

UNAIDS 2021  
REFERENCE

An abstract graphic on the left side of the cover features a dense network of thin, curved lines in various colors (blue, green, orange, pink, yellow) that converge towards the right. Interspersed among these lines are numerous small, solid-colored circles in the same color palette, creating a sense of dynamic movement and interconnectedness.

# UNAIDS DATA 2021



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The 90–90–90 targets were missed, but not by much. At the end of 2020, 84% of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 87% of people living with HIV who knew their HIV status were accessing antiretroviral therapy, and 90% of people on treatment were virally suppressed.

# GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DATA

## Building on two decades of progress against AIDS

Forty years have passed since the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was first detected and isolated and within a decade acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) was killing millions around the world. In 2001 the United Nations (UN) General Assembly convened its first-ever special session on HIV to set a common agenda that propelled global efforts to reverse the pandemic's course. Despite the huge progress achieved in the past 20 years, the immense scale of the AIDS pandemic remains as world leaders at the 2021 United Nations High Level Meeting on AIDS adopted a new Political Declaration pledging urgent, transformative action to end the global AIDS epidemic by 2030.

Antiretroviral medicines that were once deemed too expensive and too complicated for low-resource settings were being taken by an estimated 27.5 million [26.5 million–27.7 million] people living with HIV globally at the end of 2020.

However, HIV remains a global health crisis and the world must reckon with the 1.5 million [1.0 million–2.0 million] new HIV infections and 680 000 [480 000–1 000 000] deaths from AIDS-related causes that occurred in 2020.

There were 37.7 million [30.2 million–45.1 million] people living with HIV in 2020, including 10.2 million [9.8 million–10.2 million] who were not on HIV treatment. Among those not on treatment, about 4.1 million did not know their HIV-positive status and 6.1 million knew their HIV status but could not access treatment.

In recent years, the 90–90–90 targets have guided progress on HIV testing and treatment.<sup>1</sup> Achieving these targets means that a minimum of 73% of people living with HIV have suppressed viral loads, which helps to keep them healthy

<sup>1</sup> The 90–90–90 targets are: 90% of people living with HIV know their HIV status, 90% of people who know their HIV-positive status are accessing treatment and 90% of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads.





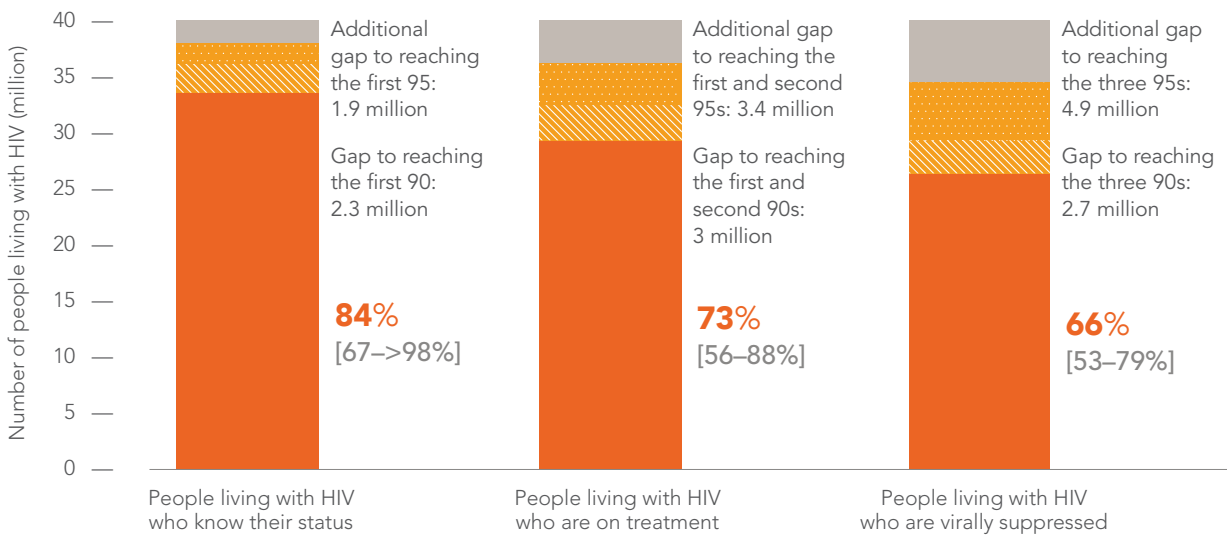
and prevents the further spread of the virus. Derided by some as an aspirational fantasy when they were first proposed by UNAIDS in 2014, the 90–90–90 targets were adopted by the UN General Assembly two years later as a global target for 2020. At the deadline, at least eight countries in a variety of geographic, epidemic and socioeconomic settings had fully achieved the targets, and another 11 had reached 73% viral load suppression among all people living with HIV. The average performance in eastern and southern Africa, the region most affected by HIV, nearly achieved the targets, and 74% of people living with HIV in western and central Europe and North America had suppressed viral loads.

### GLOBAL SUMMARY OF THE AIDS EPIDEMIC, 2020

<b>Number of people living with HIV</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7 million</b>	<b>[30.2 million–45.1 million]</b>
	Adults	36.0 million	[28.9 million–43.2 million]
	Women (15+ years)	19.3 million	[15.5 million–23.1 million]
	Children (<15 years)	1.7 million	[1.2 million–2.2 million]
<b>People newly infected with HIV in 2020</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5 million</b>	<b>[1.0 million–2.0 million]</b>
	Adults	1.3 million	[910 000–1.8 million]
	Women (15+ years)	660 000	[450 000–920 000]
	Children (<15 years)	150 000	[100 000–240 000]
<b>AIDS-related deaths in 2020</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>680 000</b>	<b>[480 000–1.0 million]</b>
	Adults	580 000	[400 000–850 000]
	Women (15+ years)	240 000	[170 000–360 000]
	Children (<15 years)	99 000	[68 000–160 000]

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

### HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, GLOBAL, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

At the global level, however, these targets were missed, although not by a wide margin: at the end of 2020, 84% [67→98%] of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 87% [67→98%] of people living with HIV who knew their HIV status were accessing antiretroviral therapy, and 90% [70→98%] of people on treatment were virally suppressed. These seemingly small gaps add up to leave more than one quarter (27%) of people living with HIV globally not on treatment, and roughly one third with unsuppressed viral loads (Figure above). These gaps are even larger within subpopulations, including children, young people and men.

The global roll-out of HIV treatment has saved millions of lives: an estimated 16.6 million [11.7 million–24.2 million] AIDS-related deaths have been averted over the last two decades, including a 47% decline in AIDS-related mortality since 2010.

Efforts to prevent HIV infections have been less successful. The annual number of new infections among adults globally has hardly changed over the past four years, and total new infections have declined by just 31% since 2010, far short of the 75% target for 2020 that was set by the UN General Assembly in 2016. Too many countries have failed to put in place the combination of structural, behavioural and biomedical approaches to HIV prevention focused on those at greatest risk that experience shows has the maximum impact. Consistent condom use, although possible, has proved difficult to achieve among all populations: women in many countries, for example, need greater agency and support to negotiate consistent condom use. Coverage of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) in 2020 also were well below the targets set five years earlier.

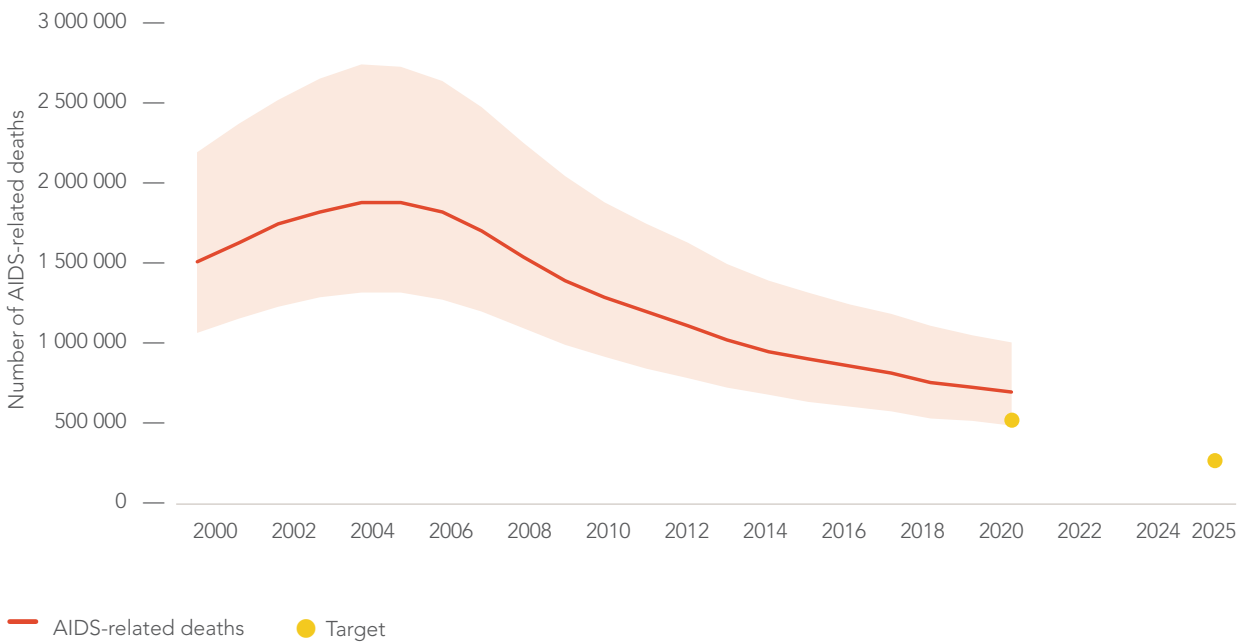
Reductions in new infections were strongest in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean, but no region achieved the 75% declines that were agreed by the UN General Assembly in 2016 (Figure below). Epidemics in large parts of eastern Europe and central Asia expanded in the face of serious legal and policy barriers and inadequate attention to the needs of people who inject drugs and gay men and other men who have sex with men. The annual number of new HIV infections also climbed in the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America did not achieve any reduction in infections over the course of the last decade.

#### **EVERY DAY THERE ARE 4000 NEW HIV INFECTIONS (ADULTS AND CHILDREN), 2020**

- **60% are in sub-Saharan Africa**
- **10% are among children under 15 years of age**
- **90% are among adults aged 15 years and older, of whom:**
  - **51% are among women**
  - **31% are among young people (15–24)**
  - **20% are among young women (15–24)**

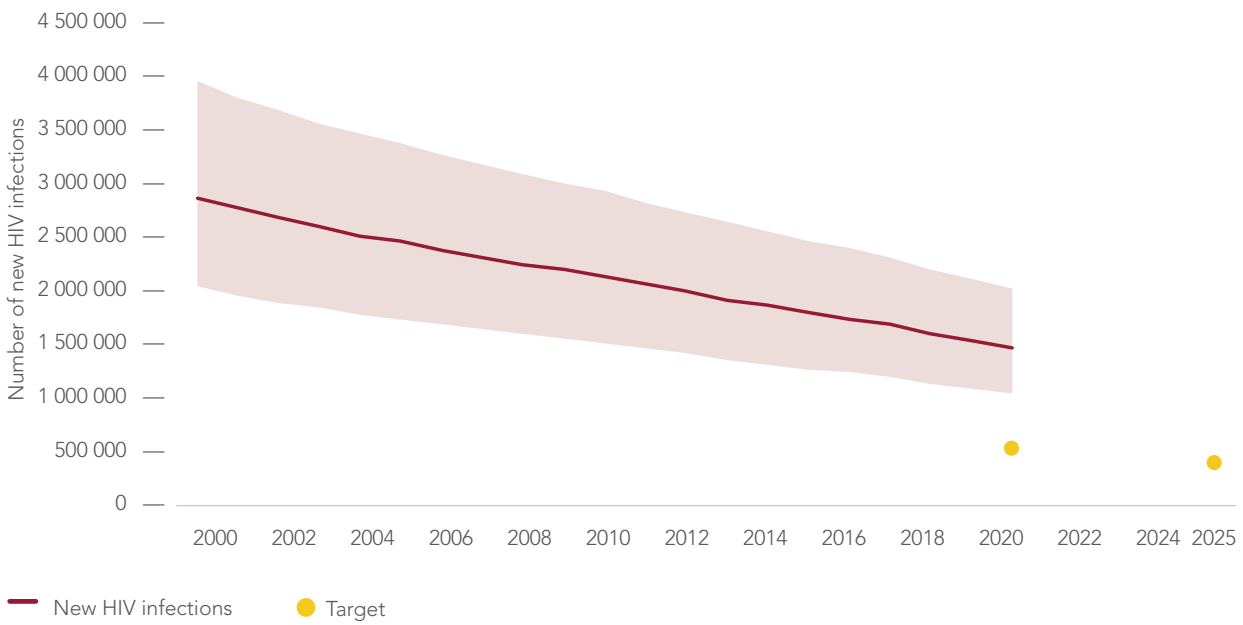
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

**AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, GLOBAL, 2000–2020, AND 2020 AND 2025 TARGETS**



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

**NEW HIV INFECTIONS, GLOBAL, 2000–2020, AND 2020 AND 2025 TARGETS**



Note: Please see the Annex on Methods for a description of how these estimates are calculated.  
 Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## CHANGE IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, BY REGION AND GLOBAL, 2010–2020



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## REGIONAL HIV AND AIDS STATISTICS AND FEATURES, 2020

	Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	Adult and child deaths due to AIDS
<b>Eastern and southern Africa</b>	20.6 million [16.8 million–24.4 million]	670 000 [470 000–930 000]	310 000 [220 000–470 000]
<b>Western and central Africa</b>	4.7 million [3.9 million–5.8 million]	200 000 [130 000–330 000]	150 000 [100 000–210 000]
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	230 000 [190 000–310 000]	16 000 [12 000–28 000]	7900 [6000–13 000]
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	5.8 million [4.3 million–7.0 million]	240 000 [170 000–310 000]	130 000 [87 000–200 000]
<b>Latin America</b>	2.1 million [1.4 million–2.7 million]	100 000 [66 000–150 000]	31 000 [20 000–46 000]
<b>Caribbean</b>	330 000 [280 000–390 000]	13 000 [8700–18 000]	6000 [4300–8500]
<b>Eastern Europe and central Asia</b>	1.6 million [1.5 million–1.8 million]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	35 000 [28 000–43 000]
<b>Western and central Europe and North America</b>	2.2 million [1.9 million–2.6 million]	67 000 [53 000–81 000]	13 000 [9200–17 000]
<b>GLOBAL</b>	37.7 million [30.2 million–45.1 million]	1.5 million [1.0 million–2.0 million]	680 000 [480 000–1.0 million]

Note: The ranges around the estimates in this table define the boundaries within which the actual numbers lie, based on the best available information.

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Nearly two thirds of children not on treatment are aged 5 to 14 years—children who cannot be found through HIV testing during postnatal care visits.

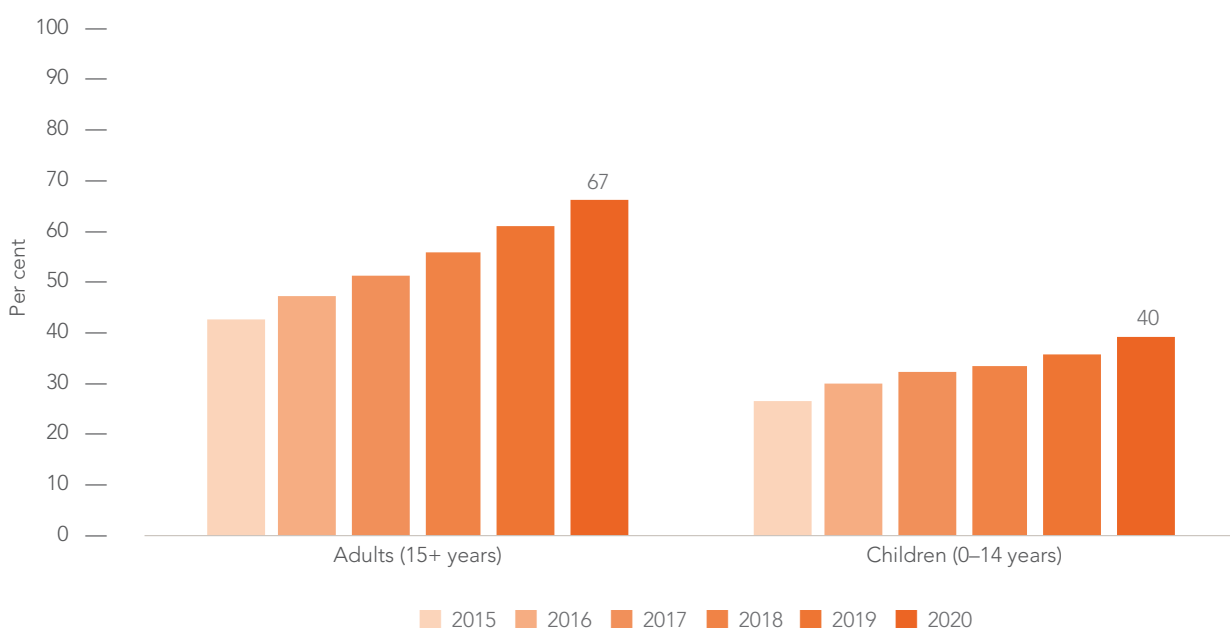
### Children being left behind

New HIV infections among children declined by more than half (54%) from 2010 to 2020, due mainly to the increased provision of antiretroviral therapy to pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV. However, that momentum has slowed considerably, leaving particularly large gaps in western and central Africa, which is home to more than half of pregnant women living with HIV who are not on treatment.

Eliminating vertical HIV transmission requires improvements across the continuum of efforts to provide women with services as they become sexually active, plan families and go through pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding. Programmes need to become better at empowering women to protect themselves from HIV infection, and at finding women who acquire HIV and quickly providing them with antiretroviral therapy in order for them to achieve viral suppression.

Gaps in the testing of infants and children exposed to HIV have left more than two fifths of children living with HIV undiagnosed. The number of children on treatment globally has declined since 2019, leaving almost 800 000 children (aged 0 to 14 years) living with HIV not on antiretroviral therapy in 2020. Just 40% of children living with HIV had suppressed viral loads, compared to 67% of adults (Figure below). Nearly two thirds of children not on treatment are aged 5 to 14 years—children who cannot be found through HIV testing during post-natal care visits. A priority for the next five years is to expand rights-based index, family and household testing and to optimize paediatric treatment in order to diagnose these children, link them to treatment and retain them in life-long care.

**PROPORTION OF ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS) AND CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) WITH SUPPRESSED VIRAL LOAD AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, GLOBAL, 2015–2020**



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## Criminalization of key populations slowing HIV responses

In every region of the world, there are key populations who are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection. People who inject drugs are at 35 times greater risk of acquiring HIV infection than people who do not inject drugs; transgender women are at 34 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than other adults; female sex workers are at 26 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than other adult women; and gay men and other men who have sex with men are at 25 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than heterosexual adult men. Overall, key populations and their sexual partners accounted for 65% of HIV infections worldwide in 2020 and 93% of infections outside of sub-Saharan Africa.

Key populations continue to be marginalized and criminalized for their gender identities and expression, sexual orientation and livelihoods. An ecological analysis led by Georgetown University's O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health has reinforced smaller-scale studies showing that the criminalization of key populations has a negative effect on HIV outcomes (1). Where same-sex sexual relationships, sex work and drug use were criminalized, levels of HIV status knowledge and viral suppression among people living with HIV were significantly lower than in countries that opted not to criminalize them. Conversely, there was a positive correlation between better HIV outcomes and the adoption of laws that advance nondiscrimination, the existence of human rights institutions and responses to gender-based violence (1).



The risk for key populations to acquire HIV infection in 2020 was:

Gay men and other men who have sex with men: **25 times greater risk** than heterosexual men.

Female sex workers: **26 times greater risk** than women in the general population.

Transgender women: **34 times greater risk** than other adults.

People who inject drugs: **35 times greater risk** than people who do not inject drugs.

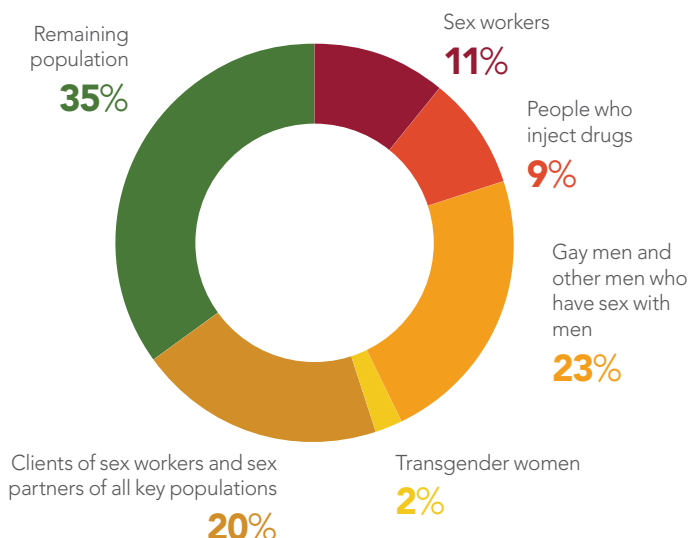
*A transgender woman speaks at a UN-supported photo exhibition in Peru. Credit: UNAIDS*

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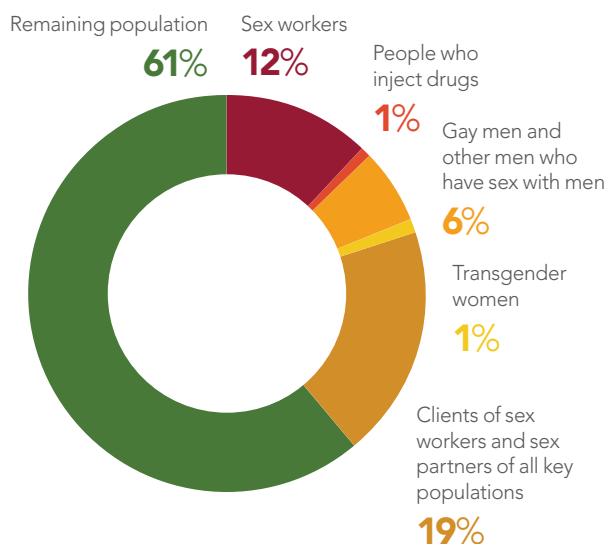
Across countries and regions, important HIV prevention services for key populations are unevenly accessible or entirely absent. Harm reduction services for people who inject drugs, for example, are seldom provided on a meaningful scale across all regions. Similarly, coverage of prevention programmes for gay men and other men who have sex with men is still low, including among many high-income countries. Coverage of prevention programmes for transgender people is meagre in all but a handful of countries. Coverage of prevention programmes among sex workers in eastern and southern Africa is still low. People in prisons and other closed settings are often not provided HIV services, despite the relative ease of reaching them.

**DISTRIBUTION OF HIV INFECTIONS, BY POPULATION, GLOBAL, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND REST OF WORLD, 2020**

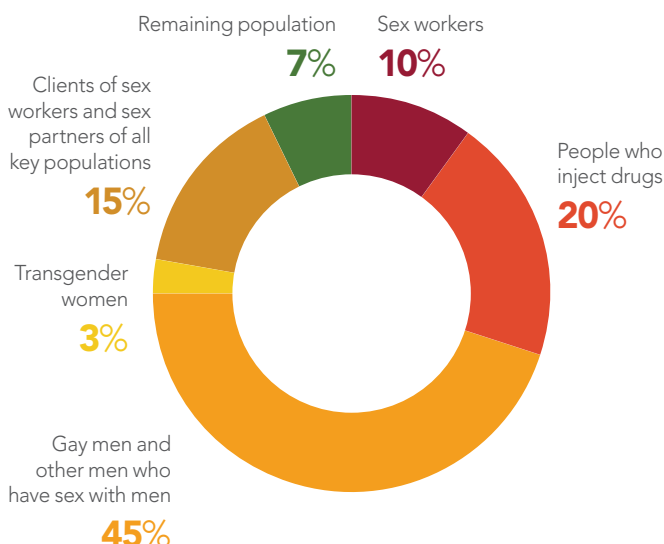
Global



Sub-Saharan Africa



Rest of world



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see Annex on Methods).



## Women, men and young people face different challenges

Gender inequality and discrimination robs women and girls of their fundamental human rights, including the right to education, health and economic opportunities. The resulting disempowerment also denies women and girls sexual autonomy, decision-making power, dignity and safety. Gender-based violence is among the most egregious manifestations of gender inequality: it has been shown to increase the risk of acquiring HIV infection for women and girls, and among women living with HIV, it can lead to reduced access and adherence to treatment (2, 3). These impacts are most pronounced in sub-Saharan Africa, where adolescent girls and young women (aged 15 to 24 years) accounted for 25% of HIV infections in 2020, despite representing just 10% of the population.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights are the foundation of the ability of women and girls to prevent the acquisition of HIV. The UN General Assembly has committed to ensuring that 95% of women and girls of reproductive age have their HIV and sexual and reproductive health service needs met by 2025, but very few low- and middle-income countries are currently within reach of that target.

There is evidence that completing secondary education can help protect girls against acquiring HIV infection in places where HIV is common, in addition to its broader social and economic benefits (4). In many countries, however, girls are less likely to complete secondary education than boys, and the quality of their education suffers due to discrimination in schools. Several comprehensive prevention projects are being implemented for adolescent girls and young women in settings with a high incidence of HIV infections. However, the totality of these efforts still lacks the required scale, leaving many women and girls in settings with high HIV burden at substantial risk of infection.

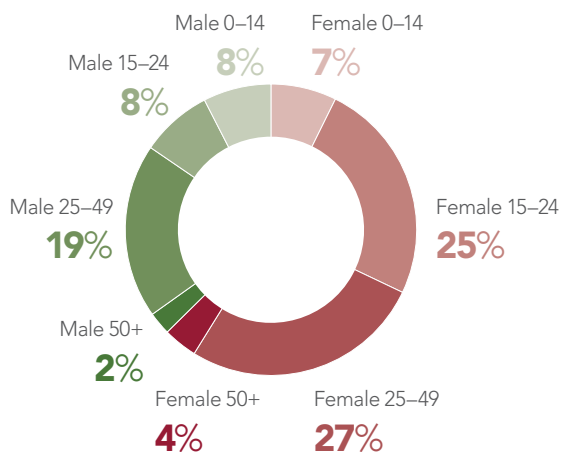
Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, men and boys accounted for 58% of HIV infections in 2020, in part because there are more men than women within key populations and among their sexual partners globally. Across nearly all regions, men are less likely to access HIV services, and men living with HIV consistently fare worse than women across the HIV testing and treatment continuum. Compared to women living with HIV, there are 1 million more men living with HIV who do not know their HIV status, 1.8 million more men who know their status but are not on treatment and 1.6 million more men who are not virally suppressed.

Gender norms that prize male strength and stoicism may partly explain why many men delay seeking care, but other factors are also at play (5). Primary health-care services in eastern and southern Africa place a great deal of focus on women of reproductive age, and reproductive, maternal and child health services offer ideal entry points for HIV services. Similar entry points for men are not commonplace (6, 7). Focused efforts to reach men with HIV services—including through workplace-based interventions and greater use of self-testing approaches, and by providing services at outpatient

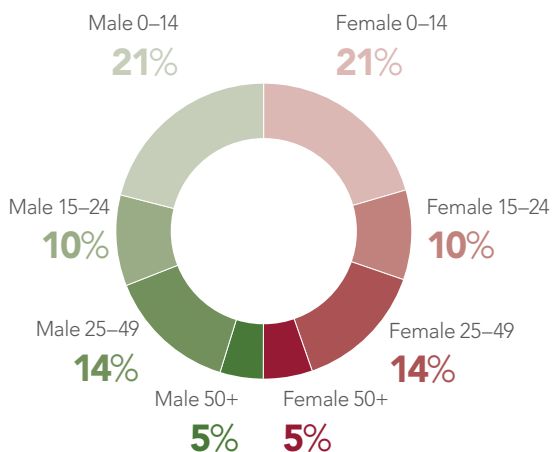
Sexual and reproductive health and rights are the foundation of the ability of women and girls to prevent the acquisition of HIV.

**DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, GLOBAL, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND OUTSIDE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2020**

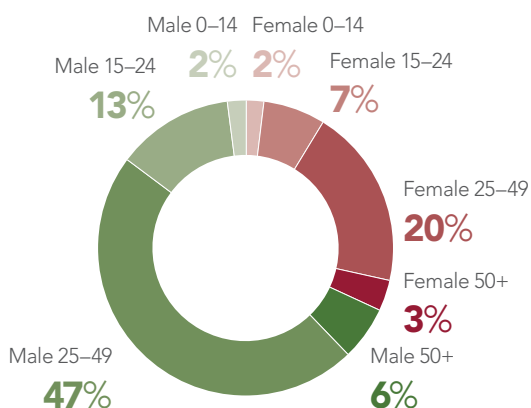
New HIV infections, sub-Saharan Africa



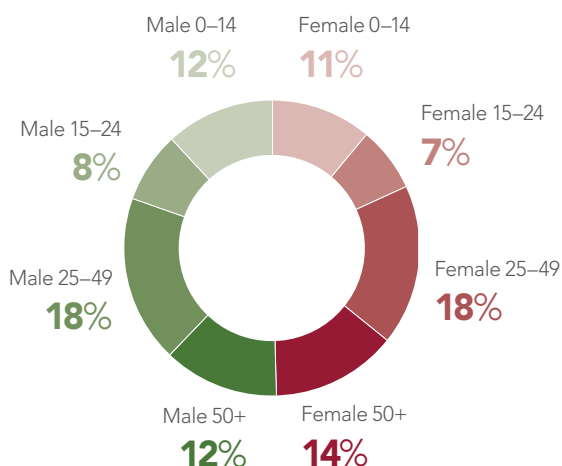
Population distribution, sub-Saharan Africa



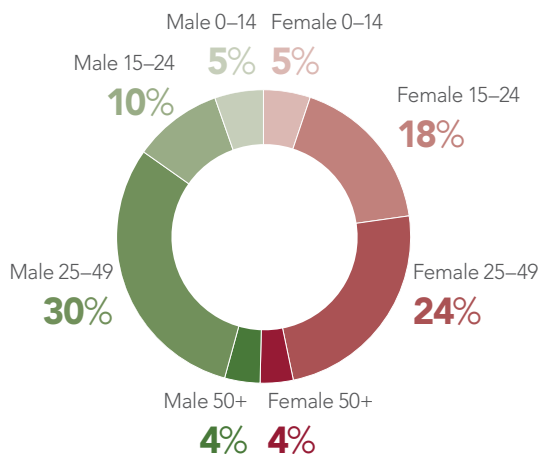
New HIV infections, outside sub-Saharan Africa



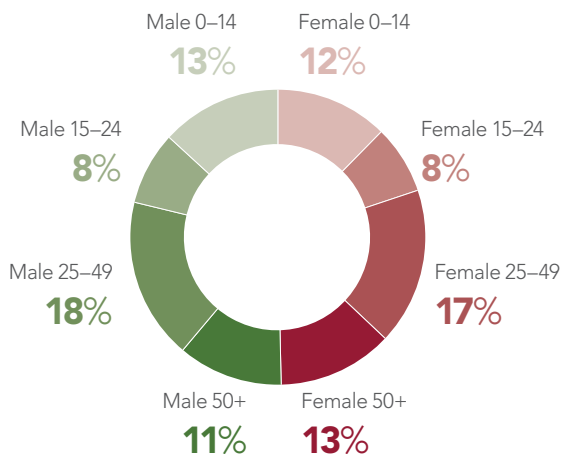
Population distribution, outside sub-Saharan Africa



New HIV infections, global



Population distribution, global



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).  
 Note: Due to rounding, the percentages do not add up to 100%.

departments—will improve their health outcomes and also help prevent transmission of HIV to their sexual partners.

Young people, including young people within key populations, accounted for 27% of HIV infections in 2020. Young people face parental consent barriers to HIV and sexual and reproductive health services. They also have insufficient access to quality and age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, leaving them vulnerable to myths and misinformation about sex and sexuality. Students who receive comprehensive sexuality education are empowered to take responsibility for their own decisions and behaviours, and the ways in which they may affect others. Comprehensive sexuality education also plays a role in preventing gender-based violence, increasing the use of contraception, decreasing the number of sexual partners and delaying the initiation of sexual intercourse.

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## COMBINATION HIV PREVENTION

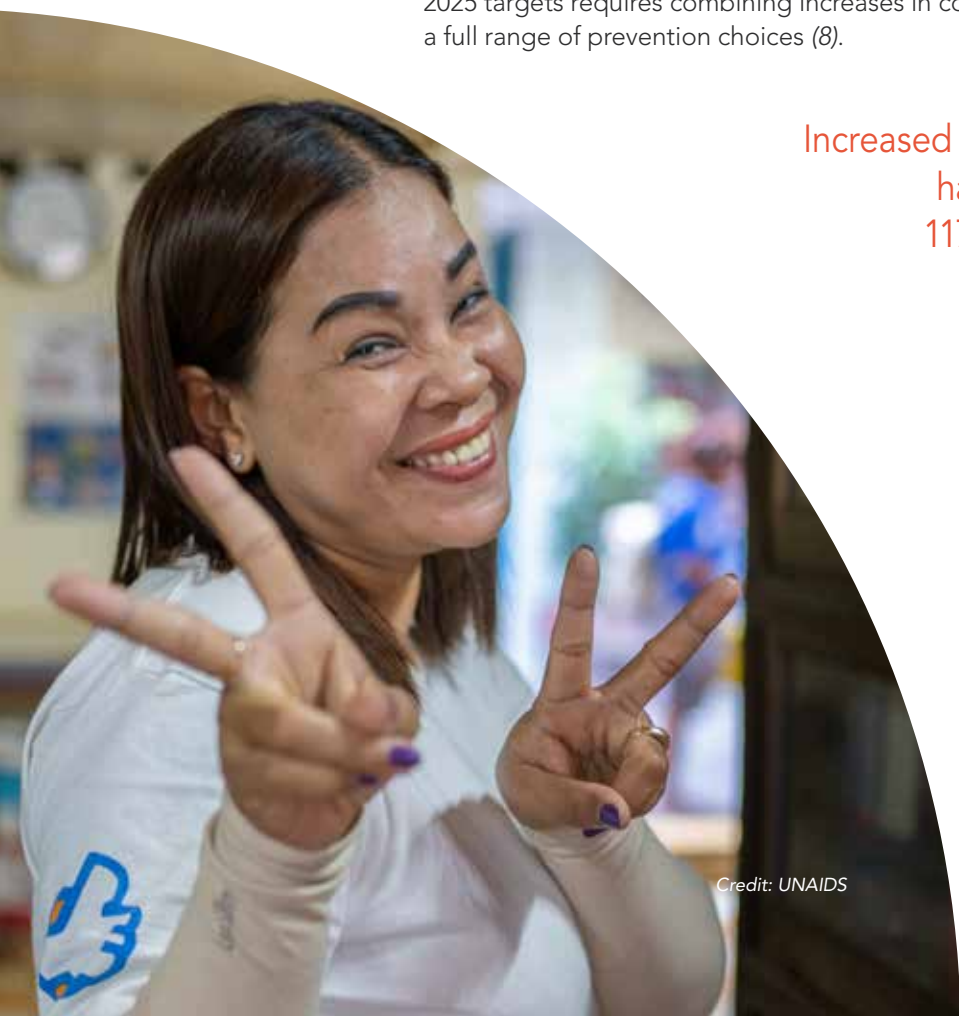
### Condoms a critical part of combination prevention

When used correctly and consistently, male and female condoms and lubricant offer very high protection against HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unintended pregnancy. Condom use has had an enormous impact on the global AIDS pandemic: model simulations show that increased condom use since 1990 has averted an estimated 117 million new infections, close to half (47%) of them in sub-Saharan Africa and more than one third (37%) in Asia and the Pacific (8).

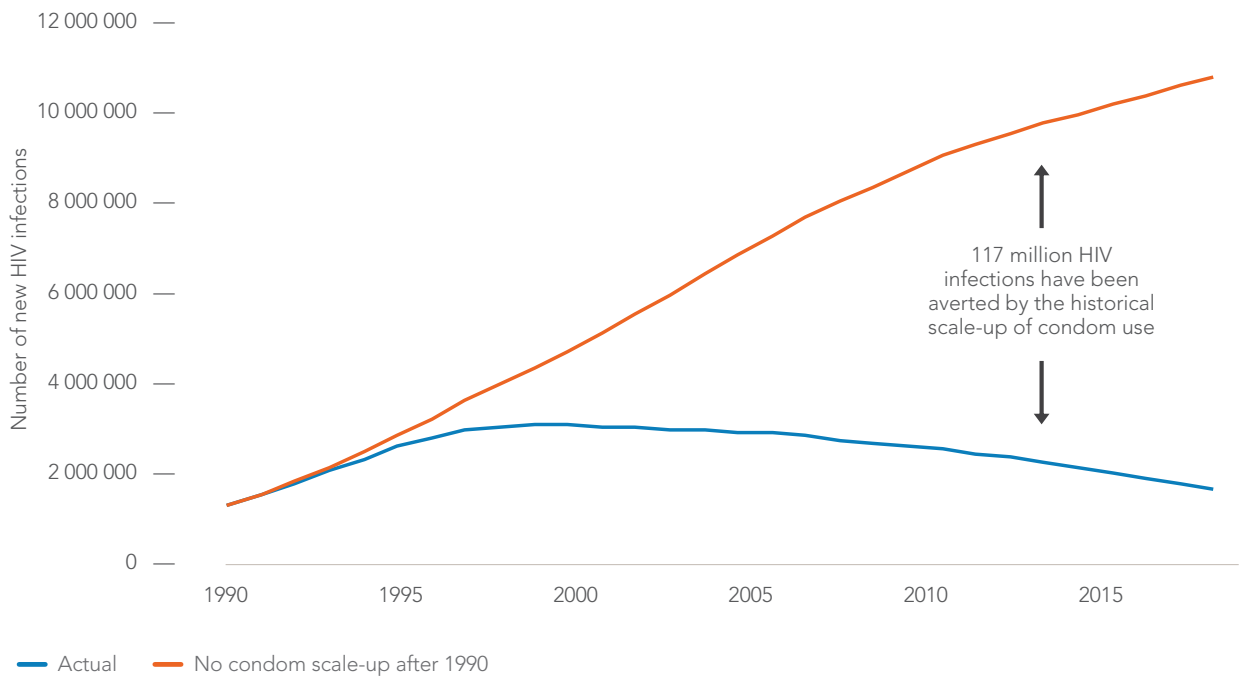
Condom programmes are among the most cost-effective interventions in the HIV response (9). Assuming an average cost of about US\$ 0.18 for each male condom distributed, each averted HIV infection during 1990–2019 cost approximately US\$ 230 (8). In recent years, however, condom social marketing programmes and condom demand generation have declined. Data from population-based surveys conducted after 2015 also suggest that condom use has declined among young people in several countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Consistent condom use, although possible, has proved difficult to achieve among all populations. Women in many countries, for example, need greater agency and support to negotiate consistent condom use. Condoms alone, therefore, are not sufficient to control HIV epidemics: if condom use rates are increased to reach the 2025 target of 95% of higher risk sex acts and all other prevention interventions remain at 2019 coverage levels, about one third of the required reductions in HIV infections will be achieved. Full achievement of the 2025 targets requires combining increases in condom availability and use with a full range of prevention choices (8).

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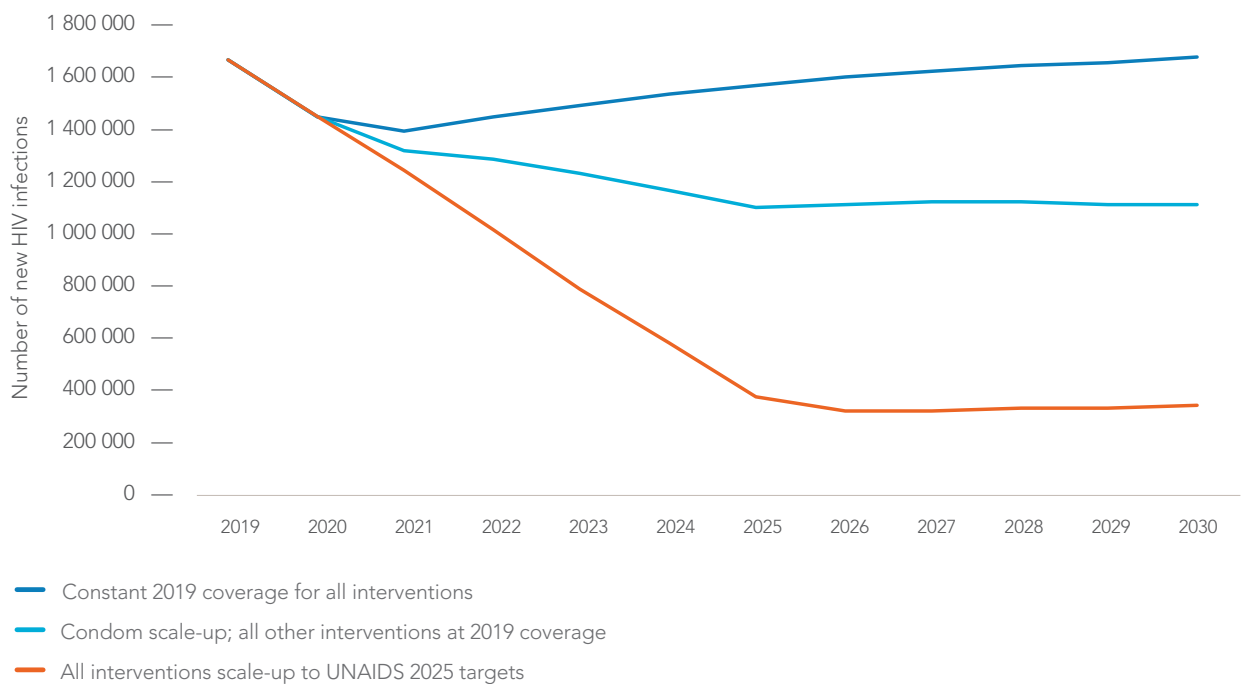


**NEW HIV INFECTIONS WITH AND WITHOUT SCALE-UP OF CONDOM USE, GLOBAL, 1990–2019**



Source: Stover J, Teng Y. The impact of condom use on the HIV epidemic [version 1]. Gates Open Res. 2021;5:91. doi: 10.12688/gatesopenres.13278.1

**THE IMPACT OF CONDOM USE ON NEW HIV INFECTIONS IN THE FUTURE UNDER THREE SCENARIOS, GLOBAL, 2019–2030**



Source: Stover J, Teng Y. The impact of condom use on the HIV epidemic [version 1]. Gates Open Res. 2021;5:91. doi: 10.12688/gatesopenres.13278.1

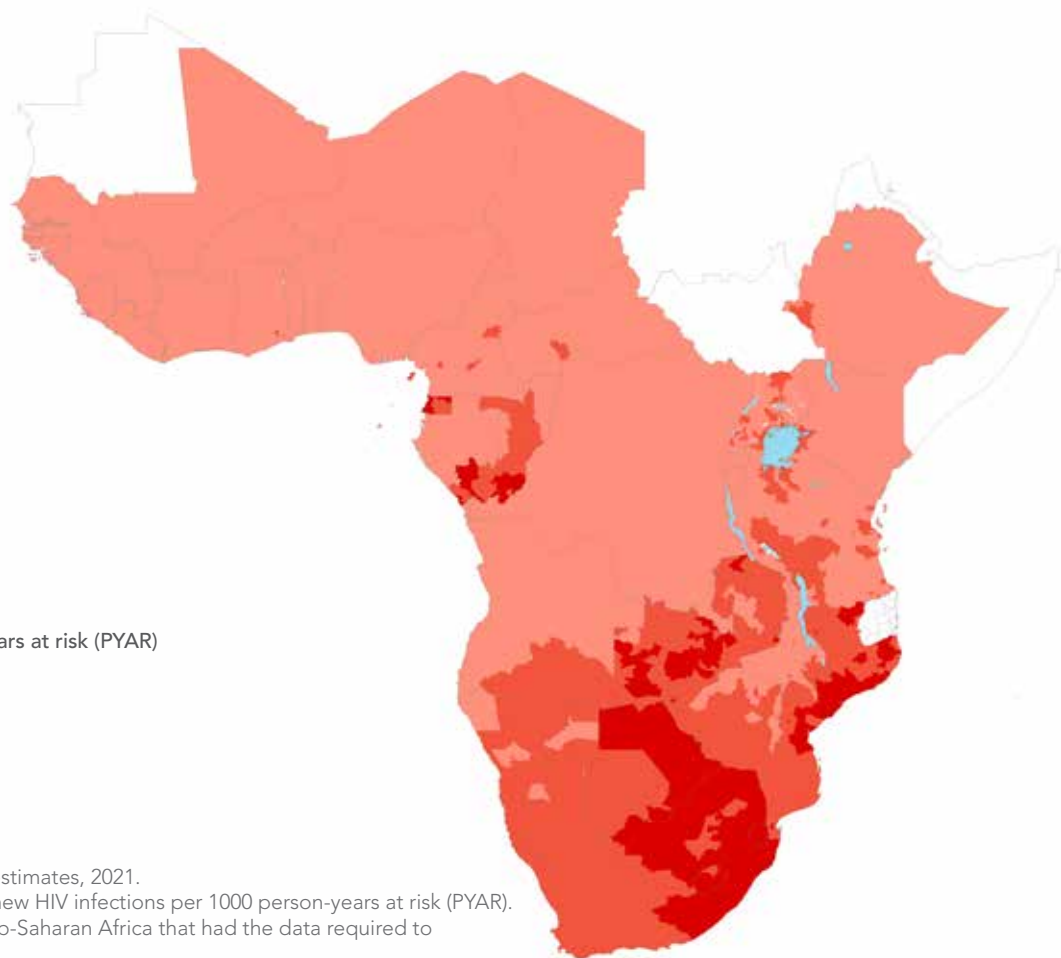


## HIV prevention for adolescent girls and young women lacks scale and impact

Gender inequality, underpinned by harmful gender norms, restricts women's access to HIV and sexual and reproductive health services. There were 260 000 [150 000–390 000] HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women globally in 2020, far shy of the 2025 target of 50 000. Eighty-three per cent of these infections occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, where adolescent girls and young women (aged 15 to 24 years) account for 25% of HIV infections, despite representing just 10% of the population.

Despite several comprehensive prevention projects being implemented for adolescent girls and young women through the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) DREAMS partnership, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and national programmes such as South Africa's She Conquers, the response in settings with high HIV incidence still lacks in scale and impact. Out of the 38 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with subnational HIV incidence data, 20 countries had a total of 555 subnational locations of high, very high or extremely high HIV incidence. Out of those subnational locations, just 30% (200) had dedicated HIV programmes for adolescent girls and young women in 2020.

### HIV INCIDENCE AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN (AGED 15–24 YEARS), SUBNATIONAL LEVELS, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 2020



Incidence rate per 1000 person-years at risk (PYAR)

- No data
- < 3 per 1000 PYAR (low)
- 3–< 10 per 1000 PYAR (high)
- 10–30 per 1000 PYAR (very high)

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021.

Note: HIV incidence estimated as new HIV infections per 1000 person-years at risk (PYAR).

Countries: Selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa that had the data required to produce subnational HIV estimates.

## Women often denied sexual and reproductive health and rights

Sexual and reproductive health and rights are the foundation of women and girls' ability to prevent the acquisition of HIV. The UN General Assembly has committed to ensuring that 95% of women and girls of reproductive age have their HIV and sexual and reproductive health service needs met by 2025, but very few low- and middle-income countries are currently within reach of that target. Family planning services are an important component of sexual and reproductive health and rights, but the availability of these services varies widely. Across 32 countries with available data between 2015 and 2020, the percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who had their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ranged from about 6% in Albania to 87% in Colombia.

Fulfilment of family planning needs varies by background characteristics. Women were more likely to have their demand for family planning satisfied using modern methods if they were living in urban areas compared to rural areas (in 19 of 32 countries), or if they had secondary or higher education compared to no formal or only primary education (in 21 of 32 countries). That percentage also tended to be higher for older women compared to younger women, and for women in the highest wealth quintile compared with their peers in the lowest quintile. In 17 of the 32 countries, that disparity was not very large (<10%) or not present at all, but it was very wide (>25%) in several others (Angola, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea and Uganda).

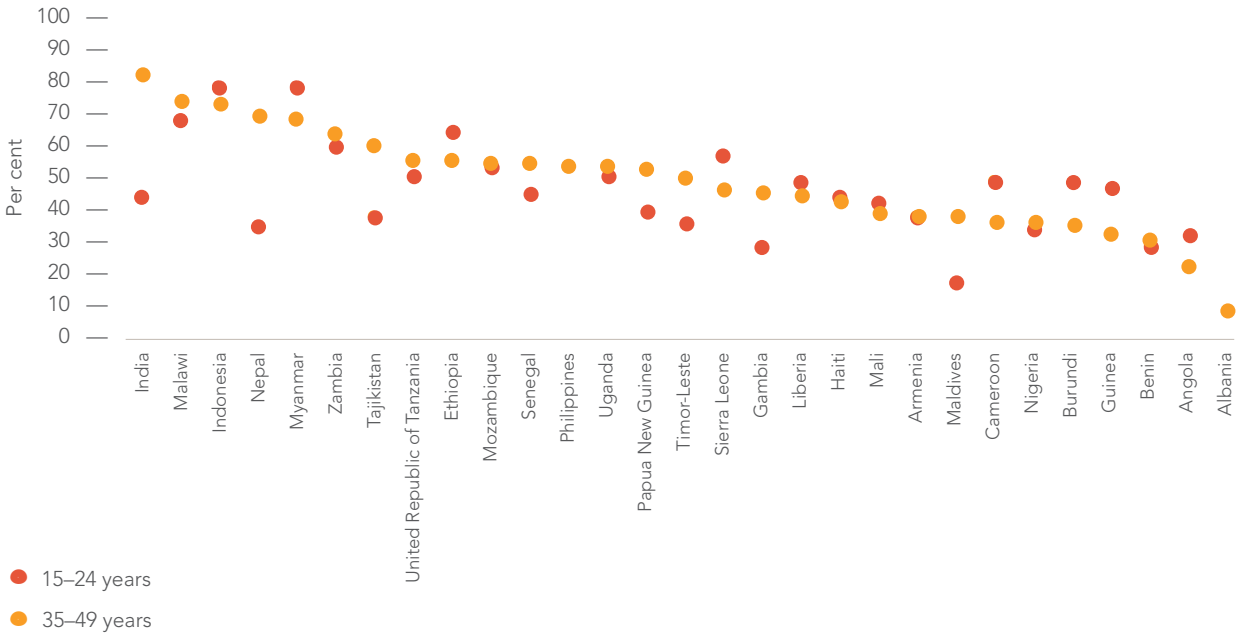
Family planning services are an important component of sexual and reproductive health and rights, but the availability of these services varies widely.



Credit: UNAIDS

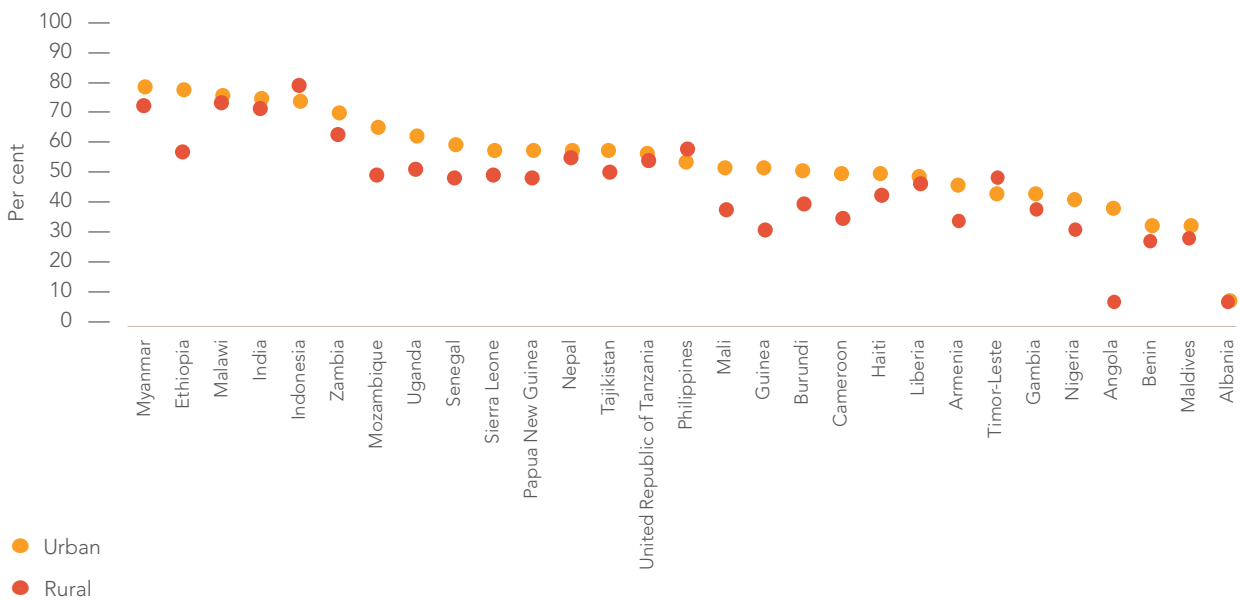
**WOMEN (15–49 YEARS) WHO HAVE THEIR DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED BY MODERN METHODS, BY AGE, EDUCATION LEVEL, PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND WEALTH QUINTILE, COUNTRIES WITH AVAILABLE DATA, 2015–2020**

**AGE**



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 2015–2020.

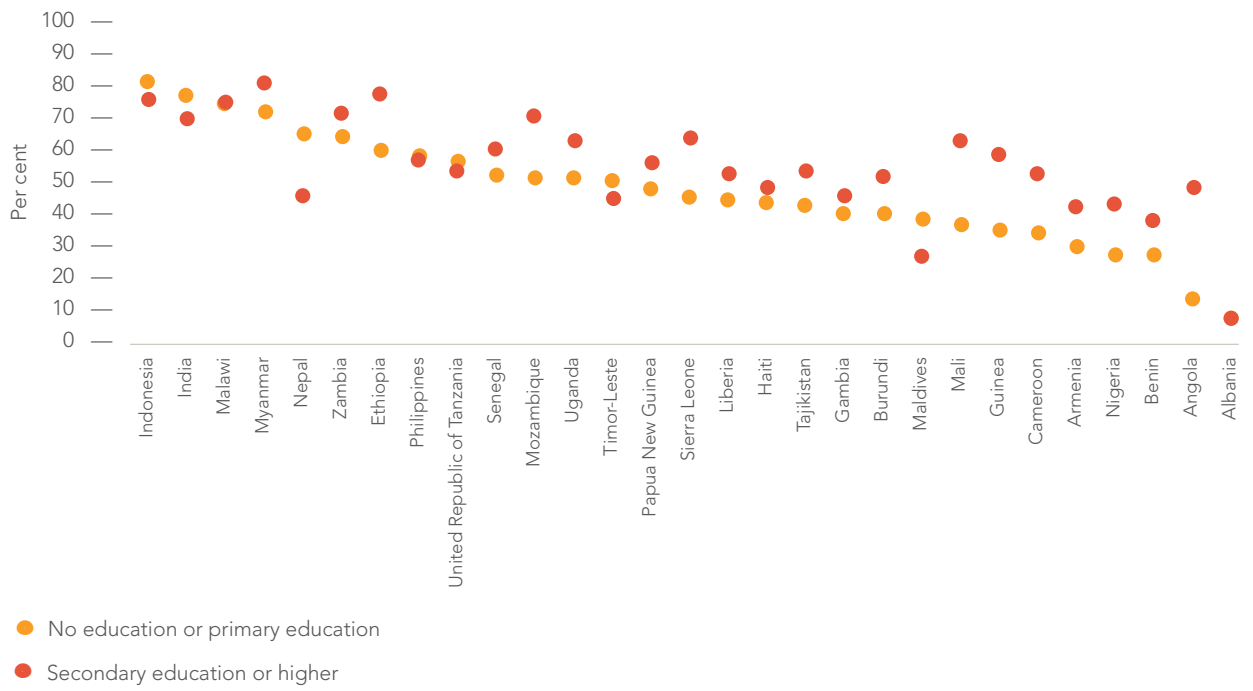
**PLACE OF RESIDENCE**



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 2015–2020.

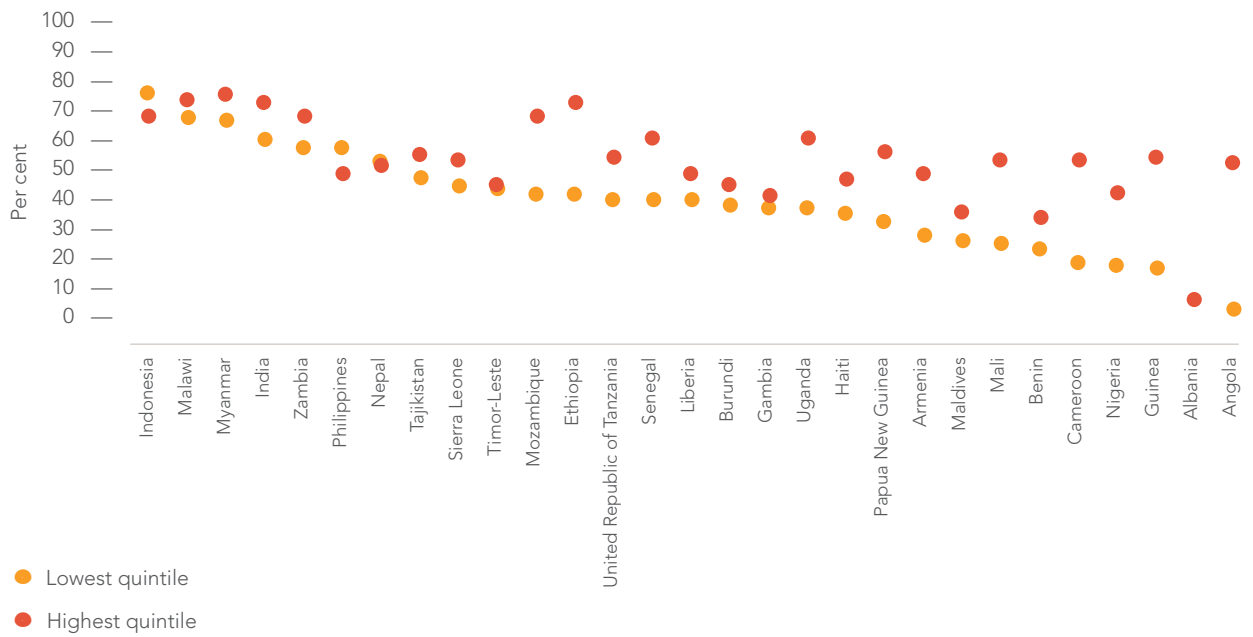


### EDUCATION LEVEL



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 2015–2020.

### HOUSEHOLD WEALTH



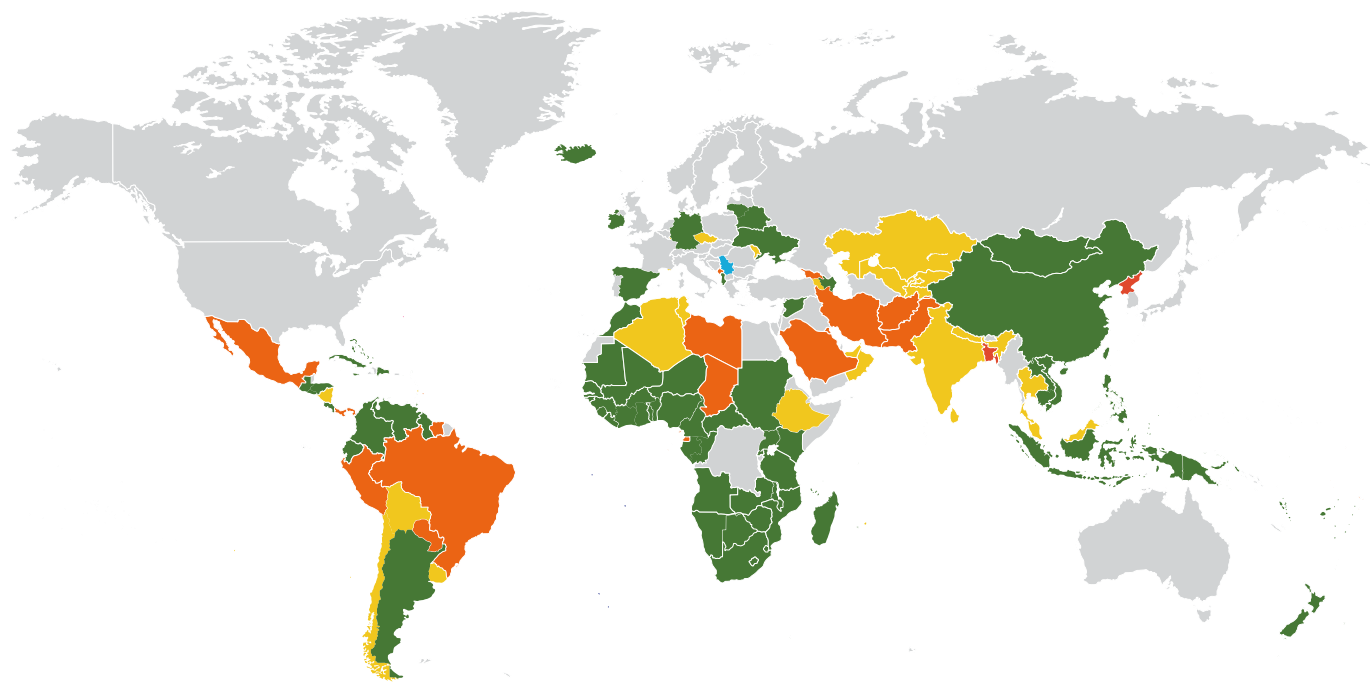
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 2015–2020.

## Comprehensive sexuality education empowers young people

Comprehensive sexuality education plays a vital role in promoting health, well-being and critical thinking skills among young people and in strengthening responsible citizenship. When it comes to sex and sexuality, young people are vulnerable to myths and misinformation. Students who receive comprehensive sexuality education, however, are empowered to take responsibility for their own decisions and behaviours, and the ways in which their actions may affect others. This helps them make healthier sexual choices and better equips them to seek help when it is needed.

Gender-transformative, age- and culturally-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education—both in and outside of school—is a key component of HIV and STI prevention for adolescents and young people. It also plays a role in preventing gender-based violence, increasing the use of contraception, decreasing the number of sexual partners and delaying the initiation of sexual intercourse. Among the 137 countries that have reported data to UNAIDS between 2017 and 2021, 85 (63%) reported having education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education according to international standards in primary schools, and 111 (81%) reported having such policies in secondary schools. Overall, 84 (62%) reported having such policies for both primary and secondary schools.

### EDUCATION POLICIES THAT GUIDE THE DELIVERY OF LIFE SKILLS-BASED HIV AND SEXUALITY EDUCATION, ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, BY COUNTRY, 2017–2021



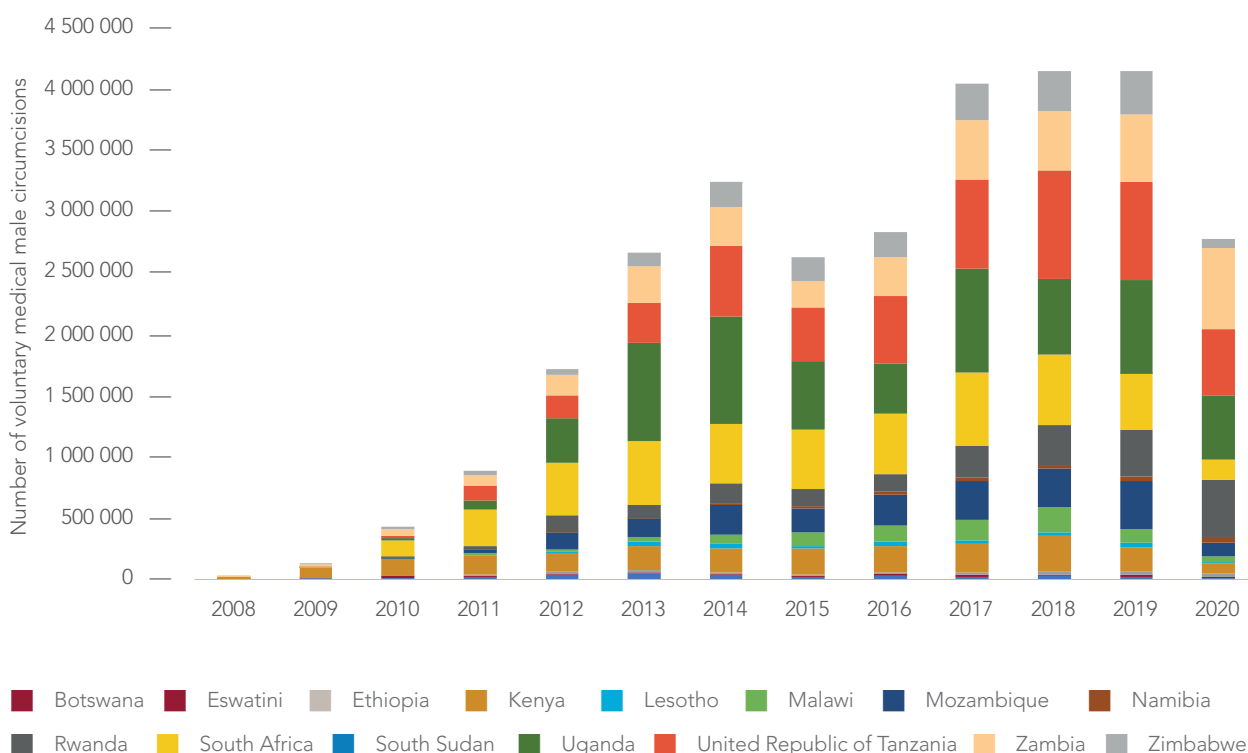
Source: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2021.

## Male circumcisions disrupted by COVID-19, fall short of the 2020 target

In areas with high HIV prevalence and low rates of male circumcision, VMMC can greatly contribute to HIV prevention. Despite this, there was a steep drop in the number of VMMCs performed in the 15 priority countries in 2020, due mainly to service disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic: approximately 2.8 million procedures were performed in 2020, compared with 4.1 million in 2019. Several countries suspended their programmes when the pandemic took hold, including South Africa, where service coverage has been declining since 2018. Despite this, programmes in some countries proved resilient enough to recover quickly and expand during the rest of 2020—notably in Rwanda and Zambia, where programme coverage grew by about 15%. In these countries, adjustments for the safe continuation of VMMC services during COVID-19 included changes in promotion and demand generation, client transportation, service delivery at a health facility or in the community, and post-procedure follow-up appointments. For example, personal protective equipment was provided to VMMC community mobilizers, clients and staff.

A total of about 18 million VMMCs were performed in 2016–2020, far shy of the 2020 target of 25 million. As well as COVID-19, an additional setback in 2015 and 2016 was the detection of tetanus cases in Uganda, which led to activities being scaled back in that country.

### ANNUAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISIONS, 15 PRIORITY COUNTRIES, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2008–2020



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

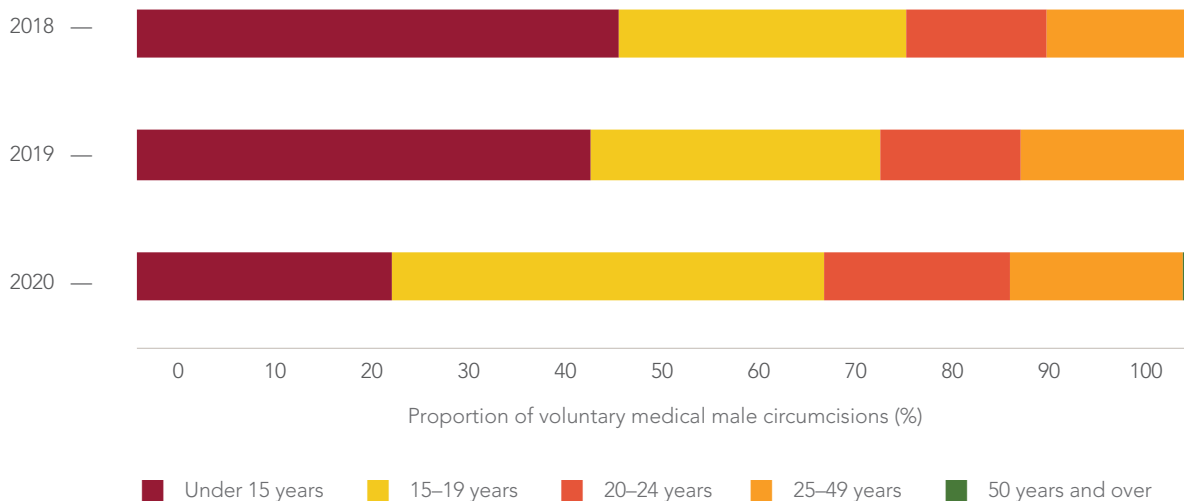
The focus of VMMC services should be on sexually active adolescent boys and adult men at higher risk of HIV infection.

### Adolescent boys and young men increasingly reached with VMMC

In areas of low prevalence of circumcision and high HIV burden, the focus of VMMC services should be on providing services to sexually active adolescents 15 years and older and to adult men at higher risk of HIV infection in order to make an immediate impact on HIV incidence (10). In areas where the prevalence of circumcision among sexually active men is already high, a focus on sustaining and expanding VMMC services for adolescent boys over 15 years of age is needed to maintain these high coverage levels and reap the health benefits of the services.

Several priority countries are increasing their VMMC focus on young men, in line with recommendations in the 2020 World Health Organization (WHO) guidance on the subject (10). This has led to a steady increase in the percentage of procedures conducted among young men aged 15 years and older in several countries, but in a number of other countries—including Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe—at least 30% of VMMCs in 2020 were among males younger than 15 years.

**PROPORTION OF VOLUNTARY MEDICAL MALE CIRCUMCISIONS, BY AGE GROUP, 10 COUNTRIES WITH AVAILABLE DATA, 2018–2020**



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

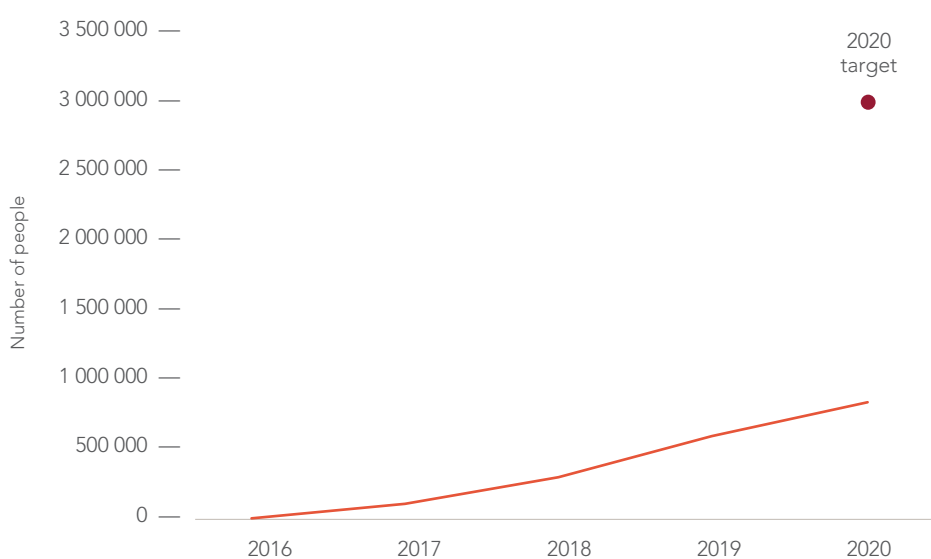
Note: The countries with available data are: Botswana, Eswatini, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## Pre-exposure prophylaxis use expands, but not fast enough

It has been more than a decade since the first evidence of the efficacy of daily oral PrEP was published. PrEP is now a valuable additional option for people who are at higher risk of acquiring HIV, and its global uptake has continued to increase, despite the COVID-19 pandemic: country data show that approximately 845 000 people in at least 54 countries received PrEP in 2020—a 43% increase since 2019, and a 182% increase since 2018. Much of the PrEP scale-up is still highly concentrated in a fairly small number of countries, notably the United States and in eastern and southern Africa, where Kenya and South Africa accounted for 158 630 (19%) of people who received PrEP at least once during 2020 in the region.

There continue to be substantial gaps in the availability of PrEP, however: the total number of people using this prevention option in 2020 was just 28% of the target of 3 million in low- and middle-income countries, which represents only 8% of the new global 2025 target. Access is still poor in much of western and central Africa and Asia and the Pacific, and 20 of 48 countries in Europe still lacked systematic provision of PrEP in 2020 (11). Even in countries with widespread PrEP availability, such as the United States, inequalities are apparent in the divergent rates of PrEP uptake along racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, geographic, age and self-identity lines (12).

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS AT LEAST ONCE DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD, GLOBAL, 2016–2020, AND 2020 TARGET



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2017–2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Country Updates. In: PrEPWatch [Internet]. AVAC; c2020 (<https://www.prepwatch.org/in-practice/country-updates/>); and country documents and meeting reports (available on request).

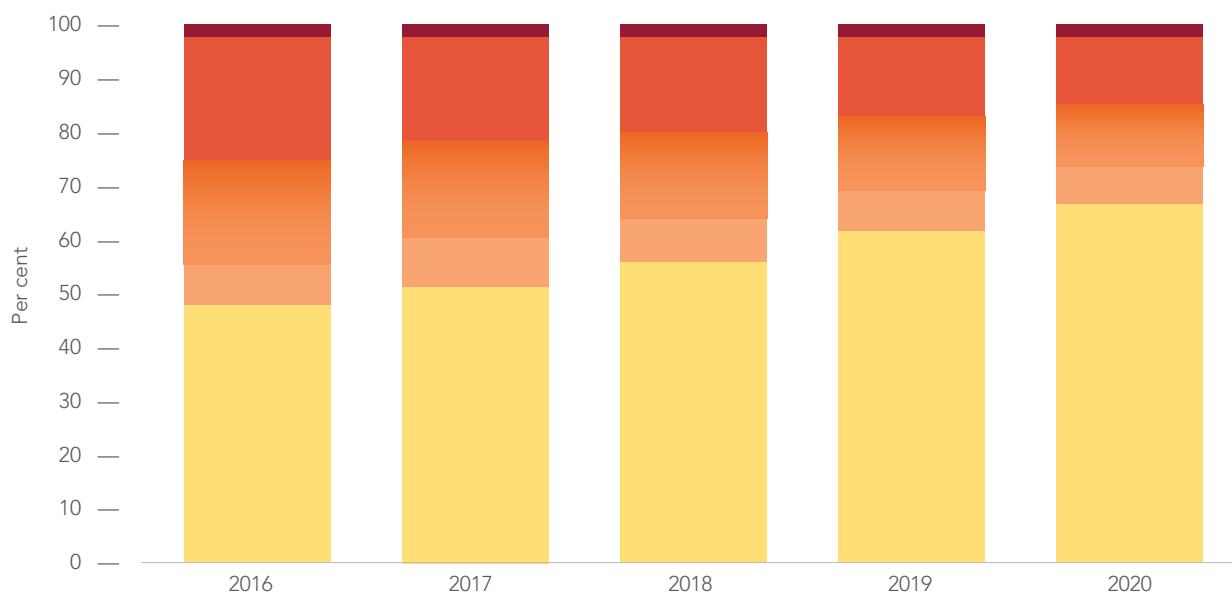
## TESTING AND TREATMENT

### Gaps narrow across the cascade

More people living with HIV than ever know their HIV status, are accessing antiretroviral therapy and are achieving the viral suppression required to stay healthy and prevent onward transmission of the virus.

Progress across the HIV testing and treatment cascade has included an increase in the proportion of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed, and a narrowing in the proportions of people who are unaware that they are living with HIV and those who know they are living with HIV but have not started treatment or whose treatment was interrupted, suggesting global improvements have been made in HIV testing, linkage to care and retention in care. Reductions in the percentages of people newly infected and those on treatment who are not virally suppressed have been more modest.

**PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), GLOBAL, 2016–2020**



- People living with HIV who were infected in the past six months
- People living with HIV who don't know their status and were infected more than six months ago
- People living with HIV who know their status but are not on treatment
- People living with HIV who are on treatment but are not virally suppressed
- People living with HIV who are on treatment and are virally suppressed

Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

## A diversity of countries achieve 90–90–90

At least eight countries fully achieved the 90–90–90 targets by the end of 2020, and another 11 reached an equivalent 73% viral load suppression among all people living with HIV. The diversity of these 19 countries demonstrates that these ambitious targets can be achieved across income levels, epidemic settings and sociocultural norms.

### COUNTRIES REACHING THE HIV TREATMENT CASCADE TARGETS, 2020

	90–90–90 value (all)	90–90–90 value (children aged 0–14 years)	90–90–90 value (women aged 15+ years)	90–90–90 value (men aged 15+ years)	Viral suppression level (all)
Eswatini	>98->98-95	>98->98-91	>98->98-95	94->98-94	97
Switzerland <sup>a</sup>	93->98-96				88
Rwanda	93->98-96	54->98-89	96->98-96	93->98-96	89
Qatar <sup>a</sup>	93->98-96		>98->98-81	90-97->98	86
Botswana	91-95->98	62->98-94	94.5->98->98	88-87-97	85
Slovenia	90-97-96				85
Uganda	91->98-90	63->98-78	96->98-92	88-97-89	85
Malawi	91-94-94	73->98-73	94-94.9-95	90-92-94	85
Zimbabwe	93->98-89	72->98-72	96->98-91	92->98-88	82
Kenya	96-89-94	84->98-86	>98-92-94	91-83-94	81
Namibia	89.9-98-91	81-92-80	92->98-93	86-94-89	80
Cambodia	84->98-97	60->98-88	82->98-98	86->98-97	81
Lesotho	94-87-97	83->98-92	94.6-92-97	93-79-97	80
Burundi	89->98-89.7	31->98-70	>98->98-91	85-96-89	79
Uruguay					79
Norway					79
Thailand	94-84-97	>98-76-87	92-86-97	96-81-97	77
Zambia	86-95-93	58->98-84	89-94-94	84-95-93	76
Croatia	84-88->98		80-92->98	84-87->98	73

- Reached the 90–90–90 targets
- Reached only the 73% viral load suppression target
- Not reached the 90–90–90 target
- Data not available

Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

<sup>a</sup>Data are not available on testing and treatment coverage for children. However, because children living with HIV represent less than 1% of the total people living with HIV, adult data were used.

Note: In the 2020 Global AIDS Update, *Seizing the moment: tackling entrenched inequalities to end epidemics*, Australia, Namibia and the Netherlands were among the countries reaching the 90–90–90 targets in 2019. Based on the 2020 data, however, Namibia has fallen short of the targets, mainly because of children falling behind. Australia and the Netherlands did not have full estimates on the cascade this year. In the same report, Ireland and Spain were among the countries reaching their viral suppression target at all population levels. This year, however, there was no viral suppression data available for either country.

Note: The UNAIDS models estimated that in the region of western and central Europe and North America, more than 73% of people living with HIV had suppressed viral loads in 2020.

Note: Countries have been assessed as reaching the 90–90–90 targets if coverage is  $\geq 90.0$ . Thus coverage of 89.9 is not considered as reaching the target. Please see the Annex on Methods for a description of how regional estimates of the testing and treatment targets are calculated.

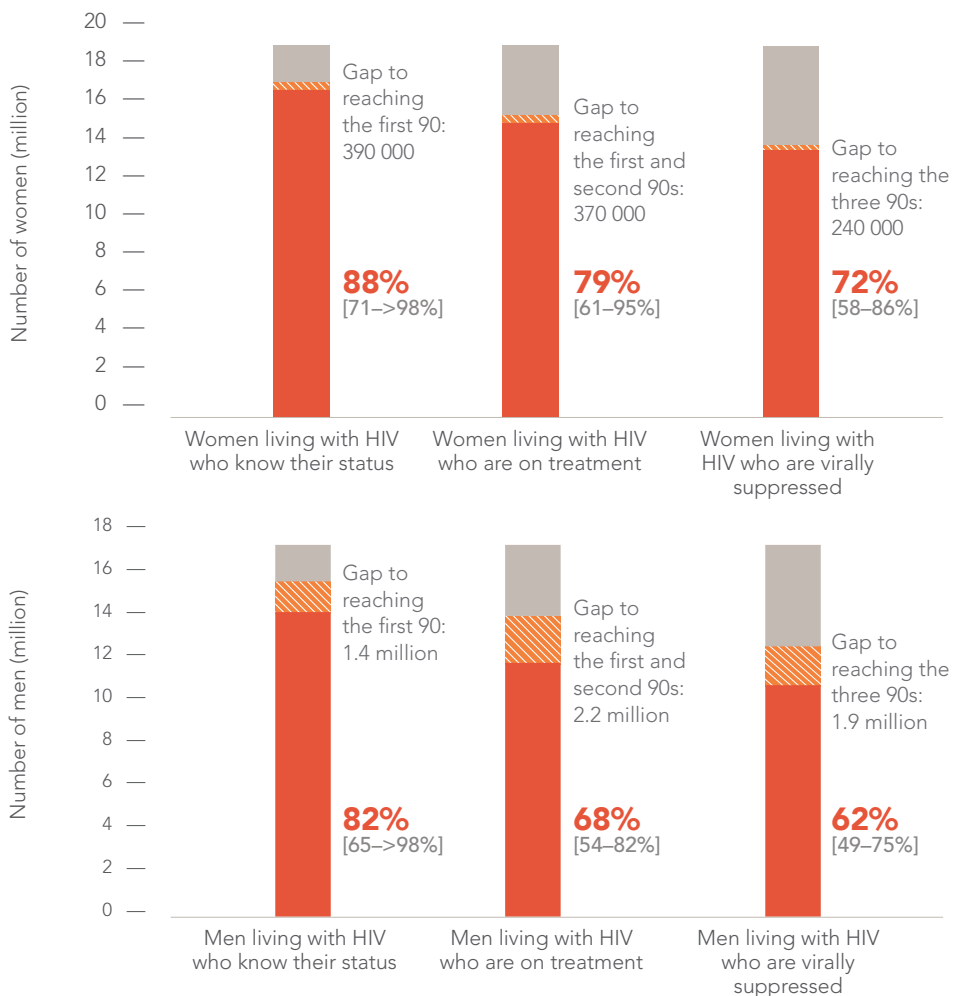
Note: In Eswatini, viral load suppression among all people living with HIV is estimated to be slightly higher than the proportion virally suppressed among people on treatment due to the uncertainty in the number of people on treatment and the number of people living with HIV.

## Missing men living with HIV

Globally, the 90–90–90 targets were almost reached among adult women (15 years and older) living with HIV, and they were achieved in eastern and southern Africa and in western and central Europe and North America. Men living with HIV, however, are consistently faring worse than women across the HIV testing and treatment continuum. Compared to women living with HIV, there are 1 million more men living with HIV who do not know their HIV status, 1.8 million more men who know their status but are not on treatment, and 1.6 million more men who are not virally suppressed.

While gender norms that prize male strength and stoicism may partly explain why many men delay seeking care, other factors are also at play (13). Primary health-care services in eastern and southern Africa place a great deal of focus on women of reproductive age, and reproductive, maternal and child health services offer ideal entry points for HIV services; similar entry points for men are not commonplace (14, 15). Interventions to reach and include men more successfully in HIV testing and treatment services are increasing—including through workplace-based interventions and greater use of self-testing approaches, and by providing services at outpatient departments—but a more finely-tuned understanding of why men's use of HIV services continues to lag can help shape additional ways to close this gap (16, 17).

### HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), GLOBAL, 2020



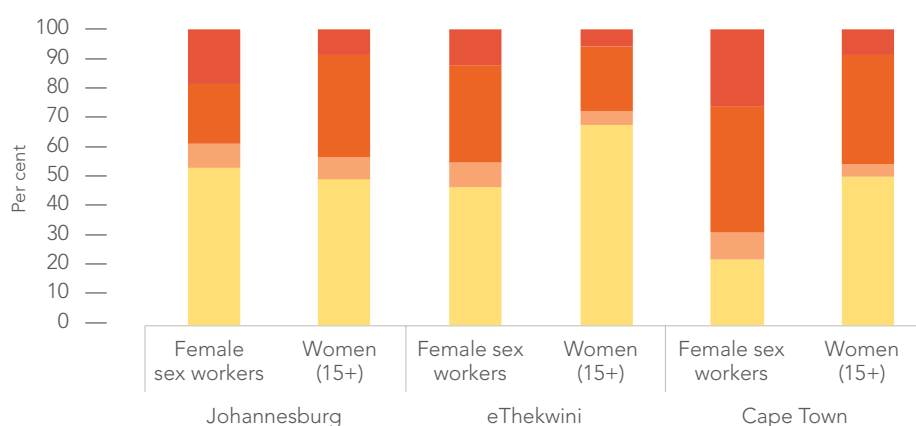
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.



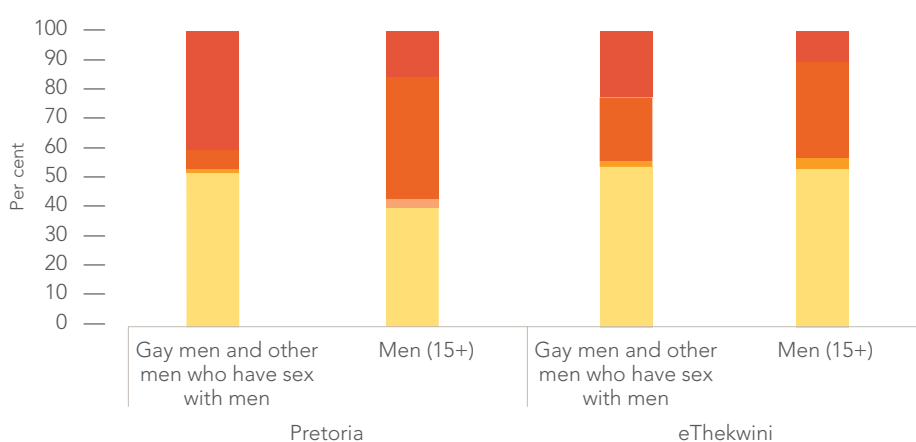
## Testing and treatment gaps for key populations

Reaching key populations living with HIV with HIV testing and treatment services has been a challenge across regions. Even HIV programmes that generally are performing well—such as in South Africa—can struggle on that front. HIV testing and treatment data from three mainly urban South African districts show that female sex workers living with HIV were consistently less likely to know their HIV status than adult women overall. In two of the districts, HIV-positive sex workers were also significantly less likely to be receiving HIV treatment and to be virally suppressed (18, 19).

Gay men and other men who have sex with men living with HIV were similarly much less likely to know their HIV status compared with the overall adult male population living with HIV. Strikingly, however, the data from Pretoria and eThekweni districts suggest that, when HIV-positive gay men and other men who have sex with men did know their HIV status, they were more likely than other HIV-positive men to receive antiretroviral therapy and be virally suppressed (18, 19). The variations emphasize the importance of tailoring HIV testing and treatment services at the local level to the challenges and needs of key populations living in the area.



**KNOWLEDGE OF STATUS, TREATMENT AND VIRAL SUPPRESSION GAPS AMONG ADULT WOMEN AND FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA, SELECT DISTRICTS, 2018**



**KNOWLEDGE OF STATUS, TREATMENT AND VIRAL SUPPRESSION GAPS AMONG GAY MEN AND OTHER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN IN SOUTH AFRICA, SELECT DISTRICTS, 2018**

- People living with HIV who don't know their status
- People living with HIV who know their status but are not on treatment
- People living with HIV who know their status, are on treatment but are not virally suppressed
- People living with HIV who know their status, are on treatment and are virally suppressed

Source: South African Health Monitoring Survey, 2018; South Africa District HIV Estimates, 2017 (<https://www.hivdata.org.za/>).

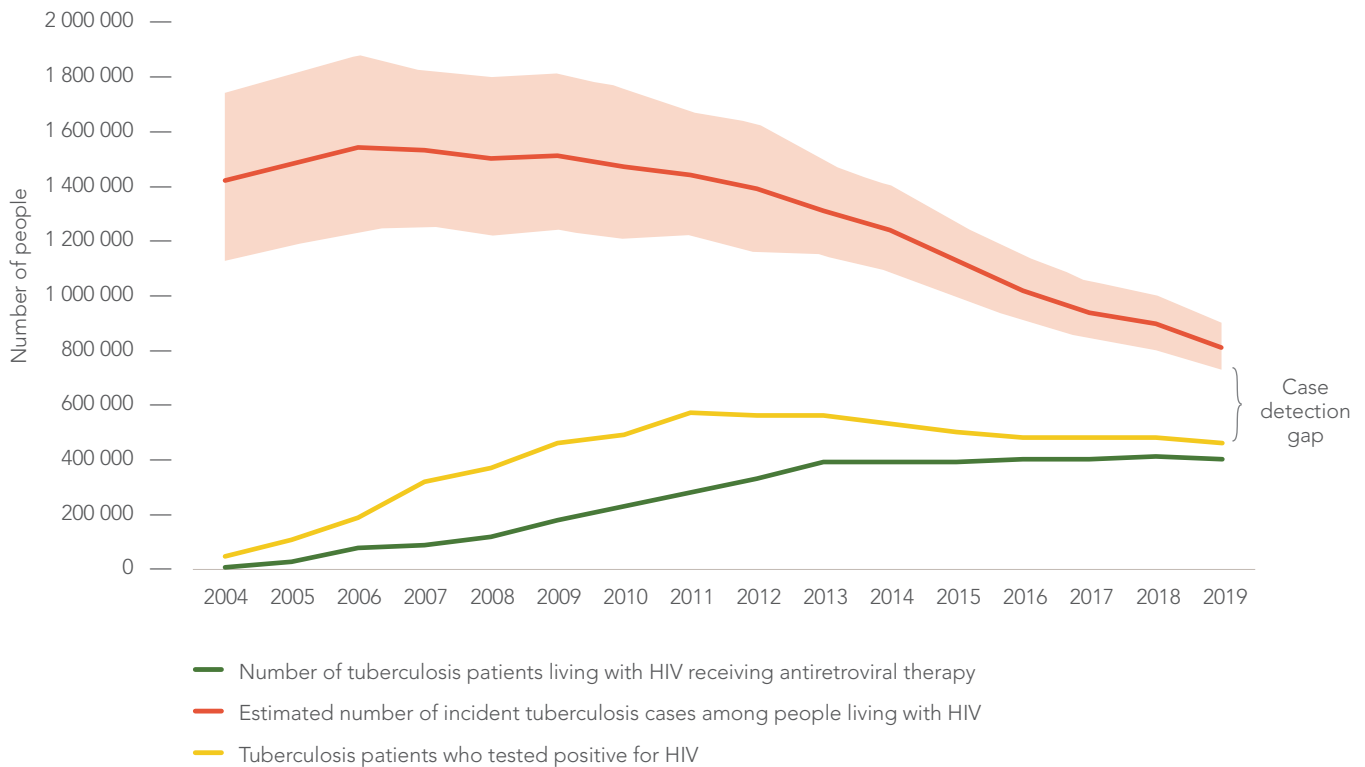
Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV.

### Reductions in tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV

Tuberculosis is a preventable and treatable disease—yet it continues to claim millions of lives each year and remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV (20).

Progress has been achieved in recent years. There has been a steady decline in the estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV, and a gradual increase in the number of tuberculosis patients living with HIV who are on antiretroviral therapy. However, just 55% of the estimated 815 000 [729 000–906 000] incident cases of tuberculosis globally among people living with HIV in 2019 were diagnosed and notified. Fully 88% of those people living with HIV with diagnosed and notified tuberculosis cases were linked to antiretroviral therapy (20).

**NOTIFIED NEW AND RELAPSE TUBERCULOSIS CASES KNOWN TO BE HIV-POSITIVE, NUMBER ON ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INCIDENT TUBERCULOSIS CASES AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, 2004–2019**



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Global tuberculosis report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020.

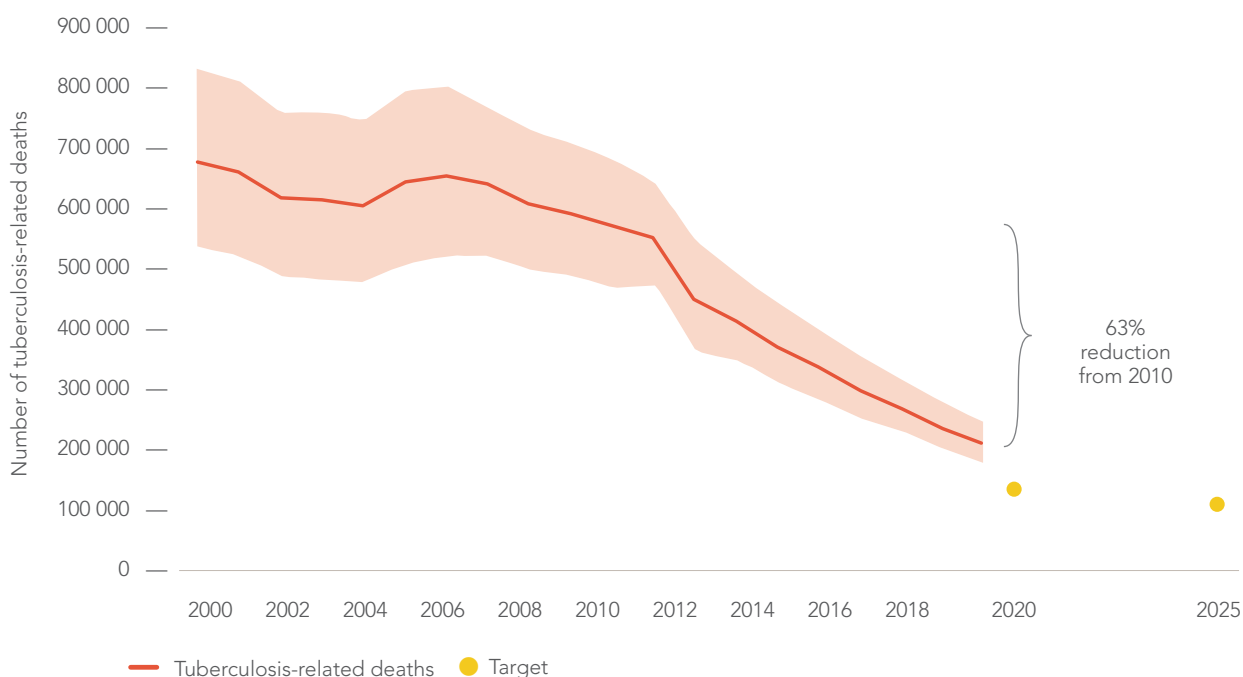
## Tuberculosis deaths fall by more than half

There were an estimated 210 000 [177 000–242 000] tuberculosis-related deaths in 2019 among people living with HIV, a 63% reduction since 2010, when tuberculosis claimed the lives of 570 000 [470 000–680 000] people living with HIV. The 2021 Political Declaration on AIDS requires an 80% reduction by 2025 (compared to a 2010 baseline).

The biggest reductions in tuberculosis deaths among people living with HIV have been in India (a 83% reduction since 2010), Kenya (a 70% reduction), South Africa (a 77% reduction) and the United Republic of Tanzania (a 71% reduction). Those achievements represent tens of thousands of averted deaths. In South Africa, for example, an estimated 36 000 people living with HIV died of tuberculosis in 2019, compared with almost 160 000 deaths in 2010.

Progress is much slower in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Zambia. They are among the 30 countries that accounted for 88% of all tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV in 2019.

### NUMBER OF TUBERCULOSIS-RELATED DEATHS AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, GLOBAL, 2000–2019 AND TARGETS FOR 2020 AND 2025



Source: Global tuberculosis report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020.

Note: The 2025 target was set by the General Assembly in the 2021 Political Declaration on AIDS.

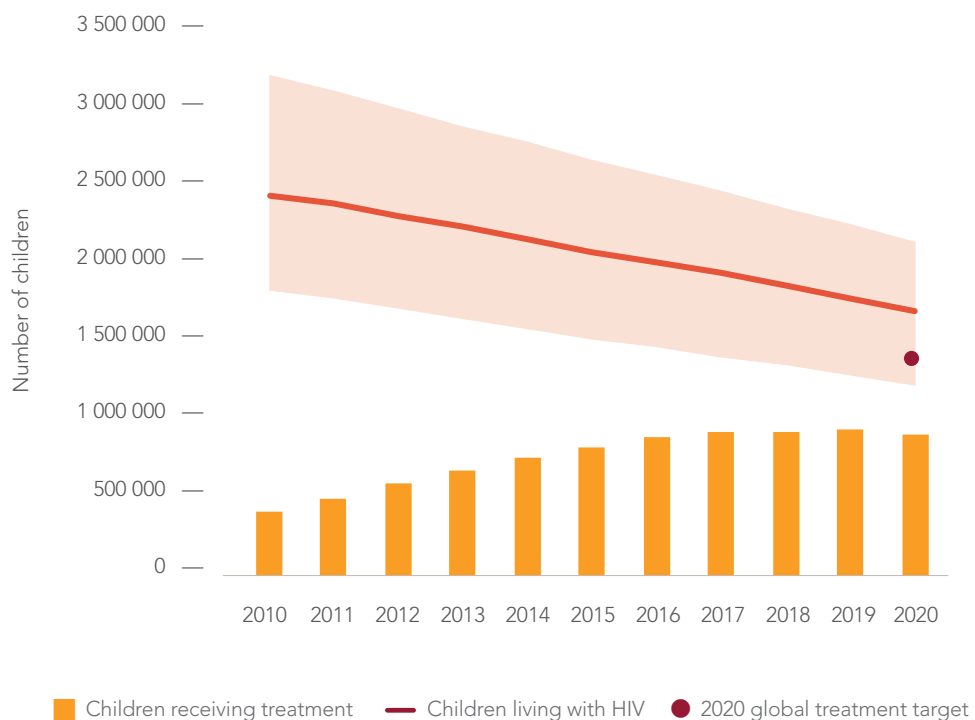
# ENDING PAEDIATRIC AIDS AND ELIMINATING VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

## Fewer children on treatment

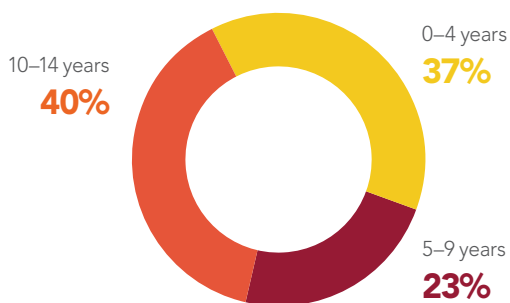
The number of children receiving antiretroviral therapy declined in 2020, leaving almost 800 000 children (aged 0–14 years) living with HIV not on life-saving treatment. Almost two thirds (63%) of those children were aged 5 years and older. Finding undiagnosed older children and adolescents requires an expansion of self-testing, and of rights-based index, family and household testing.

Treatment coverage among children living with HIV (aged 0–14 years) remains far lower than it is among adults (aged 15 years and older): 54% [37–69%] versus 74% [57–90%] in 2020. The health outcomes of children who receive HIV treatment are also worse than those of adults, partly due to suboptimal paediatric HIV medicines and challenges in retaining the children in care. A mere 40% [29–51%] of children living with HIV were virally suppressed in 2020. Children living with HIV require a continuum of treatment, care and social protection that is proven to improve health outcomes as they grow and progress through youth into adulthood.

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV AND THOSE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, GLOBAL, 2010–2020**



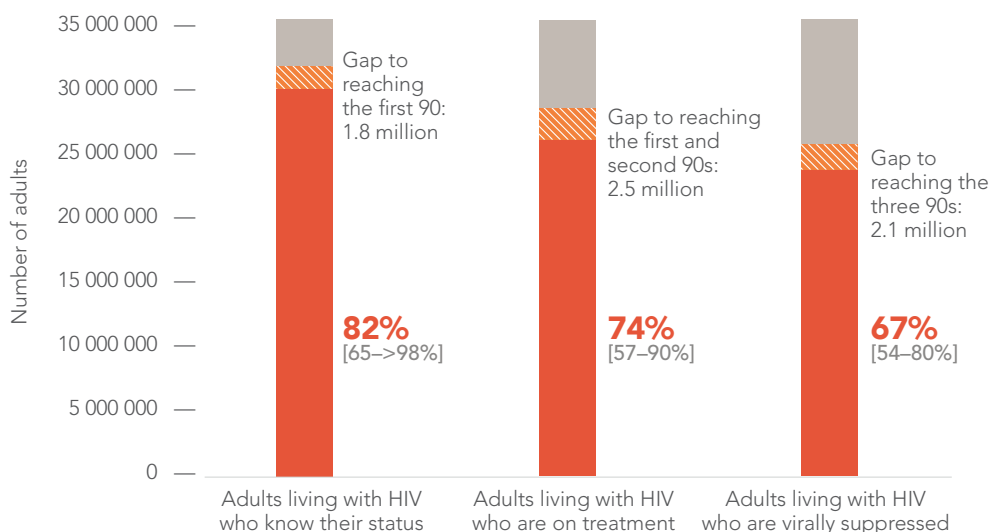
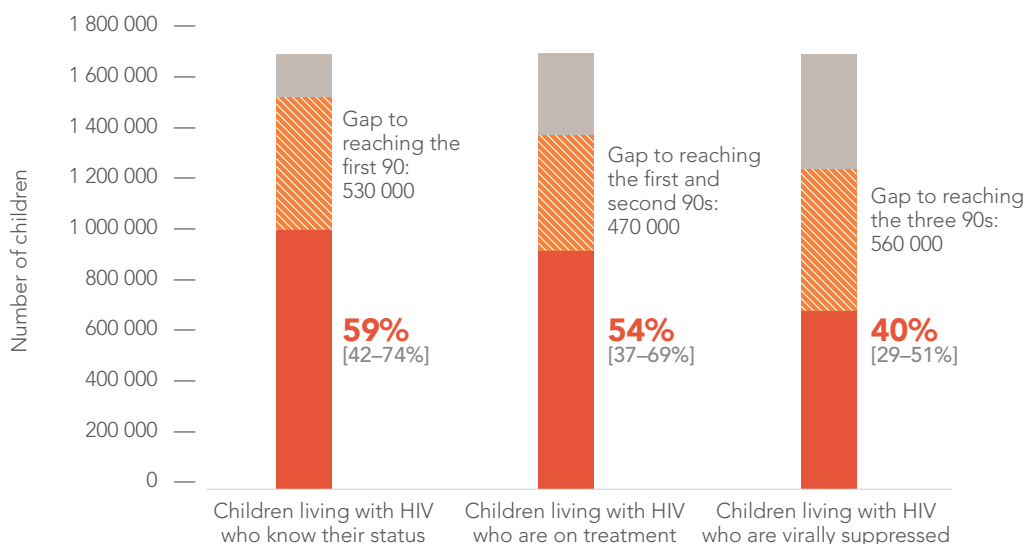
**CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV NOT RECEIVING TREATMENT, BY AGE GROUP, 2020**



Almost two thirds of children living with HIV not on treatment were aged 5 years or older.

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), GLOBAL, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

## GENDER EQUALITY

### Gender-based violence remains common

Interventions and services to prevent sexual and gender-based violence—and to support survivors of violence—are urgently needed.

Globally, more than one in 10 (13%) ever-married or partnered women (aged 15 to 49 years) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months (21). Only seven of 43 countries with data available between 2015 and 2020 met the 2025 target of less than 10%. Two of those seven countries—the Philippines and Senegal—have conducted multiple surveys over the years that suggest a steady decline in recent intimate partner violence.<sup>1</sup>

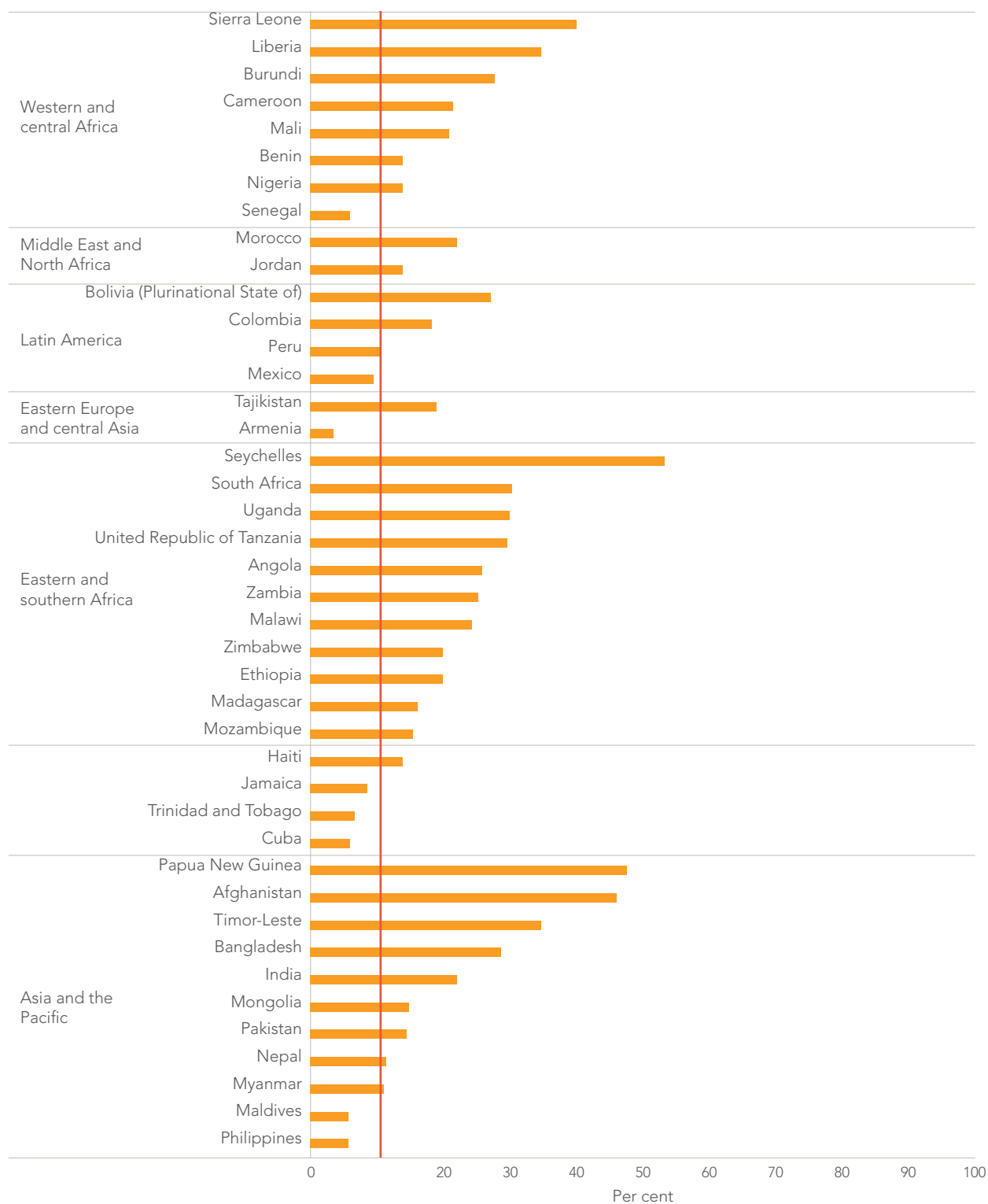
A 2013 World Health Organization (WHO) study on the health burden associated with violence against women found that, in some regions, women who had experienced intimate partner violence were 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV, compared to women who had not experienced partner violence (22). Similarly, more recent studies from Togo and Uganda—and analysis of population-based survey data in Zambia—have found a higher risk of HIV infection among women reporting various forms of intimate partner violence (23, 24). Women who inject drugs face high levels of physical and sexual violence, which contributes to their high risk of HIV, but they are often ignored by harm reduction programmes because the vast majority of people who inject drugs globally are men (25).

Deeply entrenched stigma and prejudice against LGBTI people—and discriminatory laws and regulations that foster a climate where hate speech, violence and discrimination are condoned—perpetuate high levels of violence against LGBTI communities. Acts of violence range from daily exclusion and discrimination to torture and arbitrary killings. There are no comprehensive and systematic data on the number of victims of violence, but a UN-appointed Independent Expert has estimated that there are millions every year (26). In Virginia, in the United States of America, as many as 45% of transgender individuals experience some form of gender-based victimization, including: physical or sexual violence; social, workplace or housing discrimination; or rejection in family, social or media contexts (27–30). These experiences have been associated with depression and anxiety, substance use and suicide risk (31–33).

Intimate partners are an alarmingly common source of violence towards transgender people. A 2020 systematic review of 74 quantitative data sets on intimate partner violence in transgender populations found a median lifetime prevalence of physical intimate partner violence among transgender individuals of 37.5% (34). Lifetime prevalence of sexual intimate partner violence was 25.0%, past-year physical intimate partner violence was 16.7%, and past-year sexual intimate partner violence was 10.8% (34). In Lima, Peru, a cross-sectional study among 576 gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender women found that 7.9% of gay men and other men who have sex with men and 15.0% of transgender women reported experiences of intimate partner violence with at least one of their last three partners (35).

<sup>1</sup> Data are from population-based surveys: 2008, 2013 and 2017 in the Philippines, and 2017, 2018 and 2019 in Senegal.

**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, COUNTRIES WITH AVAILABLE DATA, BY REGION, 2015–2020**



Source: Population-based surveys, 2015–2020.

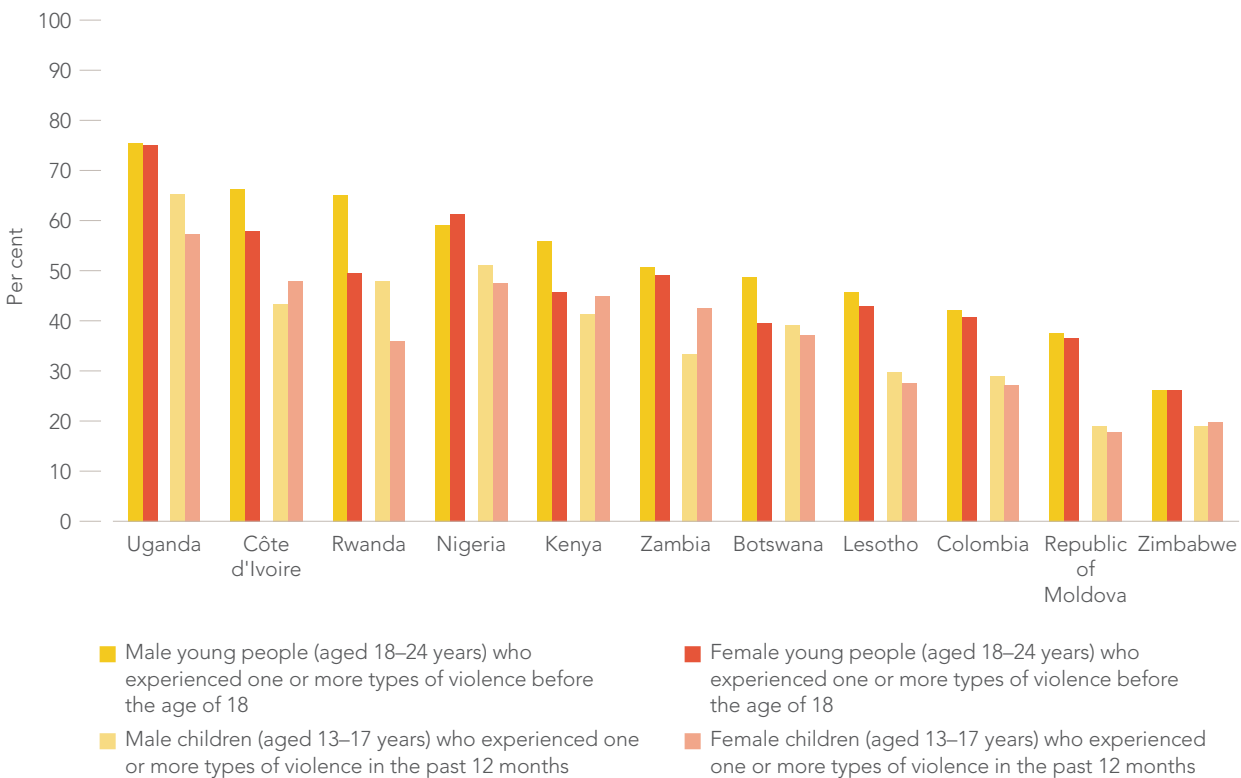
## Violence negatively impacts children

Experiences of violence too often occur early in life. Violence in childhood has been linked to increased risks of: HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); mental health problems; delayed cognitive development; poor school performance and dropout; early pregnancy; reproductive health problems; communicable and noncommunicable diseases; and injury (36).

Among the 11 countries with available data between 2016 and 2020, violence (physical, sexual and/or emotional) experienced within the last 12 months by children (aged 13 to 17 years) ranged from 19.2% in the Republic of Moldova and Zimbabwe to 65.4% in Uganda among males, and from 17.7% in the Republic of Moldova to 57.5% in Uganda among females.

The percentage of young people (aged 18 to 24 years) who experienced one or more types of violence during childhood (before the age of 18) is high across all 11 countries with available data between 2016 and 2020, ranging from 26.3% in Zimbabwe to 75.6% in Uganda among males, and from 26.5% in Zimbabwe to 75.3% in Uganda among females.

**CHILDREN (AGED 13–17 YEARS) AND YOUNG PEOPLE (AGED 18–24 YEARS) WHO EXPERIENCED ONE OR MORE TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD, COUNTRIES WITH AVAILABLE DATA, 2016–2020**



Source: Violence against children surveys, 2015–2020.



## REMOVING PUNITIVE LAWS AND POLICIES

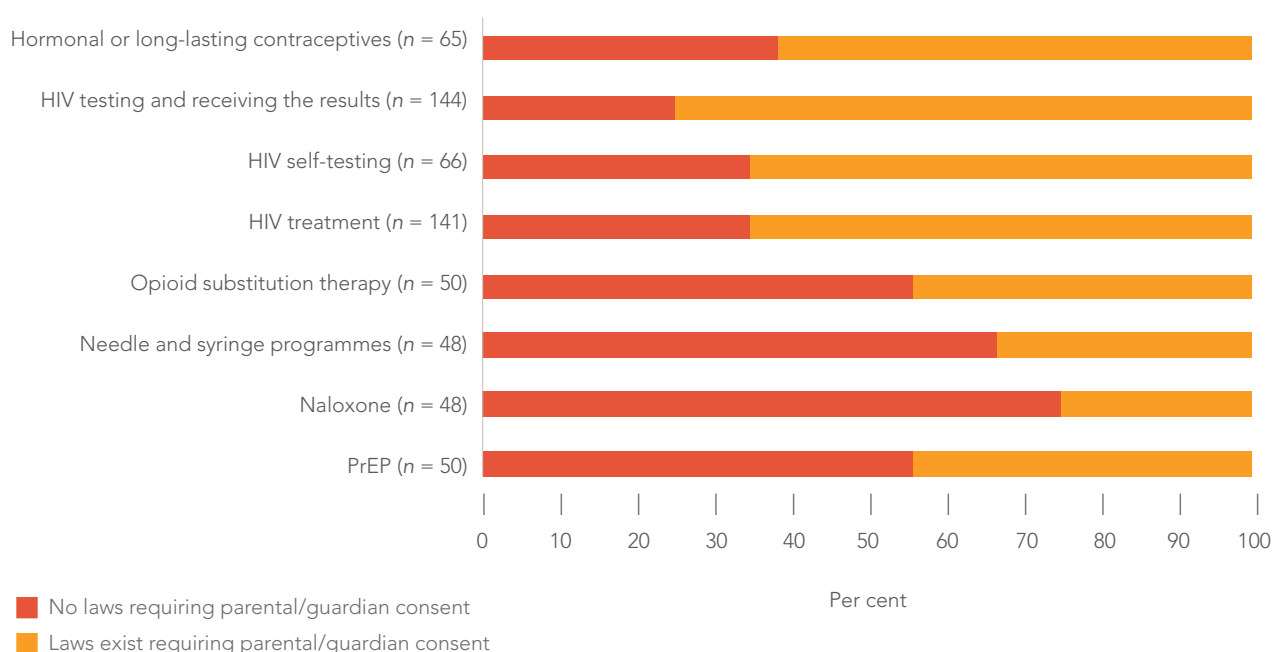
### Parental consent laws leave adolescents vulnerable to HIV

Sexual activity often starts during adolescence. Many countries have age of consent laws in relation to sexual activity that are inconsistent with minimum age laws for accessing sexual and reproductive health information and services without parental permission. This means that adolescents may legally have sex before they can legally access any information or services relating to safer sex practices or contraception, leaving them at greater risk of HIV, other STIs and unwanted pregnancy (37).

The removal of laws that require parental permission to access services for sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, testing and treatment has been shown to improve health-seeking behaviours (38). That effect is even stronger when schools can provide age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education to young people so they can protect themselves from HIV, STIs, unwanted pregnancy, and gender-based and sexual violence.

Forty countries reported to UNAIDS in 2021 that they have laws requiring parental/guardian consent for adolescents to access hormonal or long-lasting contraceptives, 108 reported that this consent is required for an HIV test, 43 for HIV self-testing, 92 for HIV treatment and 22 for PrEP. Among these countries, some provide exceptions based on demonstrated maturity: 10 for hormonal or long-lasting contraceptives, 15 for HIV testing, eight for self-testing and nine for HIV treatment. The age cut-off of parental consent laws varied by service. The majority of countries that reported having requirements for parental/guardian consent had an age cut-off of 18 years, with exceptions in a few countries where adolescents as young as 14 years could access a service without parental/guardian consent, which varied by service.

### COUNTRIES WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR PARENTAL/GUARDIAN CONSENT FOR ADOLESCENTS (UNDER AGE 18) TO ACCESS SERVICES, GLOBAL, 2021



Source: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2021.

## INVESTMENTS TO END AIDS

### Stronger and smarter investments needed to end AIDS

Ending AIDS will require substantial additional domestic investments, reinvigorated international contributions, more efficient allocation of available resources and creative solutions to the reductions in fiscal space caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

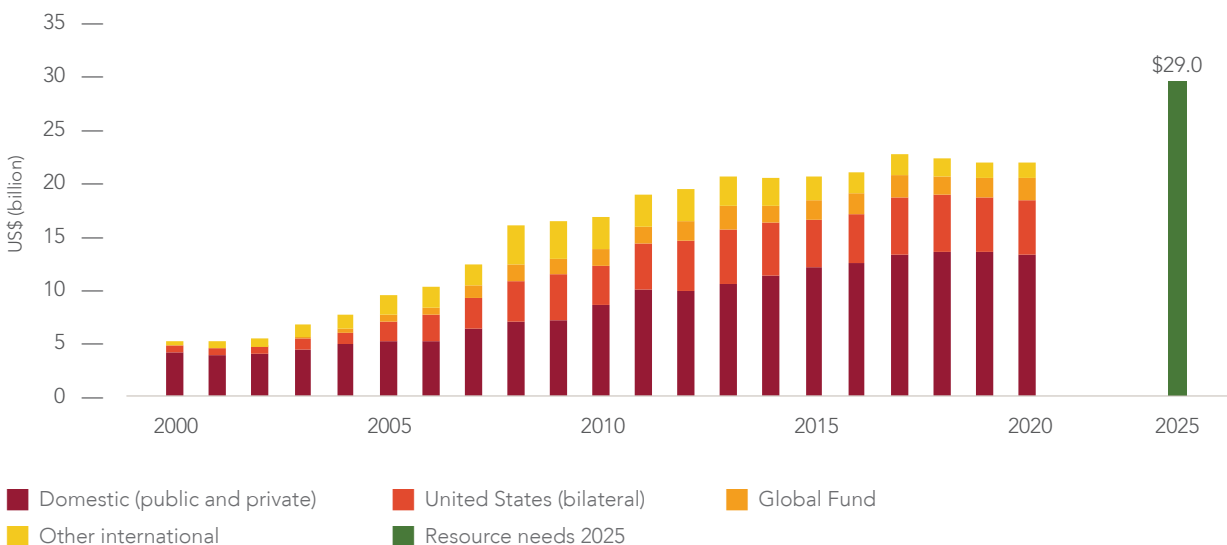
<sup>2</sup> The group of low- and middle-income countries included in the resource availability and needs estimates of this chapter follow the World Bank's country income-level classification for 2020–2021.

<sup>3</sup> The percentage shortfall compared to the 2020 target uses a 2020 resource availability estimate (US\$ 18.5 billion) measured in 2016 US dollars to match the resource targets in the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. The other resource availability and needs estimates in this chapter are measured in 2019 US dollars, consistent with the resource targets in the 2021 Political Declaration on AIDS.

Under-investment in the HIV responses of low- and middle-income countries was a major reason why global targets for 2020 were missed. Financial resource availability during the last five years was consistently below the resources needed, and in 2020, it was 29% less than the US\$ 26 billion target for that year (in constant 2016 US dollars).<sup>2,3</sup> Domestic funding (public and private), which had been the main source of investment growth for HIV responses in low- and middle-income countries over the last decade, has plateaued and begun to decline. International contributions have fluctuated for 10 years; in 2020, they were at the same level as in 2010. When domestic and donor resource trends are combined, there have been three straight years of decline in total resource availability.

The failure to achieve programmatic and impact targets has translated to more people living with HIV and more people at risk of HIV infection who are in need of services. Higher levels of resources are now needed to get the AIDS pandemic response back on track towards the global goal of ending AIDS by 2030. Annual HIV investments in low- and middle-income countries need to rise from the US\$ 21.5 billion (in constant 2019 US dollars) in resources available in 2020 to reach the 2025 target set within the 2021 Political Declaration on AIDS: US\$ 29 billion (in constant 2019 dollars) for low- and middle-income countries, which in 2020–2021 included countries formerly classified as high-income (Figure below).

#### RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, 2000–2020 AND 2025 TARGET



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars. The countries included are those that were classified by the World Bank in 2020 as being low- and middle-income.

Reaching the global price tag for the AIDS response is just part of the challenge—where funds come from, where they go and how they are spent also require close attention.

Eastern and southern Africa, the region with the highest burden of HIV, accounts for 29% of the estimated resource needs among all low- and middle-income countries for 2025. Asia and the Pacific's substantial share (32%) of total resource needs is due mainly to HIV prevention efforts for its much larger population, as well as higher unit costs in some countries. Higher unit costs also contribute to the relatively high per capita resource needs in Latin America and eastern Europe and central Asia.

Regional patterns in resource availability demonstrate that greater impact is achieved where sufficient funds are invested and used wisely. In eastern and southern Africa, for instance, a combination of domestic and international investments has fuelled the rapid expansion of HIV prevention, testing and treatment in areas with a high burden of HIV, resulting in strong and steady reductions in the rate of HIV infections and AIDS-related mortality. Even though the per capita amounts of resources available in eastern and southern Africa and the Caribbean in 2020 met or even surpassed 2025 investment targets, reductions in infections and deaths are not on track to achieve the 2025 impact targets, reflecting the need for greater efficiency in resource allocation and use within several countries in the region. This pattern is more pronounced in Latin America, where relatively high levels of spending per person living with HIV have been maintained, and HIV prevention efforts have stalled at relatively low incidence (0.16 HIV infections per 1000 population).

In western and central Africa, large resource shortfalls and continued reliance on out-of-pocket expenditures (such as user fees for health services) are associated with more modest declines in the incidence of HIV infection and the rate of AIDS-related mortality. In Asia and the Pacific, where the incidence of HIV infections and AIDS-related mortality are relatively low, the mortality rate is declining, but reductions in HIV incidence are slow, demonstrating the need for increased investment in HIV prevention in many countries of the region. Skyrocketing infections and deaths in eastern Europe and central Asia—and rising infections in the Middle East and North Africa—reflect massive underspending on HIV responses among most of the countries in these two regions.

Under-investment in the HIV responses of low- and middle-income countries was a major reason why global targets for 2020 were missed.



The Global AIDS Strategy calls for a doubling of domestic and international funding for primary HIV prevention interventions, such as condoms, PrEP and VMMC.

The resources allocated to effective combinations of HIV prevention services for populations at higher risk of HIV infection are insufficient across most regions. The Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 calls for a doubling of domestic and international funding for primary HIV prevention interventions, such as condoms, PrEP and VMMC, increasing from the US\$ 5.2 billion in estimated total expenditures in low- and middle-income countries in 2019 to about US\$ 9.5 billion in 2025. A substantial share of these additional resources for HIV prevention should be focused on key populations in all regions, and on adolescent girls and young women in areas in sub-Saharan Africa with high HIV burden.

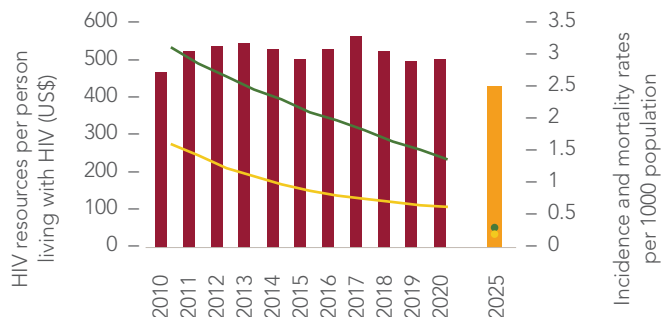
Much of the gap between 2020 resource availability and 2025 resource needs for HIV responses is in upper-middle-income countries that generally have more fiscal space to increase domestic resource allocations. By contrast, low-income countries remain heavily reliant on donor resources, in part because some of the countries spend a substantial proportion of their tax revenues on servicing debt. Deficit spending related to the COVID-19 pandemic in countries across all income levels threatens to impact funding availability for HIV responses in the coming years.



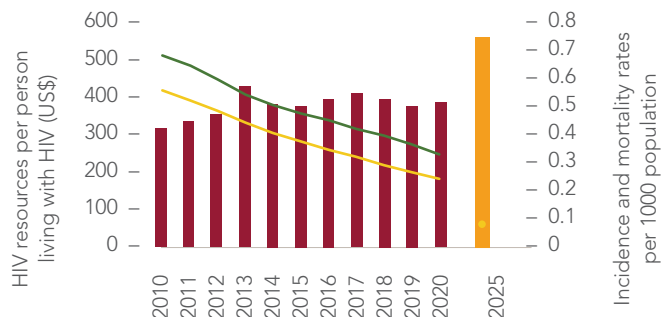


**TOTAL HIV RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PER PERSON LIVING WITH HIV, HIV INCIDENCE AND AIDS-RELATED MORTALITY RATES, LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, 2010–2020 AND 2025 TARGET**

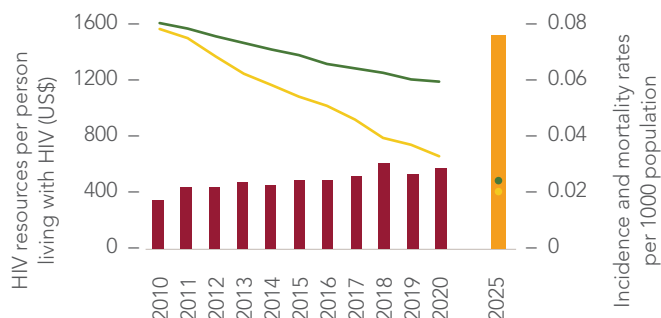
Eastern and southern Africa



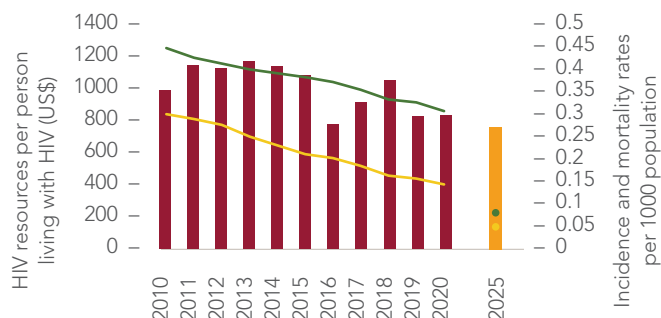
Western and central Africa



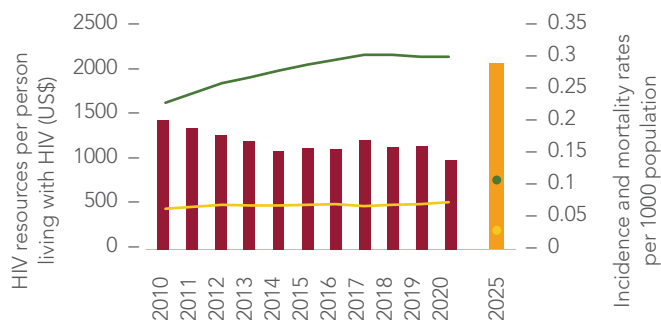
Asia and the Pacific



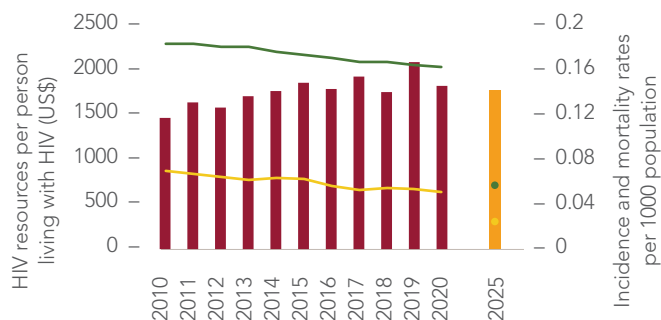
Caribbean



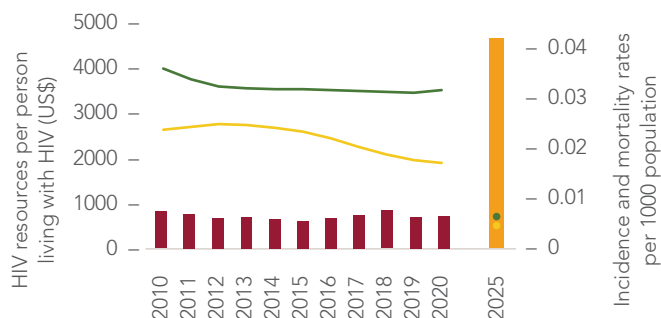
Eastern Europe and central Asia



Latin America



Middle East and North Africa



- Resource availability per person living with HIV
- Resource needs per person living with HIV (2025)
- Incidence per 1000 population
- Mortality per 1000 population

Source: Analysis based on UNAIDS epidemiological and financial estimates and projections, 2021.

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# EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA



**E**astern and southern Africa remains the region most heavily affected by HIV, accounting for approximately 55% of all people—and two thirds of all children—living with HIV. It is also the region that has made the strongest progress against the HIV epidemic since 2010: new HIV infections declined by 43% overall from 2010 to 2020, and by 64% among children (aged 0 to 14 years), the sharpest reductions in any region.

As a whole, the region came very close to achieving 2020 targets for testing and treatment—a remarkable achievement given the high burden of HIV in the region. Countries such as Eswatini, Namibia and Zambia have shown tremendous leadership in advancing towards the 90–90–90 targets, with Eswatini already reaching the 95–95–95 targets. Overall, there were 50% fewer deaths due to AIDS-related causes in 2020 compared with a decade earlier.

Such is the scale of the region's epidemic, however, that it still claimed 310 000 [220 000–470 000] lives in 2020, and 670 000 [470 000–930 000] people acquired HIV in the same period. An estimated 58% of those infections were among women and girls, against a background of entrenched gender inequalities and prevalent gender-based violence. Key populations and their sexual partners accounted for 32% of new infections in 2020.

Testing and treatment coverage for men continues to be significantly lower than for women, a trend that jeopardizes the health and lives of men and their partners. Children have experienced much slower progress across the testing and treatment cascade than adults.

Political commitment remains strong across the region: most countries have adopted ambitious targets for programme expansion and increased domestic funding for their HIV responses. The extensive involvement of community-led organizations and networks in HIV activities is a hallmark of the regional response. Their efforts helped limit disruptions and delays to HIV services caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

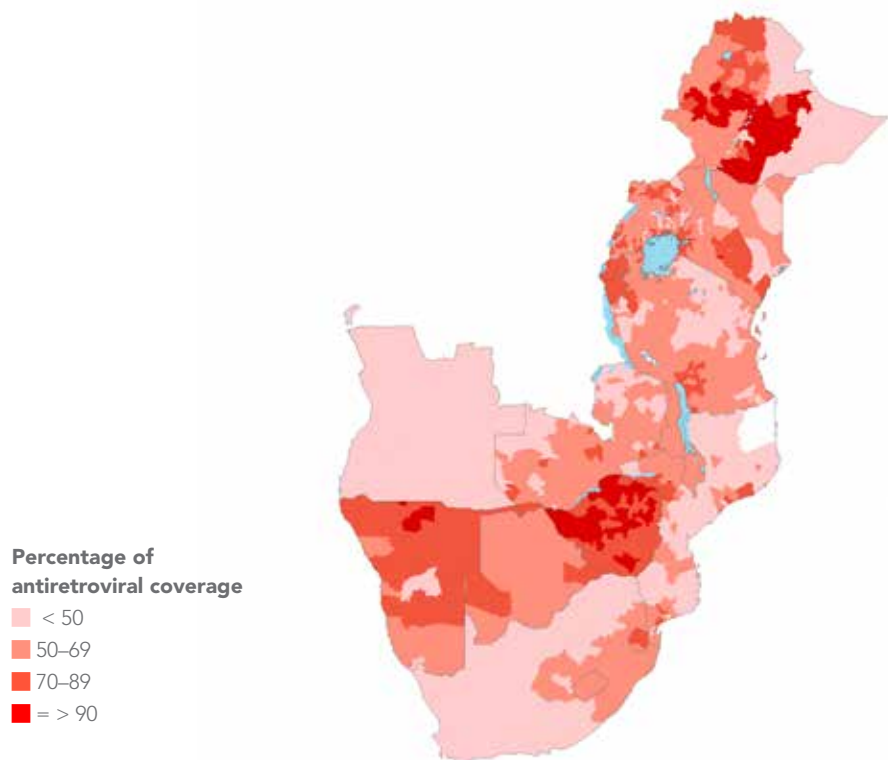
Efforts to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights—including the expansion of comprehensive sexuality education and programmes to reduce gender-based violence, gender inequality, harmful practices and child marriage—are also gathering pace in many countries.



## PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

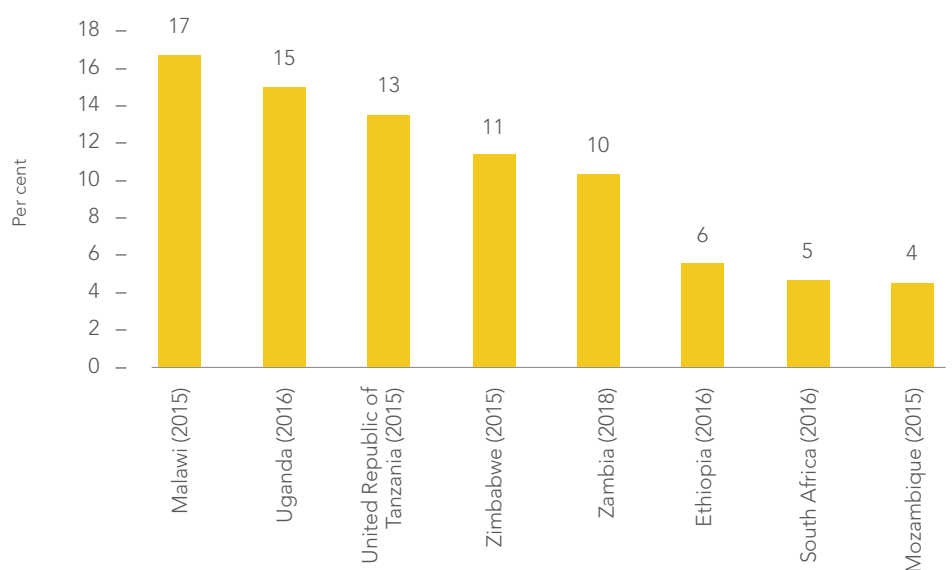
- Expand high-impact combination HIV prevention for key populations, adolescent girls and young women, and young men in all their diversity.
- Preserve gains in testing, treatment and care during the COVID-19 pandemic, and address geographic- and population-specific service coverage gaps that are particularly affecting priority subpopulations.
- Ensure the sustainability of the HIV response, including through greater domestic funding and service integration.
- Address social and structural barriers, including harmful gender and social norms and gender-based violence.
- Empower communities and place them at the centre of national and subnational HIV responses. Strive to tailor HIV and sexual and reproductive health and rights services to the needs of young people in all their diversity, thus ensuring higher service uptake.

### ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT COVERAGE AMONG MEN (AGED 20–24 YEARS), SUBNATIONAL LEVEL, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

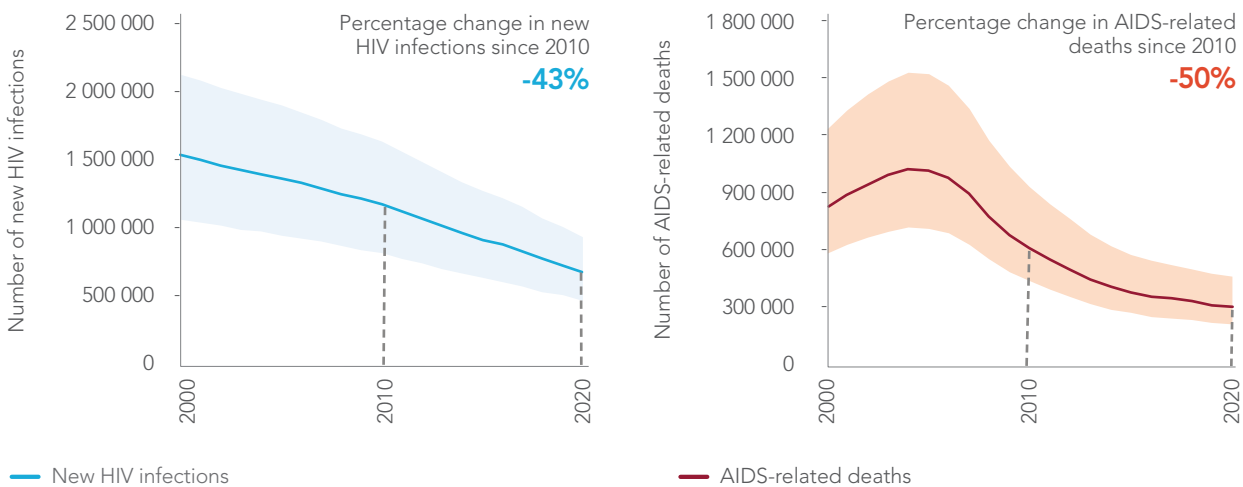
### PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG WOMEN (AGED 15–24) WHO REPORT HAVING EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SELECTED COUNTRIES, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2015–2018



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 2015–2018.

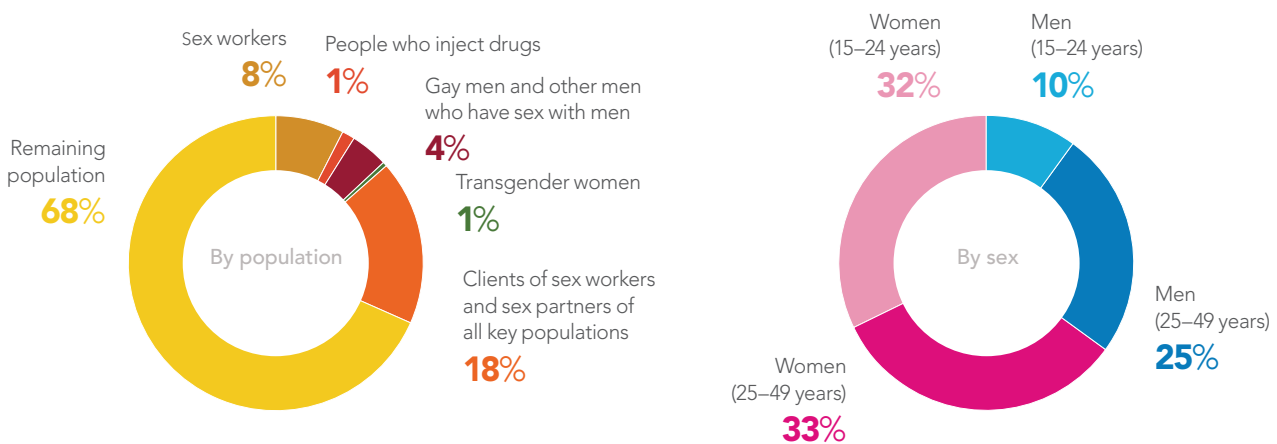
# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2000–2020



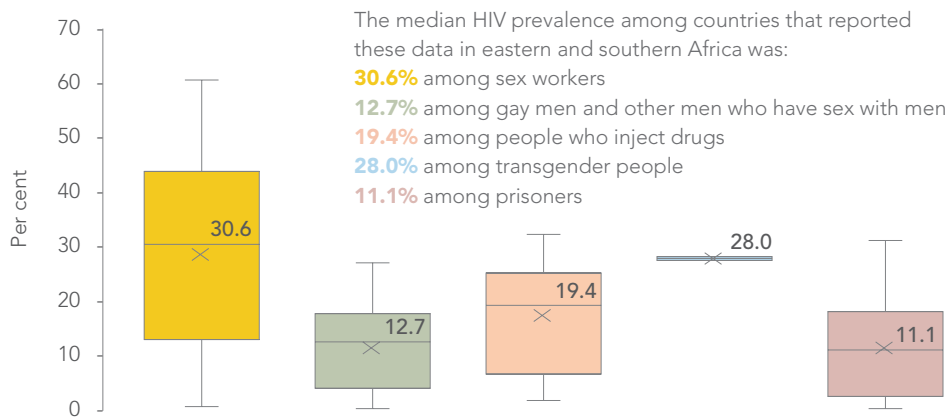
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2020



Sources: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

**HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2016–2020**

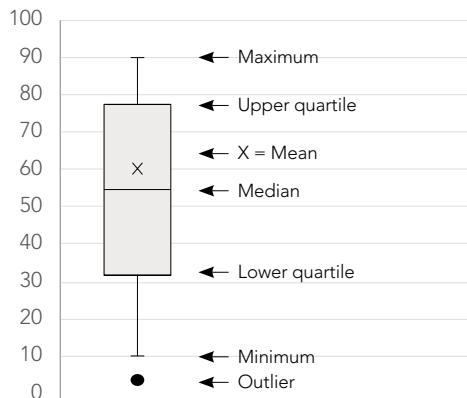


- Sex workers (n = 14)
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men (n = 11)
- People who inject drugs (n = 6)
- Transgender people (n = 6)
- Prisoners (n = 9)

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 21.

**How to read this chart**



## REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2018–2020

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Comoros	430 000										
Eswatini	608 000									46 800	7.70%
Kenya	25 000 000										
Lesotho	1 150 000	7 500		6 100							
Madagascar	13 600 000										
Malawi	9 277 000	36 100	0.39%							14 200	
Namibia	1 311 000										
Rwanda	6 448 000	13 700	0.21%	5 900							
Seychelles	47 000									300	0.64%
South Africa	31 700 000	24 000		310 000	0.98%					166 000	0.53%
South Sudan	5 395 000	8 400									
Uganda	21 364 000										
United Republic of Tanzania	28 264 000										
Zambia	8 901 000									20 800	0.23%
Zimbabwe	8 000 000			23 300						20 900	0.26%
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			0.29%		0.73%		0.30%		0.16%		-

■ National population size estimate

■ Insufficient data

■ Local population size estimate

■ No data

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021; World Population Prospects 2019 [Internet]. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; c2020 (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>)(custom data acquired via website).

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimate are as follows:

Lesotho: Butha Buthe, Leribè, Mafeteng and Maseru.

Malawi: Blantyre, Chikwawa, Chitipa, Dedza, Karonga, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Mangochi, Mulanje, Mzimba, Mzuzu, Nkhata Bay, Nkhatakota, Ntcheu, Ntchisi, Nsanje, Rumphu, Thyolo and Zomba.

Rwanda: Kigali.

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

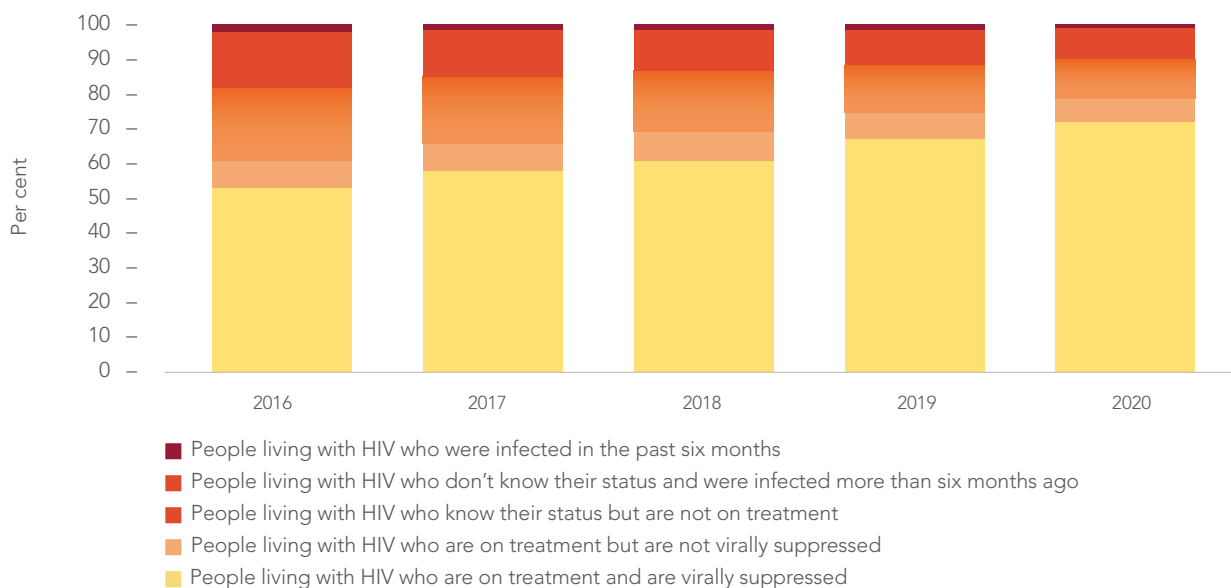
South Sudan: Wau and Yambio.

Zimbabwe: Bulawayo and Harare.

Note 3: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.

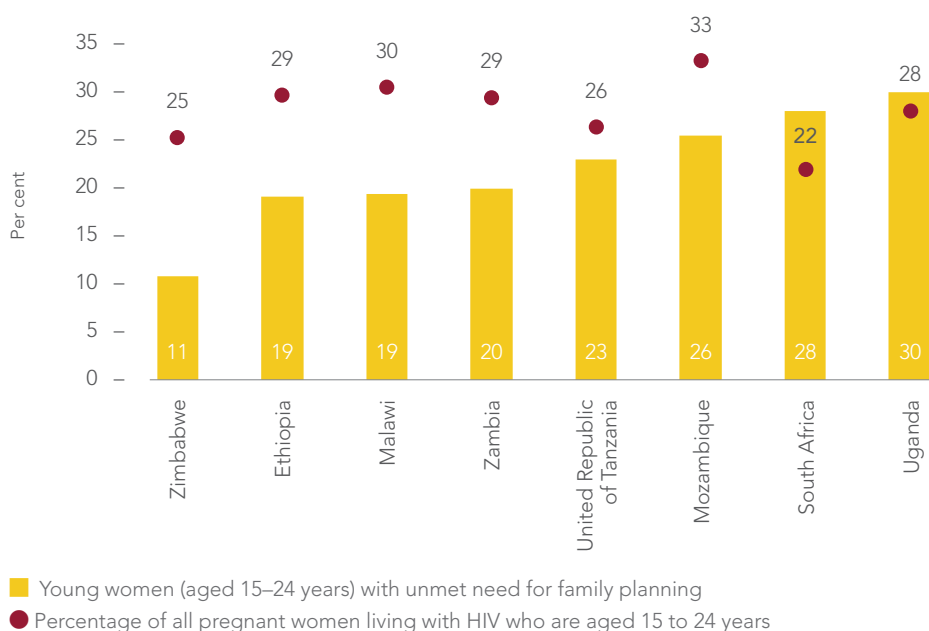
# HIV SERVICES

**PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2016–2020**



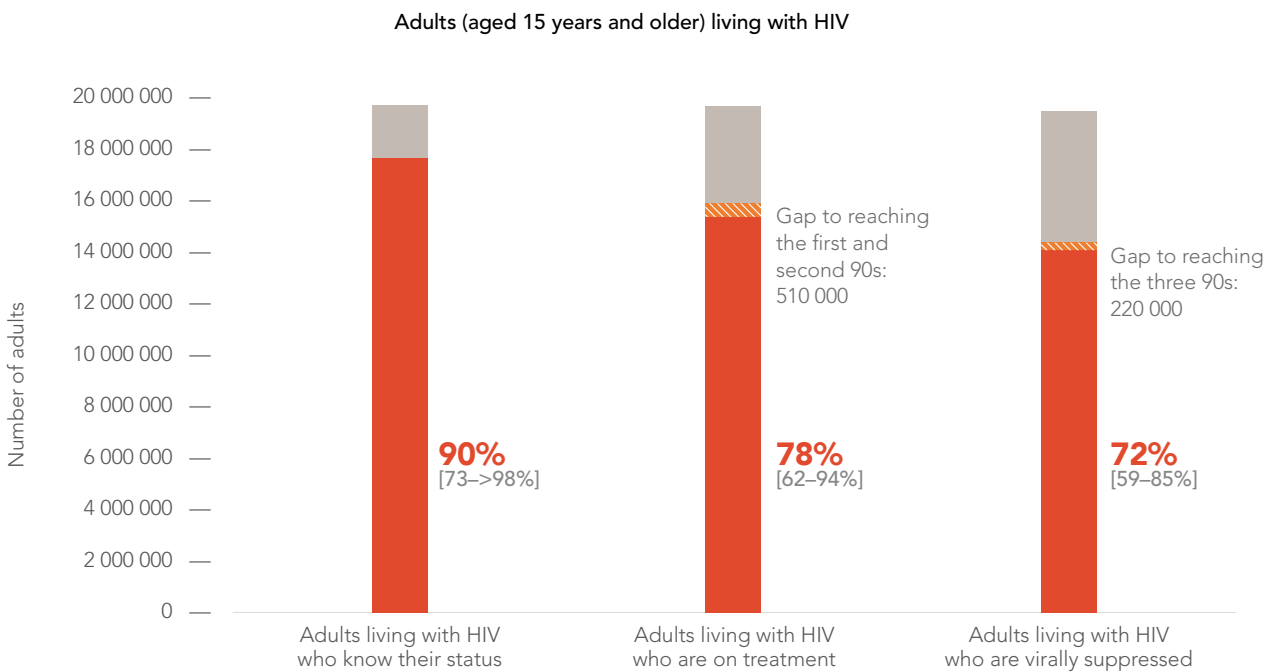
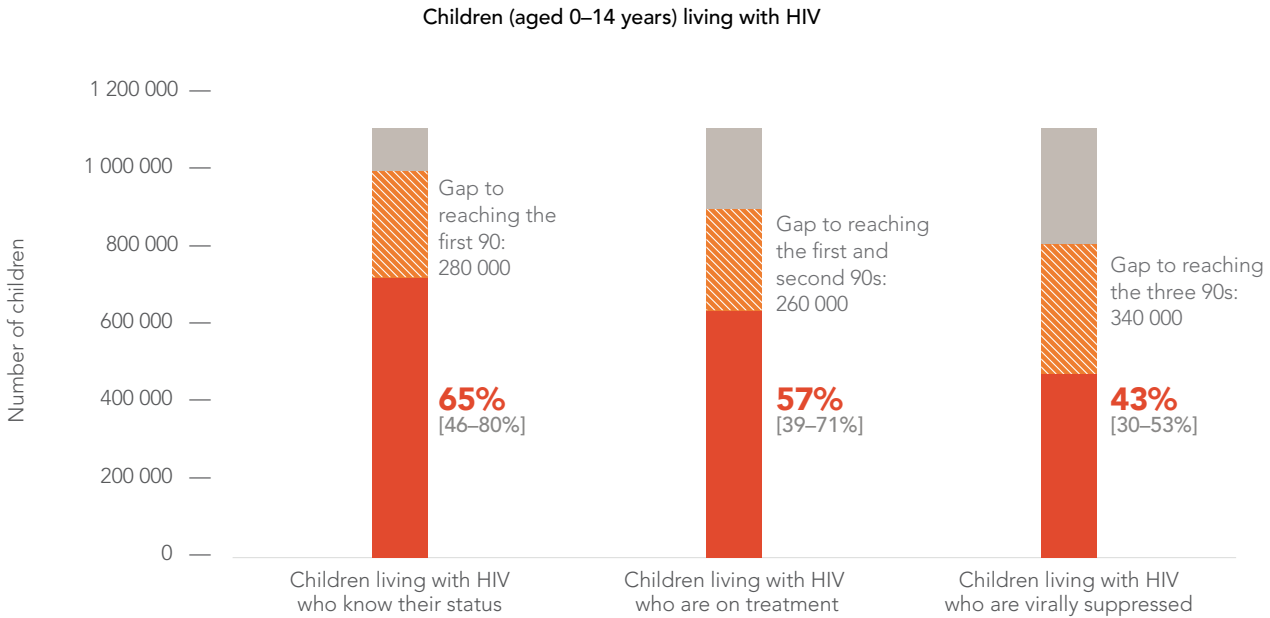
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG WOMEN (AGED 15–24 YEARS) WITH UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING AND ALL PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV WHO ARE AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS, SELECTED COUNTRIES, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2015–2018**



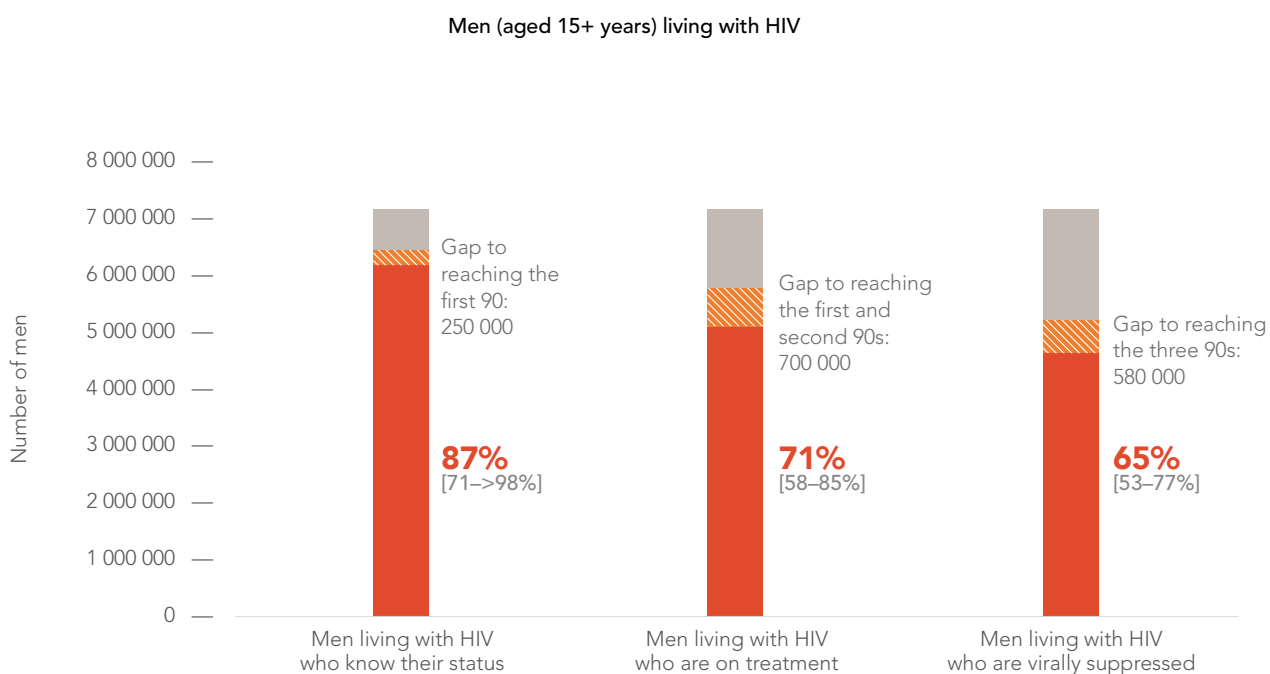
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 2015–2018; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# LAWS AND POLICIES

## PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2021

	Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups
Angola	2	4	1	1	16	23		2
Botswana	2	1	1	1	1	1		2
Comoros	1	1	10	1	1	1		1
Eritrea		5	11			24		1
Eswatini	2	6	2	1	17	1		1
Ethiopia	3	7	1	1	18	1		1
Kenya	1	1	12	1	1	1		1
Lesotho	2	1	1		19	2		2
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Malawi	1	1	1	1	2	2		1
Mauritius	2	1	13	1	1	2		2
Mozambique	2	2	2		20	2		2
Namibia	2	8	2		21	1		1
Rwanda	3	9	11		22	3		2
Seychelles	2	2	2		2	2		2
South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
South Sudan	2	2	2		2	2		2
Uganda	1	1	14	1	1	1		1
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Zambia	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Zimbabwe	1	1	15	1	1	1		1

### Criminalization of transgender people

- Criminalized and prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

### Criminalization of sex work

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level
- Data not available

### Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

### Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

### Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

### Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

### Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

### Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available



## Sources:

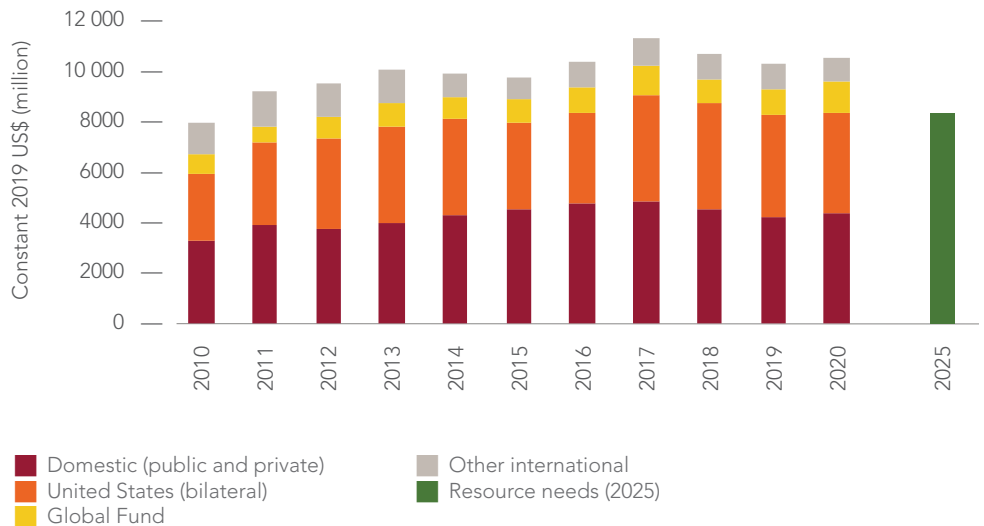
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Note: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

# INVESTING TO END AIDS

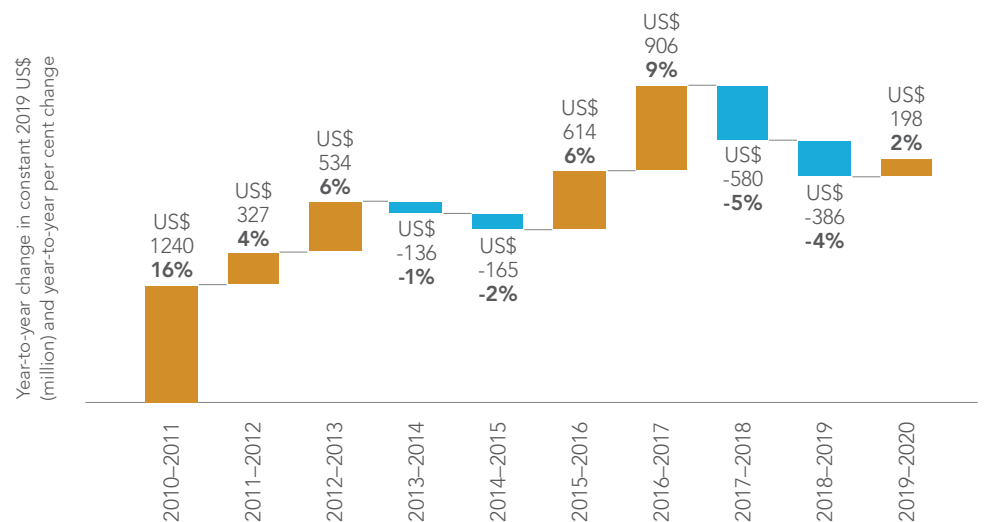
Eastern and southern Africa has successfully mobilized resources for the region's AIDS responses during the last decade. Both domestic and international resources increased by 33% between 2010 and 2020. Most of this increase occurred during the 2010–2017 period; the last few years have seen resource availability flatten. In 2020, the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) contributed 38% and 11% of regional resources, respectively. A further 41% of resources was mobilized from domestic sources. The amount of resources available in 2020 was similar to the amount needed in 2025. However, a considerable proportion of 2020 resources were not allocated to the programme areas or populations facing the biggest gaps, limiting their impact. It will be vital for the region to emphasize and implement allocative and technical efficiency processes in its programmes in order to use the available resources more efficiently.

## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).  
 Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, 2010–2011 TO 2019–2020



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).



## ANGOLA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	29 000 [24 000–35 000]	26 000 [21 000–33 000]	22 000 [16 000–28 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	7800 [6200–9800]	7700 [6200–9800]	5200 [3300–7400]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	13 000 [10 000–16 000]	12 000 [9200–15 000]	11 000 [8600–14 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	8400 [6600–11 000]	6500 [4800–8400]	5200 [3700–7100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.31 [1.07–1.56]	0.99 [0.77–1.23]	0.69 [0.52–0.89]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	14 000 [11 000–17 000]	14 000 [11 000–18 000]	16 000 [12 000–21 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	5100 [4200–6300]	5500 [4400–6900]	4500 [3200–6100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	5100 [3800–6500]	4600 [3100–6000]	6900 [4900–8800]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	3400 [2600–4600]	4200 [3100–5600]	5000 [3700–6500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	250 000 [200 000–290 000]	310 000 [260 000–360 000]	340 000 [280 000–400 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	31 000 [25 000–38 000]	39 000 [31 000–47 000]	39 000 [31 000–49 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	130 000 [110 000–150 000]	170 000 [140 000–200 000]	190 000 [160 000–230 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	84 000 [68 000–100 000]	99 000 [83 000–120 000]	100 000 [87 000–130 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.9 [1.6–2.2]	1.9 [1.7–2.3]	1.8 [1.5–2.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Both criminalized and prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... 2016

... 34.6

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

## VIOLENCE

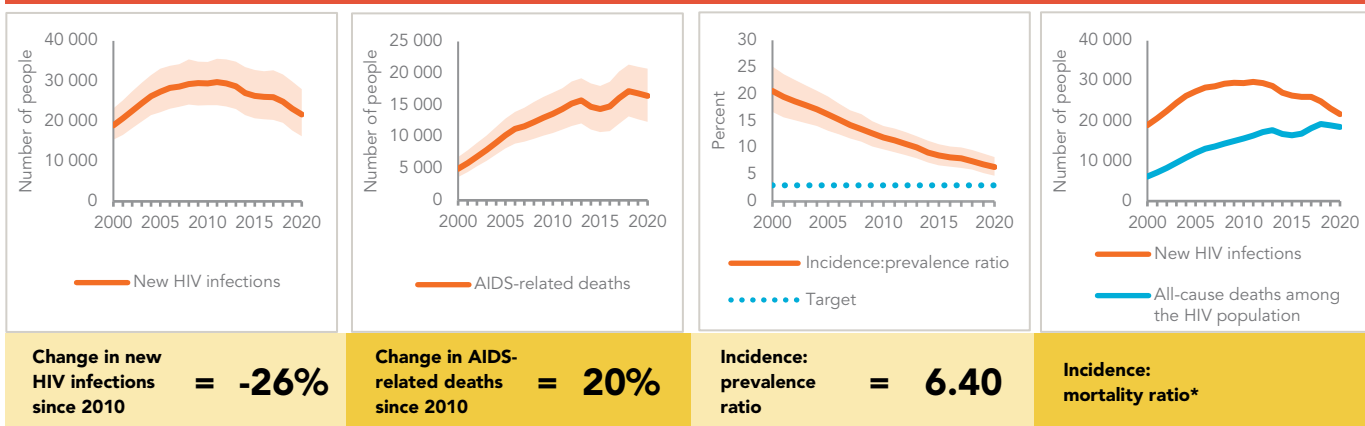
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ... 2016

... 25.9

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 5 992 845	US\$ 783 096	US\$ 2 593 778	...	US\$ 10 428 830

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



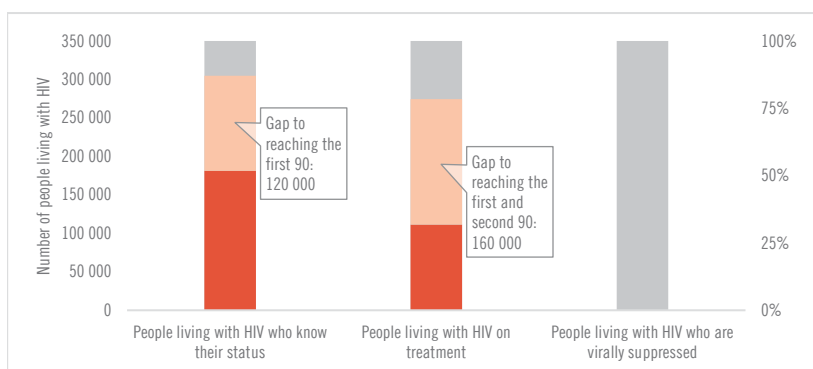
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	8%	2%	...	...	15.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	99.8%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	42%	...	...	...	100%
Condom use	71.7%	59.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	241 856	56 408	...	...	17 972

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	54% [45–63%]	33% [28–39%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>All ages</b>		111 188	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	15% [12–19%]	15% [12–19%]	5961
<b>Women (15+)</b>	58% [49–67%]	39% [33–46%]	76 732
<b>Men (15+)</b>	60% [50–72%]	27% [23–33%]	28 495

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	14% [11–18%]	68% [54–84%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.8% [29.3–32.3%]	18.6% [14.9–21.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	2.5% [2–3.1%]	2.4% [2–3.1%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	11 000 [6800–15 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	41.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	32.5%
— Men	31.6%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	32.1%
— Men	63.3%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015)	29.8%
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2016)	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## BOTSWANA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	8900 [7100–11 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1300 [990–1700]	760 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6900 [6000–7800]	6300 [5400–7200]	5400 [4300–6500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	5800 [5000–6700]	4500 [3800–5200]	3300 [2600–4100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	8.38 [7.35–9.47]	6.3 [5.38–7.16]	4.39 [3.51–5.57]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6600 [5700–7700]	5100 [4300–6000]	5100 [4300–6000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1000 [830–1300]	<500 [<500–620]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	3000 [2600–3500]	2200 [1800–2700]	2100 [1800–2700]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2600 [2200–3300]	2500 [2100–3100]	2800 [2300–3200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	330 000 [310 000–350 000]	360 000 [340 000–380 000]	370 000 [350 000–400 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	18 000 [16 000–20 000]	13 000 [9900–15 000]	7500 [5400–9200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	180 000 [170 000–190 000]	200 000 [190 000–210 000]	220 000 [200 000–230 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	140 000 [130 000–150 000]	150 000 [140 000–160 000]	150 000 [140 000–160 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	23.2 [22.4–23.9]	22.1 [20.9–22.8]	19.9 [18.2–21]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents 12 years or younger
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Yes
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 3
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2013 2

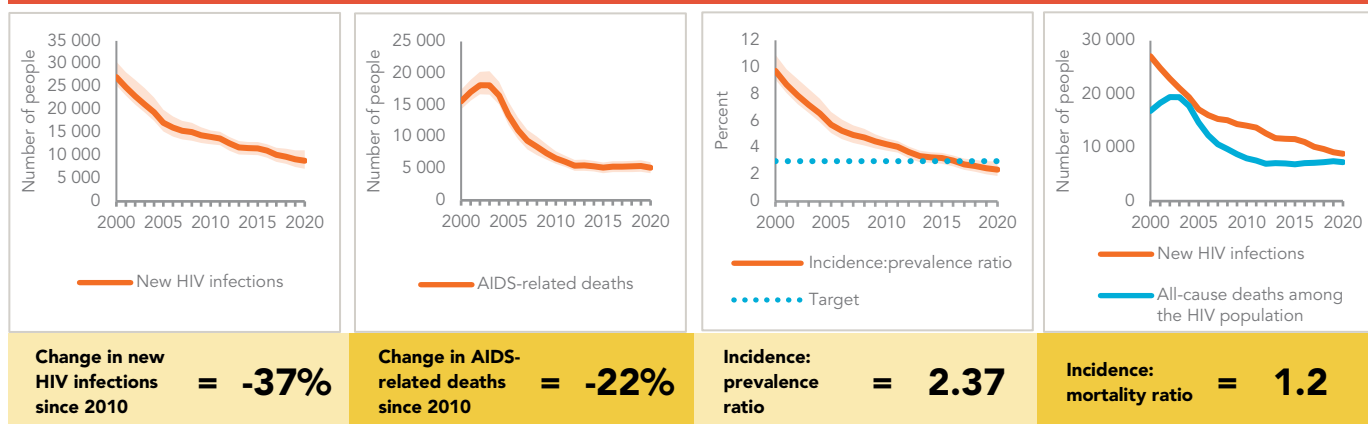
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	...	US\$ 100 590 814	US\$ 47 684 258	US\$ 10 716 702	...	US\$ 158 991 773

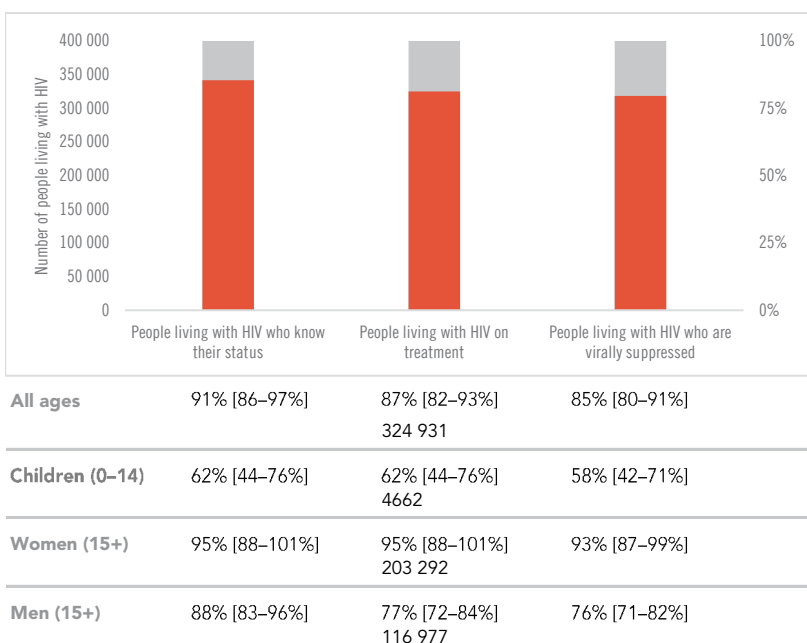
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	42.2%	14.8%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	87.6%	73.5%	...	...	...
Condom use	75.7%	77.5%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	1 401 897	616 964	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	76% [67–84%]	100% [90–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	9.2% [7.5–10.8%]	1.9% [1.6–2.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	46.4% [41.1–55.6%]	>95% [93.8–>95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	3300 [2600–4200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	29.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	3.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	47.4%
— Men	47.1%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	3171
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	2259

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## COMOROS

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.01 [<0.01–0.04]	0.01 [<0.01–0.03]	<0.01 [<0.01–0.02]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

## VIOLENCE

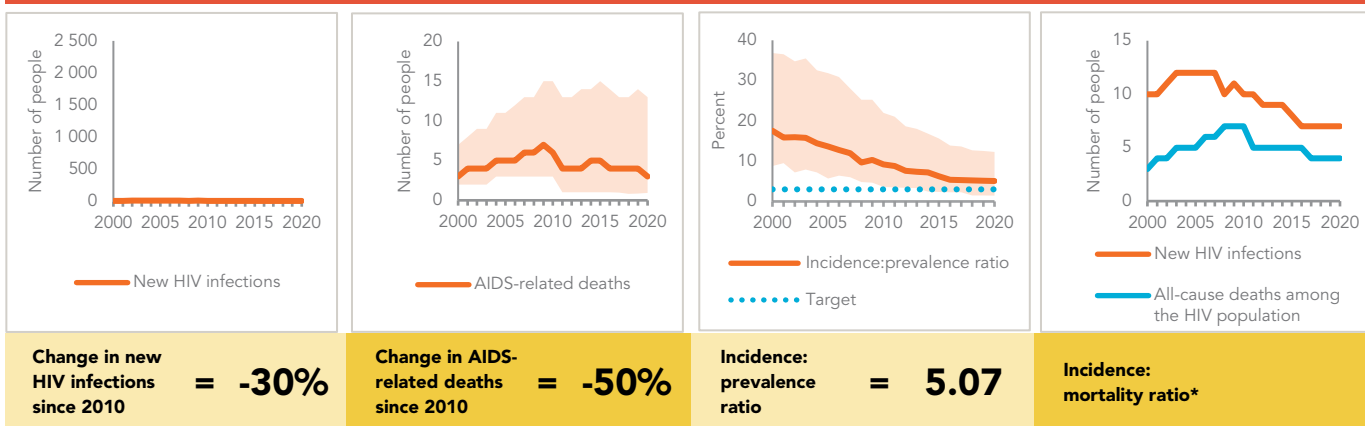
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 168 666	...	US\$ 930 111	US\$ 3782	US\$ 1 102 560



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.8%	0.4%	1.8%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	35.8%	56.2%	43.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2016)	7888	12 479	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1 [0-3]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2012)	
— Women	19.1%
— Men	23.9%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2012)	
— Women	28.4%
— Men	59.7%

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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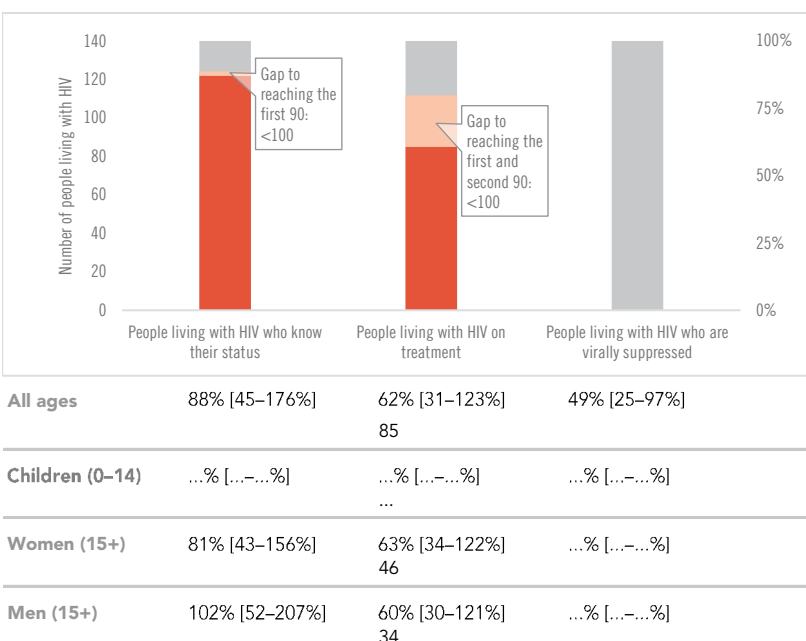
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised (2012)	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## ERITREA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	680 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200–670]	<500 [<200–500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200–<500]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200–510]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<100 [<100–<200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.22 [0.13–0.36]	0.11 [0.05–0.2]	0.07 [0.03–0.14]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	720 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200–590]	<500 [<200–520]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200–540]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	16 000 [13 000–21 000]	14 000 [11 000–18 000]	13 000 [9600–16 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1600 [1200–2100]	1100 [820–1500]	710 [<500–1000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	8800 [6900–11 000]	7600 [5900–10 000]	7100 [5400–9300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6000 [4700–7900]	5300 [4100–6700]	4700 [3600–6000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.9 [0.7–1.1]	0.7 [0.5–0.9]	0.5 [0.4–0.7]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

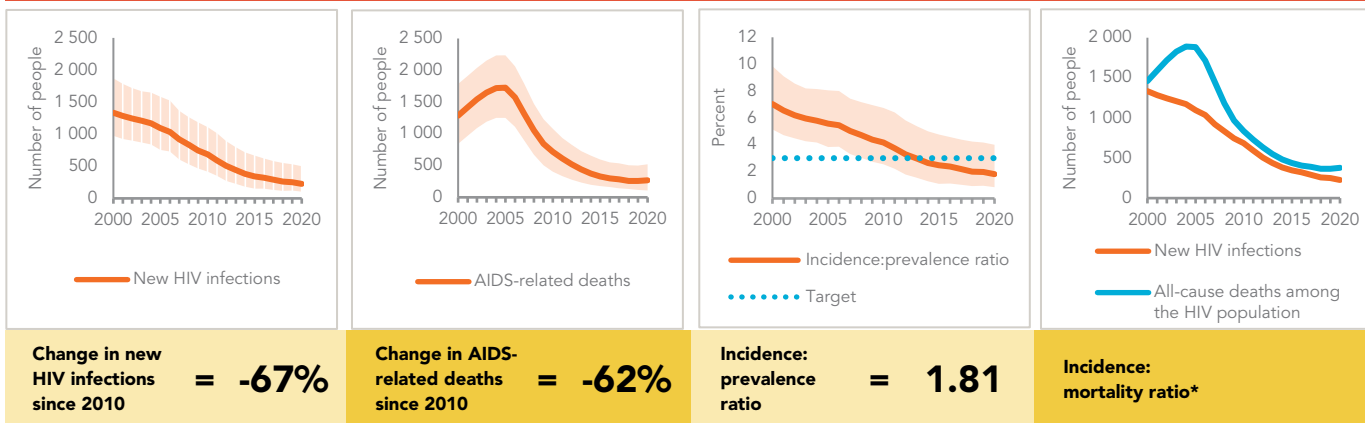
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	...	...	US\$ 7 237 751	...	US\$ 7 237 751

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	14.8%	...	...	...	1.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	99.5%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	6%	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	7164	...	...	...	...

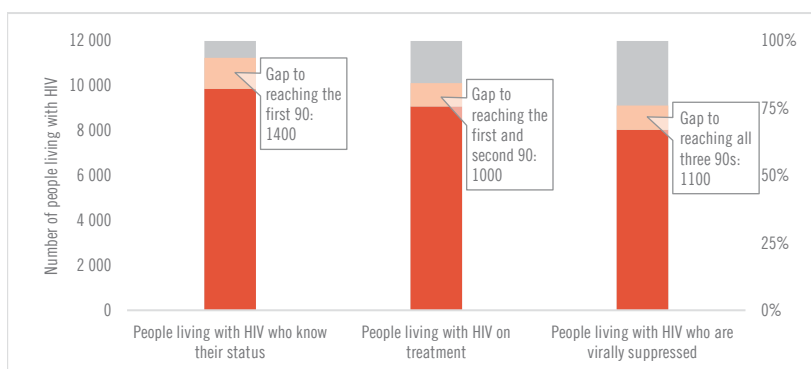
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	140 [59–250]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	46.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2010)	...
— Women	24.7%
— Men	33.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	79% [60–102%]	73% [55–93%]	64% [49–83%]
All ages		9078	
Children (0–14)	45% [31–66%]	45% [31–66%]	31% [22–47%]
Women (15+)	81% [62–106%]	75% [58–99%]	67% [52–88%]
Men (15+)	81% [62–103%]	73% [56–92%]	65% [50–82%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	27% [20–36%]	73% [50–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	28.8% [24.1–33.5%]	19.3% [11.1–26.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	36.7% [26–53%]

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## ESWATINI

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	10 000 [9100–12 000]	4800 [4000–5900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1600 [1200–1800]	730 [520–950]	<500 [<500–550]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	7400 [6400–8300]	6100 [5300–7000]	2900 [2400–3700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4600 [4000–5400]	3500 [3000–4200]	1500 [1300–1900]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	15.7 [13.97–17.65]	11.81 [10.26–13.64]	5.28 [4.28–6.6]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5100 [4500–6100]	3300 [2900–3700]	2400 [2000–2900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1500 [1300–1700]	500 [<500–650]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1900 [1500–2300]	1600 [1400–1800]	1200 [970–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1700 [1400–2300]	1200 [1000–1400]	1000 [840–1200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	170 000 [170 000–180 000]	200 000 [180 000–210 000]	200 000 [190 000–220 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	16 000 [14 000–17 000]	13 000 [11 000–14 000]	8700 [7500–9700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	100 000 [95 000–110 000]	110 000 [110 000–120 000]	120 000 [110 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	58 000 [54 000–65 000]	68 000 [63 000–75 000]	72 000 [66 000–79 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	27.6 [26.9–28.3]	28.9 [28–29.6]	26.8 [25.4–28.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

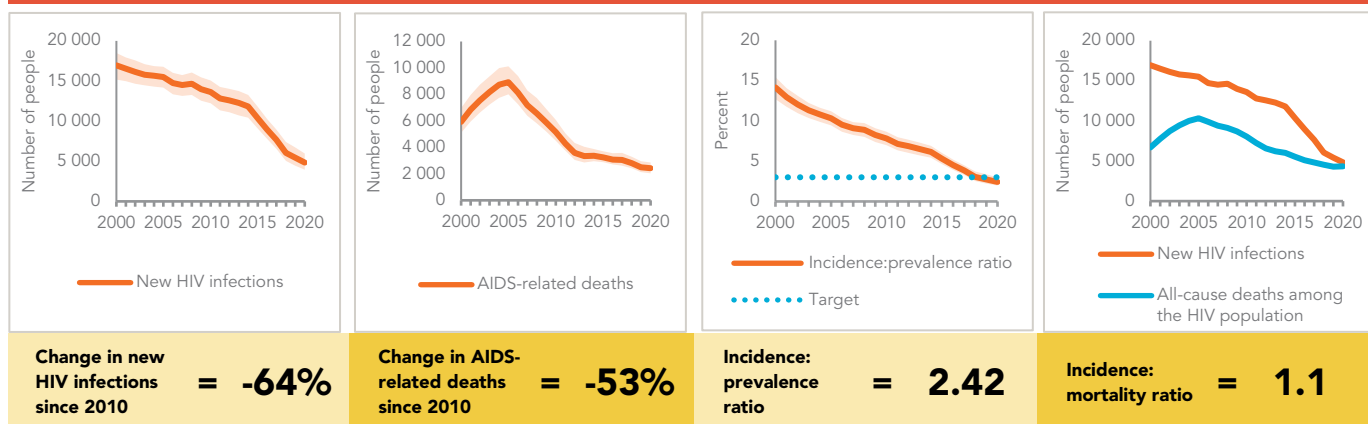
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 798 545	US\$ 40 945 032	US\$ 42 866 397	US\$ 9 911 517	US\$ 1 869 459	US\$ 102 113 481

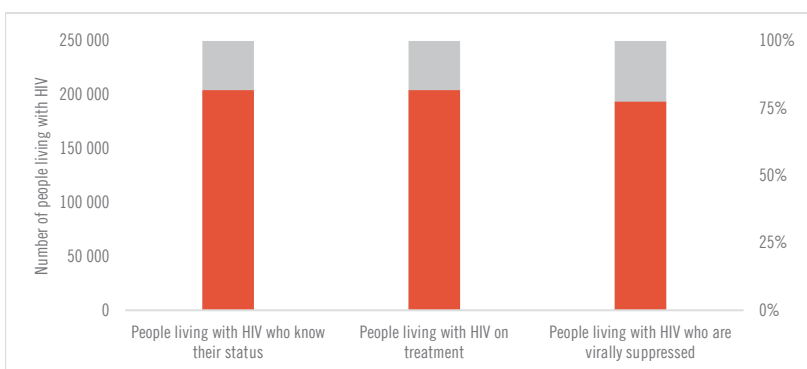
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	46 800
HIV prevalence	60.8%	27.2%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	50%	79.6%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	268 442	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	102% [95–111%]	102% [95–111%]	97% [90–105%]
<b>All ages</b>		204 286	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	103% [89–116%]	103% [89–116%]	94% [81–106%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	107% [99–116%]	107% [99–116%]	102% [94–110%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	94% [86–104%]	94% [86–104%]	89% [82–99%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	68% [59–74%]	95% [82–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12.9% [11.4–13.9%]	3.7% [2.7–5.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	39.2% [35.8–46.5%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	2500 [1900–3100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.8%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	49.1%
— Men	50.9%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2019)	29.3%
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	8639
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	9125
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## ETHIOPIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	27 000 [14 000–47 000]	17 000 [8800–30 000]	12 000 [6100–21 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	8900 [4500–15 000]	4500 [2300–7700]	2800 [1400–4700]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	11 000 [5200–20 000]	8100 [3900–15 000]	6100 [2900–11 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	7000 [3300–14 000]	4400 [2100–8600]	2900 [1400–5600]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.36 [0.19–0.65]	0.2 [0.1–0.36]	0.12 [0.06–0.21]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	26 000 [15 000–44 000]	16 000 [9400–27 000]	13 000 [7300–21 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	8300 [4100–14 000]	3600 [1800–6100]	2000 [980–3300]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	11 000 [5700–18 000]	7700 [4200–13 000]	6200 [3300–11 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	7300 [4400–12 000]	5000 [3000–8300]	4500 [2700–7400]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	650 000 [520 000–790 000]	640 000 [520 000–780 000]	620 000 [500 000–760 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	97 000 [65 000–140 000]	65 000 [43 000–90 000]	44 000 [29 000–62 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	340 000 [280 000–410 000]	360 000 [290 000–430 000]	360 000 [290 000–440 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	210 000 [170 000–250 000]	220 000 [180 000–270 000]	220 000 [180 000–260 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.4 [1.1–1.7]	1.1 [0.9–1.4]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, penalty not specified
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only)	2011	2016
	59.9	58.5

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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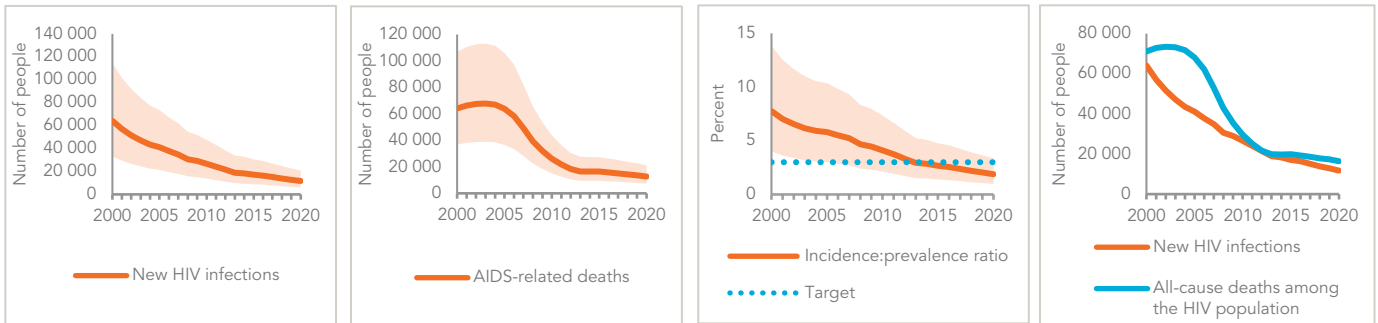
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2016 19.8
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 1 466 640	US\$ 7 718 534	US\$ 92 697 314	US\$ 76 039 344	US\$ 2 425 235	US\$ 188 670 046

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



**Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = -56%**

**Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = -52%**

**Incidence:prevalence ratio = 1.88**

**Incidence:mortality ratio\***

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	3 233 249	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	7600 [5300 -10 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	49.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

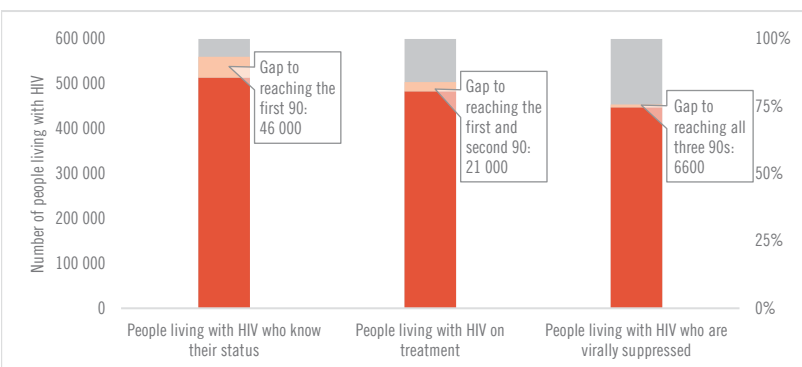
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	24.3%
— Men	39.1%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	21.3%
— Men	54%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	61.3%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2016)	91%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	34 786
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	2870

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	83% [67–101%]	78% [63–95%]	72% [58–88%]
<b>All ages</b>		483 127	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	40% [27–56%]	40% [27–56%]	32% [21–45%]
		17 670	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	85% [69–104%]	80% [65–98%]	75% [61–92%]
		290 876	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	87% [71–106%]	81% [65–99%]	74% [60–91%]
		174 581	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	25% [18–33%]	92% [66–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	32.3% [22.4–40.9%]	15% [10.4–18.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	48.5% [36.3–69.7%]	40.9% [31.1–57.1%]

## KENYA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	71 000 [45 000–120 000]	48 000 [31 000–79 000]	33 000 [21 000–55 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	15 000 [11 000–27 000]	6800 [4800–12 000]	5200 [3700–9500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	34 000 [21 000–57 000]	27 000 [17 000–44 000]	19 000 [12 000–32 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	21 000 [13 000–37 000]	14 000 [8900–25 000]	8900 [5500–15 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.96 [1.24–3.24]	1.18 [0.75–1.95]	0.72 [0.46–1.19]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	53 000 [38 000–80 000]	33 000 [24 000–50 000]	19 000 [14 000–30 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	14 000 [8300–26 000]	6200 [3800–12 000]	3100 [1900–6000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	25 000 [19 000–38 000]	12 000 [9400–19 000]	7500 [5700–11 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	14 000 [9400–21 000]	14 000 [9700–22 000]	8900 [6000–14 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1 400 000 [1 200 000–1 600 000]	1 400 000 [1 200 000–1 700 000]	1 400 000 [1 300 000–1 700 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	180 000 [150 000–230 000]	130 000 [100 000–160 000]	82 000 [67 000–100 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	750 000 [650 000–880 000]	810 000 [700 000–950 000]	870 000 [750 000–1 000 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	460 000 [410 000–540 000]	480 000 [420 000–560 000]	480 000 [420 000–570 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	5.7 [5–6.7]	5 [4.4–5.9]	4.2 [3.7–4.9]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

## VIOLENCE

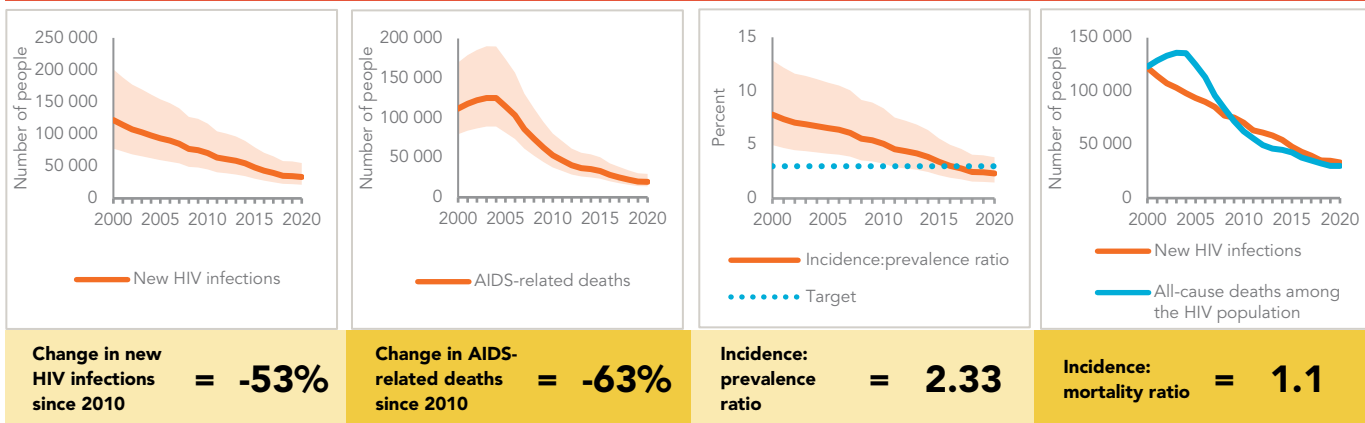
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 123 295 995	US\$ 282 284 430	US\$ 313 719 143	US\$ 74 984 891	...	US\$ 795 089 915



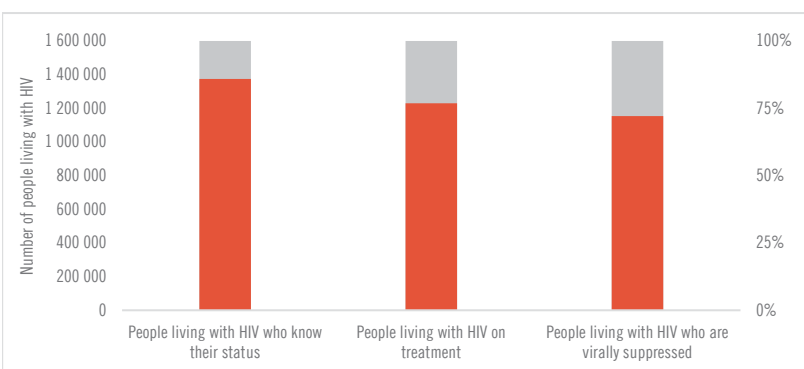
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	95.5%	...	94.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	73%	62.8%	67.6%	...	...
Condom use	92%	...	75.9%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	4 694 344	2 807 712	2 756 462	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	55% [43–68%]	94% [74–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.7% [15.7–28.5%]	9.7% [7.7–13.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	65.8% [54.4–85.2%]	76% [61.4– >95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	40 000 [25 000–60 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	56.6%
— Men	63.7%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2014)	
— Women	40%
— Men	44.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2014)	92.6%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	77 120
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	52 229
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	88.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	137
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	9.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## LESOTHO

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	19 000 [16 000–22 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	7700 [6300–9800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1700 [1300–2100]	690 [630–860]	<500 [<500–710]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	9800 [8100–12 000]	8000 [6700–9600]	4600 [3700–5700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	7200 [6000–9500]	5200 [4300–6600]	2700 [2100–3600]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	12.05 [10.23–14.52]	8.95 [7.39–10.88]	4.91 [4.04–6.38]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	7700 [6300–10 000]	7100 [5600–10 000]	4700 [3800–6100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1500 [1200–1800]	850 [720–1100]	<500 [<500–570]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	3300 [2500–4500]	3000 [2200–4400]	2200 [1800–2900]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2900 [2300–4900]	3300 [2600–5300]	2100 [1700–2800]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	280 000 [260 000–310 000]	290 000 [270 000–330 000]	280 000 [260 000–310 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	21 000 [18 000–23 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	8700 [7500–10 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	150 000 [140 000–170 000]	170 000 [160 000–190 000]	170 000 [150 000–190 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	100 000 [95 000–120 000]	110 000 [100 000–130 000]	110 000 [99 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	24 [23.3–24.9]	24.1 [23.4–24.8]	21.1 [20.3–21.9]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 4
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2013 3.7

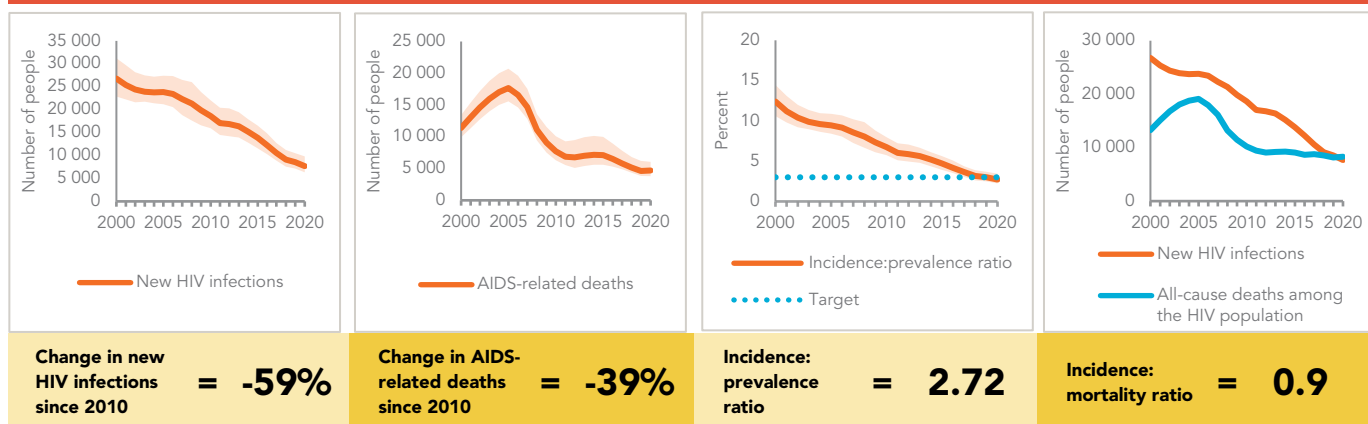
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	...	US\$ 20 847 761	US\$ 62 306 071	US\$ 24 636 737	US\$ 144 355	US\$ 110 299 410

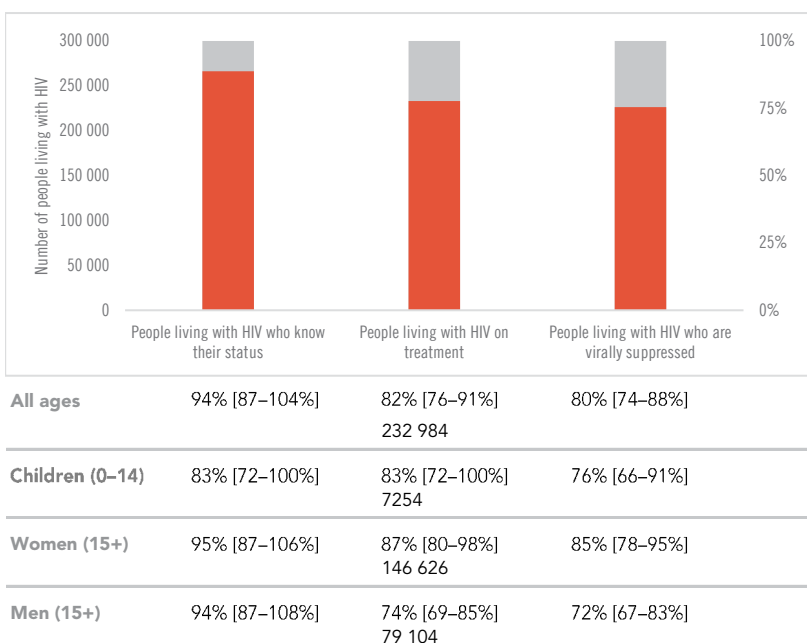
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	31.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	63.8%	82.2%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	80.1%
Condom use	62.3%	46.4%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	8%	8%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	547 721	303 215	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	74% [62–85%]	96% [78–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	15.6% [13.9–17.1%]	6% [4.8–8.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	87.1% [75.5– >95%]	71.2% [62.6–87.1%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	8400 [5400–12 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	33%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	4.4%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	37.6%
— Men	30.9%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2014)	
— Women	76%
— Men	76.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2019)	68.5%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	9802
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2019)	35 478

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## MADAGASCAR

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2300 [1800–2900]	4400 [3400–5500]	6000 [4200–9300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–510]	580 [<500–810]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	960 [720–1200]	1800 [1400–2400]	2500 [1700–3800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1100 [890–1500]	2200 [1600–2800]	2900 [2000–4600]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.11 [0.09–0.14]	0.19 [0.15–0.23]	0.22 [0.16–0.35]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–640]	1100 [830–1400]	1800 [1400–2400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100–<200]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	590 [<500–800]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–660]	830 [620–1100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	11 000 [8500–15 000]	24 000 [20 000–31 000]	42 000 [34 000–56 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	590 [<500–750]	1200 [960–1500]	2100 [1700–2700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5000 [3500–6400]	11 000 [8400–13 000]	19 000 [15 000–24 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5800 [4400–7500]	12 000 [9800–16 000]	21 000 [17 000–28 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.3 [0.2–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... 2018

... 72.2

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

## VIOLENCE

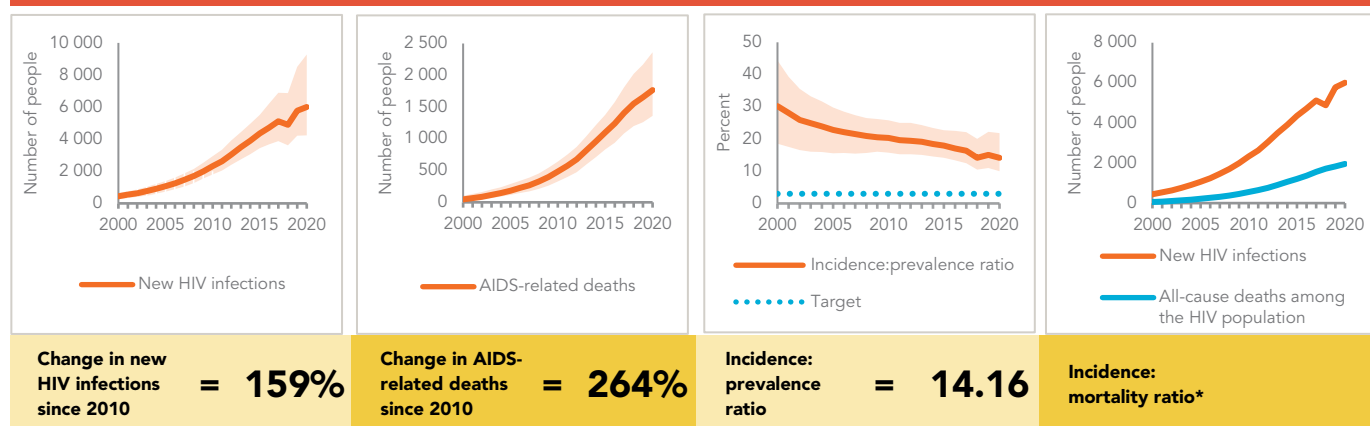
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months 2018

16

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 3	US\$ 1652	...	US\$ 1553	US\$ 183	US\$ 3919

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



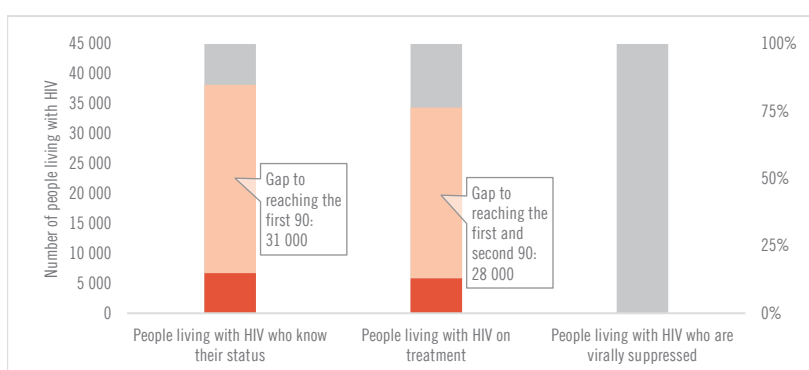
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	5.5%	...	8.5%	...	0.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	100%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	62.8%	57.2%	41.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	198 919	105 376	14 599	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2010	2020
All ages	16% [13–21%] 5885	14% [11–18%] 2632
Children (0–14)	8% [7–11%] 154	7% [6–10%] 154
Women (15+)	20% [15–25%] 3099	16% [13–21%] 3099
Men (15+)	13% [10–18%] 2632	12% [9–16%] 2632

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	4% [3–5%]	17% [13–23%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	45.2% [42.4–48.2%]	38.6% [36.1–41.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	960 [610–1400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	...
— Women	22.9%
— Men	25.5%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	68.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	113
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## MALAWI

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	57 000 [50 000–65 000]	37 000 [32 000–45 000]	21 000 [16 000–27 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	15 000 [13 000–18 000]	6 300 [4 000–8 000]	2 500 [2 100–3 300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	24 000 [21 000–30 000]	20 000 [17 000–24 000]	12 000 [9 400–16 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	17 000 [14 000–21 000]	11 000 [9 200–14 000]	5 800 [4 300–7 700]
HIV incidence per 1 000 population	4.25 [3.78–4.92]	2.49 [2.14–2.99]	1.21 [0.94–1.57]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	39 000 [34 000–47 000]	19 000 [16 000–25 000]	12 000 [10 000–15 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	12 000 [10 000–14 000]	4 700 [3 400–5 800]	1 800 [1 500–2 200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	16 000 [12 000–20 000]	7 400 [6 100–11 000]	5 200 [4 400–6 900]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	11 000 [9 200–15 000]	6 900 [5 400–10 000]	4 600 [3 900–6 700]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	930 000 [880 000–990 000]	970 000 [920 000–1 100 000]	990 000 [930 000–1 100 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	130 000 [120 000–140 000]	98 000 [83 000–110 000]	62 000 [52 000–71 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	490 000 [460 000–540 000]	550 000 [520 000–600 000]	600 000 [560 000–650 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	300 000 [280 000–330 000]	320 000 [300 000–360 000]	330 000 [310 000–360 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	10.7 [10.2–11.1]	9.7 [9.3–10]	8.1 [7.6–8.5]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalized
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only)	2010	2016
	16.5	17.6

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2016
	1.7

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2016
	6.1

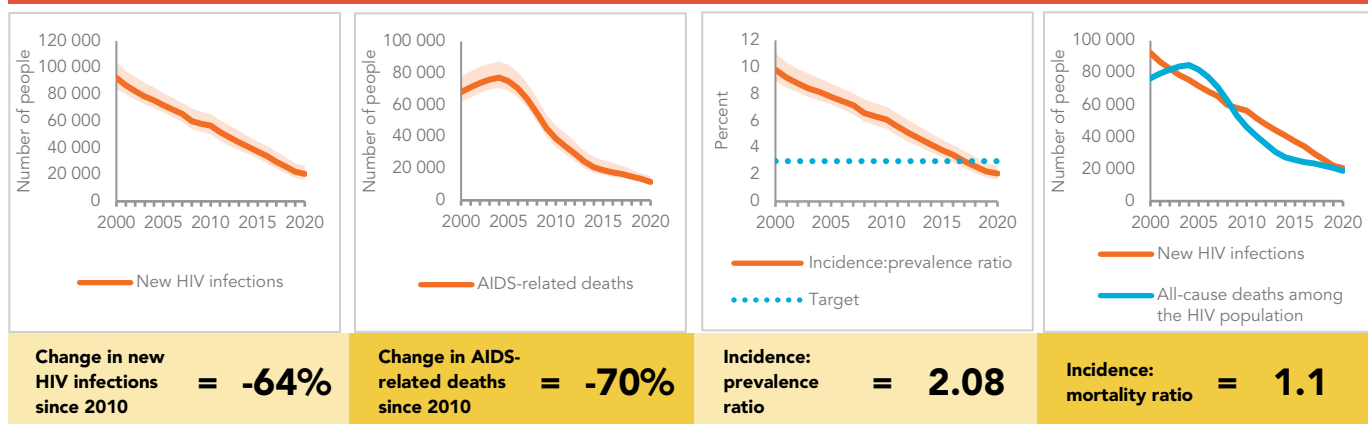
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2010	2016
	22.1	24.3

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 23 001	US\$ 4 772 854	US\$ 92 010 876	US\$ 119 153 648	...	US\$ 216 957 026

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

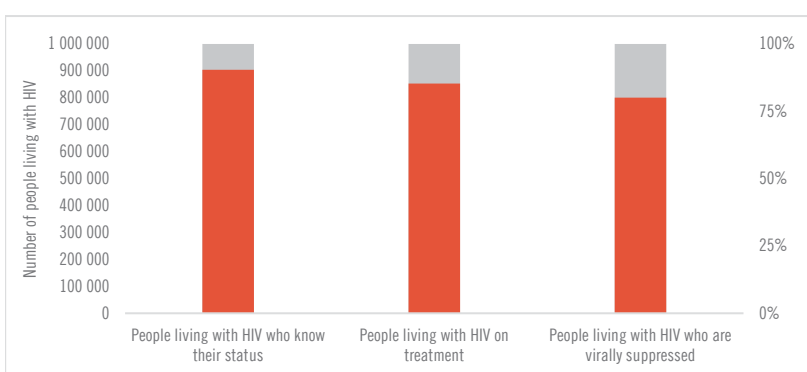


## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	36 100	...	...	...	14 000
HIV prevalence	49.9%	12.9%	...	...	19%
HIV testing and status awareness	99.2%	79.4%	...	80.8%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	90.7%	85.5%	...	91.5%	100%
Condom use	65%	79.4%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	68%	65%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	49%	12.9%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	14 392	54 520	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	91% [86–99%]	86% [81–94%]	81% [76–88%]
<b>All ages</b>		853 032	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	73% [61–84%]	73% [61–84%] 45 689	54% [44–61%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	94% [88–103%]	89% [83–97%] 531 872	85% [79–93%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	90% [83–99%]	83% [77–92%] 275 471	79% [73–87%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	27% [22–30%]	100% [84–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	29.9% [28.6–31.1%]	6.3% [5.5–7.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	78.6% [70.7–>95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	16 000 [9900 –23 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	18.7%
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1.5%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	41.1%
— Men	44.3%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	49.9%
— Men	76.3%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	73.9%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2016)	27.8%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	47 316
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2019)	459

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## MAURITIUS

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1300 [1100–1500]	990 [760–1200]	980 [640–1400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	880 [700–1100]	680 [510–850]	670 [<500–980]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.07 [0.88–1.27]	0.81 [0.62–0.99]	0.8 [0.52–1.13]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	620 [<500–810]	660 [560–880]	820 [720–1000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500–600]	570 [<500–760]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	12 000 [11 000–14 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3800 [3200–4200]	4100 [3400–4500]	4200 [3500–4900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8300 [7300–9900]	9300 [8200–11 000]	9500 [8100–11 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.5–1.7]	1.7 [1.6–1.8]	1.7 [1.5–1.8]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 28.9
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2013 27.9

## VIOLENCE

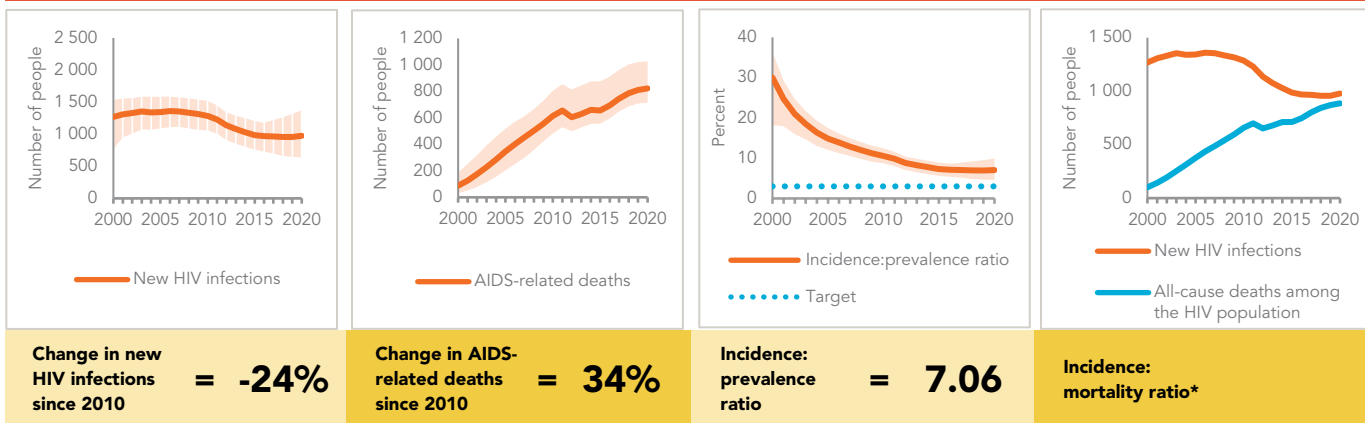
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2010	US\$ 265 468	US\$ 4 894 627	...	US\$ 1 675 382	US\$ 397 312	US\$ 7 524 015



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	32.3%	28.4%	17.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	78.9%	86.6%	71.1%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	51.7%	...	79.1%
Condom use	...	...	45.4%	45.4%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

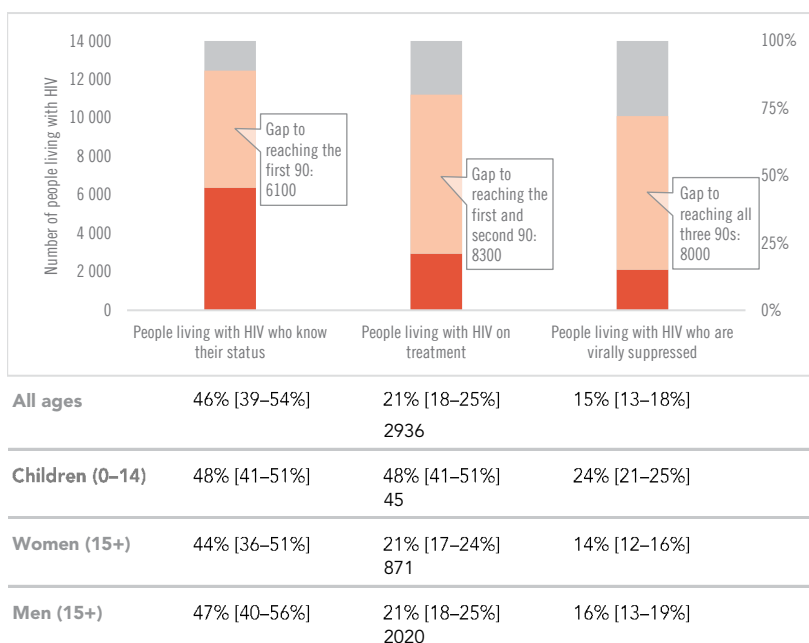
Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	36 [22-53]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	17.7%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2014)	
— Women	4.4%
— Men	30%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2018)	3

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	92.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	89
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	53.6%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	65% [55-71%]	100% [100-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22.7% [20.6-23.9%]	13% [11.6-14.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	63.5% [56.3-80.6%]

## MOZAMBIQUE

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	150 000 [85 000–240 000]	120 000 [72 000–200 000]	98 000 [57 000–160 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	29 000 [19 000–51 000]	16 000 [10 000–27 000]	13 000 [8300–22 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	69 000 [40 000–110 000]	67 000 [39 000–110 000]	55 000 [32 000–90 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	48 000 [27 000–80 000]	41 000 [23 000–69 000]	30 000 [17 000–50 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	6.92 [3.97–11.65]	5.11 [2.93–8.61]	3.5 [2–5.88]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	65 000 [47 000–92 000]	50 000 [36 000–70 000]	38 000 [27 000–53 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	18 000 [10 000–34 000]	10 000 [5800–19 000]	6800 [3900–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	28 000 [21 000–40 000]	21 000 [15 000–29 000]	15 000 [11 000–21 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	19 000 [14 000–26 000]	19 000 [14 000–26 000]	16 000 [11 000–22 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1 500 000 [1 200 000–1 900 000]	1 800 000 [1 500 000–2 200 000]	2 100 000 [1 700 000–2 500 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	150 000 [120 000–210 000]	140 000 [110 000–200 000]	130 000 [100 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	830 000 [670 000–1 000 000]	1 000 000 [830 000–1 300 000]	1 200 000 [990 000–1 500 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	520 000 [420 000–650 000]	630 000 [510 000–780 000]	710 000 [570 000–880 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	11.8 [9.5–14.8]	12 [9.6–15.1]	11.5 [9.2–14.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2015 refers to women only)	2011	2015
	28	20.7

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013
	3.4

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
	...

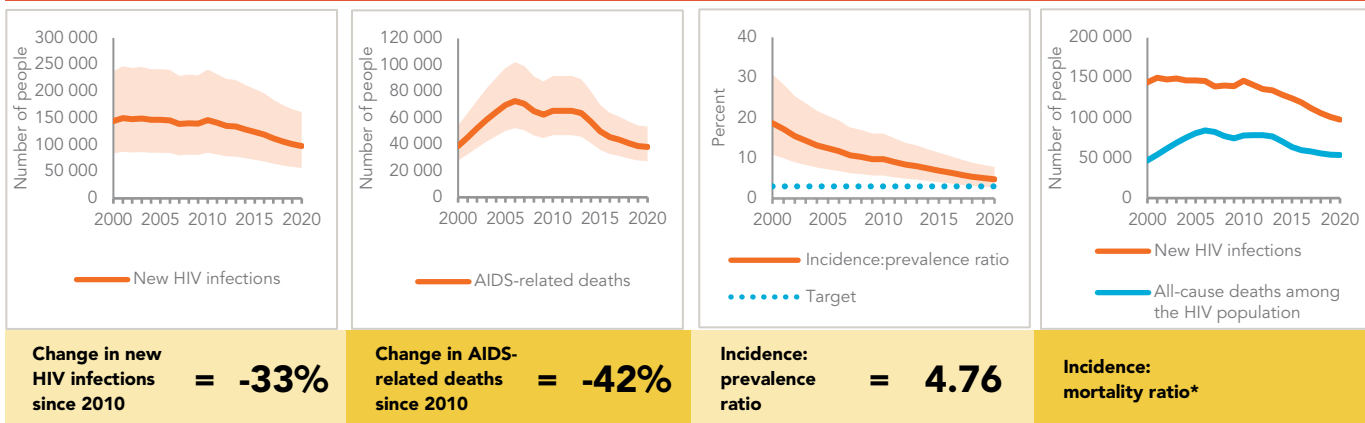
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2011	2015
	27.7	15.5

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 627 343	US\$ 23 591 832	US\$ 370 271 108	US\$ 78 547 589	US\$ 13 797 988	US\$ 557 780 695

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

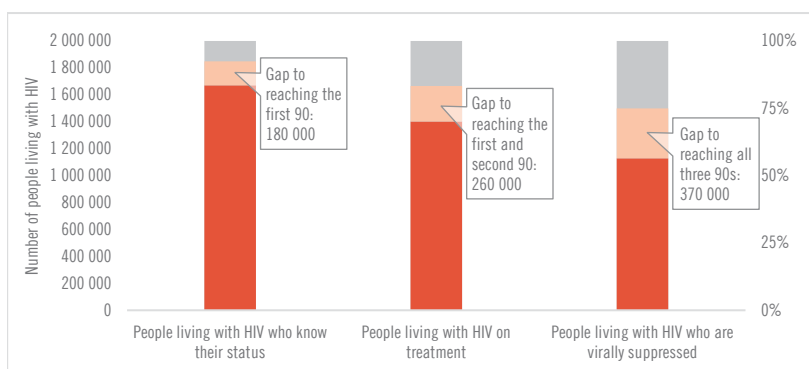


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	144 055	227 062	...	...	184 300

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	81% [66–101%]	68% [55–85%]	55% [45–68%]
<b>All ages</b>		1 402 900	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	64% [51–87%]	64% [51–87%] 83 082	36% [28–48%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	88% [71–108%]	73% [59–89%] 884 187	60% [49–74%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	73% [59–91%]	62% [50–77%] 435 631	50% [40–62%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	25% [18–34%]	100% [82–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	33.5% [27.6–43.8%]	13.5% [11.1–17.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	36.4% [27.2–51%]	82.9% [62.1–>95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	58 000 [38 000–83 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

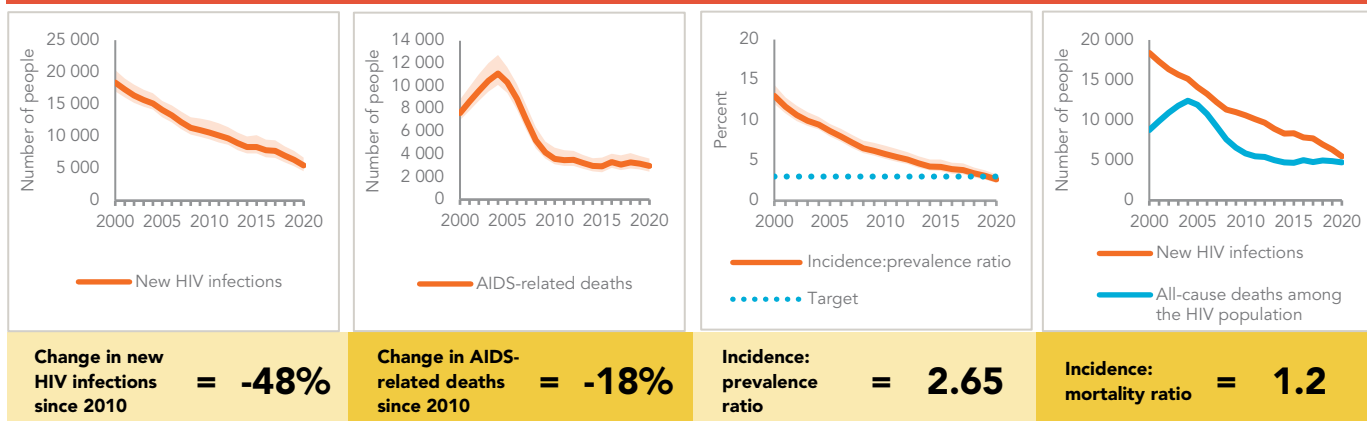
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	5%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	30.8%
— Men	30.2%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2015)	
— Women	42%
— Men	46.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015)	55.5%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2011)	47.4%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	113 227
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	18 513
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# NAMIBIA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	11 000 [9500–12 000]	8400 [7300–10 000]	5500 [4600–6700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1500 [1100–1800]	560 [<500–870]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	5500 [4700–6700]	5000 [4300–6200]	3400 [2800–4200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3600 [3100–4700]	2800 [2400–3800]	1700 [1400–2300]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	5.66 [5.03–6.73]	4.11 [3.58–5.05]	2.44 [2.02–3.03]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3600 [3100–4600]	2900 [2400–3700]	3000 [2500–3600]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	970 [760–1200]	560 [<500–790]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1500 [1200–2000]	1300 [1000–1700]	1500 [1200–1900]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1100 [930–1600]	1100 [900–1500]	1200 [980–1400]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	180 000 [170 000–200 000]	200 000 [190 000–220 000]	210 000 [190 000–230 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	16 000 [14 000–17 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	8400 [7300–9300]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	100 000 [97 000–110 000]	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	130 000 [120 000–140 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	63 000 [58 000–71 000]	68 000 [64 000–76 000]	71 000 [66 000–80 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	13.3 [12.8–13.9]	12.7 [12.2–13.3]	11.6 [11–12.3]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

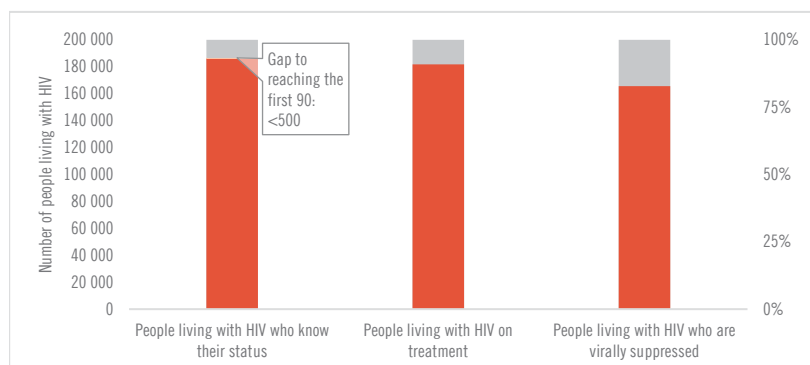


## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	US\$ 3 365 760	US\$ 96 140 893	US\$ 48 941 066	US\$ 13 271 251	...	US\$ 162 654 206

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	90% [84–99%]	88% [82–97%]	80% [75–88%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	81% [70–89%]	75% [65–82%]	60% [52–67%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	92% [86–102%]	92% [86–102%]	85% [80–95%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	87% [81–97%]	82% [76–91%]	73% [68–81%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	68% [58–77%]	100% [100–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.1% [11.5–14.5%]	3.8% [3.5–4.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	41.9% [36.8–50.6%]	>95% [>95– >95%]

## RWANDA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	9600 [8100–13 000]	5800 [4600–8000]	4200 [3000–6300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2400 [1800–2900]	740 [630–1100]	510 [<500–850]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	4100 [3300–5400]	3200 [2500–4400]	2500 [1700–3700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3100 [2500–4600]	1800 [1400–2900]	1200 [830–1900]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.02 [0.86–1.35]	0.53 [0.42–0.74]	0.34 [0.24–0.51]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5900 [4700–7600]	3600 [3100–4800]	2500 [2100–3300]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1900 [1600–2200]	780 [610–1000]	<500 [<500–590]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2000 [1400–2800]	1400 [1200–1900]	1000 [850–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2100 [1500–3100]	1400 [1100–2300]	1100 [880–1500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	210 000 [200 000–230 000]	220 000 [200 000–240 000]	220 000 [200 000–250 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	28 000 [25 000–32 000]	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	12 000 [9500–15 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	110 000 [100 000–120 000]	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	130 000 [120 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	74 000 [69 000–85 000]	78 000 [72 000–90 000]	80 000 [74 000–91 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	3.3 [3.1–3.5]	2.9 [2.7–3.1]	2.5 [2.3–2.7]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2015 refers to women only)	2010	2015
	14.4	9.9

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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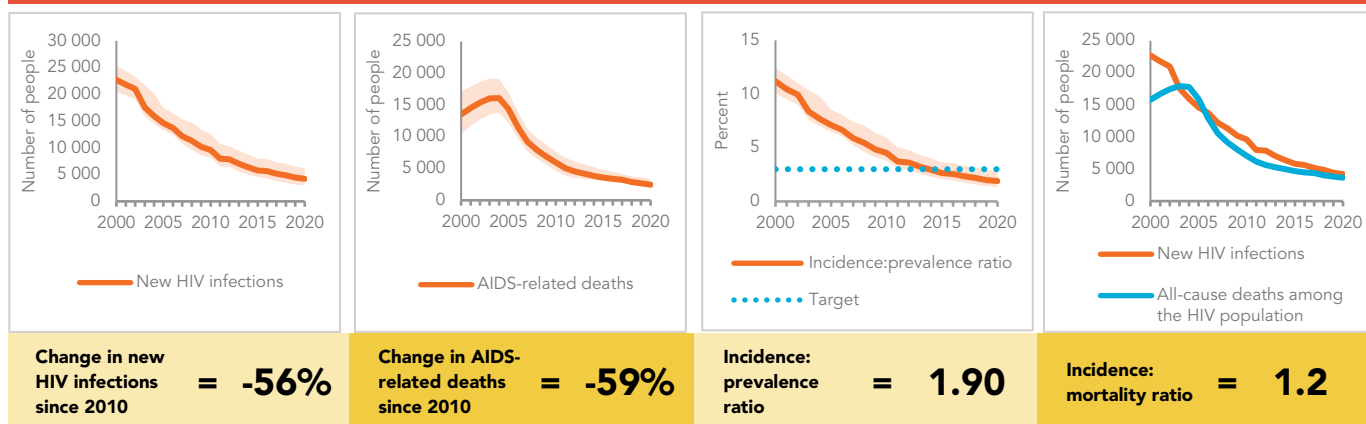
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2010	2015
	44.3	20.6

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2015	...	US\$ 19 877 495	US\$ 97 029 539	US\$ 95 605 601	US\$ 5 077 320	US\$ 217 589 955

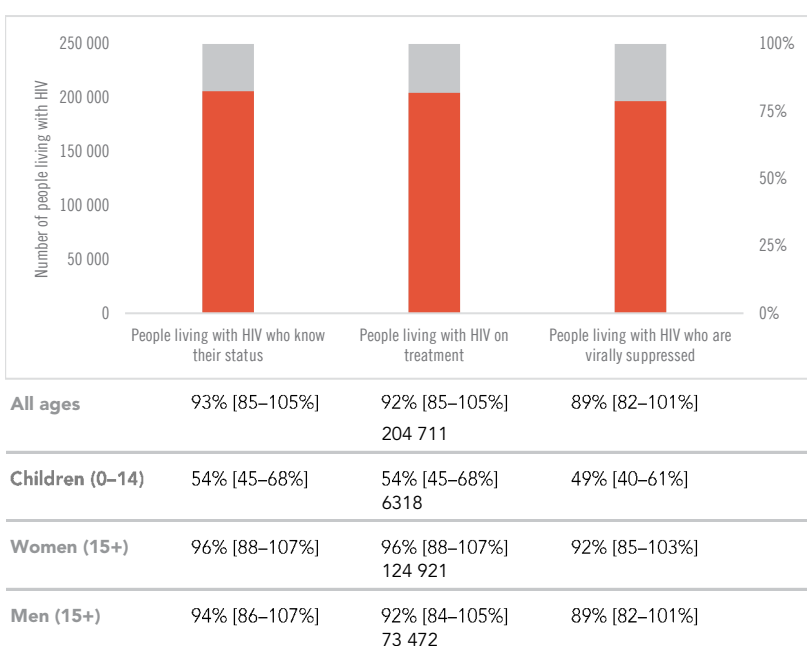
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	13 700	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	35.5%	4%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	77.2%	83.0%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	36.3%	...	...	...	...
Condom use	82%	54.9%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2015)	218 310	240 246	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	59% [50–68%]	98% [82–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.2% [18–22.2%]	6.4% [5.4–9.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	64.2% [54.7–82.2%]	85.5% [74.8– >95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1500 [1100–1900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	64.6%
— Men	64.3%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2015)	
— Women	47.5%
— Men	65.9%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015)	63.9%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2015)	29.6%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	471 926
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	4307
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## SEYCHELLES

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	300
HIV prevalence	...	...	23%	...	4.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	98.1%	...	3.8%	...	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	42%	...	...
Condom use	...	...	44.1%	...	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	75.4%	...	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	...	572	63 508	...	1353

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1 [0-5]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	100%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	10%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	3
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	58.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	10
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	86%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 1 927 143	...	...	...	US\$ 2 136 667



## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	<b>2016</b> 53.4
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## SOUTH AFRICA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	420 000 [270 000–570 000]	310 000 [200 000–420 000]	230 000 [150 000–310 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	45 000 [28 000–77 000]	17 000 [9 900–30 000]	12 000 [6 900–31 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	230 000 [140 000–300 000]	180 000 [120 000–240 000]	140 000 [93 000–190 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	150 000 [92 000–210 000]	110 000 [71 000–160 000]	77 000 [48 000–110 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	9.56 [5.82–13.41]	6.65 [4.04–9.3]	4.6 [2.78–6.43]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	160 000 [72 000–260 000]	93 000 [40 000–170 000]	83 000 [43 000–150 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	22 000 [11 000–37 000]	5 700 [2 100–11 000]	3 900 [1 200–11 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	71 000 [30 000–120 000]	38 000 [18 000–72 000]	29 000 [16 000–54 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	71 000 [31 000–110 000]	49 000 [20 000–88 000]	49 000 [22 000–89 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5 800 000 [3 700 000–7 800 000]	7 000 000 [4 500 000–9 200 000]	7 800 000 [5 200 000–10 000 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	360 000 [220 000–520 000]	380 000 [230 000–570 000]	310 000 [200 000–540 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3 400 000 [2 100 000–4 400 000]	4 200 000 [2 700 000–5 400 000]	4 800 000 [3 200 000–6 100 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2 100 000 [1 300 000–2 900 000]	2 500 000 [1 600 000–3 200 000]	2 700 000 [1 800 000–3 400 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	17.7 [11.1–23.4]	19.2 [12.3–25]	19.1 [12.1–24.7]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2017
	...	16.9

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2014
	3.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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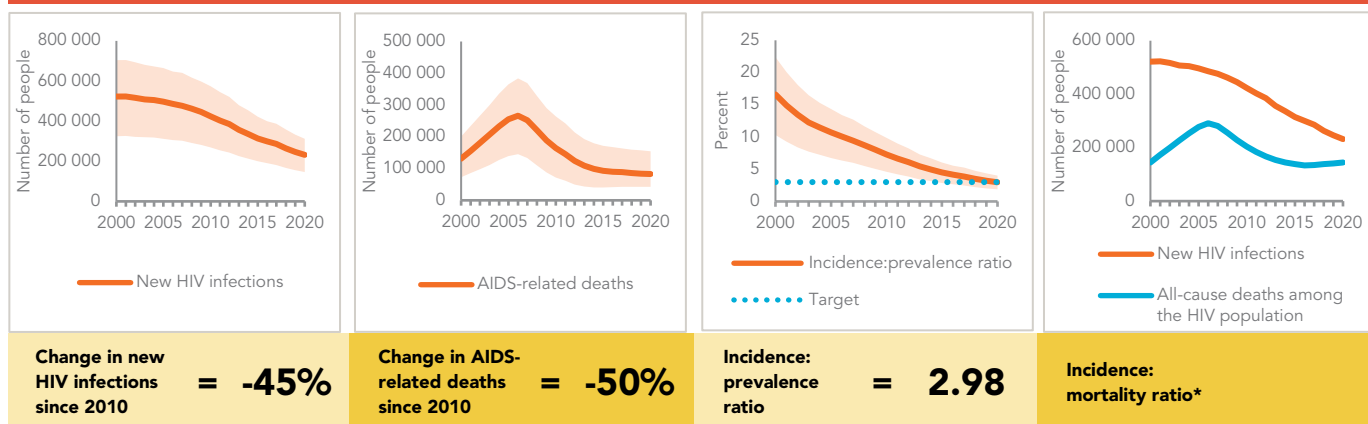
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2012	2017
	5.1	30.3

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	US\$ 87 187	US\$ 1 917 857 763	US\$ 453 231 491	US\$ 130 242 218	US\$ 150 370	US\$ 2 501 569 030

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

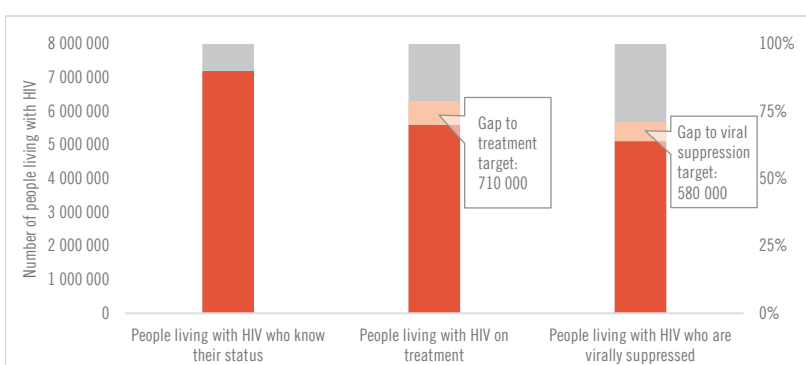


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	309 700	...	...	166 400
HIV prevalence	...	18.1%	21.8%	...	11.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	81.0%	66.0%	79.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	46.8%	69%	40.5%	...	98.8%
Condom use	...	71.8%	57.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	11 641 615	6 154 774	1 107 517	424 143	5 577 758

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	92% [61–119%]	72% [48–93%] 5 599 664	66% [43–84%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	75% [47–128%]	47% [30–81%] 148 430	33% [21–57%]
Women (15+)	94% [62–120%]	78% [51–99%] 3 765 437	72% [47–92%]
Men (15+)	91% [61–116%]	63% [42–81%] 1 685 797	58% [39–74%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	71% [43–100%]	97% [60–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	15.3% [14–18.7%]	3.9% [3.2–7.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	60.7% [50.3–82.5%]	86.8% [66.9– >95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	177 000 [127 000–235 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	65%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	5.8%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	46.1%
— Men	45.6%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	61.4%
— Men	73.1%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	79.7%
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	164 499
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	106 401
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	36
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	0.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## SOUTH SUDAN

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	15 000 [11 000–20 000]	16 000 [12 000–21 000]	17 000 [12 000–25 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	3200 [2400–4300]	2700 [1800–3800]	3000 [1900–4200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6800 [5200–9000]	8400 [6000–11 000]	9300 [6300–13 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	5100 [3800–6900]	5300 [3800–7000]	5100 [3400–7400]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.41 [1.07–1.85]	1.36 [0.97–1.77]	1.37 [0.92–1.95]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	10 000 [7400–14 000]	10 000 [7200–13 000]	8900 [6000–12 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2300 [1700–3100]	2100 [1500–2800]	2000 [1300–2800]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	4700 [3200–6100]	4300 [3000–5800]	3900 [2600–5600]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	3400 [2400–4600]	3600 [2600–4900]	3000 [2000–4200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	140 000 [110 000–180 000]	160 000 [120 000–200 000]	180 000 [140 000–230 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	17 000 [13 000–23 000]	17 000 [13 000–22 000]	16 000 [11 000–21 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	72 000 [56 000–93 000]	85 000 [66 000–110 000]	100 000 [78 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	52 000 [40 000–66 000]	57 000 [45 000–73 000]	63 000 [48 000–79 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	2.2 [1.7–2.8]	2.2 [1.7–2.8]	2.3 [1.8–2.9]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

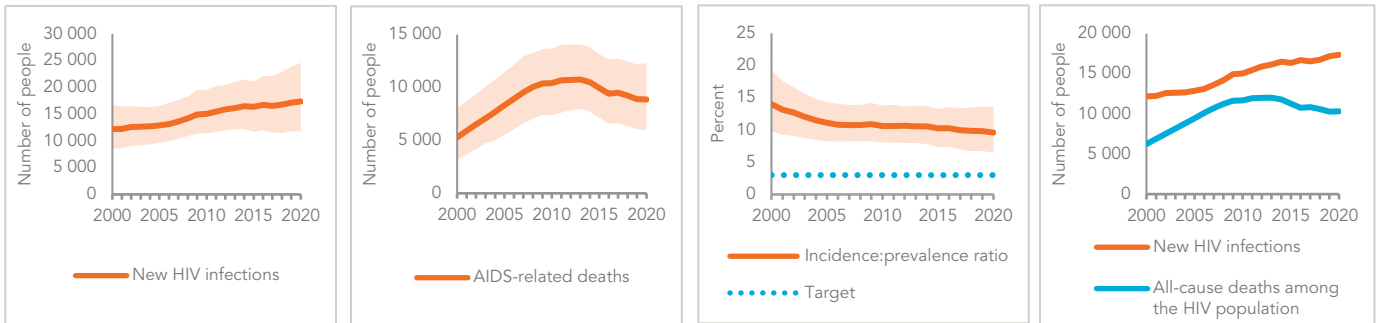
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2015	...	US\$ 9 521 814	...	...	US\$ 15 522 478	US\$ 25 044 292

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



**Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = 15%**      **Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = -15%**      **Incidence:prevalence ratio = 9.60**      **Incidence:mortality ratio\***

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	16%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	76.3%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	75.3%	...	...	...	...
Condom use	43.7%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	16.3%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	12.1%	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

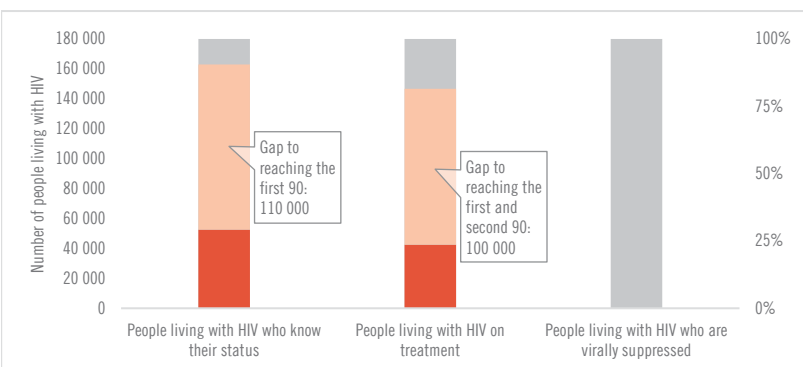
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1900 [1200-2800]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2010)	...
— Women	9.8%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2010	2020
All ages	29% [22-36%]	23% [18-29%] 42 447
Children (0-14)	14% [10-18%]	14% [10-18%] 2195
Women (15+)	29% [22-36%]	25% [19-31%] 26 088
Men (15+)	33% [25-41%]	23% [17-28%] 14 164

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	8% [6-11%]	44% [31-57%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	39.7% [36.4-42.9%]	29.3% [25.4-33.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	11% [8.5-15.6%]

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2019)	1453
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## UGANDA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	94 000 [85 000–110 000]	66 000 [58 000–80 000]	38 000 [31 000–48 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	23 000 [19 000–26 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	5300 [4300–8100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	42 000 [36 000–50 000]	34 000 [29 000–42 000]	21 000 [17 000–28 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	29 000 [25 000–37 000]	20 000 [17 000–28 000]	11 000 [8900–16 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	3.35 [3.04–3.9]	1.99 [1.75–2.43]	0.95 [0.78–1.22]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	56 000 [50 000–65 000]	32 000 [27 000–41 000]	22 000 [20 000–27 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	17 000 [15 000–19 000]	9100 [7800–10 000]	4300 [3300–6200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	24 000 [20 000–28 000]	11 000 [8400–14 000]	9100 [7800–11 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	15 000 [13 000–19 000]	13 000 [10 000–17 000]	9000 [7800–11 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1 200 000 [1 100 000–1 300 000]	1 300 000 [1 200 000–1 400 000]	1 400 000 [1 300 000–1 600 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	160 000 [140 000–180 000]	130 000 [120 000–140 000]	98 000 [88 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	600 000 [560 000–650 000]	710 000 [670 000–780 000]	820 000 [760 000–910 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	400 000 [380 000–450 000]	460 000 [430 000–510 000]	490 000 [460 000–550 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	6.8 [6.5–7.2]	6.3 [6.1–6.7]	5.4 [5.1–5.8]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	2011	2016
	26.2	33.2

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013
	4.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
	...

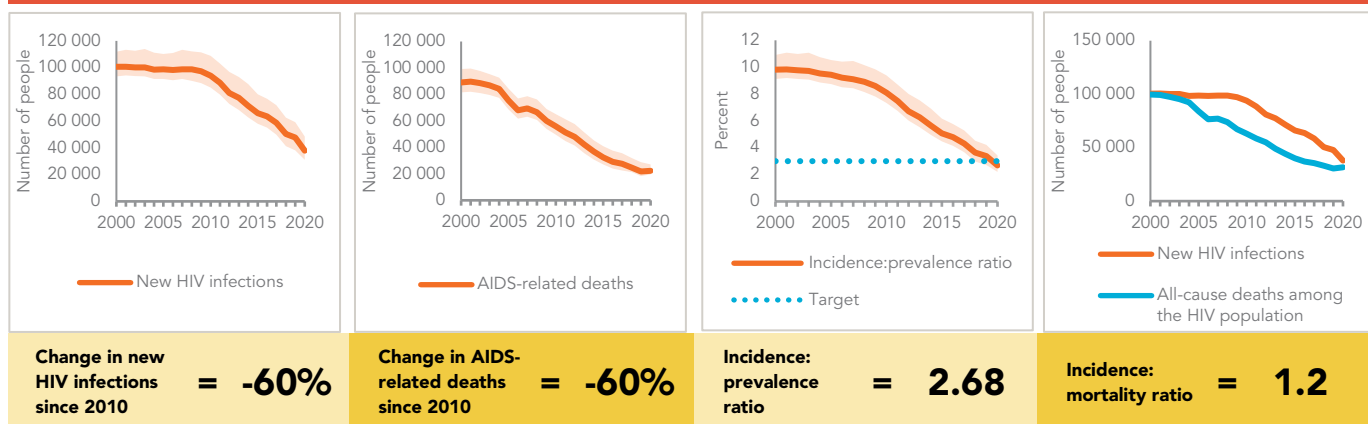
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2011	2016
	33.3	29.9

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 430 654 322	...	...	...	US\$ 462 799 745

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

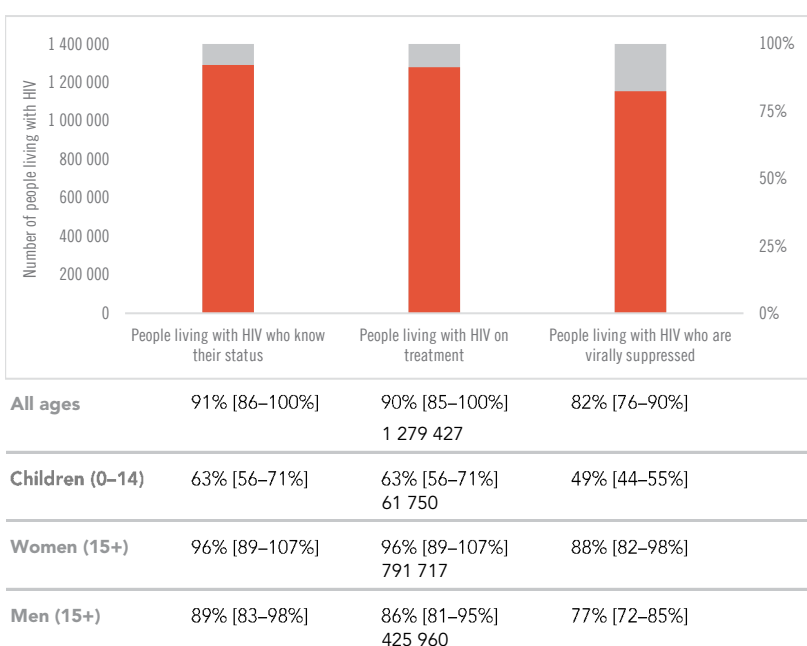


## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	31.3%	...	17%	...	4%
HIV testing and status awareness	88.0%**	54.0%**	45.0%**	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	65%	66%	78%	13%	89.1%
Condom use	...	...	4%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	8%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	9.3%	...	64%	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	...	9718	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	32% [28–36%]	100% [80–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.7% [24.5–26.9%]	5.9% [4.9–7.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	10.6% [9.3–12.4%]	66.2% [59–82.3%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	34 000 [20 000–52 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	45.7%
— Men	44.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	38.3%
— Men	62.4%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	53.8%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2011)	26.8%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	516 615
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	58 428
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	110 000 [96 000–120 000]	97 000 [87 000–120 000]	68 000 [57 000–81 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	20 000 [16 000–24 000]	16 000 [12 000–20 000]	10 000 [6 000–14 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	49 000 [43 000–58 000]	49 000 [43 000–59 000]	37 000 [31 000–45 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	37 000 [32 000–46 000]	31 000 [27 000–41 000]	21 000 [17 000–26 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	2.62 [2.38–3.04]	2.08 [1.85–2.49]	1.26 [1.05–1.5]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	64 000 [56 000–75 000]	41 000 [35 000–52 000]	32 000 [28 000–39 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	16 000 [14 000–19 000]	11 000 [8 500–13 000]	8 300 [5 600–11 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	27 000 [23 000–33 000]	12 000 [10 000–17 000]	11 000 [9 700–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	20 000 [17 000–27 000]	18 000 [14 000–24 000]	13 000 [11 000–17 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1 400 000 [1 300 000–1 500 000]	1 600 000 [1 500 000–1 700 000]	1 700 000 [1 600 000–1 900 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	110 000 [93 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	700 000 [670 000–760 000]	860 000 [820 000–940 000]	1 000 000 [960 000–1 100 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	500 000 [470 000–550 000]	560 000 [520 000–620 000]	610 000 [570 000–680 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	5.2 [5–5.4]	5.1 [4.8–5.3]	4.7 [4.4–4.9]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013	8.7
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

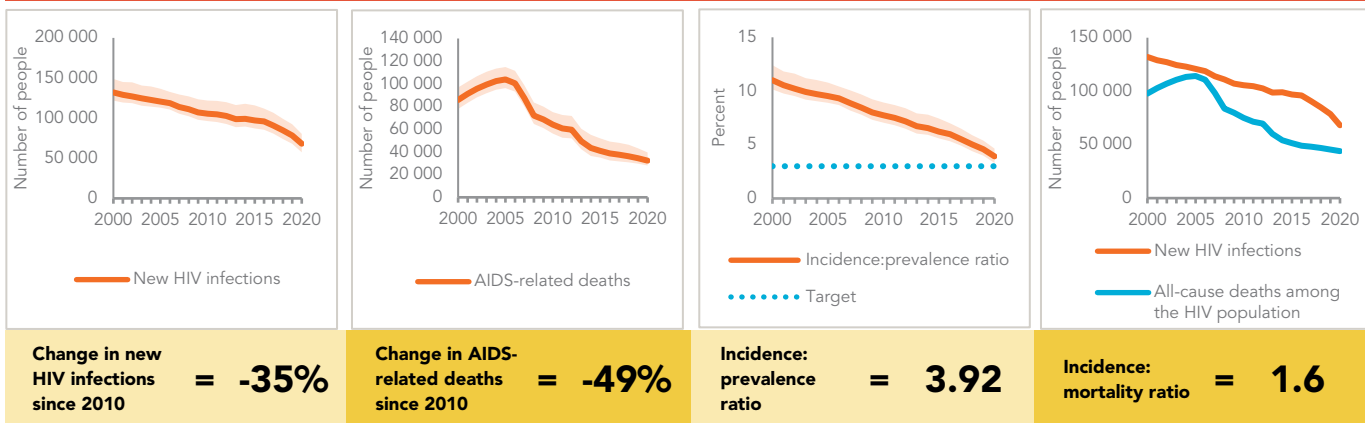
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2015	2016
	29.5	29.6

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 381 789	US\$ 5 817 741	...	...	...	US\$ 156 057 711



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	15.4%	8.4%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	98.3%	...	97.6%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	72.4%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	20%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	40 000 [19 000 -69 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

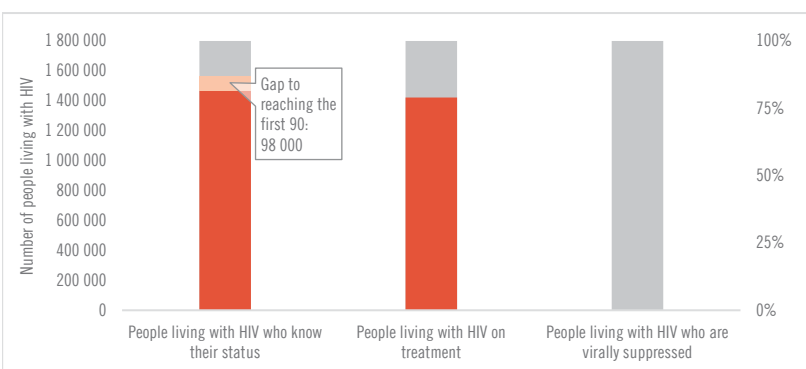
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2012)	
— Women	40.1%
— Men	46.7%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2017)	
— Women	30.3%
— Men	46.5%
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	55.1%
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised (2016)	80.3%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	539 859
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	15
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	25.6%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	84% [80-93%]	82% [77-90%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages		1 422 782	
Children (0-14)	54% [44-62%]	54% [44-63%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	89% [84-99%]	90% [85-99%]	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	82% [77-92%]	74% [69-83%]	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	48% [41-55%]	84% [69-95%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	23.3% [22-24.7%]	11.1% [8.1-13.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	29.2% [24.3-36.8%]	55% [48.6-67.3%]

## ZAMBIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	74 000 [66 000–84 000]	73 000 [65 000–87 000]	69 000 [55 000–88 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	14 000 [11 000–16 000]	11 000 [8 600–13 000]	8 300 [6 200–11 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	35 000 [30 000–40 000]	39 000 [33 000–46 000]	39 000 [31 000–50 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	25 000 [22 000–32 000]	24 000 [20 000–31 000]	21 000 [17 000–31 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	5.22 [4.7–5.95]	4.47 [3.94–5.33]	3.64 [2.9–4.73]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	35 000 [30 000–41 000]	26 000 [23 000–32 000]	24 000 [21 000–29 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	9 900 [8 600–11 000]	6 600 [5 500–7 800]	5 300 [3 900–7 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	14 000 [11 000–17 000]	11 000 [9 600–14 000]	10 000 [8 800–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	11 000 [9 300–14 000]	8 200 [6 800–10 000]	8 700 [7 500–11 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1 100 000 [1 000 000–1 200 000]	1 300 000 [1 200 000–1 400 000]	1 500 000 [1 400 000–1 600 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	110 000 [100 000–120 000]	97 000 [88 000–110 000]	82 000 [73 000–93 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	580 000 [550 000–620 000]	700 000 [670 000–760 000]	850 000 [790 000–940 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	390 000 [370 000–420 000]	460 000 [430 000–500 000]	520 000 [490 000–580 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	12.1 [11.7–12.5]	11.8 [11.4–12.1]	11.1 [10.5–11.6]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalized
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

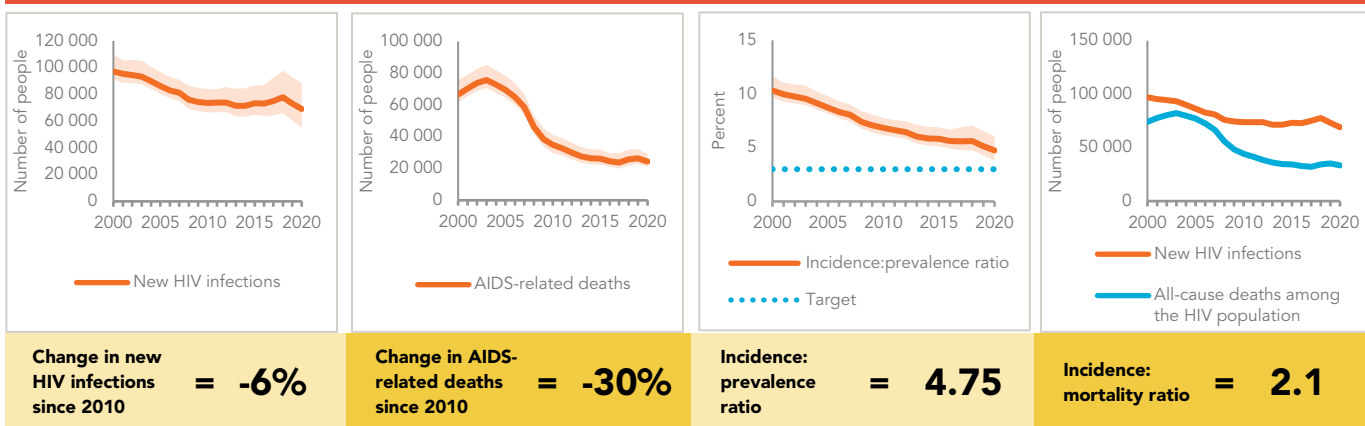
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2014	2018
	26.5	25.3

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 5 575 275	US\$ 191 383 331	US\$ 52 195 454	...	US\$ 249 154 060

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

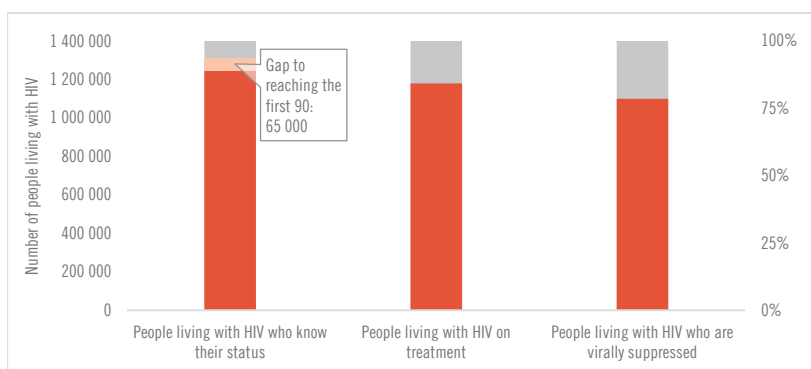


## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	20 800
HIV prevalence	48.8%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	56.1%**	75.7%**	48.8%**	61.4%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	85.9%	...	...	...	100%
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	86% [80–94%]	81% [76–89%]	76% [71–83%]
<b>All ages</b>		1 179 031	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	58% [51–65%]	58% [51–65%]	48% [43–54%]
		47 503	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	89% [83–98%]	84% [78–93%]	78% [73–87%]
		710 457	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	85% [79–94%]	80% [75–90%]	75% [70–84%]
		421 071	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	58% [51–65%]	80% [70–89%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22.3% [20.9–23.6%]	13.4% [11.1–16.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	31.7% [28.2–39.3%]	64.8% [58.3–74.9%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	36 000 [23 000–51 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	27.3%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	2.7%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2018)	
— Women	42.6%
— Men	40.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	
— Women	34.5%
— Men	53.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	66.2%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2018)	31.8%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	661 796
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	110 714
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## ZIMBABWE

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	73 000 [52 000–100 000]	45 000 [32 000–63 000]	25 000 [18 000–35 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	17 000 [10 000–26 000]	7 700 [4 700–12 000]	5 100 [3 100–8 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	31 000 [22 000–44 000]	22 000 [16 000–32 000]	13 000 [8 800–18 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	25 000 [17 000–36 000]	15 000 [11 000–22 000]	7 300 [5 100–11 000]
HIV incidence per 1 000 population	6.63 [4.72–9.4]	3.61 [2.57–5.11]	1.74 [1.24–2.47]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	61 000 [50 000–72 000]	27 000 [22 000–32 000]	22 000 [18 000–26 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	14 000 [9 400–21 000]	6 100 [4 100–9 100]	3 500 [2 400–5 300]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	26 000 [21 000–32 000]	11 000 [8 900–14 000]	9 500 [7 600–12 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	21 000 [17 000–24 000]	9 900 [8 200–12 000]	9 300 [7 600–11 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1 200 000 [1 100 000–1 300 000]	1 300 000 [1 200 000–1 400 000]	1 300 000 [1 200 000–1 400 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	140 000 [120 000–170 000]	110 000 [91 000–130 000]	79 000 [66 000–92 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	630 000 [580 000–690 000]	690 000 [630 000–760 000]	720 000 [660 000–790 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	450 000 [410 000–490 000]	470 000 [430 000–520 000]	470 000 [430 000–520 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	15.2 [13.7–16.8]	14 [12.5–15.4]	11.9 [10.7–13.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2019 refers to women only)	2015	2019
	20.9	28.7

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2014
	6.3

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2014
	4.3

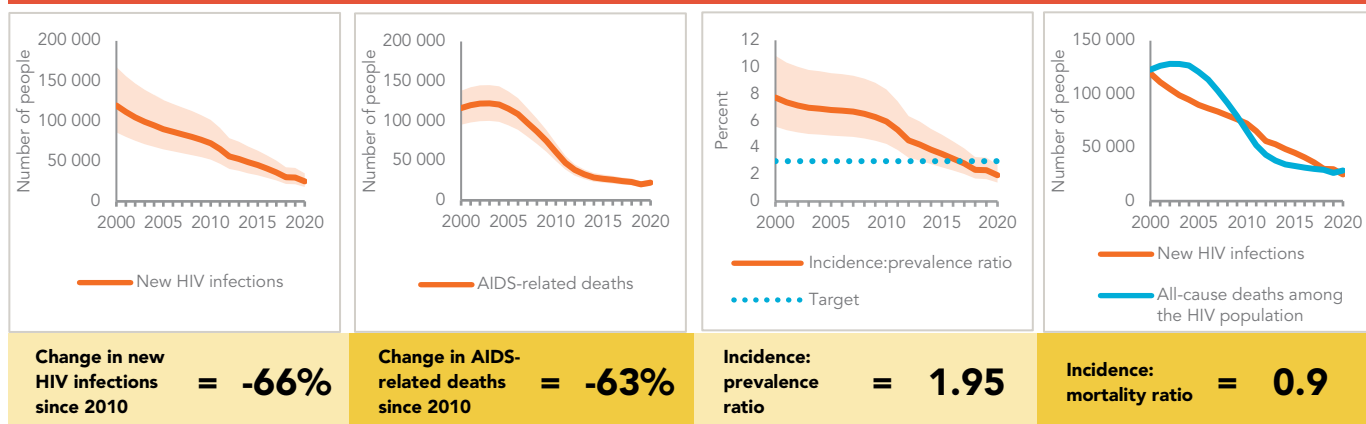
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2015	2019
	19.8	19

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 8 572 550	US\$ 152 967 248	US\$ 102 120 239	...	US\$ 263 660 037

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

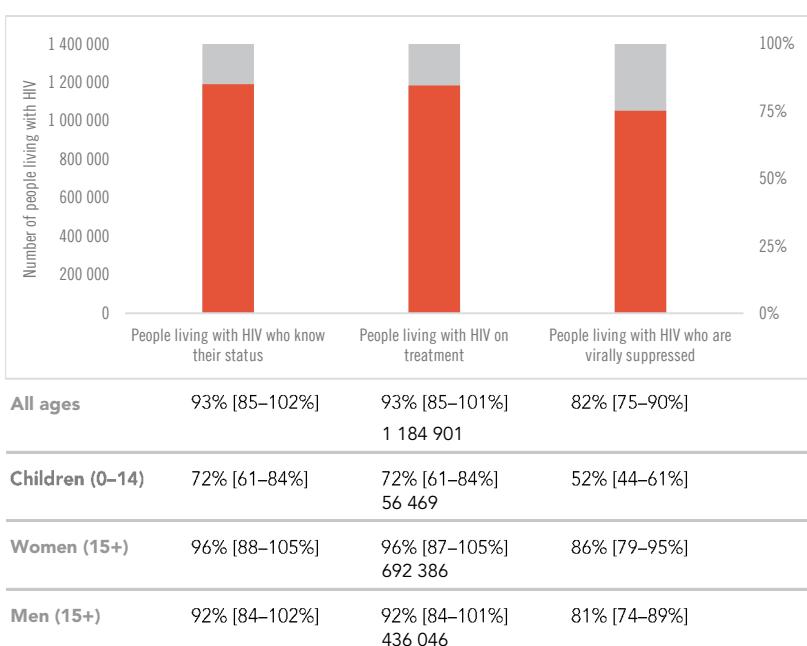


## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	20 900
HIV prevalence	42.2%	21.1%	...	27.5%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	75.4%**	99.7%	...	81.1%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	58.5%	73.3%	...	...	...
Condom use	43.4%	69.2%	...	82%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	34.5%	25.5%	...	27.9%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	39.3%	8.3%	...	10.8%	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	2 704 452	203 375	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	30% [23-35%]	87% [68-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	23.9% [17.6-32%]	8.7% [6.4-11.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	9.2% [7.6-12%]	75.9% [64.7- >95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	19 000 [14 000 -24 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2015)	26%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2015)	
— Women	46.3%
— Men	46.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2015)	
— Women	66.7%
— Men	85.4%
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015)	84.8%
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised (2016)	14.3%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2020)	82 060
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	48 583
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

# WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA



**T**he HIV response across western and central Africa is improving, but not fast enough to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. Over the past year, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted HIV and other health services, and it has highlighted the vulnerability of people in the region to public health, climatic, socioeconomic and security shocks, along with the pressing need for inclusive social protection systems.

There were 37% fewer new HIV infections in the region in 2020 compared with 2010—steady progress, but far short of the 75% reduction agreed by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly. The region also accounted for more than one third of new HIV infections among children globally in 2020, reflecting ongoing gaps in efforts to prevent vertical transmission, including low coverage of maternal and newborn health services. Overall, 44% of pregnant women living with HIV in western and central Africa were not receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2020.

Key populations and their sexual partners accounted for 72% of new adult HIV infections, and women and girls (aged 15 to 49 years) represented 65%. Adolescent girls and young women continue to be heavily affected by HIV, with a relatively high prevalence of violence against women and girls a contributing risk factor.

Coverage of HIV testing and antiretroviral therapy has grown at a quicker pace in recent years, with nearly three quarters (73%) of people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2020 and 59% virally suppressed. However, just 24% of children (aged 0 to 14 years) living with HIV were virally suppressed in the same year, with poor case finding and linkage to treatment the major gaps.

Stronger political leadership and effective multisectoral partnerships are essential for making health systems more resilient, mobilizing increased domestic resources for high-impact interventions, allocating those resources for programmes focusing on key populations, and removing the user fees and other legal and policy barriers that deter the uptake of life-saving services.

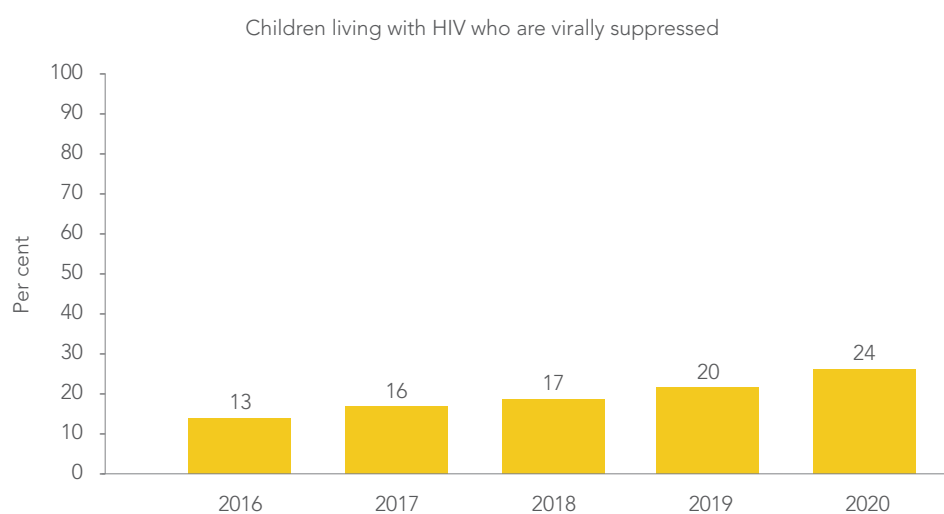
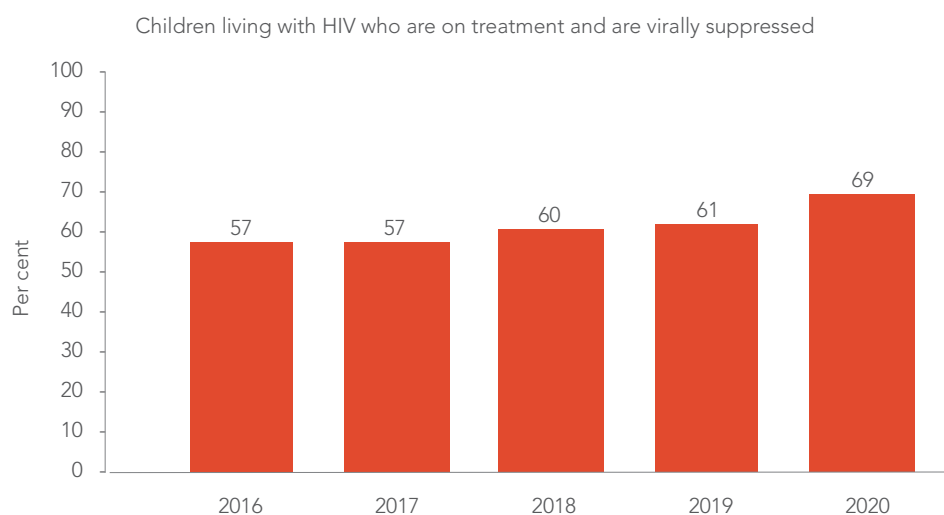
Reaching HIV service targets for 2025 requires addressing human rights and gender barriers, including HIV-related stigma and discrimination, criminalization of key populations and other punitive laws, and the traditional gender roles that condone violence and disempower women and girls. There is also a need to continue the transformation of health systems by promoting people-centered service modalities.

Community-based and other civil society organizations (such as faith-based organizations) are playing stronger roles in the regional response. These organizations are crucial to reaching key and other neglected populations with suitable services, including scaling up access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). The West and Central Africa Civil Society Institute is expected to help expand such activities, with the objective of expanding community-led services in the region.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

- Reduce stigma and discrimination and gender-based violence by transforming harmful gender and other discriminatory social norms, and by creating an enabling environment for health.
- Ensure preparedness for comprehensive HIV service delivery during humanitarian emergencies and pandemics.
- Scale up high-impact combination HIV prevention for key populations and adolescent girls and young people.
- Strengthen people-centred health systems, including community systems, to deliver results for the most vulnerable.
- Close gaps in service availability and the uptake of paediatric HIV treatment to prevent vertical transmission.
- Promote an accountable, inclusive and sustainable HIV response through multisectoral partnerships, including for issues beyond HIV.
- Establish health situation rooms, improve resource tracking and develop new analytics for epidemiological estimates, including analysis of the contributions of key populations to specific epidemics.

### PROPORTION OF CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) LIVING WITH HIV WITH SUPPRESSED VIRAL LOAD, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2016–2020

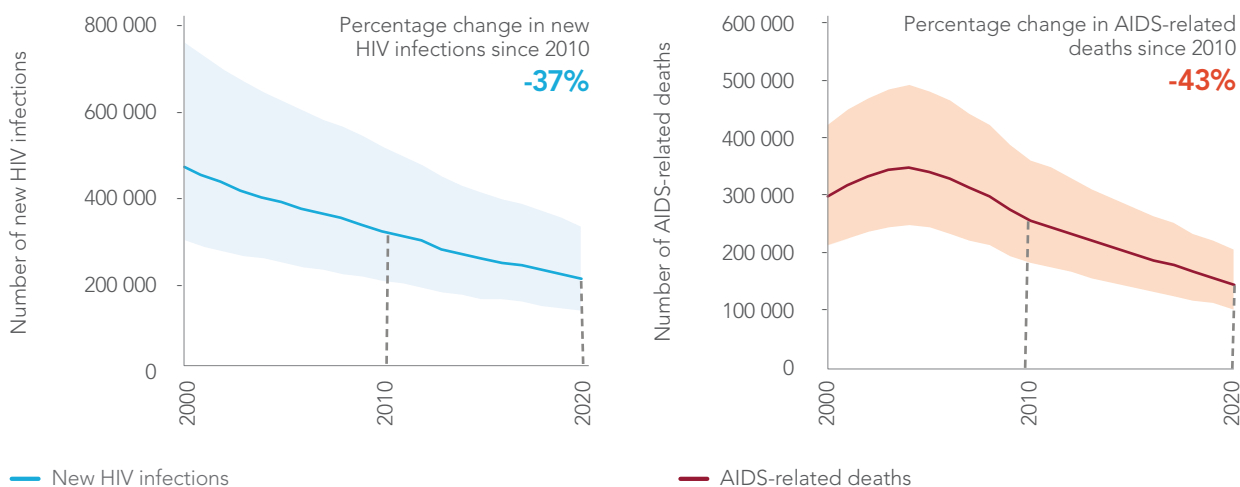


Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

The single biggest paediatric treatment challenge in western and central Africa is to rapidly find children who are living with HIV and link them to care. Just 24% of children living with HIV in the region had suppressed viral loads in 2020 (Figure above). Family-based index testing and integrating HIV screening with other child health services are critical to closing this gap. Data show that once children are diagnosed and linked to care, the majority do well, with seven in 10 on treatment having suppressed viral loads.

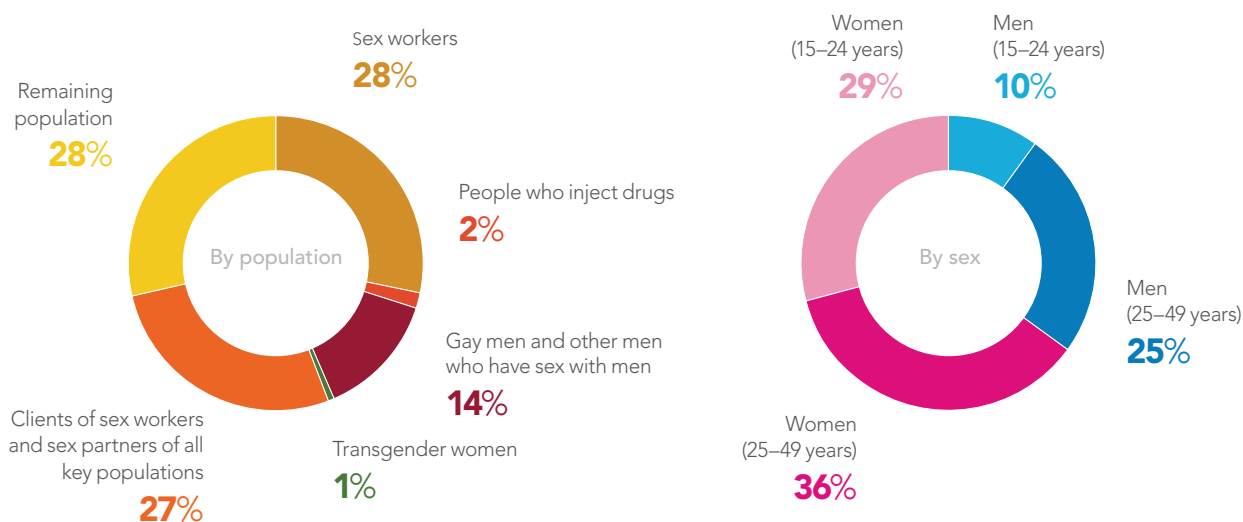
# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2000–2020



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

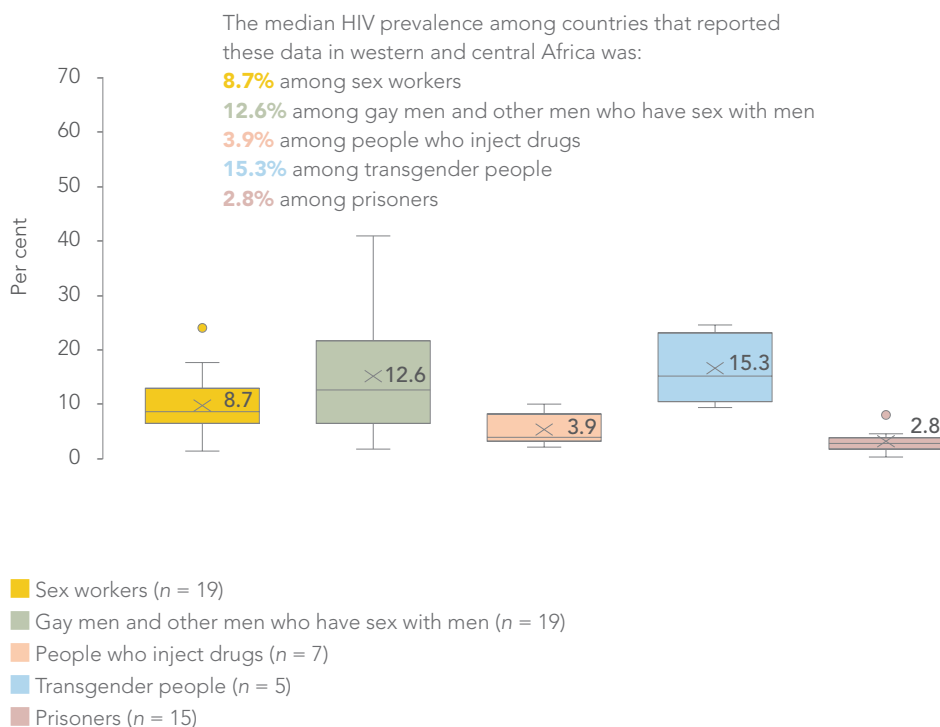
## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

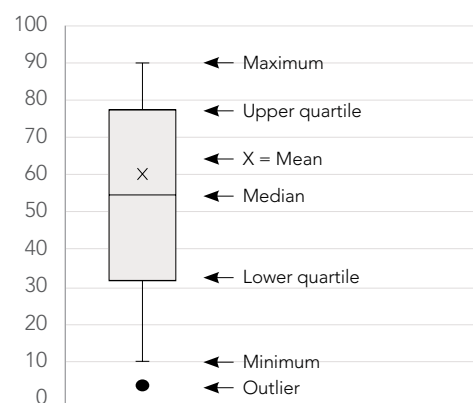


### HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2016–2020



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).  
 Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 25.

#### How to read this chart



## REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2018–2020

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Cameroon	12 900 000										
Central African Republic	2 300 000	3900		3000							
Chad	7 500 000	19 500		2100		700					
Côte d'Ivoire	12 900 000			56 000		3000		700		42 400	0.33%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	49 300 000	350 000	0.76%			156 000	0.34%			36 700	0.07%
Gambia	1 100 000			1700						700	0.06%
Mali	9 000 000	18 100		4100							
Mauritania	2 100 000	8500		7600							
Nigeria	103 000 000					326 000	0.32%				
Niger	10 100 000			53 700	0.53%						
Senegal	7 900 000			52 500	0.66%	900	0.01%			11 000	0.14%
Togo	4 000 000									5000	0.13%
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			0.60%		0.64%		0.05%		-		-

■ National population size estimate

■ Insufficient data

■ Local population size estimate

■ No data

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021.

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimate are as follows:

Central African Republic: Capitale (Bangui), prefectures (Berbérati and Bouar), subprefectures (Boali and Carnot).

Chad: Eleven cities in the country.

Côte d'Ivoire: Abengourou, Abidjan, Bouaké, Divo, Gagnoa, Issia, Korhogo, Man, Ouangolodougou, San-Pédro and Yakro (gay men and other men who have sex with men); Bouaké, San-Pédro and Yamoussoukro (people who inject drugs); Abidjan (transgender people).

Gambia: Banjul.

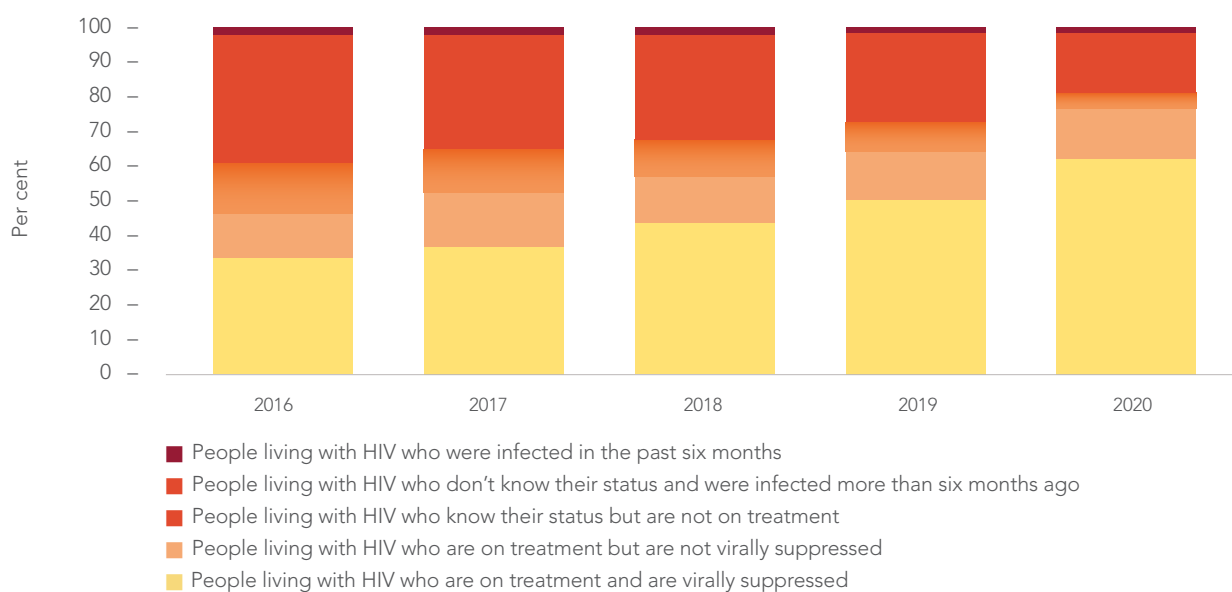
Mali: Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso (sex workers); Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso (gay men and other men who have sex with men).

Mauritania: The six biggest cities in the country.

Note 3: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.

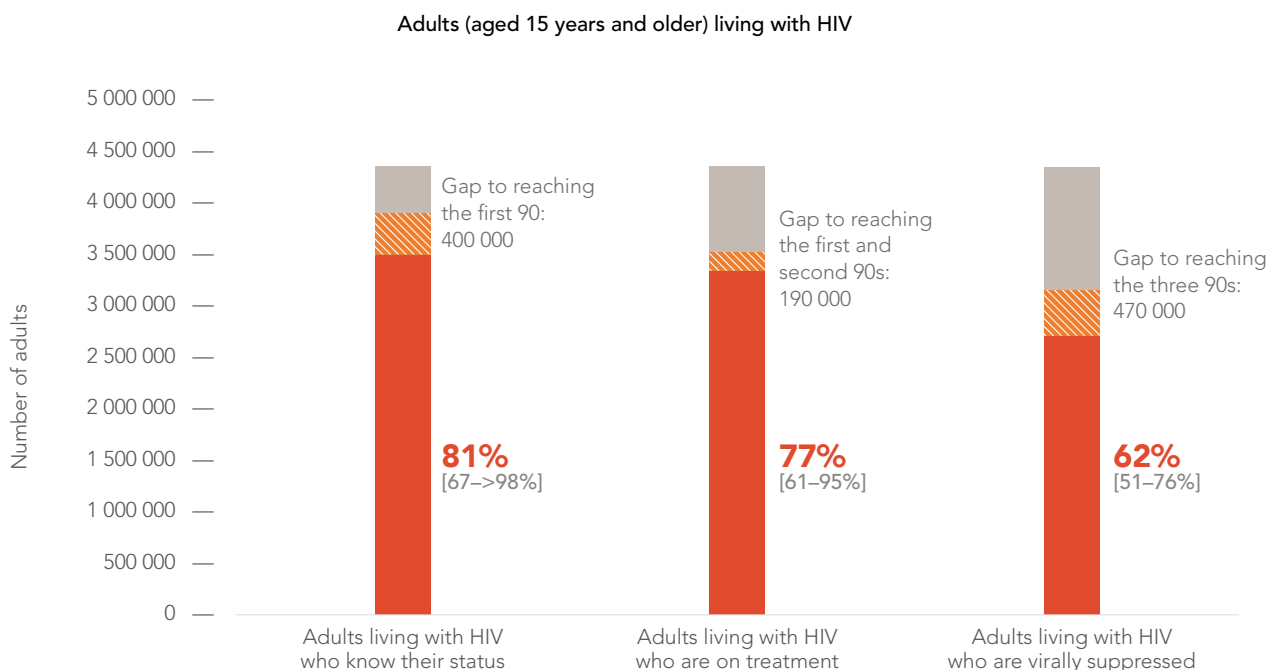
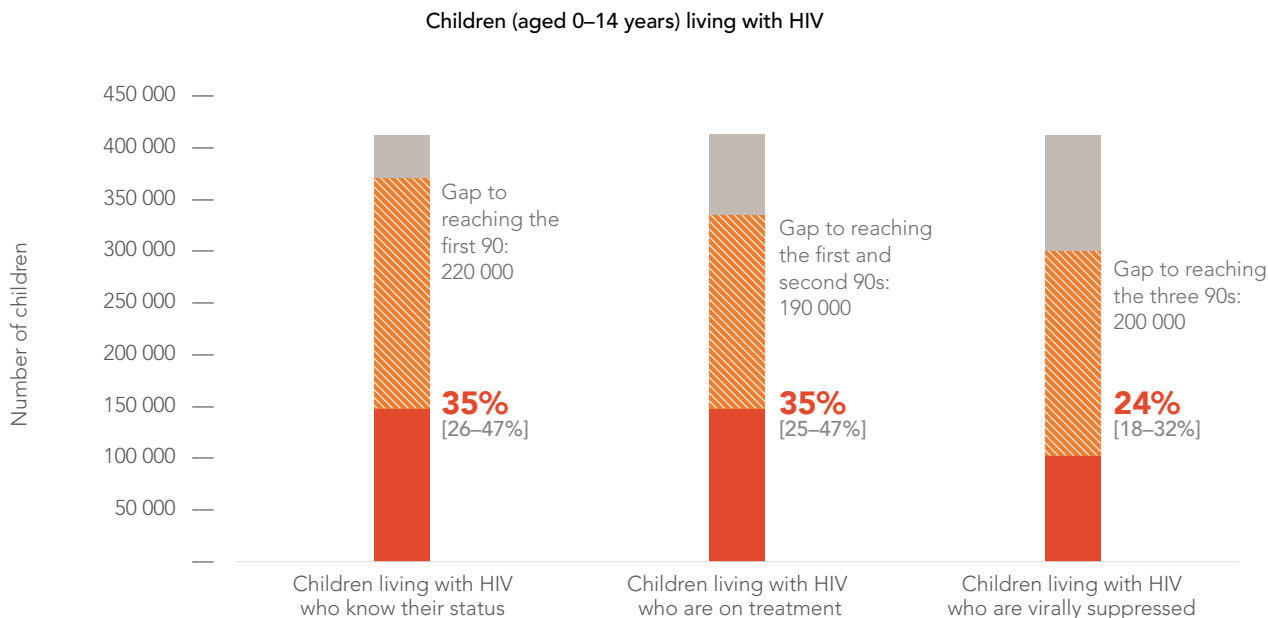
# HIV SERVICES

## PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2016–2020



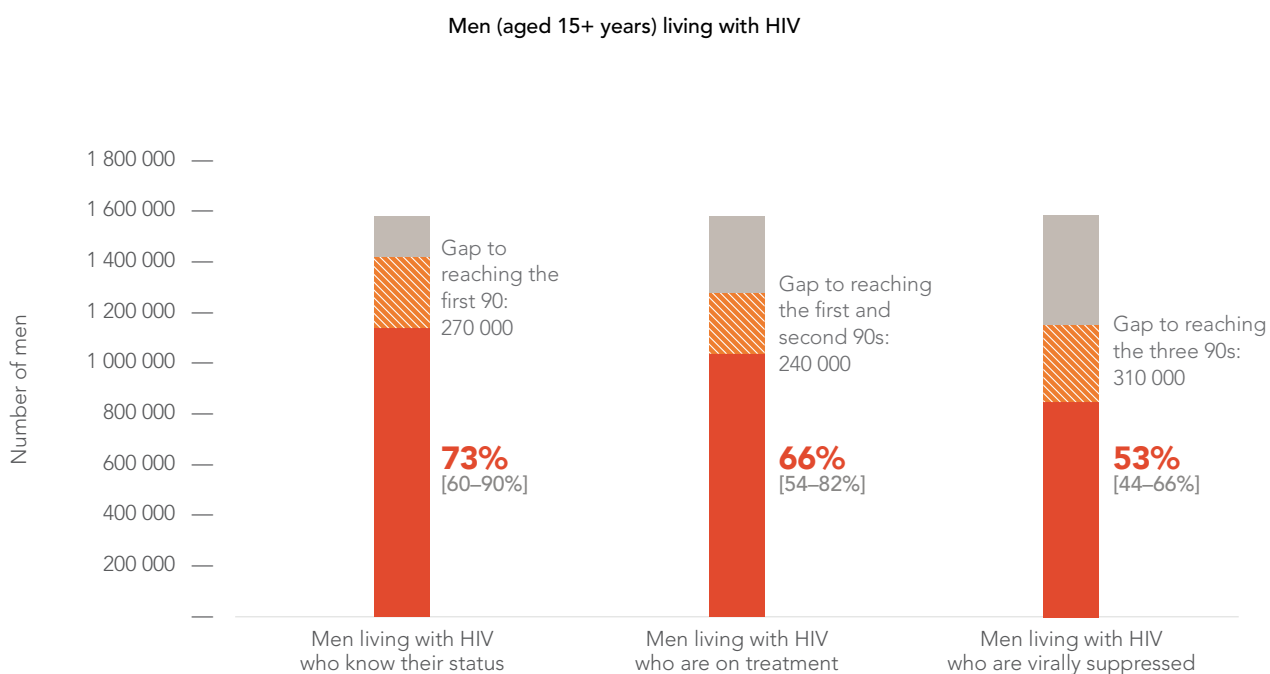
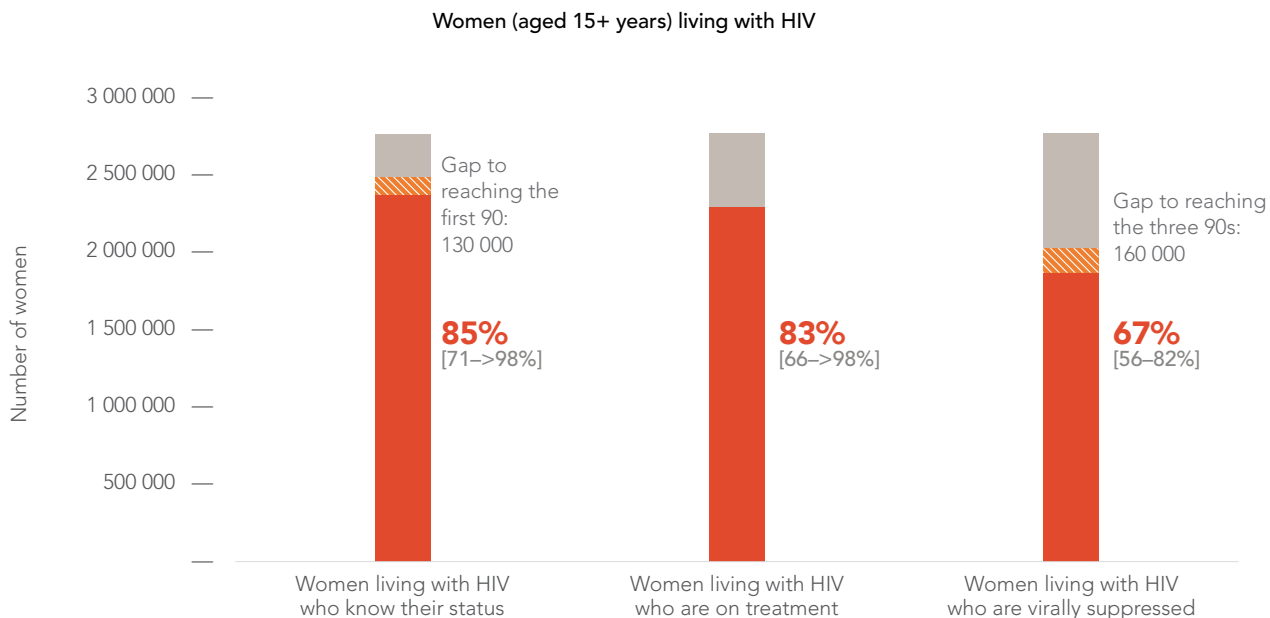
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# LAWS AND POLICIES

## PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2021

	Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups
Benin	1	4	1	1	2	1		1
Burkina Faso	1	5	1	1	1	1		1
Burundi	3	6	14		17	23		17
Cabo Verde		7	14			23		
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	23		1
Central African Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Chad	1	1	1	1	18	24		1
Congo	2	2	2		2	2		2
Côte d'Ivoire	1	8	1	1		1		1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	2	2		19	23		2
Equatorial Guinea	1	9	1		20	1		1
Gabon	2	10	14		2	2		1
Gambia		11	14		2	23		1
Ghana	2	1	1	1	1	2		2
Guinea	2	12	15	1	1	1		1
Guinea-Bissau	2	2	2	28	21	23		2
Liberia	2	2	2		2	2		2
Mali	1	1	1	1	22	1		1
Mauritania	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Sao Tome and Principe	2	2	2		2	2		2
Senegal	1	1	16	1	1	1		1
Sierra Leone	1	13	1	1	1	25		1
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1		1

### Criminalization of transgender people

- Criminalized and/or prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

### Criminalization of sex work

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level
- Data not available

### Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

### Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

### Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

### Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

### Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

### Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

## Sources:

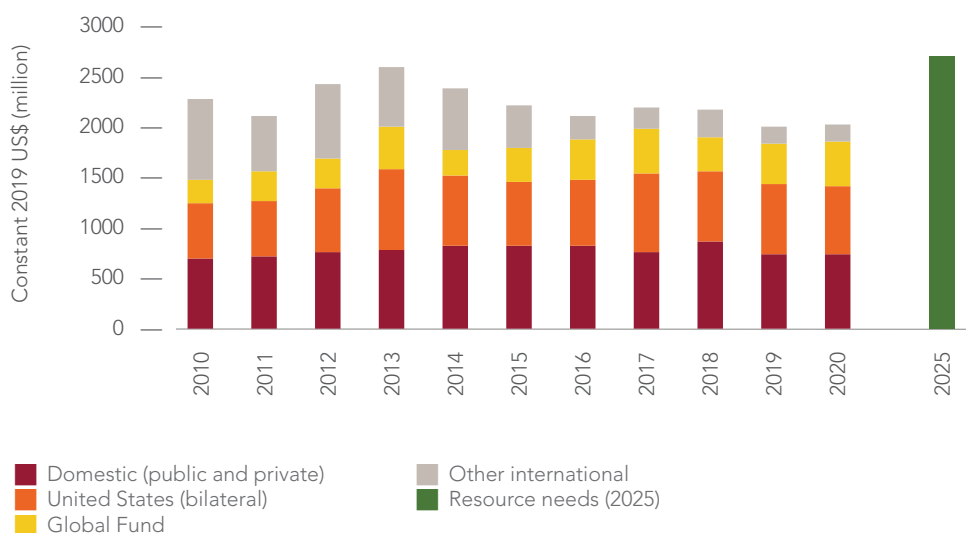
1. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
2. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
3. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
4. Benin. Penal Code 2018 (<https://assemblee-nationale.bj/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/le-nouveau-code-penal-2018.pdf>).
5. Burkina Faso. Penal Code 2019. Article 533-20; Burkina Faso. Loi no. 025-2018. Articles 533-20, 533-27, 533-28 (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b5cc0.html>).
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Note: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

# INVESTING TO END AIDS

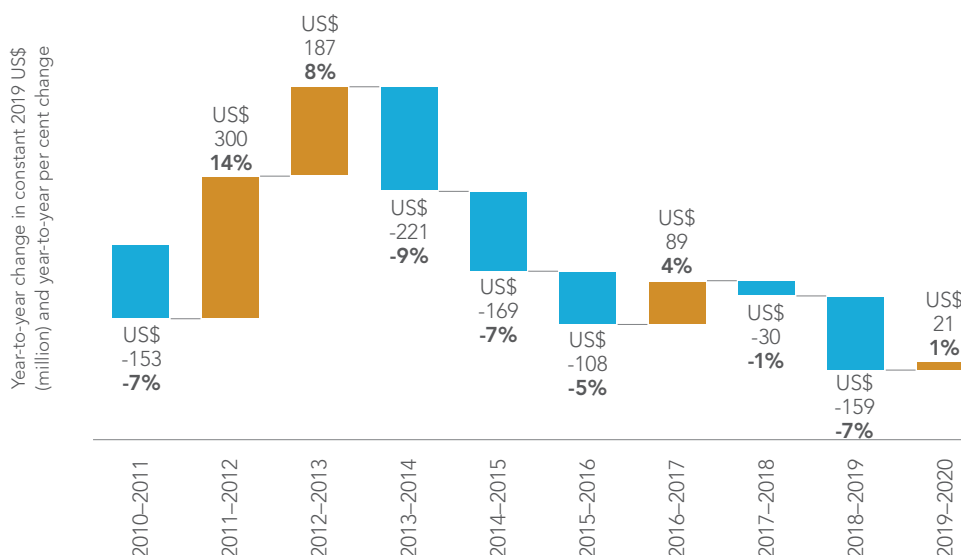
There is a substantial funding gap in western and central Africa. The resources available for HIV responses in the region in 2020 were approximately three quarters the amount needed in 2025. Total HIV resources in the region declined by 11% between 2010 and 2020. Domestic resources have increased by 6% during the last decade, peaking in 2018 before declining by 15% over the next two years. The sources of international funding have changed significantly in the region. The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) increased their contributions to the region by 23% and 85%, respectively, between 2010 and 2020, while all other international resources have reduced their contributions by 79%. Both external and domestic resources need to grow in order to meet the 2025 targets. Resource availability per person living with HIV will have to be increased from the current US\$ 398 in 2020 to US\$ 539 by 2025.

## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).  
 Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA, 2010–2011 TO 2019–2020



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).





## BENIN

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5000 [4100–6300]	3900 [2900–5600]	2300 [1600–4000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2000 [1600–2500]	1500 [1000–2100]	670 [500–1400]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1700 [1300–2300]	1500 [1100–2300]	1000 [710–1800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [970–1700]	910 [670–1400]	550 [<500–950]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.56 [0.46–0.71]	0.39 [0.29–0.55]	0.19 [0.14–0.34]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2600 [2100–3400]	2700 [2000–3700]	2000 [1500–3000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1500 [1200–1800]	1300 [960–1700]	690 [<500–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	500 [<500–730]	530 [<500–860]	550 [<500–850]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	690 [<500–980]	890 [640–1300]	800 [630–1100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	68 000 [59 000–79 000]	75 000 [65 000–88 000]	75 000 [65 000–94 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	12 000 [9600–14 000]	8900 [7000–12 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	34 000 [29 000–39 000]	39 000 [34 000–47 000]	43 000 [37 000–53 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	22 000 [19 000–26 000]	23 000 [21 000–28 000]	23 000 [21 000–29 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.2 [1–1.4]	1.1 [1–1.3]	0.9 [0.8–1.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2018 refers to women only)	2014	2018
	67.1	73

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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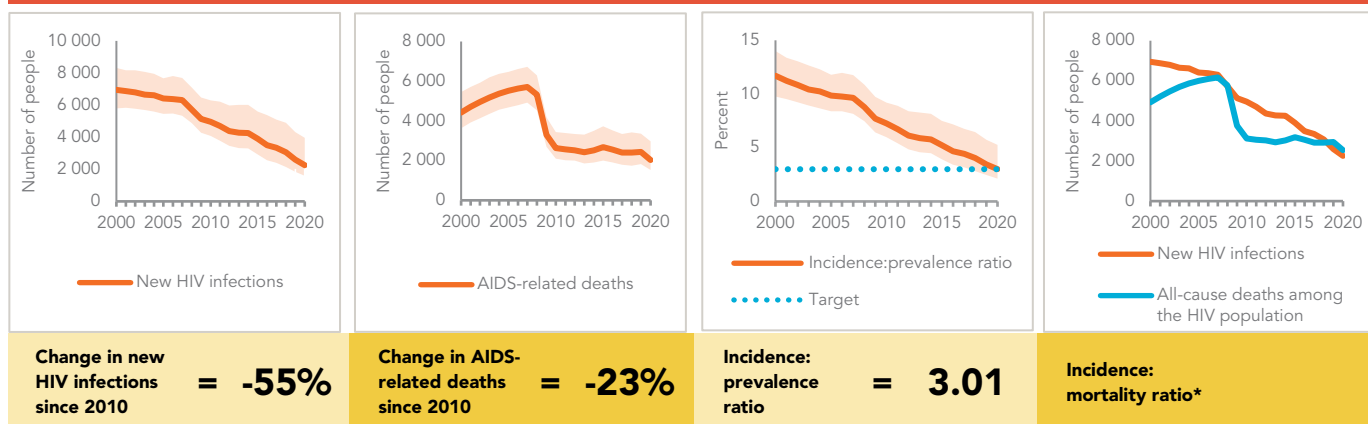
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2018 13.9
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 8 629 360	...	US\$ 12 671 466	US\$ 200 183	US\$ 22 220 326

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

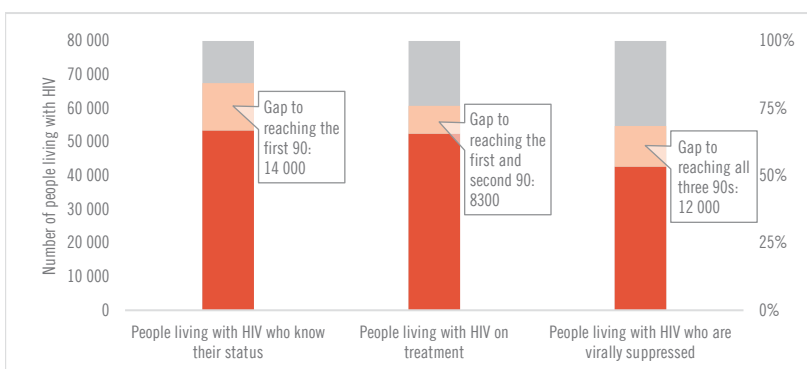


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	8.5%	7%	2.2%	21.9%	4.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	59.2%	84.1%	71.2%	88.5%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	83.5%	66%	51.8%	86.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	720 072	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	71% [61–89%]	70% [60–88%]	57% [49–71%]
<b>All ages</b>		52 497	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	24% [19–33%]	24% [19–33%]	17% [14–24%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	86% [74–106%]	86% [74–106%]	70% [61–87%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	62% [55–77%]	58% [52–72%]	48% [42–59%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	13% [10–15%]	98% [75–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.2% [28.2–32.2%]	11.2% [9.4–16.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	38.4% [29.5–50%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	940 [610–1400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	7.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	
— Women	15%
— Men	18.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017)	
— Women	22.9%
— Men	36%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	28.8%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2012)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	94.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## BURKINA FASO

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6300 [4800–8000]	2600 [1800–3600]	2100 [1200–3100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	4200 [3100–5200]	1300 [960–1800]	1300 [800–2100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [800–1600]	730 [<500–1200]	<500 [<500–770]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1000 [700–1500]	560 [<500–940]	<500 [<200–540]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.42 [0.32–0.54]	0.15 [0.11–0.21]	0.1 [0.06–0.15]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	7200 [5500–9300]	5300 [4000–6800]	3300 [2400–4300]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	3300 [2500–4100]	2200 [1500–2700]	1100 [780–1700]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1900 [1400–2600]	1100 [840–1500]	780 [560–1000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2000 [1500–2600]	2100 [1600–2600]	1400 [1000–1800]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [100 000–140 000]	110 000 [93 000–130 000]	97 000 [81 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	35 000 [28 000–42 000]	25 000 [19 000–31 000]	16 000 [12 000–21 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	47 000 [40 000–54 000]	48 000 [41 000–56 000]	49 000 [40 000–56 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	39 000 [33 000–46 000]	36 000 [31 000–41 000]	32 000 [28 000–37 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.1 [0.9–1.3]	0.9 [0.7–1]	0.7 [0.5–0.8]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

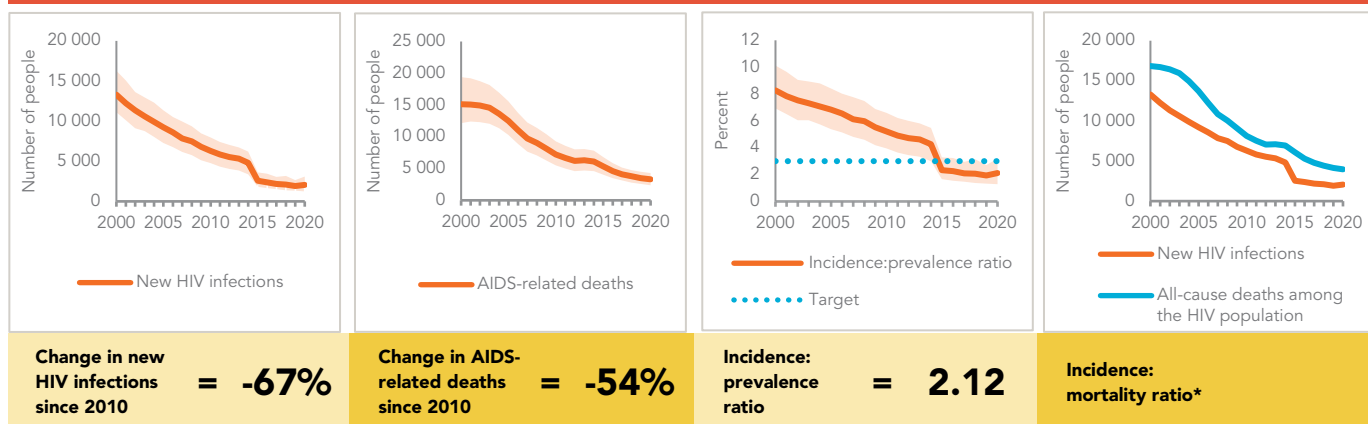
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 2 875 787	US\$ 18 027 894	...	US\$ 14 293 173	US\$ 3 858 466	US\$ 39 055 319

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

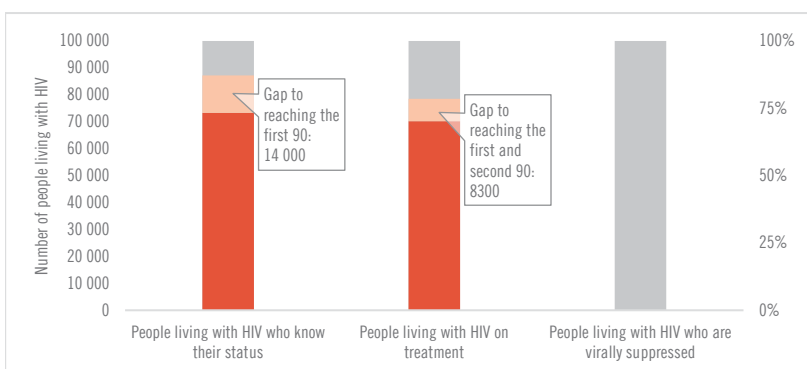


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	5.4%	1.9%	...	...	2.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	74.7%	67.9%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	92.9%	87.2%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	46.8%	76.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	76% [63–87%]	72% [61–84%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>All ages</b>		70 156	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	17% [12–22%]	17% [12–22%] 2694	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	98% [81–113%]	98% [81–113%] 47 368	...% [...–...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	72% [61–83%]	62% [53–72%] 20 094	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	21% [17–26%]	89% [69–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.6% [29.7–33.4%]	12% [9.2–16.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	7.1% [5.6–9.7%]	10% [8.4–12.8%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	930 [600–1300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

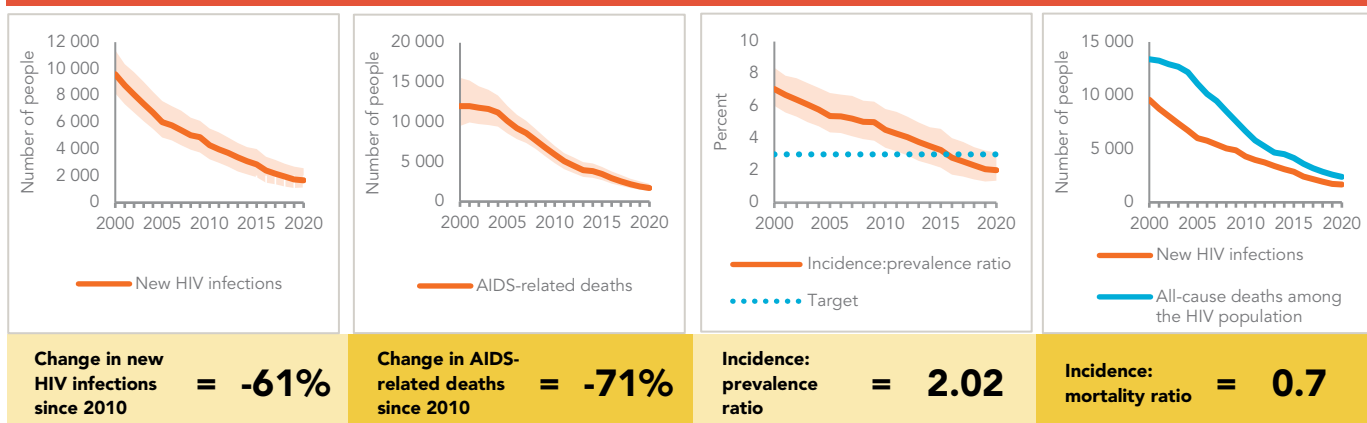
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2010)	
— Women	31.1%
— Men	35.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2010)	
— Women	59%
— Men	74.2%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2010)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

# BURUNDI

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4300 [3200–5500]	2800 [1900–4000]	1700 [1100–2600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1900 [1500–2400]	1200 [790–1600]	950 [640–1300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1300 [820–1700]	960 [550–1400]	<500 [<500–780]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1100 [680–1700]	690 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200–510]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.52 [0.39–0.67]	0.29 [0.2–0.41]	0.15 [0.1–0.22]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5900 [4900–7000]	3500 [2700–4300]	1700 [1300–2200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1700 [1400–2000]	1000 [720–1300]	680 [<500–940]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2200 [1700–2700]	960 [660–1300]	<500 [<500–540]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2000 [1600–2500]	1500 [1200–1900]	600 [<500–790]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	95 000 [86 000–110 000]	87 000 [78 000–98 000]	83 000 [73 000–95 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	14 000 [11 000–16 000]	9700 [7300–12 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	43 000 [39 000–48 000]	43 000 [39 000–48 000]	44 000 [39 000–50 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	32 000 [29 000–38 000]	30 000 [27 000–34 000]	29 000 [26 000–33 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.5–1.8]	1.3 [1.1–1.4]	1 [0.9–1.1]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

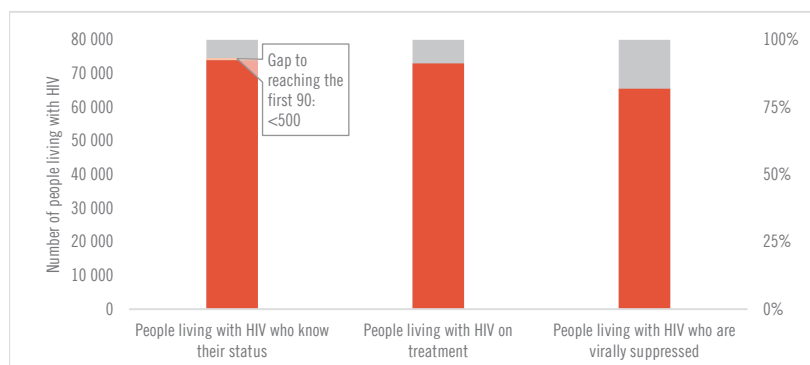


## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	US\$ 2 098 404	US\$ 289 800	...	US\$ 15 903 384	US\$ 122 941	US\$ 18 414 529

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	89% [79–102%]	88% [78–101%]	79% [70–91%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	31% [24–39%]	31% [24–39%]	22% [17–27%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	105% [94–119%]	105% [94–119%]	96% [85–109%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	85% [76–95%]	82% [73–92%]	73% [66–82%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

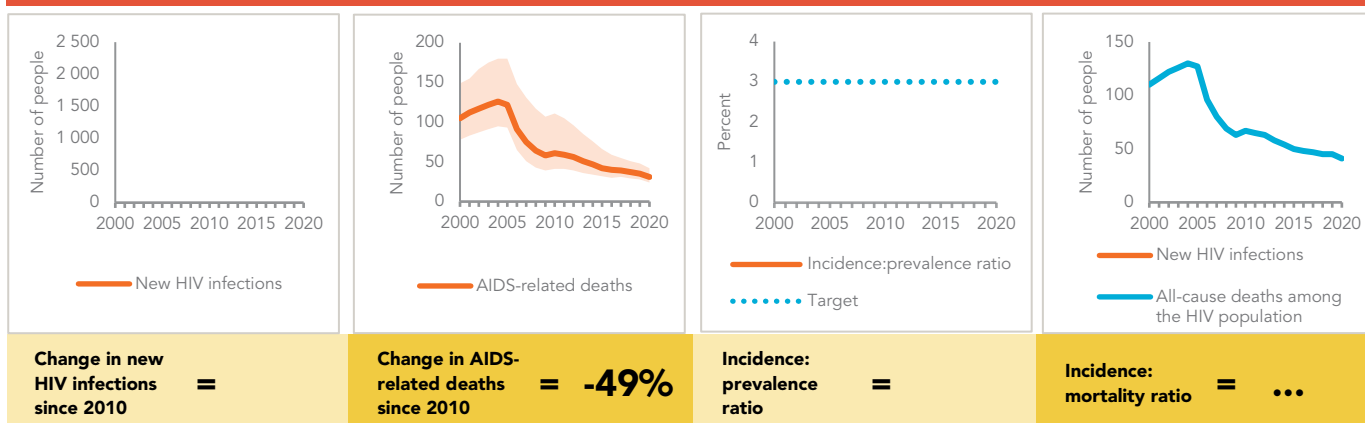
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	38% [32–45%]	55% [45–63%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	28.1% [25.5–30.4%]	16.4% [13.4–20.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	8.6% [6.9–11%]	80.2% [69.5– >95%]

## CABO VERDE

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (0-14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100- <200]	<100 [<100- <100]	<100 [<100- <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0-14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100- <100]	<100 [<100- <100]	<100 [<100- <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100- <100]	<100 [<100- <100]	<100 [<100- <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1900 [1600-2300]	2100 [1800-2400]	2400 [2000-2900]
People living with HIV (0-14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	890 [730-1100]	1000 [890-1200]	1200 [1000-1400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	900 [750-1100]	1000 [890-1200]	1200 [980-1400]
HIV prevalence (15-49)	0.6 [0.5-0.7]	0.6 [0.5-0.7]	0.5 [0.4-0.7]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



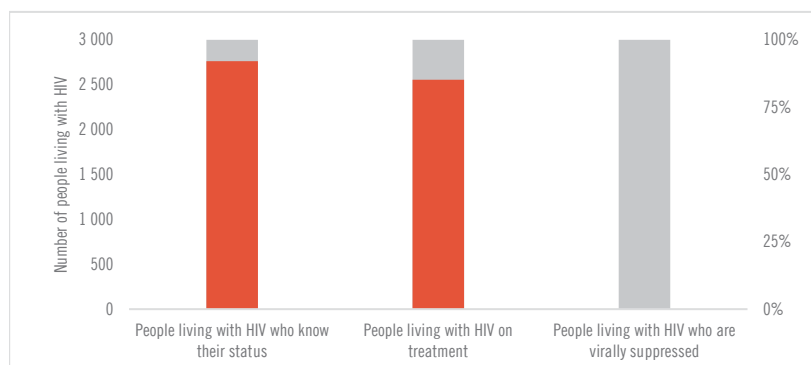
## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	US\$ 93 000	US\$ 2 343 480	US\$ 28 723	US\$ 1 076 920	US\$ 269 531	US\$ 3 811 654



## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	115% [96–138%]	106% [89–128%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	133% [113–157%]	123% [105–146%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	95% [80–116%]	87% [73–106%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## CAMEROON

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	35 000 [31 000–41 000]	24 000 [20 000–28 000]	15 000 [12 000–19 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	8300 [6800–10 000]	4000 [2800–5300]	4500 [2900–5600]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	17 000 [15 000–21 000]	13 000 [11 000–17 000]	7600 [5900–10 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	9400 [7800–12 000]	6100 [4900–8000]	3000 [2200–4100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.83 [1.62–2.12]	1.07 [0.9–1.27]	0.6 [0.47–0.75]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	26 000 [23 000–31 000]	25 000 [21 000–29 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	7100 [6000–8100]	4100 [3100–5000]	3500 [2500–4400]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	12 000 [9700–14 000]	5800 [4500–7400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	5900 [4800–8400]	8900 [7700–11000]	4800 [4000–5800]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	520 000 [490 000–570 000]	520 000 [490 000–560 000]	500 000 [470 000–540 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	56 000 [48 000–62 000]	45 000 [38 000–52 000]	35 000 [27 000–41 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	300 000 [280 000–330 000]	310 000 [290 000–340 000]	310 000 [290 000–340 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	150 000 [140 000–160 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	4.3 [4.1–4.5]	3.7 [3.4–3.9]	3 [2.7–3.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

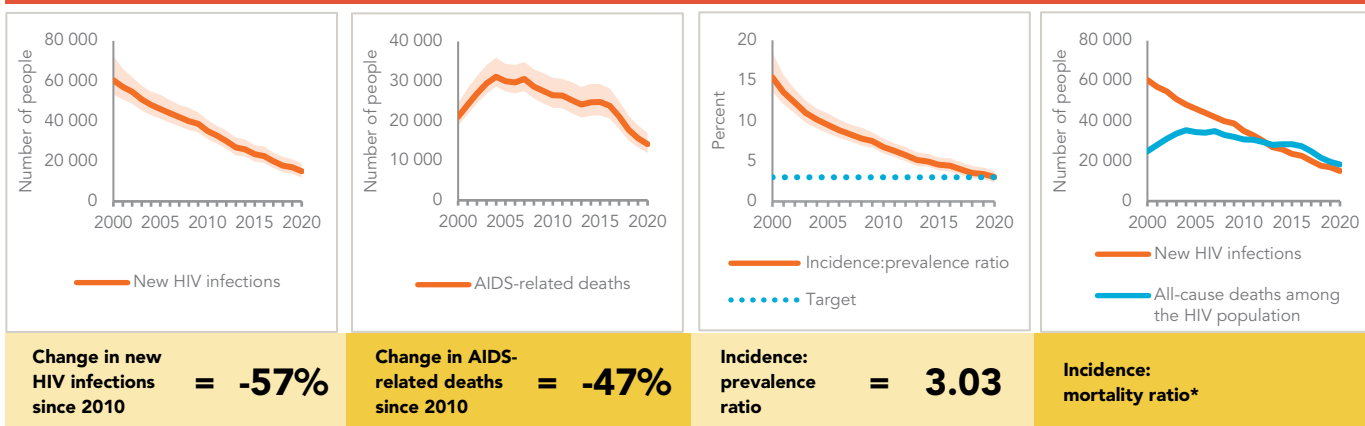
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2014	2018
	32.7	20

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	US\$ 13 745 789	US\$ 14 805 716	US\$ 12 252 577	US\$ 14 302 281	US\$ 17 442 940	US\$ 72 549 303

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	24.3%	20.6%	...	...	4%
HIV testing and status awareness	97.0%	67.3%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	99.1%	97.2%	...	...	...
Condom use	96%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	4.7%	13.5%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	13 000 [8700 -19 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

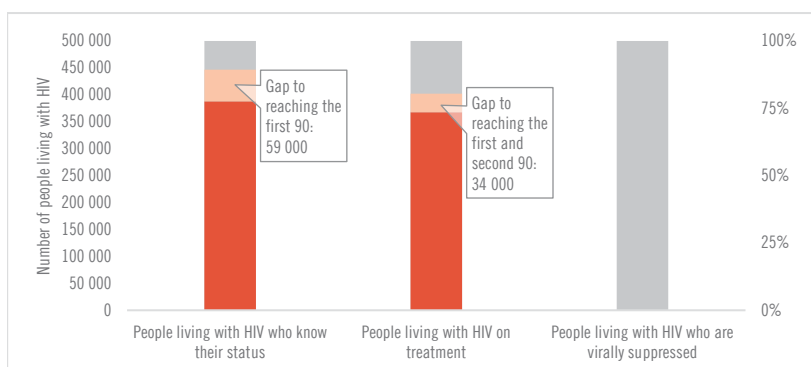
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2018)	...
— Women	40.6%
— Men	35.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	...
— Women	43.4%
— Men	62.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2011)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	1969

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	78% [73–85%]	74% [70–80%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages		367 871	
Children (0–14)	35% [27–41%]	35% [27–41%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	83% [78–90%]	80% [75–87%]	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	78% [72–86%]	70% [65–77%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	40% [34–47%]	64% [50–74%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24.2% [23.1–25.6%]	17.1% [14.3–19.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	20.4% [16.8–26.9%]	52.6% [45.6–67%]

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	7900 [6300–9700]	5800 [4500–7200]	3200 [2300–4400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1500 [1200–1800]	880 [660–1200]	<500 [<500–730]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	3700 [2900–4700]	2900 [2300–3500]	1200 [800–1700]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2700 [2100–3500]	2000 [1500–2600]	1500 [1100–2000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [110 000–140 000]	100 000 [84 000–120 000]	88 000 [73 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	8900 [7200–11 000]	5800 [4500–7800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	65 000 [57 000–75 000]	53 000 [45 000–62 000]	51 000 [42 000–61 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	47 000 [40 000–54 000]	37 000 [31 000–45 000]	31 000 [26 000–39 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	5 [4.4–5.9]	3.9 [3.3–4.6]	2.9 [2.4–3.6]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

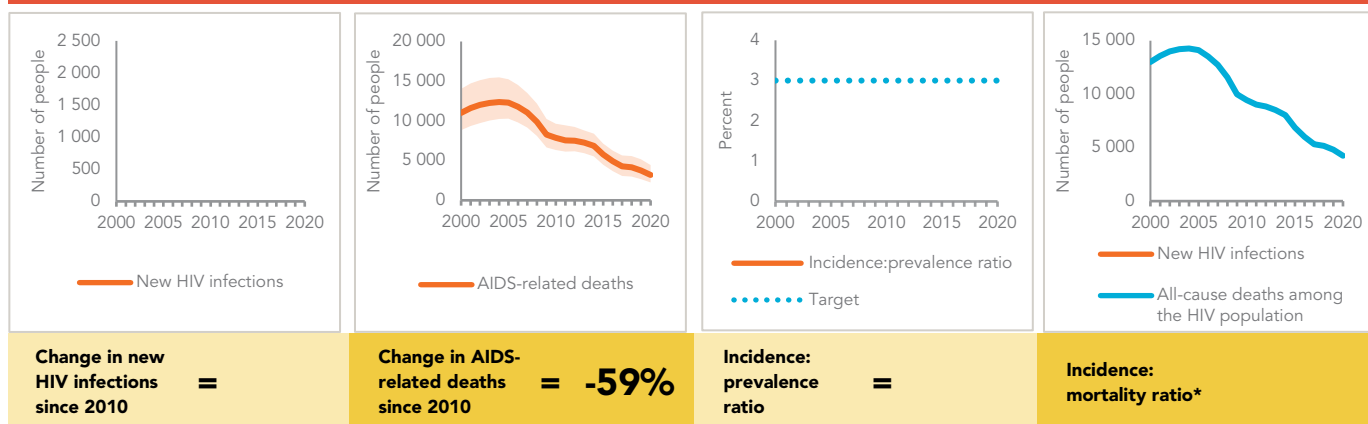
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	US\$ 696 331	US\$ 799 650	...	US\$ 8 075 418	...	US\$ 10 943 141

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

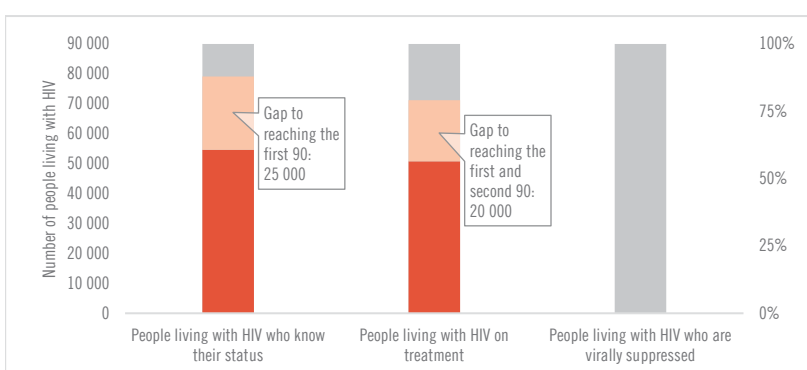


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	15%	6.5%	...	...	3.6%
HIV testing and status awareness	57.1%	61.8%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	61.4%	60%	...	...	...
Condom use	79.6%	30%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	84.8%	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	62% [51–75%]	58% [48–70%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages		50 805	
Children (0–14)	61% [47–82%]	61% [47–82%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	65% [54–78%]	64% [53–77%]	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	58% [47–71%]	47% [38–58%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	33% [28–41%]	71% [55–90%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	<1% [<1–<1%]	29.8% [23.6–38.4%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	6600 [4200–9400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

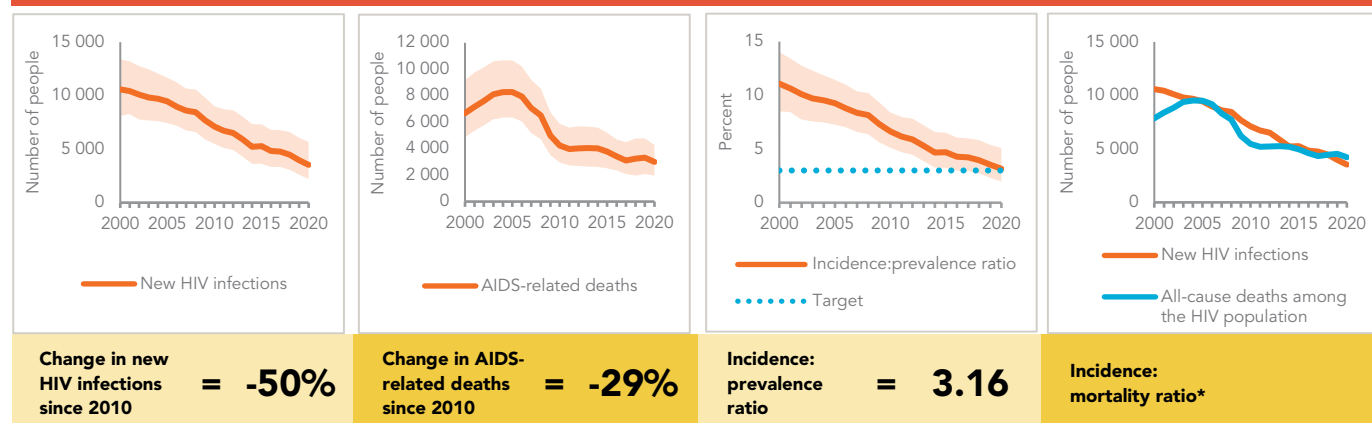
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2010)	
— Women	17.4%
— Men	25%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	...
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## CHAD

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	7100 [5500–9000]	5300 [3600–7300]	3500 [2200–5700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2600 [1900–3500]	1700 [1100–2500]	1000 [600–1700]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2700 [1900–3500]	2200 [1600–3200]	1700 [1000–2600]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1900 [1300–2500]	1300 [910–2000]	850 [520–1400]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.62 [0.48–0.79]	0.39 [0.27–0.54]	0.22 [0.14–0.36]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4200 [3000–5900]	3800 [2500–5200]	3000 [2000–4300]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2100 [1600–2700]	1300 [870–1900]	850 [520–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1200 [690–1800]	1300 [750–1800]	970 [630–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	930 [560–1500]	1200 [790–1700]	1200 [760–1600]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [87 000–130 000]	110 000 [91 000–130 000]	110 000 [90 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	17 000 [13 000–23 000]	14 000 [11 000–19 000]	11 000 [7600–15 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	53 000 [43 000–64 000]	59 000 [49 000–69 000]	63 000 [51 000–75 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	36 000 [29 000–45 000]	39 000 [32 000–46 000]	38 000 [32 000–46 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.3–1.9]	1.4 [1.1–1.6]	1.1 [0.9–1.3]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



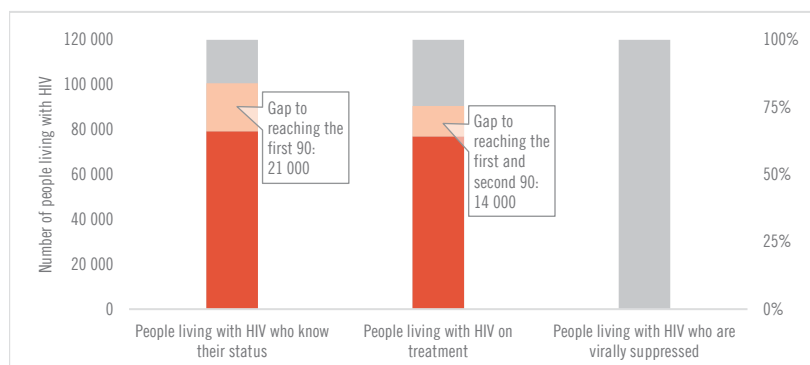
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	US\$ 123 770	US\$ 4 622 591	...	US\$ 7 037 322	US\$ 2 509 164	US\$ 17 632 654

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	71% [57-85%]	69% [56-82%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	30% [21-41%]	30% [21-41%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	78% [64-93%]	78% [64-93%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	70% [58-83%]	65% [53-76%]	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	19% [15-23%]	87% [65-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.3% [28.2-32.8%]	14.5% [10.6-19.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	2.3% [1.7-3.1%]	21.9% [17.6-29.4%]

## CONGO

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	7200 [5100–9300]	8600 [4800–13 000]	10 000 [4500–22 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1800 [1400–2300]	1800 [1200–2600]	2100 [1100–3700]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3600 [2400–4700]	4800 [2600–7700]	5900 [2300–13 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1800 [1200–2300]	2000 [1100–3200]	2100 [840–4600]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.77 [1.26–2.28]	1.87 [1.03–2.95]	1.94 [0.86–4.19]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5200 [4300–6100]	5500 [4300–6700]	6100 [4100–8500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1400 [1100–1700]	1300 [900–1700]	1500 [890–2300]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2700 [2200–3200]	2700 [2100–3300]	3200 [2100–4300]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1100 [860–1300]	1500 [1200–1800]	1500 [980–1900]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	88 000 [76 000–100 000]	98 000 [76 000–120 000]	110 000 [80 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	10 000 [8500–12 000]	9900 [7800–12 000]	11 000 [7600–15 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	53 000 [45 000–60 000]	60 000 [46 000–72 000]	72 000 [50 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	26 000 [22 000–29 000]	28 000 [22 000–34 000]	31 000 [22 000–46 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	3.4 [2.9–3.9]	3.3 [2.6–4.2]	3.3 [2.2–5.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2015 6.1
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2015 17.9

## VIOLENCE

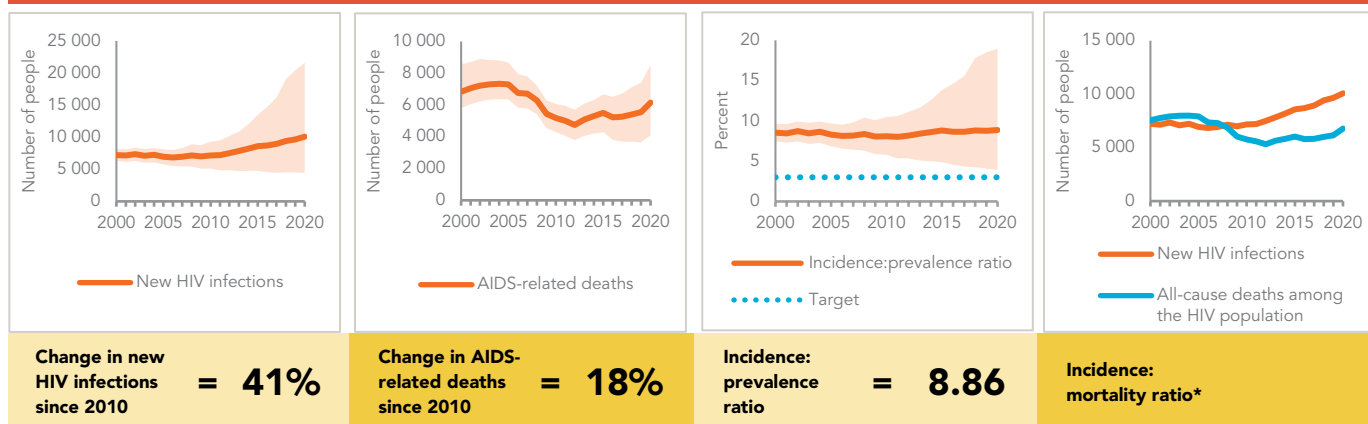
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2010	...	US\$ 8 104 228	...	US\$ 6 354 280	US\$ 1 676 938	US\$ 16 472 586



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

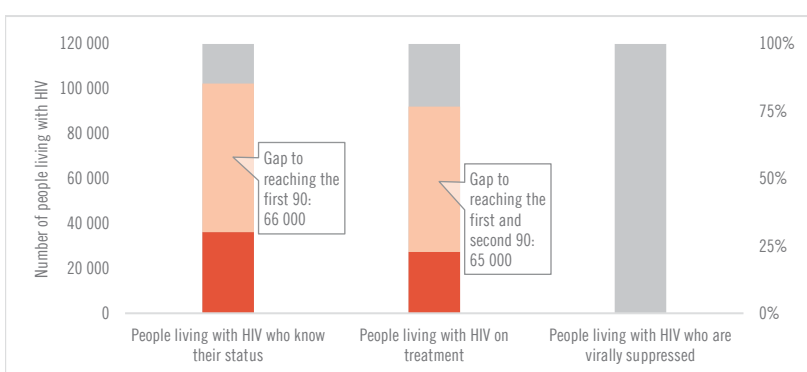


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	8.1%	41.2%	...	...	3.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	86.3%	64.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	17.2%	10.4%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	32% [22–48%]	24% [17–36%]	24% [17–36%]
<b>All ages</b>		27 371	...
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	13% [9–18%]	13% [9–18%] 1380	...
<b>Women (15+)</b>	34% [23–52%]	25% [18–39%] 18 344	...
<b>Men (15+)</b>	33% [23–48%]	24% [17–36%] 7647	...

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	11% [9–14%]	14% [8–22%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	32.5% [30.8–34.5%]	32.5% [29.8–35.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	8.1% [6.5–10.8%]	<1% [<1–1.6%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	5700 [2900–9400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	26.7%
— Men	45.3%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2012)	
— Women	38.3%
— Men	58%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2012)	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
--	----------------

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	22 000 [17 000–30 000]	12 000 [9000–17 000]	6200 [3500–10 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	5200 [3800–6700]	1700 [1300–2800]	1200 [510–2200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	9600 [7300–13 000]	6500 [4600–8800]	3200 [2000–5000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	7400 [5700–12 000]	4100 [3000–6300]	1800 [1100–3000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.14 [0.88–1.53]	0.55 [0.4–0.77]	0.24 [0.14–0.39]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	31 000 [25 000–38 000]	20 000 [16 000–26 000]	9400 [7300–12 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	5200 [4100–6300]	2400 [1900–3200]	800 [510–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	13 000 [10 000–16 000]	8700 [6800–11 000]	3900 [3100–5100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–17 000]	9200 [7400–12 000]	4700 [3600–6300]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	500 000 [440 000–580 000]	430 000 [380 000–490 000]	380 000 [340 000–430 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	60 000 [51 000–69 000]	37 000 [30 000–44 000]	21 000 [16 000–27 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	260 000 [240 000–300 000]	250 000 [220 000–280 000]	240 000 [210 000–270 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	170 000 [150 000–210 000]	150 000 [130 000–170 000]	120 000 [110 000–140 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	3.8 [3.4–4.1]	2.8 [2.5–3.1]	2.1 [1.8–2.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only)	2012	2016
	44.5	53

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2016
	2.4

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2016
	3.4

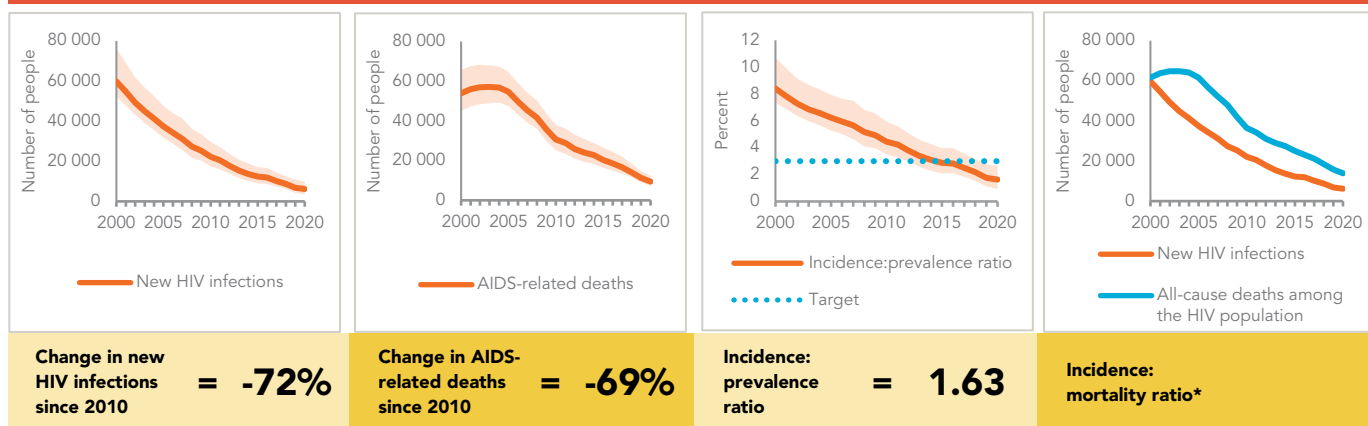
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	...	...	...	US\$ 21 902 421	...	US\$ 21 902 421

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

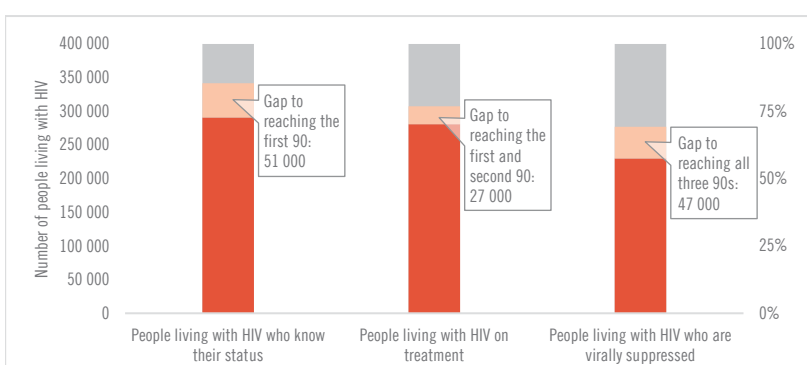


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	42 400
HIV prevalence	4.8%	7.7%	3.4%	24.7%	1.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	99.4%	100%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	93.8%
Condom use	63.1%	83.2%	24.9%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	96.2%	39.1%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	13.9%	5.5%	9.3%	22.6%	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2012)	1 232 054	245 854	25 480	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	77% [68–87%]	74% [66–84%] 280 848	61% [54–69%]
Children (0–14)	49% [37–63%]	49% [37–63%] 10 333	32% [24–41%]
Women (15+)	84% [75–95%]	83% [74–94%] 195 956	68% [61–78%]
Men (15+)	68% [61–79%]	61% [55–71%] 74 559	51% [46–59%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	51% [41–60%]	89% [70–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22.7% [20.2–25.1%]	7.8% [3.9–12.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	25.3% [20.9–33.4%]	60.8% [52.2–77.3%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	7100 [4500 –10 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	24%
— Men	33%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	30.4%
— Men	41.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	33.7%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2012)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	345

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	39 000 [32 000–47 000]	30 000 [23 000–37 000]	20 000 [13 000–29 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	15 000 [13 000–18 000]	10 000 [7 600–13 000]	8 800 [6 200–12 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	17 000 [14 000–22 000]	15 000 [11 000–19 000]	8 500 [5 000–14 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	6 600 [5 100–8 900]	4 700 [3 400–6 800]	2 300 [1 400–3 900]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.51 [0.41–0.61]	0.33 [0.25–0.41]	0.18 [0.12–0.28]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	42 000 [35 000–49 000]	32 000 [25 000–38 000]	17 000 [13 000–22 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	12 000 [9 900–14 000]	8 700 [6 900–10 000]	7 200 [5 200–9 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	22 000 [18 000–26 000]	16 000 [12 000–19 000]	6 500 [4 500–9 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	8 000 [6 400–9 800]	7 200 [5 600–8 900]	3 200 [2 500–4 200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	540 000 [470 000–610 000]	510 000 [430 000–580 000]	510 000 [430 000–580 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	98 000 [83 000–110 000]	82 000 [68 000–95 000]	71 000 [56 000–85 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	310 000 [270 000–360 000]	300 000 [260 000–350 000]	310 000 [270 000–360 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	130 000 [110 000–150 000]	120 000 [100 000–140 000]	120 000 [110 000–140 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.1 [1–1.3]	0.9 [0.8–1]	0.7 [0.6–0.9]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2012 6.1
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

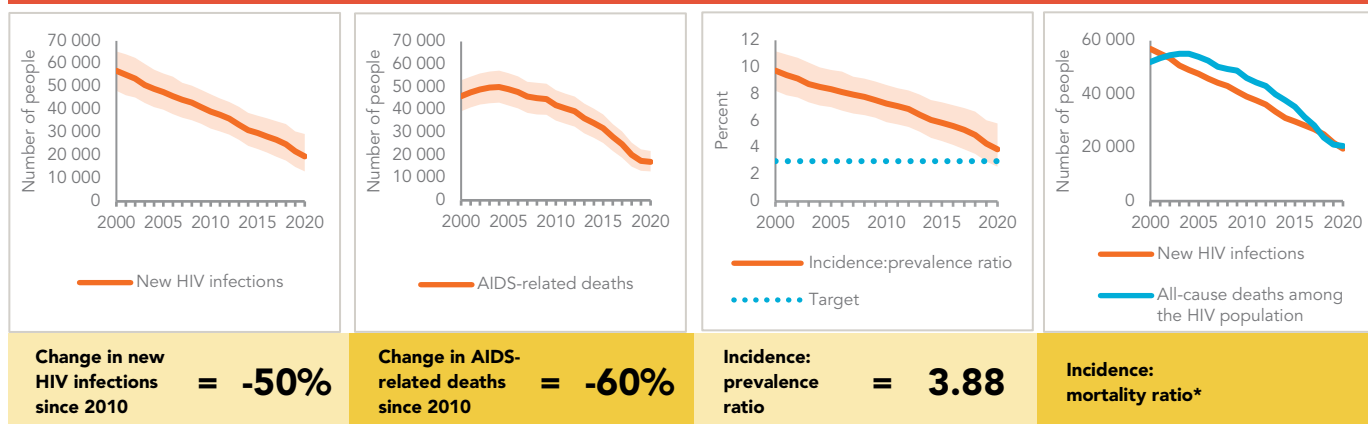
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 600 897	US\$ 18 662 067	US\$ 60 388 722	US\$ 79 284 139	US\$ 5 177 947	US\$ 174 572 249

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

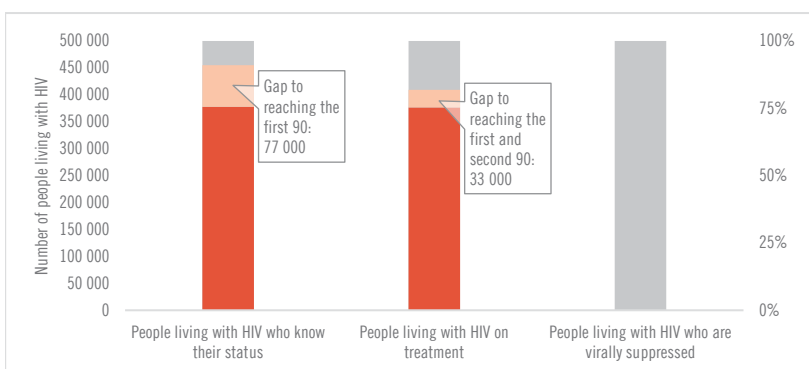


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	350 300	...	155 800	...	36 700
HIV prevalence	7.5%	7.1%	3.9%	...	2.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	73.9%	50.6%	26.5%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2014)	6188	185 650	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	75% [64–86%]	75% [63–86%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages		376 617	
Children (0–14)	31% [24–36%]	31% [24–36%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	74% [64–86%]	74% [64–86%]	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	101% [86–117%]	100% [85–116%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	6% [5–7%]	39% [31–47%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	38.8% [36.9–40.7%]	27.8% [23.9–30.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	2.5% [1.9–3.3%]	10.6% [8.9–13.7%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	31 000 [9400–65 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	38.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	27.8%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	18.6%
— Men	24.9%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2014)	
— Women	22.6%
— Men	30.7%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	553
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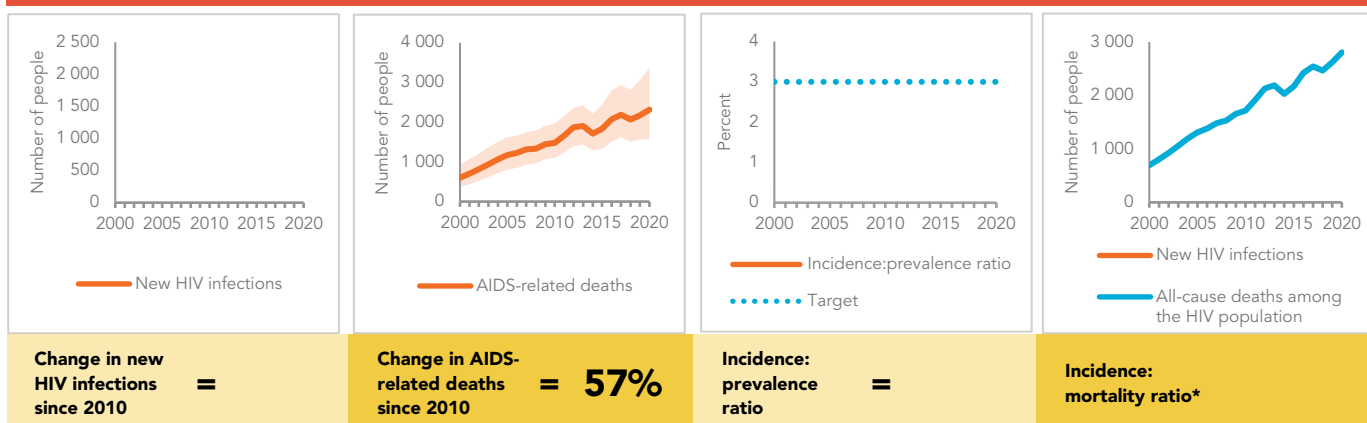
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	50.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	0
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# EQUATORIAL GUINEA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1500 [1100–2000]	1800 [1300–2400]	2300 [1600–3400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<500–770]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	560 [<500–780]	<500 [<500–680]	<500 [<500–810]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	530 [<500–770]	990 [740–1300]	1300 [1000–1800]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	34 000 [28 000–42 000]	52 000 [43 000–63 000]	68 000 [52 000–94 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2200 [1700–2700]	2800 [2200–3500]	3500 [2600–4900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	16 000 [14 000–20 000]	25 000 [21 000–31 000]	35 000 [27 000–48 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	16 000 [13 000–19 000]	24 000 [20 000–30 000]	29 000 [22 000–41 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	5.7 [4.7–6.8]	6.8 [5.7–8.6]	7.3 [5.5–10.3]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



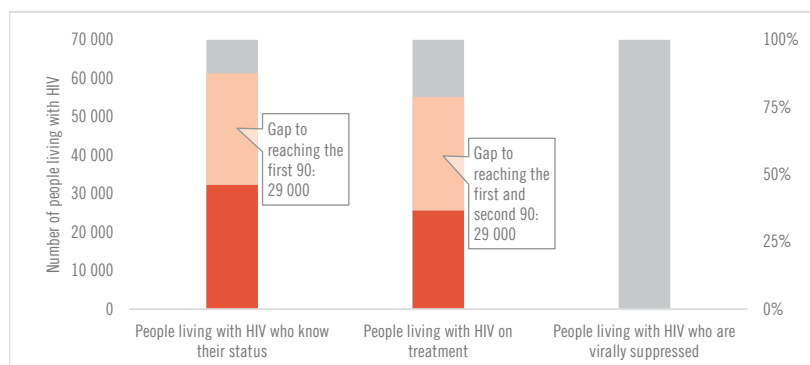
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	US\$ 260 066	US\$ 7 844 051	...	...	US\$ 132 193	US\$ 8 715 789

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	48% [36–65%]	38% [29–52%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	28% [20–39%]	28% [20–39%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	58% [44–79%]	53% [40–71%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	37% [28–52%]	21% [16–29%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	15% [12–18%]	31% [22–44%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	4.5% [3.2–6.3%]

## GABON

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2500 [1900–3400]	1800 [1100–2700]	1000 [520–2100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	730 [560–990]	510 [<500–720]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1200 [850–1800]	910 [530–1500]	570 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	550 [<500–820]	<500 [<500–590]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.64 [1.23–2.23]	0.96 [0.61–1.46]	0.48 [0.24–0.99]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2400 [1600–3500]	1600 [1000–2300]	930 [630–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	610 [<500–820]	<500 [<500–570]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1400 [940–2000]	780 [<500–1200]	<500 [<500–720]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–690]	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	45 000 [37 000–56 000]	47 000 [39 000–56 000]	46 000 [38 000–56 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3900 [3000–5200]	3400 [2600–4500]	2900 [2100–3700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	28 000 [23 000–35 000]	30 000 [25 000–35 000]	30 000 [25 000–37 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	13 000 [11 000–16 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	4.4 [3.6–5.3]	3.7 [3.1–4.3]	3 [2.4–3.7]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 13.7

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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## VIOLENCE

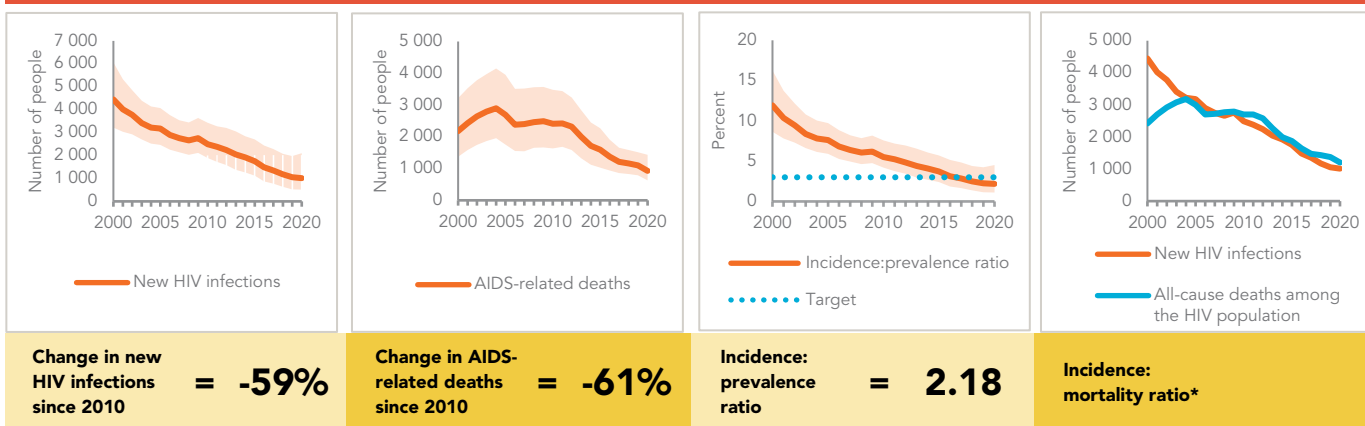
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	...	US\$ 5 551 216	...	...	...	US\$ 5 825 622



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	4100 [1700-7600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	0.4%
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2012)	
— Women	29.8%
— Men	36.1%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2012)	
— Women	54.5%
— Men	74.8%

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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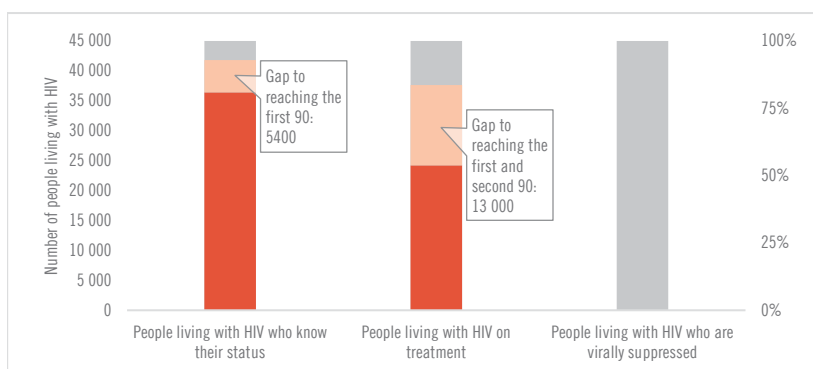
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised (2012)	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
<b>All ages</b>	78% [64-95%]	52% [43-63%] 24 208	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	21% [16-27%]	21% [16-27%] 608	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	81% [66-98%]	53% [44-65%] 16 145	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	85% [71-104%]	56% [47-69%] 7455	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	21% [17-27%]	90% [67-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	23.9% [22.3-25.5%]	10% [7.4-14.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	4.6% [3.6-6.6%]	2.5% [1.9-3.4%]

## GAMBIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1700–2800]	2000 [1500–2800]	2100 [1300–3400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–550]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1000 [810–1300]	1000 [720–1400]	1000 [630–1700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	760 [580–990]	750 [540–1000]	740 [<500–1300]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.25 [0.97–1.61]	1.03 [0.75–1.43]	0.93 [0.59–1.51]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1300 [960–1700]	1200 [880–1600]	1300 [880–1800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	580 [<500–750]	<500 [<500–680]	<500 [<500–700]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<500–640]	560 [<500–750]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	21 000 [17 000–26 000]	24 000 [20 000–30 000]	27 000 [21 000–35 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2300 [1800–2900]	2200 [1700–2800]	2200 [1600–2900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [8800–13 000]	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	15 000 [12 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	7600 [6000–9500]	8700 [6900–11 000]	9500 [7500–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.9 [1.6–2.3]	1.9 [1.5–2.3]	1.8 [1.4–2.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2018 refers to women only)	2013	2018
	51	72.3

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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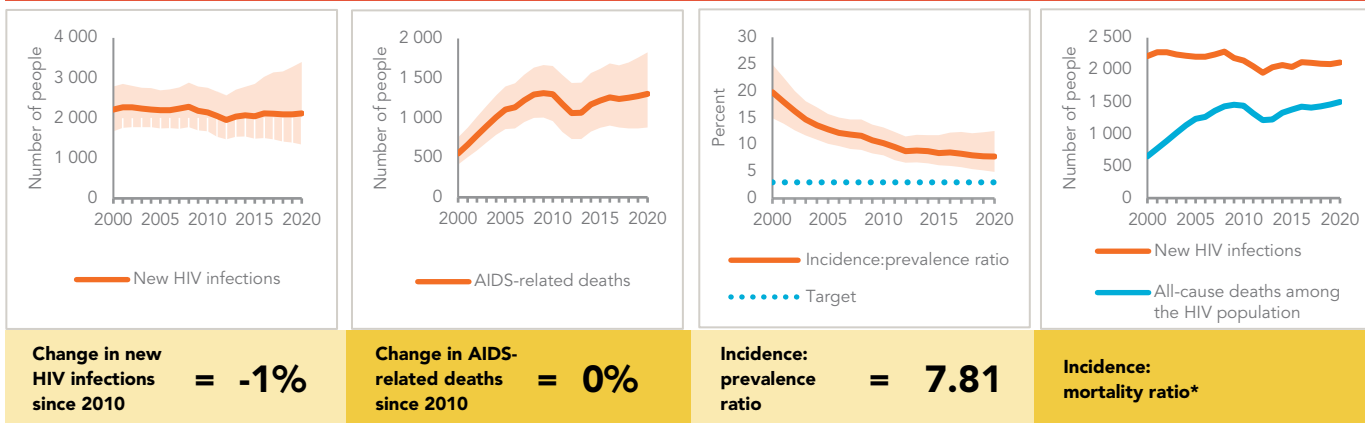
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 1 019 975	...	...	...	US\$ 1 019 975

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



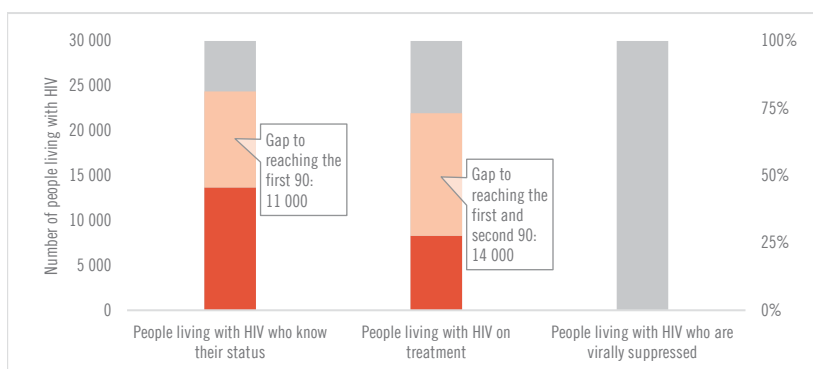
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	11%	34.4%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	11.2%	4.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	84.4%	55.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	0.3%	8.2%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	51% [40–66%]	31% [24–40%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages		8286	
Children (0–14)	31% [23–42%]	27% [20–37%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	60% [48–77%]	38% [31–50%]	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	40% [31–53%]	19% [15–25%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	46% [37–58%]	46% [36–60%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	27.9% [24.7–30.7%]	28.9% [25.5–32.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	14% [10.6–17.6%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	790 [590–1000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2013)	
— Women	25.8%
— Men	32.3%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2013)	
— Women	32.3%
— Men	67.2%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	15

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## GHANA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	24 000 [20 000–30 000]	23 000 [19 000–29 000]	19 000 [14 000–25 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	5600 [4500–6800]	4900 [3600–6200]	3700 [2400–5100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	12 000 [9500–15 000]	12 000 [9400–15 000]	11 000 [7700–14 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	6800 [5500–9100]	5900 [4700–8500]	4600 [3400–7000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.02 [0.84–1.27]	0.84 [0.69–1.1]	0.63 [0.47–0.85]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	20 000 [17 000–24 000]	16 000 [13 000–21 000]	13 000 [10 000–17 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	4600 [3900–5400]	3600 [2800–4500]	3000 [2200–3900]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	10 000 [8400–12 000]	7800 [6100–10 000]	5100 [3800–7000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	5200 [4200–6800]	5100 [4100–6600]	4700 [3800–6100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	310 000 [270 000–360 000]	330 000 [290 000–380 000]	350 000 [300 000–410 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	42 000 [36 000–48 000]	35 000 [29 000–41 000]	29 000 [23 000–35 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	170 000 [150 000–200 000]	190 000 [170 000–220 000]	220 000 [190 000–250 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	94 000 [82 000–110 000]	100 000 [90 000–120 000]	100 000 [89 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	2 [1.7–2.2]	1.8 [1.6–2.1]	1.7 [1.4–1.9]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2014 1.4
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2014 7.9

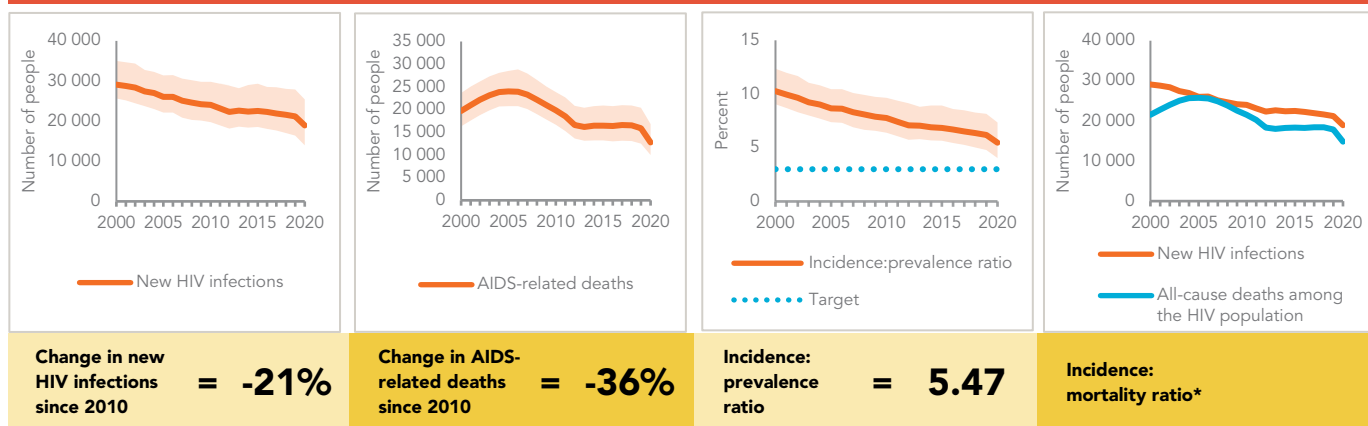
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	US\$ 11 074 132	US\$ 34 124 926	US\$ 9 082 121	US\$ 12 083 138	US\$ 348 411	US\$ 67 413 057

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	6.9%	18%	...	...	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	99%	3.7%	...	...	100%
Condom use	89.9%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	2 575 600	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	8600 [4100 -15 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	19.9%
— Men	27.2%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2014)	
— Women	17.1%
— Men	39.1%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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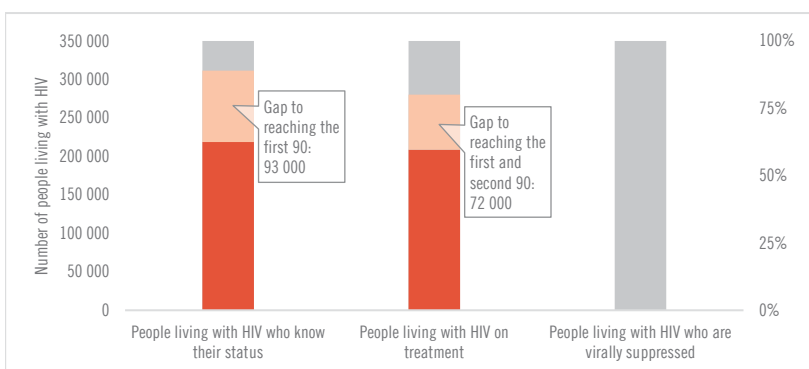
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2014)	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	63% [55–74%]	60% [52–71%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>All ages</b>		208 811	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	33% [26–40%]	33% [26–40%]	...% [...–...%]
		9544	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	72% [62–85%]	69% [60–82%]	...% [...–...%]
		149 600	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	54% [47–65%]	49% [43–58%]	...% [...–...%]
		49 667	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	33% [27–39%]	72% [57–86%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.4% [29.6–33.3%]	20.8% [16.7–24.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	<1% [<1–1.1%]	41.4% [34.7–51.8%]

## GUINEA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	8000 [7300–9000]	7100 [6500–8000]	5300 [4800–5900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1900 [1700–2100]	1800 [1500–2000]	920 [780–1100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3700 [3300–4400]	3500 [3100–4100]	2900 [2500–3400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2400 [2100–2800]	1900 [1700–2300]	1400 [1300–1800]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.82 [0.75–0.92]	0.65 [0.59–0.73]	0.42 [0.38–0.47]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3900 [3500–4500]	3700 [3100–4300]	3300 [2900–3800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1400 [1300–1500]	1100 [870–1200]	790 [630–900]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1700 [1400–2100]	1400 [1100–1800]	1200 [990–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	790 [630–1000]	1200 [970–1500]	1300 [1000–1600]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	92 000 [88 000–98 000]	100 000 [99 000–110 000]	110 000 [110 000–120 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	11 000 [9200–12 000]	9700 [8200–11 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	51 000 [49 000–55 000]	60 000 [56 000–64 000]	68 000 [64 000–73 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	29 000 [27 000–33 000]	33 000 [31 000–37 000]	36 000 [33 000–39 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.6–1.6]	1.6 [1.5–1.6]	1.4 [1.4–1.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2018 refers to women only)	2016	2018
	80	79.7

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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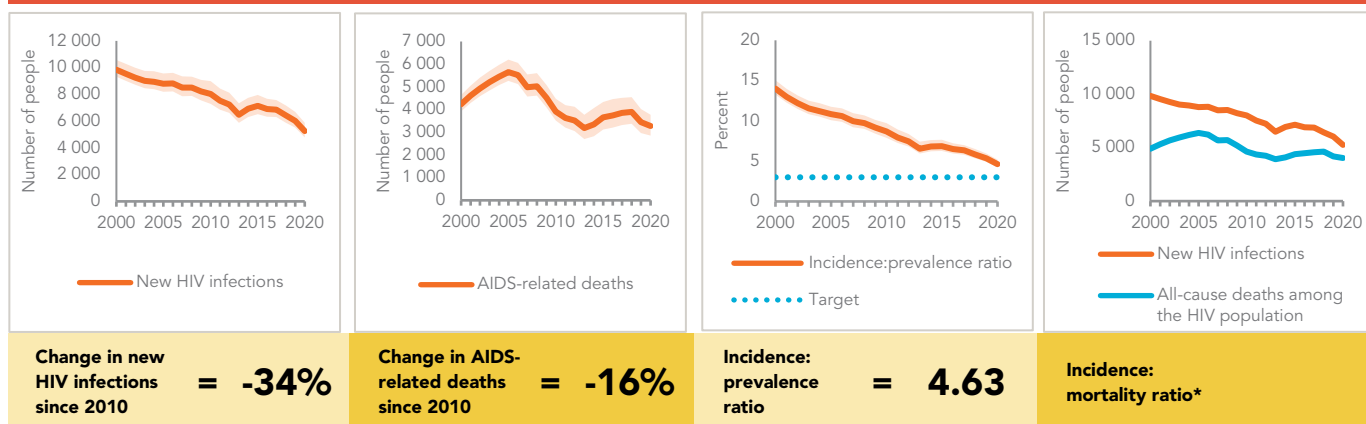
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 1 383 049	...	US\$ 25 567 092	...	US\$ 34 475 926

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



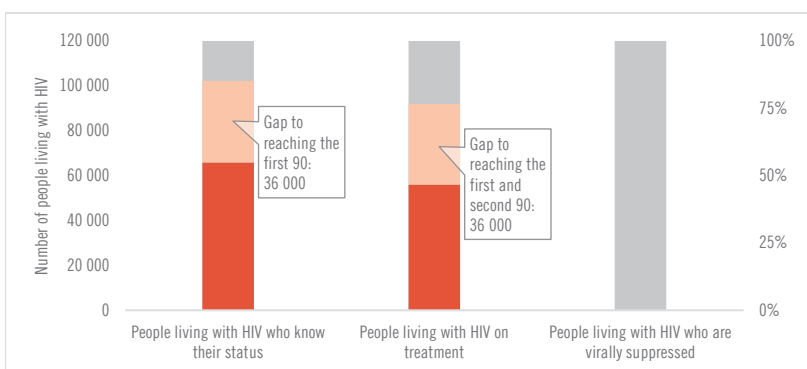
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	10.7%	11.4%	...	...	2.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	80.1%	97.5%**	11.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	61.7%	55.5%	...	...	...
Condom use	93.5%	65.5%	49.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	65%	17.1%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	1.5%	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2010	2020
All ages	58% [55–61%] 55 993	49% [47–52%] ...
Children (0–14)	24% [20–26%] 2318	...
Women (15+)	65% [62–70%] 37 132	...
Men (15+)	54% [50–58%] 16 543	...

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	20% [16–22%]	94% [78–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	35.9% [34.2–37.7%]	16.6% [15.3–17.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	5.3% [4.4–6.7%]	43.2% [39.2–52.2%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	5400 [3500–7700]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	32.2%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	55.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2018)	
— Women	20.7%
— Men	24.5%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	
— Women	28.6%
— Men	49.6%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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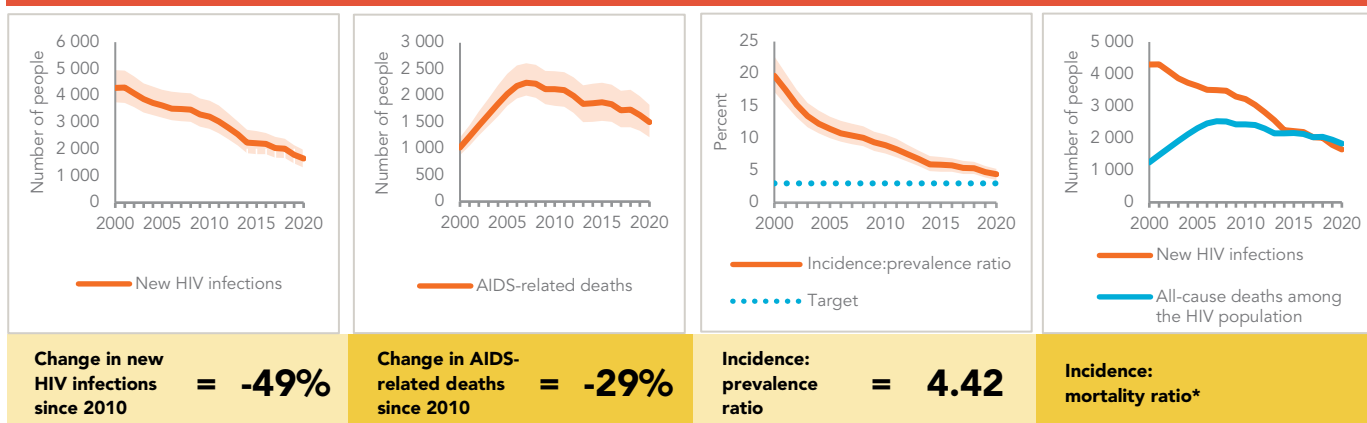
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# GUINEA-BISSAU

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3200 [2800–3800]	2200 [1800–2700]	1700 [1300–2000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	850 [730–1000]	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<500–590]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1400 [1100–1700]	1100 [910–1400]	770 [580–950]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	970 [790–1200]	670 [530–850]	<500 [<500–520]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	2.24 [1.91–2.66]	1.35 [1.09–1.64]	0.88 [0.7–1.06]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2100 [1800–2500]	1900 [1500–2200]	1500 [1200–1800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	610 [540–710]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	920 [760–1100]	770 [580–950]	<500 [<500–630]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	590 [<500–800]	740 [620–920]	660 [540–810]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	36 000 [32 000–41 000]	38 000 [34 000–42 000]	37 000 [33 000–41 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4600 [4100–5200]	4000 [3500–4600]	3500 [2900–4100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	19 000 [17 000–21 000]	21 000 [18 000–23 000]	22 000 [20 000–24 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	12 000 [10 000–14 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	3.9 [3.6–4.4]	3.6 [3.3–4]	3 [2.7–3.4]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

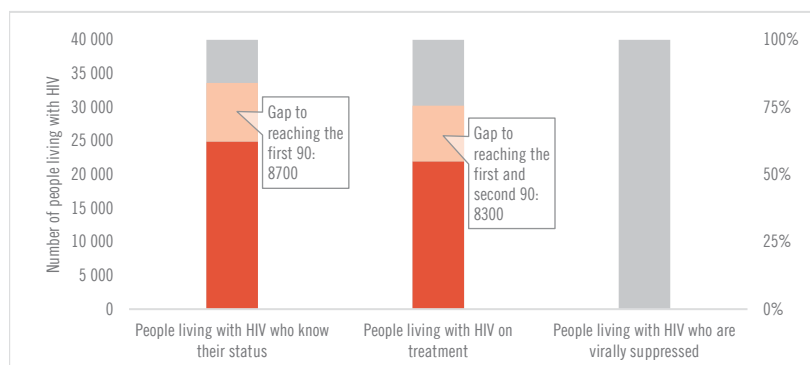
## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2010	...	US\$ 611 774	...	...	US\$ 3 959 113	US\$ 5 258 837



## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Category	Percentage of total population	Number of people living with HIV
All ages	67% [59–74%]	21 967
Children (0–14)	34% [28–39%]	1173
Women (15+)	75% [67–84%]	16 016
Men (15+)	61% [53–69%]	4778

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

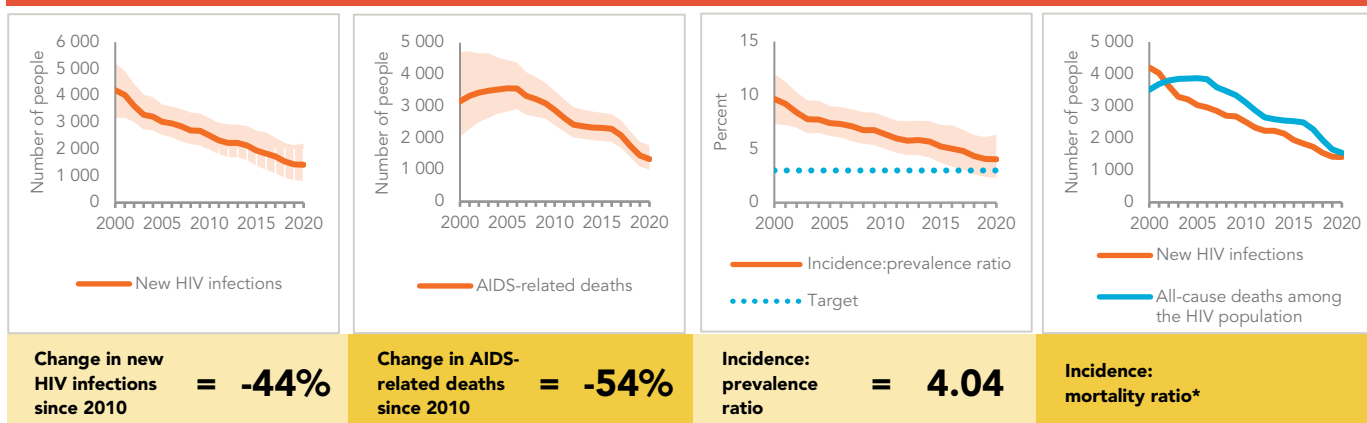
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	14% [12–17%]	57% [46–66%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	35.7% [34–37.4%]	23.4% [21–25.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	17.3% [15–21.4%]

## LIBERIA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2500 [2000–3200]	1900 [1400–2700]	1400 [810–2200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	660 [<500–840]	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [800–1400]	970 [670–1300]	730 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	790 [590–1000]	610 [<500–850]	<500 [<500–670]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.67 [0.53–0.85]	0.45 [0.32–0.62]	0.29 [0.17–0.45]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2900 [2400–3500]	2300 [1900–2800]	1300 [1000–1800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	570 [<500–680]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [1100–1600]	1000 [810–1200]	<500 [<500–650]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	990 [810–1300]	940 [790–1100]	660 [520–830]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	39 000 [34 000–46 000]	37 000 [32 000–44 000]	35 000 [29 000–43 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	5200 [4400–6100]	4100 [3300–4900]	2800 [2100–3700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	20 000 [17 000–24 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	12 000 [9800–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.7 [1.5–1.9]	1.4 [1.2–1.6]	1.1 [0.9–1.4]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



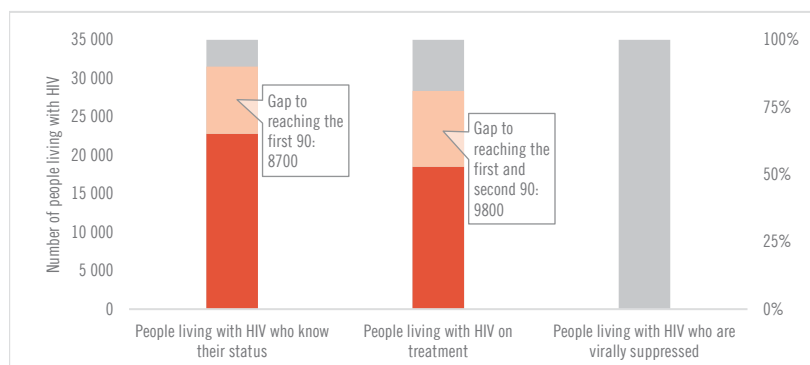
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2015	US\$ 8130	...	...	US\$ 10 272 345	...	US\$ 10 280 475

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Category	Percentage	Number of People
All ages	65% [54–79%]	18 515
Children (0–14)	31% [23–41%]	842
Women (15+)	76% [62–91%]	13 216
Men (15+)	55% [45–67%]	4457

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	26% [21–33%]	81% [62–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.3% [29.2–32.7%]	17.1% [11.8–21.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	4.1% [3.2–5.7%]	20.1% [15.7–26.4%]

## MALI

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	7700 [5900–10 000]	6400 [4500–8500]	5100 [3300–8300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2700 [2200–3400]	2300 [1700–3000]	2100 [1500–2800]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2800 [2000–3600]	2300 [1500–3300]	1700 [1000–2900]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2200 [1600–2900]	1800 [1300–2500]	1400 [810–2300]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.54 [0.41–0.7]	0.39 [0.27–0.51]	0.27 [0.17–0.43]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6400 [5100–7900]	6100 [4700–7600]	4600 [3300–6300]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2200 [1800–2600]	1800 [1300–2200]	1500 [1100–1900]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2400 [1800–3100]	2000 [1500–2600]	1400 [1000–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1900 [1500–2300]	2300 [1800–2700]	1600 [1200–2100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [99 000–130 000]	110 000 [95 000–140 000]	110 000 [90 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	19 000 [16 000–22 000]	16 000 [14 000–20 000]	14 000 [11 000–18 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	57 000 [48 000–66 000]	58 000 [49 000–70 000]	59 000 [49 000–72 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	40 000 [34 000–47 000]	39 000 [32 000–46 000]	37 000 [30 000–45 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.3 [1.1–1.5]	1.1 [0.9–1.4]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2015 refers to women only)	2013	2015
	45.8	55.9

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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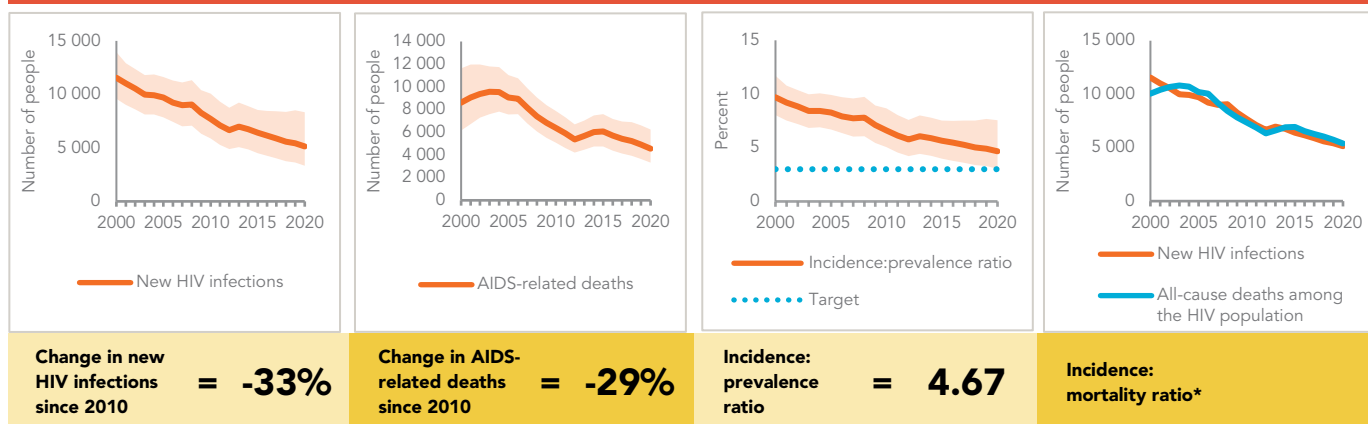
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2013	2018
	26.6	20.9

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 6 094 200	US\$ 4 500 000	US\$ 20 632 751	...	US\$ 33 224 961

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

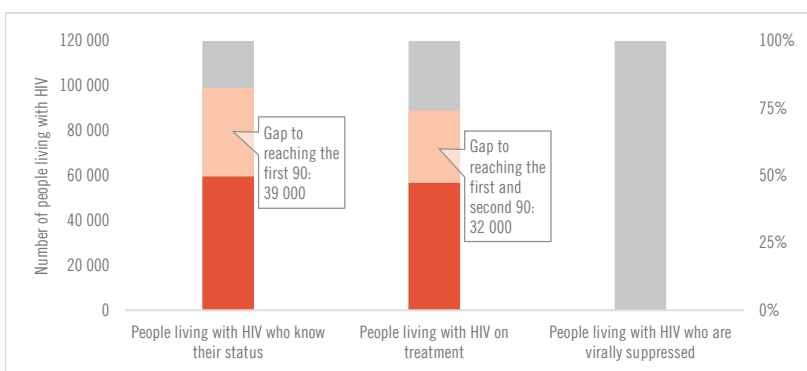


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	8.7%	12.6%	...	11.7%	1.6%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	95.1%	...	100%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	98%	75.9%	41.8%	60.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	54.4%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2010	2020
All ages	54% [44–65%] 56 901	52% [42–62%] 56 901
Children (0–14)	29% [22–37%] 4136	29% [22–37%] 4136
Women (15+)	64% [53–78%] 36 604	62% [51–76%] 36 604
Men (15+)	49% [39–59%] 16 161	44% [35–53%] 16 161

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	28% [24–34%]	28% [23–36%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.3% [29.2–33.4%]	30.6% [27.5–33.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	6.1% [5.1–7.4%]	13.4% [10.6–16.7%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1000 [670–1500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2018)	...
— Women	15.6%
— Men	16.2%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	...
— Women	15.3%
— Men	39.1%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	41.4%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2013)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	258

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	2
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## MAURITANIA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	530 [<500–630]	550 [<500–680]	<500 [<500–590]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9600 [8400–11 000]	9000 [7700–11 000]	8500 [7000–11 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	820 [730–930]	710 [610–820]	650 [540–800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3700 [3200–4100]	3700 [3100–4300]	3700 [3100–4600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5100 [4400–6000]	4700 [3900–5500]	4200 [3400–5300]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.3 [0.2–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2015 refers to women only)	2011	2015
	70.5	76

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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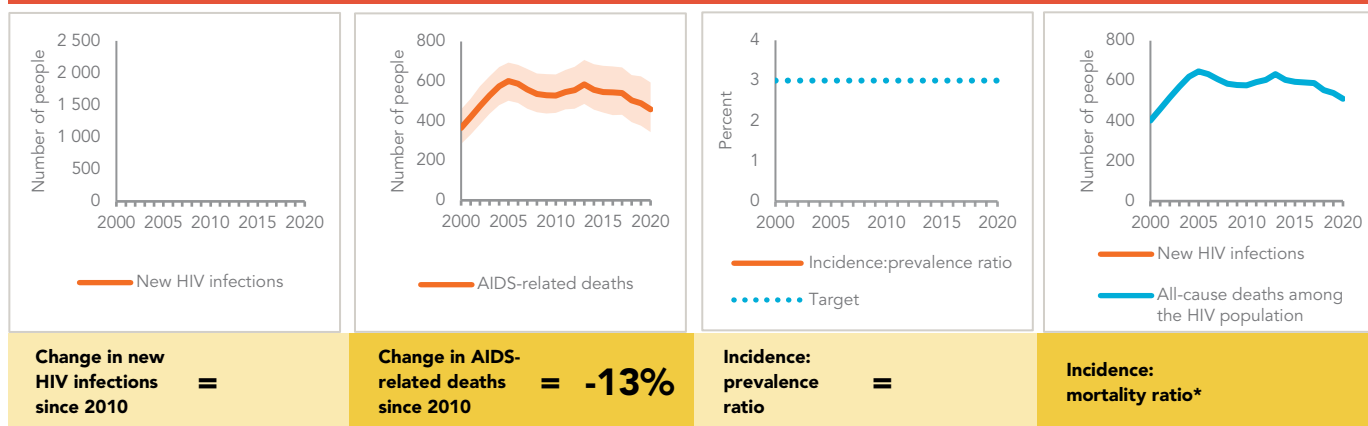
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	...	...	US\$ 1 915 820	...	US\$ 2 731 148

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

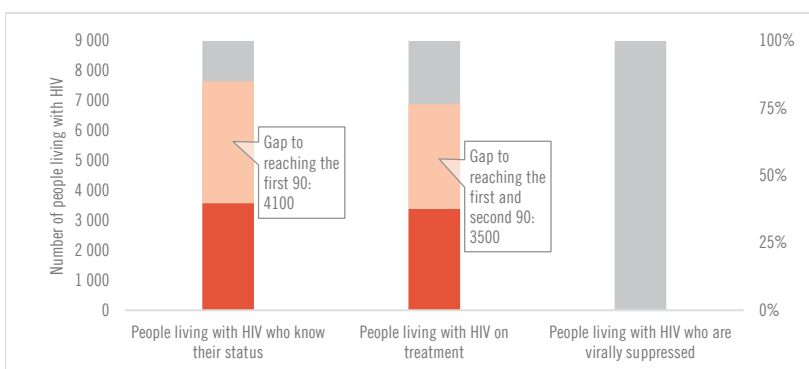


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	9%	23.4%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2010	2020
All ages	42% [35–53%]	40% [33–50%] 3384
Children (0–14)	24% [20–30%]	24% [20–30%] 160
Women (15+)	48% [40–60%]	45% [37–56%] 1665
Men (15+)	39% [32–50%]	37% [30–47%] 1559

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	9% [8–11%]	20% [15–26%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	120 [33–270]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	8.3%
— Men	8.9%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## NIGER

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1300 [1000–1600]	1300 [1100–1600]	1200 [910–1400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<500–570]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	600 [<500–730]	510 [<500–620]	<500 [<500–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.08 [0.06–0.1]	0.07 [0.06–0.08]	0.05 [0.04–0.06]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2200 [1800–2700]	1700 [1300–2000]	1100 [870–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	520 [<500–610]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	630 [<500–830]	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1100 [830–1300]	870 [700–1100]	<500 [<500–590]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	37 000 [33 000–42 000]	33 000 [30 000–37 000]	31 000 [28 000–35 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	5200 [4500–6000]	4000 [3400–4700]	3200 [2700–3700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	16 000 [14 000–18 000]	16 000 [15 000–18 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	16 000 [14 000–18 000]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	12 000 [10 000–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

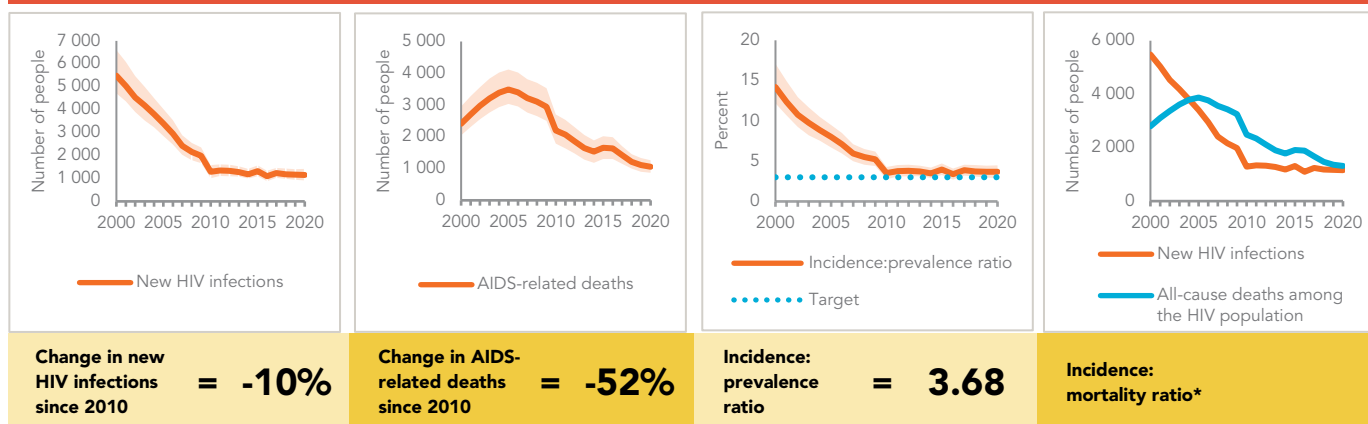
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 9949	...	US\$ 5 496 393	...	US\$ 7 110 841



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

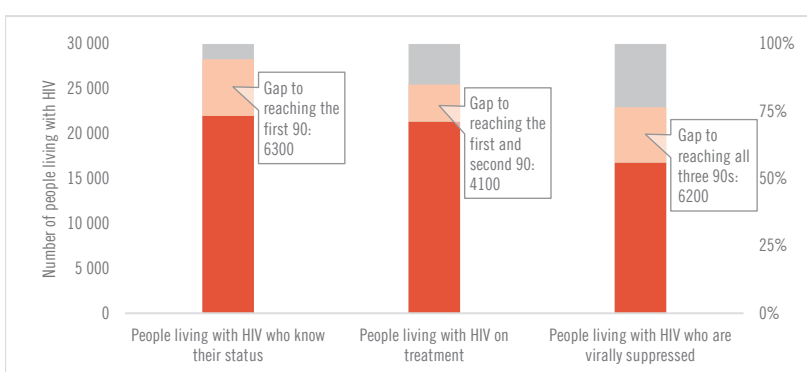


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	53 700	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	9.5%	6.4%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	83.7%	57.5%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	92.7%	89.6%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	58.3%	53.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	70% [62–78%]	68% [60–75%]	53% [47–59%]
<b>All ages</b>		21 330	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	35% [30–41%]	35% [30–41%]	22% [19–25%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	81% [72–90%]	81% [72–90%]	65% [57–72%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	64% [57–71%]	59% [53–65%]	46% [41–51%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	89% [77–100%]	36% [32–40%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.1% [11.5–16.5%]	27.4% [25–29%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	2.9% [2.6–3.2%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	800 [510–1100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	15.8%
— Men	25.5%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2012)	
— Women	35.1%
— Men	64.3%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## NIGERIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	110 000 [63 000–210 000]	95 000 [52 000–170 000]	86 000 [47 000–150 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	25 000 [14 000–41 000]	17 000 [9800–28 000]	21 000 [12 000–34 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	50 000 [26 000–94 000]	46 000 [24 000–86 000]	39 000 [20 000–75 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	41 000 [21 000–78 000]	33 000 [17 000–63 000]	25 000 [13 000–49 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.72 [0.39–1.31]	0.53 [0.29–0.95]	0.42 [0.23–0.76]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	68 000 [42 000–110 000]	48 000 [29 000–78 000]	49 000 [30 000–80 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	18 000 [10 000–30 000]	11 000 [6500–19 000]	12 000 [7000–21 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	26 000 [15 000–44 000]	16 000 [9100–27 000]	16 000 [9300–28 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	25 000 [15 000–41 000]	20 000 [13 000–34 000]	20 000 [12 000–33 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1 400 000 [1 100 000–1 900 000]	1 600 000 [1 200 000–2 100 000]	1 700 000 [1 300 000–2 300 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	150 000 [100 000–230 000]	130 000 [89 000–200 000]	130 000 [85 000–190 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	710 000 [530 000–940 000]	840 000 [630 000–1 100 000]	960 000 [720 000–1 300 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	550 000 [420 000–740 000]	610 000 [460 000–820 000]	650 000 [490 000–860 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.4 [1.1–1.9]	1.4 [1–1.9]	1.3 [0.9–1.7]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2018 refers to women only)	2016	2018
	52.8	59.2

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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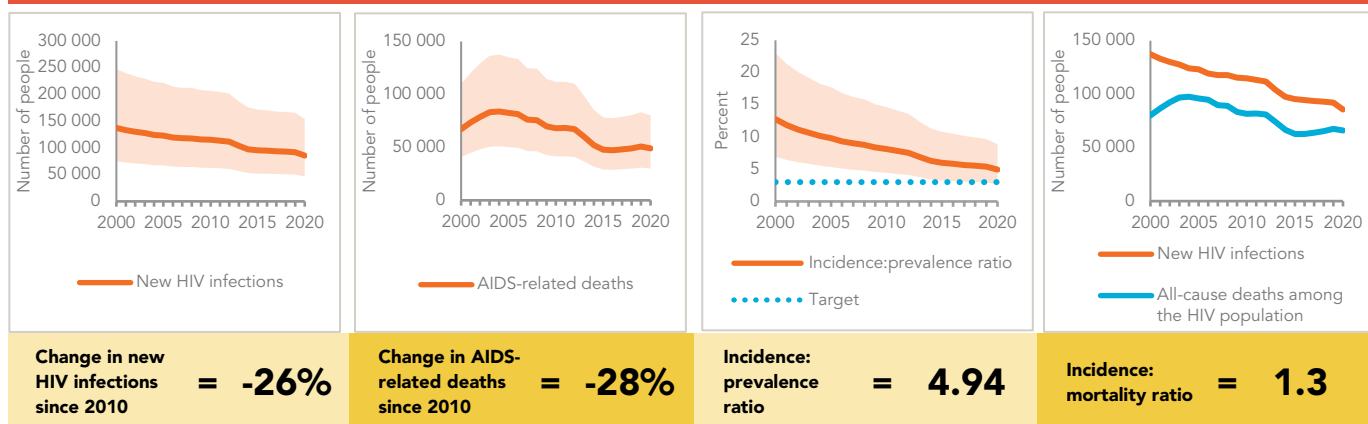
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2013	2018
	10.9	13.8

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 197 273	US\$ 91 477 781	US\$ 355 296 799	US\$ 80 370 485	US\$ 4 771 460	US\$ 532 371 498

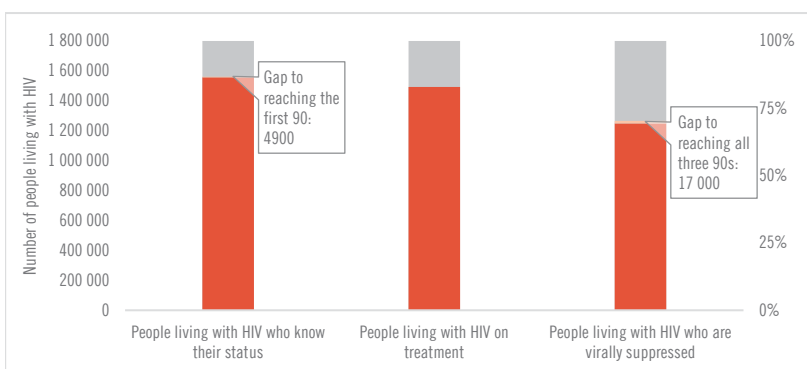
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	326 100	...	...
HIV prevalence	16.7%	20.9%	6.2%	18.5%	2.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	69.0%	58.5%	37.2%	59.0%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	23.7%	26.3%	25%	19.5%	...
Condom use	85.5%	69.8%	46.5%	65.9%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	90% [67–119%]	86% [64–115%]	72% [54–96%]
		1 492 151	
Children (0–14)	45% [30–68%]	45% [30–68%]	31% [20–46%]
		57 445	
Women (15+)	103% [77–137%]	100% [75–133%]	85% [64–113%]
		962 578	
Men (15+)	79% [59–105%]	73% [55–97%]	61% [46–81%]
		472 128	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	31% [21–44%]	44% [30–63%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.4% [24.8–36.1%]	24.9% [20.4–29.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	9.6% [6.6–14.7%]	23.4% [16.4–34.5%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	53 000 [34 000–75 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	61.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

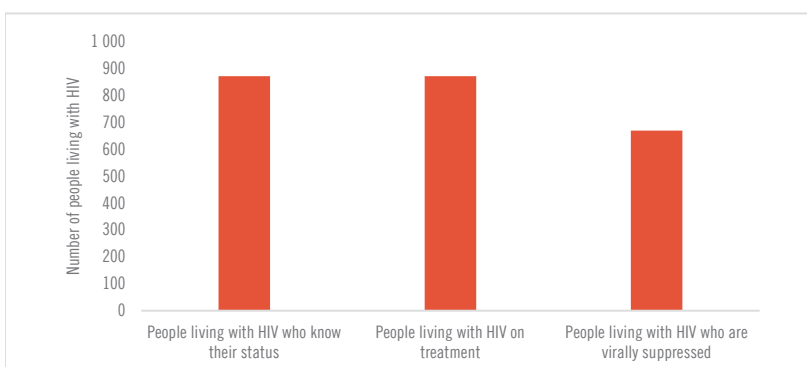
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2018)	
— Women	42.6%
— Men	33.7%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	
— Women	35.7%
— Men	64.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	35.7%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2013)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	37 736
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	0
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes

# SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.4%	3.2%	...	...	8.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	5.9%
Condom use	43.8%	60.8%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	22.6%	82.5%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] 871	...% [...-...%] 871	...% [...-...%] 669
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] 521	...% [...-...%] 521	...% [...-...%] 414
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] 316	...% [...-...%] 316	...% [...-...%] 237

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	38 [13-78]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	8.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2014)	
— Women	42.2%
— Men	43.2%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	US\$ 25 403	US\$ 30 800	...	...	US\$ 235 140	US\$ 751 806

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## SENEGAL

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1800–2600]	1300 [1100–1600]	1200 [960–1600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	930 [770–1200]	550 [<500–670]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	580 [<500–730]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–600]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	630 [510–810]	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<500–670]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.18 [0.15–0.21]	0.1 [0.08–0.12]	0.08 [0.06–0.1]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1900 [1500–2500]	2100 [1600–2600]	1100 [890–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	710 [590–860]	550 [<500–660]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	560 [<500–800]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	980 [710–1300]	990 [770–1200]	550 [<500–680]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	47 000 [41 000–54 000]	42 000 [37 000–47 000]	39 000 [35 000–44 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	6200 [5300–7300]	5300 [4600–6200]	3900 [3300–4600]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	21 000 [18 000–25 000]	21 000 [19 000–23 000]	21 000 [19 000–24 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	19 000 [17 000–22 000]	16 000 [14 000–17 000]	14 000 [13 000–16 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.6 [0.5–0.7]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2017 refers to women only)	2013	2017
	53.4	65.5

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2012
	2.7

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
	...

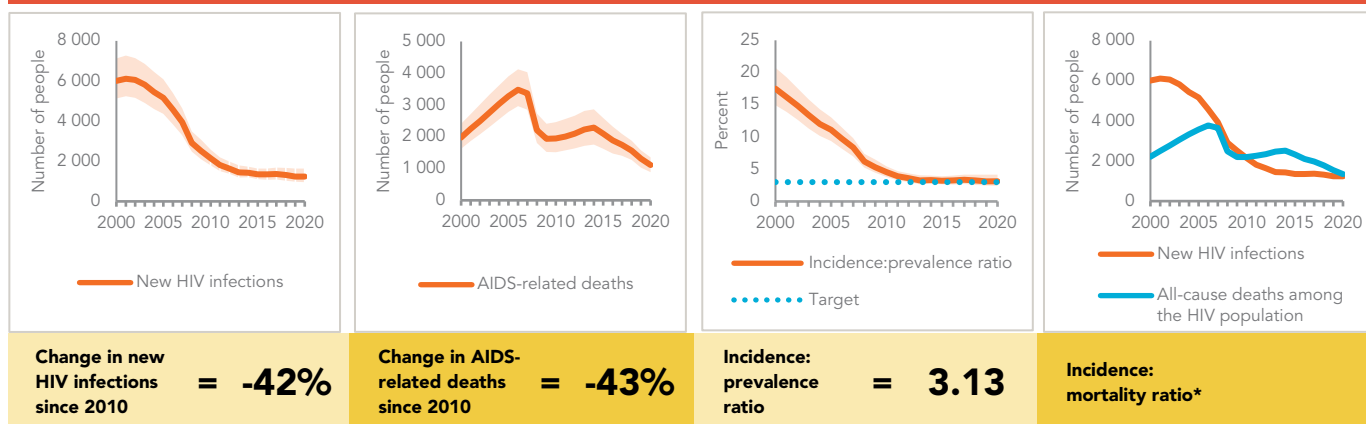
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2017	2019
	12.2	10.2

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	US\$ 1 677 138	US\$ 2 033 864	...	US\$ 10 826 741	US\$ 2 654 137	US\$ 17 191 880

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

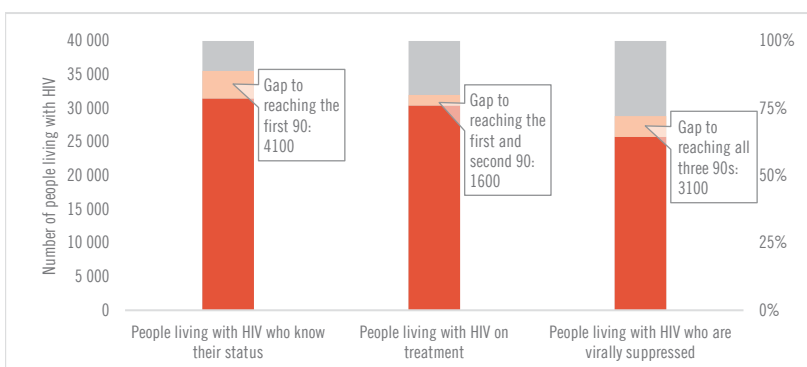


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	52 500	...	...	9500
HIV prevalence	4.8%	27.6%	3.7%	...	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	98.0%	63.4%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	28.3%	37.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	91.6%	75.8%	54.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	65.5%	6.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	19.1%	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2014)	253 522	448 688	171 534	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	80% [70–89%]	77% [68–86%]	65% [58–73%]
<b>All ages</b>	30 410	30 431	25 160
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	37% [32–44%]	37% [32–44%]	22% [19–26%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	95% [85–107%]	95% [85–107%]	82% [73–92%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	68% [61–77%]	61% [54–69%]	52% [47–59%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	21% [19–25%]	74% [66–84%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	27.4% [25–29.7%]	16.1% [14–19.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	11% [9.6–12.7%]	34.9% [30.7–39.4%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	910 [640–1200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	10.4%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	
— Women	26.2%
— Men	33.1%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017)	
— Women	41.8%
— Men	70.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017)	54.1%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	83

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	16
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	10.4%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## SIERRA LEONE

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6500 [5500–7600]	6200 [5100–7200]	5400 [3900–7100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2300 [1800–2800]	2000 [1500–2500]	2000 [1400–2500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2300 [1900–2800]	2500 [2000–3000]	2100 [1500–3000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1900 [1600–2300]	1700 [1300–2100]	1300 [850–1800]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.05 [0.9–1.22]	0.9 [0.74–1.05]	0.7 [0.51–0.92]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4400 [3700–5400]	4200 [3500–4900]	3200 [2700–3800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1700 [1400–2100]	1500 [1200–1800]	1400 [1000–1700]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1400 [1100–1800]	1200 [900–1500]	720 [530–930]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1200 [980–1600]	1500 [1200–1800]	1100 [930–1400]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	66 000 [59 000–76 000]	73 000 [66 000–82 000]	80 000 [70 000–90 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	12 000 [10 000–15 000]	11 000 [9000–14 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	30 000 [27 000–34 000]	36 000 [32 000–40 000]	42 000 [37 000–48 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	23 000 [20 000–27 000]	25 000 [22 000–28 000]	26 000 [23 000–30 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.4–1.8]	1.6 [1.4–1.8]	1.5 [1.3–1.7]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2017 refers to women only)	2011	2017
	51.2	72.1

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013
	1.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
	...

## VIOLENCE

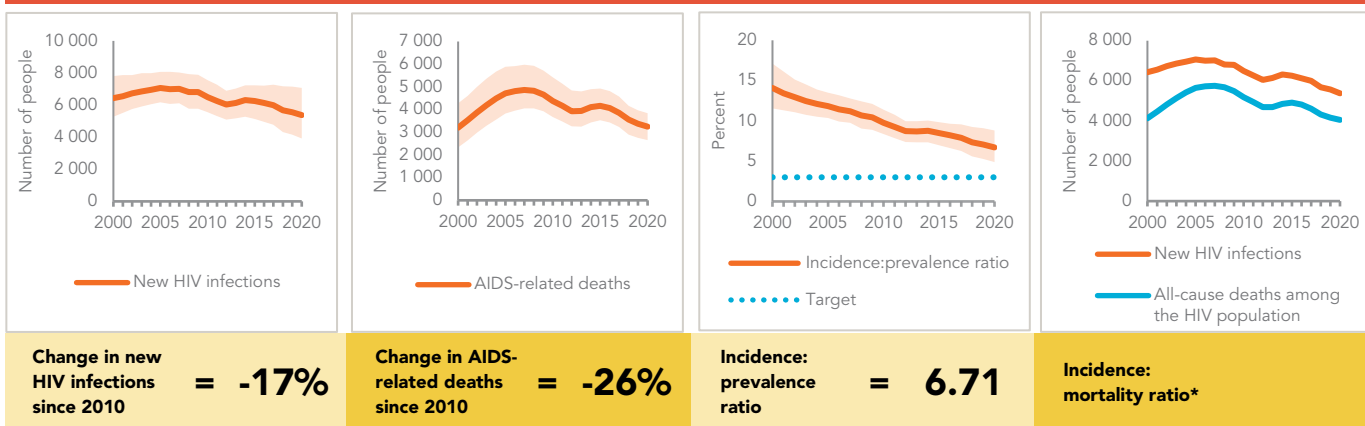
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2013	2019
	28.6	39.9

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	US\$ 40 385	US\$ 168 584	US\$ 2 957 997	US\$ 3000	US\$ 3 394 829	US\$ 20 905 243



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	6.7%	14%	8.5%	15.3%	8.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

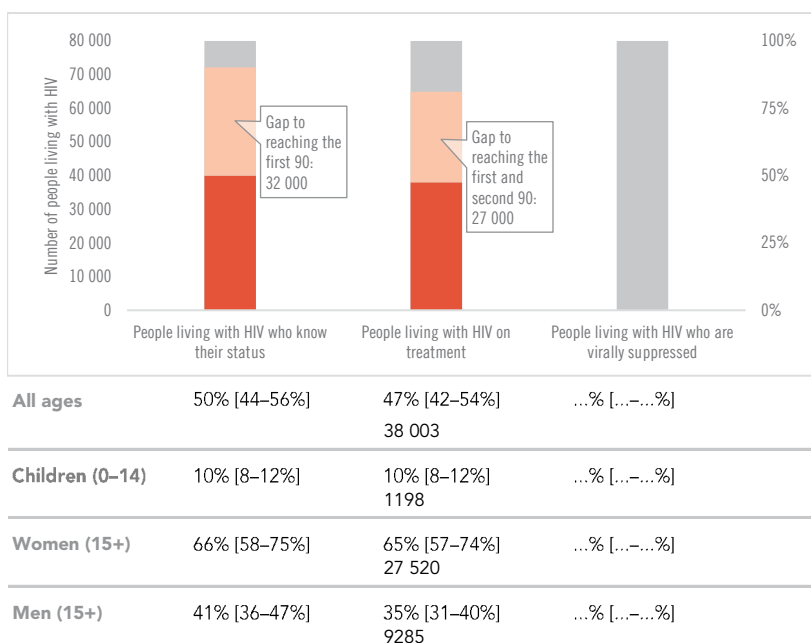
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	2900 [1900-4200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	56.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2013)	
— Women	28.8%
— Men	30%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2013)	
— Women	6.8%
— Men	19.4%
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised (2013)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	23% [19-28%]	46% [37-55%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	29.2% [27.8-30.8%]	23.1% [20.4-25.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	<1% [ $<1- <1\%$ ]	2.8% [2.4-3.6%]

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes

## TOGO

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	7500 [6800–8400]	5200 [4800–5900]	3600 [3300–3900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2300 [1900–2500]	1300 [960–1600]	1200 [820–1400]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3100 [2700–3700]	2500 [2100–2900]	1600 [1400–1900]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2200 [1900–2600]	1500 [1200–1800]	810 [690–1000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	1.24 [1.13–1.4]	0.76 [0.69–0.86]	0.45 [0.42–0.5]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6600 [6100–7400]	4600 [4100–5300]	3000 [2600–3400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1900 [1700–2000]	1100 [840–1200]	810 [580–940]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2800 [2500–3300]	1600 [1300–2000]	960 [790–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1900 [1700–2300]	1900 [1700–2300]	1200 [1000–1500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [110 000–120 000]	110 000 [110 000–120 000]	110 000 [110 000–120 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	17 000 [16 000–18 000]	13 000 [11 000–14 000]	9700 [7700–11 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	58 000 [55 000–62 000]	62 000 [59 000–66 000]	66 000 [62 000–70 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	38 000 [36 000–42 000]	39 000 [36 000–42 000]	36 000 [34 000–39 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	2.8 [2.8–2.8]	2.5 [2.4–2.5]	2 [1.9–2.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2020 13

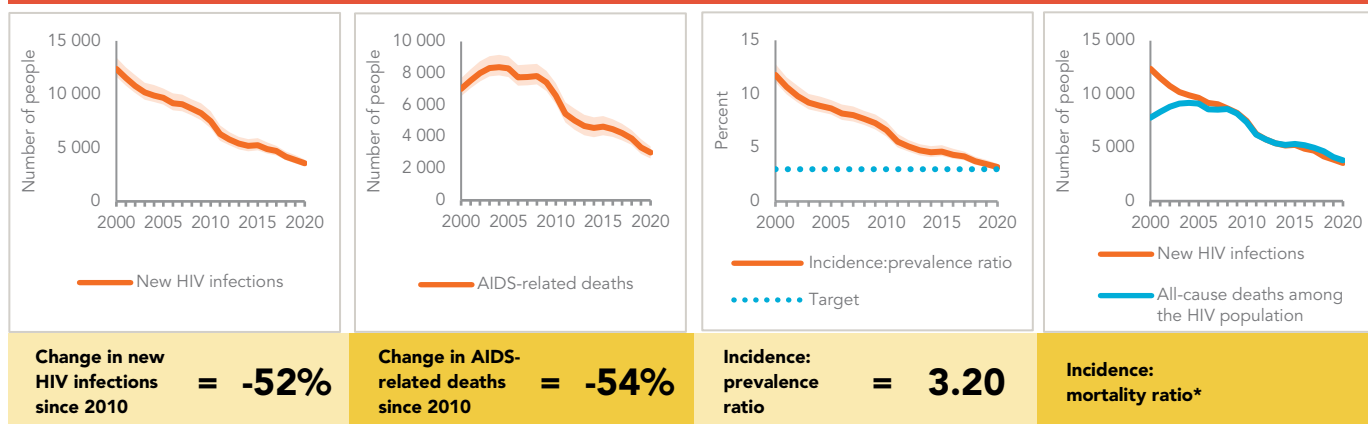
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 1 964 091	US\$ 3 843 147	US\$ 2 905 953	US\$ 8 642 402	US\$ 1 467 324	US\$ 20 503 500

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

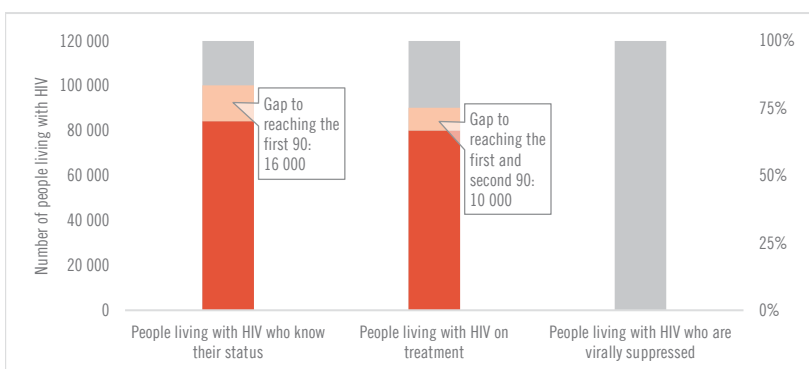


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	5000
HIV prevalence	13.2%	22%	...	...	4.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	96.8%	95.4%	44.7%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	66.9%	61.7%	1%	...	...
Condom use	86.4%	80.2%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	214 380	1 072 822	10 239	9600	2010

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	76% [73–80%]	72% [69–76%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages		80 160	
Children (0–14)	47% [37–52%]	47% [37–52%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	84% [80–90%]	83% [79–89%]	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	68% [64–74%]	59% [55–64%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	29% [24–32%]	64% [51–71%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.4% [29.9–32.8%]	20.8% [17.8–22.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	17.2% [13.7–23%]	33.4% [30.1–41.6%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	490 [390–600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	23.3%
— Men	31.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2014)	
— Women	42.9%
— Men	60.7%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2014)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	2
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes

# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



**P**rogress against HIV in Asia and the Pacific continues to be uneven. Several countries have achieved wide and effective coverage of testing and treatment services, and Thailand and Viet Nam have reduced new HIV infections by at least 50% since 2010. Some countries are focusing on sustaining and integrating their HIV programmes in their overall health system and as part of efforts to achieve universal health coverage.

Contrary trends in other countries, however, saw new HIV infections in the region decline by only 21% overall between 2010 and 2020. Rapidly growing HIV epidemics are underway among key populations in countries such as Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines, with gay men and other men who have sex with men especially affected. Across the region, over 94% of new HIV infections are among key populations and their sexual partners, and more than one quarter of new infections are among young people (aged 15 to 24 years).

The centrality of community-led services became even more evident during the COVID-19 pandemic. Across the region, community-led organizations ensured the continuity of vital HIV services and commodities, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and antiretroviral therapy. These organizations operate in less-than-ideal conditions, however: despite positive legislative changes in some countries, hostile legal environments and policing practices—and stigma and discrimination—hinder the provision and use of HIV services for populations that need them the most.

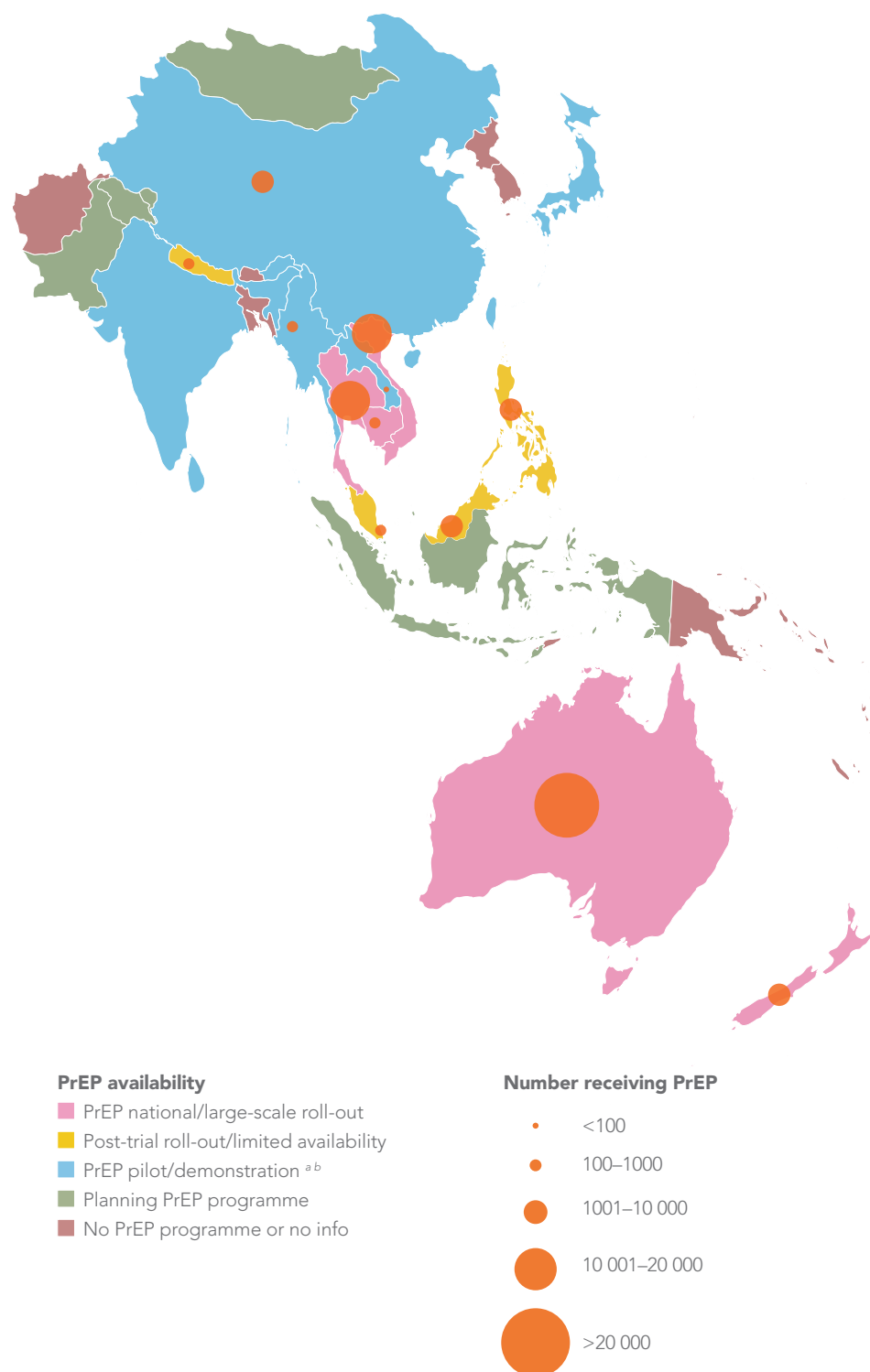
The transition from a reliance on external funding to domestic financing of essential services for HIV, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and viral hepatitis is proving to be a challenge for several countries, especially in the context of economic setbacks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Moving forward, service delivery for combination HIV prevention and treatment needs to be modernized and diversified using innovative approaches, with improved investments in better programme management, coordination and capacity.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

- Emphasize rights-based approaches in policies and programmes, and tackle harmful social norms.
- Modernize differentiated service delivery, including scale-up of combination HIV prevention (particularly PrEP and harm reduction interventions), self-testing, multimonth dispensing, and maximizing the benefits of U = U (Undetectable = Untransmittable).
- Eliminate stigma and discrimination and other barriers to equitable service coverage.
- Mobilize sustainable domestic financing for prevention and treatment.
- Ensure inclusive and gender-responsive approaches, especially for young key populations.
- Reframe country responses to address inequalities through civil society and community engagement.

### STATUS OF PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PREP) AVAILABILITY AND NUMBER OF PREP USERS, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2020



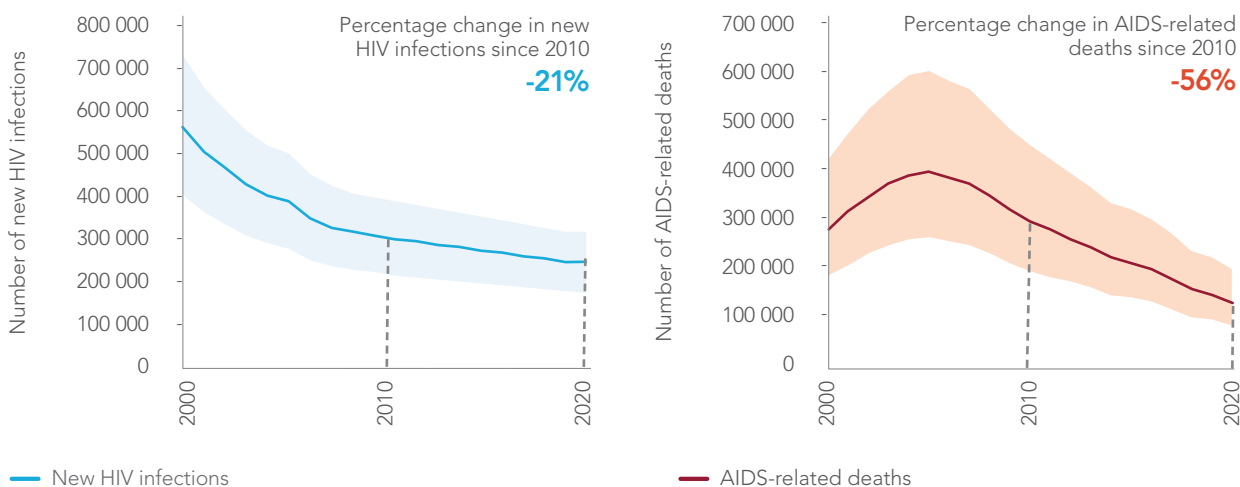
Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021; National Commitments and Policy Instrument and information from national programmes; Monitoring HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis uptake in Australia. Issue number 3. Sydney: University of New South Wales and the Kirby Institute; 2020.

<sup>a</sup> Data on people receiving PrEP not available for India.

<sup>b</sup> PrEP pilot/demonstration in Lao People's Democratic Republic was launched in January 2021.

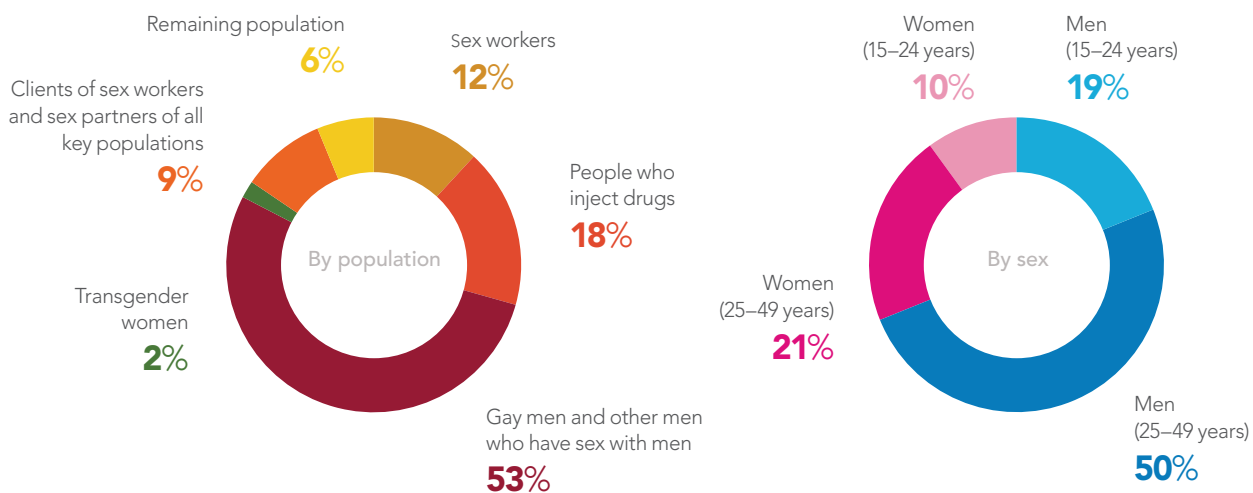
# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2000–2020



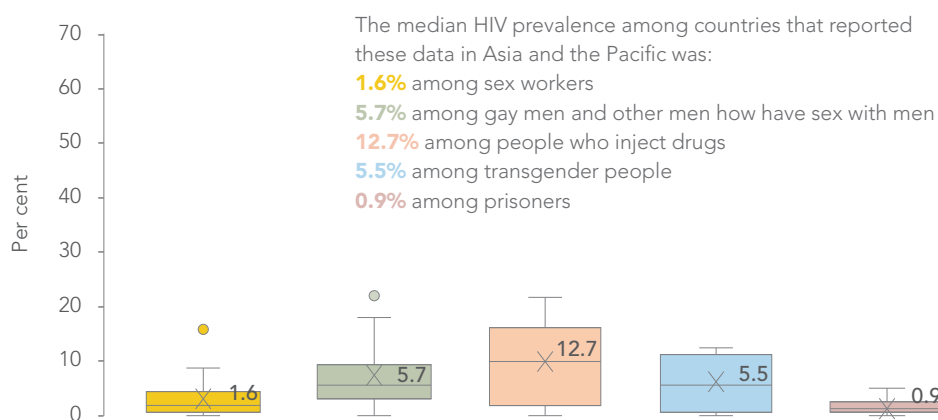
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

## HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2016–2020

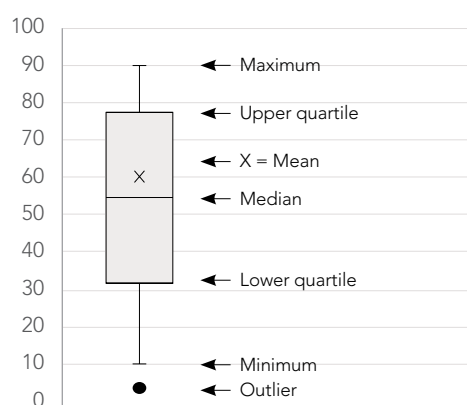


- Sex workers ( $n = 19$ )
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men ( $n = 18$ )
- People who inject drugs ( $n = 13$ )
- Transgender people ( $n = 11$ )
- Prisoners ( $n = 10$ )

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: ( $n$  = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 41. Additional countries have reported after the release of the Global Report. Their results, not included in this figure, are shown in the specific country sheets

### How to read this chart



## REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2018–2020

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Afghanistan	18 800 000			10 100		25 700					
Bhutan	440 000	600	0.14%					380	0.09%		
Cambodia	9 200 000										
India	752 000 000										
Indonesia	144 000 000	278 000	0.19%			34 500	0.02%	34 700	0.02%	268 000	0.19%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3 800 000										
Malaysia	18 200 000	37 000	0.20%			75 000	0.41%				
Mongolia	1 700 000	6000		6500							
Nepal	15 000 000									22 000	0.15%
New Zealand	2 200 000									10 000	0.46%
Papua New Guinea	4 600 000	48 000	1.05%	36 000	0.78%						
Philippines	58 200 000	228 000	0.39%	681 000	1.17%	10 800	0.02%	204 000	0.35%		
Singapore	1 800 000									11 900	0.66%
Sri Lanka	10 300 000	30 000	0.29%	74 000	0.72%	2700	0.03%	2200	0.02%		
Thailand	34 200 000									358 000	1.05%
Viet Nam	51 600 000			256 000	0.50%						
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			0.18%		0.82%		0.03%		0.01%		-

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

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021.

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:

Afghanistan: Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz and Mazar (gay men and other men who have sex with men); Faizabad, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar and Zaranj (people who inject drugs).

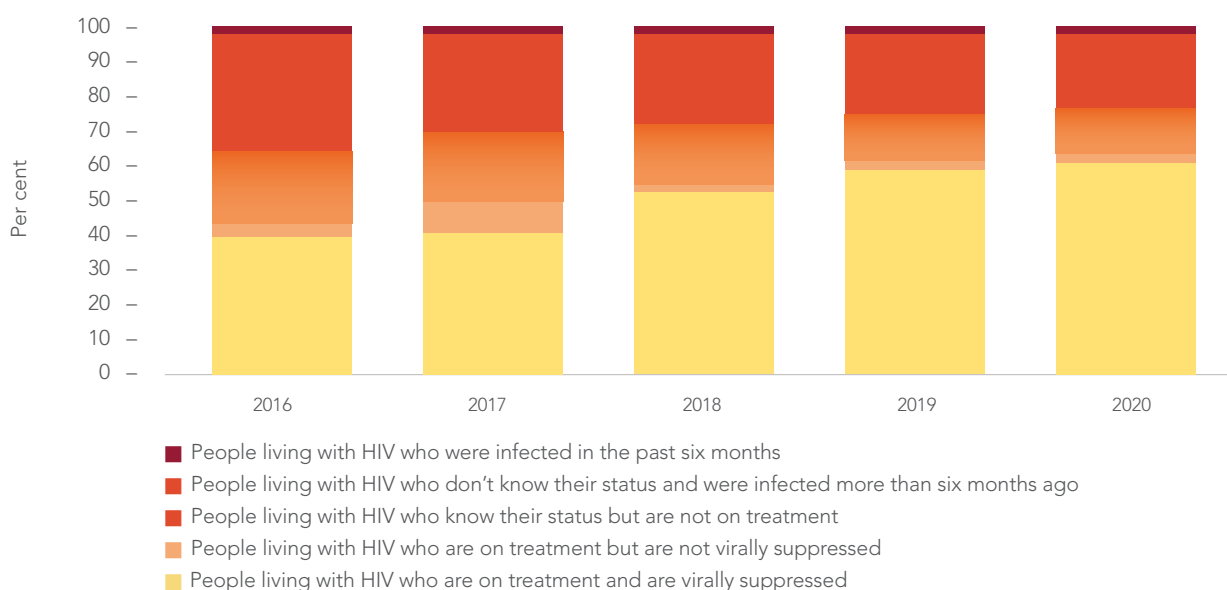
Mongolia: Darkhan, Dornod, Khövsgöl and Ulaanbaatar (sex workers); Darkhan, Dornod, Orkhon and Ulaanbaatar (gay men and other men who have sex with men).

Note 3: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.



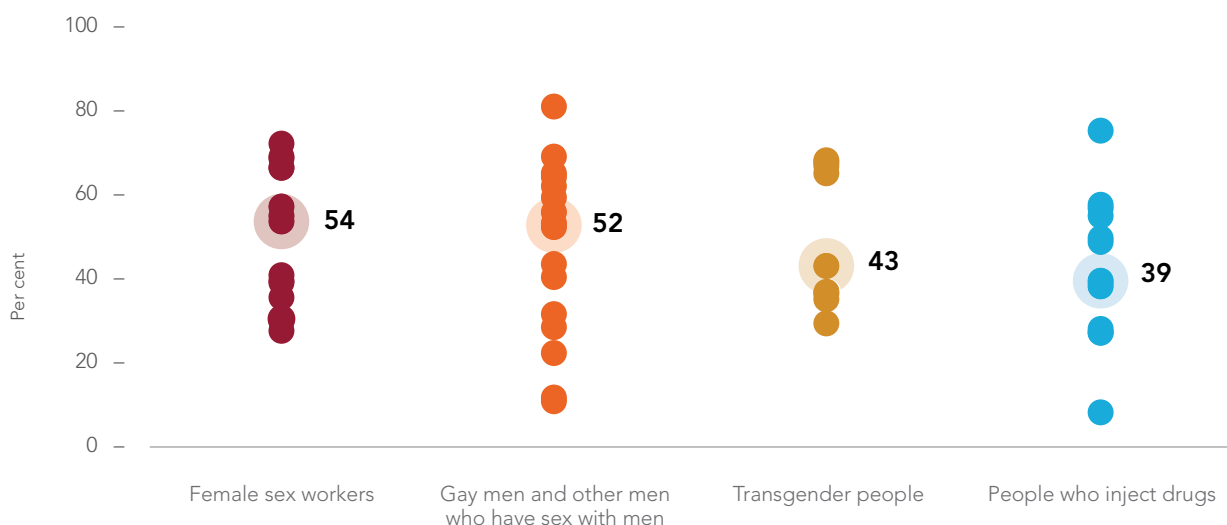
# HIV SERVICES

**PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2016–2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

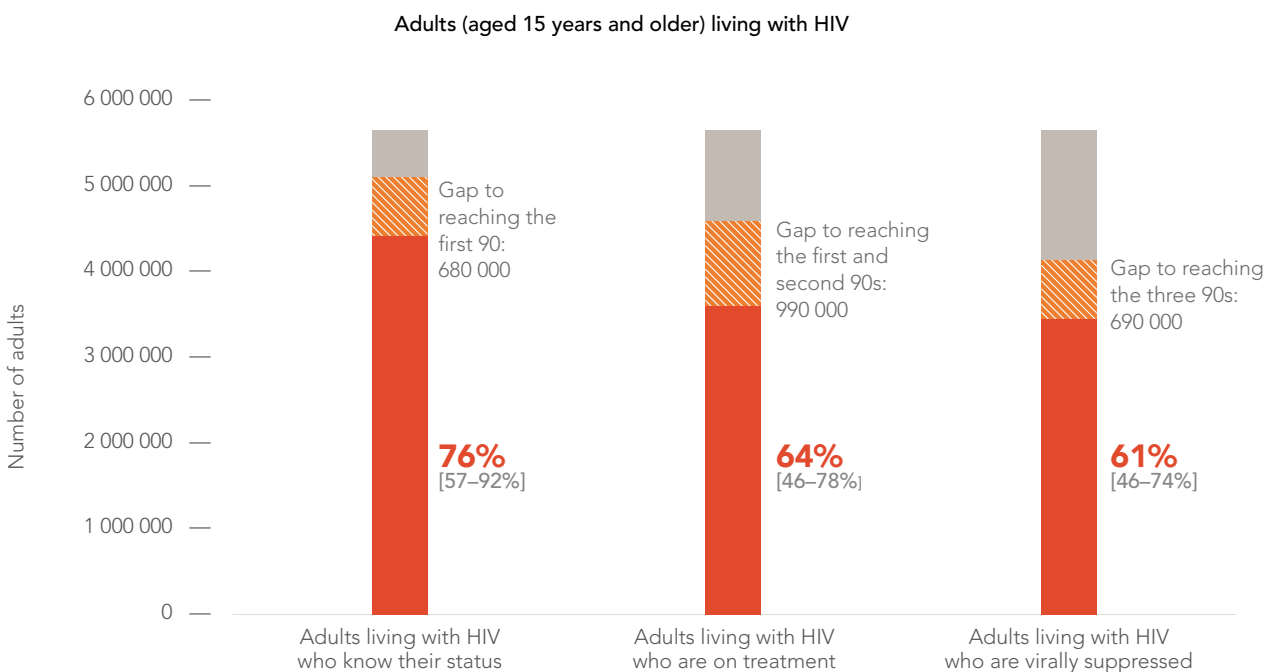
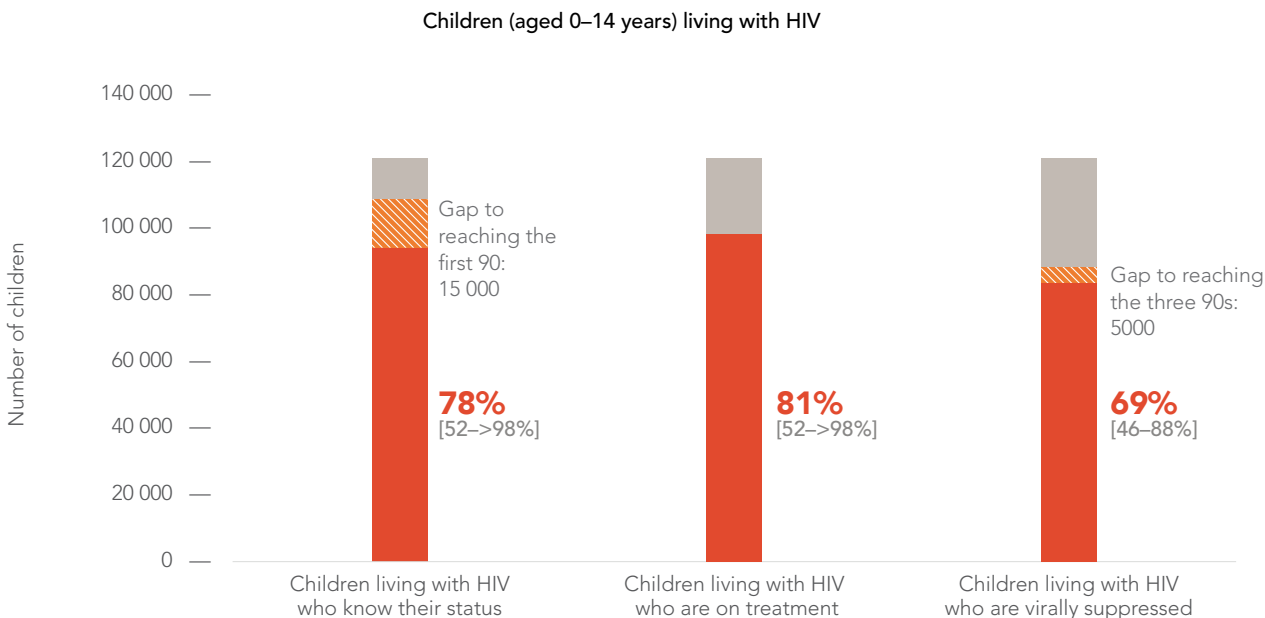
**HIV TESTING COVERAGE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2016–2020**



Source: Integrated biological and behavioral surveys, 2016–2020.

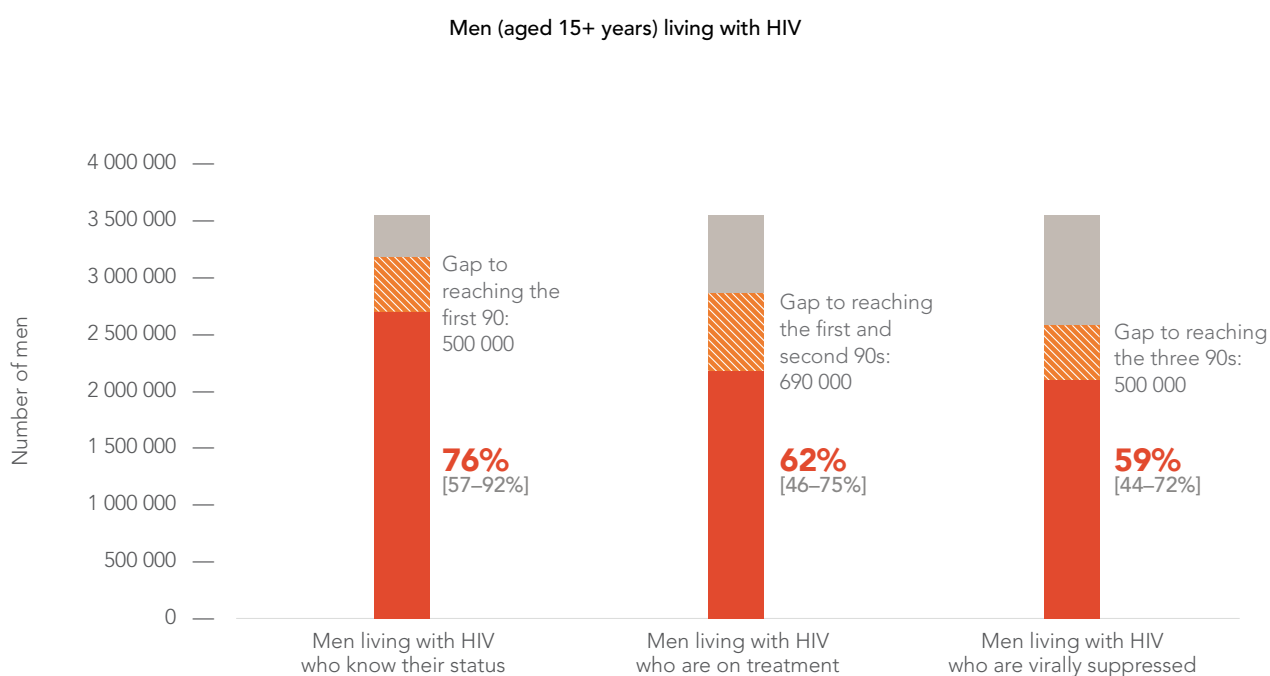
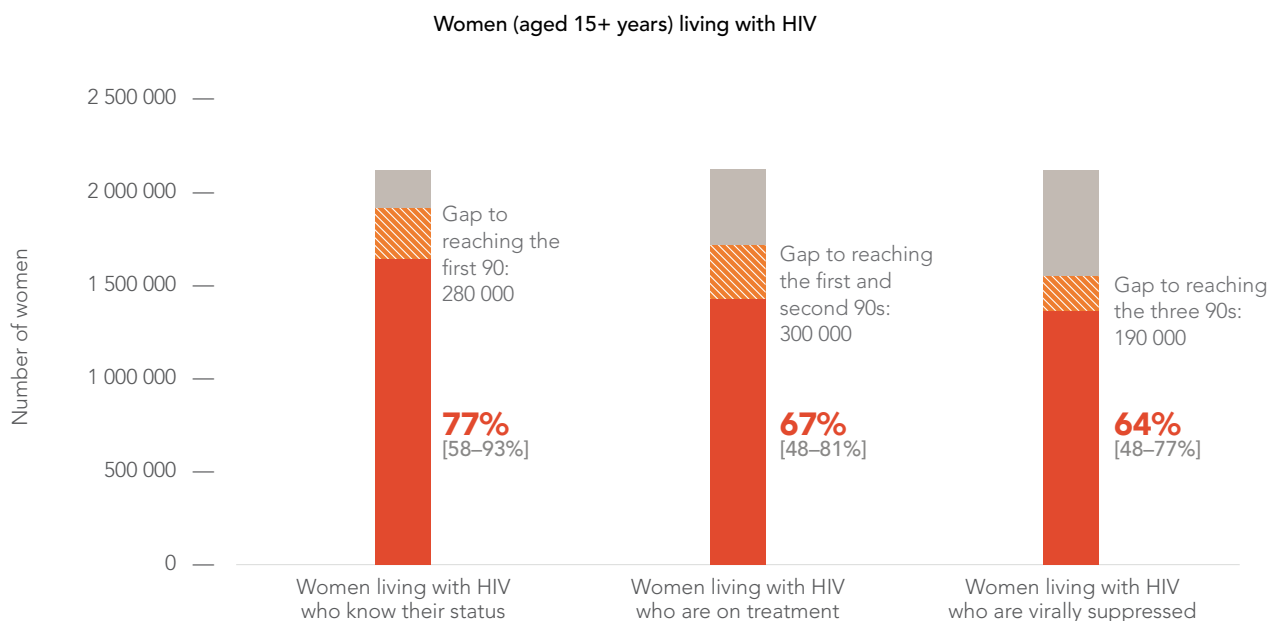
Note: Data were calculated based on 15 reporting countries for female sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men, nine reporting countries for transgender people, and 13 reporting countries for people who inject drugs.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

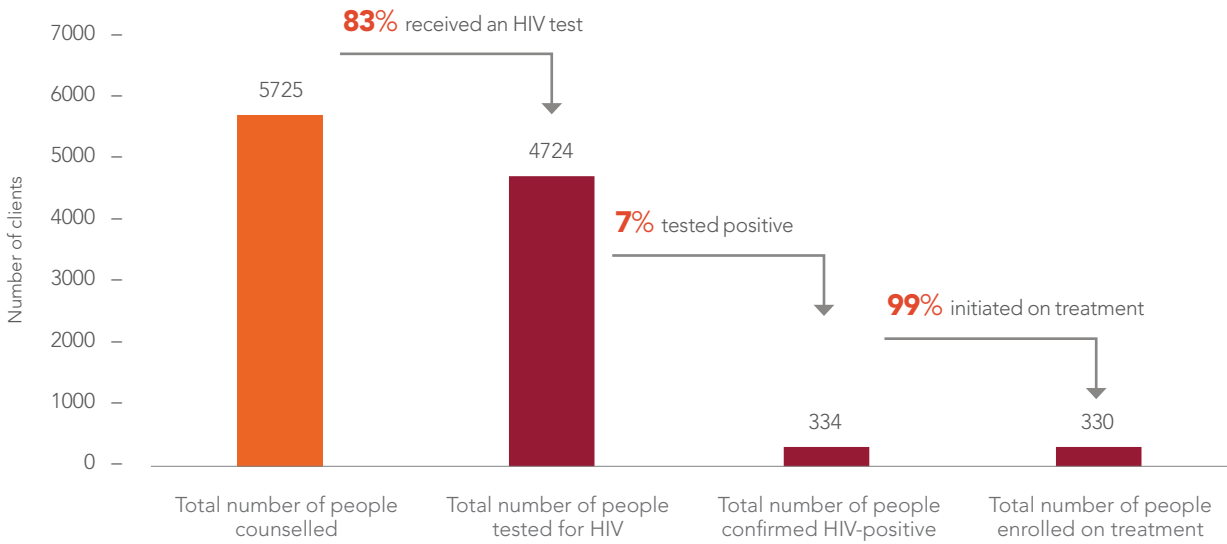
**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2020**



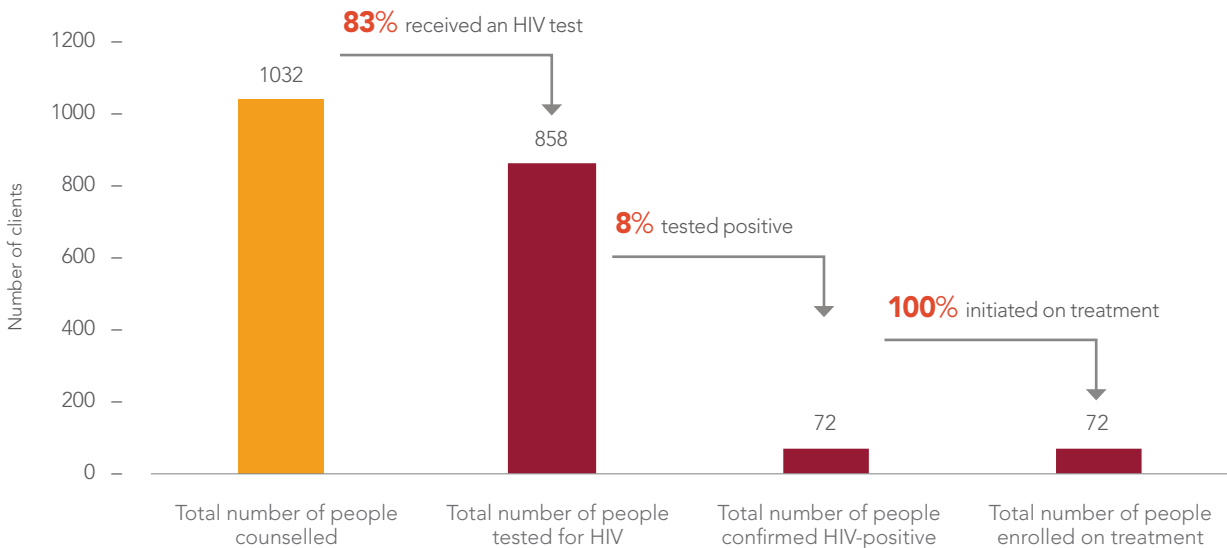
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**INNOVATIVE ONLINE-TO-OFFLINE MODEL TO IMPROVE THE HIV TESTING SERVICE CASCADE, BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP, VIET NAM, OCTOBER 2018 TO MARCH 2021**

Online-to-offline HIV testing through online outreach workers



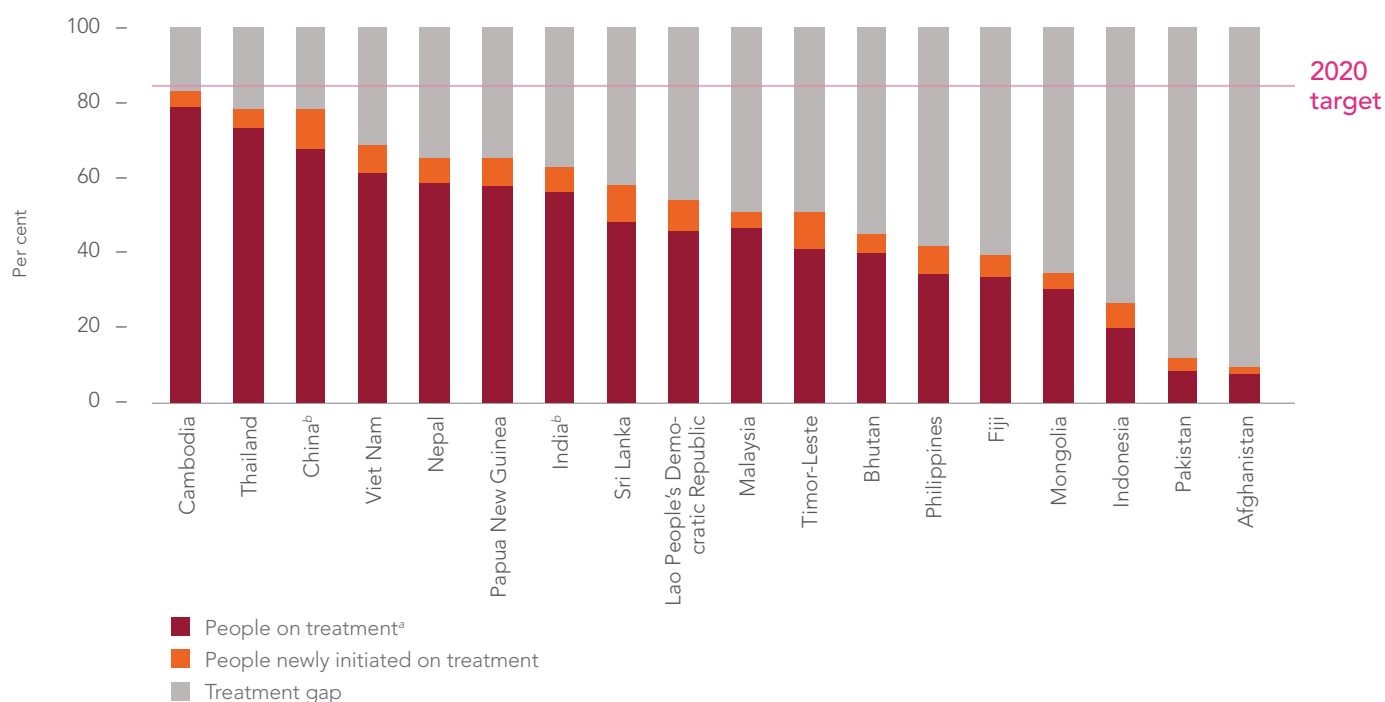
Online-to-offline HIV testing through appointment booking app



Source: USAID/PATH Healthy Markets Program data.

Note: Data are for transgender people and gay men and other men who have sex with men.

### PROPORTION OF NEW ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY INITIATIONS, PEOPLE ON ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND TREATMENT GAP AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2020

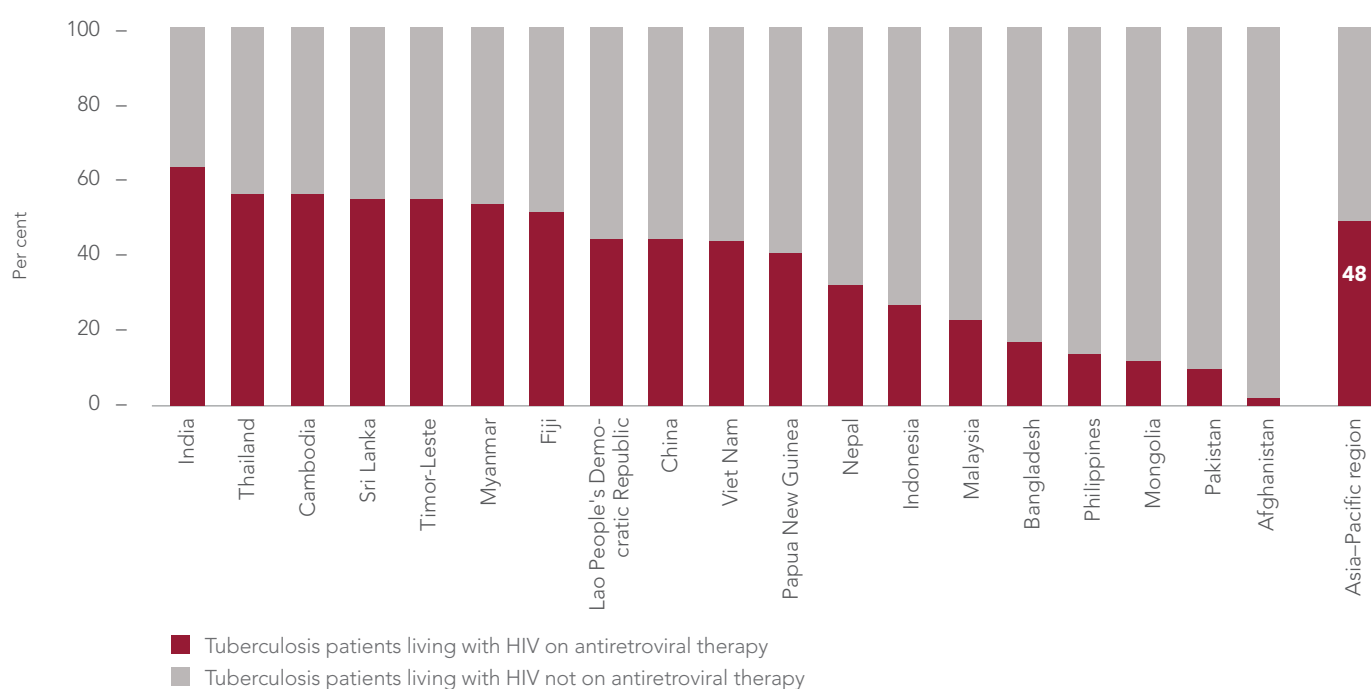


Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021; UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021; and Sankalak: Status of National AIDS Response. Second ed. New Delhi: NACO, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [India]; 2020.

<sup>a</sup> Excluding new antiretroviral therapy initiation.

<sup>b</sup> Country published estimates.

### PROPORTION OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS LIVING WITH HIV WHO ARE ON ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2019



Source: Global tuberculosis report 2020. Geneva: WHO; 2020.

# LAWS AND POLICIES

## PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2021

	Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Australia	4	6	20			26		
Bangladesh	2	1	21		2	No1		2
Bhutan	1	1	1			26		1
Brunei Darussalam	4	7	20		2	26		2
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
China	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Cook Islands						26		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8	20					
Fiji	3	1	1	1	1	27		
India	2	2	2	2	2	2		2
Indonesia	1	1	33	1	1	1		1
Japan		9	20					1
Kiribati	2	1	20	1	1	2		2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Malaysia	5	1	1	1	2	28		1
Maldives	4	10	20			26		
Marshall Islands	3	11	20		3	29		3
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3	12	20		3	3		3
Mongolia	1	32	2		2	2		2
Myanmar	2	2	22		2	2		2
Nauru	3	13	20		3	3		3
Nepal	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
New Zealand	2	2	2		2			2
Niue	3				3			3
Pakistan	4	1	1	1	1	1		1
Palau	3	14	20		3	3		31
Papua New Guinea	1	1	23	1	1	1		1
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Republic of Korea	2	2	34		2	2		2
Samoa	3	15	20		25	2		25
Singapore	2	1	1	1	1	2		2
Solomon Islands		16	20					2
Sri Lanka	1	1	24	1	1	1		1
Thailand	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Timor-Leste			20					
Tonga	3	17	20		3	3		3
Tuvalu	3	18	20		3	3		3
Vanuatu	3	19	20		3	3		3
Viet Nam	2	2	2		2	30		3

**Criminalization of transgender people**

- Criminalized and/or prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

**Criminalization of sex work**

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level
- Data not available

**Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts**

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

**Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use**

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

**Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing**

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

**Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission**

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

**Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV**

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

**Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups**

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

**Sources:**

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34. Republic of Korea. Military Criminal Act, 2016. Article 92-6 ([https://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng\\_service/lawView.do?hseq=40239&lang=ENG](https://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=40239&lang=ENG)).

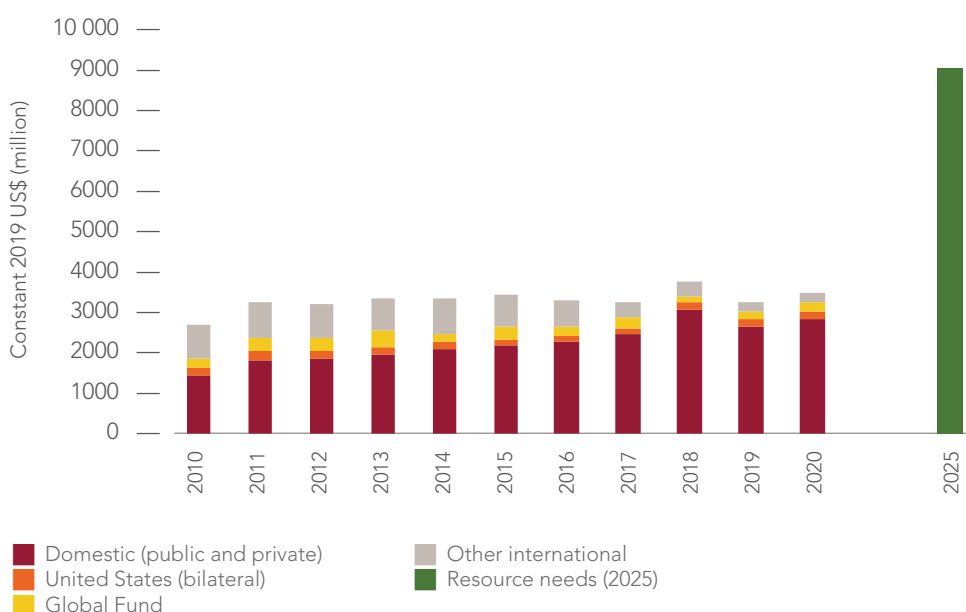
Note: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

# INVESTING TO END AIDS

Despite a steady increase in domestic investments, the total amount of resources available for HIV responses in Asia and the Pacific has remained stable over the last five years. HIV resources from domestic sources have doubled since 2010, but this has been offset by a 50% decline from international sources during the same period. Investments from the United States Government's bilateral contributions, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) and other international sources have declined by 12%, 10% and 72%, respectively, since 2010.

In 2020, US\$ 3.5 billion was available for the HIV response in the region, 82% of which came from domestic funding. The Global Fund contributed 7% of the overall resources in 2020, and bilateral contributions from the United States Government represented 5%. There is a US\$ 5.7 billion gap between the resources available and the US\$ 9.2 billion needed to reach the region's annual resource needs in 2025.

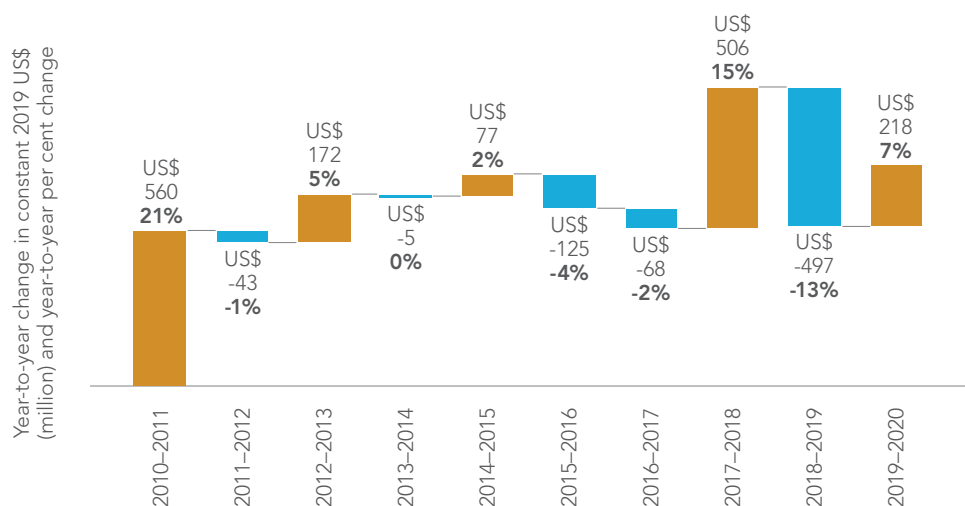
## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 2010–2011 TO 2019–2020



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).





## AFGHANISTAN

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	710 [<500–1800]	1100 [<500–4000]	1600 [<500–6100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<100–<500]	<500 [<200–1000]	<500 [<200–1700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–1200]	740 [<500–2600]	1000 [<500–4100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.03 [0.01–0.07]	0.03 [0.01–0.12]	0.04 [0.01–0.16]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200–580]	<500 [<200–1000]	540 [<200–1900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100–<500]	<500 [<100–630]	<500 [<200–1200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4600 [2300–11 000]	7600 [3600–21 000]	12 000 [4700–43 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<200–630]	<500 [<500–1000]	560 [<500–1800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1200 [620–2800]	2100 [960–5600]	3300 [1300–11 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3100 [1500–7300]	5200 [2400–15 000]	8000 [3200–30 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... 2015  
60.2

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

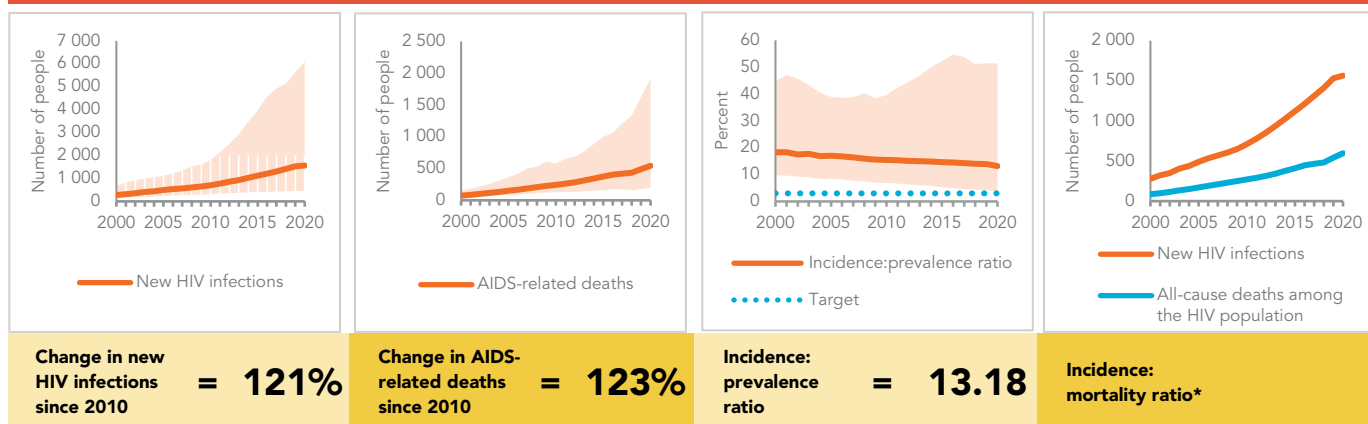
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ... 2015  
46.1

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	...	US\$ 140 861	...	US\$ 9 936 908	US\$ 124	US\$ 10 077 893

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

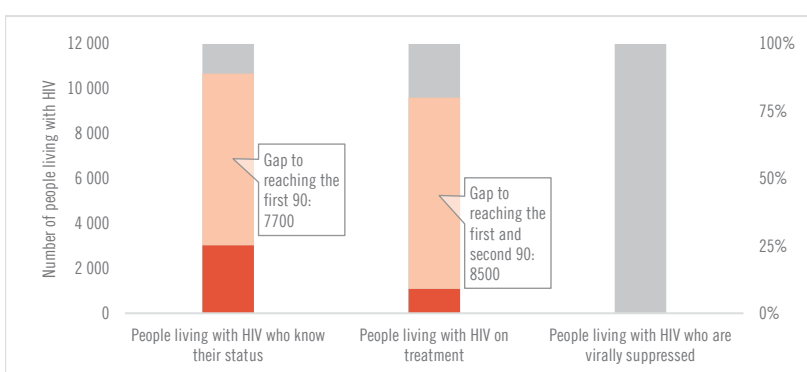


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	49 958	84 407	1 607 200	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	26% [10–93%]	9% [4–34%] 1094	...% [...–...%]
Children (0–14)	32% [14–101%]	11% [5–34%] 60	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	23% [9–81%]	9% [4–33%] 308	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	26% [10–96%]	9% [4–33%] 726	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	2% [1–5%]	10% [4–33%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	48.4% [44.6–53.4%]	45% [38.8–50.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	4.8% [1.4–12.5%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	320 [120–640]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	...
— Women	1%
— Men	6.3%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015)	42.2%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2015)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	102
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	4.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## AUSTRALIA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1000 [770–1200]	1000 [770–1300]	750 [570–940]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	850 [640–1100]	850 [630–1100]	640 [<500–820]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.05 [0.04–0.06]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	21 000 [17 000–23 000]	26 000 [21 000–29 000]	30 000 [24 000–34 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2600 [2200–2900]	3400 [2900–3800]	4100 [3500–4600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	18 000 [15 000–21 000]	22 000 [18 000–25 000]	25 000 [20 000–29 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

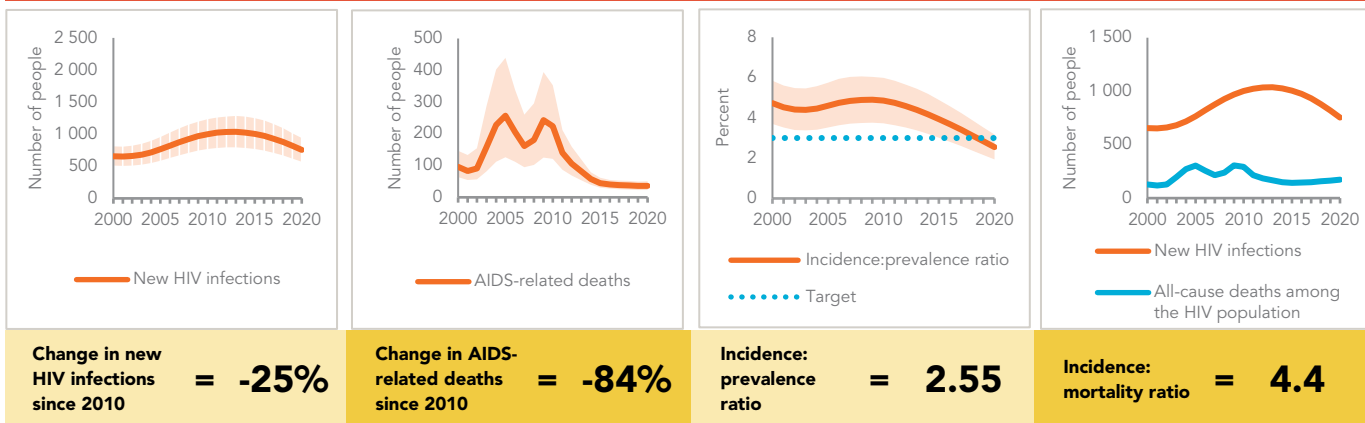
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2006	...	US\$ 101 415 112	...	...	...	US\$ 101 415 112

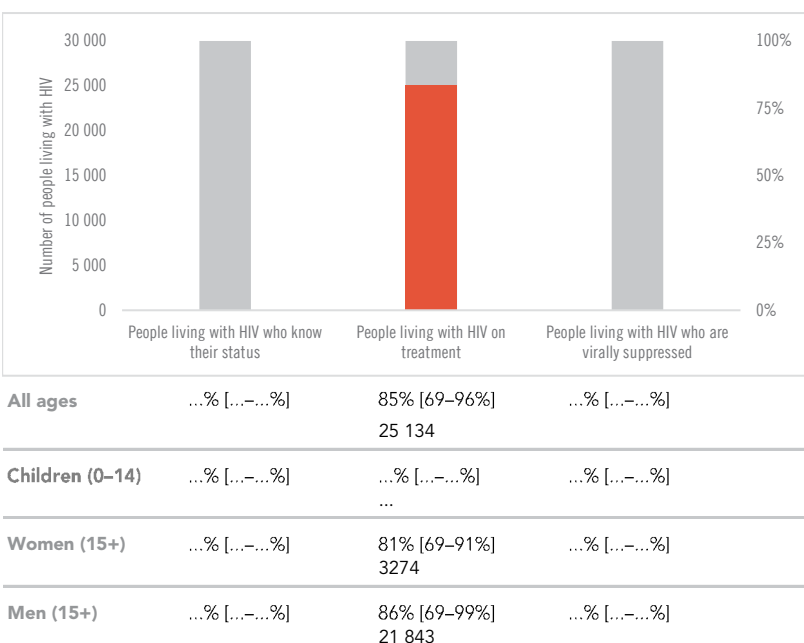
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	8.1%	1.7%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	90.0%	85.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	78%	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	30 [19–44]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

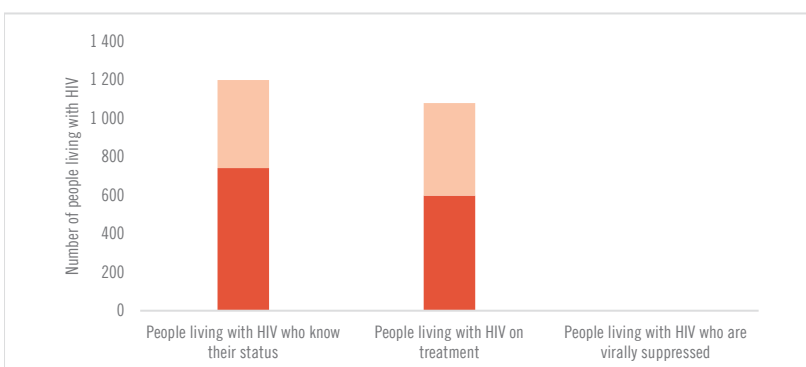
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	73%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	62%
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	31%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# BHUTAN

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	600	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	56% [19–129%] 741	45% [16–104%] 598	...% [...–...%] ...
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	80% [29–175%] 330	66% [24–144%] 272	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	42% [15–99%] 371	33% [12–79%] 295	...% [...–...%] ...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) 3 [0–8]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment ...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load ...

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2010)

- Women 21%
- Men ...

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years

- Women ...
- Men ...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ...

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period ...

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...
- Naloxone available (2021) ...
- Safe injection rooms available (2021) ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 850 255	...	...	...	US\$ 850 255

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, penalty not specified
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

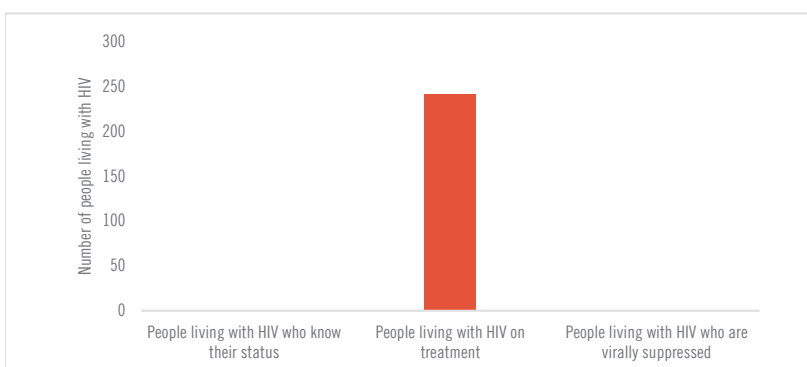
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 241	...% [...-...%] ...
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 102	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 139	...% [...-...%] ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	3 [0-9]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...



## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## CAMBODIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1900–2300]	1400 [1200–1500]	1100 [1000–1200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500–520]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	940 [840–1000]	520 [<500–570]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	730 [650–820]	660 [610–730]	750 [680–810]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.14 [0.13–0.16]	0.09 [0.08–0.09]	0.07 [0.06–0.07]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1500 [1100–2300]	1700 [990–2400]	1200 [790–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	580 [<500–940]	750 [<500–1200]	630 [<500–930]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	720 [<500–1100]	790 [520–1100]	<500 [<500–610]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	82 000 [73 000–91 000]	79 000 [70 000–87 000]	75 000 [67 000–83 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	6000 [5200–7000]	4500 [3800–5200]	2800 [2300–3200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	40 000 [36 000–44 000]	40 000 [36 000–44 000]	38 000 [34 000–42 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	36 000 [31 000–40 000]	34 000 [31 000–38 000]	34 000 [31 000–38 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.8 [0.7–0.9]	0.7 [0.6–0.8]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

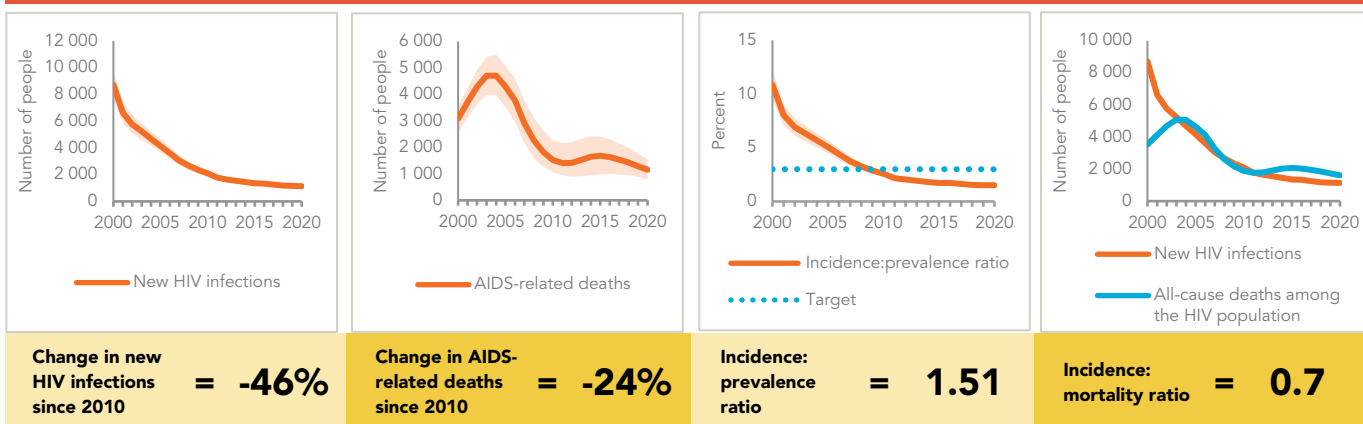
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2015	US\$ 262 750	US\$ 8 157 098	...	...	...	US\$ 43 322 535

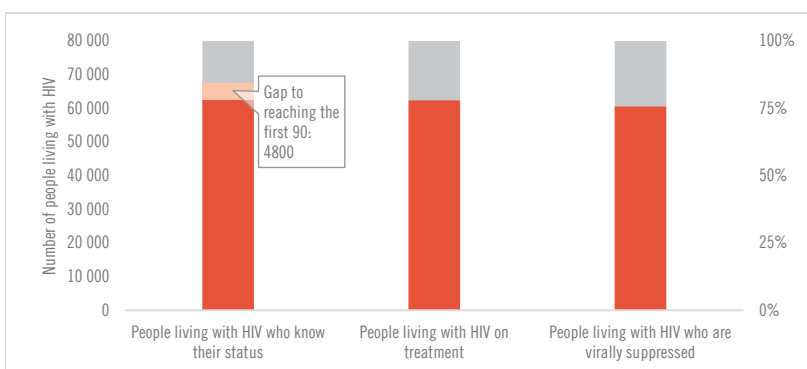
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.2%	4%	15.2%	9.6%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	51.9%	...	66.8%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	82.8%	95.5%	30.8%	100%	...
Condom use	88.8%	76.2%	8.7%	83.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	99.7%	20.1%	78%	89.3%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2015)	3 161 184	1 304 384	327 921	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	84% [75–92%]	83% [74–92%]	81% [72–89%]
<b>All ages</b>		62 310	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	60% [50–70%]	60% [49–69%]	53% [43–61%]
		1665	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	82% [73–91%]	82% [73–90%]	80% [71–88%]
		31 237	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	87% [78–96%]	86% [78–96%]	84% [75–93%]
		29 408	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	33% [28–38%]	86% [74–97%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.1% [23.6–28%]	11.8% [9.7–16.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	42.6% [36.6–52%]	77.8% [69.3–89.9%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1100 [590–1700]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

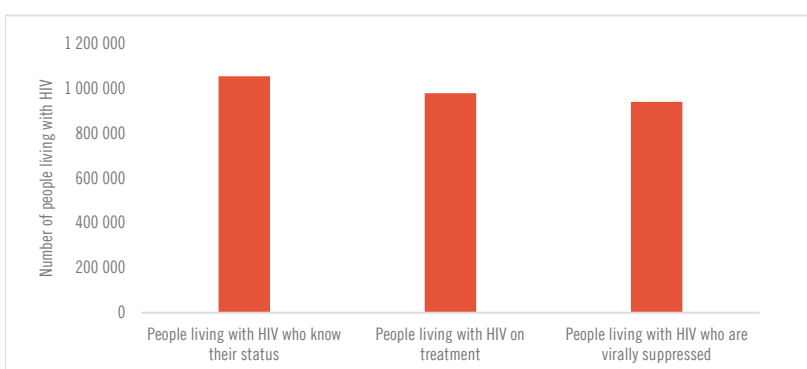
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	37.6%
— Men	45.9%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2014)	
— Women	41.5%
— Men	72.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	511
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	93.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	168
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	6.4%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## CHINA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.2%	6%	4.8%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	54.7%	62.2%	56.4%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	93.9%	88.1%	...	...
Condom use	94.6%	90%	62.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	...	...
<b>All ages</b>	1 053 026	978 138	939 734
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	7019	6685	6001
<b>Women (15+)</b>	269 041	254 684	245 106
<b>Men (15+)</b>	776 966	716 769	688 626

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	18 000 [9800 –28 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	86.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	246
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 12 385 500	US\$ 1 307 000 000	...	...	...	US\$ 1 320 389 000

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

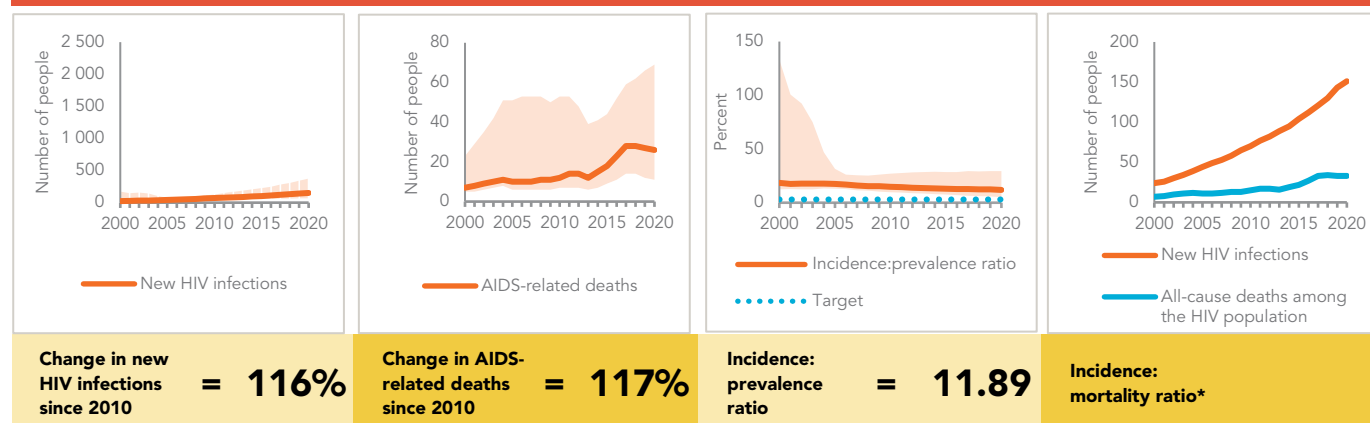
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## FIJI

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.08 [0.05–0.15]	0.12 [0.07–0.26]	0.16 [0.07–0.41]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500–920]	800 [580–1400]	1300 [790–2500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–620]	570 [<500–1100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–720]	660 [<500–1300]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.4]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



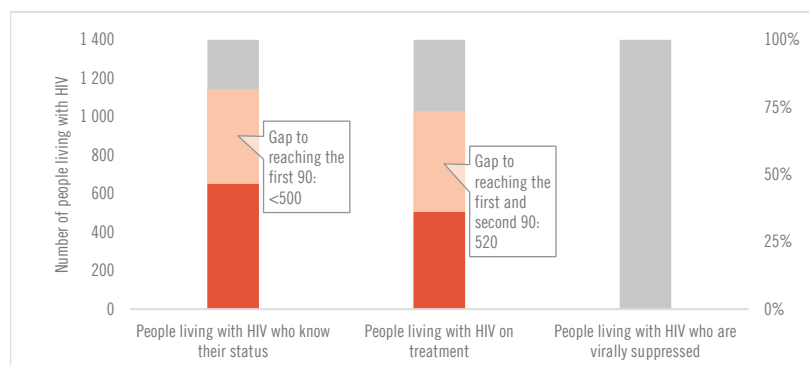
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	...	US\$ 509 384	...	...	US\$ 158 885	US\$ 668 269

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
<b>All ages</b>	51% [32–100%]	40% [25–78%] 506	...% [...–...%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	51% [32–102%]	42% [26–82%] 237	22% [14–43%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	48% [29–97%]	35% [21–70%] 231	18% [11–36%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

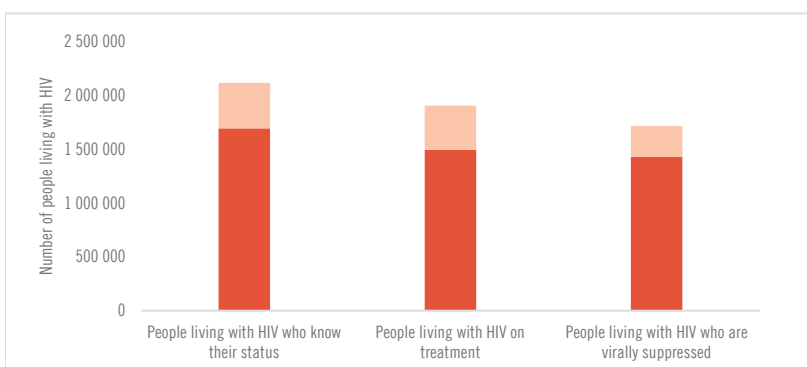
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## INDIA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.6%	2.7%	6.3%	3.1%	2.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	88.0%	82.4%	78.3%	88.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	87.9%	90.9%	83.2%	97.9%	...
Condom use	...	83.1%	54.1%	79.7%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	...	51 459 906	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...-...%]	64% [43–79%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages	1 691 275	1 494 399	1 427 536
Children (0–14)	58 173	64 434	54 770
Women (15+)	788 332	712 537	684 036
Men (15+)	844 769	717 428	688 731

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	92 000 [63 000–126 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	16.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	35%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	21.7%
— Men	31.5%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	...
— Men	40.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	72.8%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	95.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	366
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	19.5%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 414 285 714	...	...	...	US\$ 414 285 714



## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only)	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>
	35.1	32.8
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months		...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent		...

## VIOLENCE

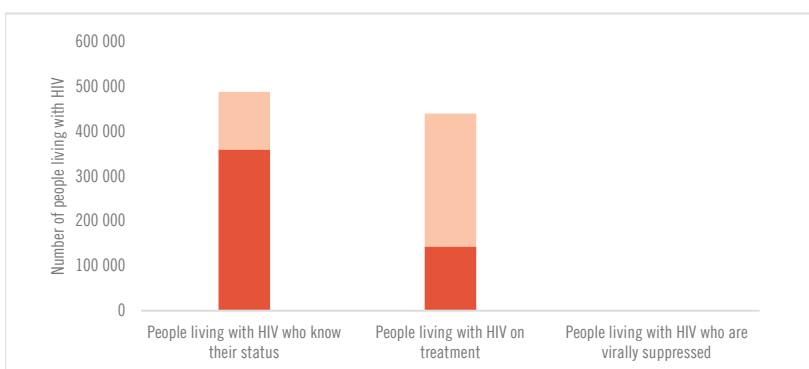
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>
	23	22

# INDONESIA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	277 600	...	34 500	34 700	...
HIV prevalence	2.1%	17.9%	13.7%	11.9%	0.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	38.6%	55.5%	57.2%	65.0%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	22.4%	37.9%	...	34.4%	0.3%
Condom use	66.8%	69.6%	34.1%	68.9%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	647 621	2 824 656	936 017	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	66% [62–70%] 359 457	26% [25–28%] 142 906	...% [...–...%] ...
Children (0–14)	27% [24–29%] 4739	27% [24–29%] 4739	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	61% [58–64%] 118 239	24% [23–26%] 47 264	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	72% [68–76%] 236 479	28% [26–29%] 90 903	...% [...–...%] ...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	21 000 [8900 –38 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	10.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012)	
— Women	11.4%
— Men	10.3%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017)	77%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	89.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	1
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	5.3%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	US\$ 10 495 015	US\$ 74 322 845	US\$ 9 760 803	US\$ 20 937 604	US\$ 1 348 653	US\$ 119 102 112

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, penalty not specified
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... 2017

... 68.7

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ... 2019

12.2

## VIOLENCE

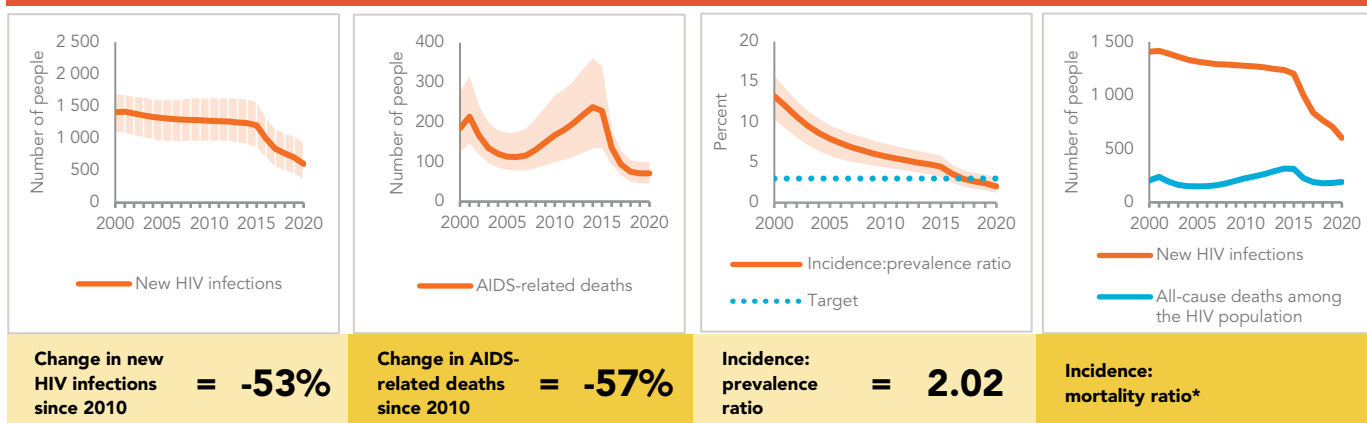
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

# JAPAN

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1300 [970–1600]	1200 [870–1600]	600 [<500–940]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [860–1500]	1100 [780–1500]	560 [<500–880]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	<0.01 [ <0.01–0.01]	<0.01 [ <0.01–0.01]	<0.01 [ <0.01– <0.01]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	22 000 [18 000–25 000]	27 000 [22 000–31 000]	30 000 [25 000–35 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2300 [2000–2500]	2700 [2400–3000]	3000 [2600–3300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	20 000 [16 000–23 000]	24 000 [20 000–28 000]	27 000 [22 000–32 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [ <0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [ <0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [ <0.1– <0.1]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



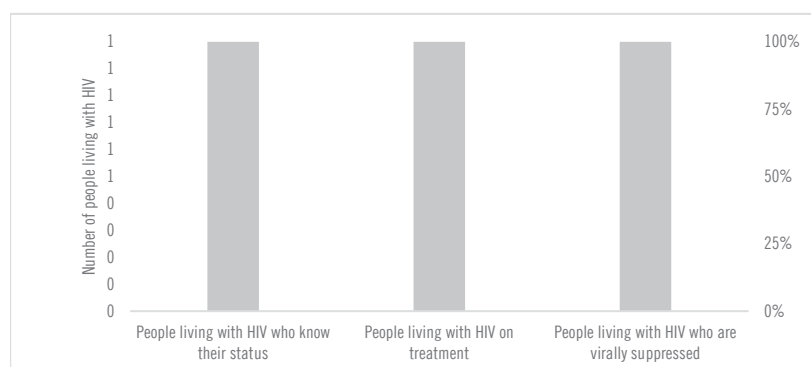
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 67 907 854	...	...	...	US\$ 67 907 854

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

...

<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

...

<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
--------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

...

<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
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...

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## KIRIBATI

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	55.4%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2016)	1784	1784	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	...
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 165 150	...	...	...	US\$ 165 150

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1000 [920–1100]	990 [890–1100]	890 [790–960]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	550 [<500–610]	540 [<500–600]	520 [<500–570]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.17 [0.15–0.19]	0.15 [0.14–0.17]	0.13 [0.11–0.14]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9000 [8200–9800]	12 000 [11 000–14 000]	15 000 [14 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–550]	540 [<500–610]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3600 [3200–3900]	5000 [4500–5400]	6000 [5500–6600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5100 [4600–5600]	6900 [6400–7600]	8500 [7800–9300]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... **2017**  
... 48.1

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

## VIOLENCE

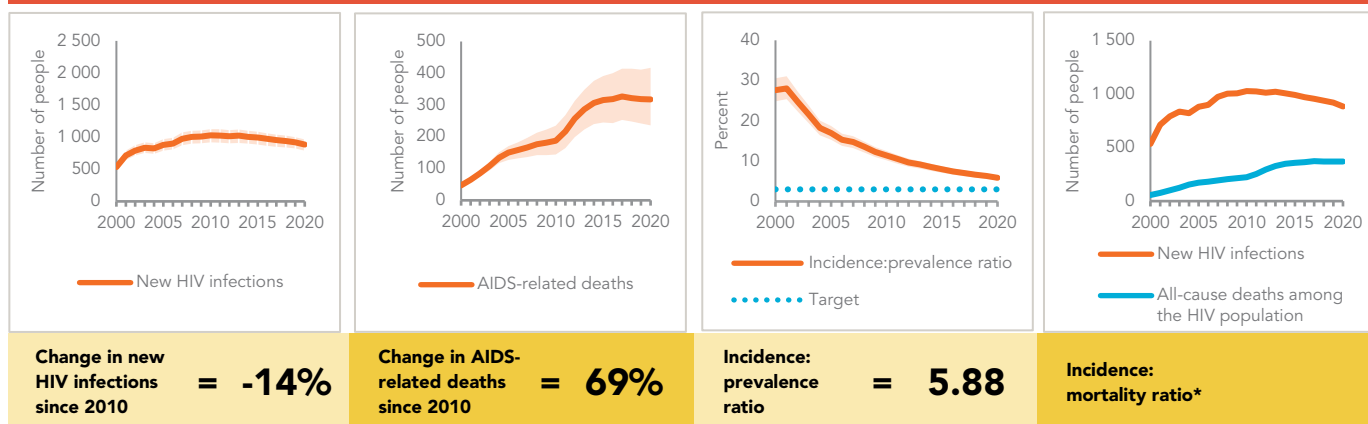
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 409 216	US\$ 469 086	US\$ 2 708 181	US\$ 95 000	US\$ 4 287 471



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

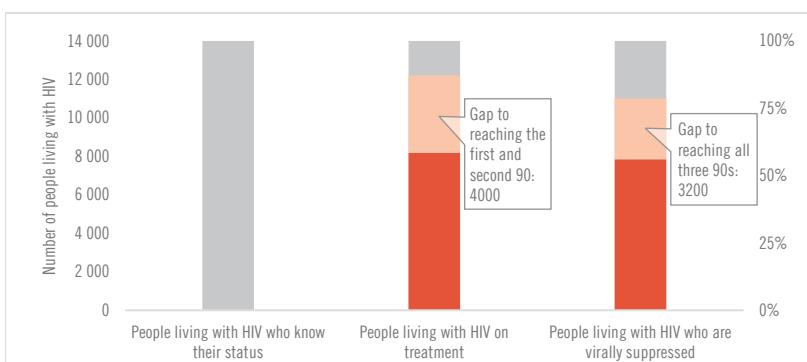


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.8%	4.1%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	39.2%	11.5%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	90.6%	35.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	36.8%	7.8%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	1.9%	1.7%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	362 707	781 534	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	54% [49–59%] 8189	52% [47–57%]
All ages	...% [...–...%]		
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	57% [49–64%] 307	49% [43–55%]
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]	56% [51–61%] 3376	54% [49–58%]
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]	53% [49–58%] 4506	51% [47–56%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	15% [13–17%]	54% [46–61%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	45.7% [43–48.5%]	32.5% [29.8–35.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	1.5% [1.3–1.9%]	51.9% [45.9–60.5%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	720 [460–1000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012)	
— Women	24%
— Men	27.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	26

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	3
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## MALAYSIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5100 [4600–5600]	4800 [4300–5300]	6100 [5300–6900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	910 [780–1000]	810 [690–890]	660 [560–760]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4100 [3700–4500]	4000 [3600–4400]	5500 [4800–6200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.18 [0.17–0.2]	0.16 [0.14–0.18]	0.19 [0.17–0.22]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3500 [2800–4200]	3200 [2600–3800]	2000 [1500–2500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	3300 [2700–3800]	2900 [2500–3400]	1800 [1400–2200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	73 000 [65 000–81 000]	78 000 [71 000–84 000]	92 000 [84 000–100 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	570 [<500–730]	520 [<500–660]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	15 000 [13 000–16 000]	17 000 [16 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	61 000 [54 000–67 000]	63 000 [57 000–68 000]	75 000 [68 000–81 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Both criminalized and prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

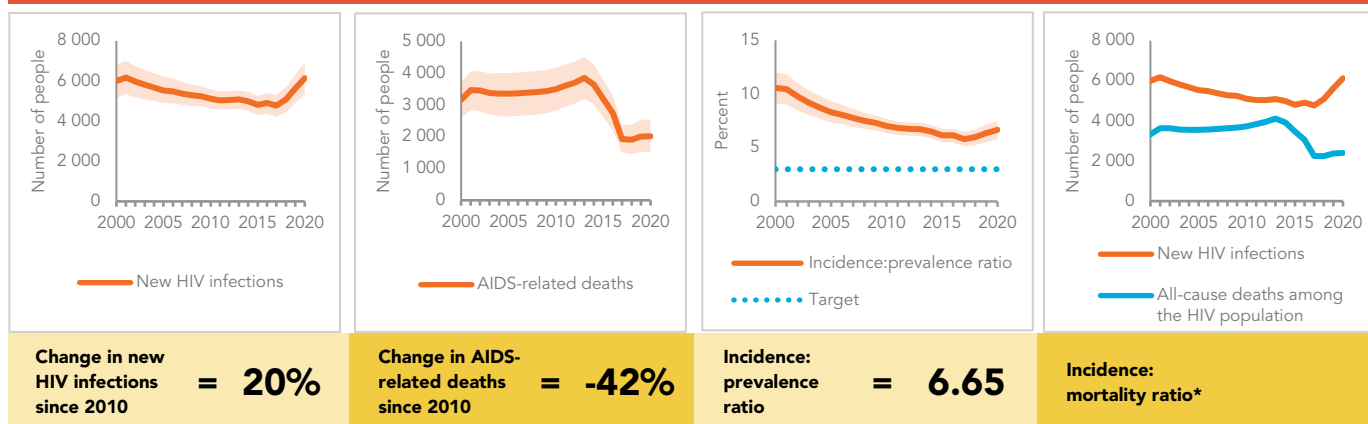
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 976 127	US\$ 18 050 168	...	US\$ 1 335 347	US\$ 304 995	US\$ 20 694 927

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

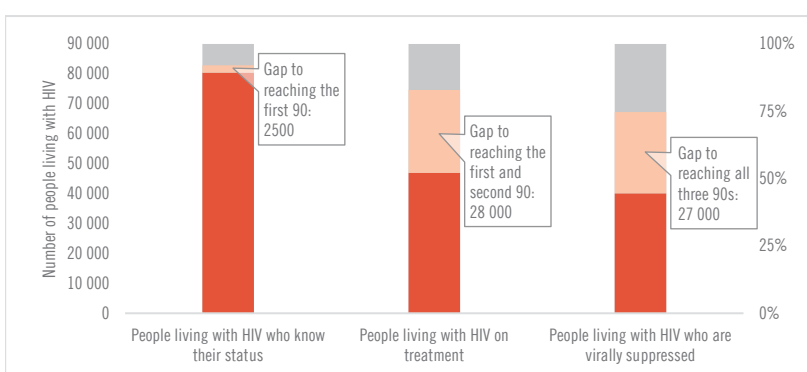


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	37 000	...	75 000	...	...
HIV prevalence	6.3%	21.6%	13.5%	10.9%	0.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	35.1%	43.3%	38.9%	43.0%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	62.6%	34.6%	...	...
Condom use	83.5%	65.4%	25.7%	78.2%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	40%	36.7%	1.4%	57.9%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	68 342	435 559	1 038 380	95 221	47 872

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	87% [79-94%]	51% [46-55%] 46 931	43% [40-47%]
Children (0-14)	97% [73-126%]	80% [61-104%] 260	62% [47-80%]
Women (15+)	67% [60-72%]	63% [57-69%] 10 873	56% [50-60%]
Men (15+)	92% [84-100%]	48% [44-52%] 35 798	41% [37-44%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	58% [48-69%]	99% [81-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.2% [10.8-15.1%]	1.7% [0.6-3.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	76.1% [65.2-90.8%]	>95% [81.6- >95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1900 [1600-2200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	37.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	19.2%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2015)	
— Women	41.1%
— Men	41.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	79.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	11
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	81.1%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## MONGOLIA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.02 [0.01–0.02]	0.01 [0.01–0.02]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	540 [<500–600]	650 [580–710]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	510 [<500–570]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2018 refers to women only)	2014	2018
	72.7	64.2

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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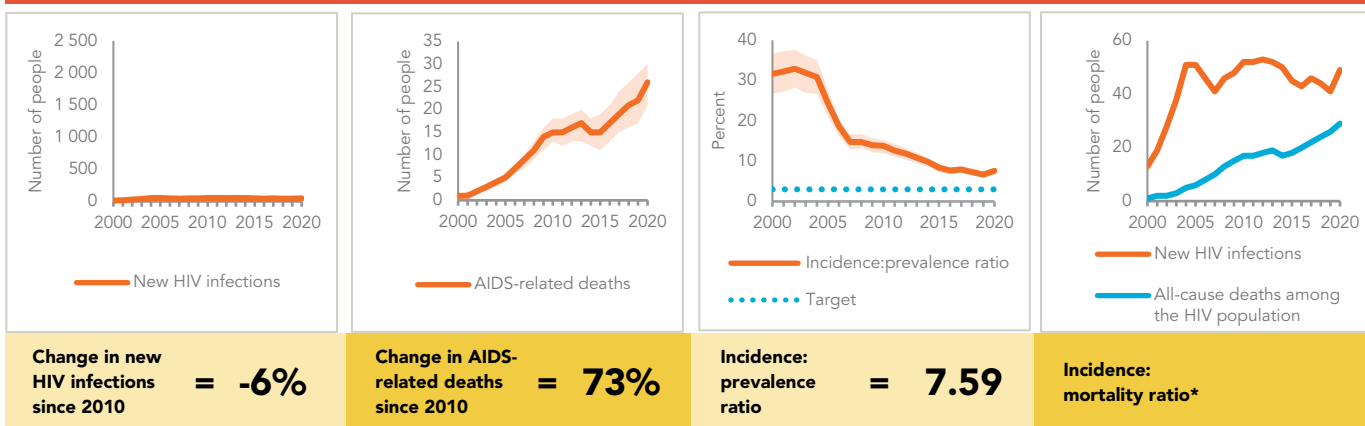
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2017 14.7
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	...	US\$ 3 032 500	...	...	...	US\$ 5 255 800

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	7.7%	0%	...	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	94.3%	96.1%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	90.6%	...	...	...
Condom use	88.5%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	26.1%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	3.1%	47.1%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	300 000	500 000	...	...	...

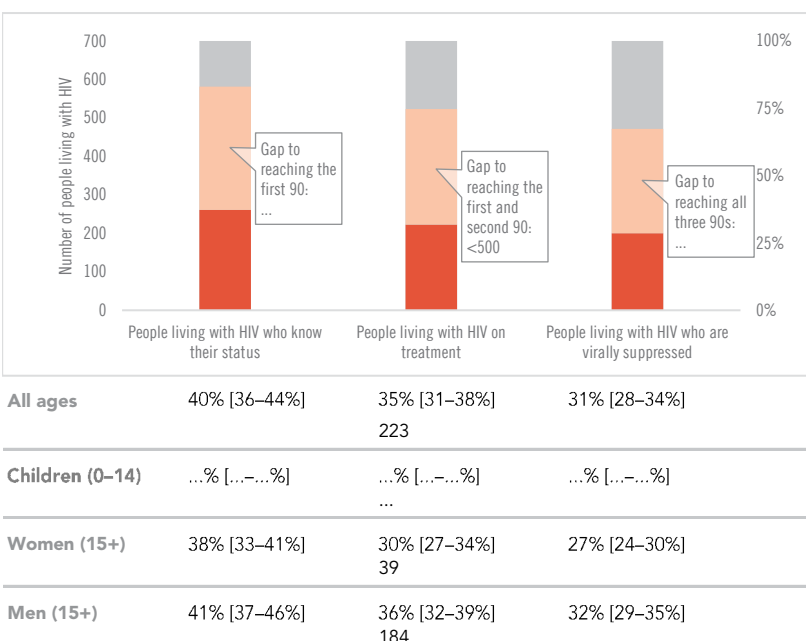
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	15 [2–39]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	100%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	33.3%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women: 22.8%</li> <li>Men: 20.7%</li> </ul>
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women: ...</li> <li>Men: ...</li> </ul>
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2019)	1

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

### Harm reduction

Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
Naloxone available (2021)	...
Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## MYANMAR

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2016
	...	63.3

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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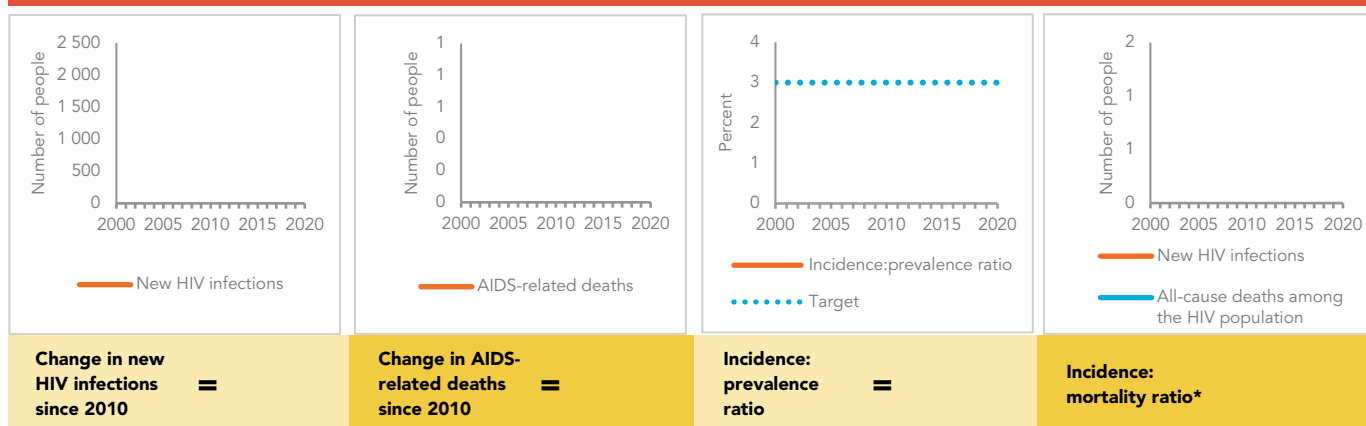
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2016
	11

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 2 382 058	US\$ 20 212 929	US\$ 12 248 661	US\$ 51 148 388	US\$ 20 477 207	US\$ 106 469 242

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

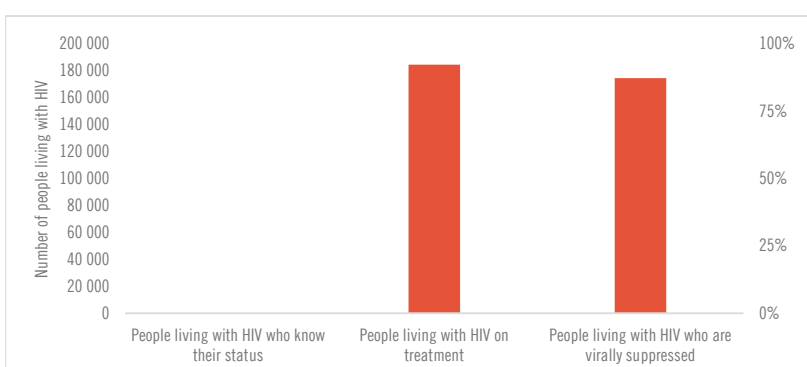


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	8.3%	8.8%	19%	...	4.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	41.0%	31.3%	27.9%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	59.1%	44.1%	14.1%	...	...
Condom use	89.9%	56.8%	21.9%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	50.4%	28.6%	34.2%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	4 492 080	2 856 177	14 000 727	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>All ages</b>	...	184 697	...
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...	8000	...
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...	77 007	...
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...	99 690	...

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	1.2% [ $<1$ –1.4%]	...% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	15 000 [10 000 –22 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	15.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	...
— Women	16.2%
— Men	17.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	...
— Women	...
— Men	77.4%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	74.9%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2016)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
<b>Harm reduction</b>	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	90.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	369
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019)	21%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## NEPAL

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1800–2300]	1200 [1100–1300]	750 [670–820]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	880 [770–980]	500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	960 [850–1100]	580 [520–640]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.08 [0.07–0.09]	0.05 [0.04–0.05]	0.03 [0.02–0.03]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1400 [1200–1700]	930 [740–1100]	640 [<500–820]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1000 [860–1200]	610 [<500–740]	<500 [<500–510]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	31 000 [28 000–34 000]	29 000 [26 000–31 000]	30 000 [28 000–33 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1400 [1200–1600]	1500 [1300–1600]	1200 [1100–1400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [9600–12 000]	13 000 [11 000–14 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	19 000 [17 000–21 000]	15 000 [13 000–16 000]	16 000 [14 000–17 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only)	2011	2016
	28.3	38

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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## VIOLENCE

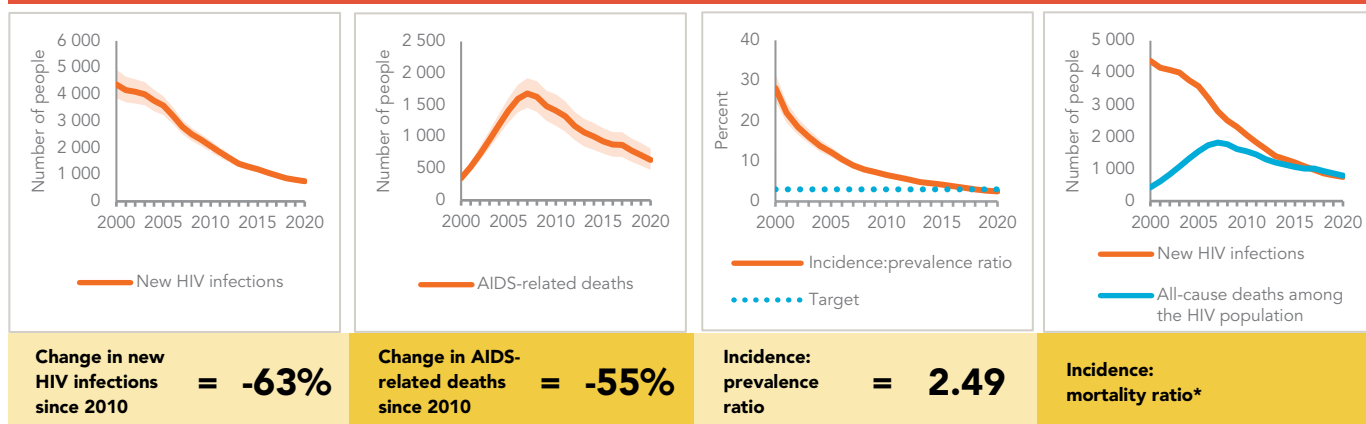
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2011	2016
	14.3	11.2

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 18 430	US\$ 26 032	US\$ 63 458	US\$ 6787	US\$ 115 983



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

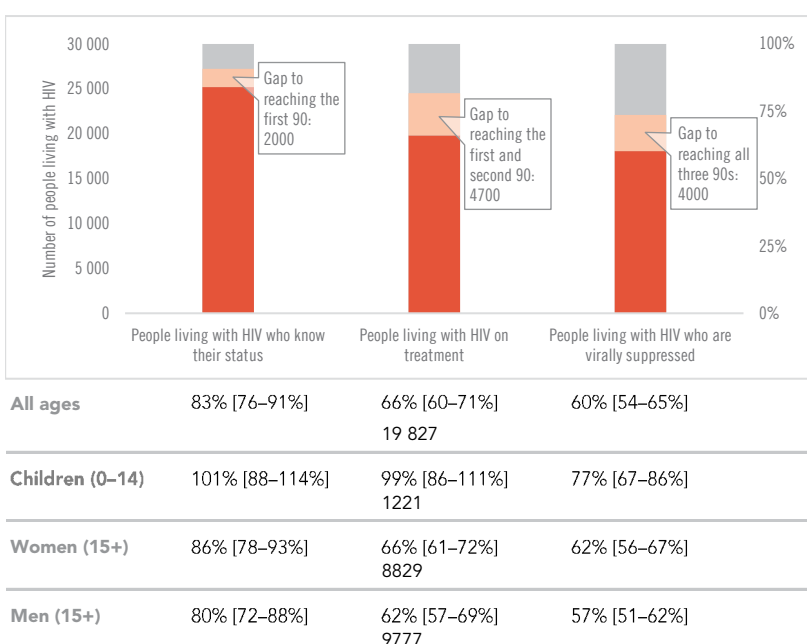


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	22 000
HIV prevalence	4.2%	5%	2.7%	8.5%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	95.2%	89.6%	98.3%	89.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	88.2%	94.6%	66.3%	91.5%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	34.8%	79.7%	67.8%	29.8%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	5834	6758	9306	811	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	16% [13–19%]	40% [34–47%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	48.8% [46.5–50.8%]	36.8% [34.7–38.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	3.5% [2.9–4.3%]	87% [74.3–>95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

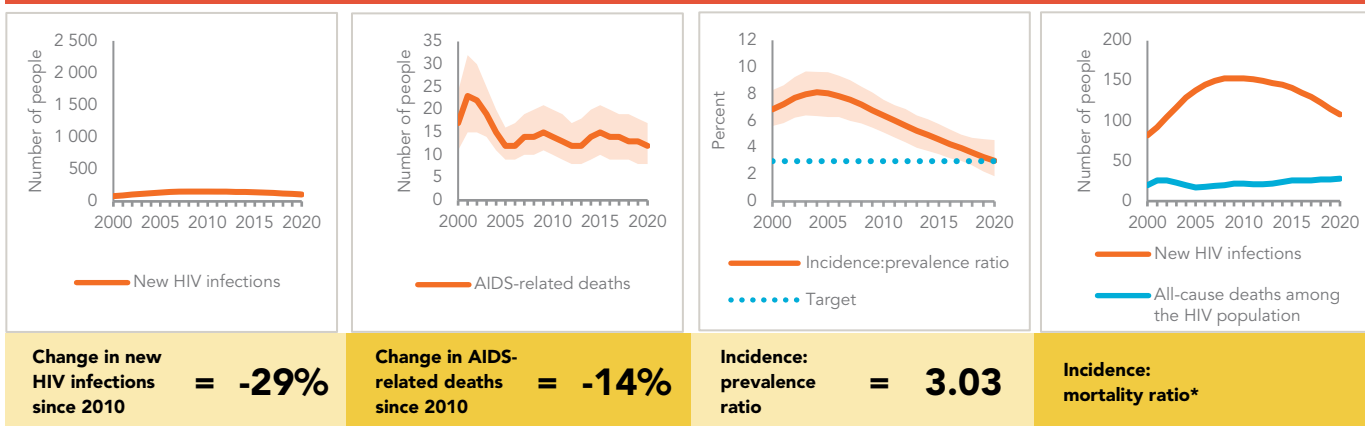
Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	380 [320–450]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	20.7%
— Men	27.1%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	...
— Men	67.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	56.3%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	284
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	96.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	81
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	2.8%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

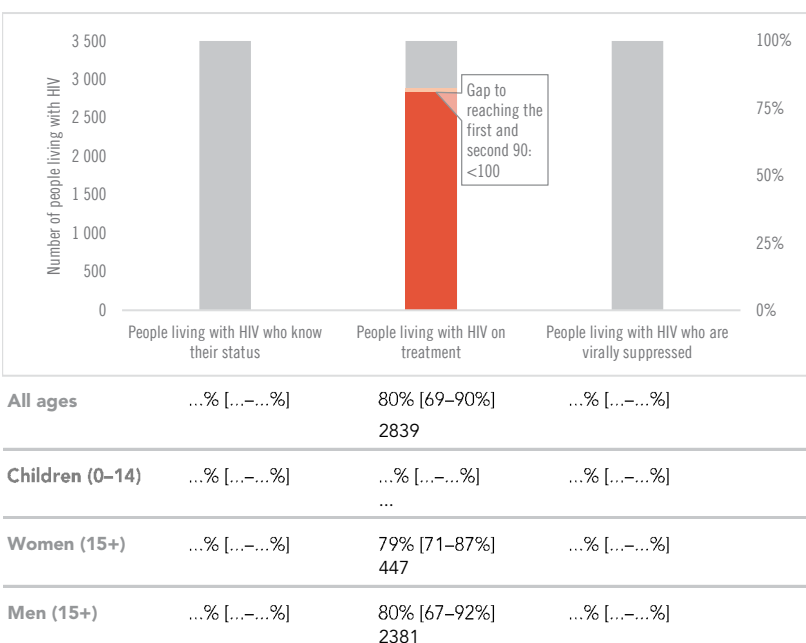


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	10 000
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	64.0%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	...	27 733	7107	46 128	3554

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	6 [2–13]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

Harm reduction	
Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	233
Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
Naloxone available (2021)	...
Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## PAKISTAN

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	14 000 [13 000–15 000]	19 000 [18 000–20 000]	25 000 [24 000–27 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	720 [650–800]	1600 [1500–1700]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2200 [2000–2400]	3600 [3300–4000]	4800 [4400–5300]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	11 000 [11 000–12 000]	15 000 [14 000–15 000]	19 000 [18 000–20 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.08 [0.07–0.08]	0.1 [0.09–0.1]	0.12 [0.11–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1400 [1200–1500]	4900 [4400–5300]	8200 [7500–8900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	890 [820–950]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	500 [<500–560]	1100 [960–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1100 [960–1300]	4000 [3600–4400]	6200 [5700–6800]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	67 000 [62 000–71 000]	130 000 [120 000–130 000]	200 000 [190 000–210 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	650 [590–720]	2000 [1800–2200]	4900 [4600–5300]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	7300 [6700–7800]	21 000 [20 000–22 000]	38 000 [36 000–40 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	59 000 [55 000–63 000]	100 000 [98 000–110 000]	160 000 [150 000–160 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Both criminalized and prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

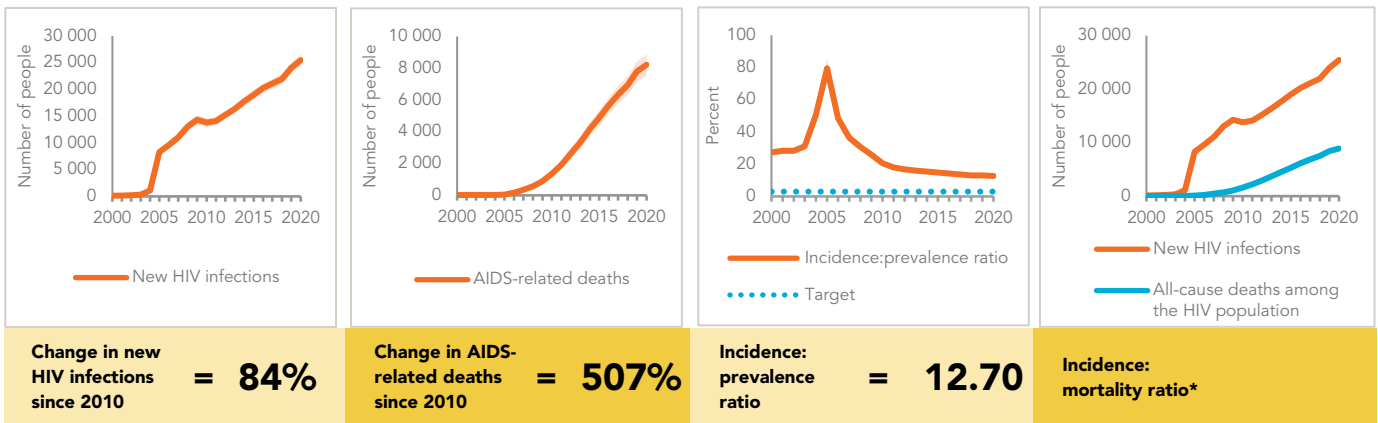
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2013	2018
	18	14.5

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 5 578 386	US\$ 1 551 621	...	US\$ 1 244 723	...	US\$ 8 428 830

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



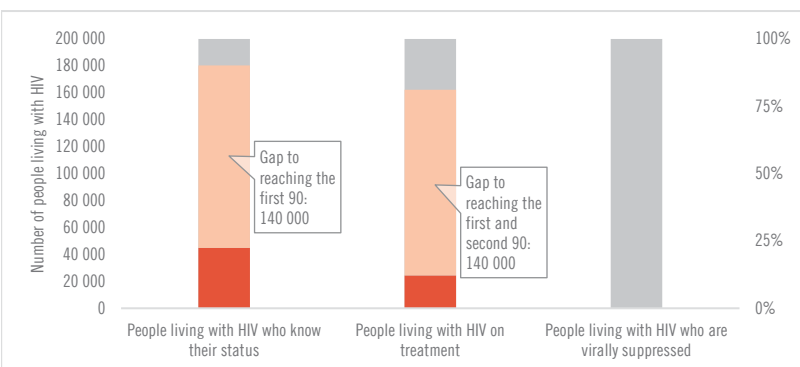
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.8%	3.7%	21%	5.5%	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	66.7%**	53.6%**	46.1%**	74.7%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	5%	0.8%	16.2%	10.2%	99.2%
Condom use	35.1%	22.4%	15.3%	24.4%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%	1.1%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2010	2020
All ages	22% [21–23%] 24 362	12% [12–13%] ...
Children (0–14)	58% [54–63%] 2113	43% [40–46%] ...
Women (15+)	20% [19–21%] 5550	15% [14–15%] ...
Men (15+)	22% [21–23%] 16 699	11% [10–11%] ...

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	4% [3–5%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	61.2% [56.5–66.3%]	66.8% [63.2–71.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	1.2% [ $<1$ –1.4%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	3800 [2500–5400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	...
— Women	1.8%
— Men	5.9%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	72.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	46
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## PAPUA NEW GUINEA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2500 [1600–3500]	3100 [1900–4300]	3400 [2100–4900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [720–1600]	1600 [990–2200]	1900 [1200–2700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	880 [560–1200]	1000 [650–1500]	1100 [690–1600]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.36 [0.22–0.5]	0.39 [0.24–0.55]	0.39 [0.24–0.56]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	720 [<500–1200]	<500 [<500–930]	<500 [<500–830]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<100 [<100–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	33 000 [21 000–44 000]	42 000 [29 000–55 000]	55 000 [37 000–71 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	17 000 [11 000–23 000]	23 000 [15 000–29 000]	31 000 [21 000–40 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [8700–17 000]	16 000 [11 000–21 000]	21 000 [14 000–27 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.7 [0.5–1]	0.8 [0.5–1.1]	0.9 [0.6–1.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Both criminalized and prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... 2018  
36

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

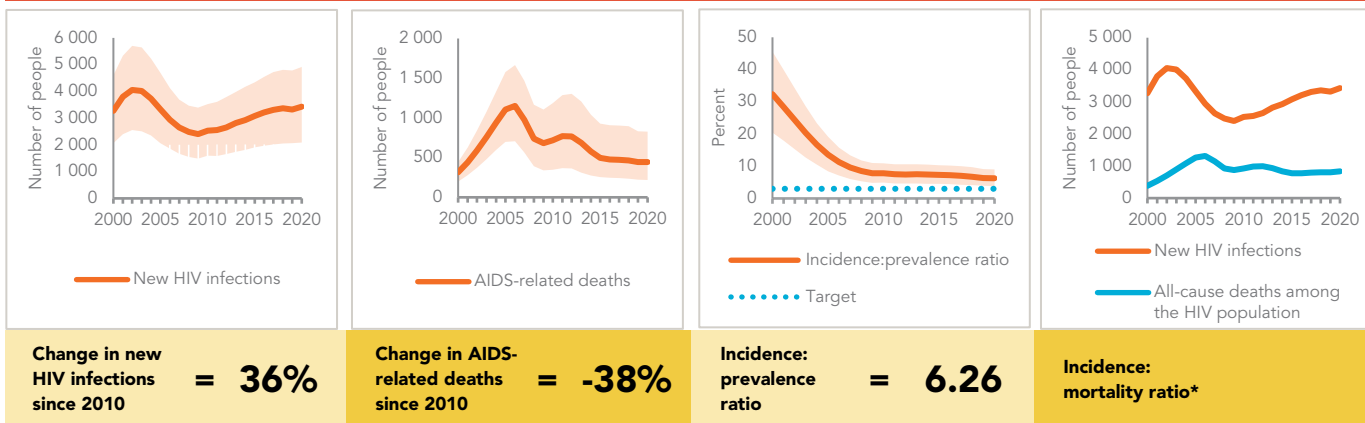
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ... 2018  
47.6

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 73 582	US\$ 7 556 596	US\$ 3 289 985	US\$ 8 446 411	US\$ 319 217	US\$ 23 819 723

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	48 300	35 900	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	15.5%	7.7%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	59.0%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	31.7%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	1 874 400	455 550	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	2700 [2200-3300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	20.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2017)	
— Women	24.4%
— Men	26.2%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2018)	
— Women	18%
— Men	33.2%

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	49.2%
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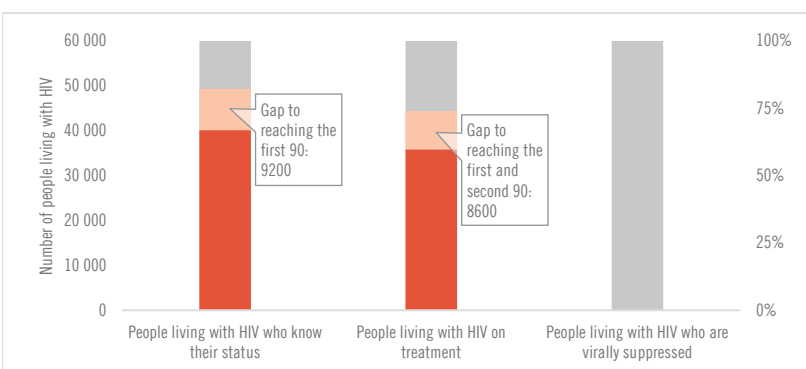
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	73% [50-95%]	65% [44-85%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages		35 840	
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	75% [50-97%]	69% [46-88%] 21 061	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	75% [51-96%]	63% [43-80%] 13 083	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## PHILIPPINES

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5000 [4500–5300]	9800 [9000–11 000]	17 000 [15 000–18 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	610 [530–680]	1100 [960–1200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4600 [4200–4900]	9100 [8400–9900]	15 000 [14 000–17 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.05 [0.05–0.06]	0.1 [0.09–0.1]	0.15 [0.14–0.17]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–500]	820 [600–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	640 [<500–860]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	17 000 [15 000–18 000]	51 000 [47 000–55 000]	120 000 [110 000–120 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	590 [500–680]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1100 [1000–1200]	3100 [2800–3400]	7100 [6500–7700]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	16 000 [14 000–17 000]	48 000 [44 000–51 000]	110 000 [99 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... 2017 71.2

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

## VIOLENCE

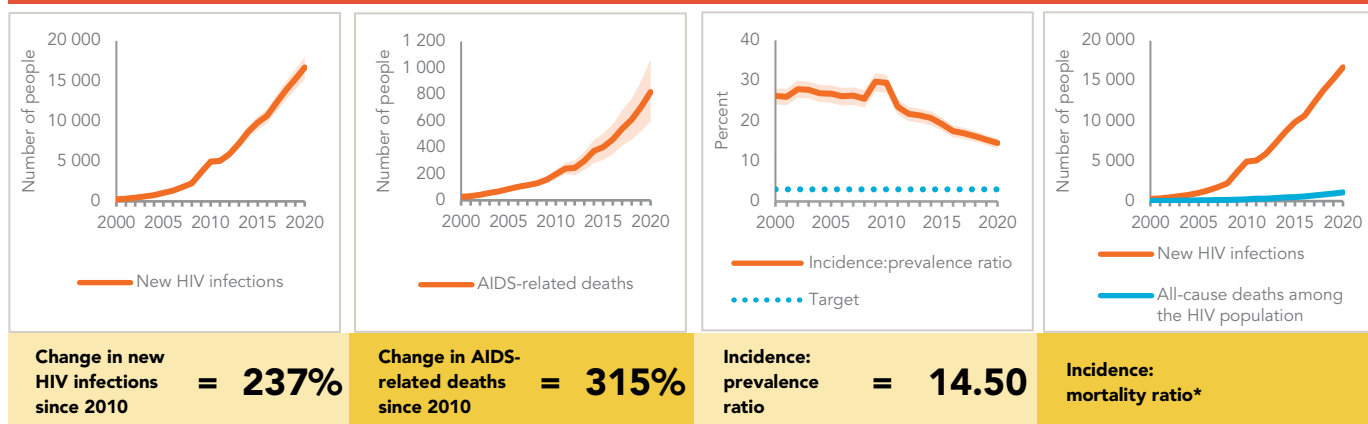
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months 2013 2017 7.1 5.5

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	US\$ 17 814	US\$ 4 522 803	...	US\$ 3 180 753	US\$ 2 018 819	US\$ 10 319 421



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	227 400	680 600	10 800	203 300	...
HIV prevalence	...	5%	...	3.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	66.6%	28.4%	26.9%	36.3%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	85.3%	40.1%	...	40.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	71.8%	14.6%	51.8%	37.6%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	10 000 [4100 -19 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	51.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

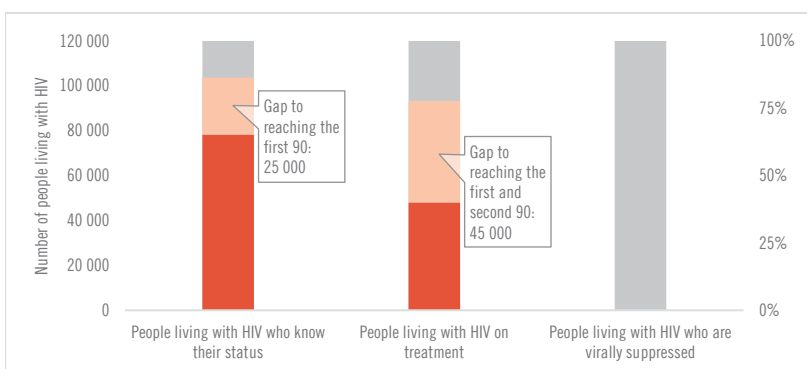
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	...
— Women	20.2%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017)	...
— Women	10.3%
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017)	56.1%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	63.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	68% [62–73%]	42% [38–45%] 47 977	...% [...–...%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	29% [24–33%]	21% [18–24%] 123	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	65% [59–70%]	25% [23–27%] 1753	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	68% [63–74%]	43% [39–46%] 46 101	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	14% [12–17%]	26% [23–31%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	43% [39.8–45.9%]	34.9% [32.8–37.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	8.2% [6.5–10%]	6.3% [5.4–7.3%]

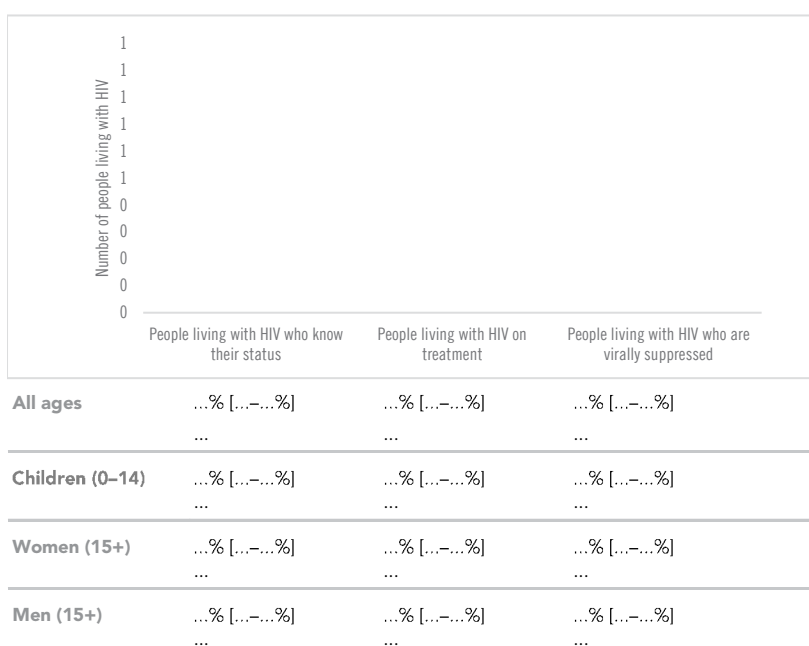
## SAMOA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	0%	...	0%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	54.6%	4.4%	...	64.1%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	100%	100%	...	100%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	4688	13 423	1953	8018	3906

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	0 [0–2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 12 115	...	US\$ 58 077	US\$ 9615	US\$ 79 808

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## SINGAPORE

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.12 [0.11–0.13]	0.06 [0.05–0.08]	<0.01 [0.01–0.01]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	6100 [5500–6700]	7600 [6700–8400]	8000 [6800–9100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	650 [590–720]	720 [640–790]	720 [630–800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5500 [4900–6000]	6800 [6000–7600]	7300 [6200–8300]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

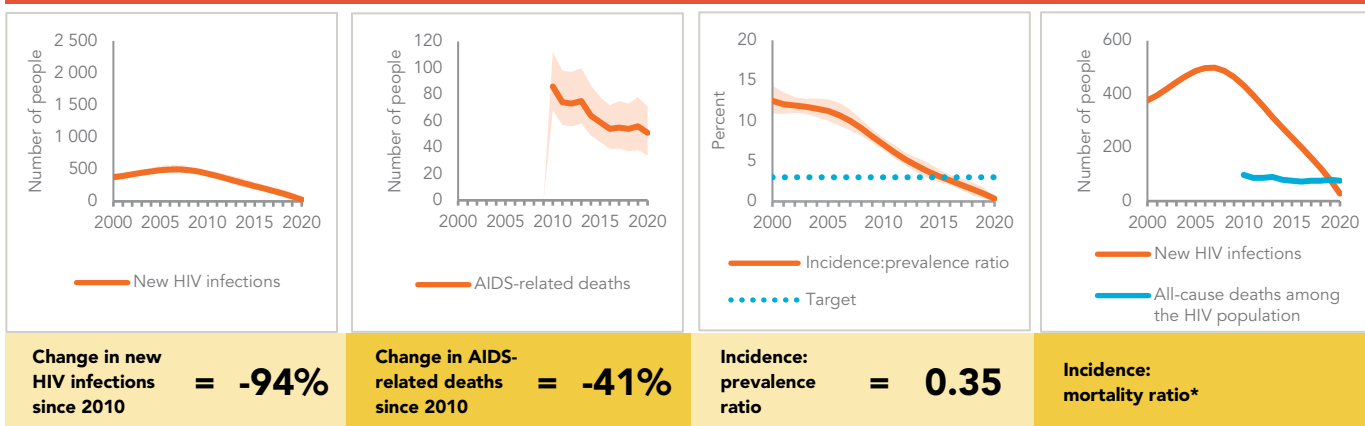
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 59 986 667	...	...	...	US\$ 59 986 667

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	11 000
HIV prevalence	0%	2.2%	1.5%	...	1.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	100%
Condom use	100%	64.5%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	98%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

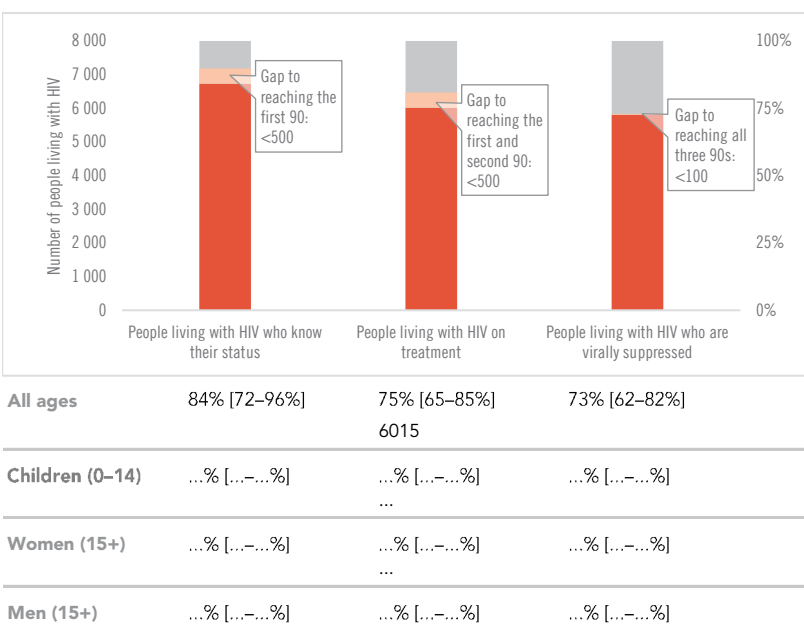
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	35 [22–50]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)	24

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

- Harm reduction**
- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
  - Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
  - Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
  - Naloxone available (2021)
  - Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## SRI LANKA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.01 [0.01–0.02]	0.01 [0.01–0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	3900 [3400–4400]	3800 [3400–4300]	3700 [3400–4100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1100 [1000–1300]	1200 [1000–1300]	1100 [990–1200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2700 [2400–3100]	2600 [2300–2900]	2600 [2300–2900]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

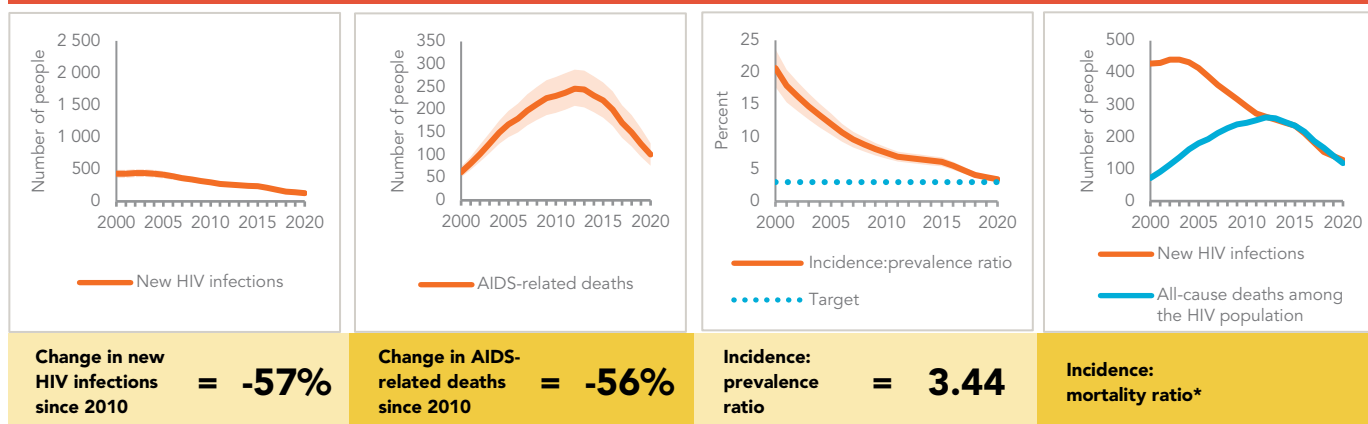
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 2 887 356	...	US\$ 8 170 632	US\$ 36 601	US\$ 11 094 589

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	30 000	73 800	2700	2200	...
HIV prevalence	0.3%	0.2%	...	0.5%	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	29.9%	40.3%	7.7%	36.9%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	83.6%	82.8%	25.5%	76.3%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	12.7%	27%	2.7%	38.5%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	6.8%	5.2%	7.7%	5.5%	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	56 [34–84]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	31.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016) 74.2%

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

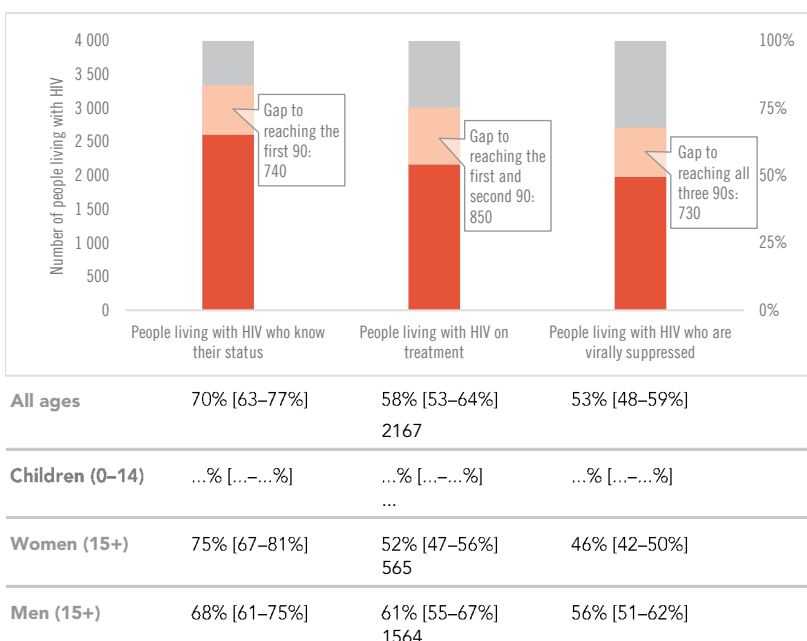
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020) 24

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	80.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## THAILAND

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	15 000 [14 000–16 000]	11 000 [9600–12 000]	6600 [6000–7200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	670 [560–770]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	4900 [4300–5500]	2600 [2200–2800]	1400 [1200–1600]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	9500 [8500–10 000]	8000 [7200–8900]	5200 [4600–5700]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.23 [0.2–0.25]	0.16 [0.14–0.17]	0.1 [0.09–0.11]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	29 000 [22 000–36 000]	22 000 [17 000–27 000]	12 000 [9800–16 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1200 [1000–1300]	<500 [<500–520]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	10 000 [7400–13 000]	9400 [7200–12 000]	6100 [4400–8100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	18 000 [14 000–22 000]	12 000 [9600–15 000]	5900 [4600–7500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	620 000 [560 000–680 000]	550 000 [500 000–600 000]	500 000 [450 000–550 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	12 000 [10 000–15 000]	6400 [5200–7500]	2400 [2000–2700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	280 000 [250 000–310 000]	250 000 [220 000–270 000]	220 000 [190 000–240 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	330 000 [300 000–370 000]	300 000 [270 000–330 000]	280 000 [260 000–310 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.4–1.8]	1.3 [1.1–1.5]	1 [0.9–1.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a non-criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2019 refers to women only)	2015	2019
	26.1	26.7

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2018
	13

## VIOLENCE

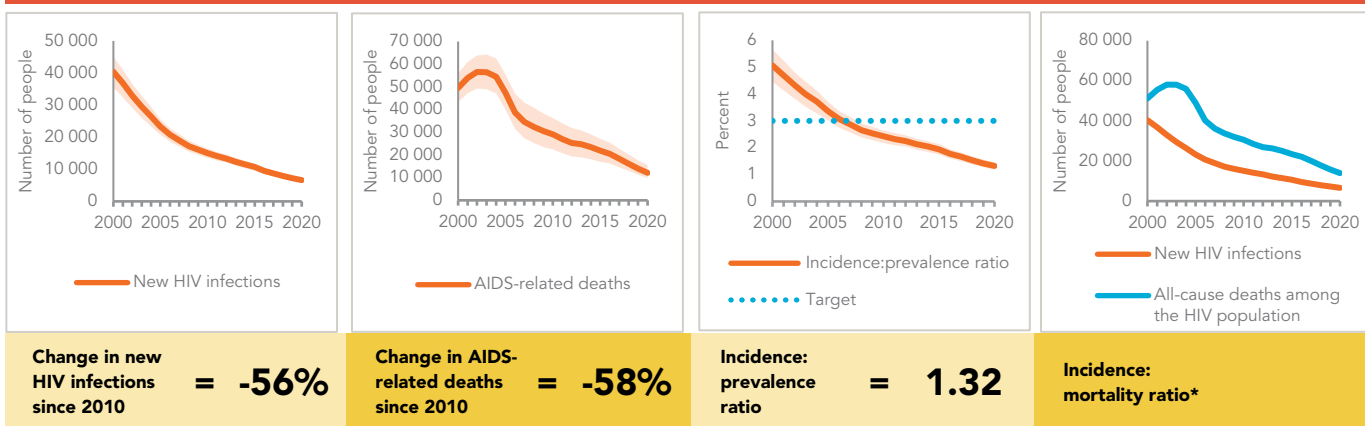
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 255 509	US\$ 271 162 577	US\$ 11 451 383	US\$ 7 142 318	US\$ 5 297 711	US\$ 295 888 256



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

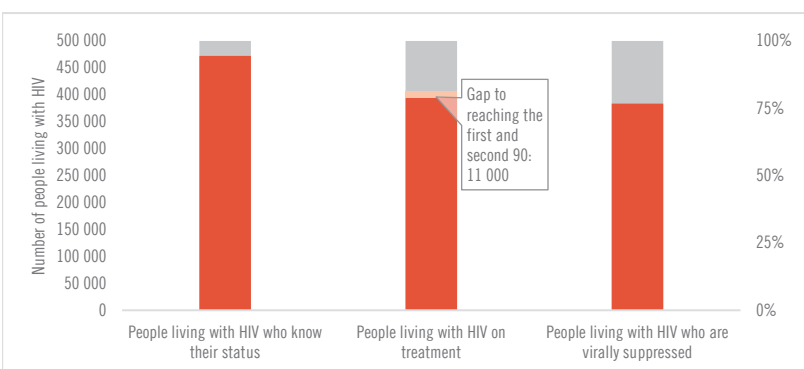


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	358 000
HIV prevalence	2.8%	11.9%	...	11%	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	66.4%	52.8%	38.1%	68.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	9.3%	...	43%	...	66.5%
Condom use	83.1%	77.8%	39.6%	78.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	82.1%	49.5%	...	44.2%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	5.1%	9.3%	4.7%	5.9%	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	3 634 416	6 727 966	1 748 342	149 303	115 642

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	94% [85–104%]	79% [71–87%]	77% [69–84%]
<b>All ages</b>		394 598	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	100% [85–113%]	76% [64–86%] 1822	66% [56–75%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	92% [82–101%]	79% [71–88%] 172 049	77% [69–85%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	96% [87–106%]	78% [71–87%] 220 727	76% [69–84%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	94% [79–100%]	98% [82–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7.2% [6.8–7.6%]	1.7% [1.6–1.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	45.3% [38.5–54.9%]	>95% [83.9–>95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	11 000 [8200–14 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

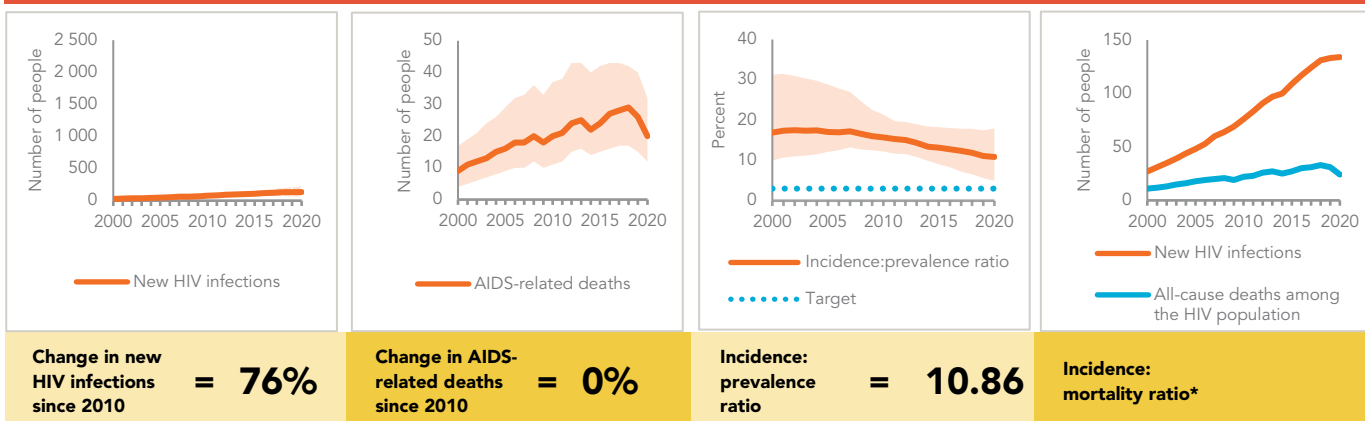
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	46%
— Men	45.1%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017)	
— Women	76.8%
— Men	75%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	96.5%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	13 769
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	95%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	11
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	9%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## TIMOR-LESTE

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.07 [0.06–0.1]	0.09 [0.06–0.13]	0.1 [0.05–0.17]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500–740]	830 [640–1100]	1200 [920–1700]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–570]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	500 [<500–650]	760 [550–1000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



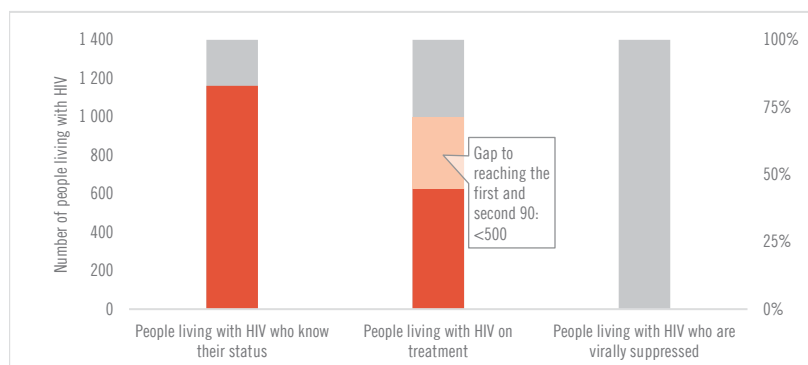
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	...	US\$ 21 000	...	US\$ 1 743 620	US\$ 38 394	US\$ 1 803 014

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	94% [70-129%]	51% [38-69%] 626	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	92% [71-127%]	47% [36-65%] 195	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	96% [69-132%]	52% [38-72%] 399	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## VIET NAM

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	14 000 [13 000–16 000]	11 000 [9300–11 000]	6100 [5300–6700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<500–570]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	4500 [3900–5100]	3200 [2800–3500]	2000 [1700–2200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	9400 [8300–10 000]	6900 [6100–7600]	3900 [3400–4300]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.16 [0.15–0.18]	0.12 [0.1–0.13]	0.06 [0.06–0.07]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6000 [4600–7500]	4900 [3600–6400]	3800 [2900–5000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [940–1700]	920 [580–1400]	850 [530–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	4400 [3400–5500]	3800 [2800–4800]	2900 [2200–3800]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	210 000 [190 000–230 000]	240 000 [210 000–260 000]	250 000 [230 000–270 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3400 [2800–3900]	4300 [3500–5100]	4300 [3500–5000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	60 000 [54 000–67 000]	73 000 [65 000–79 000]	80 000 [73 000–87 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	150 000 [130 000–160 000]	160 000 [140 000–170 000]	160 000 [150 000–180 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2014 1.8
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

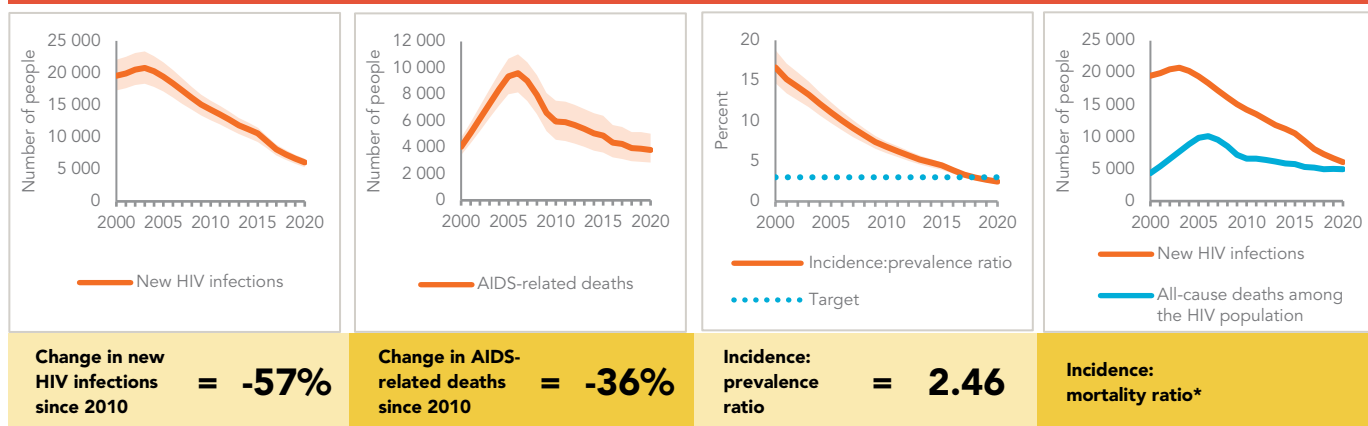
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2012	...	US\$ 30 327 094	US\$ 28 917 091	US\$ 19 495 015	US\$ 14 805 388	US\$ 95 446 487

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	256 000	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.1%	13.3%	12.7%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	53.5%	68.8%	54.6%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	21.3%	21.6%	64%	...	...
Condom use	89.6%	65.2%	41.9%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	26.5%	25.5%	24.1%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	6000 [3800-8600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	38.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

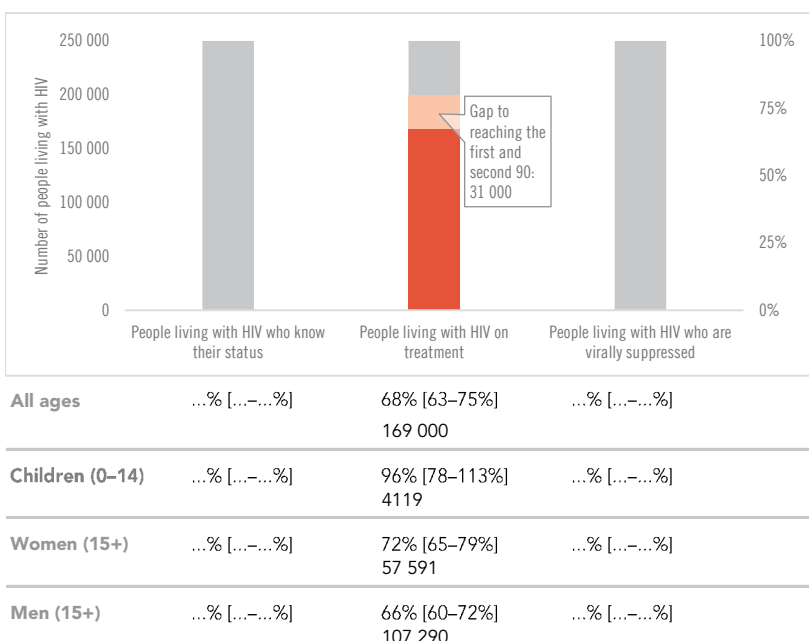
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2014)	
— Women	49.3%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	18 841

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	98.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	147
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	27.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	61% [51-72%]	90% [77-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.6% [15.6-20.9%]	9.7% [7.2-11.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	54.6% [48.3-63.9%]

# LATIN AMERICA



**P**rogress against HIV in Latin America has waned in recent years. The region fell short of the 90–90–90 targets, with late diagnoses common among people living with HIV. Of the estimated 100 000 [66 000–150 000] new HIV infections in 2020, 92% were among key populations and their sexual partners, with gay men and other men who have sex with men the most affected—a sign that HIV programmes are not closing the remaining gaps among populations at highest risk. AIDS-related mortality declined by 21% between 2010 and 2020, with approximately 31 000 [20 000–46 000] adults and children dying of AIDS-related causes in 2020.

These shortcomings reflect that key populations have inadequate access to suitable HIV services, and that they continue to experience stigma and discrimination, physical and sexual harassment, violence and other human rights violations. These barriers are undermining the impact of HIV prevention and treatment.

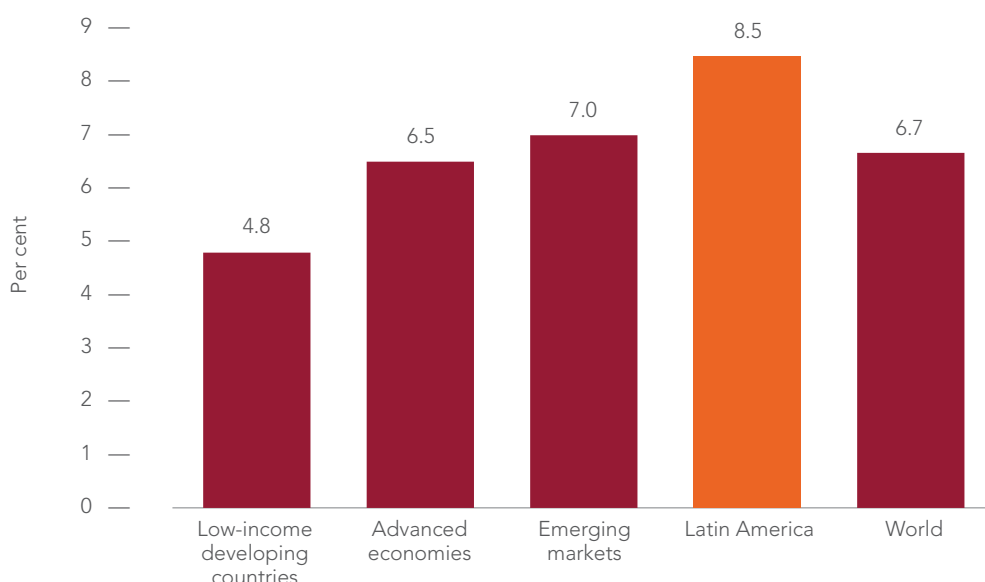
There is a dearth of detailed strategic information available on key populations in many countries, and HIV services for key populations continue to be significantly underfunded in nearly all countries in the region, despite generally strong resource availability. Countries need to reallocate HIV resources to high-impact programmes that reach and benefit key populations, including expanded provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). In 2020, only six of 17 countries in the region reported that that PrEP was provided within the national health system, and only one reported offering self-testing.

COVID-19 has damaged economies in the region, placing health systems under additional strain and driving millions of people into financial peril. Quick and creative responses, however—such as implementing multimonth dispensing and sharing antiretroviral medicine stocks among countries in the region—managed to limit disruptions to HIV services in most countries. Close to 90% of countries in Latin America are implementing social protection strategies or policies, although only a few of those programmes are explicitly benefitting people living with HIV and key populations.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

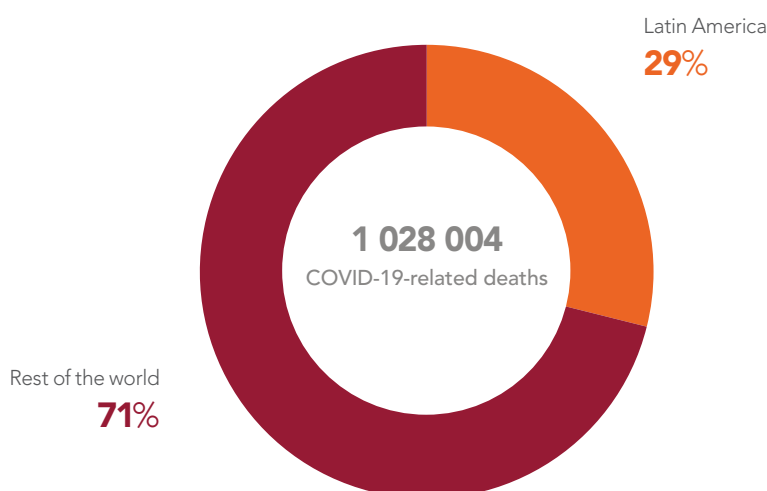
- Promote equitable access to effective and innovative combination HIV prevention within the frameworks of the Sustainable Development Goals and universal health coverage.
- Enact protective legislation, including antidiscrimination and gender identity laws.
- Empower and fully resource gender-sensitive and innovative community-led responses.
- Implement evidence-informed and human rights-based national responses, with efficient allocation of domestic resources and sustainable financing.
- Expand multimonth dispensing and transition to dolutegravir-based first-line regimens.
- Guarantee access to comprehensive HIV services for migrants and asylum seekers.

### SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT LOST AS A RESULT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, SELECTED COUNTRY GROUPINGS, 2020



Source: Szmigiera M. GDP loss due to COVID-19, by economy, 2020. In: statista.com [Internet]. 1 June 2021 (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1240594/gdp-loss-covid-19-economy/>).

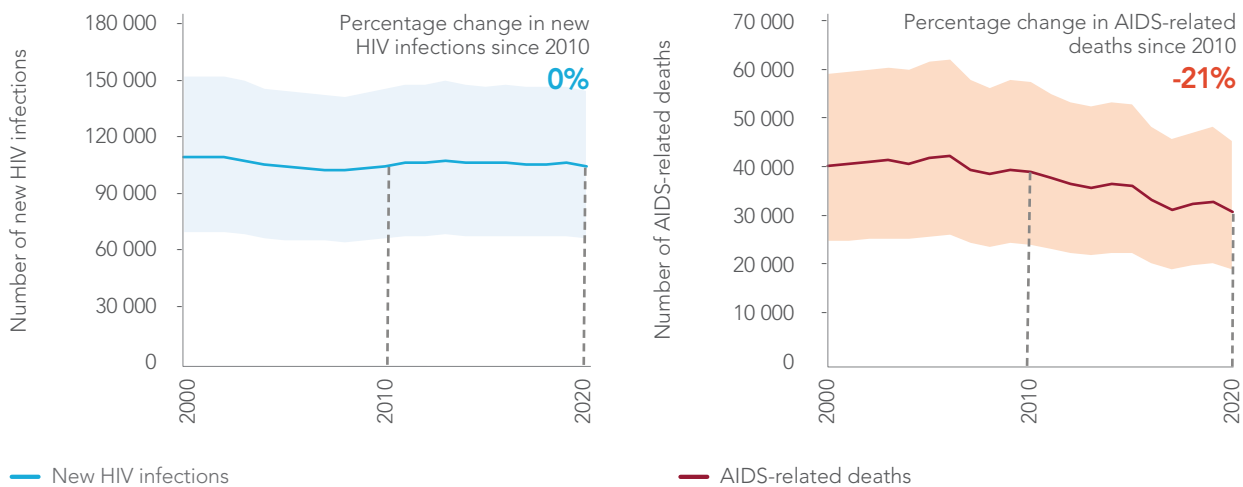
### DISTRIBUTION OF COVID-19-RELATED DEATHS, GLOBAL, THROUGH MAY 2021



Source: Elflein J. COVID-19 deaths worldwide as of May 31, 2021, by country. In: statista.com [Internet]. 31 May 2021 (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1101643/latin-america-caribbean-coronavirus-cases/>).

# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, LATIN AMERICA, 2000–2020



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

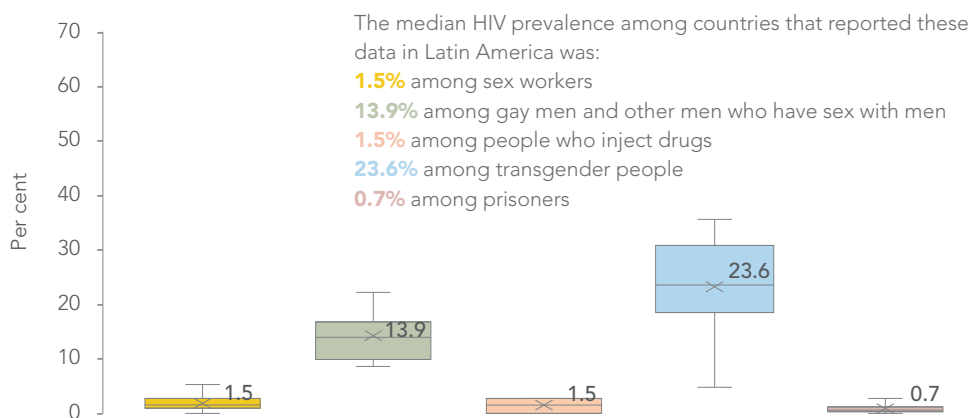
## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), LATIN AMERICA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).



### HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA, 2016–2020

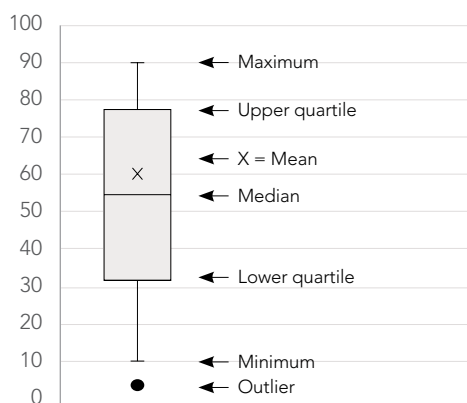


- Sex workers (n = 14)
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men (n = 15)
- People who inject drugs (n = 2)
- Transgender people (n = 14)
- Prisoners (n = 11)

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 17. Additional countries have reported after the release of the Global Report. Their results, not included in this figure, are shown in the specific country sheets

#### How to read this chart



## REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, LATIN AMERICA, 2018–2020

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	6 100 000										
Brazil	114 000 000									702 000	0.62%
Chile	9 800 000									38 400	0.03%
Colombia	27 400 000			300 000						120 000	0.45%
Costa Rica	2 600 000							400		15 800	0.61%
Guatemala	9 200 000			116 000	1.27%			4300	0.05%	25 200	0.27%
Mexico	66 100 000	244 000	0.37%	1 226 000	1.85%			123 000	0.19%	202 000	0.31%
Nicaragua	3 600 000									19 700	0.55%
Panama	2 200 000	8600		30 000				2000			
Paraguay	3 900 000	9000		32 200				1200			
Peru	17 100 000			260 000	1.52%						
Uruguay	1 700 000			28 600	1.68%			1600	0.09%		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	14 600 000							15 000	0.10%		
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			0.25%		1.69%		-		0.06%		-

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

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021.

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimate are as follows:

Colombia: Bogotá, Cali and Medellín.

Costa Rica: Gran Área Metropolitana.

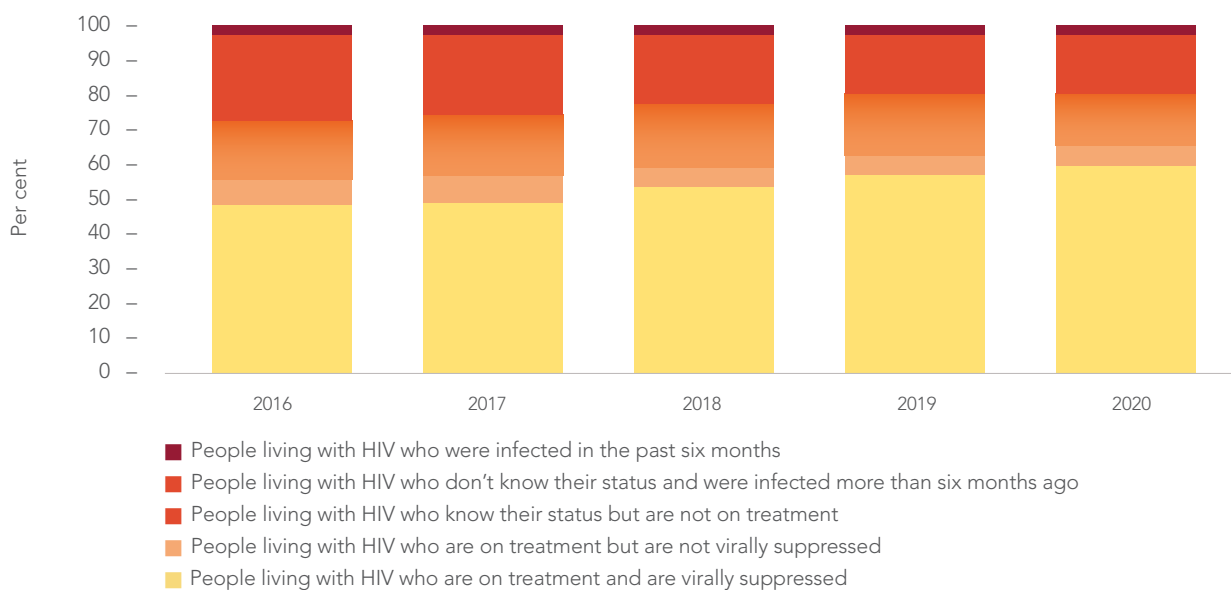
Panama: Azuero, Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Coclé, Comarca Ngäbe-Buglé, Panamá Centro, Panamá Este, Panamá Norte, Panamá Oeste and Veraguas.

Paraguay: Alto Paraná, Amambay, Área Metropolitana (Asunción and Central) and Caaguazú (sex workers); Alto Paraná, Asunción, Caaguazú and Central (gay men and other men who have sex with men); Amambay, Asunción and Central (transgender people).

Note 3: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.

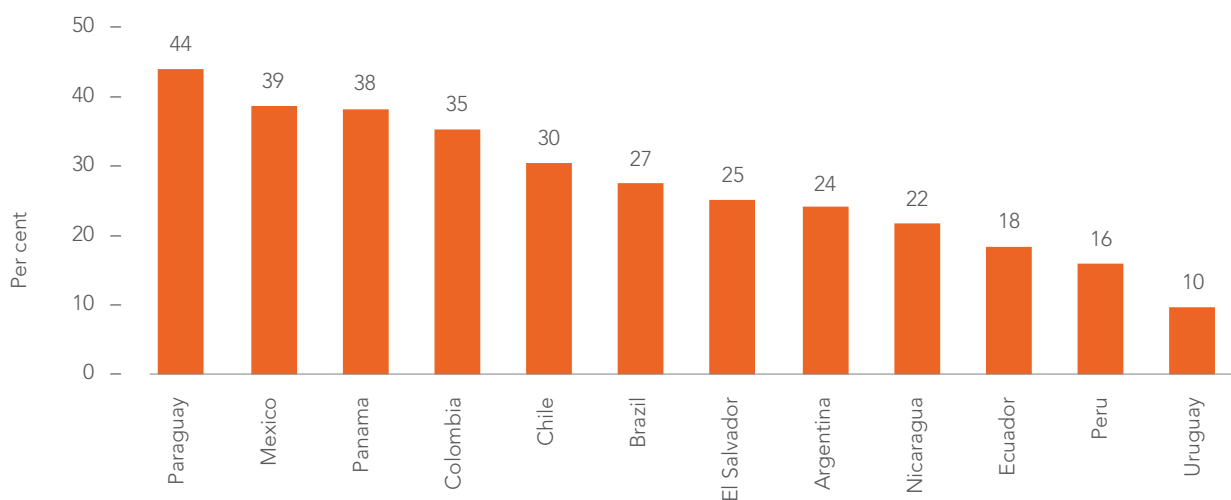
# HIV SERVICES

**PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), LATIN AMERICA, 2016–2020**



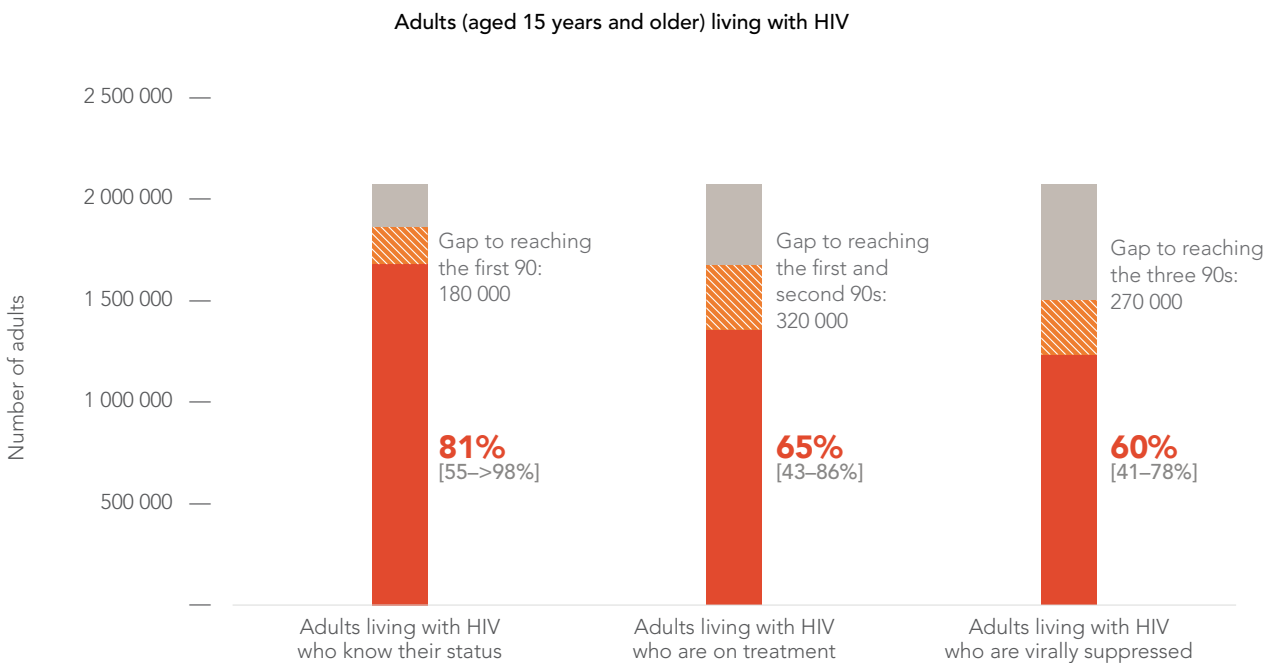
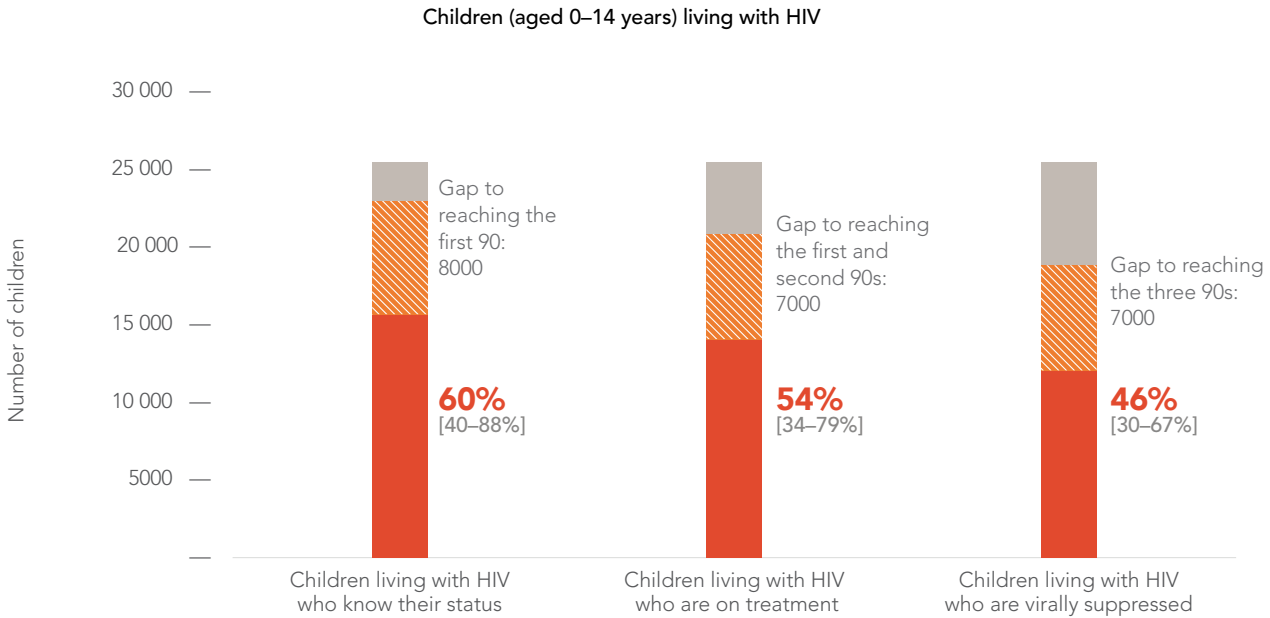
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV WITH A CD4 CELL COUNT <200 CELLS/MM3 AT DIAGNOSIS, SELECTED COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA, 2020**



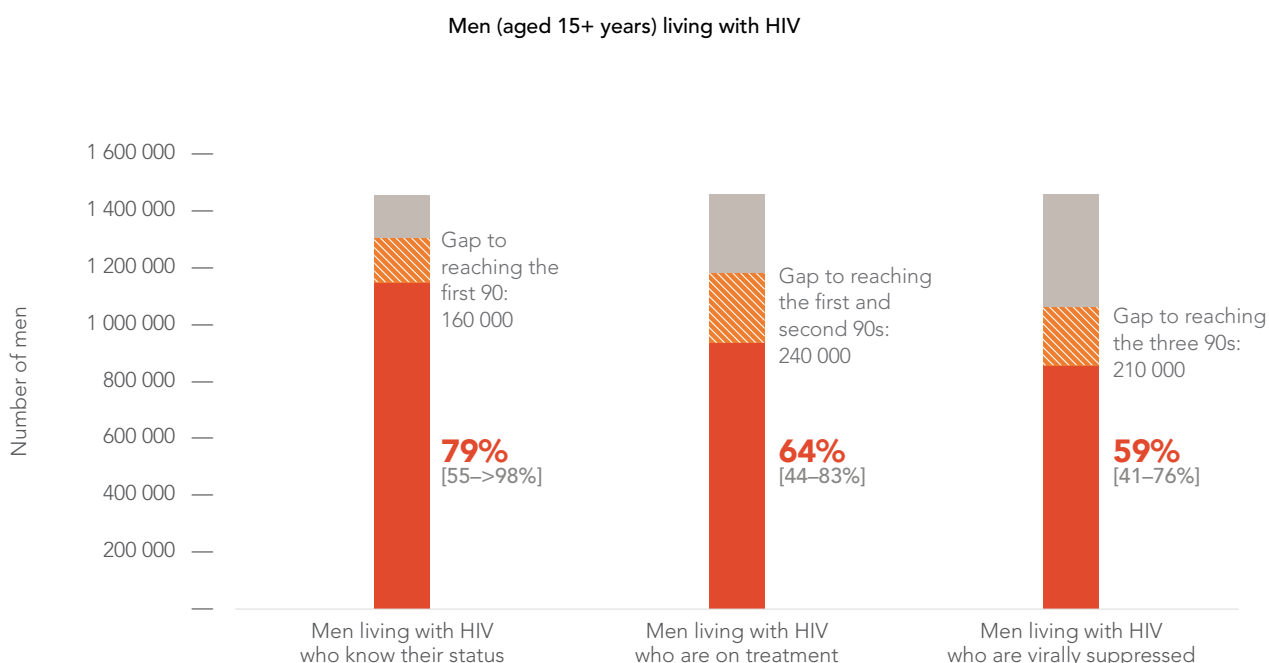
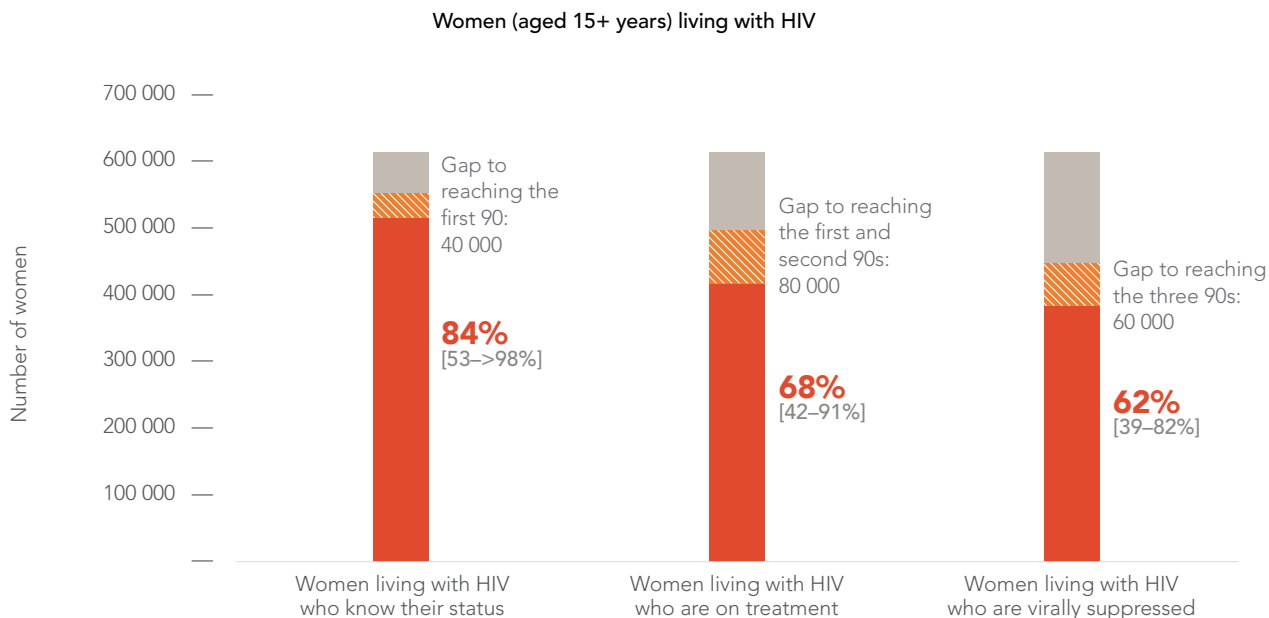
Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), LATIN AMERICA, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), LATIN AMERICA, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# LAWS AND POLICIES

## PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS SCORECARD, LATIN AMERICA, 2021

	Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups
Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	2	2		2	2		2
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Chile	1	1	5	1	1	1		1
Colombia	2	1	1	1	1	2		2
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Ecuador	2	1	2	1	2	9		2
El Salvador	1	3	1	1	1	10		1
Guatemala	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Honduras	1	1	1	1	8	1		1
Mexico	2	1	1	1	1	1		1
Nicaragua	1	4	1	1	1	1		1
Panama	1	1	1	1	1	11		1
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	2	1		1
Peru	1		6		2	2		1
Uruguay	2	2	2		2	2		1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	1	1	7	1	1		1

### Criminalization of transgender people

- Criminalized and/or prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

### Criminalization of sex work

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level
- Data not available

### Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

### Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

### Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

### Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

### Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

### Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

## Sources:

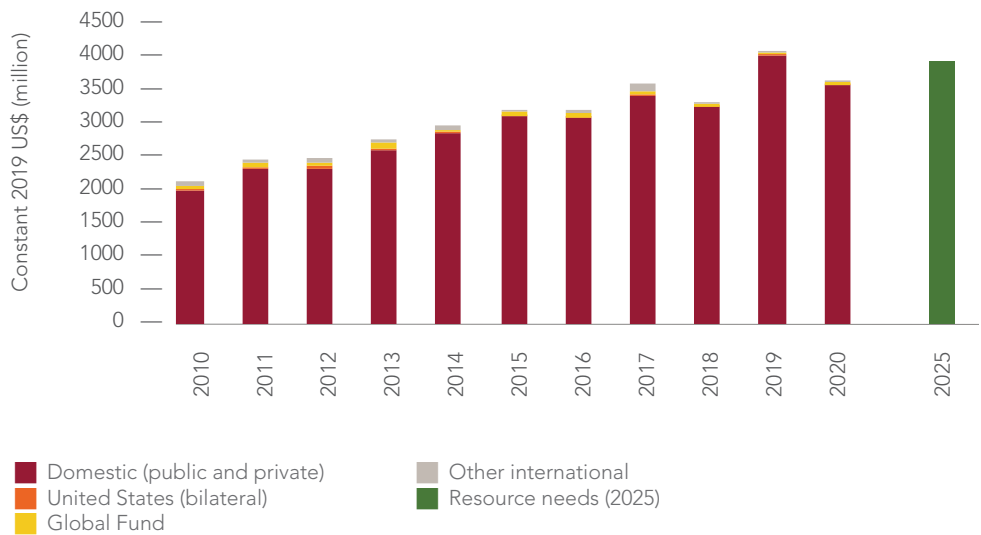
1. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
2. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
3. El Salvador. Penal Code. Articles 170 and 170A.
4. Nicaragua. Ley 641. Artículo 178 ([https://www.poderjudicial.gob.ni/pjupload/noticia\\_reciente/CP\\_641.pdf](https://www.poderjudicial.gob.ni/pjupload/noticia_reciente/CP_641.pdf)).
5. Chile. Modifica el Código Penal, El Código de Procedimiento Penal y Otros Cuerpos Legales en Materias Relativas al Delito de Violación: Ley N° 19.617. Artículo 365. (<https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=138814&idParte=8346393&idVersion=1999-07-12>).
6. Mendos LR. State-sponsored homophobia, 2020. Geneva: International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association; December 2020 ([https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA\\_State\\_Sponsored\\_Homophobia\\_2019\\_light.pdf](https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_2019_light.pdf)).
7. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Article 70 of the Ley Orgánica Contra el Tráfico Ilícito y el Consumo de Sustancias Estupefacientes y Psicotrópicas, 2005 ([https://web.oas.org/mla/en/G\\_Countries\\_MLA/Ven\\_multla\\_leg\\_esp\\_13.doc.pdf](https://web.oas.org/mla/en/G_Countries_MLA/Ven_multla_leg_esp_13.doc.pdf)).
8. Honduras. Ley Especial sobre VIH/SIDA, 1999. Article 60 (<http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/LeyEspecialVIHSIDA.pdf>).
9. Ecuador. Ley 11, Registro Oficial 58, 14 de abril de 2000. Ley para la prevención y asistencia integral del VIH SIDA ([http://www.coalicionecuatoriana.org/web/pdfs/LEYPARALAPREVENCIONASISTENCIA\\_INTEGRALDELVIHSIDA.pdf](http://www.coalicionecuatoriana.org/web/pdfs/LEYPARALAPREVENCIONASISTENCIA_INTEGRALDELVIHSIDA.pdf)).
10. El Salvador. Diario Oficial, 12 de Enero de 2017. Art 15 ([http://asp.salud.gob.sv/regulacion/pdf/ley/ley\\_proteccion\\_control\\_infeccion\\_provocada\\_por\\_vih.pdf](http://asp.salud.gob.sv/regulacion/pdf/ley/ley_proteccion_control_infeccion_provocada_por_vih.pdf)).
11. Panama. Texto Unico del Código Penal de la República de Panamá. Art 308.
12. Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS, UNDP; 2019 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf)).

Note: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

# INVESTING TO END AIDS

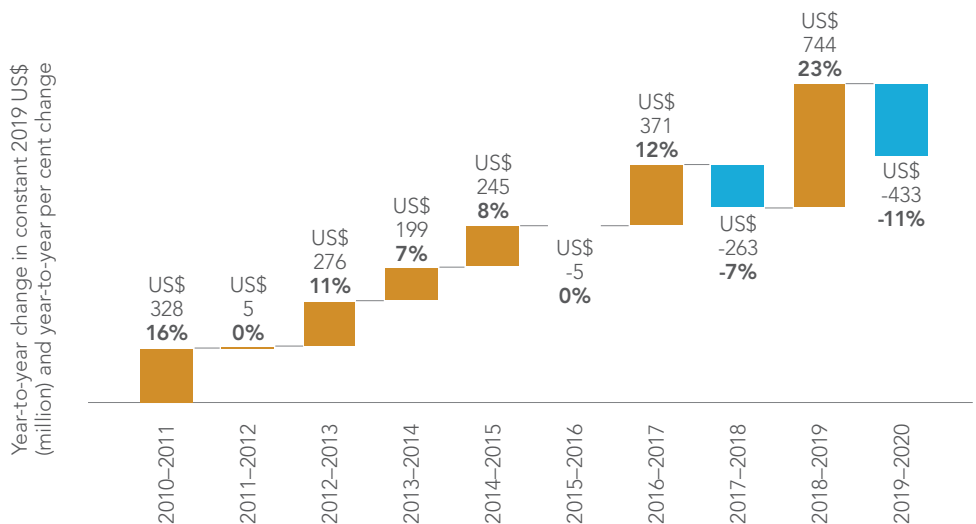
Most countries in Latin America have successfully mobilized large amounts of domestic resources for their HIV responses. There is just an 8% gap between the resources available in the region in 2020 and the amount needed in 2025. However, a stabilization in HIV infections and slow reductions in AIDS-related mortality suggests that much better use of available resources is required. Domestic resources increased by 79% from 2010 to 2020, accounting for 98% of all HIV resources in 2020. Resources from international sources decreased by 55% over the same period. In aggregate, the resources for HIV in the region increased by 70% during the last decade. There is a need to bring down the unit prices of antiretroviral medicines and to increase spending on HIV prevention programmes that are focused on key populations at higher risk of HIV infection.

## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, LATIN AMERICA, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).  
 Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, LATIN AMERICA, 2010–2011 TO 2019–2020



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).





*Richard Guimaraes, a 14-year-old teenager on his way to school in San Rafael Shipibo community, in Ucayali, Peru.  
Credit: UNICEF Peru/Pereira Garcia*



## ARGENTINA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6100 [5300–6800]	6000 [5200–7000]	5600 [4600–6800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1700 [1500–1900]	1700 [1400–2000]	1500 [1300–1800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4300 [3600–5000]	4200 [3500–5000]	4000 [3200–5000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.15 [0.13–0.17]	0.14 [0.12–0.16]	0.13 [0.1–0.15]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1500 [1100–1900]	1300 [1000–1700]	1400 [1100–1800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1100 [820–1500]	1000 [720–1300]	1100 [780–1400]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	100 000 [92 000–110 000]	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	140 000 [130 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1600 [1400–1700]	1400 [1200–1600]	1200 [940–1400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	30 000 [28 000–32 000]	36 000 [34 000–39 000]	43 000 [39 000–46 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	69 000 [61 000–75 000]	83 000 [74 000–91 000]	96 000 [85 000–110 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.4–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

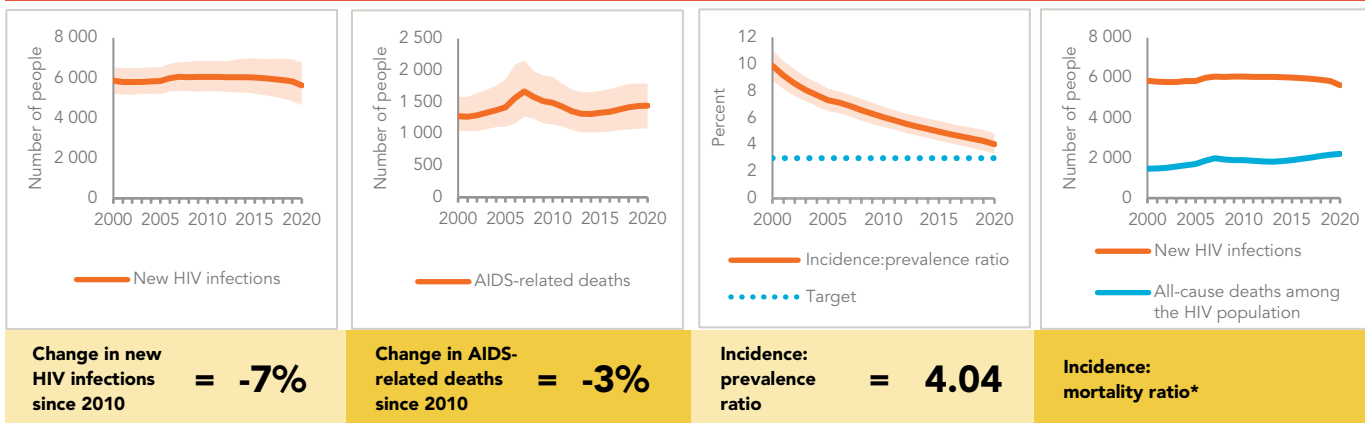
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	US\$ 1 860 000	US\$ 625 340 000	...	...	...	US\$ 627 390 000

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	2.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	87.4%
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	830 [470–1300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	43.6%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

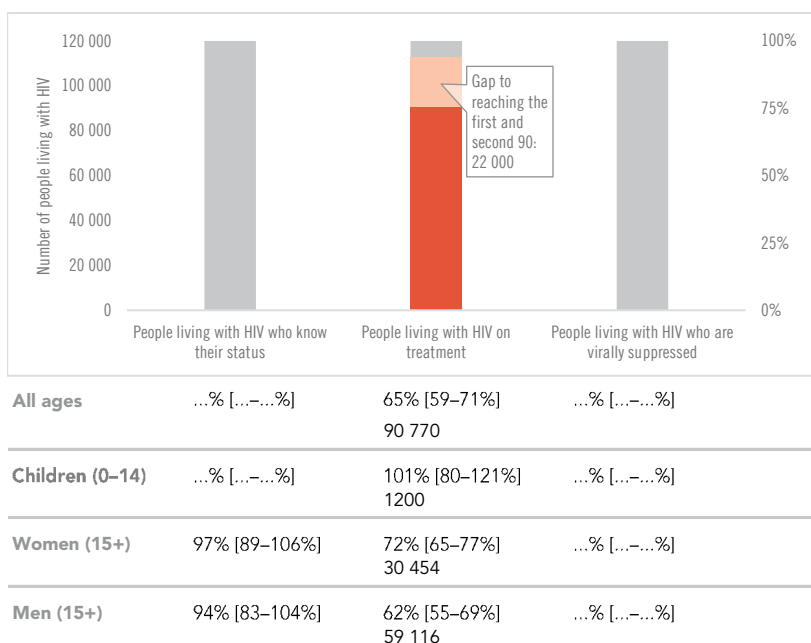
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012)	
— Women	40.3%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	95% [86–100%]	97% [87–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	6.1% [5–7%]	4.3% [3.2–5.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	81.9% [73.5–91.5%]

## BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1000 [840–1200]	1100 [880–1400]	870 [660–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–520]	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	520 [<500–650]	580 [<500–730]	<500 [<500–610]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.1 [0.09–0.13]	0.1 [0.08–0.13]	0.08 [0.06–0.1]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	590 [<500–790]	<500 [<500–530]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	12 000 [9900–14 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	17 000 [15 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	700 [590–890]	590 [<500–740]	<500 [<500–610]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4900 [4200–5900]	6000 [5100–7100]	7500 [6300–8800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6000 [5000–7200]	7500 [6200–8800]	9400 [7700–11 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Yes
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

## VIOLENCE

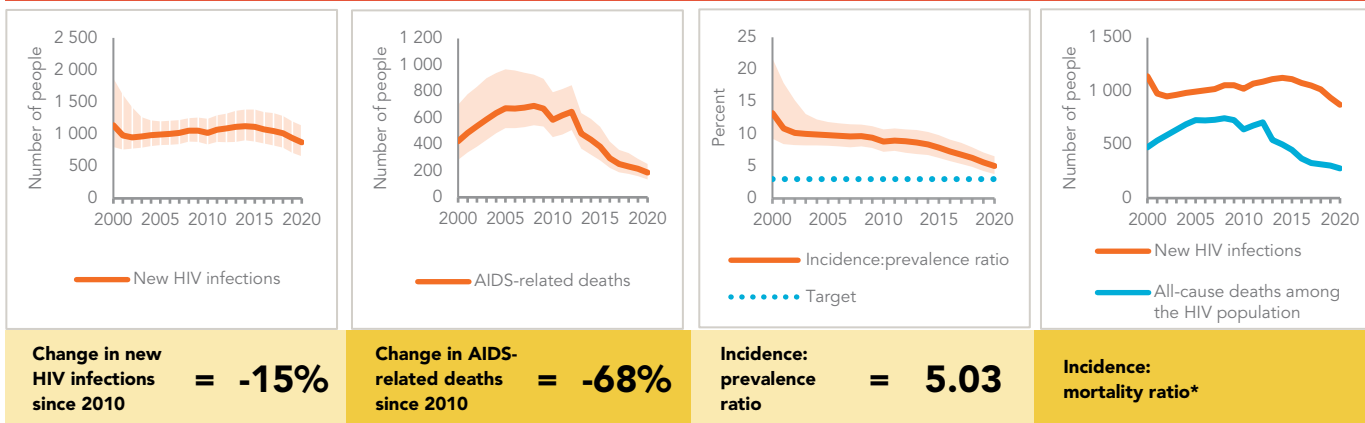
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2016 39.4
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2012	US\$ 2 112 301	US\$ 4 786 726	...	US\$ 3 549 926	US\$ 97 951	US\$ 11 768 762



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	22.6%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	63.8%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	32%	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	66%	...	80%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	33.9%	...	55.3%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

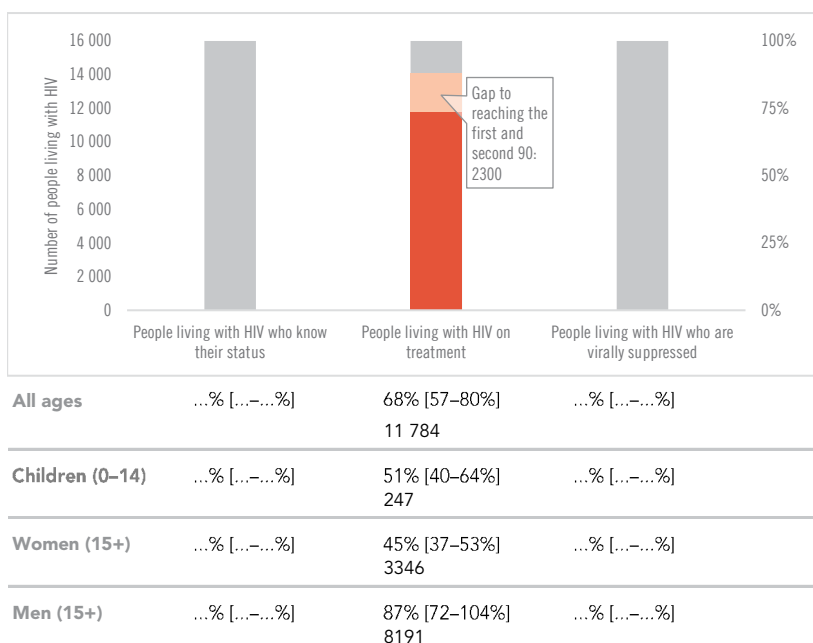
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	540 [340-770]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	43% [36-52%]	98% [83-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24.8% [21.7-27.6%]	12.9% [9.8-16.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	46.7% [38.3-58.1%]	...% [...-...%]

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## BRAZIL

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	47 000 [22 000–70 000]	47 000 [22 000–70 000]	48 000 [23 000–70 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.25 [0.11–0.36]	0.23 [0.11–0.35]	0.23 [0.11–0.34]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	14 000 [5800–23 000]	16 000 [6500–25 000]	13 000 [5200–21 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	640 000 [310 000–940 000]	790 000 [380 000–1 100 000]	930 000 [450 000–1 400 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.5 [0.2–0.7]	0.5 [0.2–0.8]	0.6 [0.3–0.8]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents 12 years or younger
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

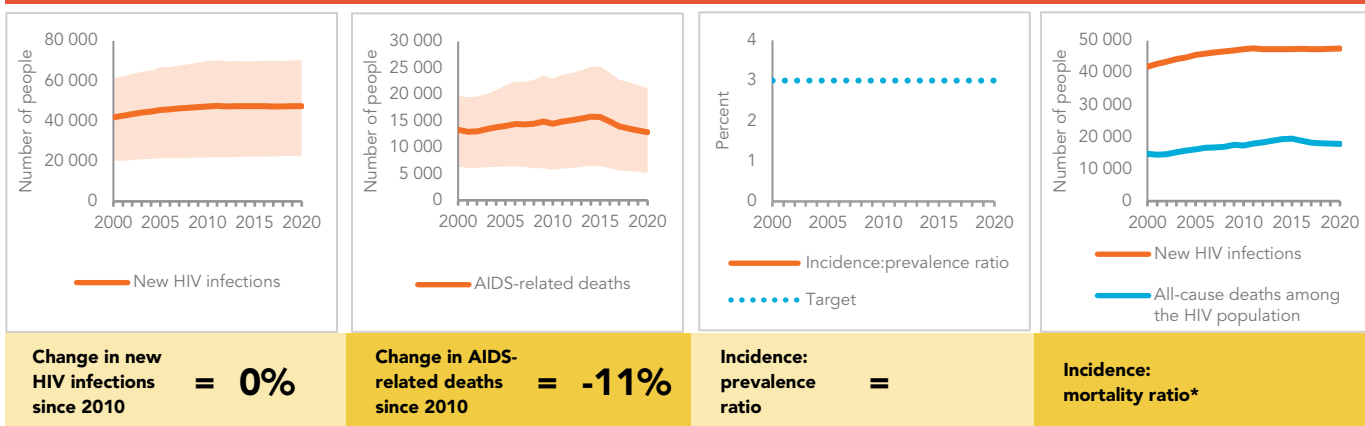
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 559 236 021	...	...	...	US\$ 559 236 021

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

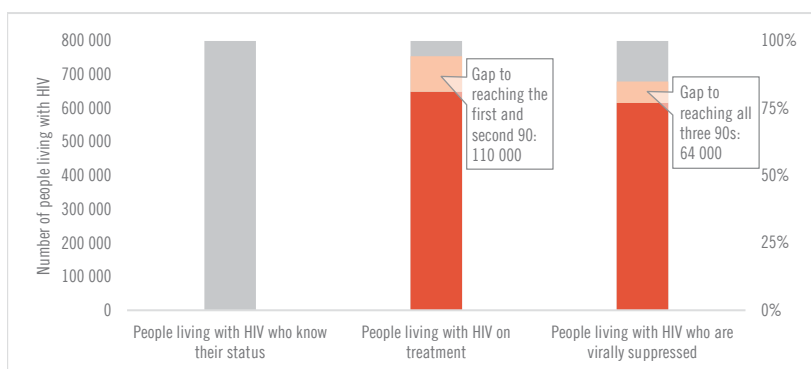


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	702 100
HIV prevalence	5.3%	18.3%	...	30%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	52.3%	72.6%	...	76.9%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	64.3%	...	70.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	22.4%	29.8%	...	59.3%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	17.3%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	...	183 721	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...	70% [34–102%] 648 971	66% [32–97%]
Children (0–14)	...	...	...
Women (15+)	...	...	...
Men (15+)	...	...	...

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	11 000 [9300 -13 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	23 327
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## CHILE

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3100 [2600–3600]	4700 [4000–5500]	5000 [4200–6100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	520 [<500–600]	840 [720–970]	1000 [880–1200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2500 [2100–3000]	3800 [3100–4500]	3900 [3200–4900]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.18 [0.15–0.21]	0.26 [0.22–0.3]	0.26 [0.22–0.32]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	36 000 [32 000–40 000]	54 000 [48 000–59 000]	77 000 [68 000–86 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	6100 [5600–6600]	9200 [8400–9900]	14 000 [13 000–15 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	30 000 [26 000–33 000]	44 000 [38 000–49 000]	63 000 [55 000–71 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.6 [0.5–0.6]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

## VIOLENCE

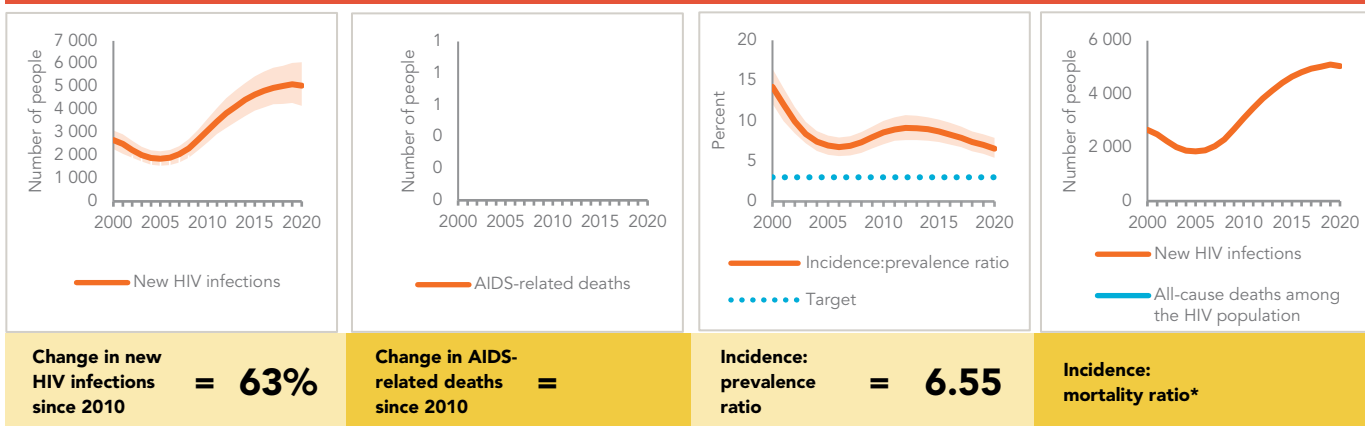
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 120 172 875	US\$ 205 742 308	...	...	US\$ 14 298	US\$ 325 931 502



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

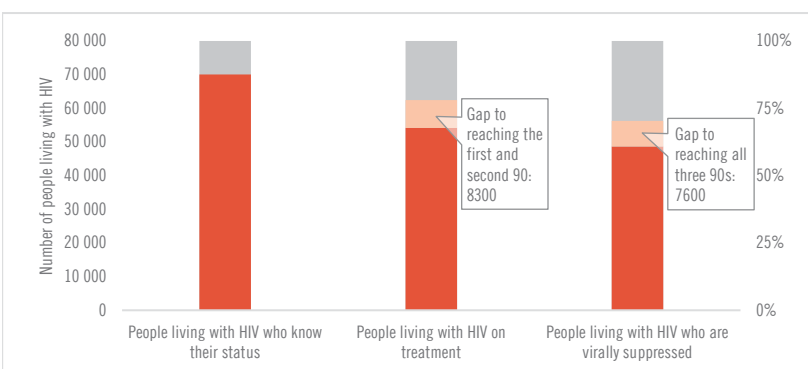


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	38 400
HIV prevalence	0%	13.9%	...	...	0.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	58.0%	62.2%	...	...	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	87%	89%	...	98.5%	92%
Condom use	97%	42.1%	...	44.1%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	2 059 851	292 750	...	23 472	1 254 712

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	91% [81–101%]	70% [62–78%] 54 153	63% [56–70%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	360 [290–420]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	4.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	52%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	26.1%
— Men	49.2%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	546

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## COLOMBIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	10 000 [7500–13 000]	9600 [6500–13 000]	9300 [5800–14 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1400 [1000–1800]	870 [590–1300]	740 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	8800 [6300–12 000]	8600 [5800–12 000]	8400 [5200–13 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.23 [0.17–0.3]	0.2 [0.14–0.28]	0.18 [0.12–0.29]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	7200 [5200–9500]	3100 [2000–4600]	3000 [1700–4800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [870–1700]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	5700 [4100–7600]	2600 [1700–4100]	2700 [1500–4300]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [100 000–150 000]	150 000 [120 000–180 000]	180 000 [150 000–220 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2400 [1900–3000]	1800 [1400–2300]	1400 [1100–1900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	24 000 [19 000–28 000]	26 000 [21 000–31 000]	29 000 [23 000–35 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	97 000 [78 000–120 000]	120 000 [97 000–150 000]	150 000 [120 000–190 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.4 [0.4–0.6]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2015 refers to women only)	2010	2015
	44.7	37.2

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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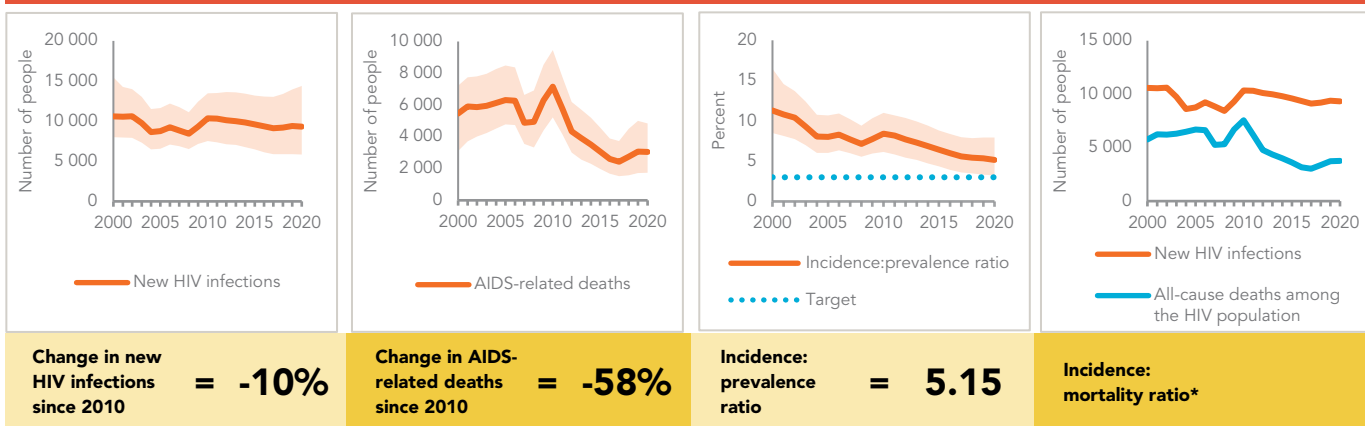
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2010	2015
	37.4	33.3

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	US\$ 34 547 857	US\$ 84 674 170	...	...	...	US\$ 119 528 046

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



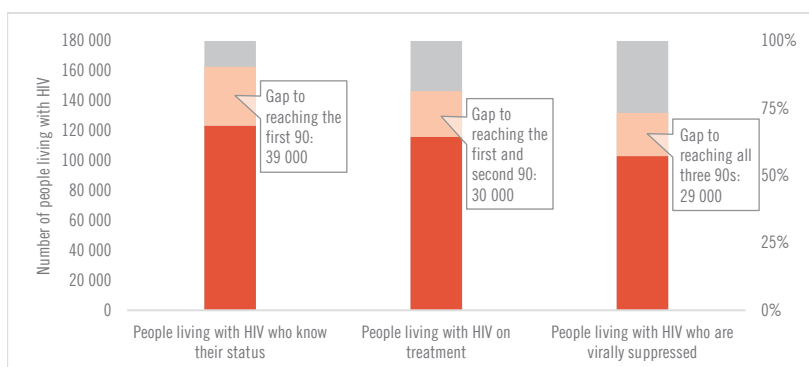
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	120 000
HIV prevalence	1.2%	17%	...	21.4%	0.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	90.6%	33.0%**	68.1%**	38.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	72.1%	89.2%	...	78.6%	91.8%
Condom use	98.3%	17%	...	74.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	38%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	68% [55–84%]	64% [52–79%]	57% [46–70%]
<b>All ages</b>		115 991	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	57% [43–75%]	54% [40–71%]	45% [33–59%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	97% [78–117%]	90% [72–109%]	78% [63–95%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	63% [50–77%]	59% [47–73%]	53% [42–65%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	73% [58–90%]	70% [57–85%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.3% [16.4–23.2%]	15.7% [12.3–20.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	2100 [1600–2700]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	82.4%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	31.63%
— Men	28.52%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2015)	
— Women	42.4%
— Men	70.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015)	86.6%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	22
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## COSTA RICA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	590 [530–660]	960 [850–1100]	1700 [1400–2000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	730 [630–860]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	510 [<500–600]	890 [710–1100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.13 [0.12–0.15]	0.2 [0.18–0.22]	0.34 [0.29–0.39]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7000 [6500–7600]	10 000 [9200–11 000]	16 000 [14 000–17 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2900 [2700–3200]	4000 [3700–4300]	6300 [5700–6800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3900 [3500–4300]	5700 [5100–6400]	9100 [7800–10 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2014 8.8
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2014 15.5

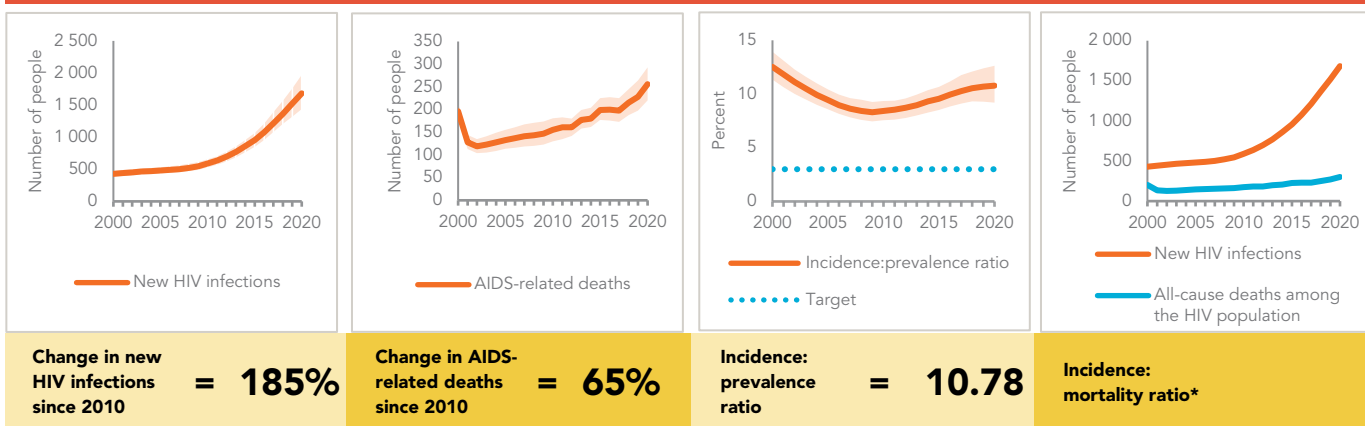
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 3 052 190	US\$ 58 370 524	...	US\$ 906 847	US\$ 159 230	US\$ 62 614 488

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



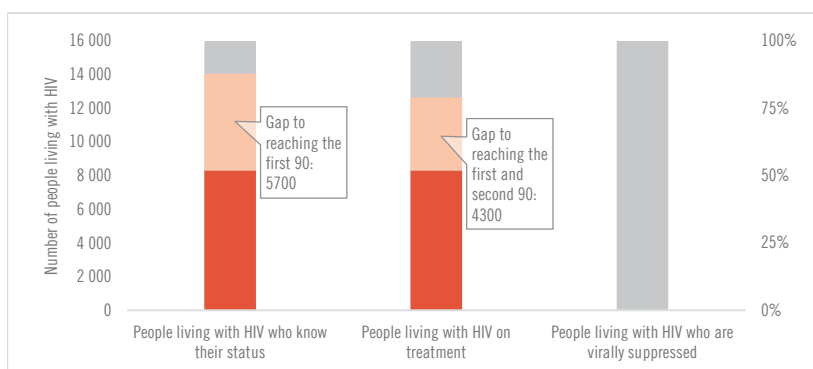
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	15 800
HIV prevalence	1.4%	15.4%	...	24.6%	0.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	62.1%
Condom use	74%	39.2%	...	78.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	83.3%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	...	200 964	...	120 020	53 988

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	53% [48–58%]	53% [48–58%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>All ages</b>		8308	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	29% [27–31%]	29% [27–31%]	76
<b>Women (15+)</b>	36% [33–39%]	36% [33–39%]	2251
<b>Men (15+)</b>	66% [56–74%]	66% [56–74%]	5981

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	0% [0–0%]	68% [61–76%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	43.3% [41.1–45.5%]	45.7% [43.5–47.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	39.8% [31.5–50%]	28.6% [25.5–31.7%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	54 [35–77]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2011)	
— Women	33.1%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## ECUADOR

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2500 [1500–4300]	2500 [1500–4200]	2100 [1100–4200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	670 [<500–1100]	680 [<500–1100]	610 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1700 [1000–2900]	1600 [990–2800]	1300 [720–2800]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.17 [0.1–0.29]	0.15 [0.09–0.26]	0.12 [0.07–0.24]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	970 [530–1800]	1100 [600–2000]	<500 [<500–900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	670 [<500–1200]	910 [<500–1700]	<500 [<200–570]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	31 000 [22 000–47 000]	37 000 [26 000–55 000]	45 000 [31 000–67 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	920 [660–1300]	930 [600–1500]	930 [560–1500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	8200 [5700–12 000]	11 000 [7300–16 000]	14 000 [8900–20 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	22 000 [15 000–33 000]	26 000 [18 000–38 000]	31 000 [21 000–45 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.2–0.5]	0.3 [0.2–0.5]	0.3 [0.2–0.5]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

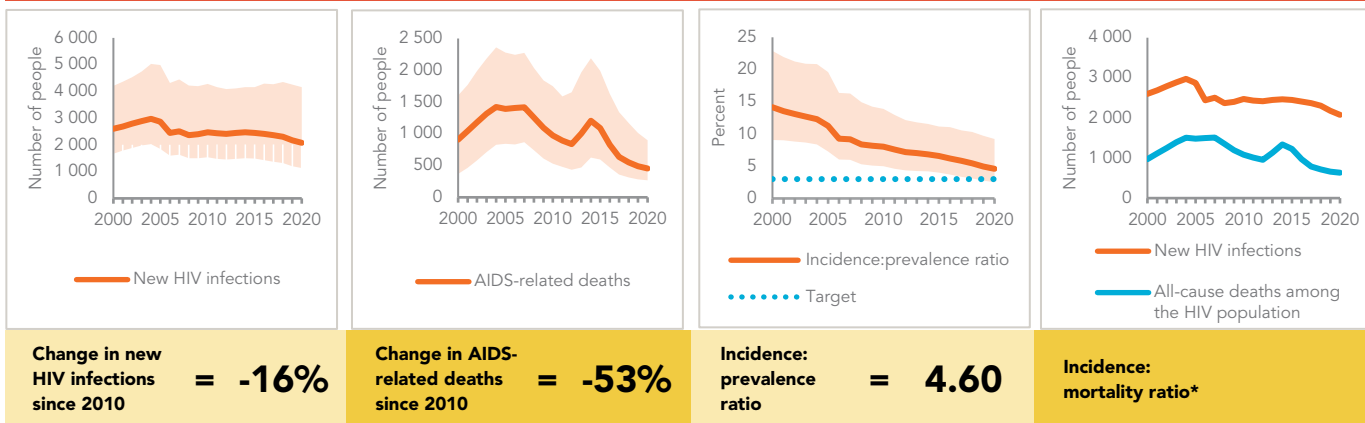
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 10 976 937	...	...	...	US\$ 10 976 937

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

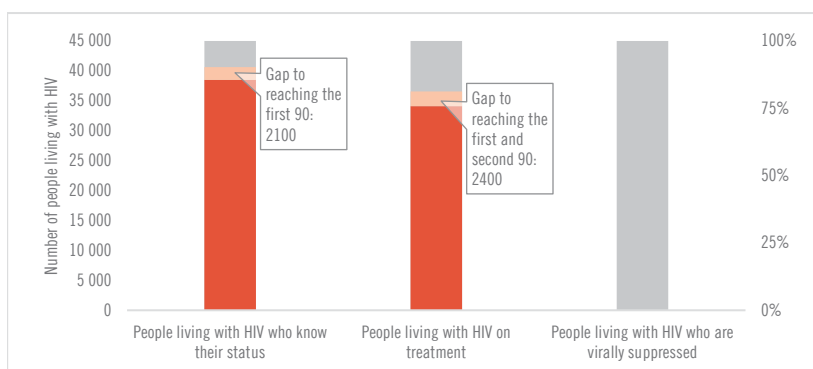


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	16.5%	...	34.8%	0.6%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	56.3%	...	60.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	89.7%
Condom use	69.7%	...	...	94%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	...	213 487	...	213 487	80 003

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	85% [58–126%]	76% [52–112%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>All ages</b>		34 121	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	102% [61–168%]	93% [56–153%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	89% [59–133%]	81% [53–121%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	83% [57–122%]	73% [50–107%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	46% [32–73%]	61% [41–89%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22.4% [17.7–27%]	16.4% [11.4–22.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	<1% [ $<1$ –1.3%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1000 [760–1300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	4.8%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	277

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## EL SALVADOR

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1600 [1400–1700]	1200 [1100–1400]	850 [620–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	720 [630–800]	560 [<500–640]	<500 [<500–510]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	750 [630–850]	590 [<500–690]	<500 [<500–530]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.26 [0.23–0.28]	0.2 [0.17–0.22]	0.13 [0.1–0.17]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–550]	630 [520–750]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	21 000 [19 000–22 000]	24 000 [22 000–26 000]	25 000 [23 000–27 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	590 [540–630]	580 [520–620]	530 [<500–580]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9700 [9000–10 000]	11 000 [11 000–12 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	10 000 [9100–11 000]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	13 000 [11 000–14 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.5 [0.5–0.6]	0.6 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

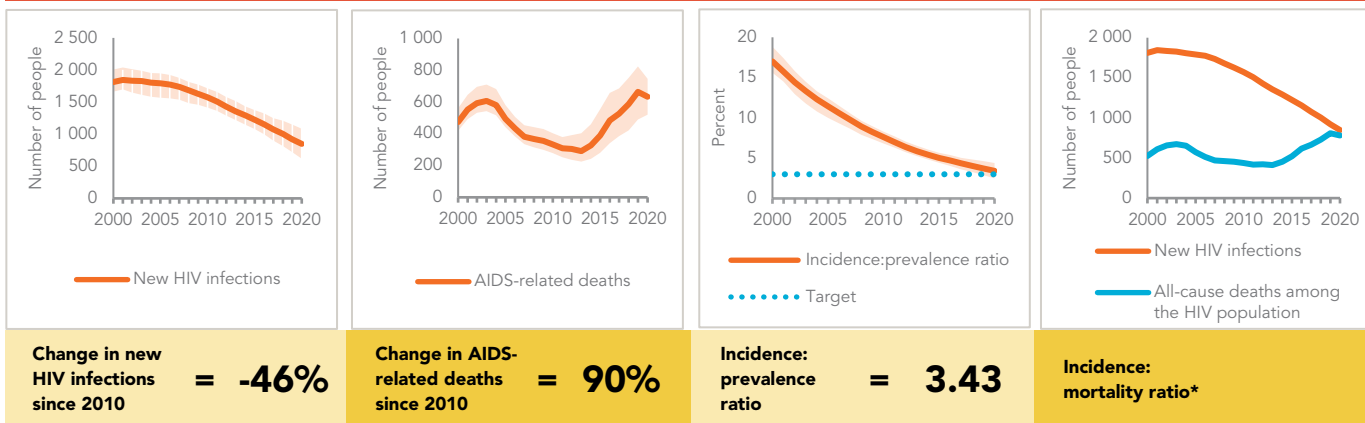
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 2 235 626	US\$ 28 763 001	US\$ 6 525 119	US\$ 5 140 323	US\$ 1 110 550	US\$ 48 174 777



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

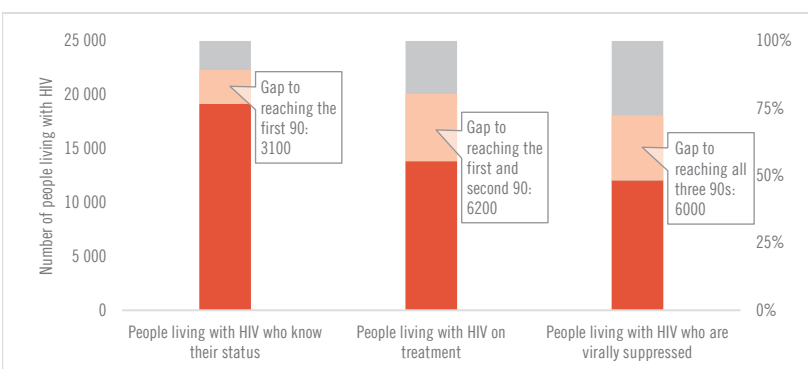


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.8%	16.3%	...	22.3%	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	89.5%	77.3%	...	74.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	18.3%	69%	...	76.3%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	717 680	2 362 520	...	592 628	465 503

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	77% [70–83%]	56% [51–60%] 13 843	49% [44–52%]
Children (0–14)	22% [19–24%]	22% [19–24%] 116	20% [18–22%]
Women (15+)	61% [55–66%]	43% [39–46%] 4914	37% [34–40%]
Men (15+)	94% [84–104%]	69% [62–76%] 8813	60% [54–66%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	30% [26–33%]	43% [38–49%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.1% [29.8–32.5%]	27.2% [24.9–28.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	31.4% [27.1–37.6%]	46.5% [41.2–53.2%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	260 [190–340]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	72.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	31.1%
— Men	33.9%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## GUATEMALA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1600 [970–2600]	980 [660–1500]	770 [500–1200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–750]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	580 [<500–1000]	<500 [<500–650]	<500 [<200–610]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.12 [0.07–0.19]	0.07 [0.04–0.1]	0.05 [0.03–0.07]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	810 [580–1100]	910 [560–1500]	760 [<500–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200–510]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–770]	<500 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	34 000 [27 000–44 000]	35 000 [28 000–46 000]	33 000 [28 000–43 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	12 000 [9700–17 000]	13 000 [10 000–17 000]	12 000 [10 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	18 000 [15 000–24 000]	18 000 [15 000–24 000]	18 000 [15 000–23 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.3 [0.2–0.4]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2015
	...	57.3

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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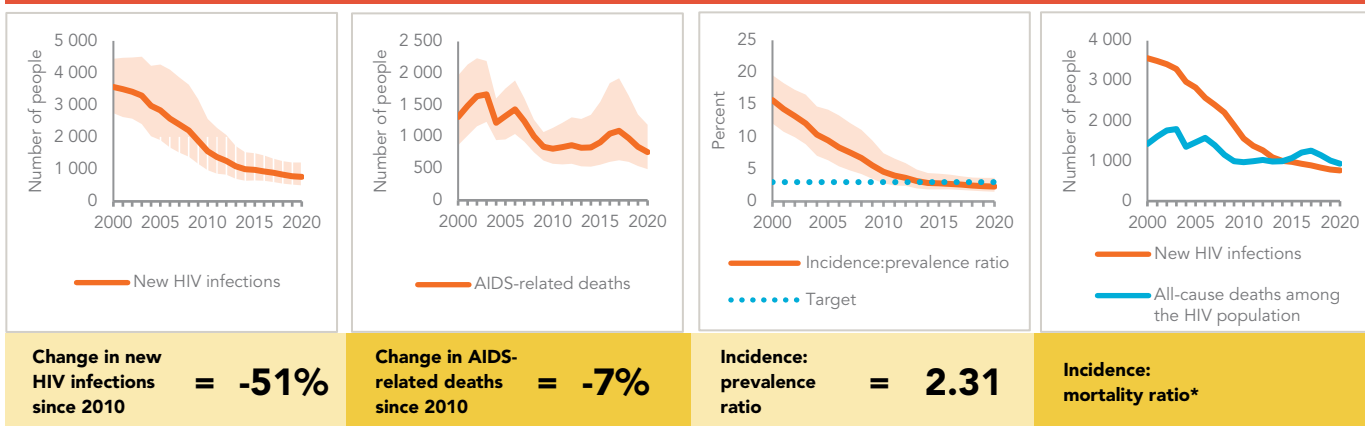
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2015
	8.5

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 479 896	US\$ 19 830 959	US\$ 2 405 559	US\$ 4 780 864	...	US\$ 27 943 484

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

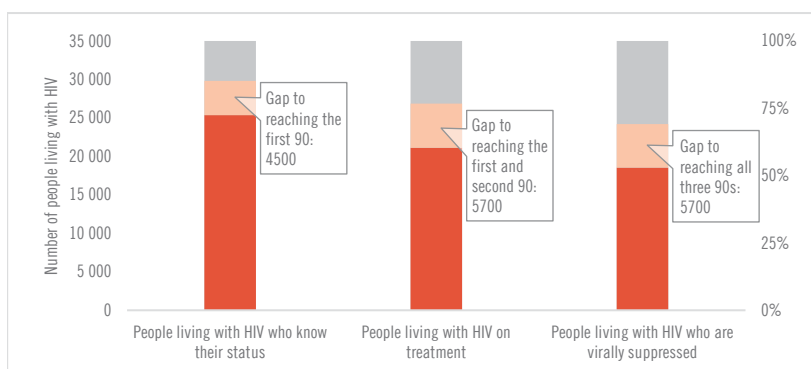


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	116 500	...	4300	25 200
HIV prevalence	1%	9%	...	22.2%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	85.9%	77.9%	...	92.2%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	3.7%	47.6%	...	23.7%	57.2%
Condom use	97.4%	69.3%	...	66.2%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	29%	26%	...	16%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	271 681	2256	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	77% [64–99%]	64% [53–82%]	56% [46–72%]
<b>All ages</b>		21 113	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	76% [62–95%]	60% [49–75%] 7380	52% [43–65%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	81% [68–104%]	73% [61–94%] 13 127	64% [54–83%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	310 [230–400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	10.7%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	11.1%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	6.8%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	22.2%
— Men	21.9%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2015)	
— Women	19.9%
— Men	45.3%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015)	66.2%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2015)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	484

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...
- Naloxone available (2021) No
- Safe injection rooms available (2021) No

## HONDURAS

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	760 [570–980]	710 [540–950]	710 [530–960]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–660]	<500 [<500–670]	<500 [<500–680]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.09 [0.07–0.12]	0.08 [0.06–0.11]	0.07 [0.06–0.1]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1200 [920–1500]	870 [690–1100]	680 [540–840]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	690 [540–850]	520 [<500–650]	<500 [<500– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	25 000 [22 000–28 000]	23 000 [20 000–26 000]	22 000 [20 000–26 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2200 [1900–2500]	1300 [1200–1600]	810 [680–960]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9800 [8700–11 000]	9200 [8200–10 000]	8700 [7700–9800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 4.1
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2013 9.9

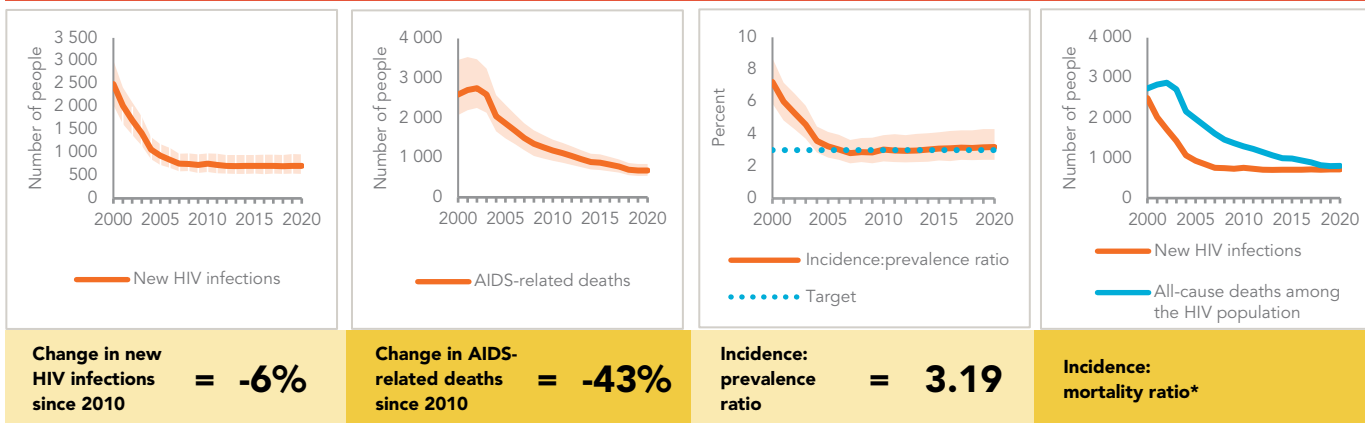
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 6 807 458	US\$ 12 416 687	US\$ 2 588 126	US\$ 3 624 635	US\$ 806	US\$ 25 695 177

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3%	10%	...	6.4%	1.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	95.5%	...	...	...
Condom use	74%	55.8%	...	41.2%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	70.6%	...	83%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	645 468	1 275 908	...	64 637	131 219

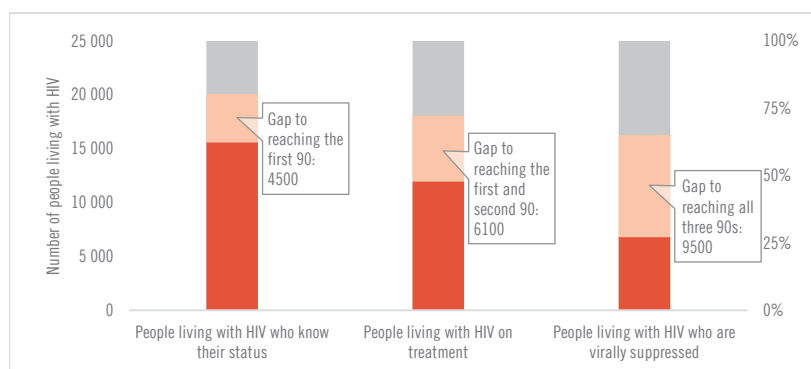
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	230 [170-300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	57.7%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	2.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2011)	
— Women	33.1%
— Men	34.7%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2012)	
— Women	...
— Men	60.9%
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	70% [61-80%]	54% [47-61%]	31% [27-35%]
All ages		11 956	
Children (0-14)	38% [32-45%]	38% [32-45%]	32% [27-38%]
Women (15+)	62% [55-69%]	60% [53-67%]	33% [29-37%]
Men (15+)	77% [67-91%]	50% [44-59%]	29% [25-34%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	40% [35-46%]	37% [32-42%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	21.8% [20-23.5%]	24.6% [21.1-26.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	93.4% [77.9- >95%]	45.1% [39.4-52.1%]

### Harm reduction

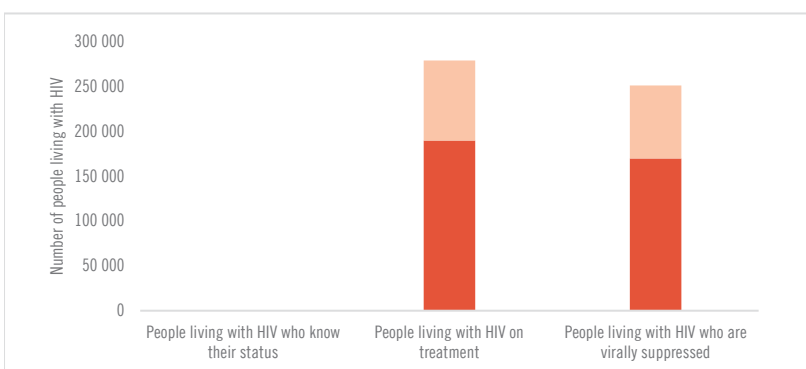
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

# MEXICO

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	244 100	1 226 000	...	122 700	200 000
HIV prevalence	0.8%	11.9%	2.9%	4.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	65.8%	39.8%	...	62.3%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	84.4%	65.3%	...	74.9%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2015)	2 896 831	12 296 685	1 744 655	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...–...%] ...	55% [48–62%] 189 643	49% [43–56%] 169 683
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%] ...	57% [48–63%] 34 327	51% [43–57%] 30 683
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%] ...	55% [47–62%] 153 683	49% [42–55%] 137 619

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	2800 [2100–3600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	1%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	27.7%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	31.3%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	2143
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	6
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	9.3%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2015	US\$ 67 939 646	US\$ 867 060 986	...	...	US\$ 1 190 948	US\$ 936 191 579

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Issue is determined/differs at subnational level
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	<b>2015</b>
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	15.4
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>
	6.5	8.1

## NICARAGUA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	710 [540–960]	760 [500–1100]	740 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–640]	500 [<500–730]	500 [<500–790]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.12 [0.09–0.17]	0.12 [0.08–0.18]	0.11 [0.07–0.17]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7500 [5500–9700]	9400 [7300–12 000]	12 000 [8700–15 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2200 [1600–2800]	2900 [2300–3800]	3700 [2800–4700]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5100 [3700–6700]	6300 [4800–8100]	7700 [5700–10 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a non-criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 4
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2013 8.1

## VIOLENCE

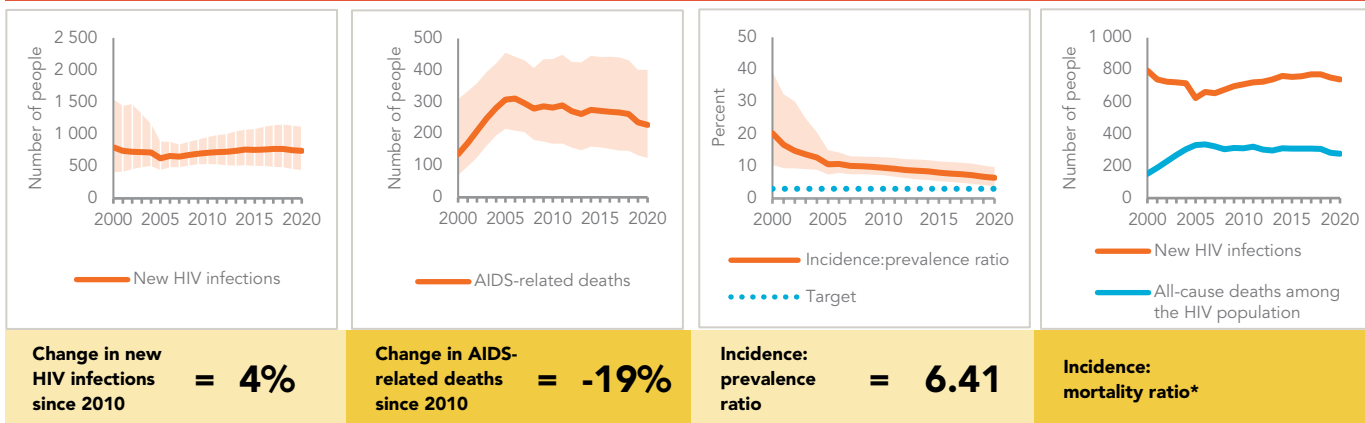
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2010	US\$ 1 150 592	US\$ 9 682 304	...	US\$ 9 155 592	US\$ 2 793 096	US\$ 24 894 867



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	19 700
HIV prevalence	2.2%	8.8%	0%	9.5%	0.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	69.9%	98.8%	...	95.9%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	88%	56.9%	...	75.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	88.4%	70.8%	...	87.4%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

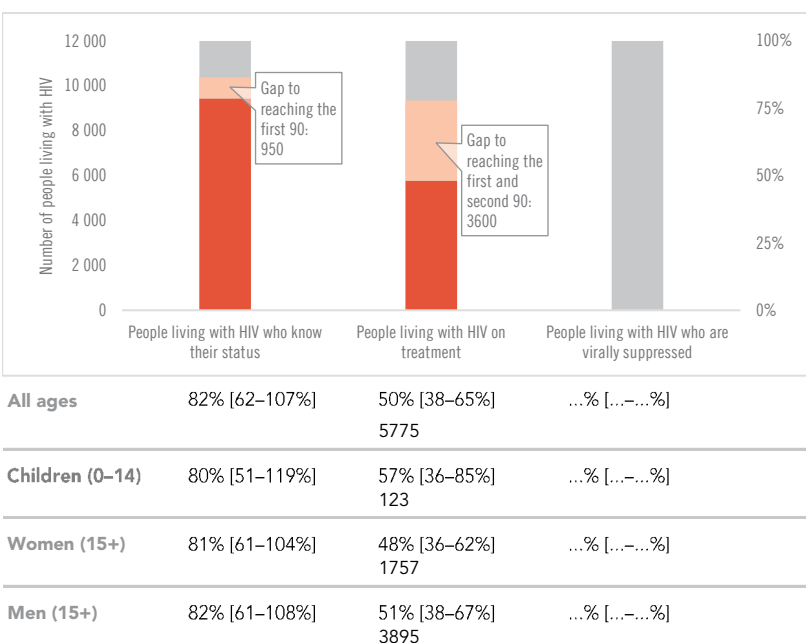
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	140 [100-190]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	31%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	66% [49-88%]	100% [88-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	21.2% [16.5-25.2%]	8.6% [5.9-10.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	39.5% [30.1-48.7%]	54.9% [42.9-70.3%]

Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

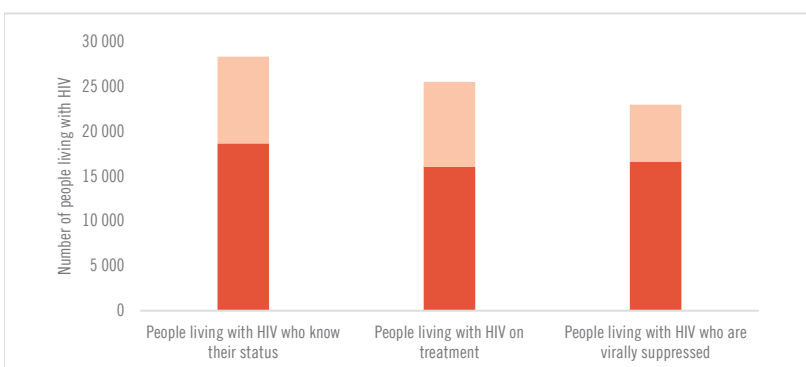
# PANAMA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.1%	13.4%	...	29.8%	1.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	99.2%**	99.5%	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	93.6%	...	...	91%
Condom use	98.8%	67.9%	...	63.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	100%	100%	...	100%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	233 812	809 144	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	59% [54–65%] 18 637	51% [46–56%] 16 043	53% [48–58%] 16 601
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 197	...% [...–...%] 197	...% [...–...%] 197
Women (15+)	61% [56–66%] 5787	41% [37–44%] 3841	41% [38–44%] 3858
Men (15+)	58% [52–65%] 12 653	55% [49–62%] 12 005	58% [51–65%] 12 546

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	400 [300–510]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	26.2%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.5%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2013)	
— Women	37.1%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 3 260 822	...	...	...	US\$ 3 260 822

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## PARAGUAY

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1000 [720–1700]	1000 [690–1600]	890 [560–1400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–680]	<500 [<500–660]	<500 [<500–580]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	570 [<500–950]	560 [<500–890]	500 [<500–830]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.17 [0.12–0.28]	0.16 [0.1–0.24]	0.13 [0.08–0.21]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	630 [<500–1000]	570 [<500–950]	<500 [<500–640]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–530]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	15 000 [12 000–22 000]	17 000 [13 000–23 000]	19 000 [14 000–26 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	500 [<500–700]	<500 [<500–620]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	6200 [4700–8800]	6800 [5200–9700]	7500 [5800–10 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8700 [6600–12 000]	9500 [7200–13 000]	11 000 [8000–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.3 [0.3–0.5]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2016
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	35
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	2016
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	19.8

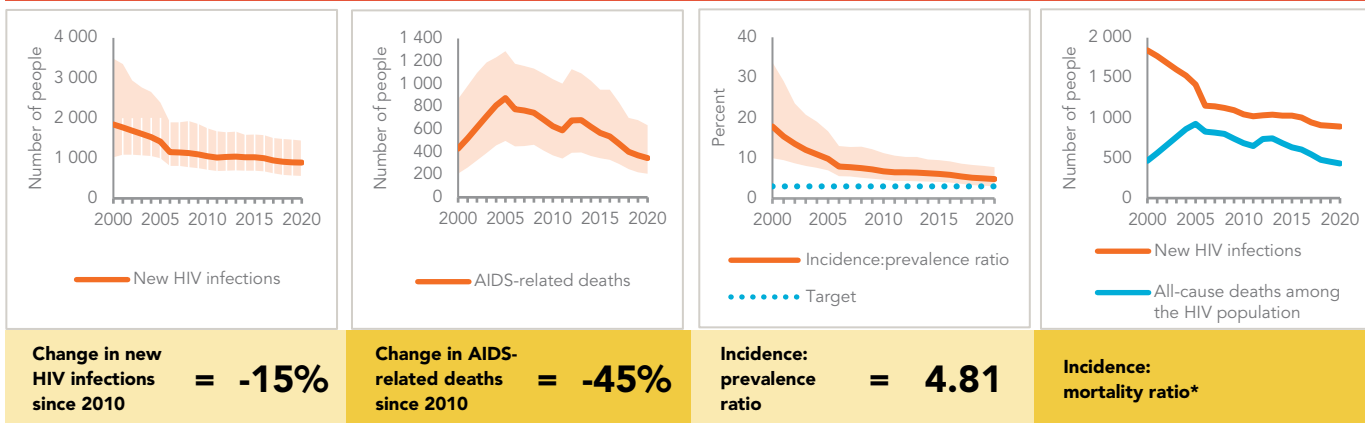
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 1 320 204	...	US\$ 90 150	...	US\$ 1 410 354

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

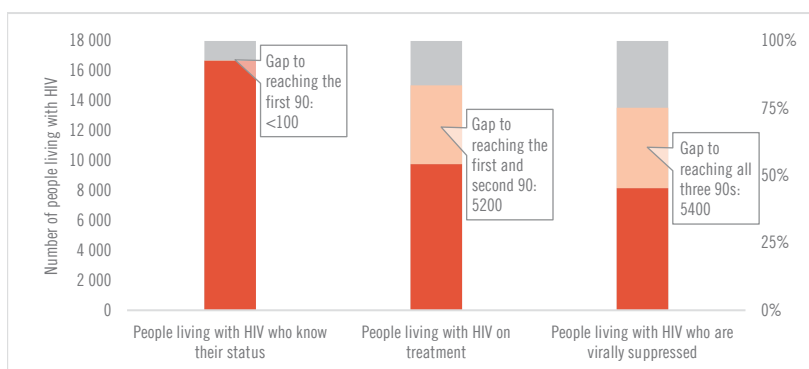


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.5%	21.9%	...	31.7%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	66.9%	80.3%	...	49.8%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	26.1%	...	...	...
Condom use	98.5%	76.6%	...	71.5%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	5%	16.6%	...	6.3%	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	286 860	88 695	13 611	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	90% [69–124%]	53% [40–73%] 9778	44% [34–61%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	83% [66–113%]	41% [33–56%] 134	27% [22–37%]
Women (15+)	78% [61–107%]	41% [32–57%] 3069	34% [27–48%]
Men (15+)	99% [73–137%]	61% [45–85%] 6575	51% [38–71%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	50% [37–73%]	96% [70–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.7% [19.4–22.1%]	10% [9.2–11%]
Early infant diagnosis	25% [15.9–38.5%]	69% [47.4–94.1%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	260 [210–310]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	13.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	27.5%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## PERU

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4200 [3500–5200]	3600 [2900–4700]	4100 [3100–5500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	710 [690–1100]	690 [660–1100]	850 [860–1400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3300 [2600–4000]	2800 [2000–3400]	3100 [2100–3900]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.15 [0.12–0.18]	0.12 [0.1–0.16]	0.13 [0.1–0.17]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1800 [1400–2400]	1300 [960–1900]	960 [720–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1500 [1200–2100]	1200 [770–1700]	800 [560–970]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	59 000 [52 000–68 000]	70 000 [62 000–81 000]	91 000 [80 000–100 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1500 [1400–1900]	1300 [1300–1800]	1300 [1300–1900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [10 000–13 000]	14 000 [13 000–18 000]	18 000 [17 000–24 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	47 000 [40 000–53 000]	55 000 [47 000–62 000]	71 000 [60 000–80 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2018	20.7
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2018	15

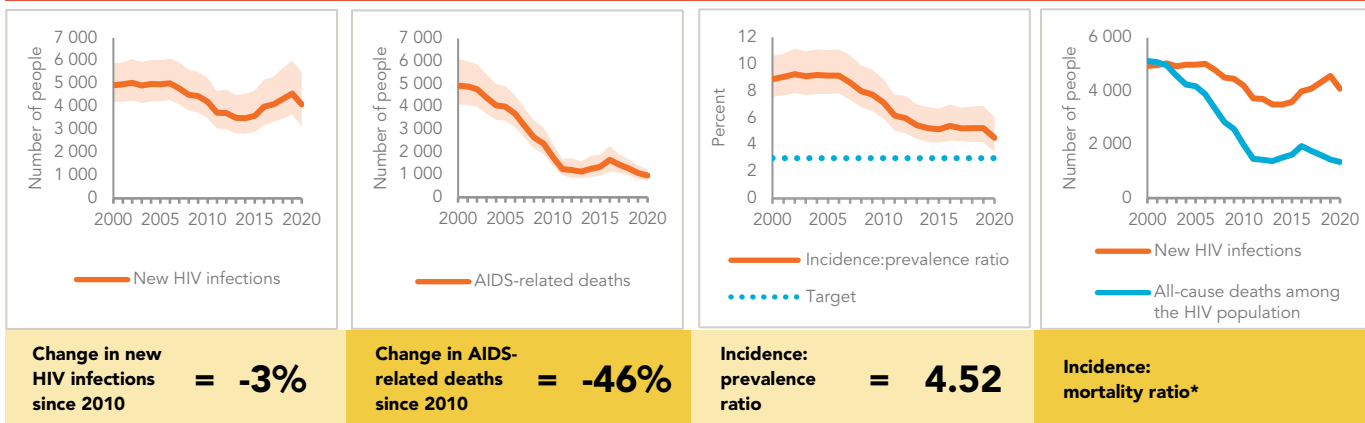
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2010	2016
	13.9	10.8

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 68 448 770	...	US\$ 6 262 175	...	US\$ 74 710 945

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	260 300	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.3%	6.9%	...	7.4%	0.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	29.4%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	88.3%
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	2400 [1800-3000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

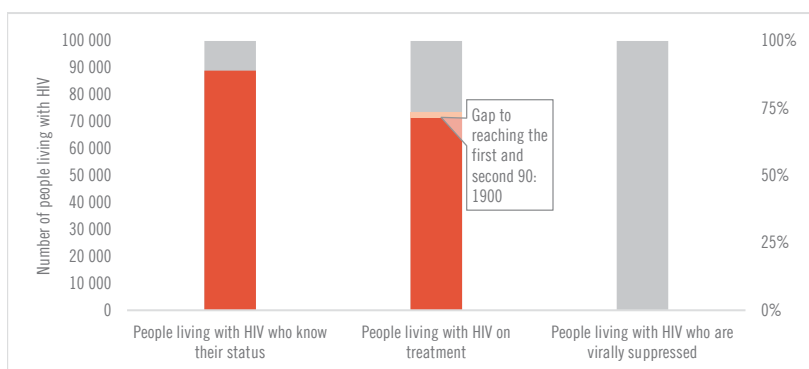
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2016)	
— Women	75.3%
— Men	0%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2012)	
— Women	26.8%
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017)	39%
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	330

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	98% [86-114%]	79% [69-91%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages		71 557	
Children (0-14)	66% [67-95%]	66% [66-94%]	863
Women (15+)	125% [121-168%]	89% [86-120%]	16 055
Men (15+)	92% [78-103%]	77% [65-85%]	54 639

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

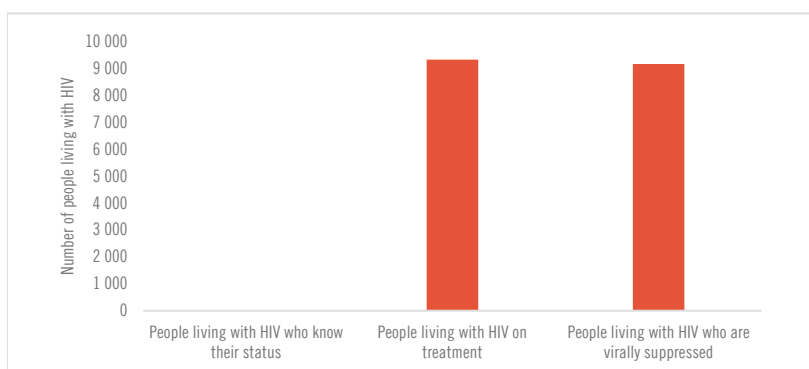
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	41% [38-50%]	89% [89-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.4% [18.8-23.4%]	8.7% [9.4-15.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	22.4% [16.9-22.3%]

# URUGUAY

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	28 600	...	1600	...
HIV prevalence	1%	8.5%	...	...	1.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	57.2%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	55.3%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	2.4%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	81% [67–98%]	79% [66–97%]
<b>All ages</b>	...% [...–...%] ...	9324	9159
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...–...%] ...	84	84
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...–...%] ...	3696	3677
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...–...%] ...	5544	5398

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	190 [150–230]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	11.4%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	9.6%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2013)	
— Women	34.5%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2018)	54
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2007	US\$ 6 543 398	US\$ 6 851 169	...	...	US\$ 291 464	US\$ 14 077 809



## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6500 [5000–7500]	4900 [3600–6000]	2200 [970–3500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	740 [650–830]	540 [<500–660]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2600 [2000–3100]	2000 [1400–2400]	850 [<500–1400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3200 [2400–3900]	2400 [1700–3100]	1000 [<500–1700]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.23 [0.18–0.27]	0.16 [0.12–0.2]	0.08 [0.03–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2200 [1900–2600]	3400 [2800–4100]	4200 [3700–4700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [<500–550]	... [<500–520]	... [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1200 [1000–1400]	1900 [1700–2200]	2500 [2300–2700]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	540 [<500–730]	990 [650–1400]	1400 [1100–1800]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [100 000–120 000]	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	100 000 [91 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3900 [3600–4100]	4100 [3700–4400]	3300 [2900–3700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	47 000 [44 000–49 000]	48 000 [44 000–51 000]	40 000 [36 000–45 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	60 000 [54 000–65 000]	66 000 [59 000–73 000]	60 000 [52 000–67 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.6 [0.6–0.7]	0.6 [0.6–0.7]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

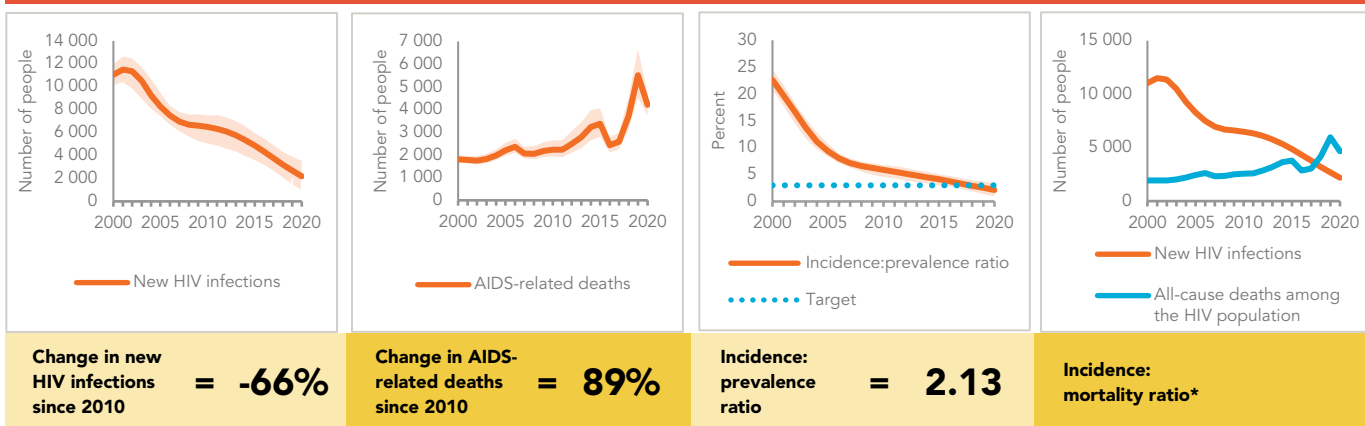
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	...	...	US\$ 7 350 000	US\$ 4 154 970	US\$ 14 752 970

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	14 600	...
HIV prevalence	3.7%	22.3%	...	35.8%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	96.6%	...	94.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	89.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	86.7%	56%	...	18.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	8.2%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	7.5%	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	75 000	160 000	...	...	...

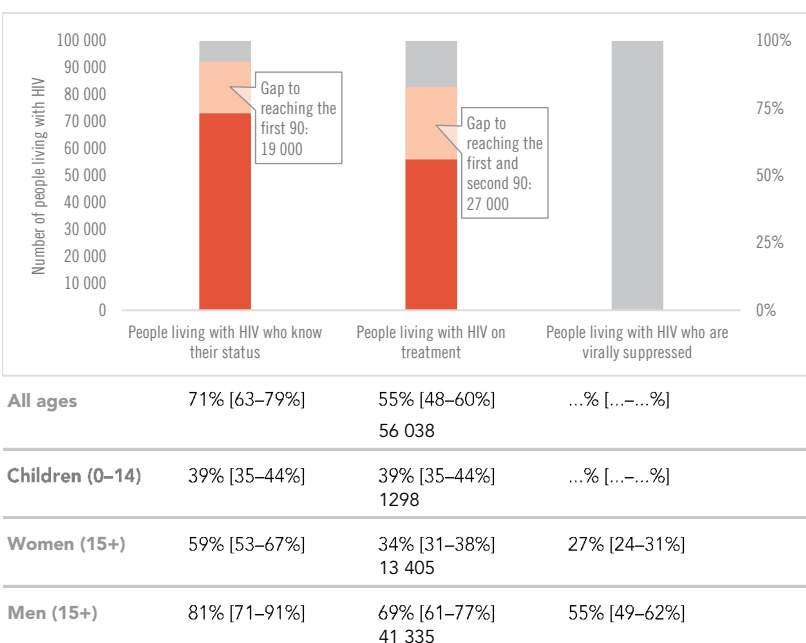
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1200 [410–2500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	2.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	14% [12–15%]	30% [24–35%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	33.4% [31.8–35%]	29.8% [25.2–33.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

# CARIBBEAN



**T**he Caribbean has made steady progress against AIDS, especially in providing life-saving testing and treatment to people living with HIV. AIDS-related deaths have been cut in half since 2010, although the region fell short of the 2020 testing and treatment targets: 82% [70–96%] of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 82% [68–97%] who knew their HIV-positive status were receiving treatment and 89% [74–98%] of people on treatment were virally suppressed.

Community-led organizations in the region have shown that, if they are adequately supported, they can play a major role in addressing inequalities in HIV service access through more efficient case finding and strengthened linkage to treatment and care, and by ensuring confidential and consistent psychosocial support along the continuum of care. These organizations are especially adept at reaching key populations who, along with their sexual partners, accounted for 68% of new HIV infections in the region in 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters have disrupted health systems, exacerbating financial, technical and human resource gaps in health services. Overcoming these disruptions and continuing HIV service expansion towards the 2025 targets requires the full implementation of best practices in combination prevention, testing and treatment. This includes self-testing, rights-based index testing, multimonth dispensing and transition to more effective first-line treatment regimens.

The pandemic has also fueled gender-based violence, which—along with gender inequalities and stigma and discrimination—continue to impede the region's HIV response. Despite some policy progress towards eliminating gender- and sex-based discrimination, unequal gender relations remain the norm, and sexual minorities are exposed to harsh social stigma and discrimination. An integrated approach to HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services would help reach adolescent girls and young women and neglected key populations.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

- Strengthen regional and national ownership and governance of HIV responses.
- Implement policies that remove structural barriers to HIV services.
- Repeal laws and policies that criminalize people living with and at risk of HIV.
- Strengthen strategic HIV and sexually transmitted infection (STI) programme planning, monitoring and evaluation, and accountability.
- Improve data quality and strengthen surveillance for monitoring the HIV response and providing evidence for strategic decision-making.
- Eliminate vertical transmission in additional countries and ensure the re-validation of countries that have already been validated.

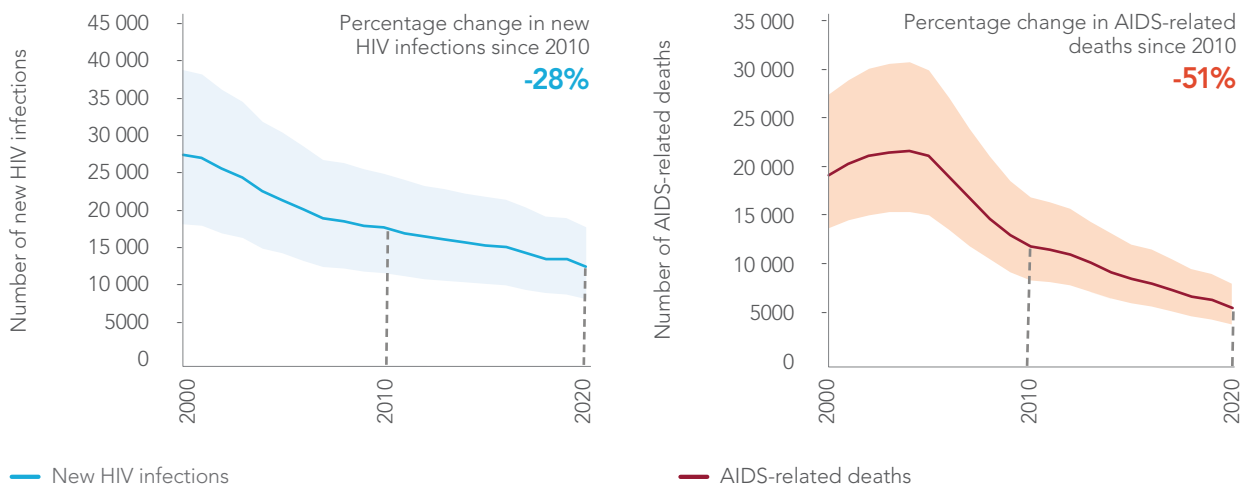


Brandy Rodriguez of the Trinidad and Tobago Transgender Coalition. On International Transgender Day of Visibility (31 March 2021), the United Caribbean Trans Network launched the results of a study that features feedback from transgender and other gender-diverse respondents from 11 countries in the region, garnered from surveys, individual interviews and focus group sessions. Respondents identified the inability to change their gender marker, employment discrimination and discrimination in health services as the top challenges facing the community. Except for Cuba, no Caribbean country allows transgender people to modify their gender on official identification.

Credit: Trinidad and Tobago Newsday/Ayanna Kinsale

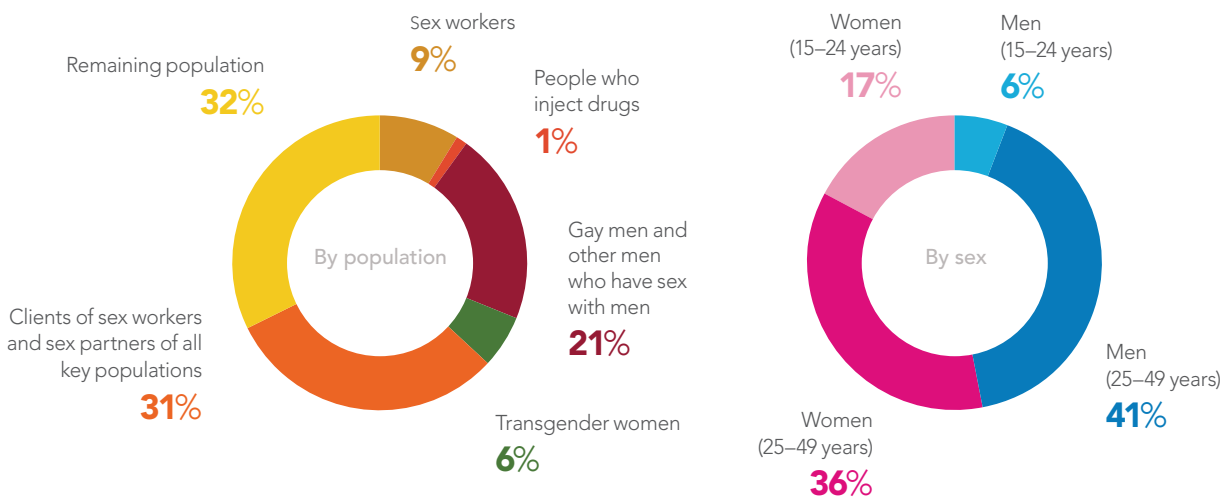
# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, CARIBBEAN, 2000–2020



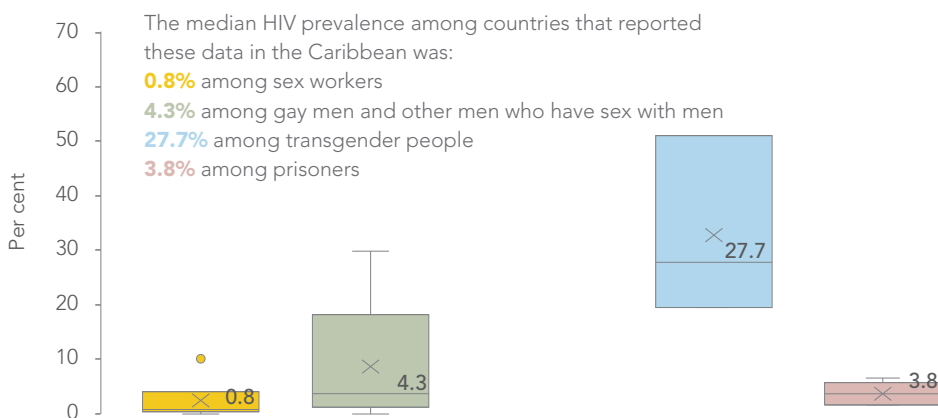
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), CARIBBEAN, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

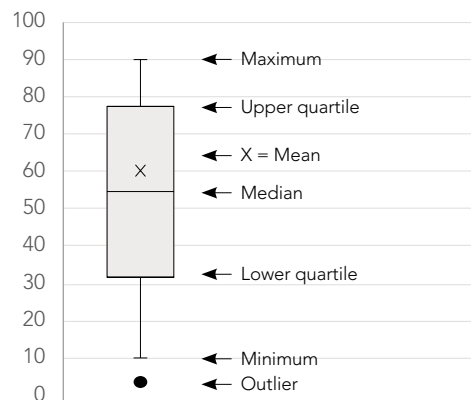
**HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE CARIBBEAN, 2016–2020**



- Sex workers (n = 9)
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men (n = 8)
- People who inject drugs (n = 0)
- Transgender people (n = 3)
- Prisoners (n = 7)

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).  
 Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 17.

**How to read this chart**



## REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, CARIBBEAN, 2018–2020

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Bahamas	210 000									2300	1.11%
Dominican Republic	5 800 000									29 000	0.50%
Haiti	6 100 000									12 000	0.19%
Jamaica	1 600 000			42 000	2.65%			3800	0.24%		
Saint Lucia	101 000			3000	2.97%					500	0.51%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	56 000										
Suriname	300 000										
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			-		1.35%		-		0.19%		-

■ National population size estimate

■ Insufficient data

■ Local population size estimate

■ No data

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021; World Population Prospects 2019 [Internet]. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; c2020 (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>)(custom data acquired via website).

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

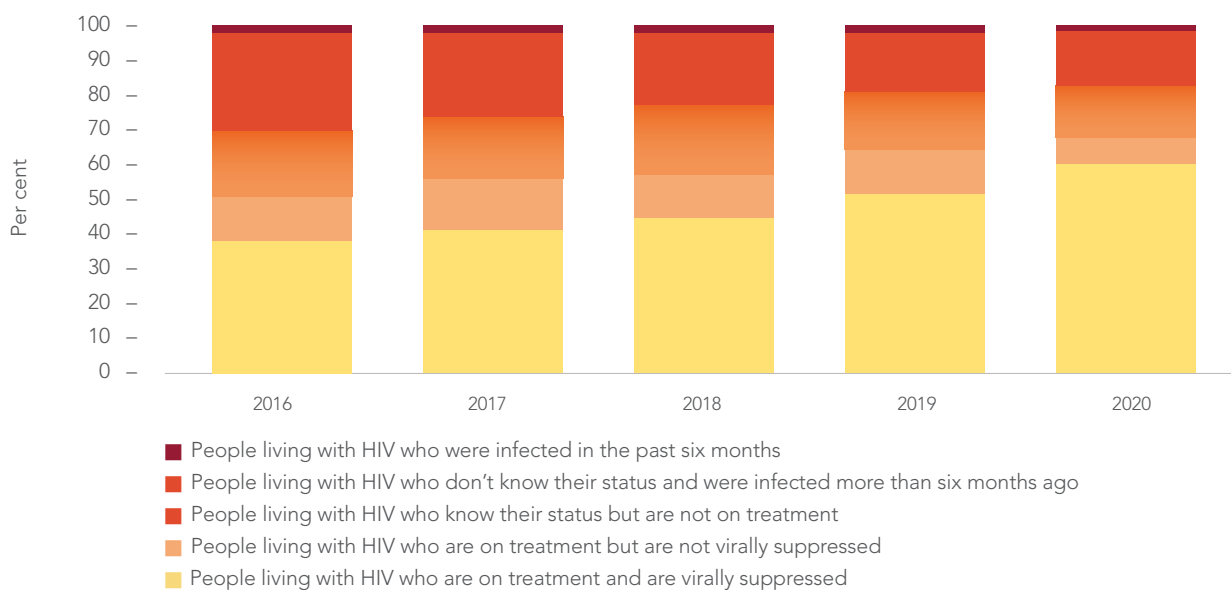
Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.



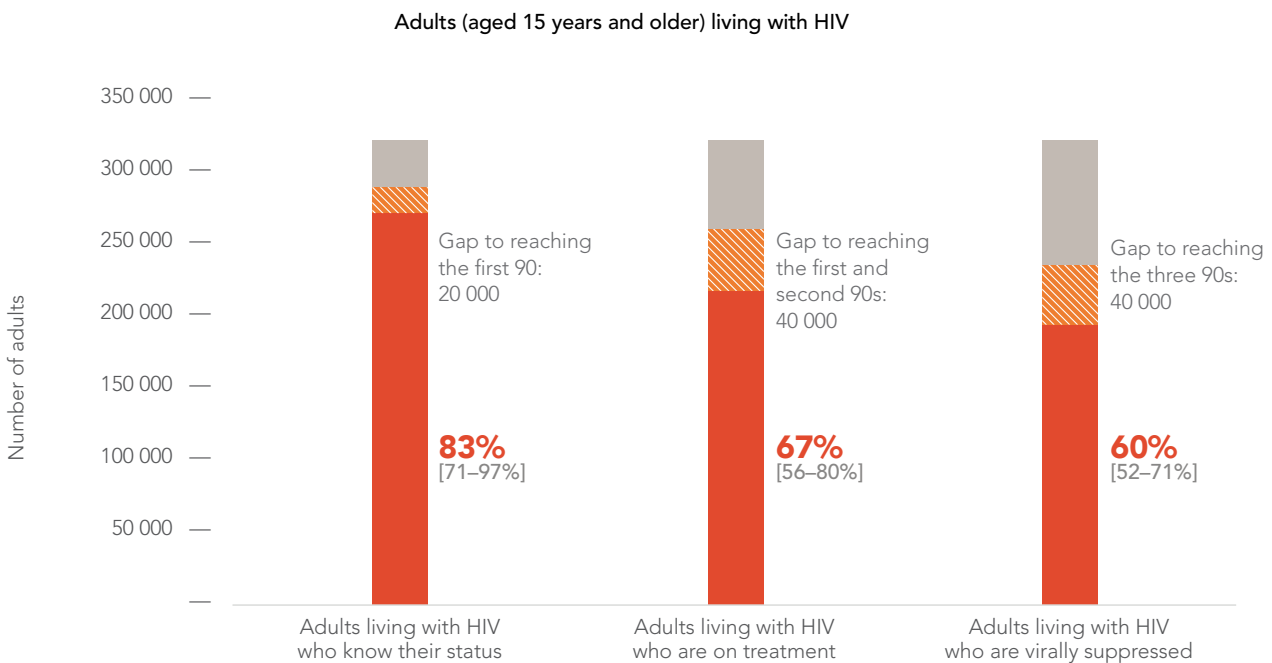
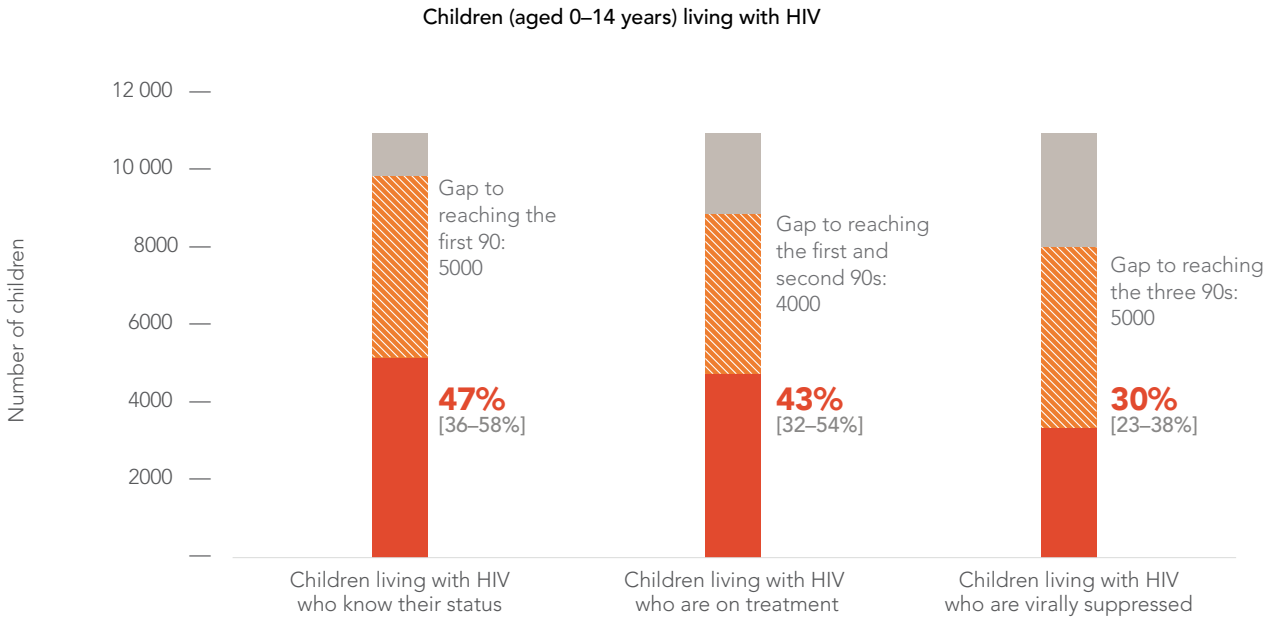
# HIV SERVICES

**PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), CARIBBEAN, 2016–2020**



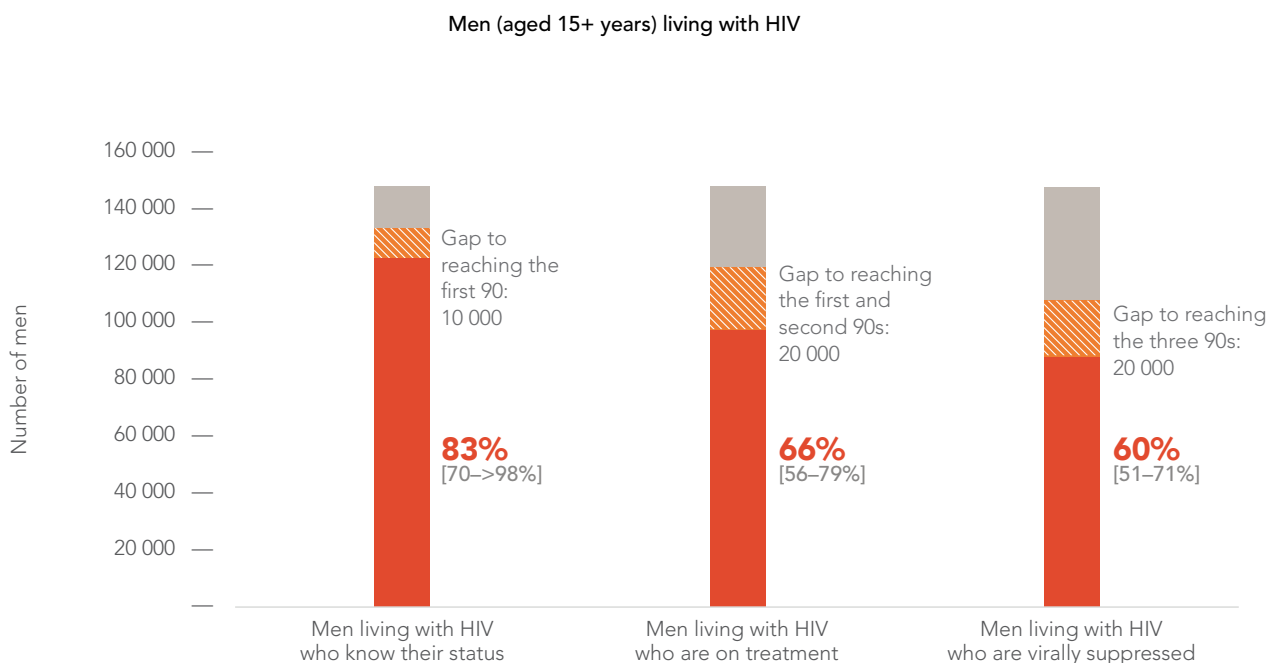
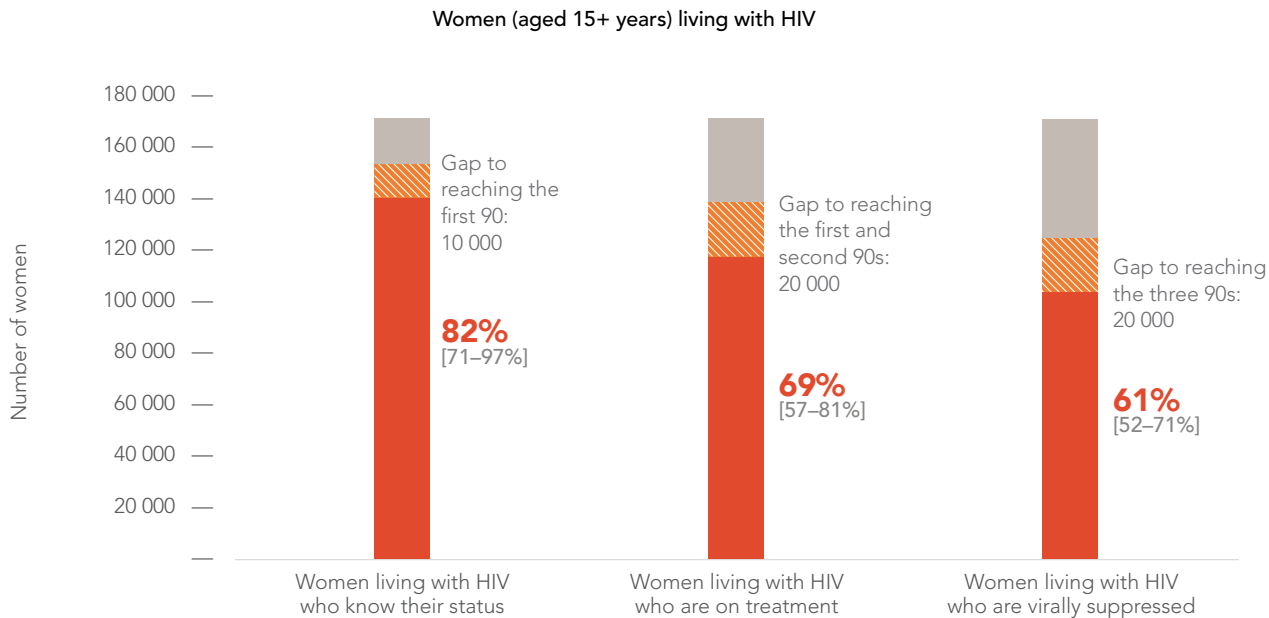
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), CARIBBEAN, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), CARIBBEAN, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# LAWS AND POLICIES

## PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS SCORECARD, CARIBBEAN, 2021

	Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups
Antigua and Barbuda	2	2	7		2	2		2
Bahamas	1	1	1		1	1		1
Barbados	1	1	8		2			1
Belize	4		9		12	15		
Cuba	2	5	9		2	2		2
Dominica	3		9		3	3		3
Dominican Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Grenada		6	9					
Guyana	2	1	2	1	12	2		2
Haiti	1	1	1	1	1	2		1
Jamaica	2	2	2	2	2	2		2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Saint Lucia	2	1	10	1	1	2		2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		2	9			2		2
Suriname	3		9		13	3		13
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	17, 18	1	14	1		1

### Criminalization of transgender people

- Criminalized and prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

### Criminalization of sex work

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level
- Data not available

### Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

### Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

### Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

### Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

### Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

### Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

## Sources:

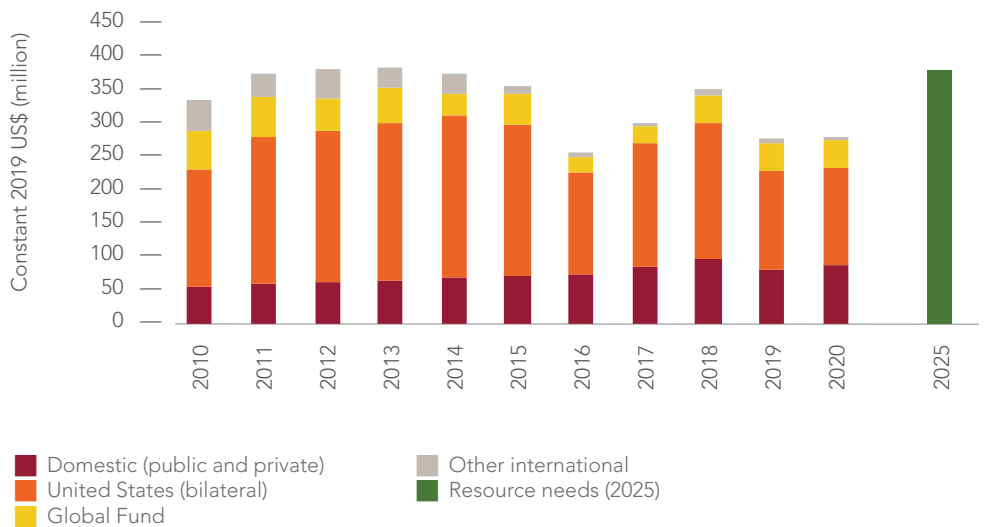
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18. Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Claim No. CV2017-00720, 20 September 2018 ([http://webopac.ttlawcourts.org/LibraryJud/Judgments/HC/rampersad/2017/cv\\_17\\_00720DD20sep2018.pdf](http://webopac.ttlawcourts.org/LibraryJud/Judgments/HC/rampersad/2017/cv_17_00720DD20sep2018.pdf)).

Note: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

# INVESTING TO END AIDS

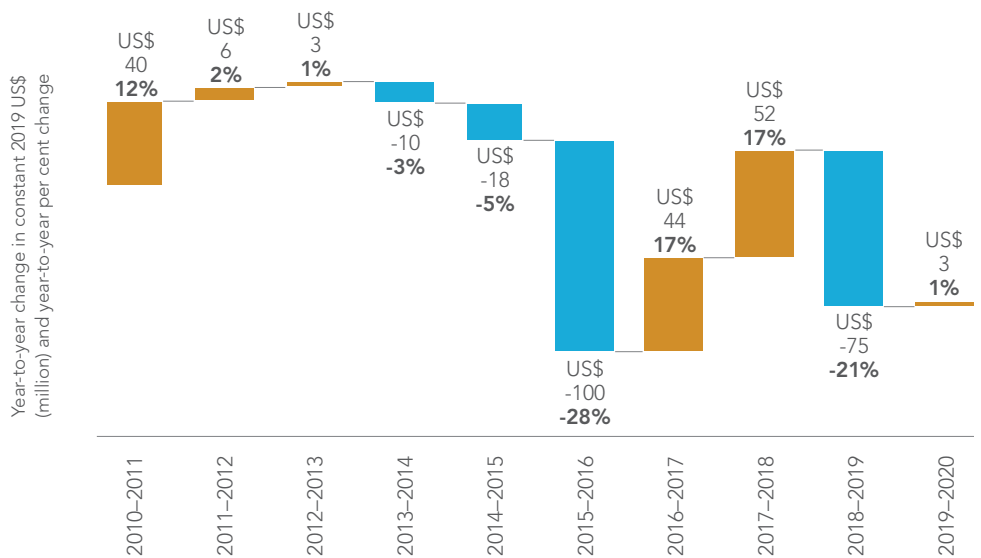
The resources available for HIV responses in the Caribbean in 2020 were 74% of the region’s resource targets for 2025. Relatively large investments per person living with HIV—including a large proportion of donor support—have coincided with steady reductions in the rates of infections and deaths. Resource availability has fluctuated in recent years, rising by 15% between 2017 and 2018, followed by a 13% decrease between 2018 and 2019. It then rose again, increasing 7% between 2019 and 2020.

## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, CARIBBEAN, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).  
 Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, CARIBBEAN, 2010–2011 TO 2019–2020



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).



## BAHAMAS

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.57 [0.49–0.66]	0.42 [0.35–0.5]	0.28 [0.24–0.34]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4600 [4000–5300]	4800 [4200–5400]	4700 [4200–5300]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2200 [1900–2500]	2300 [2000–2600]	2300 [2000–2500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2200 [1900–2600]	2300 [2000–2700]	2300 [2000–2700]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.7 [1.5–1.9]	1.4 [1.3–1.6]	1.2 [1–1.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

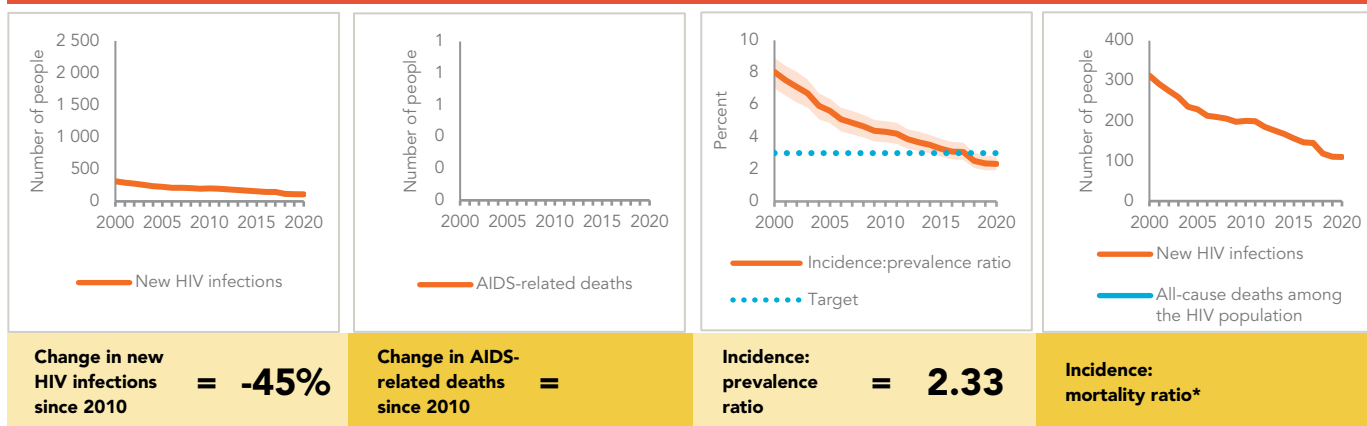
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	US\$ 12 749	US\$ 4 402 073	...	...	US\$ 301 889	US\$ 4 901 265



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

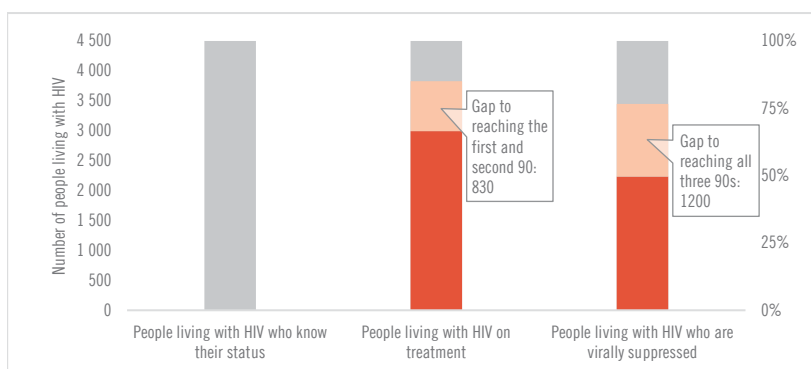


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2300
HIV prevalence	...	19.6%	...	...	3.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	63% [56–72%] 2992	47% [42–53%]
All ages	...	63% [56–72%] 2992	47% [42–53%]
Children (0–14)	...	...	...
Women (15+)	...	69% [61–78%] 1545	52% [46–58%]
Men (15+)	...	61% [53–70%] 1415	46% [40–52%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	12 [6–20]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.7%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	2.8%
— Men	5.8%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	85
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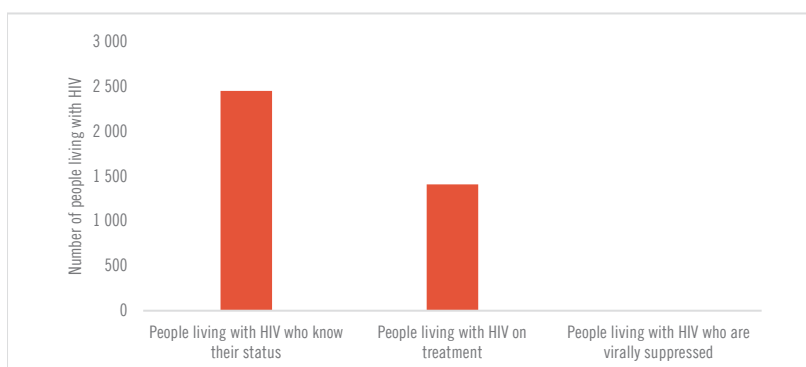
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# BARBADOS

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	2.8%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	35.3%	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages	2450	1406	...
Children (0-14)	...	...	...
Women (15+)	1039	599	...
Men (15+)	1407	803	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	0 [0-0]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	1.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2014)	
— Women	47.6%
— Men	44.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2017)	
— Women	19.7%
— Men	42.1%
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	78
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 5 478 563	US\$ 235 742	...	US\$ 10 256 837	US\$ 15 971 143

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2018
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	46.4
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

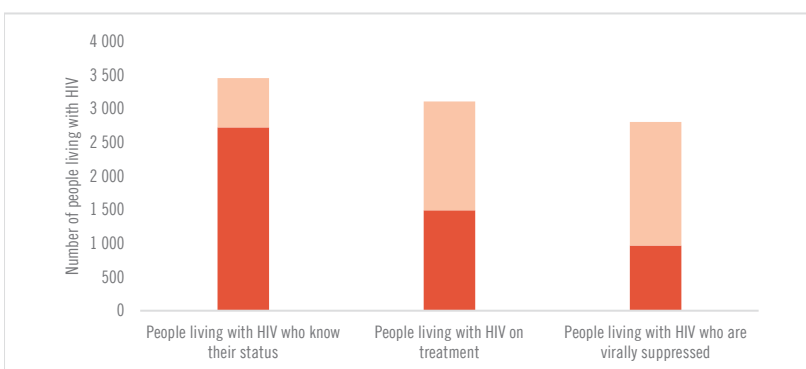
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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# BELIZE

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	5.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	62.2%	44.3%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	84.8%	81.4%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	71% [47-97%] 2722	39% [26-53%] 1490	25% [17-34%] 969
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	73% [49-98%] 1335	39% [27-53%] 716	26% [18-35%] 474
Men (15+)	68% [45-95%] 1333	37% [25-52%] 727	24% [16-34%] 473

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	37 [26-50]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2016)	
— Women	41.4%
— Men	45%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2012	US\$ 118 050	US\$ 832 345	US\$ 555 482	US\$ 517 357	US\$ 640 356	US\$ 2 836 772

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only)	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>
	32	36.9
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months		<b>2013</b>
		6.6
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent		<b>2013</b>
		9.2

## VIOLENCE

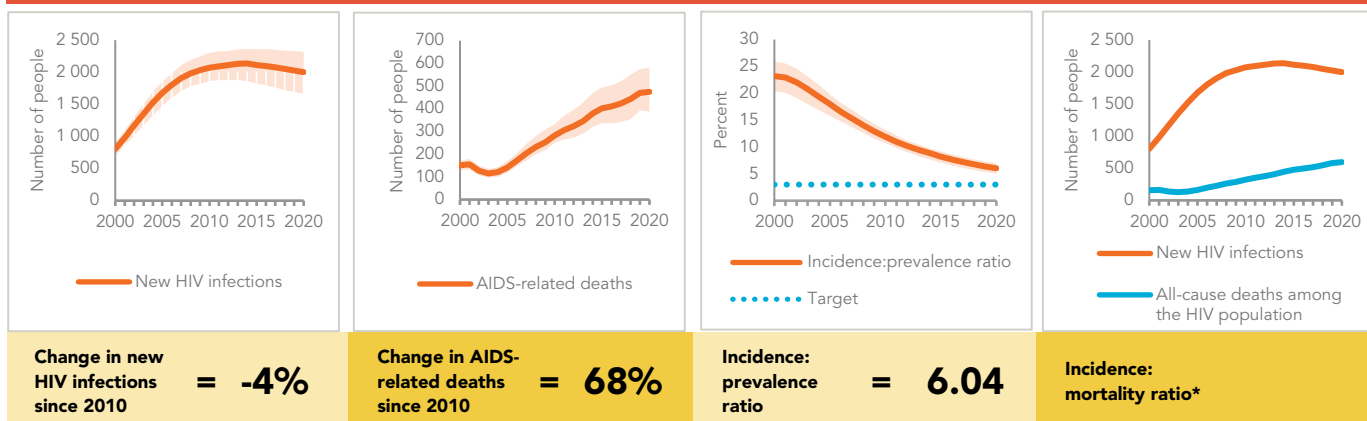
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## CUBA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1900–2300]	2100 [1800–2400]	2000 [1700–2300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	920 [820–1000]	940 [800–1100]	890 [760–1000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1100 [940–1300]	1100 [910–1400]	1100 [830–1400]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.18 [0.17–0.2]	0.19 [0.16–0.21]	0.18 [0.15–0.2]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–580]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	17 000 [16 000–19 000]	26 000 [23 000–28 000]	33 000 [29 000–36 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	7500 [6800–8100]	11 000 [9700–11 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	9800 [8300–11 000]	15 000 [13 000–17 000]	20 000 [16 000–23 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



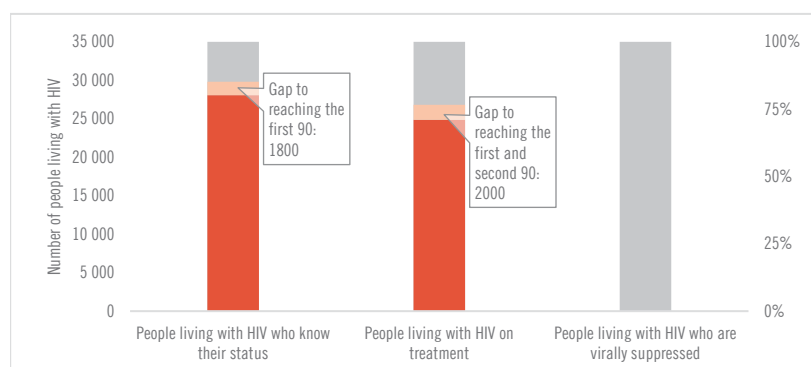
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 63 807 290	...	US\$ 5 927 082	...	US\$ 69 734 372

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	85% [75–93%]	75% [67–82%] 24 863	...% [...–...%]
<b>All ages</b>			
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	19% [16–21%]	18% [15–20%] 32	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	44% [39–47%]	40% [36–43%] 5318	...% [...–...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	113% [94–130%]	99% [82–114%] 19 513	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	57% [51–63%]	100% [100–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30% [28.1–31.5%]	11.8% [10.3–13.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	62.9% [45.2– >95%]	>95% [>95– >95%]

## DOMINICA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.4%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	42.3%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	42.3%	8.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 108 111	US\$ 2 013 000	...	...	...	US\$ 2 157 887

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	...
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2010)	
— Women	56.2%
— Men	47.8%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...



## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3500 [2400–4900]	3500 [2200–4800]	3400 [1900–5100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1500 [1100–2200]	1600 [1000–2200]	1600 [890–2400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1800 [1300–2600]	1800 [1100–2500]	1700 [920–2500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.37 [0.25–0.51]	0.34 [0.22–0.47]	0.32 [0.17–0.47]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4200 [2600–6400]	2700 [1600–4200]	1900 [1200–2900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1700 [1000–2600]	1100 [660–1800]	880 [560–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2400 [1500–3600]	1500 [920–2400]	930 [590–1400]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	74 000 [56 000–100 000]	72 000 [58 000–93 000]	75 000 [61 000–93 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2000 [1400–2900]	1600 [1000–2400]	1400 [880–2000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	35 000 [26 000–46 000]	36 000 [29 000–46 000]	38 000 [31 000–47 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	37 000 [28 000–51 000]	35 000 [28 000–44 000]	36 000 [29 000–45 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.2 [0.9–1.6]	1 [0.8–1.3]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

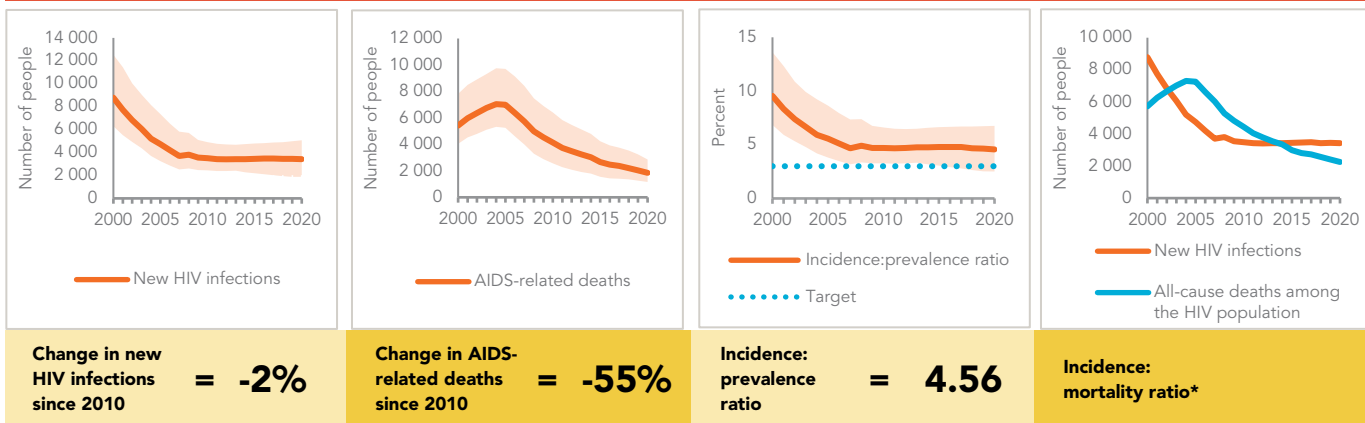
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 25 027 710	US\$ 40 931 323	US\$ 20 558 584	US\$ 9 897 659	US\$ 25 948	US\$ 97 118 277

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

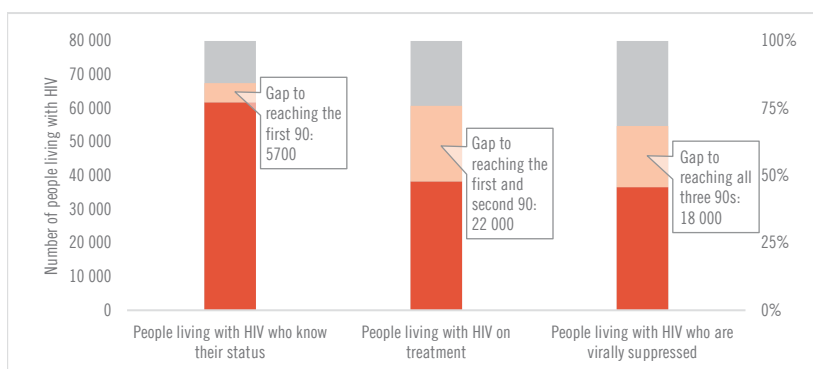


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	29 000
HIV prevalence	4.2%	4%	...	27.7%	4.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	90.8%	63.3%	...	83.3%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	30.8%	31.5%	...	14.4%	...
Condom use	83.7%	42%	...	20.2%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	16.8%	30.4%	...	37.1%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	1.9%	...	65.1%	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	169 699	750 021	2885	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	82% [67–103%]	51% [42–64%] 38 270	49% [40–61%]
<b>All ages</b>			
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	66% [42–95%]	42% [27–60%] 572	30% [19–43%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	86% [71–108%]	52% [43–66%] 19 661	50% [42–63%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	80% [65–99%]	50% [41–63%] 18 037	48% [39–60%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	65% [49–92%]	74% [55–97%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.3% [10.1–18.1%]	17.3% [11.6–21.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	9.3% [6.9–11.4%]	36.6% [27.9–49.1%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1200 [920–1500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	28.4%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.5%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	46.4%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2013)	
— Women	44.7%
— Men	71%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2013)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	1464

### Harm reduction

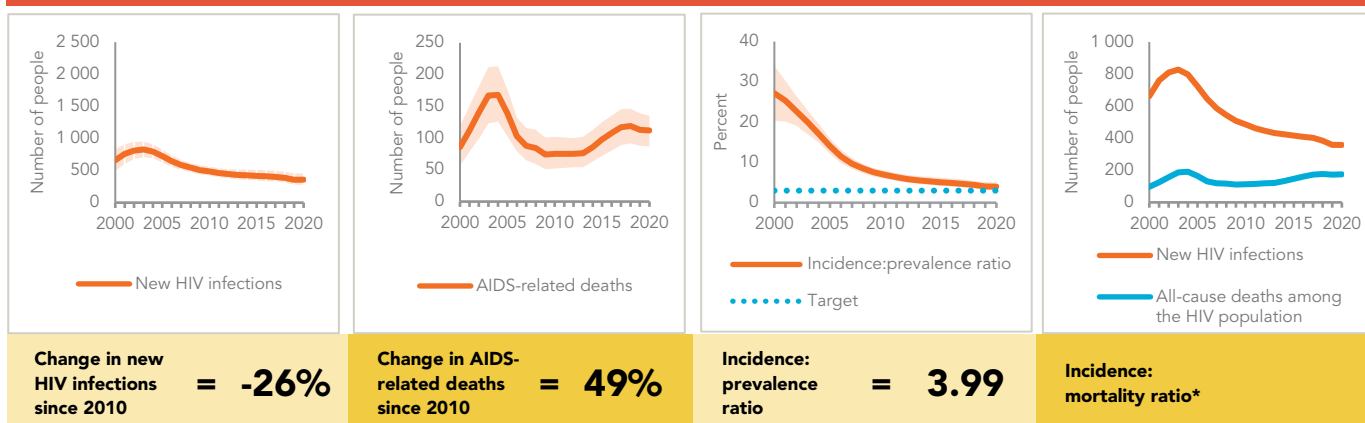
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2015)	2
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

# GUYANA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–560]	<500 [<500–510]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.62 [0.54–0.72]	0.51 [0.43–0.63]	0.43 [0.33–0.54]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7100 [6400–7800]	8200 [7500–9000]	9000 [8100–10 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3600 [3200–4000]	4000 [3600–4300]	4400 [4000–4900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3200 [2800–3600]	3900 [3500–4400]	4300 [3800–4900]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.4 [1.3–1.5]	1.4 [1.3–1.6]	1.3 [1.2–1.5]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



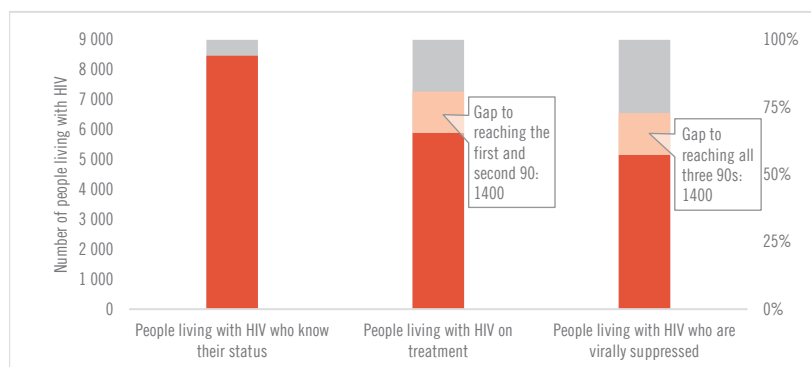
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2012	US\$ 1 142 925	US\$ 3 347 064	...	...	...	US\$ 21 921 471

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Category	Percentage	Number of People
All ages	94% [86-105%]	5889
Children (0-14)	38% [33-44%]	97
Women (15+)	73% [67-81%]	3202
Men (15+)	60% [53-68%]	2590

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	52% [46-59%]	84% [74-97%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.5% [16.2-18.6%]	11.3% [9.3-13.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	16.6% [14.3-19.1%]	85.9% [74.5- >95%]

## HAITI

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	8900 [7400–11 000]	7200 [5600–8900]	5000 [3300–6900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1600 [1300–1900]	1100 [680–1300]	960 [590–1300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3900 [3100–4700]	3500 [2700–4400]	2500 [1600–3300]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3400 [2700–4300]	2600 [2000–3400]	1600 [1000–2400]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.91 [0.76–1.1]	0.69 [0.53–0.85]	0.45 [0.3–0.62]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5900 [4700–7700]	4000 [3100–5100]	2200 [1700–2800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1100 [910–1300]	640 [<500–830]	550 [<500–740]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2400 [1800–3200]	1400 [1100–1900]	750 [560–980]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2400 [1900–3500]	2000 [1500–2800]	880 [640–1200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	150 000 [130 000–160 000]	150 000 [140 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	12 000 [11 000–14 000]	9700 [8000–11 000]	8000 [6200–9400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	71 000 [64 000–79 000]	78 000 [71 000–86 000]	86 000 [75 000–96 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	56 000 [50 000–65 000]	58 000 [52 000–66 000]	59 000 [53 000–68 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	2.2 [2–2.3]	2 [1.8–2.2]	1.9 [1.6–2.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2017 refers to women only)	2012	2017
	57.7	71.7

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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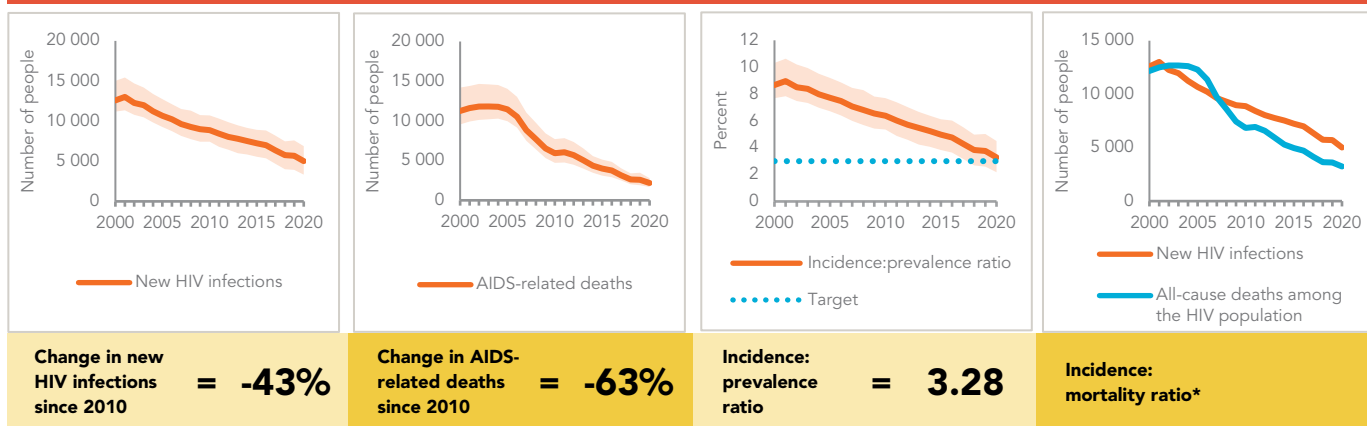
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2012	2017
	14.9	13.9

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	...	US\$ 3 968 260	...	...	...	US\$ 111 563 836

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



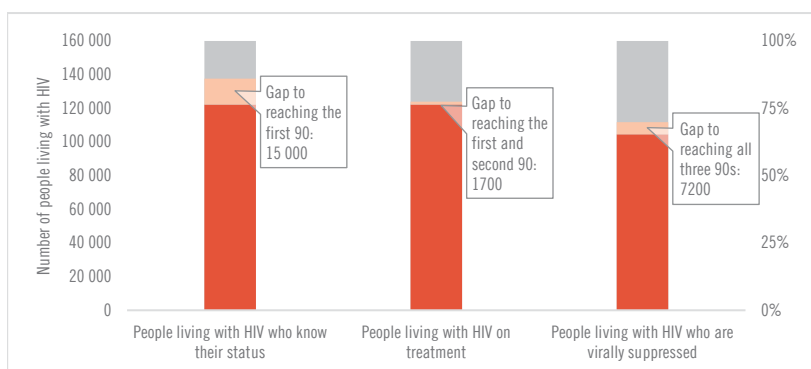
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	11 600
HIV prevalence	4.3%	4.5%	...	...	3.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	100%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	100%
Condom use	...	75.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	80% [71–89%]	80% [71–89%]	68% [60–76%]
<b>All ages</b>		122 224	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	46% [36–54%]	46% [36–54%]	33% [26–38%]
		3705	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	87% [76–97%]	87% [76–97%]	75% [66–83%]
		74 268	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	75% [66–86%]	75% [66–86%]	64% [57–73%]
		44 251	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	39% [32–44%]	71% [57–82%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.4% [23.8–26.9%]	16.5% [12.6–19.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	44.5% [38.5–55.4%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	2900 [2300–3700]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.6%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	
— Women	38.3%
— Men	36.2%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	49.7%
— Men	70.2%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017)	45.4%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	4108

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## JAMAICA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1900 [1400–2900]	1800 [1300–2700]	1500 [1100–2400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	880 [650–1300]	830 [630–1300]	690 [510–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	920 [680–1400]	870 [620–1300]	740 [<500–1200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.68 [0.5–1.03]	0.62 [0.45–0.95]	0.53 [0.38–0.87]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1000 [730–1600]	970 [640–1600]	800 [560–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–780]	<500 [<500–690]	<500 [<500–550]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–780]	550 [<500–910]	<500 [<500–760]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	27 000 [22 000–38 000]	30 000 [25 000–42 000]	32 000 [26 000–45 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	790 [620–1100]	670 [510–1000]	520 [<500–820]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–19 000]	15 000 [12 000–21 000]	16 000 [13 000–23 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [10 000–19 000]	15 000 [12 000–20 000]	15 000 [12 000–21 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.5 [1.2–2.1]	1.4 [1.2–2.1]	1.4 [1.1–2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2017
	...	66.8

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	2019
	...	14.9

## VIOLENCE

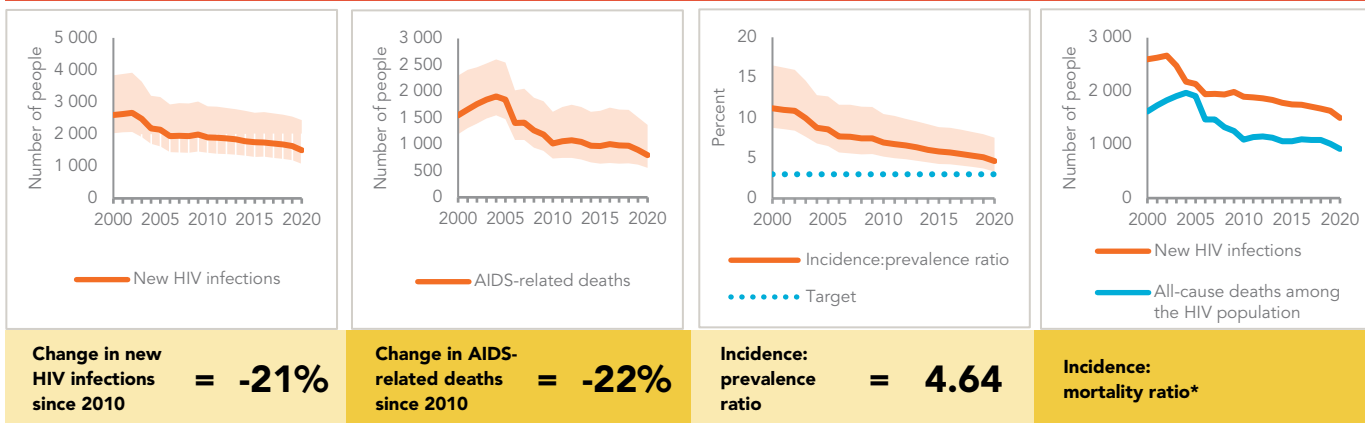
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2012	2016
	9.89	8.52

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	US\$ 1 456 785	US\$ 2 750 285	US\$ 3 119 936	US\$ 11 301 865	US\$ 858 868	US\$ 19 487 739



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	42 400	...	3800	...
HIV prevalence	2%	29.8%	...	51%	6.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	92.8%	88.2%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	95%	68.8%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2016)	138	606	...	16	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	20 [11-31]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

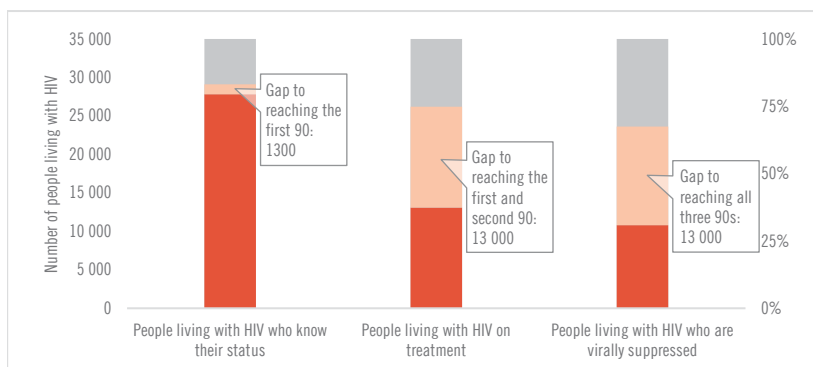
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2012)	
— Women	42.8%
— Men	35.6%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
<b>All ages</b>	86% [70-119%]	40% [33-56%] 13 082	33% [27-46%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	33% [24-52%]	33% [24-52%] 174	14% [10-21%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	86% [71-119%]	44% [36-60%] 7135	36% [30-50%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	87% [70-120%]	37% [30-51%] 5773	31% [25-43%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	57% [45-81%]	64% [52-90%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.1% [11.5-17.4%]	14% [11.3-17.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	21.3% [15.2-26.2%]

# SAINT LUCIA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	3000	...	...	500
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	1.6%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Category	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1 [0-4]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2017)	5.8%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2012)	
— Women	62.2%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)	1
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 516 407	...	...	...	US\$ 516 407

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

## SURINAME

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.59 [0.42–0.81]	0.38 [0.24–0.6]	0.3 [0.15–0.51]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4700 [4100–5600]	5100 [4300–6100]	5200 [4300–6600]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1900 [1600–2200]	2200 [1900–2600]	2400 [2000–3000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2600 [2200–3200]	2800 [2300–3400]	2700 [2200–3500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.4 [1.2–1.6]	1.3 [1.1–1.5]	1.1 [0.9–1.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... **2018**  
... 66.4

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

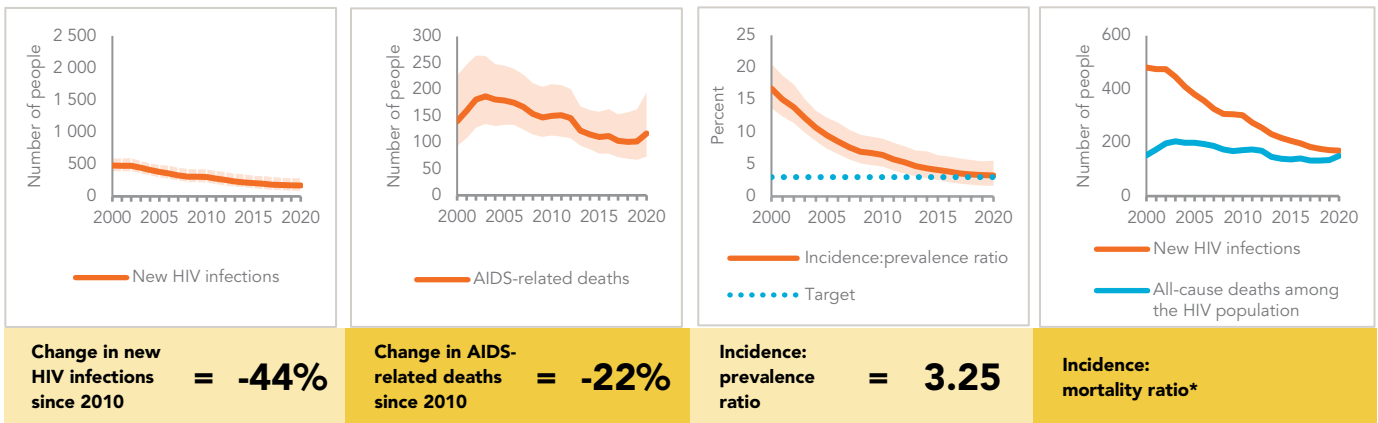
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	US\$ 81 800	US\$ 2 249 605	...	US\$ 1 009 894	US\$ 1 265 510	US\$ 4 674 508

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	10.3%	16.6%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	51.0%	97.5%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	90.8%	63.8%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	64.1%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

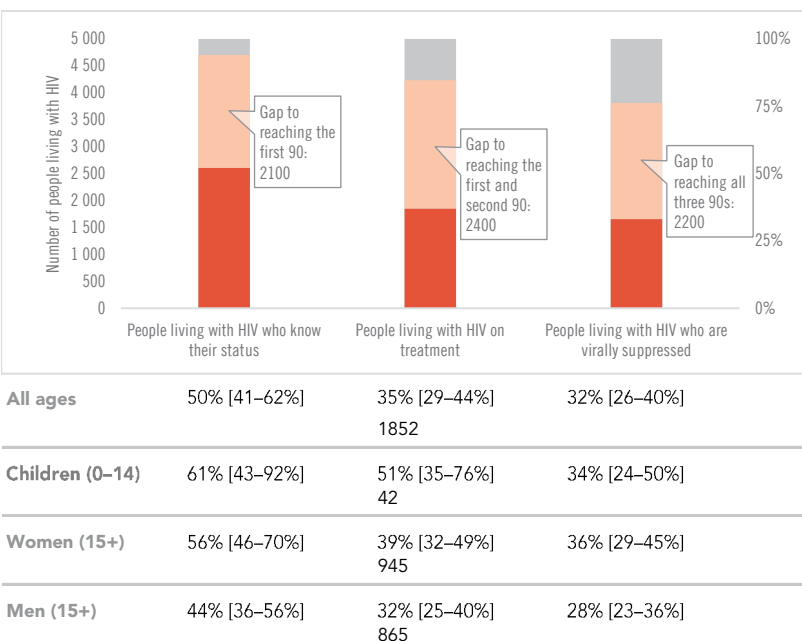
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	32 [19-49]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.8%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2010)	41.9%
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	67% [55-81%]	100% [80-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.9% [12.1-17.6%]	5.5% [3-9.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	6.9% [5.7-8.7%]	...% [...-...%]

### Harm reduction

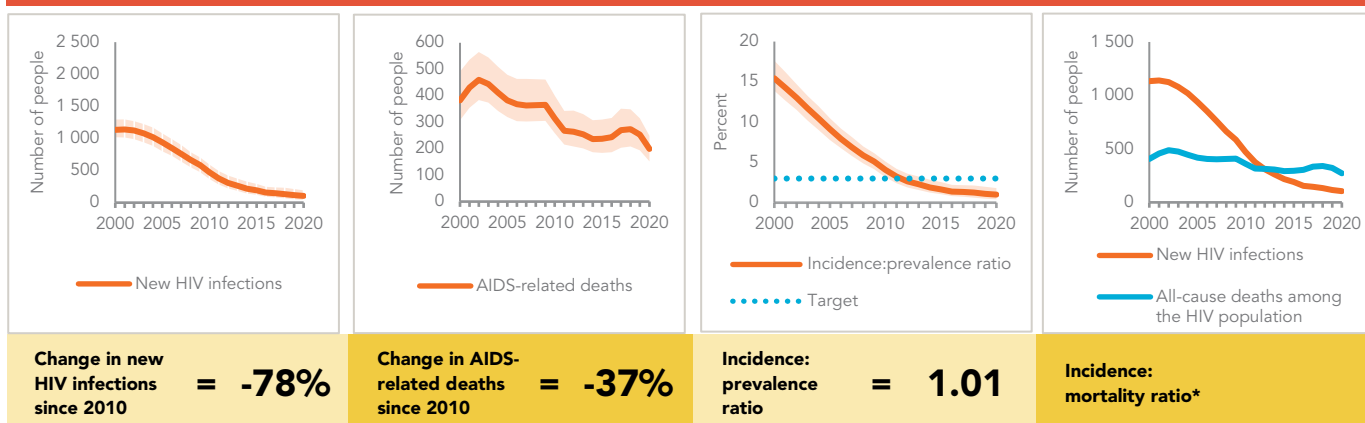
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–590]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.35 [0.27–0.44]	0.14 [0.09–0.21]	0.07 [0.03–0.13]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	10 000 [9200–12 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5800 [5300–6300]	5700 [5200–6300]	5300 [4700–5900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5400 [4800–6100]	5300 [4700–5900]	4900 [4200–5500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.2 [1.1–1.3]	1 [0.9–1.1]	0.7 [0.6–0.8]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

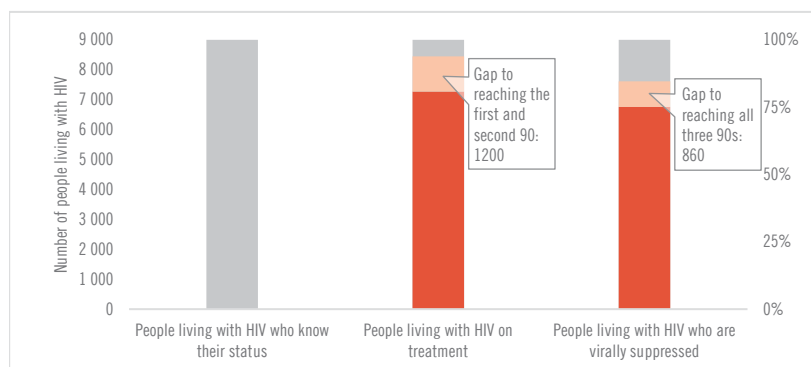


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	US\$ 277 991	US\$ 11 415 268	...	...	US\$ 1 408 776	US\$ 13 810 965

### HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	70% [62-78%] 7269	65% [57-72%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	67% [60-74%] 3534	62% [56-69%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	76% [66-85%] 3684	71% [62-79%]

### ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



**T**he Middle East and North Africa has a long road ahead in fully addressing its AIDS epidemic. New HIV infections rose by 7% between 2010 and 2020—making it one of only two regions in the world where new HIV infections are still on the rise. 95% percent of new adult infections in 2020 occurred among key populations and their sexual partners. AIDS-related deaths have declined by 17% since 2010, but that fall is much faster among women (24%) than men (12%).

Recent years have seen significant advances in the region's HIV response, including the emergence of community-led networks representing people living with HIV and key populations, and legal reforms in a number of countries. Several countries, among them Algeria and Morocco, have made notable progress in expanding access to HIV services, while others—including Somalia and Sudan—have encountered significant challenges.

As a whole, the region is lagging in attaining the 2020 Fast-Track Targets: only 61% of people living with HIV were aware of their HIV status in 2020, 43% of people living with HIV were on treatment and 37% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed. Coverage of services to prevent vertical transmission is also off-track, and only 47% of children (aged 0 to 14 years) with HIV were on treatment in 2020. The Middle East and North Africa is also far behind in fully integrating HIV counselling and testing with sexual and reproductive health services.

The current gaps in HIV services across the Middle East and North Africa reflect long-standing challenges, including restrictive sociocultural norms that are mirrored in proscriptive laws and policies, and widespread stigma and discrimination. Modest political leadership on HIV is reflected in the low financial investment in the AIDS response. Matters are not helped by widespread humanitarian crises, including protracted conflicts and other forms of political instability, that make the Middle East and North Africa home to the world's largest migrant, refugee and internally displaced populations.

Progress towards the 2030 goals will depend on opening space for civil society and community-led organizations, and on linking the HIV response to efforts to achieve universal health coverage, expand social protection systems and enhance access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. None of this will be possible without stronger commitment from governments, including greater domestic funding and social contracting, and without a wider recognition of the connections between HIV and the other Sustainable Development Goals to which countries are committed.



### PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

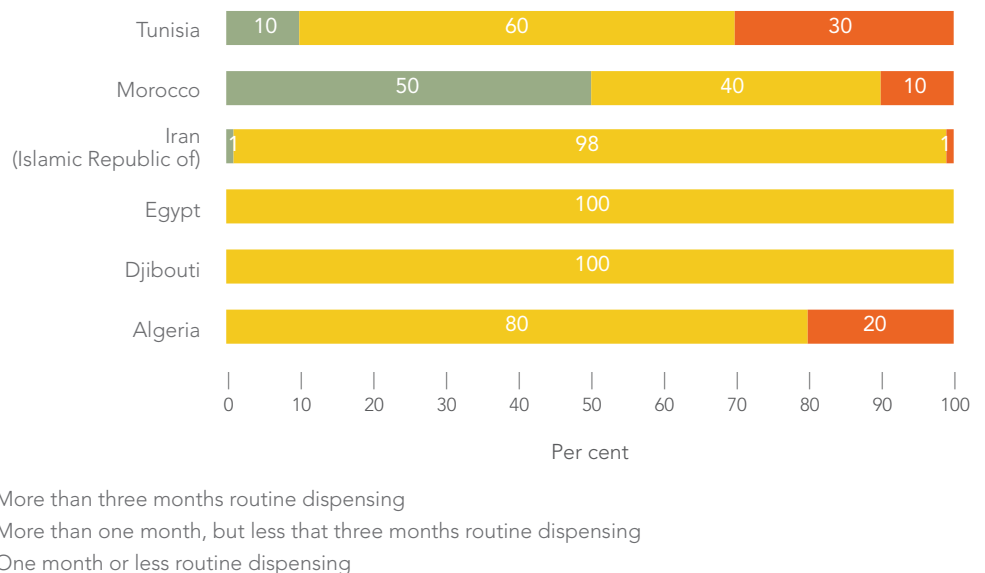
- Scale up access to high-quality, combination HIV prevention, testing and treatment, with a focus on key populations and other priority groups.
- Collect and employ timely, accurate and disaggregated data to achieve transformative results.
- Strengthen, empower and resource communities, including people living with HIV and key populations, to lead the HIV response.
- Ground the response in human rights and gender equality.
- Ensure preparedness for comprehensive and integrated HIV service delivery during humanitarian emergencies and pandemics.

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE TESTED FOR HIV, BY POPULATION GROUP, SELECTED COUNTRIES, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2018 AND 2020



Source: HIV case reporting in eastern Mediterranean region (EMR), 2019. Tehran: HIV/STI Surveillance Research Center, and WHO Collaborating Center for HIV Surveillance. Data for 2020 provided by WHO EMR office.

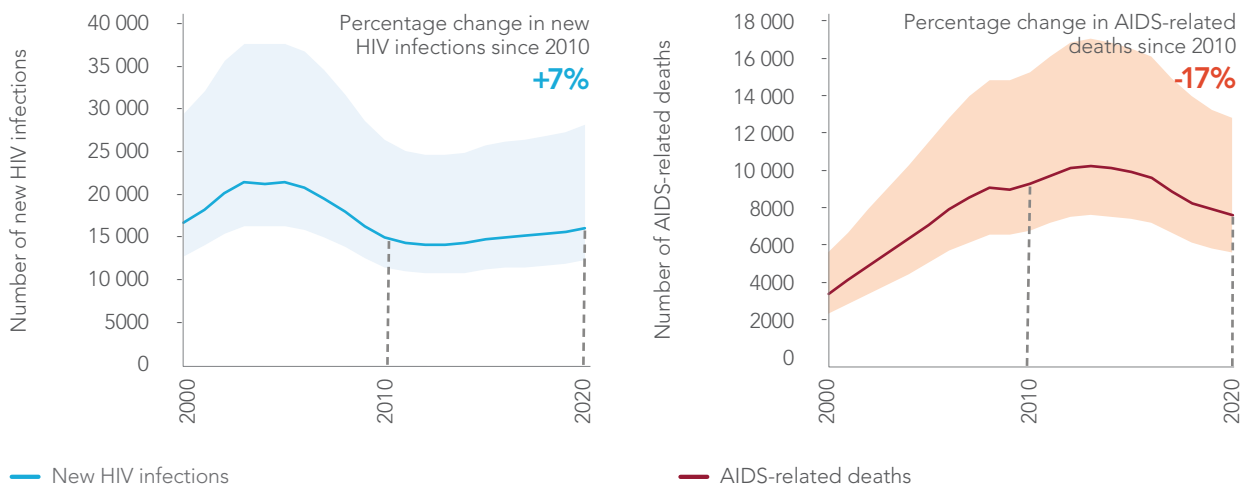
### PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING MULTIMONTH DISPENSING OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, SIX COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special policy analysis, 2021.

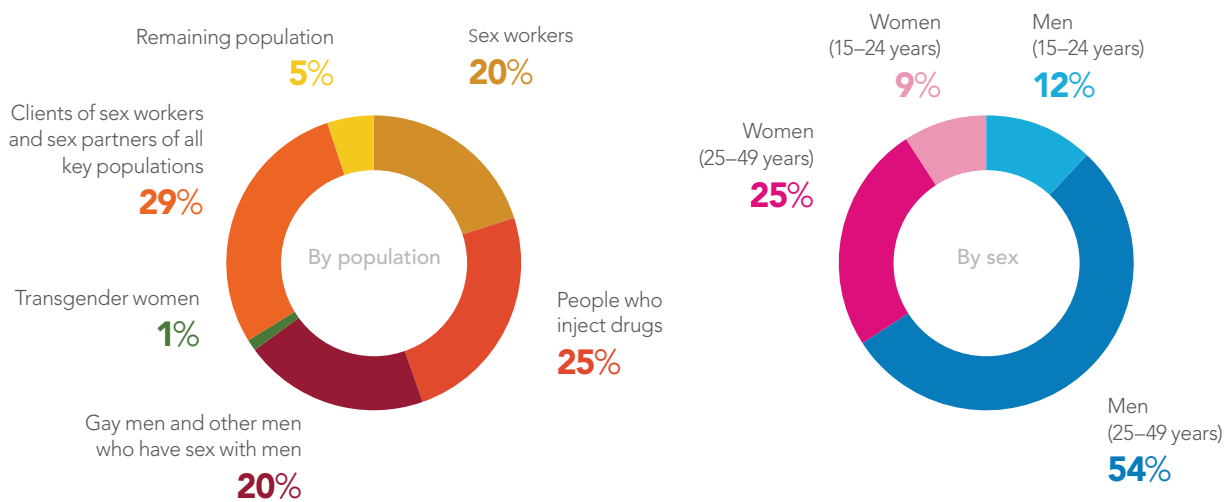
# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2000–2020



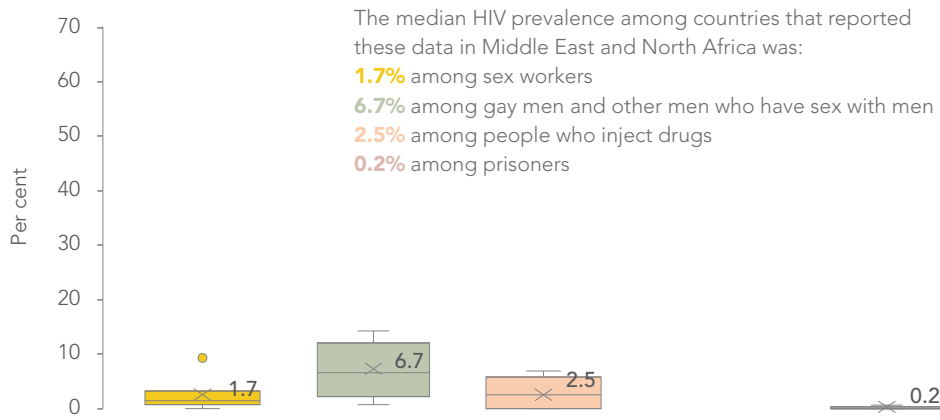
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

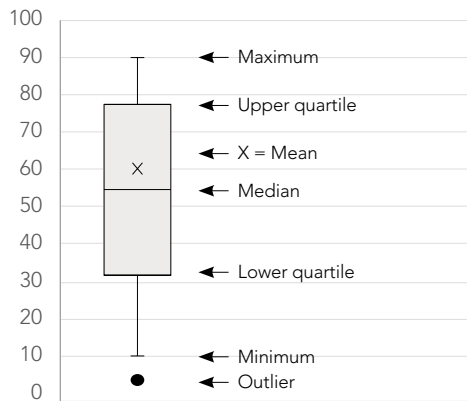
**HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2016–2020**



- Sex workers (n = 8)
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men (n = 7)
- People who inject drugs (n = 7)
- Transgender people (n = 0)
- Prisoners (n = 8)

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).  
 Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 21.

**How to read this chart**



## REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2018–2020

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	46 200 000	138 000	0.30%			90 000	0.20%			148 000	0.32%
Kuwait	700 000									5100	0.74%
Lebanon	3 300 000			17 000	0.50%						
Morocco	19 000 000									85 000	0.45%
Oman	1 400 000										
Tunisia	6 100 000									22 000	0.36%
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			0.59%		0.51%		0.03%		-		-

■ National population size estimate

■ Insufficient data

■ Local population size estimate

■ No data

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021.

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

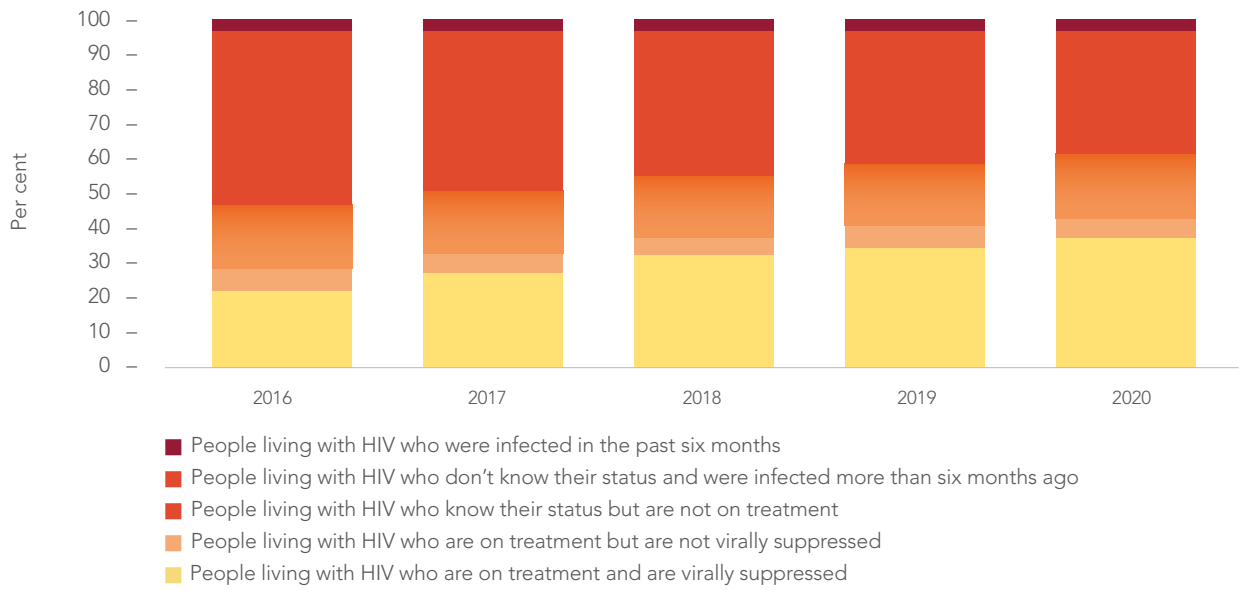
<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.

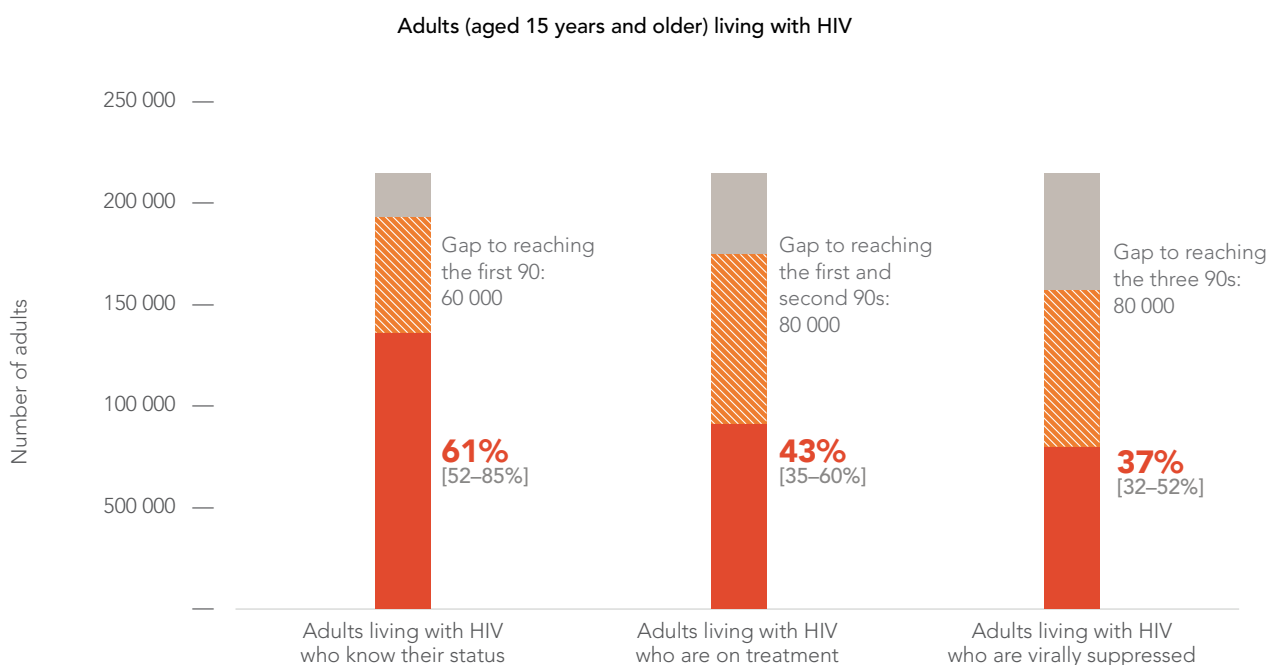
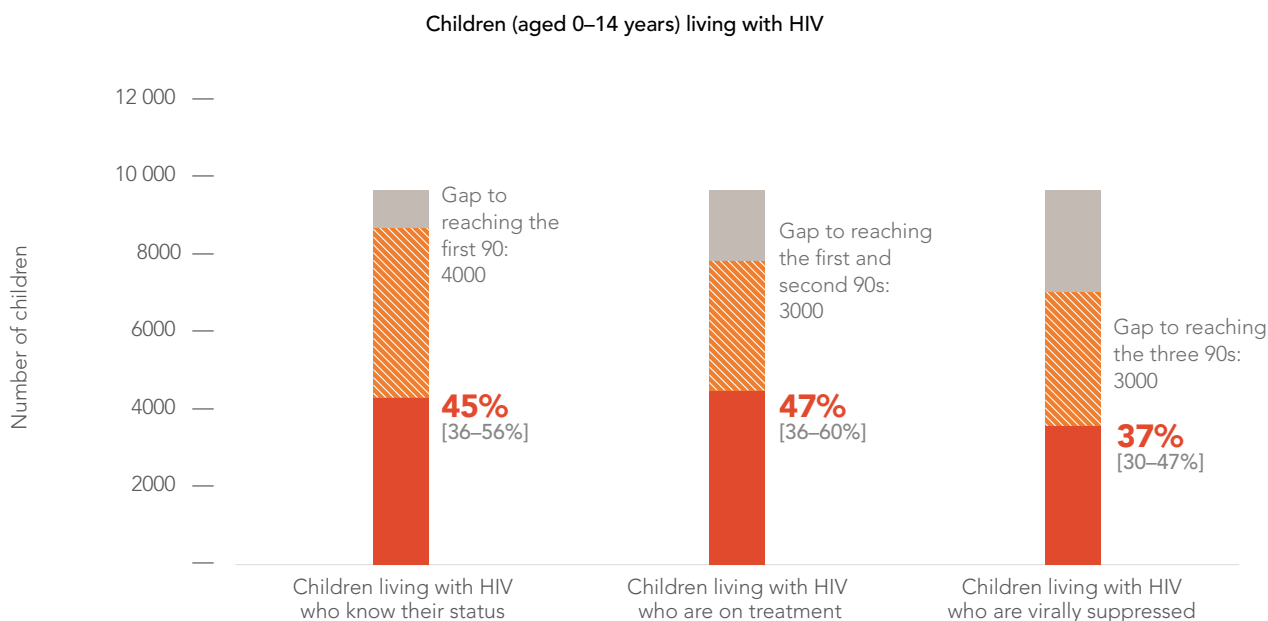
# HIV SERVICES

**PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2016–2020**



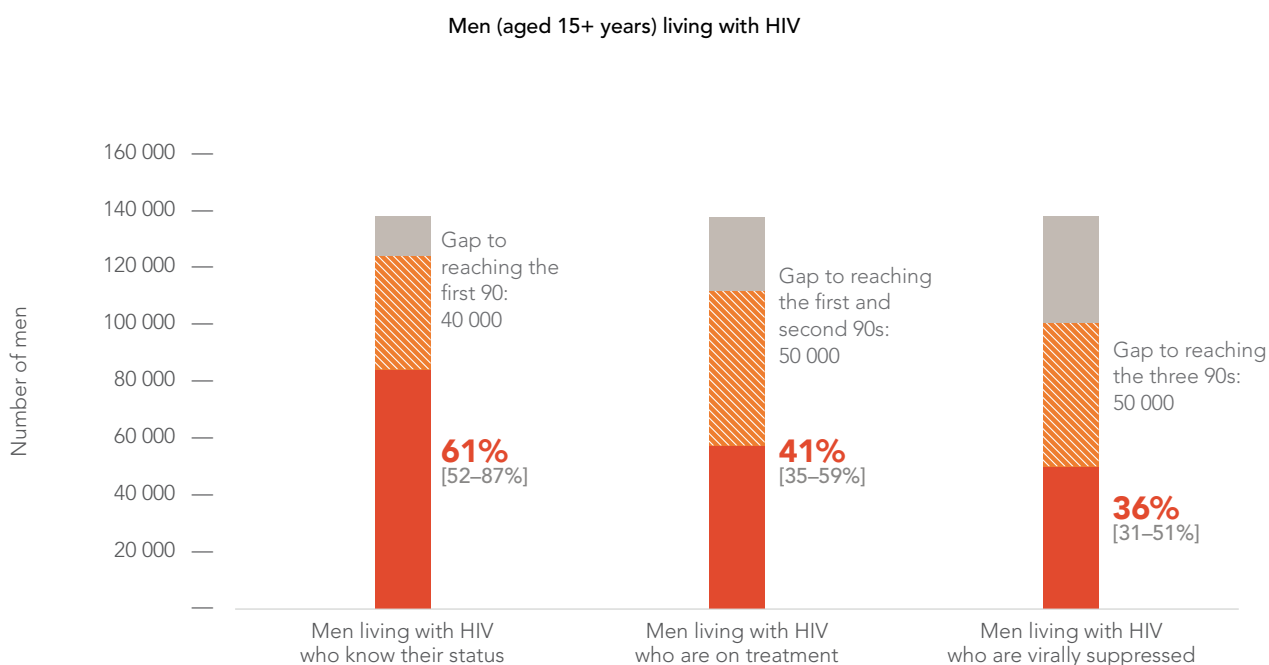
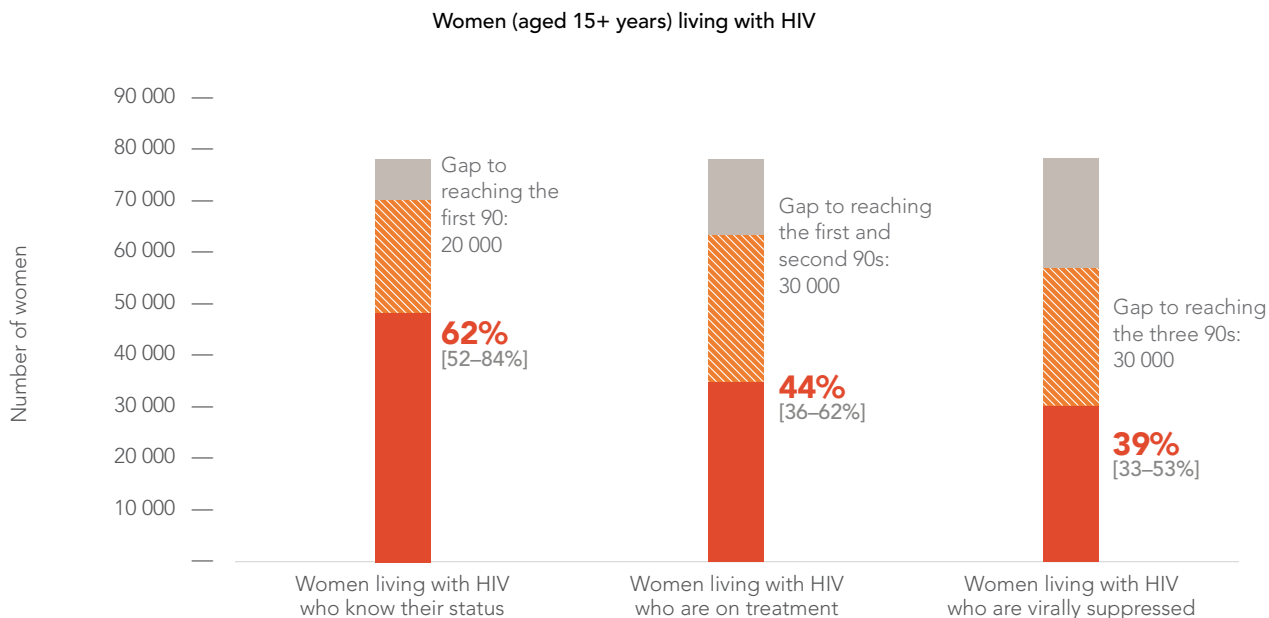
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

### HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0–14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2020**



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# LAWS AND POLICIES

## PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2021

	Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups
Algeria	3	4	10		11	3		11
Bahrain		5	10			13		17
Djibouti		6	10		12	14		
Egypt	2	2	2		2	2		1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Iraq		7	10			14		
Jordan		1	1	1	1			18
Kuwait	3	8	10		11	3		11
Lebanon		19	10	20				
Libya	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Morocco	1	1	21	1	1	1		1
Oman	2	1	1	1	2	2		2
Qatar		2	10			15		2
Saudi Arabia	2	2	10		2	3		2
Somalia		1	1	1	1	14		
Sudan		9	10		3	3		3
Syrian Arab Republic	3	3	10		3	2		3
Tunisia	2	2	2		2	2		2
United Arab Emirates	3		10			3		3
Yemen			10					

### Criminalization of transgender people

- Criminalized and/or prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

### Criminalization of sex work

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level
- Data not available

### Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

### Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

### Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

### Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

### Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

### Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available



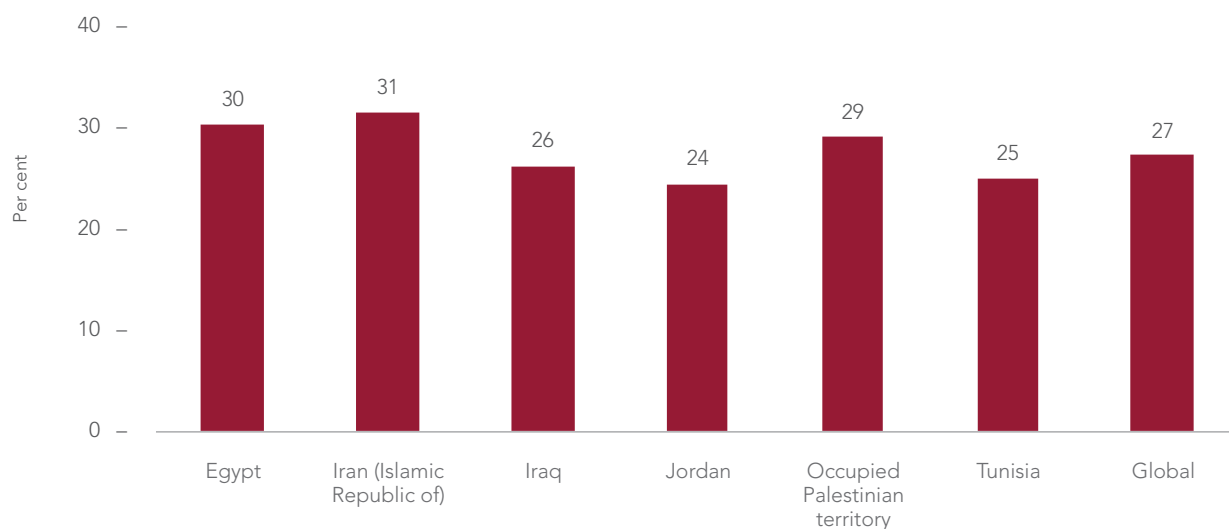
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Notes: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

## SOCIETAL ENABLERS

**EVER-MARRIED OR PARTNERED WOMEN (AGED 15–49 YEARS) WHO EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER IN THEIR LIFETIME, COUNTRIES WITH AVAILABLE DATA, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2018**



Source: Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018: global, regional and national prevalence estimates for intimate partner violence against women and global and regional prevalence estimates for non-partner sexual violence against women. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic and extended lockdowns have disrupted HIV services across the Middle East and North Africa, especially in settings affected by humanitarian emergencies and particularly for key populations. That being said, COVID-19 has also spurred innovations in service delivery. Multimonth dispensing of antiretroviral medicines in the Middle East and North Africa, once a rarity, has risen significantly in a number of countries across the region, thanks in large part to the efforts of civil society organizations, which have helped fill gaps in public and private health care provision caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 has also shone a bright light on gender inequalities across the region. Gender-based violence, already a growing problem across the region, has been exacerbated by lockdowns and other pandemic-related drivers (1). The pandemic has increased the burden of unpaid care on women and girls, further undermined their prospects of employment (which were already modest in many countries), put their educational gains at risk and heightened the prevalence of harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. All of these risks are intertwined and are part of the complex fabric of vulnerabilities to HIV experienced by women and girls.

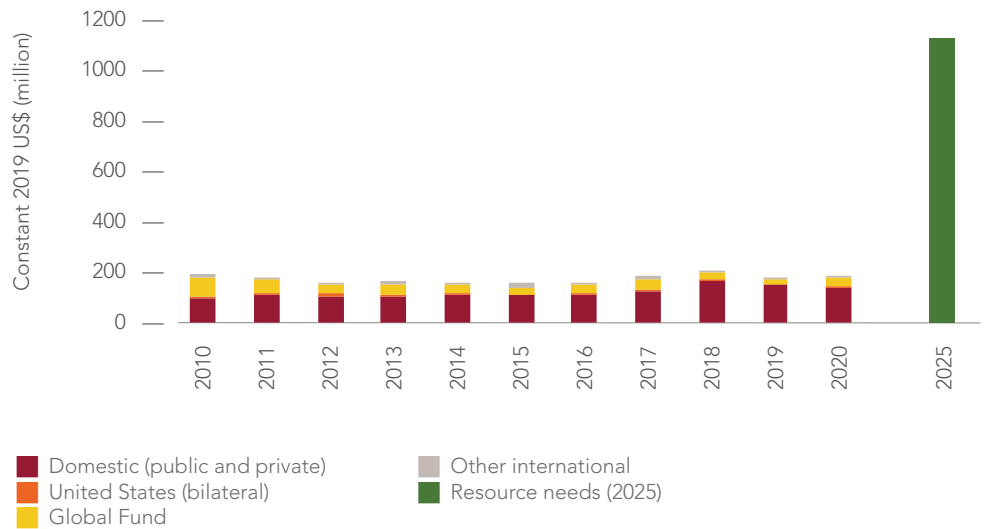
1. Violence against women and girls and COVID-19 in the Arab region. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, UN Women; 2020 ([https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20arab%20states/attachments/publications/2020/12/covid\\_and\\_vawg\\_un\\_brief\\_final.pdf?la=en&vs=5344](https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20arab%20states/attachments/publications/2020/12/covid_and_vawg_un_brief_final.pdf?la=en&vs=5344)).

# INVESTING TO END AIDS

Resource availability from both domestic and external sources in the Middle East and North Africa has fluctuated over the past decade. One constant feature has been the large gap between what is available and what is needed: the resources available in 2020 were less than 20% of what is required to scale up HIV programmes and achieve the 2025 targets.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying economic downturn is making a difficult funding environment even more challenging. Increasing domestic investments in HIV responses will require formulating well-prioritized and fully costed national strategic plans and investment cases. It will also necessitate positioning HIV within broader efforts to reach the Sustainable Development Goals, including integration of HIV into social protection schemes and universal health coverage. A regional HIV response with community-led action at its heart will also benefit from forging partnerships with new regional donors, the private sector and philanthropic foundations, as well as innovative financing models, such as social contracting.

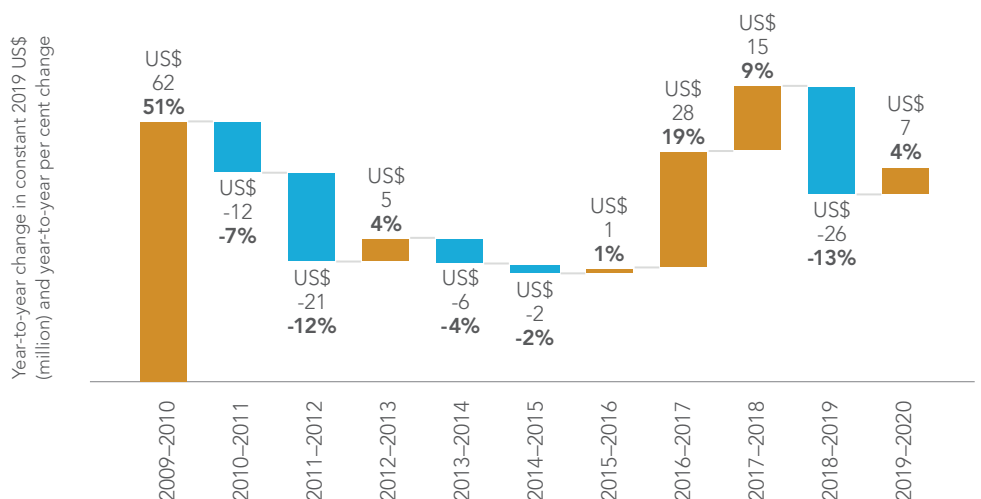
## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, 2009–2010 TO 2019–2020



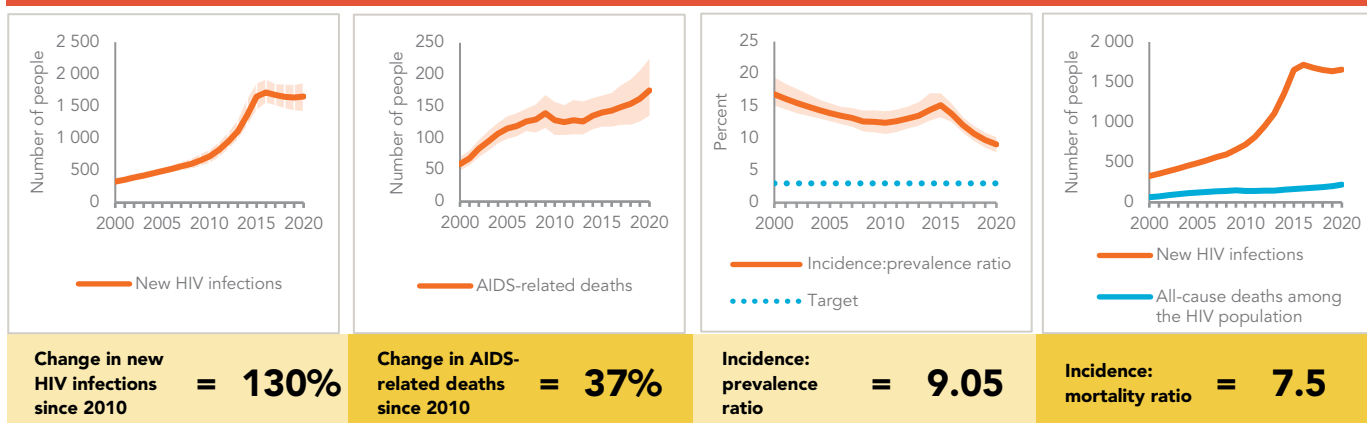
Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

## ALGERIA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	720 [620–820]	1700 [1500–1900]	1700 [1400–1900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	690 [590–790]	670 [590–760]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	840 [700–1000]	820 [690–980]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.04 [0.04–0.05]	0.04 [0.03–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5800 [5300–6200]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	18 000 [17 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	850 [780–920]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2500 [2300–2600]	4700 [4400–5200]	8000 [7300–8600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3200 [2800–3500]	5800 [5100–6500]	9500 [8500–11 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

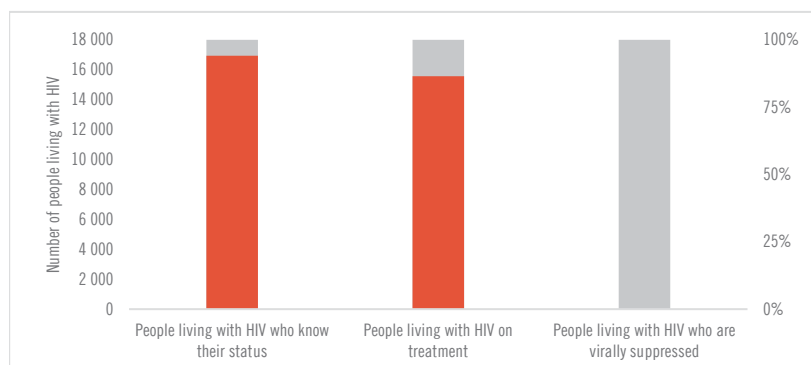


## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 5 965 415	US\$ 25 360 944	...	US\$ 297 370	US\$ 275 743	US\$ 31 899 471

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	93% [86–100%]	85% [79–92%]	...% [...–...%]
		15 564	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	117% [108–126%]	117% [108–126%]	...% [...–...%]
		988	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	92% [84–99%]	87% [80–94%]	...% [...–...%]
		6950	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	91% [82–103%]	80% [72–91%]	...% [...–...%]
		7626	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	58% [53–65%]	34% [32–37%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	21.5% [20.1–22.7%]	21.5% [20.1–23.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	22.1% [20.6–23.8%]

## DJIBOUTI

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–560]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.44 [0.24–0.69]	0.22 [0.1–0.37]	0.13 [0.05–0.22]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	870 [610–1100]	630 [<500–880]	<500 [<200–530]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	11 000 [8200–14 000]	8300 [6000–11 000]	6800 [5000–9000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1600 [1200–2100]	1100 [730–1500]	600 [<500–880]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5300 [3900–6900]	4100 [3000–5400]	3500 [2600–4600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	4200 [3000–5500]	3200 [2300–4300]	2700 [2000–3600]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.8 [1.3–2.4]	1.2 [0.8–1.6]	0.8 [0.6–1.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

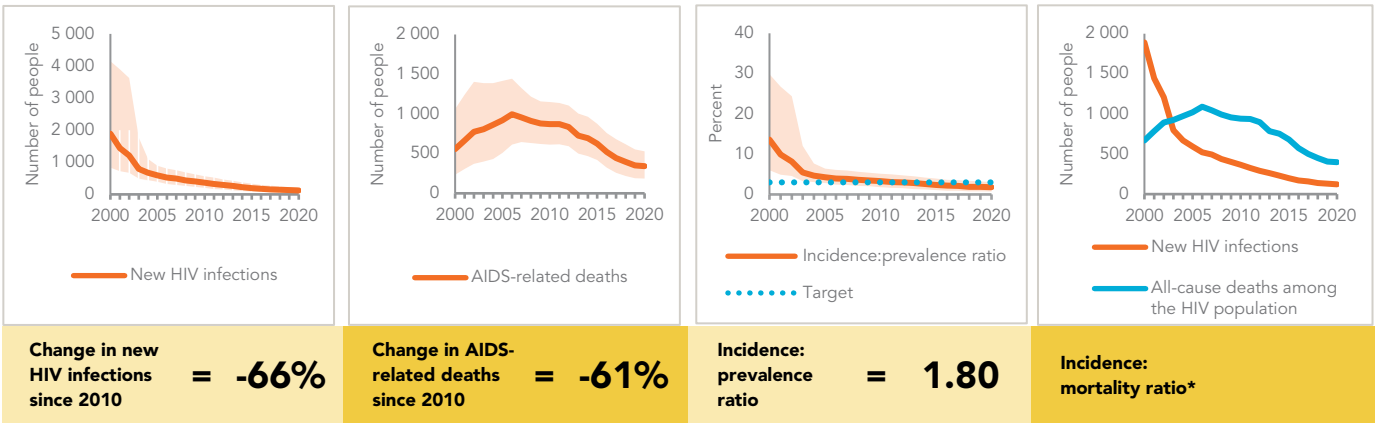
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	...	US\$ 274 426	...	US\$ 1 563 399	US\$ 1 045 940	US\$ 2 883 765

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



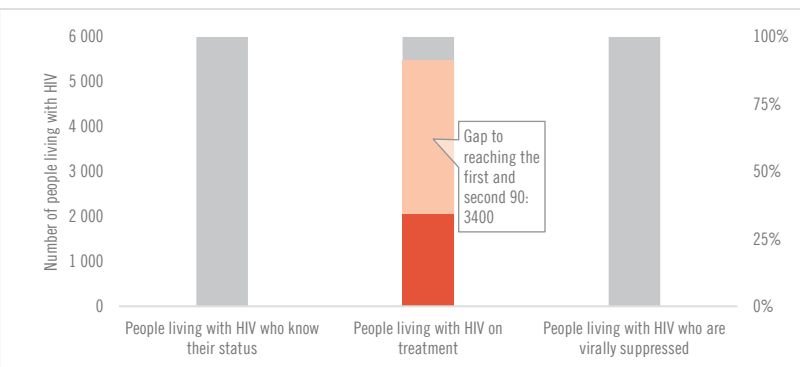
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	9.3%	14.2%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	66.3%**	58.1%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	30% [22-40%] 2063	...% [...-...%]
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%]	8% [5-12%] 50	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	85% [64-111%]	31% [23-40%] 1072	19% [15-25%]
Men (15+)	99% [72-131%]	35% [26-46%] 941	22% [16-29%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	11% [7-16%]	44% [27-65%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	40.2% [38-42.5%]	32.3% [24.8-36.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	90 [62-120]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.7%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2011)	
— Women	9.1%
— Men	13%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EGYPT

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	980 [830–1100]	2000 [1800–2200]	3300 [2800–3800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	690 [600–810]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	770 [650–900]	1500 [1300–1700]	2500 [2000–2900]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.01 [0.01–0.01]	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.03 [0.03–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<100– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5400 [4400–6400]	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	24 000 [21 000–26 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	960 [800–1100]	2300 [2100–2600]	5000 [4600–5400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	4300 [3500–5200]	9300 [8000–10 000]	18 000 [16 000–20 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

## VIOLENCE

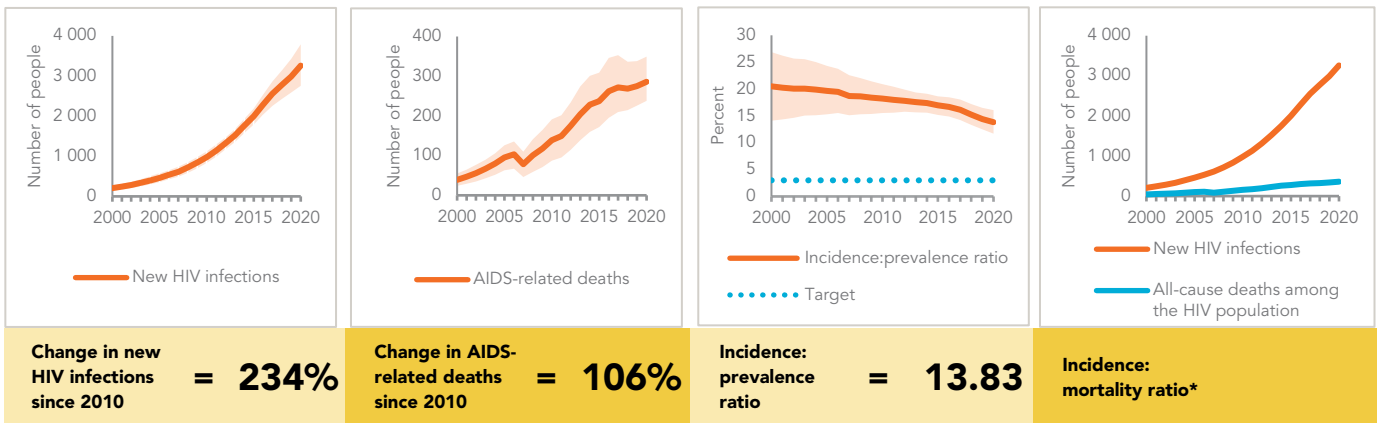
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2008	US\$ 113 715	US\$ 3 793 463	...	US\$ 1 338 706	US\$ 1 432 081	US\$ 7 652 152



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



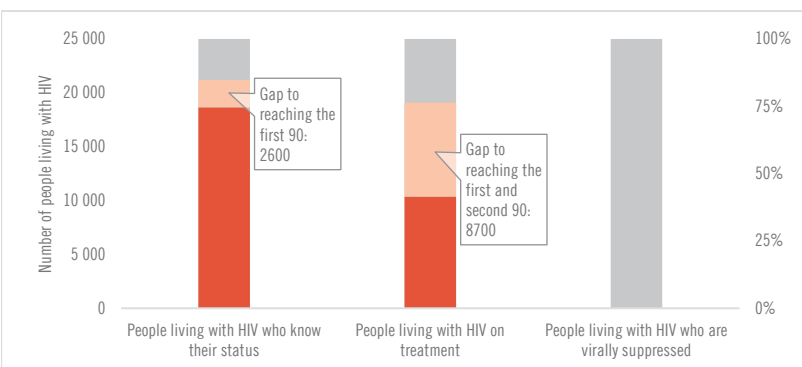
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	6.7%	2.5%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	96.7%**	95.4%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	79% [72–86%]	44% [40–48%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages		10 352	
Children (0–14)	71% [66–75%]	71% [66–75%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	81% [75–87%]	38% [36–41%]	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	79% [70–87%]	45% [40–50%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	18% [15–22%]	27% [24–29%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	42.1% [39.4–45%]	33.4% [31.4–35.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	7.7% [4.6–10.8%]	19.9% [18.1–22.1%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	100 [49–170]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	4.1%
— Men	6.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	31.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4900 [2800–9500]	2700 [1400–11 000]	2400 [1000–11 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	990 [560–1900]	940 [<500–3700]	940 [<500–4400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3800 [2200–7300]	1700 [870–6700]	1400 [580–6300]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.07 [0.04–0.13]	0.03 [0.02–0.14]	0.03 [0.01–0.13]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3600 [2800–5800]	4200 [3200–7100]	3200 [2000–7100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	560 [<500–1000]	570 [<500–970]	<500 [<500–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	3000 [2300–4700]	3600 [2800–5900]	2600 [1800–5600]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	70 000 [55 000–100 000]	62 000 [46 000–110 000]	54 000 [39 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	610 [<500–1000]	680 [<500–1200]	740 [<500–2000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [8300–16 000]	12 000 [8600–23 000]	15 000 [9700–39 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	59 000 [46 000–87 000]	48 000 [37 000–86 000]	39 000 [29 000–86 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.1 [<0.1–0.2]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a non-criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

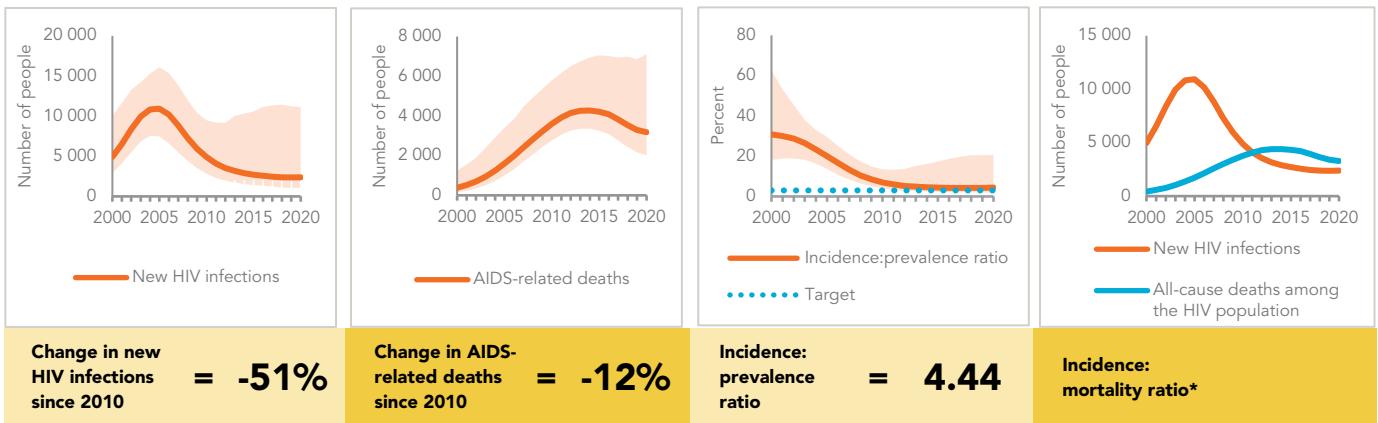
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2012	US\$ 2 093 938	US\$ 69 420 049	...	...	...	US\$ 74 486 120

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	137 600	...	...	...	148 500
HIV prevalence	1.6%	...	3.1%	...	0.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	67.1%	...	52.9%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	16.7%	...	66.1%
Condom use	60.5%	...	35.4%	42.5%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	35.1%	...	25.6%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	27.8%	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

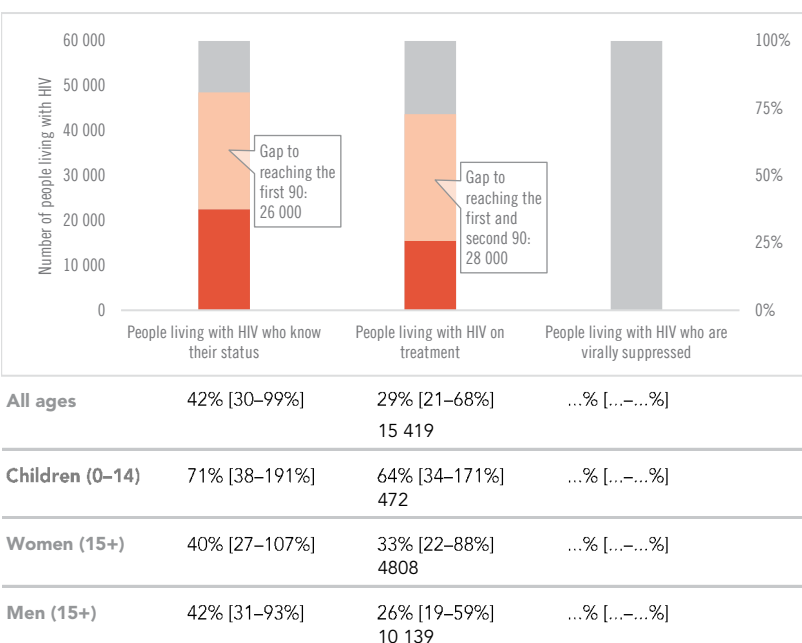
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	380 [290–500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	8.5%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	40.7%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	36.1%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012)	...
— Women	16.21%
— Men	20.63%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	20% [15–29%]	53% [32–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	40.7% [35.9–48.5%]	29% [18–42.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	14.1% [10.1–20.4%]	23.5% [7.4–39.1%]

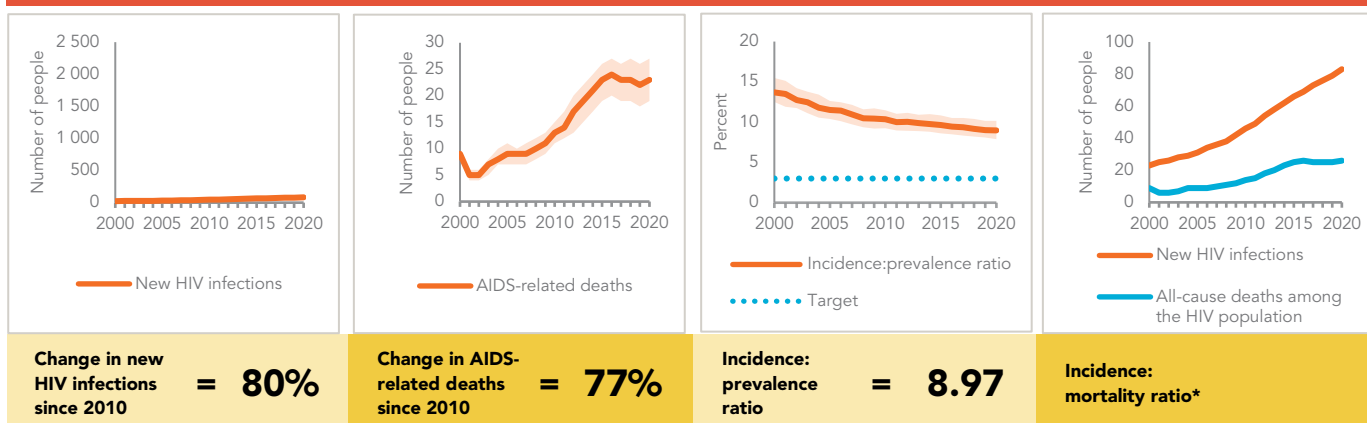
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	73.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	76
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	15.3%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

# JORDAN

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	<0.01 [ $<0.01$ – $<0.01$ ]	<0.01 [ $<0.01$ – $<0.01$ ]	<0.01 [ $<0.01$ – $<0.01$ ]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	680 [630–750]	930 [840–1000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–510]	640 [570–710]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [ $<0.1$ – $<0.1$ ]	<0.1 [ $<0.1$ – $<0.1$ ]	<0.1 [ $<0.1$ – $<0.1$ ]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



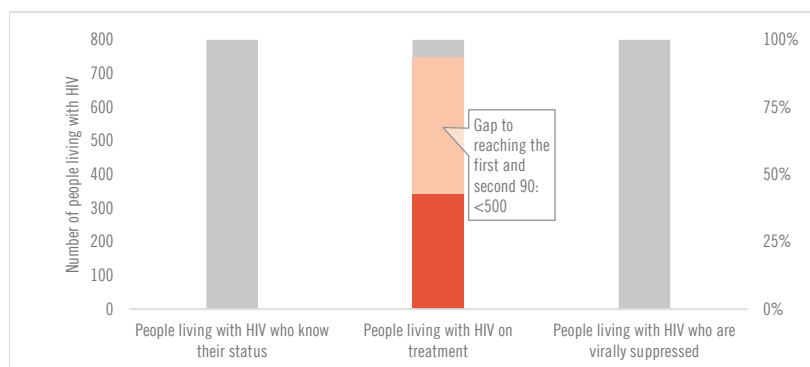
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 1 000 000	...	US\$ 79 616	...	US\$ 1 079 616

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	37% [34–41%]	...
<b>All ages</b>	...% [...–...%]	344	...% [...–...%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...–...%]	...	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	26% [23–28%]	23% [20–25%] 61	...% [...–...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	43% [39–48%]	44% [40–49%] 283	...% [...–...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## LEBANON

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.03 [0.03–0.03]	0.03 [0.03–0.04]	0.03 [0.02–0.03]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1400 [1200–1500]	2200 [2000–2400]	2700 [2400–3100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1100 [960–1200]	1800 [1600–2100]	2300 [2000–2700]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

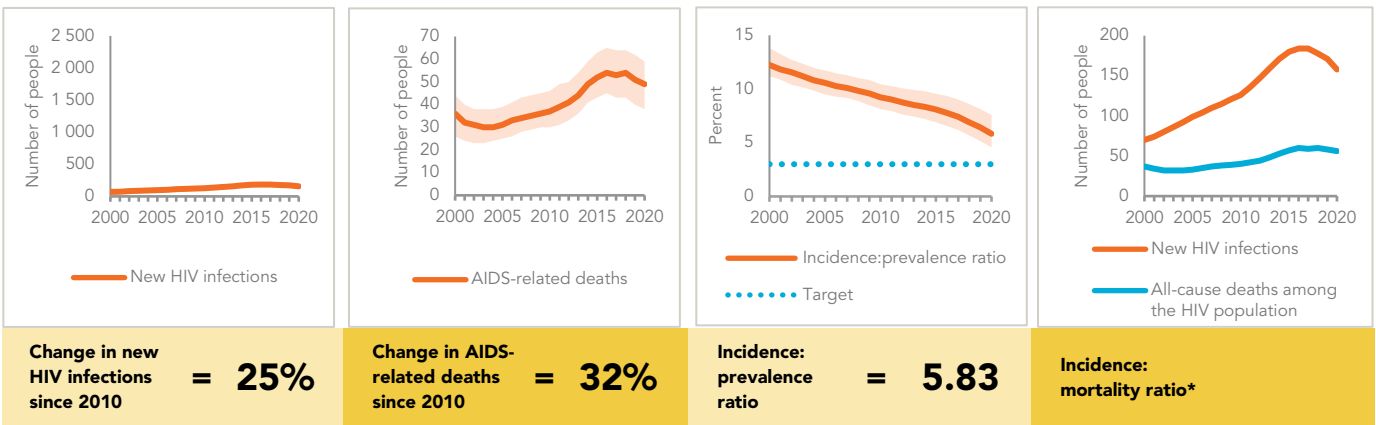
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 6 620 000	...	US\$ 135 080	...	US\$ 6 829 080

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	16 500	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	12%	...	...	0.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	92.3%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	79.2%	52.2%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

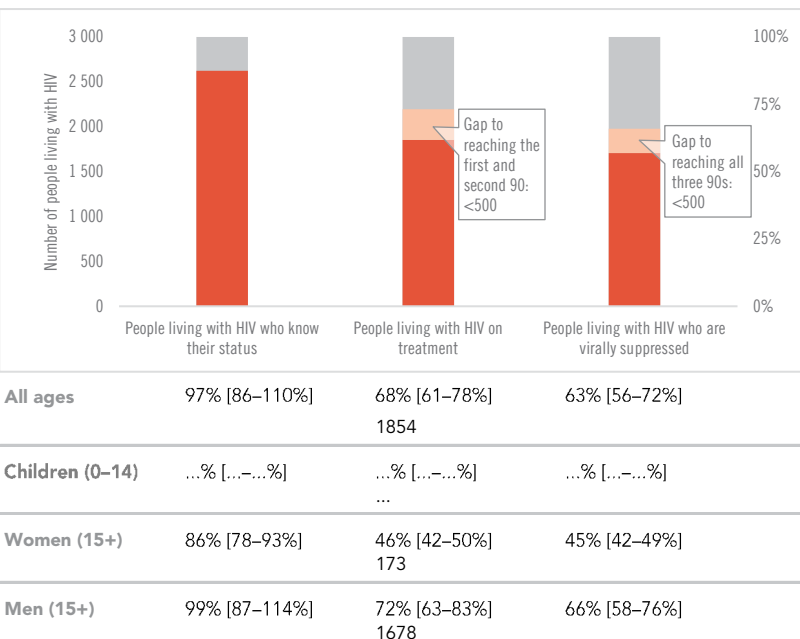
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	8 [2–16]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	2.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2017)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	360

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2015)	49.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## LIBYA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.06 [0.04–0.09]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.05 [0.04–0.07]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5600 [5100–5900]	5700 [5300–6100]	6700 [6100–7400]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1500 [1400–1600]	1600 [1500–1700]	1900 [1800–2100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3900 [3600–4200]	3900 [3500–4200]	4500 [4100–5100]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Both criminalized and prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

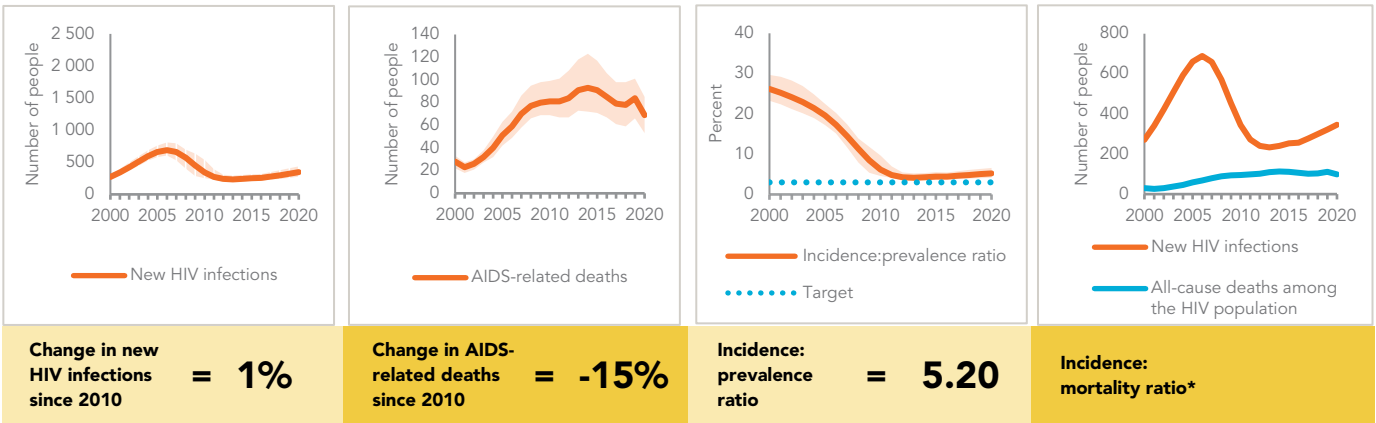
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

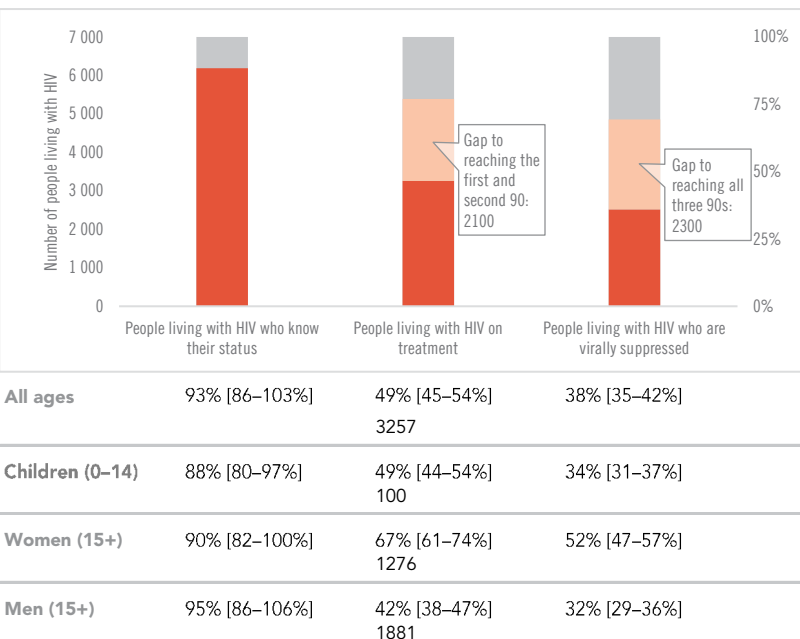
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	33 [16–55]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2017)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	0% [0–0%]	94% [84–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	47.2% [44.7–51.2%]	23.8% [21.2–27.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	53.7% [48–60%]

<b>Harm reduction</b>	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## MOROCCO

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1500 [1300–1800]	1100 [990–1400]	720 [580–910]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	600 [520–720]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	770 [640–920]	650 [530–790]	<500 [<500–660]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.05 [0.04–0.06]	0.03 [0.03–0.04]	0.02 [0.02–0.02]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	840 [700–1000]	650 [520–840]	<500 [<500–530]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–510]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	18 000 [16 000–20 000]	20 000 [18 000–23 000]	22 000 [19 000–24 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	780 [690–880]	860 [780–950]	860 [770–960]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	8100 [7200–9100]	8900 [8000–9800]	9300 [8400–10 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	9100 [8000–10 000]	11 000 [9300–12 000]	12 000 [10 000–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2017 41.2
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2017 15.5

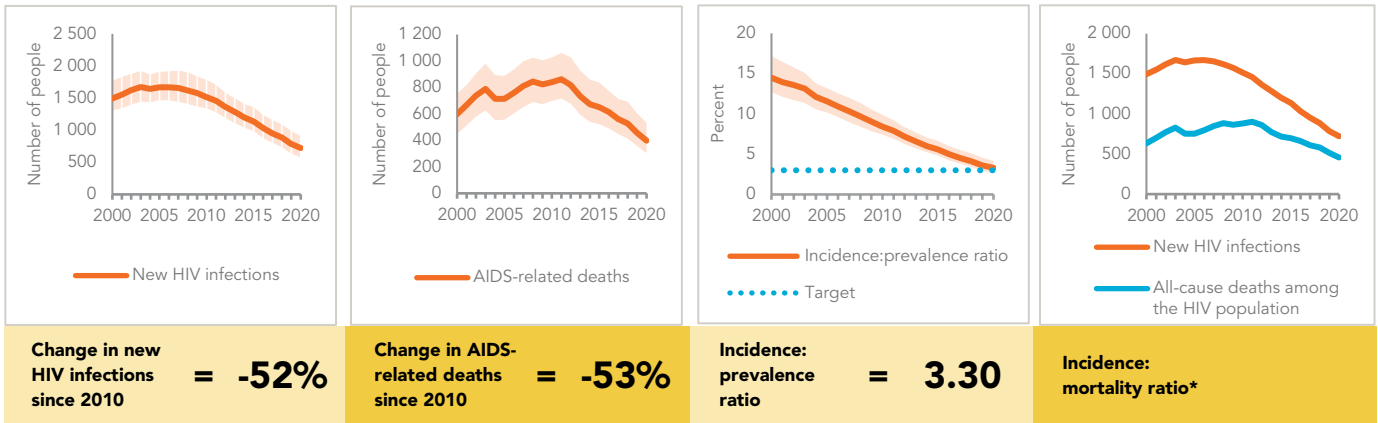
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2019 22.2
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 1 493 732	US\$ 18 244 377	...	...	...	US\$ 39 062 783

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

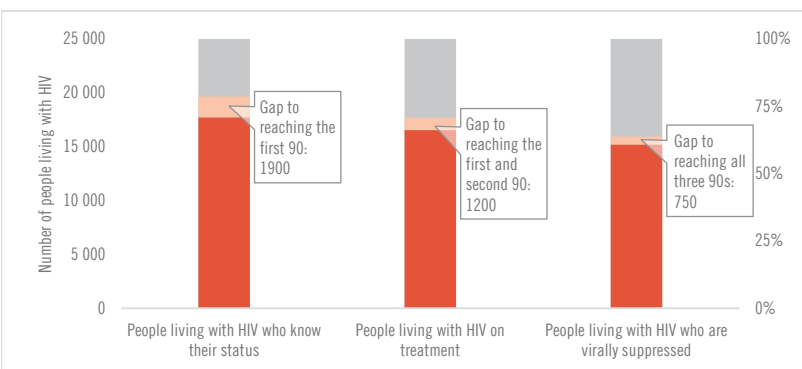


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	85 000
HIV prevalence	1.7%	4.9%	7.1%	...	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	44.4%	54.9%	36.1%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	61.1%	57.7%	44.6%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	54.9%	53.3%	45.4%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	23.4%	7.6%	29.9%	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2016)	1 003 725	1 013 117	948 275	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	81% [72–91%]	76% [67–85%] 16 527	70% [62–78%]
Children (0–14)	100% [90–112%]	99% [89–111%] 850	91% [82–102%]
Women (15+)	87% [79–96%]	83% [75–91%] 7669	76% [69–83%]
Men (15+)	75% [65–85%]	68% [59–78%] 8008	63% [54–72%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	23% [20–26%]	54% [49–60%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	28.2% [27–29.4%]	18% [16–19.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	17.7% [13.9–22.8%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	500 [150–1100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	14.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2013)	
— Women	19.82%
— Men	24.66%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	631
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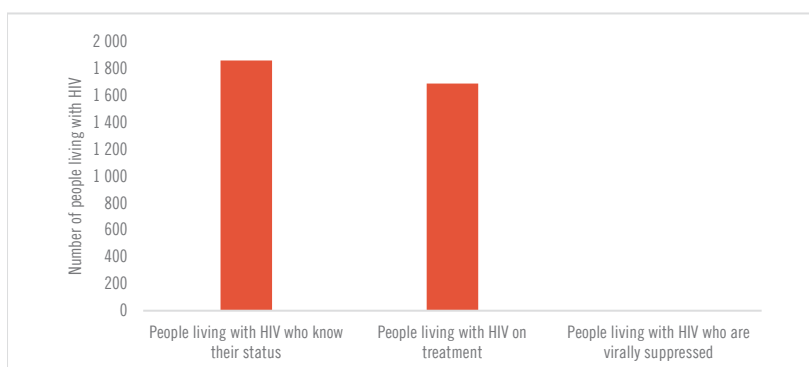
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	92.1%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	100
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	33.4%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## OMAN

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	0.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	1859	1686	...
Children (0–14)	...	...	...
Women (15+)	565	511	...
Men (15+)	1249	1115	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	7 [2–14]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	25%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	...
— Women	9.8%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	...	US\$ 4 313 471	...	...	US\$ 11 390	US\$ 4 324 861

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalized
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 12 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## SAUDI ARABIA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	750 [640–920]	1000 [750–1500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	590 [510–730]	800 [590–1200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.02–0.03]	0.04 [0.03–0.04]	0.05 [0.03–0.07]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4800 [4400–5300]	7500 [6700–8200]	12 000 [10 000–14 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1100 [990–1200]	1600 [1400–1800]	2400 [2100–2800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3600 [3300–3900]	5700 [5100–6300]	9100 [7800–11 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalized
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

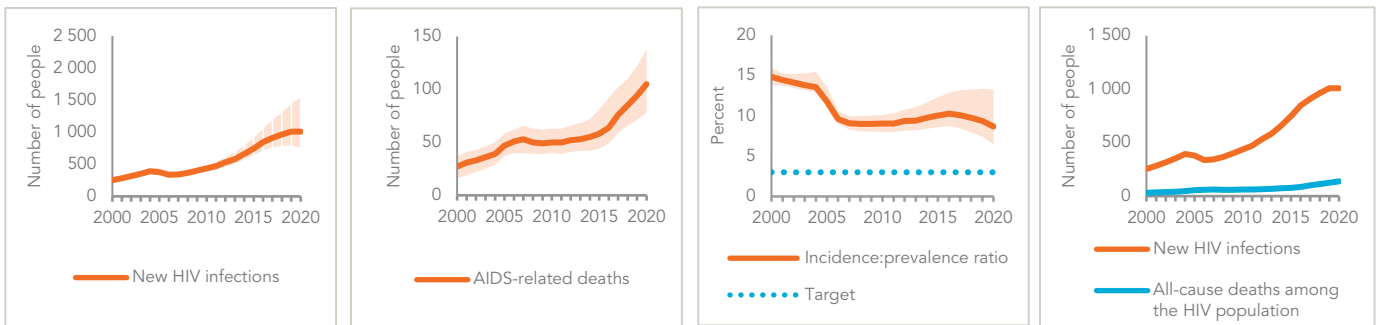
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	...	US\$ 19 331 648	...	...	...	US\$ 19 389 141

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = **132%**

Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = **110%**

Incidence:prevalence ratio = **8.68**

Incidence:mortality ratio\*

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	0%	...	0.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	100%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	91.7%
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

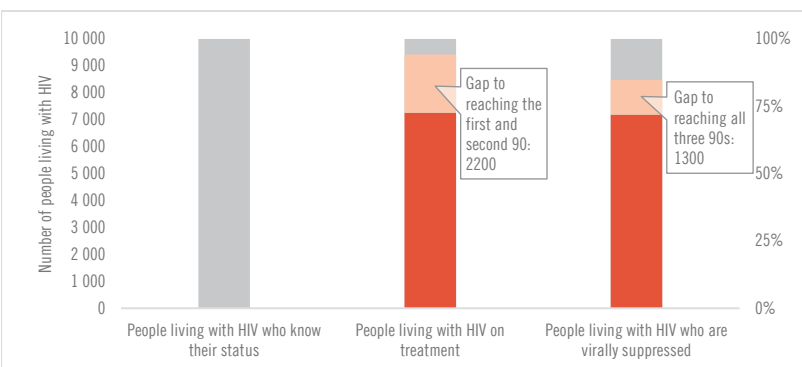
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	49 [33–67]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	1.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...–...%]	62% [54–74%] 7253	62% [53–73%]
All ages	...	62% [54–74%] 7253	62% [53–73%]
Children (0–14)	...	45% [38–53%] 71	43% [37–51%]
Women (15+)	93% [80–108%]	41% [36–48%] 1002	41% [35–47%]
Men (15+)	94% [81–112%]	68% [59–81%] 6180	68% [58–81%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	0% [0–0%]	37% [31–44%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	33.7% [31–36.2%]	28.3% [24.8–32.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period ...

- Harm reduction
- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
  - Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
  - Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...
  - Naloxone available (2021) ...
  - Safe injection rooms available (2021) ...

## SOMALIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	710 [560–890]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.06 [0.05–0.08]	0.02 [0.02–0.03]	0.02 [0.01–0.03]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1000 [860–1100]	750 [630–890]	<500 [<500–560]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–520]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	11 000 [9400–12 000]	8700 [7700–9800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1600 [1400–1800]	1400 [1200–1600]	1000 [880–1200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5600 [4900–6300]	4400 [3900–5000]	3900 [3400–4400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6500 [5700–7400]	4800 [4100–5500]	3800 [3300–4300]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

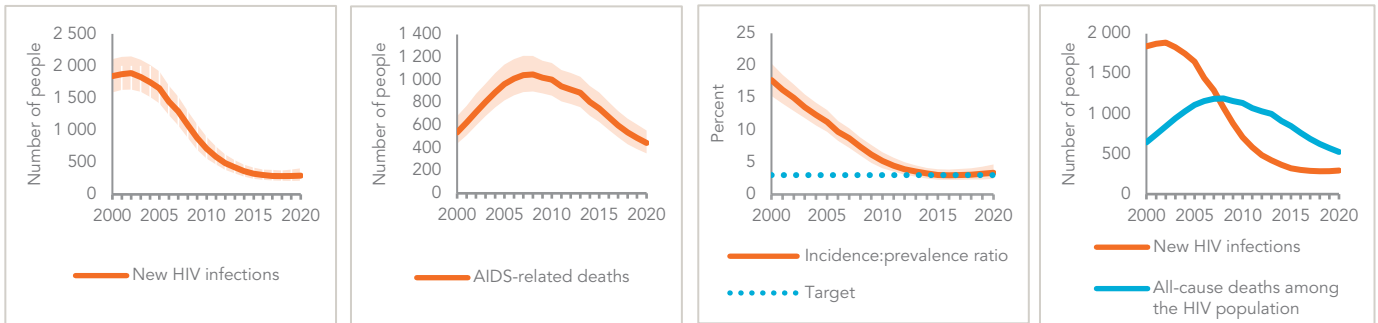
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	...	...	US\$ 6 467 638	...	US\$ 6 467 638



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



**Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = -59%**

**Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = -56%**

**Incidence: prevalence ratio = 3.39**

**Incidence: mortality ratio\***

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.4%	...	...	...	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	41.5%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

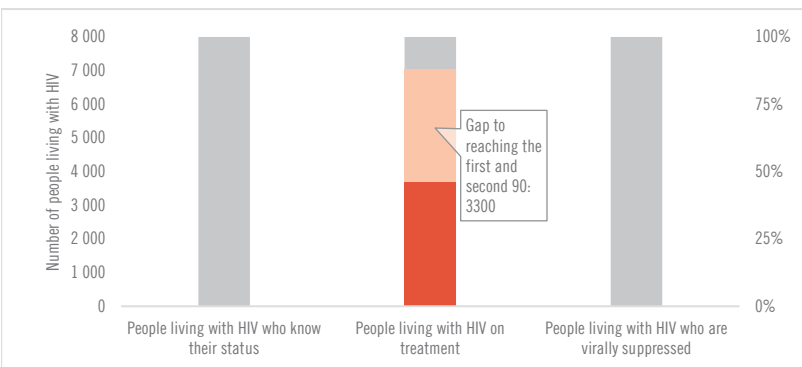
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	470 [290-690]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	20.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	43% [38-48%] 3696	...% [...-...%]
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%]	15% [13-18%] 154	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	53% [47-60%] 2084	43% [38-48%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	39% [34-44%] 1458	31% [27-36%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	0% [0-0%]	33% [29-39%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	37.5% [35.9-39%]	31% [29.1-32.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## SUDAN

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3600 [3000–4800]	3700 [3000–4700]	3800 [2900–4900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	710 [540–890]	670 [510–830]	660 [510–810]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1400 [1200–1900]	1400 [1100–1800]	1400 [1000–1900]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1400 [1200–2100]	1600 [1200–2200]	1800 [1300–2400]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.11 [0.09–0.14]	0.1 [0.08–0.12]	0.09 [0.07–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2400 [1600–3200]	2900 [2400–3500]	2300 [1900–3000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–600]	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<500–560]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	950 [570–1200]	1200 [970–1400]	960 [810–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	980 [560–1400]	1200 [1000–1600]	860 [670–1300]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	42 000 [37 000–51 000]	44 000 [39 000–53 000]	49 000 [42 000–57 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3900 [3100–4800]	4100 [3300–5000]	4100 [3200–4800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	19 000 [16 000–22 000]	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	21 000 [18 000–25 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	19 000 [16 000–24 000]	20 000 [18 000–25 000]	23 000 [20 000–28 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

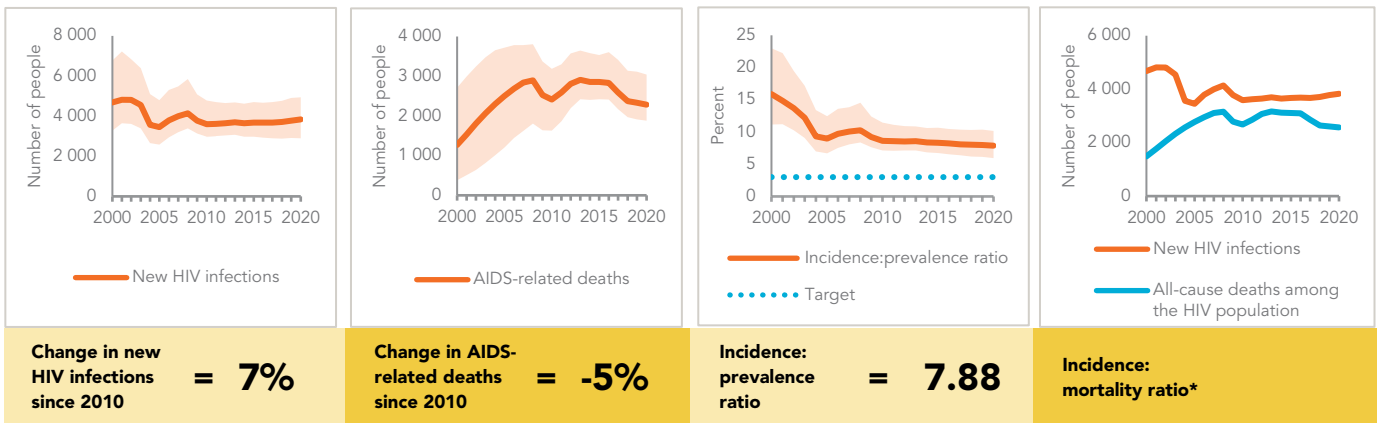
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	US\$ 1 070 800	US\$ 3 717 832	...	US\$ 8 170 054	US\$ 42 553	US\$ 13 840 875

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



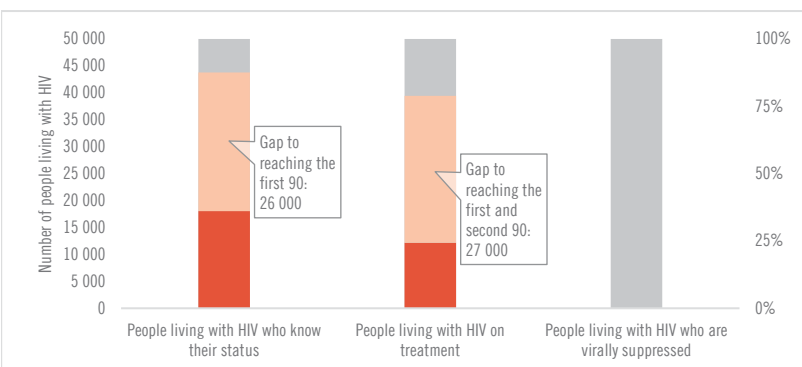
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.7%	0.8%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	84.2%**	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	37% [32–44%]	25% [22–29%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages		12 155	
Children (0–14)	17% [13–20%]	31% [24–37%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	39% [33–45%]	23% [20–27%]	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	39% [33–48%]	25% [22–31%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	4% [3–6%]	3% [3–4%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	35.9% [33.5–38.3%]	36.8% [35–39.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	970 [300–2000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	8.5%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

## SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	<0.01 [ <0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [ <0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [ <0.01– <0.01]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	510 [<500–560]	660 [570–780]	840 [700–980]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–540]	580 [<500–700]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [ <0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [ <0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [ <0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

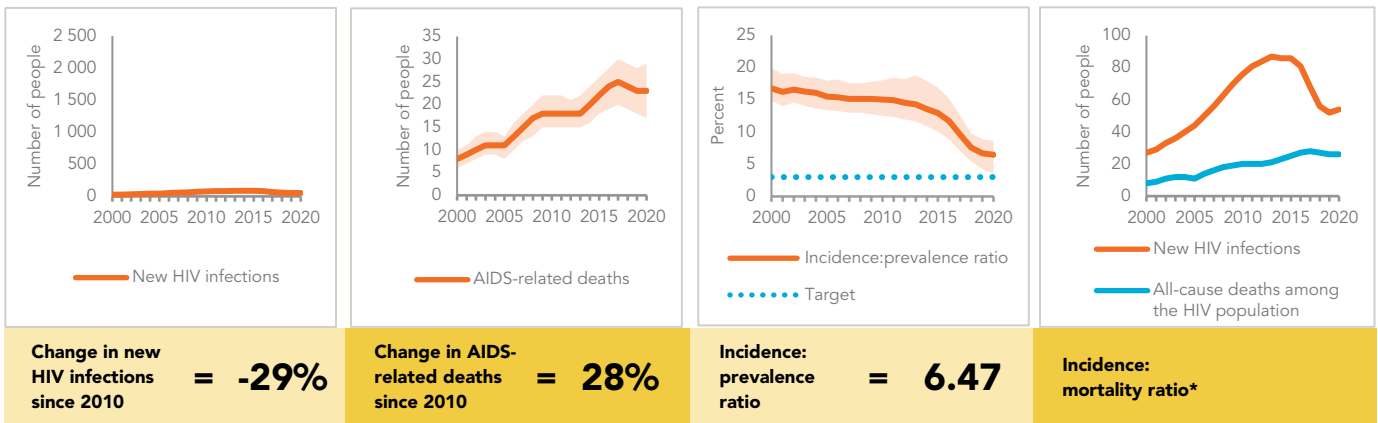
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 620 000	...	...	...	US\$ 809 850

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

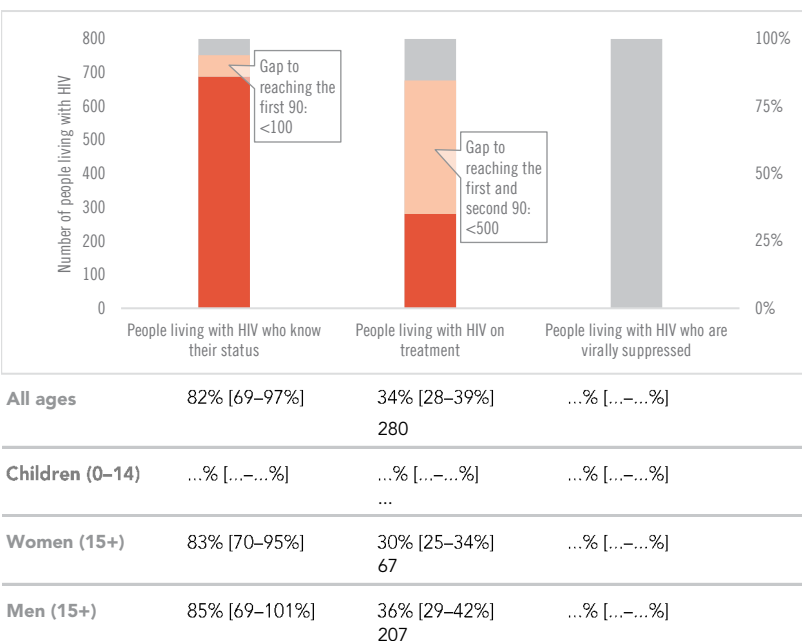
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	3 [2-5]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## TUNISIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.02–0.03]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2700 [2400–2900]	3400 [3100–3700]	4500 [3900–5200]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	830 [760–880]	1200 [1100–1300]	1700 [1500–1900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1800 [1600–2000]	2200 [1900–2400]	2700 [2300–3200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalized
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... **2018**

... 65.3

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

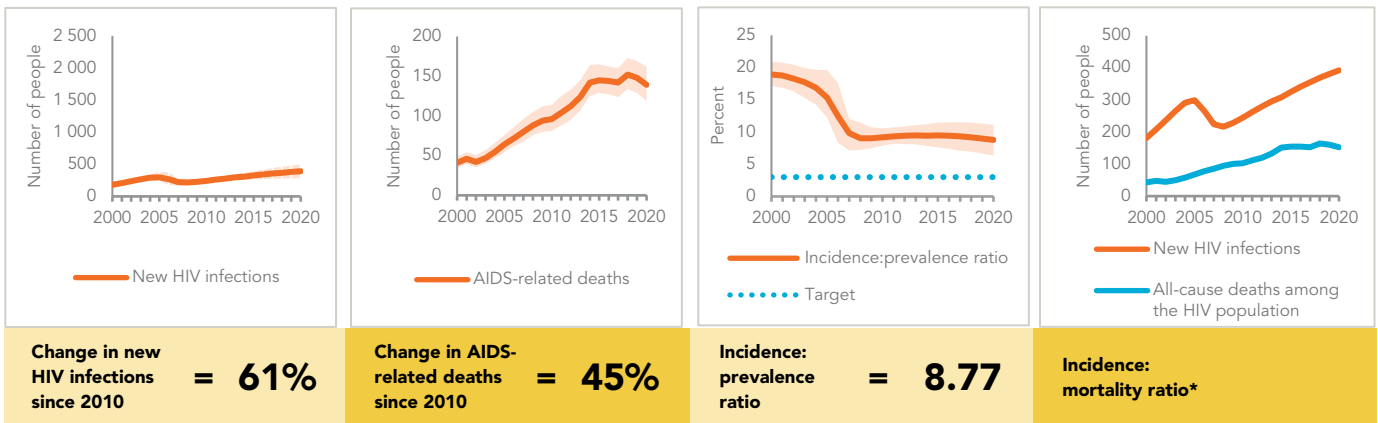
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 117 400	...	US\$ 2 615 149	US\$ 10 000	US\$ 2 742 549

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	22 000
HIV prevalence	1.2%	...	6%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	7.7%	...	28.6%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	58.3%	34.8%	46.7%	56.7%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	7.9%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	38 [23–57]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	85.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012)	...
— Women	19.7%
— Men	...

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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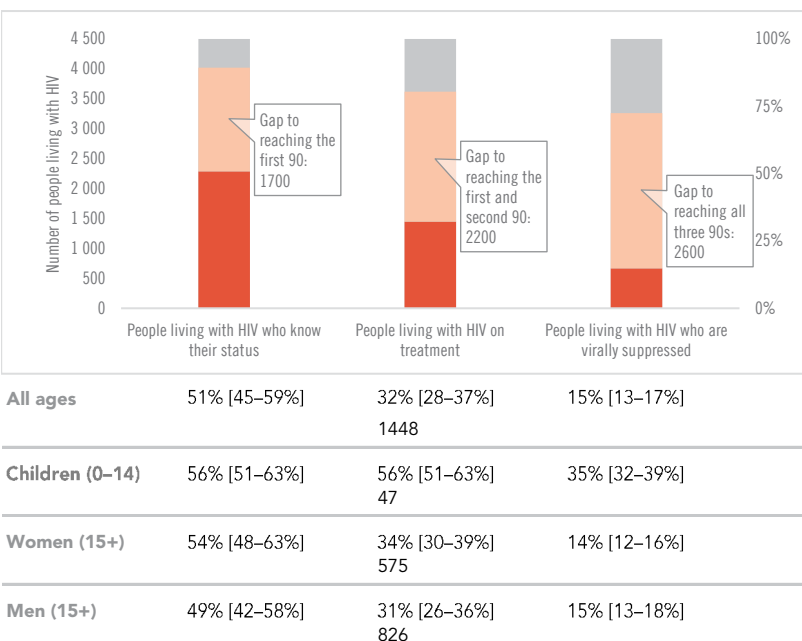
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
--	----------------

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	90.9%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	49
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

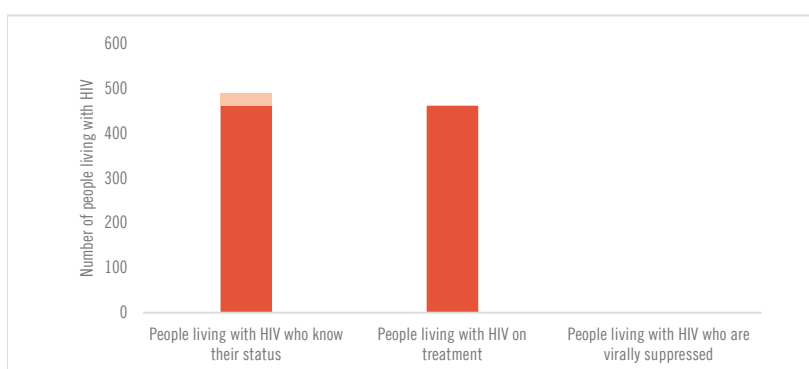
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	23% [20–26%]	54% [44–64%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	33.2% [31.3–34.9%]	27.6% [24.7–29.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	19.6% [16.4–23.9%]

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	0.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
<b>All ages</b>	85% [71–100%] 461	85% [71–100%] 461	...% [...–...%] ...
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%] ...
<b>Women (15+)</b>	85% [70–100%] 89	101% [83–118%] 105	...% [...–...%] ...
<b>Men (15+)</b>	85% [71–100%] 369	81% [67–95%] 352	...% [...–...%] ...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	3 [0–9]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	1.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	50%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 9 689 766	...	...	...	US\$ 9 689 766



## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, death penalty
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

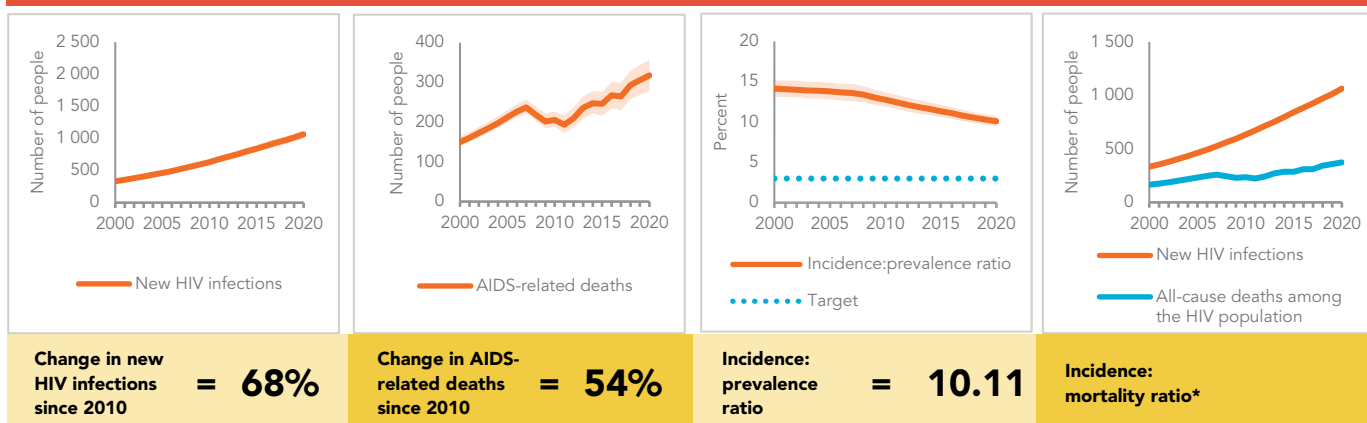
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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# YEMEN

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	630 [590–680]	840 [790–900]	1100 [1000–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–540]	640 [580–690]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.03 [0.03–0.03]	0.03 [0.03–0.03]	0.04 [0.03–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5000 [4600–5200]	7400 [7000–7800]	11 000 [9900–11 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	510 [<500–540]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1800 [1700–1900]	2700 [2500–2800]	3700 [3500–3900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2900 [2600–3100]	4400 [4000–4700]	6300 [5800–6700]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



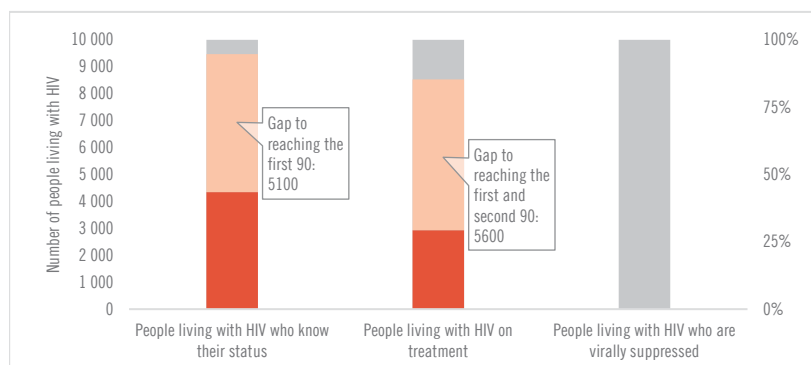
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 467 395	...	US\$ 351 385	US\$ 333 504	US\$ 1 613 920

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	41% [39–43%]	28% [26–29%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	27% [26–29%]	27% [26–29%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	55% [52–58%]	28% [26–29%]	...% [...–...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	34% [32–37%]	28% [26–30%]	...% [...–...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	9% [8–10%]	3% [3–4%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	38.9% [37–40.8%]	39.1% [37.4–40.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	7.4% [5.1–10.6%]	...% [...–...%]

# EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



**E**astern Europe and central Asia is failing to control its HIV epidemic, with new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths both continuing to rise. The annual number of new HIV infections increased by an estimated 43% from 2010 to 2020, making this the fastest growing HIV epidemic in the world. Key populations and their sex partners account for virtually all new infections in the region, with an estimated 43% of new adult HIV infections occurring among people who inject drugs. Criminal laws are still being applied too broadly, including unintentional HIV transmission, non-disclosure of HIV status or exposure to HIV where HIV was not actually transmitted.

AIDS-related deaths rose by 32% between 2010 and 2020 in the context of poorly performing testing and treatment programmes in most countries in the region. Overall, 70% of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 53% were receiving antiretroviral therapy, and 50% were virally suppressed. Diagnosing people living with HIV and linking them to treatment and care are the biggest gaps in the region's treatment efforts. Bridging those gaps will be exceedingly difficult as long as key populations are subject to punitive laws, aggressive policing and social stigma.

The withdrawal or reduction of external donor financing for HIV programmes in the region has challenged efforts to preserve and expand access to essential HIV services. Services provided by civil society organizations are key to enhancing the region's HIV response, but in several countries, these organizations operate in restrictive environments, limiting their contributions to the HIV response. Administrative and financial barriers, including restrictions on foreign funding and complicated registration procedures, are among the impediments they face.

After being hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, a combination of resilient health-care systems, multimonth dispensing of antiretroviral medicines, the use of Internet-based and social media platforms, and the exceptional work of nongovernmental organizations have ensured that many people living with HIV continued to receive treatment and care.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

- Urgently expand access to combination HIV prevention, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and harm reduction.
- Close gaps in the testing and treatment cascade by fully rolling out a treat all approach, including improving testing strategies and expanding access to affordable and quality-assured antiretroviral medicines.
- Institutionalize community-led services within national health-care and HIV prevention systems.
- Build human rights-based responses by transforming harmful gender norms, reducing gender-based violence, and removing discriminatory and punitive laws, policies, and other structural and social barriers.

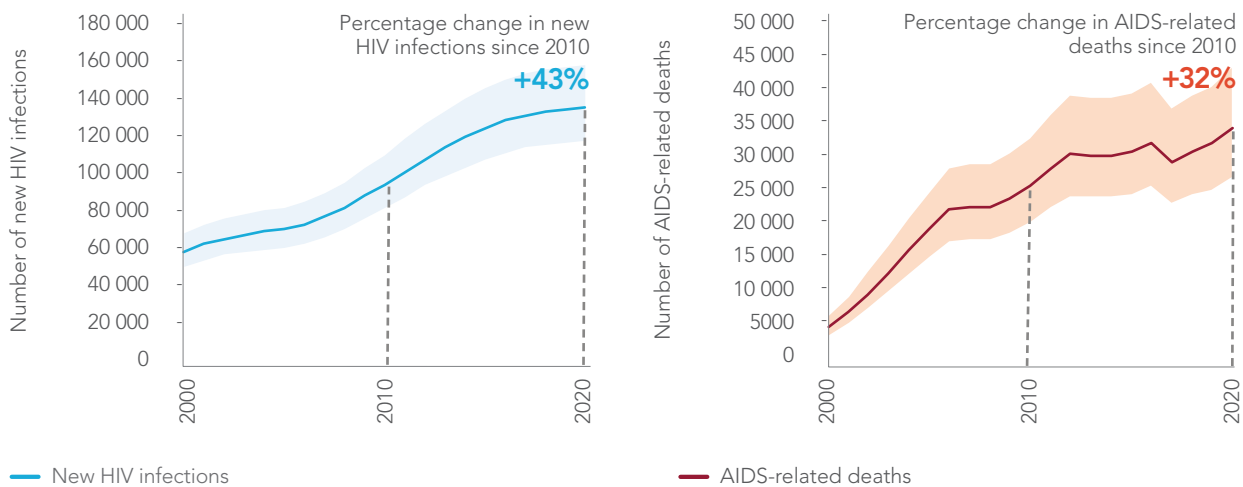


An HIV community centre in Moscow, Russian Federation, receives donations of hand sanitizer during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Credit: Center-Plus

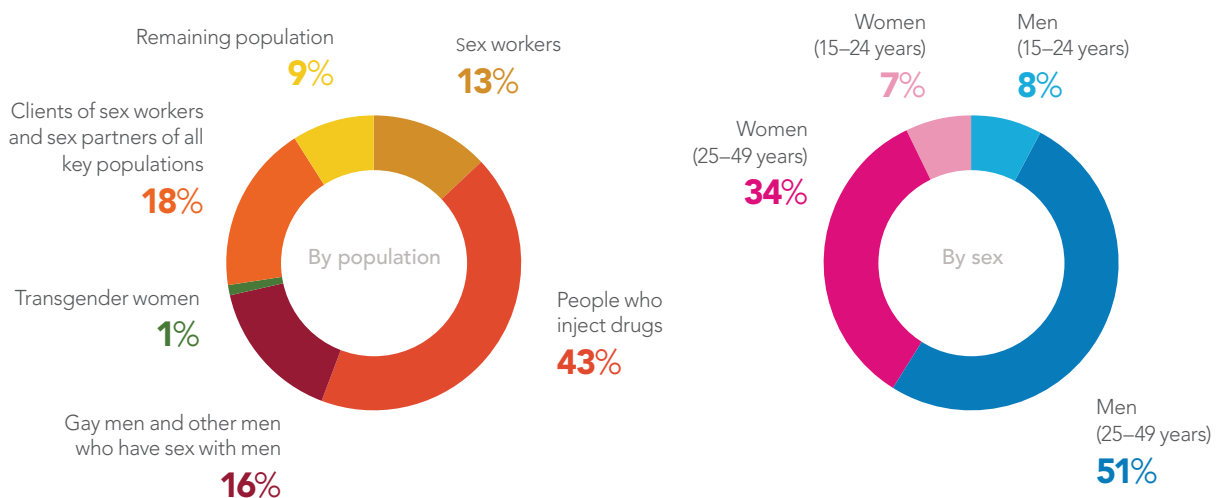
# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2000–2020



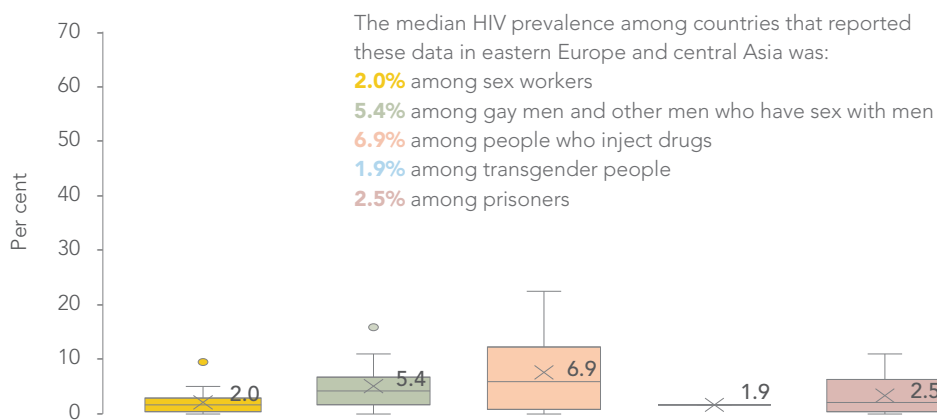
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

### HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2016–2020

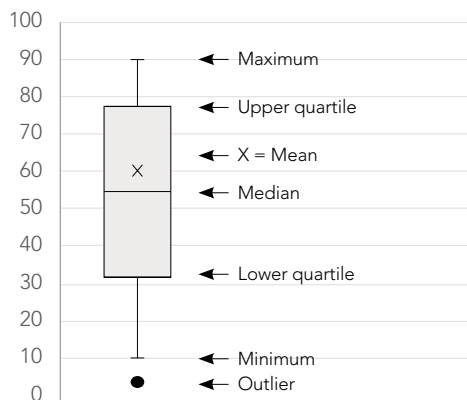


- Sex workers (n = 13)
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men (n = 13)
- People who inject drugs (n = 15)
- Transgender people (n = 2)
- Prisoners (n = 12)

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 16.

#### How to read this chart



## REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2018–2020

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Albania	1 400 000									2300	0.16%
Armenia	1 500 000	4600	0.31%	16 000	1.07%	9000	0.60%				
Azerbaijan	5 500 000	32 000	0.58%			60 000	1.10%				
Belarus	4 400 000	18 600	0.42%	32 000	0.73%	80 000	1.82%				
Georgia	1 800 000			19 000	0.97%					9100	0.01%
Kazakhstan	9 200 000	21 000	0.22%			94 600	1.03%				
North Macedonia	1 100 000					6800	0.61%			2300	0.20%
Republic of Moldova	1 300 000	15 800	1.22%	14 600	1.12%	27 500	2.12%				
Tajikistan	4 800 000	18 000	0.36%								
Ukraine	20 700 000	87 000	0.41%	180 000	0.85%	350 000	1.66%	8200	0.04%	48 700	0.24%
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			0.34%		1.06%		1.09%		-		-

■ National population size estimate

■ Insufficient data

■ Local population size estimate

■ No data

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021.

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

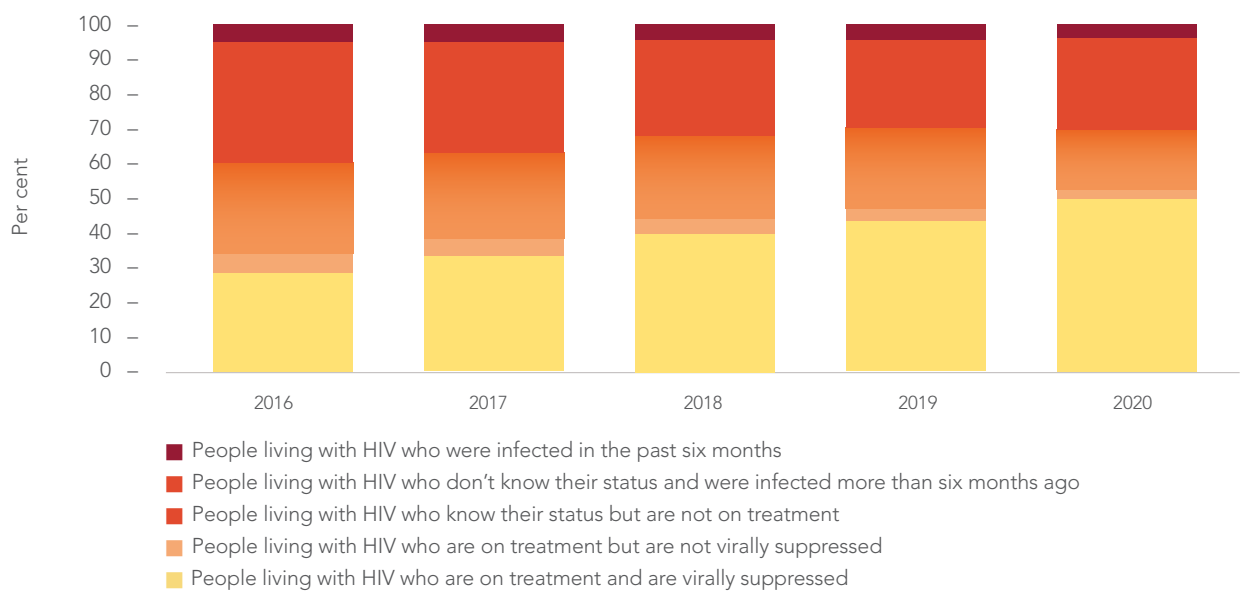
Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.



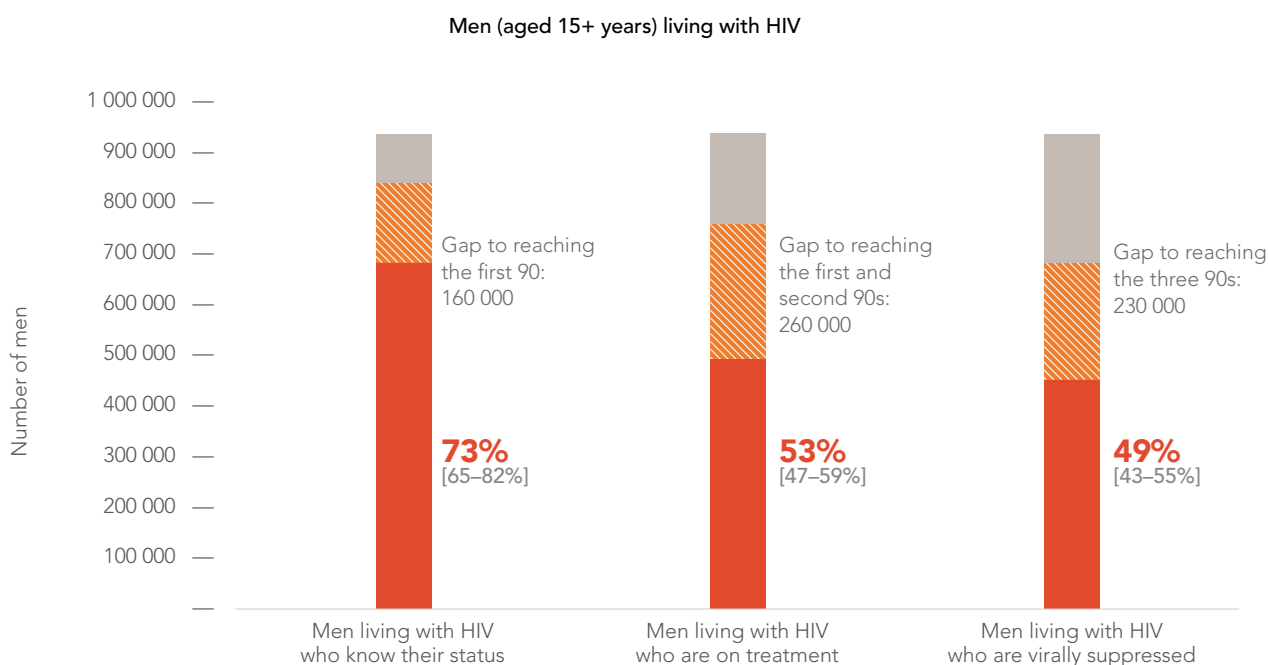
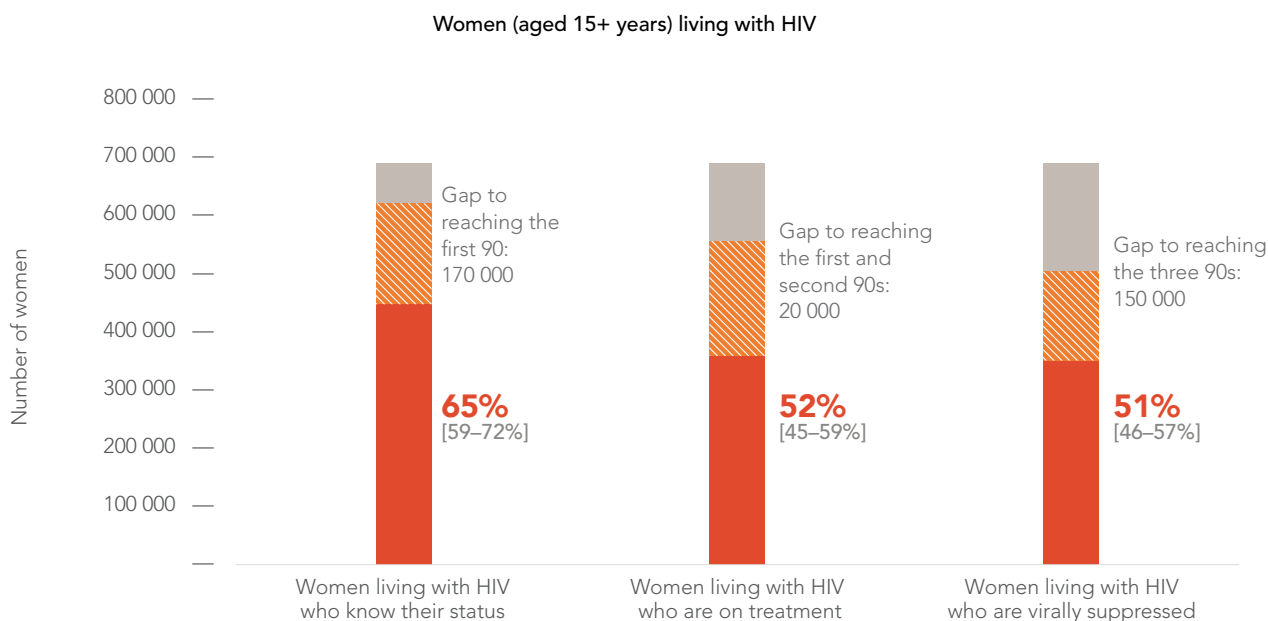
# HIV SERVICES

## PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2016–2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

### HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2020

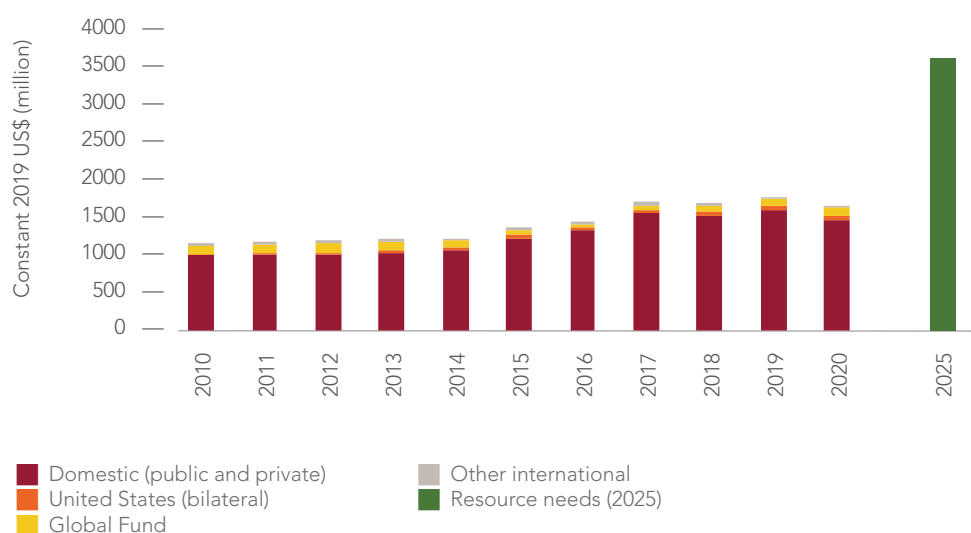


Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# INVESTING TO END AIDS

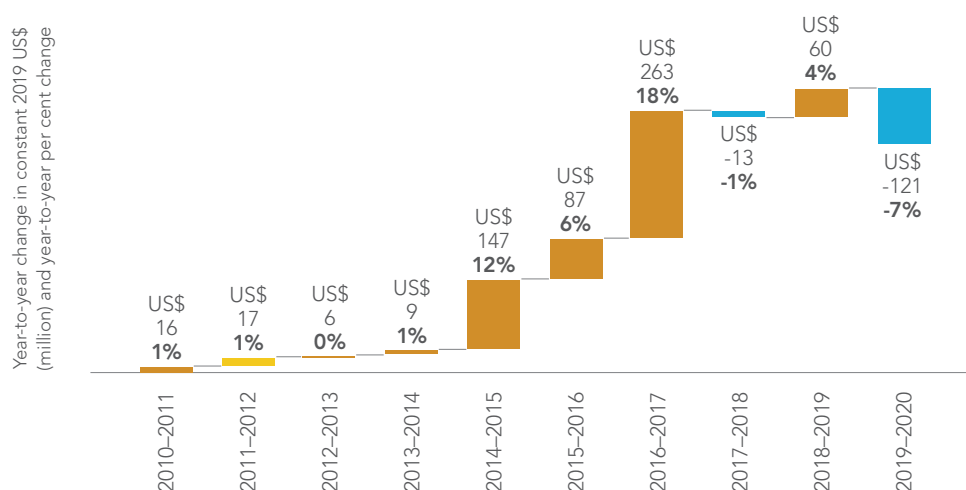
The resources available for HIV responses in the region in 2020 were less than half (45%) of what is required to reach the region’s resource targets for 2025. An average of US\$ 976 per person living with HIV was estimated to be available in 2020. A 2.2-fold increase in annual resources by 2025 is needed to expand HIV services sustainably and get on track to ending AIDS by 2030. The increase in needed resources is steeper in some countries in the region, which have lagged behind in specific areas of the response. In 2020, 90% of the total HIV resources were from domestic sources. There was a 46% growth in domestic resources between 2010 and 2020, with most of that growth happening between 2013 and 2018. It has since been followed by a flattening of HIV resources over the last few years. Given the current high HIV incidence rates (compared to 2025 targets), there is a need to bring down the unit prices of antiretroviral medicines and to strengthen spending on prevention programmes that are focused on key populations at higher risk of HIV infection.

## RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).  
 Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

## YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2010–2011 TO 2019–2020



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

# LAWS AND POLICIES

## PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS, EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA, 2021

	Criminalization of transgender people	Criminalization of sex work	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Armenia	1	1	1	1	2	1		1
Azerbaijan	2	4	2	2	1	1		1
Belarus	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Bosnia and Herzegovina		5	9			10		
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Kazakhstan	1	6	1	1	1	1		1
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Montenegro	2	2	2	2	2	10		2
Republic of Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Russian Federation	2	7	9		2	10		2
Tajikistan	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
North Macedonia		8	9			10		
Turkmenistan	3		9			10		
Ukraine	1	1	1		1	1		1
Uzbekistan	2	2	9		1	1		1

### Criminalization of transgender people

- Criminalized and/or prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

### Criminalization of sex work

- Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
- Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
- Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level
- Data not available

### Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

### Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

### Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

### Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

- Yes
- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

### Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

### Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

## Sources:

1. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
2. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
3. Chiam Z, Duffy S, González Gil M, Goodwin L, Mpemba Patel NT. Trans legal mapping report 2019: recognition before the law. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020.
4. Azerbaijan. Code of the Azerbaijan Republic on Administrative Violations, 2000 ([https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/3439/file/Azerbaijan\\_Code%20on%20Administrative%20offences\\_2000\\_eng.pdf](https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/3439/file/Azerbaijan_Code%20on%20Administrative%20offences_2000_eng.pdf)).
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina ([https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/8499/file/CC\\_BiH\\_am2018\\_eng.pdf](https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/8499/file/CC_BiH_am2018_eng.pdf)).
6. Kazkhstan. Criminal Code. Article 309 ([https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/8260/file/Kazakhstan\\_CC\\_2014\\_2016\\_en.pdf](https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/8260/file/Kazakhstan_CC_2014_2016_en.pdf)).
7. The Russian Federation. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. No. 63–Fz of 13 June 1996. Article 241 (<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru080en.pdf>).
8. North Macedonia. Law on Misdemeanors against the Public Order. Article 19 (<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5aa126e07.pdf>).
9. Mendos LR. State-sponsored homophobia, 2020. Geneva: International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association; December 2020 ([https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA\\_State\\_Sponsored\\_Homophobia\\_2019\\_light.pdf](https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_2019_light.pdf)).
10. Global HIV Criminalisation Database [database]. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network (<https://www.hivjustice.net/global-hiv-criminalisation-database/>).
11. Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS, UNDP; 2019 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf)).

Notes: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

## ALBANIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.04 [0.03–0.04]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	630 [540–740]	1100 [920–1200]	1400 [1200–1700]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–560]	790 [630–940]	1000 [830–1200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... **2018**  
... 68.5

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

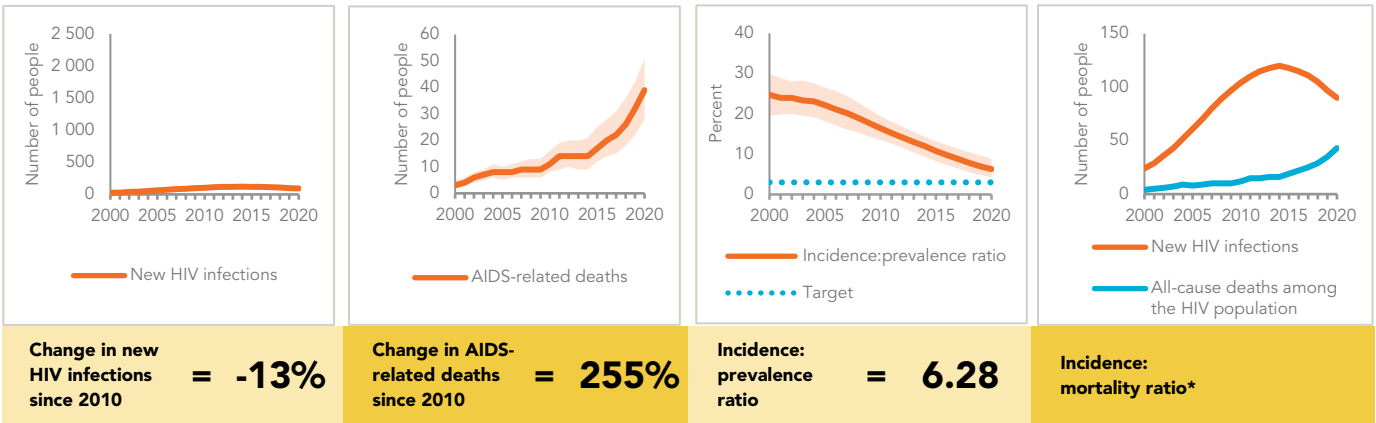
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	US\$ 146 666	US\$ 4 145 254	...	US\$ 1 212 308	...	US\$ 5 614 403

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

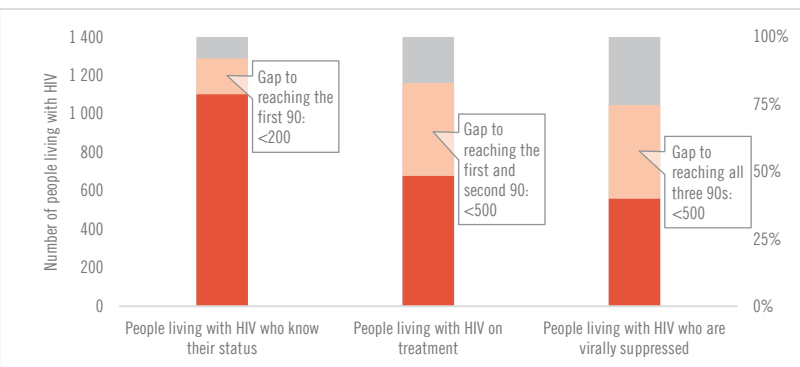


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2300
HIV prevalence	0.7%	2%	1.4%	...	0.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	30.6%	39.3%	50.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	86.7%	74%	54.5%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	28.9%	77.9%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	6%	9.4%	11.6%	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2018)	34 470	51 159	339 788	...	37 357

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	77% [64–90%]	47% [39–55%] 678	39% [32–46%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] ...	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	79% [69–91%]	53% [46–61%] 205	45% [39–52%]
Men (15+)	76% [62–92%]	45% [36–54%] 461	37% [30–44%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	8 [5–13]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	
— Women	35.1%
— Men	20.1%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017)	
— Women	18.1%
— Men	58%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	6.3%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	75.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	42
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019)	11.2%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## ARMENIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.1 [0.08–0.12]	0.09 [0.07–0.1]	0.11 [0.08–0.14]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	3900 [3300–4800]	4000 [3500–4600]	4800 [4200–5600]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1400 [1100–1600]	1400 [1200–1600]	1700 [1500–1900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2500 [2200–3100]	2500 [2300–3000]	3000 [2700–3600]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only)	2010	2016
	73	62.1

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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## VIOLENCE

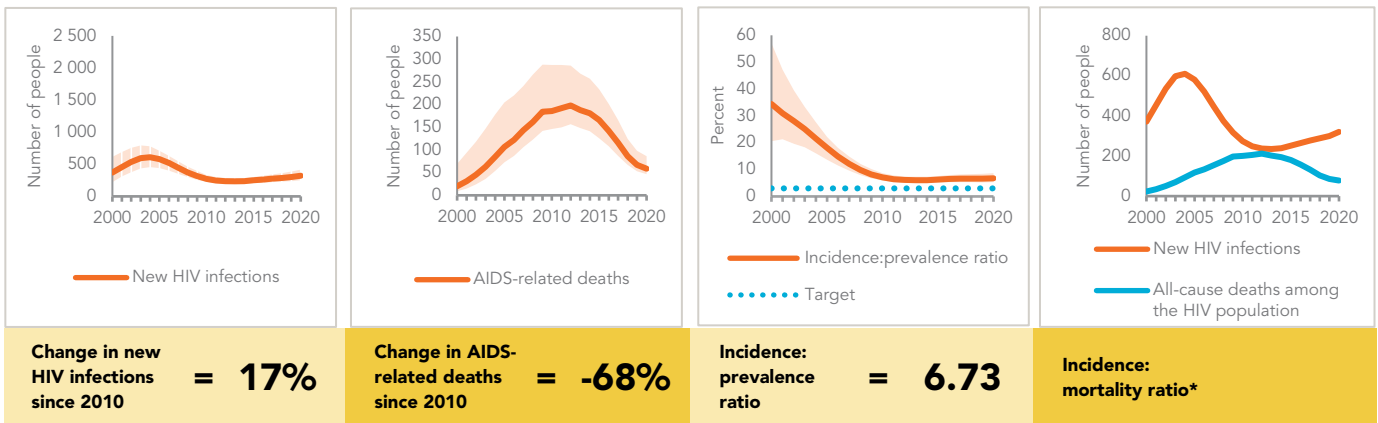
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2016 3.5
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 1 532 499	...	US\$ 1 297 074	US\$ 76 319	US\$ 3 391 340



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

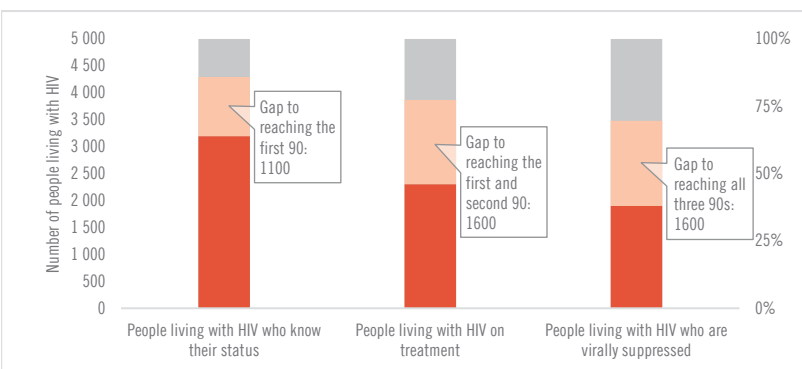


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	4600	16 100	9000	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2%	0.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	78.7%	74.3%	58.3%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	99.1%	69.7%	41.4%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	96.9%	...	38.1%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	9.3%	5.8%	36.4%	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	131 375	321 359	338 045	4117	21 932

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	67% [60–78%]	48% [43–56%] 2305	40% [35–46%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	118% [94–138%]	103% [82–120%] 41	74% [59–87%]
Women (15+)	64% [56–73%]	48% [42–55%] 819	42% [37–48%]
Men (15+)	68% [61–80%]	48% [43–56%] 1445	38% [34–45%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	28% [22–35%]	90% [74–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.4% [16.6–20%]	8.8% [6.2–10.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	78.4% [64.5– >95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	95 [66–130]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016)	
— Women	20.2%
— Men	12.5%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016)	
— Women	54.1%
— Men	82%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	40.6%
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	14
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	86.1%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	159
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	7.8%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## AZERBAIJAN

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	690 [<500–930]	560 [<500–720]	<500 [<500–620]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.08 [0.05–0.1]	0.06 [0.03–0.07]	0.04 [0.02–0.06]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–760]	<500 [<200–680]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	8600 [6200–12 000]	9100 [7000–13 000]	9900 [7600–13 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3200 [2200–4300]	3300 [2400–4300]	3600 [2600–4400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5200 [4000–7700]	5700 [4400–8100]	6200 [4900–8400]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [<0.1–0.2]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.1 [<0.1–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

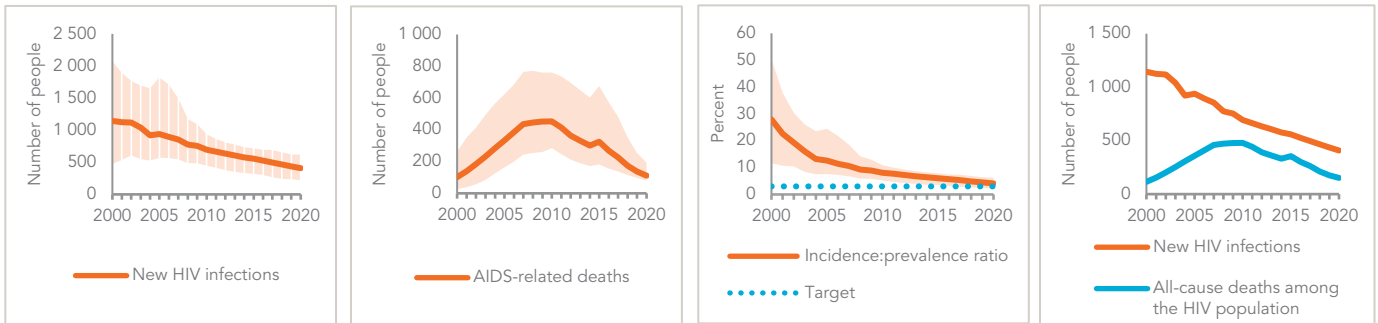
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	...	US\$ 14 215 822	...	US\$ 6 177 985	US\$ 233 483	US\$ 20 627 360

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



**Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = -41%**

**Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = -75%**

**Incidence:prevalence ratio = 4.11**

**Incidence:mortality ratio\***

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	31 900	...	60 300	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.5%	1.1%	6.9%	...	1.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	16.0%	43.6%	18.6%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	91.8%
Condom use	53.5%	68.8%	11.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	85 [57-120]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	65.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

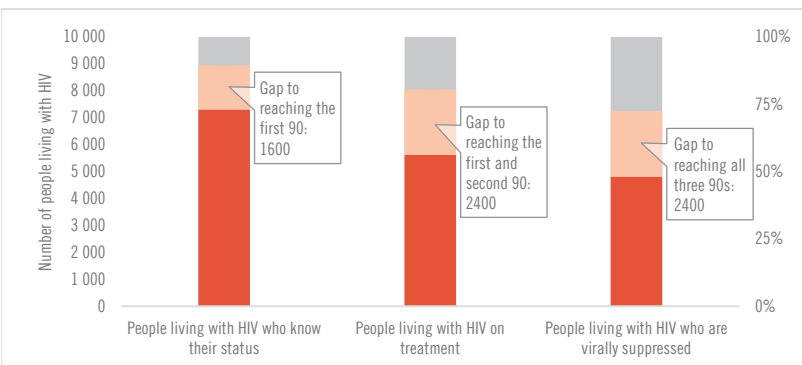
## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2011)	
— Women	14.9%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	80.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	57
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	1.2%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	73% [56-96%]	57% [43-74%]	48% [37-63%]
<b>All ages</b>		5618	
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	101% [64-138%]	87% [54-118%]	87% [54-118%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	59% [42-73%]	50% [36-61%]	41% [29-50%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	81% [64-111%]	60% [47-82%]	52% [41-71%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	12% [8-18%]	97% [63-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	32.1% [29.8-33.8%]	13.9% [10.6-19.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	15.5% [11.4-21.9%]	...% [...-...%]

## BELARUS

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1500–2700]	2100 [1500–2900]	1300 [770–2000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	650 [<500–840]	650 [<500–850]	<500 [<500–590]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1500 [1100–1900]	1500 [1000–1900]	850 [510–1400]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.22 [0.16–0.29]	0.23 [0.16–0.3]	0.13 [0.08–0.21]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200–540]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	14 000 [11 000–18 000]	23 000 [18 000–29 000]	28 000 [22 000–37 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4400 [3400–5500]	7400 [5800–9500]	9500 [7200–13 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	9600 [7600–12 000]	15 000 [12 000–20 000]	19 000 [15 000–25 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

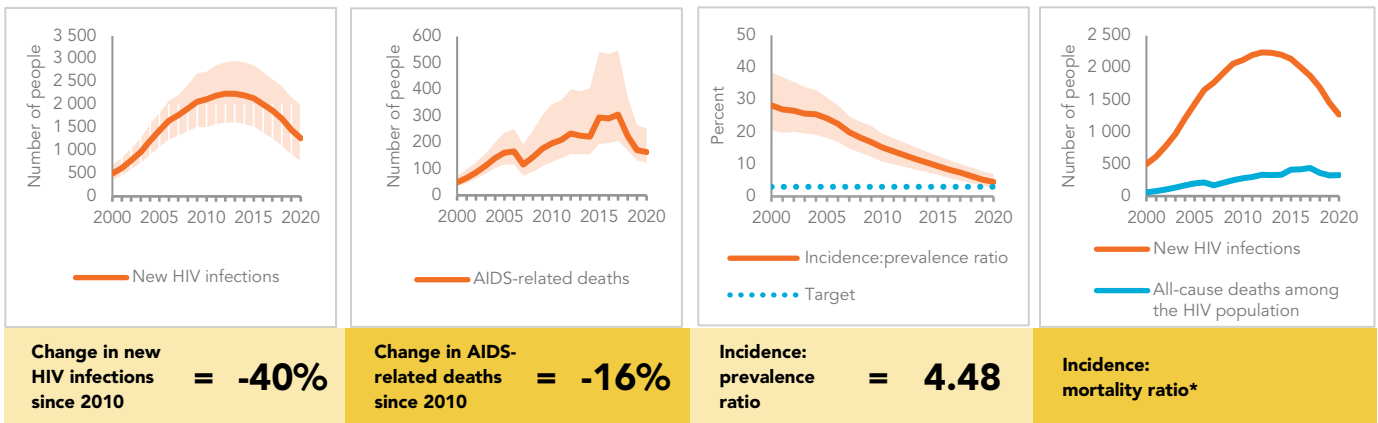
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	...	US\$ 16 302 125	...	US\$ 4 656 596	US\$ 41 526	US\$ 21 000 247

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

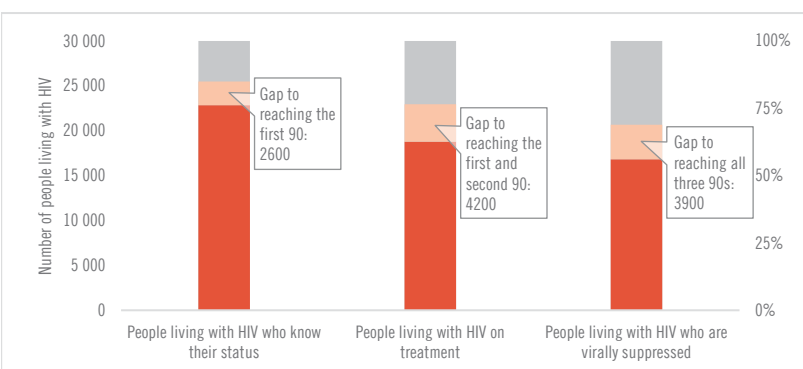


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	18 600	32 000	80 000	...	...
HIV prevalence	9.7%	5.8%	22.7%	...	8.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	83.1%	76.2%	78.5%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	40.5%	...	84.4%
Condom use	88.6%	76.8%	46.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	73.5%	51.7%	67.1%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	398 774	287 004	1 239 188	...	106 287

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	81% [63–107%]	66% [52–88%]	59% [47–79%]
All ages		18 765	
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	102% [78–135%]	81% [62–107%]	79% [60–104%]
Men (15+)	70% [56–93%]	59% [47–78%]	49% [39–65%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	48.8% [39.9–62.8%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	230 [170–300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	89.1%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012)	
— Women	56.1%
— Men	50.9%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

### Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	87.9%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	43
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019)	3.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## GEORGIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	520 [<500–570]	630 [540–720]	680 [<500–850]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–590]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.13 [0.12–0.14]	0.16 [0.13–0.18]	0.17 [0.12–0.21]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	3100 [2800–3400]	5700 [5300–6200]	8400 [7300–9300]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	950 [860–1000]	1800 [1600–1900]	2600 [2300–2900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2100 [1900–2300]	3900 [3600–4200]	5600 [4900–6300]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a non-criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ... **2018**  
... 58.5

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent ...

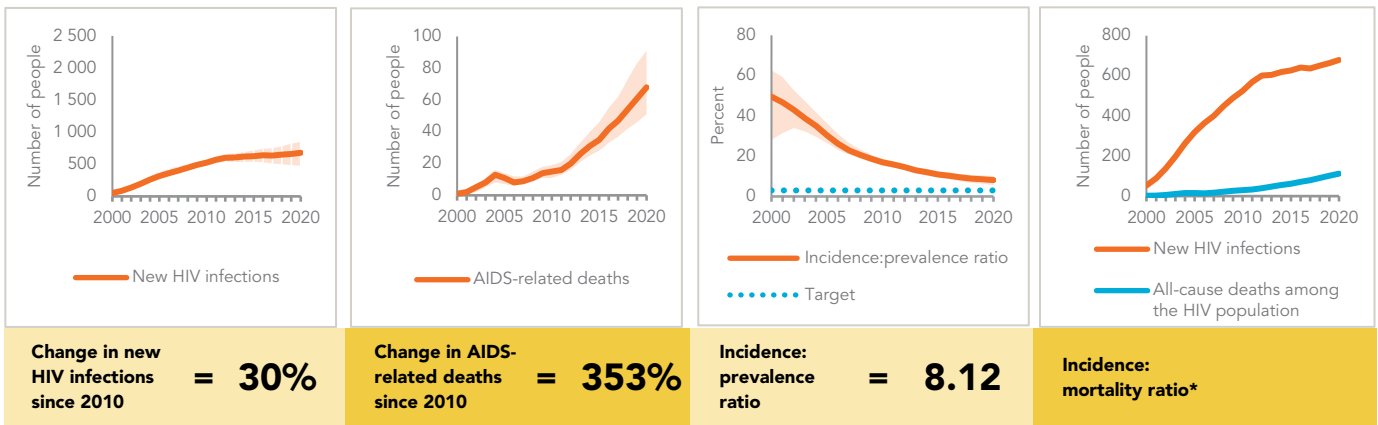
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 136 306	US\$ 12 313 129	...	US\$ 2 813 114	US\$ 255 854	US\$ 15 920 176

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	18 500	...	...	9100
HIV prevalence	0.9%	16.2%	2.3%	...	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	55.5%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	93.4%	72.5%	36.5%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	456 300	223 113	4 788 417	5606	40 197

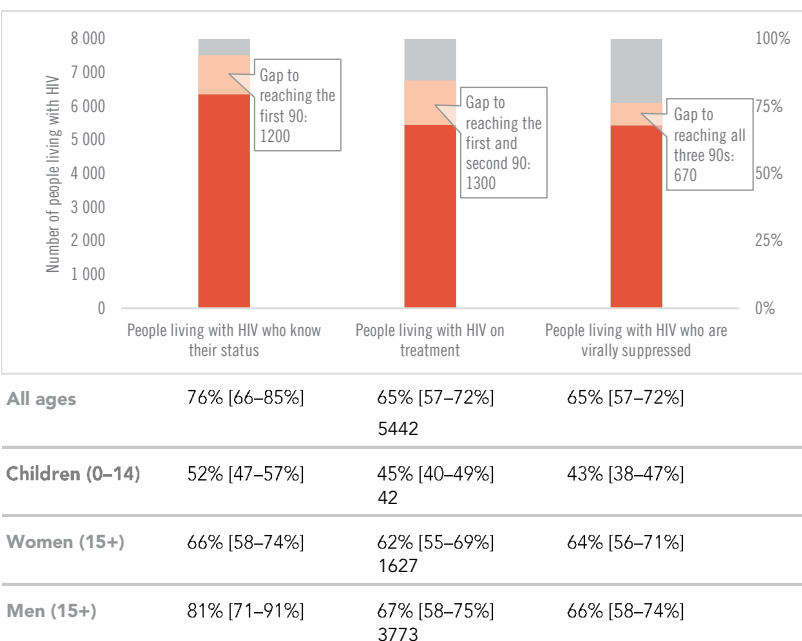
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	66 [46-90]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	28.6%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women ...</li> <li>Men ...</li> </ul>
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women ...</li> <li>Men ...</li> </ul>
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	216

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	53% [47-60%]	53% [47-59%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.3% [16.9-19.4%]	19.2% [17-20.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	59.2% [53.6-66.2%]

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	90.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	70
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	48.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## KAZAKHSTAN

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1300–2800]	2400 [1500–3300]	3700 [2200–4900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	630 [<500–830]	730 [<500–970]	1100 [700–1500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1400 [880–1900]	1700 [1000–2200]	2500 [1500–3300]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.13 [0.08–0.17]	0.14 [0.08–0.19]	0.19 [0.12–0.26]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	560 [<500–820]	<500 [<200–660]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	15 000 [9500–20 000]	22 000 [14 000–28 000]	35 000 [23 000–46 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–540]	550 [<500–740]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4600 [2900–6100]	6800 [4500–9000]	11 000 [7200–15 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	10 000 [6400–13 000]	14 000 [9500–19 000]	23 000 [15 000–30 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [<0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	0.3 [0.2–0.4]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2015 refers to women only)	2011	2015
	64.8	71.9

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2015
	17.6

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2015
	22.9

## VIOLENCE

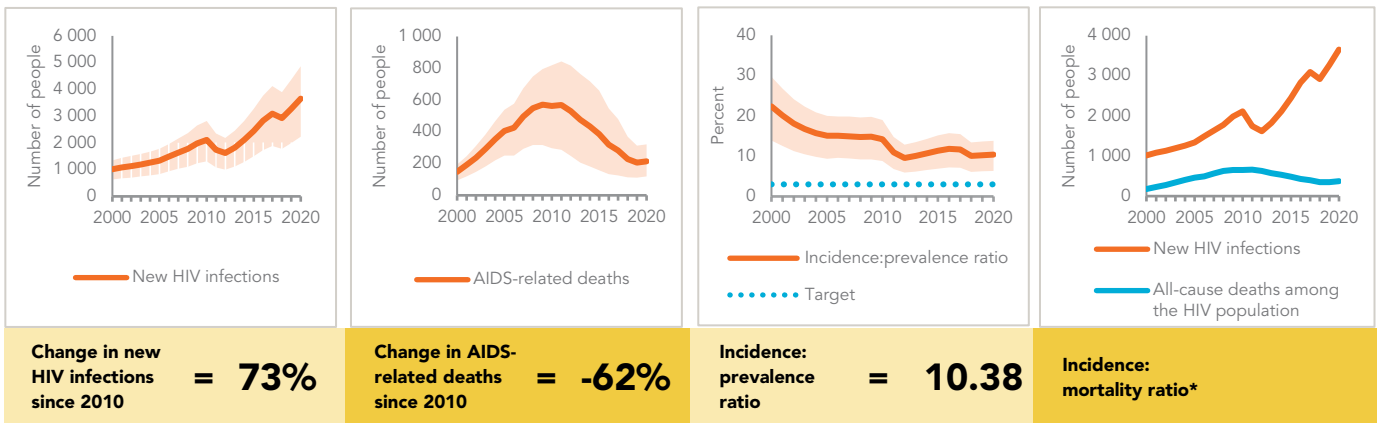
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 35 350 963	US\$ 84 296	US\$ 1 418 307	US\$ 837 123	US\$ 37 690 689



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

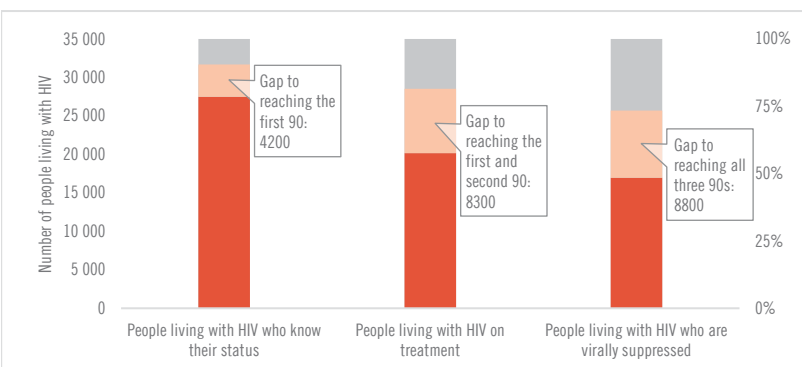


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	21 500	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.4%	6.5%	8.3%	...	4.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	98.7%	99.0%	77.9%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	49.5%	...	...
Condom use	93.5%	80.4%	57.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	89.6%	...	63.1%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	1 184 720	597 578	1 915 728	...	4214

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	78% [50–102%]	57% [37–75%]	48% [31–63%]
<b>All ages</b>		20 176	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	58% [40–79%]	56% [38–76%]	45% [31–62%]
		307	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	96% [62–126%]	75% [49–98%]	64% [42–84%]
		8381	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	70% [45–91%]	49% [31–64%]	40% [26–53%]
		11 488	

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24% [23.1–31.8%]	10.6% [7–13.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	93.8% [77.2– >95%]	...% [...–...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	730 [470–1000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	53.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	38%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015)	
— Women	26.7%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	62.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	132
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	0.38%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## KYRGYZSTAN

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	640 [580–700]	680 [600–750]	710 [630–800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–520]	<500 [<500–550]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.12 [0.11–0.13]	0.11 [0.1–0.13]	0.11 [0.1–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	3800 [3500–4000]	6400 [6000–6900]	9200 [8400–9900]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1100 [960–1100]	1900 [1800–2000]	2800 [2600–3100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2600 [2400–2800]	4300 [4000–4600]	6100 [5500–6600]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2018 refers to women only)	2014	2018
	73.7	67

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2015
	9.1

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2020
	19.5

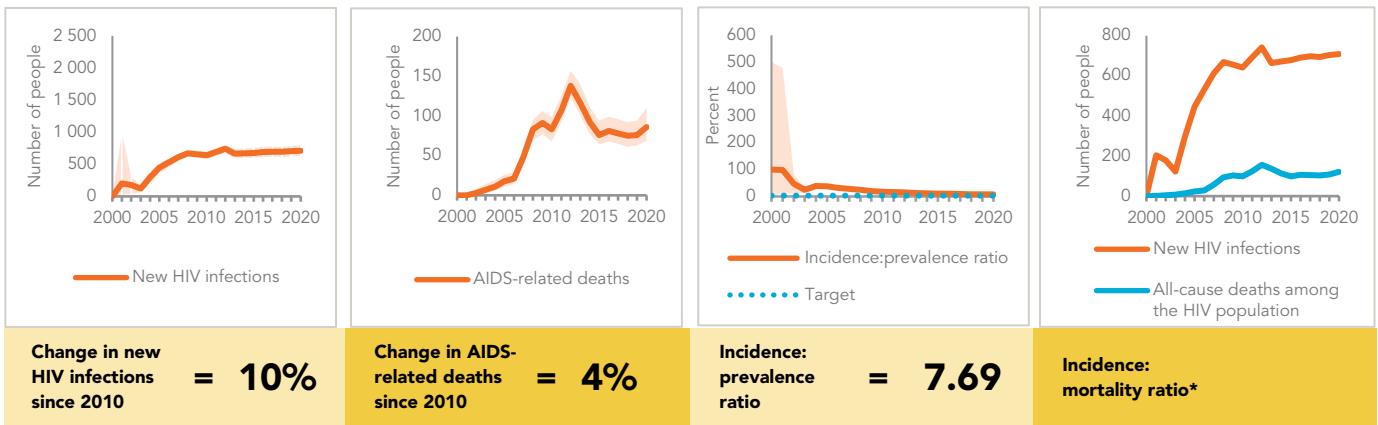
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 2 131 199	US\$ 1 965 110	US\$ 5 446 870	US\$ 1 208 083	US\$ 10 751 263

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

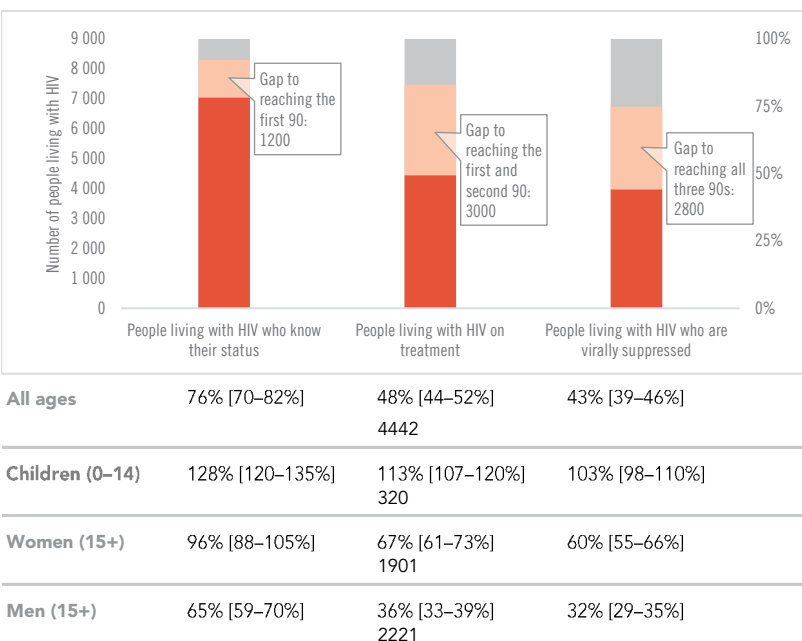


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	2%	6.6%	14.3%	...	11.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	57.5%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	97.2%	...	58.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	37.8%	40.4%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	185 393	455 285	1 059 630	16 980	88 377

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	79% [69–88%]	94% [84–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	33.6% [32–35.6%]	7.4% [6.3–8.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	91% [81.8– >95%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	220 [170–260]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	80.2%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	25%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	19.8%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2012)	
— Women	28.4%
— Men	78.3%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2012)	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	27
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	80.9%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	176
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	4.4%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## MONTENEGRO

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [-]	<100 [-]	<100 [-]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [-]	<100 [-]	<100 [-]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [-]	<100 [-]	<100 [-]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.04 [0.01–0.09]	0.04 [0.01–0.08]	0.04 [<0.01–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [-]	<100 [-]	<100 [-]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [-]	<100 [-]	<100 [-]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [-]	<100 [-]	<100 [-]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<200 [0-]	<500 [0-]	<500 [0-]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [0-0]	<100 [0-0]	<100 [0-0]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [0-0]	<500 [0-0]	<500 [0-0]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [...-]	<0.1 [...-]	<0.1 [...-]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2018 refers to women only)	2013	2018
	52	52.3

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...
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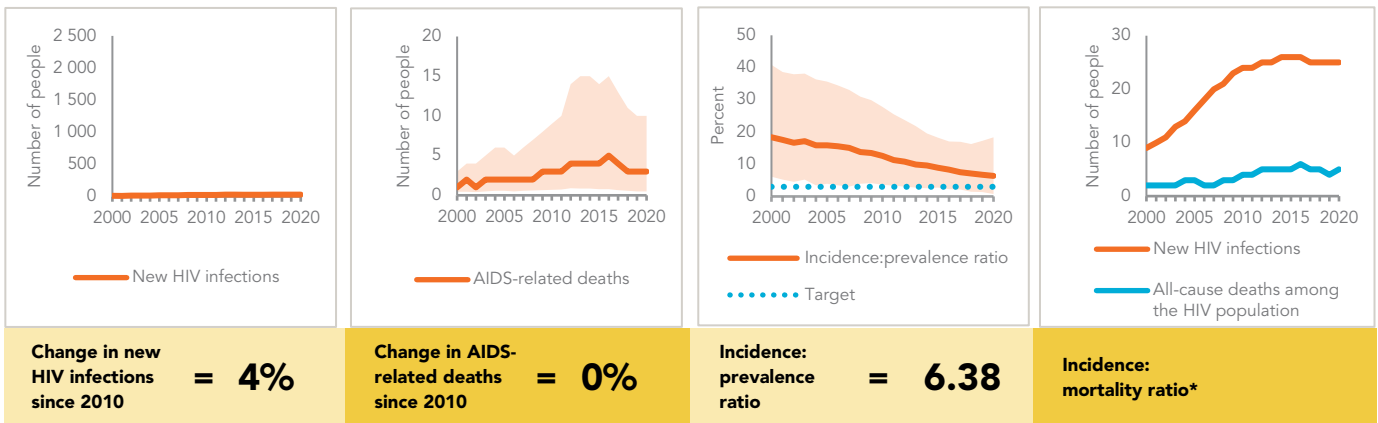
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	...	...	...	US\$ 830 121	...	US\$ 830 121

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	0.5%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	24.1%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	33.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	30.8%	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1 [0-3]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	100%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2013)	
— Women	47.7%
— Men	36.9%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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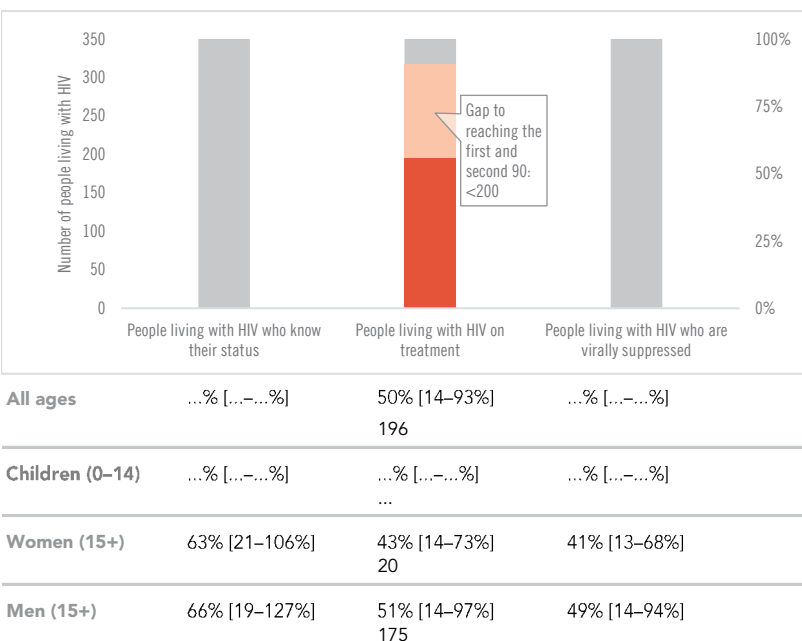
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	93.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	74
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

# THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2300
HIV prevalence	0%	5.4%	0%	...	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	49.1%	...	37.4%	...	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	90%	51.3%	39.8%	...	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	80.9%	52.3%	67%	...	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	121 789	100 929	1 159 915	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	...
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	0%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	100%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	94.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	66
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019)	30.6%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 2 177 200	...	US\$ 109 812	...	US\$ 2 287 012

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1400 [990–2000]	1000 [700–1400]	740 [510–1000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–620]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	980 [680–1400]	680 [<500–940]	<500 [<500–680]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.4 [0.27–0.55]	0.31 [0.21–0.42]	0.24 [0.16–0.33]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	620 [<500–900]	590 [<500–870]	<500 [<500–570]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–600]	<500 [<500–670]	<500 [<500– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	14 000 [12 000–18 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4300 [3600–5000]	4900 [4100–5800]	5300 [4400–6300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8900 [7700–11 000]	9300 [8100–11 000]	9000 [7800–11 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.6 [0.5–0.7]	0.7 [0.6–0.8]	0.8 [0.6–0.9]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

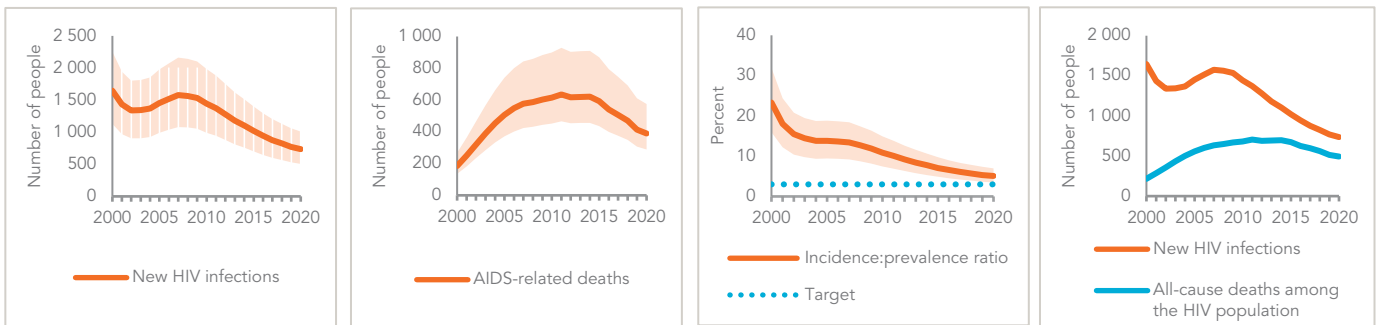
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	...	US\$ 5 129 168	...	US\$ 2 929 515	US\$ 289 919	US\$ 8 709 970



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



**Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = -49%**

**Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = -37%**

**Incidence:prevalence ratio = 5.08**

**Incidence:mortality ratio\***

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	15 800	14 600	27 500	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.7%	11.4%	11.4%	...	3.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	63.5%	47.9%	49.7%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	70.3%	...	...
Condom use	95.6%	59.7%	40.6%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	60.7%	63.2%	36.5%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	5.1%	17.3%	18.8%	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	358 699	216 652	1 194 391	...	117 590

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	300 [240-360]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2012)	
— Women	36%
— Men	28.1%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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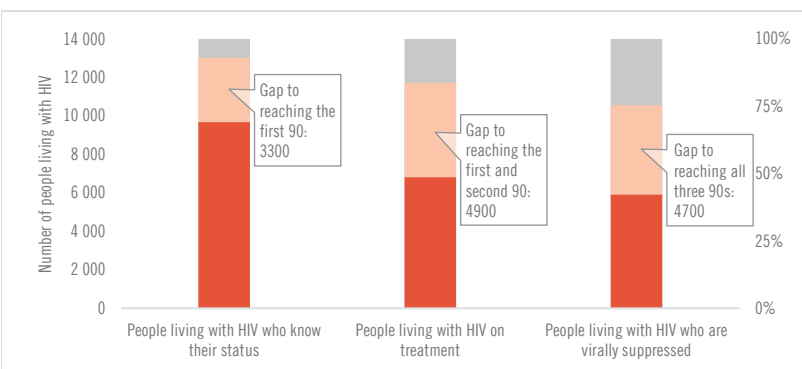
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	192
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	94.7%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	82
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	5.5%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	67% [57-81%]	47% [40-57%]	41% [35-50%]
<b>All ages</b>		6810	
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	90% [65-115%]	86% [62-110%]	73% [53-93%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	83% [69-98%]	60% [50-71%]	53% [44-63%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	57% [50-70%]	39% [33-47%]	33% [29-41%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

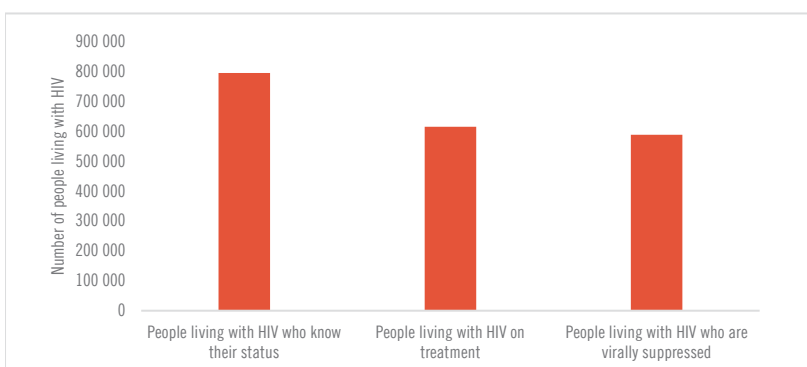
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [79-100%]	87% [68-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12.4% [9-15.3%]	12.3% [8.7-14.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	70.6% [59.9-82.5%]	89.9% [74.7- >95%]

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	26%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2017)	230 355	196 265	881 820	17 440	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages	794 220	615 099	587 870
Children (0-14)	11 000	11 000	8442
Women (15+)	302 710	248 808	248 788
Men (15+)	480 510	355 291	330 639

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	16 000 [10 000 -22 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	96.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 7 966 202	US\$ 694 996 044	...	...	...	US\$ 703 043 888

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## TAJIKISTAN

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1400 [1300–1600]	1300 [1100–1500]	810 [560–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<500–500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	780 [700–900]	680 [590–800]	<500 [<500–520]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.19 [0.17–0.21]	0.15 [0.14–0.18]	0.09 [0.06–0.11]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<100– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5200 [4600–5700]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	14 000 [13 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	620 [570–650]	1100 [960–1200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1900 [1700–2000]	3900 [3700–4200]	5300 [4800–5900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3200 [2800–3500]	6300 [5800–6800]	7900 [7200–9000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	No specific legislation
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	The law allows possession of a certain amount of drugs
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2020 refers to women only)	2017	2020
	75.3	47

Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2015
	21.1

Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2015
	20.1

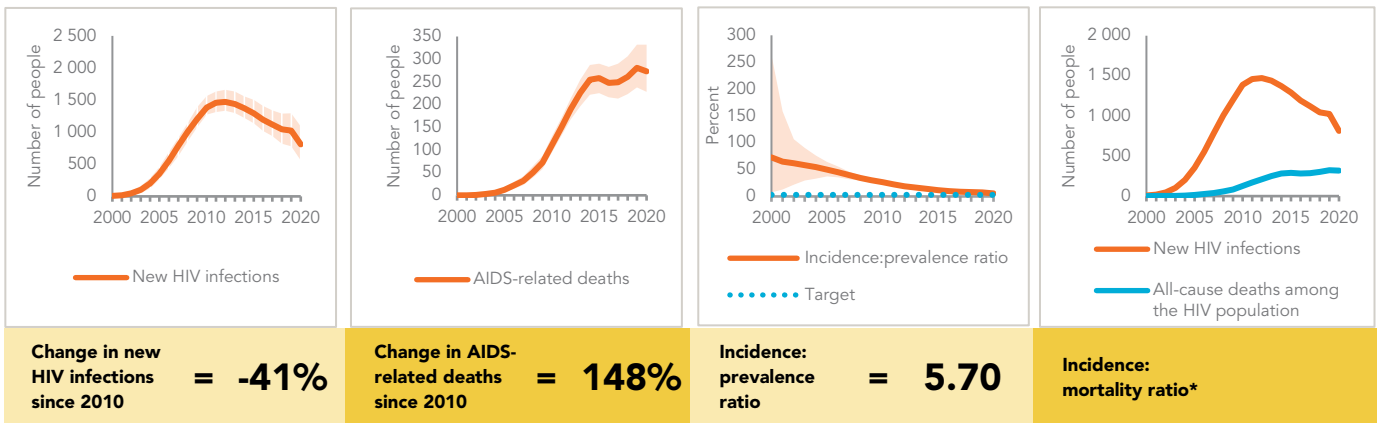
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2012	2017
	15.2	19

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 574 157	US\$ 2 860 680	...	...	...	US\$ 11 969 103

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	17 500	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.9%	2.3%	12.1%	...	3.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	98.8%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	81.5%	...	64.2%	...	97.4%
Condom use	76.6%	78.5%	36.6%	80.5%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	47.3%	...	67.2%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

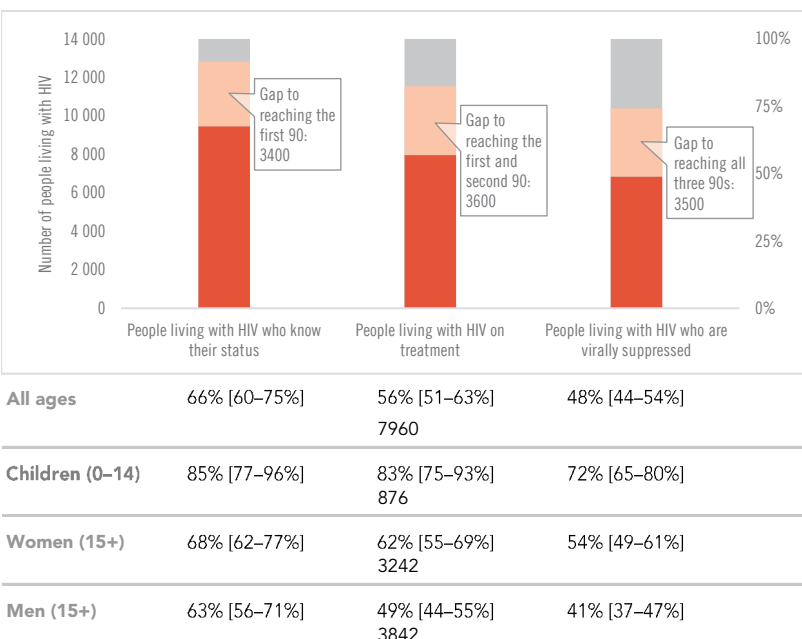
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	310 [230-400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	5.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2017)	40.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	0%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2017)	
— Women	13.8%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2017)	
— Women	42.6%
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017)	52.2%
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	10

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	17% [15-19%]	33% [27-39%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	61.4% [57.2-65.9%]	25.7% [23.9-27.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	8% [6.1-10.4%]	27.6% [22.9-33.1%]

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	55.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	200
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	2.7%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## UKRAINE

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	12 000 [8500–16 000]	11 000 [8500–16 000]	9300 [6500–14 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500–960]	<500 [<500–690]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	5200 [3700–7200]	4800 [3600–6700]	3900 [2800–5800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	6200 [4500–8400]	6400 [4600–8700]	5200 [3600–8100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.26 [0.19–0.35]	0.25 [0.19–0.36]	0.21 [0.15–0.32]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	13 000 [10 000–17 000]	7400 [4800–11 000]	3100 [2100–4600]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–640]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	5700 [4400–7300]	3200 [2000–4800]	1300 [850–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	6900 [5500–8900]	3900 [2600–5700]	1700 [1100–2500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	230 000 [180 000–280 000]	230 000 [190 000–290 000]	260 000 [210 000–330 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3800 [2800–5500]	3400 [2400–5600]	2900 [2000–5100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	100 000 [85 000–130 000]	110 000 [88 000–130 000]	120 000 [98 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	120 000 [96 000–150 000]	120 000 [98 000–150 000]	130 000 [110 000–170 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.9 [0.7–1.1]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]	1 [0.8–1.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2020
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	66.6
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	2013
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	11
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	2020
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	17.3

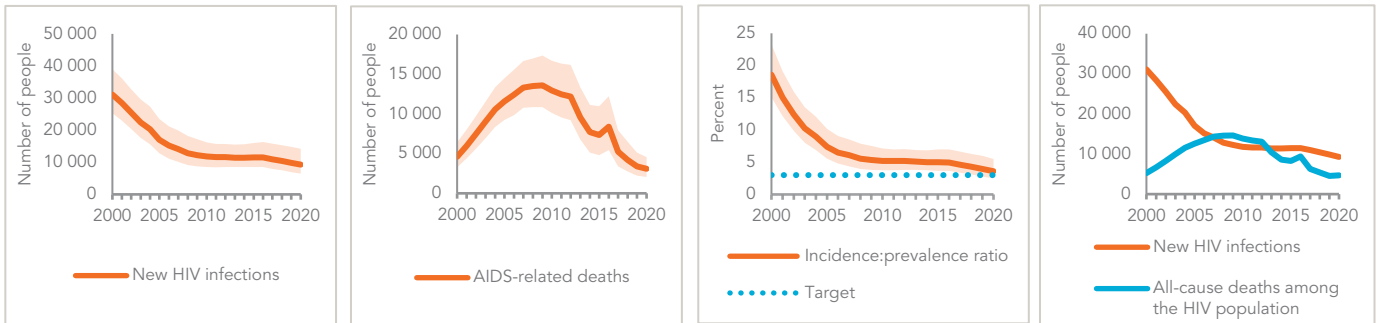
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 347 498	US\$ 42 172 060	US\$ 16 704 566	US\$ 37 276 770	US\$ 2 246 403	US\$ 100 008 963

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



**Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = -21%**

**Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = -76%**

**Incidence:prevalence ratio = 3.60**

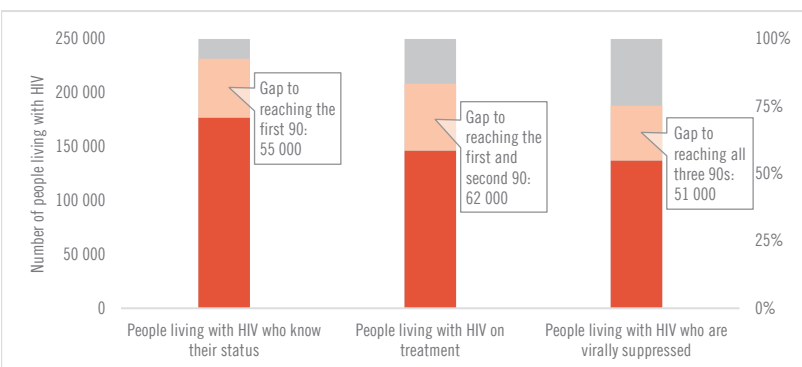
**Incidence:mortality ratio\***

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	86 600	179 400	350 300	8200	48 700
HIV prevalence	5.2%	7.5%	20.9%	1.7%	7.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	58.2%	39.2%	51.0%	52.7%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	29%	46.3%	37.9%	...	87.4%
Condom use	93.9%	77.7%	43.4%	79.4%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	22.8%	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	16.3%	9.7%	10.3%	8.4%	
Expenditures in US\$ (2019)	807 267	989 887	7 408 451	69 229	933 295

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	69% [56–87%]	57% [46–72%]	53% [43–67%]
<b>All ages</b>		146 488	
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	99% [71–175%]	92% [65–162%]	84% [59–147%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	67% [55–84%]	57% [46–71%]	54% [44–67%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	70% [57–87%]	56% [46–71%]	52% [43–66%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	79% [58–100%]	95% [75–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	10.2% [9.2–16.3%]	5.8% [4.6–13%]
Early infant diagnosis	68.4% [57.1–81.9%]	72.9% [56.2–92.8%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	8200 [5300–12 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	60.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	4.4%

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014)	
— Women	21%
— Men	25%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017)	
— Women	...
— Men	82.9%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	2258
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	96.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	65
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	5.3%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes

## UZBEKISTAN

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4900 [4300–5400]	5000 [4400–6200]	2700 [1800–4100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	810 [780–840]	860 [810–920]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1400 [1200–1600]	1400 [1200–1800]	890 [600–1300]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2700 [2300–3000]	2700 [2300–3500]	1700 [1200–2600]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.17 [0.15–0.19]	0.16 [0.14–0.2]	0.08 [0.06–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	800 [710–910]	1400 [1200–1600]	610 [<500–800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	600 [580–610]	720 [690–740]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	610 [<500–730]	510 [<500–690]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	24 000 [21 000–28 000]	43 000 [38 000–47 000]	58 000 [52 000–69 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2000 [1900–2100]	2900 [2800–3000]	4100 [3900–4400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	7900 [6700–9000]	15 000 [13 000–16 000]	20 000 [18 000–24 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	15 000 [12 000–17 000]	26 000 [22 000–28 000]	34 000 [30 000–41 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

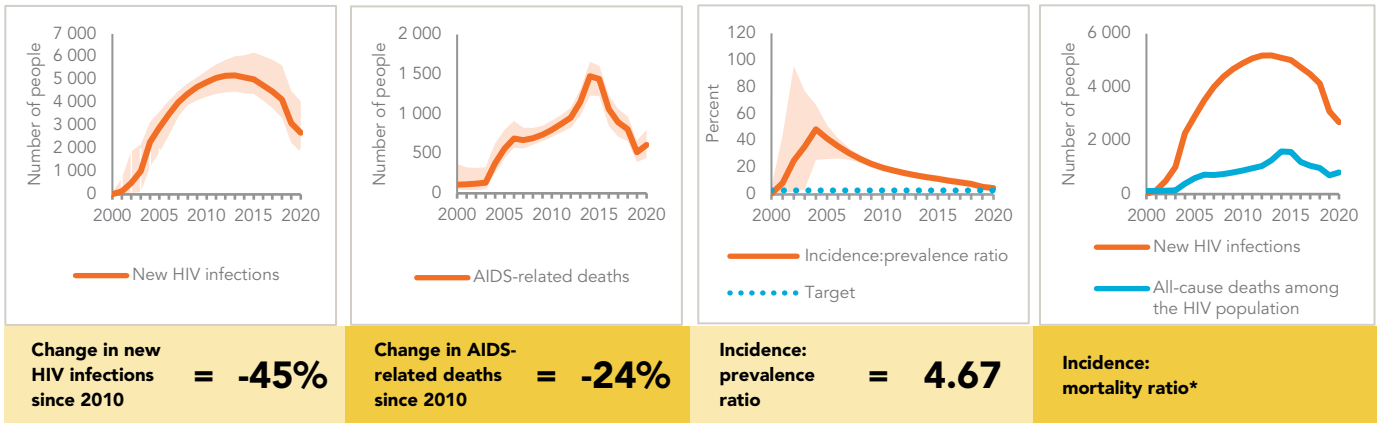
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	...	US\$ 3 658 922	...	...	...	US\$ 4 976 056



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.2%	3.7%	5.1%	...	0.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2020)	79 780	...	91 934	...	...

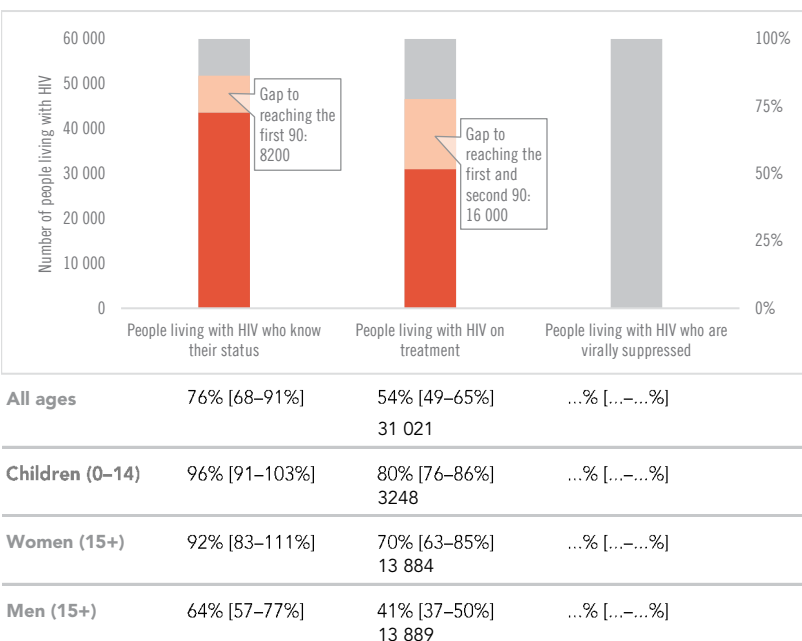
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1000 [700–1400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

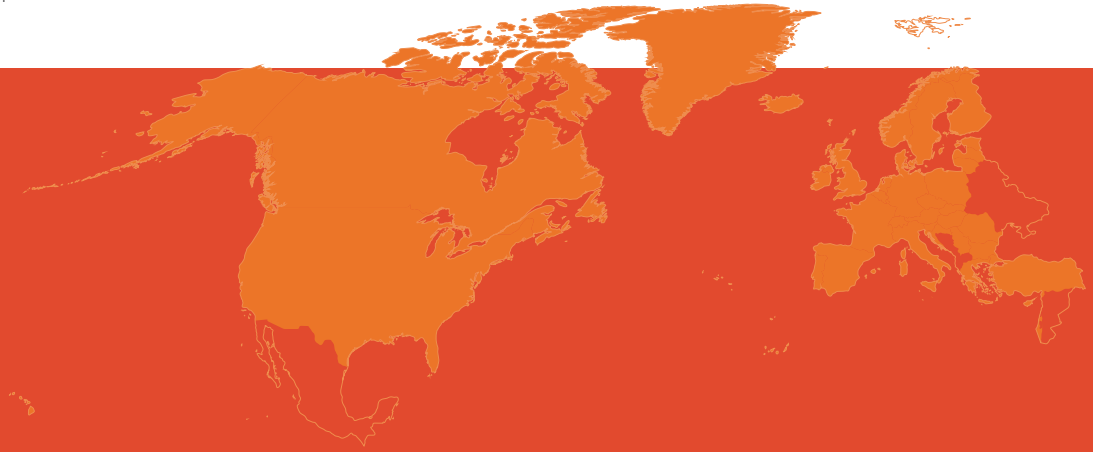
## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	15% [11–18%]	89% [77–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	265.3% [223.8–337.7%]	12% [9.6–15.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	12.8% [11.2–14.8%]	77% [61.4–89.5%]

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	85.1%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	105
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes



# WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

**A**s a region, western and central Europe and North America has achieved the 90–90–90 targets, and continuing declines in annual HIV infections and deaths suggest that most of the epidemics of the region are being controlled. However, these regional averages obscure differences, both among and within countries. In the United States of America, for example, 34.5% of people living with diagnosed HIV infection (aged 13 years and older) were not virally suppressed (1).

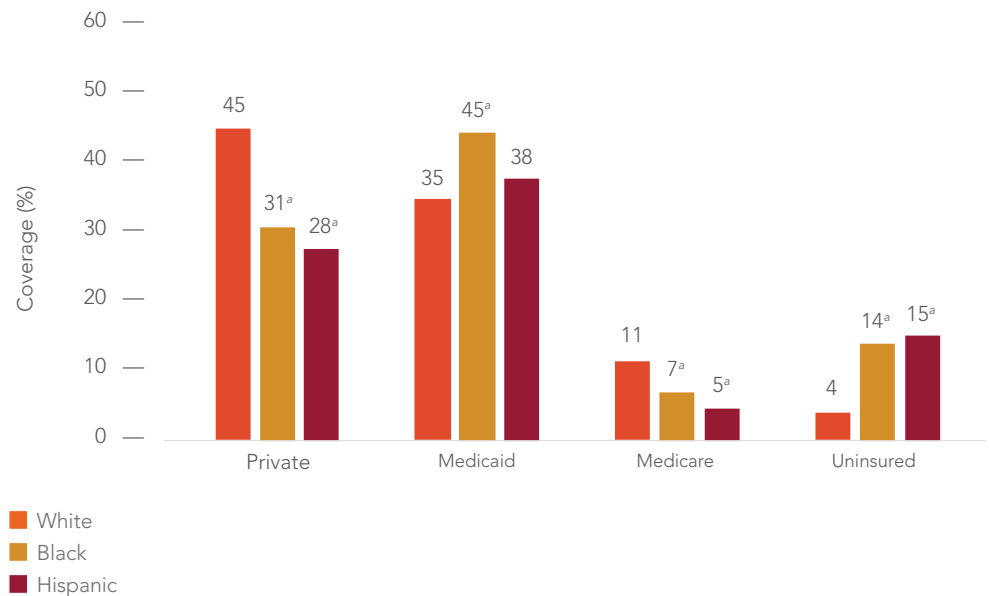
Service access in western and central Europe and North America tends to be lower among migrant populations and racial and ethnic minority groups. These disparities are linked to structural discrimination, administrative and linguistic barriers to accessing health insurance and services, and stigma at the community level. In the United States, for example, health insurance coverage is lower among people living with HIV in black and Hispanic communities, and people living with HIV who do not have health insurance are less likely to be virally suppressed than those with private or government-provided health insurance (2). People living with HIV who do not have health insurance in the United States, however, can access affordable HIV treatment through the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act.

The increased provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is contributing to reductions in the incidence of HIV infections in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and parts of the United States. Other proven prevention methods, such as harm reduction services, continue to hold the HIV epidemics in check in countries such as Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, and they should be implemented more widely in countries where injecting drug use is a major driver of HIV and viral hepatitis infections.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

- Improve testing strategies, including for viral load.
- Overcome stigma and discrimination in health-care settings, and integrate care for co-infections and comorbidities.
- Ensure that key populations, migrants and people in closed settings have access to HIV services, regardless of their legal or insurance status.
- Remove laws and policies that punish and discriminate against LGBTI communities, sex workers, people who use drugs, people living with HIV and migrants.
- Increase investments in HIV research, with particular attention to long-acting antiretrovirals, HIV vaccines and a cure.

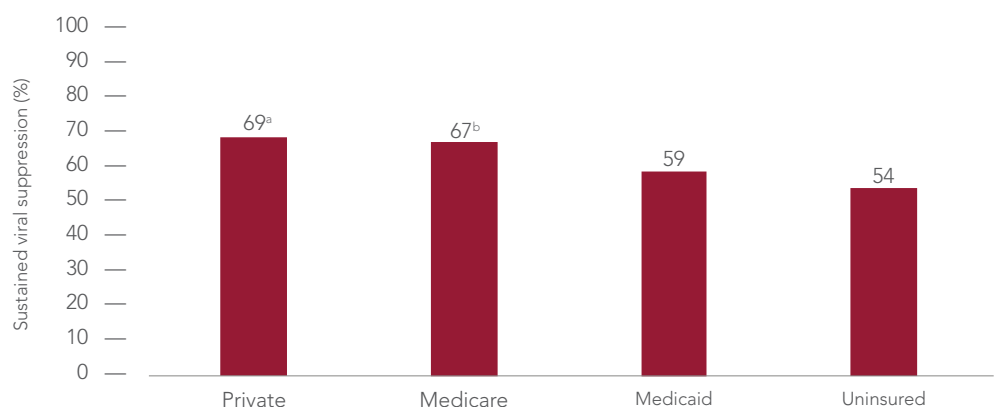
### INSURANCE COVERAGE AMONG ADULTS LIVING WITH HIV, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 2018



Source: Dawson L, Kates J. Insurance coverage and viral suppression among people with HIV, 2018. In: KFF.org [Internet]. 24 September 2020. San Francisco (CA): Kaiser Family Foundation; c2021 (<https://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/issue-brief/insurance-coverage-and-viral-suppression-among-people-with-hiv-2018/>).

<sup>a</sup> Coverage significantly different ( $p < .001$ ) reference group is white. The remaining percentage is other public coverage.

### SUSTAINED VIRAL SUPPRESSION AMONG ADULTS WITH HIV, BY INSURANCE COVERAGE MODALITY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 2018



Source: Dawson L, Kates J. Insurance coverage and viral suppression among people with HIV, 2018. In: KFF.org [Internet]. 24 September 2020. San Francisco (CA): Kaiser Family Foundation; c2021 (<https://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/issue-brief/insurance-coverage-and-viral-suppression-among-people-with-hiv-2018/>).

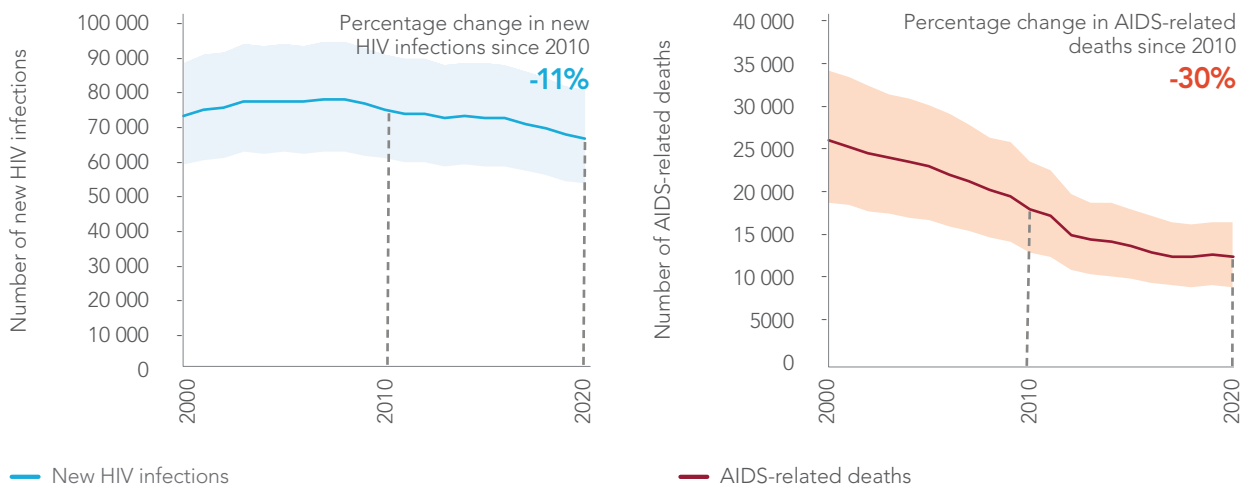
Note: Sustained viral suppression is defined as having an undetectable viral load over all tests in the preceding 12 months. Medicaid includes those covered by both Medicaid and Medicare.

<sup>a</sup> Viral suppression rate greater than that of the uninsured  $p < .001$ .

<sup>b</sup> Viral suppression rate greater than that of the uninsured  $p < .05$ .

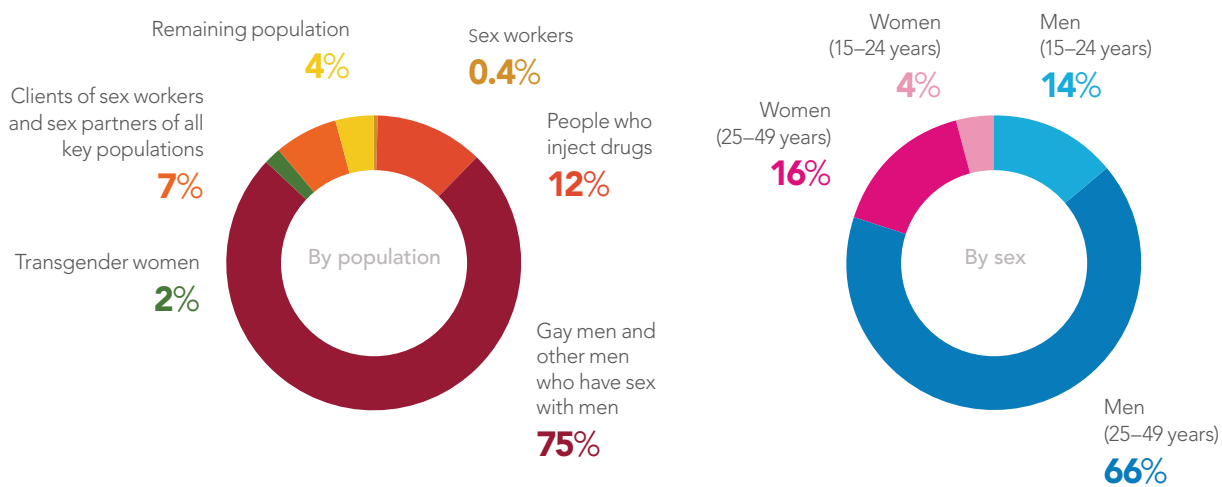
# STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

## NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2000–2020



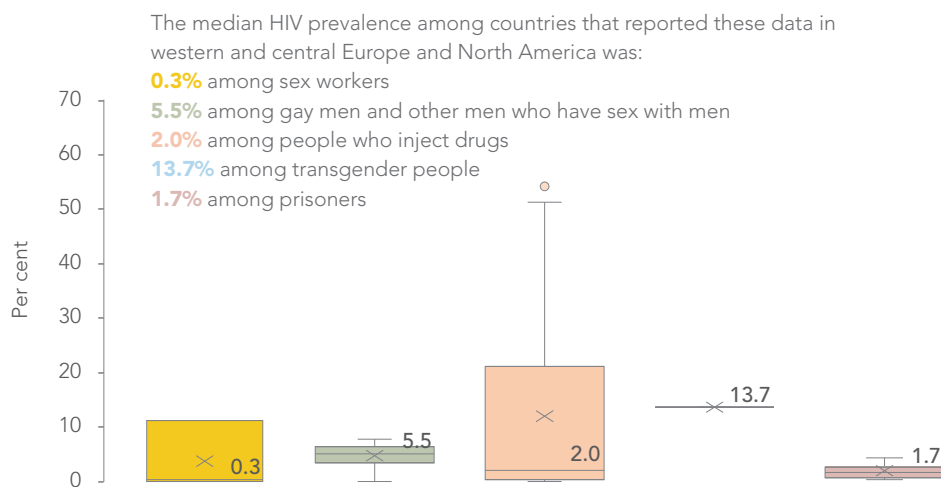
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

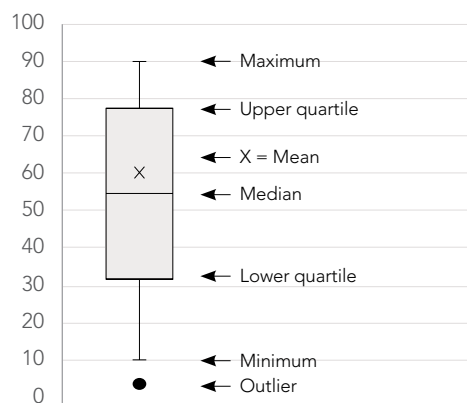
### HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2016–2020



- Sex workers (n = 3)
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men (n = 9)
- People who inject drugs (n = 15)
- Transgender people (n = 1)
- Prisoners (n = 7)

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).  
 Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 40. Additional countries have reported after the release of the Global Report. Their results, not included in this figure, are shown in the specific country sheets

#### How to read this chart



**REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2018–2020**

	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	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 (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Prisoners	Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Canada	16 500 000							75 000	0.45%	14 000	0.09%
Czechia	4 800 000					40 800	0.85%			21 600	0.45%
Estonia	560 000									2300	0.42%
Germany	35 800 000									57 600	0.16%
Israel	4 100 000										
Serbia	4 000 000										
United States of America	148 000 000							1 000 000	0.68%		
Estimated global median proportion as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) <sup>a, b</sup> :			0.34%		0.82%		0.06%		0.06%		-

■ National population size estimate

■ Insufficient data

■ Local population size estimate

■ No data

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021.

<sup>a</sup> Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/QuickStartGuide\\_Spectrum\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_Spectrum_en.pdf)).

<sup>b</sup> Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15–49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.

**CHANGE IN NEW  
HIV INFECTIONS  
BETWEEN 2010 AND  
2020, WESTERN AND  
CENTRAL EUROPEAN  
COUNTRIES**

	Estimates approved by country	Estimates not finalized by the time of publication
Countries with declines in new HIV infections of greater than 20%	Denmark Estonia Italy Netherlands Norway Portugal	Austria Belgium Switzerland United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Countries with declines in HIV infections of 0% to less than 20%	Greece Spain	Finland Israel Lithuania
Countries with increasing new HIV infections	Ireland Serbia	Bulgaria Cyprus Czechia Hungary Latvia Poland Slovakia Sweden Turkey

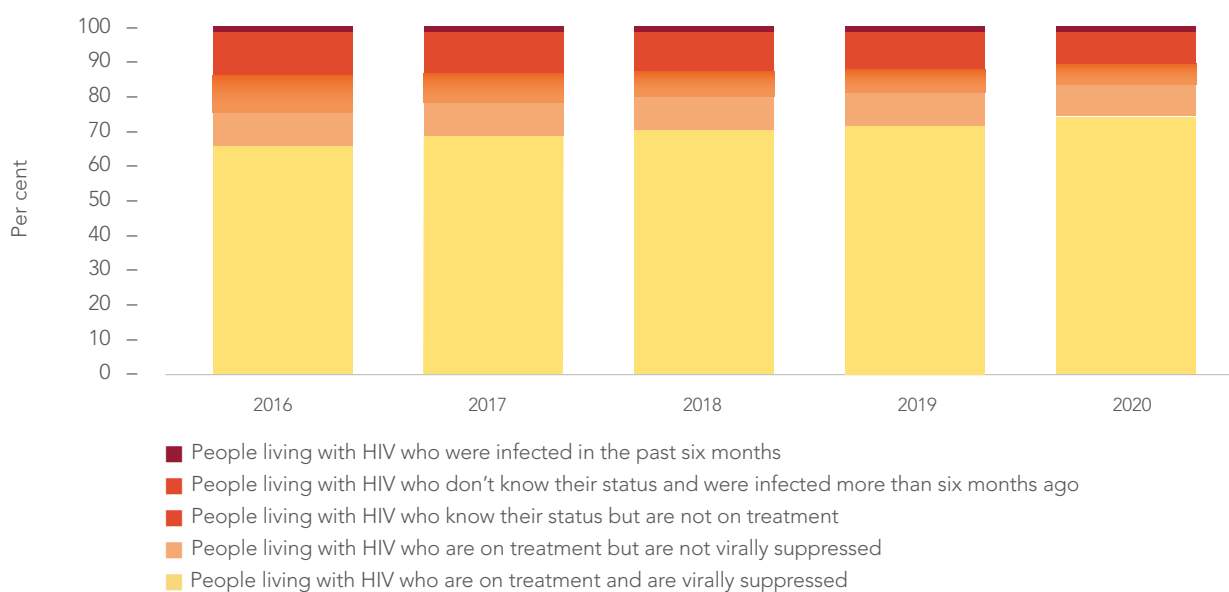
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates 2021; European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, WHO Regional Office for Europe. HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 2020: 2019 data. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2020.

Notes: Countries were omitted if there was a discrepancy between the estimated number of new infections for 2010–2020 and new diagnoses for 2010–2019 (Croatia, France, Germany, and Romania). Countries with <50 new HIV infections were omitted.

In western and central Europe, 11 countries have seen HIV infections decline by more than 20% since 2010, and 16 countries experienced increases or had limited declines in new HIV infections. HIV responses in several countries within central Europe are being held back by limited political commitment, harassment and other rights violations against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people and other key populations, and by insufficient steps to reach key populations with evidence-informed combinations of HIV prevention, testing and treatment services.

# HIV SERVICES

## PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2016–2020



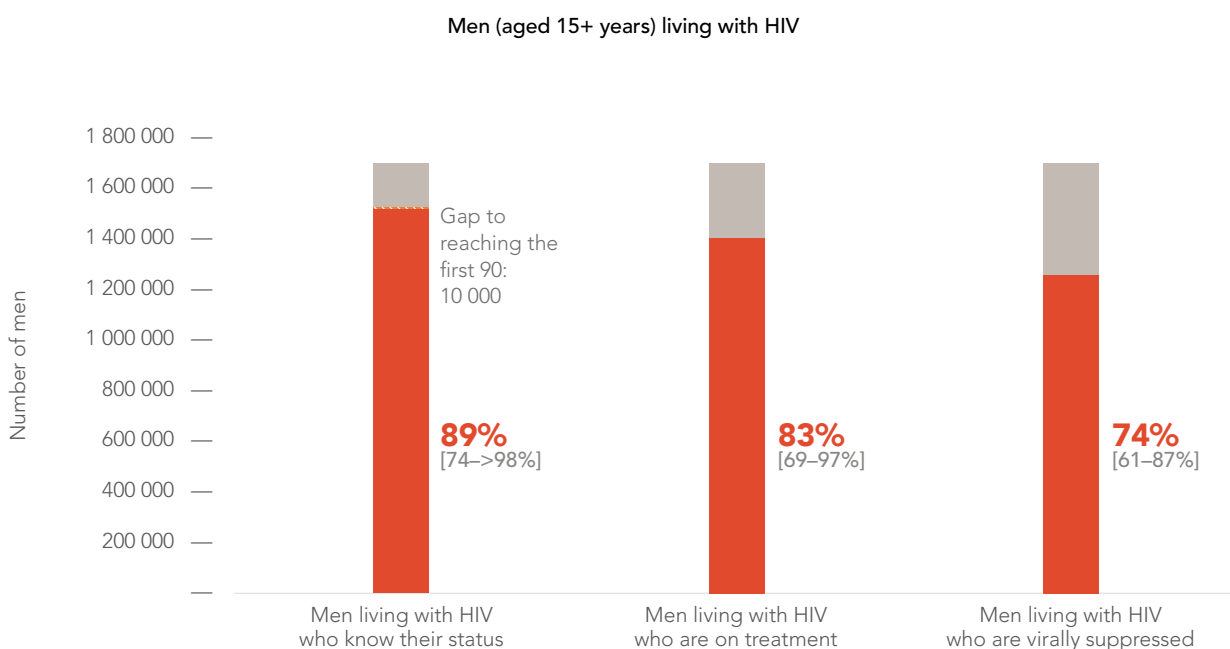
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

## References

1. US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas, 2019. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report. 2021;26(No. 2) (<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>).
2. Dawson L, Kates J. Insurance coverage and viral suppression among people with HIV, 2018. In: KFF.org [Internet]. 24 September 2020. San Francisco: Kaiser Family Foundation; c2021 (<https://www.kff.org/hivaids/issue-brief/insurance-coverage-and-viral-suppression-among-people-with-hiv-2018/>).



**HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 2020**



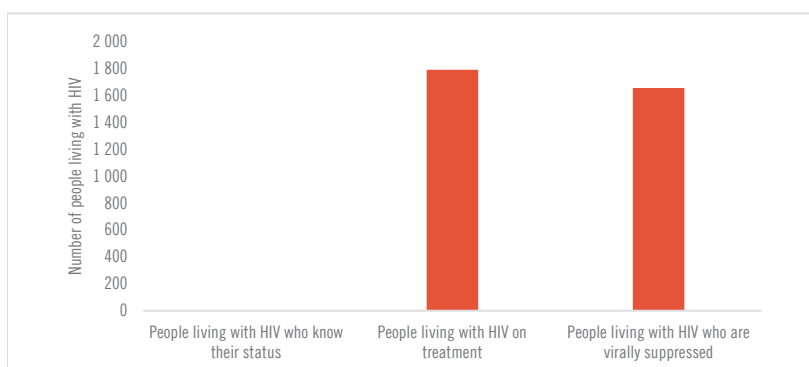
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# BULGARIA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.3%	3.7%	1.7%	...	1.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	99.6%	98.5%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	0.2%
Condom use	92%	80.5%	34.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$ (2015)	358 976	199 337	473 372	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 1790	...% [...-...%] 1653
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 307	...% [...-...%] 281
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 1471	...% [...-...%] 1366

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	...	...	...	...	...	US\$ 20 128 659

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	19 [6-40]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2016)	
— Women	19.9%
— Men	17.6%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	72.9%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	52
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	26%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## CANADA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	14 000
HIV prevalence	...	...	10.3%	...	1%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	8.9%	58.2%	...	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	90.3%	...	...	97.8%
Condom use	...	17.2%	...	...	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	45.5%	...	
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	86 [28-180]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	92.3%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	No law requiring parental/guardian consent
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

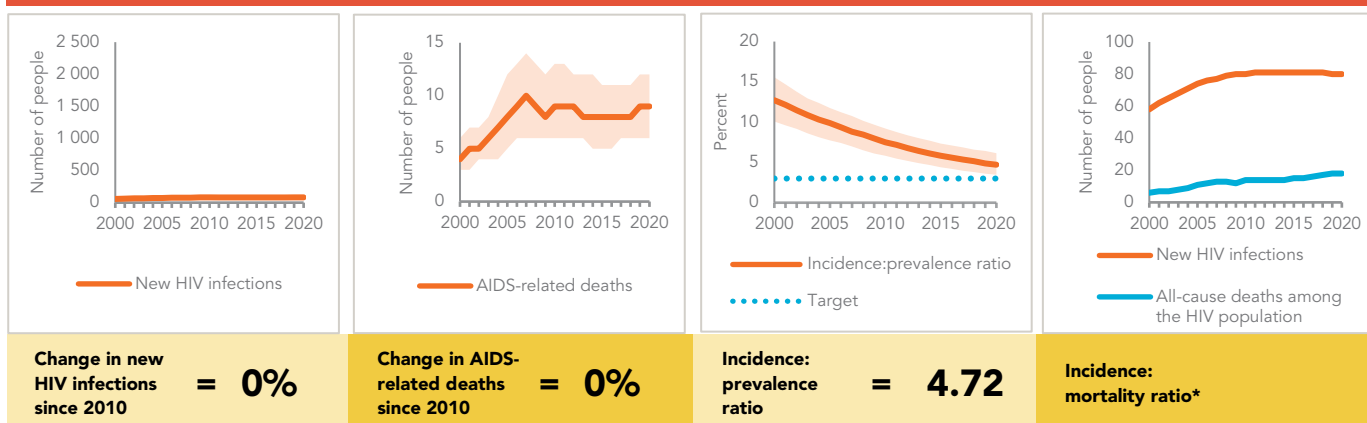
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## CROATIA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.01–0.02]	0.02 [0.01–0.02]	0.02 [0.01–0.03]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1100 [880–1200]	1400 [1100–1600]	1700 [1400–2000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	950 [770–1100]	1200 [1000–1500]	1500 [1200–1800]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



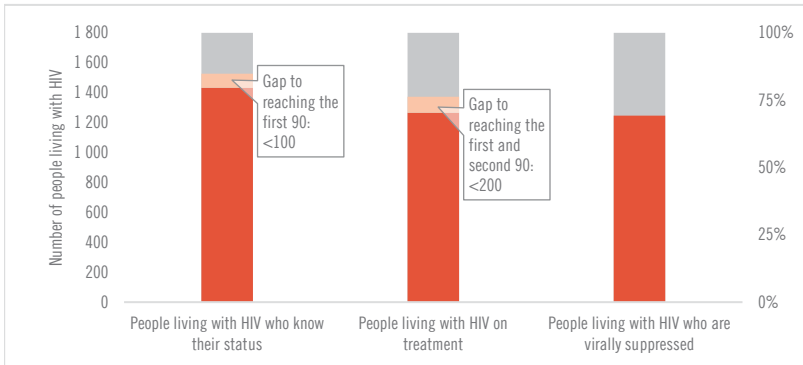
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 14 362 023	...	...	...	US\$ 14 363 785

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Category	Percentage	Number of People
All ages	84% [69-100%]	1265
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%]	...
Women (15+)	80% [69-92%]	122
Men (15+)	85% [68-102%]	1140

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## CZECHIA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	21 600
HIV prevalence	0%	...	0.1%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	87.7%	71.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	97.9%	...	...	...
Condom use	...	43%	24.6%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]	100% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	6 [3–9]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	495
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	47.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	183
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	38.2%
— Naloxone available (2021)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	No

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	US\$ 836 737	US\$ 66 970 753	...	...	US\$ 2 340 368	US\$ 70 147 859



## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a non-criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

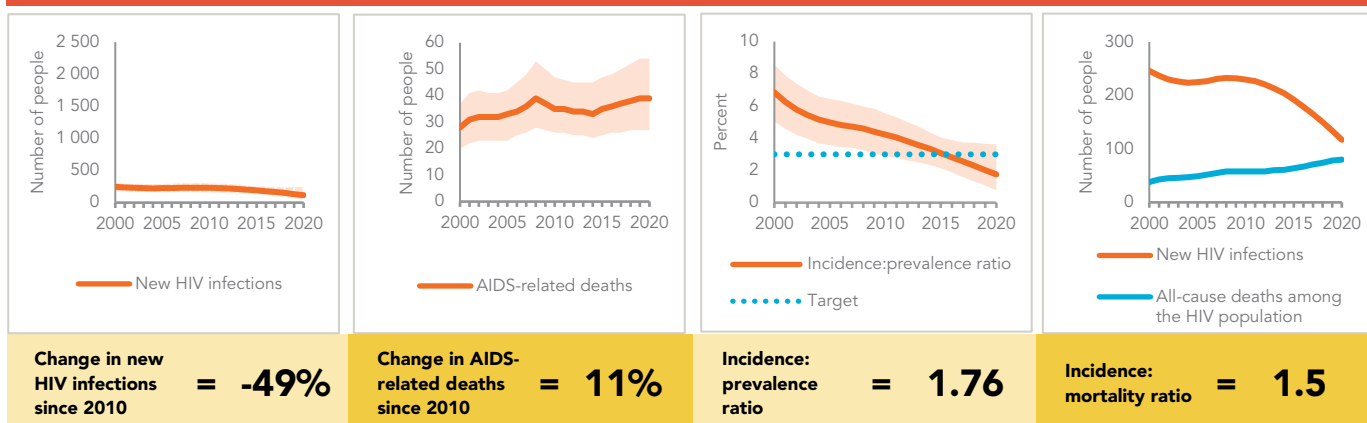
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## DENMARK

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]	0.02 [<0.01–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5400 [4400–6300]	6200 [5000–7300]	6700 [5400–7900]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1400 [1100–1600]	1600 [1200–1800]	1700 [1300–1900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	4000 [3200–4900]	4700 [3700–5700]	5000 [3900–6200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

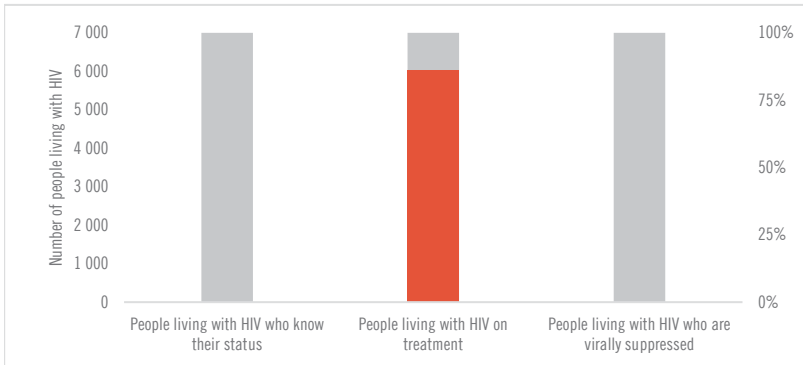


## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	90% [74-107%] 6023	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	92% [72-107%] 1517	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	90% [71-112%] 4499	...% [...-...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## ESTONIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.24 [0.2–0.28]	0.18 [0.14–0.23]	0.16 [0.12–0.22]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5600 [4900–6300]	6500 [5700–7100]	7100 [6200–7900]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2200 [1900–2400]	2500 [2200–2800]	2800 [2500–3100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3400 [2800–4000]	3900 [3300–4600]	4300 [3700–5000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.7 [0.7–0.8]	0.8 [0.7–0.9]	0.8 [0.7–0.8]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

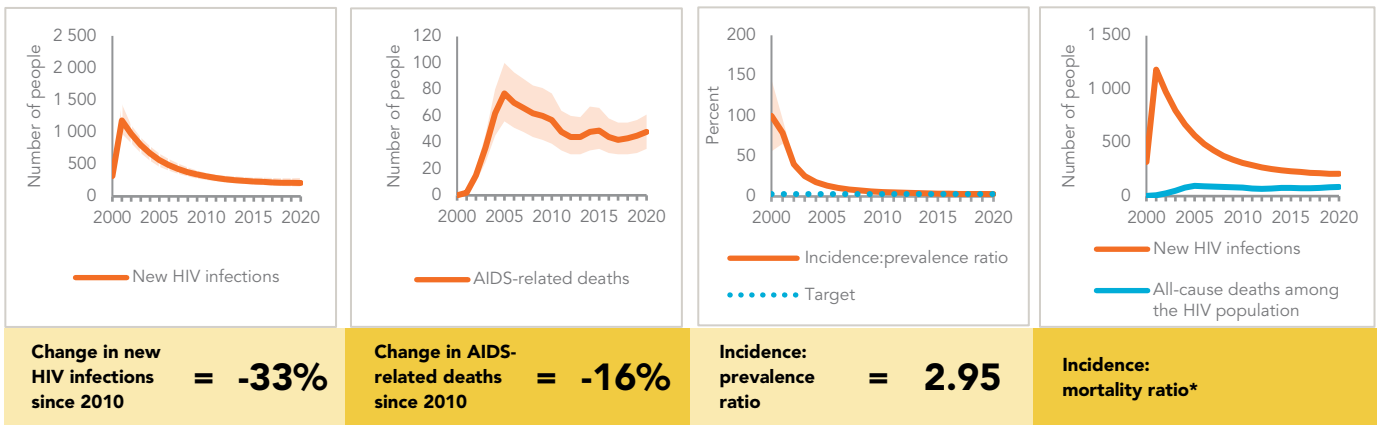
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2010	...	US\$ 16 353 142	...	...	...	US\$ 16 353 142

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2300
HIV prevalence	...	5.5%	51.4%	...	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	58.8%	72.6%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	90.6%	...	98%
Condom use	96.7%	53.9%	36%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

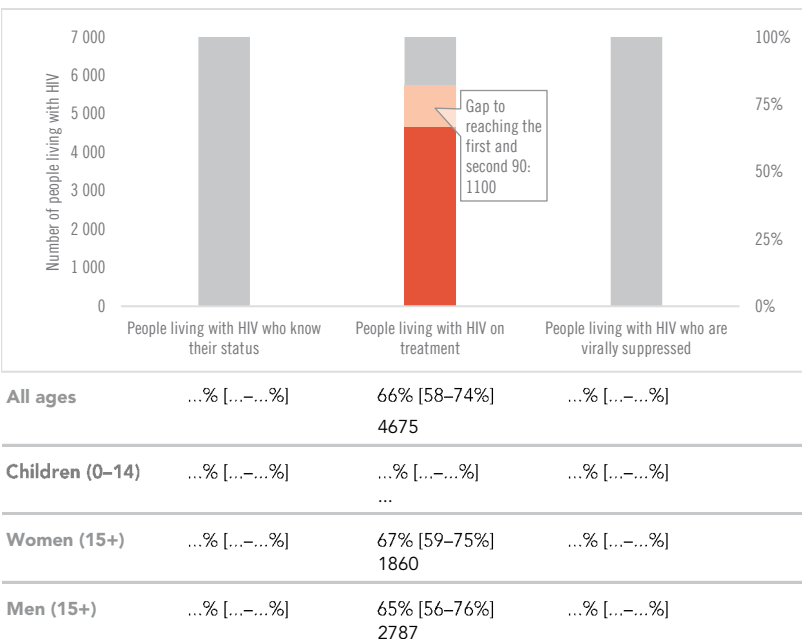
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	15 [7–25]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

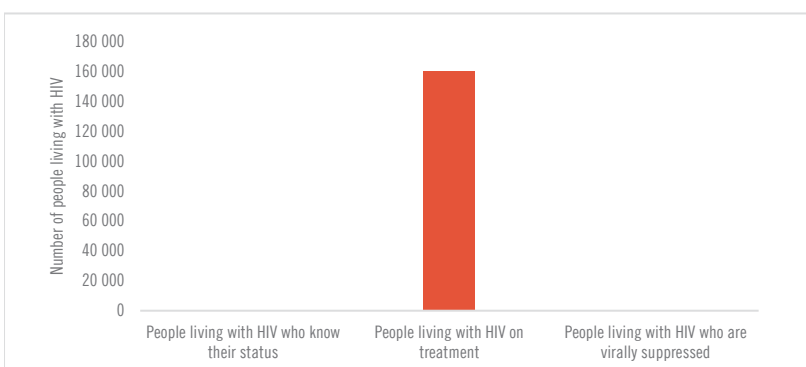
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	97.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	19%
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	13.1%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## FRANCE

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	64.0%	6.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	78%	90.9%	...	...
Condom use	...	44.5%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 160 235	...% [...-...%] ...
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 52 787	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 107 173	...% [...-...%] ...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) 360 [280-450]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment ...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load ...

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years

— Women ...  
— Men ...

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years

— Women ...  
— Men ...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ...

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period ...

## Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...  
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2015) 115  
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2015) 80%  
— Naloxone available (2021) ...  
— Safe injection rooms available (2021) ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## GERMANY

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2900 [2100–3600]	2800 [2100–3700]	2600 [1900–3500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–610]	<500 [<500–610]	<500 [<500–570]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2400 [1700–3100]	2300 [1600–3100]	2100 [1500–2900]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.03 [0.03–0.04]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–610]	<500 [<500–570]	<500 [<500–650]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–550]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	70 000 [55 000–82 000]	82 000 [64 000–96 000]	93 000 [72 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	14 000 [11 000–16 000]	16 000 [13 000–19 000]	18 000 [15 000–21 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	56 000 [44 000–67 000]	66 000 [51 000–79 000]	75 000 [57 000–90 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Drug use or consumption is specified as a non-criminal offence
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 17.5
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2013 19.4

## VIOLENCE

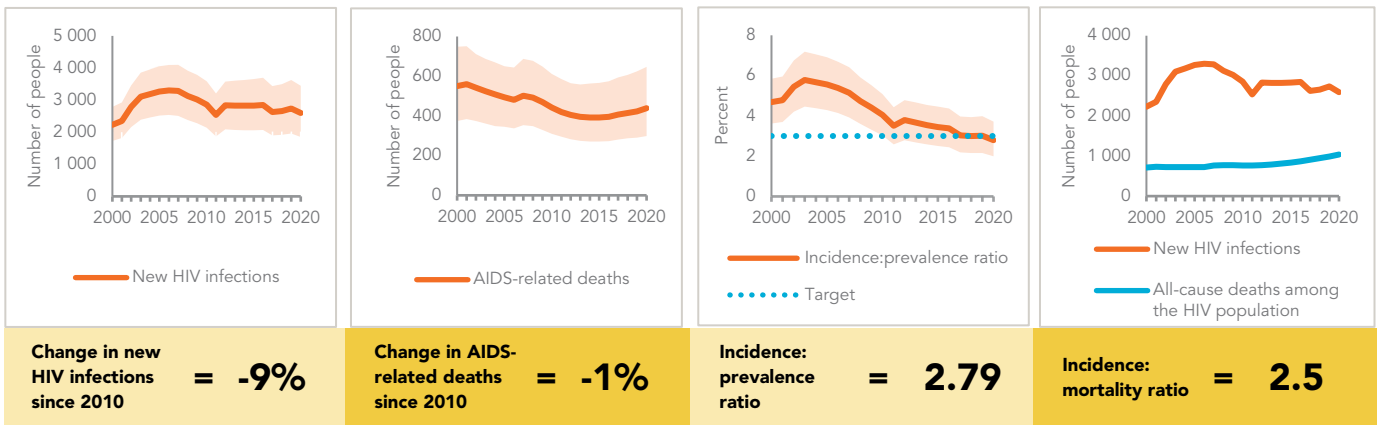
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...



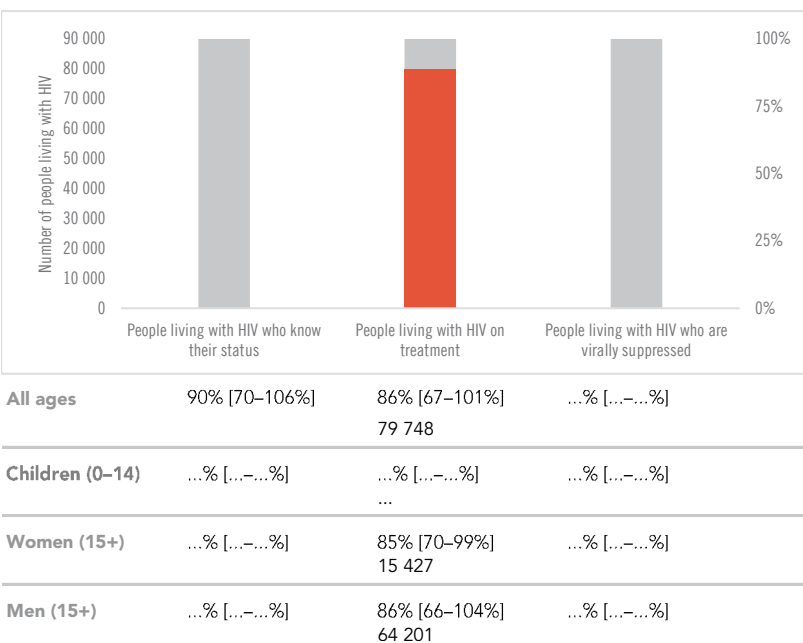
## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	57 600
HIV prevalence	...	6%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	51.6%	98.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	82.3%	...	...	...
Condom use	...	50.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	150 [79–230]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)	2000
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	90.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2015)	45.2%
— Naloxone available (2021)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	Yes

## GREECE

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1200 [1100–1200]	520 [<500–580]	980 [770–1200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	990 [940–1000]	<500 [<500– <500]	830 [660–990]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.1 [0.1–0.11]	0.05 [0.04–0.05]	0.09 [0.07–0.11]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	11 000 [9800–11 000]	14 000 [13 000–15 000]	17 000 [15 000–18 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1700 [1500–1800]	2300 [2100–2400]	2700 [2400–2900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8800 [8200–9500]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	14 000 [13 000–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2017 11
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2017 15

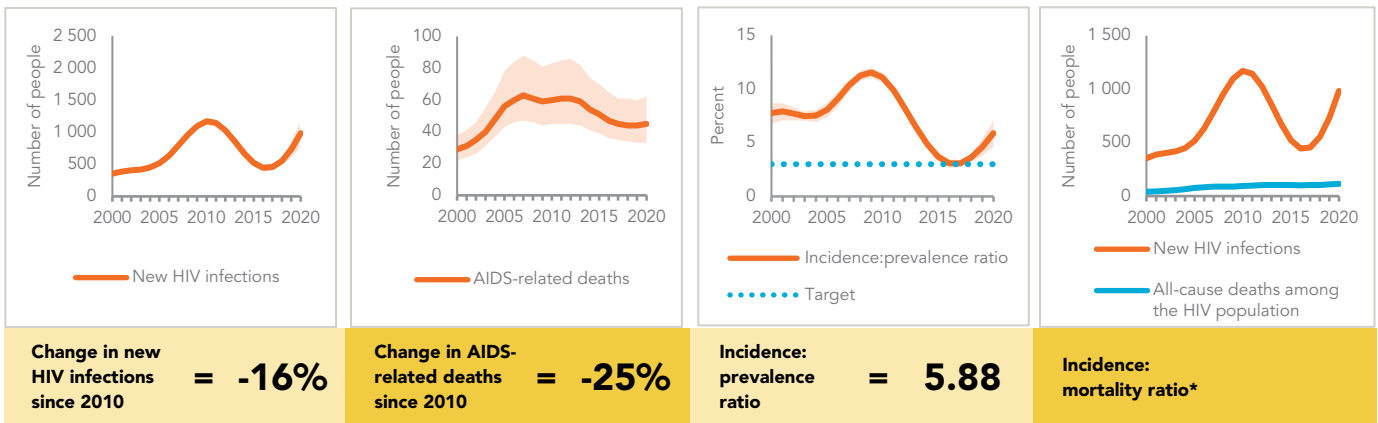
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2008	...	US\$ 96 058 435	...	...	...	US\$ 96 058 435

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	73%	40%	66%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

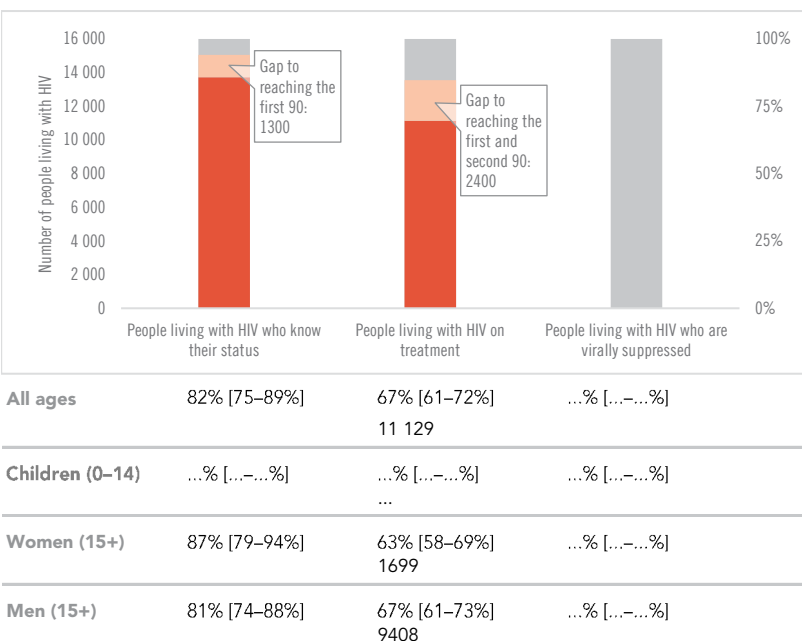
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	16 [9–26]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)	75

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

### Harm reduction

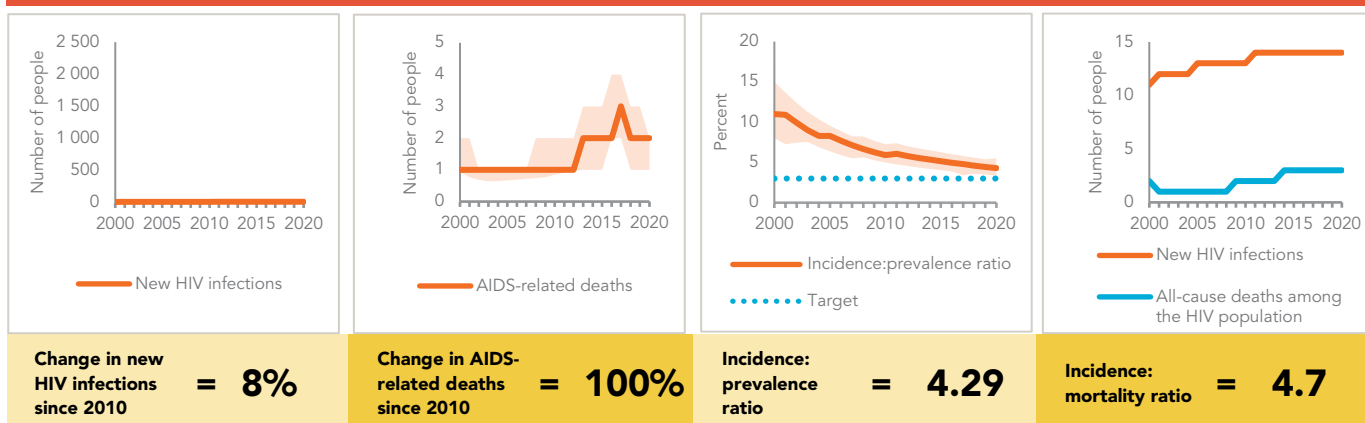
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	86%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	80
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	57%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## ICELAND

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

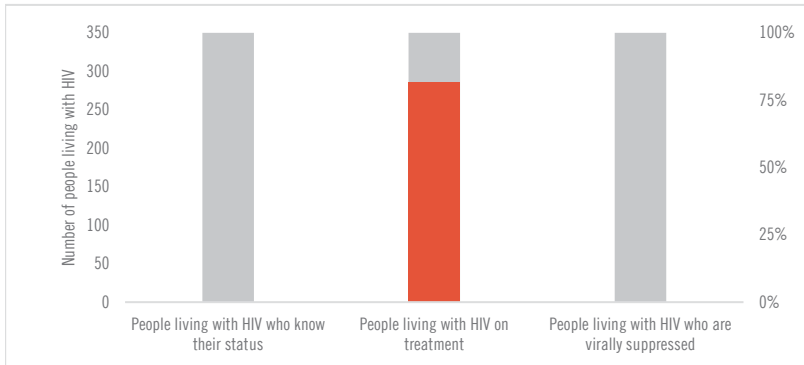


## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	88% [74–100%] 286	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0–14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	94% [81–109%]	92% [79–107%] 82	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	86% [70–103%]	86% [70–102%] 204	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

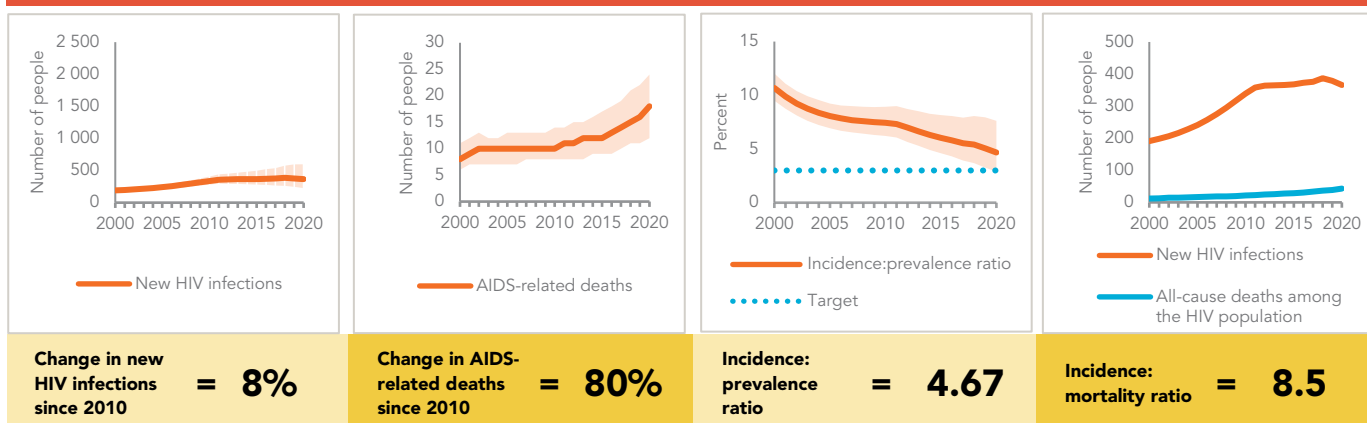
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## IRELAND

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.07 [0.06–0.09]	0.08 [0.06–0.11]	0.08 [0.05–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4600 [4000–5100]	6100 [5200–7100]	7800 [6300–9800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1600 [1400–1800]	1900 [1700–2100]	2300 [1900–2600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3000 [2500–3500]	4200 [3400–5100]	5600 [4300–7300]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

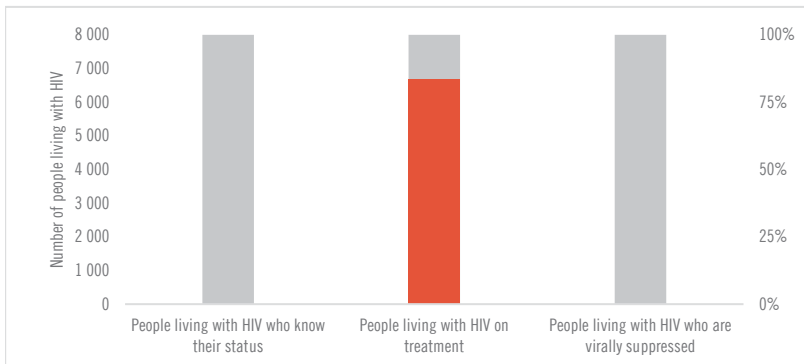


## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	85% [69-107%] 6673	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	85% [73-99%] 1914	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	85% [65-111%] 4735	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

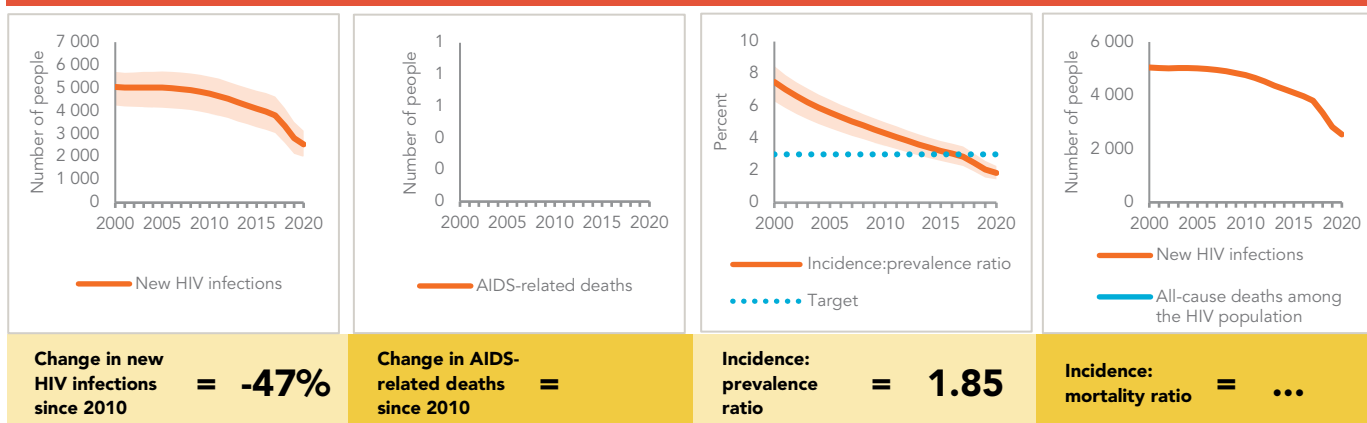
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## ITALY

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4800 [3900–5500]	4100 [3300–4900]	2500 [2000–3100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1200 [1100–1500]	1100 [880–1200]	740 [600–880]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3500 [2600–4300]	3000 [2200–3800]	1800 [1300–2400]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.08 [0.07–0.09]	0.07 [0.06–0.08]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [95 000–120 000]	130 000 [110 000–140 000]	140 000 [120 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	31 000 [27 000–34 000]	36 000 [31 000–39 000]	39 000 [33 000–44 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	79 000 [66 000–92 000]	91 000 [75 000–110 000]	98 000 [80 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



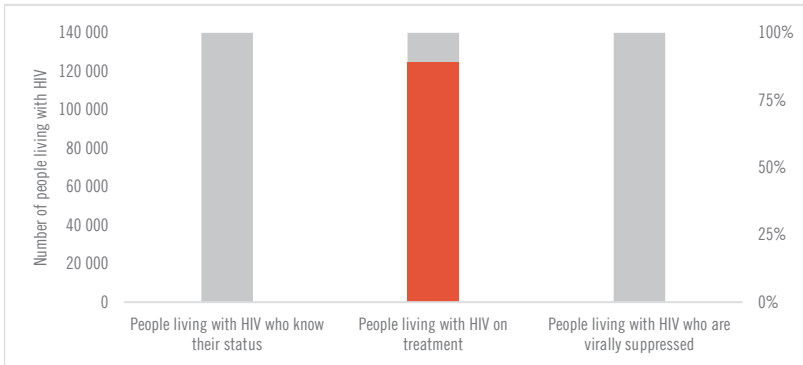
## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 508 145 475	...	...	...	US\$ 508 145 475



COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	91% [77-102%] 124 775	...
<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]		...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	94% [80-104%] 37 052	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	89% [72-105%] 87 546	...% [...-...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

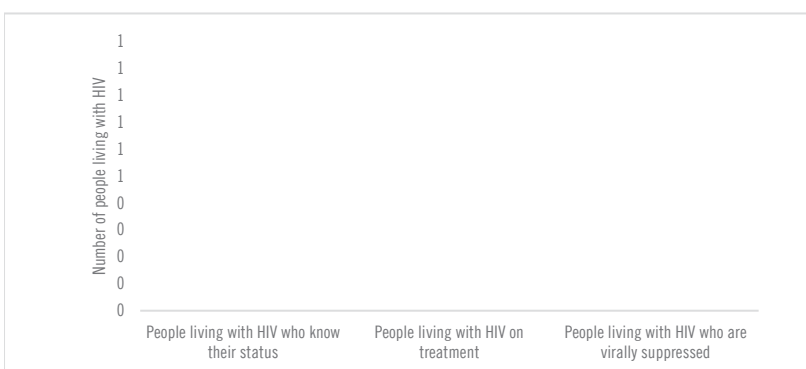
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## LITHUANIA

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	11.1%	4.7%	4.7%	...	4.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	28.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	65.5%	21.8%	...	30.7%
Condom use	...	...	32%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] ...

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2012	...	US\$ 2 496 551	...	...	...	US\$ 2 496 551

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	39 [26-55]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2014)	
— Women	67.5%
— Men	71.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	65.9%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	28
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2017)	22.2%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## COUNTRY DATA

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...	...

## VIOLENCE

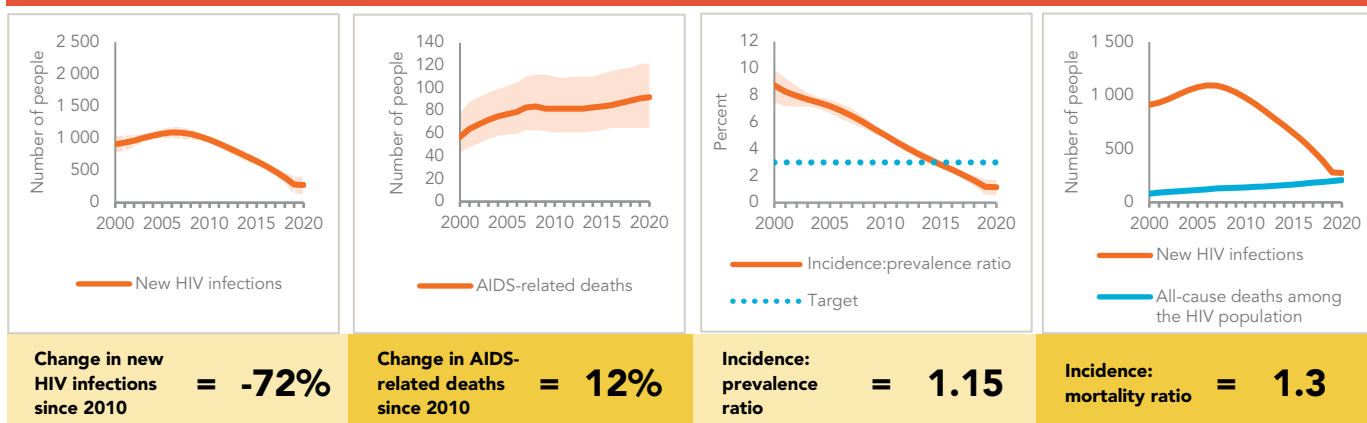
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## NETHERLANDS

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	980 [930–1000]	650 [580–710]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	780 [750–820]	520 [<500–560]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.06 [0.06–0.06]	0.04 [0.03–0.04]	0.02 [<0.01–0.02]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	20 000 [17 000–22 000]	23 000 [20 000–25 000]	24 000 [21 000–27 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3500 [3100–3800]	4100 [3700–4500]	4300 [3800–4900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	16 000 [14 000–18 000]	19 000 [16 000–21 000]	19 000 [17 000–22 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

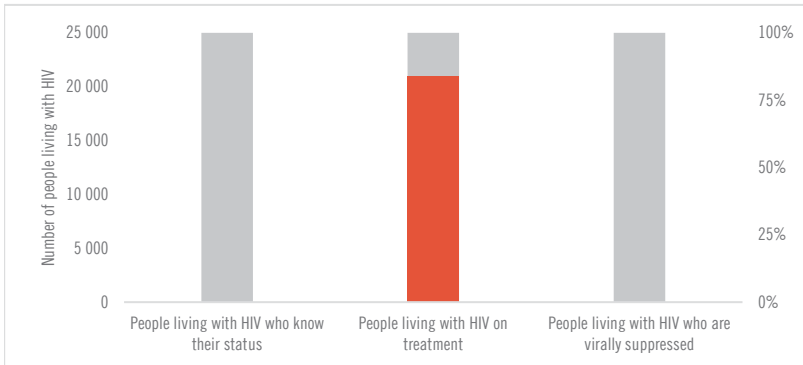


## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	88% [78-99%] 20 958	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	88% [77-99%] 3815	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	88% [77-99%] 16 992	...% [...-...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

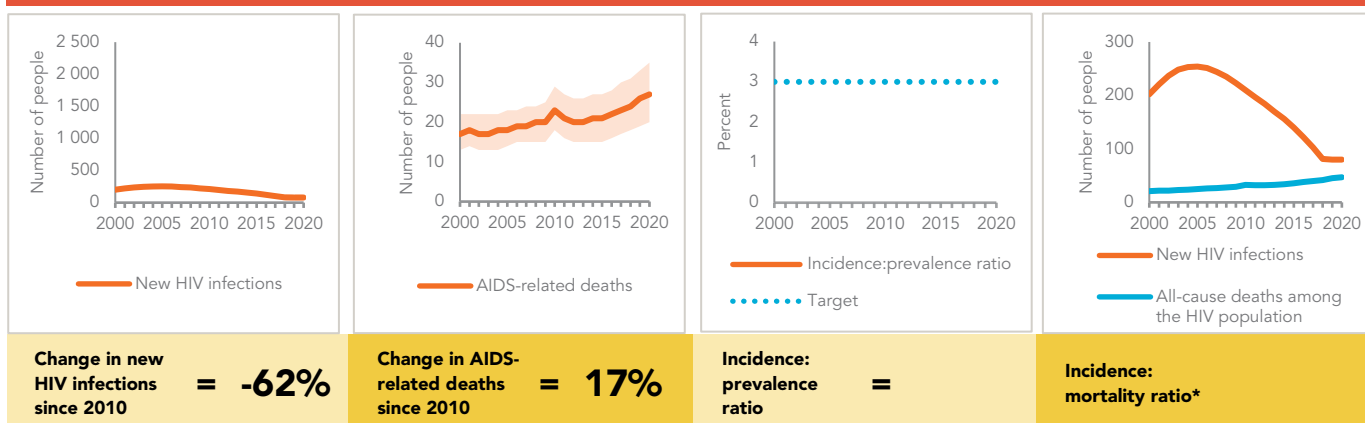
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

# NORWAY

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.04 [0.04–0.05]	0.03 [0.02–0.03]	0.01 [<0.01–0.02]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



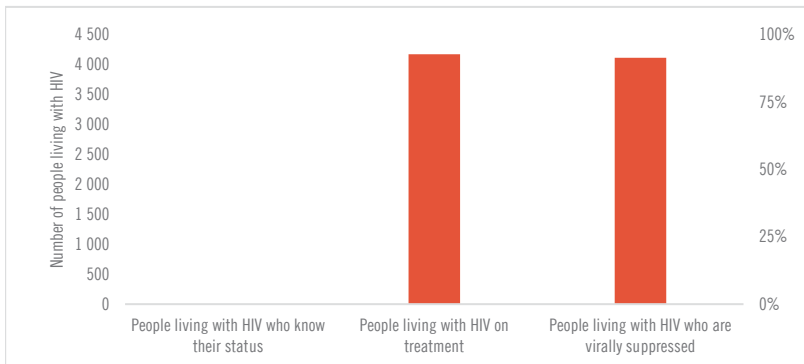
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

## COUNTRY DATA

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	80% [69-91%] 4176	79% [68-90%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	79% [68-89%] 1384	78% [67-88%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	80% [68-93%] 2768	79% [67-91%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## PORTUGAL

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1600 [1400–1900]	1200 [970–1300]	670 [<500–850]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [950–1400]	850 [650–1000]	<500 [<500–660]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.16 [0.13–0.18]	0.11 [0.09–0.13]	0.07 [0.05–0.08]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	800 [610–1000]	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	590 [<500–780]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	38 000 [34 000–42 000]	40 000 [36 000–44 000]	42 000 [37 000–45 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [9900–12 000]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	27 000 [24 000–31 000]	29 000 [25 000–32 000]	29 000 [25 000–33 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.5 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2013 7.5
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

## VIOLENCE

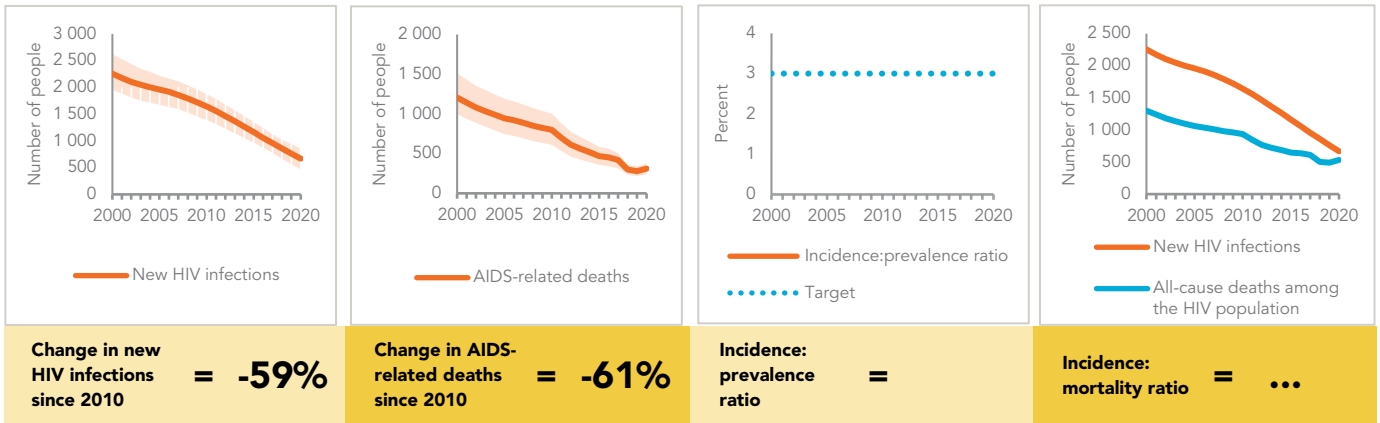
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 274 577 668	...	...	...	US\$ 274 577 668



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

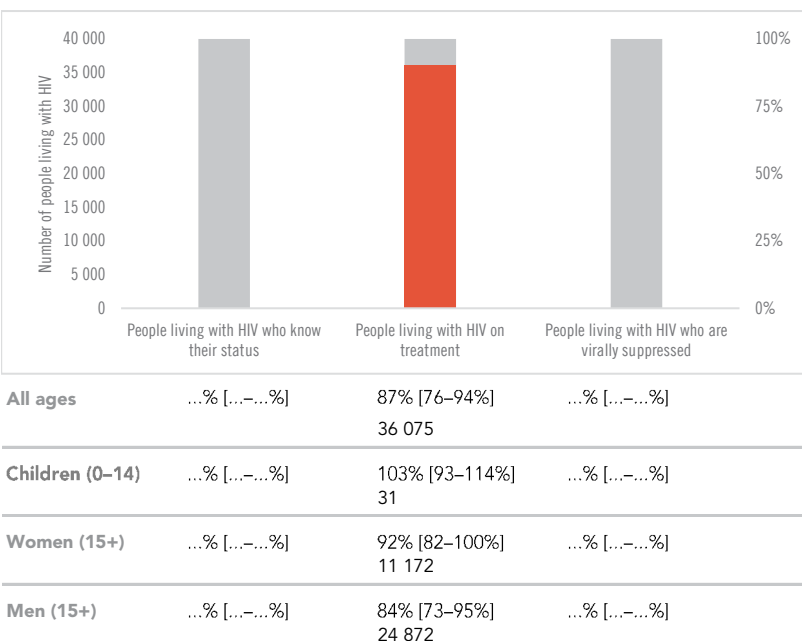


## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	21.3%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	46.0%**	57.0%	...	58.0%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	68.2%	50.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	9%	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

\*\* Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [90-100%]	100% [89-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	2.9% [2.6-3.2%]	1% [0.8-1.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

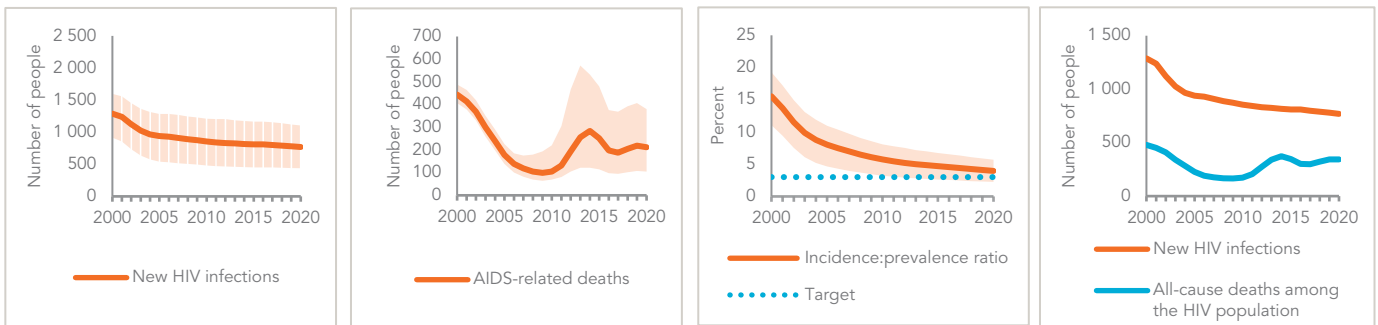
Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	210 [74-430]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2015)	60%
Naloxone available (2021)	...
Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...



## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



**Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = -10%**

**Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = 104%**

**Incidence:prevalence ratio = 3.96**

**Incidence:mortality ratio\***

\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	54.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	32%	...	66.8%
Condom use	...	...	26%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

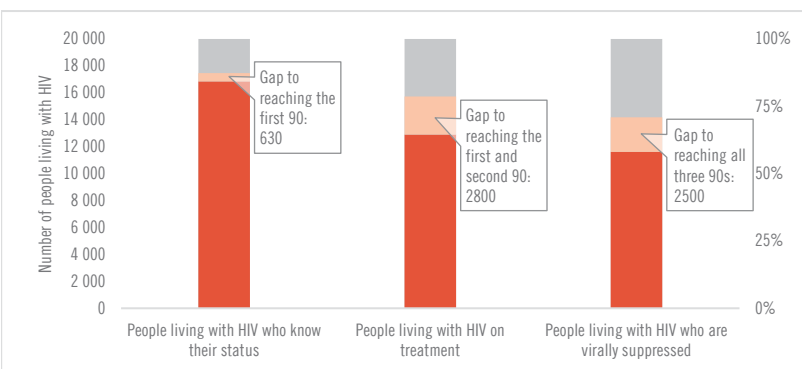
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	320 [260-380]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	87% [53-110%]	66% [40-84%]	60% [36-76%]
<b>All ages</b>		12 904	
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	86% [57-106%]	64% [43-79%]	58% [39-72%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	86% [50-113%]	67% [38-88%]	60% [35-79%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	>95% [>95->95%]	...% [...-...%]

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	86.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	75
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	15%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## SERBIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.02 [0.02–0.03]	0.02 [0.01–0.04]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1800 [1500–2000]	2600 [2200–2900]	3300 [2600–4100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–510]	<500 [<500–570]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1400 [1200–1600]	2100 [1800–2400]	2800 [2200–3500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

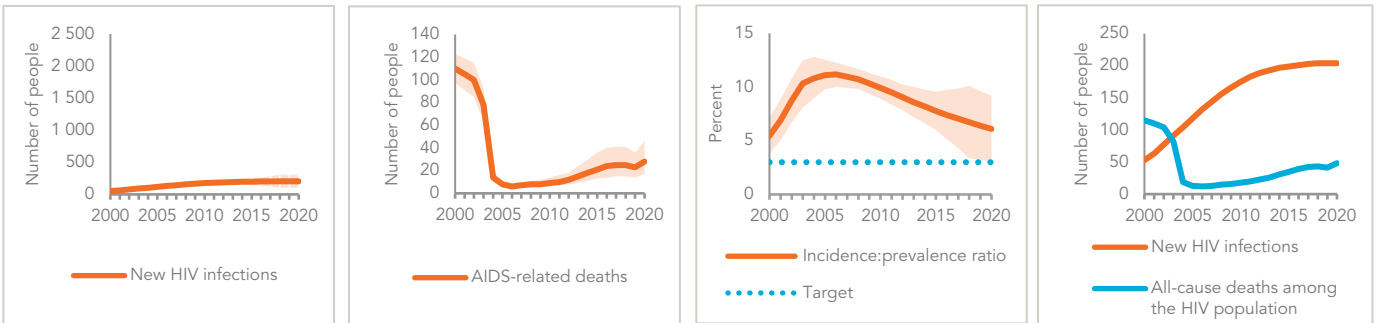
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	US\$ 595	US\$ 11 468 548	...	US\$ 4 813 976	US\$ 1845	US\$ 16 333 869

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



<b>Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = 17%</b>	<b>Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = 211%</b>	<b>Incidence:prevalence ratio = 6.11</b>	<b>Incidence:mortality ratio*</b>
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\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	64.2%	53.5%	98.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	8.4%	19%	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	5 [3-8]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2010)	
— Women	54.1%
— Men	47.6%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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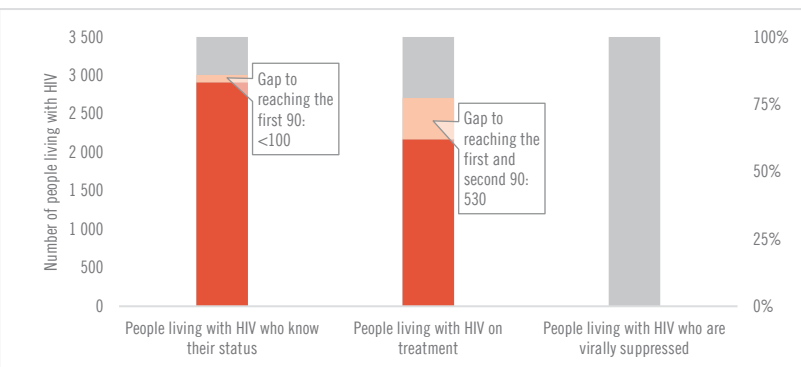
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	2
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	28.3%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	87% [68-106%]	65% [51-79%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>All ages</b>		2172	
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	88% [72-103%]	64% [53-75%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	87% [67-107%]	65% [50-80%]	...% [...-...%]

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## SLOVENIA

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.01–0.03]	0.01 [<0.01–0.02]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	640 [<500–830]	770 [<500–980]	810 [520–1100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	550 [<500–720]	670 [<500–870]	720 [<500–940]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	...

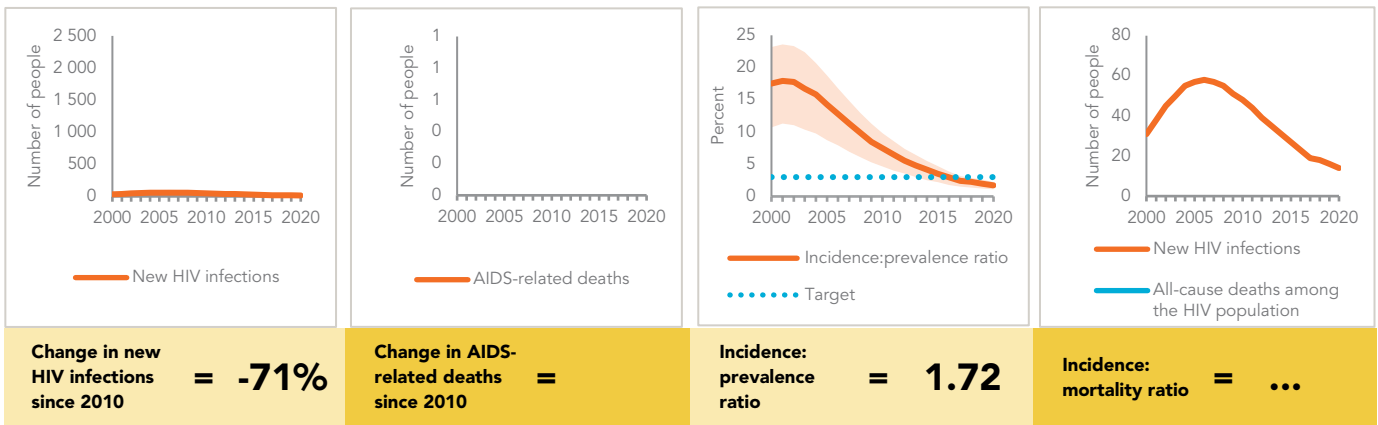
## VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	5.8%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	54%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures in US\$	...	...	...	...	...

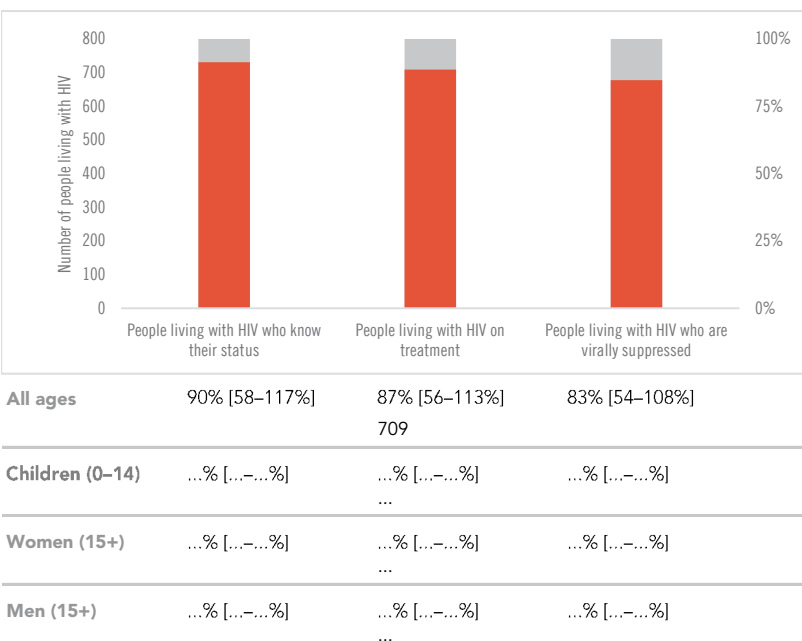
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018)	1 [0-3]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

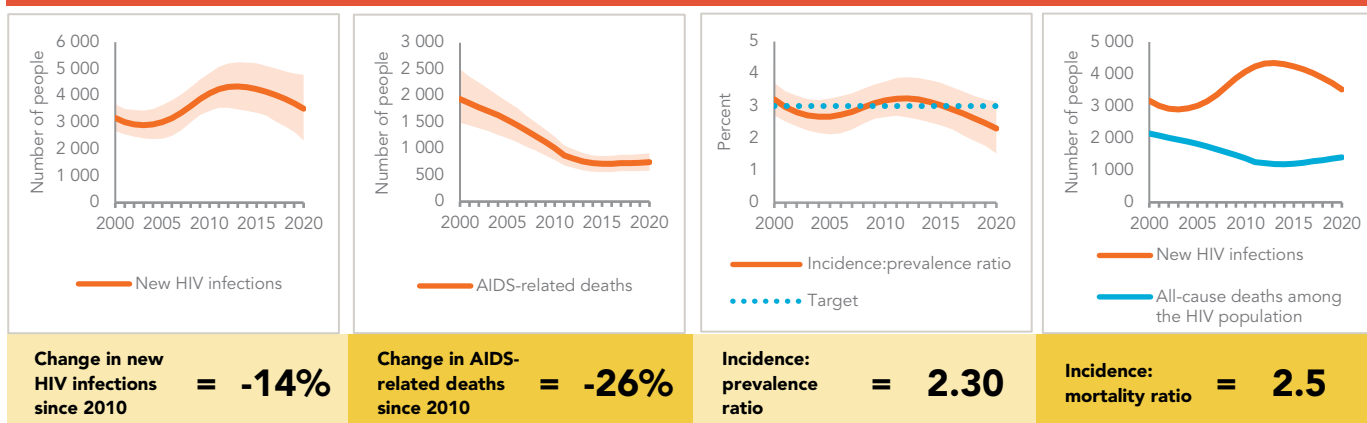
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)	2
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	117
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	17.1%
— Naloxone available (2021)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2021)	...

# SPAIN

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4100 [3400–4800]	4200 [3400–5200]	3500 [2300–4800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	560 [<500–650]	600 [<500–700]	500 [<500–720]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3500 [2900–4200]	3600 [2800–4600]	3000 [1900–4100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.09 [0.07–0.1]	0.09 [0.07–0.11]	0.08 [0.05–0.1]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1000 [790–1200]	720 [560–860]	740 [580–920]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	880 [670–1100]	610 [<500–740]	630 [<500–790]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	130 000 [110 000–140 000]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	150 000 [130 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	23 000 [21 000–25 000]	25 000 [22 000–28 000]	27 000 [23 000–30 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	110 000 [92 000–120 000]	110 000 [99 000–130 000]	130 000 [110 000–140 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



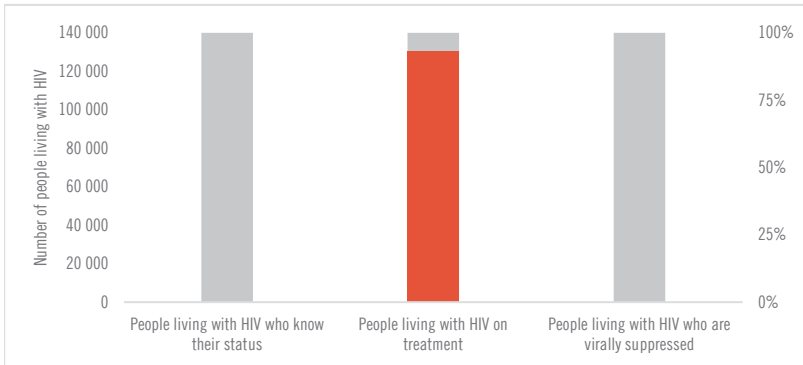
## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 918 865 056	...	...	...	US\$ 919 488 342



COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	85% [73-96%] 130 428	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	88% [76-99%] 23 775	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	85% [72-98%] 106 564	...% [...-...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

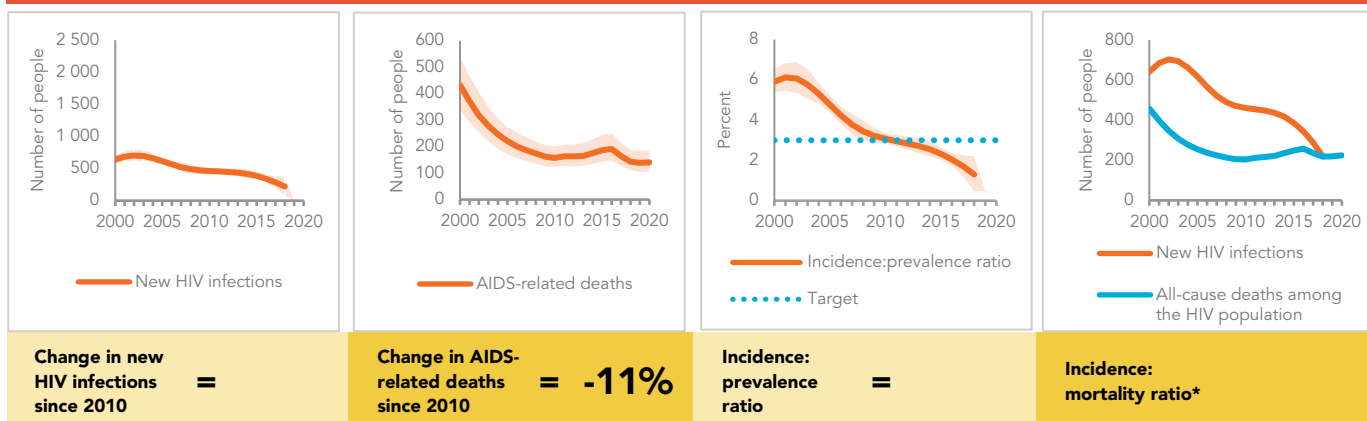
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

# SWITZERLAND

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–500]	<500 [<500– <500]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.06 [0.05–0.07]	0.05 [0.04–0.05]	... [...–...]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	15 000 [13 000–17 000]	17 000 [14 000–19 000]	17 000 [14 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4100 [3600–4600]	4500 [3900–5200]	4700 [3900–5500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	11 000 [9400–13 000]	12 000 [10 000–14 000]	12 000 [10 000–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



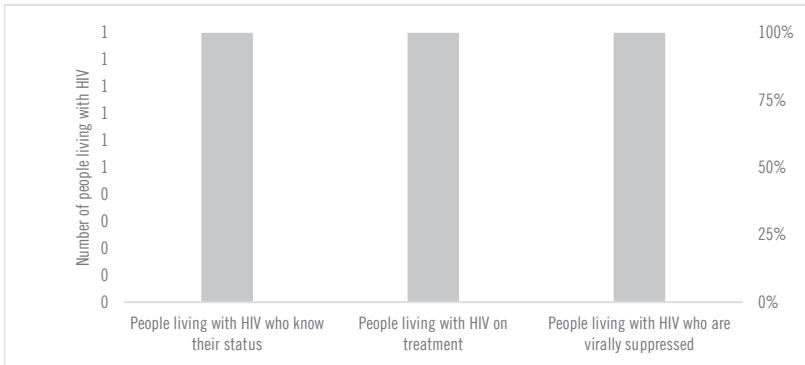
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	...	US\$ 7 179 990	...	...	...	US\$ 7 179 990

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

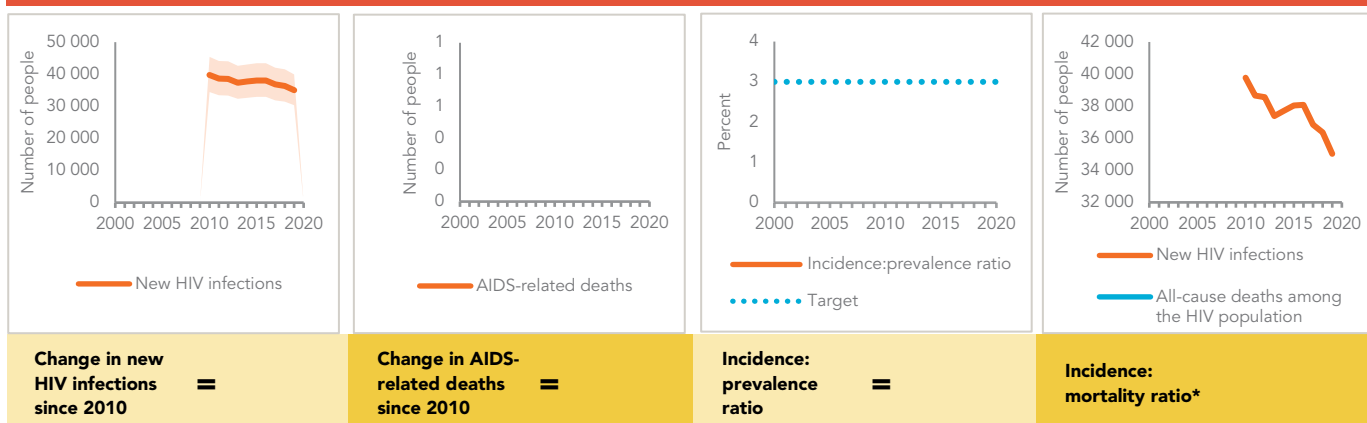
	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2020
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	40 000 [34 000–45 000]	38 000 [33 000–43 000]	...
New HIV infections (0–14)	...	...	...
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6800 [5700–8000]	6800 [5700–8000]	...
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	33 000 [28 000–37 000]	31 000 [27 000–36 000]	...
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.13 [0.11–0.15]	0.12 [0.1–0.14]	... [...-...]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	...	...	...
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	...	...	...
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	...	...	...
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	...	...	...
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	960 000 [820 000–1 100 000]	1 100 000 [940 000–1 200 000]	...
People living with HIV (0–14)	...	...	...
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	230 000 [190 000–260 000]	250 000 [210 000–280 000]	...
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	730 000 [630 000–840 000]	840 000 [720 000–960 000]	...
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.5 [0.3–0.6]	... [...-...]

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:	...	...	...	...	...	...

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
		...	
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
		...	
<b>Women (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
		...	
<b>Men (15+)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
		...	

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2020
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

# ANNEX ON METHODS



# METHODS FOR DERIVING UNAIDS HIV ESTIMATES

## Introduction

UNAIDS annually provides revised global, regional and country-specific modelled estimates using the best available epidemiological and programmatic data to track the HIV epidemic. Modelled estimates are required because it is impossible to count the exact number of people living with HIV, people who are newly infected with HIV or people who have died from AIDS-related causes in any country: doing so would require regularly testing every person for HIV and investigating all deaths, which is logistically impossible and ethically problematic. Modelled estimates—and the lower and upper bounds around these estimates—provide a scientifically appropriate way of describing HIV epidemic levels and trends.

## Partnerships in developing methods for UNAIDS estimates

Country teams use UNAIDS-supported software to develop estimates annually. The country teams are primarily comprised of monitoring and evaluation specialists, programme officers, epidemiologists, demographers and others from the national ministry of health, national AIDS bodies and technical partners.

The software used to produce the estimates is Spectrum (developed by Avenir Health), with additional models that interact with Spectrum to estimate HIV incidence.<sup>1</sup> The UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections provides technical guidance on the development of the HIV component of the software.<sup>2</sup>

## A brief description of methods used by UNAIDS to create estimates<sup>3</sup>

For countries where HIV transmission is high enough to sustain an epidemic in the general population, available epidemiological data typically consist of HIV prevalence results from pregnant women attending antenatal clinics and from nationally representative population-based surveys. Many countries have historically conducted HIV sentinel surveillance among women attending antenatal clinics, which requires collecting data from a selection of clinics for a few months every few years. More recently, a number of countries have stopped conducting sentinel surveillance among pregnant women and are now using the data from the routine HIV tests conducted when pregnant women attend antenatal clinics and are tested for HIV. These data avoid the need to conduct a separate surveillance effort, and they provide a complete set of data from all clinics across the country instead of samples from specific sites.

<sup>1</sup> More information on Avenir Health can be found at [www.avenirhealth.org](http://www.avenirhealth.org).

<sup>2</sup> For more on the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections, please visit [www.epidem.org](http://www.epidem.org).

<sup>3</sup> A set of articles describing the methods is available in a 2019 supplement (Volume 33, Supplement 3) of the journal *AIDS*: <https://journals.lww.com/aidsonline/toc/2019/12153>. A supplement on the latest methods will be released in 2021 from the *Journal of the International AIDS Society*.



The trends from pregnant women at antenatal clinics, whether done through surveillance or routine data, can be used to inform estimates of national prevalence trends, whereas data from population-based surveys—which are conducted less frequently but have broader geographical coverage and also include men—are more useful for informing estimates of national HIV prevalence levels. Data from these surveys also contribute to estimating age- and sex-specific HIV prevalence and incidence levels and trends. For a few countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have not conducted population-based surveys, HIV prevalence levels are adjusted based on comparisons of antenatal clinic surveillance and population-based survey data from other countries in the region. HIV prevalence trends and numbers of people on antiretroviral therapy are then used to derive an estimate of HIV incidence trends.

In the remaining countries, where HIV transmission occurs largely among key populations at higher risk of HIV and the epidemic can be described as low-level, the estimates are derived from either surveillance among key populations and the general, low-risk population, or from HIV case reporting data, depending on which data are most reliable in a particular country. In countries with high-quality HIV surveillance data among key populations, the data from repeated HIV prevalence studies that are focused on key populations are used to derive national estimates and trends. Estimates of the size of key populations are increasingly derived empirically in each country; when studies are not available, they are derived based on regional values and consensus among experts. Other data sources—including HIV case reporting data, population-based surveys and surveillance among pregnant women—are used to estimate the HIV prevalence in the general, low-risk population. The HIV prevalence curves and numbers of people on antiretroviral therapy are then used to derive national HIV incidence trends.

For most countries in western and central Europe and North America—and many countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa that have insufficient HIV surveillance

or survey data, but that have robust disease reporting systems—HIV case reporting and AIDS-related mortality data from vital registration systems are used to inform trends and levels in national HIV prevalence and incidence. These methods also allow countries to take into account evidence of under-reporting or reporting delays in HIV case report data, as well as the misclassification of deaths from AIDS-related causes.

In all countries where UNAIDS supports the development of estimates, assumptions about the effectiveness of HIV programme scale-up and patterns of HIV transmission and disease progression are used to obtain age- and sex-specific estimates of people living with HIV, people newly infected with HIV, people dying from AIDS-related illness and other important indicators (including treatment programme coverage statistics). These assumptions are based on systematic literature reviews and analyses of raw study data by scientific experts. Demographic population data, including fertility estimates, are derived from the United Nations Population Division's *World population prospects 2019* data files or recent census data.

Selected inputs into the model—including the number of people on antiretroviral therapy and the number of women accessing services to prevent the vertical transmission of HIV—are reviewed and validated in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and its agencies, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), and other partners.

Final country-submitted files containing the modelled outputs are reviewed at UNAIDS to ensure that the results are comparable across regions and countries, and over time.

In 2021, subnational estimates were created and used by 39 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The methods for creating these subnational estimates are provided in Part 4 of this annex.

## Uncertainty bounds around UNAIDS estimates

The estimation software calculates uncertainty bounds around each estimate. These bounds define the range within which the true value lies (if it can be measured). Narrow bounds indicate that an estimate is precise, while wide bounds indicate greater uncertainty regarding the estimate.

In countries using HIV surveillance data, the quantity and source of the available data partly determine the precision of the estimates: countries with more HIV surveillance data have smaller ranges than countries with less surveillance data or smaller sample sizes. Countries in which a national population-based survey has been conducted generally have smaller ranges around estimates than countries where such surveys have not been conducted. Countries producing subnational estimates at the provincial level have wider ranges. In countries using HIV case reporting and AIDS-related mortality data, the number of years of data and the magnitude of the cases reported or AIDS-related deaths observed will contribute to determining the precision of the estimate.

The assumptions required to arrive at the estimate also contribute to the extent of the ranges around the estimates: in brief, the more assumptions, the wider the uncertainty range, since each assumption introduces additional uncertainties. For example, the ranges around the estimates of adult HIV prevalence are smaller than those around the estimates of HIV incidence among children, which require additional data on prevalence among pregnant women and the probability of mother-to-child HIV transmission that have their own additional uncertainty.

UNAIDS is confident that the actual numbers of people living with HIV, people who are newly infected with HIV or people who have died from AIDS-related causes lie within the reported ranges. Over time, more and better data from countries will steadily reduce uncertainty.

## Improvements included in the 2021 UNAIDS estimates model

Country teams create new Spectrum files every year. The files may differ from one year to the next for two reasons. First, new surveillance and programme data are entered into the model; this can change HIV prevalence and incidence trends over time or antiretroviral therapy coverage rates, including for past years. Second, improvements are incorporated into the model based on the latest available science and statistical methods, which leads to the creation of more accurate trends in HIV incidence. Occasionally, countries will also change the incidence modeling option within Spectrum, based on improvements in the data available in the country.

Due to these improvements to the model and the addition of new data to create the estimates, the results from previous years cannot be compared with the results from this year. A full historical set of estimates are created each year, however, enabling a description of trends over time.

Between the 2020 and 2021 estimates, the following changes were applied to the model under the guidance of the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections, and based on the latest scientific evidence.

### Antiretroviral therapy data and COVID-19 disruptions

In the 2021 software, teams chose whether to enter antiretroviral therapy data for 2020 by year or by month. Entering data by month captures disruptions due to COVID-19 mitigation efforts. Countries were encouraged to enter "Loss to follow-up" data (that is, people living with HIV who are alive and who had been previously enrolled on antiretroviral therapy, but who were no longer retained in care) in order to avoid underestimating the disruption effects if numbers on antiretroviral therapy decrease but retention on treatment is assumed to be perfect.

Effect: Increased estimates of AIDS-related deaths due to antiretroviral therapy interruptions.

### Adult natural history model

Using Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (PHIA) survey data on untreated people living with HIV, the UNAIDS Reference Group determined that Spectrum was overestimating CD4 cell counts among persons off of antiretroviral therapy. To adjust for this, several inputs were updated to better fit the PHIA data:

- The estimated distribution of CD4 cell counts at initial infection with HIV.
- Disease progression rates among people not on treatment.
- AIDS-related mortality rates off antiretroviral therapy.
- The relative weight that the model places on allocating antiretroviral therapy to people with lower CD4 cell counts or to anyone eligible for treatment, regardless of their CD4 count.

As a result of these changes, people living with HIV who were not receiving antiretroviral therapy reach low CD4 cell counts sooner but survive longer at low CD4 cell counts.

Effect: Increased estimates of AIDS-related deaths globally.

### Sex ratio of incidence

Spectrum uses an incidence rate ratio to disaggregate adult incidence by sex. Most countries with generalized epidemics use a default pattern to describe the trend in this ratio, with higher incidence in women than men, and which is set at a fixed value from about 20 years into the epidemic onward.

A review of mechanistic HIV transmission models suggested that antiretroviral therapy and voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) scale-up may reduce incidence in men more than in women. To account for this, Spectrum now increases the female-to-male incidence ratio by 0.05 per year during 2010–2020.

Effect: This directly increases new infections among females (about 10%) and indirectly raises new infections and AIDS-related deaths overall (~1%) via more mother-to-child transmission and shifts in adult antiretroviral therapy coverage.

### Reduction in transmission on antiretroviral therapy

Spectrum previously assumed that antiretroviral therapy reduces HIV incidence by 0.7% per percentage point increase in treatment coverage. This parameter value is now increased from 0.7% to 0.8% based on a review of recent HIV epidemic calibrations of mechanistic HIV transmission models and evidence from Universal Test and Treat trials.

Effect: HIV incidence will be lower as antiretroviral therapy coverage increases. The effect of this change may be larger in countries—and in years—without strong HIV prevalence data.

### Treatment interruption

Previously in the model, people who interrupted antiretroviral therapy returned to their baseline CD4 count category when they dropped off treatment. Based on a review of treatment interruption literature, Spectrum now assumes that people are one CD4 category higher after treatment interruption than their pre-treatment category. This only applies to patients who were on antiretroviral therapy for more than 12 months before interruption.

Effect: The impact of this change will depend on whether the country team has entered loss to follow-up information. Countries that assume 100% annual retention will see no change. Countries that reported lower retention may see fewer deaths with this change compared to their 2020 estimates.

### Paediatric mortality on antiretroviral therapy

Assumptions about mortality rates among children on antiretroviral therapy are based on data from the leDEA network of treatment sites. A recent review of their data on mortality among children on treatment has provided updated data for sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific. The analysis considers age, CD4 at initiation, duration on treatment and region. The updated analysis suggests that among children on antiretroviral therapy, mortality has decreased over time: a child on antiretroviral therapy in 2010 was more likely to die than a child on treatment in 2018. Mortality rates for a given CD4 count and duration of time on antiretroviral therapy are lower than in previous versions of Spectrum, but these lower rates are offset by higher relative mortality in earlier years compared to the 2020 Spectrum inputs.

Effect: Little change in paediatric HIV deaths.

### Fertility among women living with HIV

Assumptions about how HIV impacts fertility have been updated. These updates reflect changes in the estimated CD4 levels of all women, based on the changes in the adult natural history model (discussed above). In addition to revised natural history assumptions, HIV-related fertility effect estimates have been updated to include new household survey data that have become available since the last analysis in 2018.

Effect: New child infections may increase, especially in countries without routine antenatal care testing data that are used to adjust HIV prevalence among pregnant women.

### Breastfeeding practices

Spectrum's model of breastfeeding duration in sub-Saharan Africa has been updated with the addition of three new surveys. In addition, data from all PHIA surveys were removed, except for the 2015 surveys from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The PHIA surveys conducted after these first three surveys underestimated breastfeeding duration due to a change in the questionnaire.

Effect: Small changes in new child infections overall, but some countries in eastern Africa may see estimates of new child infections increase by 10–15%.

### Changes for countries that use case surveillance data in their models

There were two methodological changes in the Case Surveillance and Vital Registration model. The likelihood specification for the distribution of the number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths was changed from an inverse gaussian to a gamma distribution.

Effect: Narrower uncertainty bounds.

The incidence rate ratios fitter has been adjusted to allow time-varying sex and age ratios. The incidence and the rate ratios are now estimated simultaneously.

Effect: The model will be more flexible, but fitting procedures will be slower when incidence rate ratio fitting is enabled.



*Credit: UNAIDS*

### AIDS Epidemic Model

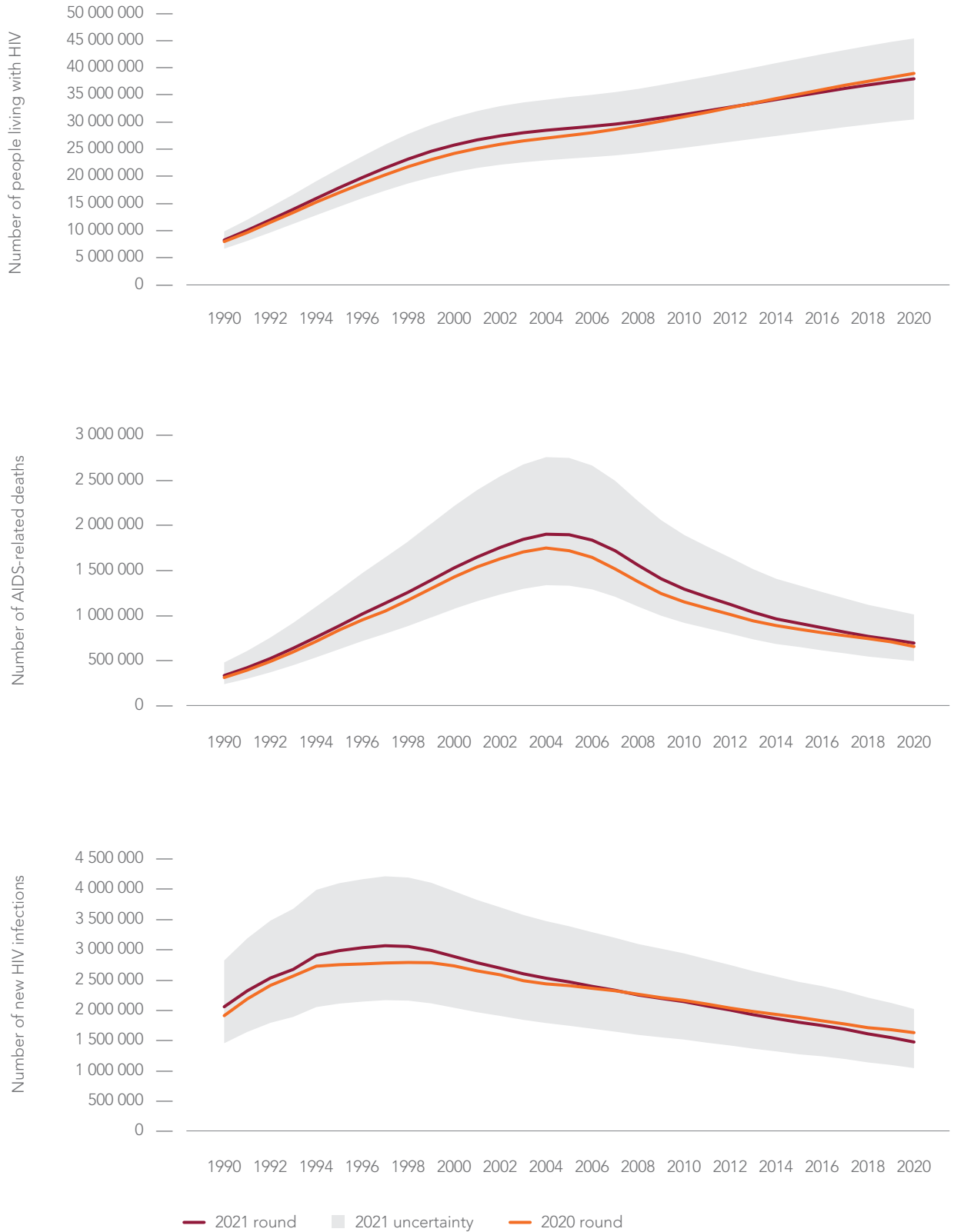
The AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM) is, among other things, a model that estimates trends in incidence in countries with high-quality data on key populations. While it has been used to calculate adult incidence that is subsequently used in Spectrum, it was not capturing some of the complex calculations (e.g., by age, sex and CD4 count stratum) taking place in Spectrum, resulting in inconsistencies. To bring the two models in line, seven important updates have been made to AEM:

- Built in time-varying age, sex and CD4 mortality, progression and distribution by CD4 of new infections in order to align with Spectrum assumptions.
- Used the background all-cause mortality generated by Spectrum in AEM.
- Added other Spectrum changes in mortality to AEM code.
- Declining off-antiretroviral therapy mortality as antiretroviral therapy coverage increases.
- On-antiretroviral therapy mortality multipliers were added that reflect changes in the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy over time.
- Antiretroviral therapy is allocated to people based on a weighted probability of death and eligibility for treatment.
- Refined AEM to do all mortality calculations by sex.

Effect: These modifications will eliminate the need to modify the assumptions and data in the Spectrum files to match AEM results.

Figure below presents the impact of all of the above changes on the estimates. At the global level, trends in new HIV infections, AIDS-related deaths and people living with HIV are similar to the 2020 round, although there are shifts within regions.

**COMPARISON OF 2020 TO 2021 UNAIDS ESTIMATES: NEW HIV INFECTIONS, AIDS-RELATED DEATHS AND PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, GLOBAL, 2000–2019**



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020 and 2021.

## Publication of country-specific estimates

UNAIDS aims to publish estimates for all countries with populations of 250 000 or more (according to the United Nations Population Division *World population prospects 2019*). For the countries with populations of 250 000 or more that did not submit estimates, UNAIDS developed estimates using the Spectrum software, based on published or otherwise available information. These estimates contributed to regional and global totals, but they were not published as country-specific estimates.

In countries with low-level epidemics, the number of pregnant women living with HIV is difficult to estimate. Many women living with HIV in these countries are sex workers or people who use drugs—or they are the sexual partners of people who use drugs or gay men and other men who have sex with men or sex workers—making them likely to have different fertility levels than the general population. UNAIDS does not present estimates of mother-to-child HIV transmission, including estimates related to children in some countries that have concentrated epidemics, unless adequate data are available to validate these estimates. UNAIDS also does not publish

estimates related to children for countries where the estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV is less than 50.

With regard to reporting incidence trends, if there are not enough historical data to state with confidence whether a decline in incidence has occurred, UNAIDS will only publish data for the most recent year. This is done to prevent users from making inaccurate inferences about trends. Specifically, incidence trends are not published if there are fewer than four data points for the key population, or if there have been no data for the past four years for countries using repeated survey or routine testing data. Trends prior to 2000 are not published for countries using case surveillance models if there are no early case surveillance or mortality data available.

Finally, UNAIDS does not publish country estimates when further data or analyses are needed to produce justifiable estimates. More information on the UNAIDS estimates and the individual Spectrum files for most countries can be found on the UNAIDS website ([www.UNAIDS.org](http://www.UNAIDS.org)). Data from the estimates can be found in the AIDSinfo section of the UNAIDS website (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>).



# METHODS FOR DERIVING THE 90–90–90 TARGETS

## Introduction

Since 2015, UNAIDS has reported estimates of global, regional and country-specific progress against the 90–90–90 targets. Progress toward these targets is monitored using three basic indicators:

- Indicator 1 (the first 90): The percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status.
- Indicator 2 (the second 90): The percentage of people living with HIV who know their status and are accessing treatment.
- Indicator 3 (the third 90): The percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who have suppressed viral loads.

Indicators 2 and 3 can also be expressed as a percentage of all people living with HIV. When numbers or coverage of the treatment target are expressed relative to the total number of people living with HIV, this is called “the HIV testing and treatment cascade.” Annual estimates of antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV are available from the time when treatment was first introduced in countries.

## Data sources for constructing country measures

Country-level progress against the 90–90–90 targets was constructed using reported data from Spectrum and the Global AIDS Monitoring tool. Estimates are published for all people and separately for children (0 to 14 years) and adults (15 years and older, by sex). Upper and lower ranges of uncertainty for country-level estimates were calculated from the range of estimated numbers of people living with HIV. This range may not fully capture uncertainty in the reported estimates.

A description of the target-related indicators that countries report against is provided in the UNAIDS 2021 Global AIDS Monitoring guidelines (1). Data sources are also briefly described. A summary of the number of countries that are publicly reporting on each measure is provided in Table on the right, organized by region.



## DATA AVAILABILITY FOR CONSTRUCTING UNAIDS MEASURES OF PROGRESS AGAINST THE 90–90–90 TARGETS, 2015–2020

Number		Asia and the Pacific	Caribbean	Eastern and southern Africa	Eastern Europe and central Asia	Latin America	Middle East and North Africa	Western and central Africa	Western and central Europe and North America	Global
Countries	2020	38	16	21	16	17	20	25	39	193
Countries in UNAIDS global estimates	2020	28	10	20	16	17	20	25	36	172
Countries with publicly available data on estimates of people living with HIV	2020	21	9	20	12	17	16	25	15	133
Countries with publicly available data on knowledge of HIV status	2015	8	6	18	9	5	7	22	15	90
	2016	10	6	19	9	7	7	22	19	90
	2017	11	6	19	9	8	7	22	23	105
	2018	11	6	19	10	9	8	22	19	104
	2019	11	6	20	10	10	7	23	6	93
	2020	18	8	20	12	13	14	25	6	116
Countries with publicly available data on treatment	2015	22	9	20	15	17	17	24	20	144
	2016	22	9	20	13	17	17	24	19	141
	2017	23	9	20	14	17	18	24	17	142
	2018	21	9	20	13	16	16	24	14	133
	2019	18	7	20	12	15	13	24	9	118
	2020	26	10	20	15	17	20	25	16	150
Countries with publicly available data on people with suppressed viral load	2015	6	2	3	6	4	3	1	4	29
	2016	6	4	8	6	8	4	2	8	46
	2017	7	6	6	9	10	6	3	7	54
	2018	8	8	14	9	9	7	7	8	70
	2019	9	7	18	12	7	6	6	5	70
	2020	11	8	15	11	10	5	7	6	73

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2016–2021.

The final set of country measures of progress against the 90–90–90 targets for 2015 through 2020 are available at <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>. Not all countries were able to report against all three prongs of the 90–90–90 targets: complete treatment cascades are published for 60 countries, the same as in the previous round.

## Estimates of people living with HIV

All progress measures in this report are based on UNAIDS global, regional and country-specific modelled estimates from Spectrum of the numbers of people living with HIV. Estimates of people living with HIV are developed for all countries with populations above 250 000. More details about how UNAIDS derives estimates and uncertainty bounds around the number of people living with HIV can be found in Part 1 of this annex.

Estimates of people living with HIV in 2020 were available for 172 of 194 countries and territories, and they were published for 133. Published country estimates of people living with HIV (available at <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>) represent 88% of the total global estimated number of people living with HIV in 2020.

## Knowledge of HIV status among people living with HIV

Estimates of the number of people living with HIV who know their status were derived using the most recent HIV surveillance, programme data and nationally representative population-based survey data. Where data were available separately for children (aged 0 to 14 years) and adults (aged 15 years and older, by sex), the age- and sex-specific measures were first calculated and then aggregated to produce a national measure.

For countries outside of eastern and southern Africa and western and central Africa, published estimates of the number of people living with HIV who knew their HIV status are based on HIV surveillance case notification data, programme registers or modelled estimates derived from case surveillance data. If the estimate from these sources was lower than the number of people accessing antiretroviral therapy, the reported value was excluded. For countries using HIV surveillance or programme data, a country should have included this measure only if the HIV surveillance system had been functioning since at least 2015 and people who have died, emigrated or have otherwise been lost to follow-up are removed.

Although HIV surveillance systems, including those based on programme registers, can be

a reasonably robust source of data to estimate the number of people living with HIV who know their status, biases in the reported numbers may still exist. For example, a country's measure of the knowledge of status may be underestimated if not all people diagnosed are reported to the surveillance system in a timely manner. The measure also may be overestimated if people are reported to the system or included on a register more than once and these duplicates are not detected. Similarly, if people die or emigrate but are not removed from the system, the number of people living with HIV who are reported to know their HIV status also will be overstated.

For most countries in eastern and southern Africa and western and central Africa, estimates of the numbers of people living with HIV who knew their status were derived using Shiny90, a UNAIDS-supported mathematical model. This model uses population-based survey and HIV testing service programme data—together with country-specific HIV epidemic parameters from the standard UNAIDS Spectrum model—to produce outputs of knowledge of HIV status for adults, by sex. More details on the modelling approach are available elsewhere (2).

Knowledge of HIV status from the Shiny90 model for eastern and southern Africa and western and central Africa has a number of strengths compared with other approaches that rely directly on population survey data and programme treatment coverage data. Most importantly, the Shiny90 model uses population survey data to estimate the proportion of people living with HIV who report ever having an HIV test who are aware of their HIV status, and those who likely seroconverted after their last HIV-negative test. This distinction is informed by the national incidence trend calculated in Spectrum and is consistent with national published estimates of HIV prevalence and reported antiretroviral therapy coverage. The Shiny90 tool also uses assumptions from Spectrum and the population survey data to estimate knowledge of status by sex and age, assuming male-to-female testing ratios have remained relatively constant over time. Estimates of knowledge of status are also available since 2010.

An important model limitation, similar to other estimation approaches, is that caution should be



*Credit: UNAIDS*

used in interpreting results in instances when the last population-based survey was conducted more than five years ago, or if there are concerns about the accuracy of self-reported testing history in the survey (3). Countries can include HIV testing data from HIV programmes to improve trends in years where the population survey data are not available. Another limitation is that model results are only for those aged 15 years and older. UNAIDS continues to recommend that countries conservatively estimate knowledge of status among children as the proportion of children living with HIV on treatment (unless other information from case surveillance data are available).

### **People accessing antiretroviral therapy**

Global and regional measures of antiretroviral therapy numbers are abstracted from country-reported programme data through the UNAIDS-supported Spectrum software and the Global AIDS Monitoring reporting tool. In the 2021 round, 148 countries publicly reported treatment numbers, and between 2015 and 2020, 150 countries had at least one publicly available estimate of the number of people on treatment (representing 95% of all

people on treatment). For the small number of countries where reported numbers of people on treatment are not available in selected years—primarily in western and central Europe and North America, and in Japan and the Republic of Korea—estimates of the number of people on treatment are developed either in consultation with the public health agency responsible for monitoring the national treatment programme or based on published and unpublished sources.

In partnership with UNICEF, WHO, PEPFAR and its agencies, the Global Fund, and other partners that support treatment service delivery in countries, UNAIDS annually reviews and validates treatment numbers that countries have reported to UNAIDS through Global AIDS Monitoring and Spectrum. UNAIDS staff also provide technical assistance and training to country public health and clinical officers to ensure the quality of the treatment data reported. Nevertheless, this measure may overestimate the number of people on treatment if people who transfer from one facility to another are reported by both facilities. Similarly, coverage may be overestimated if people who have died, disengaged from care or emigrated are not

identified and removed from treatment registries. Treatment numbers also may be underestimated if not all clinics report the numbers on treatment completely or in a timely manner.

Since early 2017, UNAIDS and other international partners have supported countries, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa, to verify that the number of people reported to be currently on treatment is accurate. This activity, however, has not been conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### People who have achieved viral suppression

Progress towards the viral suppression target among people on treatment and as a proportion of all people living with HIV was derived from data reported in Spectrum and through the online Global AIDS Monitoring reporting tool. For the purposes of reporting, the threshold for suppression is a viral load of less than 1000 copies per ml. Some countries may set lower thresholds or require persons to achieve an undetectable viral load, and where these lower thresholds are reported by a country, an estimate of the number of people who would have been suppressed at 1000 copies per ml is added to the number reported to be suppressed at the lower threshold. The Global AIDS Monitoring guidance describes this adjustment in more detail. This guidance also specifies that only a person's last test result from the reporting year should be submitted, so the reported number suppressed among those tested should represent people and not tests performed.<sup>4</sup>

The UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring guidelines were revised in 2019 to clarify that countries should report viral load suppression outcomes, regardless of testing coverage. However, viral load testing results will only be published in countries where access to testing is assessed to be nationally representative of all people on treatment (typically 50% or higher testing coverage). The Table above (page 453) shows the number of countries able to report on viral load suppression compared to previous years. For 2015, only 29 countries had reliable estimates; 107 countries were able to

report data for 2020. Some countries had lower viral load testing coverage for 2020 compared to 2019, presumably due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related mitigation effects. In some countries, there is a longer than usual reporting delay on viral suppression tests.

For countries with nationally representative but not universal access to viral suppression testing, the estimate of viral suppression among those tested (i.e., the third 90) was multiplied by the number of people on treatment to obtain overall viral suppression levels in the country.

A number of challenges exist in using country-reported data to monitor the viral load suppression target. First, routine viral load testing may not be offered at all treatment facilities, and those facilities that do offer it may not be representative of the care available at facilities without viral load testing. Since it is not possible to know suppression in the untested population with certainty, we assume that the percentage of people suppressed among those accessing viral load testing is representative of all people on treatment.

Another challenge in measuring the accuracy of viral load suppression estimates is that UNAIDS guidance requests routine annual viral load testing results only for people who are on treatment and eligible for testing. If people newly initiated on treatment achieve viral suppression but have not yet been offered viral load testing, they will be incorrectly counted as not suppressed, and the resulting viral suppression estimate will be understated. UNAIDS also requests countries to only report results from routine viral load testing: if countries report test results primarily performed because of suspected treatment failure, the number of people virally suppressed in these countries will be underestimated. UNAIDS validates country submissions for quality, but it is not always possible to identify cases where both routine and other types of testing are occurring.

Finally, UNAIDS guidance recommends reporting viral load test results only for people

<sup>4</sup> The 2020 UNAIDS guidance *Global AIDS Monitoring 2021: indicators for monitoring the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS* is available at [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/global-aids-monitoring\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-aids-monitoring_en.pdf)

on antiretroviral therapy; persons who are not on treatment and who naturally suppress the virus will not be included in this measure.

## Methods for constructing the 90–90–90 treatment target at the regional and global levels

All programme data submitted to UNAIDS were validated by UNAIDS and its partners prior to publication. Country-submitted data that did not meet the required validation checks for quality, either at the indicator level or across the treatment cascade, were not included in the composite regional or global measures.

To estimate regional and global progress against the 90–90–90 targets, UNAIDS imputed missing country data for the first and third 90 targets using a Bayesian hierarchical model based on regional trends (or when regional trends are sparse, global trends), sex differences and country-specific data for those countries reporting data for some but not all years. The Bayesian model also provides uncertainty bounds. Estimates are available by sex for adults 15 years and older from 2015 to 2020. As in previous years, results of global and regional progress towards the 90–90–90 targets presented in this report supersede all previously published estimates. Additional details on the modelling approach are available elsewhere (4).

The proportion of estimates of knowledge of status and viral load suppression imputed by region from 2015 to 2020 in order to account for countries with missing data are shown in Table below. Due to large differences in the proportion of virally suppressed people in western and central Europe and the United States of America for the years in which data were available, subregional estimates were separately calculated for North America and western and central Europe, and then were combined to estimate the western and central Europe and North America regional results at large. Upper and lower ranges of uncertainty around the global and regional estimates of the HIV testing and treatment cascade are provided that reflect uncertainty in the number of people living with HIV and uncertainty (from missing country data) in the

number of people who know their HIV status and the number of people who are virally suppressed. Based on reports from data quality reviews through 2019, uncertainty from possible over-reporting or under-reporting of treatment numbers was added to the bounds of treatment coverage among people living with HIV and the second and third 90s. Upper and lower ranges of uncertainty for the 90s do not capture uncertainty in the reported or missing programme data on the numbers of people who know their HIV status or the number of people on treatment who are virally suppressed.

In this year's report, UNAIDS has used a new way of presenting the situation across the cascade in stacked bars. Out of the 100% of adult people living with HIV, the proportions under each of the following categories had been added in stacked bars:

- The lowest part are those who are virally suppressed on treatment.
- The next part are those who are not virally suppressed but are on treatment, calculated as the product of the number of people living with HIV and the difference between the proportion virally suppressed and proportion on treatment.
- The next part are those who know their status but are not on treatment, calculated as the product of the total number of people living with HIV and the difference between proportion knowing their status and those on treatment.
- At the top are those people living with HIV who have acquired the infection in the past six months, calculated as the number of new HIV infections among adults divided by two.
- The proportion immediately under it are those who have been infected for more than six months age and still not aware of their status. This proportion is calculated as the difference between people living with HIV who know their status, the product of the number of people living with HIV and one minus proportion knowing their status, and the number infected in the past six months.

**PROPORTION OF IMPUTED DATA OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV WHO KNOW THEIR STATUS AND THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV ON TREATMENT WHO ARE VIRALLY SUPPRESSED, 2015–2020**

		Asia and the Pacific	Caribbean	Eastern and southern Africa	Eastern Europe and central Asia	Latin America	Middle East and North Africa	Western and central Africa	Western and central Europe and North America	Global
Estimates of people living with HIV where knowledge of status is imputed (%)	2015	84	15	0	8	27	29	0	30	17
	2016	83	15	0	8	23	30	0	13	16
	2017	23	15	0	7	19	31	0	29	7
	2018	49	15	0	6	13	27	0	39	11
	2019	79	16	0	2	58	34	0	97	21
	2020	11	5	0	3	59	17	0	98	11

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2016–2021.

One primary limitation that arises from incomplete availability of country estimates is that it is difficult to quantify the extent to which progress in countries that reported data to UNAIDS is similar to that of countries in the region that do not have data. This is particularly true for viral load suppression estimates, where reported data in some regions—especially in 2015 and 2016—are

limited. For example, viral load testing coverage in western and central Africa was especially low between 2015 and 2017, with most estimates derived from countries reporting data in 2018 and 2019. In Asia and the Pacific, national-level estimates of viral load suppression are not available in any year for India and not prior to 2018 for China.

## DATA ON KEY POPULATIONS

### Distribution of new HIV infections by subpopulation

The distribution of new HIV infections among subpopulations globally and by region was estimated based on data for 175 countries using four data sources.

The underlying number of new infections for each country is estimated with Spectrum. New infections among men and women aged 15 to 49 years are used.

For countries that model their HIV epidemic based on data from subpopulations, including key populations, the numbers of new infections were extracted from Spectrum 2020 files. This source provided data for sex workers from 51 countries, for people who inject drugs from 36 countries, for gay men and other men who have sex with men from 64 countries, and for transgender people from 25 countries (all of which were located in Latin America, the Caribbean, western and central Europe and North America, and Asia and the Pacific).

Incidence Pattern Model reports were available for 15 countries (Botswana, Cameroon, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and provided information on distributions of new infections for their respective regions.

New HIV infections for western and central European countries were derived from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the WHO Regional Office for Europe *HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2020 (2019 data)* report (5). The proportions of new diagnoses for each region in Europe (western, central and eastern) were applied to UNAIDS estimates of new infections in each country for people who inject drugs, gay men and other men who have sex with men, and transgender people. Data for sex workers

were not available from the ECDC report. New HIV infections in China, India, the Russian Federation and the United States were taken from the most recent available national reports of new diagnoses or other published sources.

New HIV infections among countries without a direct data source were calculated from regional benchmarks. The benchmarks were set by the median proportion of new infections in the specific subpopulation in all available countries in the same region. The majority of these countries were located in sub-Saharan Africa. There were 56 countries that used benchmark values for the sex worker estimate, 85 countries for the people who inject drugs estimate, 56 countries for the gay men and other men who have sex with men estimate, and 144 countries for the transgender people estimate.

New infections among sex partners of key populations were estimated using the number of sex partners and transmission probabilities from the literature. These include non-injecting sex partners of people who inject drugs, female sex partners of gay men and other men who have sex with men, spouses/steady sexual partners of sex workers, clients of sex workers and the spouses/steady sex partners of clients.

### Quality of population size estimates

Population size estimates are used to calculate the relative risks presented in this report. The Global AIDS Monitoring system collects population size estimates. Some of the submitted size estimates are considered subnational, and UNAIDS uses regional medians of the population proportions of submitted size estimates to fill in missing information or extrapolate from subnational estimates.



The regional sections of this report include tables on the estimated size of key populations. These data are based on values reported through Global AIDS Monitoring in 2019, 2020 and 2021. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds, and estimates therefore should not be compared with data presented in previous UNAIDS reports. As a result of this process, the estimates reported can be categorized as follows:

- “National population size estimate” refers to estimates that are empirically derived using one of the following methods: multiplier, capture–recapture, mapping/enumeration, network scale-up method (NSUM) or population-based survey, or respondent-driven sampling-successive sampling (RDS-SS). Estimates had to be national or from a combination of multiple sites with a clear approach to extrapolating to a national estimate.
- “Local population size estimate” refers to estimates that are empirically derived using one of the previously mentioned methods, but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.
- “Insufficient data” refers either to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods, or estimates derived prior to 2016. Estimates may or may not be national.



# SUBNATIONAL HIV ESTIMATES FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Subnational HIV estimates were generated for 38 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Haiti in the Caribbean using the Naomi model (Figure on page 18). The indicator displayed on page 18 is HIV incidence among females aged 15 to 24 years by subnational level.

**NAOMI MODEL:** This model uses small area estimation to jointly model HIV prevalence and people living with HIV, antiretroviral therapy coverage and HIV incidence. The model combines subnational-level data about multiple outcomes from several sources in a Bayesian statistical model. It uses national population-based survey data and antiretroviral therapy and antenatal clinic testing service provision data to provide robust indicators of subnational HIV burden. It provides estimates and uncertainty ranges for a number of indicators (including HIV prevalence, people living with HIV, antiretroviral therapy coverage, HIV incidence and new infections) by sex, five-year age groups and subnational level.

The model produces estimates at three time points: the year of the most recent population-based survey, the year of the last round of HIV national estimates (2020), and short-term, one-year projections for HIV programme planning purposes. Subnational population estimates by sex and age group are sourced from consensus sources in each country and adjusted to match the populations used within Spectrum by sex and age group.

Cross-sectional estimates for HIV prevalence, antiretroviral therapy coverage and HIV incidence are produced at the midpoint of the most recent nationally representative household survey. For HIV prevalence, the model is calibrated to survey data on HIV prevalence by subnational level, sex and five-year age group from the most recent population-based survey (Demographic and Health Survey or PHIA). Since the survey sample size in each subnational area is relatively small, routinely reported data about HIV prevalence among

pregnant women attending their first antenatal care visit, extracted from the national health information system, are used to improve estimates of the spatial pattern of HIV.

Antiretroviral therapy coverage by subnational area, age and sex is estimated from population-based survey data about the presence of antiretroviral biomarkers in HIV-positive survey respondents. Routinely reported antiretroviral therapy coverage among pregnant women prior to their first antenatal care visit is used as a covariate for the spatial pattern of antiretroviral therapy coverage. The antiretroviral therapy coverage and HIV prevalence are also calibrated so that the total number on antiretroviral therapy matches that report in the Spectrum national file.

A challenge for estimating treatment coverage for subnational areas is that persons may access antiretroviral therapy services in a different district than their residence (for instance, if facilities are closer or felt to provide better services). The model allows for a probability that resident people living with HIV access antiretroviral therapy in a neighbouring subnational area. The prior assumption is that the large majority of people living with HIV will access antiretroviral therapy in their area of residence, but this probability can vary based on subnational area data about the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy compared to HIV prevalence, antiretroviral therapy coverage and population.

Direct estimates of HIV incidence are not available at the subnational level. While some recent household surveys have measured HIV incidence at the national level based on biomarker measures for recent HIV infections, too few recent infections are observed in any district to make a robust estimate. Therefore, to estimate HIV incidence at the subnational level, the HIV transmission rate from Spectrum estimates is calculated and applied to small area estimates of HIV prevalence and

antiretroviral therapy coverage in each subnational area. The sex and age distribution in each subnational area is based on HIV incidence rate ratios from Spectrum, applied to the population structure in each area.

The model projects from the most recent household survey to the current period by creating a one-step projection of the population to 2020. Population estimates are updated with official population estimates. The number of people living with HIV is projected forward based on survival estimates by province, sex and age group from Spectrum over the same period (which accounts for HIV disease progression and the effects of antiretroviral therapy scale-up on reducing AIDS mortality). Antiretroviral therapy coverage is updated based on the number on treatment in 2020 from service provision data.

The incidence rate among young women aged 15 to 24 years was calculated as follows:

New infections among females aged 15 to 24 years in 2020 / (population of females aged 15 to 24 years – HIV-positive females aged 15 to 24 years) in 2020 \* 1000

#### COUNTRIES USING THE NAOMI MODEL TO GENERATE SUBNATIONAL ESTIMATES

No	Country
1	Angola
2	Benin
3	Botswana
4	Burkina Faso
5	Burundi
6	Cameroon
7	Central African Republic
8	Chad
9	Congo
10	Côte d'Ivoire
11	Democratic Republic of the Congo
12	Equatorial Guinea
13	Eswatini
14	Ethiopia
15	Gabon
16	Gambia
17	Ghana
18	Guinea
19	Guinea-Bissau
20	Haiti
21	Kenya
22	Lesotho
23	Liberia
24	Malawi
25	Mali
26	Mozambique
27	Namibia
28	Niger
29	Nigeria
30	Rwanda
31	Sao Tome and Principe
32	Senegal
33	Sierra Leone
34	South Africa
35	United Republic of Tanzania
36	Togo
37	Uganda
38	Zambia
39	Zimbabwe

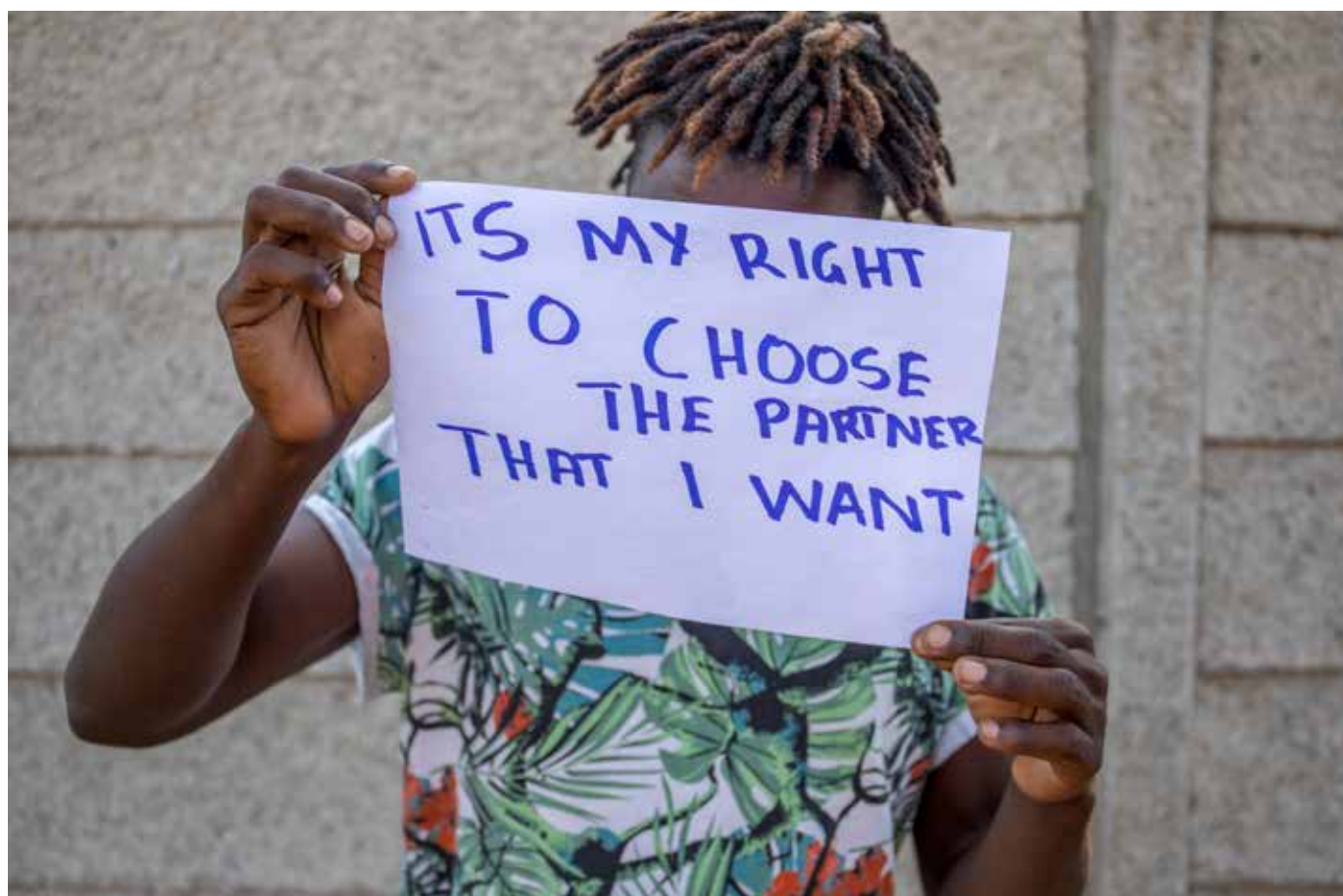
## LAWS AND POLICIES SCORECARDS

The regional laws and policies scorecards were constructed based on data reported by countries through the 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, a component of Global AIDS Monitoring (1).

Data submitted by countries through the National Commitments and Policy Instrument are reviewed by UNAIDS. During this review process, UNAIDS

liaises with national Global AIDS Monitoring focal points to request clarification or to revise data submitted through the tool.

Data reported through the National Commitments and Policy Instrument have been complemented with data available from other sources, including global databases and primary sources.



Credit: UNAIDS

## References

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**UNAIDS**  
**Joint United Nations**  
**Programme on HIV/AIDS**

20 Avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland

+41 22 791 3666

[unaids.org](http://unaids.org)