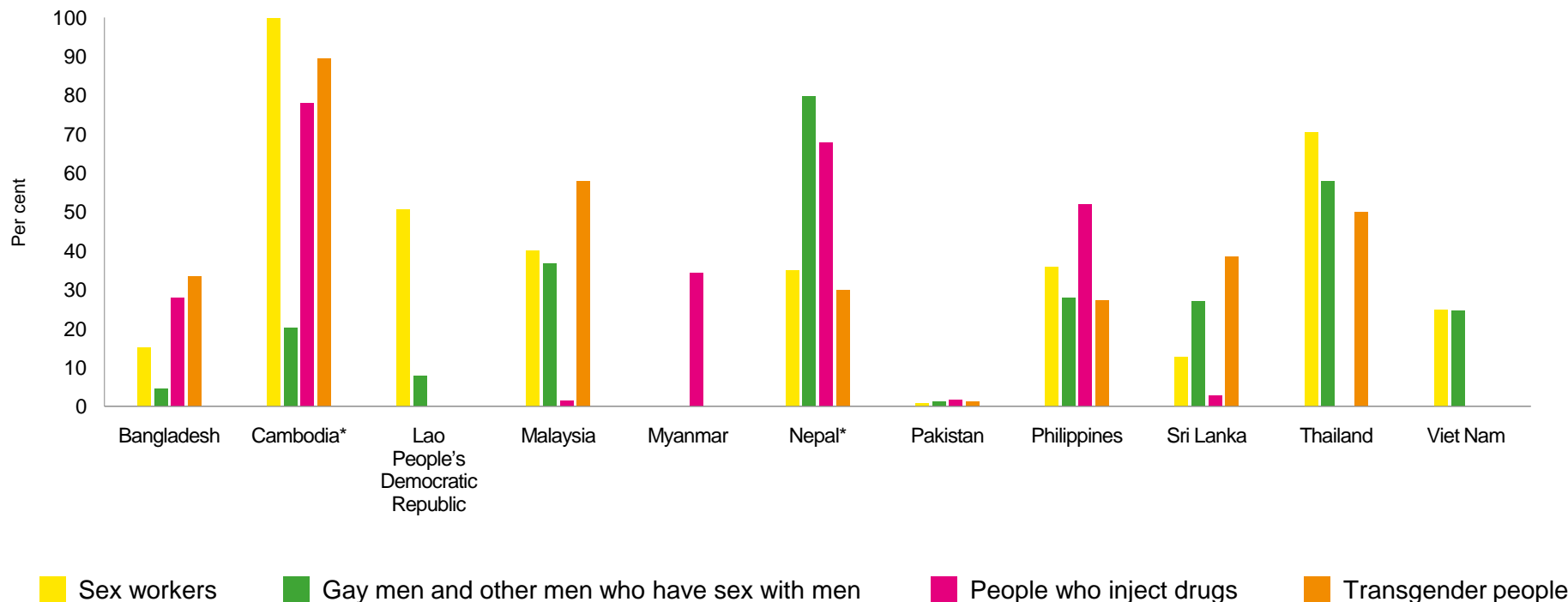
Knowledge of status among key populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2016–2018



Note: Data shown come from surveys, which are typically conducted in areas with high prevalence and needs and may not be nationally representative.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Percentage of key populations who reported receiving at least two prevention services in the past three months, Asia and the Pacific, 2016–2018



Note 1: The use of an asterisk (*) indicates that data for marked countries come from programme data (which tend to show higher values due to the use as a denominator of the number of key population members that are linked to the programme) and not from a survey.

Note 2: Possible prevention services received among sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and testing of STIs. Possible prevention services received among people who inject drugs: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and clean needles or syringes.

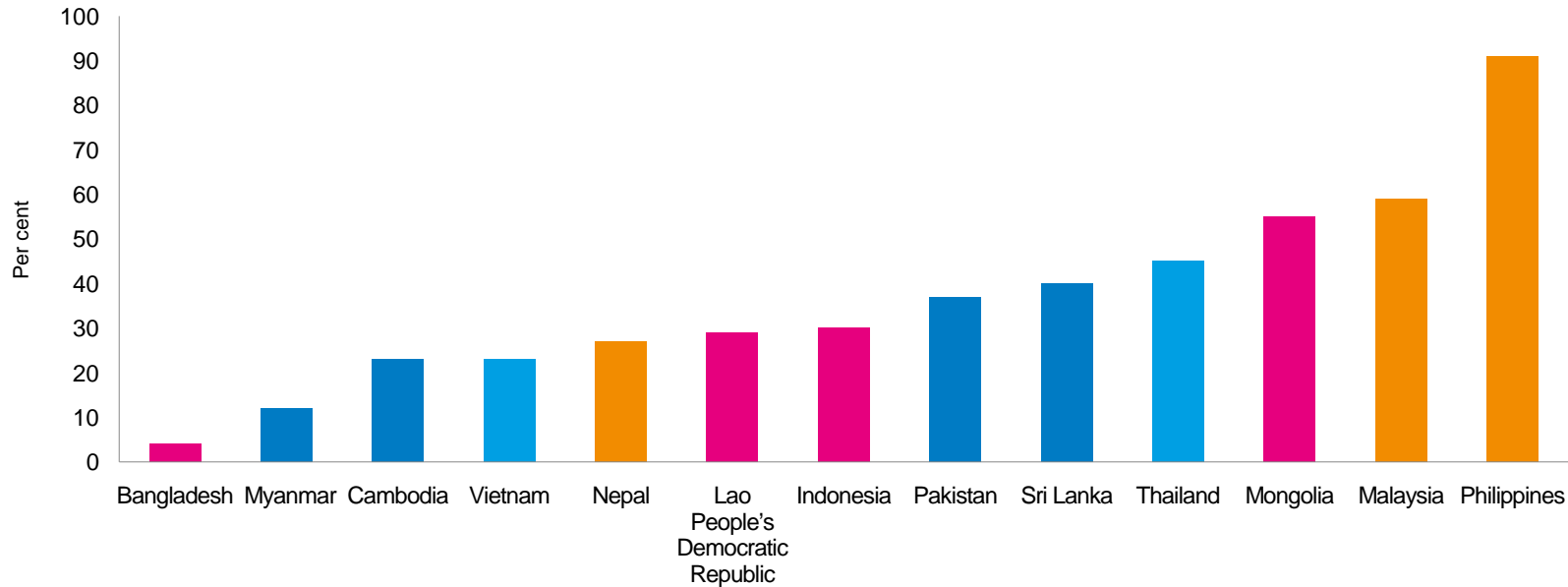
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Prevention coverage among transgender people, selected countries with available data, Asia and the Pacific, 2015–2018



Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org, based on 2018 and 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.

Percentage of total adult HIV infections that are among gay men and other men who have sex with men, availability of PrEP, selected countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2018



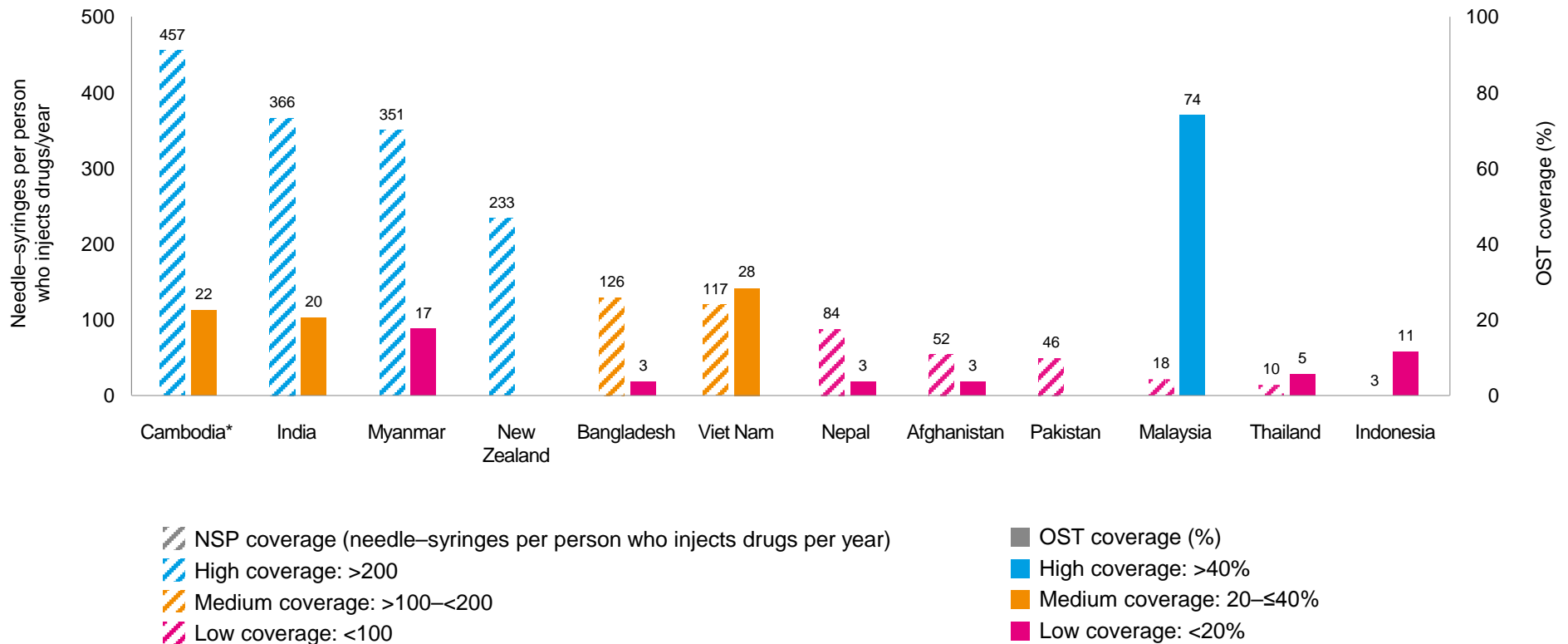
■ PrEP national/large-scale
 ■ PrEP pilot/demonstration
 ■ Planned PrEP pilot/demonstration
 ■ No PrEP programme

Note: Data do not include drug registration and private sector availability. Antiretroviral medicines registered for use as PrEP are available in the private sector in several countries, including Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. China and India are not included in the above graph since disaggregated new HIV infection data for gay men and other men who have sex with men are not available. India has completed a PrEP demonstration project, and China has a current demonstration project.

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on country-submitted AEM-Spectrum HIV estimates files and information from national programmes.



Needle and syringe programme (NSP) and opioid substitution therapy (OST) coverage among people who inject drugs, selected countries with available data, Asia and the Pacific, 2018

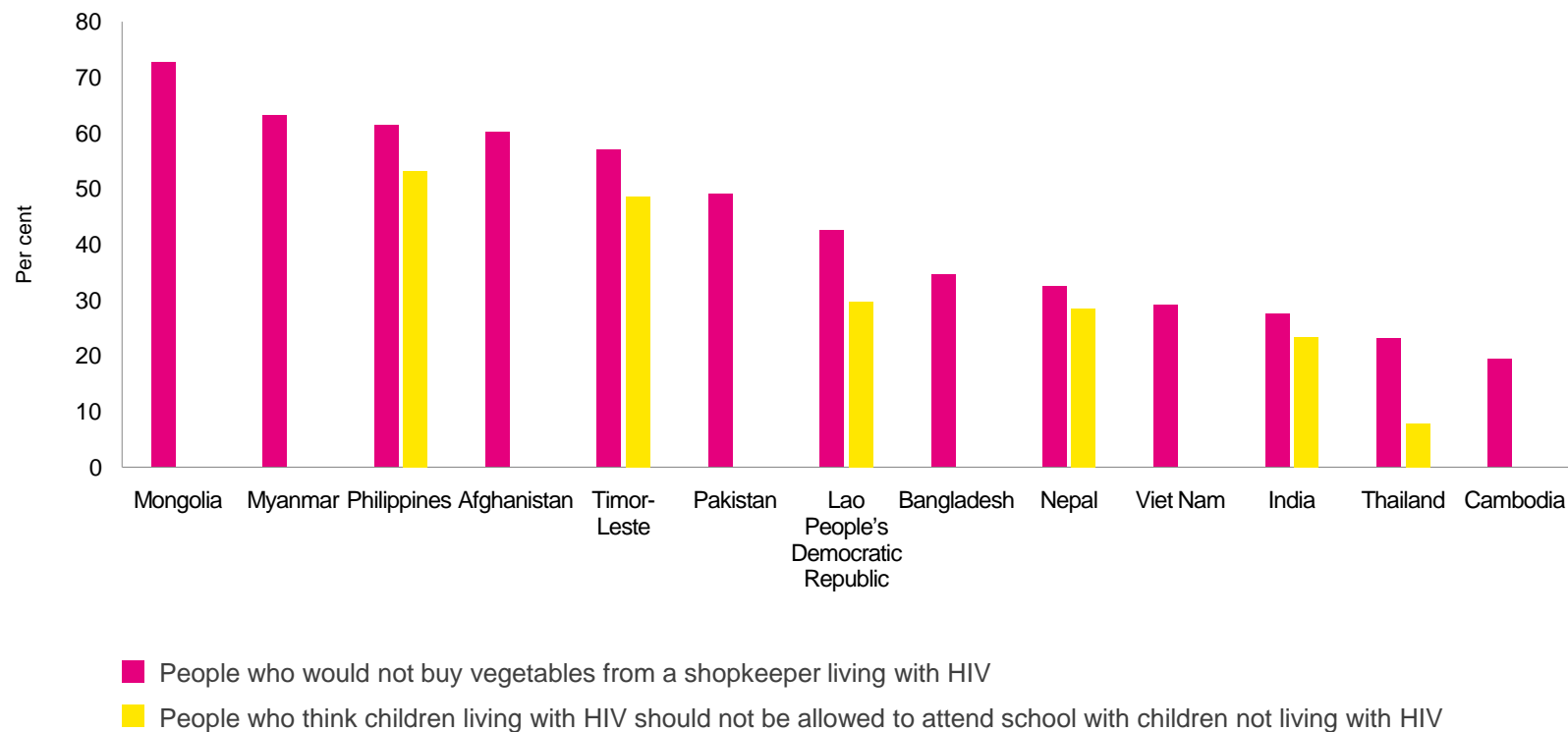


*2016 data for OST coverage

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org, based on 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.



Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, Asia and the Pacific, 2013–2017



Note: Data for Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam are for female respondents only.

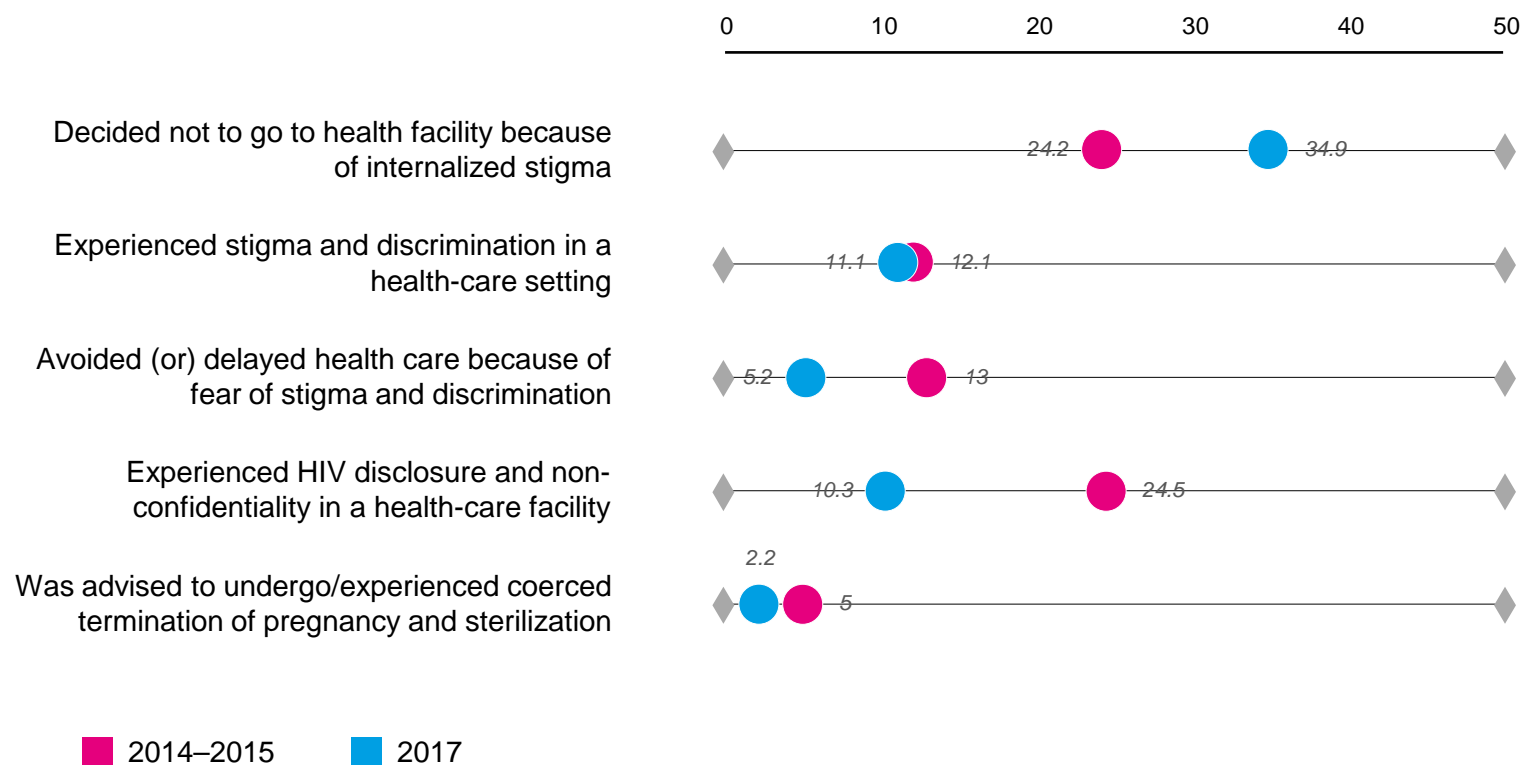
Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2017, countries with available data.

Percentage of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, Asia and the Pacific, most recent data, 2014–2018



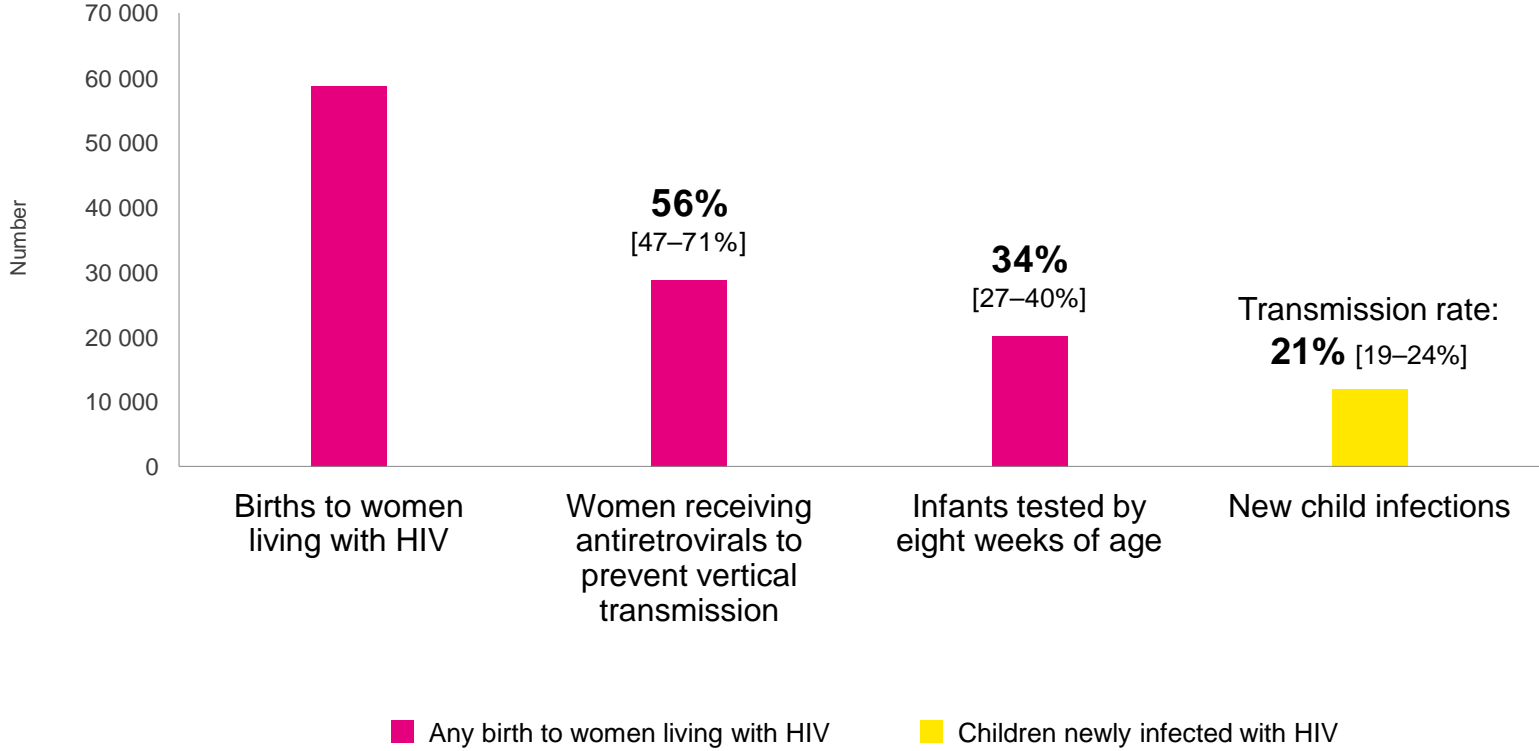
Source: Population-based surveys, 2014–2018.

Stigma and discrimination in health-care settings experienced by people living with HIV in the past 12 months, Thailand, 2014–2015 and 2017



Source: Stigma and discrimination among health care providers and people living with HIV in health care settings in Thailand: comparison of findings from 2014–2015 and 2017. Bangkok: Ministry of Public Health [Thailand]; Oct 2018.

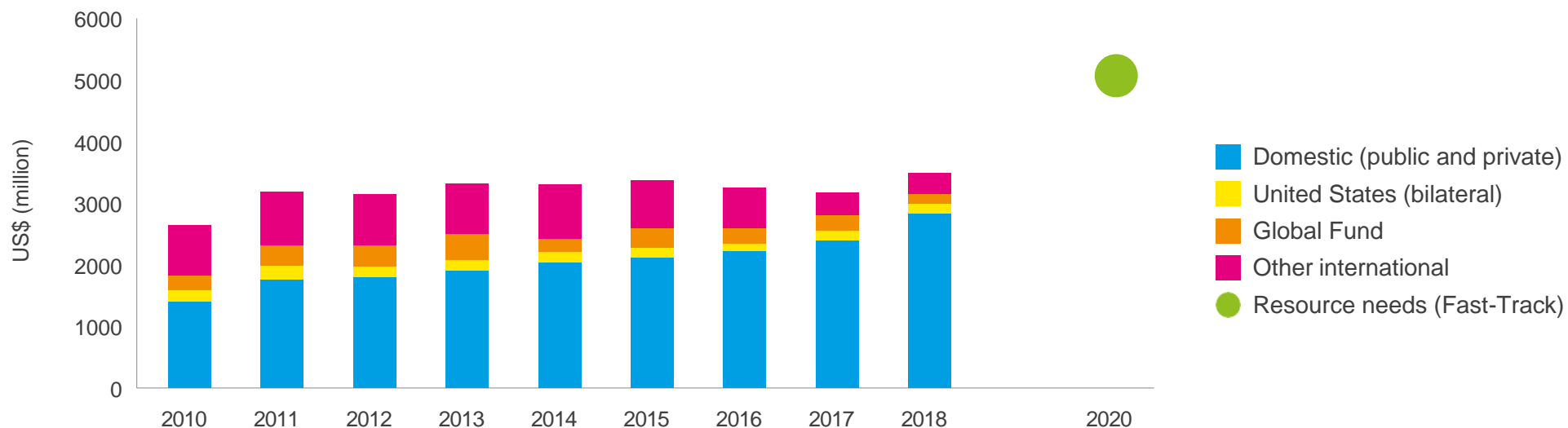
Cascade of services for preventing vertical transmission, numbers of new HIV infections and transmission rate, Asia and the Pacific, 2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.



HIV resource availability, by source, Asia and the Pacific, 2010–2018, and projected resource needs by 2020



Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.

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REGION PROFILES

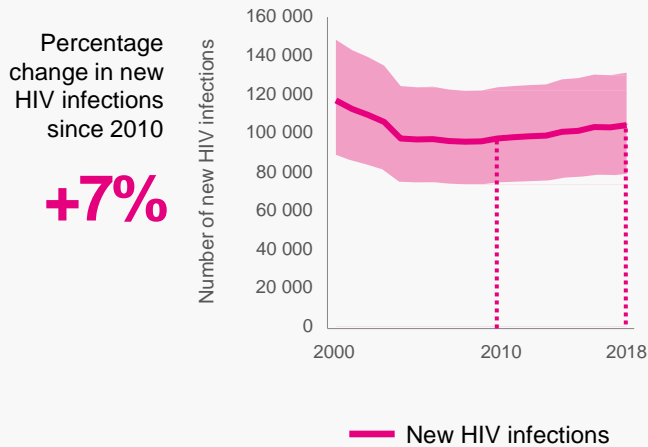
LATIN AMERICA

Self-testing in national policies, Latin America, 2018

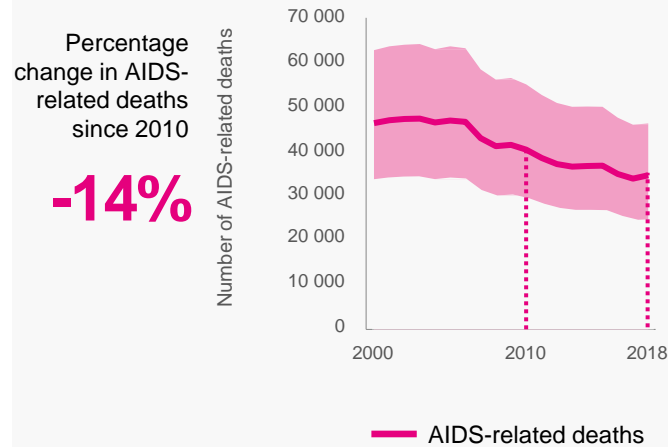


Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio Latin America, 2000–2018

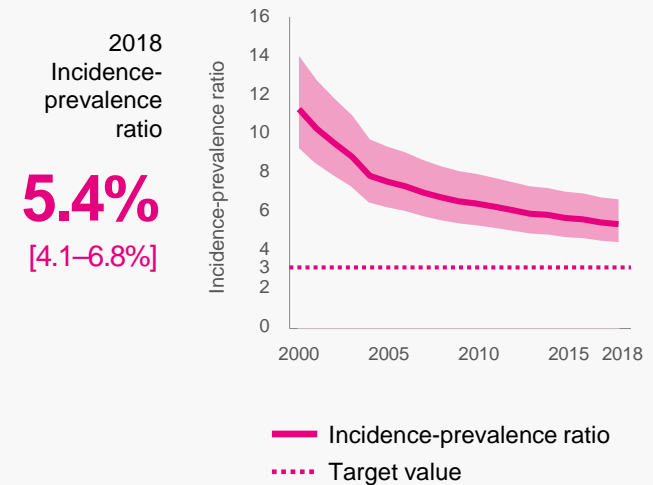
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths



Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

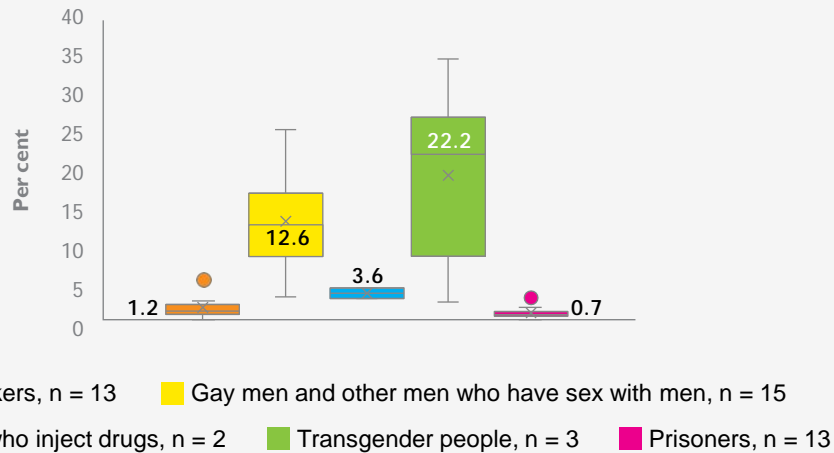
Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, Latin America, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

HIV prevalence among key populations

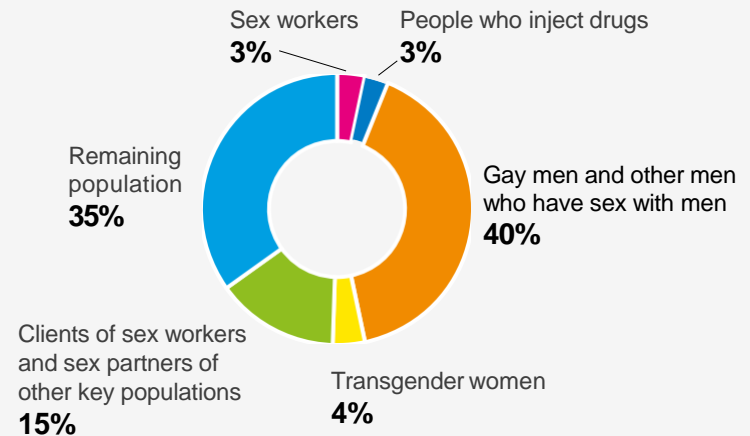
Latin America, 2014–2018



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Latin America, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Estimated size of key populations, Latin America, 2018

Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7 711 000										
Chile	14 538 000									42 000	0.29
Costa Rica	3 893 000									100	<0.1
Mexico	96 429 000	240 000	0.25	1 200 000	1.23			120 000	0.12	200 000	0.21
Panama	3 033 000										
Peru	23 731 000										
Uruguay	2 743 000	6900	0.25	25 000	0.92			1600	0.06		
Venezuela	23 545 000							15 000	0.06		

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

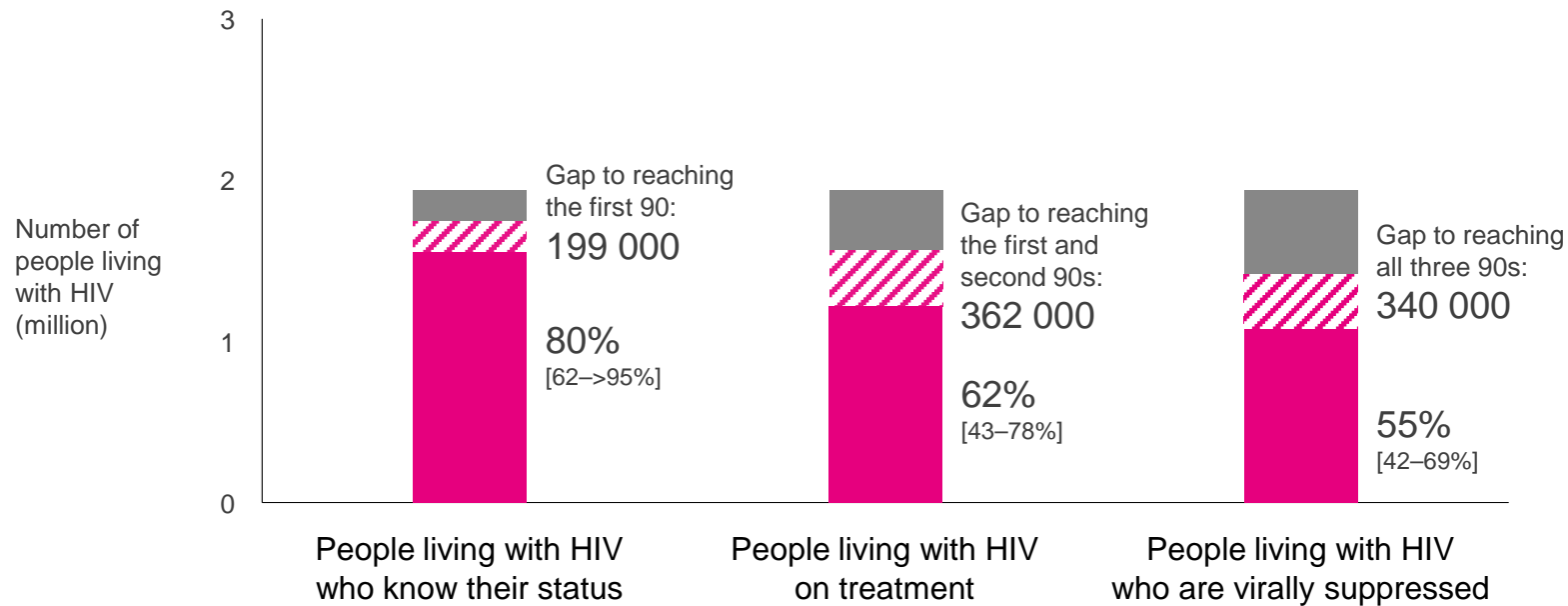
The regions for which the local population size estimate refers are as follows:

Costa Rica: Gran Área Metropolitana

Panama: Azuero, Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Coclé, Comarca Ngäbe-Buglé, Panamá Centro, Panamá Este, Panamá Oeste, Panamá Norte and Veraguas

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Latin America, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

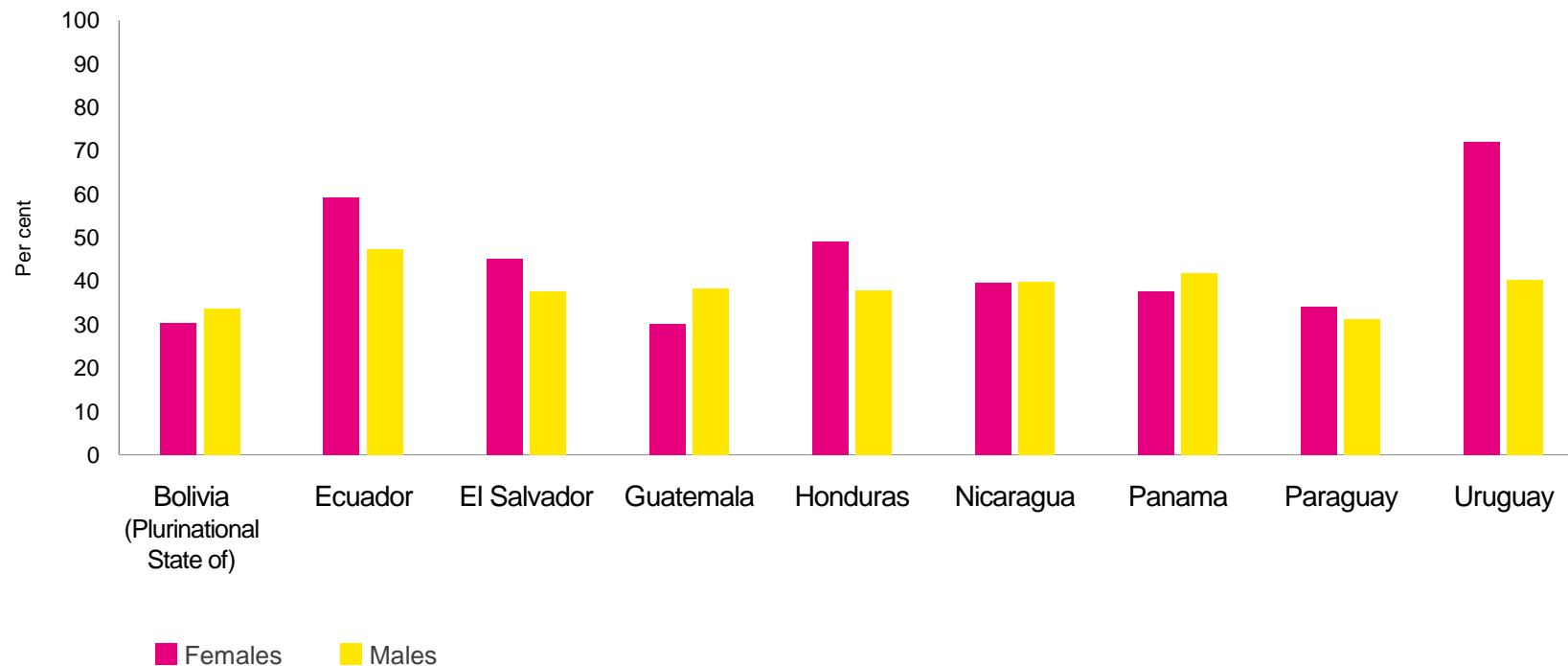
90–90–90 country scorecard: Latin America, 2018

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Latin America	80	83	79	78	75	80	89	89	89	55	55	56
Argentina												
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)							74	68	76	33	30	34
Brazil	85			77			94			62		
Chile		77	88		69	74						
Colombia												
Costa Rica												
Ecuador	76	84	73	75	74	75	89	95	87	51	59	47
El Salvador	74	78	74	63	67	60	85	86	84	40	45	37
Guatemala	62	56	65	69	68	72	80	79	81	34	30	38
Honduras	60	71	53	85	85	84	83	81	85	42	49	38
Mexico	76			93			89			63		
Nicaragua							74	74	75	40	39	40
Panama	70	56	77	76	81	74	76	83	73	41	37	42
Paraguay	71	84	65	57	52	60	79	79	80	32	34	31
Peru												
Uruguay	82	>95	75	70	73	68	86	>95	79	50	72	40
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)												

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

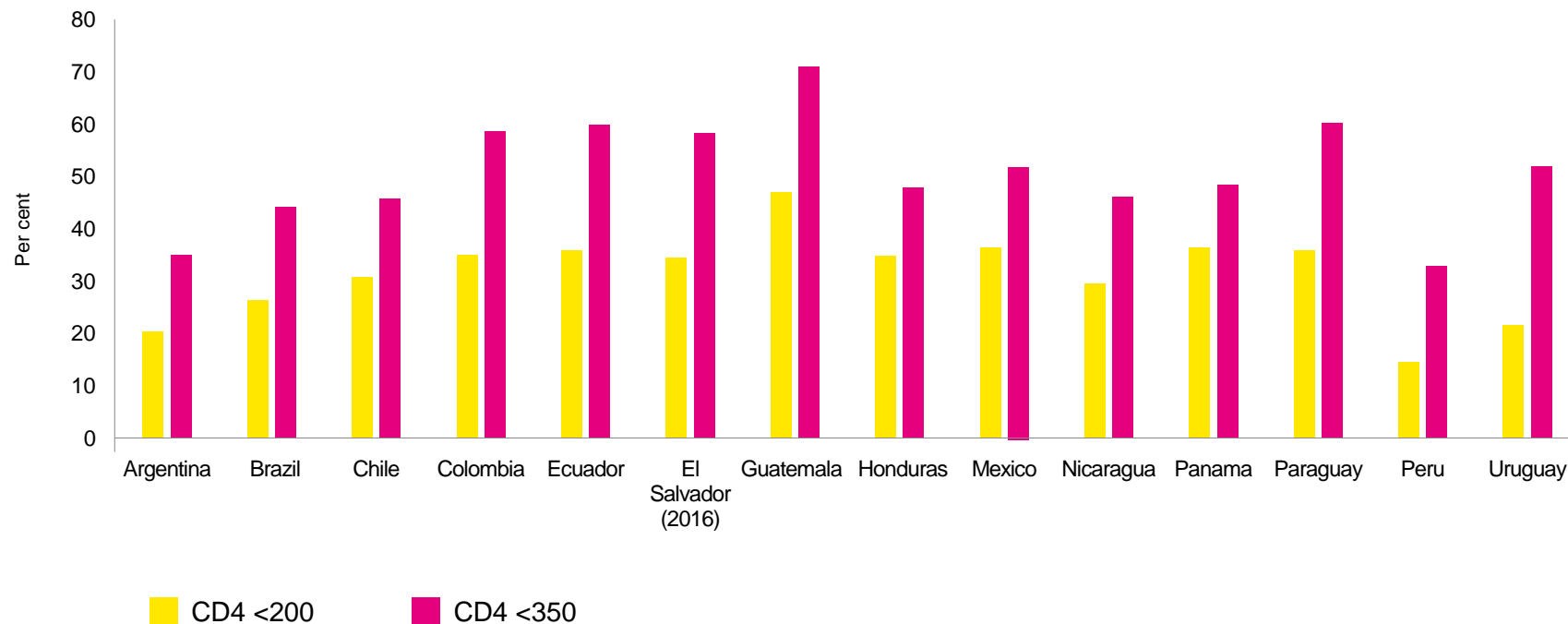
Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, Latin America, 2018



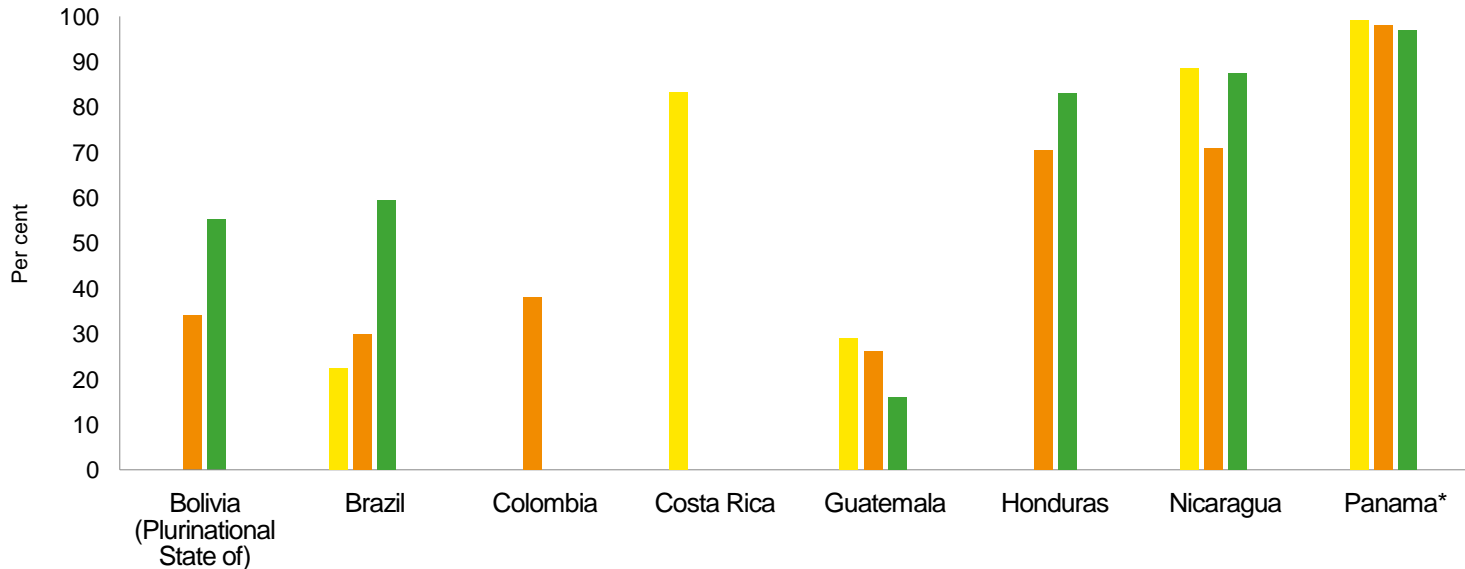
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Percentage of people living with HIV with a low CD4 count at initiation of antiretroviral therapy, Latin America, 2018



Source: Global AIDS Monitoring.

Percentage of key populations who reported receiving at least two prevention services in the past three months, Latin America, 2016–2018



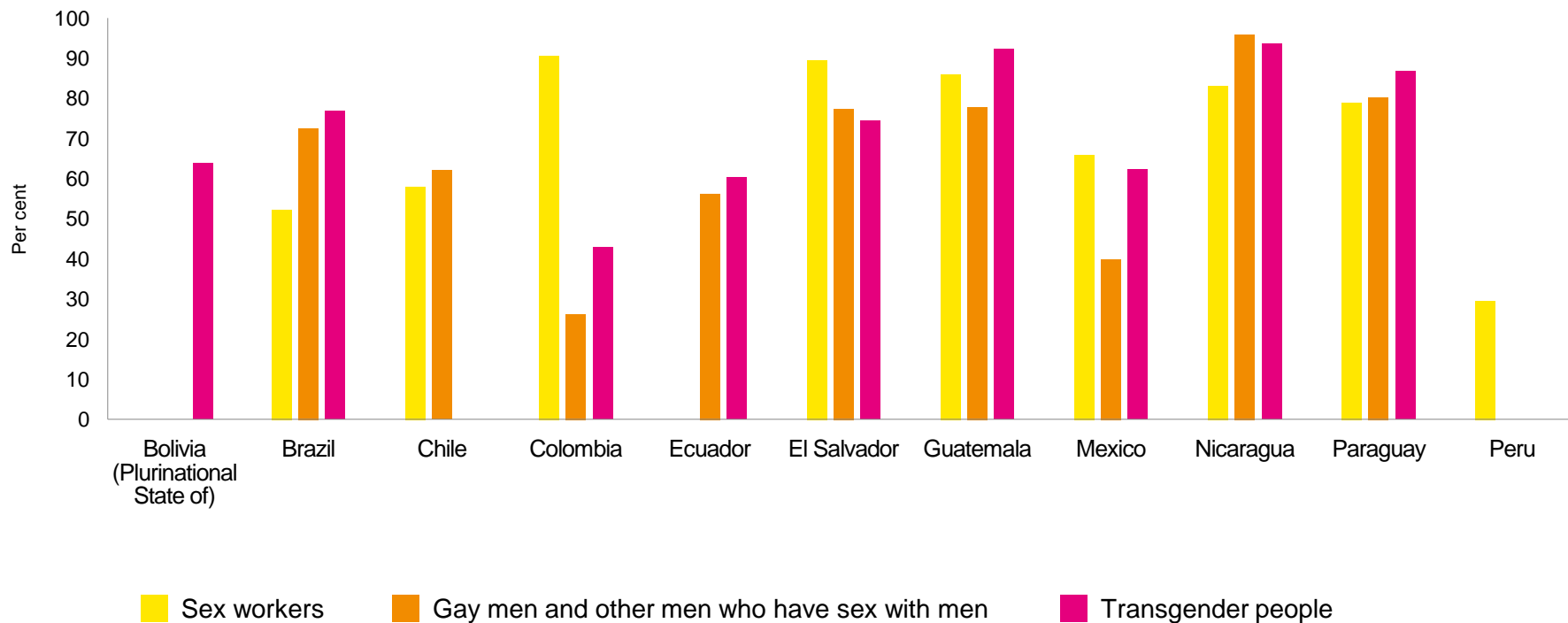
■ Sex workers
 ■ Gay men and other men who have sex with men
 ■ People who inject drugs
 ■ Transgender people

Note 1: The use of an asterisk (*) indicates that data for marked countries come from programme data (which tend to show higher values due to the use as a denominator of the number of key population members that are linked to the programme) and not from a survey.

Note 2: Possible prevention services received among sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and testing of sexually transmitted infections. Possible prevention services received among people who inject drugs: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and clean needles or syringes.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Knowledge of status among key populations, Latin America, 2016–2018



Note: Data shown come from surveys, which are typically conducted in areas with high prevalence and needs and may not be nationally representative.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Number of countries with public policies for delivery of HIV prevention services recommended by World Health Organization, by key population, Latin America

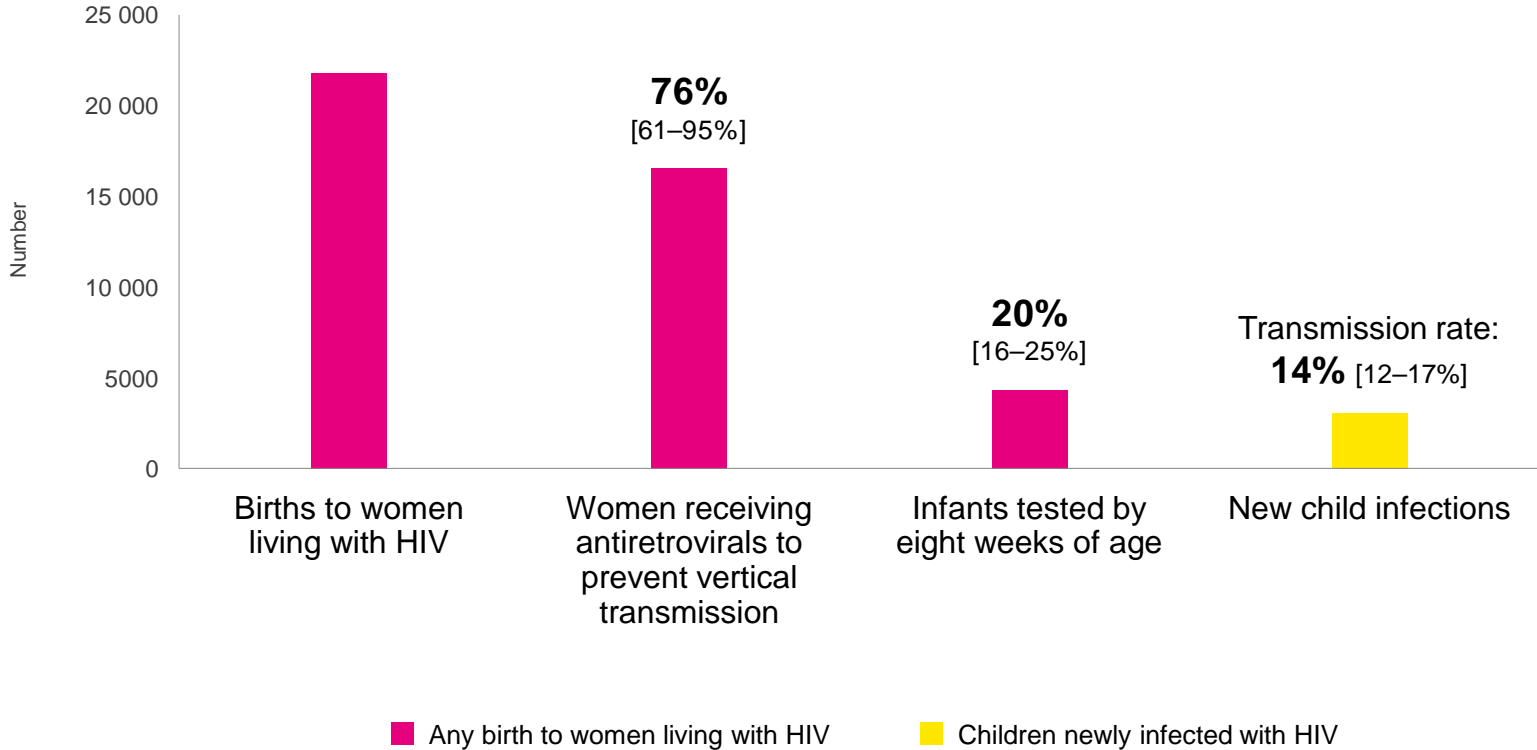
Latin America	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Female sex workers	Transgender women
HIV testing and counselling	17	17	17
Sexually transmitted infection diagnosis and treatment	17	17	17
PrEP	5	4	5
Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	4	4	4
Condoms	17	16	14
Lubricants	13	12	10
Antiretroviral therapy for all	12	12	12
Peer-led community outreach activities	12	15	12
Sexual health information and education	12	11	11
Number of countries with public policies for delivery of all nine services	0	2	0
Number of countries with public policies for delivery of five to eight services	13	13	13
Number of countries with public policies for delivery of four services or less	4	2	4

Note: Number of countries in the region (n = 17)

Source: HIV prevention in the spotlight: an analysis from the perspective of the health sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017. Washington (DC): Pan American Health Organization, UNAIDS; 2017.

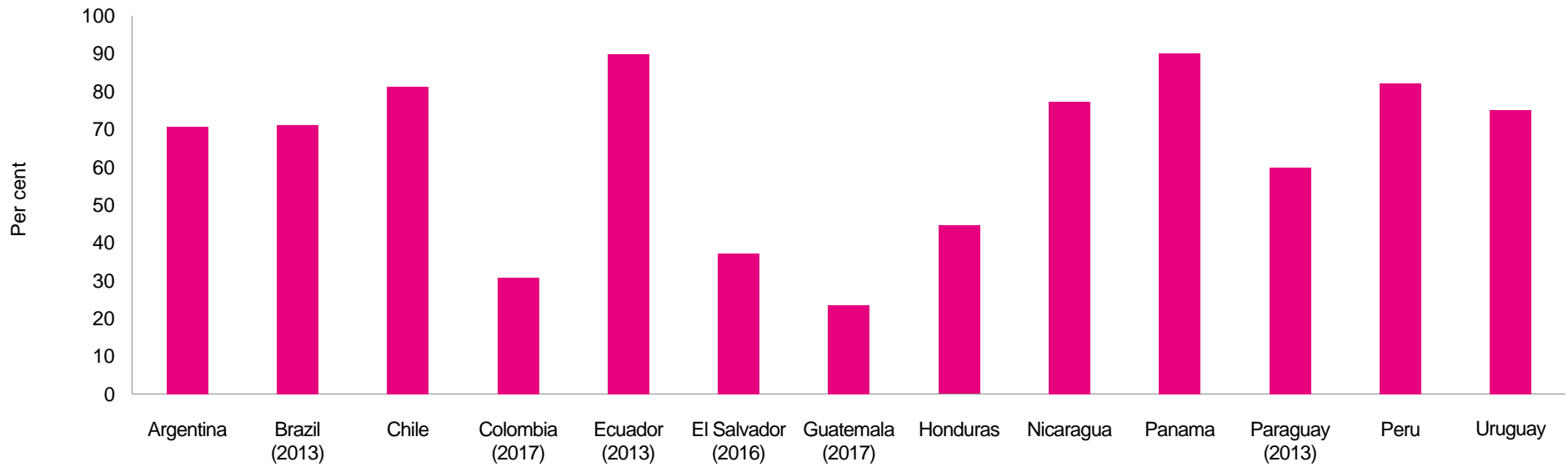


Cascade of services for preventing vertical transmission, numbers of new HIV infections and transmission rate, Latin America, 2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.

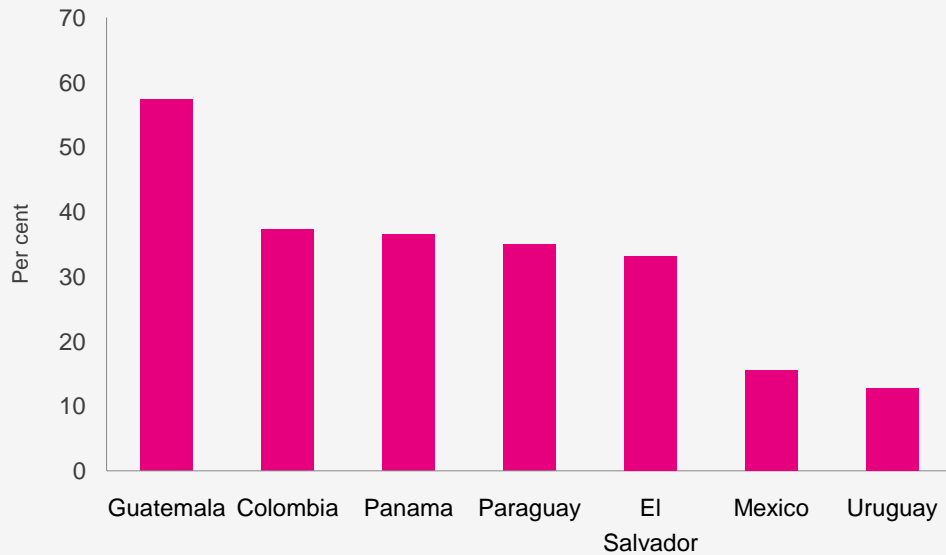
Percentage of infants receiving HIV testing in the first 4–6 weeks, Latin America, 2018



Source: 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.

Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years who would not buy vegetables from a shopkeeper living with HIV

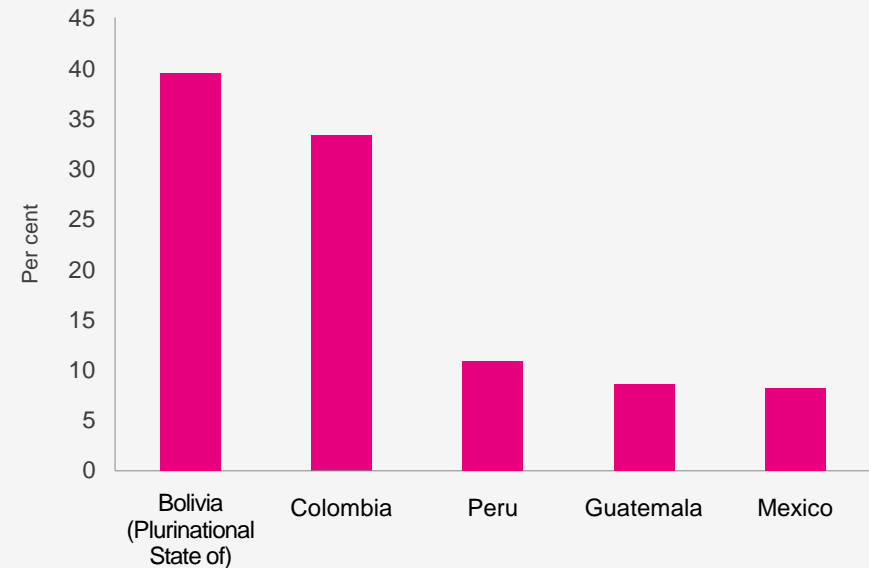
Latin America, 2013–2016



Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2016, countries with available data.

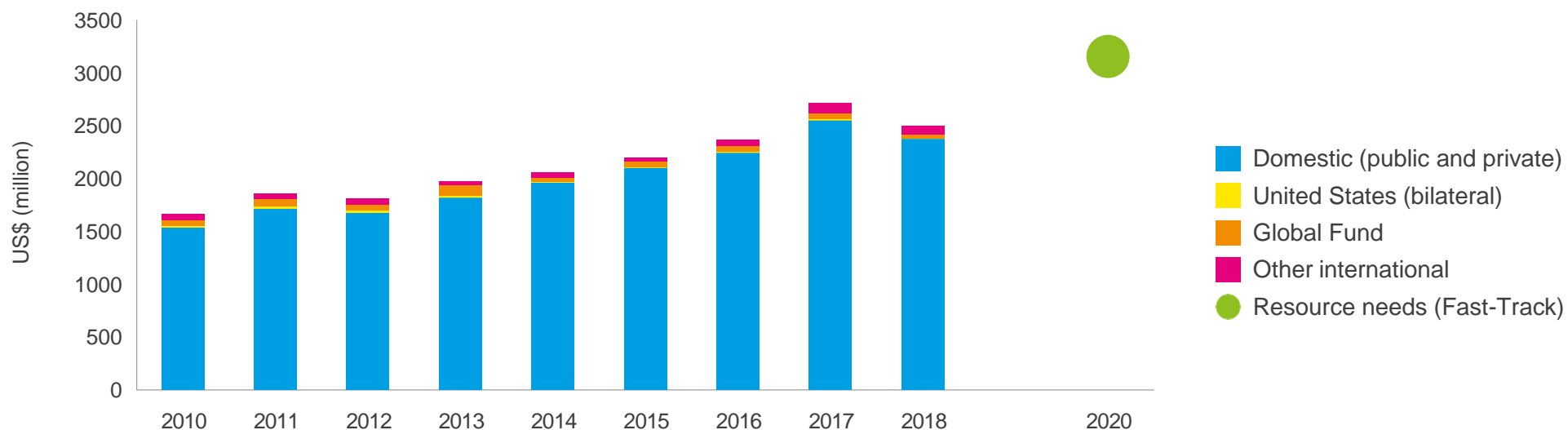
Percentage of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months

Latin America, most recent data, 2015–2016



Source: Population-based surveys, 2015–2016.

HIV resource availability, by source, Latin America, 2010–2018, and projected resource needs by 2020



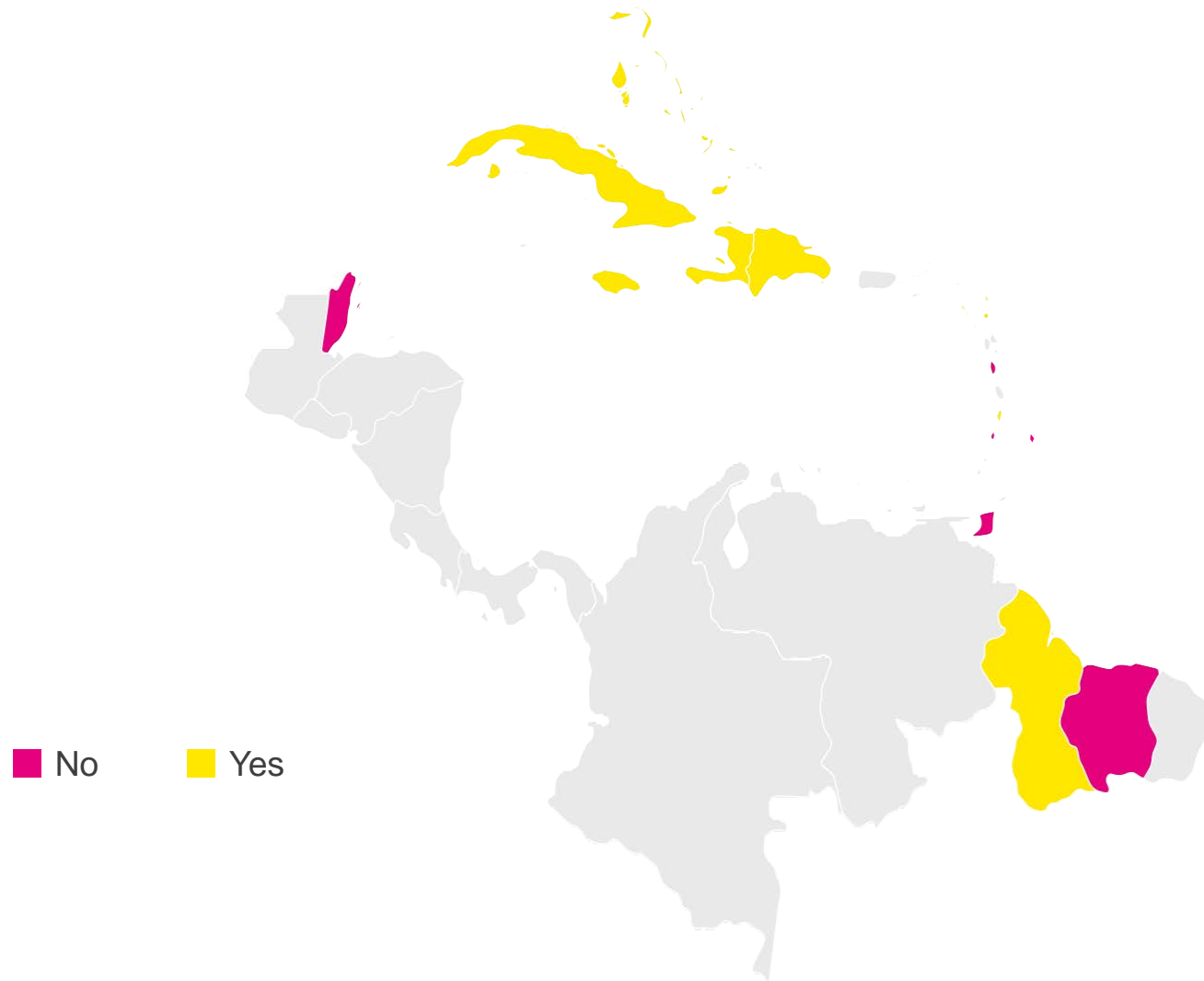
Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.

GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE 2019

REGION PROFILES

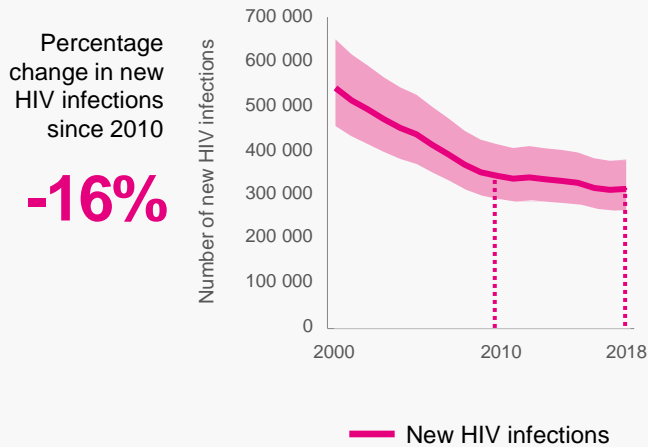
CARIBBEAN

Provision of assisted partner notification services, Caribbean, 2018

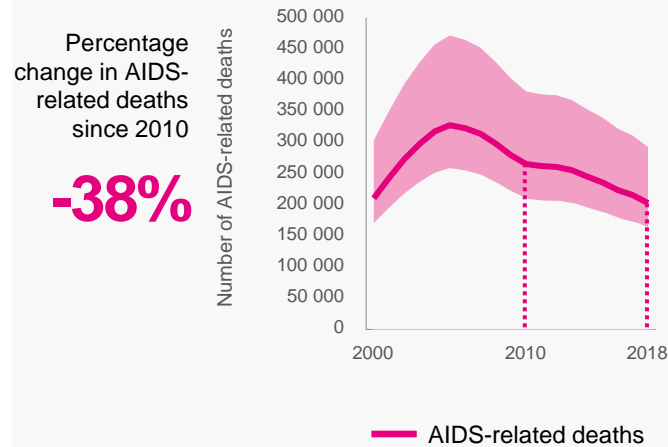


Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio Caribbean, 2000–2018

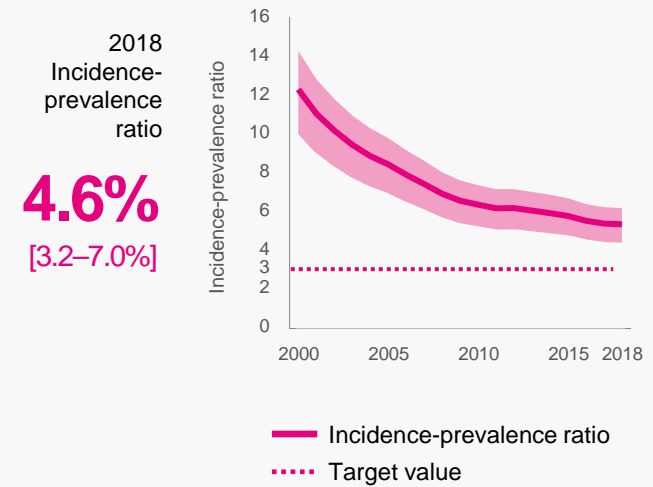
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths

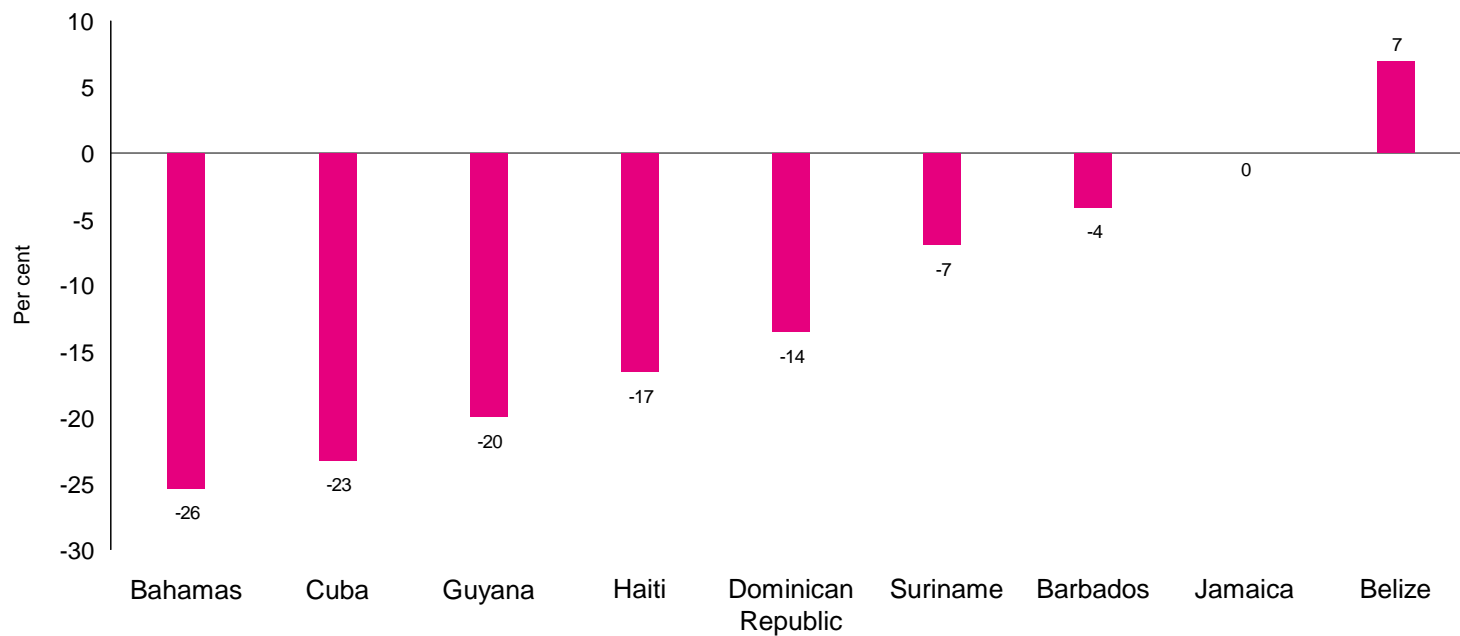


Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

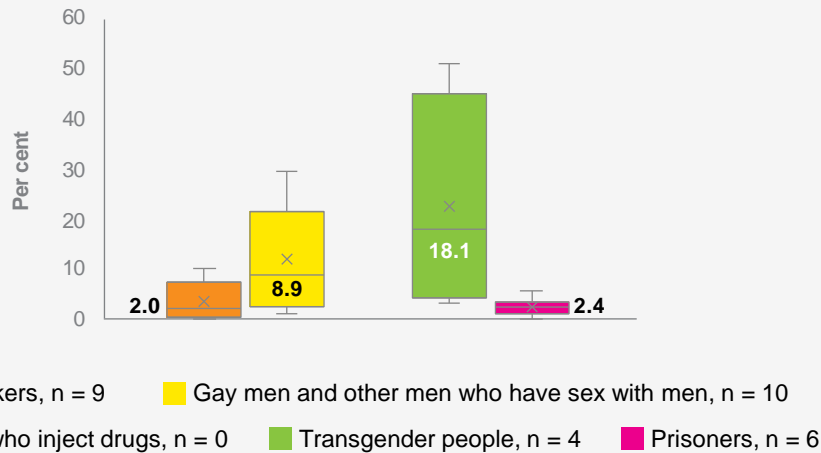
Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, Caribbean, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

HIV prevalence among key populations

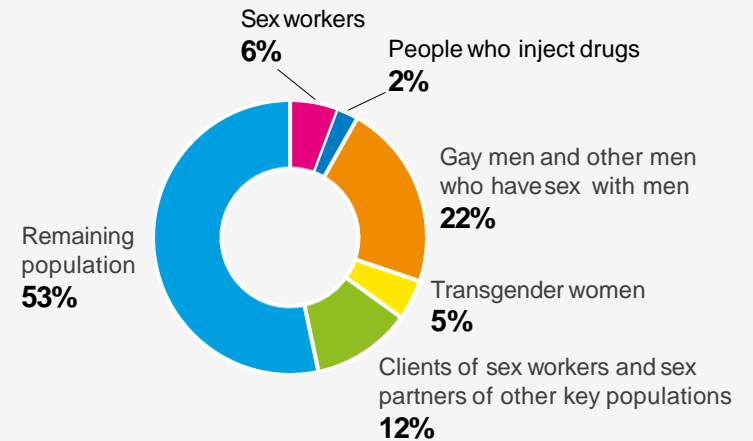
Caribbean, 2014–2018



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Caribbean, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

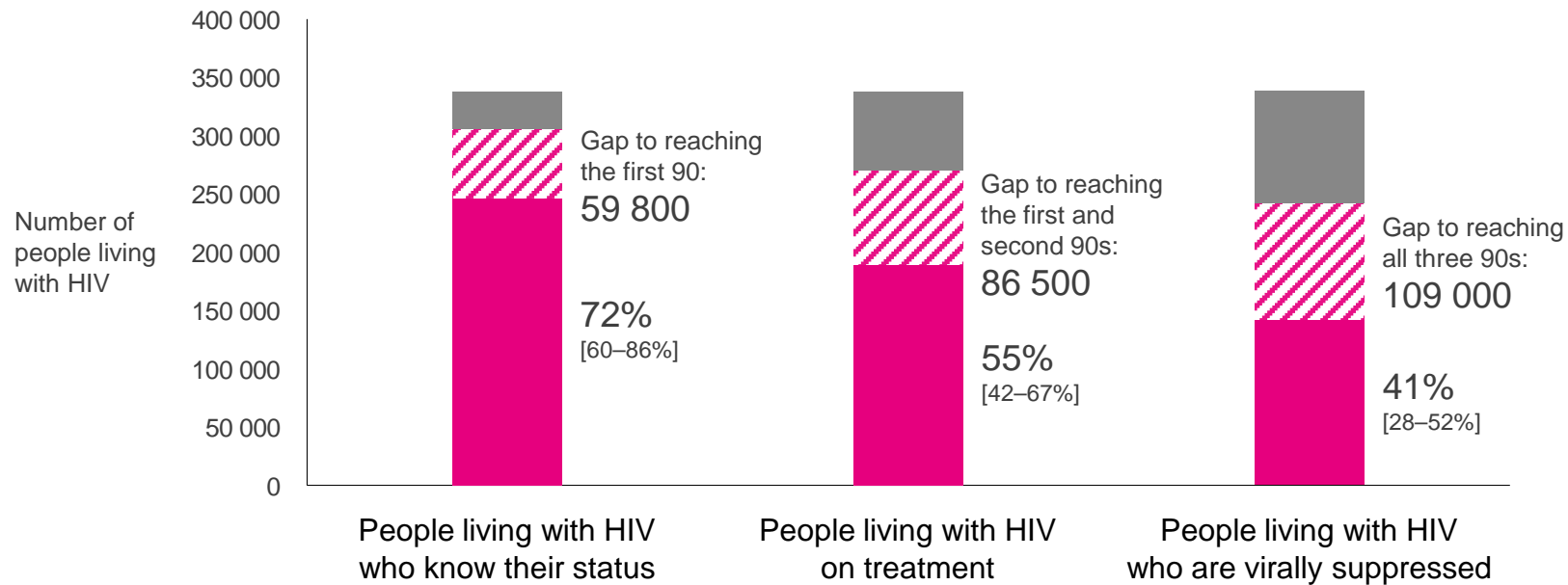
Estimated size of key populations, Caribbean, 2018

Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Bahamas	319 000									2300	0.73
Dominican Republic	7 731 000			130 000	1.71			9400	0.12	20 000	0.26
Haiti	7 487 000									11 000	0.14
Jamaica	2 243 000			42 000	1.89			3800	0.17		
Saint Lucia	146 000			3000	2.05						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	83 000										

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Caribbean, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

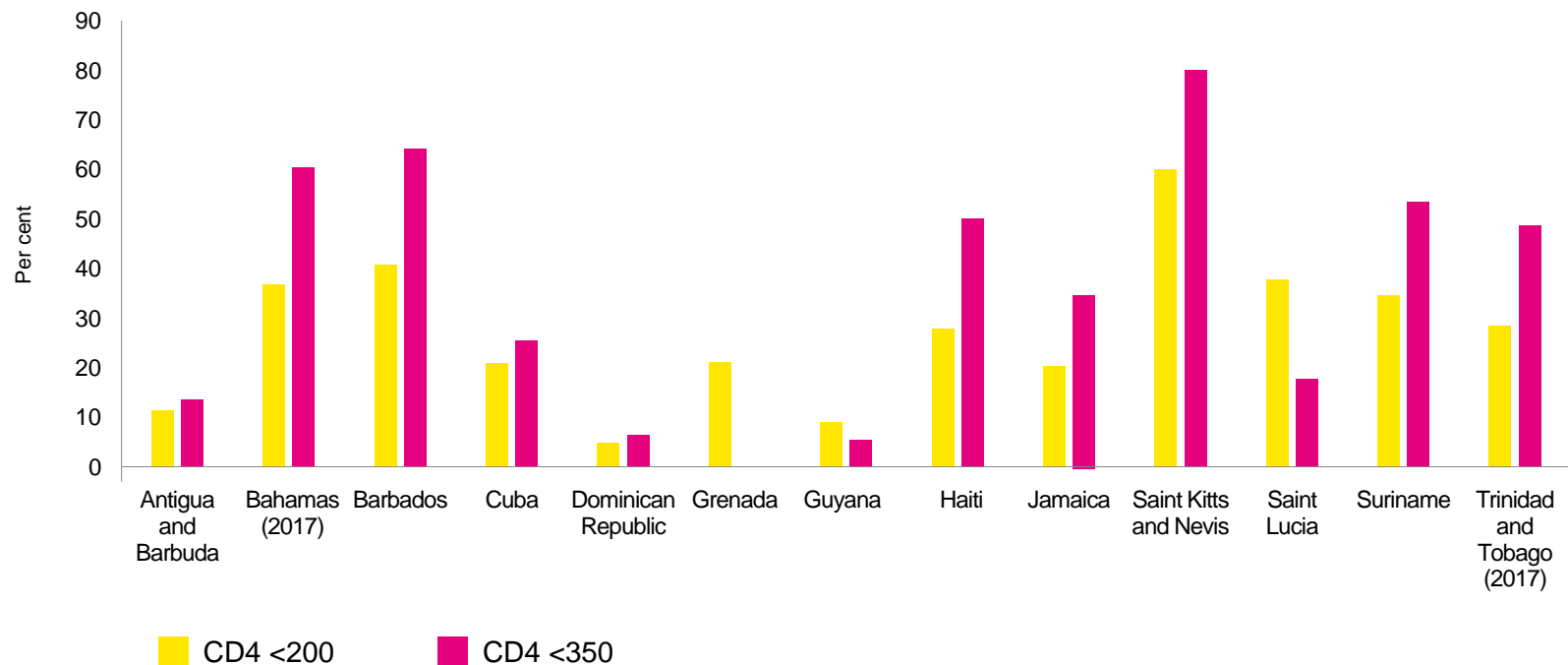
90–90–90 country scorecard: Caribbean, 2018

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Caribbean	72	80	67	77	77	75	74	75	73	41	46	37
Antigua and Barbuda								47	42	19	27	15
Bahamas												
Barbados							88	88	88	44	55	39
Belize	49	51	48	58	58	56	65	65	67	18	19	18
Cuba	83	90	82	86	89	86	67	67	67	48	54	47
Dominica							55	58	53	18	27	14
Dominican Republic	82	91	75	68	67	69	67	65	70	37	40	36
Grenada							12	8	10	8	7	6
Guyana	93	95	95	73	82	64	81	81	80	55	63	49
Haiti	67	74	61	86	86	86						
Jamaica							80	81	80	25	38	18
Saint Kitts and Nevis							60	73	55	25	16	35
Saint Lucia							35	33	37	15	14	17
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	70	93	60	47	52	42	81	84	81	27	41	21
Suriname	60	71	50	87	87	87	87	88	86	45	54	38
Trinidad and Tobago												

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

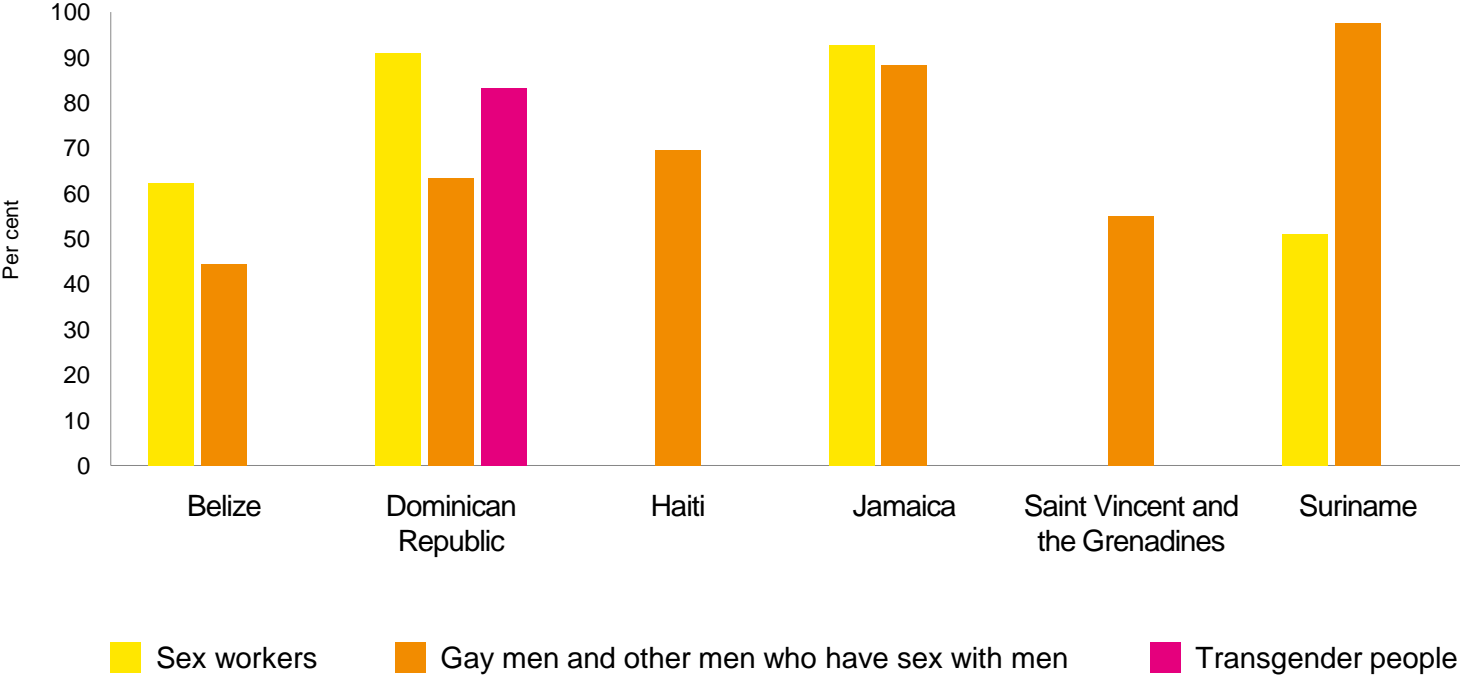
Percentage of people living with HIV with a low CD4 count at initiation of antiretroviral therapy, Caribbean, 2018



Note: Data shown come from surveys, which are typically conducted in areas with high prevalence and needs and may not be nationally representative.

Source: 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.

Knowledge of status among key populations, Caribbean, 2016–2018

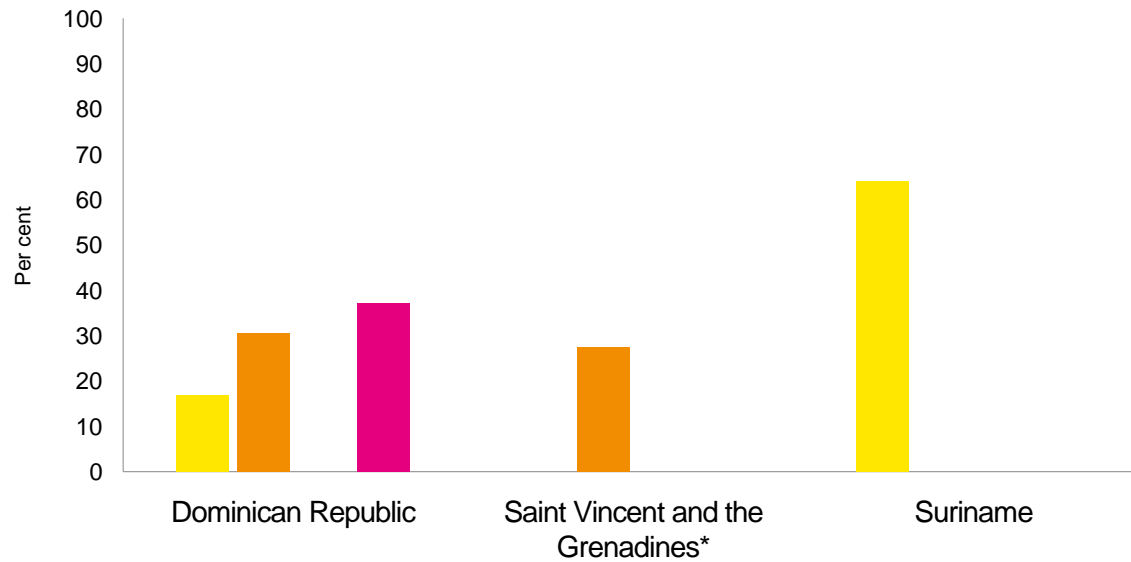


Note: Data shown come from surveys, which are typically conducted in areas with high prevalence and needs and may not be nationally representative.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.



Percentage of key populations who reported receiving at least two prevention services in the past three months, Caribbean, 2016–2018



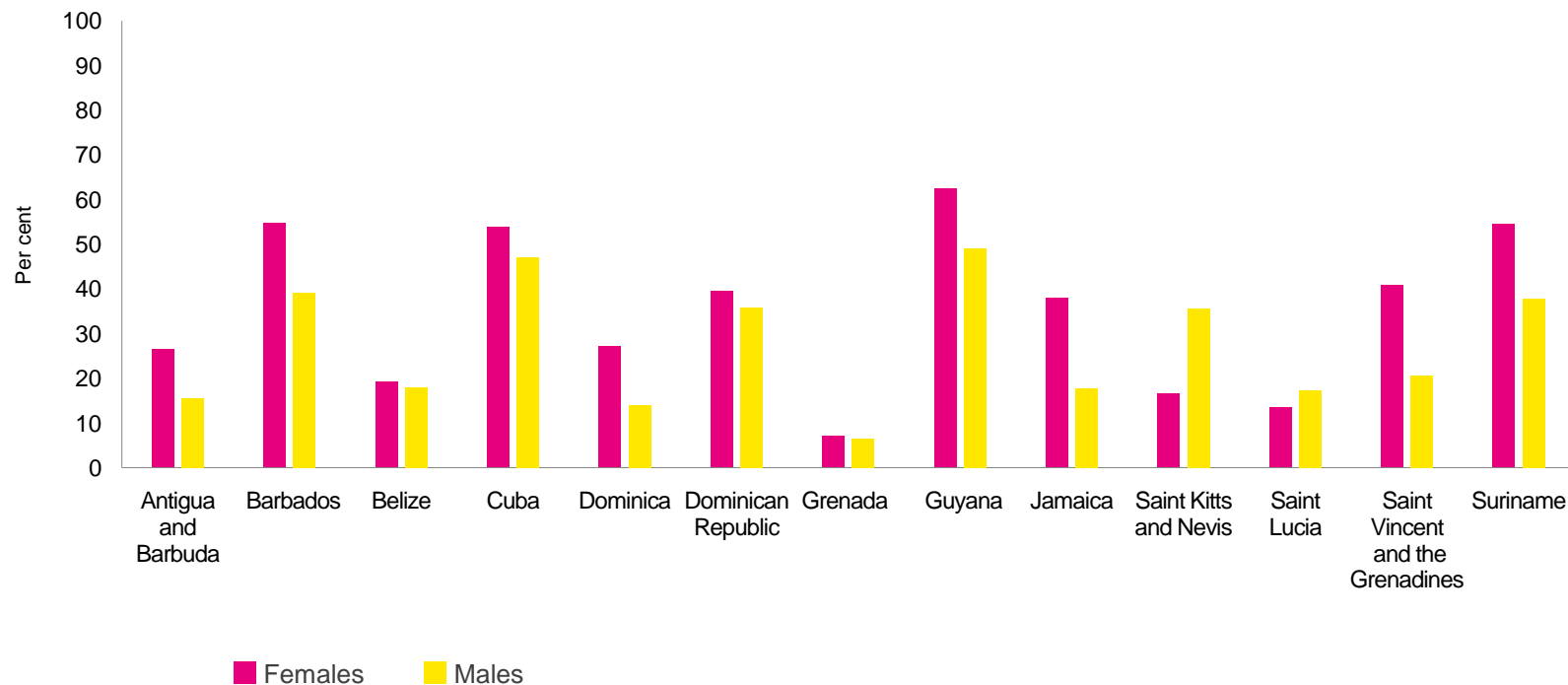
■ Sex workers ■ Gay men and other men who have sex with men ■ People who inject drugs ■ Transgender people

Note 1: The use of an asterisk (*) indicates that data for marked countries come from programme data (which tend to show higher values due to the use as a denominator of the number of key population members that are linked to the programme) and not from a survey.

Note 2: Possible prevention services received among sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and testing of sexually transmitted infections. Possible prevention services received among people who inject drugs: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and clean needles or syringes.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, Caribbean, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Number of countries with public policies for delivery of HIV prevention services recommended by World Health Organization, by key population, Caribbean

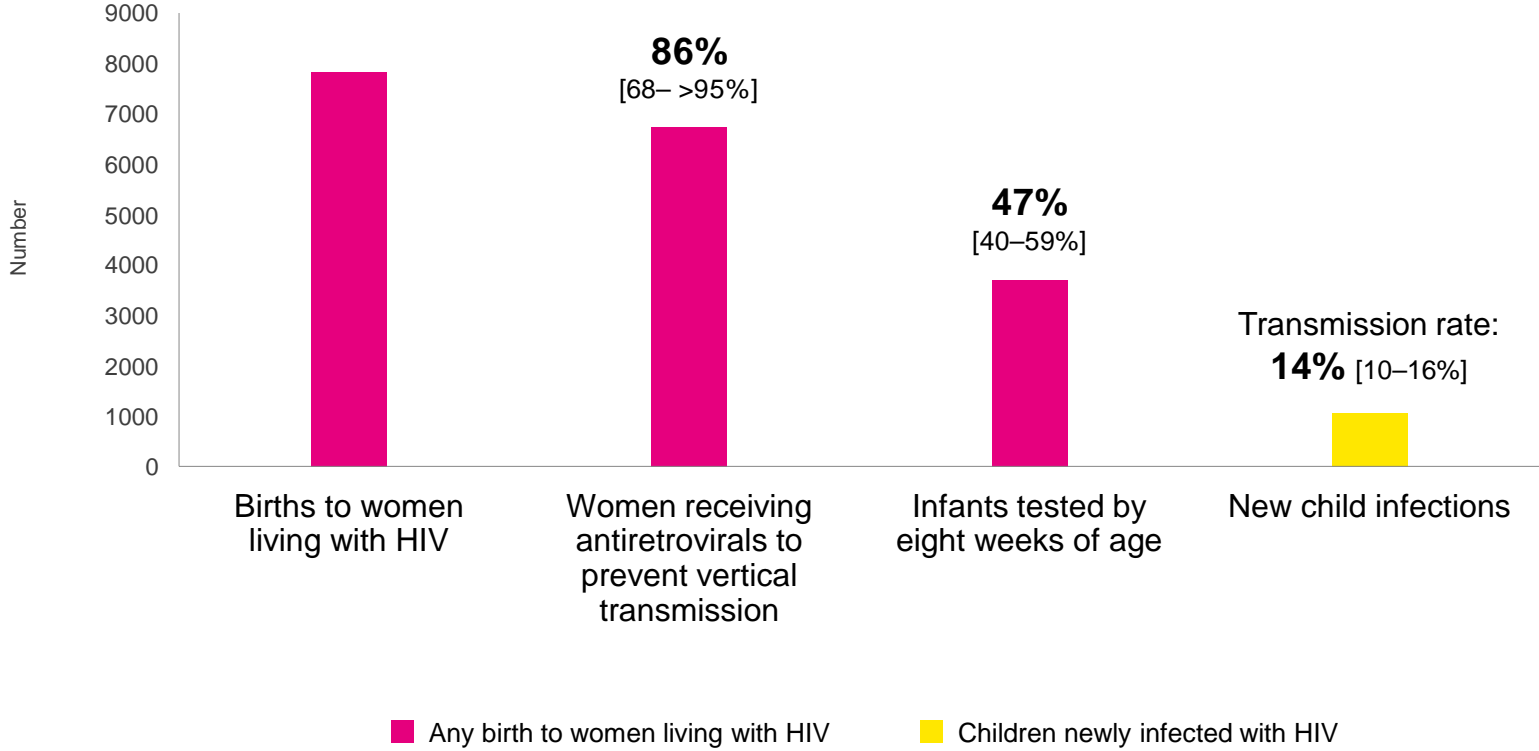
Caribbean	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Female sex workers	Transgender women
HIV testing and counselling	14	12	11
Sexually transmitted infection diagnosis and treatment	11	10	9
PrEP	1	2	3
Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	6	0	4
Condoms	14	12	10
Lubricants	13	10	10
Antiretroviral therapy for all	13	10	12
Peer-led community outreach activities	12	9	9
Sexual health information and education	10	8	9
Number of countries with public policies for delivery of all nine services	0	1	0
Number of countries with public policies for delivery of five to eight services	12	10	10
Number of countries with public policies for delivery of four services or less	4	5	6

Note: Number of countries in the region (n = 16)

Source: HIV prevention in the spotlight: an analysis from the perspective of the health sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017. Washington (DC): Pan American Health Organization, UNAIDS; 2017.

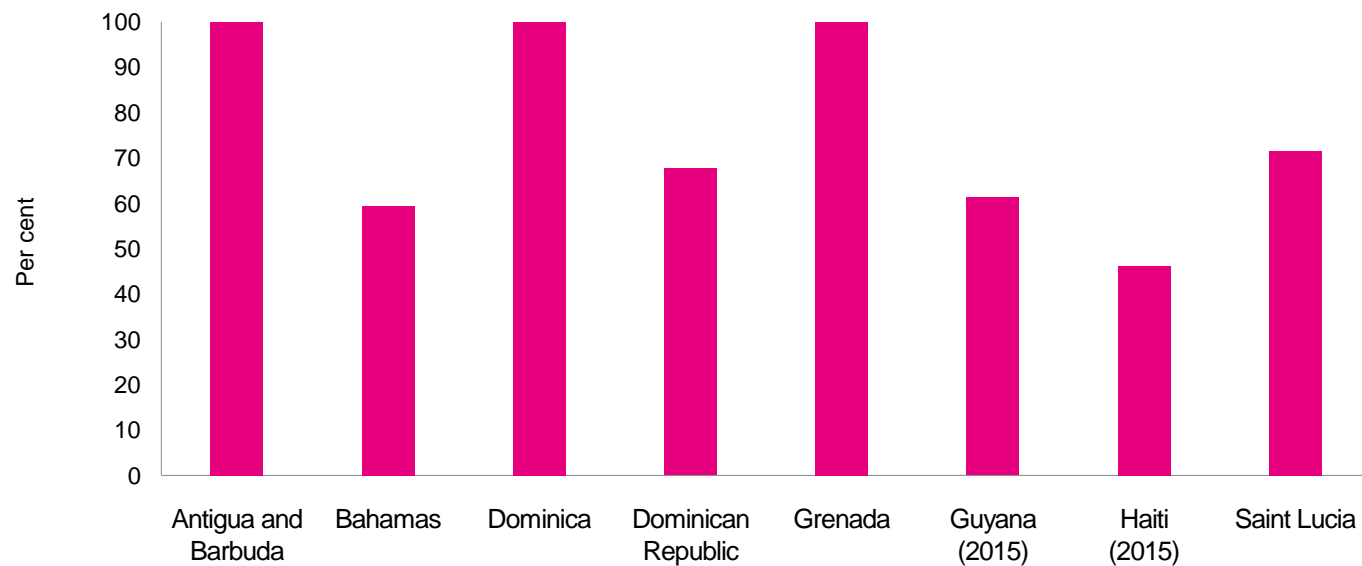


Cascade of services for preventing vertical transmission, numbers of new HIV infections and transmission rate, Caribbean, 2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.

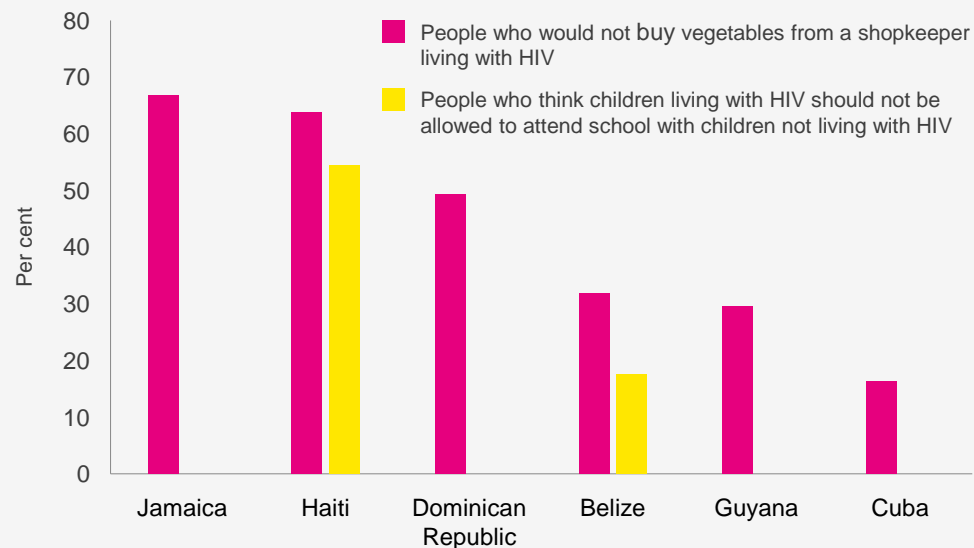
Percentage of infants receiving HIV testing in the first 4–6 weeks, Caribbean, 2018



Source: 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring.

Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

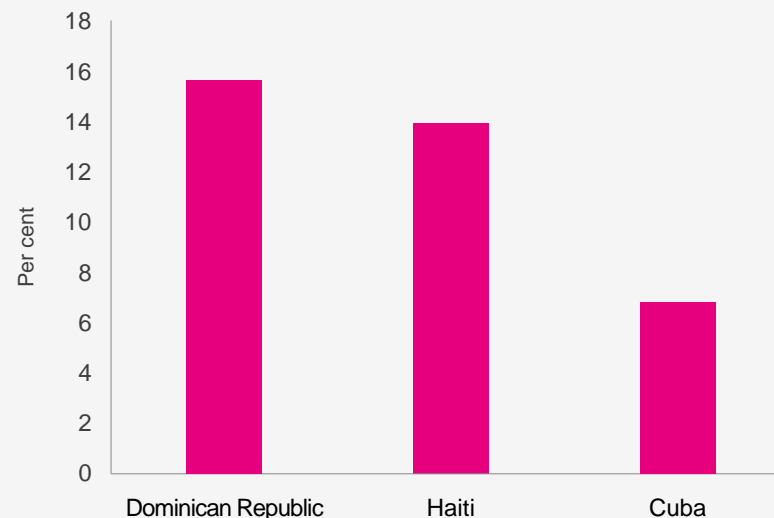
Caribbean, 2013–2017



Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2017, countries with available data.

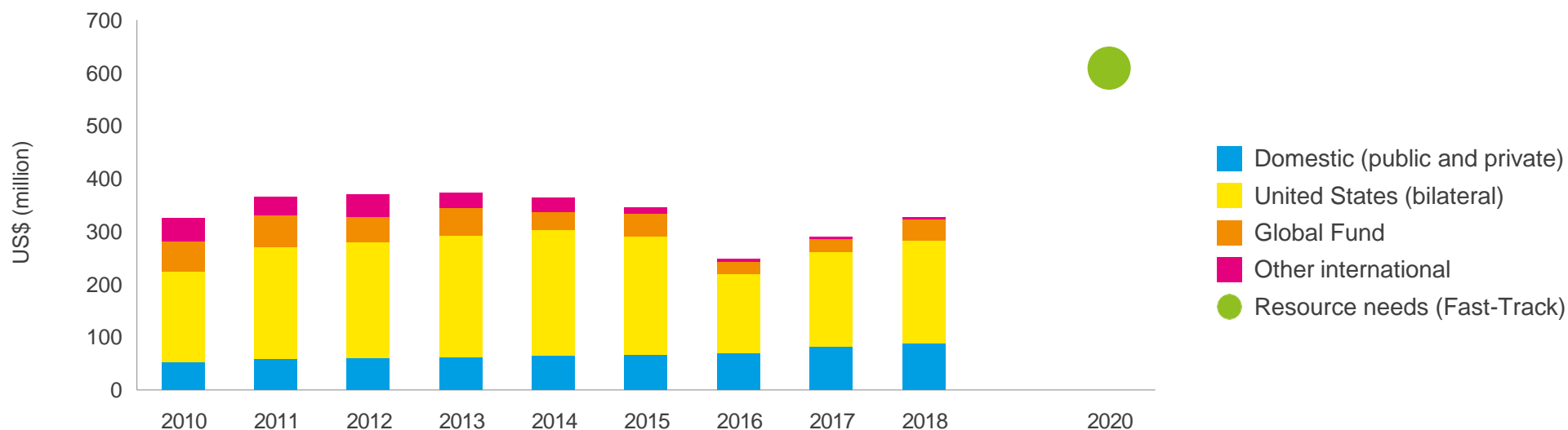
Percentage of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months

Caribbean, most recent data, 2013–2017



Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2017.

HIV resource availability, by source, Caribbean, 2010–2018, and projected resource needs by 2020



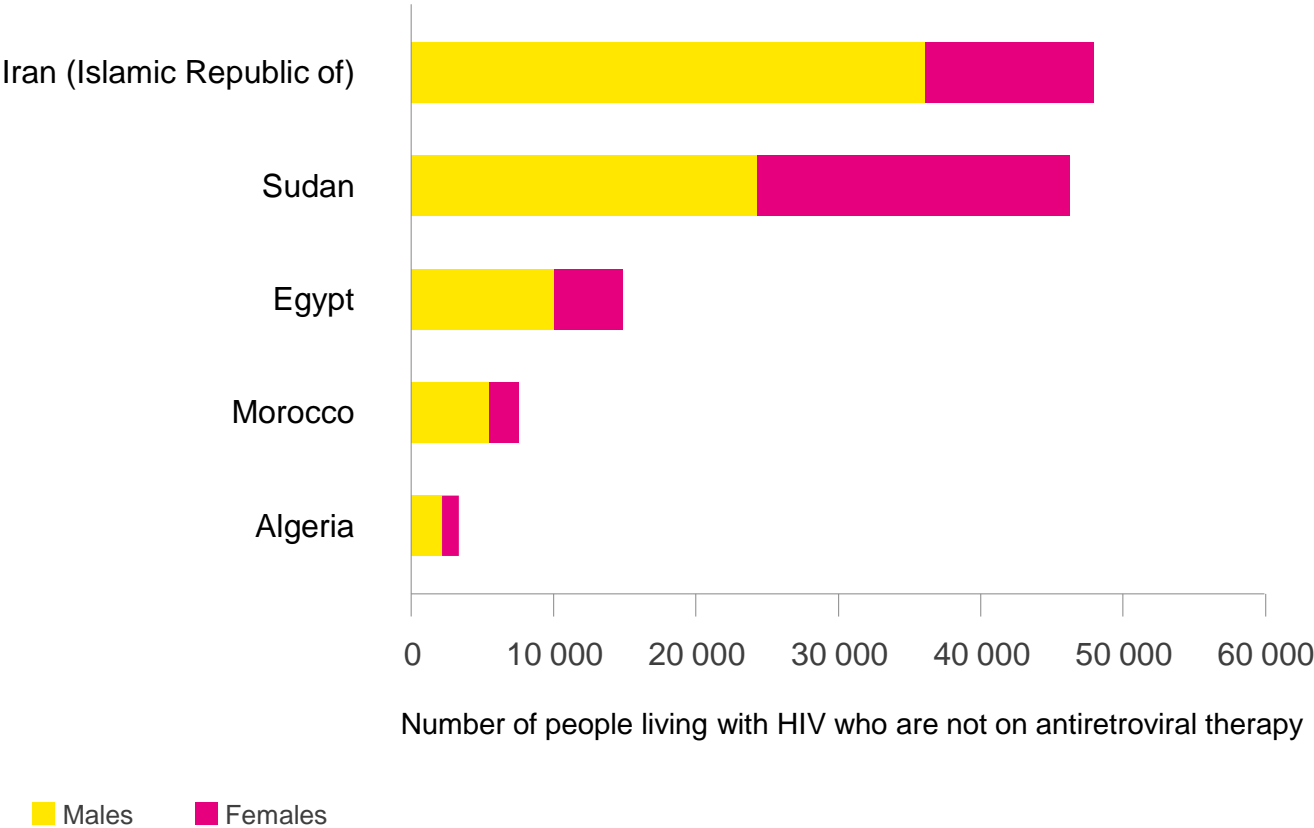
Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.

GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE 2019

REGION PROFILES

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

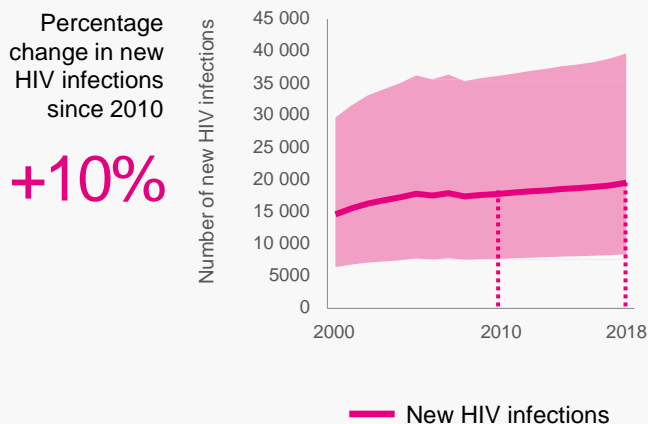
Number of people living with HIV who are not on antiretroviral therapy (aged 15 years and over), by sex, high-burden countries in Middle East and North Africa, 2018



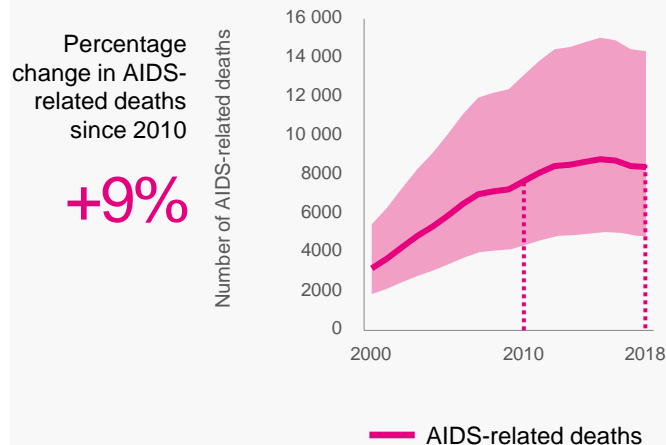
Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio Middle East and North Africa, 2000–2018

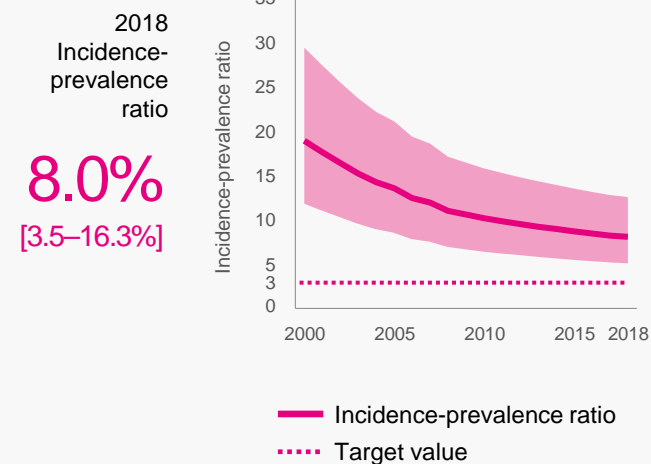
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths



Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, Middle East and North Africa, 2010–2018

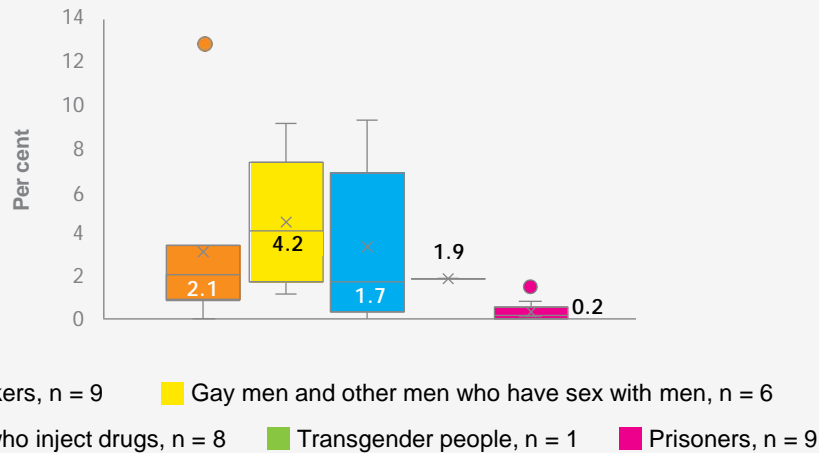


Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.



HIV prevalence among key populations

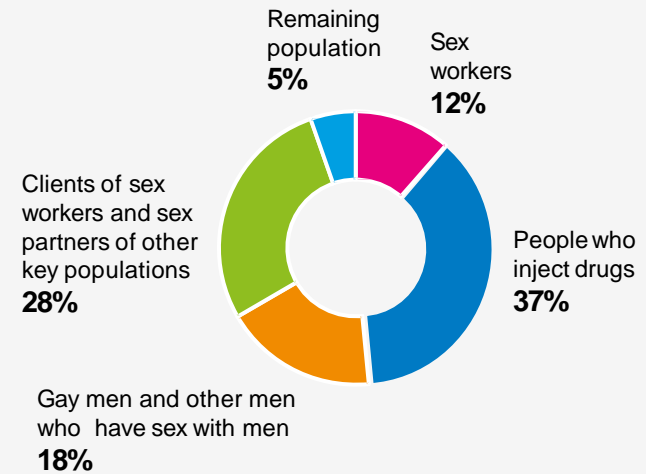
Middle East and North Africa, 2014–2018



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Middle East and North Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Estimated size of key populations, Middle East and North Africa, 2018

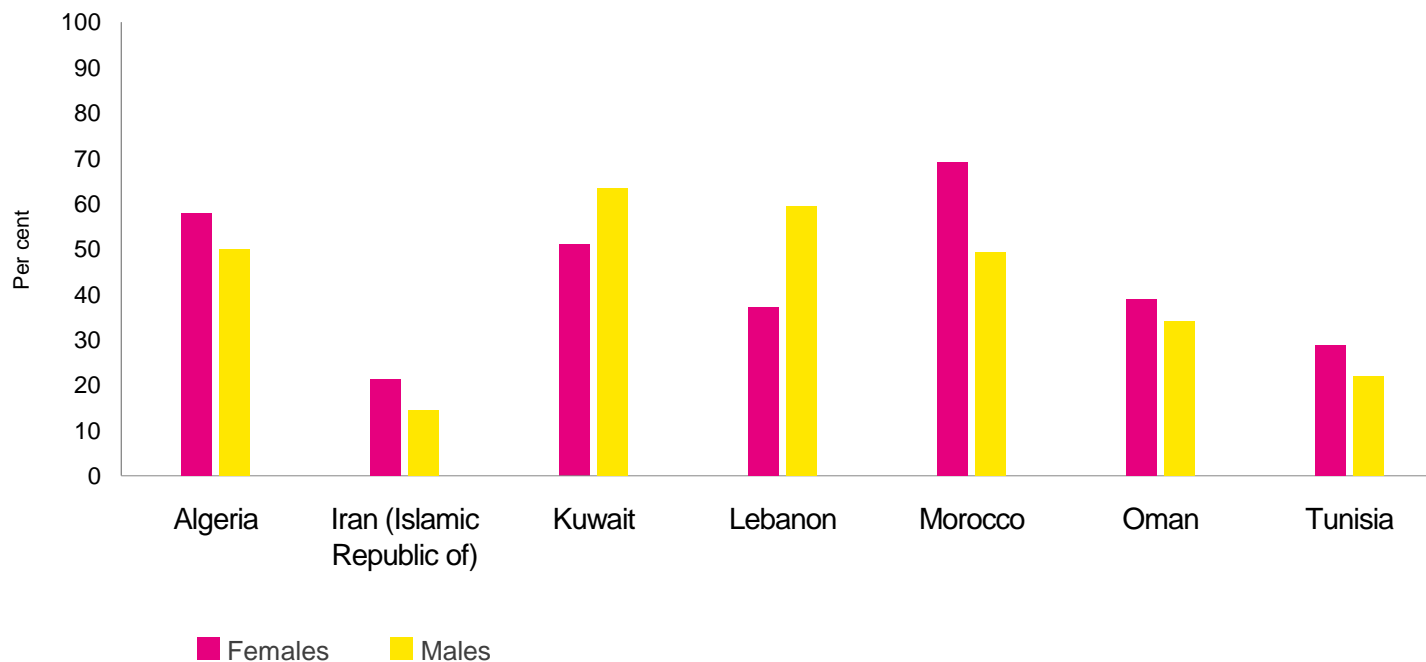
Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	62 613 000									210 000	0.34
Kuwait	3 307 000									5200	0.16
Lebanon	4 718 000			17 000	0.35						
Morocco	26 362 000									84 000	0.32
Oman	3 785 000										
Tunisia	8 856 000									22 000	0.25

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

The regions for which the local population size estimate refers are as follows:
 Oman: Samail

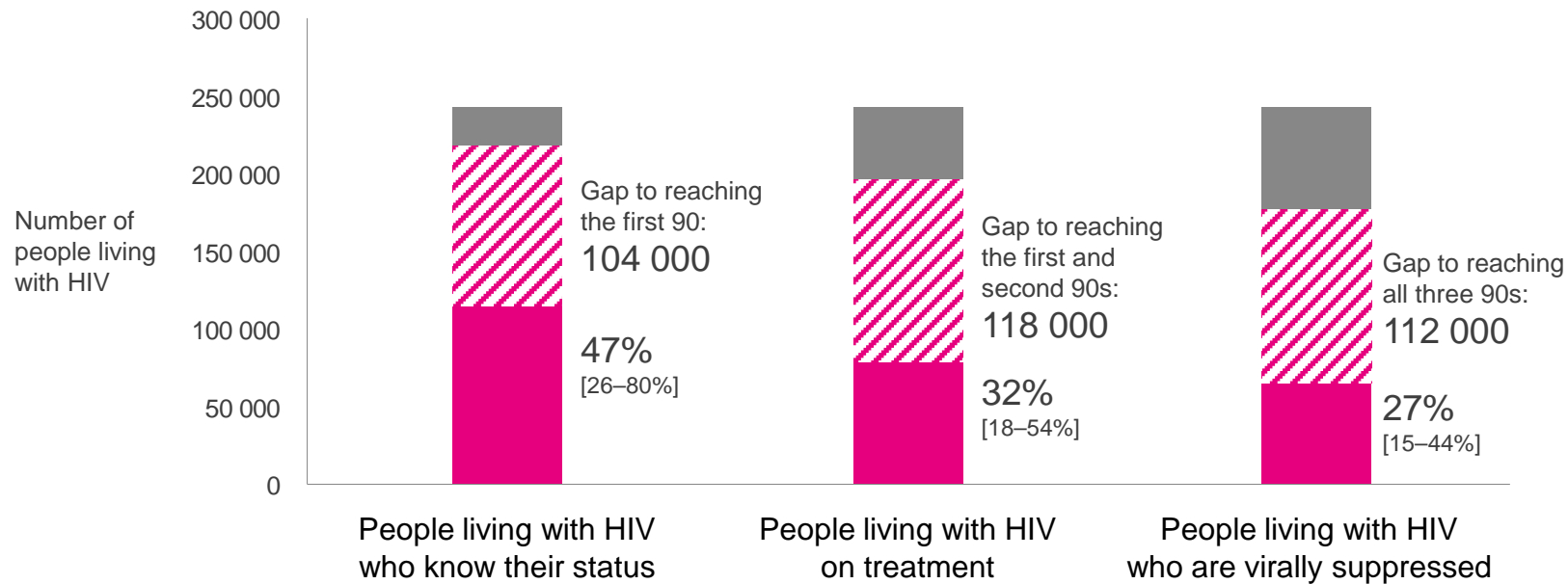
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, Middle East and North Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

HIV testing and treatment cascade, Middle East and North Africa, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

90–90–90 country scorecard: Middle East and North Africa, 2018

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Middle East and North Africa	47	49	47	69	73	65	82	82	83	27	29	25
Algeria	86	91	81	93	91	91	68	69	68	55	58	50
Bahrain												
Djibouti												
Egypt												
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	36	34	35	57	79	49	82	79	83	17	21	15
Iraq												
Jordan												
Kuwait	67	58	70	92	90	92	>95	>95	>95	60	51	63
Lebanon	91	77	95	66	49	69	92	>95	92	56	37	59
Libya												
Morocco	76	90	64	86	84	84	91	91	91	59	69	49
Occupied Palestinian Territories												
Oman	48	51	47	84	87	83	87	88	87	35	39	34
Qatar				>95	>95	>95	73	77	72			
Saudi Arabia				94	95	95	94	>95	93			
Somalia												
Sudan	27	28	28	56	54	54						
Syrian Arab Republic												
Tunisia							62	58	67	24	29	22
United Arab Emirates												
Yemen												

90–90–90:

90% and above

85–89%

70–84%

50–69%

Less than 50%

Viral load suppression:

73% and above

65–72%

40–64%

25–39%

Less than 25%

Number of countries reporting on key population indicators, 2016–2018

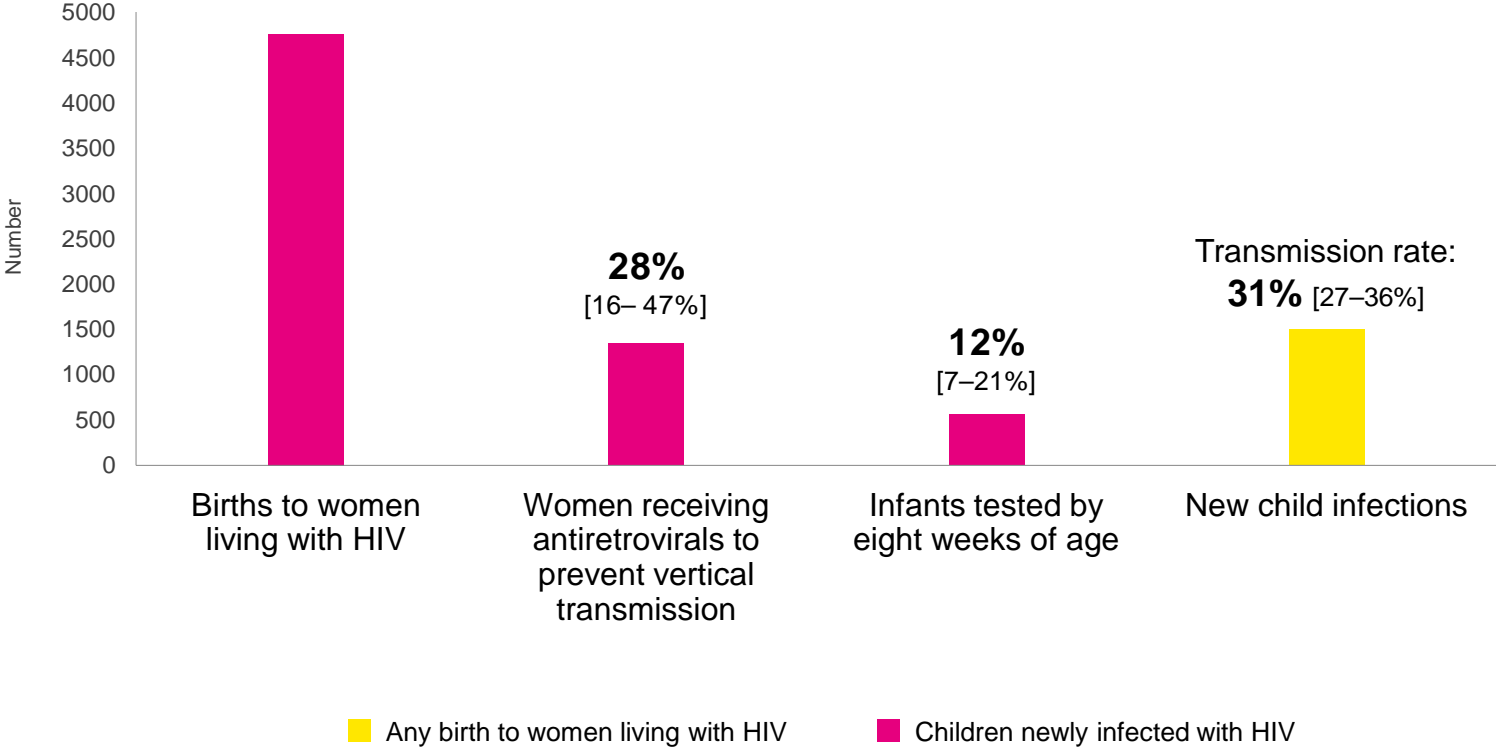
Key population prevention indicator	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
HIV testing among key populations	5	4	5	0	N/A
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among key populations	2	1	1	0	N/A
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV in key populations	0	0	1	0	2
Needles–syringes distributed per person who injects drugs	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A
Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	2

Note: There are a total number of 21 countries in the Middle East and North Africa region.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.



Cascade of services for preventing vertical transmission, numbers of new HIV infections and transmission rate, Middle East and North Africa, 2018

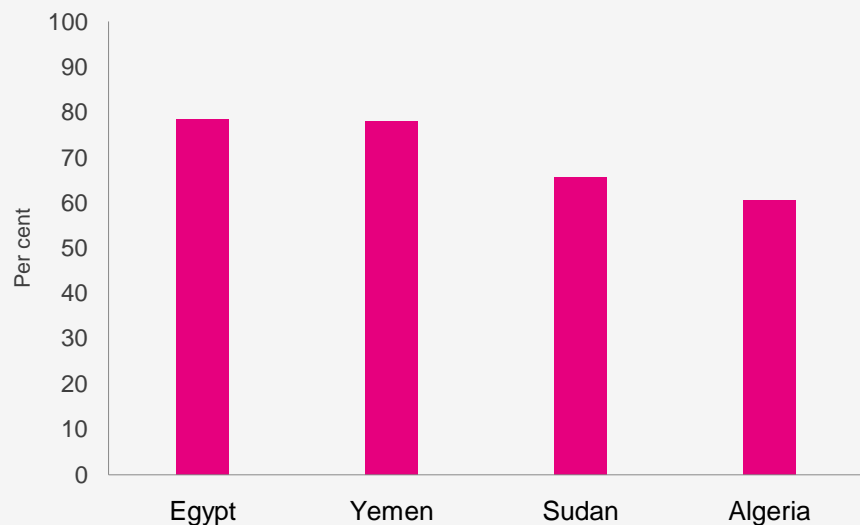


Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.



Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years who would not buy vegetables from a shopkeeper living with HIV

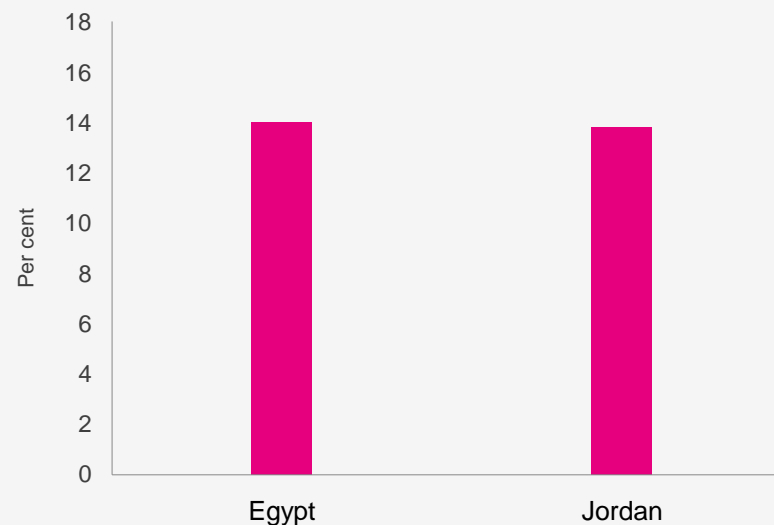
Middle East and North Africa, 2013–2014



Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2016, countries with available data.

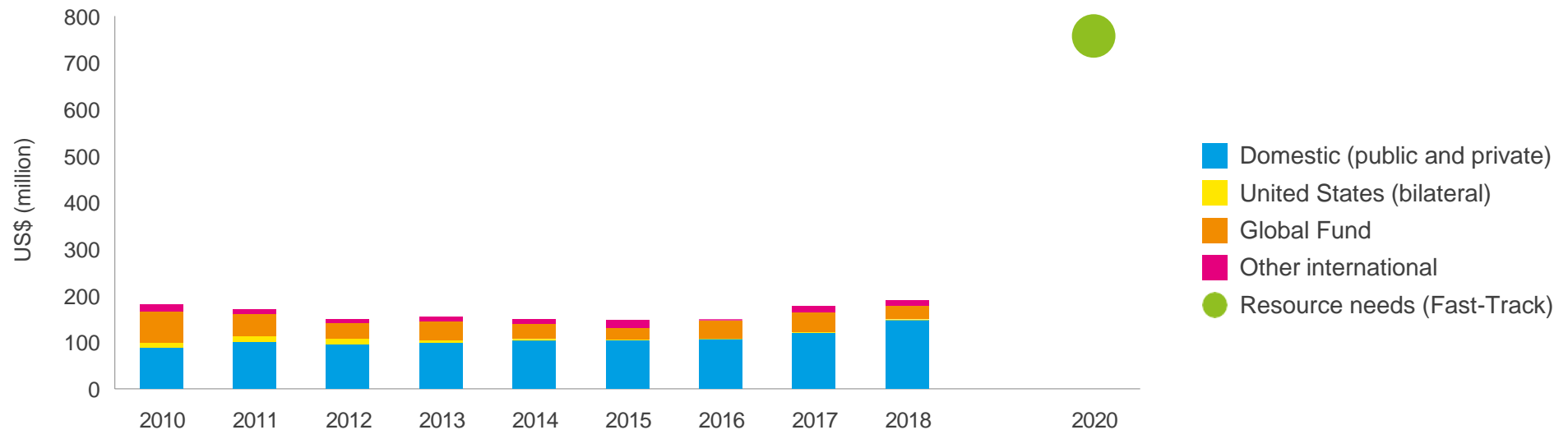
Percentage of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months

Middle East and North Africa, most recent data, 2014–2018



Source: Population-based surveys, 2014–2018.

HIV resource availability, by source, Middle East and North Africa, 2010–2018, and projected resource needs by 2020



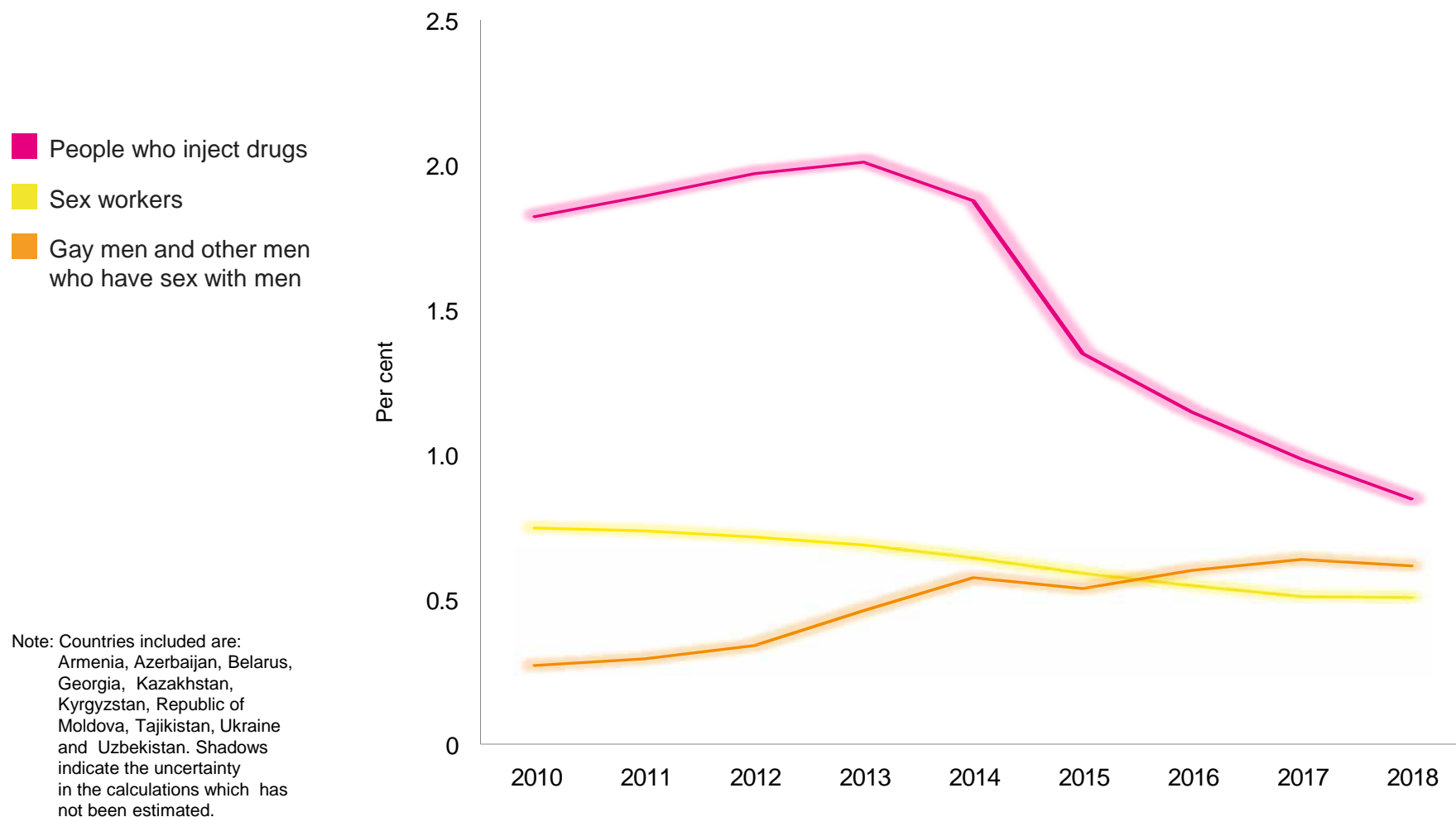
Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.

GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE 2019

REGION PROFILES

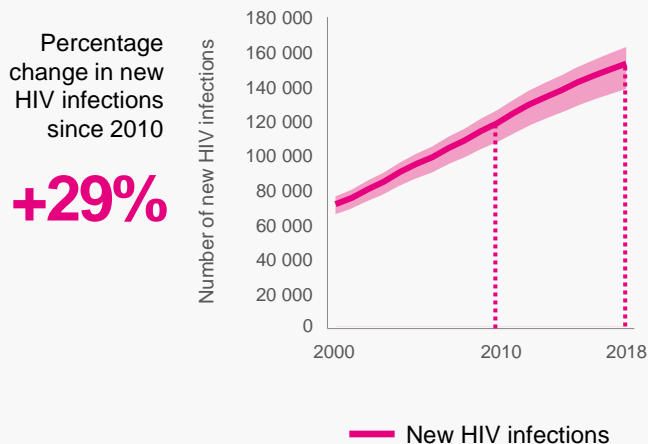
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

HIV incidence trends among key populations, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010–2018

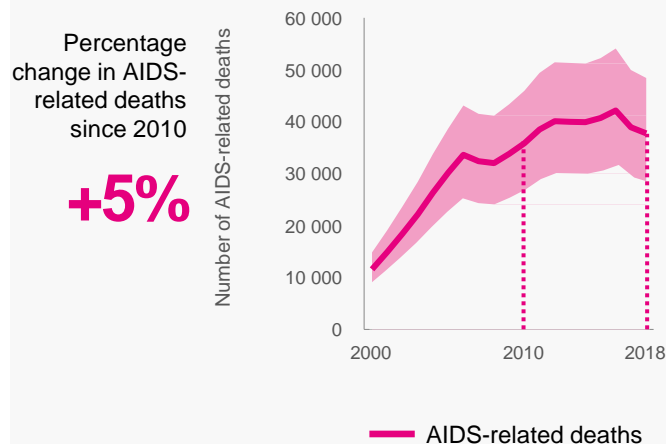


Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio eastern Europe and central Asia, 2000–2018

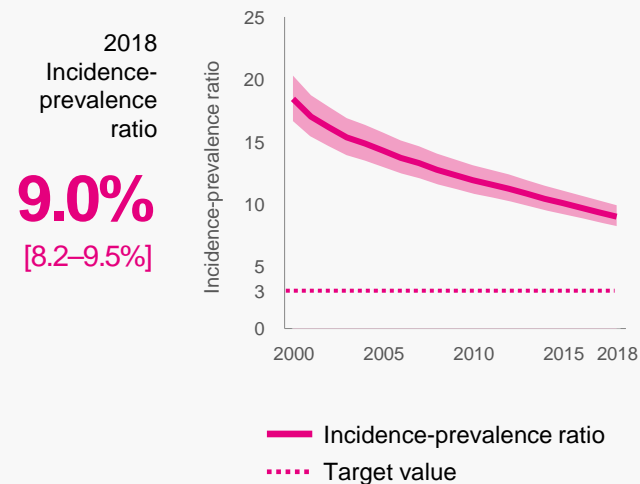
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths

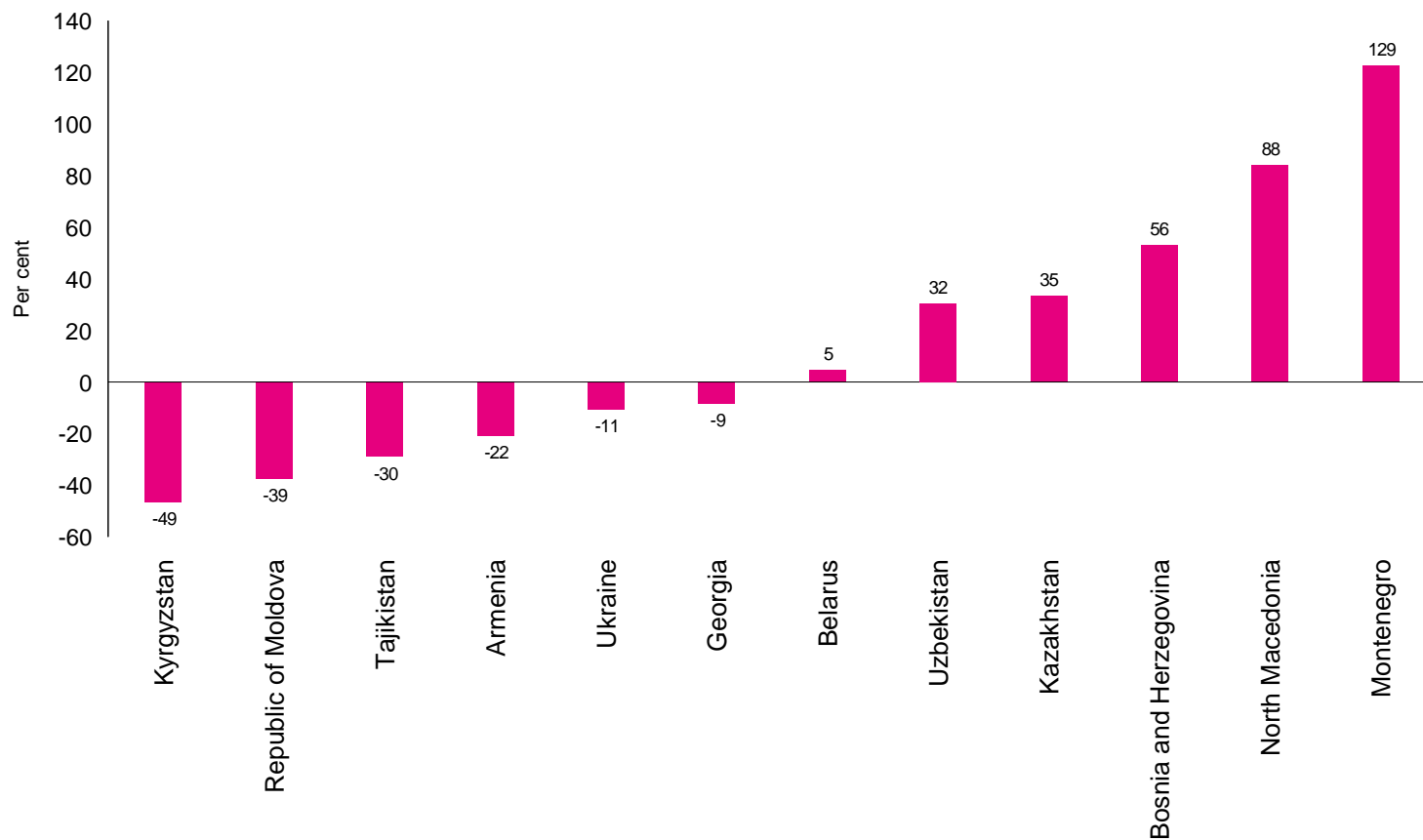


Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

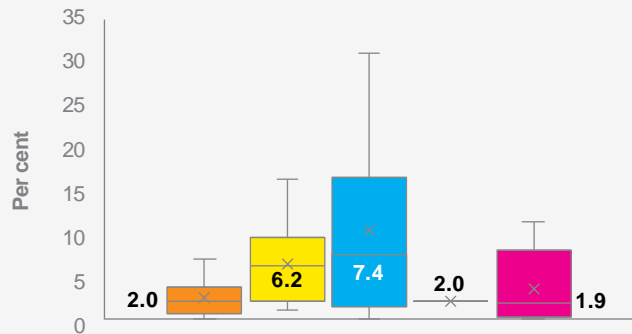
Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

HIV prevalence among key populations

Eastern Europe and central Asia, 2014–2018

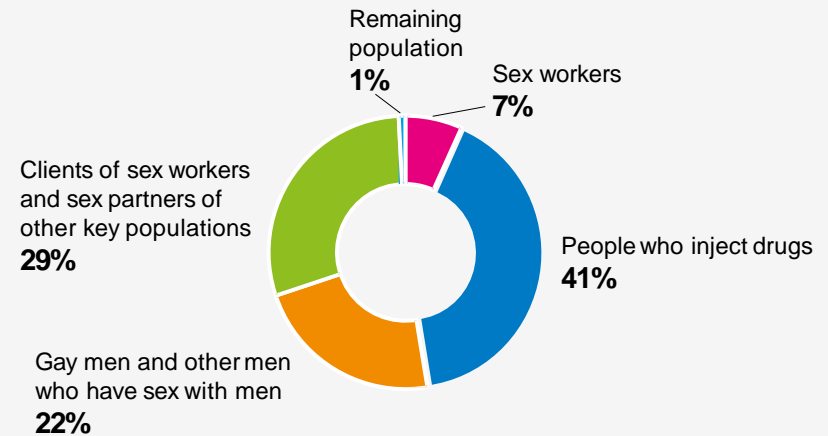


■ Sex workers, n = 13
 ■ Gay men and other men who have sex with men, n = 13
■ People who inject drugs, n = 14
 ■ Transgender people, n = 1
 ■ Prisoners, n = 11

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Estimated size of key populations, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018

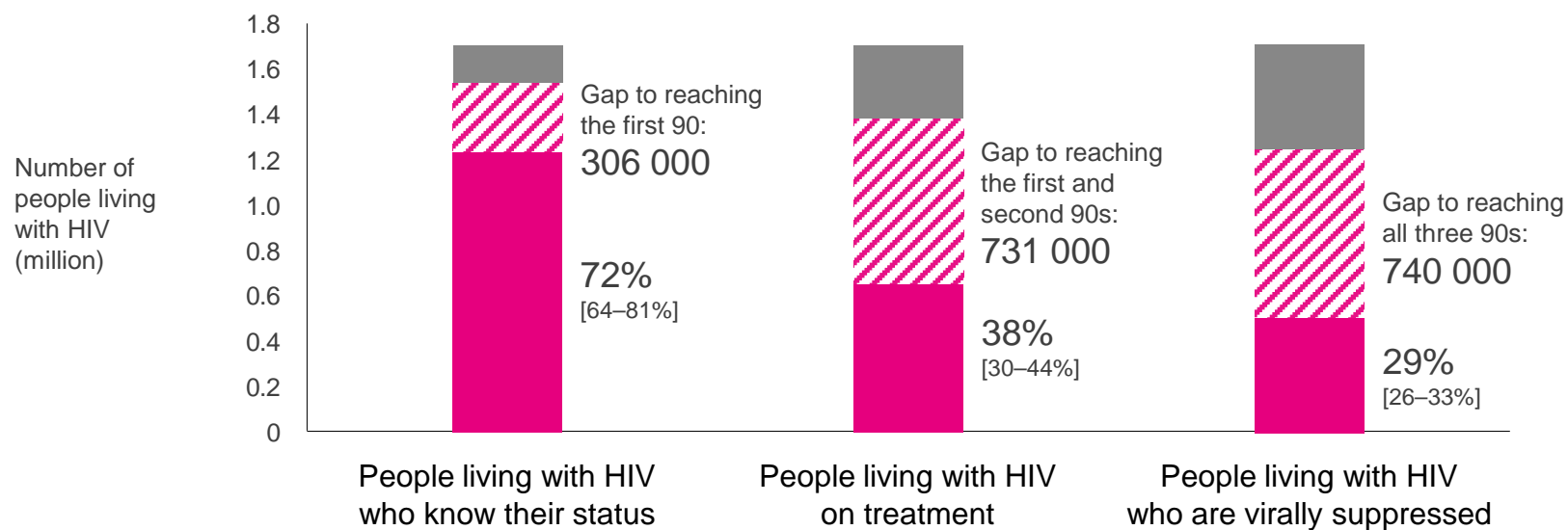
Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Albania	2 432 000									3000	0.13
Armenia	2 345 000	4600	0.2	16 000	0.69	9000	0.38				
Azerbaijan	7 610 000	32 000	0.42	24 000	0.31	60 000	0.79				
Georgia	3 150 000			19 000	0.59						
North Macedonia	1 741 000					6800	0.39			2300	0.13
Tajikistan	5 889 000	18 000	0.3								
Ukraine	37 062 000	87 000		180 000	0.48	350 000	0.95				

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

The regions for which the local population size estimate refers are as follows:
 Ukraine: All regions except Luhansk region and Sevastopol

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).

HIV testing and treatment cascade, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

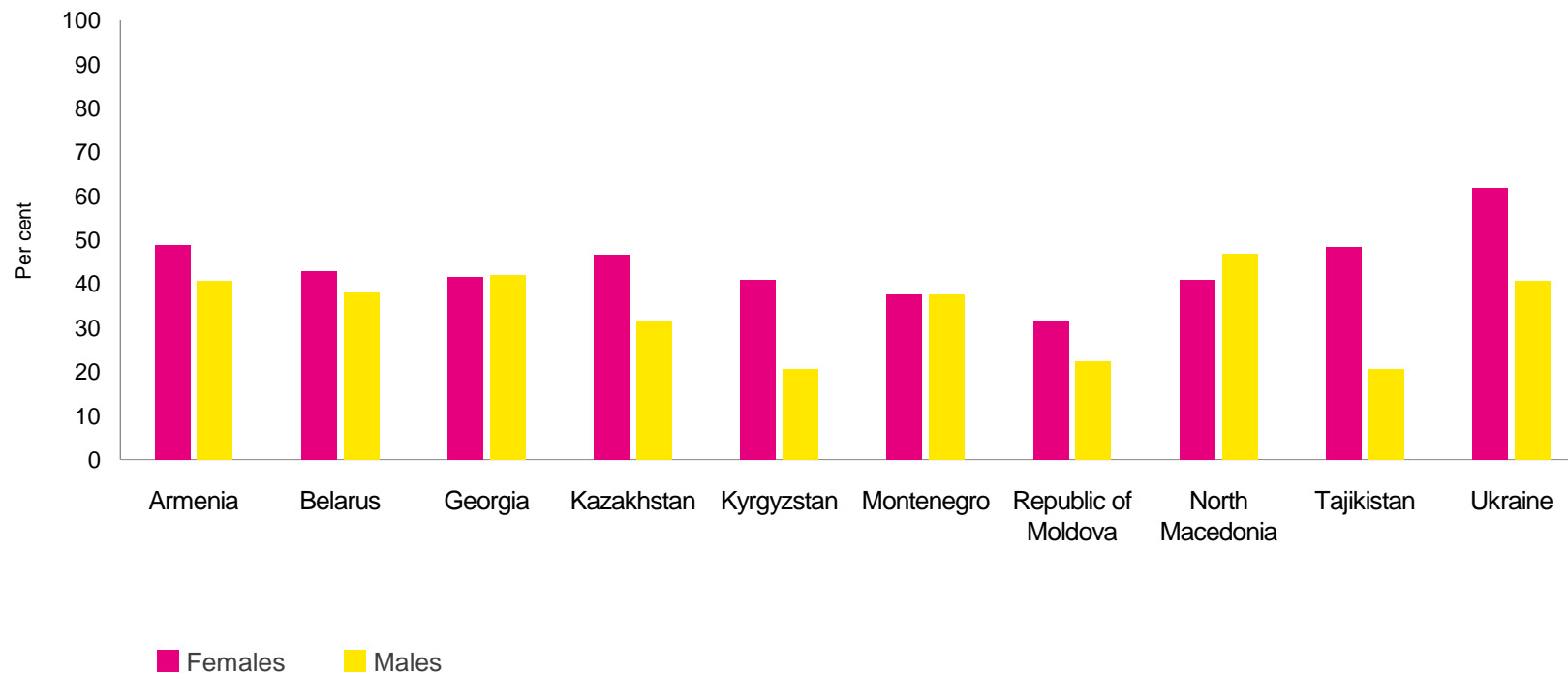
90–90–90 country scorecard: eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Eastern Europe and central Asia	72	85	65	53	54	51	77	78	77	29	36	25
Albania				62	65	60						
Armenia	73	72	73	72	78	69	83	87	80	44	49	41
Azerbaijan				71			75					
Belarus	79	77	80	74	78	70	69	71	67	40	43	38
Bosnia and Herzegovina												
Georgia	59	50	62	84	95	80	85	87	85	42	41	42
Kazakhstan	88	>95	83	66	71	61	65	68	62	38	47	31
Kyrgyzstan	68	79	61	64	69	54	68	76	63	30	41	21
Montenegro	55	52	56	73	72	73	93	>95	92	38	38	38
Republic of Moldova	54	61	49	63	67	60	77	77	76	26	31	22
North Macedonia	59	41	61	91	>95	90	86	>95	85	46	41	47
Russian Federation												
Tajikistan	58	80	47	80	84	70	67	72	63	31	48	20
Turkmenistan												
Ukraine	71	89	59	73	75	72	93	93	93	48	62	40
Uzbekistan												

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

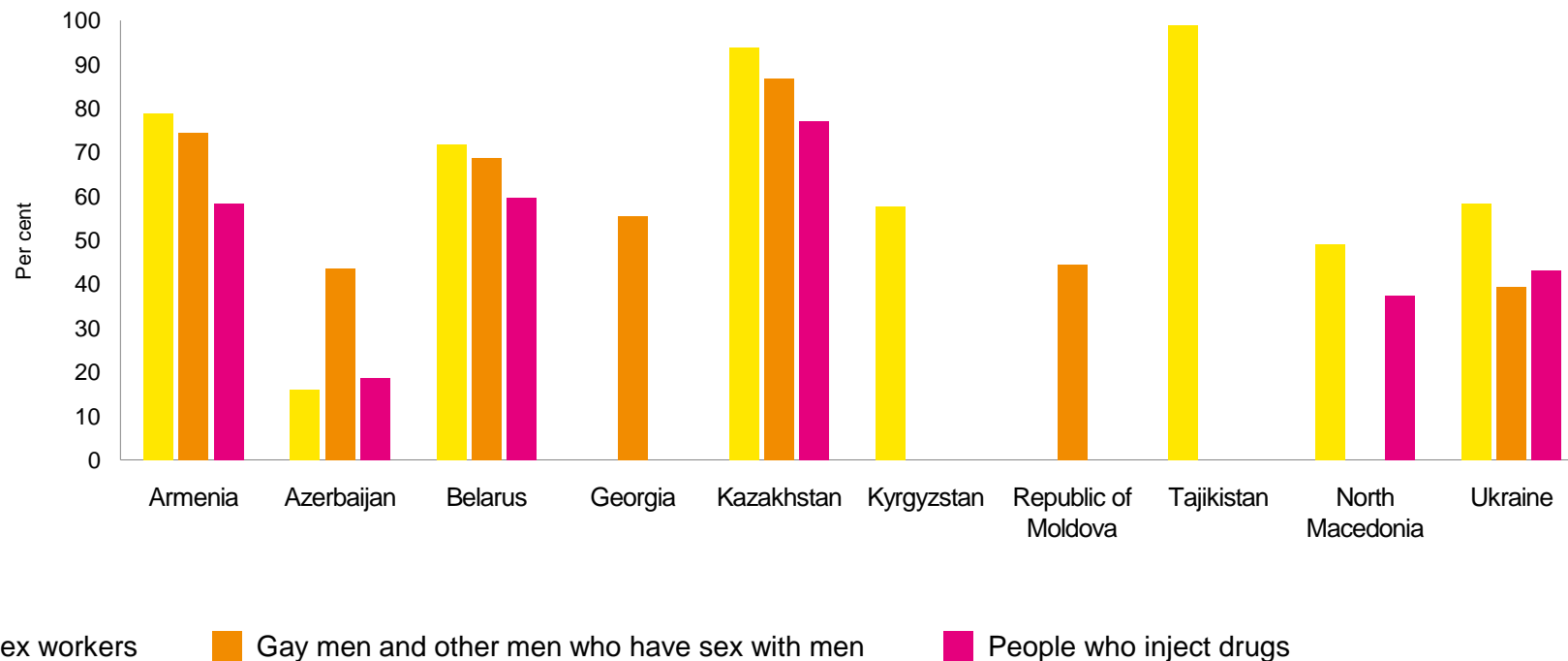
Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

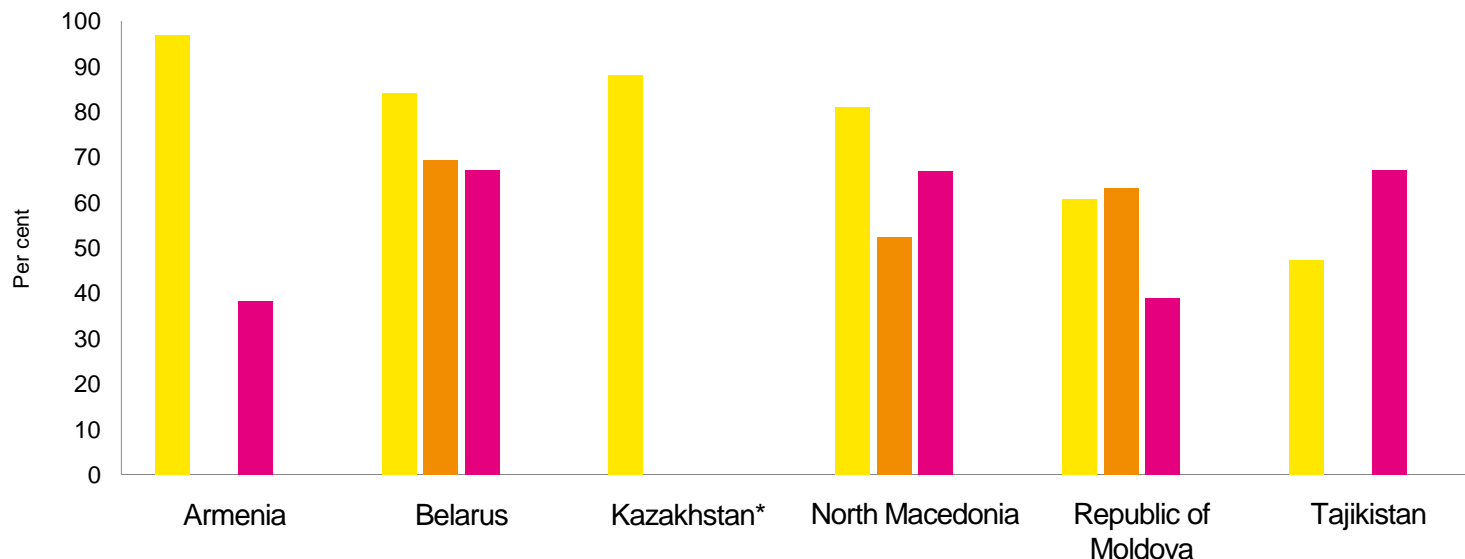
Knowledge of status among key populations, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2016–2018



Note: Data shown come from surveys, which are typically conducted in areas with high prevalence and needs and may not be nationally representative.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Percentage of key populations who reported receiving at least two prevention services in the past three months, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2016–2018



■ Sex workers
 ■ Gay men and other men who have sex with men
 ■ People who inject drugs
 ■ Transgender people

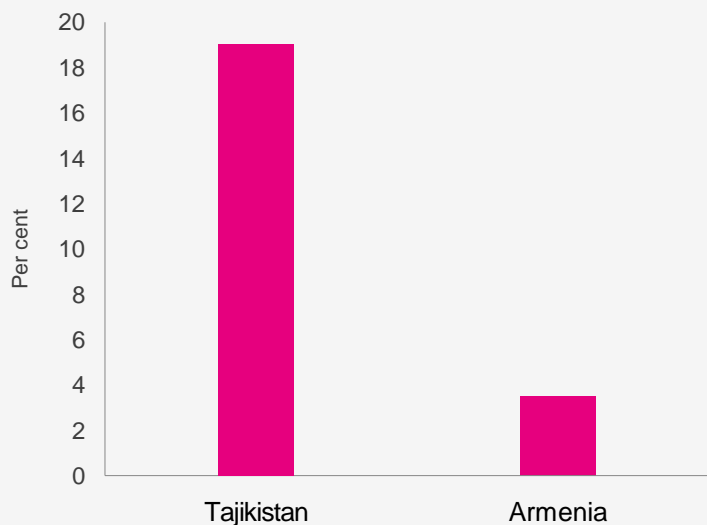
Note 1: The use of an asterisk (*) indicates that data for marked countries come from programme data (which tends to show higher values due to the use as a denominator of the number of key population members that are linked to the programme) and not from a survey.

Note 2: Possible prevention services received among sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and testing of STIs. Possible prevention services received among people who inject drugs: condoms and lubricant, counselling on condom use and safe sex, and clean needles or syringes.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2018.

Percentage of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months

Eastern Europe and central Asia, most recent data, 2016–2017



Source: Population-based surveys, 2016–2017.

Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

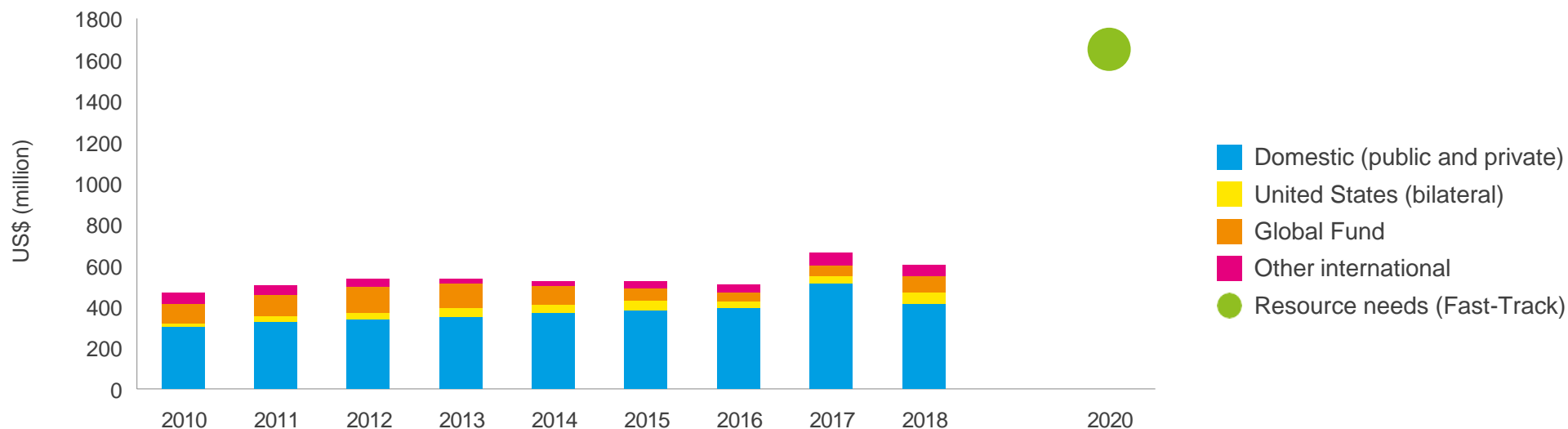
Eastern Europe and central Asia, 2013–2018



Note: Data for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan are for female respondents only.

Source: Population-based surveys, 2013–2018, countries with available data.

HIV resource availability, by source, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010–2018, and projected resource needs by 2020



Note: Data from the Russian Federation is not included in this analysis.

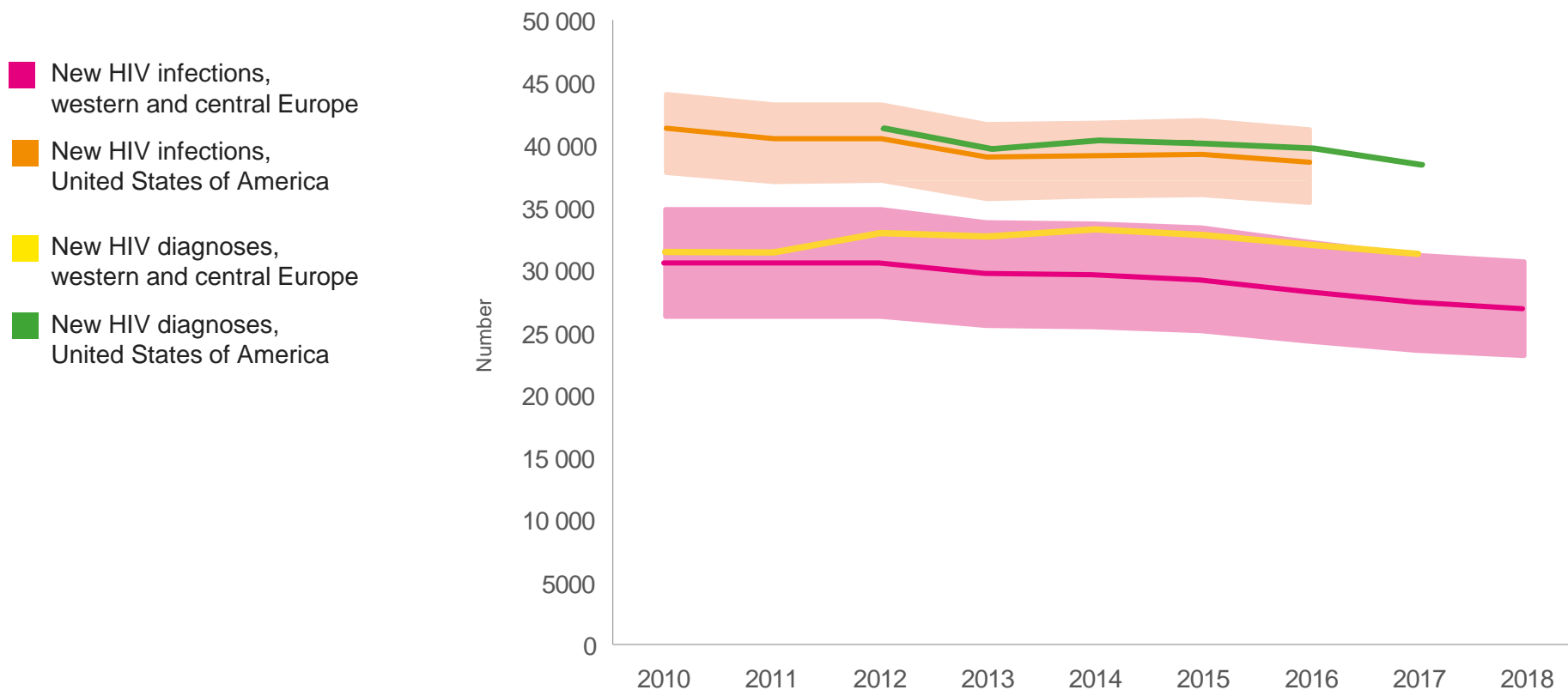
Source: UNAIDS 2019 resource availability and needs estimates.

GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE 2019

REGION PROFILES

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

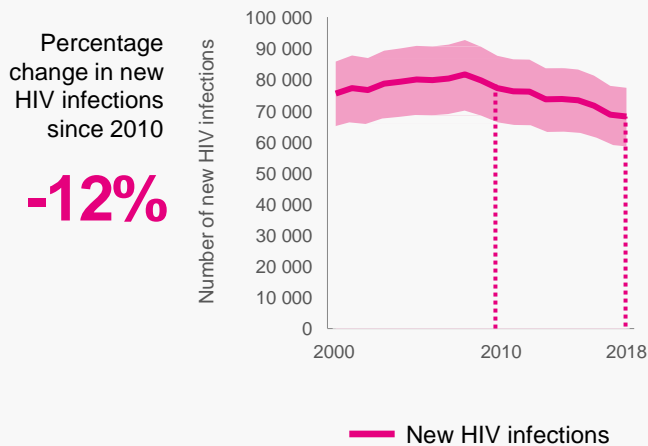
Estimated new HIV infections and reported new HIV diagnoses in western and central Europe and the United States of America, 2010–2018



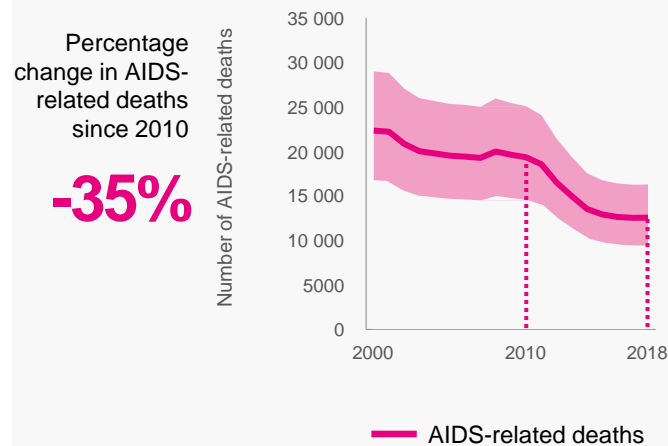
Source: Estimates of new HIV infections: UNAIDS estimates, 2019. New HIV diagnoses data for western and central Europe, including European Union countries and Israel, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey were abstracted from: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2018. 2017 data. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2018 (<https://ecdc.europa.eu/sites/portal/files/documents/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2018.pdf>, accessed 4 July 2019). Trends in new diagnoses and new infections for western and central Europe exclude data for Germany, where data were not reported for 2017. New HIV diagnoses for the United States abstracted from: HIV surveillance report. Diagnoses of HIV infection in the United States and dependent areas, 2017. Volume 29. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2018 (<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>, accessed 5 July 2019).

Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, and incidence-prevalence ratio western and central Europe and North America, 2000–2018

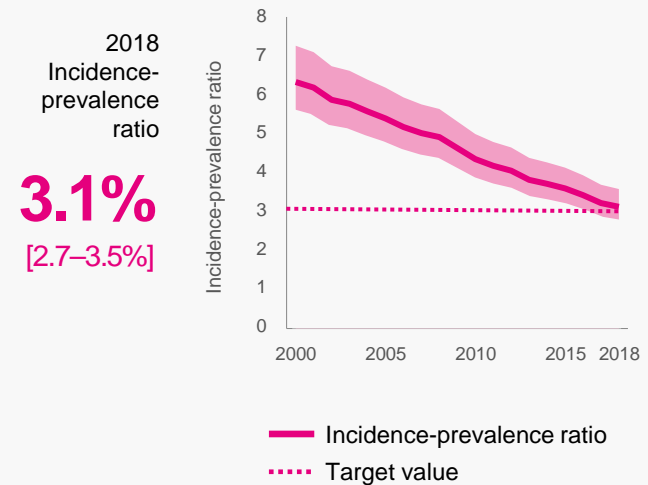
New HIV infections



AIDS-related deaths



Incidence-prevalence ratio



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

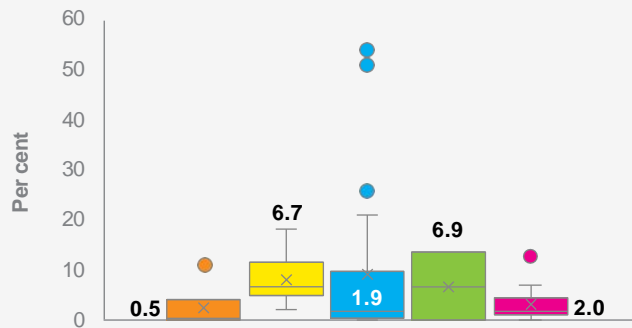
Percentage change in new HIV infections, by country, western and central Europe and North America, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

HIV prevalence among key populations

Western and central Europe and North America, 2014–2018

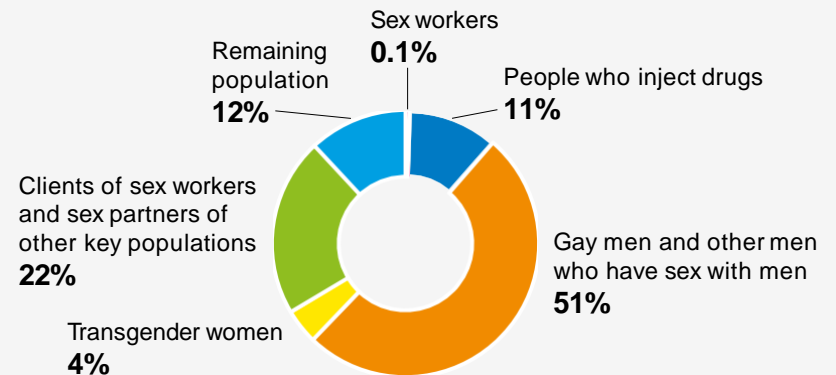


■ Sex workers, n = 6
 ■ Gay men and other men who have sex with men, n = 21
■ People who inject drugs, n = 22
 ■ Transgender people, n = 2
 ■ Prisoners, n = 14

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2014–2018.

Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group

Western and central Europe and North America, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

Estimated size of key populations, western and central Europe and North America, 2018

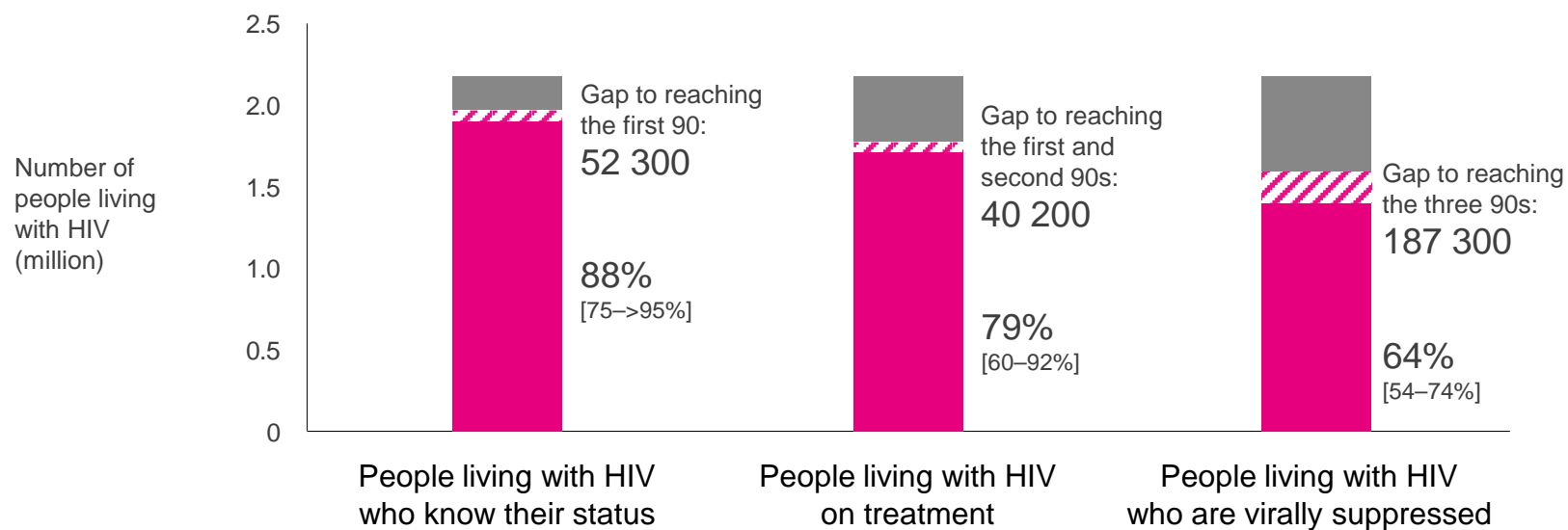
Country	National adult population (15+)	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (15+)	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (15+)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (15+)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (15+)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (15+)
Canada	31 004 000									14 000	0.05
Czechia	8 974 000									22 000	0.24
Estonia	1 088 000									2100	0.20
Israel	6 107 000										
Serbia	7 331 000										
United States of America	265 224 000							1 000 000	0.38		

■ National population size estimate
 ■ Local population size estimate
 ■ Insufficient data
 ■ No data

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World population prospects: the 2017 revision. 2018 (custom data acquired via website).



HIV testing and treatment cascade, western and central Europe and North America, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; see annex on methods for more details.

90–90–90 country scorecard: western and central Europe and North America, 2018 ^{1,2} (1/2)

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Western and central Europe and North America	88			90			81			64		
Andorra												
Austria				93			86					
Belgium												
Bulgaria	83	>95	79	50	36	54	94	>95	94	39	33	40
Canada												
Croatia							90	85	91	68	56	69
Cyprus												
Czechia	61			>95						51		
Denmark	90	91	90	95	>95	94	>95			85		
Estonia	83	94	77	71	71	70	90	90	90	53	60	49
Finland	91	91	91	84	83	84	88			67		
France	88	87	88	92	88	93	93	>95	92	75	74	75
Germany	87	88	87	93	94	92	95	95	95	77	79	76
Greece												
Hungary	90	64	95	62	64	61						
Iceland	80	>95	74	>95	>95	>95	95	>95	95	76	92	70
Ireland	90	86	92	89	88	88	95	95	95	76	72	77
Israel	87	90	86									
Italy	92	85	94	87	91	86	87	95	84	70	74	68
Kosovo												
Latvia												

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

¹ Selected data for western and central Europe provided by the European Centres for Disease Control and Prevention Dublin Declaration reporting.

² All estimates are for 2018 except as follows: 2016: Austria, Denmark, France, Italy and Spain; 2017: Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

90–90–90 country scorecard: western and central Europe and North America, 2018 ^{1,2} (2/2)

	First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status			Second 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and who are on treatment			Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads			Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed		
	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)	All ages	Women (15 years and older)	Men (15 years and older)
Western and central Europe and North America	88			90			81			64		
Liechtenstein												
Lithuania												
Luxembourg	86	87	86	89	90	89	89	86	90	68	67	69
Malta							87					
Monaco				>95	>95	>95	>95	>95	>95			
Netherlands	90	>95	88	93	90	93	94	92	94	78	80	78
Norway	>95	>95	>95	84	84	84						
Poland												
Portugal	89			>95								
Romania	87	>95	80	78	73	80	80	80	80	54	57	51
San Marino												
Serbia	86	86	86	76	76	76						
Slovakia	69	51	72	78	94	76	86	85	86	46	41	47
Slovenia												
Spain	86	85	86	93	>95	93	90	93	90	73	76	72
Sweden				>95			95					
Switzerland				>95			>95					
Turkey												
United Kingdom	92			>95			>95			87		
United States of America												

90–90–90: ■ 90% and above ■ 85–89% ■ 70–84% ■ 50–69% ■ Less than 50%

Viral load suppression: ■ 73% and above ■ 65–72% ■ 40–64% ■ 25–39% ■ Less than 25%

¹ Selected data for western and central Europe provided by the European Centres for Disease Control and Prevention Dublin Declaration reporting.

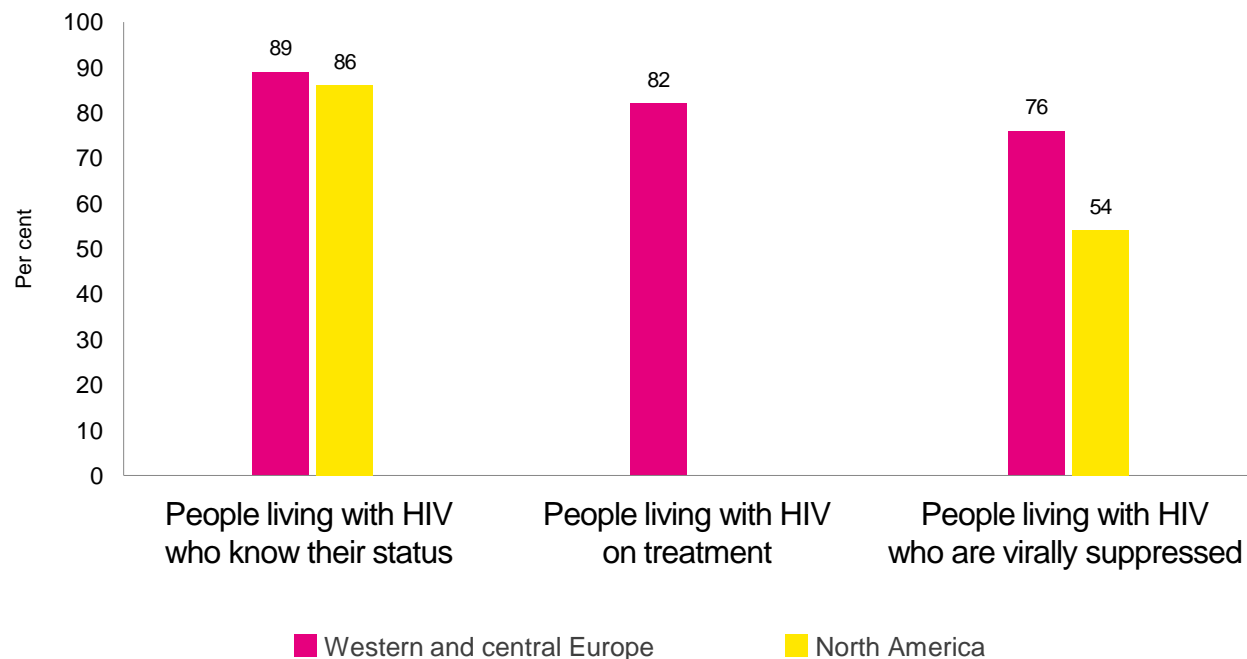
² All estimates are for 2018 except as follows: 2016: Austria, Denmark, France, Italy and Spain; 2017: Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

Viral load suppression among adults (15 years and older) living with HIV, by sex, western and central Europe and North America, 2018



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

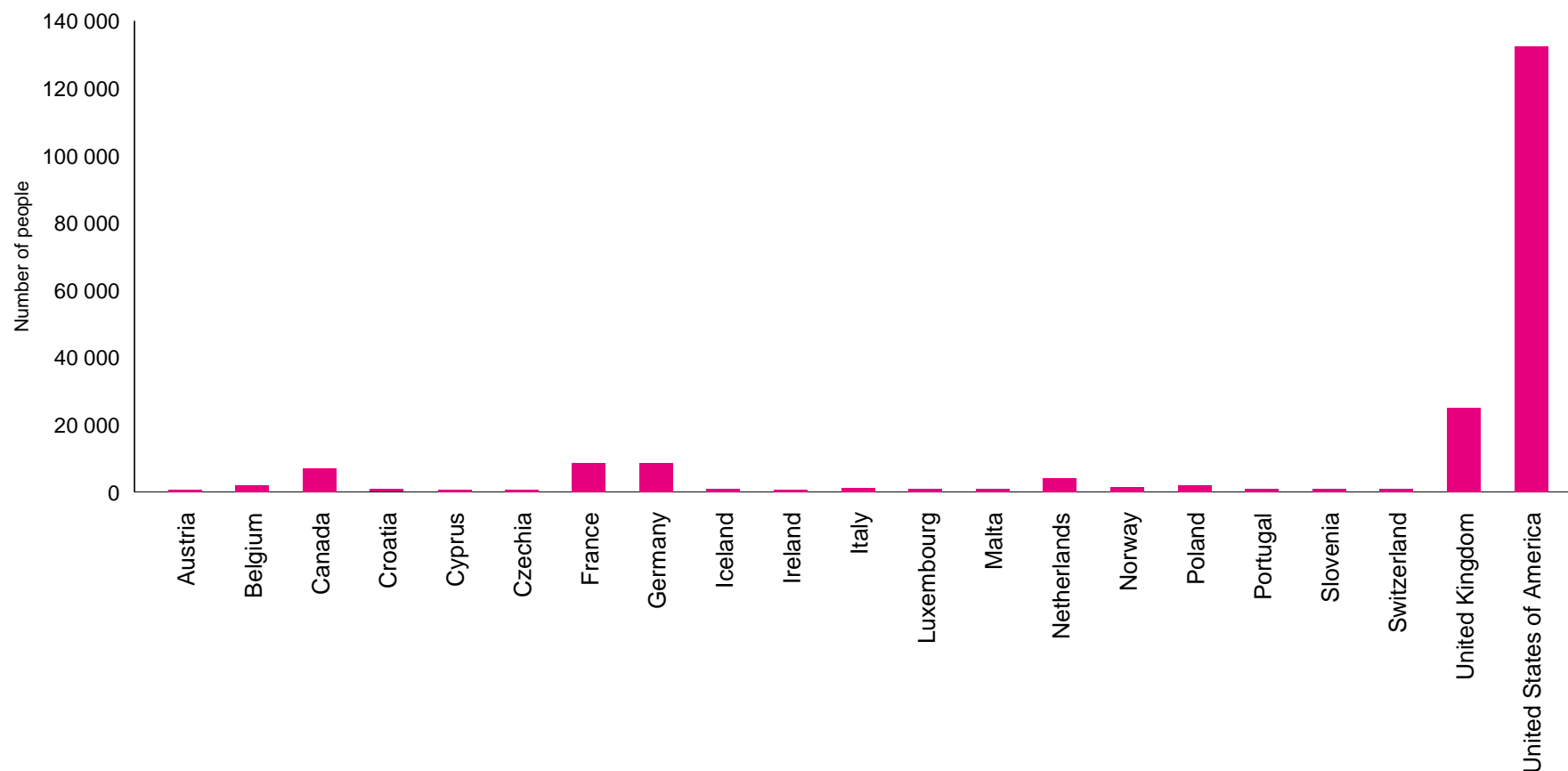
HIV testing and treatment cascade, western and central Europe and North America, 2018



Note: Estimates of the HIV testing and treatment cascades are for the latest year of published data (2016 for North America and 2018 for western and central Europe). The estimate of the percentage of people living with HIV on treatment in the United States is not available for 2016, and the value for the area is excluded.

Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019; and Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data. United States and 6 dependent areas, 2017. Volume 24, number 3. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2019 (<https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-supplemental-reportvol-24-3.pdf>, accessed 5 July 2019).

Number of people taking PrEP at least once during 2018, western and central Europe and North America, 2018



Source: 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring; World Health Organization, UNAIDS, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Preexposure prophylaxis in the EU/EEA setting. Meeting notes. Stockholm; 15–16 November 2018; Canada. In: PrEPWatch [Internet]. AVAC; 1 May 2019 (<https://www.prepwatch.org/country/canada/>, accessed 3 July 2019); The HIV situation in Norway as of 31 December 2018. Oslo: Norwegian Institute of Public Health; 2019 (https://www.fhi.no/globalassets/dokumenter/ler/trykksaker/gonore-syfi-lis-hiv-klamymdia/hivarsoppgjor-2018_050319.pdf, accessed 20 June 2019); and Direct communication with CDC and Gilead: Dawn Smith, Norma Harris and Robertino Mera.