

UNAIDS 2024
REFERENCE

UNAIDS DATA 2024



© Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2024

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo/>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that UNAIDS endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the UNAIDS logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by UNAIDS. UNAIDS is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules>).

Suggested citation. UNAIDS DATA 2024. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2024.
Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNAIDS concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by UNAIDS in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by UNAIDS to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall UNAIDS be liable for damages arising from its use.

UNAIDS/JC3126E

CONTENTS

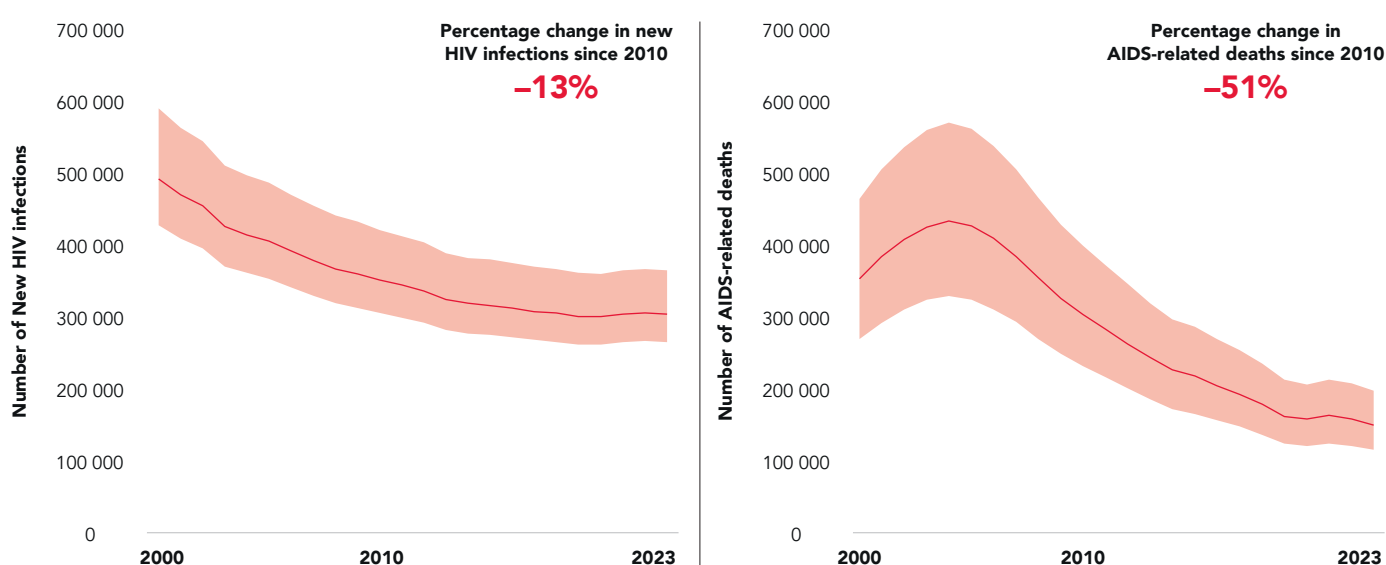
Asia and the Pacific	2
Country tables	14
Caribbean	68
Country tables	78
Eastern and southern Africa	104
Country tables	114
Eastern Europe and central Asia	156
Country tables	166
Latin America	194
Country tables	204
Middle East and North Africa	238
Country tables	246
Western and central Africa	282
Country tables	290
Western and central Europe and North America	336
Country tables	346
Annex on methods	400

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

In 2023, 6.7 million [6.1 million–7.5 million] people living with HIV were residing in Asia and the Pacific, making this the world’s largest epidemic after eastern and southern Africa. The region accounts for a quarter of annual new HIV infections globally (23%). People from key populations and their sex partners are disproportionately affected. Among countries with available data, HIV epidemics are growing in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Between 2010 and 2022, numbers of new HIV infections increased by 32% among gay men and other men who have sex with men and by 85% among non-client sex partners of people from key populations (1) (Figure 1.2).

Numbers of new HIV infections are declining, but not fast enough

Figure 1.1 Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).



2023 DATA

- **13%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **51%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV: **6.7 million** [6.1 million–7.5 million]
- New HIV infections: **300 000** [270 000–370 000]
- AIDS-related deaths: **150 000** [110 000–200 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their HIV status: **78 [62–91]**
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment: **67 [53–78]**
- % of people living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load: **65 [58–73]**

Financing the HIV response

- Resource availability for HIV: **US\$ 3.3 billion** [64% gap to meet the 2025 target]

Efforts aimed at broadening access to combination HIV prevention services—including harm reduction, self-testing, online services and pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)—continue across much of the region, but major gaps persist.

Median coverage of prevention services for people who inject drugs was only 21% in 2023 (six reporting countries¹). Coverage of opioid agonist maintenance therapy was even lower, at 9% (nine reporting countries²). Only three countries³ reported distributing more than 200 needles and syringes per person who injects drugs per year. Legal and societal barriers prevent many people who use drugs from accessing necessary services.

PrEP is included in national HIV guidelines in 20 countries and is being provided in 17 of them, with notable progress reported in Australia, Cambodia, New Zealand, Thailand and Viet Nam. Regional PrEP coverage remains below 10%. Only 204 000 people used PrEP at least once in 2023, compared with the target of 8.2 million people by 2025. HIV self-testing is part of the national policy in 23 countries. Virtual interventions to create demand for services and to reach and engage clients in services are expanding, but significant gaps persist in prevention service coverage for people from key populations. Young people from key populations face significant barriers to HIV services and are highly vulnerable, but frequently overlooked; HIV prevention programmes need to better address their needs (2).

Numbers of AIDS-related deaths in the region have declined by 51% since 2010 (Figure 1.1). Progress towards the testing, treatment and viral load suppression targets varies across countries and populations in the region. Antiretroviral coverage for people living with HIV reached over 80% in Cambodia, Nepal, New Zealand and Thailand, but was below 50% in eight⁴ of the 21 countries in the region where data were available. Less than half of estimated people living with HIV were on treatment in Afghanistan (9%), Bangladesh (49%), Fiji (28%), Indonesia (31%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (43%), Mongolia (39%), Pakistan (15%) and the Philippines (43%). The transition to dolutegravir as the first-line HIV treatment regimen across the region is expected to improve treatment outcomes.

1 Bangladesh, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam.

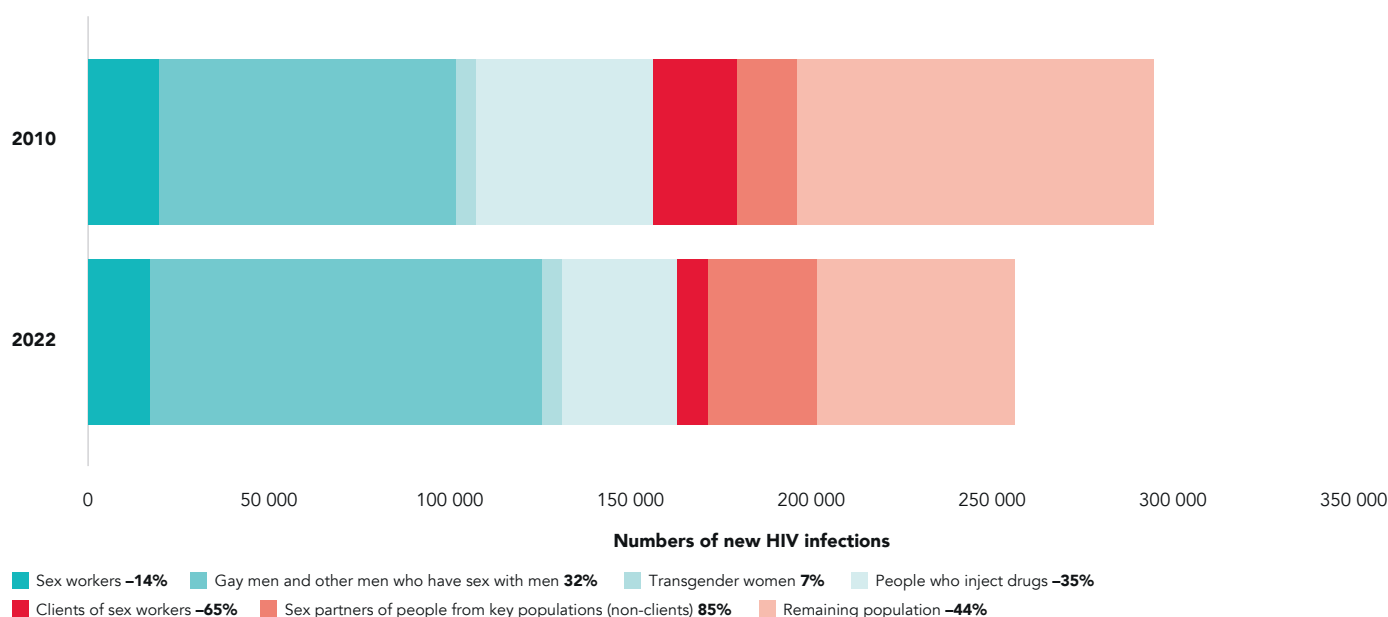
2 Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam.

3 Bangladesh, China, Myanmar.

4 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines.

The majority of new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific are among people from key populations

Figure 1.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, Asia and the Pacific, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.* 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.

In the region, there are 120 000 [100 000–140 000] children aged 0–14 years living with HIV, making up 9% of the total number of children living with HIV globally. Indonesia comprises 26% of the regional total of new HIV infections among children, followed by India (23%) and Papua New Guinea (8%).

To address the continuing disparities in access to HIV services and to improve the overall effectiveness of HIV strategies in the region, countries should scale up HIV investments, focus their HIV programmes on the populations that are most affected, and deploy new technologies and innovations, including HIV self-testing, PrEP and virtual interventions.

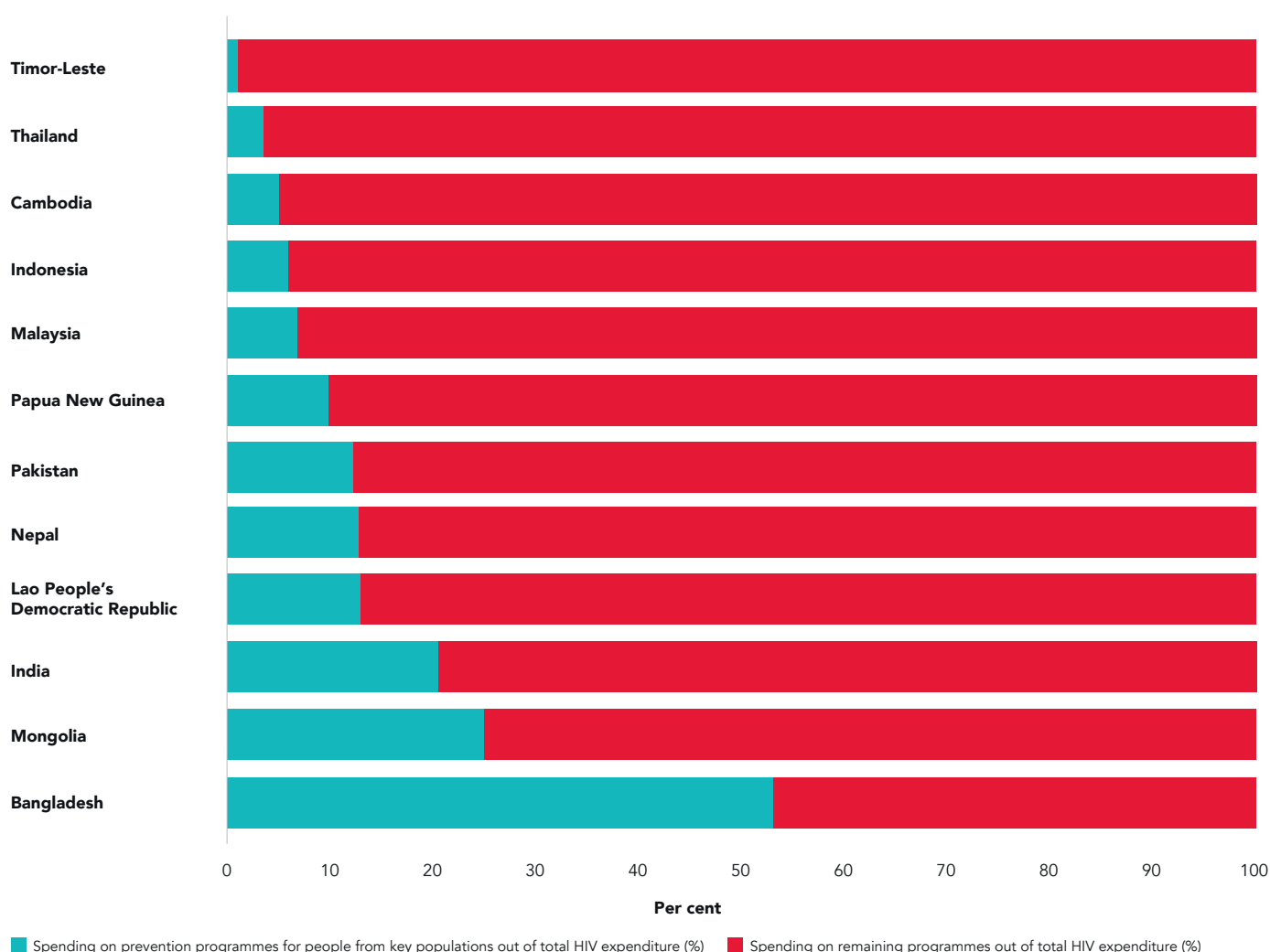
The widespread use of social media offers further avenues for generating knowledge about HIV and facilitating access to services, although it also requires protective policies to create supportive environments. Many countries in the region lack comprehensive legal protections for LGBTQI+ people, which exposes them to stigma, discrimination and violence and leads to poor health outcomes. Polarization and backlashes from conservative groups against LGBTQI+ people, women and girls and other vulnerable populations are growing (3, 4), including in online spaces (5).

- A median of 15% of sex workers (10 reporting countries), 4% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (eight reporting countries), 22% of people who inject drugs (six reporting countries) and 19% of transgender people (eight reporting countries) reported avoiding accessing health-care services in the past 12 months due to stigma and discrimination.

- A median of 7% of sex workers (three reporting countries), 9% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (two reporting countries), 36% of people who inject drugs (two reporting countries) and 60% of transgender people (three reporting countries) reported experiencing stigma and discrimination in the past six months.
- A median of 9% of sex workers (five reporting countries), 6% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (four reporting countries), 20% of people who inject drugs (two reporting countries) and 27% of transgender people (five reporting countries) reported experiencing physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months.

HIV prevention programmes for key populations are underfunded

Figure 1.3 Proportion of spending on prevention programmes for people from key populations out of total HIV expenditure, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific where data are available, 2024

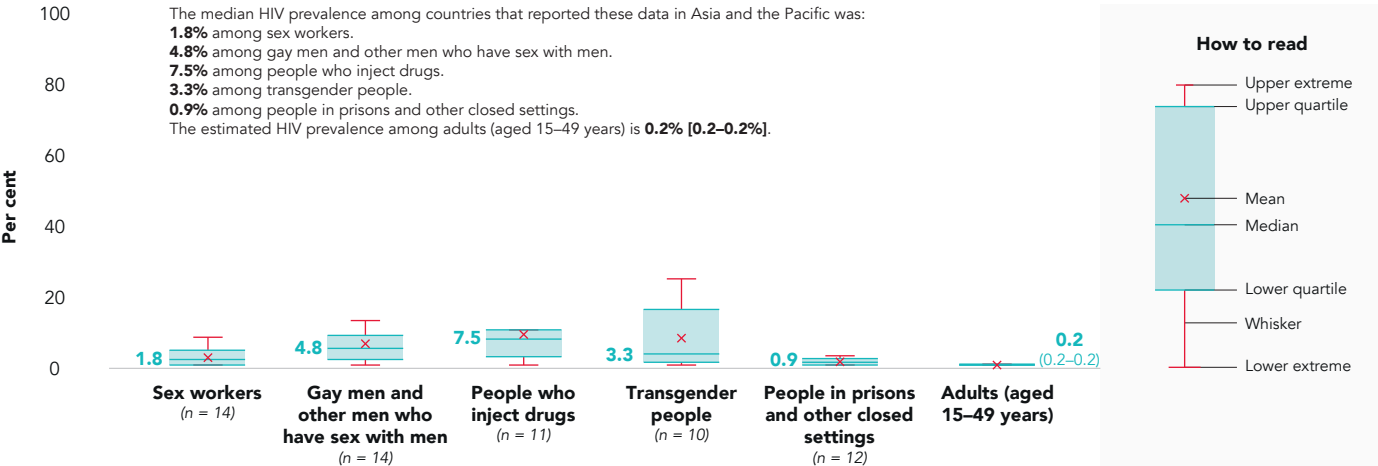


Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Over the past decade, external funding for HIV programmes has decreased by 60%, dropping from its peak of US\$ 1.4 billion in 2011 to US\$ 591 million in 2023. During the same period, the contribution of domestic resources has risen by 47%, increasing the share of domestic resources from 58% of total HIV funding in 2011 to 82% in 2023. HIV prevention is crucial in this region, but recent data reported to Global AIDS Monitoring show that 12 of 17 countries rely on international sources for more than 50% of their prevention financing. There are also inadequate investments in programming for key populations: in 2022 79% of new HIV infections occurred among people from key populations and their sex partners in the region, but recent data reported to Global AIDS Monitoring show that in nine of 13 countries, less than 15% of HIV expenditure was devoted to prevention programmes for key populations (Figure 1.3).

Empowered communities are essential for the region’s HIV response, but community-led responses remain underfunded. Social contracting, whereby governments partner with and procure services from community-led organizations, continues to be a potentially powerful but underused option for reaching people from key populations. Continued donor funding will also be critical for the sustainability of community-led responses in the region.

Figure 1.4 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2019–2023



Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
 Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 39.
 The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 1.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Afghanistan	20 880 000			10 100		25 700					
Bangladesh	96 798 000										
Bhutan	479 000	600	0.13%								
Cambodia	8 650 000	52 300	0.61%	94 000	1.09%			15 700	0.18%		
India	782 743 000									2 255 800	0.29%
Indonesia	146 314 000	271 800	0.19%	847 300	0.58%			43 100	0.03%	268 000	0.19%
Islamic Republic of Iran	48 515 000									244 400	0.50%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4 205 000										
Malaysia	19 129 000					60 000	0.32%				
Mongolia	1 735 000	7300	0.43%					800			
Myanmar	29 277 000	77 500	0.26%			116 400	0.40%				
Nepal	17 024 000	85 500	0.50%			33 900	0.20%				
New Zealand	2 434 000					2800		10 400	0.43%	8400	0.35%
Papua New Guinea	5 527 000			77 700	1.41%			5100			
Philippines	62 157 000	127 700	0.21%	800 500	1.29%	7700		239 100	0.38%	125 000	0.20%
Singapore	2 871 000									8000	0.28%
Thailand	33 723 000	106 600	0.32%	600 100	1.78%	56 700	0.17%			269 700	0.80%
Timor-Leste	722 000	5600	0.78%	6800	0.93%			3100	0.42%		
Viet Nam	51 838 000			256 000	0.49%			9100			
Estimated regional median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years):^a			0.30%		0.79%		0.15%		0.09%		-

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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.; United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2022 revision (<https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=b97292bf-b220-4cce-9978-f1820bb65792>).

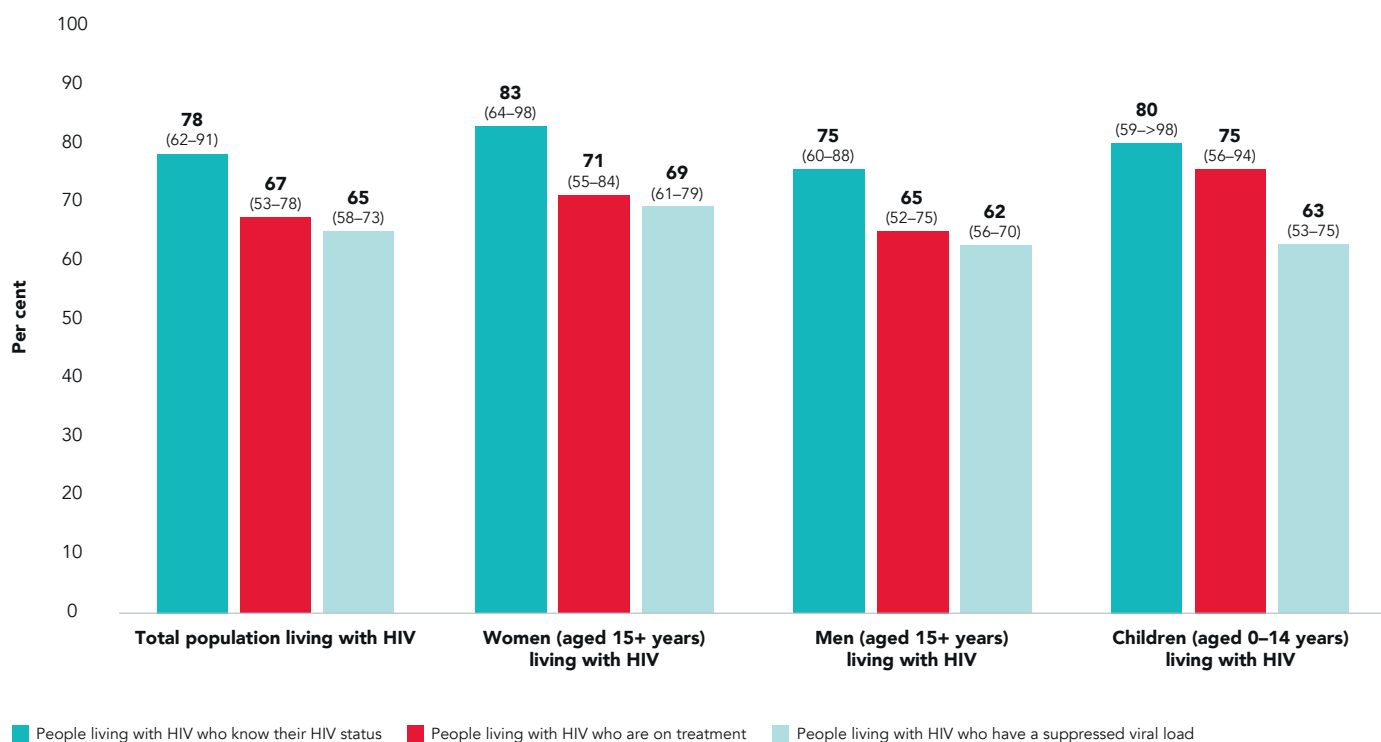
^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).

Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents. The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:
 Afghanistan: Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar (gay men and other men who have sex with men); Faizabad, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar, Zaranj (people who inject drugs)
 Mongolia: Ulaanbaatar
 New Zealand: Northern Region
 Papua New Guinea: Lae, Mount Hagen, Port Moresby
 Philippines: Cebu province
 Viet Nam: Ha Noi

Note on methodology

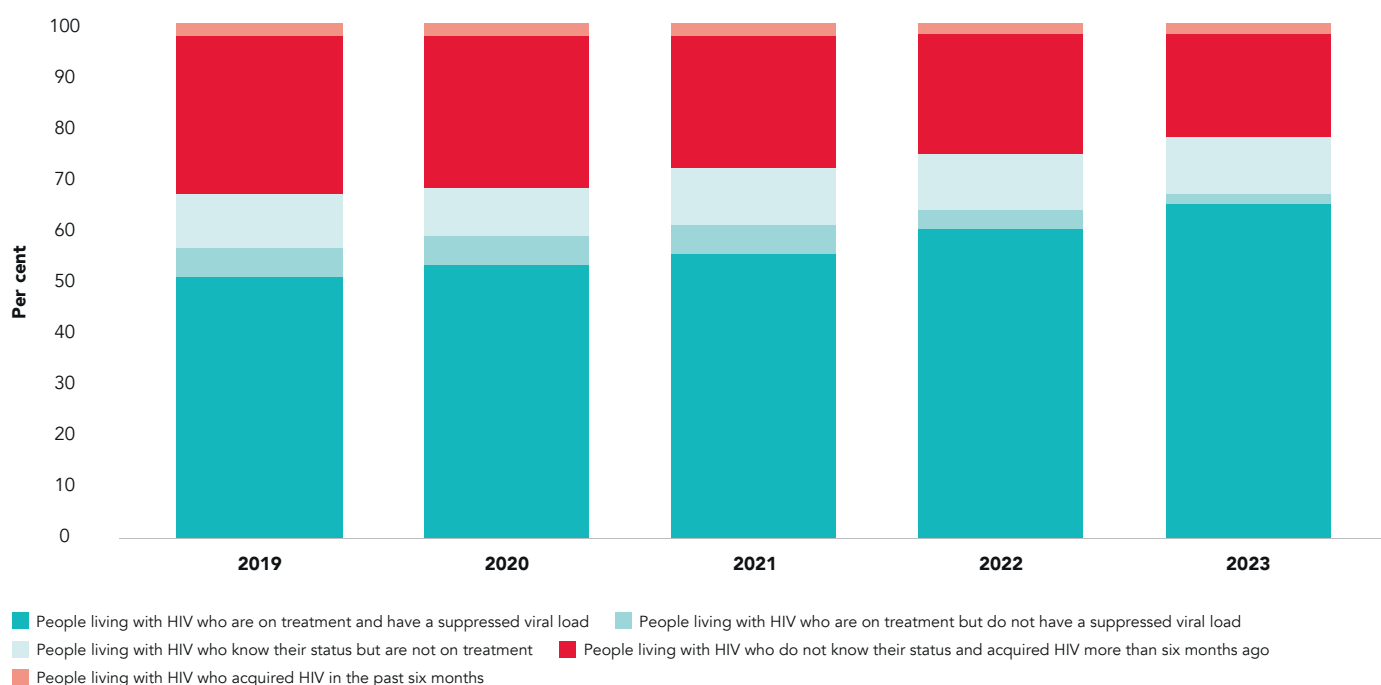
The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates should not be compared with data presented in previous UNAIDS reports. As a result of 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.
 “Insufficient data” refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods. Estimates may or may not be national.

Figure 1.5 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, Asia and the Pacific, 2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Figure 1.6 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), Asia and the Pacific, 2019–2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 1.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Asia and the Pacific, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Afghanistan	1	1	29	1	1	7	1
Australia	8	9	29	38	47	7	
Bangladesh	1	1	1,30	1	1	7	18
Bhutan	3	3	31	39	48	7	59
Brunei Darussalam	8	10	29	40	47	7	4
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	2	7	1
China	1	3	3	1	49	7	18
Cook Islands		11	32		47	7	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		12	29		47	7	
Fiji	6	13	29	6	50	7	3
India	2	2	2	41	51	7	4
Indonesia	1,8	1	33	1	1	7	3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2	1	1	1	2	7	
Japan		14	29		47	7	
Kiribati	3	4	34	4	47	7	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	2	2	2	2	7	3
Malaysia	2	15	2	2	52	7	1
Maldives	8	16	29	42	47	7	60
Marshall Islands	6	17	29	43	53	7	6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6	18	29	6	6	7	6
Mongolia	1	1	1	1	54	7	4
Myanmar	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Nauru	6	19	29	6	47	7	6
Nepal	1	1	1	1	55	7	1
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2	7	2
Niue	6	6	6	6	6	7	6
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	56	7	1
Palau	6	20	29	44	47	7	6
Papua New Guinea	3	3	35	3	2	7	3
Philippines	1	21	1	1	1	7	61
Republic of Korea	4	4	36		4	7	4
Samoa	6	22	29	45	47	7	5
Singapore	1	1	1	1	1	7	3
Solomon Islands		23	29		47	7	
Sri Lanka	1	1	37	3	57	7	1,62
Thailand	1	1	1	1	1	7	1,63
Timor-Leste		24	29	46	47	7	
Tonga	6	25	29	6	47	7	6
Tuvalu	6	26	29	6	47	7	6
Vanuatu		27	29	6	6	7	6
Viet Nam	4	28	4		58	7	4

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^a
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Australia						
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bhutan	3					
Brunei Darussalam	4					
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	3	1
China	1	1				3
Cook Islands						
Democratic People's Republic of Korea						
Fiji						6
India	1	1		2		3
Indonesia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	3					
Kiribati	4					4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	2	2	2	2	2
Malaysia	1		2	2	3	3
Maldives						
Marshall Islands	6					6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6					6
Mongolia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Myanmar	4	1	1	1	1	1
Nauru	4					6
Nepal	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	2	2		2	2	2
Niue	6					6
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Palau	6					6
Papua New Guinea	3		3	3		3
Philippines	1	1	1	1		1
Republic of Korea	4					4
Samoa	5					6
Singapore	1	1	1	1	1	1
Solomon Islands	4					
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thailand	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timor-Leste						
Tonga	6					6
Tuvalu	6					6
Vanuatu	6					6
Viet Nam	4					4

Criminalization of transgender people

- Yes
- No
- 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
- Data not available

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- No

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

- Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
- Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or 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

Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents aged 17–18 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 15–16 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 13–14 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 12 years or younger
- Not addressed in laws or policy
- Data not available

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

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

- a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
- b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.
- c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.
- d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.
- e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.
- This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws.

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<http://lawsand.policies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsand.policies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<http://lawsand.policies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<http://lawsand.policies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2018 (<http://lawsand.policies.unaids.org/>).
- 6 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (<http://lawsand.policies.unaids.org/>).
- 7 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 8 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.
- 9 Australia. South Australia. Summary Offences Act 1953, Section 25; Victoria. Sex Work Act 1994, Section 13; New South Wales. Summary Offence Act 1988, Section 19; Western Australia. Prostitution Act 2000, Section 25.
- 10 Brunei Darussalam. Penal Code, Article 294A (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/bn/bn024en.pdf>); Women and Girls Protection Act (<https://www.agc.gov.bn/AGC%20Images/LOB/PDF/Chp.120.pdf>).
- 11 Cook Islands (Avarua: Government of Cook Islands). Crimes Act 169, Articles 160–163 (<https://www.legal-tools.org/doc/ed378f/pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 12 Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Criminal Law, Articles 18 and 261 ([https://www.hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/The%20Criminal%20Law%20of%20the%20Democratic%20Republic%20of%20Korea_2009_%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.hrnk.org/uploads/pdfs/The%20Criminal%20Law%20of%20the%20Democratic%20Republic%20of%20Korea_2009_%20(1).pdf)).
- 13 Fiji. Crimes Decree, 2009, Article 230 (<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl-nat.nsf/0/15237C8E9F5B6D4C12576BA004EF21F#:~:text=The%20Decree%20provides%20for%20imprisonment,years%20for%20the%20other%20crimes>).
- 14 Sex work and the Law in Asia and the Pacific, UNDP, 2012 (<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/HIV-2012-SexWorkAndLaw.pdf>).
- 15 Malaysia. Penal Code, Article 372 (http://www.agc.gov.my/agcportal/uploads/files/Publications/LOM/EN/Penal%20Code%20%5BAct%20574%5D2_.pdf); National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022.
- 16 Maldives. Penal Code, Articles 620 and 621 (<https://www.law.upenn.edu/live/files/4203-maldives-penal-code-2014>).
- 17 Marshall Islands. Criminal Code, 2011, Article 251 (http://rmparlament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2011/2011-0059/CriminalCode2011_1.pdf).
- 18 Federated States of Micronesia. Chuuk State Code. Title 12, Chapter 28 (http://fsmilaw.org/chuuk/code/title12/T12_CH28.htm).
- 19 Nauru. Crimes Act 2016. Section 107 (https://tbiinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/NRU/INT_CEDAW_ARL_NRU_28029_E.pdf).
- 20 Palau. Code of Palau. Anti-Prostitution Act. Chapter 36 (<https://www.legal-tools.org/doc/1c32a2/pdf>).

Philippines. Penal Code, Article 202 (https://www.un.org/depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/PHL_revised_penal_code.pdf).

Samoa. Crimes Act 2013, Sections 72-76 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_isn=93579&p_lang=en).

Solomon Islands. Penal Code, Section 153 (http://www.paclii.org/sb/legis/consol_act/pc66/).

Timor-Leste. Penal Code, Article 174 (https://natlex.ilo.org/dyn/natlex2/r/natlex/fe/details?p3_isn=106091).

Tonga. Criminal Offences Act, Section 81 (https://ago.gov.to/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1924/1924-0010/CriminalOffencesAct_2.pdf).

Tuvalu. Penal Code, Sections 145 and 146 (https://tuvalu-legislation.tv/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1965/1965-0007/1965-0007_2.pdf).

Vanuatu. Penal Code, Section 148 (https://natlex.ilo.org/dyn/natlex2/r/natlex/fe/details?p3_isn=105150).

Viet Nam. Criminal Code, Articles 327-328 (<https://derechos.org/intlaw/doc/vnm1.html>).

ILGA. World database (<https://database.ilga.org/>).

Bangladesh. Penal Code, Article 377 (<http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-11/section-3233.html>).

Bhutan. Penal Code (Amendment), 2021 (https://oag.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Penal_Code_Amendment_Act_of_Bhutan_2021.pdf).

Avarua: Government of Cook Islands. Crimes (Sexual Offences) Amendment Bill, 2023 (<https://parliament.gov.ck/parliamentary-business/bills/>, accessed 6 July 2023).

Indonesia. Aceh (Syariah Law 2014); Provincial Ordinance on the Eradication of Immoral Behaviour (No. 13/2002) in South Sumatra.

Kiribati. Penal Code [Cap 67], Revised Edition 1977, section 153, 154, and 155 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=70701&p_country=KIR&p_count=62&p_classification=01&p_classcount=21).

Papua New Guinea. Criminal Code, Section 210 (http://www.paclii.org/pg/legis/consol_act/cca1974115.pdf).

Republic of Korea. Military Criminal Act, Article 92-6 (https://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_service/lawView.do?hseq=40239&lang=ENG).

Sri Lanka. Penal Code, Article 365 (http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/srilanka/statutes/Penal_Code.pdf).

Australia. Drugs of Dependence (Personal Use) Amendment Bill, 2021 (https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/b/db_63822/).

Kuensel Online. The laws & drugs, 2019 (<https://kuenselonline.com/the-laws-drugs/>).

Brunei Darussalam. Drug Laws (<https://www.narcotics.gov.bn/SitePages/Drug%20Laws.aspx>).

India. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (<https://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/A1985-61.pdf>).

Maldives. UNGASS Goals on Control of Precursors - South Asia (https://www.unodc.org/pdf/india/publications/ungass_Goals/19_annexureiv-countryreport-maldives.pdf).

Marshall Islands. Narcotics Drugs (Prohibition and Control), Act 1987 (http://www.paclii.org/mh/legis/consol_act/ndaca1987390/).

Palau. Public Health, Safety and Welfare, Title 34 (http://www.paclii.org/pw/legis/consol_act/phsawt34315/).

Samoa. Narcotics Act 1967, Section 18 (http://www.paclii.org/ws/legis/consol_act_2019/na1967114.pdf).

Timor-Leste. Lei n.º 2/2017, de 25 de Lei n.º 2/2017, de 25 de Aprova a lei de combate ao tráfico e consumo ilícito de droga (https://www.mj.gov.tl/jornal/public/docs/2017/traducao/Traducao_Lei_Combate_Droga%20final_1.pdf).

HIV Justice Network. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation; 2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).

Penal Code of Bhutan Article 410 (<https://www.warnathgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Bhutan-Penal-Code.pdf>).

China. Decree of the State Council (No. 457 of 2006), Articles 38 and 62 (<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/read/27920310/decreed-of-the-state-council-of-the-peoples-republic-of-china-no-457>).

Fiji. Penal Code, Section 193 (http://www.paclii.org/fj/legis/consol_act_OK/pc66/).

India. Penal Code, Articles 269-270 (https://www.indiacode.nic.in/handle/123456789/2263?view_type=search&sam_handle=123456789/1362).

Malaysia. Penal Code, Articles 269-270 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/61339/117909/F-833274986/MYS61339%202018.pdf>).

Marshall Islands. Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Act 1988, Section 1511 (https://rmparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1988/1988-0028/CommunicableDiseasesPreventionandControlAct1988_1.pdf).

Mongolia. Criminal Code (Revised), Article 105 (<https://www.warnathgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Mongolia-Criminal-Code.pdf>).

Nepal. National Penal Code (Revised) Act, 2017, Article 105 (<https://www.molpa.gov.np/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Penal-Code-English-Revised-1.pdf>).

Pakistan. Penal Code and Sindh Act No. LII of 2013 - HIV and Aids Control, Treatment and Protection Act.

Sri Lanka. Penal Code, Articles 262-263 (http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/srilanka/statutes/Penal_Code.pdf).

Viet Nam. Law on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control (<https://datafiles.chinhphu.vn/cpp/files/vbpq/2021/02/71.signed.pdf>).

Bhutan. Legal Environment Assessment of HIV, 2016 (https://hivlawcommission.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/LEA-Report-Bhutan-FINAL_2016.pdf), National Guidelines for HIV Counseling and Testing, 2021 (<https://www.moh.gov.bt/wp-content/uploads/ict-files/2022/12/National-Guidelines-on-HIV-Counseling-and-Testing-2021.pdf>).

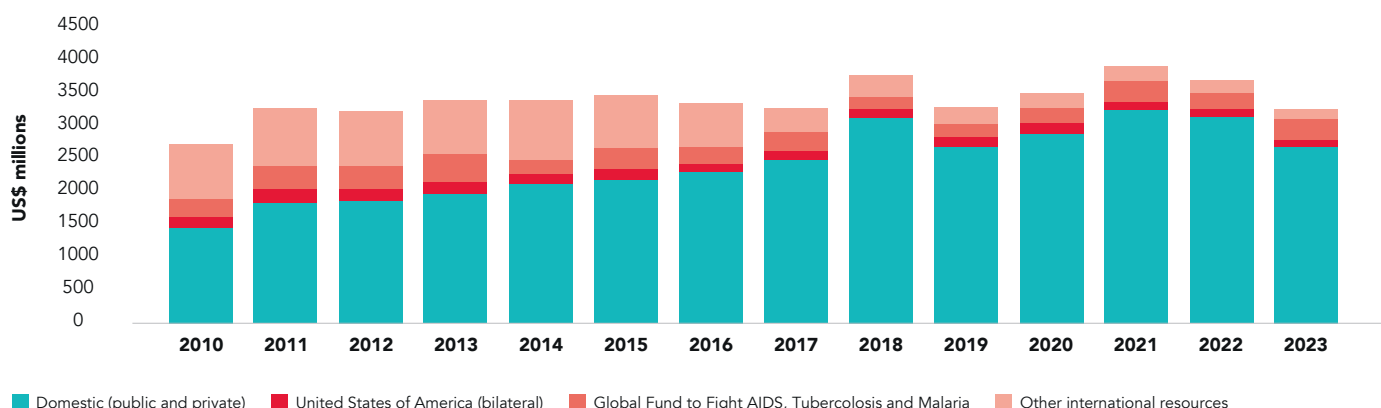
Maldives. Guidelines for the Establishment of Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers, 2009 (<https://website.hpa.gov.mv/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Guidelines-for-the-Establishment-of-Voluntary-Counseling-and-Testing-Centers-in-the-Maldives.pdf>); Law No 6/2014. Penal Code (<https://www.law.upenn.edu/live/files/4203-maldives-penal-code-2014>).

Philippines. Republic Act No. 11166, Section 29 (https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2018/ra_11166_2018.html#:~:text=%2D%20Unless%20otherwise%20provided%20in%20Section,has%20been%20exposed%20to%20HIV).

Sri Lanka. National HIV Testing Guideline, 2023 (https://www.aidscontrol.gov.lk/images/publications/guidelines/National_testing_guideline__2023.pdf).

Thailand. Guidelines for the Implementation of the Ministerial Regulation Determining the Types of Services, Facilities and the Facility Operations for Preventing and Solving the Problem of Adolescent Pregnancy, 2019.

Figure 1.7 Resource availability for HIV, Asia and the Pacific, 2010–2023



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

REFERENCES

- 1 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.* 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.
- 2 Putting young key populations first: HIV and young people from key populations in the Asia and Pacific region 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://www.aidsdatahub.org/sites/default/files/resource/un aids-2022-hiv-young-people-key-populations-ap-2022.pdf>).
- 3 Bartlett-Imadegawa R, Imahashi R. LGBT+ rights in Asia: small steps forward and big steps back. Tokyo: Nikkei Asia; 2022 (<https://asia.nikkei.com/Spotlight/Asia-Insight/LGBT-rights-in-Asia-Small-steps-forward-and-big-steps-back>).
- 4 Recognizing, documenting, and addressing anti-gender opposition. New York: GATE; 2024 (https://gate.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/2024-GATE-Recognizing_Documenting_and_Addressing_Anti-Gender_Opposition.pdf).
- 5 Big data analysis on hate speech and misogyny in four countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. Bangkok: UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (<https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/ap-pve-big-data-misogyny-brief-s.pdf>).

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	610 [<500–1800]	930 [<500–3600]	1700 [<500–9200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<100–<500]	<500 [<100–980]	<500 [<100–2600]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–820]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–1400]	770 [<500–3000]	1500 [<500–8100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.01–<0.1]	<0.1 [0.01–0.11]	<0.1 [0.01–0.22]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200–550]	<500 [<200–900]	620 [<200–2500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100–<500]	<500 [<200–690]	520 [<200–2200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4100 [1900–10 000]	6500 [2900–20 000]	13 000 [4200–54 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100–<500]	<500 [<200–560]	<500 [<200–1100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	710 [<500–1800]	990 [<500–2900]	1600 [620–6400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3200 [1500–8200]	5300 [2300–16 000]	11 000 [3500–47 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

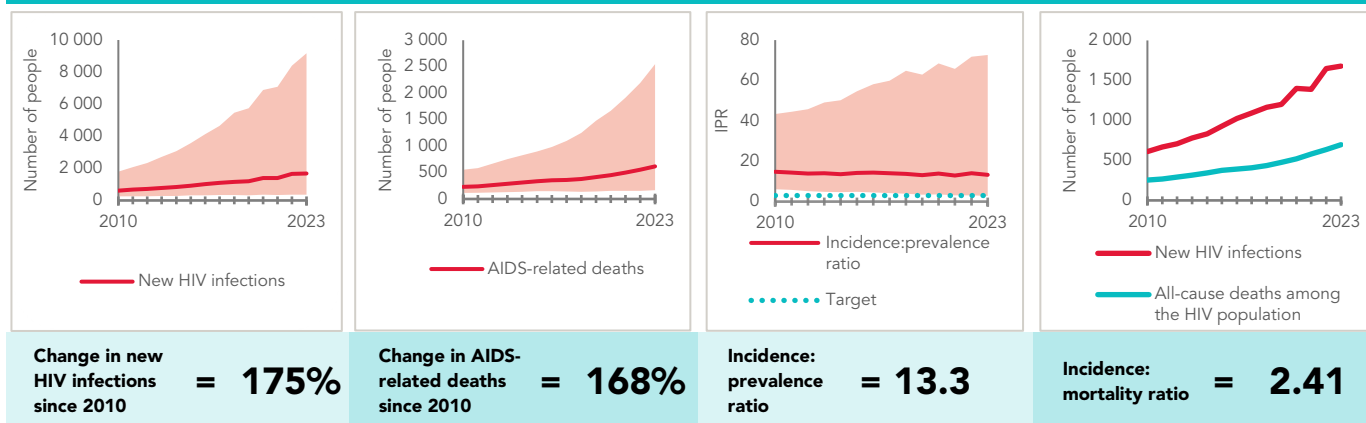
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	224 978	0	0	0	0	3 765 503

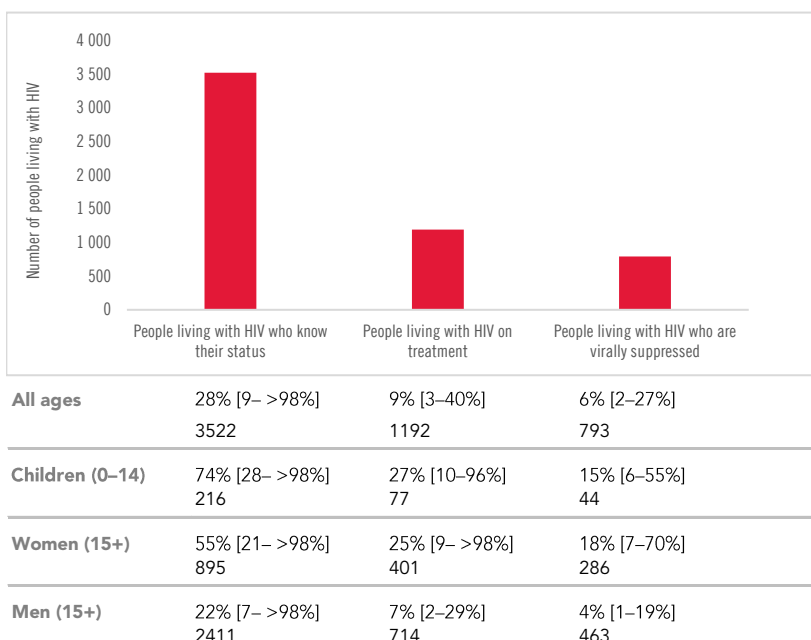
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	7% [2–15%]	21% [5–58%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	44.1% [39.4–50.0%]	39.0% [26.8–47.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	2.9% [0.7–8.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	19 [8–36]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

AUSTRALIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1100 [1100–1100]	950 [900–1000]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	970 [930–1000]	850 [800–900]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<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+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	20 000 [19 000–22 000]	25 000 [23 000–27 000]	29 000 [26 000–33 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2500 [2300–2700]	3000 [2800–3300]	3700 [3300–4100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	18 000 [17 000–20 000]	22 000 [20 000–24 000]	25 000 [22 000–29 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

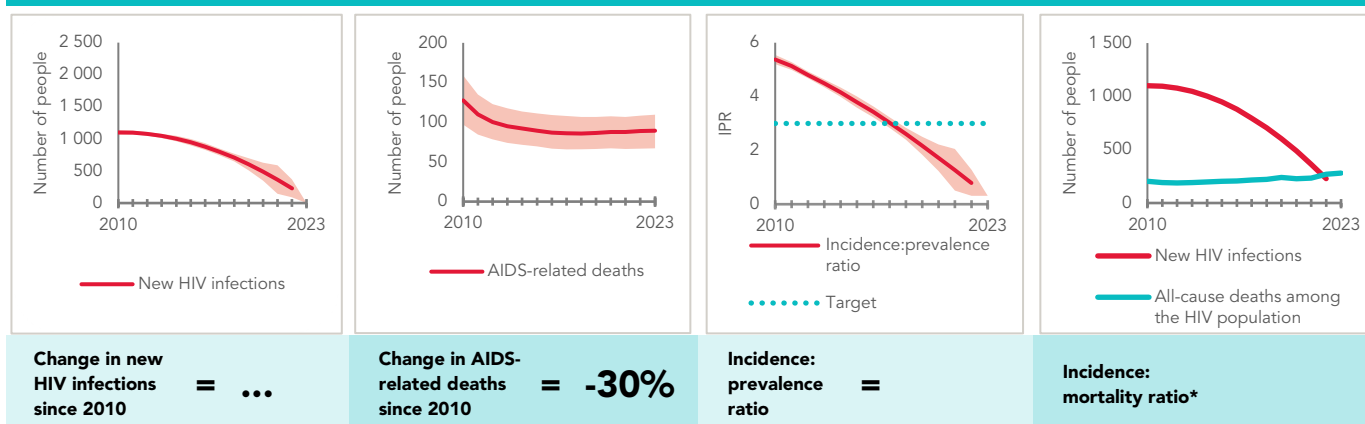
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	38 800
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	45 244
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	73%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	950 [940–960]	1300 [1300–1300]	1100 [1100–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	590 [590–590]	900 [900–900]	710 [710–710]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <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]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7200 [7100–7300]	11 000 [11 000–11 000]	15 000 [15 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2100 [2100–2100]	3300 [3300–3400]	5000 [4900–5200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	4900 [4800–5000]	7200 [7000–7400]	10 000 [9600–11 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2013	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	34.6	44.7

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

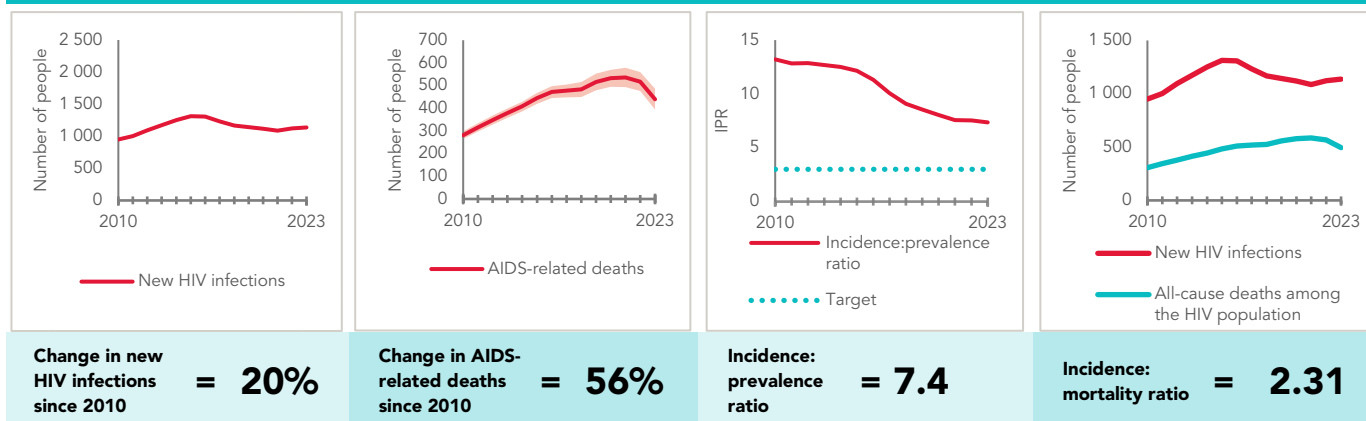
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019 25.4

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	2 162 624	0	0	6 231 779	154 826	8 549 229

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

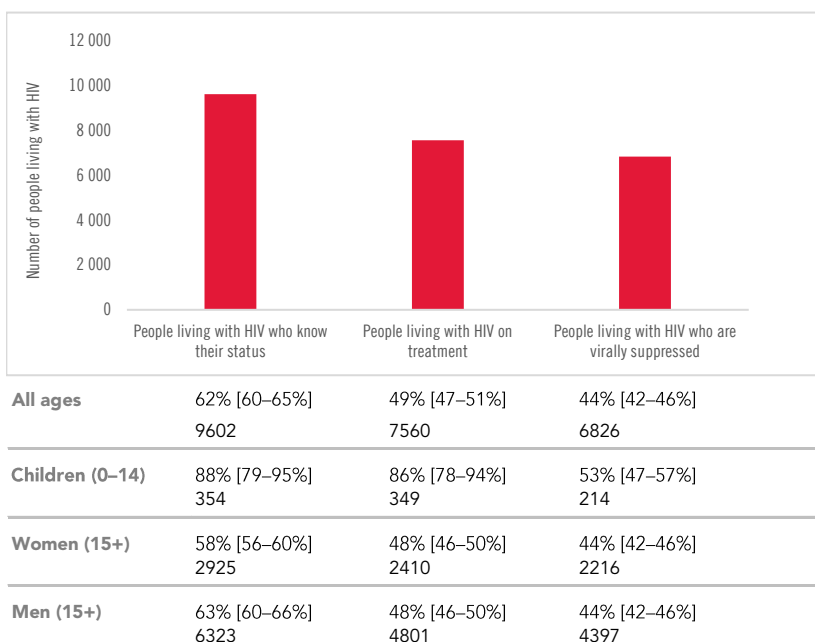


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.1%	1.7%	2.4%	0.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	100%**	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	84.8%**	...	...
Condom use	73.7%	53.2%	48.6%	40%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	73.4%	...	53.7%	64.5%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	6.8%	4.3%	13.1%	28.3%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	20% [18–23%]	28% [25–32%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	49.9% [47.7–52.3%]	44.5% [42.6–46.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	13.3% [11.7–15.3%]	13.5% [12.2–15.4%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	740 [380–1200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	8%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	73.9%
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 (2022)	206
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	95.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	233
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	9.6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.13 [0.11–0.15]	0.11 [0.1–0.14]	<0.1 [0.1–0.15]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	820 [720–920]	980 [830–1100]	1300 [1000–1600]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	550 [<500–680]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–520]	530 [<500–590]	690 [520–870]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	Data not available
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

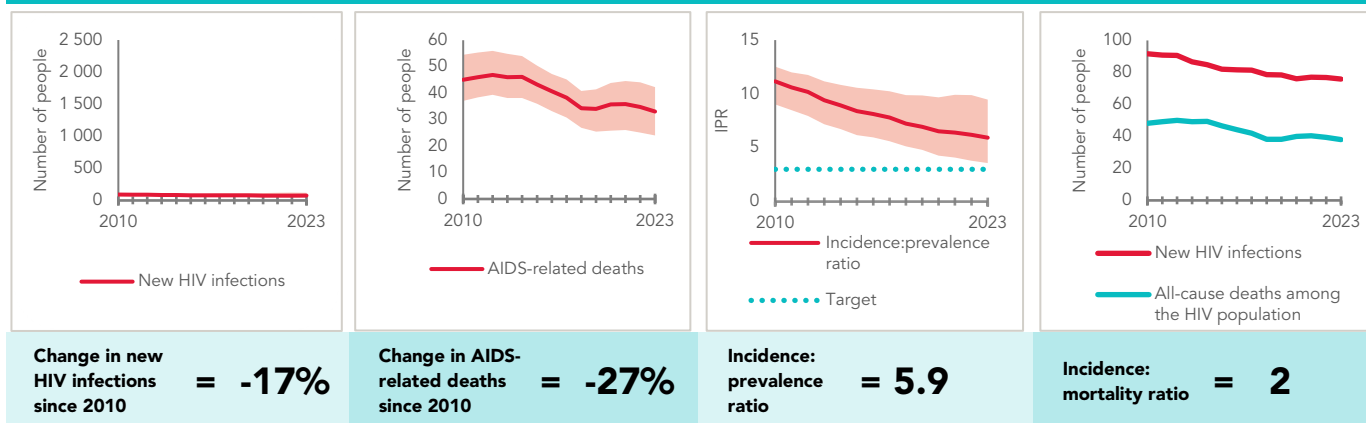
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	249 549	0
					249 549

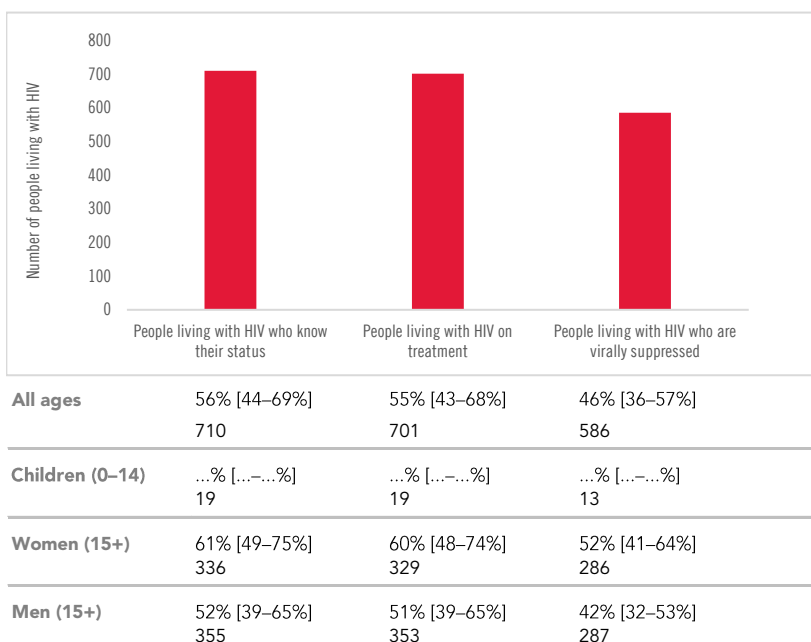
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	9 [3–19]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

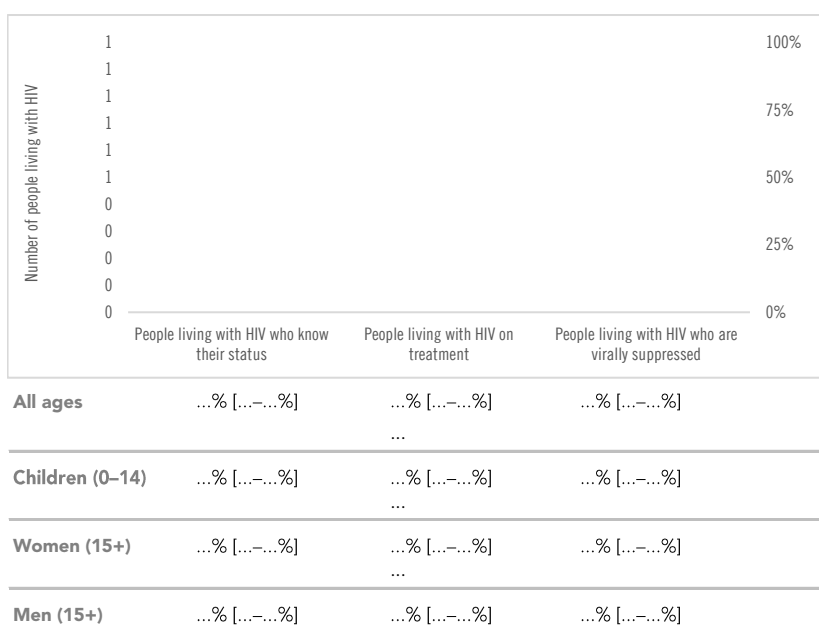
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	6 [2-13]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2200 [2000–2400]	1600 [1400–1700]	1200 [1100–1300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	790 [630–900]	680 [530–790]	520 [<500–610]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	920 [820–1000]	510 [<500–550]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	880 [790–970]	920 [840–1000]	940 [850–1000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.16 [0.14–0.17]	0.11 [<0.1–0.12]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1700 [1300–2200]	2100 [1400–2700]	1100 [720–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	650 [<500–890]	890 [580–1200]	580 [<500–810]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	790 [610–1000]	1000 [760–1400]	<500 [<500–630]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	84 000 [74 000–93 000]	81 000 [72 000–91 000]	76 000 [65 000–87 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	5500 [4700–6300]	4300 [3600–4900]	1700 [1400–2000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	41 000 [36 000–45 000]	40 000 [35 000–44 000]	36 000 [30 000–42 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	38 000 [33 000–42 000]	37 000 [33 000–43 000]	38 000 [32 000–45 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.9 [0.8–1.0]	0.8 [0.7–0.9]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	...	2022
	...	12.7

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2019
	13.3

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

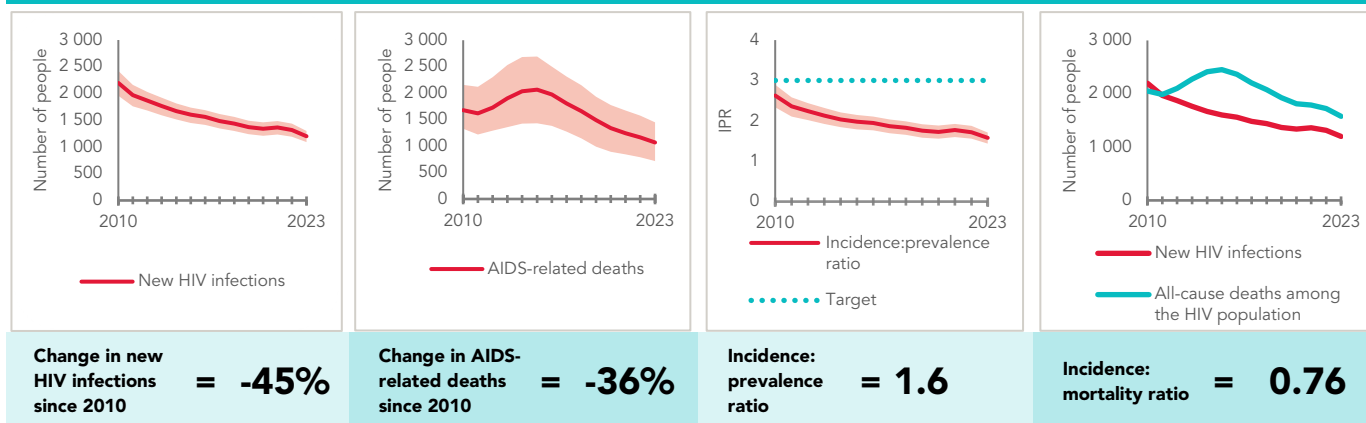
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2022
	5.4
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2022
	30.6

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	9 730 098	1 734 420	4 786 621	11 248 214	2 248 649	31 565 694

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

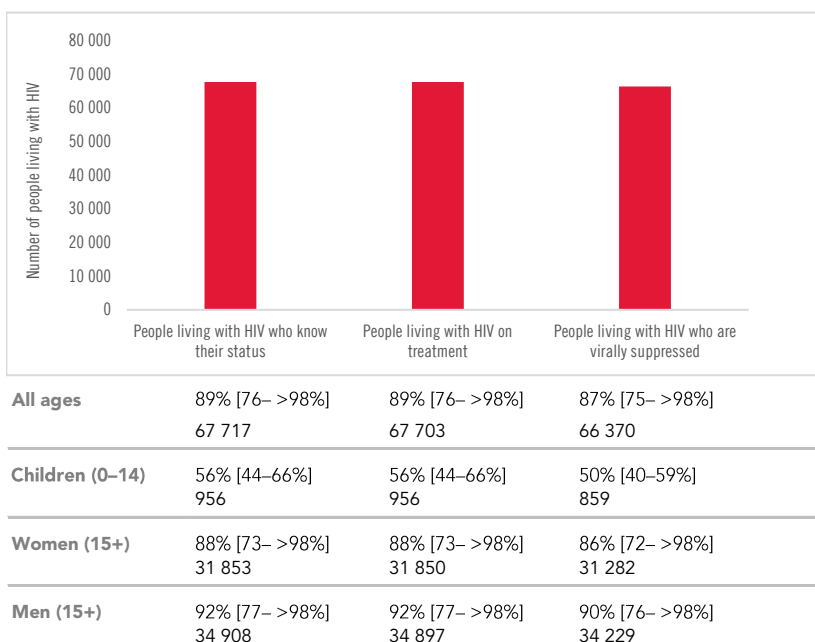


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	52 300	94 000	...	15 700	...
HIV prevalence	4.9%	5.5%	...	13.5%	1.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	59.8%	88.3%	...	88.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	95.5%	...	100%**	100%**
Condom use	93.8%	88.8%	...	93.1%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	70.1%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	17.7%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	13.6%	4%	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	75% [66–88%]	97% [86–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.1% [13.7–20.3%]	7.8% [7.4–8.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	71.8% [63.0–83.6%]	75.4% [66.8–86.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023) 740 [460–1100]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023) 49.7%

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment ...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2021)

— Women 47.3%
— Men 75.6%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2022) 60.8%

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 (2023) 8985

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020) 168
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2022) 2.5%
— Naloxone available (2024) Yes

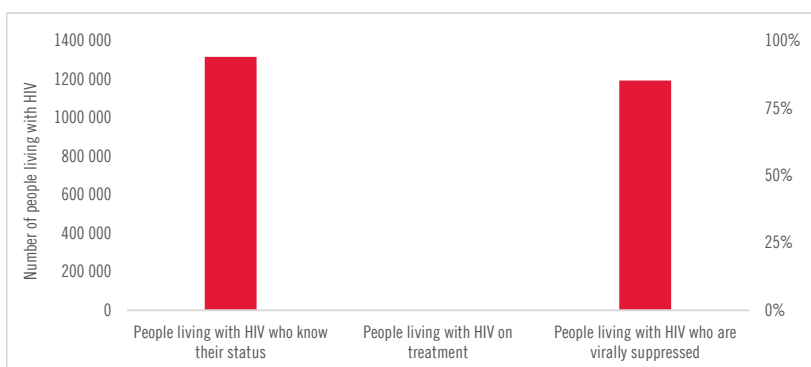
CHINA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.1%	4.1%	4.9%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	47.6%**	63.1%**	55.7%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	95.7%**	91.2%**	...	...
Condom use	94.6%	88.1%	63.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	9500 [8000–11 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	246
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2023	986 447 257	12 978 903	0	0	419 128	999 845 288

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No specific legislation
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

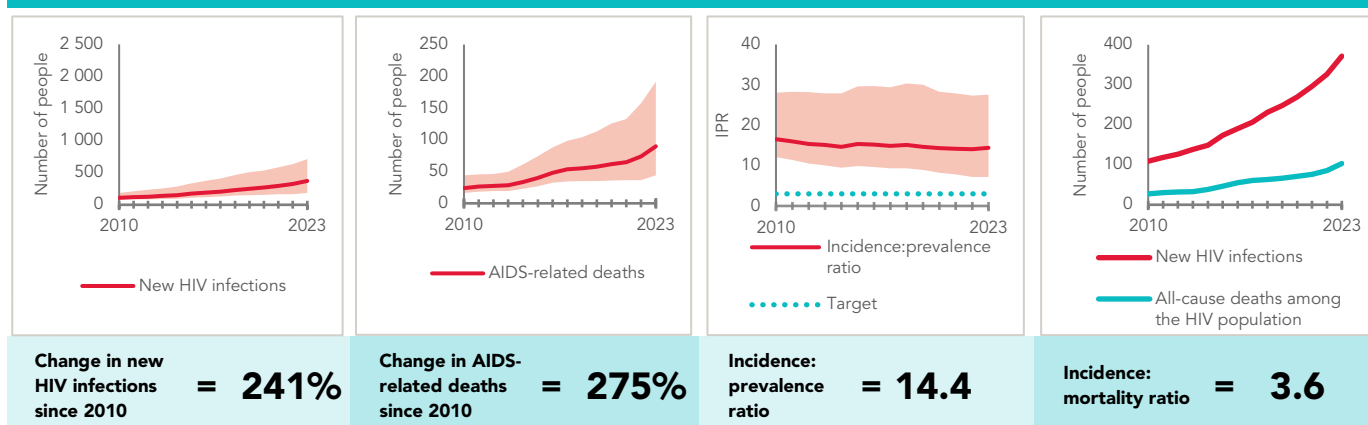
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200–710]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.12 [0.1–0.2]	0.19 [0.12–0.37]	0.4 [0.2–0.77]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	660 [520–1000]	1100 [840–1900]	2600 [1700–4800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	500 [<500–870]	1200 [740–2100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–530]	590 [<500–970]	1300 [830–2500]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	0.4 [0.3–0.8]

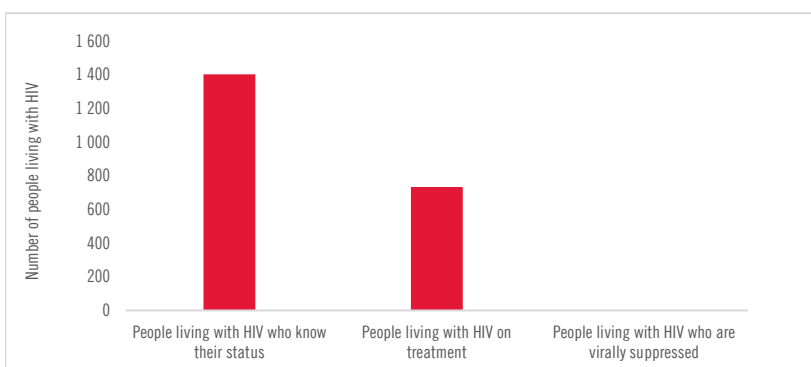
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	54% [35– >98%] 1402	28% [18–53%] 733	...% [...–...%] ...
Children (0–14)	78% [50– >98%] 65	93% [59– >98%] 77	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	48% [30–87%] 548	22% [14–40%] 253	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	59% [36– >98%] 789	30% [19–55%] 403	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	34% [21–48%]	35% [19–58%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	27.6% [24.3–31.1%]	27.9% [23.1–31.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	31.9% [19.1–44.1%]	53.9% [29.1–89.6%]

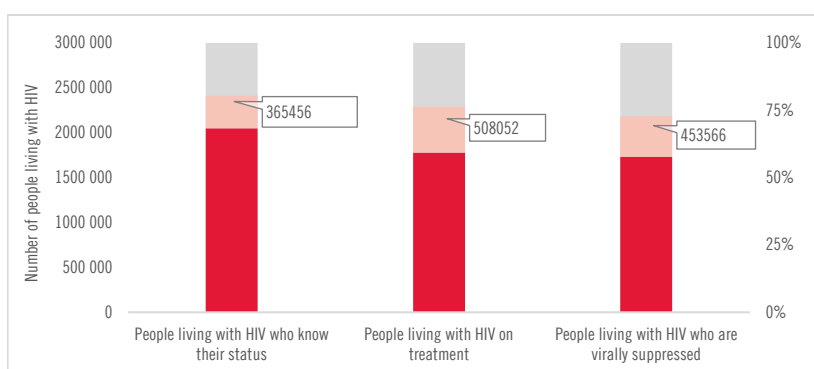
INDIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2 255 800
HIV prevalence	1.9%	3.3%	9%	3.8%	1.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	92.6%**	91.2%**	89.7%**	93.7%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	60.0%**	60.0%**	54.4%**	58.2%**	28.7%**
Condom use	97.6%	94.6%	68.7%	96.4%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	26.8%	29.3%	28.8%	9.1%	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	81% [69–96%]	70% [60–84%] 1 779 067	68% [58–81%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	42 000 [36 000–50 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2020)	
— Women	57.4%
— Men	59%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2021)	75.5%
---	-------

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 (2022)	2613
---	------

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2021)	92.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2023	276 542 022	0	0	0	0	276 542 022

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2020
(2020 refers to women only)	32.8	36.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	2021
	22	24

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2021
	44.4

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	50 000 [44 000–54 000]	41 000 [37 000–45 000]	28 000 [25 000–30 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	3000 [2600–3600]	3500 [2900–4100]	2600 [2100–3100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	25 000 [19 000–30 000]	21 000 [15 000–24 000]	13 000 [9600–16 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	17 000 [15 000–19 000]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	7000 [6100–7900]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	30 000 [27 000–33 000]	25 000 [22 000–27 000]	18 000 [16 000–20 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.2 [0.18–0.22]	0.16 [0.14–0.17]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.11]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	15 000 [13 000–17 000]	25 000 [22 000–28 000]	27 000 [24 000–31 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1800 [1500–2100]	2400 [2000–2700]	2100 [1700–2500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2900 [2600–3500]	6000 [5300–6900]	9100 [7900–10 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	10 000 [8900–12 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]	16 000 [14 000–19 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	420 000 [380 000–470 000]	530 000 [490 000–580 000]	570 000 [520 000–630 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	8200 [7100–9300]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	120 000 [110 000–140 000]	170 000 [150 000–190 000]	180 000 [170 000–200 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	290 000 [270 000–320 000]	350 000 [320 000–380 000]	370 000 [340 000–410 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, penalty not specified
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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

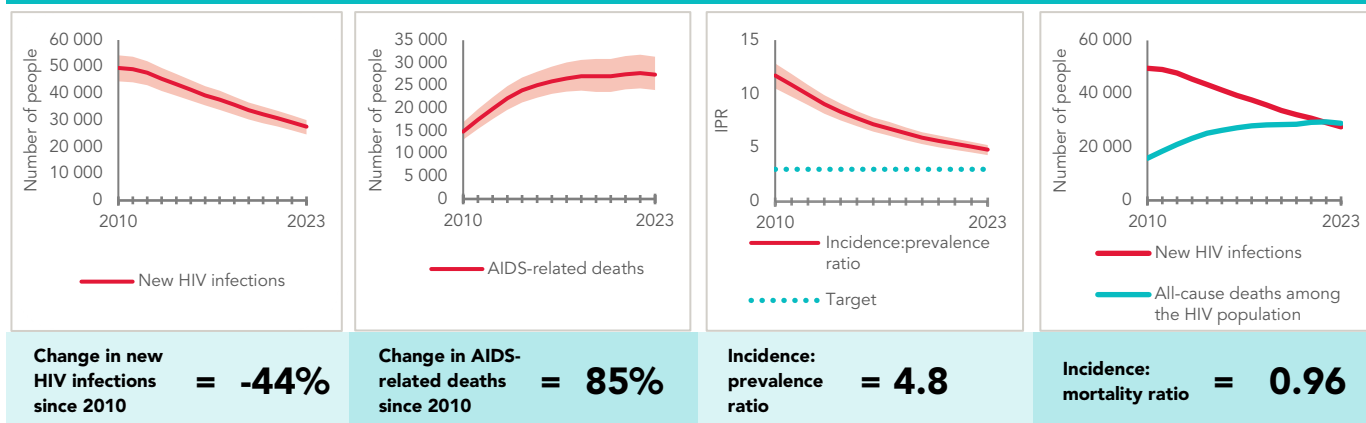
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2019 4.6
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2023 21.5
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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0

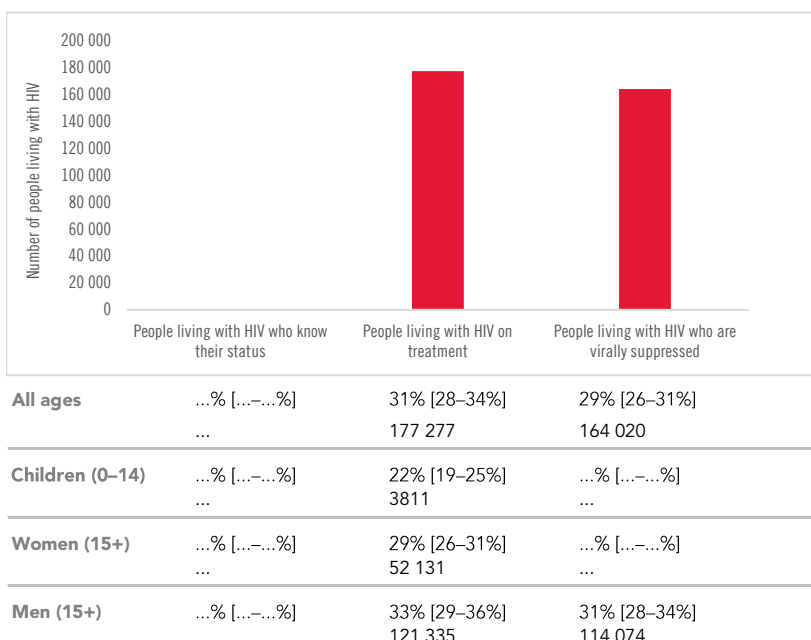
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	271 800	847 300	...	43 100	244 400
HIV prevalence	8%	21.9%	28%	25%	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	84.3%	86.0%	75.0%	76.0%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	26.7%	43.0%	52.0%	32.0%	...
Condom use	70.5%	63%	26%	58%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	18.6%	20%	5%	24%	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	23.1%	16%	31%	34%	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	6.1%	4%	11%	10%	

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	9% [8-10%]	17% [15-20%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.5% [30.2-32.8%]	29.8% [28.1-31.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	6.6% [5.8-7.8%]	11.8% [10.2-14.1%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	25 000 [11 000-45 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	6.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

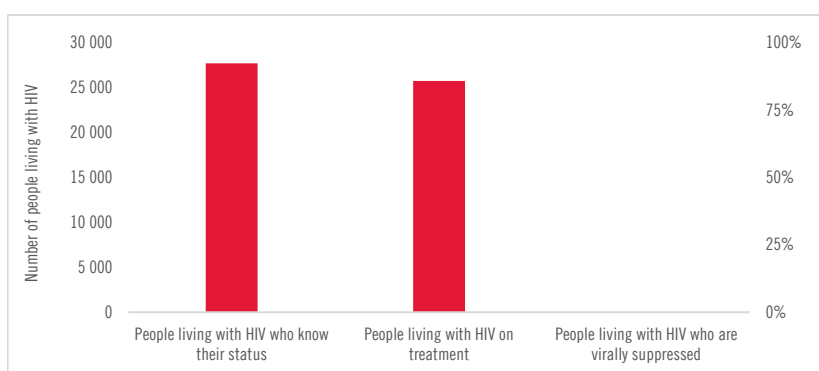
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years 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 (2023)	6745
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	92%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	1
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2022)	1.3%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

JAPAN

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 25 768	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 1606	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 24 148	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	61 [22–120]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2020	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Data not available
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

KIRIBATI

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2020	0	0	0	0	0	0

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	...
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	52.1%
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	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	...	2019
	...	58.4

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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
	43.4

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019
	58.5

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1100 [970–1200]	1200 [1000–1300]	1300 [1200–1500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–560]	520 [<500–600]	570 [<500–670]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	590 [530–660]	680 [610–750]	910 [800–990]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.17 [0.15–0.19]	0.17 [0.15–0.19]	0.18 [0.15–0.19]
AIDS-related deaths			
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– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9500 [8600–10 000]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	20 000 [17 000–22 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	530 [<500–590]	610 [530–700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3600 [3300–4000]	5100 [4600–5600]	7000 [6200–7800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5500 [4900–6100]	7600 [6900–8400]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

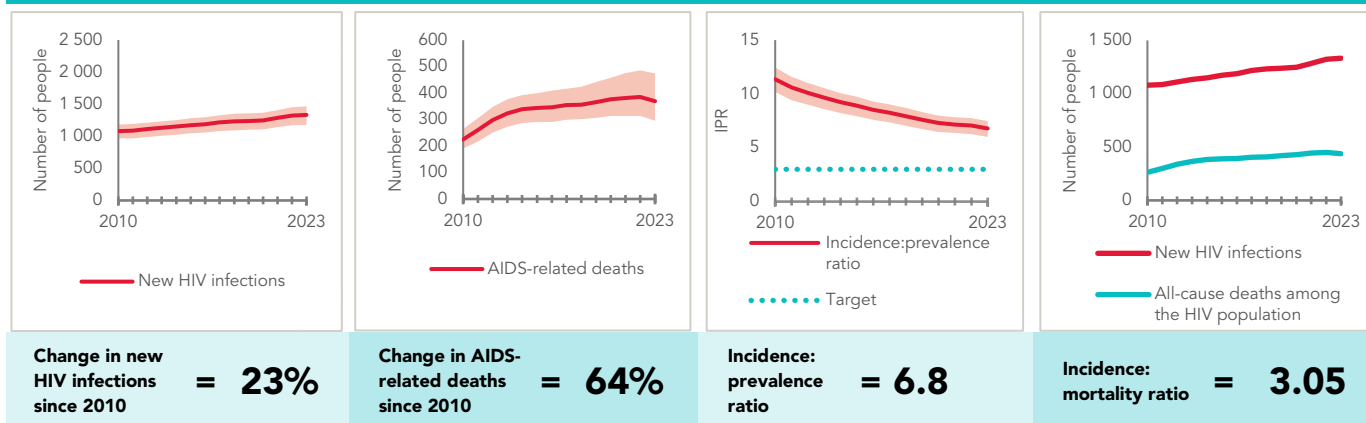
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2023 12.5

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	983 782	0	804 540	365 973	639 867	3 520 162

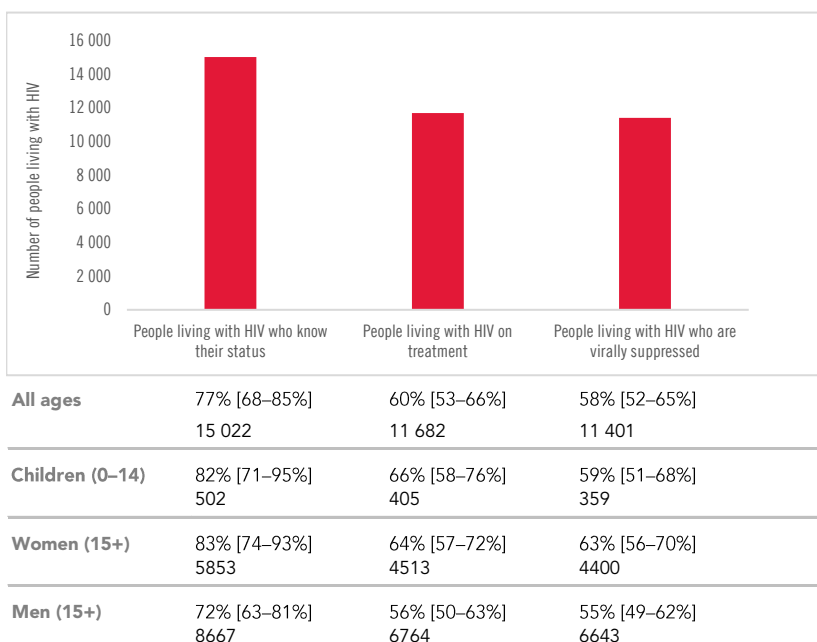
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	1.9%	1.7%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	3.4%	7.7%	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	16% [14–18%]	63% [55–73%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	40.3% [37.7–42.8%]	28.6% [24.7–32.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	4.9% [4.3–5.8%]	38.1% [33.5–44.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	470 [280–710]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	63.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	850
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5800 [5300–6300]	4700 [4300–5200]	2900 [2600–3200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1300 [1100–1400]	950 [840–1000]	520 [<500–580]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	900 [770–1000]	730 [630–800]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4900 [4400–5300]	4000 [3600–4400]	2500 [2200–2800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.2 [0.18–0.22]	0.15 [0.14–0.17]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3500 [2900–4100]	3500 [3000–4000]	2500 [2000–3100]
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 [<500–530]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	3300 [2700–3800]	3200 [2700–3600]	2100 [1700–2600]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	74 000 [66 000–81 000]	81 000 [73 000–88 000]	85 000 [77 000–94 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	14 000 [13 000–16 000]	16 000 [14 000–18 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	62 000 [55 000–68 000]	66 000 [60 000–71 000]	69 000 [62 000–77 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, penalty not specified
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

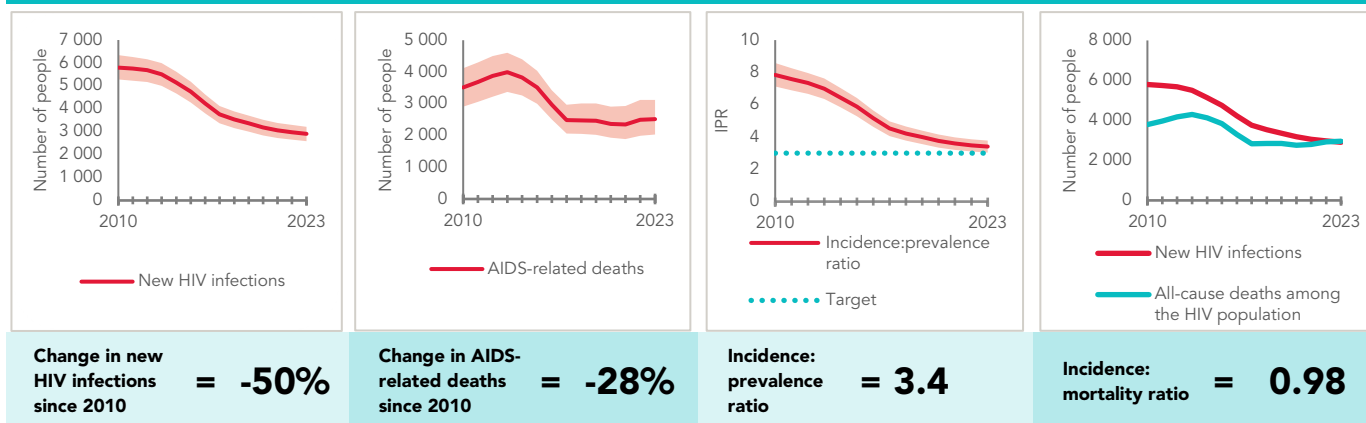
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	17 471 055	1 035 856	0	1 113 551	326 397	19 946 859

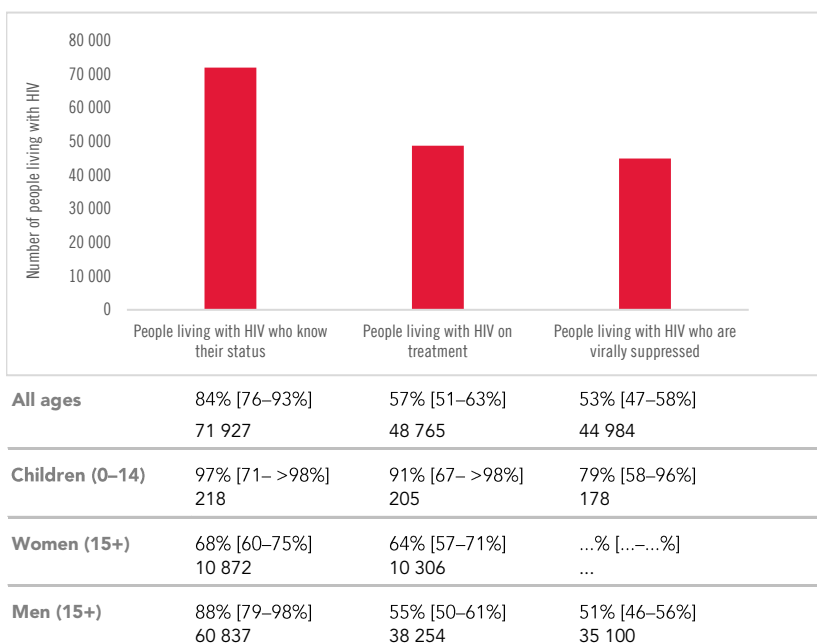
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	60 000	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.9%	12.9%	7.5%	5.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	50.5%	81.1%	78.3%	81.5%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	93.8%	75%	10%	91.4%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	47%	60.1%	20.6%	65.8%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	6%	2.6%	9.1%	0.8%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	74% [65–82%]	100% [87–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	8.4% [6.7–9.8%]	1.6% [0.9–2.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	59.8% [53.1–66.9%]	95.1% [82.8–109.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	1700 [1300–2300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	18.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	
— 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 (2023)	3451
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	80%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	7
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2022)	90.9%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	520 [<500–580]	670 [600–750]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	560 [<500–630]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2014
	72.7 ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

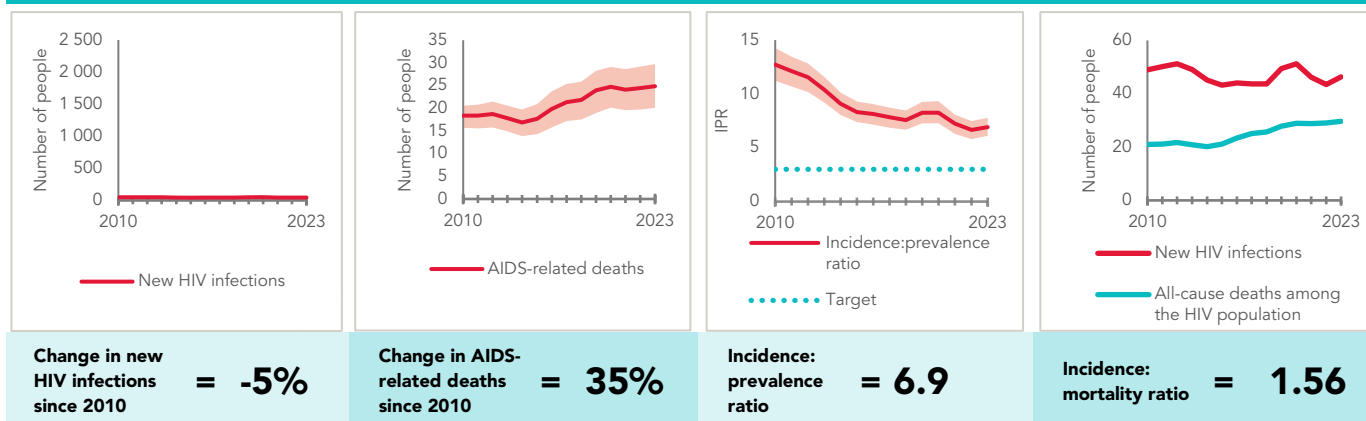
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2021	1 082 731	104 481	0	1 267 606	0
					2 474 731

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

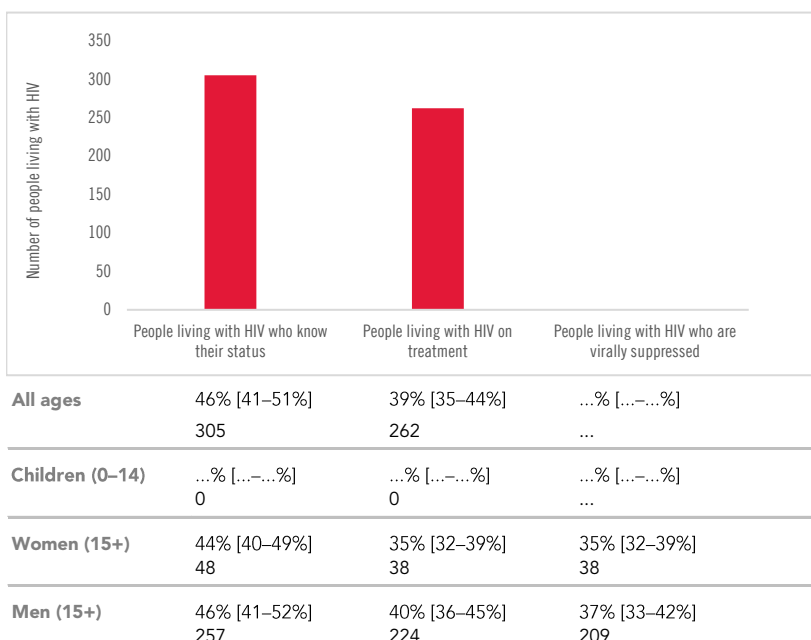


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	7300	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	5.6%	0%	...	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	96.8%	96.3%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	47.7%**	...	...	...
Condom use	84.7%	80.6%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	24.6%	37.6%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	18.8%	26.4%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	13.2%	8.6%	...	27.3%	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	18 [2–51]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	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)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	84
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	17 000 [15 000–19 000]	15 000 [13 000–16 000]	10 000 [9200–11 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1200 [860–1500]	810 [690–940]	900 [740–1100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	9700 [7400–11 000]	8300 [6300–9700]	5600 [4100–6600]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6800 [6000–7600]	5500 [4900–6200]	3300 [2900–3600]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	9100 [8000–10 000]	8200 [7300–9100]	6200 [5500–6900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.35 [0.31–0.39]	0.28 [0.26–0.32]	0.19 [0.17–0.21]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	12 000 [11 000–14 000]	9000 [7400–11 000]	6400 [4100–9600]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	810 [620–1000]	<500 [<500– <500]	560 [<500–670]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	3600 [3100–4100]	3100 [2400–4000]	2400 [1500–3700]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	7700 [6800–8800]	5600 [4600–7100]	3400 [2100–5300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	240 000 [220 000–270 000]	260 000 [230 000–290 000]	280 000 [220 000–340 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	7100 [6100–8100]	8100 [7000–9300]	8500 [7100–10 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	94 000 [84 000–100 000]	110 000 [93 000–120 000]	110 000 [90 000–140 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	150 000 [120 000–170 000]	160 000 [110 000–200 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.9 [0.7–1.0]	0.9 [0.7–1.0]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

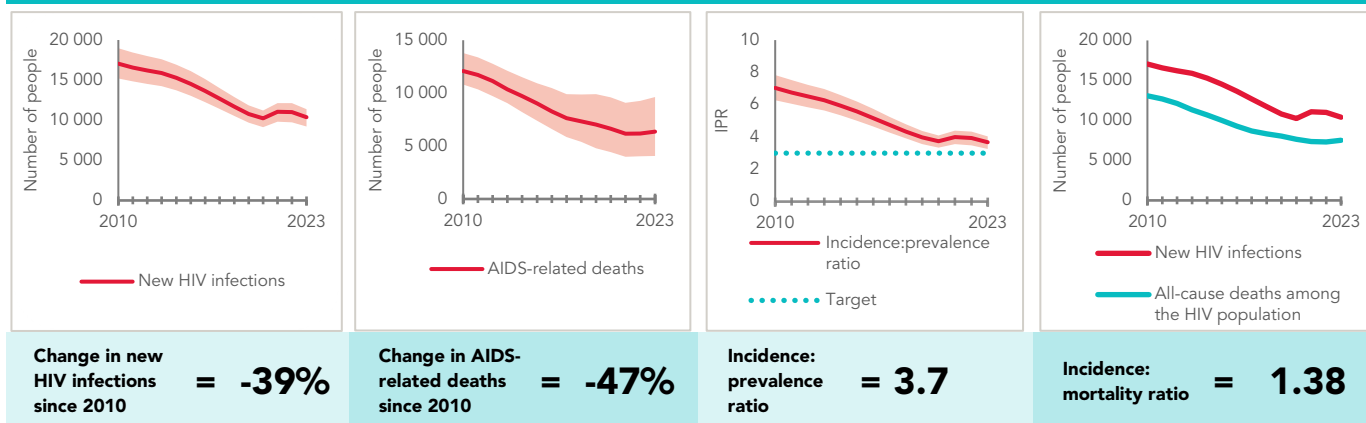
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

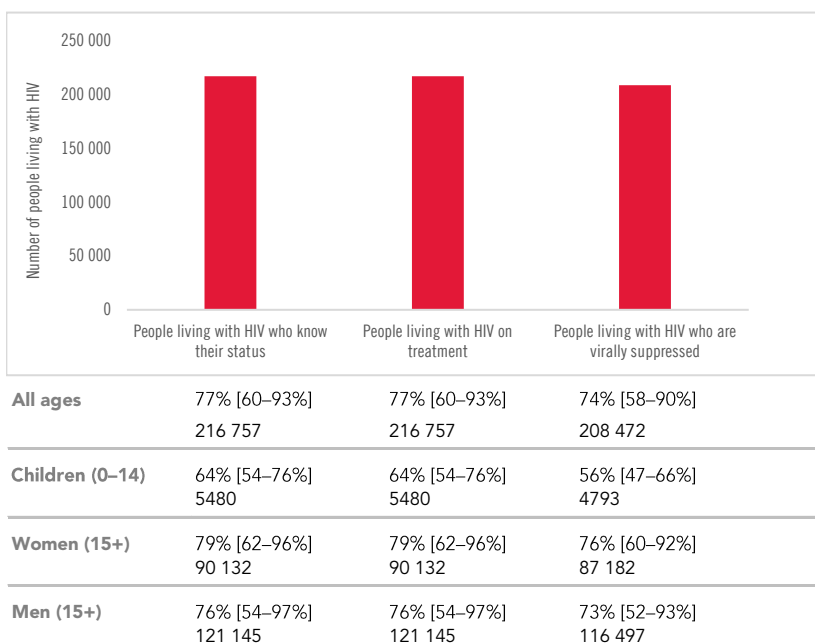
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	77 500	...	116 400	...	...
HIV prevalence	4.9%	6%	22.3%	23.5%	2.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	41.0%	31.3%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	59.1%	44.1%	...	...	...
Condom use	89.9%	56.8%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	50.4%	28.6%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	75% [66–88%]	56% [47–69%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.6% [15.4–17.8%]	21.0% [19.6–22.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	16.3% [14.3–19.1%]	29.3% [24.7–36.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	20 000 [12 000–30 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	22%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
— 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 (2023)	4468
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	305
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	20.6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1900–2400]	1200 [1100–1300]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	930 [820–1000]	<500 [<500–520]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	990 [880–1100]	630 [570–700]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1700 [1400–2000]	1300 [1000–1500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1300 [1100–1500]	950 [790–1100]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	34 000 [31 000–37 000]	31 000 [29 000–34 000]	30 000 [27 000–33 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1400 [1200–1600]	1500 [1300–1700]	1100 [930–1200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	21 000 [19 000–24 000]	17 000 [16 000–19 000]	16 000 [15 000–18 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	38	33.7

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months

...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months

...

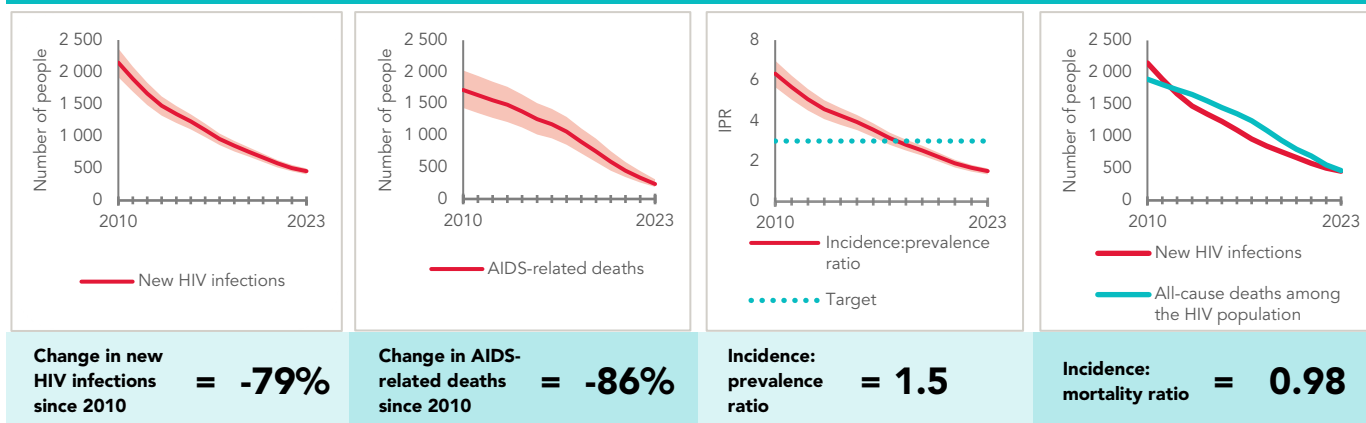
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2022
	11.2	12.9
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons		2022
		18.2

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	1 836 644	0	7 553 456	7 951 135	869 021
					18 378 830

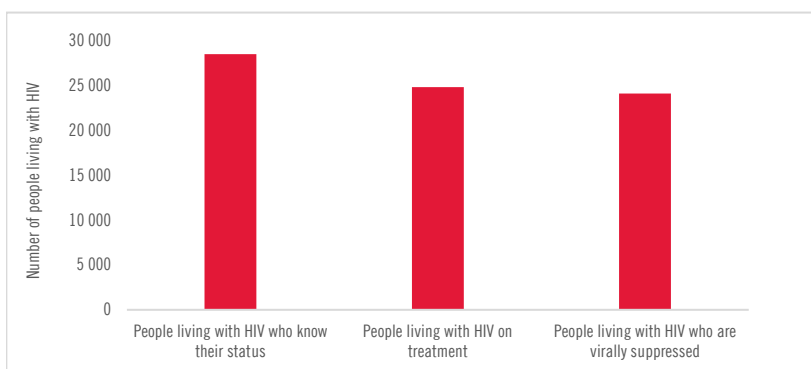
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	85 500	...	33 900	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.7%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	98.3%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	66.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	94% [85– >98%] 28 481	82% [74–90%] 24 793	80% [72–87%] 24 106
All ages			
Children (0–14)	>98% [86– >98%] 1097	91% [78– >98%] 984	79% [68–90%] 860
Women (15+)	94% [86– >98%] 12 202	85% [77–92%] 10 974	83% [76–90%] 10 774
Men (15+)	94% [85– >98%] 15 182	79% [72–87%] 12 835	77% [69–85%] 12 473

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	41% [36–49%]	77% [67–89%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	36.8% [35.1–38.5%]	22.2% [19.7–24.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	21.5% [18.6–25.6%]	50.4% [43.9–58.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	430 [230–670]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	0.2%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	
— Women	43.8%
— Men	70.2%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2022)	55.1%
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 (2023)	7181
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	96.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	112
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	3.6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2400 [2000–2700]	3000 [2600–3400]	3600 [3100–4200]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–540]	590 [510–670]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2000 [1600–2300]	2500 [2100–2900]	3000 [2500–3500]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
	...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2020 25.5
--	--------------

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2020 30.9
---	--------------

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

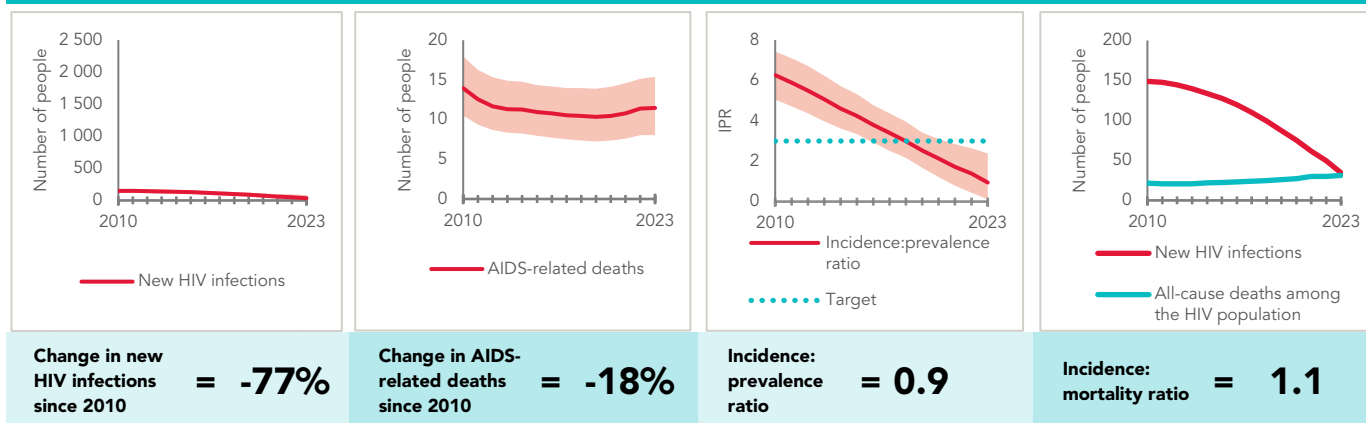
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

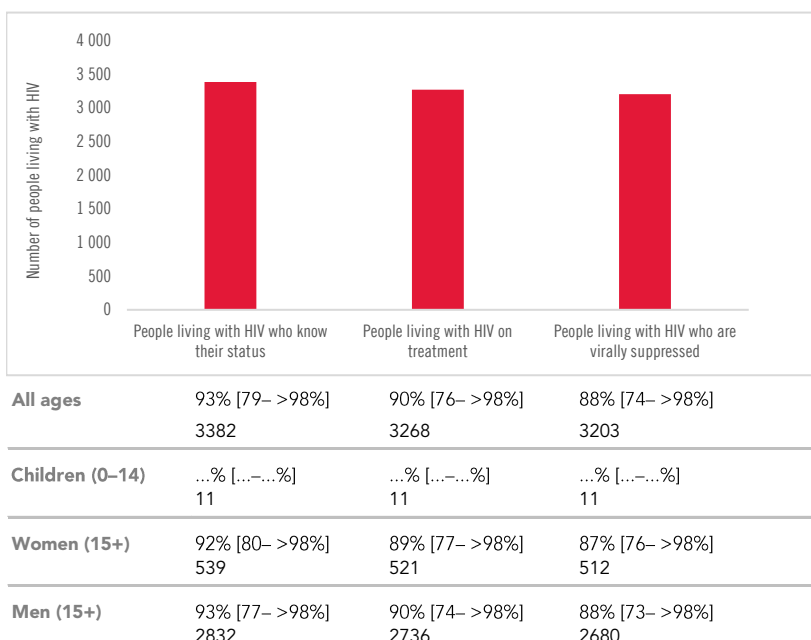
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	10 400	21 200
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness	...	61.4%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	1 [0–6]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	4604
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2200 [1800–2600]	6100 [5100–7000]	11 000 [9600–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–550]	880 [760–1000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200–<200]	710 [590–820]	1700 [1400–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1800 [1400–2200]	4900 [4100–5600]	8600 [7400–9800]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	79 000 [69 000–89 000]	140 000 [120 000–150 000]	290 000 [270 000–310 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	940 [800–1100]	2600 [2300–2900]	8300 [7500–9000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9600 [8300–11 000]	24 000 [21 000–26 000]	54 000 [49 000–58 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	69 000 [59 000–78 000]	110 000 [99 000–120 000]	230 000 [210 000–250 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2013
	49 ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

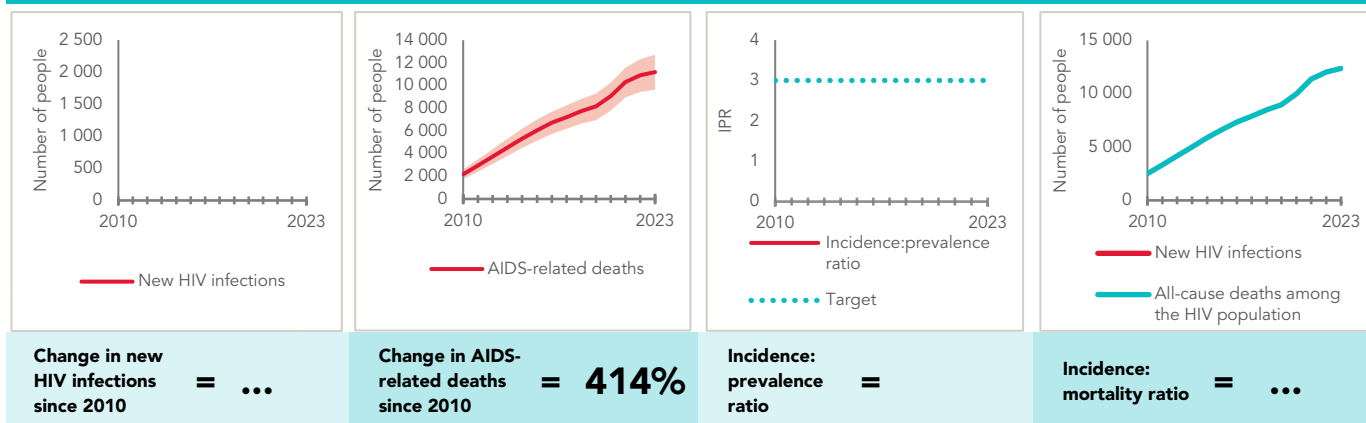
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	9 675 411	0	0	10 830 133	0
					20 505 544

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

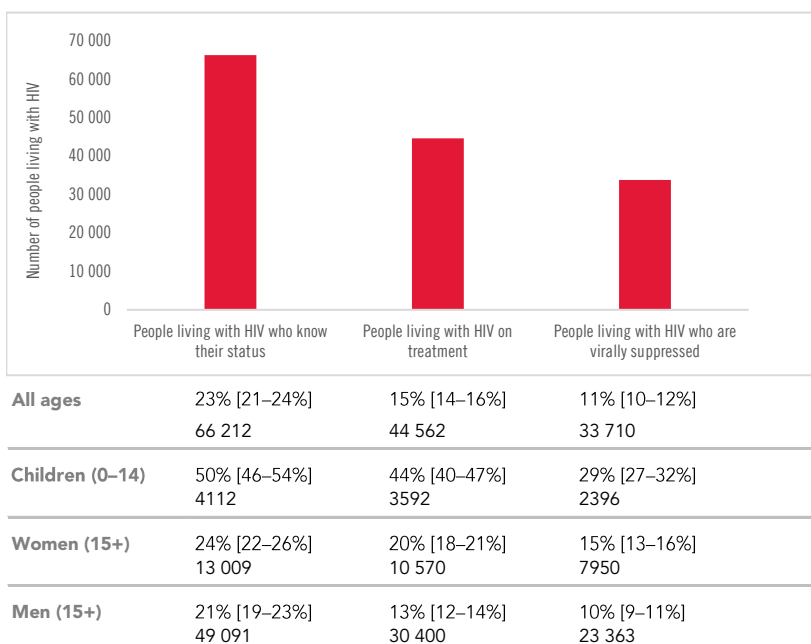


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	37.5%**	49.5%**	100%**	34.3%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	9.7%**	2.1%**	13.7%**	5.3%**	99.2%**
Condom use	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	11% [10–13%]	11% [10–13%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	0.7% [0.6–0.8%]	55.9% [49.1–65.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	2700 [1700–3800]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	
— 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 (2022)	73
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3300 [2900–3800]	3500 [3200–4200]	6700 [5400–8600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	580 [500–660]	620 [530–700]	790 [620–940]
New HIV infections (15–24)	820 [<500–990]	880 [500–1100]	1700 [960–2300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1500 [1300–1800]	1800 [1500–2200]	3800 [3000–4800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [980–1400]	1200 [980–1500]	2100 [1700–2800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.43 [0.39–0.5]	0.41 [0.37–0.48]	0.65 [0.53–0.84]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	870 [740–1100]	750 [650–910]	980 [840–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–510]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	33 000 [30 000–36 000]	45 000 [42 000–49 000]	77 000 [69 000–86 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2700 [2400–3000]	3400 [2900–3800]	4500 [3900–5100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	17 000 [16 000–18 000]	24 000 [23 000–26 000]	44 000 [40 000–50 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	17 000 [16 000–20 000]	28 000 [25 000–32 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.7 [0.6–0.7]	0.8 [0.7–0.8]	1.0 [1.0–1.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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 and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
	...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

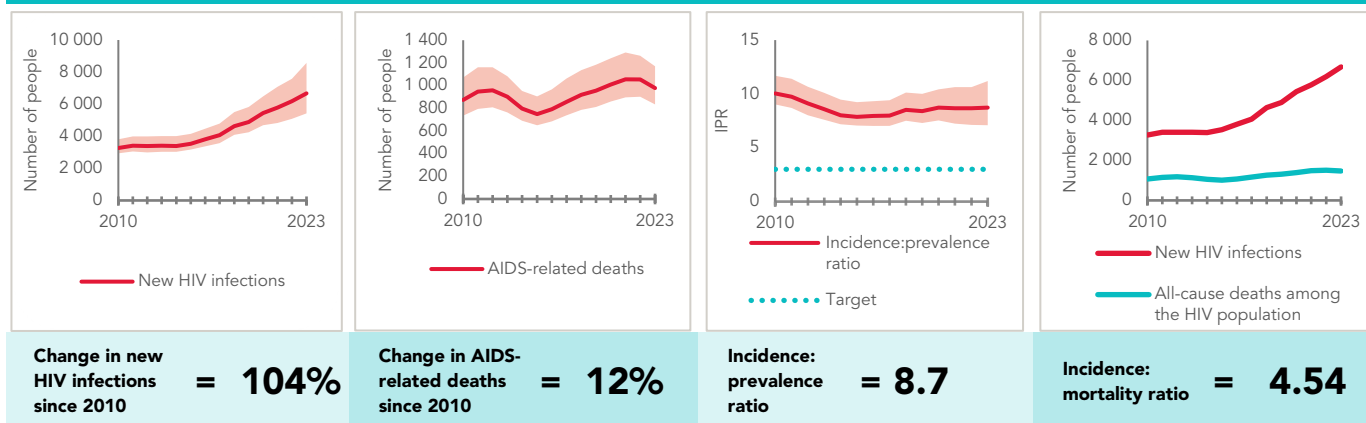
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

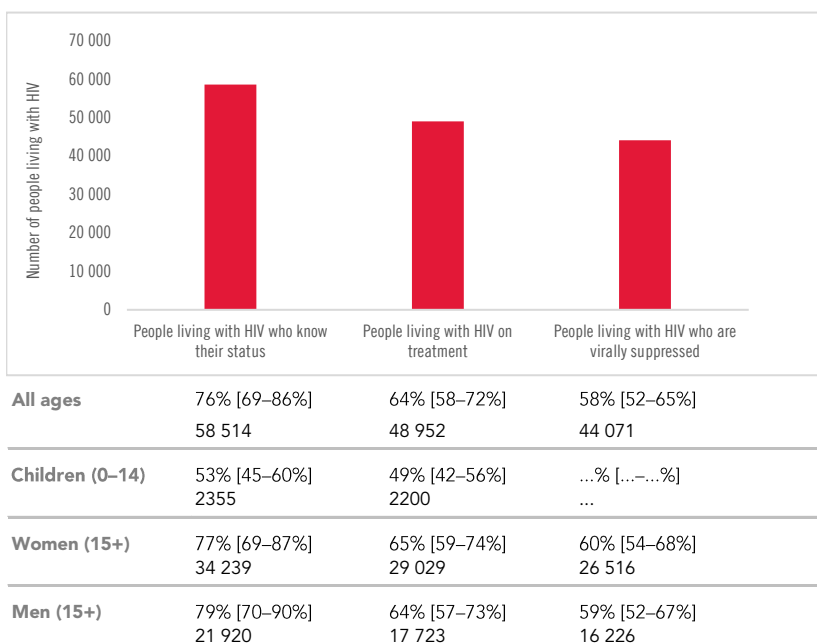
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	77 700	...	...	89 900
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	28% [25–34%]	58% [50–74%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	35.0% [32.8–37.6%]	30.5% [27.6–34.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	34.5% [30.2–42.0%]	51.7% [44.6–65.5%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	2500 [2000–3100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	18.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
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 (2018)	
— Women	18%
— Men	33.2%
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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4400 [3700–5100]	9900 [8200–11 000]	29 000 [24 000–33 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2200 [1500–2700]	4800 [3200–6200]	13 000 [8900–17 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	680 [560–810]	2100 [1700–2500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4100 [3400–4700]	9100 [7600–11 000]	26 000 [22 000–30 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.11]	0.24 [0.2–0.28]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	590 [<500–720]	2000 [1400–2700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–570]	1500 [1000–2200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	18 000 [15 000–21 000]	53 000 [45 000–61 000]	190 000 [160 000–220 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	1200 [940–1400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1400 [1200–1600]	3700 [3100–4300]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	17 000 [14 000–19 000]	49 000 [41 000–57 000]	180 000 [150 000–200 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.3 [0.2–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

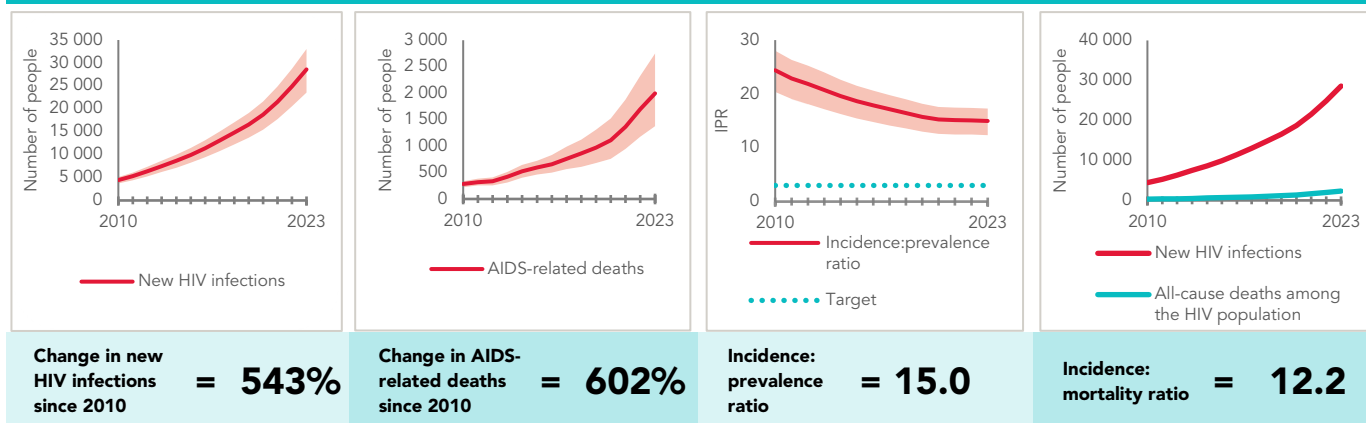
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2017	2022
	5.5	3.8

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	39 304 648	2 887 640	0	0	0
					65 539 240

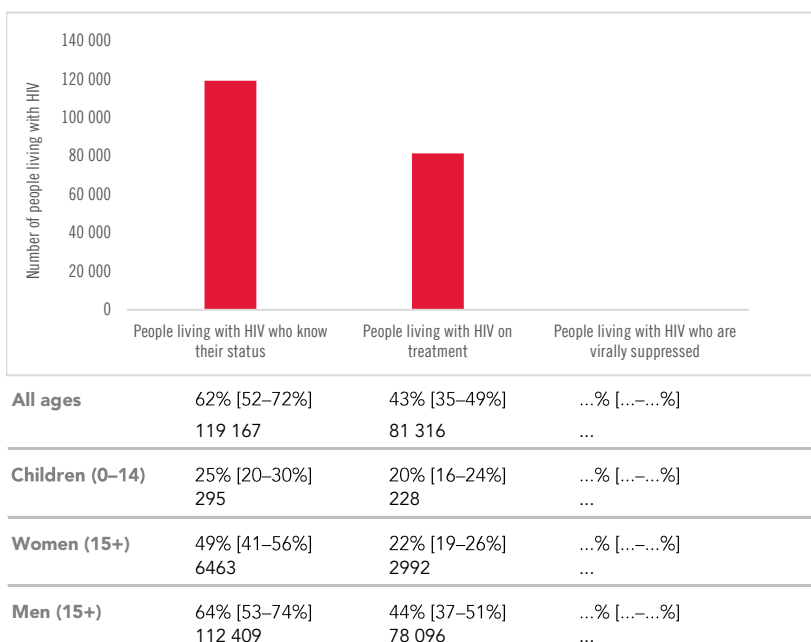
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	127 700	800 500	...	239 100	125 000
HIV prevalence	1.2%	7.5%	...	2.8%	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	7.0%	17.0%	...	29.1%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	70.8%	58.8%	...	57.9%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	15.4%	28.6%	...	37.7%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	12.9%	0.01%	...	0.004%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	8.9%	...	...	51.6%	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	11% [9–14%]	8% [6–9%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	38.7% [36.1–41.0%]	38.5% [36.1–40.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	3.9% [3.2–4.7%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	5400 [2500–9300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	62.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

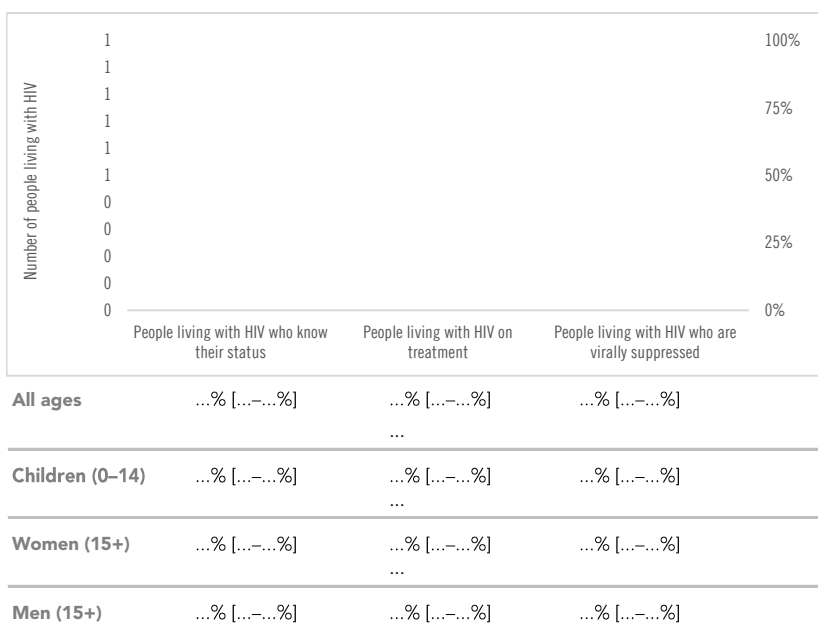
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2022)	...
— Women	17.9%
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2022)	58.1%
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 (2023)	22 428
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	62.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

SAMOA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	0%	...	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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	12 115	0	0	58 077	9615	79 808

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	0 [0-2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2020)	28%
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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2020
	...	90.5

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	2020
	26.8

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2020
	35.1

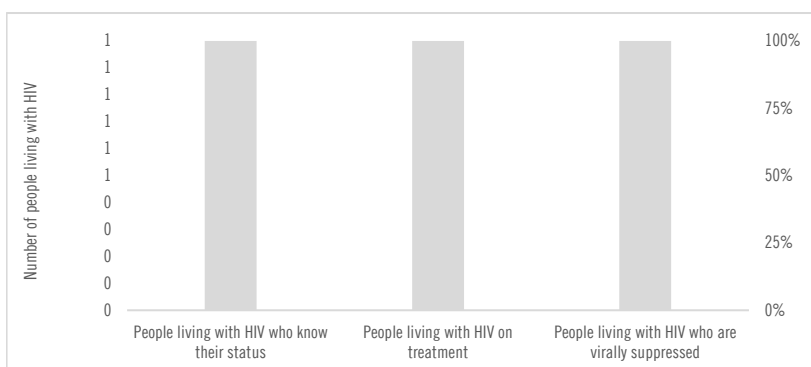
SINGAPORE

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	8000
HIV prevalence	0%	1.1%	...	...	1.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	94.0%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	99%	42.6%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	31 [20–46]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2023	36 037 313	0	0	0	0	36 037 313

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...
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	...	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <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+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4300 [4200–4500]	4500 [4300–4600]	4700 [4400–5000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1300 [1200–1300]	1300 [1200–1300]	1100 [1100–1200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3000 [2900–3100]	3100 [3000–3300]	3500 [3300–3800]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

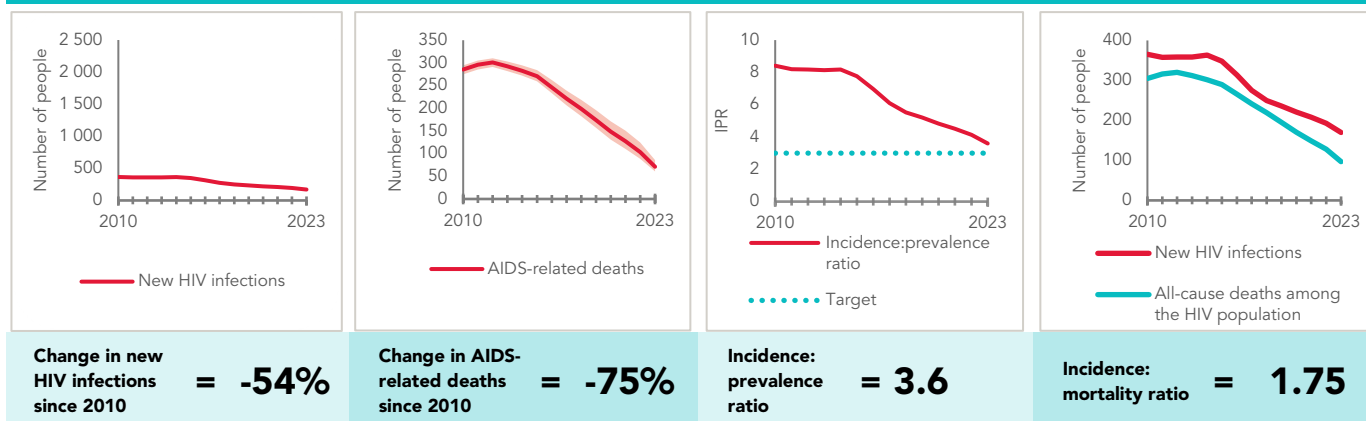
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019 34.4

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	2 973 413	0	0	4 318 270	101 104	7 392 788

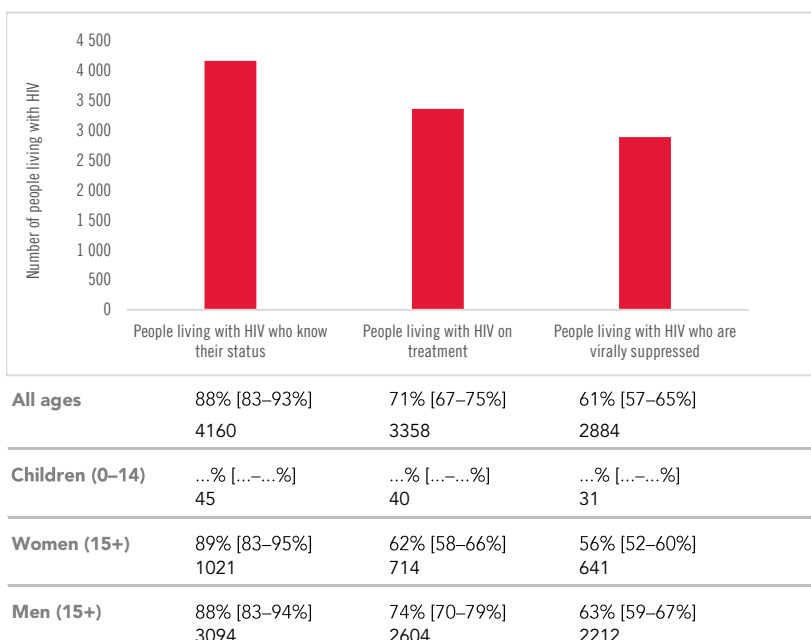
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	68 [42–100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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)	24
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	80.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	18 000 [16 000–19 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	9100 [8200–10000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	760 [620–910]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	8300 [5800–9900]	6500 [4400–8000]	4200 [2800–5400]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6100 [5400–6900]	3300 [2900–3600]	1800 [1600–2000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	11 000 [9700–12 000]	9500 [8500–10 000]	7200 [6500–7900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.26 [0.24–0.29]	0.19 [0.17–0.2]	0.13 [0.12–0.14]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	35 000 [30 000–42 000]	24 000 [20 000–30 000]	12 000 [9100–16 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	930 [810–1000]	<500 [<500– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–18 000]	12 000 [9700–15 000]	6500 [4900–8300]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	12 000 [9300–15 000]	5500 [3700–8200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	720 000 [630 000–790 000]	640 000 [580 000–730 000]	580 000 [500 000–660 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	17 000 [14 000–20 000]	9000 [7400–11 000]	1800 [1500–2100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	330 000 [300 000–370 000]	290 000 [260 000–330 000]	240 000 [200 000–280 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	370 000 [320 000–410 000]	340 000 [300 000–390 000]	340 000 [280 000–390 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.8 [1.5–2.0]	1.5 [1.3–1.8]	1.1 [0.9–1.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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

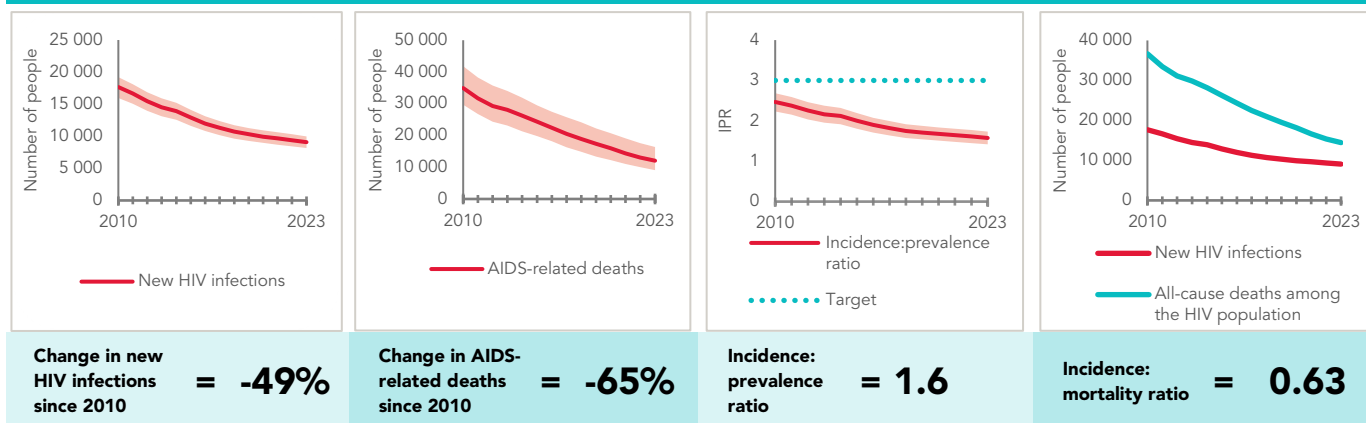
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2022 refers to women only)	2015 26.1	2022 12.4
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2022 8.7	
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	...	
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2022 4.2	

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	225 236 347	487 162	7 918 849	14 594 655	0	248 791 791

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

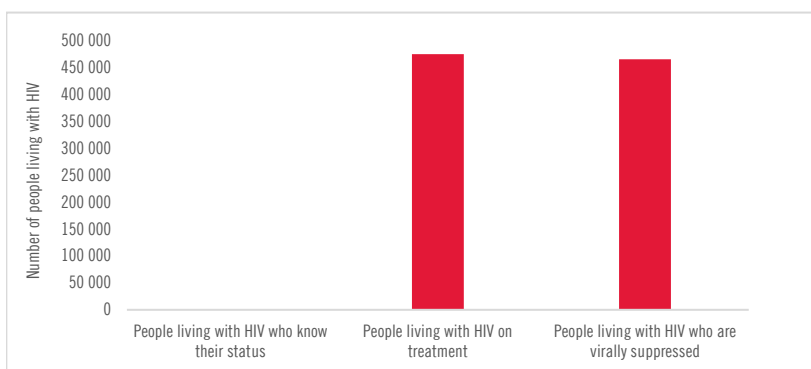


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	106 600	600 100	56 700	...	269 700
HIV prevalence	4.2%	1.7%	10.3%	2.2%	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	74.9%	84.5%	21.2%	75.6%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	70.4%**	79.7%**	77.3%**	75.9%**	62.5%**
Condom use	94.7%	86.4%	32.6%	79.5%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	77.2%	36.3%	62.1%	34%	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	5.3%	2.3%	15.4%	2.5%	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	82% [72–95%]	81% [70–93%]
All ages	...	474 675	465 174
Children (0–14)	...	64% [53–74%] 1175	61% [51–70%] 1120
Women (15+)	89% [75– >98%] 213 938	82% [69–97%] 196 841	82% [69–97%] 197 101
Men (15+)	92% [76– >98%] 308 643	83% [69–95%] 276 659	80% [66–92%] 266 953

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	96% [83–100%]	97% [85–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	2.0% [1.8–2.1%]	1.7% [1.5–1.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	67.5% [58.3–79.5%]	88.9% [77.5–105.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	9400 [6200–13 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	2.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

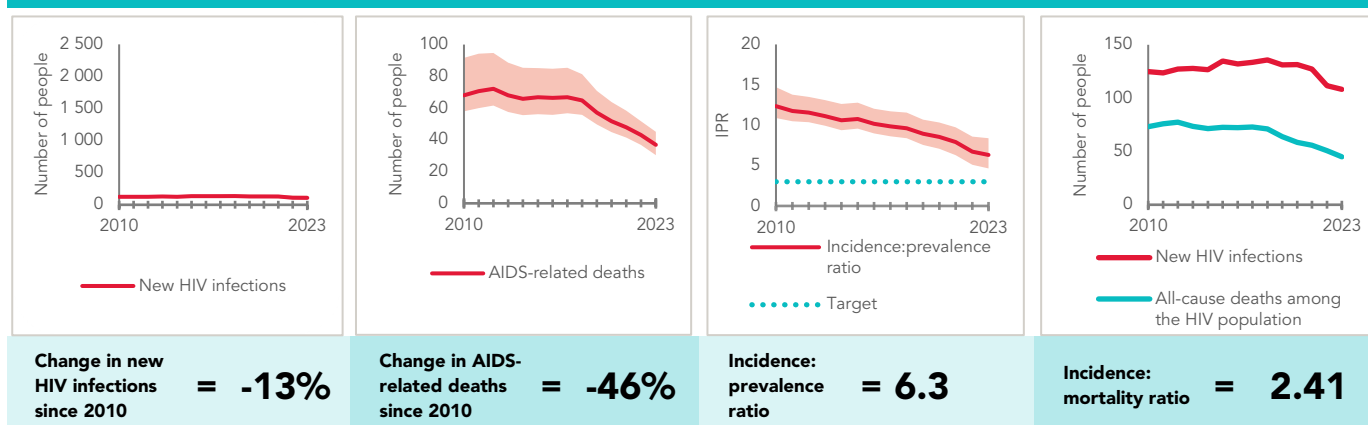
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2022)	86.5%
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 (2023)	26 619
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	86.7%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	17
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	9.4%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

TIMOR-LESTE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.11 [0.1–0.14]	0.11 [0.1–0.13]	<0.1 [0.1–0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1000 [880–1300]	1300 [1100–1400]	1700 [1600–2000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–550]	640 [580–720]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	540 [<500–670]	680 [600–800]	990 [870–1200]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

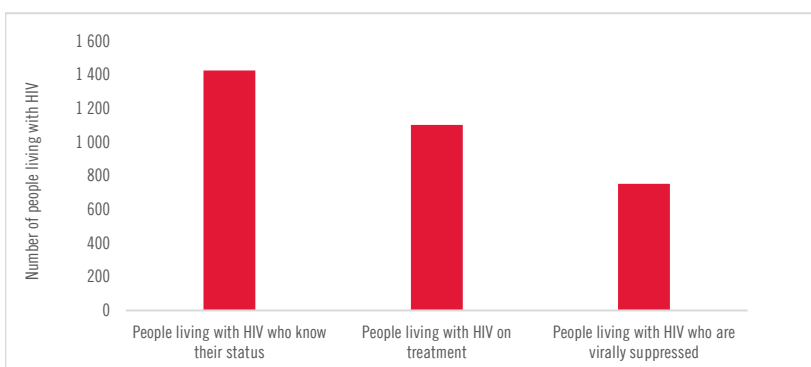
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	816 265	0	0	1 325 270	0	2 141 535

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	83% [75–96%] 1425	64% [58–74%] 1103	44% [40–51%] 752
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 60	...% [...–...%] 38	...% [...–...%] 23
Women (15+)	72% [65–82%] 457	46% [42–52%] 293	30% [27–34%] 192
Men (15+)	92% [81–>98%] 908	78% [68–93%] 772	54% [48–65%] 537

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	15 000 [13 000–16 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	6100 [5300–6700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	580 [<500–760]	630 [<500–770]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3000 [2200–3500]	3300 [2400–3900]	2000 [1400–2500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	4600 [4000–5200]	3000 [2700–3300]	980 [830–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	9400 [8200–10 000]	7800 [7000–8500]	4900 [4300–5400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.17 [0.15–0.19]	0.12 [0.11–0.14]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6500 [5000–8200]	5500 [4000–7200]	4100 [3000–5600]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1100 [750–1500]	850 [<500–1400]	1900 [1200–2500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	5100 [4000–6300]	4400 [3300–5600]	2100 [1600–3000]
People living with HIV			
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)	4100 [3500–4800]	5300 [4500–6100]	3900 [3200–4500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	63 000 [56 000–70 000]	76 000 [69 000–84 000]	77 000 [69 000–83 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	140 000 [130 000–160 000]	160 000 [140 000–170 000]	170 000 [150 000–190 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No specific legislation
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Data not available
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2020
	10.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2020
	26.1

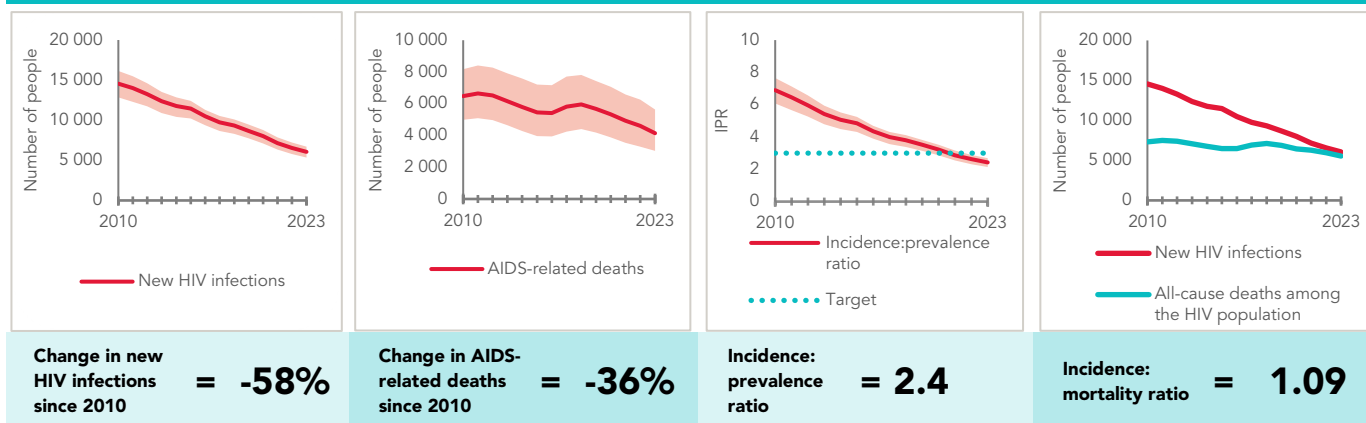
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2021
	10.9

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

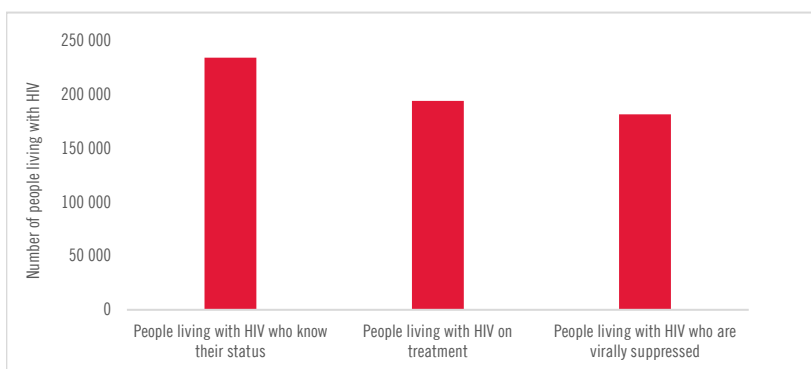


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	256 000	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.5%	12.5%	9.1%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	72.5%**	84.3%**	62.5%**	94.1%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	32.1%**	61.7%**	...	...
Condom use	89.9%	68.6%	49.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	18.1%	30.5%	22.1%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	54.1%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	94% [85– >98%] 234 139	78% [70–85%] 193 941	73% [66–80%] 181 563
All ages			
Children (0–14)	70% [58–82%] 2709	70% [58–82%] 2709	59% [48–68%] 2257
Women (15+)	85% [77–93%] 65 204	72% [65–79%] 55 398	67% [61–73%] 51 538
Men (15+)	>98% [90– >98%] 166 226	80% [73–88%] 135 834	75% [69–83%] 127 768

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	53% [46–62%]	80% [69–95%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	21.4% [19.2–23.4%]	11.7% [8.7–14.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	49.5% [43.2–58.2%]	39.9% [34.7–47.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	4600 [2900–6700]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	53.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2021)	72.2%
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 (2023)	67 192
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	96.1%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	147
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2020)	27.7%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

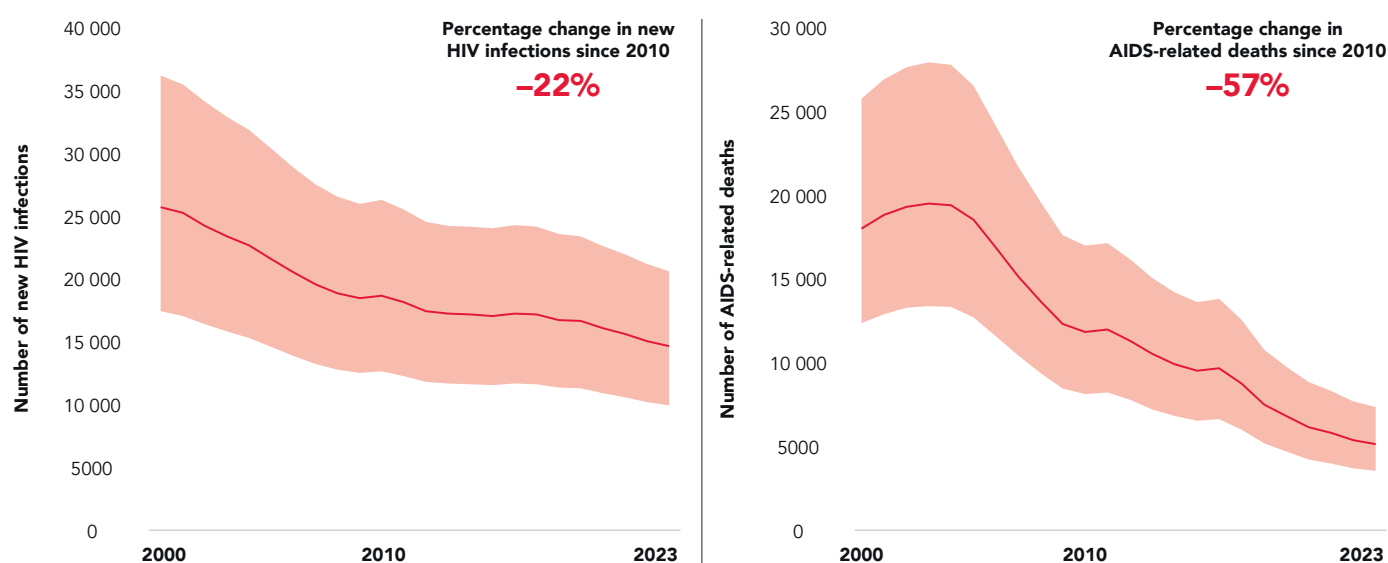
CARIBBEAN

The Caribbean has made substantial progress against HIV since 2010, but there has been little change in the annual number of new HIV infections over the past five years. Numbers of new HIV infections have declined by 22% in the region since 2010 (Figure 2.1).

Almost 90% of new infections in the region in 2023 were in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica—with Haiti alone accounting for more than one third (38%) of new HIV infections. People from key populations and their sex partners continued to account for 47% of new infections in 2022 (Figure 2.2) (1). Numbers of AIDS-related deaths in the region have fallen by 57% since 2010, but a worrying increase has been reported in Belize, Cuba, Guyana and Suriname.

Numbers of new HIV infections are going down, but not fast enough

Figure 2.1 Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Caribbean, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).



2023 DATA

- **22%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **57%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
340 000 [280 000–390 000]
- New HIV infections:
15 000 [9900–21 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
5100 [3500–7400]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
85 [63→98]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
70 [52–85]
- % of people living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load: **61 [51–71]**

Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 358 million (domestic resources US\$ 134.4 million, international resources US\$ 224 million)

Treatment coverage has continued to expand: 85% [63→98%] of people living with HIV know their status, 70% [52–85%] of all people living with HIV are on treatment, and 61% [51–71%] of all people living with HIV were virally suppressed in 2023. The percentage of people living with HIV who were on treatment and virally suppressed rose from 79% [59–96%] in 2018 to 87% [64→98%] in 2023. Treatment coverage was 78% [56–94%] among women aged 15 years and over and 65% [47–80%] among men aged 15 years and over. Late diagnosis of advanced HIV disease (AIDS) remains a significant challenge. Paediatric treatment coverage, at 39% [27–51%], was much lower than adult treatment coverage in 2023.

Eleven of the 17 countries or territories globally validated for eliminating vertical transmission of both HIV and syphilis are in the Caribbean region,¹ showcasing the impact of strong political commitment, person-centred service provision, health system strengthening, public–private collaboration, community engagement, and addressing human rights and gender in health services.

There has been a marked shift towards decriminalization of same-sex relations, led by strong activism across the region. Since 2010, six countries² have decriminalized same-sex sexual intercourse, but it remains criminalized in five countries. Court decisions on the constitutionality of these laws are pending in three countries,³ and various procedural grounds have affected rulings in other countries.⁴ Sex work remains criminalized in 14 of 16 countries, and possession of small amounts of drugs is criminalized in all 16 countries. Belize has repealed the criminalization of HIV transmission, nondisclosure or exposure, but some countries still maintain such counterproductive legal provisions.⁵

1 Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

2 Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago.

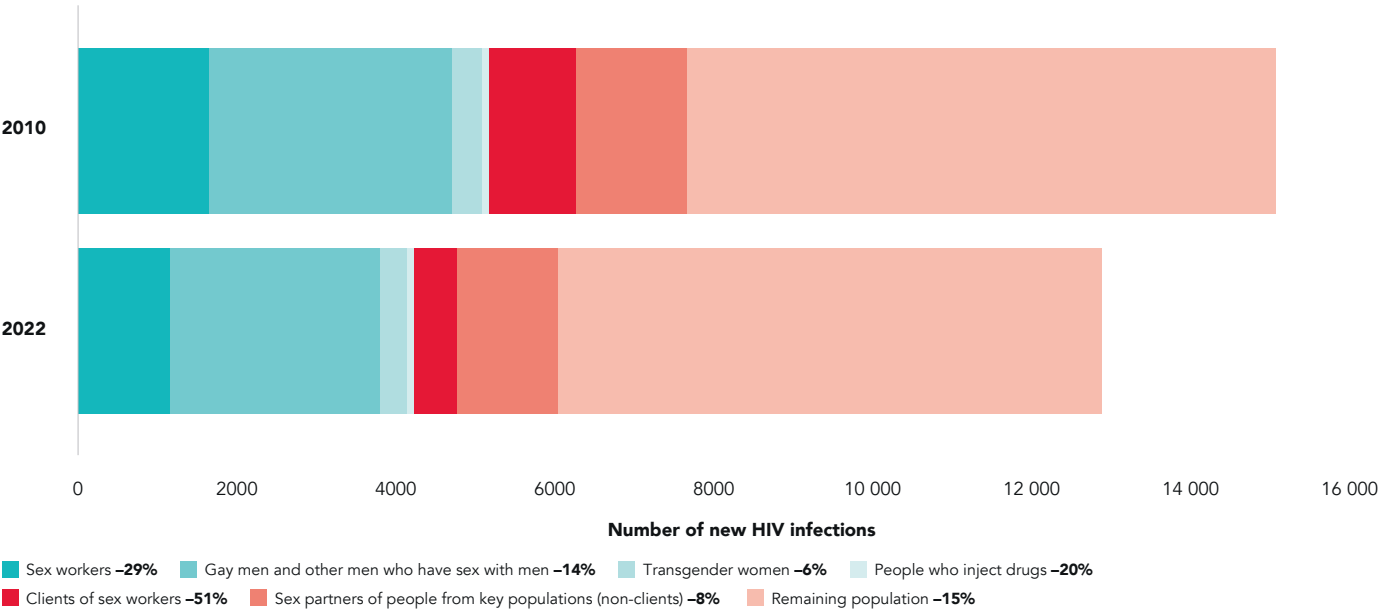
3 Grenada, Saint Lucia, and a decision by the State on an appeal of the 2018 Trinidad and Tobago ruling pending.

4 Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

5 Bahamas, Saint Lucia.

People from key populations and their sexual partners account for 47% of new HIV infections in 2022

Figure 2.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, the Caribbean, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2024;95(15):e34–e45.

Restrictions on entry, stay and residence for people living with HIV and mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work and residence exist in several countries. Some countries have introduced protective laws against discrimination based on HIV status,⁶ sexual orientation⁷ or gender identity.⁸

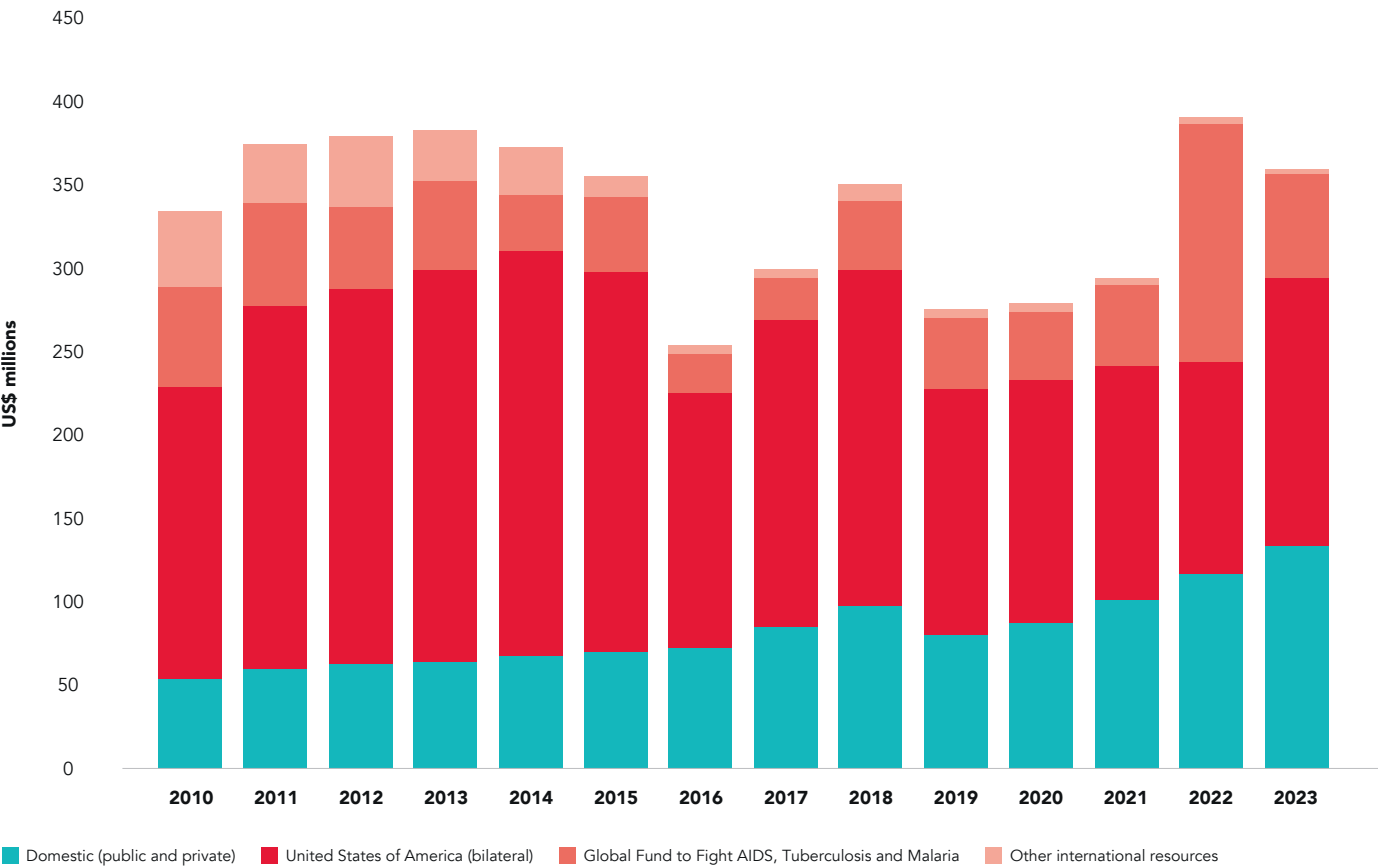
Funding available for HIV programmes in the Caribbean has risen by over 22% since 2021, due mainly to increases in allocations from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) and a 15% increase in domestic financing (Figure 2.3). The Caribbean is the region that proportionally relies the most on foreign donations globally, however, with more than 70% of its resources for the response depending on external aid. Most Caribbean countries are classified as upper-middle-income countries and may no longer be eligible for Global Fund resources, but there are significant differences between countries—for example, nearly 100% of the HIV response in Haiti is donor-funded. It is imperative to note that these countries carry high debt levels (2, 3), have seen a reduction in social and health public spending (4, 5) and face economic challenges compounded by political instability (6, 7) and the impact of climate change. These factors have widened inequality, increased poverty (8) and heightened food insecurity (9). Despite these challenges, domestic resources primarily fund HIV prevention programmes for people from key populations in the Caribbean, although donor contributions still account for 42% of funding for these programmes.

The economic pressures underscore the importance of sustained global solidarity and innovative funding strategies to support comprehensive HIV responses in the region.

6 Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Suriname.
7 Barbados, Cuba, Saint Lucia.
8 Saint Lucia.

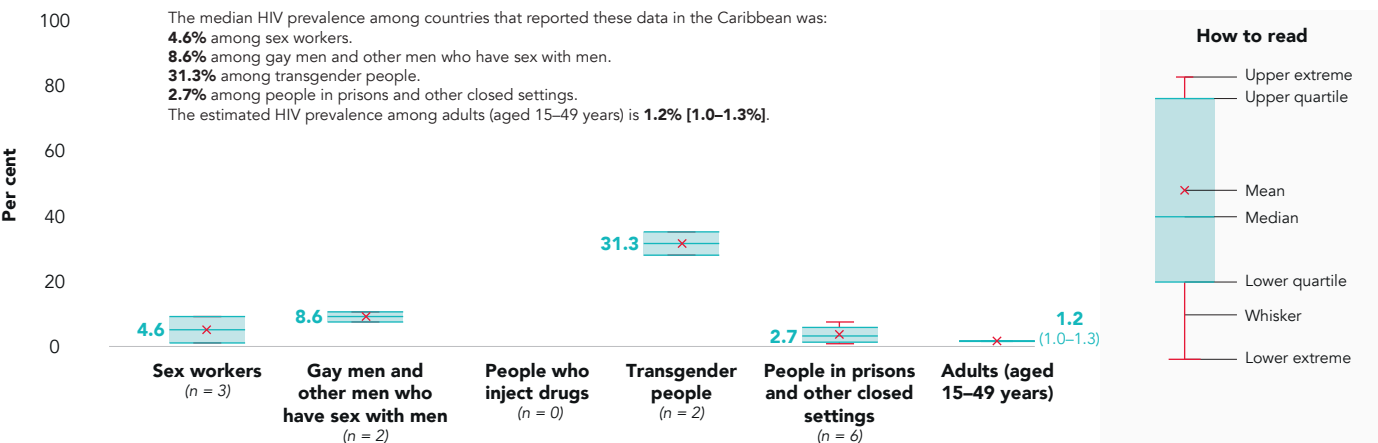
Sustainable resources are needed in the Caribbean

Figure 2.3 Resource availability for HIV, Caribbean, 2010–2023



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Figure 2.4 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in the Caribbean, 2019–2023



Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 16.
The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 2.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Caribbean, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Bahamas	224 000									1500	0.65%
Dominican Republic	5 874 000										
Haiti	6 367 000	87 600		48 900				3200		11 900	0.19%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 000									200	0.77%
Saint Lucia	148 000									500	0.33%
Trinidad and Tobago	704 000									3400	0.48%
Estimated regional median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years):^a			1.78%		2.49%		0.17%		0.24%		-

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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>). Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.

United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2022 revision (<https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=b97292bf-b220-4cce-9978-f1820bb65792>).

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).

Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents.

The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:

Haiti: Cap-Haitien, Carrefour, Cayes, Gonaives, Hinche, Jacmel, Ouanaminthe, Pétion-Ville, Saint-Marc

Note on methodology

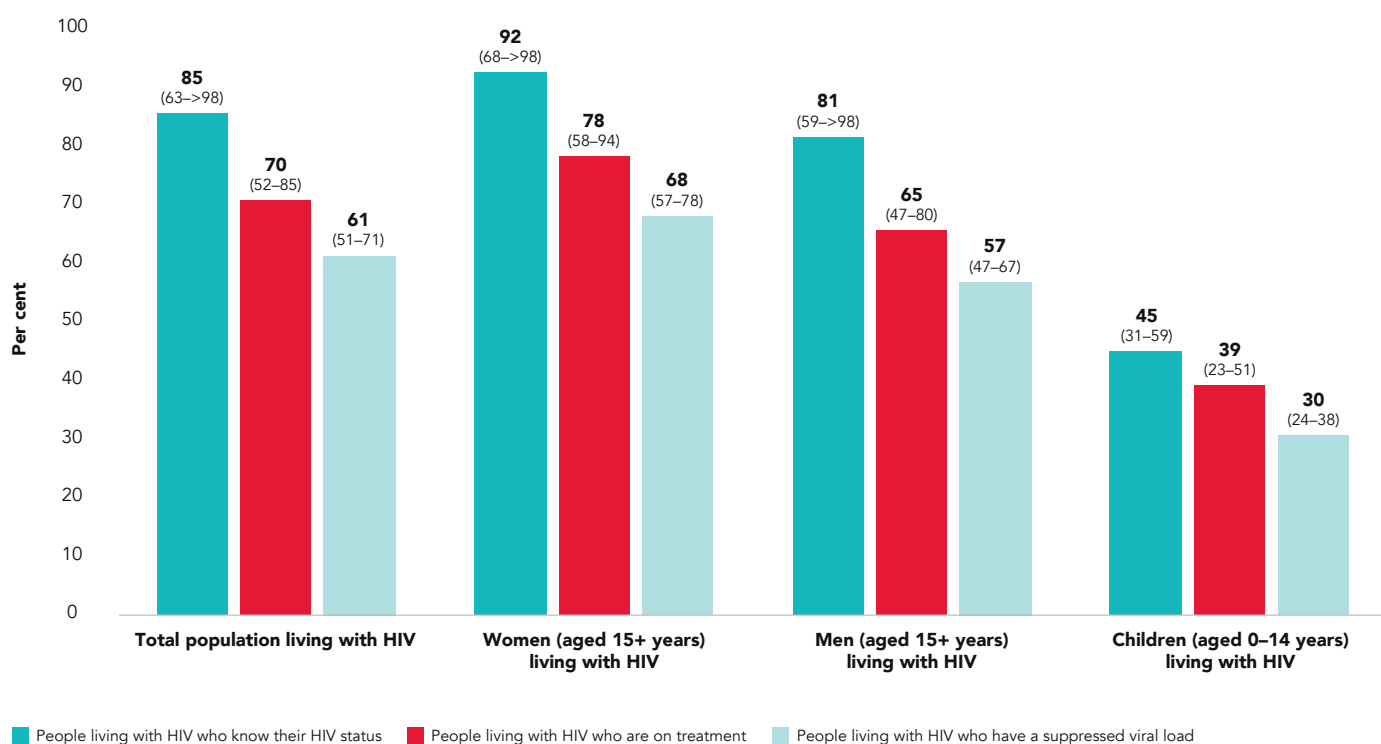
The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates should not be compared with data presented in previous UNAIDS reports. As a result of 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.

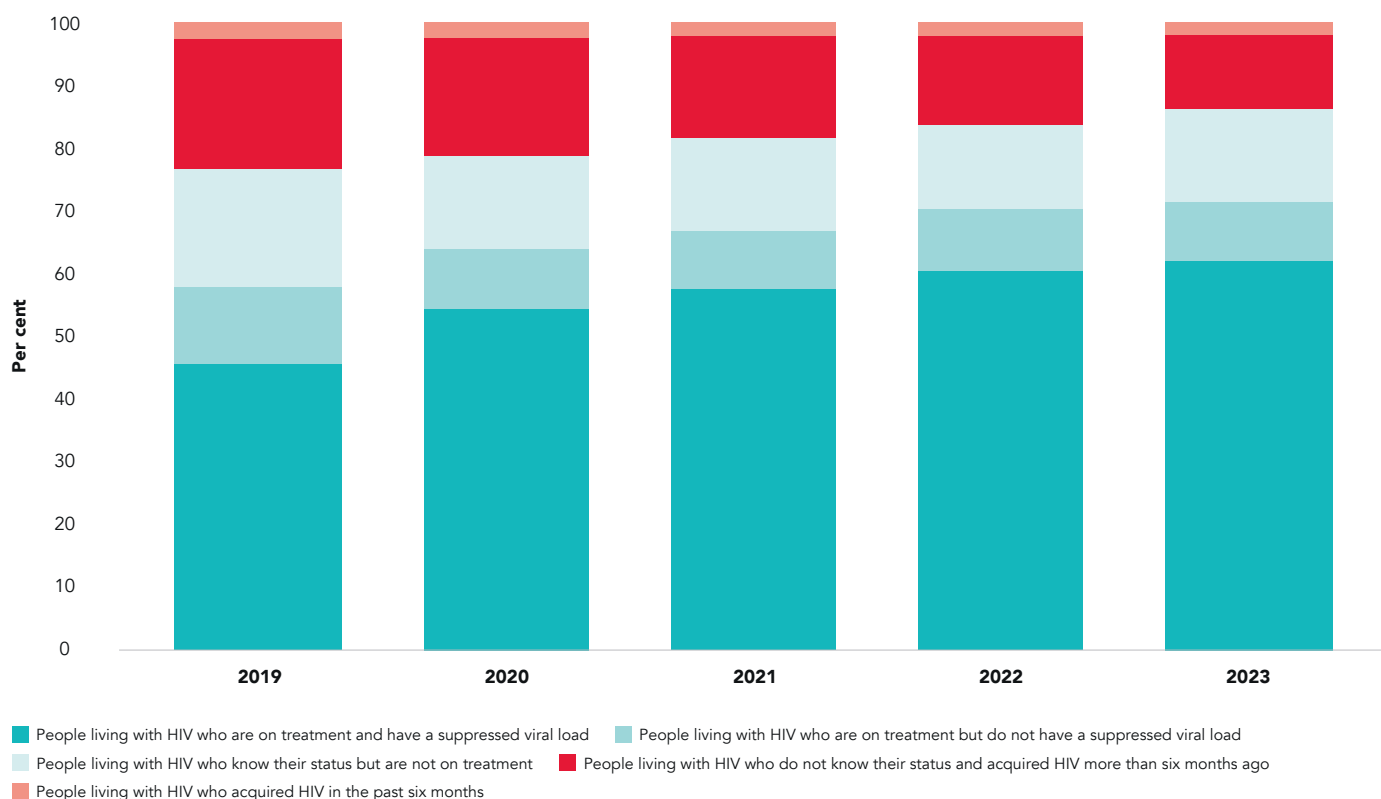
“Insufficient data” refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods. Estimates may or may not be national.

Figure 2.5 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, Caribbean, 2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Figure 2.6 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), Caribbean, 2019–2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 2.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Caribbean, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Antigua and Barbuda	4	9	16	2	2	7	4
Bahamas	3	3	3	1	1	7	3
Barbados	3	10	1	1	3	7	4
Belize	8	1	1	1	1	7	23
Cuba	1	11	1	1	22	7	24
Dominica	4	12	30	25	22	7	6
Dominican Republic	1	13	1	1	1	7	3
Grenada		14	17	26	22	7	
Guyana	1	15	18	1	22	7	1
Haiti	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	3	19	27	3	7	3
Saint Lucia	2	2	2	2	2	7	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4	20	28	22	7	
Suriname	6		17	6	6	7	5
Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	21	29	2	7	3

Criminalization of transgender people

- Yes
- No
- 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
- Data not available

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- No

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

- Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
- Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or 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

Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents aged 17–18 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 15–16 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 13–14 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 12 years or younger
- Not addressed in laws or policy
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^b	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity ^c	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^d
Antigua and Barbuda	1	2		31		4
Bahamas	1	1		4	3	1
Barbados	1	1		1	1	3
Belize	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuba	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dominica	6				30	6
Dominican Republic	1	2	2	2	2	2
Grenada						
Guyana	1	1	1	32	1	1
Haiti	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3		3	3	3	3
Saint Lucia	1	2	2	33	2	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4					
Suriname	5					6
Trinidad and Tobago	1		3	3	3	3

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

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

- a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
- b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.
- c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.
- d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.
- e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.

This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws.

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2018 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 6 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 7 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 8 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.
- 9 Antigua and Barbuda. The Sexual Offences Act, 1995 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/42538/79312/F1146620290/ATG42538.pdf>).
- 10 Barbados. Sexual Offences Act, 1992, Section 9 (<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/ngos/lgbti2.pdf>).
- 11 Cuba. Penal Code, Article 302 (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/es/cu/cu004es.pdf>).
- 12 Dominica. Sexual Offences Act (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/49696/87821/F1766139650/DMA49696.pdf>).
- 13 Dominican Republic. Penal Code, Article 334 (<https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/C/C3/B3digo%20Penal%20de%20la%20Rep%C3%ABlica20Dominicana.pdf>).
- 14 Grenada. Criminal Code, Chapter 72A (76 of 1958), Section 137 (30) (https://laws.gov.gd/index.php?option=com_edocman&view=category&id=686&Itemid=183).
- 15 Guyana. Summary Jurisdiction (Offences), Articles 165–168 (http://www.oas.org/juridico/pdfs/mesicic4_guy_summ.pdf).
- 16 Antigua and Barbuda. High Court of Justice of Antigua and Barbuda. Orden David et al. v. The Attorney General Of Antigua and Barbuda (<https://www.eccourts.org/ordendavid-et-al-v-the-attorney-general-of-antigua-and-barbuda/>).
- 17 Mendos LR, Botha K, Carrano Lelis R, Lopez de la Peña E, Savelev I, Tan D. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA; 2020. https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf
- 18 Guyana. Criminal Law (Offences), Chapter 8:01, Article 352 (https://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/mesicic2_guy_criminal_law_act.pdf).
- 19 Saint Kitts and Nevis. Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court Jamal Jeffers et al. v. The Attorney General of Saint Christopher and Nevis ([https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/KN%20-%20JUD%20-%20Jamal%20Jeffers%20et%20al%20v%20The%20Attorney%20General%20Of%20St.%20Christopher%20And%20Nevis%20\(2022\)%20-%20OR-OFF\(en\).pdf](https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/KN%20-%20JUD%20-%20Jamal%20Jeffers%20et%20al%20v%20The%20Attorney%20General%20Of%20St.%20Christopher%20And%20Nevis%20(2022)%20-%20OR-OFF(en).pdf)).
- 20 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Criminal Code, Section 146 (http://www.oas.org/en/sla/dlc/mesicic/docs/mesicic5_svg_annex8.pdf).
- 21 Trinidad and Tobago. Judgement of the High Court of Trinidad and Tobago, 2018. Jason Jones vs Attorney General of Trinidad and Tobago (<https://dloc.com/AA00063330/00001>).
- 22 HIV Justice Network. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation; 2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).
- 23 Belize. National HIV/STI/VH and TB Strategic Plan, 2021–2025 (https://nacbelize.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Belize_NSP_HIV_TB_ViralHepatitis-PRINT.pdf).
- 24 Cuba. Ley de salud, 22 diciembre 2023 (<http://www.cuba.cu/salud/2023-12-22/parlamento-cubano-aprueba-nueva-ley-de-salud-publica/64441>).
- 25 Dominica. Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act (Amendment) of the Commonwealth of Dominica, 2020 ([https://dominica.gov.dm/laws/2020/Drug%20Prevention%20\(Amendment\)%20Act%202020.pdf](https://dominica.gov.dm/laws/2020/Drug%20Prevention%20(Amendment)%20Act%202020.pdf)).
- 26 Grenada. Drug Abuse (Prevention and Control) Act (7 of 1992). Chapter 84A, Section 6 (https://laws.gov.gd/index.php?option=com_edocman&view=category&id=710&Itemid=184).
- 27 Saint Kitts and Nevis. Drugs (Prevention and Abatement of the Misuse and Abuse of Drugs) (Amendment) Act (<https://aglskn.info/wp-content/documents/Annual-Laws/2019/ACTs/Act-6-Drugs-Amendment-2019.pdf>).
- 28 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act. Revised edition, 1990. Chapter 219, Section 7(1) (http://www.cicad.oas.org/fortalecimiento_institucional/legislations/PDF/VC/drugs_act.pdf).
- 29 Trinidad and Tobago. Dangerous Drugs Act (38 of 1991). Chapter 11:25, Section 5 (https://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/Laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/11.25.pdf).
- 30 Dominica. High Court of Dominica, B.G v The Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Dominica and others (<https://www.humandignitytrust.org/resources/b-g-v-the-attorney-general-of-the-commonwealth-of-dominica-and-others/>).
- 31 High Court of Justice of Antigua and Barbuda. Orden David et al v The Attorney General Of Antigua and Barbuda (<https://www.eccourts.org/ordendavid-et-al-v-the-attorney-general-of-antigua-and-barbuda>).
- 32 Guyana. The Health Facilities Licensing Act Cap 33:03 and Regulations, s.13 Medical Practitioner Act Cap 32:02 (<https://www.global-regulation.com/law/guyana/5959554/chapter-33%253a03---health-facilities-licensing.html>) and Medical Practitioner Act Cap 32:02 and Medical Practitioner Code of Conduct and Standards of Practice Regulations SI 22/2008 (https://www.medicalcouncil.org.gy/doctors/Code_of_Ethics_Regulations.pdf).
- 33 Labour Act Cap 16:04, s. 131(1)(a) (<https://www.govt.lc/media.govt.lc/www/resources/legislation/SaintLuciaLabourCode2006.pdf>) and Domestic Violence Act (No. 11 of 2022), s. 5(1)(2) (<https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/St.%20Lucia%20DV%20Act%2C%202022%20-%20final%20enacted%20assented%20and%20gazetted%20version.pdf>).

REFERENCES

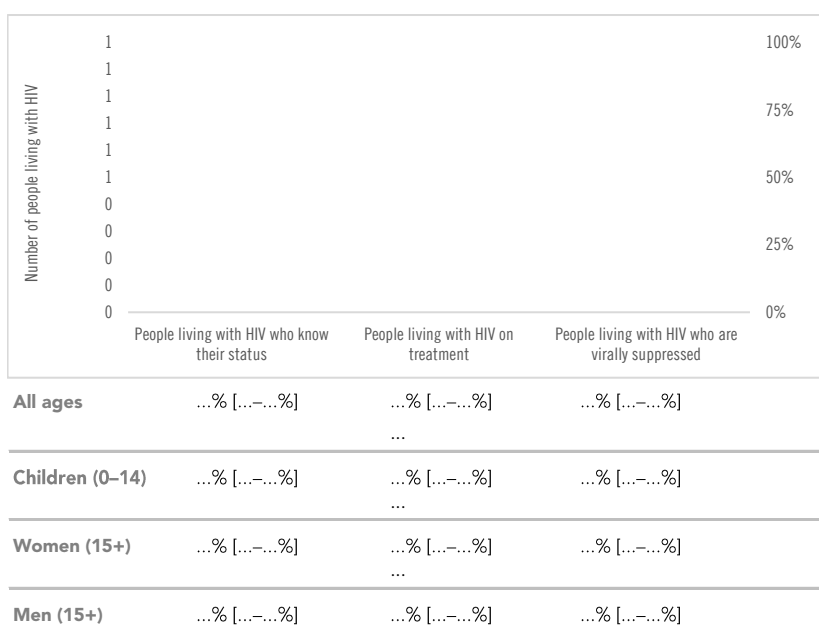
- 1 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.
- 2 Mooney H, Prats JO, Rosenblatt D, Christie J. Why have Caribbean countries been so indebted, and what can they do to improve outcomes? Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank; 2021 (<https://blogs.iadb.org/caribbean-dev-trends/en/why-have-caribbean-countries-been-so-indebted-and-what-can-they-do-to-improve-outcomes/>).
- 3 Rosenblatt D, Clayton K, Moone H. A new year's fiscal resolution: deal with debt in the Caribbean. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank; 2024 (<https://blogs.iadb.org/caribbean-dev-trends/en/a-new-years-fiscal-resolution-deal-with-debt-in-the-caribbean/>).
- 4 Cloos P. Health inequalities in the Caribbean: increasing opportunities and resources. *Glob Health Promot*. 2010;17(1):73–76.
- 5 Mooney H, Rosenblatt D. Policy options for economic recovery from the pandemic in the Caribbean. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank; 2020 (<https://blogs.iadb.org/caribbean-dev-trends/en/policy-options-for-economic-recovery-from-the-pandemic-in-the-caribbean/>).
- 6 Haiti country report. BTI Transformation Index; 2024 (<https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/HTI>).
- 7 Instability in Haiti. Global Conflict Tracker (<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/instability-haiti>).
- 8 March 2024 update to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP): what's new. Washington, DC: World Bank; 2024 (<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099839303252425642/1d671646616eef14bb31a2ba103042c40ae3c>).
- 9 Caribbean food security and livelihoods survey (April 2024). United Nations in the Caribbean; 2024 (<https://caribbean.un.org/en/269481-caribbean-food-security-livelihoods-survey-april-2024>).

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness	7.3%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	82.9%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	...
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2021)	5
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2023	726 235	0	0	0	0	726 235

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.44 [0.37–0.52]	0.29 [0.23–0.4]	0.16 [0.11–0.27]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<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– <100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4400 [4100–4700]	4300 [3900–4600]	4100 [3600–4600]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1900 [1800–2100]	1900 [1800–2100]	1900 [1700–2100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2300 [2100–2500]	2200 [2000–2400]	2200 [1800–2500]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.7 [1.6–1.8]	1.4 [1.3–1.6]	1.1 [0.9–1.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

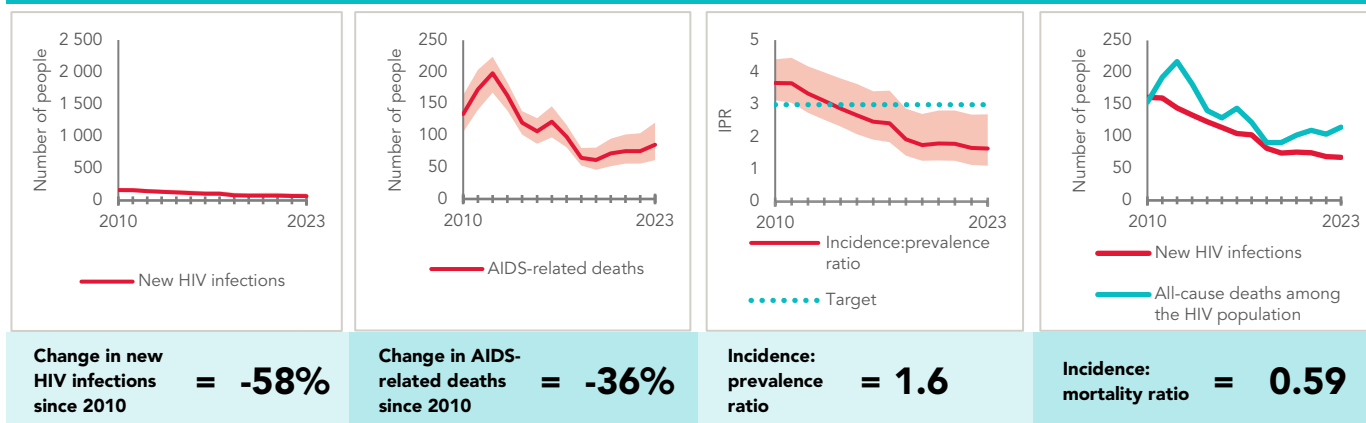
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

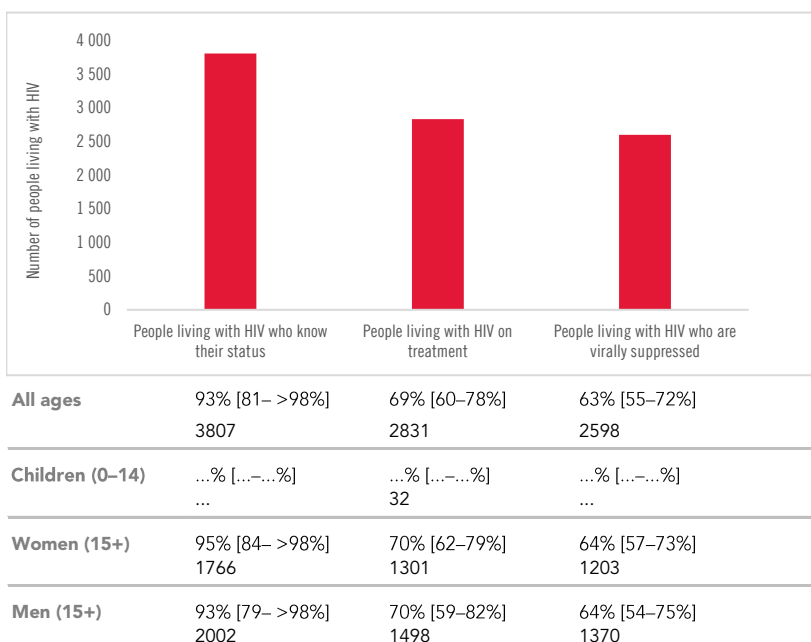
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	1500
HIV prevalence	2.5%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	10 [5–17]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

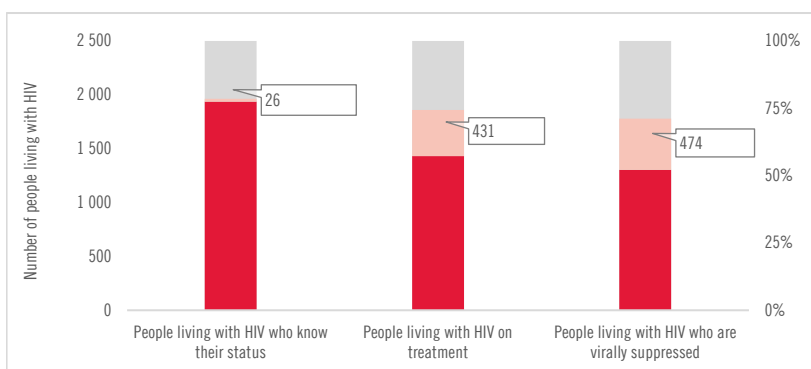
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years 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 (2023)	132
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

BARBADOS

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	63.4%	...	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	94% [82– >98%]	69% [60–80%] 1430	63% [55–73%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] 3	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	96% [85– >98%]	73% [65–83%] 600	66% [59–75%]
Men (15+)	93% [79– >98%]	67% [57–80%] 827	62% [52–73%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	0 [0–1]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	90
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.64 [0.57–0.73]	0.51 [0.42–0.56]	0.39 [0.26–0.48]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<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– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2900 [2700–3100]	3400 [3200–3600]	3600 [3200–4000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1200 [1100–1300]	1500 [1400–1600]	1700 [1500–1800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1600 [1500–1800]	1800 [1700–2000]	1900 [1600–2100]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.4 [1.3–1.5]	1.3 [1.2–1.4]	1.1 [0.9–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
	...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

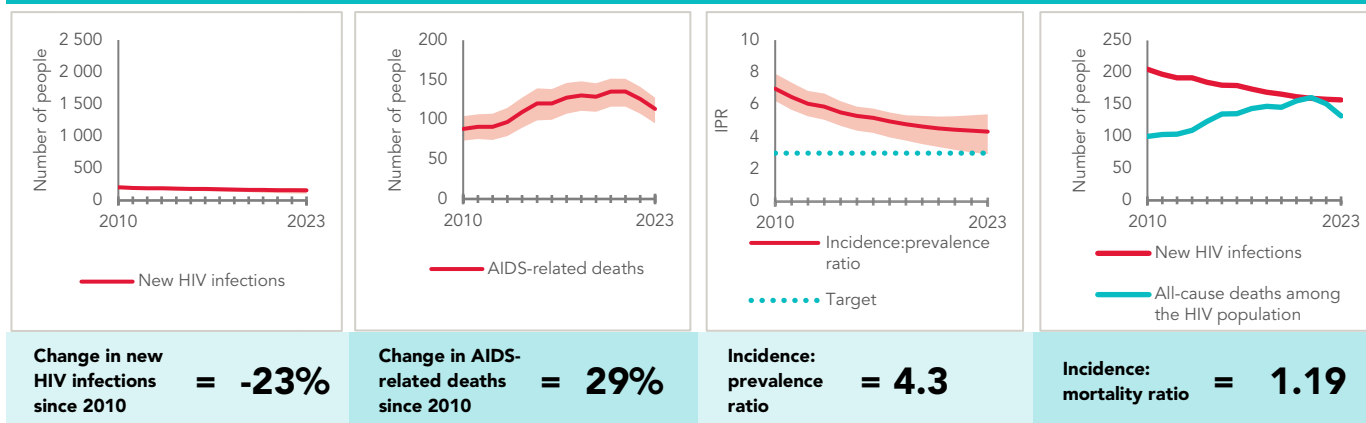
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

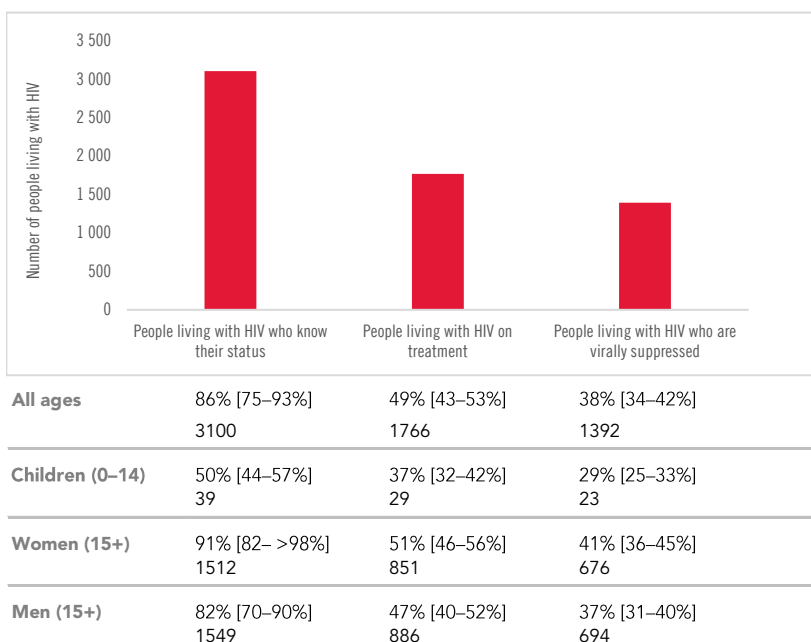
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	78% [69–87%]	81% [71–95%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.2% [16.7–19.5%]	17.3% [14.4–19.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	83.8% [74.6–94.1%]	65.1% [57.4–76.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	17 [9–28]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	32.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.7%
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 (2023)	68
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2300 [1900–2700]	2200 [1800–2700]	2000 [1400–2500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	750 [570–920]	680 [510–840]	590 [<500–710]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1900 [1500–2200]	1800 [1400–2200]	1600 [1100–2000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.21 [0.17–0.24]	0.2 [0.16–0.24]	0.18 [0.13–0.22]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–640]
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+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–570]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	22 000 [19 000–24 000]	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	44 000 [38 000–49 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4100 [3700–4500]	5800 [5200–6400]	8200 [7300–9200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	18 000 [15 000–20 000]	25 000 [21 000–28 000]	35 000 [30 000–40 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]	0.6 [0.6–0.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	2014	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	16.4	24.4

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months

...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months

...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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

...

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons

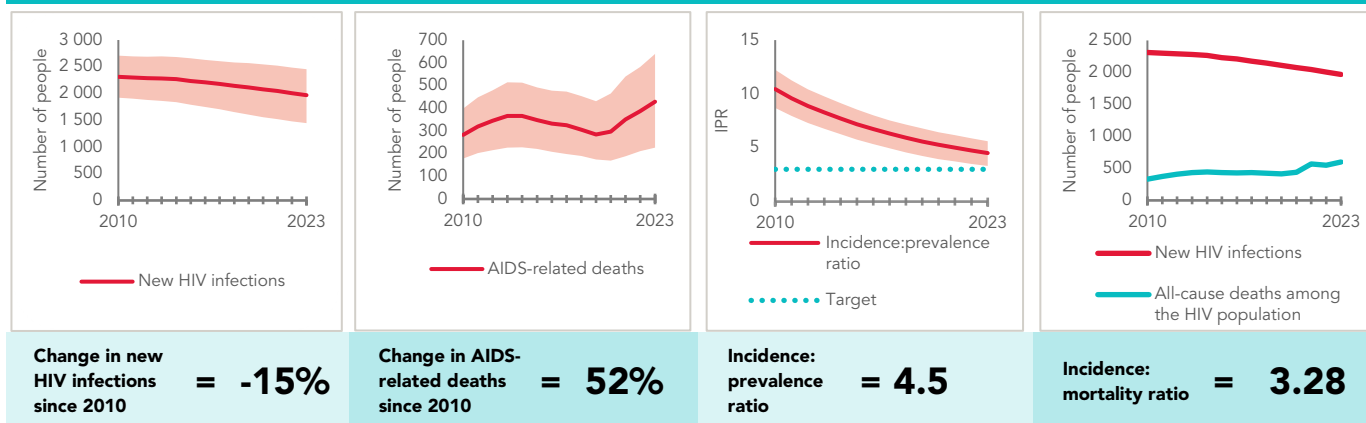
2019

1.7

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

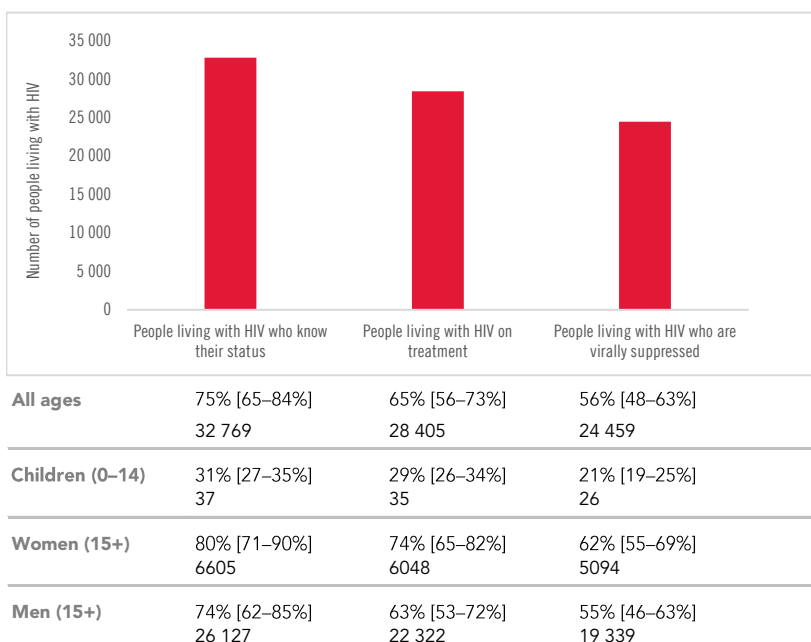


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	82.6%**	84.4%**	...	86.8%**	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	84% [76–96%]	100% [100–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	10.7% [9.2–12.2%]	4.9% [4.4–5.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	84.0% [75.7–95.6%]	163.5% [145.2–185.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	67 [48–88]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	82.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

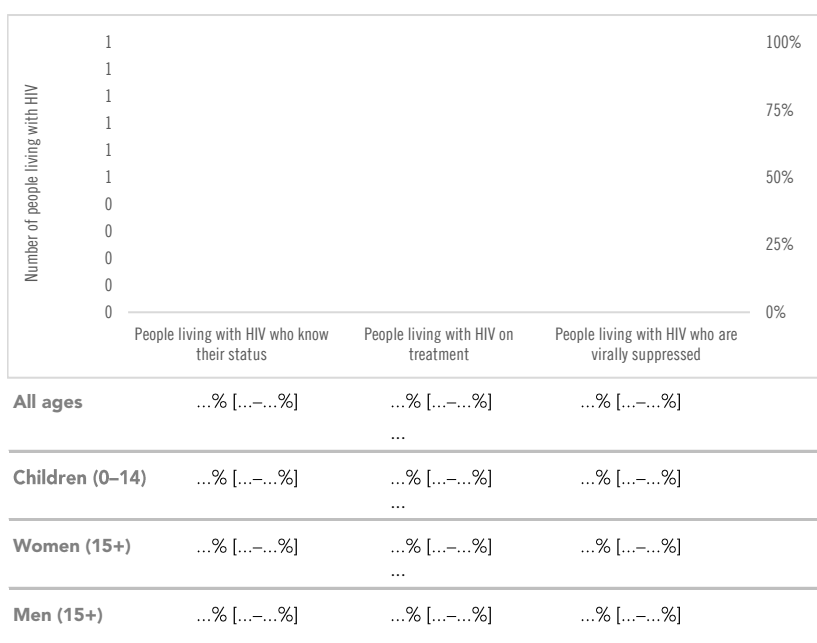
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2019)	87.2%
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 (2023)	1541
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

DOMINICA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.4%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	0 [0–3]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2023	256 890	0	0	0	0	256 890

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4600 [3300–5800]	3900 [2200–5200]	4000 [2500–5600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	540 [<500–700]	<500 [<500–600]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1500 [990–1800]	1200 [650–1500]	1200 [720–1600]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1700 [1200–2100]	1400 [770–1900]	1600 [980–2200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2400 [1700–3100]	2000 [1100–2700]	2300 [1400–3300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.48 [0.34–0.61]	0.38 [0.22–0.51]	0.36 [0.23–0.51]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3300 [2600–4200]	2600 [1900–3500]	1400 [860–2100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [1000–1700]	1000 [740–1400]	540 [<500–810]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1600 [1200–2100]	1300 [910–1700]	610 [<500–970]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	74 000 [66 000–85 000]	74 000 [63 000–86 000]	84 000 [65 000–99 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4300 [3700–4900]	3500 [3000–4100]	2800 [2000–3400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	33 000 [30 000–37 000]	34 000 [29 000–39 000]	39 000 [31 000–45 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	37 000 [31 000–42 000]	37 000 [31 000–43 000]	42 000 [31 000–51 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.2 [1.1–1.3]	1.1 [0.9–1.2]	1.0 [0.8–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	2013	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	49.3	41.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2019
	44.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2019
	13

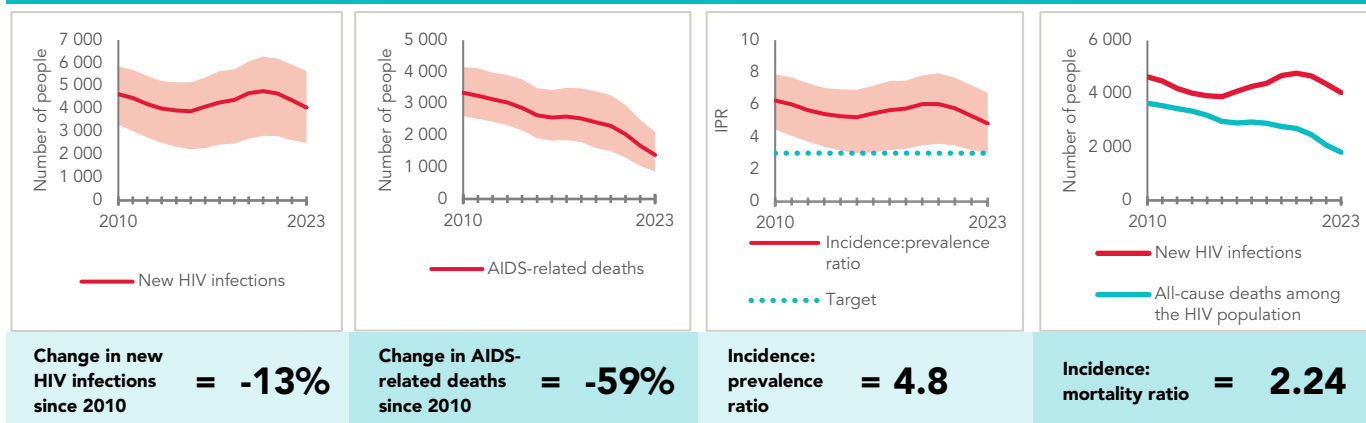
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019
	2.2

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	32 349 667	16 168 458	25 406 789	4 998 716	713 708	80 229 538

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

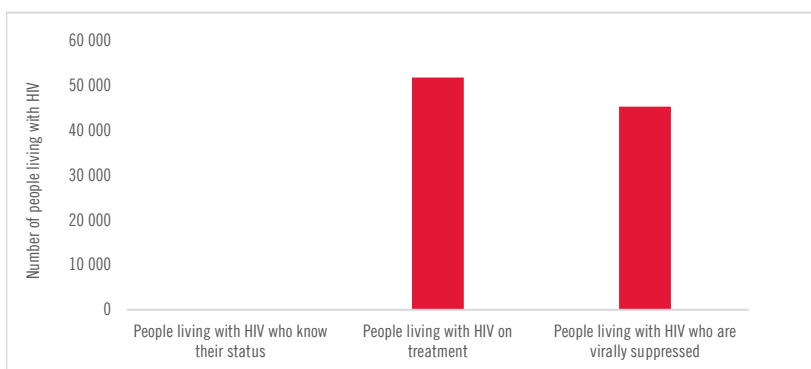


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	4.6%	7%	...	27.7%	4.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	70.4%	86.9%	...	83.3%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	25.1%**	35.7%**	...	19.9%**	0%**
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%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	62% [48-73%] 51 775	54% [42-64%] 45 246
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	19% [14-23%] 514	12% [9-15%] 330
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	67% [53-77%] 26 261	59% [46-68%] 23 043
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	60% [45-73%] 25 000	53% [40-64%] 21 873

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	41% [34-51%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.7% [17.2-22.9%]	6.9% [6.1-10.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	48.4% [40.5-60.7%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023) 1100 [790-1400]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023) 1.8%

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment ...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load 0.4%

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 (2019) 79.3%

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 (2023) 3658

Harm reduction

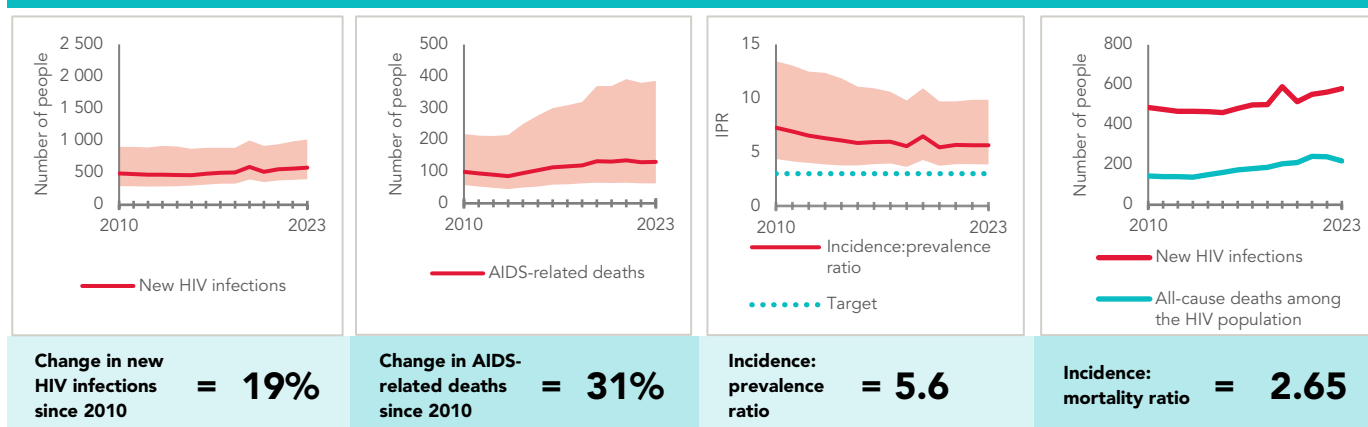
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy ...
— Naloxone available (2024) No

GUYANA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–900]	<500 [<500–870]	580 [<500–1000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.66 [0.39–1.2]	0.62 [0.4–1.2]	0.73 [0.5–1.3]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<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+)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	6700 [5000–10 000]	7900 [5800–12 000]	10 000 [7500–15 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–600]	<500 [<500–690]	<500 [<200–660]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3200 [2400–4900]	3800 [2800–6000]	5100 [3700–7400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3100 [2200–4600]	3700 [2600–5600]	4800 [3600–7000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.4 [1.0–2.1]	1.5 [1.1–2.3]	1.6 [1.1–2.4]

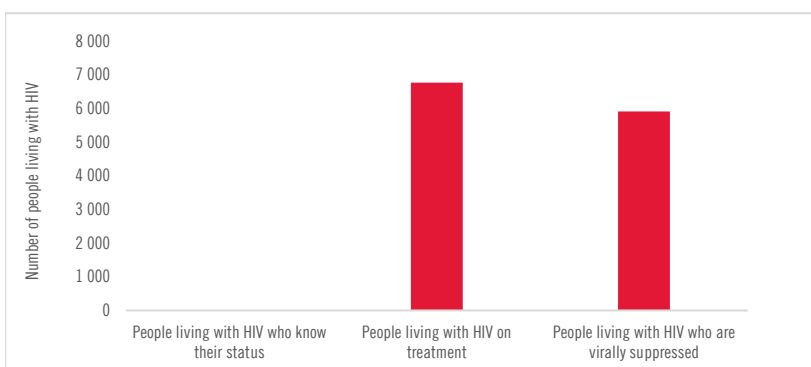
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	66% [48-95%] 6 765	57% [42-83%] 5 908
Children (0-14)	24% [13-45%] 87	16% [9-30%] 58	13% [7-24%] 47
Women (15+)	88% [64- >98%] 4 518	71% [52- >98%] 3 651	62% [45-89%] 3 193
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	63% [47-91%] 3 056	55% [41-80%] 2 668

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	62% [41-87%]	65% [44-89%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.2% [11.2-23.2%]	15.7% [9.8-21.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	39.3% [25.8-55.3%]	47.6% [32.1-65.4%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	8500 [7200–10 000]	8200 [6700–10000]	5600 [3700–8400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1200 [960–1500]	830 [620–1100]	960 [710–1400]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2500 [1600–3100]	2500 [1400–3100]	1500 [880–2300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3800 [3100–4700]	4100 [3300–4900]	2800 [1700–4200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3400 [2800–4400]	3200 [2500–4200]	1900 [1200–3000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.87 [0.73–1.1]	0.78 [0.64–0.95]	0.48 [0.32–0.72]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6400 [5300–8000]	4900 [4000–6200]	1500 [1100–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	940 [720–1100]	530 [<500–680]	500 [<500–740]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2700 [2100–3300]	2100 [1600–2600]	520 [<500–770]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2800 [2300–3700]	2300 [1900–3100]	<500 [<500–670]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [100 000–130 000]	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	9700 [8100–11 000]	7200 [5900–8200]	6400 [5200–7900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	56 000 [51 000–63 000]	63 000 [57 000–71 000]	79 000 [68 000–92 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	47 000 [42 000–54 000]	49 000 [44 000–56 000]	55 000 [48 000–65 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.8 [1.6–1.9]	1.7 [1.6–1.8]	1.6 [1.5–1.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021 1.4

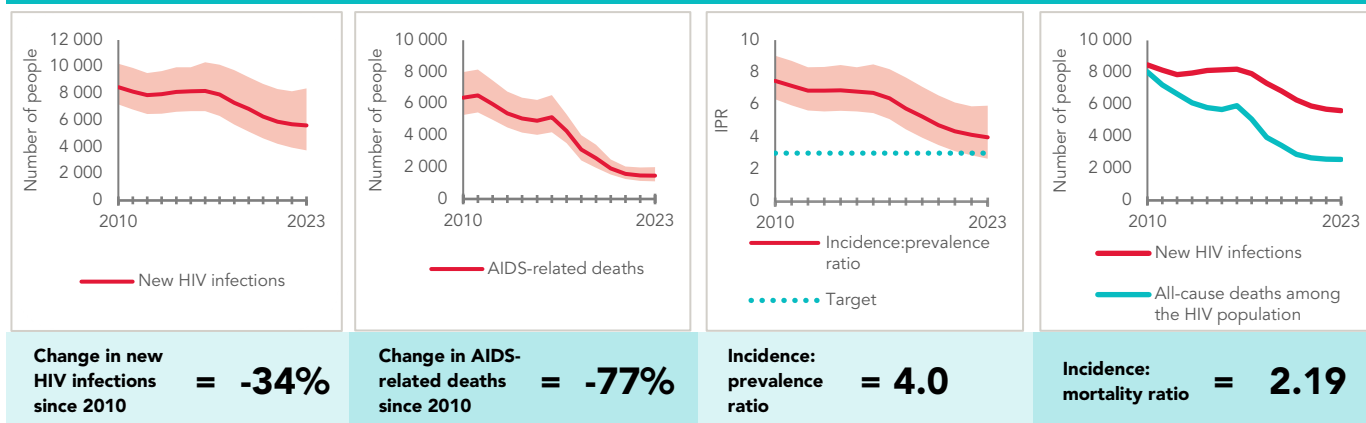
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2021	0	0	0	0	0
					105 702 115

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

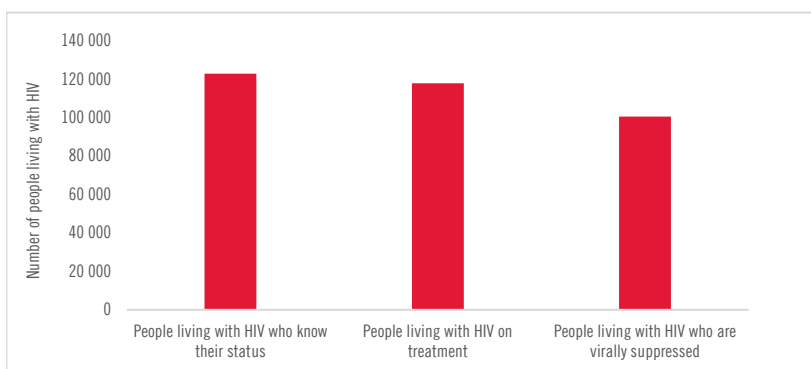


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	11 900
HIV prevalence	8.6%	10.2%	...	34.8%	2.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	71.4%	100%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	74.0%	70.3%	...	71.3%	100%
Condom use	88.1%	66.4%	...	71.7%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	11%	10%	...	7%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	29.3%	19%	...	50%	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	87% [75– >98%] 122 831	84% [72–97%] 117 761	71% [61–82%] 100 464
Children (0–14)	54% [44–66%] 3 435	51% [41–63%] 3 231	41% [33–50%] 2 605
Women (15+)	93% [80– >98%] 73 856	90% [77– >98%] 71 379	77% [67–90%] 61 388
Men (15+)	82% [71–96%] 45 540	78% [67–91%] 43 151	66% [57–77%] 36 471

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	86% [76–100%]	63% [53–76%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.3% [13.9–18.4%]	16.6% [14.3–19.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	39.3% [34.6–46.2%]	34.6% [29.2–41.5%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	2400 [1700–3100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	62.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.5%
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 (2023)	23 957
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1300 [1100–1600]	1100 [870–1300]	1200 [930–1600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	530 [<500–640]	<500 [<500–570]	<500 [<500–670]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	710 [560–870]	600 [<500–760]	670 [<500–920]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.47 [0.39–0.57]	0.38 [0.3–0.46]	0.42 [0.33–0.55]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1100 [910–1300]	860 [660–1100]	740 [560–940]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	640 [510–770]	570 [<500–700]	<500 [<500–600]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	25 000 [23 000–27 000]	25 000 [23 000–27 000]	26 000 [24 000–29 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	830 [750–930]	640 [560–710]	<500 [<500–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [9900–12 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	13 000 [11 000–14 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.3 [1.2–1.4]	1.2 [1.1–1.2]	1.1 [1.0–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	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	2017	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	66.8	0

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2019
	32.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

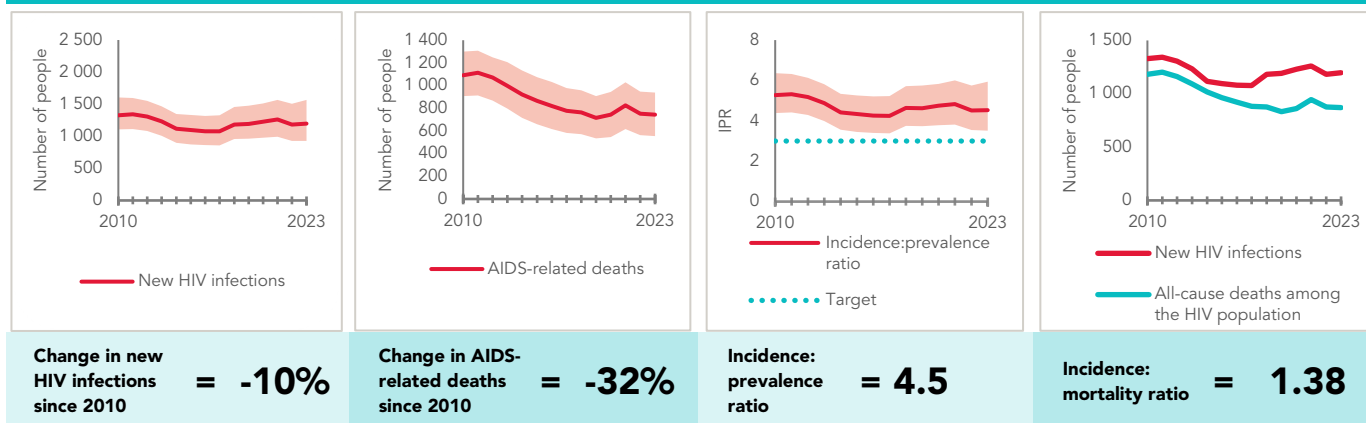
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

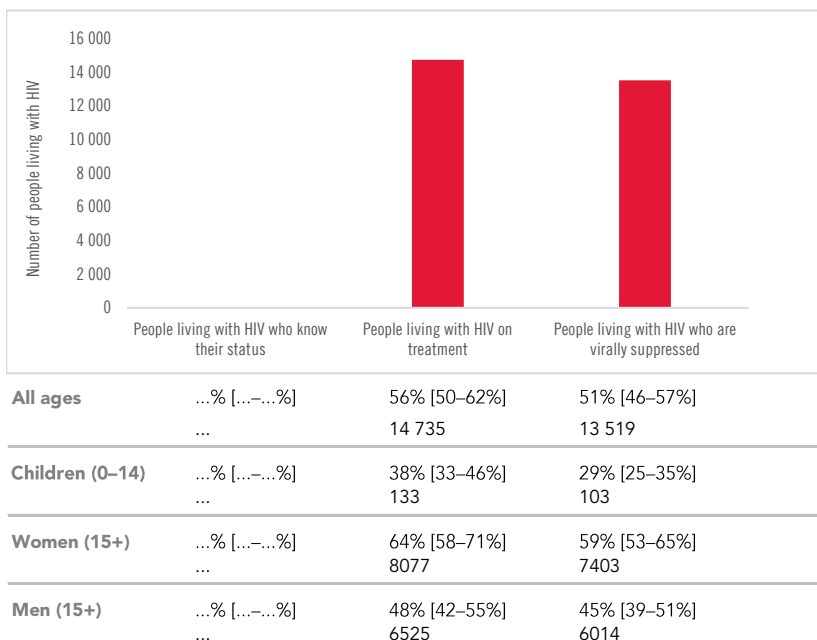
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	6.9%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	82% [73–92%]	90% [79–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	8.0% [5.9–10.4%]	6.9% [5.4–9.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	86.4% [75.8–99.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	16 [8–26]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

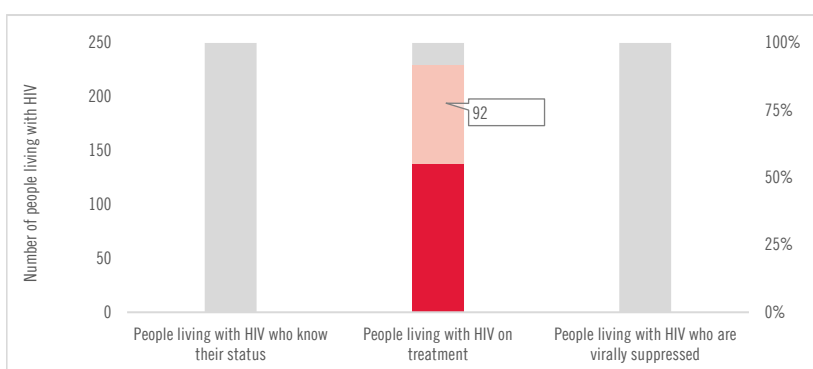
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.5%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 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 (2023)	284
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	200
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...–...%]	54% [45–62%] 138	...% [...–...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] 0	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	86% [74–97%]	67% [57–75%] 42	60% [51–68%]
Men (15+)	85% [72–97%]	50% [42–57%] 96	41% [34–47%]

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	166 236	77 330	0	0	0	243 566

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	0 [0–1]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

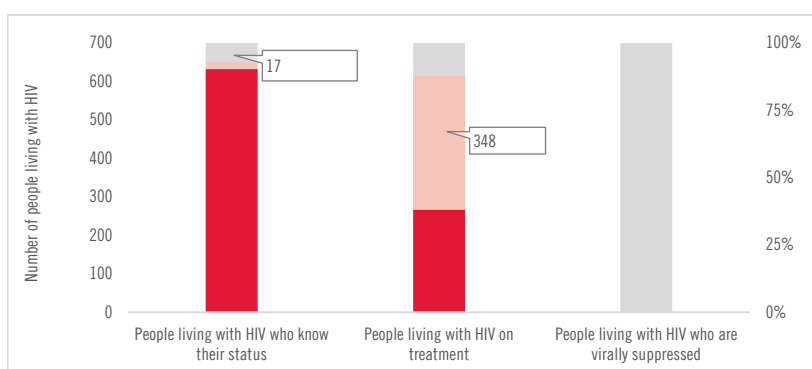
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

SAINT LUCIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	1%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	92% [80– >98%]	39% [34–44%] 267	...% [...–...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	95% [83– >98%]	36% [32–41%] 115	26% [23–30%]
Men (15+)	91% [77– >98%]	41% [34–47%] 147	29% [24–33%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	0 [0–1]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	510 [<500– 670]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.72 [0.58–0.88]	0.64 [0.48–0.81]	0.83 [0.6–1.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<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– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5200 [4600–5700]	5900 [5300–6700]	7400 [6400–8400]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2200 [2000–2500]	2700 [2300–3100]	3500 [3000–4000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2800 [2400–3100]	3100 [2700–3500]	3800 [3200–4300]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.5 [1.3–1.6]	1.5 [1.3–1.7]	1.6 [1.3–1.8]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Data not available
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

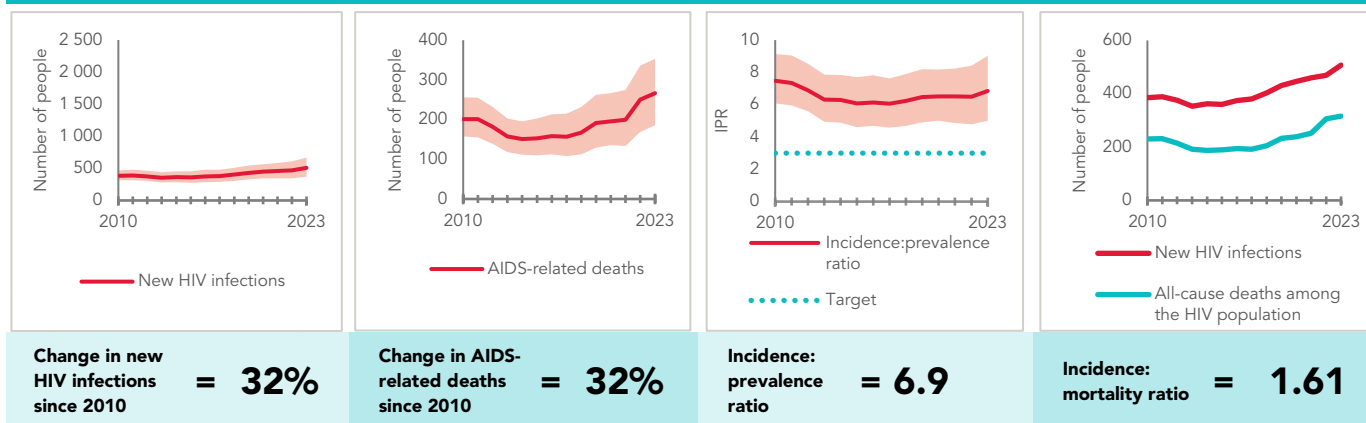
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2019	0	0	0	0	0

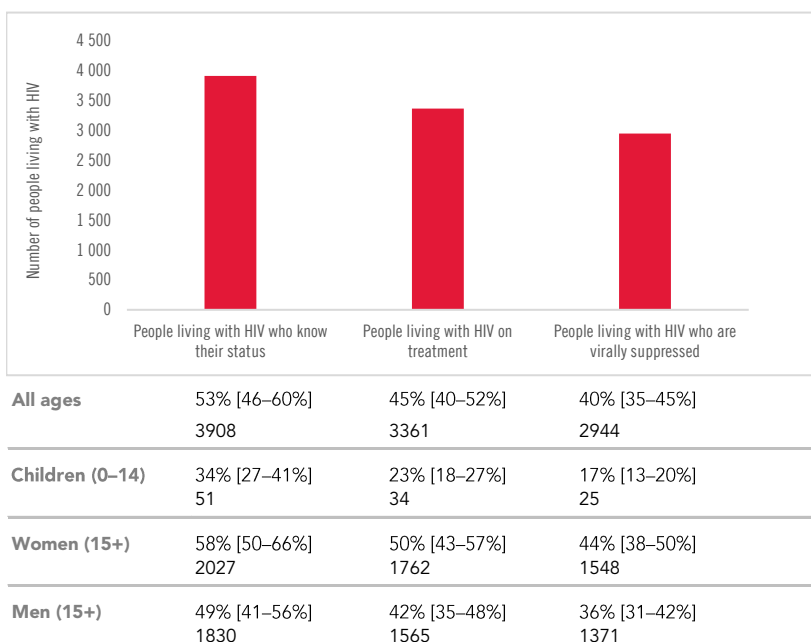
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	92% [81–100%]	61% [53–73%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	10.6% [7.7–12.7%]	17.7% [14.5–20.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	73.1% [64.2–85.4%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	21 [11–35]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
---	------

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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

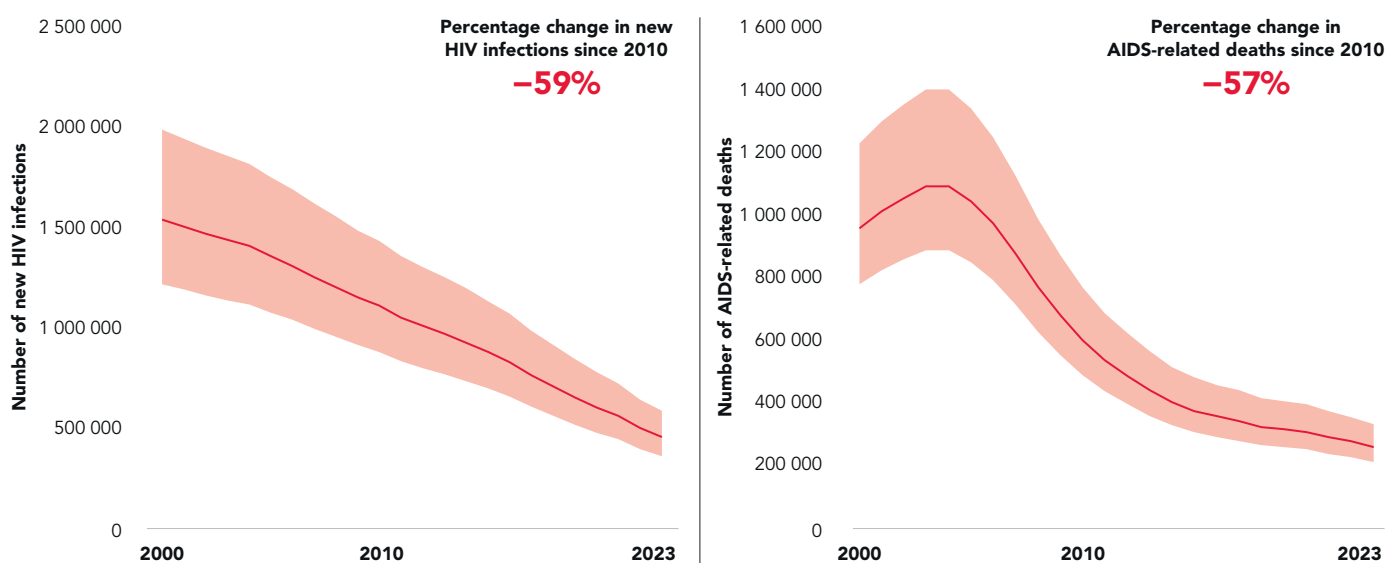
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

There has been major progress in the HIV response in eastern and southern Africa, the region most affected by the HIV pandemic. The annual number of people acquiring HIV fell by 59% from 1.1 million [880 000–1.4 million] to 450 000 [360 000–580 000] between 2010 and 2023. The number of AIDS-related deaths decreased by 57%, from 600 000 [490 000–770 000] to 260 000 [210 000–330 000] between 2010 and 2023 (Figure 3.1).

Despite this overall progress, adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–24 years) still accounted for 27% of new HIV infections and were three times as likely to acquire HIV than their male counterparts. HIV incidence decreased among all key populations from 2010 to 2022 in the region, but at slower rates among gay men and other men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs (1) (Figure 3.2). It is essential to prioritize increased investment in intensified and more precise prevention efforts.

Fast declines in numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

Figure 3.1 Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, eastern and southern Africa, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).



2023 DATA

- **59%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **57%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV: **20.8 million** [19.2 million–23.0 million]
- New HIV infections: **450 000** [360 000–580 000]
- AIDS-related deaths: **260 000** [210 000–330 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status: **93 [75–>98]**
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment: **83 [68–96]**
- % of people living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load: **78 [72–86]**

Financing the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV: **US\$ 9.3 billion**

HIV treatment coverage continues to expand. An estimated 84% [68–96%] of the more than 20 million people living with HIV aged 15 years and over were receiving antiretroviral therapy, and an estimated 94% [76–>98%] of those on treatment were virally suppressed. Seven countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have already reached the 95–95–95 testing and treatment targets for the general population. At 65% [46–88%], treatment coverage among children continues to be much lower than among adults. Both treatment coverage and outcomes for men still lag behind at 79% [64–91%].

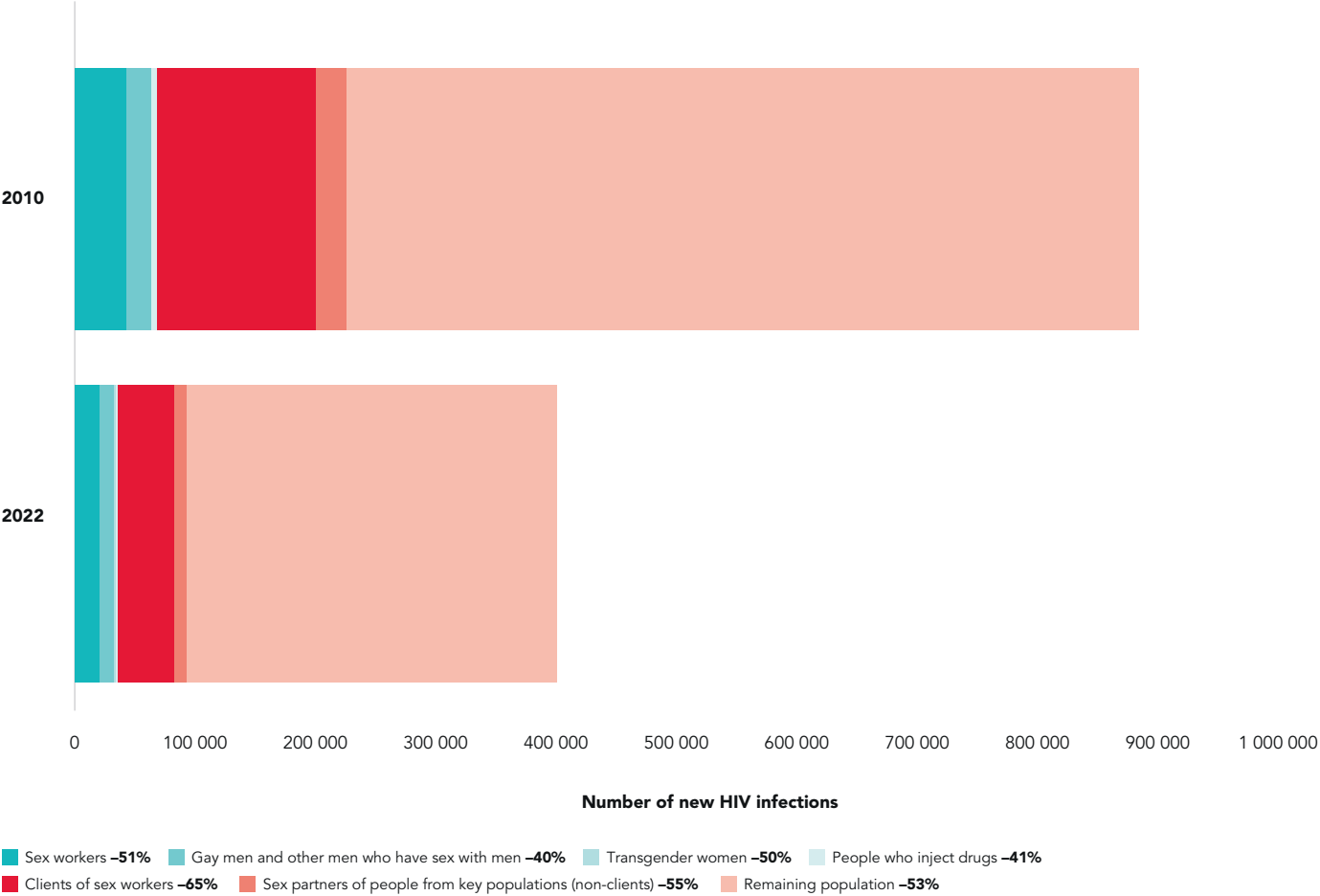
Several countries have achieved steep reductions in their vertical HIV transmission rates. In May 2024, Namibia became the second high-burden country, after Botswana, to be recognized on the path to elimination of vertical transmission of both HIV (2).

Structural barriers—including gender inequalities, poverty and social exclusion—persist and prevent people, especially those from key populations, from realizing their right to health. Most countries in the region maintain laws that criminalize same-sex sexual relations, sex work or drug use. Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV have reduced in some places, such as Eswatini and Rwanda, but they remain widespread in others, such as Comoros and Madagascar (3). Furthermore, a rise in anti-gender and anti-LGBTQI+ rhetoric is putting at risk sexual and reproductive health, HIV and other vital services for women and girls and for people from marginalized communities (4).

Community-led organizations are best placed to provide much-needed HIV treatment and prevention services and broader health and social services to their peers in ways that are acceptable and accessible and address the underlying inequalities that make these very same communities vulnerable to HIV. For example, the National Empowerment Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya (NEPHAK) is a national network that unites people living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV in Kenya. NEPHAK aspires for a nation where affected communities are at the forefront and meaningfully involved in the interventions geared towards an “improved health and well-being of communities” and where their rights are recognized and respected. NEPHAK, in partnership with the Ministry of Health under the differentiated service delivery initiative, established community antiretroviral therapy groups to

More than half of new HIV infections are in the general population

Figure 3.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, eastern and southern Africa, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.

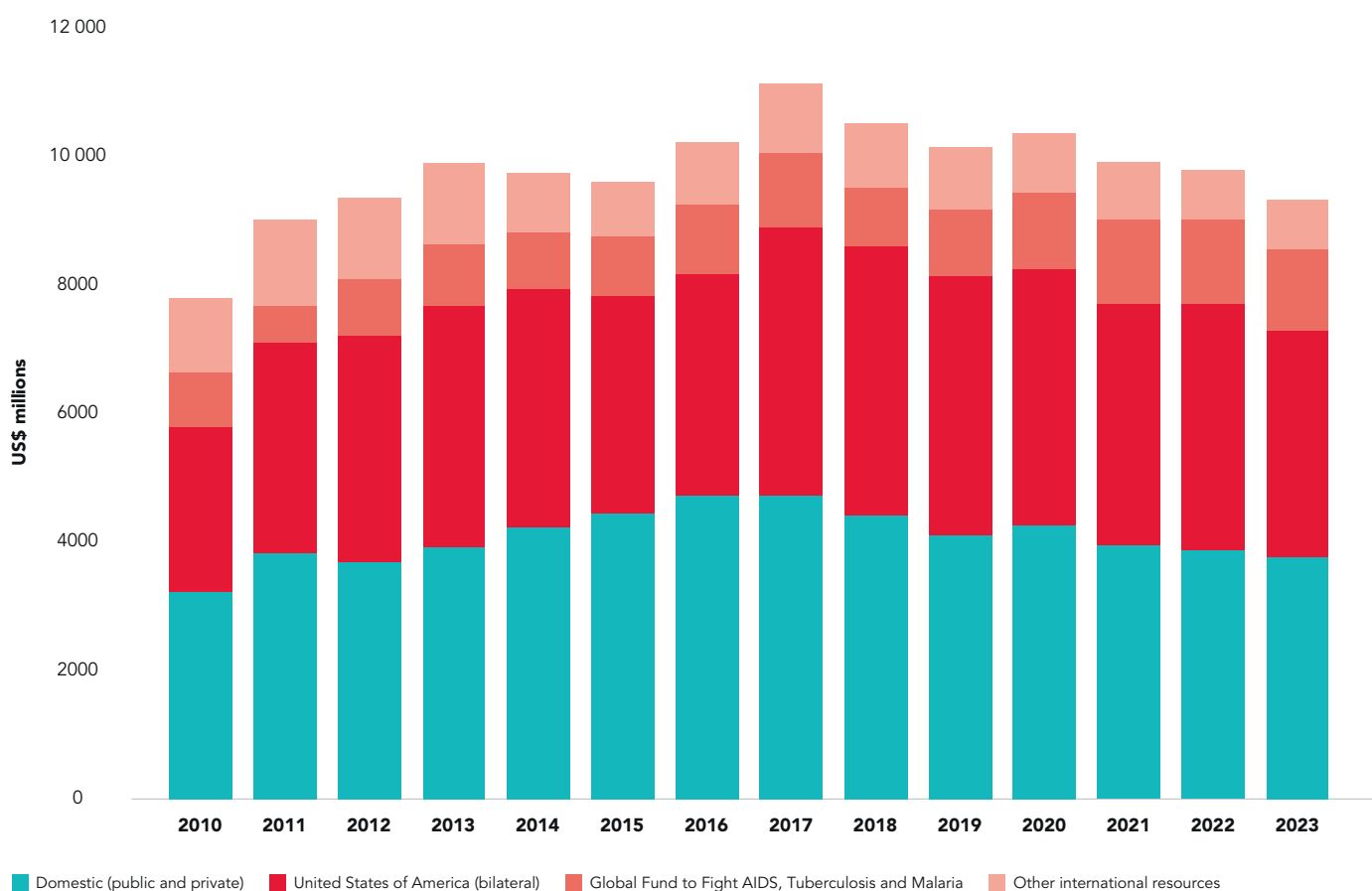
ensure continuity of HIV service uptake and avoid overcrowding in health facilities. People living with HIV operate under a small group led by their peer leader, who interacts with health facilities on behalf of members for collection of antiretroviral medicines and laboratory results for CD4 and viral load testing. Psychosocial support and treatment literacy are provided during community group meetings (5).

In 2023, the total resources allocated for HIV in the region amounted to US\$ 9.3 billion, despite a slight decline since 2020 (Figure 3.3). Approximately 40% of the funding is domestically sourced. The United States President’s Plan for AIDS Relief and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria contribute the bulk of external resources. Excluding South Africa, however, the share of domestic funding in the region drops to 25%. HIV prevention programmes absorbed about 11% of total HIV spending, 91% of which was from international sources. The region has been largely successful in increasing antiretroviral therapy coverage, but there is still a gap in spending on HIV prevention to increase the share of spending level to reach 18% of total resource needs for the region by 2025. The current spending

on societal enabler interventions comprised 8% of spending, compared with the estimated need of 12% of all HIV spending by 2025. Overall, there is a need for improved efficiency. To maximize the use of available resources, the region must prioritize and implement processes that enhance allocative and technical efficiency in its programmes. Accelerating and sustaining the progress made in the region requires further investments in data for focused prevention and for community-led responses; reforming harmful laws; and prioritizing human rights and gender equality.

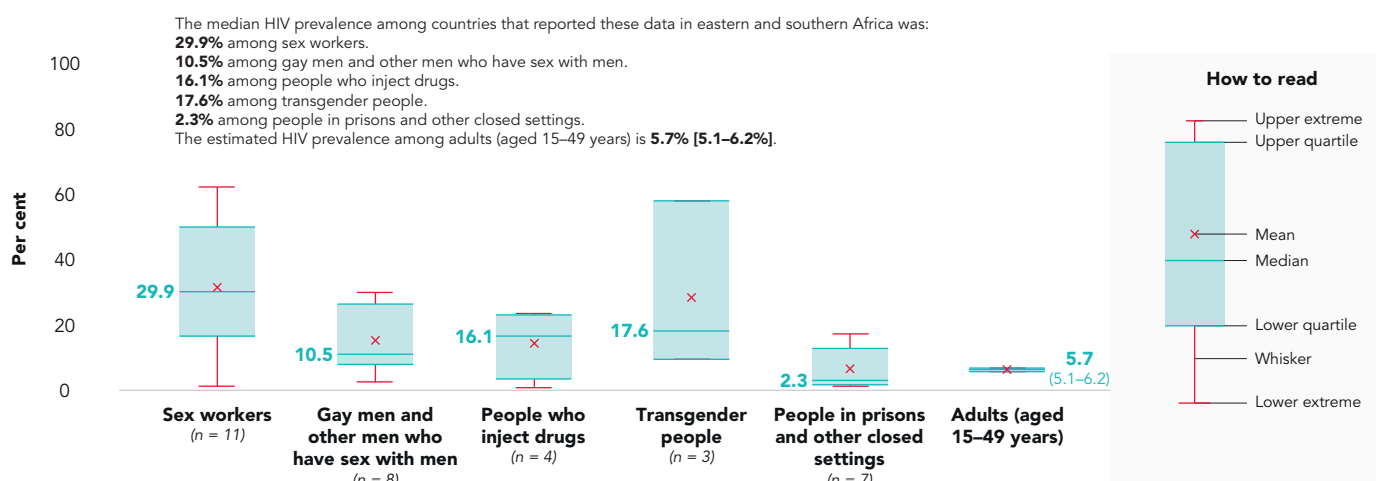
The HIV response in eastern and southern Africa is showing return on investments

Figure 3.3 Resource availability for HIV, eastern and southern Africa, 2010–2023



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Figure 3.4 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in eastern and southern Africa, 2019–2023



Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 21. The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 3.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, eastern and southern Africa, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Eswatini	646 000	7100		4000	0.65%						
Kenya	27 162 000	197 100	0.79%					4400			
Malawi	10 689 000	39 000	0.38%	49 800	0.48%					18 300	0.18%
Mauritius	656 000										
Namibia	1 342 000	8500	0.64%							5400	0.41%
Rwanda	7 002 000										
Seychelles	55 000									400	0.76%
South Africa	32 560 000			309 700	0.98%			179 300	0.56%	154 700	0.48%
South Sudan	6 778 000										
Uganda	21 911 000									157 400	0.72%
United Republic of Tanzania	30 009 000	155 800	0.52%	3300		32 000	0.11%				
Zambia	10 094 000			88 400	0.88%	30 000	0.30%			25 300	0.25%
Zimbabwe	8 856 000	70 400	0.80%	23 300						24 000	0.27%
Estimated regional median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years):*			0.65%		0.68%		0.12%		0.13%		-

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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.
United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2022 revision (<https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=b97292bf-b220-4cce-9978-f1820bb65792>).
* Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).

Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents.
The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:
Eswatini: Manzini, Mbabane, Nhlalango, Pigg's Peak, Siteki
Kenya: 47 cities
United Republic of Tanzania: Zanzibar
Zimbabwe: Bulawayo, Harare

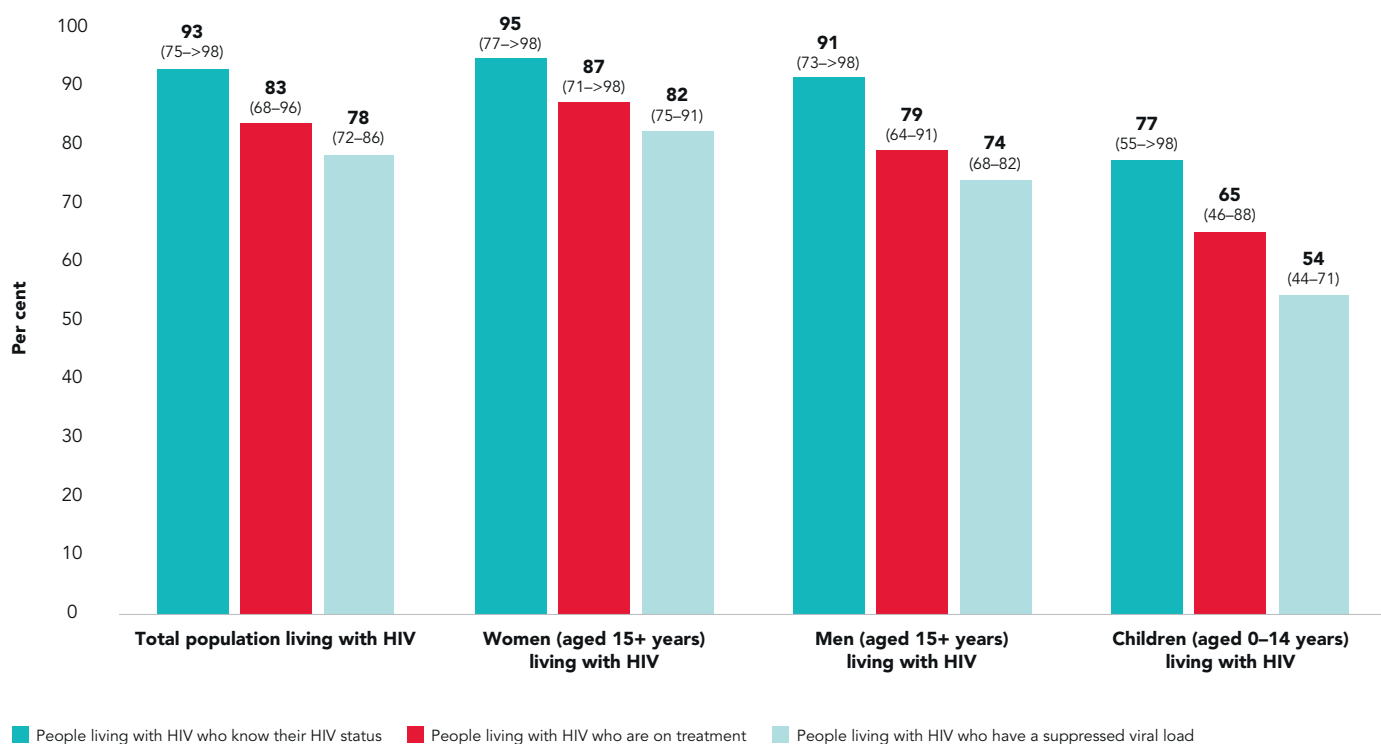
Note on methodology

"The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.

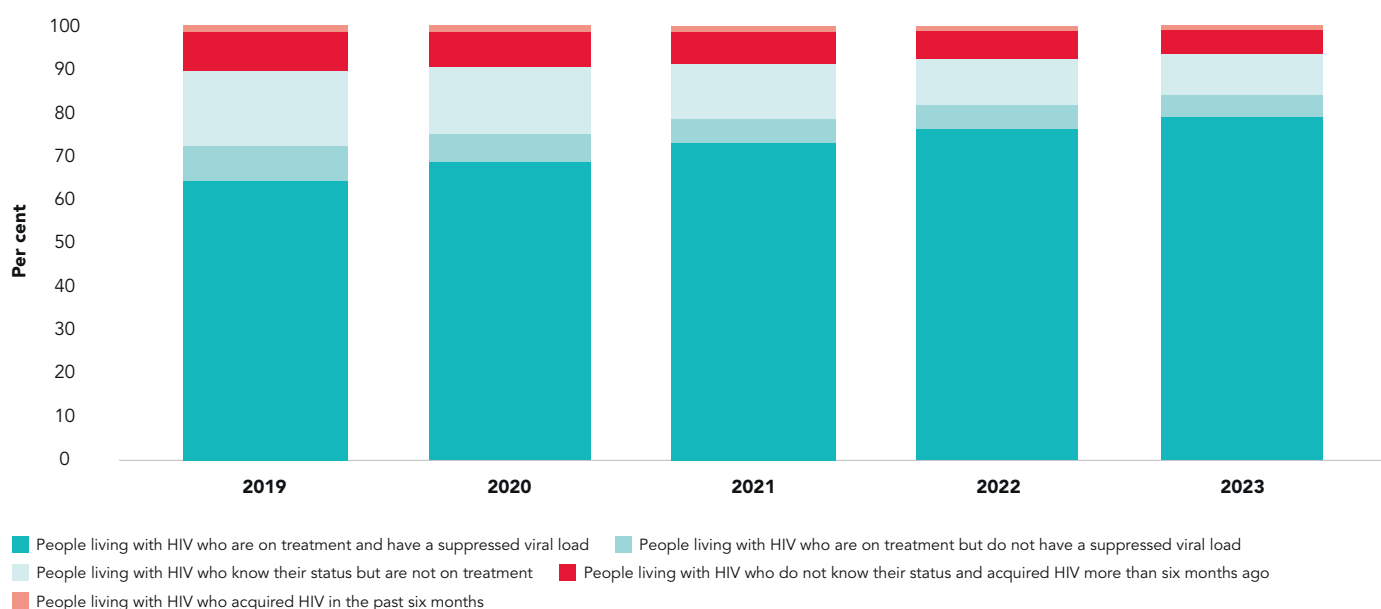
"Insufficient data" refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods. Estimates may or may not be national."

Figure 3.5 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, eastern and southern Africa, 2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Figure 3.6 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), eastern and southern Africa, 2019–2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 3.2 Laws and policies scorecard, eastern and southern Africa, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ^e	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Angola		6	13	22	2	5	31
Botswana	7	3	3	4	2	5	32
Comoros	2	2	2	3	2	5	3
Eritrea		2	2	23	24	5	
Eswatini	2	8	2	2	2	5	33
Ethiopia	1	9	14	1	25	5	34
Kenya	2	2	15	2	3	5	35
Lesotho	1	10	16	1	1	5	36
Madagascar	48	11	3	3	3	5	3,37
Malawi	1	1	17	1	1	5	1,38
Mauritius	3	4	13	4	26	5	1,39
Mozambique	7	4	13	4	4	5	40
Namibia	1	1	18	1	27	5	1,41
Rwanda	1	12	1	1	28	5	1,42
Seychelles	1	2	1	1	1	5	1
South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	5	43
South Sudan	4	2	19	2	2	5	3,44
Uganda	1	1	20	1	29	5	45
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,46
Zambia	1	1	21	1	1	5	3
Zimbabwe	2	2	2	2	30	5	47

Criminalization of transgender people

- Yes
- No
- 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
- Data not available

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- No

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

- Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
- Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or 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

Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents aged 17–18 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 15–16 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 13–14 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 12 years or younger
- Not addressed in laws or policy
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angola	1							4
Botswana	4			3	3	3		3
Comoros	2			3	3	3		3
Eritrea	2							
Eswatini	2	2	2	2	2	2		2
Ethiopia	1	1		1	1	1		1
Kenya	2	2	2	3	2	2		2
Lesotho	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Madagascar	3	2	3	3	3	3		2
Malawi	1	1	3	3	2			2
Mauritius	4							4
Mozambique	1							4
Namibia	1	1	1	1	1	1		4
Rwanda	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Seychelles	2	1	1	1	1	1		1
South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
South Sudan	2	2			2			4
Uganda	1	1	1	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	1	1	1	1		1

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

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

- a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
- b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.
- c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.
- d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.
- e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.
- This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws.

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 6 Angola. Código Penal (https://minagrip.gov.ao/fotos/frontend_1/gov_documentos/novo_codigo_penal_905115145fad02b10cd11.pdf).
- 7 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.
- 8 Eswatini. Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act 2018 (Articles 13–18); Eswatini. Crimes Act 61 of 1889 Article 49 (<http://www.osall.org.za/docs/2011/03/Swaziland-Crimes-Act-61-of-1889.pdf>); National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 9 Ethiopia. Penal Code (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/49216b572.html%22%3Ehttp://www.refworld.org/docid/49216b572.html%3C/a>>).
- 10 Lesotho. Penal Code Act (No. 6 of 2012), 2010, Article 55 (<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ls/ls022en.pdf>).
- 11 Madagascar. Penal Code Article 334bis sub-section 9 (<http://www.justice.mg/wp-content/uploads/textes/1TEXTES%20NATIONAUX/DROIT%20PRIVE/les%20codes/CODE%20PENAL.pdf>).
- 12 Rwanda. Organic Law Instituting the Penal Code, Section 4 (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/res/document/rwa/1999/penal-code-of-rwanda_html/Penal_Code_of_Rwanda.pdf).
- 13 Mendos LR, Botha K, Carrano Lelis R, Lopez de la Peña E, Savelev I, Tan D. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA; 2020.
- 14 https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf
- 15 Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 414/2004 Articles 629–630 ([https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/ET%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20\(2004\)%20-%20TR\(en\).pdf](https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/ET%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20(2004)%20-%20TR(en).pdf)).
- 16 Kenya. Penal Code Sections 163–165 (<http://kenyalaw.org:8181/exist/kenyalex/actview.xql?actid=CAP.%2063>).
- 17 Penal Code Act 2010, Article 52 ([https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/LS%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20\(2012\)%20-%20OR\(en\).pdf](https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/LS%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20(2012)%20-%20OR(en).pdf)).
- 18 Penal Code Chapter 7:01, Section 153 ([https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/MW%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20\(1930-2014\)%20-%20OR\(en\).pdf](https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/MW%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20(1930-2014)%20-%20OR(en).pdf)).
- 19 Namibia: Dausab v The Minister of Justice (HC-MD-CIV-MOT-GEN-2022/00279) NAHCMD 331 (21 June 2024) – (<https://www.humandignitytrust.org/wp-content/uploads/resources/Judgment.pdf>).
- 20 South Sudan. Penal Code, Article 248 (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ss/ss014en.pdf>).
- 21 Anti-homosexuality Act, 2023 (<https://www.parliament.go.ug/sites/default/files/The%20Anti-Homosexuality%20Act%2C%202023.pdf>).
- 22 Penal Code Act, Section 155 ([https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/MW%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20\(1930-2014\)%20-%20OR\(en\).pdf](https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/MW%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20(1930-2014)%20-%20OR(en).pdf)).
- 23 Angola. Artigo 23 lei sobre o tráfico e consumo de estupefacientes, substâncias psicotrópicas e precursores, 1999 (<https://gazettes.africa/archive/ao/1999/ao-government-gazette-dated-1999-08-06-no-32.pdf>).
- 24 Eritrea. Penal Code of the State of Eritrea, 2015, Article 395 (<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/101051/121587/F567697075/ERI101051%20Eng.pdf>).
- 25 Penal Code of the State of Eritrea, 2015, Articles 262–263 (<https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eni210565.pdf>).
- 26 Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Article 514 (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/et/et011en.pdf>).
- 27 HIV Justice Network. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation; 2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).
- 28 Public and Environmental Health Act, 2015, Article 37 (<https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/nam144988.pdf>).
- 29 Law No. 59/2008 of 2008 on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-based Violence, Article 29 (<https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/2008/en/67903>).
- 30 HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act, 2014, Article 41.
- 31 Marriages Act, 2022 (https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/MARRIAGES%20ACT%20%20No.%201%20of%202022.pdf); and Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, Article 79 (<https://www.jsc.org.zw/upload/Acts/2017/0923updated.pdf>).
- 32 Angola. Protocolo Servicios de Testagem para o VIH, 2017 (https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MV73.pdf).
- 33 Botswana 2023 integrated HIV clinical care guidelines (https://www.moh.gov.bw/Publications/HIV_treatment_guidelines.pdf).
- 34 Children's Protection and Welfare Act, 2012, Sections 240–243 (<https://osall.org.za/docs/2011/03/Swaziland-Childrens-Protection-and-Welfare-Act-6-of-2012-Part-7.pdf>).
- 35 National guidelines for comprehensive HIV prevention, care and treatment, 2022 (<https://hivpreventioncoalition.unaids.org/en/resources/national-guidelines-comprehensive-hiv-prevention-care-and-treatment-2022-ethiopia>).
- 36 Kenya HIV prevention and treatment guidelines, 2022 (<https://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/wp-content/uploads/Kenya-ARV-Guidelines-2022-Final-1.pdf>).
- 37 Lesotho. Children's Protection and Welfare Act, 2011, Section 233 (<http://jafbase.fr/docAfrique/Lesotho/children%20act%20lesotho.pdf>).
- 38 Loi N. 2005-040 du 20 Février 2006 sur la lutte contre le VIH/SIDA et la protection des droits des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA. https://healtheducationresources.unesco.org/sites/default/files/resources/iiep_madagascar_loi_lutte_contre_sida_2006.pdf
- 39 National HIV/AIDS policy, 2003 (https://data.unaids.org/topics/human-rights/malawi_national_policy_en.pdf).
- 40 HIV and AIDS Act 31 of 2006 (<https://mauritiuslii.org/akn/mu/act/2006/31/eng@2017-06-30>).
- 41 Mozambique. Law 19/2014 Lei de Protecção da Pessoa, do Trabalhador e do Candidato a Emprego vivendo com HIV e SIDA, Article 26 (https://www.dlapiperafrica.com/export/sites/africa/mozambique/insights/legislation-series/employment/downloads/Lei-n_19_2014-Lei-de-Protecção-da-Pessoa-e-do-Trabalhador.pdf_2063069299.pdf).
- 42 National guidelines for antiretroviral therapy. Government of the Republic of Namibia Ministry of Health and Social Services, 2016.
- 43 National guidelines for prevention and management of HIV and STIs, edition 2016. Rwanda Biomedical Centre, Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Health, 2016. (https://aidsfree.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/rw_national_guidelines_hiv.pdf).
- 44 National HIV testing services: policy, 2016 (<https://sahivsoc.org/Files/HTS%20Policy%2028%20July%20final%20copy.pdf>).
- 45 Consolidated clinical guidelines on use of antiretroviral drugs for HIV treatment and prevention, 2017 (https://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/wp-content/uploads/South-Sudan_2017-2.pdf).
- 46 Consolidated guidelines for the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS in Uganda, 2022 (https://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/wp-content/uploads/Consolidated-HIV-and-AIDS-Guidelines-20230516_Uganda.pdf).
- 47 HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2008, Article 15(2), Bill Supplement No. 7 of 1 November 2019, Amendment of the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, (Cap. 431) ([https://www.parliament.go.tz/polis/uploads/bills/1572969919-\[The%20Written%20Laws%20\(Miscellaneous%20Amendments\)%20\(No.7\)%20Bill,%202019.pdf](https://www.parliament.go.tz/polis/uploads/bills/1572969919-[The%20Written%20Laws%20(Miscellaneous%20Amendments)%20(No.7)%20Bill,%202019.pdf)).
- 48 Operational and service delivery manual for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV in Zimbabwe, 2022 (<https://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/wp-content/uploads/MSF-Zim-OSDM-Nov2022-WEB2.pdf>).
- 49 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).

REFERENCES

- 1 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.
- 2 Namibia reaches key milestone in eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and hepatitis B. Windhoek: World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa; 2024 (<https://www.afro.who.int/news/namibia-reaches-key-milestone-eliminating-mother-child-transmission-hiv-and-hepatitis-b>).
- 3 Population-based surveys, 2000–2023.
- 4 Shaw A. The global assault on LGBTQ rights undermines democracy. London: Chatham House; 2023 (<https://www.chathamhouse.org/publications/the-world-today/2023-06/global-assault-lgbtq-rights-undermines-democracy>).
- 5 Community-led monitoring for increased community engagement in DSD decision-making and programming. Bryanston, South Africa: International Treatment Preparedness Coalition; 2022 (<https://itpcglobal.org/resource/clm-for-increased-community-engagement-in-dsd/>).

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	28 000 [24 000–34 000]	23 000 [19 000–29 000]	16 000 [12 000–22 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	7400 [6200–9000]	7100 [5700–8700]	3200 [2100–4900]
New HIV infections (15–24)	8100 [4700–10 000]	6100 [4000–7800]	4900 [3200–7100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	13 000 [10 000–16 000]	10 000 [8200–14 000]	8500 [6400–12 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	7900 [6400–9900]	5600 [4400–7600]	4100 [3000–6000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.2 [1–1.5]	0.83 [0.68–1]	0.44 [0.34–0.62]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	15 000 [13 000–19 000]	15 000 [12 000–18 000]	12 000 [9300–17 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	5100 [4300–6000]	5200 [4300–6200]	2900 [2000–4000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	6200 [5000–7600]	5000 [3800–6700]	5100 [3700–7200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	4200 [3400–5300]	4500 [3500–5900]	4300 [3300–5700]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	250 000 [220 000–290 000]	300 000 [260 000–350 000]	320 000 [280 000–380 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	32 000 [27 000–38 000]	37 000 [31 000–43 000]	32 000 [25 000–39 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	170 000 [150 000–190 000]	200 000 [170 000–230 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	83 000 [72 000–97 000]	96 000 [82 000–110 000]	96 000 [83 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.9 [1.7–2.2]	1.8 [1.6–2.2]	1.5 [1.3–1.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

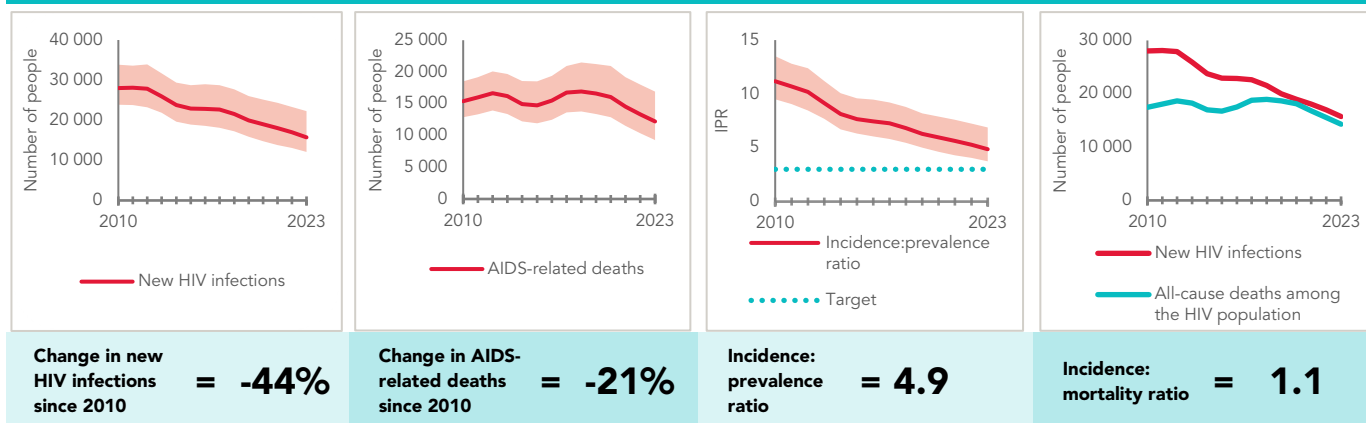
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2020	5 992 845	0	783 096	2 593 778	0
					10 428 830

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

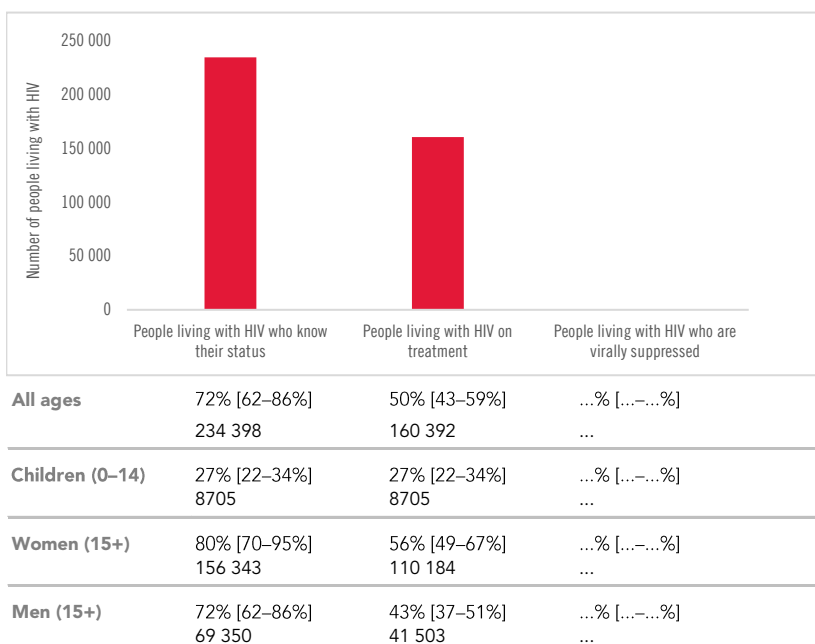


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness	83.2%**	89.8%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	100%**
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	31% [26–37%]	89% [73–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.4% [24.8–27.8%]	13.5% [10.6–16.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	4.6% [3.9–5.5%]	13.5% [11.1–16.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	9800 [5900–15 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	4100 [3300–4900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1400 [850–1700]	630 [<500–860]	<100 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	5100 [3300–5800]	4100 [2300–4800]	1400 [800–1900]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	7000 [6000–7800]	6500 [5800–7100]	2600 [2000–3100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	5100 [4300–5900]	4200 [3800–4800]	1400 [1100–1800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	7.8 [6.9–8.7]	6 [5.4–6.5]	1.9 [1.5–2.2]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6100 [5300–7000]	4800 [4100–5600]	3900 [3200–4500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1000 [770–1300]	<500 [<500–510]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2900 [2500–3300]	2400 [2000–2900]	2000 [1700–2400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2200 [1900–2600]	2000 [1700–2400]	1800 [1500–2100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	320 000 [310 000–340 000]	350 000 [330 000–370 000]	360 000 [340 000–380 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	18 000 [15 000–20 000]	13 000 [9200–15 000]	5100 [3100–6200]
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+)	120 000 [120 000–130 000]	140 000 [130 000–150 000]	140 000 [130 000–150 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	23.1 [22.5–23.5]	22.0 [20.9–22.5]	16.6 [14.7–17.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

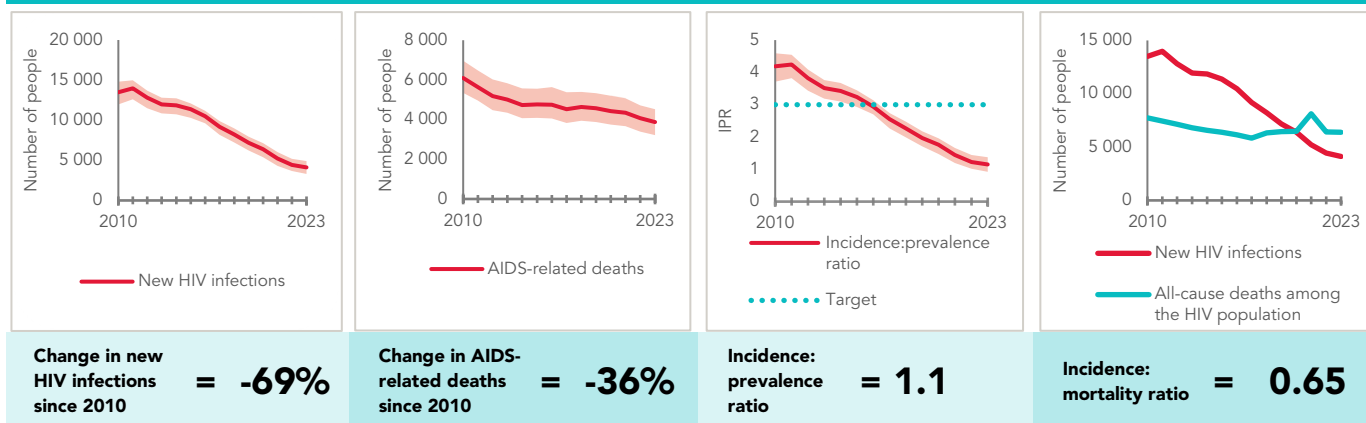
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

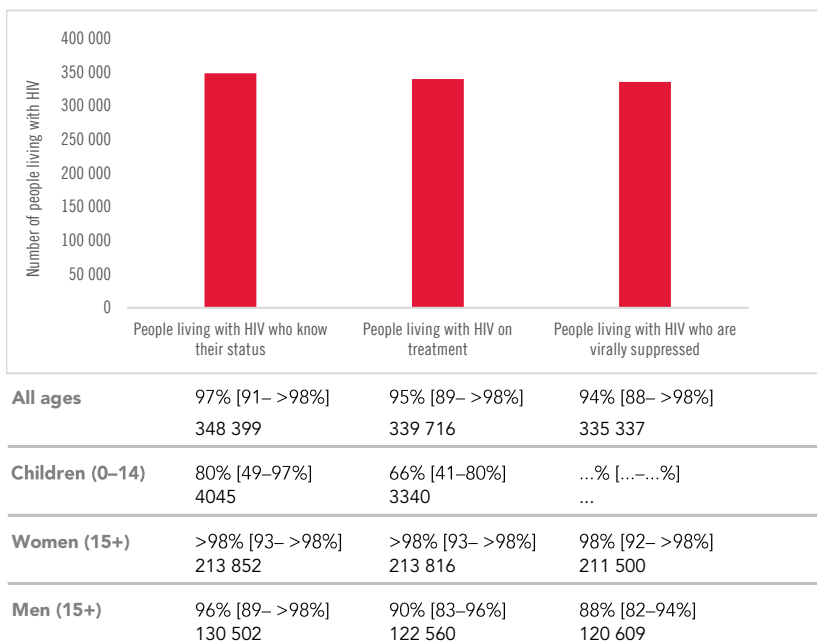
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	86% [79–100%]	100% [90–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	4.9% [2.5–6.3%]	1.2% [1.0–2.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	45.2% [41.8–54.7%]	85.7% [76.8–112.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	2600 [1700–3800]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	1.2%
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	
— 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 (2023)	44.1%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	9570
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	14 537
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.01– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.01– <0.1]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

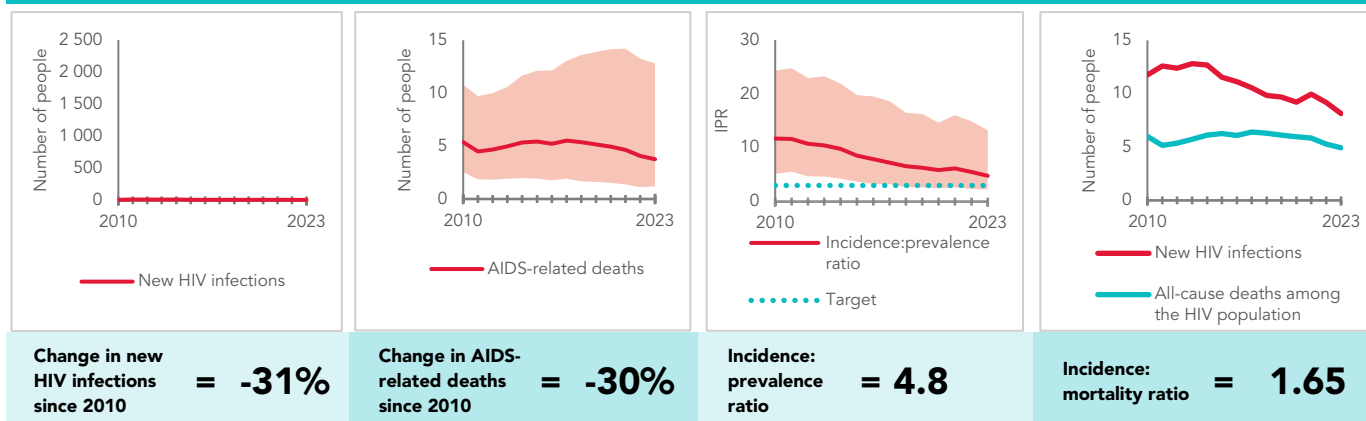
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2022 5.2
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2022 17.7

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2021	122 141	0	0	1 128 270	51 695
					1 302 106

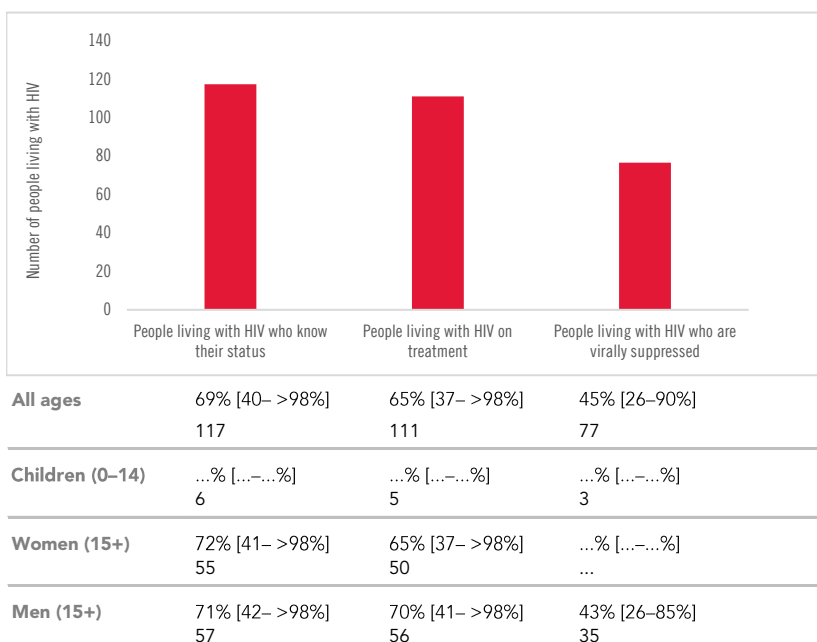
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.5%	1.8%	0%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	68.0%	13.1%	44.3%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	62.6%	55%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	59.2%	11.3%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	29.6%	11.9%	54.7%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	6 [0–19]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	17.8%
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	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	740 [<500–1100]	<500 [<500–730]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–560]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.24 [0.14–0.36]	0.14 [0.01–0.22]	<0.1 [0.01–0.11]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1100 [630–1700]	610 [<500–980]	<500 [<200–640]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	600 [<500–920]	<500 [<200–550]	<500 [<100– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	21 000 [15 000–26 000]	17 000 [13 000–21 000]	13 000 [11 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1600 [1200–2200]	1000 [750–1400]	<500 [<500–650]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [8500–15 000]	9400 [7300–12 000]	7800 [6300–9500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	7600 [5700–9900]	6400 [4900–8000]	4900 [4000–5900]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.1 [0.9–1.4]	0.8 [0.7–1.0]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

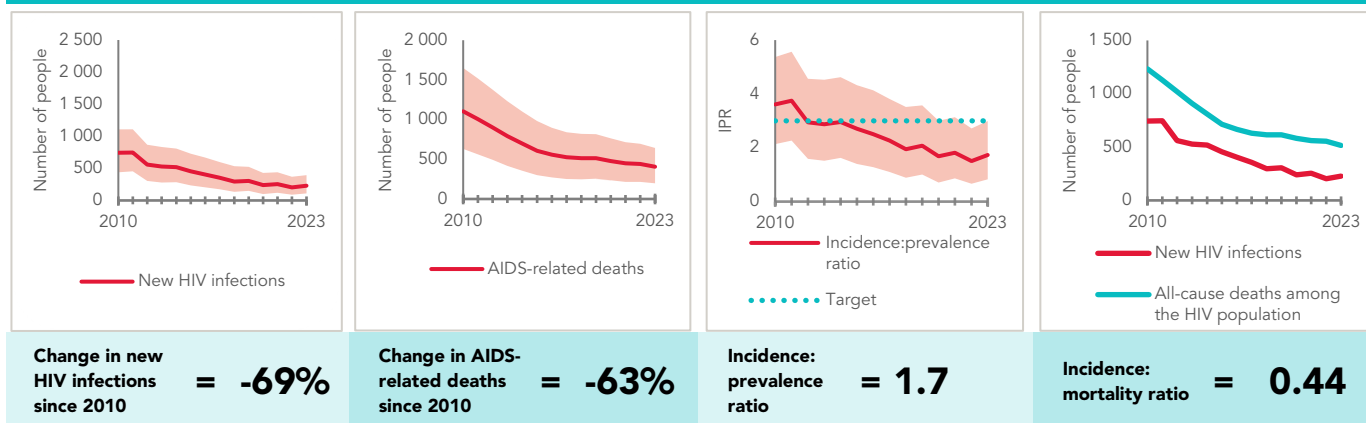
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	0	0	0	3 670 115	0	3 670 115

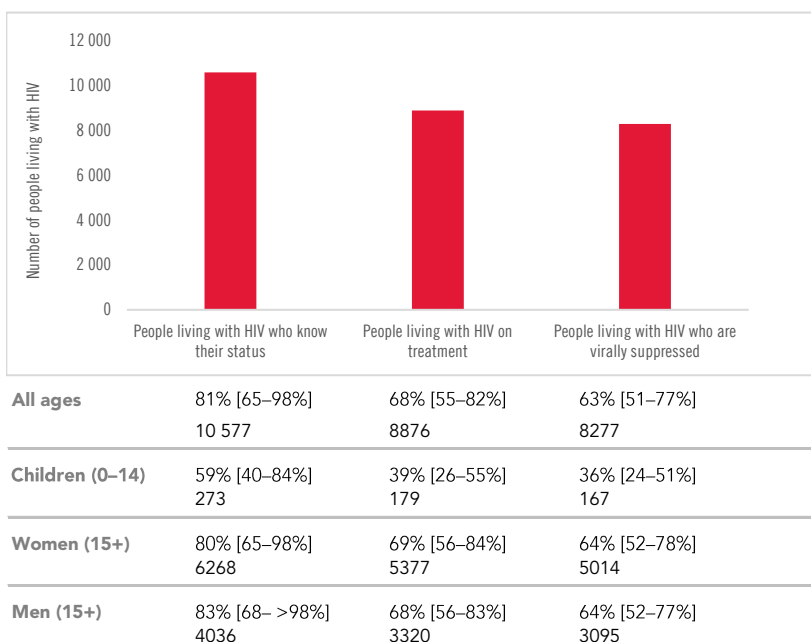
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	11.8%	...	...	...	1.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	95.8%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	3.3%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	13.4%	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	92% [72–100%]	68% [54–91%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.1% [12.4–22.7%]	22.2% [15.4–27.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	69.1% [53.9–92.9%]	45.2% [35.4–60.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	56 [18–110]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	71.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	
— 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 (2022)	15
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	15 000 [14 000–17 000]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	4200 [3300–5300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1300 [980–1500]	800 [570–970]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	6400 [4400–7300]	4600 [3300–5300]	1500 [1000–1700]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	8200 [7200–9300]	6600 [5800–7300]	2500 [1900–3200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	5800 [5100–6600]	4400 [3900–5100]	1500 [1200–2000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	17 [15–19]	13 [11–15]	4.2 [3.3–5.4]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6200 [5400–7300]	4500 [4000–5100]	3100 [2600–3700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1300 [1100–1500]	<500 [<500–600]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2300 [1800–2900]	2000 [1800–2400]	1400 [1200–1800]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2600 [2200–3400]	1900 [1600–2300]	1600 [1300–1900]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	200 000 [190 000–210 000]	230 000 [220 000–240 000]	230 000 [210 000–250 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	5600 [4500–6300]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	110 000 [100 000–120 000]	130 000 [120 000–140 000]	140 000 [120 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	77 000 [72 000–84 000]	89 000 [84 000–97 000]	88 000 [83 000–96 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	28.5 [28.1–29.0]	30.7 [30.4–31.0]	25.1 [24.6–25.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2022
	...	8.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2023
	9.1

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2023
	14.9

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

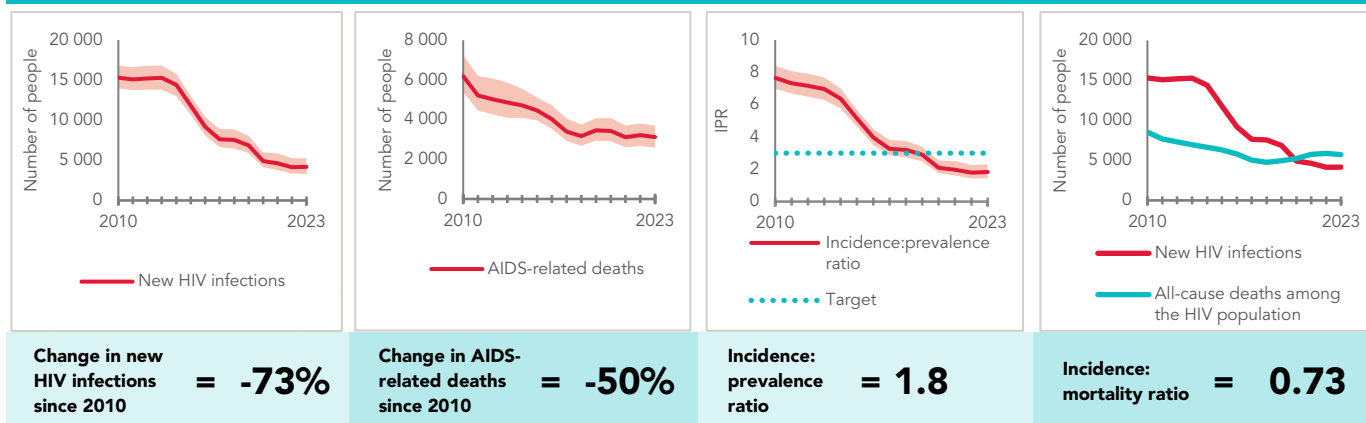
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

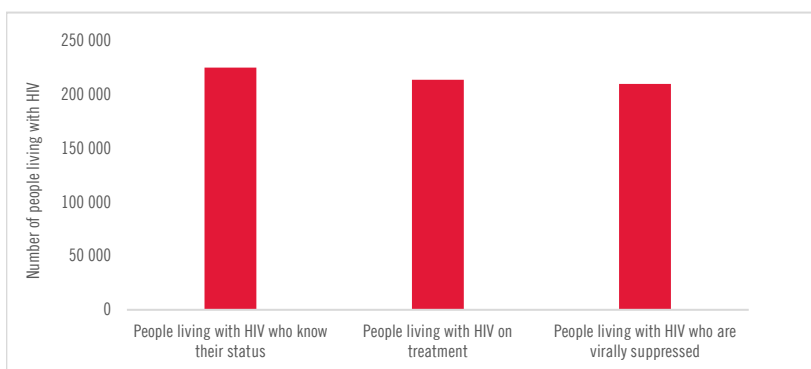
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	4000	...	...	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	34%	24%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	18%	9.1%	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	>98% [91– >98%] 224 976	93% [86– >98%] 213 416	92% [85– >98%] 209 809
Children (0–14)	>98% [96– >98%] 6646	>98% [82– >98%] 5636	96% [77– >98%] 5329
Women (15+)	>98% [91– >98%] 135 001	>98% [92– >98%] 135 782	>98% [90– >98%] 133 530
Men (15+)	95% [89– >98%] 83 328	82% [77–89%] 71 998	81% [76–88%] 70 950

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	90% [83–100%]	100% [92–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7.5% [6.2–8.5%]	3.3% [2.4–4.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	41.4% [38.2–47.1%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	2300 [1100–3900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	2.3%
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 (2022)	73%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	4747
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	27 961
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	27 000 [12 000–58 000]	16 000 [7200–35 000]	7400 [3300–16 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	7800 [4200–18 000]	3500 [1900–8300]	1200 [640–2800]
New HIV infections (15–24)	7800 [3500–17 000]	5200 [2400–11 000]	2500 [1100–5300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	12 000 [5100–27 000]	8500 [3600–19 000]	4300 [1800–9500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	6700 [2800–15 000]	4100 [1700–9200]	1900 [810–4300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.36 [0.16–0.78]	0.19 [<0.1–0.41]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.15]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	26 000 [16 000–48 000]	16 000 [10 000–30 000]	10 000 [6400–19 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	7400 [3800–15 000]	3000 [1500–5900]	1100 [590–2300]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	12 000 [7400–23 000]	8700 [5500–17 000]	5300 [3400–10 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	6500 [4100–11 000]	4600 [2900–7900]	3600 [2300–6300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	660 000 [550 000–800 000]	650 000 [540 000–790 000]	610 000 [510 000–730 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	86 000 [61 000–130 000]	56 000 [39 000–84 000]	27 000 [19 000–40 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	370 000 [310 000–440 000]	380 000 [320 000–460 000]	370 000 [310 000–450 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	200 000 [170 000–250 000]	220 000 [180 000–260 000]	210 000 [170 000–250 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.4 [1.1–1.8]	1.1 [0.9–1.4]	0.7 [0.6–0.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021 24.2
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021 29.6

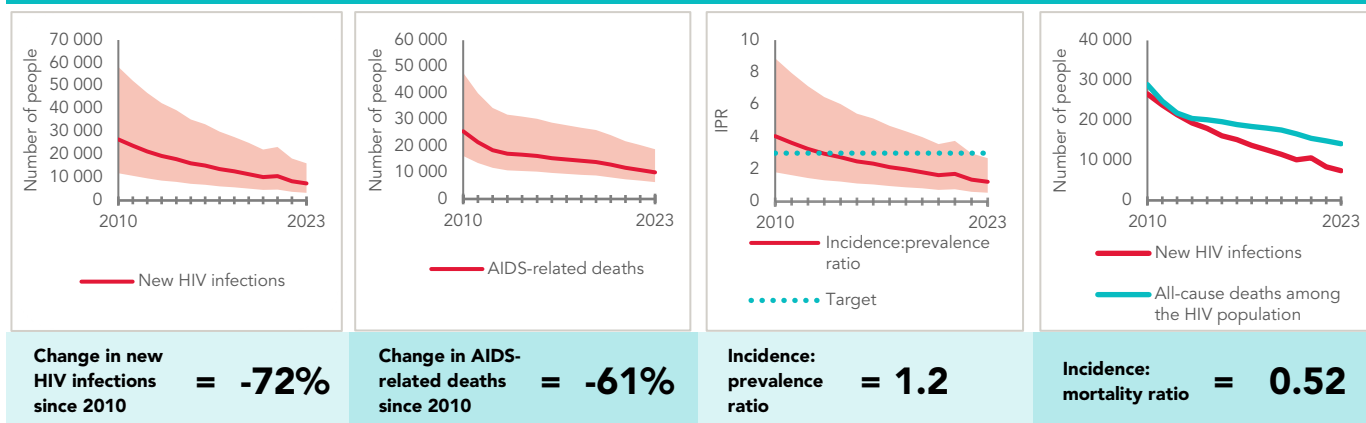
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

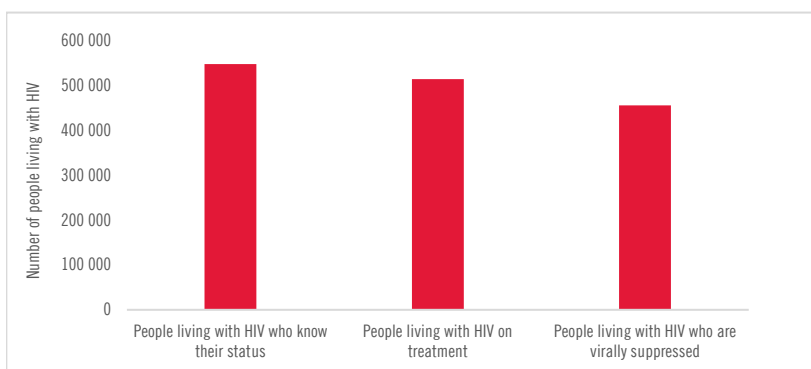
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	18.3%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	90.6%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	95%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	30.6%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	22.3%	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	90% [76– >98%] 547 723	85% [71– >98%] 513 990	75% [63–91%] 455 312
All ages			
Children (0–14)	66% [46– >98%] 17 888	48% [34–71%] 12 928	39% [27–58%] 10 462
Women (15+)	91% [77– >98%] 339 641	87% [73– >98%] 321 740	77% [65–94%] 286 802
Men (15+)	92% [78– >98%] 190 194	87% [73– >98%] 179 322	77% [65–92%] 158 049

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	90% [67–100%]	98% [73–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.7% [11.1–28.6%]	8.6% [5.7–14.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	39.6% [29.8–51.4%]	53.5% [40.3–69.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	16 000 [11 000–22 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	82.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	
— 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 (2023)	27 325
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	16 055
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	76 000 [43 000–130 000]	47 000 [27 000–80 000]	17 000 [9600–29 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	19 000 [14 000–32 000]	8700 [6200–15 000]	3800 [2700–6500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	24 000 [14 000–37 000]	16 000 [8800–24 000]	5100 [2900–7900]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	35 000 [18 000–61 000]	25 000 [13 000–44 000]	9100 [4700–16 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	22 000 [12 000–40 000]	14 000 [7100–24 000]	4100 [2100–7300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.9 [1.1–3.2]	1 [0.58–1.7]	0.31 [0.17–0.51]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	64 000 [50 000–90 000]	43 000 [33 000–60 000]	21 000 [16 000–29 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	17 000 [9700–30 000]	8400 [4900–15 000]	2700 [1600–4800]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	31 000 [24 000–44 000]	17 000 [13 000–24 000]	9500 [7400–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	17 000 [13 000–23 000]	18 000 [13 000–24 000]	8700 [6700–12 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.5 m [1.3 m–1.7 m]	1.5 m [1.3 m–1.7 m]	1.4 m [1.3 m–1.6 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	200 000 [160 000–250 000]	150 000 [110 000–180 000]	75 000 [57 000–94 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	800 000 [720 000–920 000]	850 000 [760 000–980 000]	880 000 [790 000–1.0 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	500 000 [450 000–560 000]	500 000 [450 000–570 000]	460 000 [420 000–530 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	5.6 [5.0–6.2]	4.8 [4.3–5.3]	3.2 [2.9–3.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

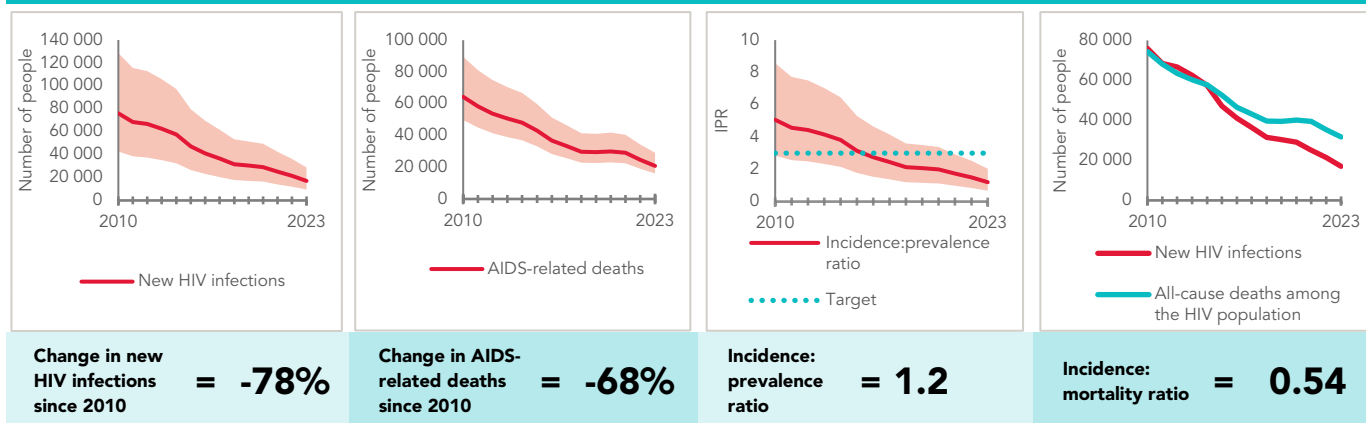
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2022 18.8
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2022 30.9

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2022	362 453 841	120 739 989	201 786 202	78 524 129	...	764 057 567

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

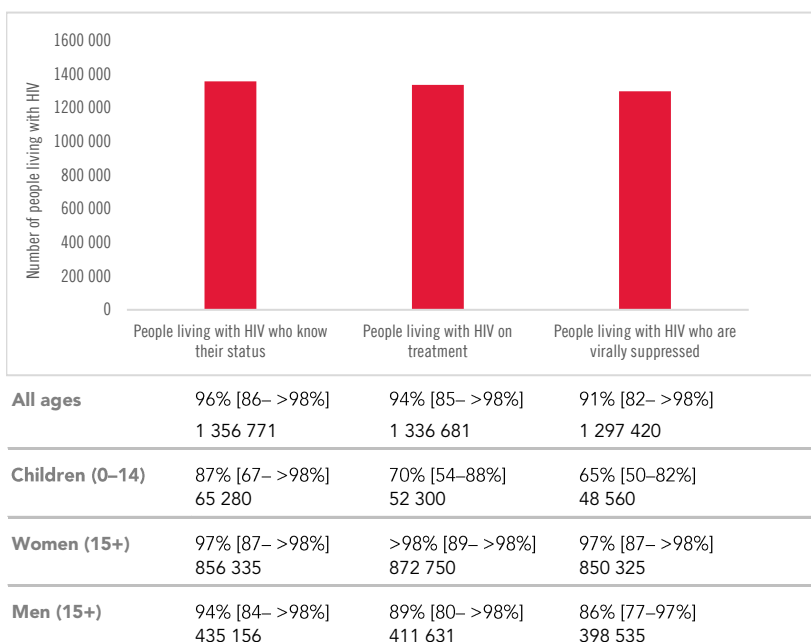


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	197 100	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	29.6%**	40.3%**	14.5%**	7.3%**	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	81% [70–96%]	89% [77–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12.0% [9.4–17.2%]	7.1% [5.5–10.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	50.3% [43.5–59.4%]	82.4% [71.2–97.4%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	28 000 [18 000–39 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	...
— Women	36.7%
— Men	68%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2022)	74.6%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2023)	94.2%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	64 298
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	918 229
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	4
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	13.3%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	19 000 [16 000–22 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	4800 [3500–6500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1800 [1300–2100]	650 [550–920]	<500 [<200–500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	6700 [4700–7700]	5400 [3800–6100]	1700 [1300–2200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	9800 [8300–12 000]	8100 [6700–9700]	2800 [2000–3800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	6900 [5800–8700]	5300 [4400–6700]	1600 [1200–2400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	12 [10–14]	9.1 [7.7–11]	3 [2.2–4.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	7600 [6500–11 000]	7200 [5900–10000]	4000 [3300–5000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1500 [1200–1800]	730 [540–950]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	3200 [2600–4300]	3100 [2400–4400]	2100 [1700–2600]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2900 [2300–4300]	3300 [2700–4700]	1700 [1400–2200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	280 000 [260 000–310 000]	300 000 [280 000–330 000]	270 000 [250 000–310 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	19 000 [17 000–21 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	6400 [4800–7700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	160 000 [140 000–170 000]	170 000 [160 000–190 000]	160 000 [150 000–190 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	100 000 [96 000–120 000]	110 000 [100 000–130 000]	100 000 [92 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	24.4 [23.7–25.2]	24.2 [23.6–24.8]	18.5 [17.7–19.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	Yes

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	2014	
	13.9	...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2023	
	6.2	

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021	
	4.8	

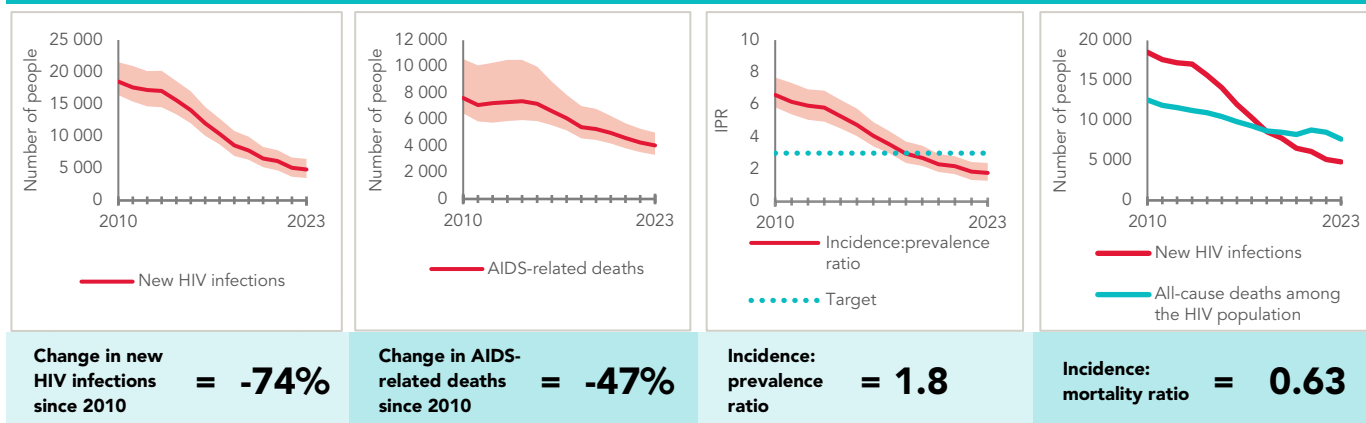
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

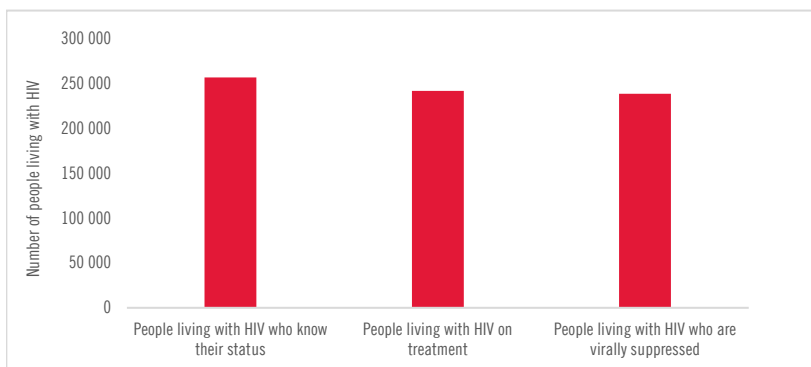
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	95% [88– >98%] 256 767	89% [83– >98%] 241 462	88% [82– >98%] 238 346
All ages			
Children (0–14)	95% [72– >98%] 6 118	80% [60–96%] 5 109	77% [58–92%] 4 921
Women (15+)	96% [88– >98%] 157 932	93% [85– >98%] 153 057	92% [85– >98%] 151 380
Men (15+)	93% [86– >98%] 92 718	83% [77–97%] 83 296	82% [76–95%] 82 044

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	99% [90–100%]	93% [84–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	6.1% [5.4–7.7%]	5.0% [3.4–6.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	100.4% [91.7–118.1%]	65.7% [59.4–77.7%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	8400 [4600–13 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	2.4%
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	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	12 807
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	30 993
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	...	...	...
	[...-...]	[...-...]	[...-...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	...	...	...
	[...-...]	[...-...]	[...-...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	...	...	...
	[...-...]	[...-...]	[...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	...	...	...
	[...-...]	[...-...]	[...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	...	...	...
	[...-...]	[...-...]	[...-...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1200	2100	3100
	[810–1800]	[1500–2600]	[2100–4700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500	<500	560
	[<200–<500]	[<500–<500]	[<500–830]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500	750	940
	[<500–620]	[540–960]	[580–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	540	1000	1600
	[<500–860]	[730–1300]	[1000–2300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	23 000	36 000	76 000
	[17 000–29 000]	[28 000–45 000]	[58 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1300	2100	3700
	[990–1900]	[1600–2600]	[2800–5000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9700	16 000	34 000
	[7200–12 000]	[12 000–20 000]	[26 000–48 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	12 000	18 000	38 000
	[8600–15 000]	[14 000–23 000]	[29 000–54 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.4 [0.3–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

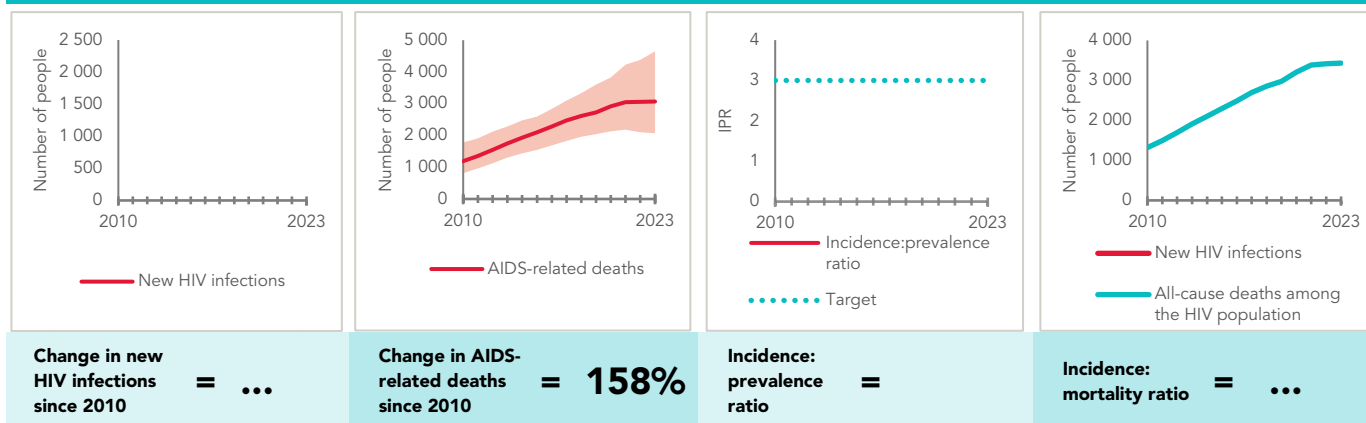
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2018	2021
	16	15.6

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

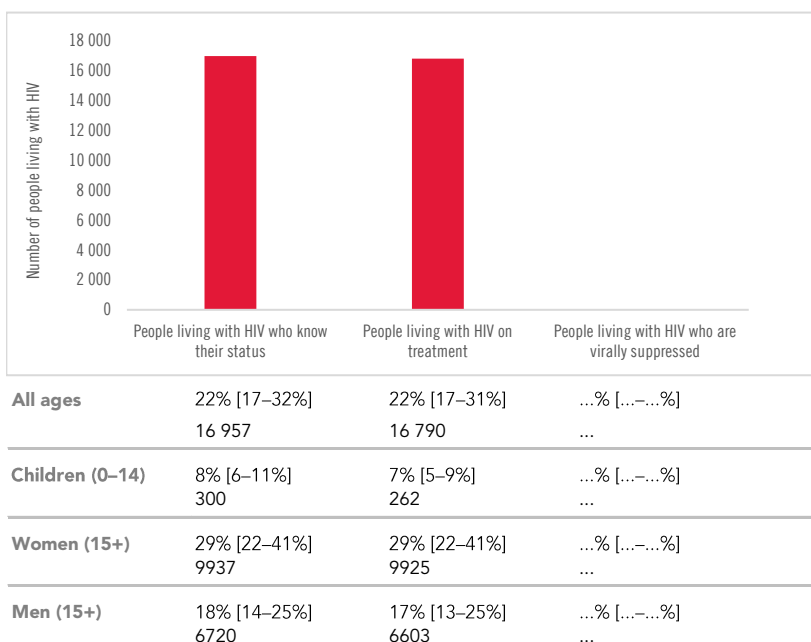


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	18 300
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	100%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	4% [3–6%]	27% [19–37%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	2100 [1400–3100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2021)	...
— Women	4.1%
— Men	9.1%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2021)	65.5%
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 (2023)	678
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	113
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	58 000 [51 000–67 000]	39 000 [34 000–47 000]	12 000 [8100–19 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	15 000 [13 000–17 000]	6800 [5000–8200]	2100 [1700–3100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	17 000 [12 000–21 000]	13 000 [8700–15 000]	4000 [2800–5600]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	24 000 [20 000–29 000]	20 000 [16 000–24 000]	6400 [4000–11 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	18 000 [15 000–22 000]	13 000 [11 000–17 000]	3600 [2200–6100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	4.2 [3.7–4.9]	2.4 [2.1–3]	0.61 [0.41–0.96]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	37 000 [32 000–45 000]	20 000 [17 000–26 000]	11 000 [9400–14 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	12 000 [10000–13 000]	5100 [3900–6400]	1400 [950–2100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	12 000 [9400–16 000]	6600 [5500–8800]	4400 [3700–6300]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–17 000]	8700 [6700–12 000]	5200 [4400–6700]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	930 000 [880 000–990 000]	1 000 000 [950 000–1.1 m]	980 000 [930 000–1.1 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	100 000 [86 000–110 000]	50 000 [42 000–58 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	480 000 [450 000–510 000]	540 000 [520 000–590 000]	590 000 [550 000–650 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	330 000 [310 000–370 000]	360 000 [330 000–390 000]	350 000 [320 000–380 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	10.9 [10.6–11.2]	9.8 [9.6–10.0]	6.7 [6.5–6.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2020
(2020 refers to women only)	17.6	20.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months

...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months

...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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

...

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons

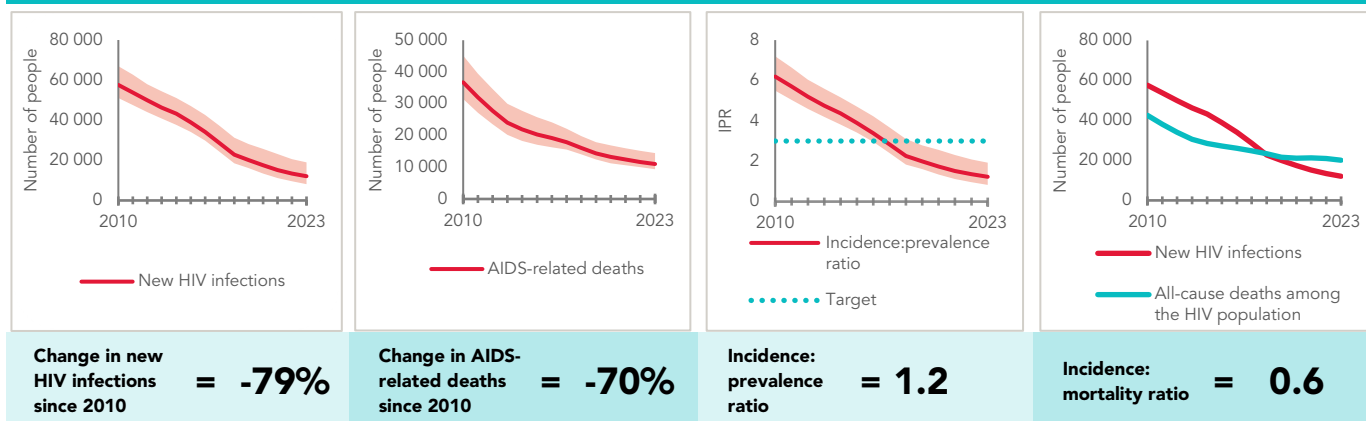
2020

17.1

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	12 303 000	0	157 037 300	88 837 000	0
					259 699 300

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

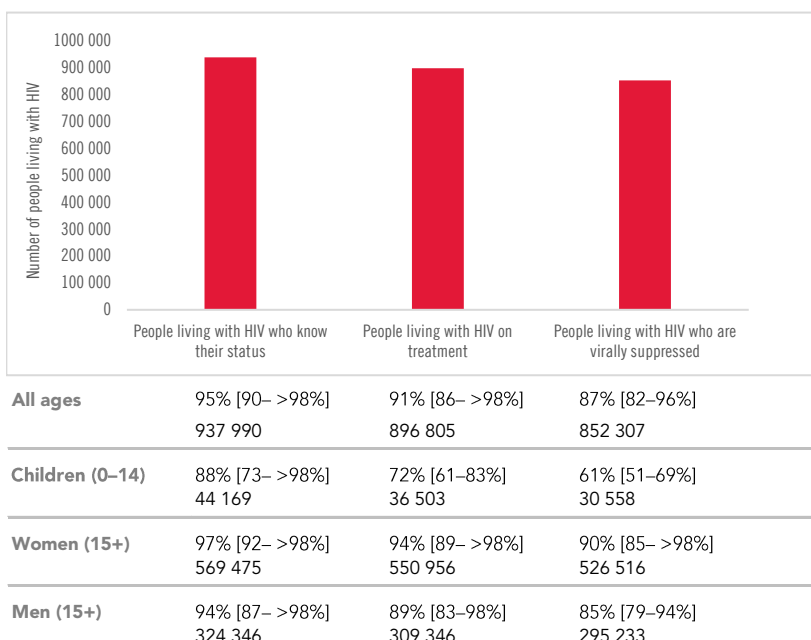


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	39 000	49 800	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	49.9%	12.9%	...	...	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	79.4%	...	80.8%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	90.0%	92.5%	...	91.5%**	100%**
Condom use	...	79.4%	...	49.7%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	49%	12.9%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	19%	3.4%	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	80% [72–93%]	96% [88–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.9% [11.8–15.7%]	6.2% [5.1–8.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	22.4% [20.3–26.1%]	85.4% [78.4–99.5%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	12 000 [5500–21 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	71.2%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
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 (2020)	79.9%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	119 161
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	72 335
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	990 [840–1200]	870 [700–1100]	1100 [820–1400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–610]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	660 [530–790]	550 [<500–700]	610 [<500–820]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.78 [0.66–0.93]	0.68 [0.55–0.85]	0.86 [0.64–1.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	530 [<500–640]	<500 [<500–620]	690 [570–860]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–540]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9600 [8500–11 000]	11 000 [9800–12 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3000 [2700–3400]	3500 [3100–4000]	4800 [4000–5700]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6500 [5500–7300]	7300 [6200–8300]	7800 [6600–9200]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.2 [1.1–1.3]	1.3 [1.2–1.4]	1.5 [1.3–1.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

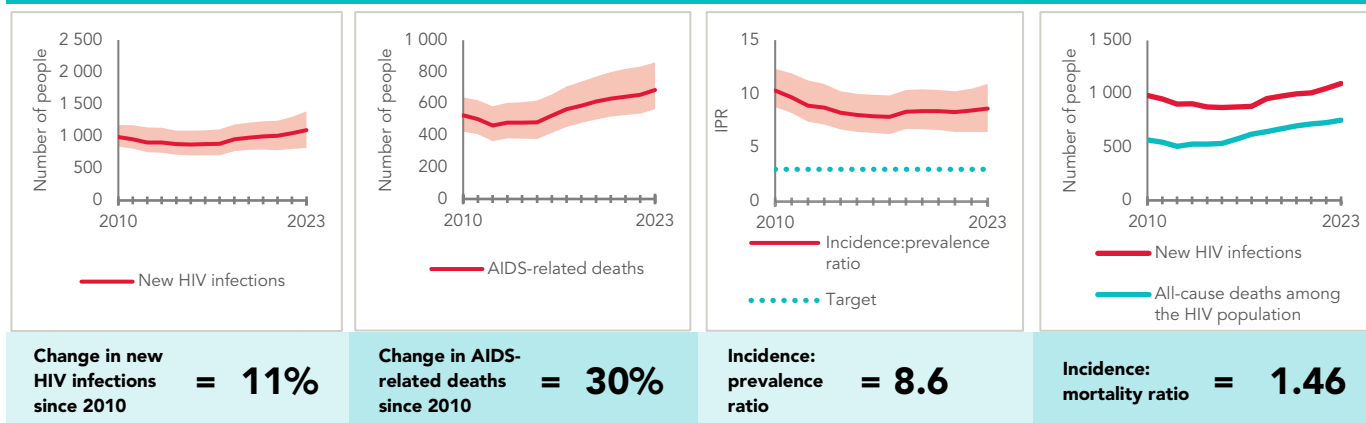
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2020	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

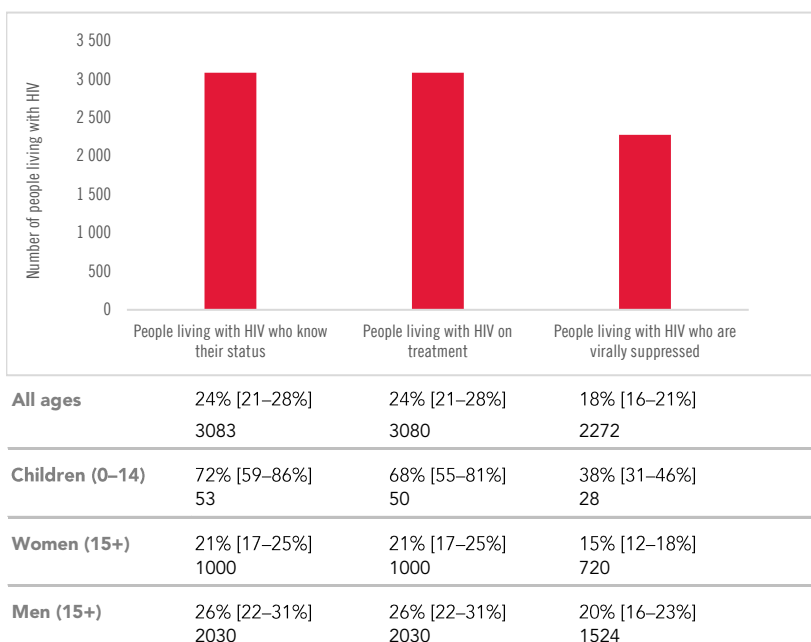


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	202 000
HIV prevalence	18.2%	...	21.2%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	85.3%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	82.0%**
Condom use	76.3%	...	28.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	12%	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	85% [75–97%]	79% [67–99%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	10.0% [8.2–12.1%]	11.2% [8.0–13.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	34.4% [30.4–39.3%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	26 [14–41]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	1.0%
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 (2022)	102
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	140 000 [130 000–160 000]	81 000 [63 000–100 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	34 000 [30 000–39 000]	19 000 [14 000–23 000]	12 000 [8500–16 000]
New HIV infections (15–24)	55 000 [35 000–65 000]	56 000 [37 000–66 000]	31 000 [21 000–40 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	75 000 [66 000–85 000]	77 000 [67 000–89 000]	45 000 [34 000–56 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	51 000 [44 000–61 000]	47 000 [41 000–57 000]	24 000 [19 000–32 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	7.5 [6.8–8.4]	5.8 [5.1–6.7]	2.6 [2–3.2]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	71 000 [63 000–84 000]	54 000 [49 000–65 000]	44 000 [38 000–51 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	20 000 [18 000–23 000]	13 000 [9800–15 000]	7800 [5000–10 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	29 000 [24 000–35 000]	20 000 [18 000–24 000]	20 000 [17 000–24 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	23 000 [19 000–29 000]	21 000 [18 000–27 000]	17 000 [14 000–19 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.6 m [1.5 m–1.7 m]	2.0 m [1.9 m–2.1 m]	2.4 m [2.3 m–2.7 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	170 000 [140 000–180 000]	150 000 [120 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	850 000 [790 000–900 000]	1.1 m [1.0 m–1.2 m]	1.5 m [1.3 m–1.6 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	560 000 [510 000–610 000]	690 000 [650 000–750 000]	820 000 [770 000–900 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	11.9 [11.3–12.5]	12.6 [12.2–13.0]	11.5 [10.9–12.0]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

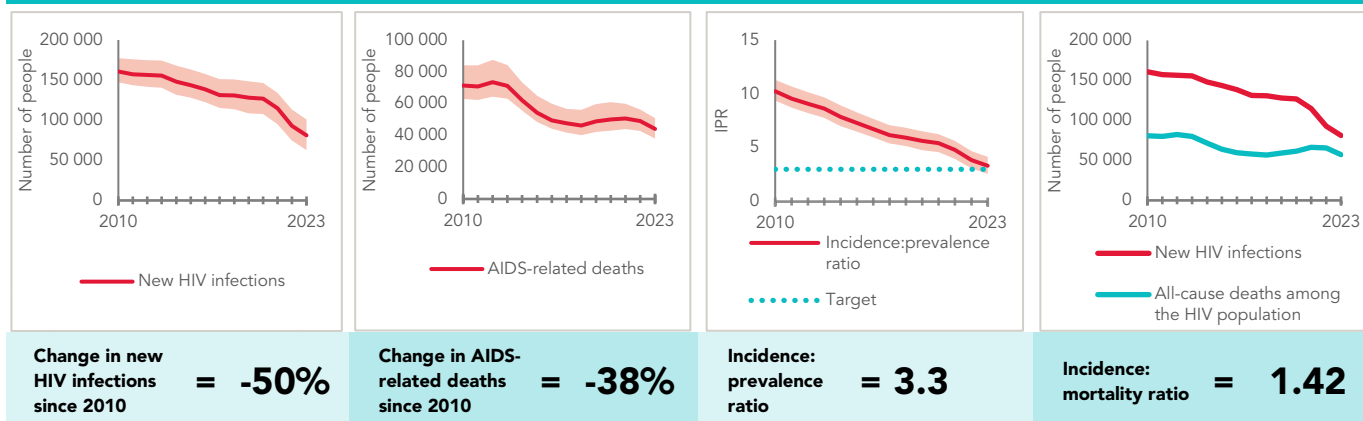
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2023
	16.9
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

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

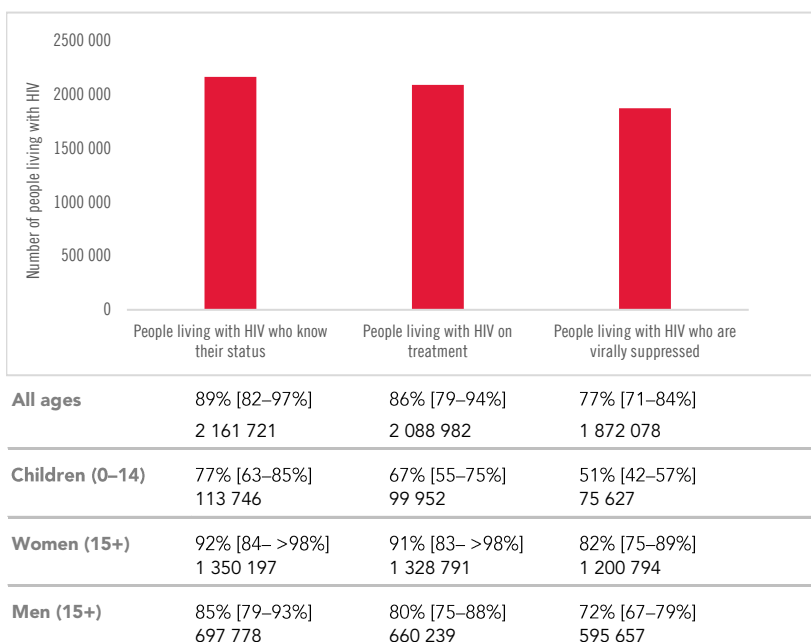
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	82% [74–96%]	90% [81–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	15.6% [13.5–17.0%]	9.7% [7.8–11.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	40.5% [36.7–47.4%]	74.8% [67.7–87.8%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	28 000 [17 000–42 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

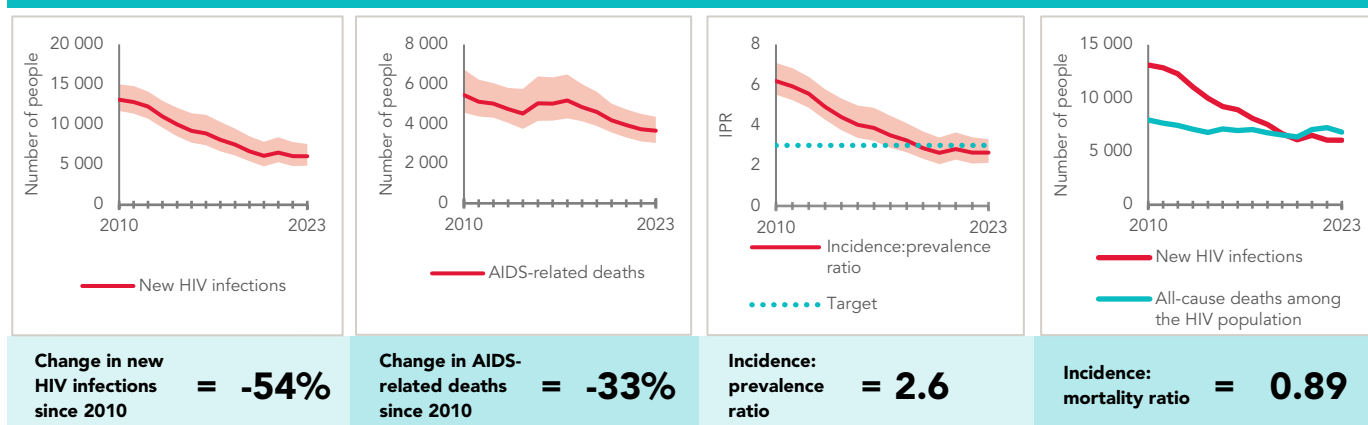
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	2.5%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2022)	
— Women	36.7%
— Men	46.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2023)	52%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2023)	74.6%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	162 993
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2021)	57 717
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

NAMIBIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	9200 [7700–11 000]	6000 [4900–7600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3500 [2300–4100]	3000 [2200–3600]	2100 [1400–2400]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6500 [5500–7800]	5100 [4100–6500]	3700 [2800–4700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4300 [3600–5400]	2900 [2400–3900]	1800 [1500–2500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	6 [5.3–7]	3.9 [3.2–4.9]	2.2 [1.8–2.8]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5500 [4600–6700]	5000 [4200–6400]	3700 [3000–4400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2200 [1800–2900]	2200 [1700–3100]	1900 [1600–2300]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1800 [1400–2500]	1800 [1500–2500]	1300 [1100–1600]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	210 000 [200 000–230 000]	230 000 [210 000–250 000]	230 000 [210 000–260 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	130 000 [120 000–150 000]	140 000 [130 000–160 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	73 000 [67 000–80 000]	78 000 [71 000–87 000]	75 000 [68 000–85 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	13.0 [12.4–13.7]	12.3 [11.8–12.9]	9.7 [9.2–10.2]

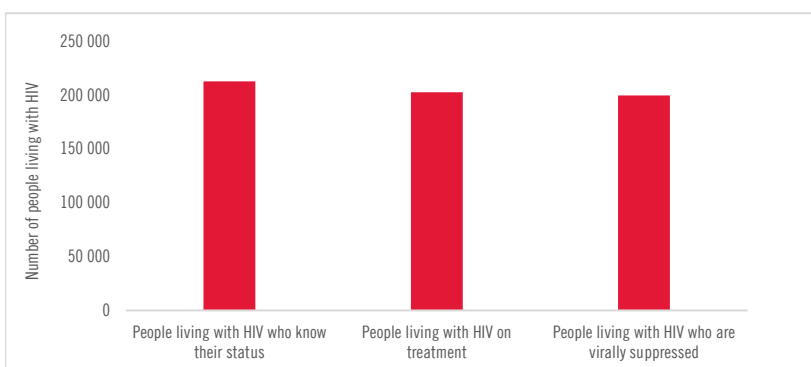
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	93% [86– >98%] 212 788	89% [82– >98%] 202 605	87% [80–98%] 199 441
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 6589	...% [...–...%] 4954	...% [...–...%] 4704
Women (15+)	95% [87– >98%] 137 652	92% [84– >98%] 132 394	90% [83– >98%] 130 578
Men (15+)	91% [83– >98%] 68 547	87% [79–97%] 65 257	85% [77–96%] 64 159

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	12.9% [11.8–14.9%]	98.2% [90.2–111.1%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	11 000 [9000–14 000]	6700 [4900–9600]	3200 [2300–4800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2000 [1600–2400]	680 [570–870]	<500 [<500–650]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3300 [2400–4100]	2100 [1600–2600]	950 [670–1300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	5500 [4300–7200]	3900 [2800–5400]	1800 [1200–2700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3400 [2700–4800]	2100 [1600–3200]	890 [600–1400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.1 [0.95–1.5]	0.62 [0.46–0.9]	0.24 [0.17–0.36]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6800 [5400–9200]	4000 [3300–5700]	2600 [2100–3500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1700 [1400–1900]	600 [<500–730]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2900 [2000–4000]	1800 [1500–2700]	1300 [1100–1800]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2200 [1700–3300]	1600 [1200–2300]	1100 [860–1400]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	230 000 [220 000–260 000]	240 000 [220 000–260 000]	230 000 [210 000–260 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	27 000 [24 000–30 000]	18 000 [17 000–20 000]	6800 [5900–8500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	130 000 [120 000–140 000]	140 000 [130 000–150 000]	140 000 [130 000–160 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	77 000 [71 000–86 000]	82 000 [75 000–92 000]	81 000 [74 000–90 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	3.7 [3.6–3.9]	3.3 [3.2–3.4]	2.2 [2.1–2.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2015	2020
(2020 refers to women only)	9.9	12.8

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months

...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months

...

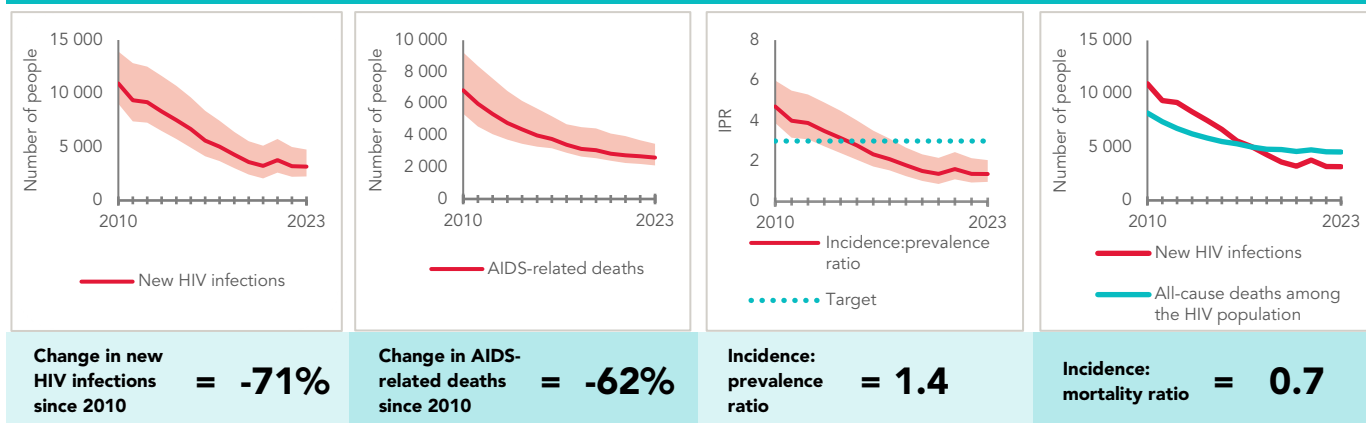
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2020
	23.8
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2020
	40.5

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

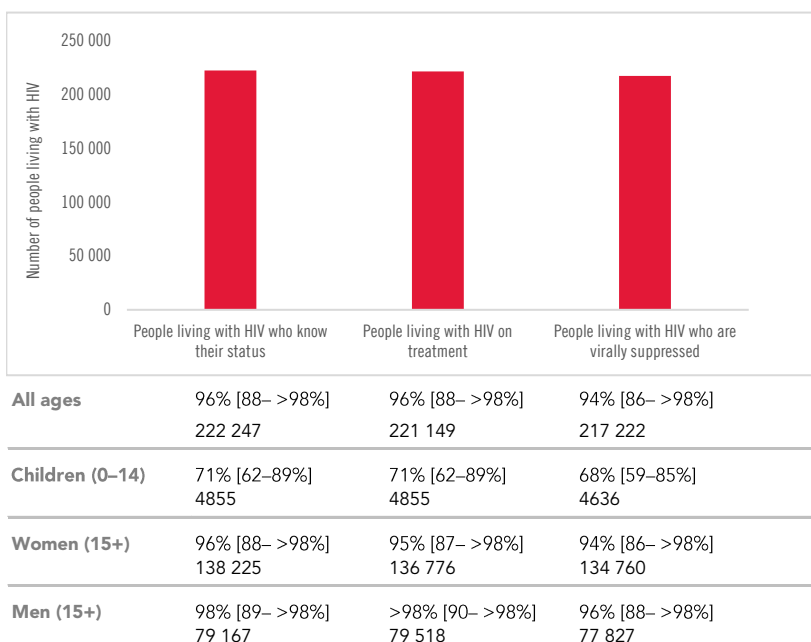
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	500
HIV prevalence	35.2%	7%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	93.2%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	67.9%	...	...	...	...
Condom use	80.9%	56.2%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	3.7%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	38%	107%	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [96–100%]	94% [86–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7.5% [6.3–10.1%]	7.1% [5.1–9.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	86.7% [77.5–100.9%]	89.3% [81.1–101.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	950 [710–1200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	
— Women	45.9%
— Men	69.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2020)	73.7%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	240 440
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	18 582
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

SEYCHELLES

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	400
HIV prevalence	23%	...	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	...	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	3 [0–8]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	1.4%
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)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	4
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	5
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	90.8%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2023	3 312 238	47 119	0	0	45 480	3 404 837

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	340 000 [310 000–380 000]	250 000 [220 000–270 000]	150 000 [130 000–170 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	28 000 [22 000–48 000]	11 000 [9000–21 000]	6500 [3800–17 000]
New HIV infections (15–24)	150 000 [94 000–190 000]	110 000 [61 000–130 000]	55 000 [31 000–70 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	200 000 [170 000–220 000]	140 000 [130 000–160 000]	89 000 [80 000–98 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	120 000 [110 000–140 000]	90 000 [80 000–110 000]	50 000 [43 000–58 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	7.7 [6.9–8.6]	5.1 [4.6–5.8]	2.7 [2.4–3.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	150 000 [120 000–180 000]	67 000 [55 000–85 000]	50 000 [42 000–64 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	18 000 [12 000–26 000]	3800 [2300–6400]	1500 [750–4100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	71 000 [53 000–89 000]	32 000 [25 000–39 000]	24 000 [20 000–31 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	61 000 [49 000–84 000]	32 000 [25 000–44 000]	25 000 [19 000–32 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5.9 m [5.4 m–6.4 m]	6.8 m [6.3 m–7.4 m]	7.7 m [7.0 m–8.3 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	370 000 [290 000–460 000]	320 000 [250 000–410 000]	160 000 [120 000–290 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3.5 m [3.2 m–3.8 m]	4.2 m [3.9 m–4.6 m]	4.9 m [4.6 m–5.4 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2.0 m [1.8 m–2.2 m]	2.3 m [2.1 m–2.6 m]	2.6 m [2.3 m–2.8 m]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	17.9 [15.9–19.8]	18.7 [16.2–20.8]	17.1 [14.5–19.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

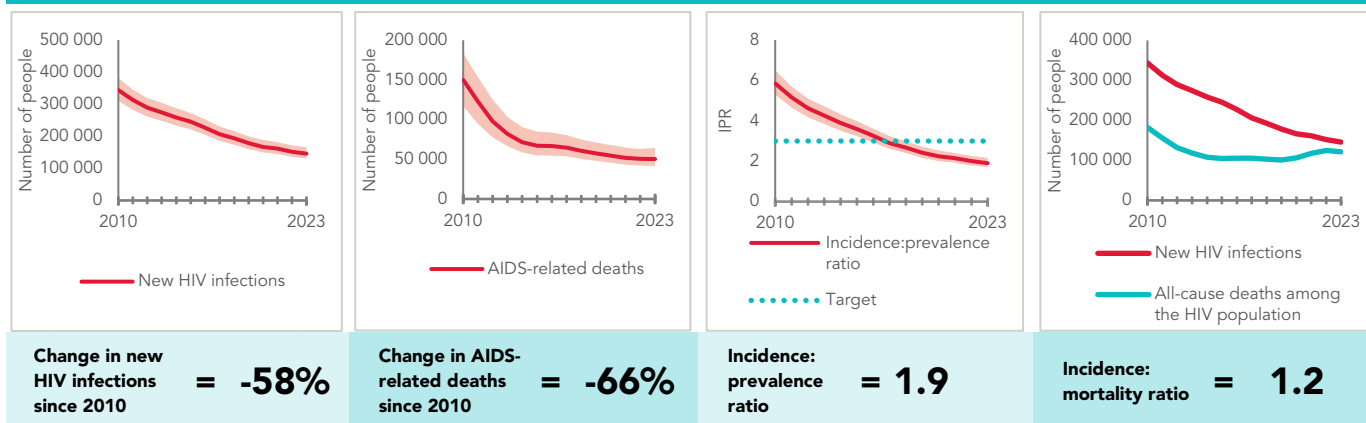
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	1420 653 866	0	387 997 202	55 256 106	0	1863 907 174

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

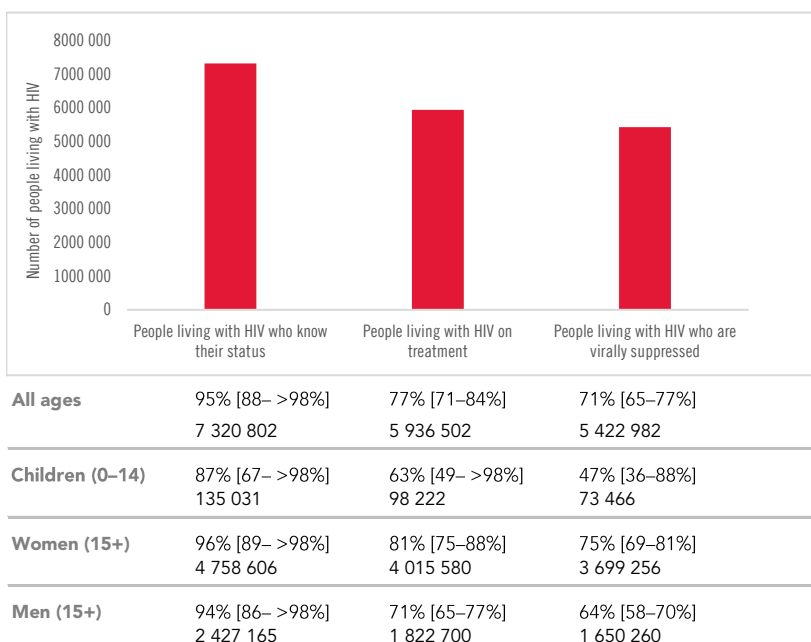


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	309 700	...	179 300	55 800
HIV prevalence	62.3%	29.7%	...	58%	7%
HIV testing and status awareness	81.0%**	86.0%**	...	89.0%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	69.5%	44.1%	...	...	90.9%**
Condom use	...	71.8%	...	76.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	98% [81–100%]	97% [81–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	3.4% [3.0–5.2%]	2.4% [1.6–5.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	91.9% [76.1–123.8%]	89.9% [75.0–125.2%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	145 000 [90 000–213 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	61.4%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	4.8%
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	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	215 716
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	803 171
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	94.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	36
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2020)	0.7%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	15 000 [11 000–19 000]	15 000 [11 000–18 000]	8100 [5400–12 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	3300 [2500–4500]	2600 [1800–3400]	1200 [780–1800]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3600 [2000–4800]	3800 [2200–5100]	2600 [1600–4000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6800 [5300–8900]	7600 [5900–9700]	4500 [2900–7000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4600 [3500–6100]	4500 [3400–5900]	2400 [1500–3800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.2 [0.95–1.6]	1.1 [0.8–1.3]	0.56 [0.37–0.86]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	12 000 [9500–17 000]	12 000 [8800–16 000]	5600 [3500–8200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2500 [1900–3200]	2200 [1700–2800]	1100 [710–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	5900 [4400–8000]	5300 [3900–7400]	2700 [1700–4100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	4000 [3000–5600]	4100 [3100–5600]	1900 [1200–2800]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	160 000 [130 000–210 000]	170 000 [130 000–210 000]	140 000 [120 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	19 000 [15 000–25 000]	18 000 [14 000–23 000]	12 000 [8600–15 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	86 000 [69 000–110 000]	90 000 [74 000–110 000]	84 000 [69 000–100 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	57 000 [46 000–74 000]	57 000 [46 000–71 000]	47 000 [39 000–58 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	2.2 [1.7–2.8]	2.0 [1.6–2.5]	1.6 [1.3–1.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2020 8.4
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2020 5.8

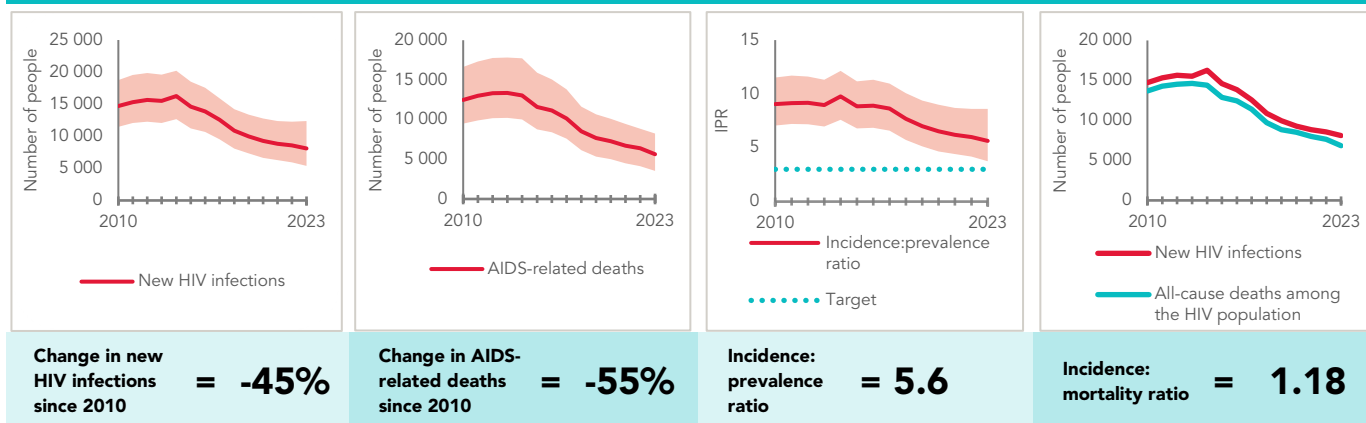
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2020	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

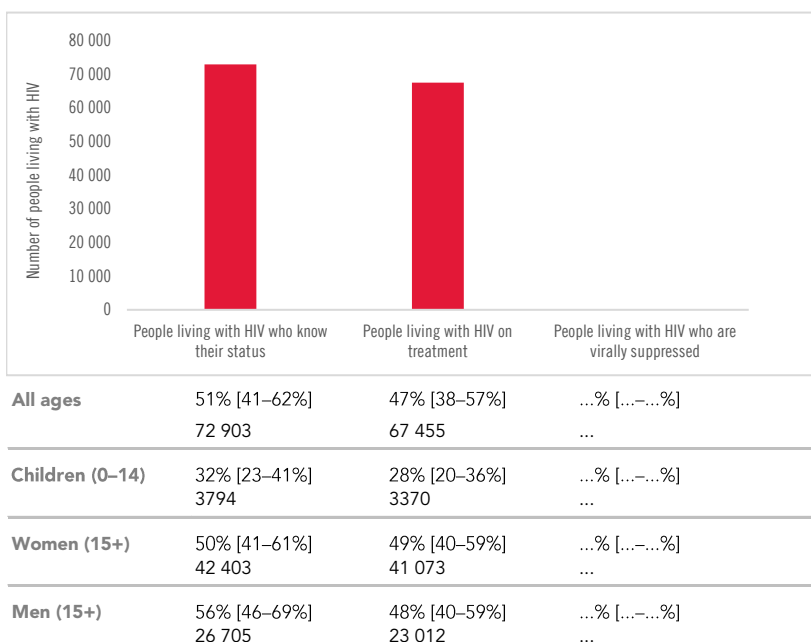


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	16%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	39.0%**	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	35.4%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	12.1%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	66%	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	47% [38–60%]	76% [61–97%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.1% [27.3–32.2%]	20.2% [15.8–23.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	1.3% [1.1–1.7%]	51.0% [41.2–64.8%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	2900 [1800–4100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	65.4%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	12 032
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	153
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	97 000 [87 000–110 000]	71 000 [62 000–85 000]	38 000 [28 000–54 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	19 000 [16 000–21 000]	11 000 [9900–12 000]	4700 [4000–5900]
New HIV infections (15–24)	34 000 [22 000–41 000]	27 000 [18 000–31 000]	15 000 [11 000–20 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	47 000 [41 000–54 000]	38 000 [32 000–45 000]	22 000 [15 000–32 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	31 000 [27 000–38 000]	22 000 [19 000–28 000]	11 000 [8200–17 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	3.4 [3.1–3.9]	2.1 [1.9–2.6]	0.86 [0.62–1.2]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	53 000 [48 000–62 000]	30 000 [26 000–39 000]	20 000 [15 000–27 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	7700 [6800–8400]	3200 [2500–4000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	24 000 [21 000–29 000]	10 000 [8200–14 000]	8200 [5900–12 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	15 000 [13 000–19 000]	13 000 [10 000–16 000]	8400 [6300–11 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.2 m [1.1 m–1.2 m]	1.3 m [1.3 m–1.4 m]	1.5 m [1.4 m–1.6 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	130 000 [120 000–140 000]	110 000 [100 000–120 000]	72 000 [67 000–78 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	620 000 [590 000–660 000]	750 000 [720 000–810 000]	910 000 [850 000–1.0 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	410 000 [390 000–450 000]	470 000 [440 000–510 000]	520 000 [480 000–570 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	7.2 [7.0–7.4]	6.8 [6.6–6.9]	5.1 [4.9–5.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	Yes

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

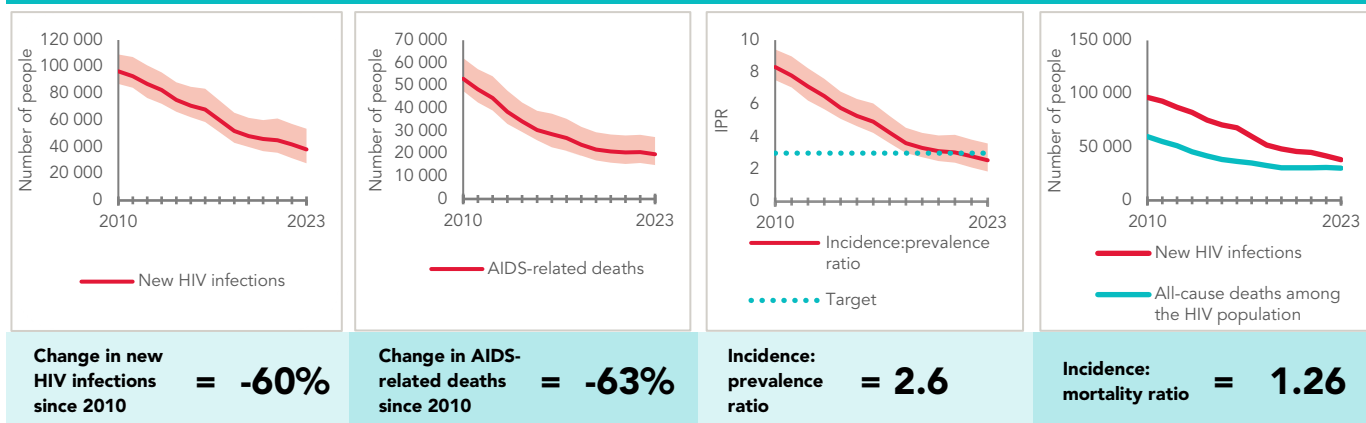
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2022
	...	15.6
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months		2023
		30.9
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months		2023
		0.5
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		...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons		2022
		32.1

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

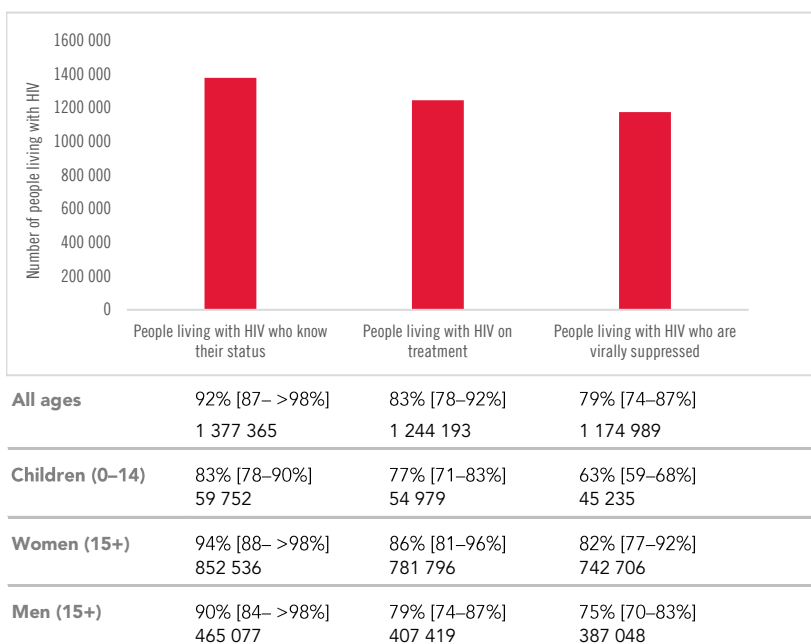


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	157 400
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	2.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	88.0%**	54.0%**	45.0%**	100%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	65.0%**	...	...	...	100%**
Condom use	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	9.3%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [100–100%]	100% [91–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.1% [12.0–14.7%]	6.0% [5.2–7.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	48.4% [44.4–56.2%]	81.6% [73.7–95.1%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	36 000 [21 000–54 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	6.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	1.2%
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	
— 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 (2023)	452 490
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	161 987
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	87 000 [77 000–100 000]	98 000 [87 000–110 000]	53 000 [43 000–67 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	11 000 [8800–13 000]	5700 [3700–7300]
New HIV infections (15–24)	21 000 [14 000–25 000]	10 000 [6900–13 000]	19 000 [14 000–23 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	42 000 [36 000–51 000]	57 000 [50 000–68 000]	32 000 [25 000–41 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	31 000 [27 000–39 000]	29 000 [25 000–36 000]	16 000 [12 000–22 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	2.1 [1.9–2.5]	2 [1.8–2.4]	0.85 [0.7–1.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	53 000 [46 000–64 000]	36 000 [30 000–46 000]	25 000 [21 000–33 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	12 000 [9800–13 000]	7400 [6100–8800]	3800 [2600–4800]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	23 000 [18 000–28 000]	11 000 [8000–15 000]	12 000 [9600–16 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	19 000 [15 000–25 000]	18 000 [15 000–23 000]	9500 [7800–13 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.2 m [1.1 m–1.3 m]	1.4 m [1.3 m–1.5 m]	1.7 m [1.6 m–1.9 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	130 000 [120 000–140 000]	110 000 [93 000–120 000]	68 000 [55 000–76 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	630 000 [600 000–690 000]	810 000 [770 000–890 000]	1.1 m [1.0 m–1.2 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	430 000 [400 000–480 000]	490 000 [460 000–540 000]	550 000 [520 000–600 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	4.8 [4.6–4.9]	4.6 [4.5–4.8]	3.8 [3.7–3.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	...	2022
	...	14.8

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

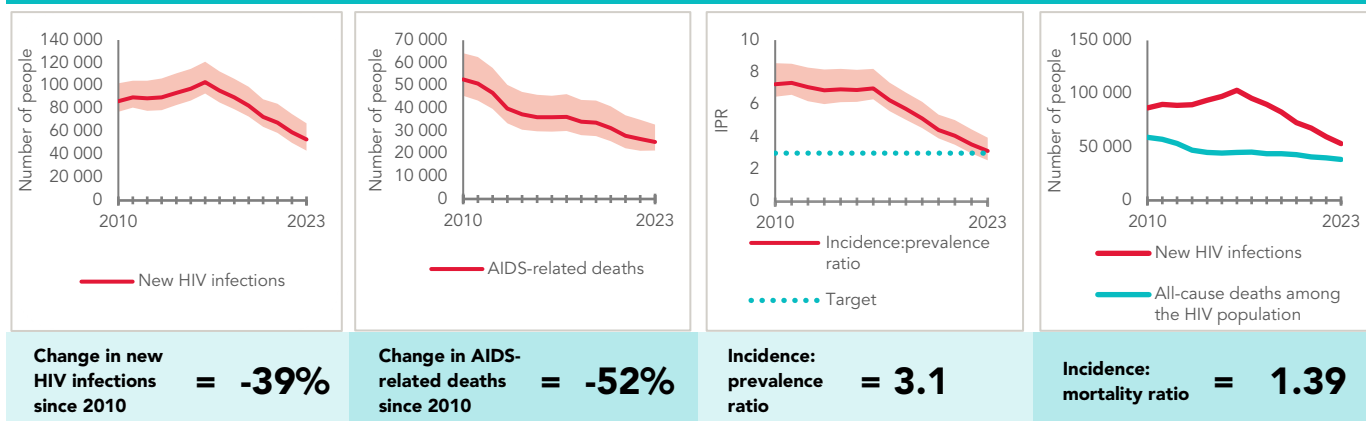
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2022
	29.6	26.4
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons		2022
		43.3

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

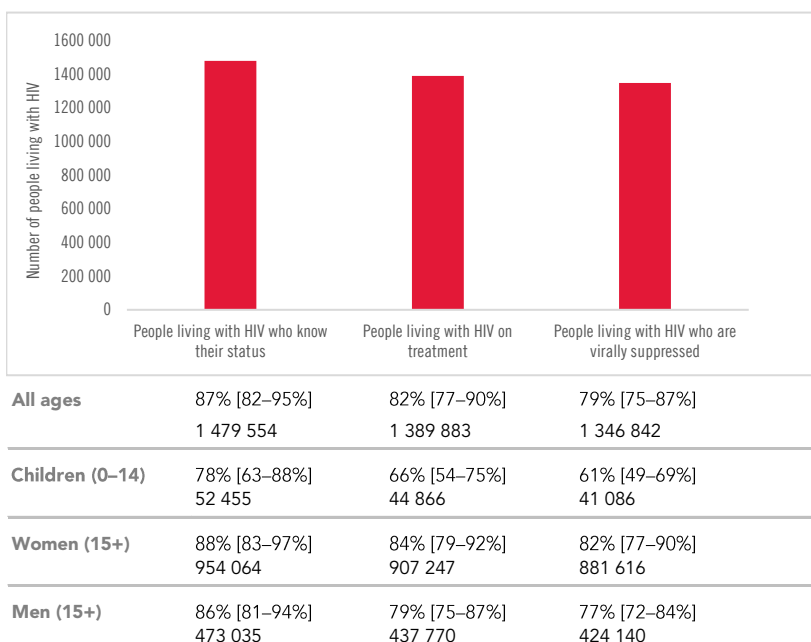
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	155 800	...	32 000	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	98.3%	...	97.6%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	72.4%	25.6%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	97.6%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	91% [82–100%]	98% [90–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.7% [13.3–16.1%]	8.1% [6.0–9.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	47.6% [43.2–54.9%]	71.1% [65.3–83.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	21 000 [8100–40 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	10.6%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
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 (2022)	
— Women	21.7%
— Men	43.4%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2022)	53.9%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2023)	85.9%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	586 860
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	59 332
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2020)	25.6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	64 000 [59 000–73 000]	69 000 [62 000–77 000]	23 000 [17 000–30 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	9900 [8200–11 000]	8800 [7100–10 000]	3200 [2000–4100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	22 000 [15 000–26 000]	24 000 [16 000–28 000]	8200 [5500–11 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	32 000 [28 000–37 000]	38 000 [33 000–43 000]	13 000 [9100–18 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	22 000 [19 000–26 000]	22 000 [20 000–27 000]	6700 [4700–9400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	5.2 [4.7–5.9]	4.7 [4.3–5.4]	1.2 [0.89–1.6]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	25 000 [22 000–30 000]	21 000 [18 000–24 000]	17 000 [14 000–20 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	6800 [5600–7700]	4600 [3700–5500]	2300 [1400–3100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	11 000 [8900–14 000]	10 000 [8600–12 000]	8700 [7300–11 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	7500 [6300–9100]	6500 [5500–7700]	5800 [4700–7000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	940 000 [900 000–1.0 m]	1.2 m [1.1 m–1.2 m]	1.3 m [1.3 m–1.5 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	84 000 [76 000–91 000]	77 000 [69 000–84 000]	58 000 [50 000–65 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	530 000 [500 000–560 000]	660 000 [630 000–710 000]	810 000 [760 000–880 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	330 000 [310 000–360 000]	420 000 [390 000–450 000]	470 000 [440 000–520 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	11.9 [11.5–12.3]	12.0 [11.8–12.2]	9.8 [9.5–10.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2023
	29.1

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2023
	21.6

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

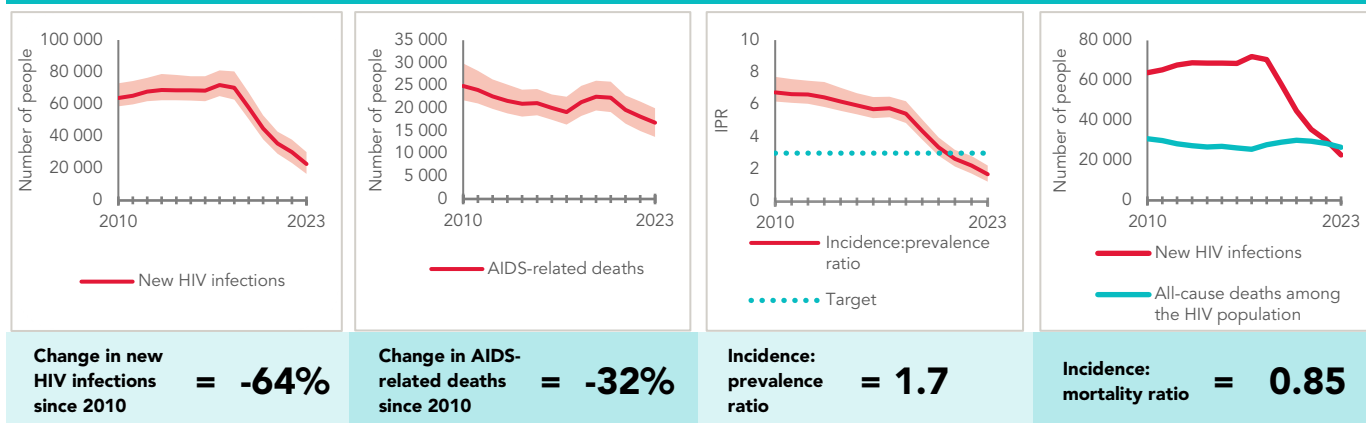
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	0	0	0	0	0	504 412 066

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

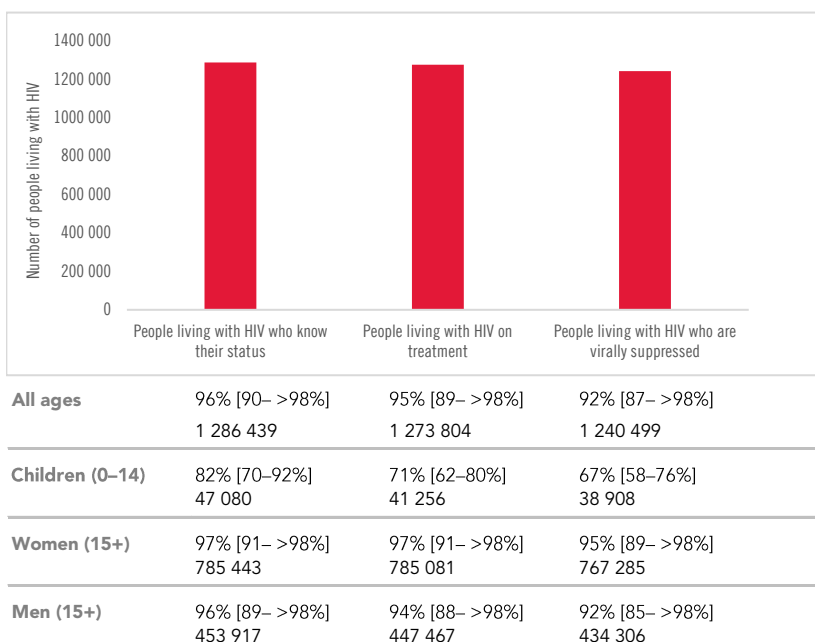


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	88 400	30 000	...	25 300
HIV prevalence	...	22.8%	10.9%	8.9%	12.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	65.7%**	71.2%**	70.1%**	61.4%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	68.4%**	64.5%**	74.6%**	17.1%**	100%**
Condom use	25%	55.1%	44.4%	...	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	37.7%	...	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	24.2%	29.3%	44.6%	...	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	80.9%	25.7%	12.9%	...	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	85% [78–97%]	90% [82–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.4% [14.9–17.8%]	6.6% [4.9–8.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	55.4% [51.0–63.6%]	76.7% [69.6–89.2%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	19 000 [11 000–28 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	76.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.7%
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 (2018)	
— Women	34.5%
— Men	53.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2023)	31.8%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	521 195
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	184 256
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	79 000 [55 000–110 000]	50 000 [35 000–72 000]	15 000 [11 000–22 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	17 000 [11 000–24 000]	8800 [5700–12 000]	3600 [2300–5100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	27 000 [18 000–37 000]	17 000 [11 000–23 000]	4400 [3000–6000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	35 000 [22 000–52 000]	25 000 [16 000–37 000]	7500 [4900–11 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	27 000 [18 000–43 000]	17 000 [11 000–26 000]	4400 [2800–6900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	7.1 [4.8–10]	4 [2.7–5.6]	0.98 [0.66–1.4]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	57 000 [46 000–68 000]	30 000 [24 000–36 000]	19 000 [16 000–23 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	12 000 [7300–18 000]	6400 [3800–9200]	2300 [1400–3400]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	23 000 [19 000–29 000]	12 000 [10000–15 000]	9100 [7300–11 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	21 000 [17 000–25 000]	11 000 [9100–13 000]	8000 [6500–9600]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.3 m [1.2 m–1.4 m]	1.4 m [1.3 m–1.5 m]	1.3 m [1.2 m–1.4 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	170 000 [140 000–200 000]	130 000 [110 000–160 000]	70 000 [56 000–82 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	660 000 [600 000–740 000]	730 000 [670 000–820 000]	750 000 [690 000–840 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	470 000 [430 000–520 000]	500 000 [460 000–560 000]	480 000 [440 000–540 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	15.7 [14.6–16.8]	14.5 [13.5–15.5]	10.5 [9.7–11.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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

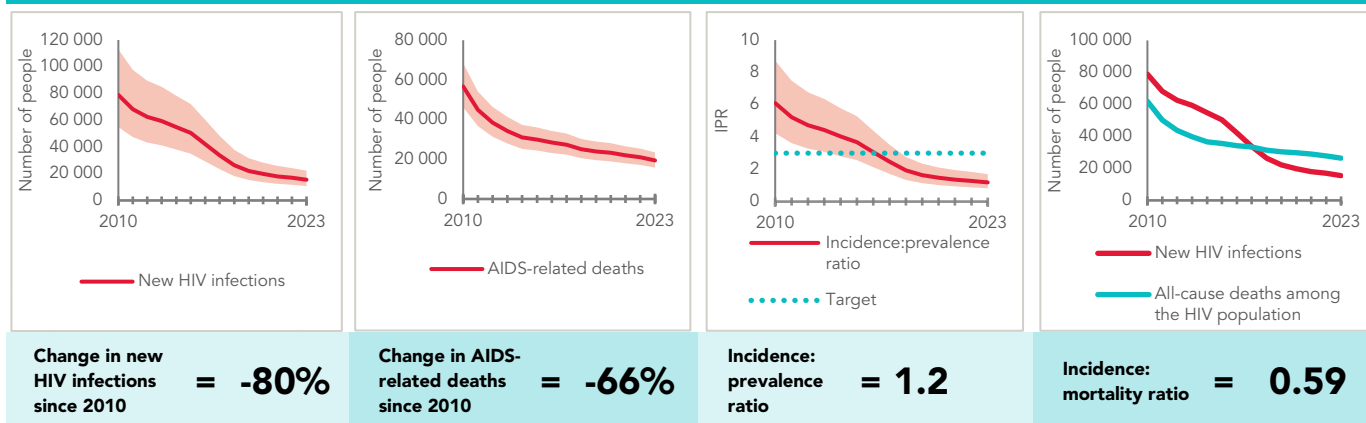
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2019
	...	28.7
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months		2022
		28
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months		2021
		30.7
GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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
		19
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons		...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	0	0	176 939 051	99 352 668	0
					276 291 719

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

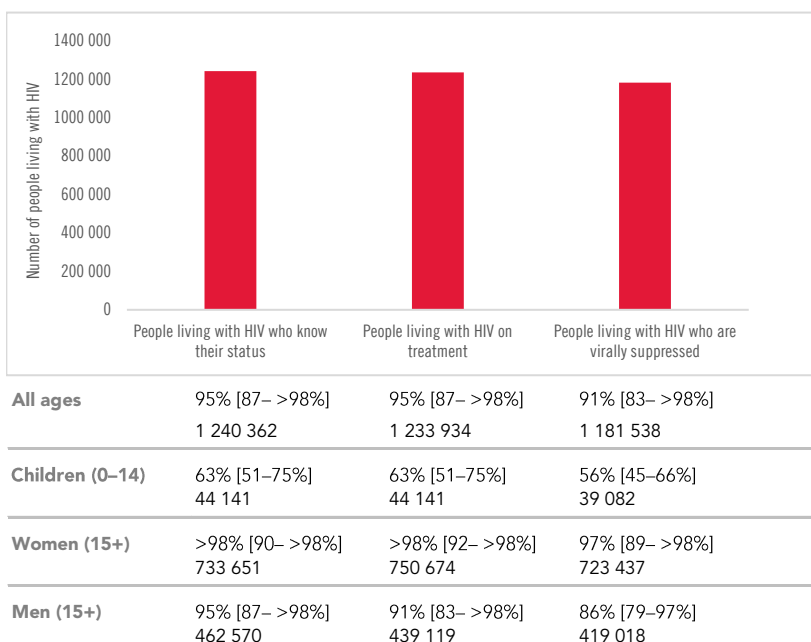


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	24 000
HIV prevalence	40.2%	8.1%	...	17.6%	16.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	96.6%	99.4%**	...	29.8%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	83.4%	83.4%**	...	...	98.2%
Condom use	62.4%	41.5%	...	82%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	20.7%	25.5%	...	27.9%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	43.7%	8.3%	...	10.8%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	49.3%	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	80% [71–94%]	88% [78–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12.2% [9.0–15.4%]	7.4% [5.4–9.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	51.3% [45.6–60.8%]	84.0% [74.7–99.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	21 000 [13 000–30 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	78.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
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 (2023)	21.8%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2023)	155 617
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2023)	30 396
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

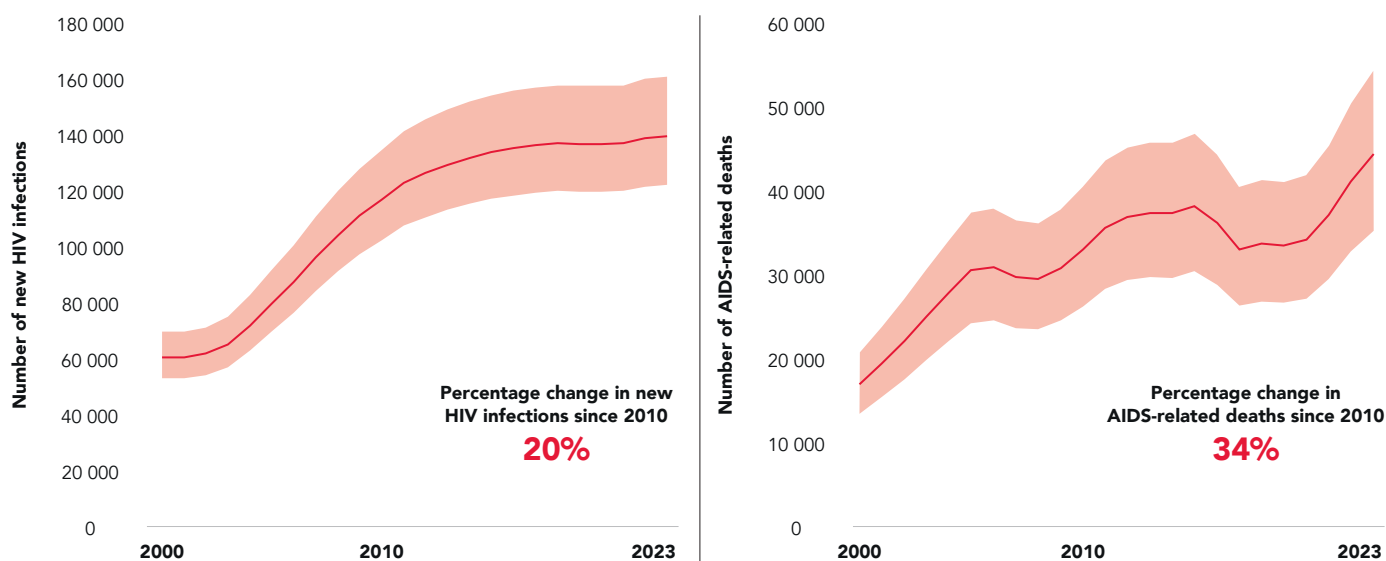
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

The annual number of new HIV infections in eastern Europe and central Asia continues to rise. It reached 140 000 [120 000–160 000] in 2023, a 20% increase since 2010 (Figure 4.1). The region is off track to reach the targets to end AIDS by 2030. Four countries (Kazakhstan (1), Russian Federation (2), Ukraine (1), Uzbekistan (3)) report 92% of all new registered HIV cases¹ in the region according to published case reports from 15 of 16 countries.

In 2022, 94% of new HIV infections were among people from key populations and their sex partners, and 15% of new infections were among sex workers (4). HIV case reporting in the region suggests that an increasing proportion of new HIV infections are transmitted sexually. Available data suggest one explanation for this is transmission from people who inject drugs or formerly injected drugs to their partners in addition to a

Numbers of new HIV infections in eastern Europe and central Asia are rising

Figure 4.1 Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

¹ New registered HIV cases are newly diagnosed individuals included in the HIV case reporting system of the country.



2023 DATA

- **20%** increase in new HIV infections since 2010
- **34%** increase in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV: **2.1 million** [1.9 million–2.3 million]
- New HIV infections: **140 000** [120 000–160 000]
- AIDS-related deaths: **44 000** [35 000–54 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their HIV status: **59 [48–67]**
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment: **50 [41–57]**
- % of people living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load: **42 [39–46]**

Financing the HIV response

- Resource availability for HIV: **US\$ 1.68 billion** [54% gap to meet the 2025 target]

growing recognition of transmission among men who have sex with men. Unsafe drug injecting practices are a key factor in the region's epidemic, representing 27% of new HIV infections. Although 75% of countries mention harm reduction services in their national AIDS policies and service packages, a number of barriers—including the criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs for personal use in nearly half (44%) of countries—stands in the way of providing and accessing services. In 2022, the number of gay men and other men who have sex with men who acquired HIV was 144% higher than in 2010 (Figure 4.2). Among people who inject drugs, new infections decreased by 10% between 2010 and 2022. In 2022, numbers of new HIV infections among sex workers and their clients rose by 74% and 109%, respectively.

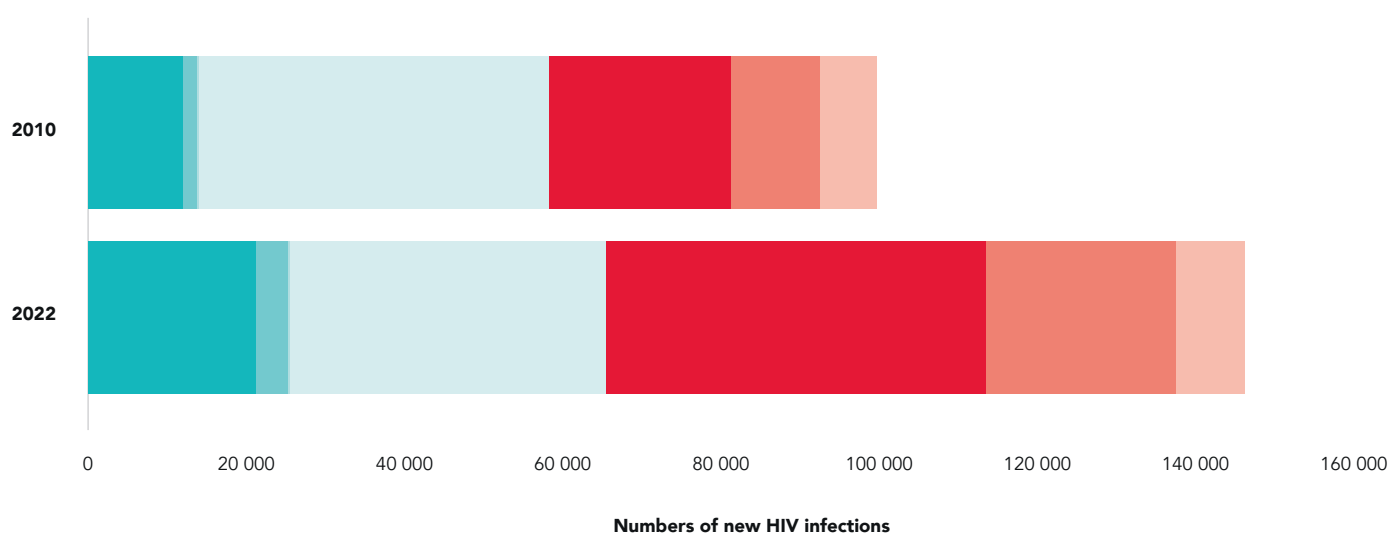
Coverage of HIV services remains inadequate in the region, especially for people from the populations most affected by the epidemic. A median of 58% of sex workers (eight reporting countries), 43% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (eight reporting countries), 52% of people who inject drugs (eight reporting countries) and 65% of transgender people (three reporting countries) reported receiving at least two HIV prevention services in the past three months. Restrictive legal environments, stigma, and lack of scale-up of HIV interventions for people from key populations are major hindrances. There has been some progress, however, towards institutionalizing community-led monitoring and expanding the use of social contracting for service delivery in some countries.²

Numbers of AIDS-related deaths continue to increase, claiming the lives of 44 000 [35 000–54 000] people in 2023 (34% more than in 2010) (Figure 4.1). Testing and treatment programmes are missing large numbers of people who need antiretroviral therapy. Less than two thirds (59% [48–67%]) of people living with HIV in 2023 knew they were HIV-positive. Only about half of the 2.1 million [1.9 million–2.3 million] people living with HIV were receiving treatment in 2023. With 84% [68–96%] of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy having a suppressed viral load, the percentage of all people living with HIV who had a suppressed viral load was the lowest among all regions, at about 42% [39–46%].

² The following countries reported that community-led organizations can access funding (although funding is limited) through social contracting: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

The majority of new HIV infections are among people from key populations and their sex partners

Figure 4.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.* 2024;95(15):e34–e45.

Progress towards reaching the 10–10–10 societal enablers targets in eastern Europe and central Asia remains slow. All 16 countries in the region criminalize sex work; 15 countries criminalize nondisclosure, exposure or transmission of HIV; and seven countries criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs for personal use (Figure 4.3). These laws, along with aggressive policing and stigma and discrimination, prevent all people—especially those from key populations—from seeking HIV and other health services.

Nearly half (49%) of surveyed people who inject drugs in Kyrgyzstan (5) and 32% of people living with HIV in Tajikistan (5, 6) reported avoiding medical care due to stigma and discrimination. Around 30% of surveyed people who inject drugs in the Republic of Moldova said they avoided starting treatment due to stigma and discrimination (5, 6). Survey data indicate that sexual or physical violence is common among people from key populations in the region: a median of 20% of sex workers (six reporting countries), 19% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (six reporting countries), 20% of people who inject drugs (four reporting countries) and 22% of transgender people (three reporting countries) reported experiencing physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months.

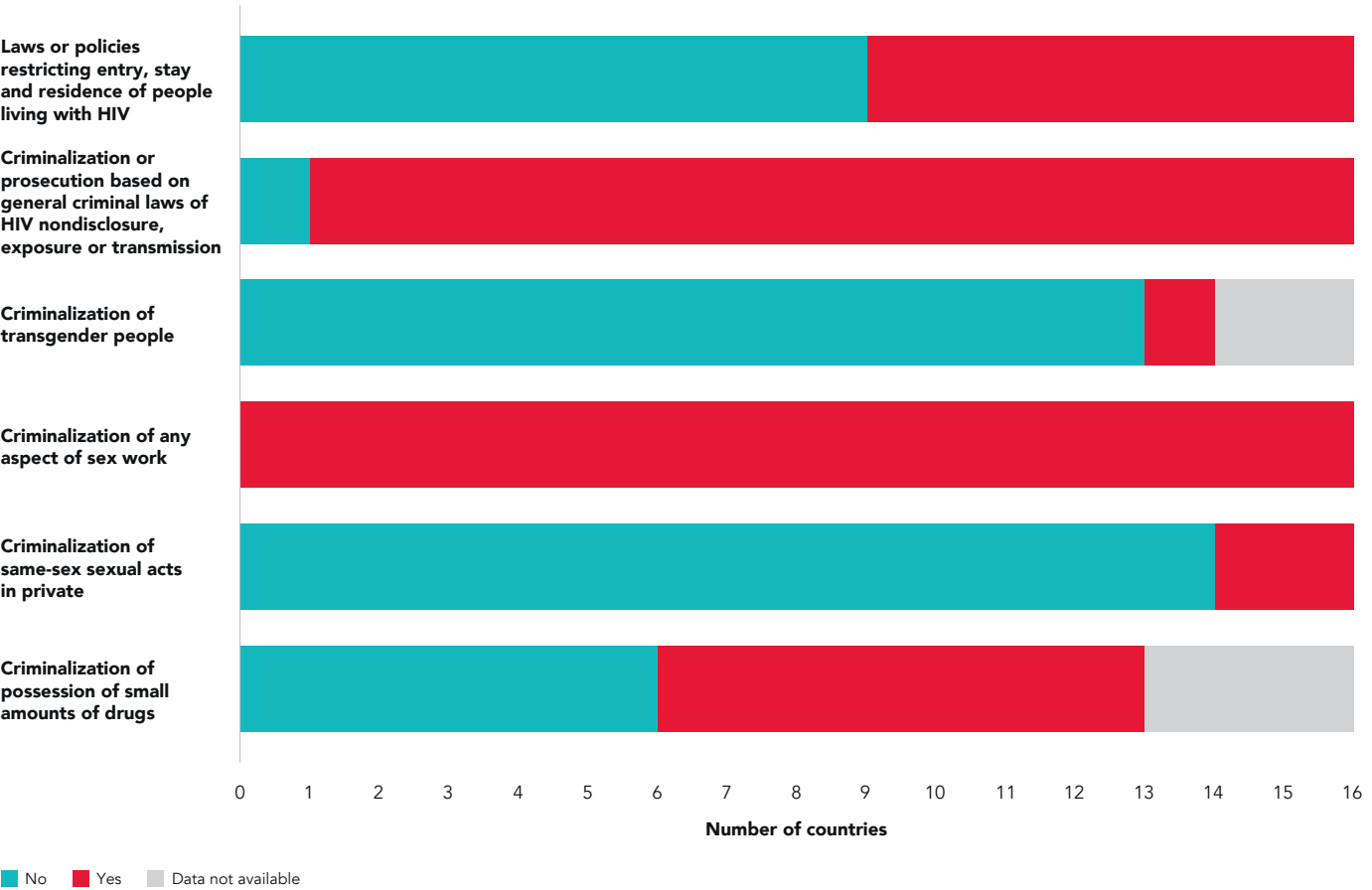
The HIV response in the region is occurring within the context of war in Ukraine, armed conflicts and political unrests in other countries, and shifts towards repressive governance and shrinking civic space. Despite the substantial strain of the war in Ukraine, with over 5.9 million refugees in European countries and 3.4 million internally displaced people (7), Ukraine has succeeded in maintaining its HIV services, notably the provision of antiretroviral therapy in Government-controlled areas. A reported 143 591 people living with HIV were receiving treatment in 2023 (8), close to the number before the invasion. According to the Information System for

Monitoring of Socially Significant Diseases, as of 1 January 2024, a total of 7943 Ukrainian refugees were receiving antiretroviral therapy and 1900 Ukrainians who had left the country have returned and re-initiated antiretroviral therapy in Ukraine (9).

The war in Ukraine and an array of economic and political challenges across the region pose long-term risks for the HIV response and the health system response in general. The region’s growing HIV epidemic calls for HIV sustainability plans and actions that emphasize enabling legal environments; prioritize expanded prevention and treatment coverage, especially for people from key populations; facilitate and support community-led interventions; and boost domestic funding.

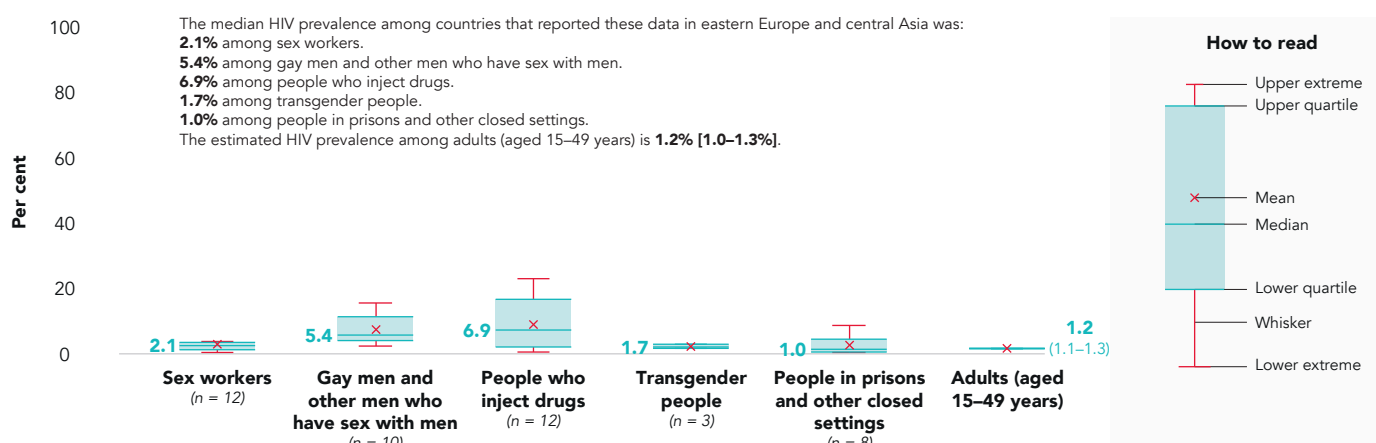
Eastern Europe and central Asia is off track to ensure less than 10% of countries have punitive legal and policy environments

Figure 4.3 Countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2024



Source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>), supplemented by additional sources (see references in regional factsheet and <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).

Figure 4.4 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in eastern Europe and central Asia, 2019–2023



Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
 Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 16. The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 4.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Albania	1 325 000									2200	0.17%
Armenia	1 330 000	8100	0.61%	22 700	1.71%	14 100	1.06%	1000	0.08%		
Azerbaijan	5 438 000	26 400		21 900		56 500				26 100	
Belarus	4 284 000	18 600	0.42%	32 000	0.73%	80 000	1.82%	3700	0.09%		
Georgia	1 681 000			23 300	1.38%	49 700	2.94%	900		10 000	0.60%
Kazakhstan	9 347 000			71 000	0.76%	79 900	0.86%			36 400	0.39%
Kyrgyzstan	3 396 000	13 000	0.39%								
Montenegro	289 000										
Republic of Moldova	1 223 000	15 800	1.23%	14 600	1.13%	27 500	2.14%			5700	0.47%
Tajikistan	5 276 000	18 400	0.36%			18 200					
Ukraine	15 427 000							12 800	0.08%	43 500	0.28%
Estimated regional median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years): ^a			0.42%		1.06%		1.41%		0.07%	-	

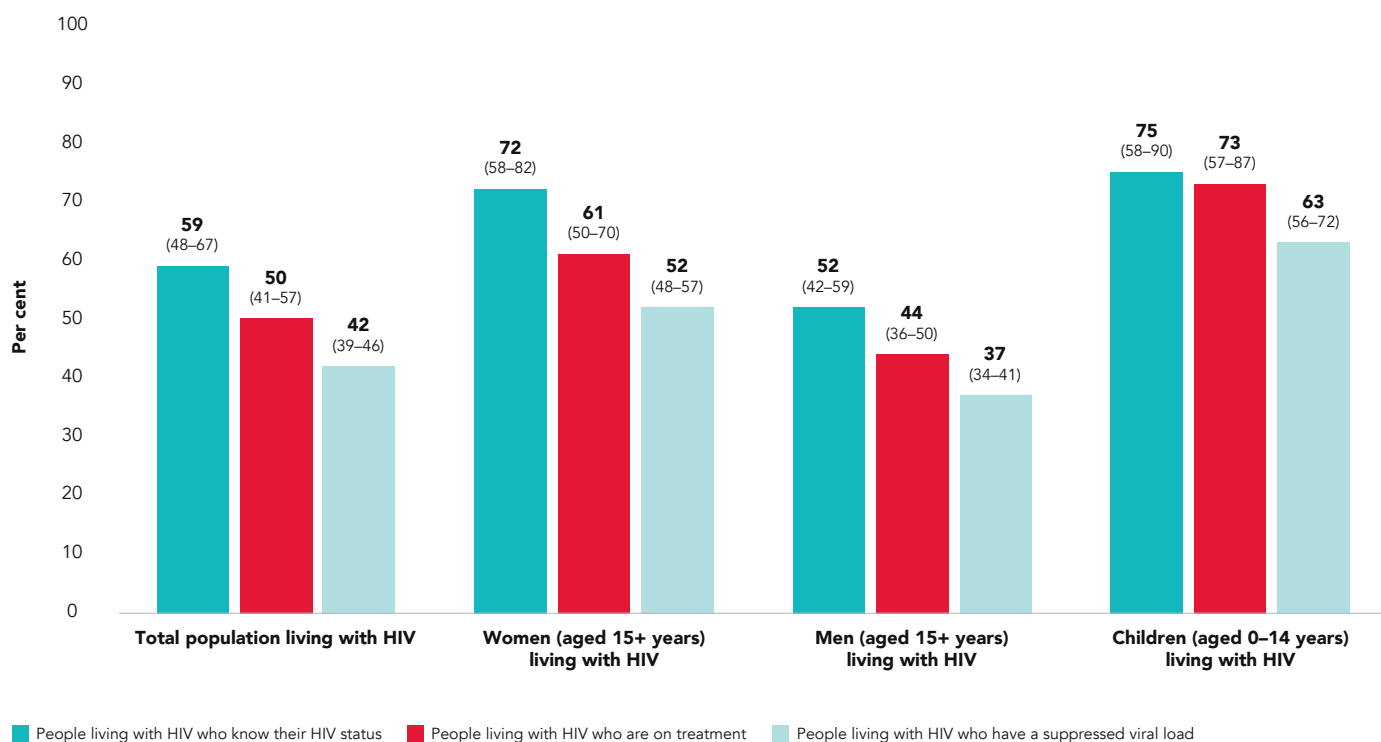
■ National population size estimate ■ Local population size estimate ■ Insufficient data ■ No data

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
 Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.
 United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2022 revision (<https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=b97292bf-b220-4cce-9978-f1820bb65792>).
^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).
 Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents.
 The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:
 Azerbaijan: 3 cities (sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men); 9 cities (people who inject drugs); Baku (people in prisons and other closed settings)
 Georgia: Batumi, Kutaisi
 Tajikistan: 6 sites

Note on methodology

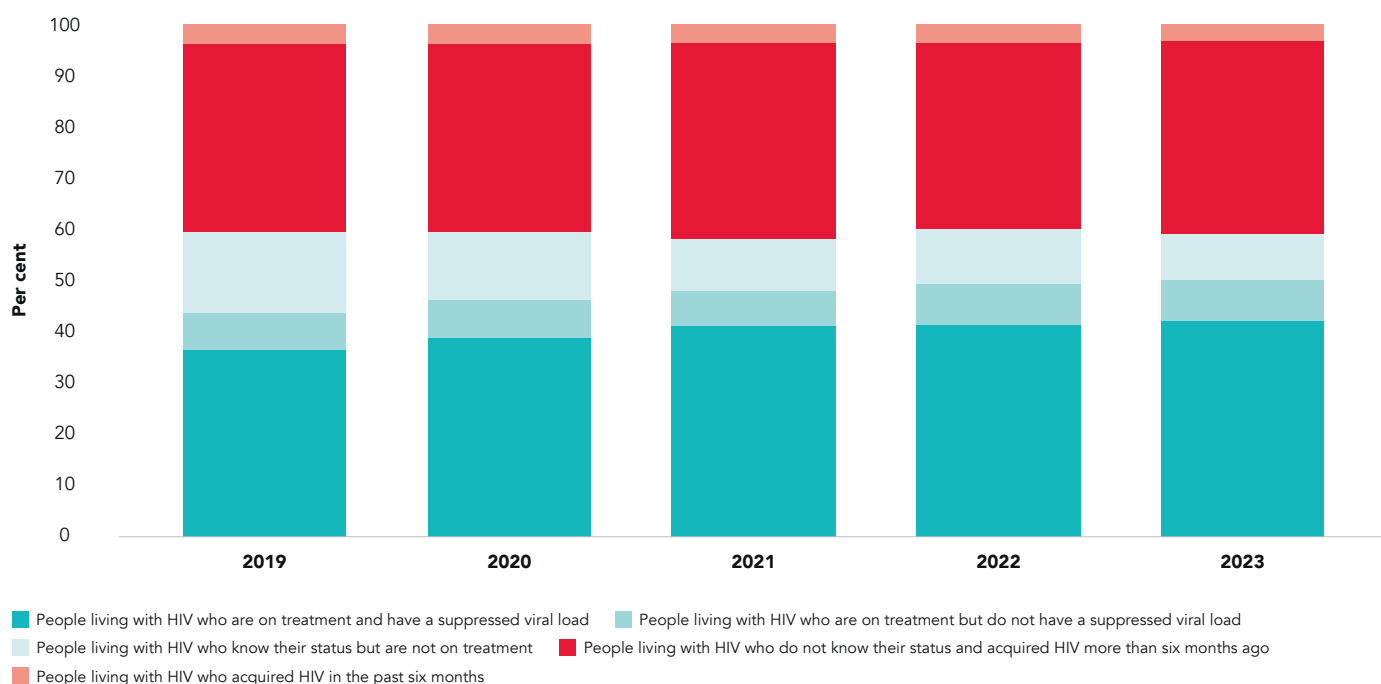
The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates should not be compared with data presented in previous UNAIDS reports. As a result of 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.
 “Insufficient data” refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods. Estimates may or may not be national.

Figure 4.5 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Figure 4.6 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), eastern Europe and central Asia, 2019-2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 4.2 Laws and policies scorecard, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Albania	2	1	1	1	18	6	1
Armenia	1	1	1	16	1	6	1
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
Belarus	1	1	1	1	19	6	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina		8	15		20	6	
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	6	3
Kazakhstan	1	9	1	2	1	6	1,22
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
Montenegro	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
North Macedonia		10	15		20	6	
Republic of Moldova	1	11	1	1	1	6	1
Russian Federation	4	12	15	17	20	6	4
Tajikistan	1	1	1	1	1	6	1
Turkmenistan	7	13	15		20	6	5
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	21	6	1
Uzbekistan	2	14	2	3	2	6	3

Criminalization of transgender people

- Yes
- No
- 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
- Data not available

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- No

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

- Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
- Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or 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

Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents aged 17–18 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 15–16 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 13–14 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 12 years or younger
- Not addressed in laws or policy
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^b	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity ^c	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^d
Albania	2	1	1	1		
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belarus	1	1	3	1	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina						
Georgia	1	1	1	2	1	1
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	1	1			1	1
Montenegro	4	1	1	1	1	1
North Macedonia						
Republic of Moldova	1	1	2	1	2	3
Russian Federation	4					
Tajikistan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkmenistan						
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uzbekistan	2					

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

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

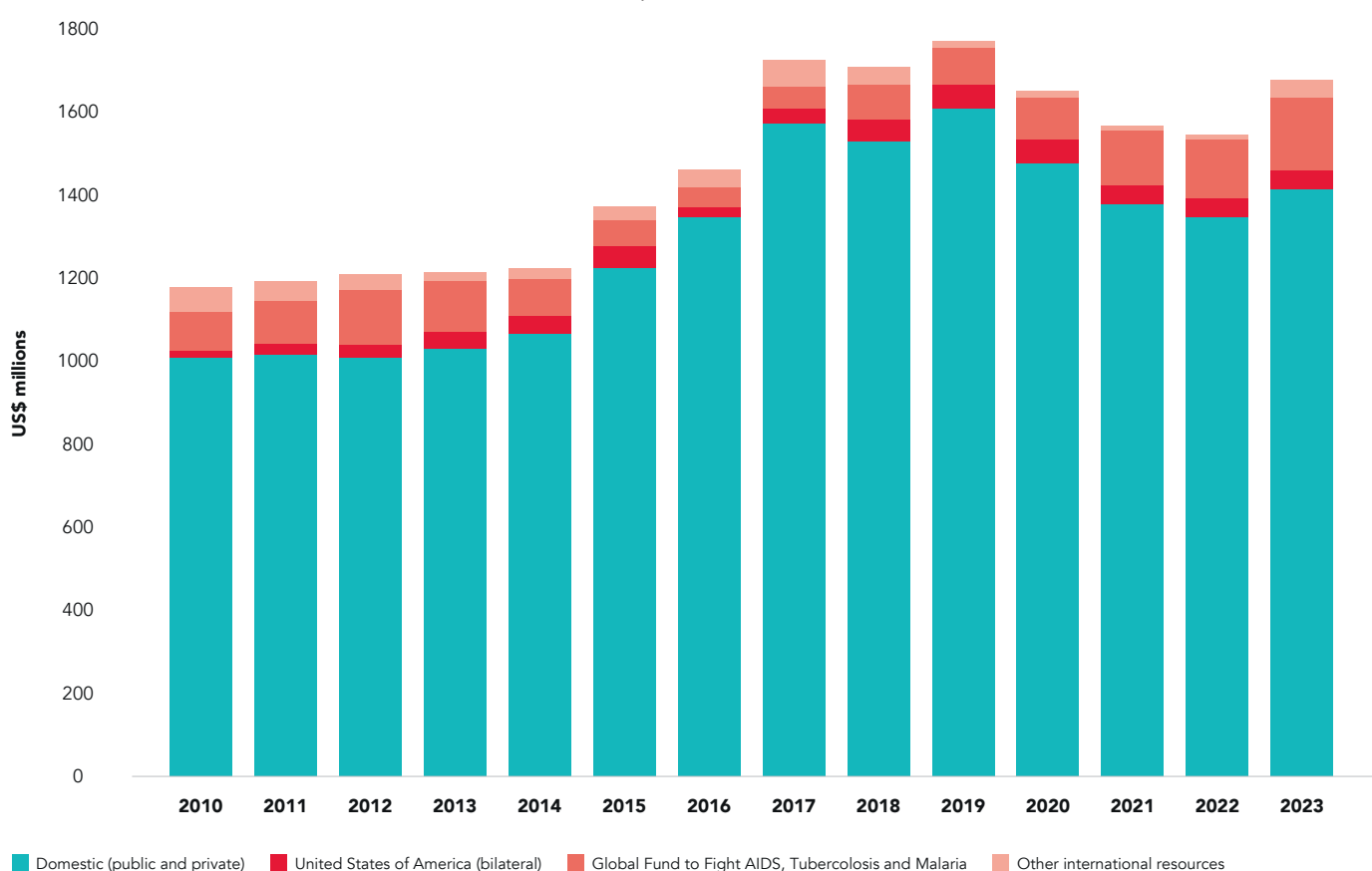
■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

- a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
- b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.
- c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.
- d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.
- e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.
- This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws.

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 6 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 7 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 (<https://ilga.org/trans-legal-mapping-report/>).
- 8 Bosnia and Herzegovina. Criminal Code (<https://rm.coe.int/bih-criminal-code-consolidated-text/16806415c8>).
- 9 Kazakhstan. Penal Code, Article 309 (<https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/K1400000226>).
- 10 North Macedonia. Criminal Code, Article 191 ([https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/66834/135908/F-1025739791/MKD-66834%20\(EN\).pdf](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/66834/135908/F-1025739791/MKD-66834%20(EN).pdf)).
- 11 Republic of Moldova. Criminal code, Article 220 (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/res/document/criminal-code-of-the-republic-of-moldova_html/Republic_of_Moldova_Criminal_Code.pdf).
- 12 Russian Federation. Criminal Code (No. 63-Fz of 13 June 1996), Article 241 (<https://wipo.lexres.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru080en.html>).
- 13 Turkmenistan. Criminal Code, Articles 138-142 (<https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/330150>).
- 14 Uzbekistan. Criminal Code, Article 131 (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_127504.pdf).
- 15 Mendos LR, Botha K, Carrano Lelis R, Lopez de la Peña E, Savelev I, Tan D. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA; 2020. https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf
- 16 Armenia. Criminal Code, Article 268 ([https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-REF\(2021\)022-e](https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-REF(2021)022-e)).
- 17 Russian Federation. Criminal Code (No. 63-Fz of June 13, 1996), Article 228, amended in 2012 (<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru080en.pdf>).
- 18 Albania. The Law for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS, Article 9, 2008 (https://extranet.who.int/countryplanningcycles/sites/default/files/planning_cycle_repository/albania/prevention_and_control_of_hiv_aids_legislation_in_2008.pdf).
- 19 Belarus. Criminal Code, Article 157 (<https://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=hk9900275>).
- 20 HIV Justice Network. [Online]. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation, c2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).
- 21 Ukraine. Criminal Code, Article 130 (<https://meget.kiev.ua/kodeks/ugolovniy-kodeks/razdel-1-2/>).
- 22 Kazakhstan. Order of the Minister of Health (No. 285/2020 of 20 December 2020), Chapter 2, Articles 9.1 and 9.2 (<https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/V2000021846>).

Figure 4.7 Resource availability for HIV, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010–2023



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

REFERENCES

- 1 HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2023–2022 data. Stockholm: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control/WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2023.
- 2 Sokolova EV, Ladnaya NN, Pokrovsky VV. Population survey results Russian Federation for antibodies to HIV in 2023. Presented at All- Russian Congress on Infectious Diseases, 25–27 March 2023, Academician V. I. Pokrovsky, Russian Federation.
- 3 Uzbekistan case reports. Spectrum 2024. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2024.
- 4 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.
- 5 Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
- 6 Integrated Biological Behavioral Surveillance, 2024.
- 7 Ukraine: situation report. Geneva: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (<https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/ukraine/>).
- 8 Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.
- 9 Annual report of the Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine: national response of HIV, TB, viral hepatitis and SMT programmes in the context of full-scale Russian invasion. Kyiv: Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine; 2023 (https://phc.org.ua/sites/default/files/users/user90/National_response_HIV_TB_VH_SMT_war_2023_ENG.pdf).

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	710 [610–790]	1100 [930–1200]	1500 [1300–1700]
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+)	510 [<500–590]	770 [630–880]	1100 [880–1300]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

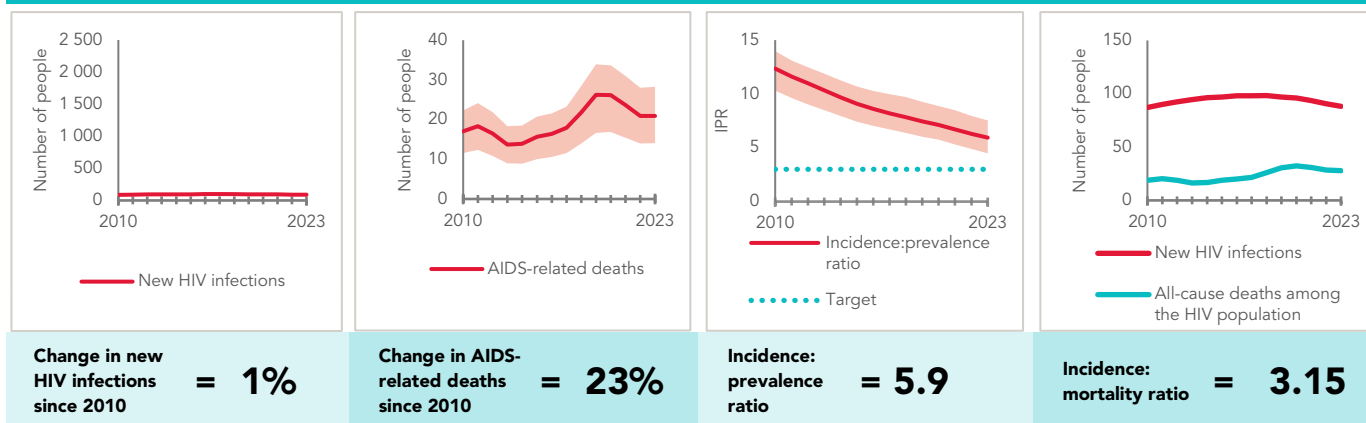
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

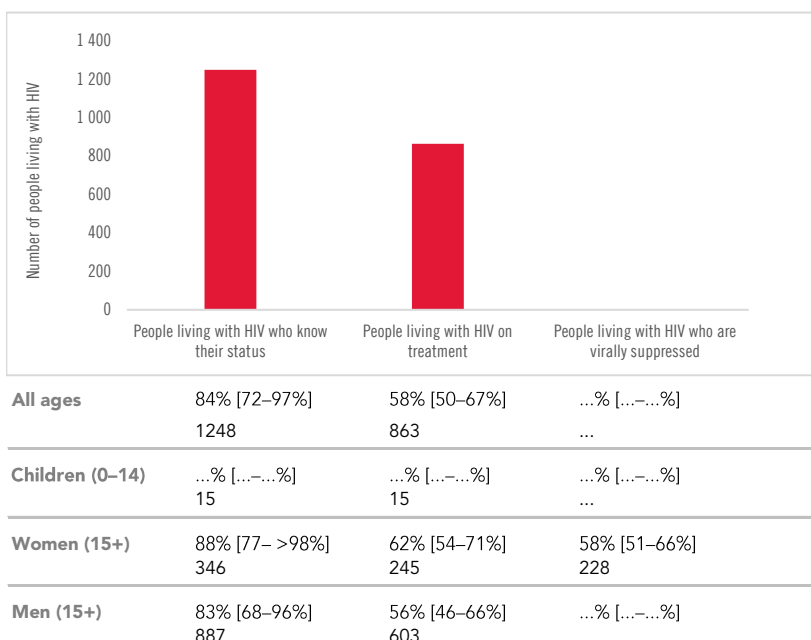
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2200
HIV prevalence	0.7%	2%	1.4%	...	0%
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%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	15.2%	16.6%	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	4 [1–12]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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)	75.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	42
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2019)	11.2%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–520]	540 [<500–630]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.12 [0.11–0.13]	0.17 [0.16–0.18]	0.19 [0.17–0.22]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1800 [1600–1900]	3400 [3200–3600]	6300 [5900–6900]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–530]	1000 [970–1100]	2000 [1900–2200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1300 [1200–1400]	2400 [2200–2500]	4300 [4000–4700]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

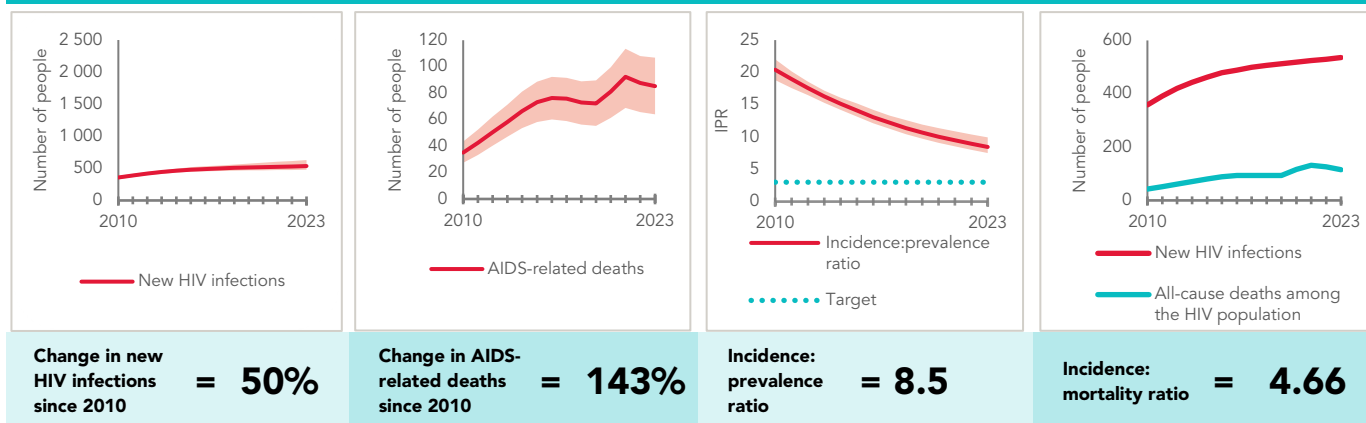
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	2 037 506	0	0	2 328 647	21 807	4 597 519

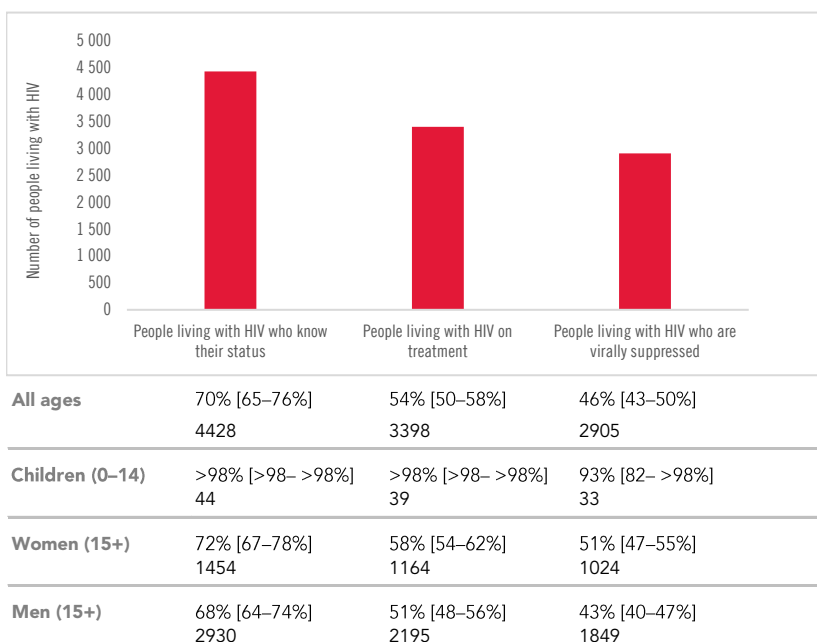
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	8100	...	14 100	1000	...
HIV prevalence	0.2%	5%	2.6%	2.5%	0.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	92.5%	79.6%	73.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	93.2%	79.6%	32.4%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	39.5%	...	77%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	9.5%	7.2%	14%	40%	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	65% [59–71%]	95% [86–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	10.4% [9.6–11.2%]	3.6% [3.2–4.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	58.1% [52.7–63.8%]	70.5% [63.7–78.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	83 [54–120]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	27.8%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
— 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 (2023)	77
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2021)	97.3%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	75
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	760 [610–950]	570 [<500–750]	<500 [<500–690]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	580 [<500–740]	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500–<500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1–0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–<0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]
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+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<100 [<100–<200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7900 [6500–9600]	8600 [7300–10 000]	10 000 [8700–12 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1500 [1200–1800]	1900 [1600–2300]	2800 [2300–3400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6300 [5100–7600]	6600 [5600–7800]	7400 [6300–8700]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

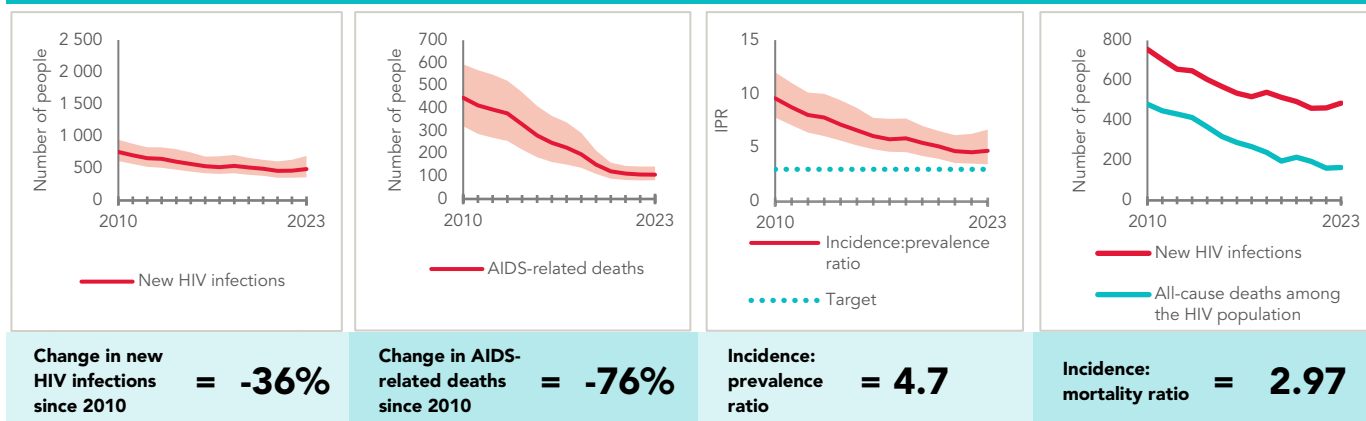
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	12 705 089	0	0	2 065 056	0	14 770 145

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

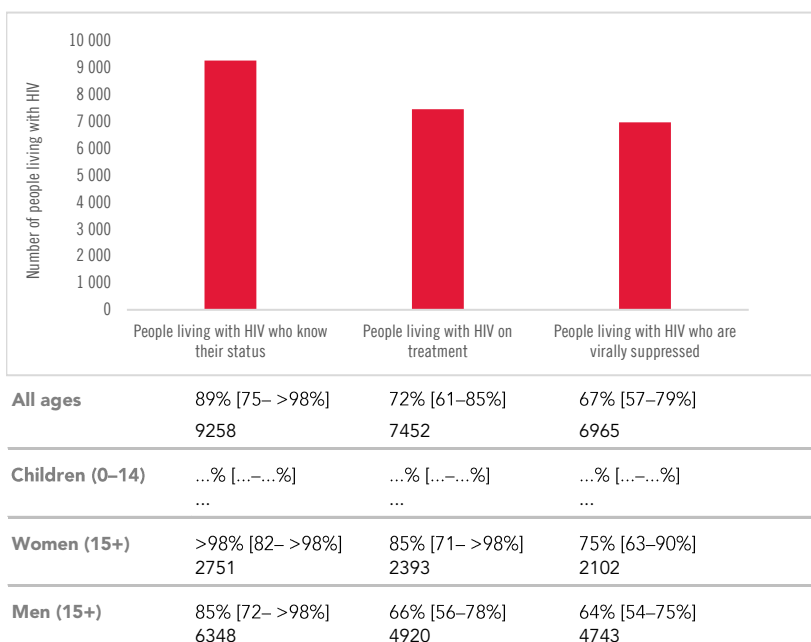


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	26 100
HIV prevalence	3%	2.9%	6.2%	1.3%	1.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	33.5%	25.4%	40.4%	4.3%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	89.6%**	...	...	91.8%**
Condom use	57.8%	52.7%	35.7%	71.3%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	50.1%	24.9%	33.9%	97%	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	16.6%	3%	...	67.7%	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	63.4%	22.9%	22.4%	22.3%	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	66% [53–83%]	68% [54–83%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.7% [14.7–21.9%]	14.5% [11.8–16.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	72.9% [58.3–92.1%]	66.5% [53.4–81.1%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	110 [64–170]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	97.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	100
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	82.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	55
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2022)	1.8%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2500 [2000–3200]	2000 [1300–2800]	890 [<500–2100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–570]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	770 [610–1000]	610 [<500–880]	<500 [<100–660]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1700 [1300–2100]	1300 [890–1900]	610 [<500–1400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.26 [0.21–0.33]	0.21 [0.14–0.29]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.23]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–640]	580 [<500–910]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–720]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	16 000 [14 000–20 000]	24 000 [20 000–29 000]	27 000 [22 000–35 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5200 [4300–6300]	7900 [6600–9700]	10 000 [8000–13 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	11 000 [9300–14 000]	16 000 [13 000–19 000]	17 000 [13 000–22 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.4 [0.3–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	...	2019
	...	57
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months		2022
		21.4
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months		2022
		35

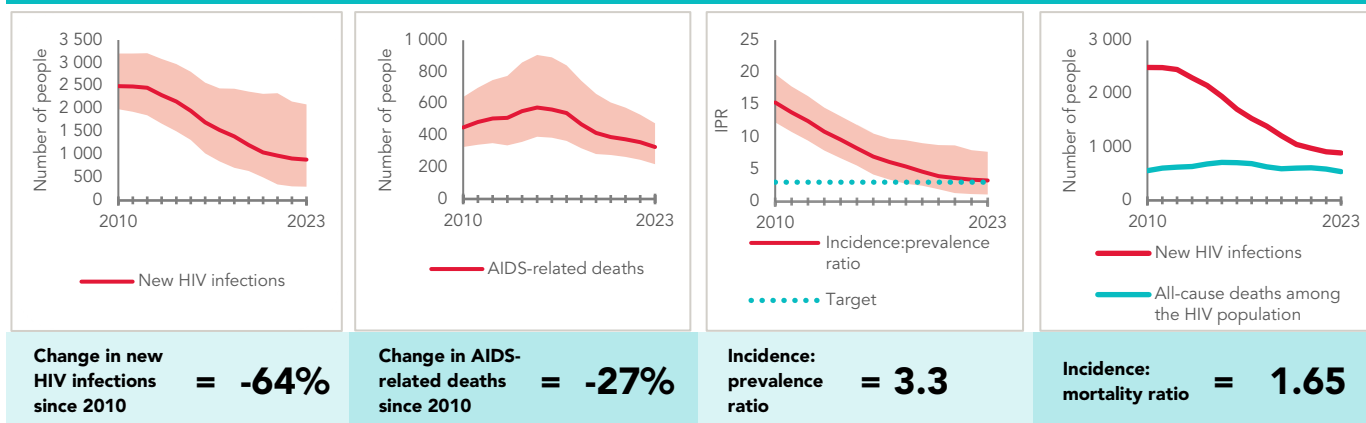
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019
	3.7

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	35 279 743	0	0	4 360 092	440 703	40 080 538

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

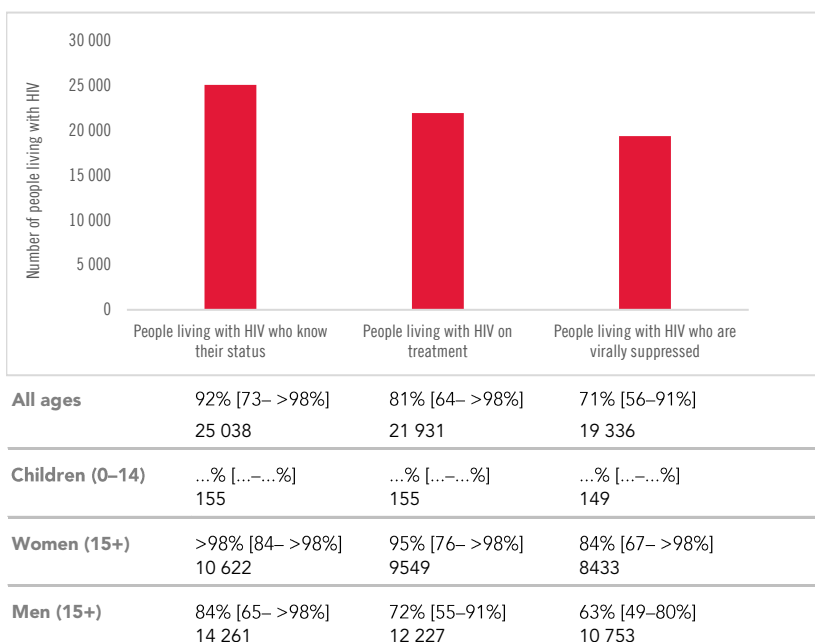


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	18 600	32 000	80 000	3700	...
HIV prevalence	9.7%	5.8%	22.7%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	83.1%	76.2%	78.5%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	85.4%	58.0%	...	94.4%**
Condom use	88.6%	76.8%	46.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	73.5%	51.7%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	40.8% [30.9–55.9%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	200 [140–270]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	36.8%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

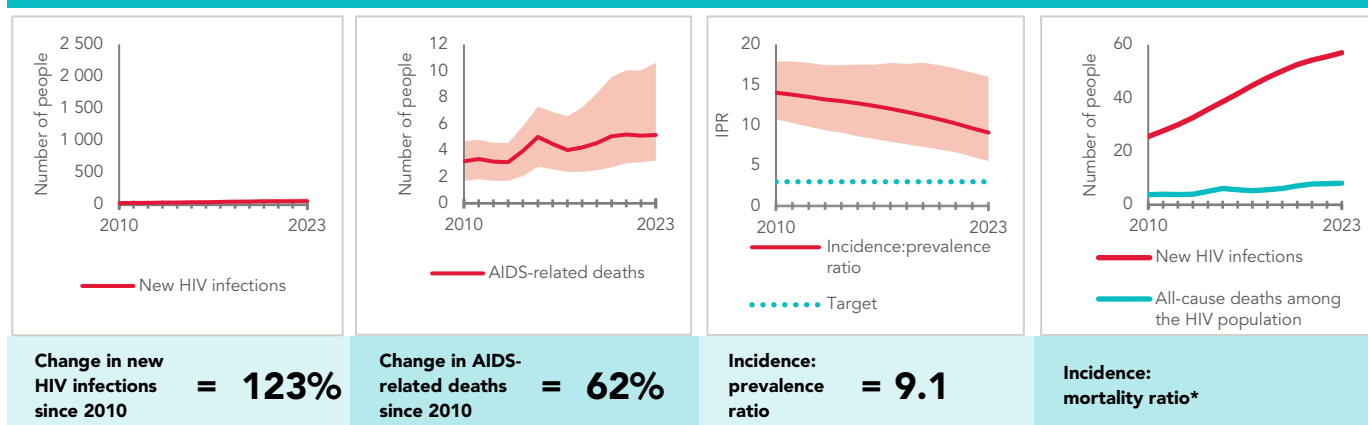
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2019)	65.5%
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 (2023)	236
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	35
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	3.3%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [0.01– <0.01]	<0.1 [0.01– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	630 [<500–880]
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– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	540 [<500–770]
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

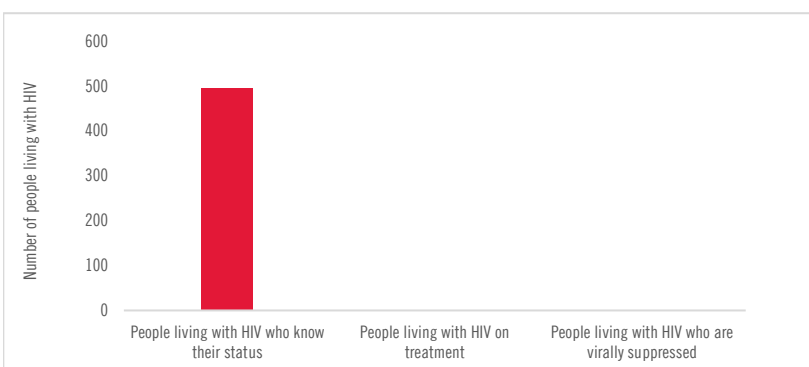


* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report:

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	79% [58– >98%] 496	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 2	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	77% [59– >98%] 69	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	79% [56– >98%] 425	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–530]	620 [550–690]	500 [<500–540]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.12 [0.11–0.14]	0.17 [0.15–0.18]	0.14 [0.12–0.15]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2600 [2400–2900]	5200 [4800–5600]	9000 [8500–9500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	750 [680–820]	1500 [1400–1600]	2600 [2500–2800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1800 [1700–2000]	3700 [3400–4000]	6300 [5900–6800]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

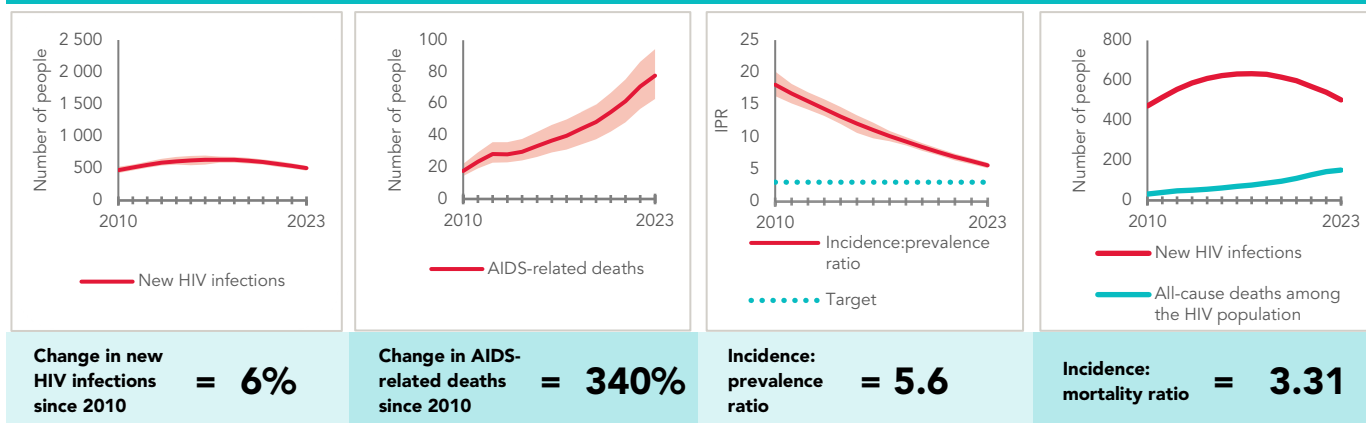
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	15 953 541	0	0	2 844 185	132 330	19 011 058

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

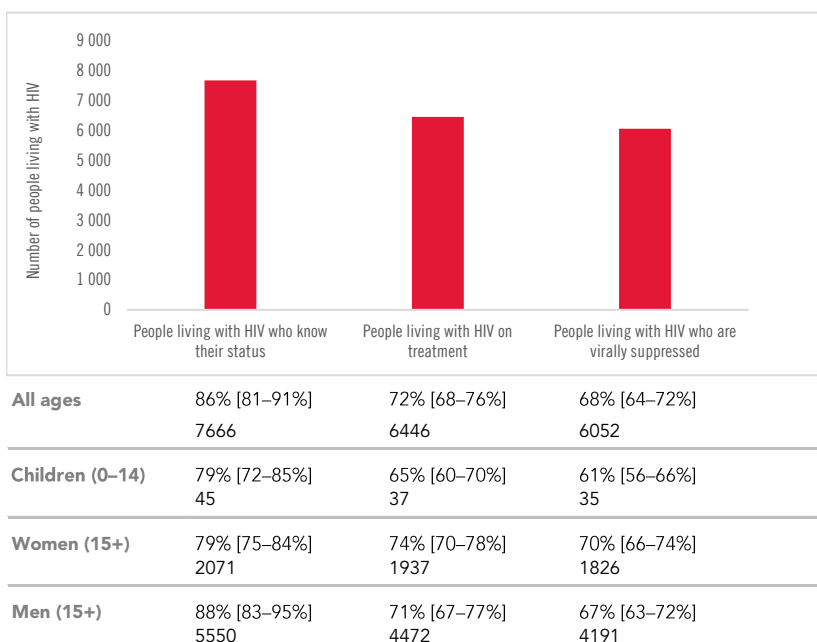


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	23 300	49 700	...	10 000
HIV prevalence	0%	15.3%	0.1%	...	0.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	77.5%	100%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	70.8%	38.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	16.8%	49.3%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	98% [90–100%]	64% [59–71%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	9.9% [8.9–11.2%]	15.5% [14.6–16.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	69.0% [63.0–74.7%]	64.4% [59.4–71.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	48 [29–71]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1674
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	88%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	83
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	37.2%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2500 [2200–2800]	2800 [2400–3300]	2300 [1600–3100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	880 [760–1000]	800 [690–930]	520 [<500–710]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1500 [1300–1700]	2000 [1700–2300]	1700 [1200–2300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.15 [0.13–0.17]	0.16 [0.14–0.18]	0.12 [<0.1–0.16]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	17 000 [15 000–19 000]	27 000 [24 000–30 000]	40 000 [35 000–46 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	510 [<500–590]	620 [540–730]	<500 [<500–610]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	6000 [5400–6800]	9400 [8500–11 000]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	10 000 [9000–11 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]	26 000 [23 000–30 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	Yes

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	2011	64.8	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021	36.5	
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021	17.7	

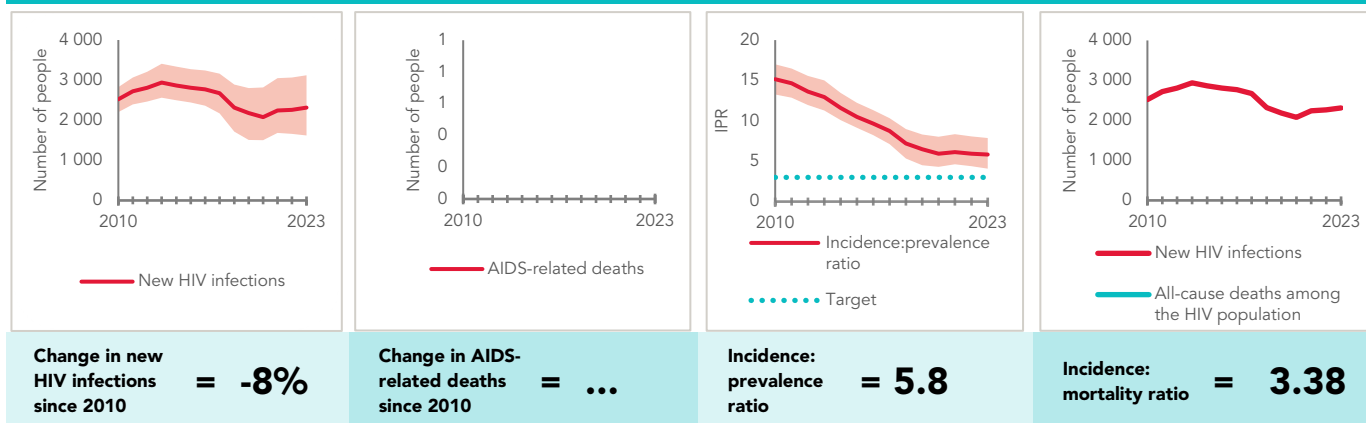
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	57 748 936	0	964 395	1 499 419	847 288	62 678 204

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

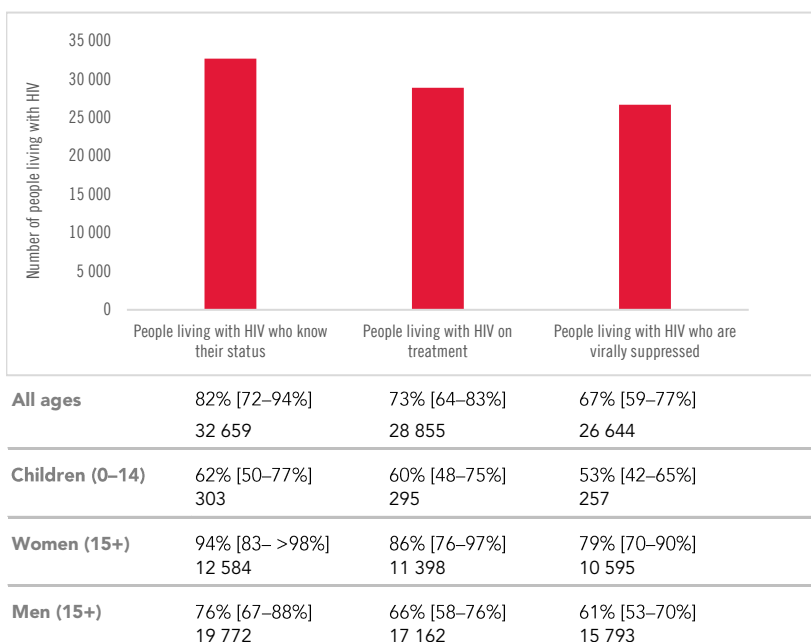


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	71 000	79 900	...	36 400
HIV prevalence	1.5%	8.8%	7.6%	...	4.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	95.5%	89.8%	85.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	66.2%**	65.5%	...	92.1%**
Condom use	96.7%	85.3%	65.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	91.9%	59.5%	74.2%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	87.2% [75.6–101.3%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	880 [460–1400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	69.3%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	5777
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	69%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	138
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	7.8%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	690 [620–750]	760 [690–830]	760 [690–830]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200–<200]	<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+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.13 [0.11–0.14]	0.13 [0.12–0.14]	0.11 [0.1–0.12]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<100–<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–<200]	<200 [<100–<200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4000 [3500–4300]	7100 [6500–7500]	12 000 [11 000–12 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	570 [530–600]	<500 [<500–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1400 [1200–1600]	2600 [2400–2800]	4700 [4300–5000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2300 [2000–2500]	3900 [3500–4100]	6400 [6000–6900]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	Yes

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	2014
	73.7 ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2020
	10.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

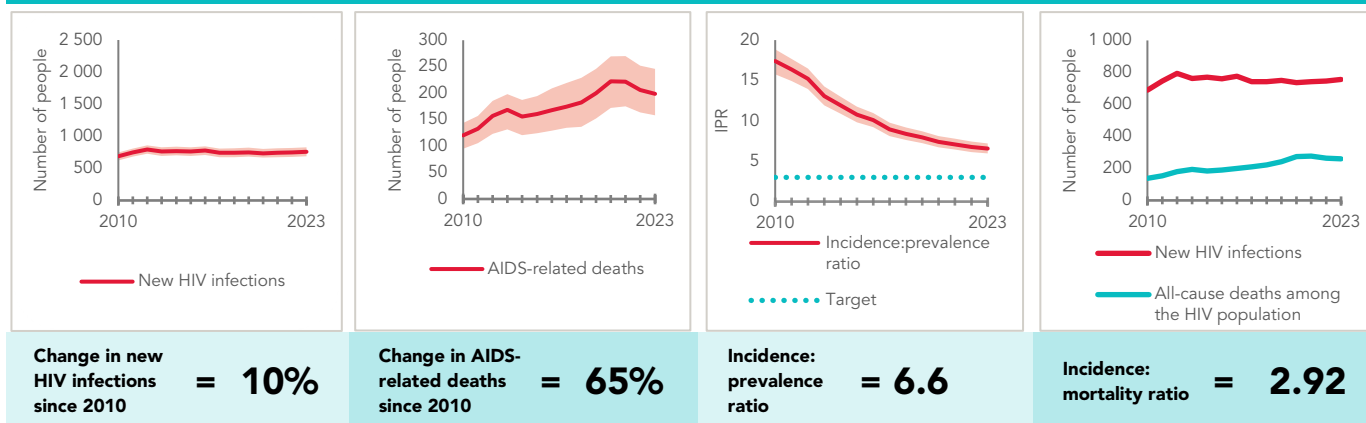
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	3 686 583	0	2 116 795	6 543 779	176 568
					12 523 725

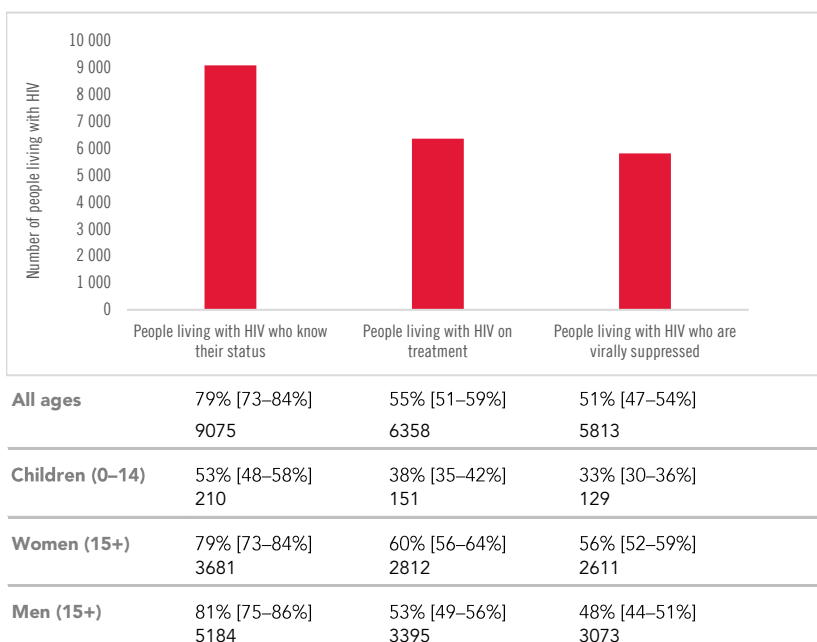
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	13 000	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.4%	10.8%	18%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	80.0%	78.0%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	0%	22.0%	42.3%	...	...
Condom use	93%	47.9%	53.7%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	57%	51.2%	53.9%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	5.9%	0.5%	48.9%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	20.7%	26.4%	28.4%	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	48% [43–53%]	90% [82–99%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	46.8% [44.7–49.0%]	16.7% [15.5–17.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	27.6% [24.9–30.4%]	67.4% [61.5–74.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	280 [210–350]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	32.4%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	392
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– 520]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2013
	52 ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

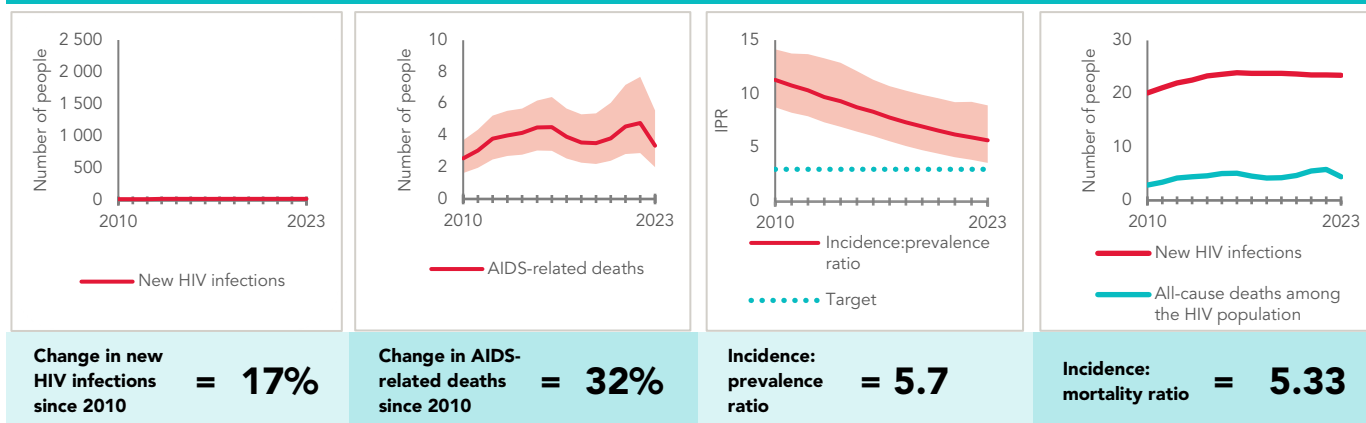
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

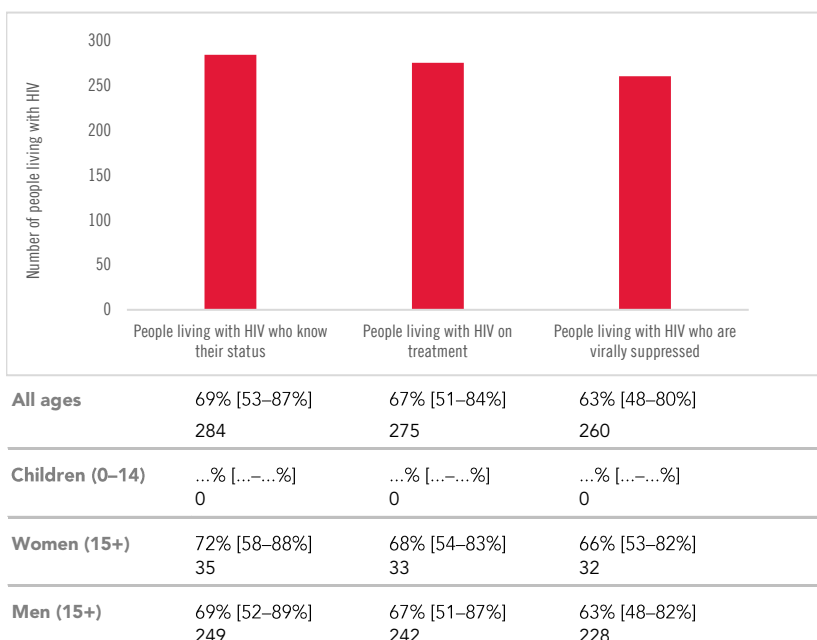
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	97 200
HIV prevalence	0.9%	...	0.5%	...	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	11.0%	...	24.1%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	70.1%	...	33.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	17.2%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	24%	...	30.8%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	19.9%	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	3 [0–9]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

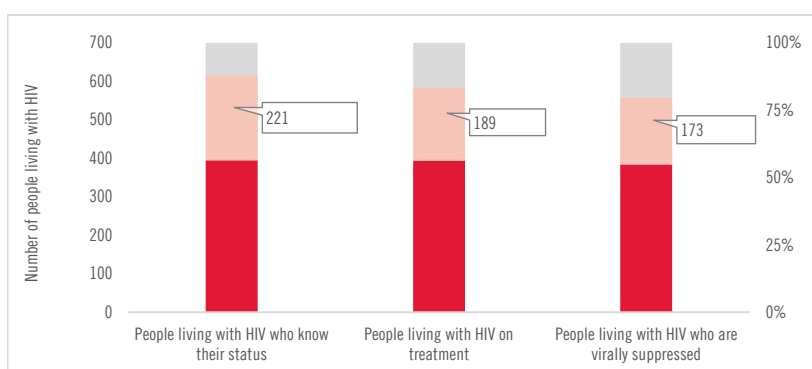
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 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 (2023)	51
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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	61% [48–73%]	61% [47–73%] 394	59% [46–71%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] 0	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	67% [55–77%]	67% [55–77%] 27	67% [55–77%]
Men (15+)	61% [47–73%]	60% [47–73%] 367	59% [46–71%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	1 [0–5]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
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)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	53
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2019)	30.6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2019	2 177 200	0	0	109 812	0	2 287 012

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
---	---

Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
---	-----

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
--	----

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Data not available
---	--------------------

Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
---------------------------------------	--------------------

Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
--	-----------------

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
--	--------------------

Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
---	--------------------

Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available
---	--------------------

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019 10.0
--	---------------------

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1600 [1100–2300]	1200 [860–1800]	880 [630–1300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–710]	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1000 [720–1500]	800 [570–1200]	590 [<500–850]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.43 [0.31–0.63]	0.36 [0.26–0.53]	0.3 [0.21–0.43]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	900 [610–1300]	760 [520–1100]	<500 [<500–650]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]	<100 [<100–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	590 [<500–820]	560 [<500–790]	<500 [<500–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	16 000 [13 000–19 000]	16 000 [13 000–20 000]	16 000 [14 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5000 [4200–6100]	5500 [4600–6700]	6200 [5200–7500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	10 000 [8700–13 000]	10 000 [8600–13 000]	10000 [8400–12 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.7 [0.6–0.9]	0.8 [0.6–1.0]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

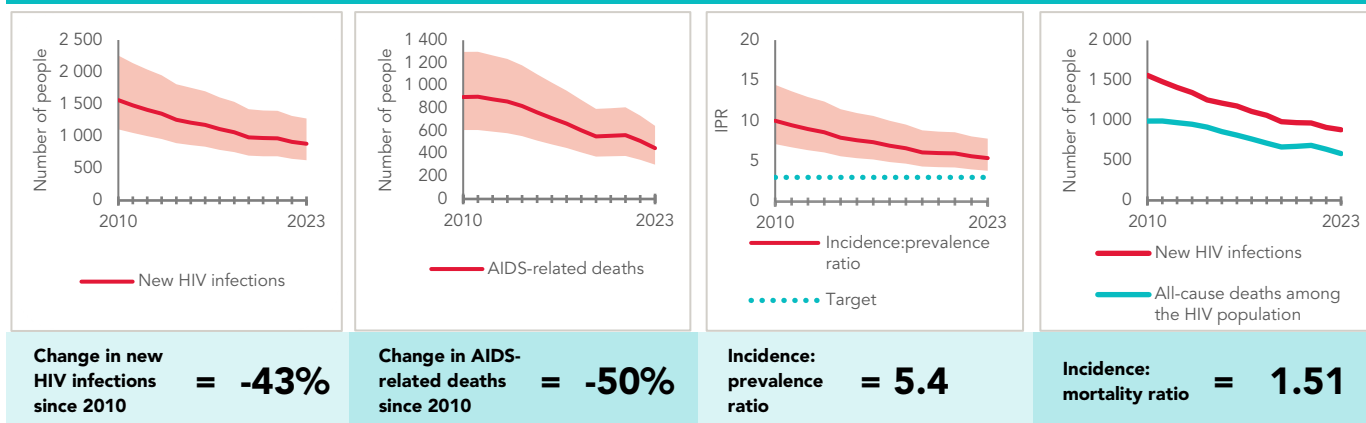
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	5 857 796	0	0	4 159 037	181 943	10 625 628

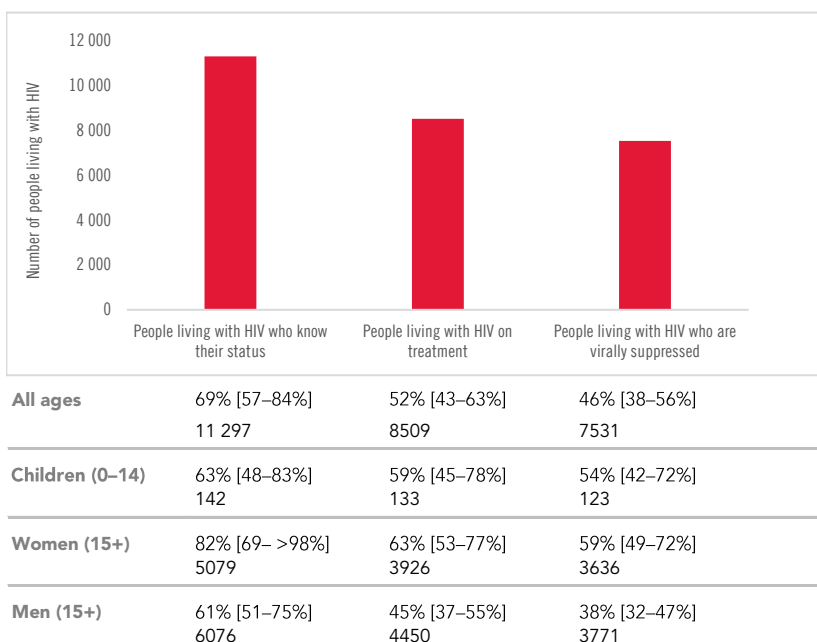
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	15 800	14 600	27 500	...	5700
HIV prevalence	2.7%	11.4%	11.4%	...	...
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	...	47.1%	36.5%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	5.1%	17.3%	18.8%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	73% [59–87%]	88% [71–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.6% [12.5–20.5%]	12.8% [9.6–15.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	77.5% [62.5–92.3%]	90.5% [73.0–107.8%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	290 [240–350]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	32.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
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 (2023)	561
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	94.7%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2023)	90
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	4.9%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1100 [950–1300]	890 [700–1100]	<500 [<500–780]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<100 [<100–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	660 [550–810]	520 [<500–670]	<200 [<200–510]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.14 [0.12–0.17]	0.1 [0.1–0.13]	<0.1 [0.1–<0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<500–570]	<500 [<500–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	8800 [7300–10 000]	11 000 [10000–13 000]	15 000 [13 000–17 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	500 [<500–590]	790 [690–890]	820 [740–910]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2900 [2400–3400]	3700 [3200–4200]	4800 [4100–5600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5400 [4500–6300]	7000 [6100–8000]	9200 [8300–11 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2017	2020
(2020 refers to women only)	75.3	47

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

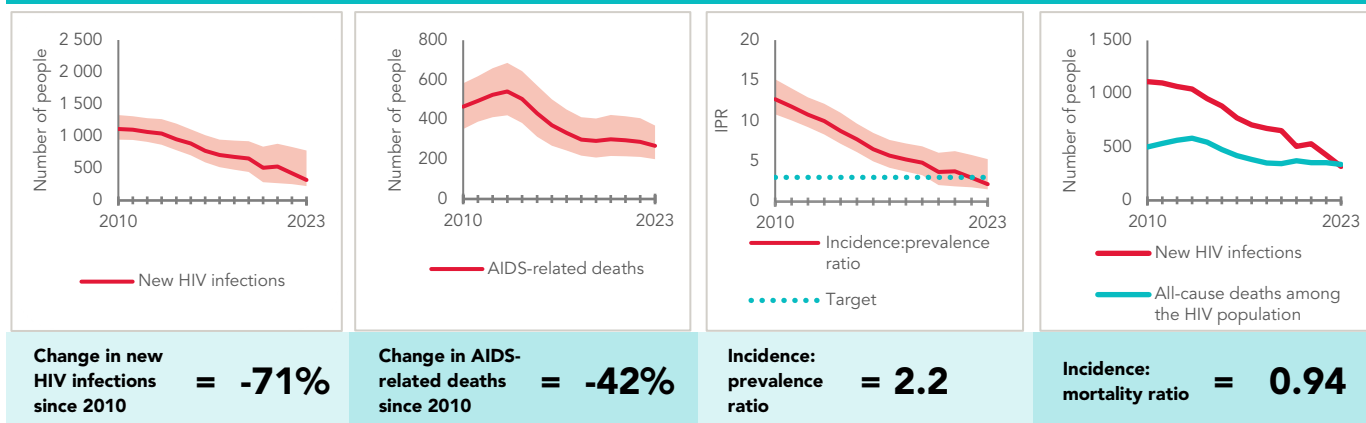
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	3 503 630	0	0	0	0
					3 503 630

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

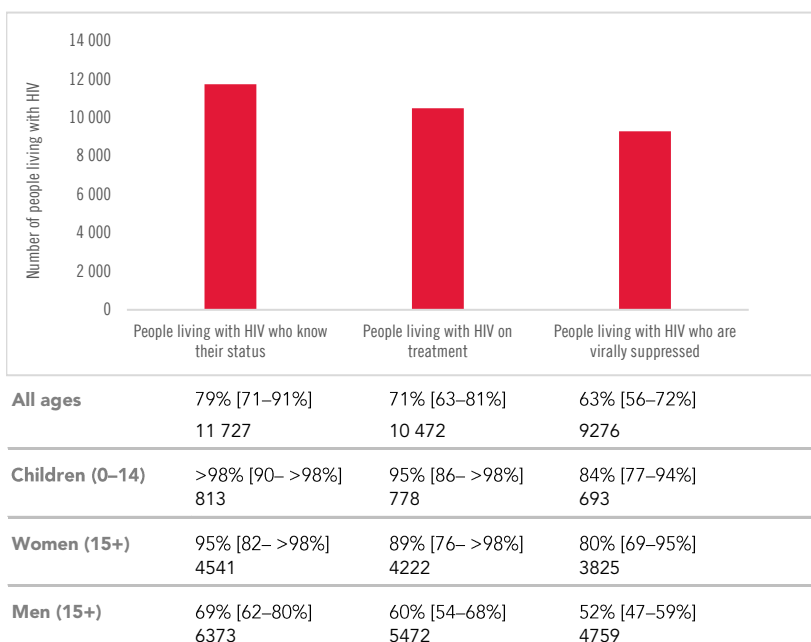


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	18 400	...	...	...	269 700
HIV prevalence	2.9%	4.3%	8.9%	...	3.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	55.9%	53.3%	65.1%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	85.8%**	88.1%**	74.1%**	...	100%**
Condom use	82.2%	78.6%	37.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	77.4%	39.9%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	13.6%	1.5%	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	56% [47–67%]	100% [86–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	43.0% [41.3–44.8%]	10.5% [10.0–11.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	20.1% [17.1–23.9%]	100.8% [79.6–125.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	250 [180–330]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	84.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1033
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	90%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	16 000 [13 000–18 000]	11 000 [8800–13 000]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	630 [<500–1100]	<500 [<500–670]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3800 [3200–4400]	1700 [1300–2000]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	6800 [5600–8000]	4800 [3900–5900]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	8000 [6700–9500]	5700 [4600–7000]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.34 [0.29–0.4]	0.25 [0.2–0.3]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	16 000 [13 000–19 000]	11 000 [8800–14 000]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–710]	<500 [<500–<500]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	6900 [5700–8300]	5200 [4000–6500]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	8400 [7000–9900]	5900 [4500–7100]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	250 000 [220 000–280 000]	240 000 [210 000–270 000]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4500 [3600–5700]	3900 [3100–5300]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	110 000 [100 000–130 000]	110 000 [99 000–130 000]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	130 000 [110 000–150 000]	120 000 [110 000–140 000]	... [...–...]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.0 [0.8–1.1]	1.0 [0.8–1.1]	... [...–...]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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

... 66.6

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months 2024
6.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months 2024
19.9

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

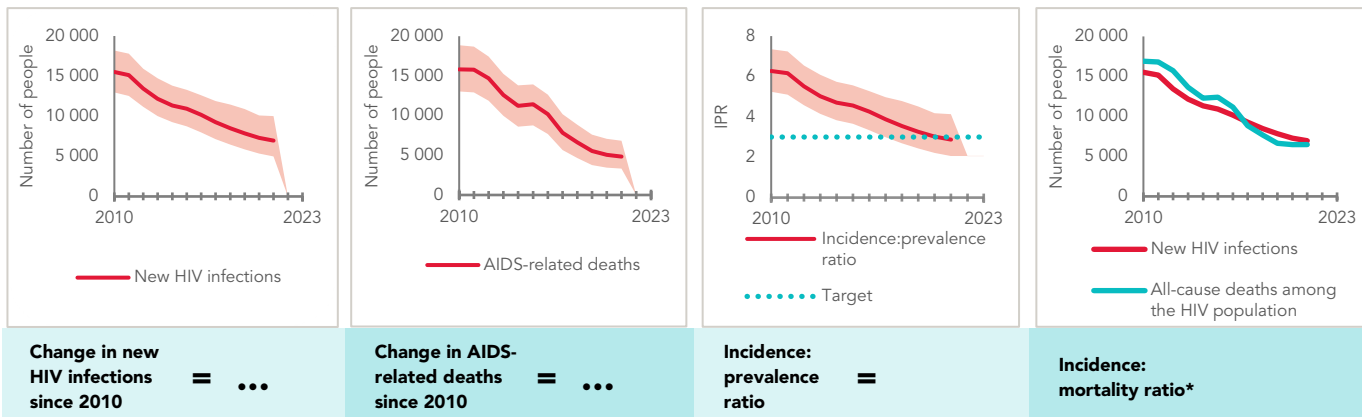
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only) 2023
3.0

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



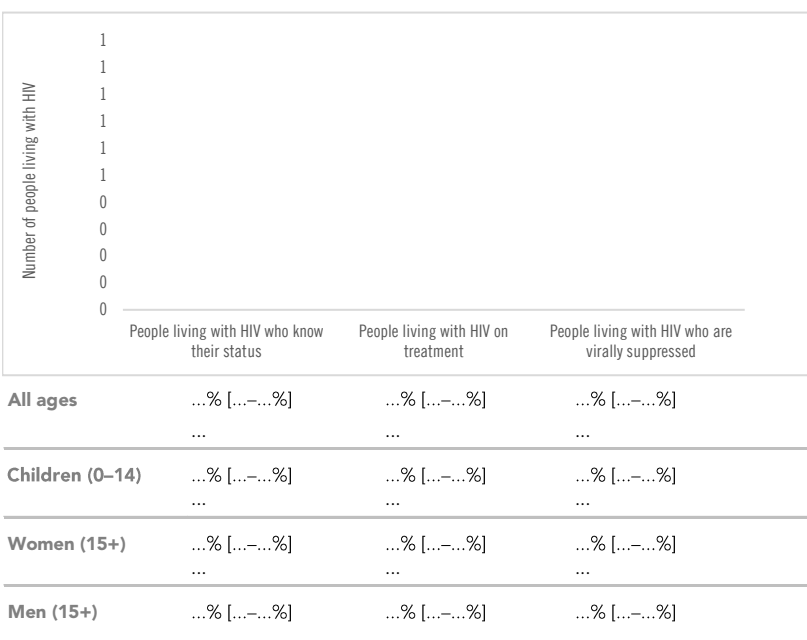
* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	12 800	43 500
HIV prevalence	3.1%	3.9%	20.9%	1.7%	8.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	64.2%	72.0%	51.0%	52.7%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	77.9%	55.4%	55.5%	...	98.1%**
Condom use	92.2%	76.9%	43.4%	79.4%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	30.2%	...	...	22.8%	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	21.3%	6.3%	...	8.4%	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	28.8%	23.6%	...	14.2%	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	81% [69–97%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	10.3% [8.9–15.0%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	37.0% [31.7–44.1%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	9800 [6500 –14 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	72.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	13 147
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	96.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	41
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2023)	11%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3900 [3700–4000]	4100 [3900–4300]	3700 [3500–4000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	860 [820–880]	810 [780–830]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1300 [1200–1400]	1400 [1300–1600]	1600 [1500–1700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1700 [1600–1900]	1800 [1700–2000]	2000 [1800–2100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.13 [0.12–0.14]	0.12 [0.12–0.13]	<0.1 [0.1–0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–550]	920 [710–1100]	600 [<500–710]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <500]	<500 [<500–570]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	23 000 [20 000–25 000]	39 000 [37 000–40 000]	62 000 [59 000–65 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4000 [3900–4100]	5200 [5100–5400]	3400 [3300–3600]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	8400 [7200–9300]	15 000 [14 000–16 000]	27 000 [26 000–29 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	11 000 [9400–12 000]	18 000 [17 000–19 000]	31 000 [30 000–33 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

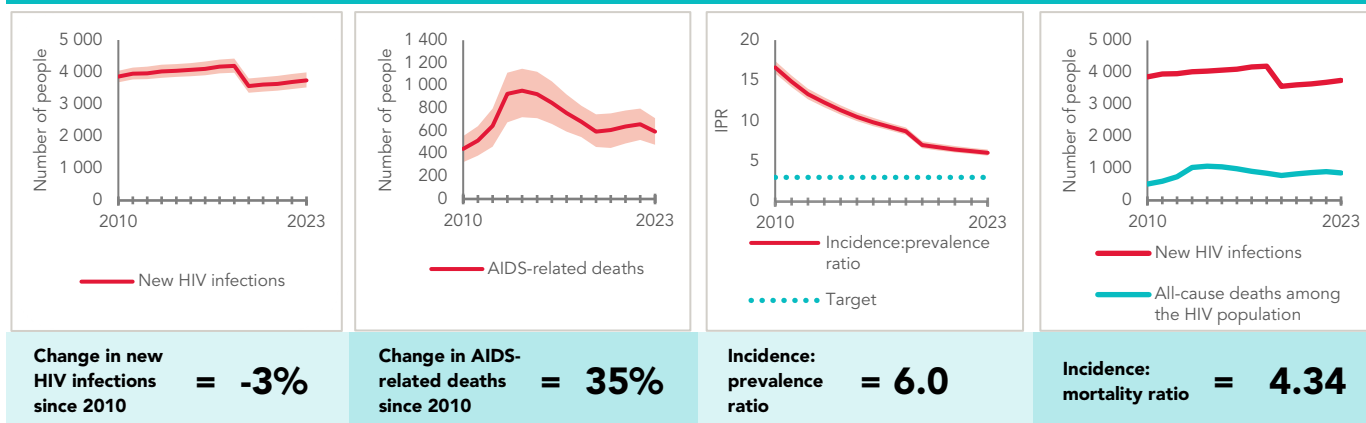
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	23 002 615	0	0	9 319 454	439 304	32 919 426

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

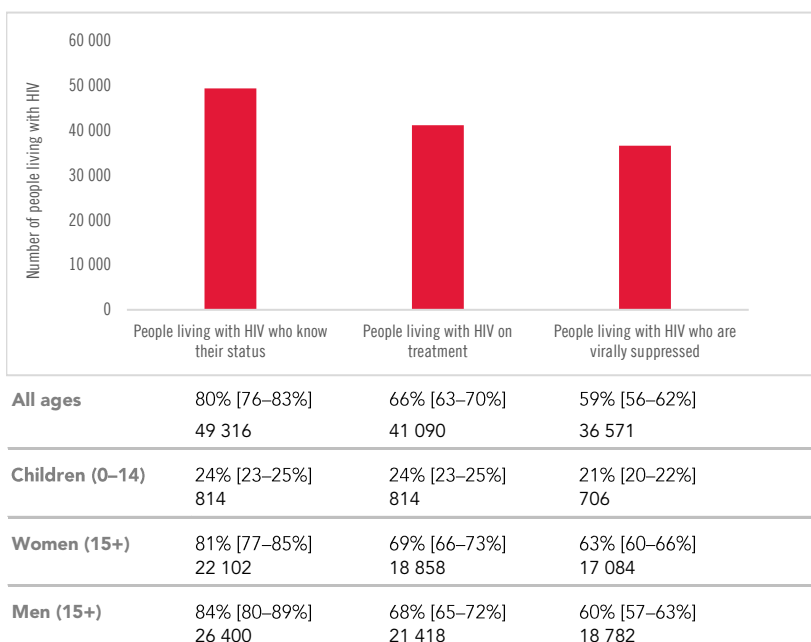


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.3%	...	2.9%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	100%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	72%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	82% [75–90%]	78% [73–85%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	125.9% [117.7–134.3%]	16.2% [15.2–17.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	69.2% [63.0–76.0%]	66.4% [62.6–72.5%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	680 [430–980]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	80.8%
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 (2023)	448
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

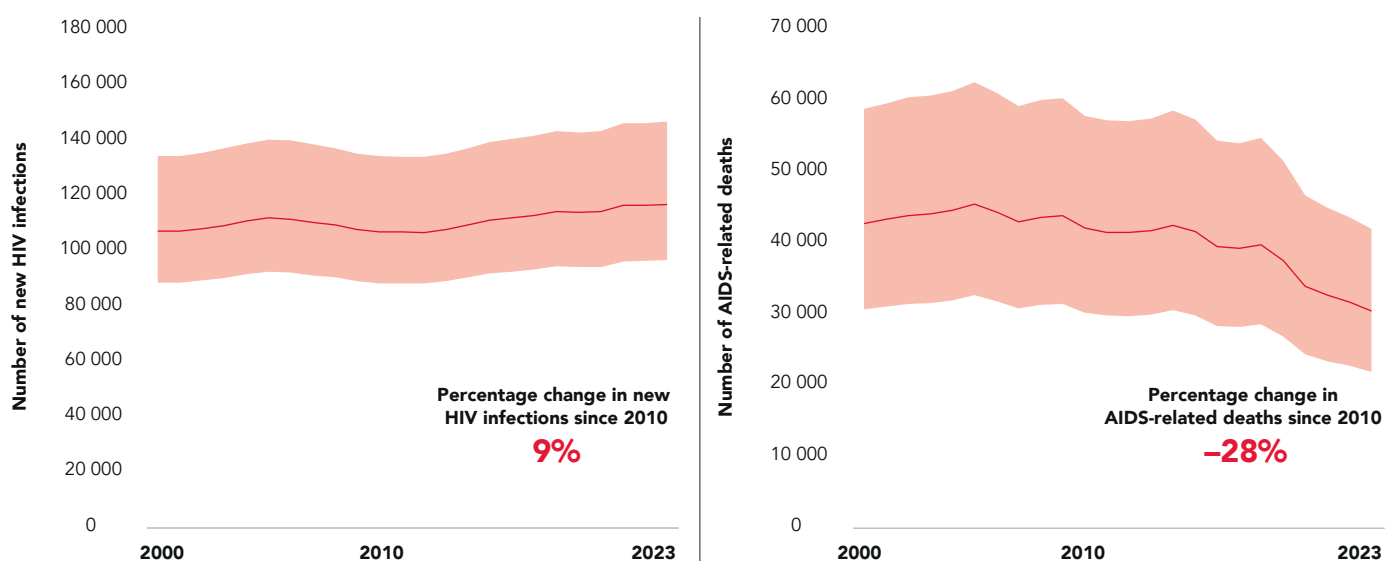
LATIN AMERICA

The annual number of new HIV infections in Latin America increased by 9% between 2010 and 2023 (Figure 5.1), with eight countries experiencing increases since 2015. In 2022, a significant proportion (66%) of new HIV infections were among people from key populations and their sex partners. In 2022, numbers of new HIV infections were 20% higher than in 2010 among gay men and other men who have sex with men, 42% higher among sex workers, and 19% higher among transgender women (Figure 5.2) (1).

Numbers of AIDS-related deaths have decreased by 28% since 2010 overall, but increased among women in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

Progress on reducing numbers of new HIV infections is slow, but numbers of AIDS-related deaths have fallen by 28% since 2010

Figure 5.1 Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Latin America, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).



2023 DATA

- **9%** increase in new HIV infections since 2010
- **28%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
2.3 million
[2.1 million–2.6 million]
- New HIV infections:
120 000 [97 000–150 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
30 000 [22 000–42 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their HIV status:
89 [70–98]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
73 [57–85]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
67 [60–76]

Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 3 billion [21% gap to meet the 2025 target]

High prevalence has been reported among non-migrating afro-descendant and Indigenous populations in some countries, including Brazil, where the prevalence of HIV among afro-descendant women is two times higher than in the overall female population (2), and Guatemala, where HIV prevalence among afro-descendant Garifuna populations is estimated at 1% (3). High HIV prevalence (over 5%) has been reported among Indigenous communities in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Warao) (9.6%), Peru (Chayahuita) (7.5%), and Colombia (Wayuu women) (7.0%), with geographical and linguistic barriers among the factors affecting access to services for Indigenous people.

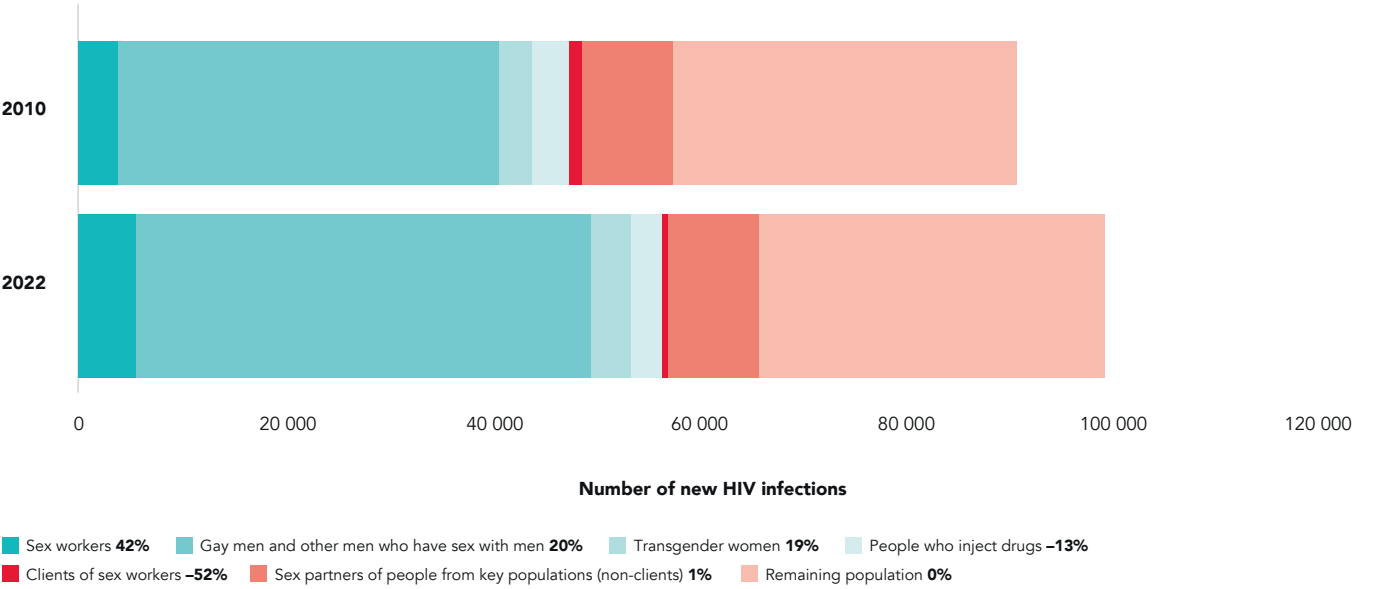
Countries are having to adapt their HIV responses to the significant movements of migrants and refugees in the region (4). As of November 2023, there were over 6.5 million Venezuelan migrants in Latin America, with significant populations in Colombia (2.9 million) and Peru (1.5 million) (5). Emerging data from across the region suggest that HIV prevalence among migrants is at least double the regional average (6). There is a need for health systems in destination and transit countries to integrate migrant populations and offer comprehensive health insurance, including HIV prevention, testing and treatment options. HIV-related stigma, fear of deportation and limited access to services among Venezuelan migrants and displaced people are resulting in insufficient engagement with HIV services.

Generally, HIV prevention programmes in the region are not effective at reaching the populations most at risk of HIV infection. Despite increased availability of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), post-exposure prophylaxis and HIV self-testing, the uptake of these options remains low compared with other regions. Only 204 000 people used PrEP at least once in 2023, compared with the target of 2.3 million people by 2025 for the region. This is a reminder of the need to foster demand and to involve communities in providing these kinds of services.

It is legally possible for community-led organizations to provide the following services: adherence and retention support (13 countries), distribution of condoms and lubricants (13 countries), linkages to HIV treatment (nine countries), information on life skills-based HIV and sexuality education (12 countries), HIV testing (10 countries), treatment literacy (12 countries), legal services (seven countries), legal literacy (nine countries), needle and syringe distribution (one country), and distribution of antiretroviral medicines (four

A growing number of new HIV infections in Latin America are among people from key populations and their sexual partners

Figure 5.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, Latin America, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2024;95(15):e34–e45.

countries). There are no countries where it is legally possible for community-led organizations to distribute naloxone.

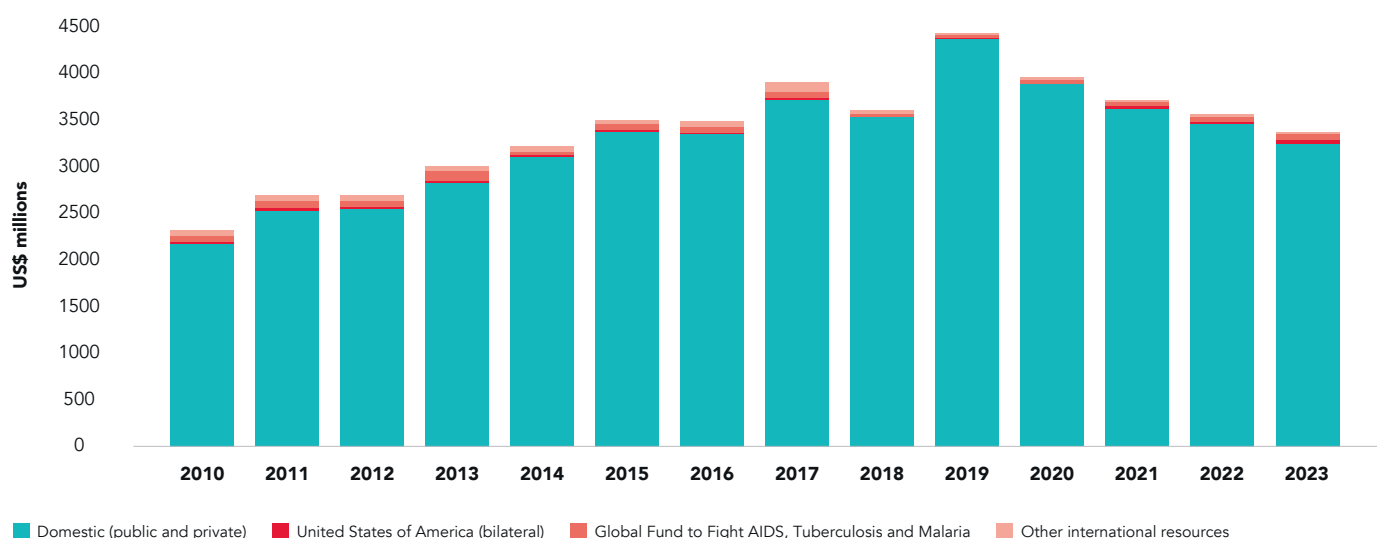
Coverage of programmes to prevent vertical transmission has declined and is below 50% in Guatemala and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. HIV treatment coverage among children aged 0–14 years living with HIV (38% [29–46%]) is much lower than among adults aged 15 years and over (74% [58–86%]).

Stigma and discrimination continue to harm the health and well-being of people living with or at risk of HIV. Stigma Index 2.0 surveys conducted in Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru show that about 15% of respondents have experienced stigma when seeking HIV services, and more than one quarter (27%) reported experiencing stigma when trying to access other health services (7). Notably, about 70% of transgender people reported experiencing stigma when seeking health care. Other data, from Peru, reveal that 96% of transgender women have experienced violence, 62% engage in sex work due to a lack of other income opportunities, and only 5% have completed secondary education (8).

Punitive laws remain on the statute books in many countries in the region: eight countries criminalize sex work; eight explicitly criminalize HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission; and nine require HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups. Legal and policy environments are evolving in some countries, however, and two countries (Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) did not have laws criminalizing any of the four key populations or HIV. A legal environment that facilitates access to effective, equitable and person-centred HIV services is essential for ending AIDS as a public health threat.

Resources have been declining

Figure 5.3 Resource availability for HIV, Latin America, 2010–2023



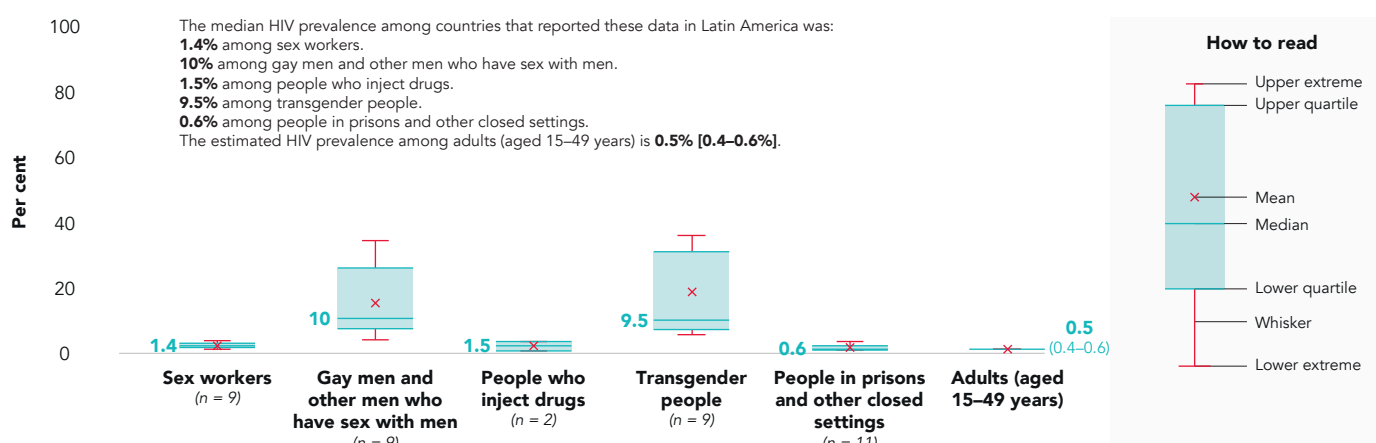
Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Latin America is the region with the highest autonomy of national resources for the HIV response worldwide, reaching 96% in 2023. Resources for the response—particularly national resources—decreased by 5% in 2023 compared with 2022 (Figure 5.3). Six of 13 countries reported allocating less than 8% of their total HIV resources to HIV prevention—and of these, four reported allocating less than 2.5% of their total resources. Given the context of low economic growth, complex political situations, severe fiscal problems associated with public debt, an increase in migrant flows, and the impacts of extreme natural events, it is crucial to ensure national resources for the response and sustained support from donors.

The average procurement prices of antiretroviral medicines in the region have decreased in recent years, from US\$ 205 per person-year in 2020 to US\$ 148, which is encouraging given the previously high costs. Average prices are, however, still more than double those in eastern and southern Africa. Reducing the procurement prices of antiretroviral medicines further could lead to significant cost-savings and increase access to treatment.

Governments in middle-income Latin American countries and development partners must lead efforts to secure reduced prices for antiretroviral medicines. Leveraging mechanisms such as those offered by the Pan American Health Organization and other pooled procurement strategies can help achieve this goal.

Figure 5.4 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in Latin America, 2019–2023



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 17.

The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 5.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Latin America, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Argentina	23 294 000									117 800	0.51%
Plurinational State of Bolivia	6 390 000			35 500							
Brazil	114 468 000									837 400	0.73%
Chile	9 874 000			122 600	1.22%			19 600	0.20%	53 100	0.54%
Colombia	27 005 000									101 600	0.38%
Costa Rica	2 730 000									15 600	0.57%
Ecuador	9 815 000			89 400	0.93%						
El Salvador	3 448 000	23 700	0.69%	61 300	1.78%						
Guatemala	10 016 000			120 700	1.23%			4400	0.04%	24 100	0.25%
Honduras	6 020 000										
Mexico	68 931 000	244 100	0.36%	1 226 000	1.83%			122 700	0.18%	202 000	0.30%
Nicaragua	3 870 000									22 000	0.57%
Panama	2 269 000	8700		19 800				2100			
Paraguay	3 680 000			27 800				900			
Peru	18 078 000									94 900	0.53%
Uruguay	1 658 000			28 600	1.73%						
Bolivian Republic of Venezuela	14 463 000							14 600	0.10%		
Estimated regional median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years):^a			0.81%		1.43%		0.17%		0.10%		-

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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>). Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).

Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents.

The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Cochabamba, El Alto, La Paz, Santa Cruz
Panama: Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Coclé, Comarca Ngäbe-Buglé, Guna Yala, Los Santos, Panamá Centro (sex workers); Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Coclé, Colón, Comarca Ngäbe-Buglé, Darién, Guna Yala, Herrera, Los Santos, Panamá, Veraguas (gay men and other men who have sex with men); Azuero, Bocas del Toro, Chiriquí, Coclé, Comarca Ngäbe-Buglé, Panamá Centro, Panamá Este, Panamá Norte, Panamá Oeste, Veraguas (transgender people)
Paraguay: Alto Paraná, Asunción and Central, Caaguazú (gay men and other men who have sex with men); Alto Paraná, Amambay, Asunción and Central, Caaguazú (transgender people)

Note on methodology

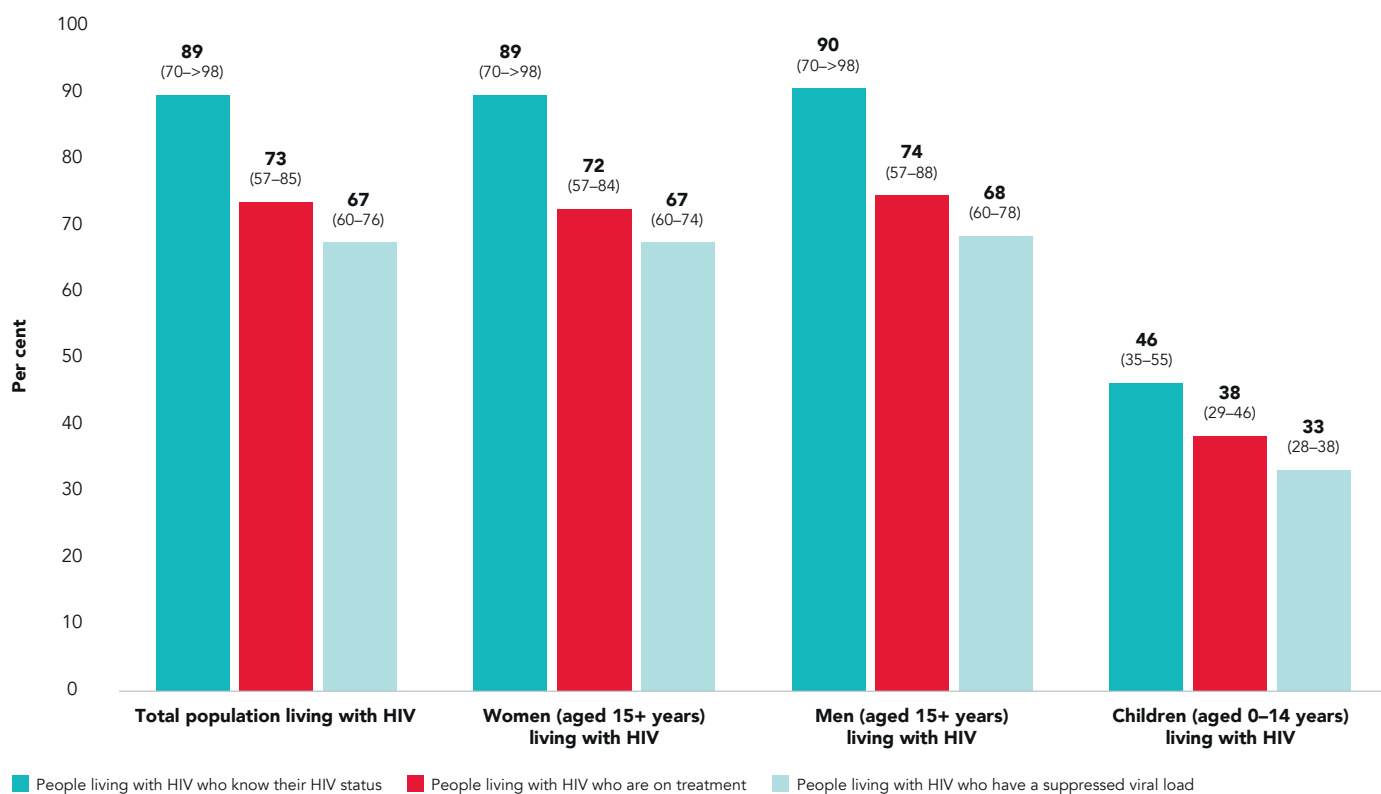
The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates should not be compared with data presented in previous UNAIDS reports. As a result of 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.

“Insufficient data” refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods.

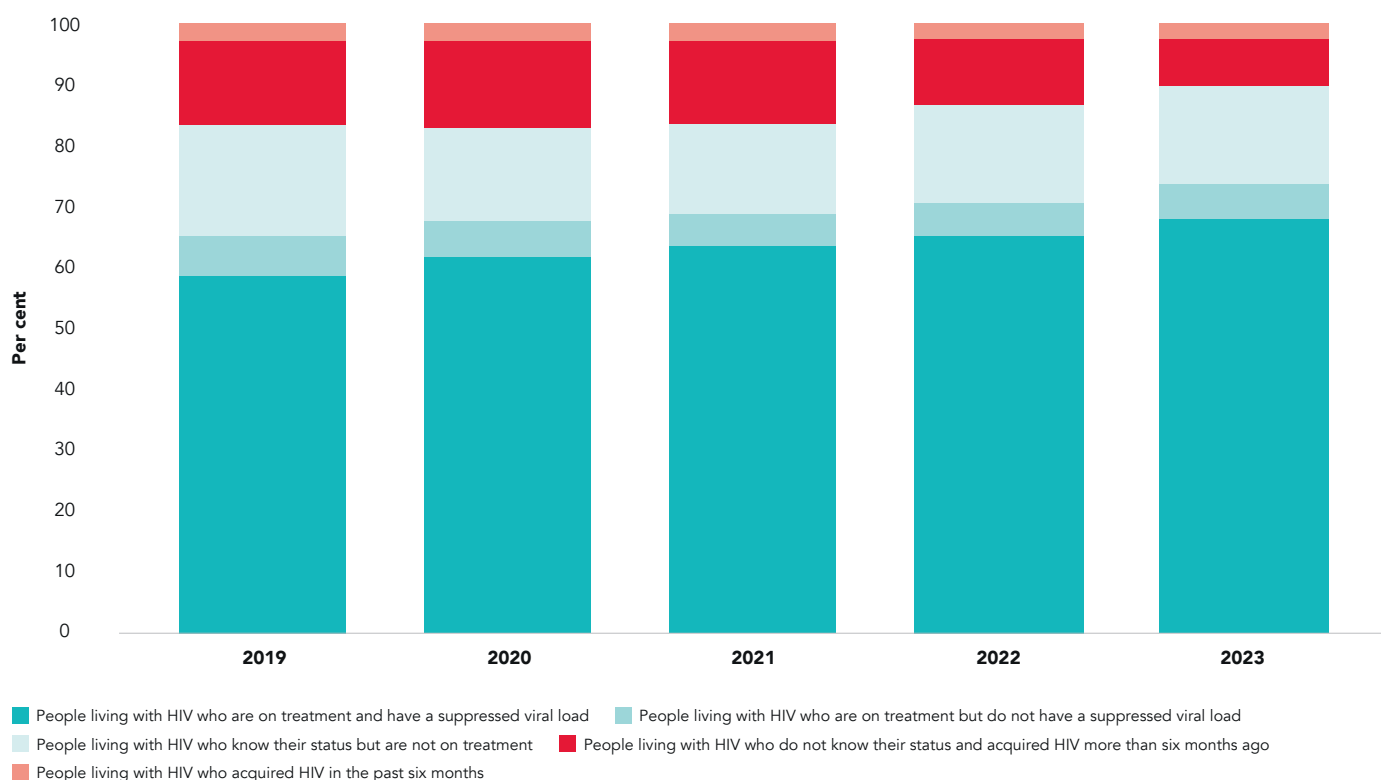
Estimates may or may not be national.

Figure 5.5 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, Latin America, 2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Figure 5.6 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), Latin America, 2019–2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 5.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Latin America, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Argentina	1	1	1	1	13	5	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	1	1	1	14	5	1
Brazil	1	1	1	1	15	5	1
Chile	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Colombia	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Ecuador	1	1	1	1	16	5	1
El Salvador	1	6	1	1	17	5	1
Guatemala	2	7	2	2	2	5	3
Honduras	3	3	3	3	2	5	22
Mexico	3	8	3	1	18	5	3
Nicaragua	1	9	1	1	19	5	1
Panama	1	1	1	11	20	5	1,23
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Peru	1	10	1	12	21	5	24
Uruguay	4	4	4	4	2	5	4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	1	1	1	1	5	2

Criminalization of transgender people

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents aged 17–18 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 15–16 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 13–14 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 12 years or younger
- Not addressed in laws or policy
- 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
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

- Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
- Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

* Criminalization is limited to intentional and successful transmission

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- No

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

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^b	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity ^c	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^d
Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colombia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ecuador	1	1	1	1	1	1
El Salvador	1	1	1	2	2	2
Guatemala	25	2	2	2	2	2
Honduras	1		3	3	3	3
Mexico	1		3		3	4
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panama	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peru	1	1	1			1
Uruguay	3					4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

- a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
- b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.
- c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.
- d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.
- e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.

This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws.

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 6 El Salvador. Penal Code, Articles 170 and 170A.
- 7 Guatemala. Decreto 9-2009, Article 39 (<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4a03e3d22.pdf>).
- 8 Mexico. Código Penal para el Estado de Baja California, Article 267 (https://www.congresobc.gob.mx/Documentos/ProcesoParlamentario/Leyes/TOMO_V/20210226_CODPENAL.PDF).
- 9 Nicaragua. Penal Code, Article 202 (https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/Codigo_Penal_Nicaragua.pdf).
- 10 Peru. Decreto Legislativo No. 635, Penal Code 2022, Articles 179, 181 (<https://pderecho.pe/codigo-penal-peruano-actualizado/>).
- 11 Panama. Penal Code, Article 320 (<https://ministeriopublico.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/CODIGO-PENAL-2019-FINAL-1.pdf>).
- 12 Peru. Decreto Legislativo No. 635 Código Penal, Decimo Segundo Edicion Oficial, 2016, Article 299 (<https://pderecho.pe/codigo-penal-peruano-actualizado/>).
- 13 Argentina. Criminal Code Law 11.179, Article 202 (<https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/521035>).
- 14 Bolivia. Criminal Code, Article 277 (<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/national-practice/criminal-procedure-code-1999-2010>).
- 15 Brazil. Penal Code, Articles 130, 131, 267, 268 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/del2848compilado.htm).
- 16 Ecuador. Reglamento para la Atención a las Personas que Viven con el VIH/SIDA, Article 11 (https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/2002_reglamentoleyvih_ecu.pdf).
- 17 El Salvador. Ley de Prevención y Control de la Infección Provocada por el Virus de Inmunodeficiencia Humana, Article 15 ([https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/sites/default/files/documents/decretos/171117_073722329\)_archivo_documento_legislativo.pdf](https://www.asamblea.gob.sv/sites/default/files/documents/decretos/171117_073722329)_archivo_documento_legislativo.pdf)).
- 18 HIV Justice Network. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation; 2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).
- 19 Nicaragua. Ley No. 820, Ley de Promoción, Protección y Defensa de los Derechos Humano ante el VIH y SIDA para su Prevención y Atención (<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/164aa15ba012e567062568a2005b564b/266ec7c2c26fdf9906257af000550f1c?OpenDocument&Highlight=2,2012>).
- 20 Panama. Penal Code, Article 308 (<https://en.calameo.com/read/0005798491847eb9f9501>).
- 21 Peru. Penal Code, Article 289 (<https://pderecho.pe/codigo-penal-peruano-actualizado/>).
- 22 Honduras. Ley Especial sobre VIH/SIDA, 1999, Article 60 (<http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/LeyEspecialVIHSIDA.pdf>).
- 23 Normas técnicas y administrativas del programa nacional de salud integral de los y las adolescentes, 2006 (https://data.miraquetemiro.org/sites/default/files/documentos/norma_adolescentes_panama_0.pdf); Ley 68 que Regula los Derechos y Obligaciones de los Pacientes en Materia de Información y de Decisión Libre, Article 19.2 (https://www.hospitalsantotomas.gob.pa/download/transparencia/otros_documentos_y_normas/9.6.0-LEY-68-DERECHOS-PACIENTE.pdf).
- 24 Peru. NTS N 167-2020-MINSA/2020/DGIESP Norma Técnica de Salud para el Atencin Integral de la Nias, Nios y Adolescentes Infectados por el Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana (VIH), Article 6.2.2 (<https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1402571/RM%20N%C2%B0882-2020-MINSA.PDF.PDF>).
- 25 Guatemala. Civil Code, Article 97 (https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/Codigo_Civil_Guatemala.pdf).

REFERENCES

- 1 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.
- 2 Ministry of Health annual HIV epidemiological bulletin 2023. Addendum report by race published on 1 December 2023. Epidemiological report: health of the black population—volume 2. Boletim Epidemiológico Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde e Ambiente Ministério da Saúde.
- 3 Bio-behavioural study on the prevalence of HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B in Maya (KAQCHIKEL, K'ICHE', MAM, Q'EQCHI') and Garifuna populations in Guatemala. Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance and National Program on Prevention and Control of STIs, HIV, and AIDS; 2022.
- 4 Mid-year trends 2023. Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (<https://www.unhcr.org/mid-year-trends-report-2023>).
- 5 R4V. Inter-agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela (<https://www.r4v.info/en/home>).
- 6 Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Colombia, Johns Hopkins University, RedSomos. Biobehavioral survey of HIV, syphilis and the health status of Venezuelans living in Colombia. Bogotá and Baltimore, MD: Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Colombia and Johns Hopkins University; 2022 (https://hopkinshumanitarianhealth.org/assets/documents/23-1_Biobehavioural_Survey_Main_Report_English_FINAL_02212354.pdf).
- 7 Multicountry Stigma Index study 2.0. The Hague and Geneva: Alianza Liderazgo en Positivo and Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; 2023.
- 8 Miluska Vida y Dignidad A.C. Edinburgh: Global Network of Sex Work Projects (<https://www.nswp.org/members/latin-america/miluska-vida-y-dignidad-ac>).

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5700 [5100–6300]	5600 [4900–6200]	4200 [3600–5200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2000 [1600–2200]	1800 [1500–2100]	1300 [1000–1600]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2000 [1700–2200]	1900 [1700–2200]	1500 [1200–1800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3600 [3000–4100]	3500 [2900–4100]	2700 [2100–3300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.14 [0.12–0.15]	0.13 [0.11–0.14]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.11]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1400 [1100–1800]	1300 [1000–1700]	1400 [990–1700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	970 [690–1300]	920 [630–1200]	950 [640–1300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	92 000 [85 000–98 000]	110 000 [100 000–120 000]	140 000 [130 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	32 000 [29 000–34 000]	39 000 [36 000–42 000]	49 000 [45 000–54 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	59 000 [53 000–64 000]	72 000 [64 000–78 000]	86 000 [78 000–94 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.4 [0.4–0.4]	0.4 [0.4–0.4]	0.4 [0.4–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2020
	...	16.3

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021
	6.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021
	11

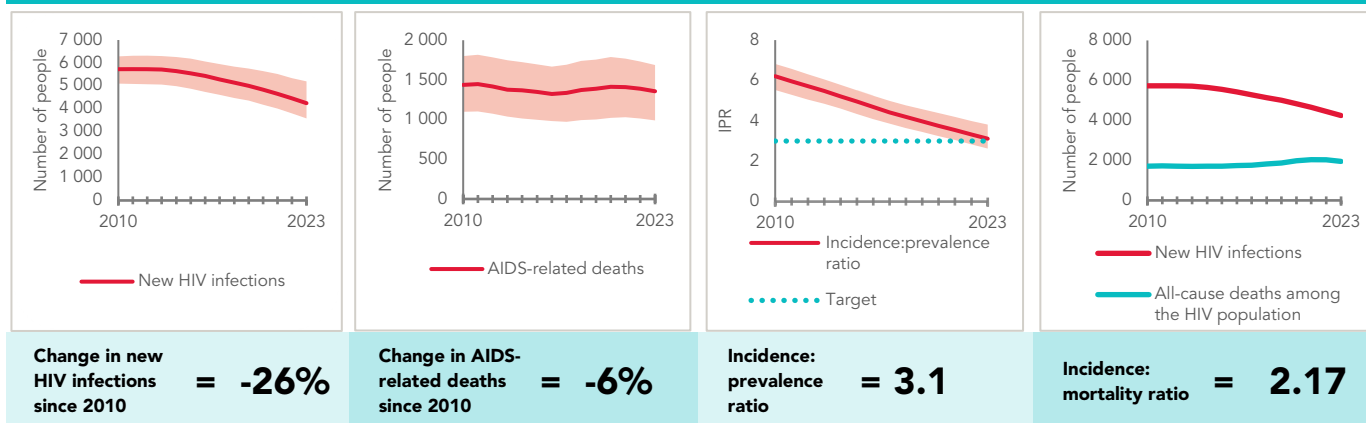
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2020
	3.1

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

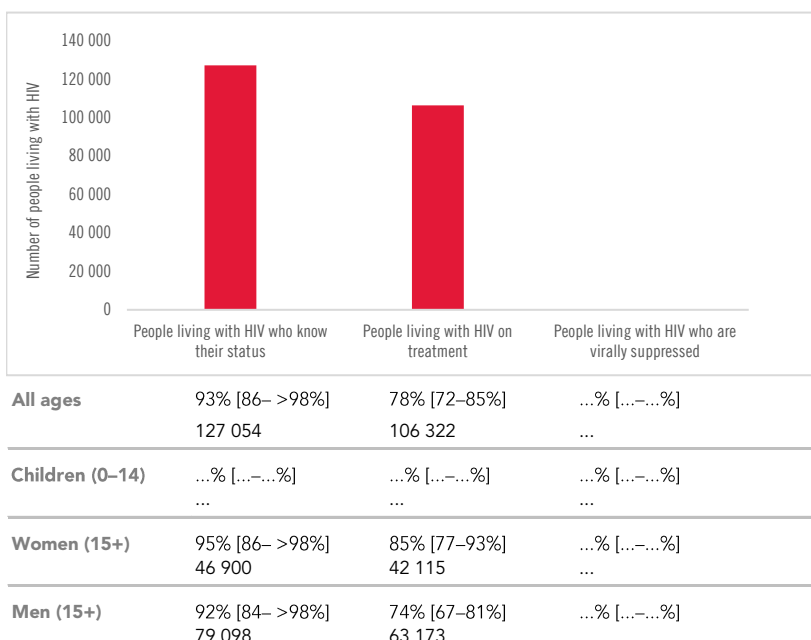


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	117 800
HIV prevalence	1.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	100%**
Condom use	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	46.4% [42.3–51.6%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	980 [560–1500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2020)	80.7%
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 (2023)	3927
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2000 [1700–2500]	2000 [1700–2600]	2000 [1600–2600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500–570]	520 [<500–710]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1400 [1200–1800]	1500 [1200–1900]	1400 [1100–1800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.2 [0.17–0.25]	0.19 [0.16–0.24]	0.16 [0.13–0.22]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1300 [1100–1600]	1100 [920–1500]	630 [<500–960]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	890 [710–1100]	850 [670–1100]	<500 [<500–690]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	20 000 [17 000–25 000]	23 000 [20 000–28 000]	31 000 [27 000–37 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	980 [830–1200]	900 [740–1100]	710 [570–920]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4900 [4100–5900]	5800 [5000–7000]	8300 [7200–9900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–18 000]	17 000 [14 000–20 000]	22 000 [19 000–26 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

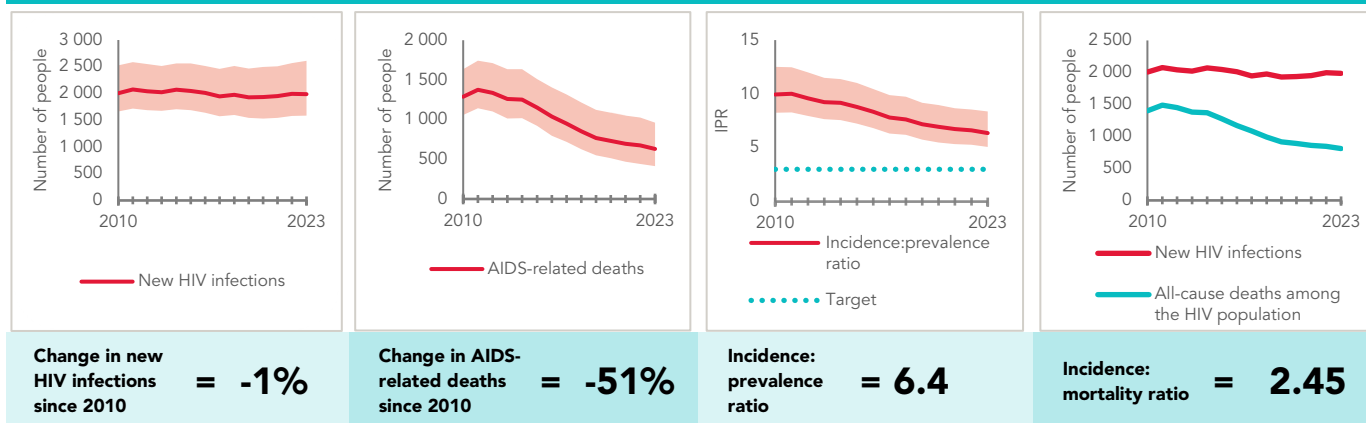
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

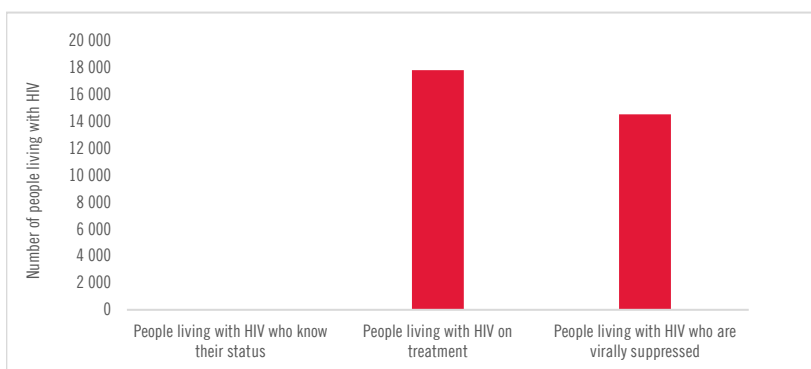


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	25.8%	...	30.8%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	94.0%	...	85.6%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	68.9%**	...	53.8%**	...
Condom use	...	68.1%	...	83.4%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	15.3%	...	5.7%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	57% [50–68%] 17 802	47% [41–55%] 14 526
Children (0–14)	49% [39–63%] 350	43% [34–55%] 305	42% [33–54%] 298
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	60% [52–71%] 4985	52% [44–61%] 4304
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	56% [49–67%] 12 512	45% [39–53%] 9924

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	55% [44–63%]	89% [76–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	23.9% [21.6–26.4%]	14.0% [10.6–17.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023) 710 [450–1000]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023) 54.8%

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment ...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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

— 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 agonist maintenance therapy ...
— Naloxone available (2024) No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	49 000 [45 000–52 000]	49 000 [46 000–52 000]	51 000 [48 000–54 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.25 [0.23–0.26]	0.24 [0.22–0.25]	0.24 [0.22–0.25]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	17 000 [14 000–20 000]	19 000 [15 000–23 000]	14 000 [10 000–17 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	640 000 [590 000–680 000]	770 000 [720 000–830 000]	1.0 m [930 000–1.1 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.5 [0.4–0.5]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.6 [0.5–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

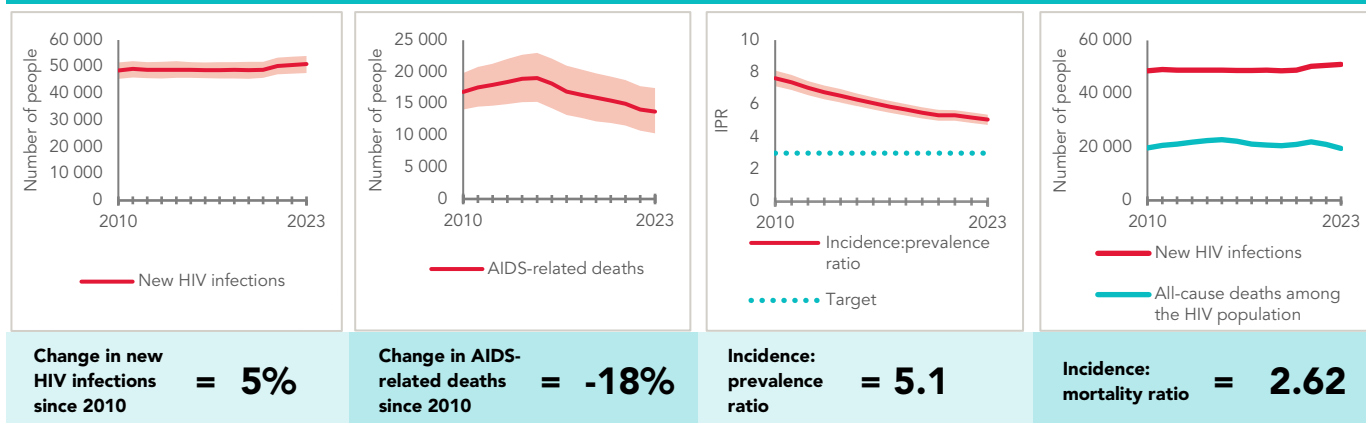
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	636 121 074	0	0	0	0	636 121 074

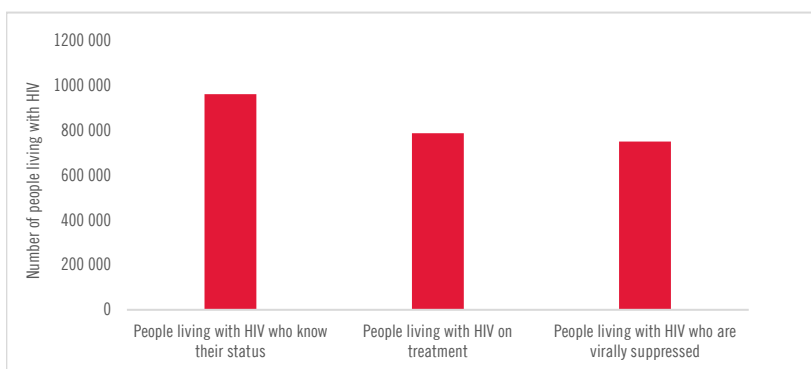
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	837 400
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	96% [88– >98%] 960 940	78% [72–85%] 786 893	75% [69–80%] 749 111
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	20 000 [16 000 –24 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	110 427
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3400 [2700–4000]	4300 [3500–4900]	3400 [2700–4000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	890 [680–1100]	1100 [900–1400]	820 [630–1000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–560]	600 [510–670]	<500 [<500–540]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2900 [2300–3500]	3700 [2900–4200]	2900 [2300–3500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.2 [0.16–0.24]	0.24 [0.2–0.28]	0.18 [0.14–0.21]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	36 000 [32 000–39 000]	53 000 [46 000–58 000]	91 000 [81 000–100 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5400 [4900–5800]	7900 [7200–8700]	14 000 [13 000–15 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	30 000 [26 000–34 000]	45 000 [38 000–50 000]	77 000 [68 000–86 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]	0.7 [0.6–0.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

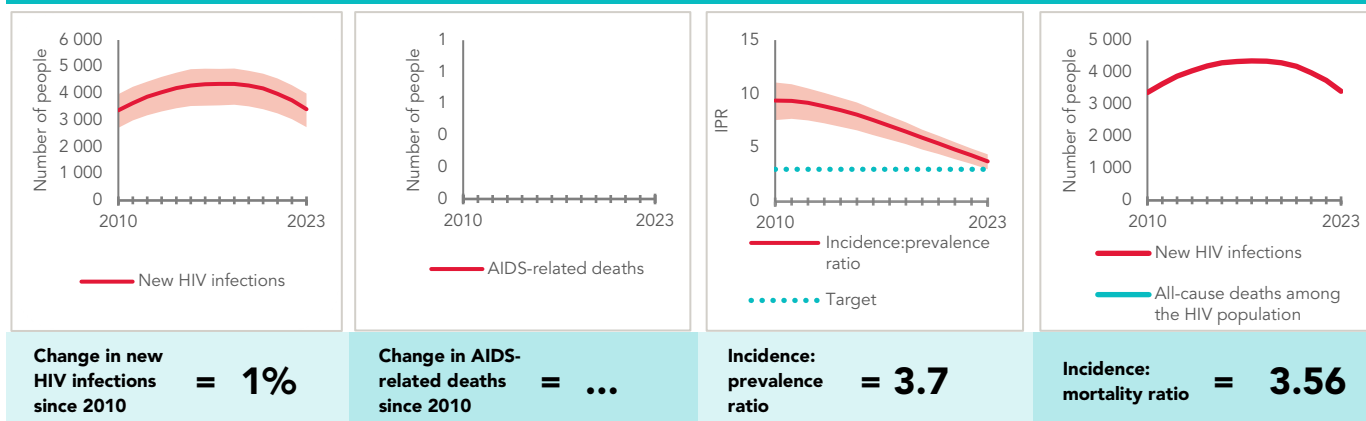
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	130 410 106	75 153 469	0	0	0	205 582 953

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

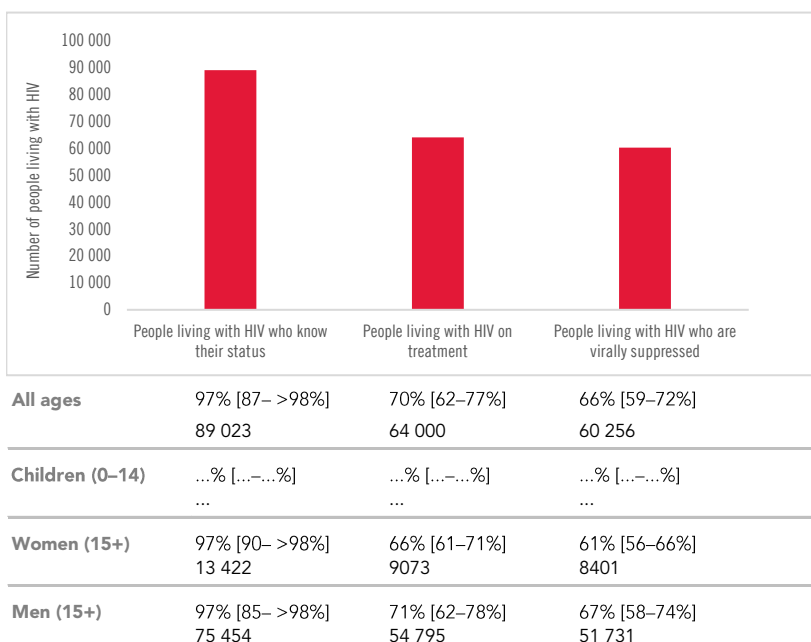


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	122 600	...	19 600	53 100
HIV prevalence	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	7.1%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	93.3%**	...	...	98.0%**	94.0%**
Condom use	...	53.6%	...	44.1%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	8.1% [6.8–9.0%]	3.9% [3.6–4.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	68.6% [62.9–76.1%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	340 [280–400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	2.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
— 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 (2023)	1893
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

COLOMBIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	12 000 [9300–16 000]	12 000 [8300–17 000]	13 000 [8000–23 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	...	...	...
New HIV infections (15–24)	1300 [990–1700]	1300 [910–1800]	1300 [800–2200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1500 [1200–2000]	1600 [1100–2300]	1700 [1000–3000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	10 000 [7700–13 000]	10 000 [6800–15 000]	11 000 [6700–20 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.28 [0.21–0.36]	0.26 [0.18–0.37]	0.25 [0.15–0.45]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	8300 [5900–11 000]	5500 [3500–7700]	3700 [2100–6700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	...	...	...
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [950–1800]	<500 [<500–750]	<500 [<500–640]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	6700 [4800–9200]	4800 [3000–6700]	3100 [1700–5700]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	140 000 [120 000–170 000]	170 000 [140 000–200 000]	230 000 [190 000–310 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	...	...	...
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	24 000 [21 000–30 000]	28 000 [24 000–34 000]	41 000 [32 000–54 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	120 000 [92 000–140 000]	130 000 [110 000–160 000]	190 000 [150 000–250 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.6 [0.5–0.8]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

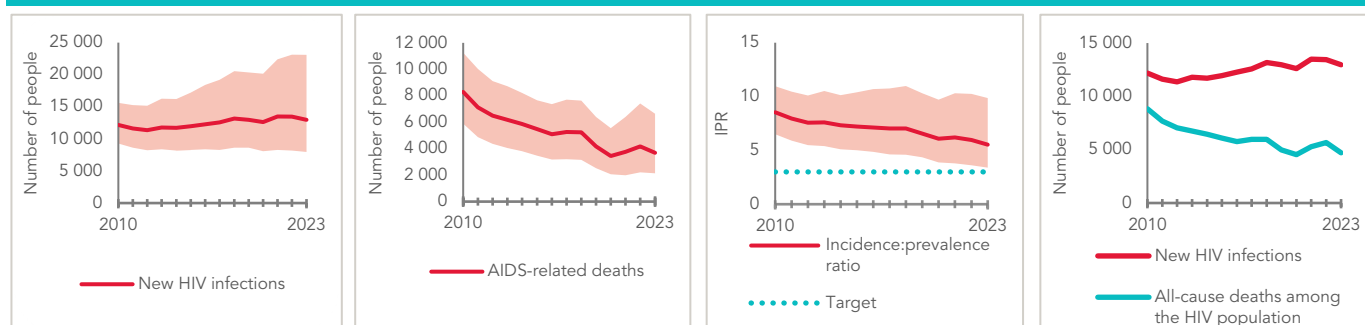
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	186 774 161	0	417 131	7 384 130	0
					194 581 196

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new
HIV infections
since 2010 = **7%**

Change in AIDS-
related deaths
since 2010 = **-56%**

Incidence:
prevalence
ratio = **5.5**

Incidence:
mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	101 600
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	2.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	17.1%**	33.0%**	61.5%**	100%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	78.7%**	84.6%**	65.0%**	77.4%**	97.1%**
Condom use	...	...	...	74.6%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	6670
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	21
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	910 [780–1000]	1000 [800–1200]	900 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<100–<200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	750 [620–840]	860 [660–1000]	780 [<500–1100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.2 [0.17–0.22]	0.21 [0.16–0.24]	0.17 [<0.1–0.24]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200–<200]	<500 [<200–<500]	<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+)	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9200 [8200–9800]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	19 000 [16 000–22 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1700 [1500–1800]	2100 [2000–2300]	2700 [2500–3100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	7400 [6400–8100]	11 000 [9500–12 000]	16 000 [14 000–19 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.4–0.4]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

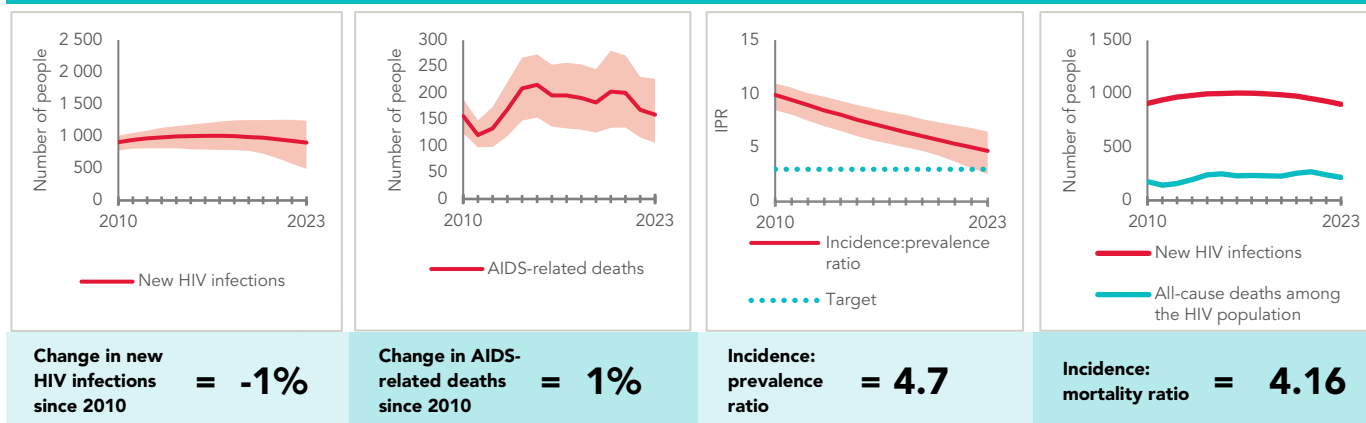
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	82 924 106	3 206 487	0	1 575 271	118 182	87 848 716

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

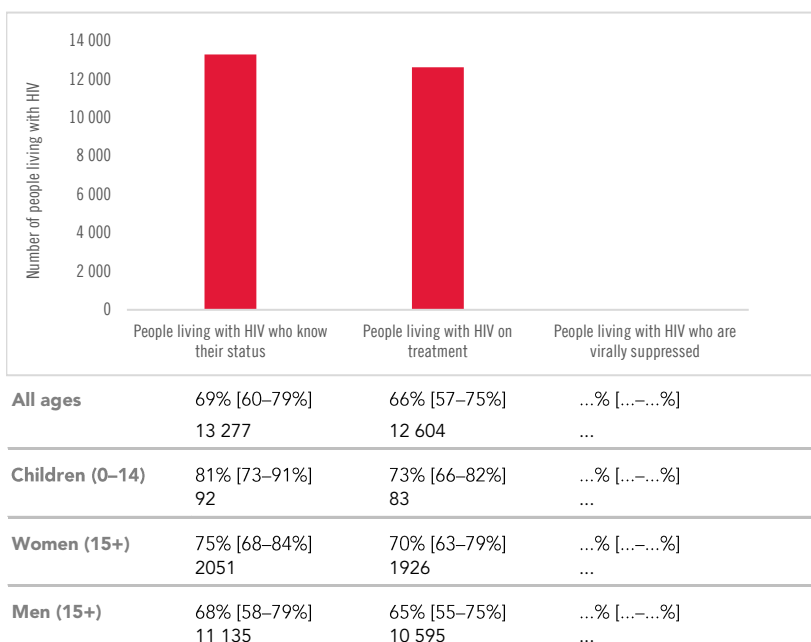


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	15 600
HIV prevalence	0.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	89.9%**
Condom use	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	90% [82–98%]	83% [72–93%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.0% [12.0–13.9%]	13.3% [11.5–14.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	54.7% [50.1–59.9%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023) 58 [37–83]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment ...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023) 2562

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy ...
— Naloxone available (2024) No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2400 [2100–2800]	2400 [2000–2800]	2200 [1600–3000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	980 [800–1100]	940 [760–1100]	820 [590–1100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	740 [610–900]	750 [620–920]	660 [<500–890]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1500 [1200–1800]	1500 [1200–1800]	1400 [1000–1900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.16 [0.14–0.19]	0.15 [0.12–0.18]	0.12 [<0.1–0.16]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	920 [690–1200]	930 [720–1200]	<500 [<500–580]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	510 [<500–670]	670 [500–870]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	31 000 [28 000–35 000]	38 000 [34 000–42 000]	51 000 [44 000–58 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1100 [950–1300]	1100 [950–1200]	1100 [860–1200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9600 [8500–11 000]	12 000 [11 000–14 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	20 000 [18 000–23 000]	24 000 [22 000–28 000]	33 000 [28 000–38 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

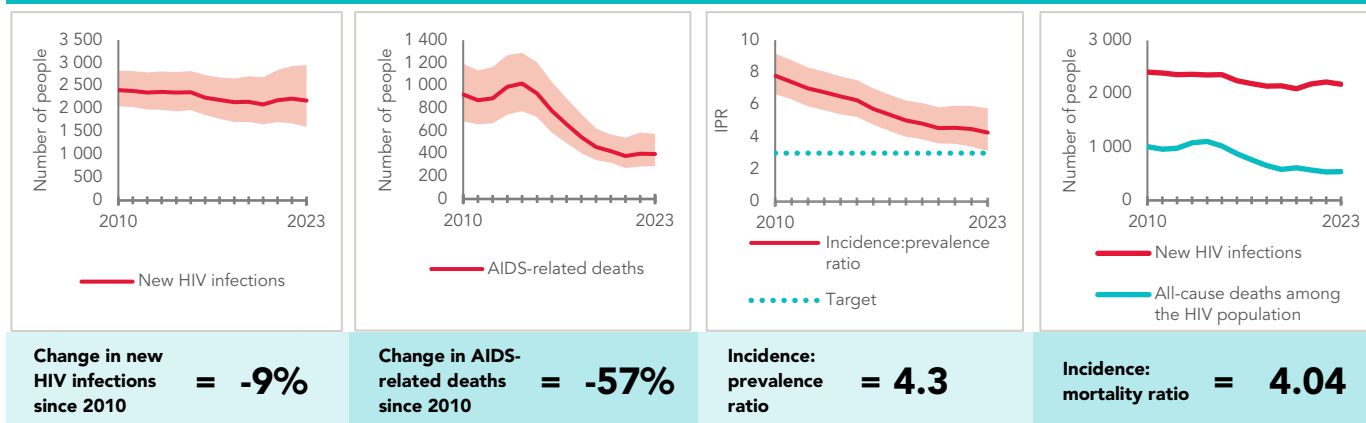
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	7 743 537	0	0	4 506 268	0
					12 249 805

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

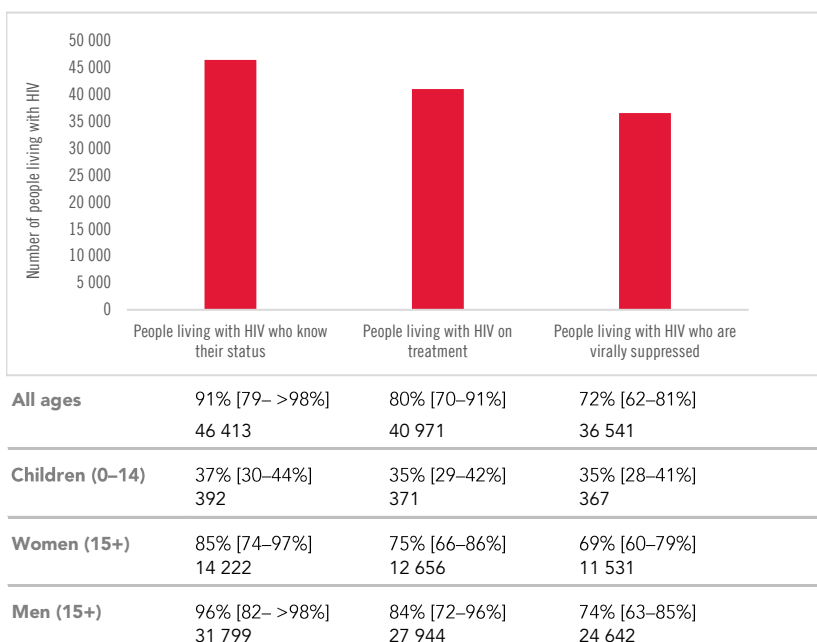


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	89 400	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1%	10.2%	...	18.2%	0.6%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	33.1%**
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	49% [44–56%]	76% [67–90%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.5% [18.3–22.5%]	15.5% [11.9–18.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	72.5% [63.9–85.5%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	1500 [1100–1900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1661
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1300 [1200–1500]	930 [790–1100]	830 [560–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	860 [720–980]	620 [520–720]	560 [<500–790]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.22 [0.19–0.24]	0.15 [0.13–0.17]	0.13 [<0.1–0.18]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–510]	<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]	<100 [<100–<100]	<200 [<200–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	21 000 [19 000–22 000]	22 000 [20 000–24 000]	23 000 [20 000–25 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	6600 [6200–7000]	7400 [7000–7900]	7900 [7100–8500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	14 000 [13 000–16 000]	14 000 [13 000–16 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.6 [0.5–0.6]	0.6 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2023 2.4
--	-------------

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

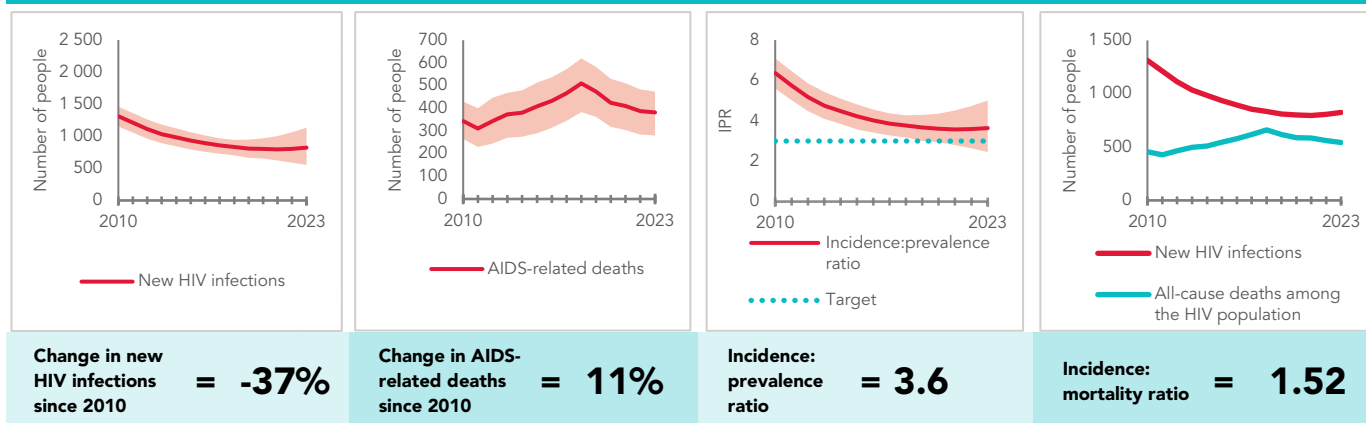
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	46 299 267	3 988 351	10 237 255	5 446 674	212 107	66 781 400

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

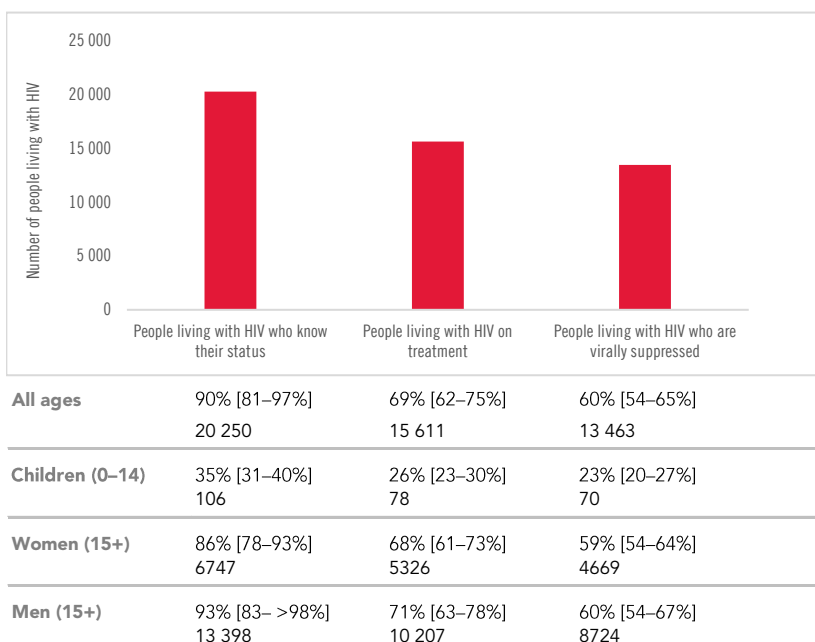


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	23 700	61 300	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3%	6.3%	...	8.5%	0.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	99.4%	99.8%	...	98.5%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	65.9%**	80.7%**	...	66.5%**	100%**
Condom use	95.3%	73.6%	...	59.7%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	73.4%	64.1%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	70% [63–78%]	81% [71–93%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.7% [16.3–20.9%]	18.4% [15.3–22.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	70.3% [62.6–77.6%]	43.4% [38.1–50.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	320 [240–420]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	62.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
— 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 (2023)	1348
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1400 [1200–1600]	1200 [1000–1400]	1500 [1500–1800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	510 [<500–580]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	630 [560–790]	550 [<500–700]	810 [760–950]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1–0.11]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	610 [510–780]	720 [530–940]	<500 [<500–630]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–550]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	30 000 [29 000–32 000]	31 000 [30 000–33 000]	35 000 [33 000–37 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2700 [2600–2900]	2400 [2200–2600]	1800 [1700–1900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9800 [9400–11 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	13 000 [12 000–13 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	17 000 [16 000–19 000]	18 000 [17 000–19 000]	20 000 [19 000–22 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

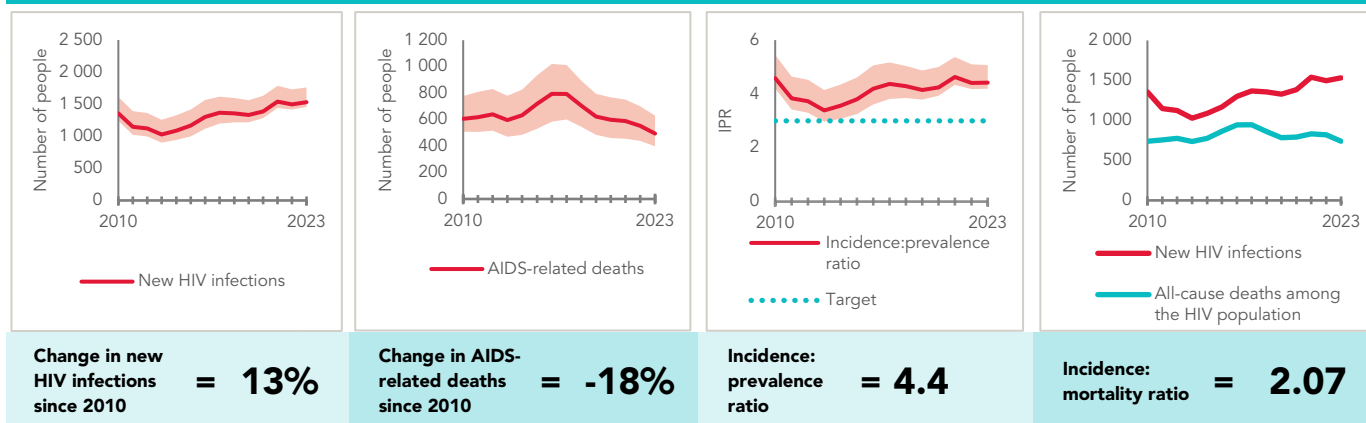
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	25 386 426	8 837 860	5 277 643	2 777 276	2 003 363	44 384 283

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

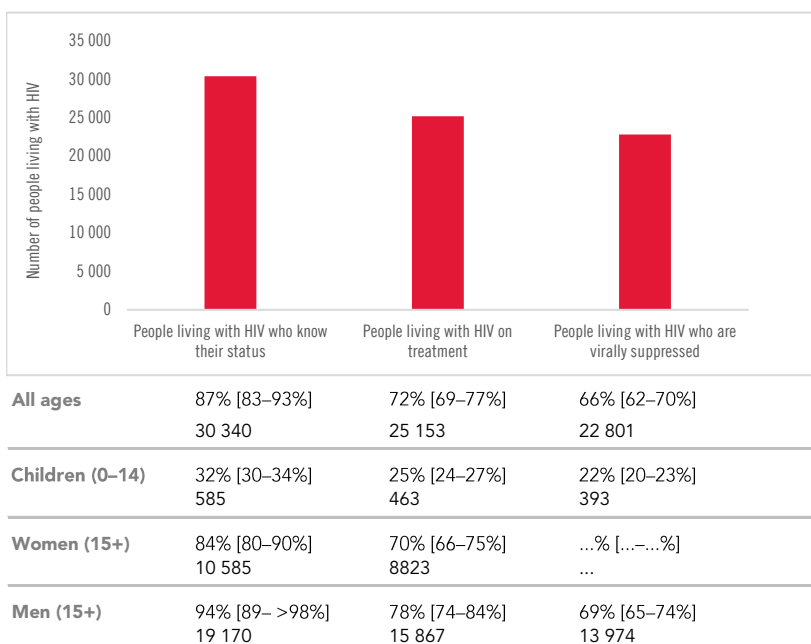


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	120 700	...	4400	...
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	5.4%**	67.5%**	...	26.4%**	87.6%**
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	19% [18–20%]	38% [36–40%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.1% [29.3–32.9%]	27.6% [26.2–29.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	10.6% [10.0–11.3%]	21.5% [20.3–22.8%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023) 480 [360–610]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019) ...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023) 3519

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...

— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...

— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy ...

— Naloxone available (2024) Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	550 [<500–840]	520 [<500–770]	510 [<500–720]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100–<200]	<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+)	<500 [<100–540]	<500 [<200–520]	<500 [<500–540]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1–0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–<0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1400 [1200–1700]	980 [780–1200]	<500 [<500–620]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	510 [<500–640]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	760 [620–910]	540 [<500–680]	<500 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	25 000 [24 000–27 000]	22 000 [20 000–23 000]	20 000 [17 000–22 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2300 [2100–2600]	1500 [1300–2600]	650 [580–740]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	10 000 [9600–11 000]	9100 [8300–9700]	7700 [6900–8400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]	11 000 [9800–13 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	...	2019
	...	43.2
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months		2019
		33
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months		2019
		23.6

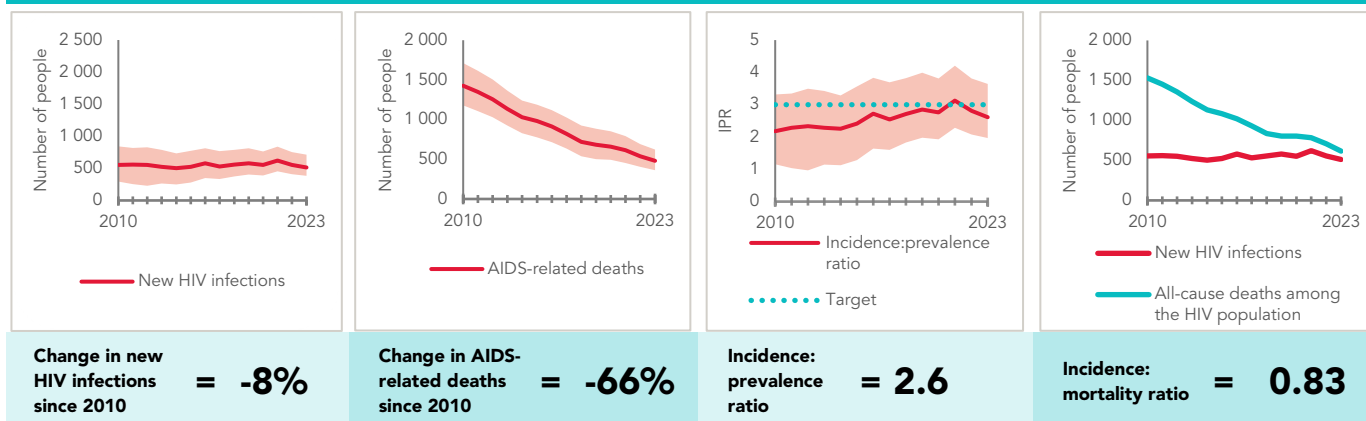
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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
	6.8
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019
	5.3

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	38 951 776	22 169	9 139 124	3 121 669	0	52 175 392

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

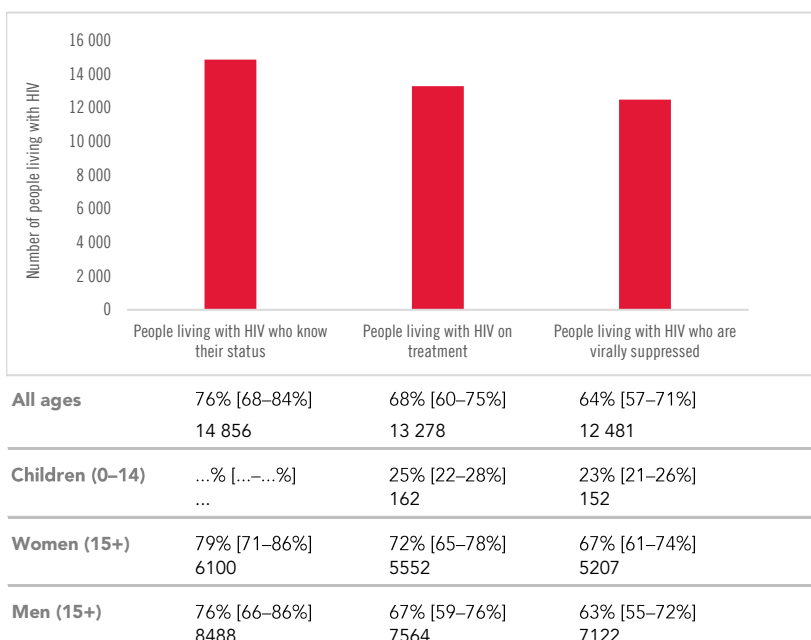


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.4%	7.6%	...	6.4%	0.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	77.6%**	84.5%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	11.3%**	35.3%**	...	18.3%**	26.0%**
Condom use	39.4%	42.4%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	42% [37–47%]	55% [49–61%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.1% [23.6–26.6%]	21.4% [19.6–23.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	35.1% [30.9–39.0%]	55.2% [49.3–61.7%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	200 [140–270]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
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)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	80.8%
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 (2023)	2446
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	18 000 [15 000–19 000]	21 000 [18 000–24 000]	19 000 [15 000–26 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	510 [<500–560]	<500 [<500–530]	520 [<500–660]
New HIV infections (15–24)	7300 [5800–8500]	8700 [6700–11 000]	7400 [5400–10 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3200 [2800–3500]	3800 [3300–4400]	3400 [2700–4500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	17 000 [14 000–20 000]	15 000 [12 000–20 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.16 [0.14–0.17]	0.18 [0.15–0.2]	0.15 [0.11–0.2]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4600 [3600–5500]	4900 [3600–5900]	5100 [3600–6700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	800 [640–940]	630 [<500–790]	1400 [1000–1700]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	3400 [2600–4300]	3900 [2800–4800]	3300 [2200–4700]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	210 000 [190 000–220 000]	270 000 [250 000–290 000]	380 000 [330 000–430 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2200 [2100–2400]	2700 [2500–2900]	3300 [2900–3800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	37 000 [35 000–39 000]	51 000 [48 000–54 000]	71 000 [64 000–79 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	170 000 [150 000–180 000]	220 000 [200 000–240 000]	310 000 [270 000–350 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

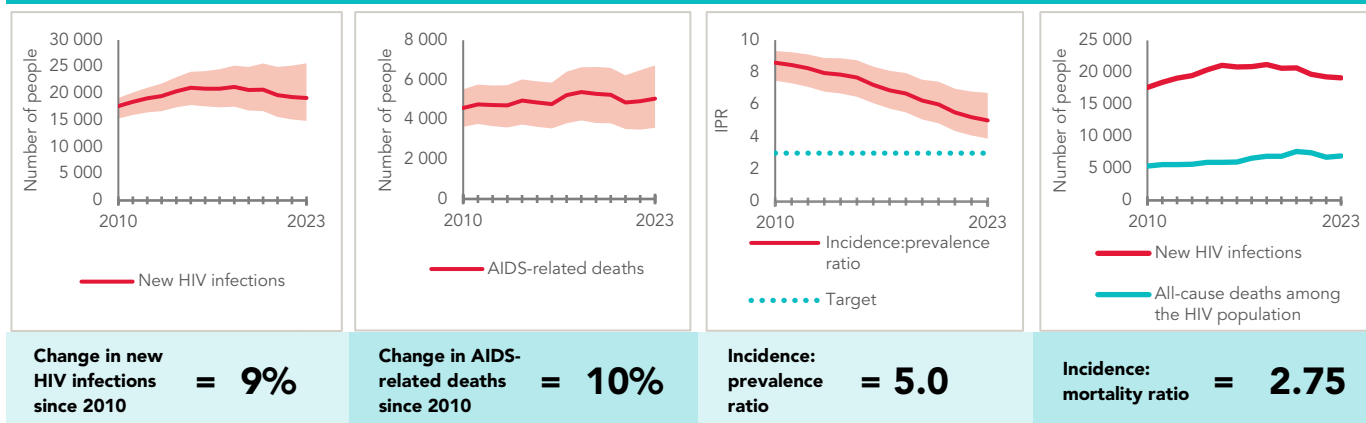
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

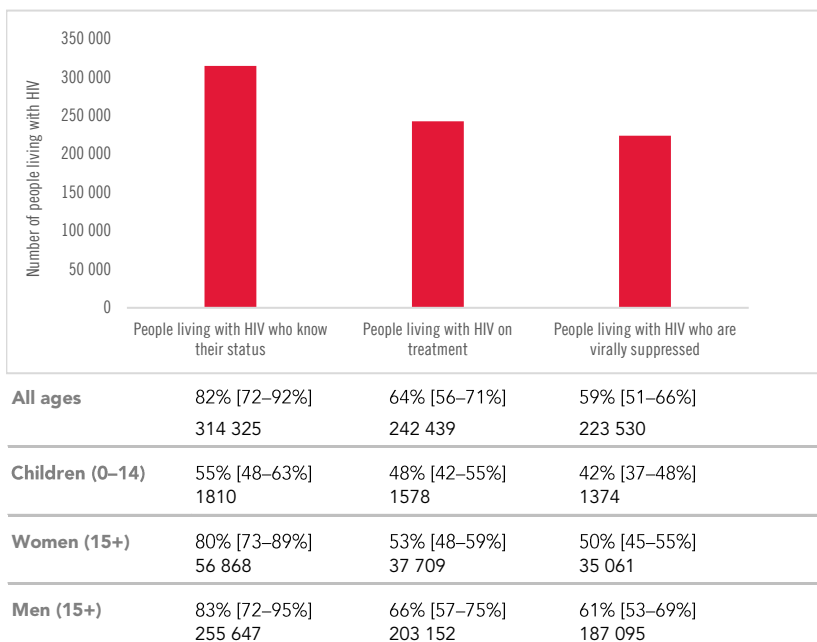
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	244 100	1 226 000	...	122 700	...
HIV prevalence	0.8%	11.9%	2.9%	4.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.7% [17.9–21.0%]	22.6% [20.4–25.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	4200 [2700–6000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
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

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
— 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 (2023)	14 380
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	540 [<500–720]	<500 [<500–720]	670 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–520]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–780]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1–0.12]	<0.1 [0.1–0.12]	<0.1 [0.1–0.16]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]	<100 [<100–<200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	8500 [6800–10 000]	9000 [7400–11 000]	12 000 [9000–15 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2800 [2200–3400]	2900 [2300–3600]	3600 [2700–4600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5400 [4300–6600]	5800 [4800–7300]	7800 [6000–10 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

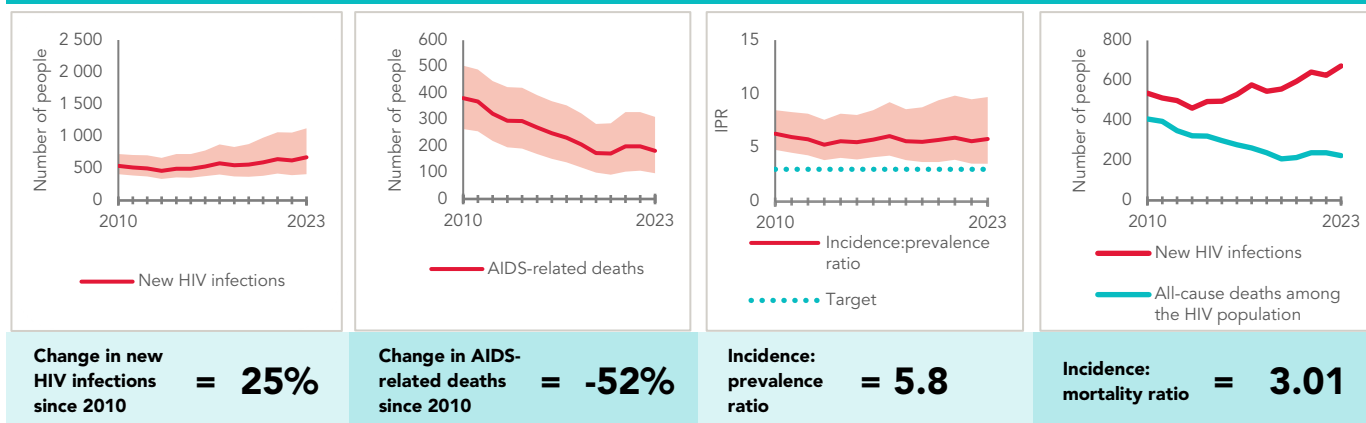
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

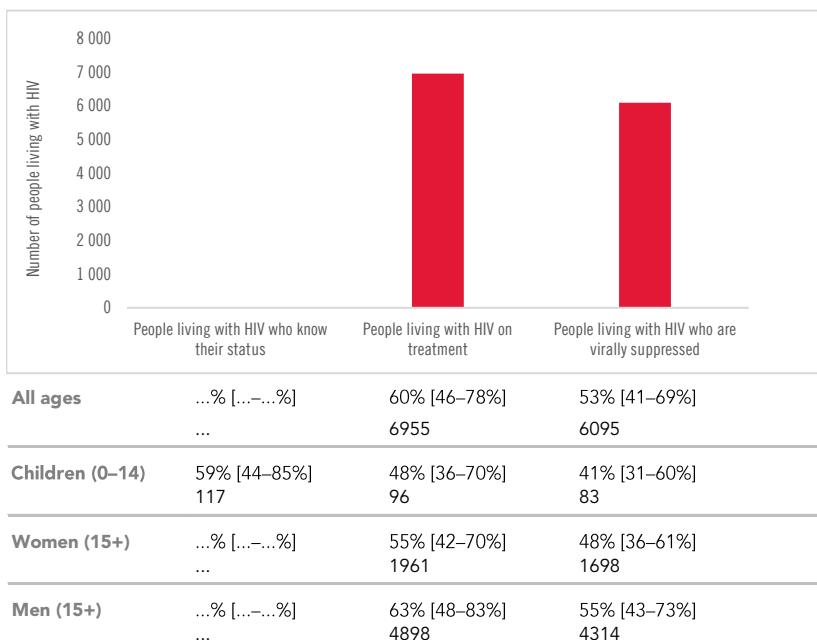
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	22 000
HIV prevalence	2.2%	8.8%	0%	9.5%	2.1%
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	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	8.5%	3.9%	...	19.7%	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	95% [75–100%]	80% [58–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	15.6% [14.0–18.2%]	20.5% [17.1–29.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	62.3% [49.2–79.2%]	71.5% [51.9–97.2%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	190 [130–260]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	63.8%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	196
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1300 [1200–1400]	1400 [1200–1500]	1500 [1300–1700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	570 [<500–650]	600 [<500–690]	650 [510–750]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	960 [800–1100]	1000 [840–1200]	1100 [900–1300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.37 [0.32–0.4]	0.36 [0.31–0.39]	0.35 [0.29–0.39]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–560]	500 [<500–600]	<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 [<100–<200]	<200 [<200–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	19 000 [17 000–20 000]	23 000 [21 000–24 000]	30 000 [27 000–33 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4900 [4600–5200]	6100 [5600–6400]	7900 [7100–8400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	16 000 [15 000–18 000]	22 000 [19 000–25 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.8 [0.8–0.9]	0.9 [0.8–1.0]	1.0 [0.9–1.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

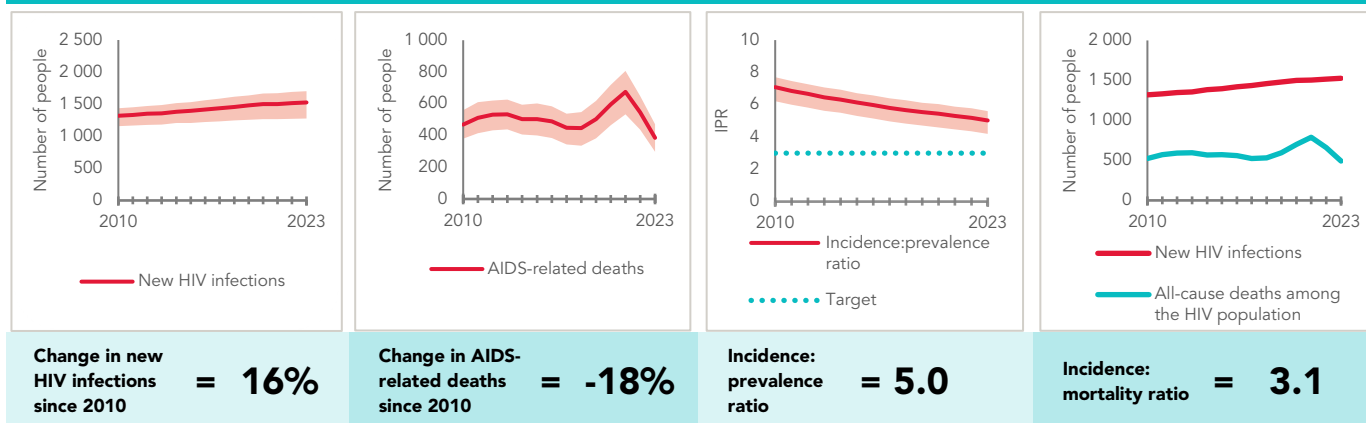
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	30 890 838	8 027 788	10 339 481	0	0
					49 258 107

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

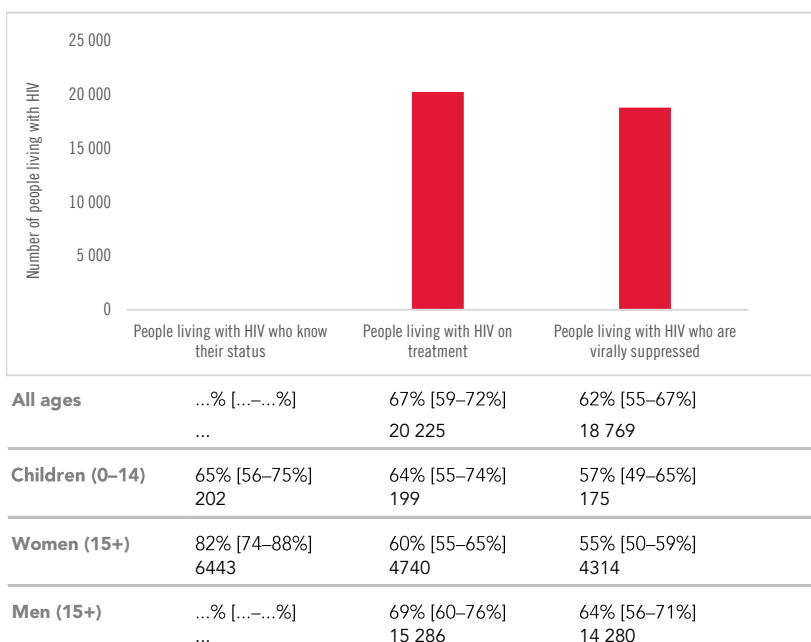


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.7%	3.5%	...	6.8%	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	89.9%**	...	...	90.8%**
Condom use	55.8%	63.2%	...	63.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	91.9%	97%	...	100%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	78% [70–87%]	88% [80–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.1% [12.9–16.2%]	11.0% [10.2–12.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	75.7% [67.6–84.3%]	77.9% [70.3–88.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	440 [330–570]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	25%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	585
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1 100 [890–1400]	1 200 [960–1600]	1 400 [890–2100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<500–630]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–670]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	730 [580–930]	800 [600–1100]	890 [560–1400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.19 [0.15–0.24]	0.2 [0.15–0.26]	0.2 [0.13–0.31]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–530]	<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+)	<200 [<100–<200]	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	11 000 [9700–14 000]	15 000 [13 000–18 000]	22 000 [18 000–27 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–520]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3 600 [3100–4300]	4 900 [4300–6000]	7 100 [6000–8700]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	7 600 [6300–9100]	10 000 [8600–12 000]	15 000 [12 000–18 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

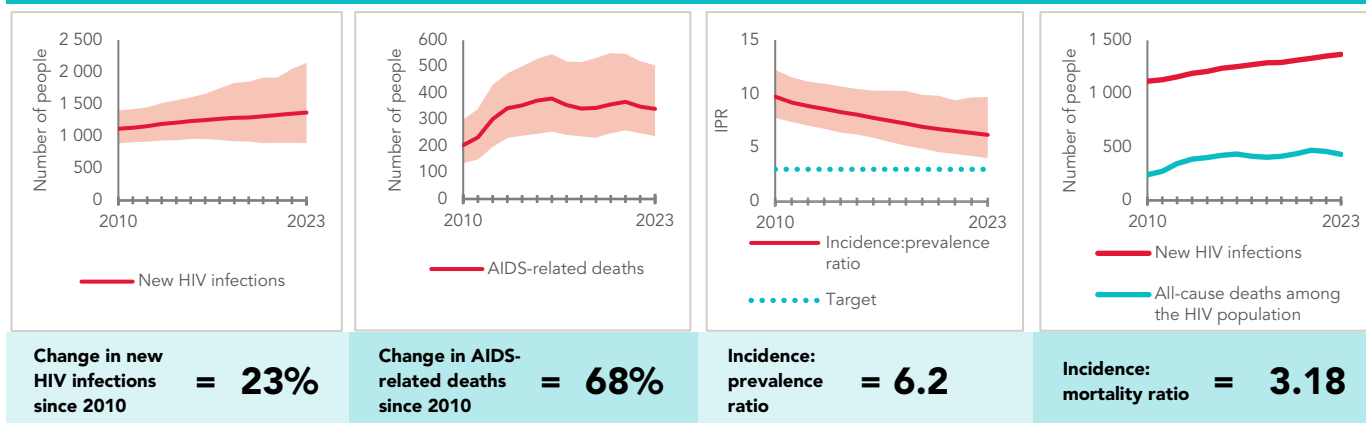
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	5 421 242	0	0	45 368	0	5 466 610

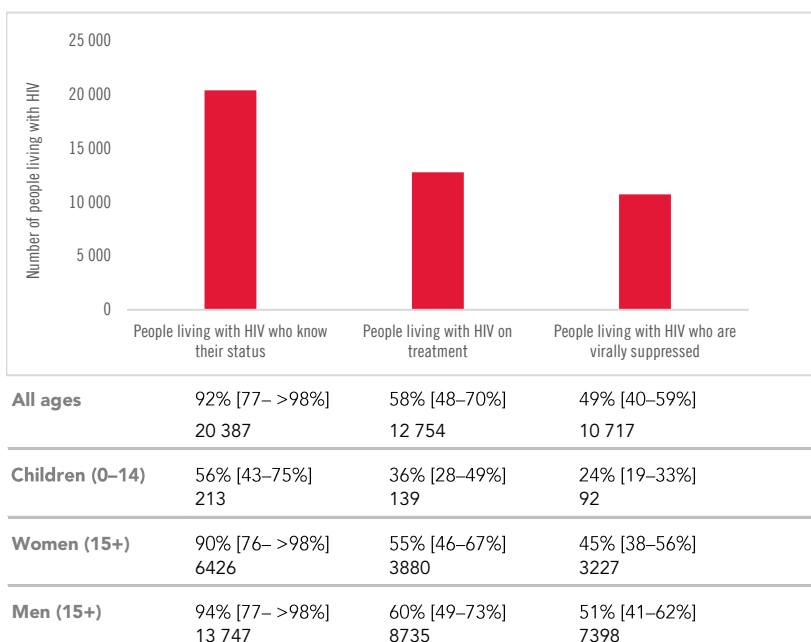
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.6%	25.6%	...	29.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	66.9%	...	...	49.8%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	98.7%	83.5%	...	83.2%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	56% [47–67%]	63% [51–78%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.0% [15.1–24.8%]	18.4% [16.0–24.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	51.7% [43.3–61.2%]	56.1% [45.0–69.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	380 [310–450]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	6.2%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
— 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 (2023)	852
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3500 [2800–4300]	4700 [3800–6000]	6300 [4800–8400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	...	...	...
New HIV infections (15–24)	1400 [1200–1800]	1900 [1500–2300]	2500 [1800–3200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	620 [<500–780]	1000 [830–1300]	1700 [1300–2300]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2700 [2100–3400]	3500 [2800–4500]	4400 [3200–5800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.12 [<0.1–0.15]	0.15 [0.13–0.2]	0.19 [0.14–0.25]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1800 [1300–2300]	1300 [880–1900]	770 [520–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	...	...	...
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1500 [1100–2100]	1200 [760–1600]	530 [<500–810]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	61 000 [53 000–71 000]	72 000 [64 000–84 000]	110 000 [97 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	...	...	...
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	10 000 [9100–12 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	25 000 [21 000–30 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	50 000 [43 000–58 000]	57 000 [50 000–67 000]	86 000 [73 000–100 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

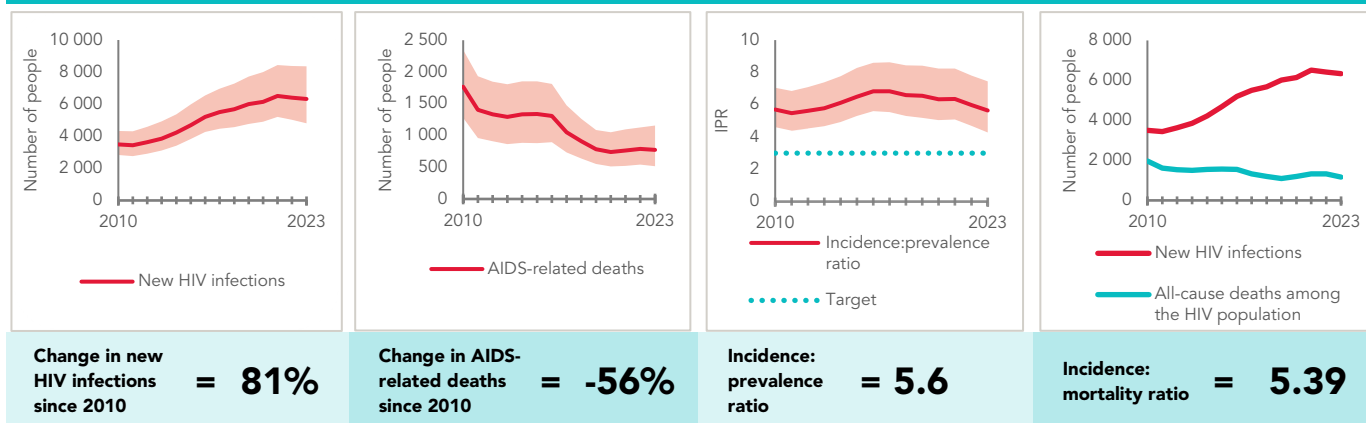
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	79 145 561	0	0	7 891 988	0
					87 037 549

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

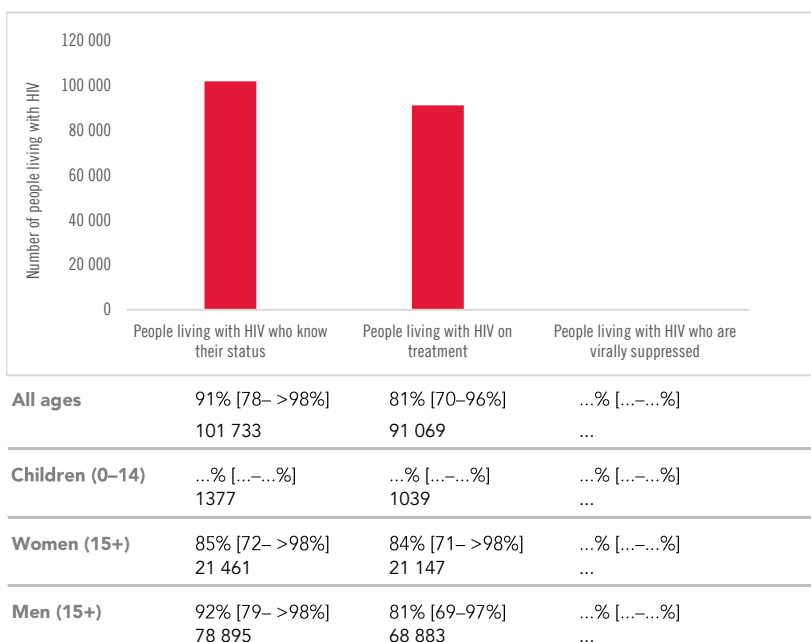


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	94 900
HIV prevalence	1.3%	10%	...	30.9%	0.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	88.3%**
Condom use	...	54.8%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	56.2% [48.0–64.3%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	3500 [2300–5000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	31.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1259
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	750 [540–1100]	820 [530–1300]	800 [<500–1700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–540]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–720]	520 [<500–860]	520 [<500–1100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.23 [0.16–0.33]	0.24 [0.16–0.39]	0.24 [0.12–0.5]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<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–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9000 [7200–12 000]	12 000 [9200–15 000]	16 000 [12 000–22 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3000 [2400–3900]	3900 [3000–5300]	5500 [4100–7800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5800 [4600–7700]	7500 [5800–9900]	10 000 [7900–14 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	0.5 [0.4–0.7]	0.6 [0.5–0.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

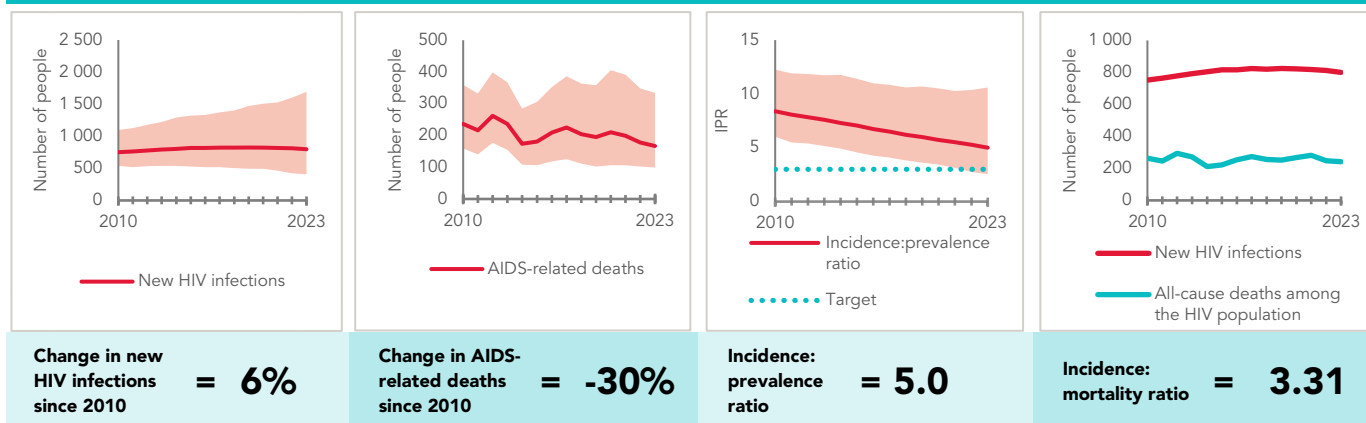
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

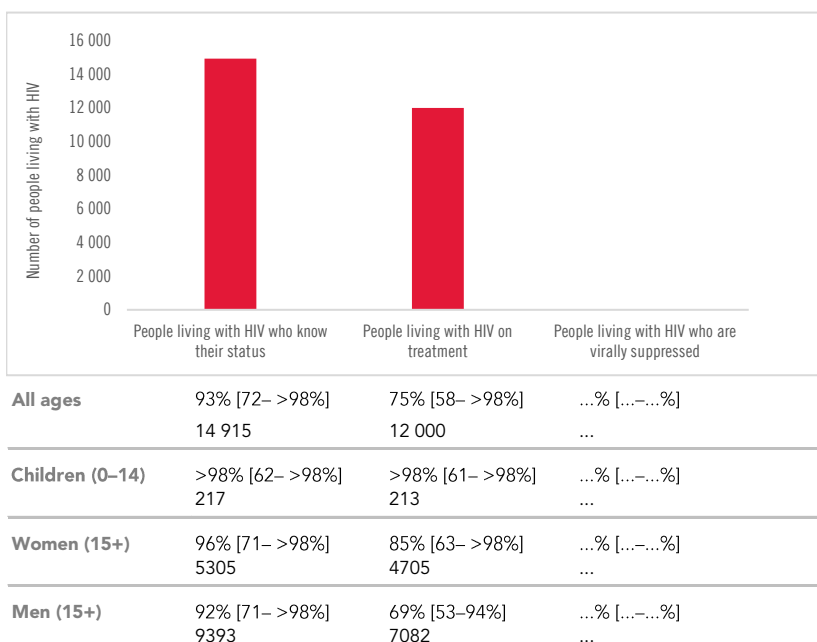
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	28 600	...	...	...
HIV prevalence
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%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	73% [54–94%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.7% [11.1–21.8%]	10.0% [9.0–12.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	82.2% [60.7–106.5%]	83.8% [60.3–121.8%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	190 [150–230]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	240
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3900 [2900–5800]	2900 [1900–4100]	7600 [6300–9200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1100 [980–1300]	760 [650–900]	560 [<500–650]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1200 [820–2000]	900 [540–1400]	3200 [2400–4000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	690 [<500–1100]	540 [<500–780]	1800 [1500–2200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2000 [1300–3300]	1600 [930–2400]	5300 [4200–6500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.13 [0.1–0.2]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.14]	0.27 [0.22–0.32]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [100 000–120 000]	110 000 [95 000–110 000]	100 000 [91 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	5300 [4800–5700]	5700 [5200–6300]	4200 [3700–4800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	27 000 [24 000–29 000]	26 000 [24 000–29 000]	27 000 [24 000–29 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	79 000 [70 000–87 000]	73 000 [64 000–79 000]	71 000 [63 000–78 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.6 [0.6–0.7]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

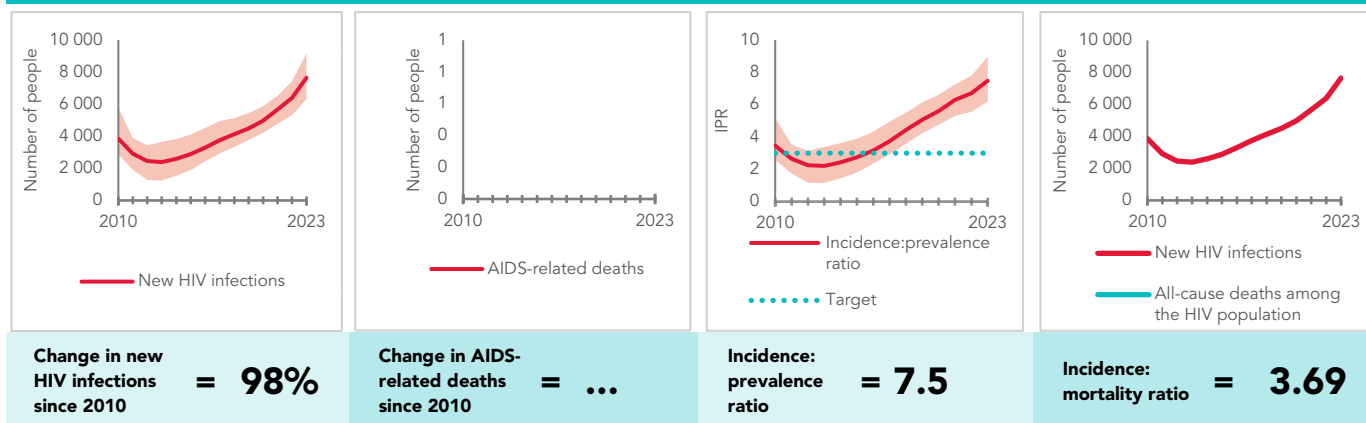
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	4 263 000	0	8 520 000	3 424 733	16 207 733

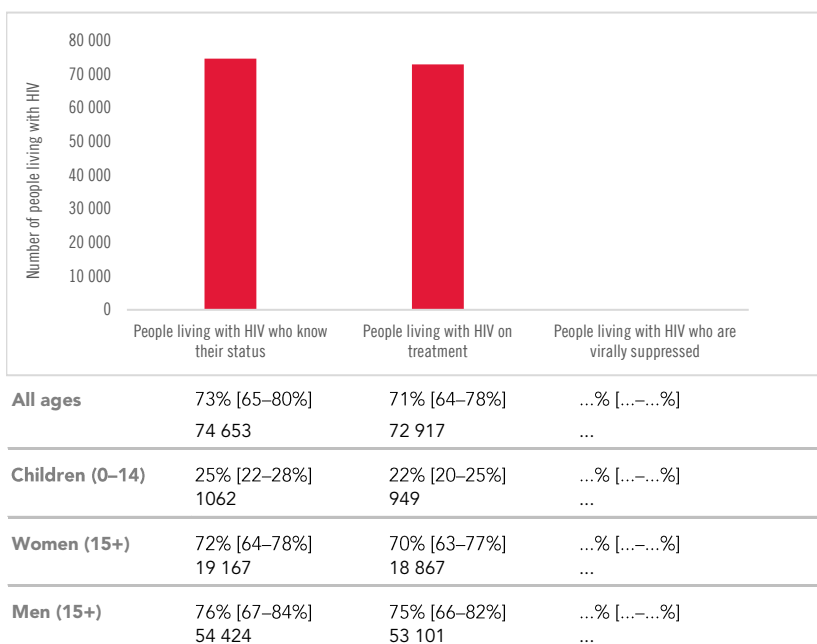
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	14 600	...
HIV prevalence	2.6%	34.1%	...	35.8%	1%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	96.6%	...	94.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	89.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	96.3%	56%	...	18.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	8.2%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	7.5%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	19% [16–22%]	36% [33–41%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	28.4% [26.7–29.7%]	25.6% [23.8–27.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	7.9% [7.1–8.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	980 [360–1900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

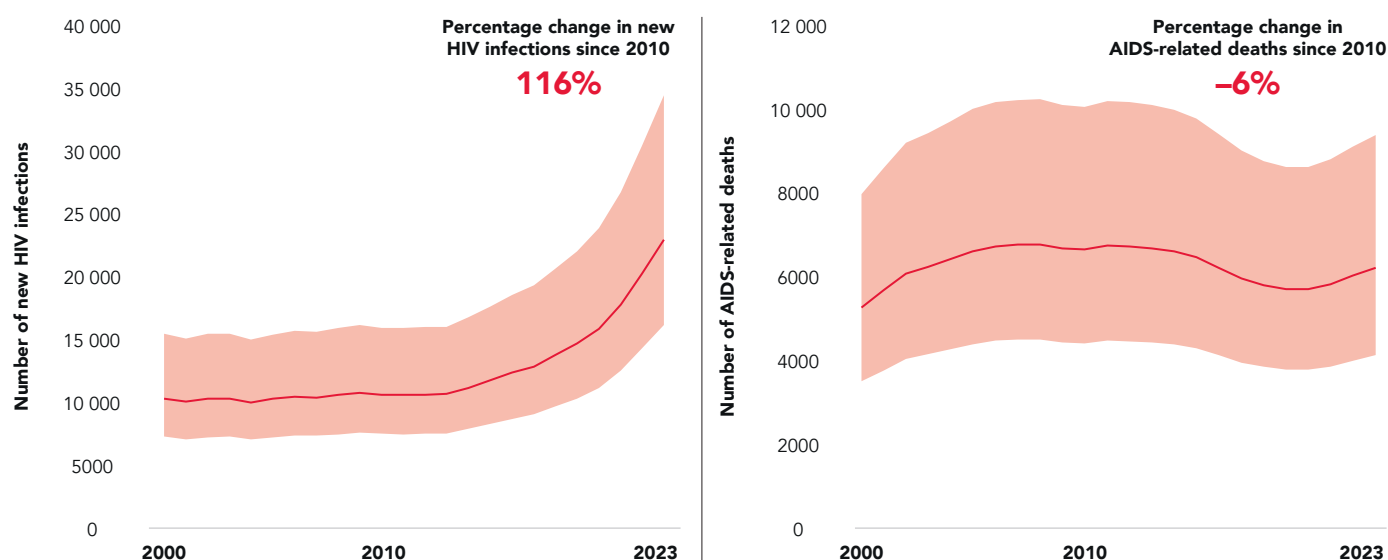
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Numbers of new HIV infections in the Middle East and North Africa increased by 116% between 2010 and 2023 (Figure 6.1). The HIV response remains a long way from achieving coverage targets for HIV by 2025. Yet, with HIV prevalence still very low, the region can rapidly reduce the number of new infections if countries take appropriate and effective actions that meet the needs of the populations most at risk of HIV.

Ostracized and criminalized populations are disproportionately affected by the HIV epidemic. People from key populations and their sex partners accounted for an estimated 84% of new HIV infections in 2022 (Figure 6.2), with gay men and other men who have sex with men experiencing especially steep rises in numbers of new HIV infections (1). Almost 20% of new HIV infections in the region were in young people aged 15–24 years, the majority of them male (55%). These epidemic patterns underscore

Numbers of new HIV infections are rising in the Middle East and North Africa

Figure 6.1 Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Middle East and North Africa, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).



2023 DATA

- **116%** increase in new HIV infections since 2010
- **6%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV: **210 000** [170 000–280 000]
- New HIV infections: **23 000** [16 000–35 000]
- AIDS-related deaths: **6200** [4100–9400]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status: **64 [45–88]**
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment: **49 [34–68]**
- % of people living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load: **45 [36–60]**

Financing of the HIV response

- Resource availability for HIV: **US\$ 164 million** [85% gap to meet the 2025 target]

the need for scaled-up HIV interventions for people from key populations and especially young people, and for reducing the societal and structural barriers that limit their access to needed services.

Numbers of AIDS-related deaths are declining at a slow rate (by only about 6% between 2010 and 2023). At 49% [34–68%], HIV treatment coverage in the region is the lowest in the world. Treatment coverage is especially low among children (35% [23–49%]) and women (44% [31–62%]). The region is a long way from reaching the 95–95–95 targets.

HIV services are either missing many of the people who are most at risk or are entirely absent. Intense stigma and discrimination marginalize people from key populations and deter them from seeking HIV-related health services. Strong social taboos, punitive laws and affordability barriers also restrict access. Out-of-pocket health spending in the region is among the highest in the world (2).

The region's HIV response is affected by extensive sociopolitical, economic and humanitarian crises, including in the occupied Palestinian territory, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. In Sudan, almost 15 million people need health assistance, but 70% of health facilities are not operating in hard-to-reach areas (3). Financial support from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria has enabled the replenishment of stocks of antiretroviral medicines and re-enrolment in treatment of approximately 4000 people living with HIV who dropped out of care because of the ongoing civil war in Sudan (5).

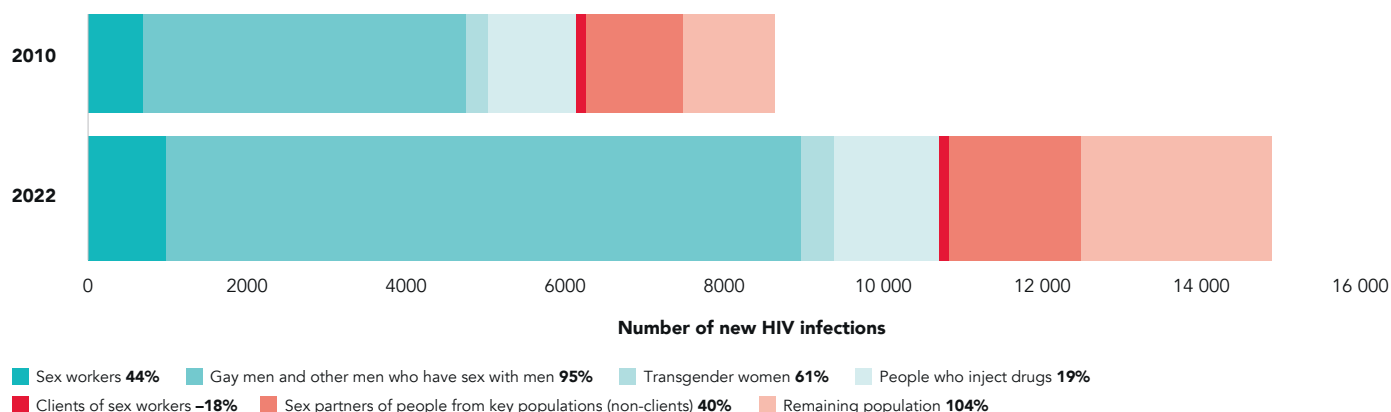
Yet, with an overall HIV burden that is still comparatively low, countries can end AIDS as a public health threat. This will require stronger political and increased funding, including support for community-led and other civil society organizations that serve the needs of people living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV (4).

Even where the removal of punitive laws may be politically unrealistic at the moment, there is scope for relaxing their enforcement in favour of public health objectives so that more people can access HIV services. Total resources available for HIV in the region were US\$ 164 million, which amounts to an 85% gap to meet the 2025 target (Figure 6.3).

The collection of improved and disaggregated HIV-related data, with ensured confidentiality, would contribute to boosting the region's HIV responses. This includes data for key population size estimates; HIV-related risk behaviours and determinants; experiences of stigma, discrimination and violence; and HIV programme coverage, access and quality (6).

The majority of new HIV infections are among people from key populations

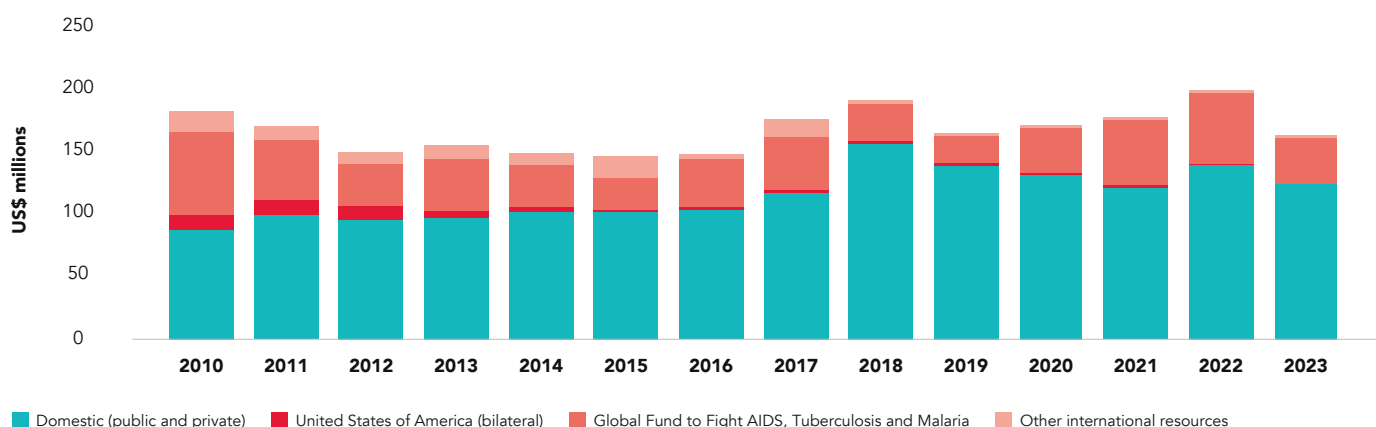
Figure 6.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, Middle East and North Africa, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr.* 2024;95(15):e34–e45.

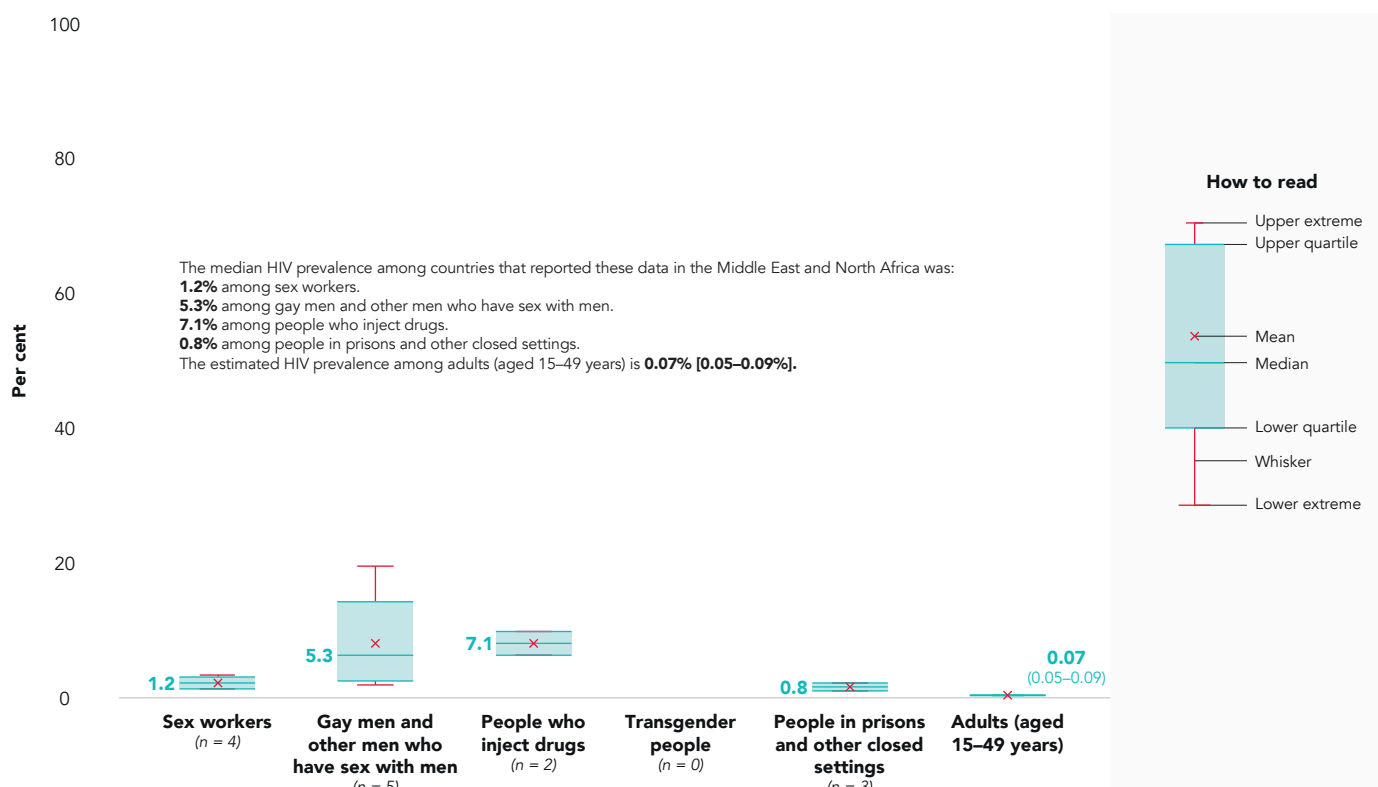
Resources for HIV in the Middle East and North Africa are in flux

Figure 6.3 Resource availability for HIV, Middle East and North Africa, 2010–2023



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Figure 6.4 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in the Middle East and North Africa, 2019–2023



Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 19.

The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 6.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Middle East and North Africa, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Djibouti	625 000										
Morocco	19 503 000									102 700	0.53%
Oman	2 872 000									3500	
Estimated regional median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years):^a			0.38%		0.50%		0.10%		0.13%		-

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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>). Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).

Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents. The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows: Oman: Central Prison

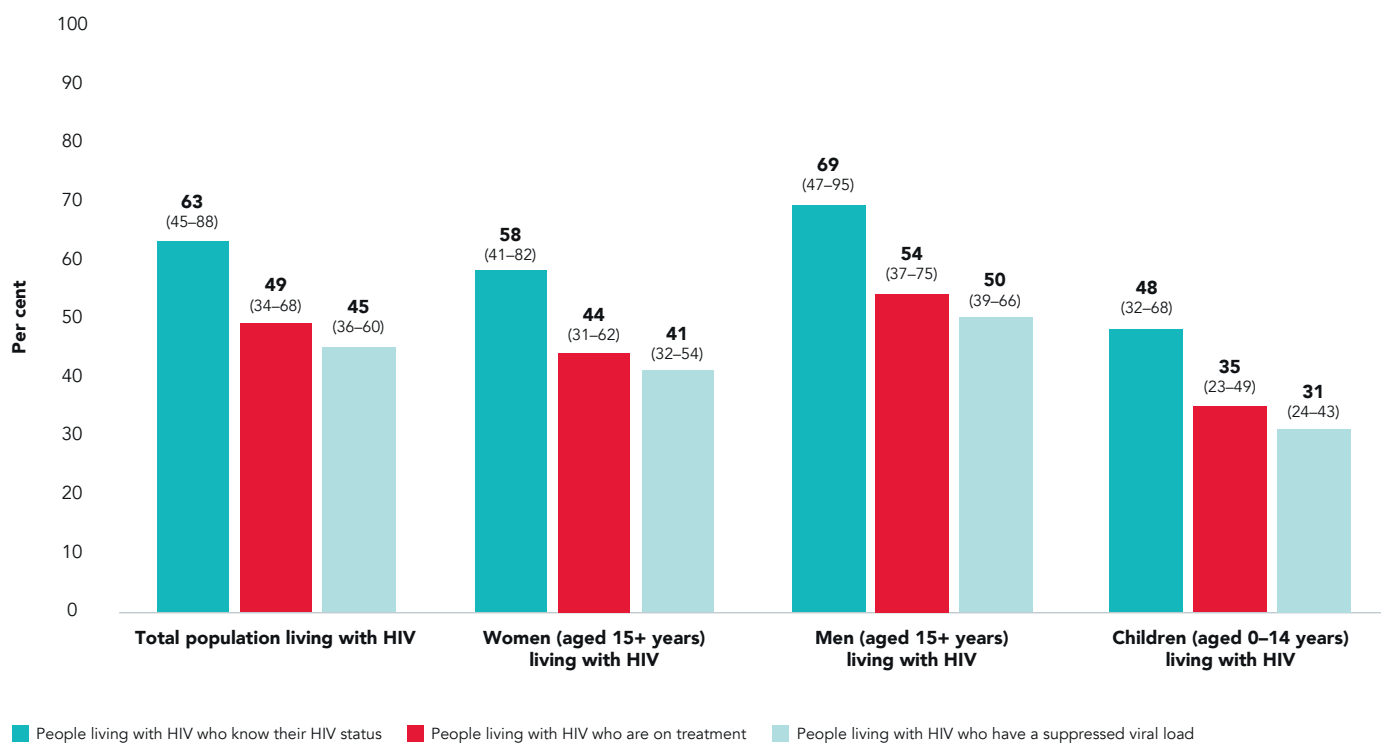
Note on methodology

“The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.

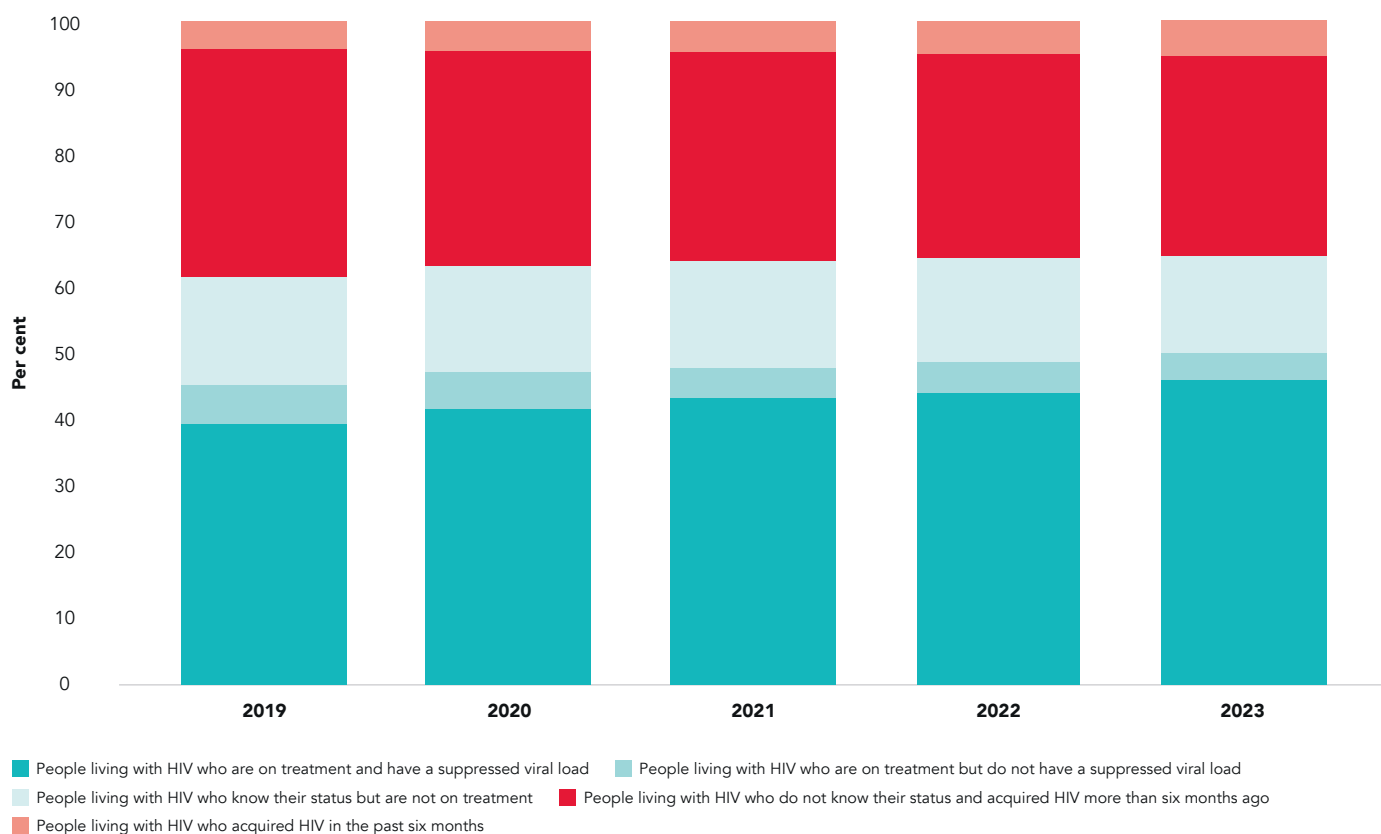
“Insufficient data” refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods. Estimates may or may not be national.”

Figure 6.5 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, Middle East and North Africa, 2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Figure 6.6 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), Middle East and North Africa, 2019–2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 6.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Middle East and North Africa, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Algeria	8	11	19	21	29	7	5
Bahrain			19	22	30	7	
Djibouti		12	19	23	31	7	34
Egypt	1	1	19	2	1	7	1
Iraq		13	19	24	30	7	
Jordan	9	14	19	25	30	7	3
Kuwait	36	14	19	6	6	7	5
Lebanon	10	15	19	26	32	7	
Libya	2	3	2	3	2	7	3
Morocco	1	1	1	27	1	7	1
Oman	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Qatar		4	19	4	30	7	
Saudi Arabia	4	4	19	4	6	7	4
Somalia		16	19		33	7	3
Sudan	2	2	2	2	2	7	35
Syrian Arab Republic	6	6	19	6	30	7	6
Tunisia	8	4	20	4	30	7	4
United Arab Emirates	8	17	19	28	6	7	
Yemen		18	19		30	7	

Criminalization of transgender people

- Yes
- No
- 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
- Data not available

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- No

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

- Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
- Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or 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

Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents aged 17–18 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 15–16 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 13–14 years
- Yes, for adolescents aged 12 years or younger
- Not addressed in laws or policy
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^b	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity ^c	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^d
Algeria	5					6
Bahrain						
Djibouti						
Egypt	1	1	1	2	1	2
Iraq						
Jordan	5					
Kuwait	5					6
Lebanon						
Libya	2	2	3	3	3	3
Morocco	2	1	1	1	3	1
Oman	2	1	1	1	1	1
Qatar	4					
Saudi Arabia	4					4
Somalia						
Sudan	2	2	2	2	2	2
Syrian Arab Republic	6					6
Tunisia	4					4
United Arab Emirates	6					
Yemen						

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

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

- a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
- b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.
- c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.
- d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.
- e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.

This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws.

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2018 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 6 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 7 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 8 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.
- 9 Jordan. Penal Code, Article 307 (https://ahnc.org.jo/sites/default/files/penal_code.pdf).
- 10 Lebanon. Penal Code, Article 521 (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/res/document/lebanon-penal-code_html/Lebanon_Penal_Code_1943.pdf).
- 11 Algeria. Penal Code, Article 343 (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/fr/dz/dz020fr.pdf>).
- 12 Djibouti. Penal Code, 1995 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/111743/139414/F1148501931/DJI-111743.pdf>).
- 13 Iraq: gender justice and the law. New York: United Nations Development Programme; 2018 (https://arabstates.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Iraq%20Country%20Assessment%20-%20English_0.pdf).
- 14 Overview of trafficking and prostitution laws in the Middle East and Africa. London: Thomson Reuters Foundation; 2012 (<https://www.trust.org/publications/i/?id=1035fde5-b945-49ed-8cd4-166b1ec156b>).
- 15 Lebanon. Penal Code, Article 523 (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/legislation/lbn/lebanon_penal_code/_/article_523-524/article_523-524.html?lng=en).
- 16 Somalia. Penal Code, Articles 405, 407 (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/4bc5906e2.html>).
- 17 United Arab Emirates. Penal Code, Articles 360, 363, 365, 366, 368 (<https://cdn.expatwoman.com/s3fs-public/UAE%20Penal%20Code.pdf>).
- 18 Yemen. Republican Decree for Law No. 12 for the Year 1994 Concerning Crimes and Penalties (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/83557/92354/F1549605860/YEM83557.pdf>).
- 19 Mendos LR, Botha K, Carrano Lelis R, Lopez de la Peña E, Savelev I, Tan D. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA; 2020. https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf
- 20 Tunisia. Penal Code, Article 230 (<https://learningpartnership.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Tunisia-Penal-Code-2010-French.pdf>).
- 21 Algeria. Loi No. 04-18 du 13 Dhou El Kaada 1425 Correspondant au 25 Dcembre 2004 Relative la Prvention et la Repression de l'Usage et du Trafic Illicites de Stupfiants et de Substances Psychotropes, Article 12 (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/res/document/dza/loi-04-18_html/algeria-loi04-18.pdf).
- 22 Bahrain. Law No. 15 of 2007 with Respect to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Article 2 ([http://www.nhra.bh/files/files/NHRA%20Laws/PPR/Law%20No_%20\(15\)%20of%202007%20With%20Respect%20to%20Narcotic%20Drugs%20and%20Psychotropic%20Substances.pdf](http://www.nhra.bh/files/files/NHRA%20Laws/PPR/Law%20No_%20(15)%20of%202007%20With%20Respect%20to%20Narcotic%20Drugs%20and%20Psychotropic%20Substances.pdf)).
- 23 Djibouti. Penal Code, Articles 355–359 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/111743/139414/F1148501931/DJI-111743.pdf>).
- 24 Iraq. Law No. 11 of 1988, Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- 25 Penalties for drug law offences in Europe at a glance. Lisbon: European Union Drugs Agency (https://www.euda.europa.eu/publications/topic-overviews/content/drug-law-penalties-at-a-glance_en).
- 26 Lebanon. Lebanese Law on Drug Violations (<https://www.aub.edu.lb/faid/Documents/LEBANESE%20SANCTIONS%20ON%20DRUG%20LAW%20VIOLATION.pdf>).
- 27 Kingdom of Morocco country overview of the drug situation, 2016. Lisbon: European Union Drugs Agency (https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/country-overviews/morocco/2016/html_en#:~:text=Drug%20use%20remains%20a%20criminal,up%20to%20EUR%2060%20000).
- 28 United Arab Emirates. Federal Law 14, 1995 (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/res/document/are/federal-law-no-14-of-1995_html/UAE-fedlaw_14-95.pdf).
- 29 Algeria. Penal Code, Article 275 (https://www.equalrightstrust.org/sites/default/files/ertdocs/code_penal.pdf).
- 30 HIV Justice Network. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation; 2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).
- 31 Djibouti. Loi No. 174/AN/07/5eme L portant mesures protectrices adaptees a la situation des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA et des groupes vulnérables, Article 18 (https://natlex.ilo.org/dyn/natlex2/r/natlex/fe/details?p3_isn=76117).
- 32 Lebanon. Penal Code, Articles 604, 606 (<https://learningpartnership.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdfs/Lebanon%20Penal%20Code%201943%20Arabic.pdf>).
- 33 Somalia. Penal Code, Article 440 (<https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/1964/en/7233>).
- 34 Djibouti. Decree No. 2008-0182/PR/MS portant Institution des Normes et Directives en Matire de Conseil Dpistage Volontaire du VIH/SIDA en Rpublique de Djibouti, Article 19 (http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126992.pdf).
- 35 National consolidated HIV testing services guidelines. Khartoum: Sudan Ministry of Health; 2016.
- 36 Kuwait. Penal Code, Article 198 (<https://perma.cc/CX2W-2KN7>).

REFERENCES

- 1 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2024;95(15):e34–e45.
- 2 Arab human development report 2022: expanding opportunities for an inclusive and resilient recovery in the post-Covid era. New York: United Nations Development Programme Regional Bureau for Arab States; 2022 (<https://www.undp.org/arab-states/publications/arab-human-development-report-2022-expanding-opportunities-inclusive-and-resilient-recovery-post-covid-era>).
- 2 WHO Director-General's remarks at the International humanitarian conference for Sudan and its neighbours. Presented at the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and Neighbouring Countries, 15 April 2024, Paris, France (<https://www.who.int/news-room/speeches/item/who-director-general-s-remarks-at-the-international-humanitarian-conference-for-sudan-and-its-neighbours>).
- 3 Sudan's unsung heroes: protecting people living with and affected by HIV amidst conflict and famine. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2024 (https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2024/april/20240415_sudan).
- 4 Mumtaz GR, Chemaitelly H, AlMukdad S, Osman A, Fahme S, Rizk NA, et al. Status of the HIV epidemic in key populations in the Middle East and north Africa: knowns and unknowns. *Lancet HIV*. 2022;9(7):e506–e516.
- 5 Karbasi A, Fordjuoh J, Abbas M, Iloegbu C, Patena J, Adenikinju D, et al. An evolving HIV epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region: a scoping review. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2023;20(5):3844.

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1200 [1100–1300]	1400 [1200–1500]	2100 [1700–2800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–650]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–540]	540 [<500–610]	860 [650–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	620 [530–690]	670 [570–760]	1100 [760–1500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–<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–<200]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200–<200]	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	10 000 [9500–11 000]	15 000 [14 000–15 000]	26 000 [23 000–29 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	620 [590–650]	1300 [1200–1400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4300 [4000–4500]	6300 [6000–6600]	11 000 [10 000–12 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5500 [4900–5800]	7700 [6900–8300]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2013	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	61	63.8

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months

...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months

...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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

...

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)

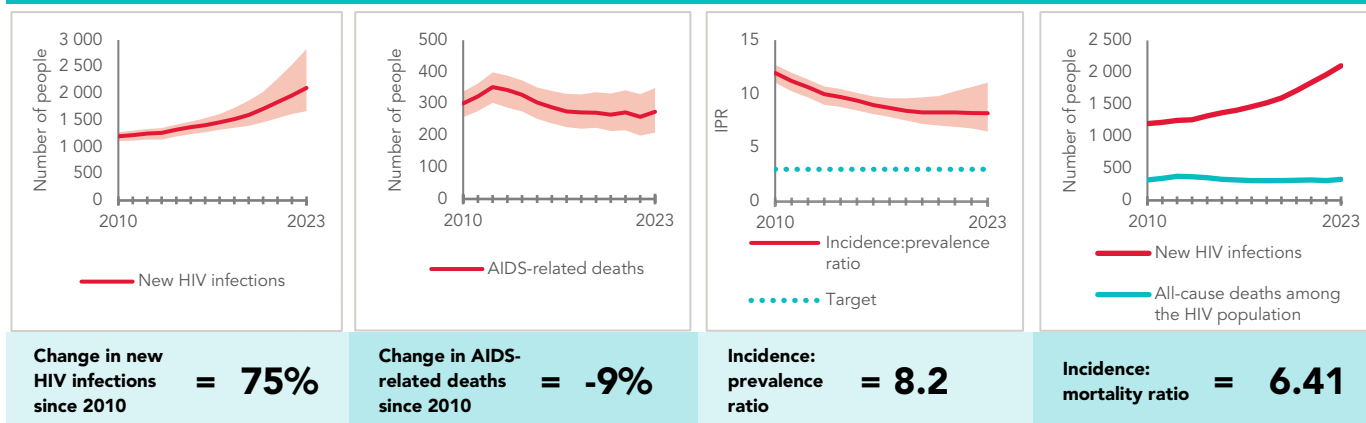
2019

34.1

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report:

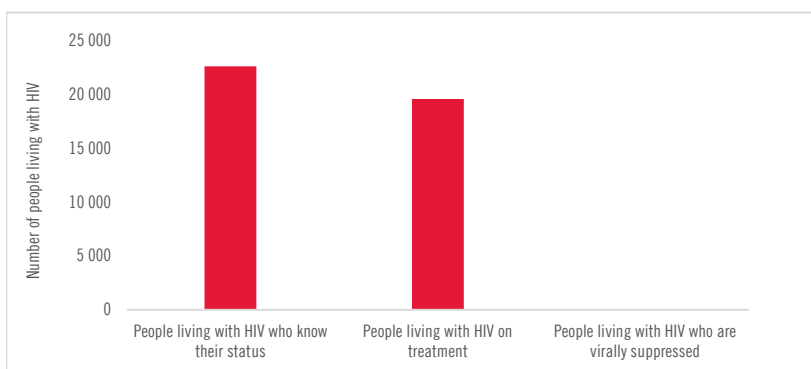
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2015	2023
All ages	88% [81– >98%] 22 606	76% [70–86%] 19 569
Children (0–14)	93% [84– >98%] 1208	87% [79–95%] 1136
Women (15+)	91% [83– >98%] 10 142	76% [69–84%] 8466
Men (15+)	85% [75– >98%] 11 255	75% [66–87%] 9967

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	19% [18–21%]	27% [25–30%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.7% [25.4–27.9%]	23.7% [21.0–26.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	15.3% [14.2–16.4%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	180 [92–300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	66.2%
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	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	650 [<500–1100]	<500 [<500–720]	<500 [<500–560]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200–510]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.72 [0.49–1.2]	0.39 [0.22–0.72]	0.29 [0.19–0.51]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1100 [790–1400]	810 [540–1200]	540 [<500–830]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	540 [<500–720]	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	13 000 [9500–17 000]	10 000 [7800–14 000]	7300 [5600–10 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1100 [830–1500]	810 [580–1100]	<500 [<500–650]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5500 [4200–7300]	4600 [3600–6600]	3600 [2800–4900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5900 [4500–7900]	4700 [3500–6700]	3300 [2500–4800]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	2.1 [1.5–2.8]	1.4 [1.1–2.1]	0.8 [0.6–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

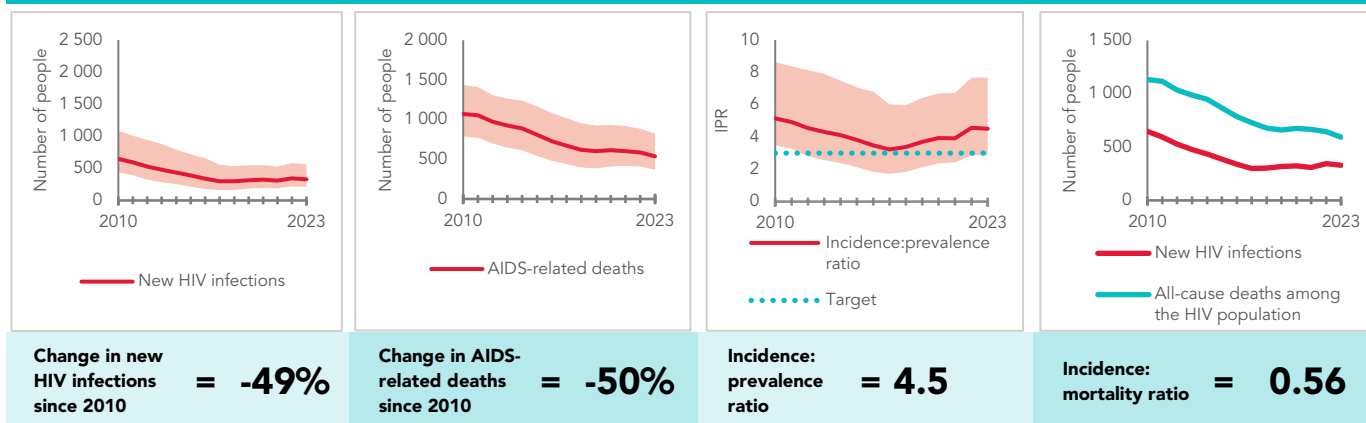
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

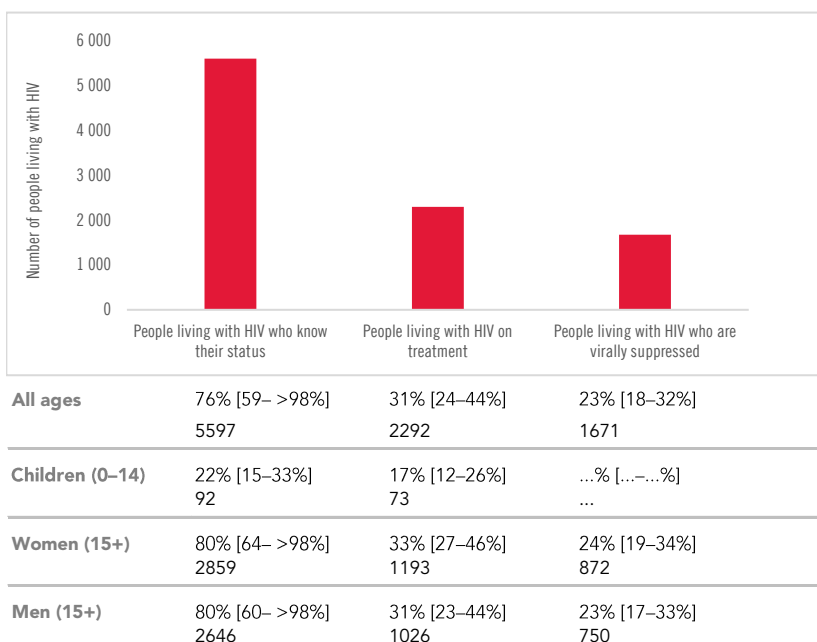
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.9%	2.2%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	50% [34–67%]	36% [24–50%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	38.3% [32.3–44.7%]	46.2% [41.0–52.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	13.2% [8.9–17.7%]	21.7% [14.4–29.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	85 [58–120]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	51.9%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.7%
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 (2023)	10
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1100 [1100–1200]	2100 [1900–2300]	8100 [6700–10 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–510]	1600 [1300–2100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	730 [650–820]	2800 [2300–3500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	680 [590–760]	1300 [1100–1500]	5000 [4000–6600]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	800 [660–990]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	6400 [5900–6900]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	42 000 [36 000–50 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	910 [820–1100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2300 [2100–2500]	4600 [4400–4900]	14 000 [13 000–17 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3900 [3500–4300]	8000 [7100–8600]	27 000 [22 000–33 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, penalty not specified
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

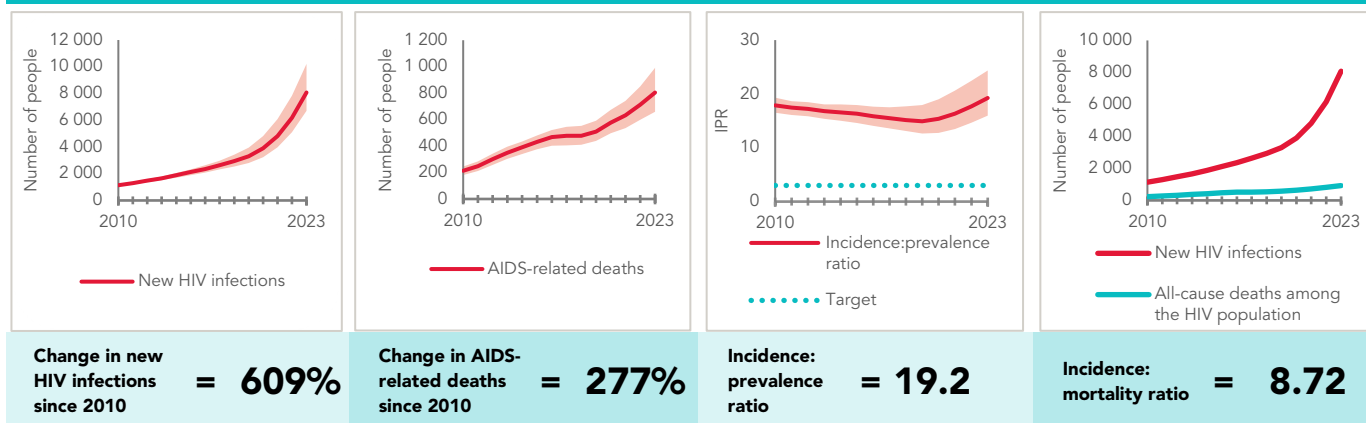
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	25 098 892	0	0	212 767	0
					25 508 568

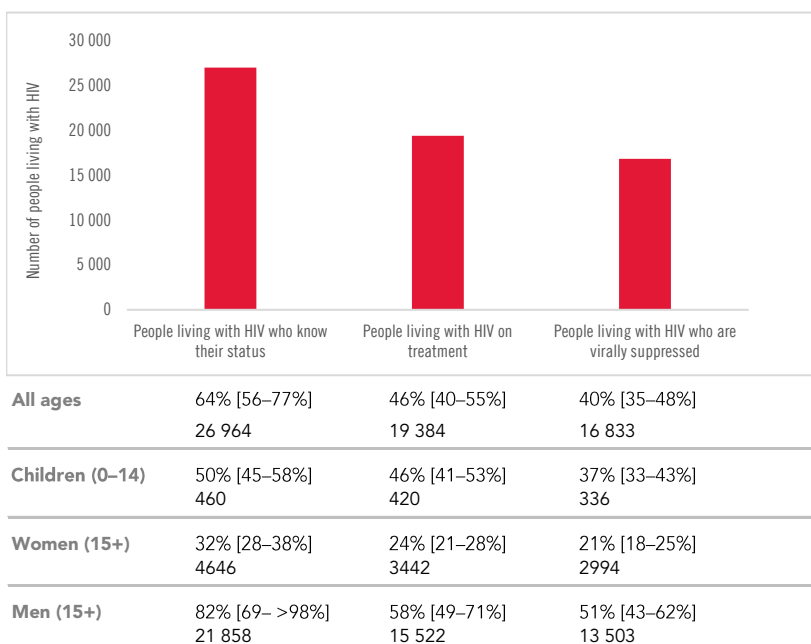
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	12% [11–13%]	19% [16–22%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	44.8% [41.8–48.0%]	48.2% [44.8–52.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	7.1% [6.5–7.9%]	8.3% [6.8–9.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	110 [85–140]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3400 [1500–6800]	2000 [810–5400]	2600 [1300–6500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<100–<500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	920 [<500–1900]	<500 [<200–1200]	<500 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	870 [<500–1800]	750 [<500–2100]	1000 [500–2500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2300 [1000–4900]	1100 [<500–2900]	1500 [780–3600]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.01–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2900 [2000–3900]	3000 [2000–4300]	2000 [1100–4100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<200]	<100 [<100–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	580 [<500–900]	560 [<500–850]	520 [<500–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2200 [1600–3000]	2400 [1600–3400]	1400 [880–2600]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	53 000 [39 000–70 000]	46 000 [34 000–66 000]	43 000 [30 000–77 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	750 [530–1100]	890 [640–1300]	910 [<500–1800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [7700–14 000]	11 000 [8000–18 000]	15 000 [9900–27 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	42 000 [31 000–57 000]	34 000 [24 000–47 000]	28 000 [20 000–49 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
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

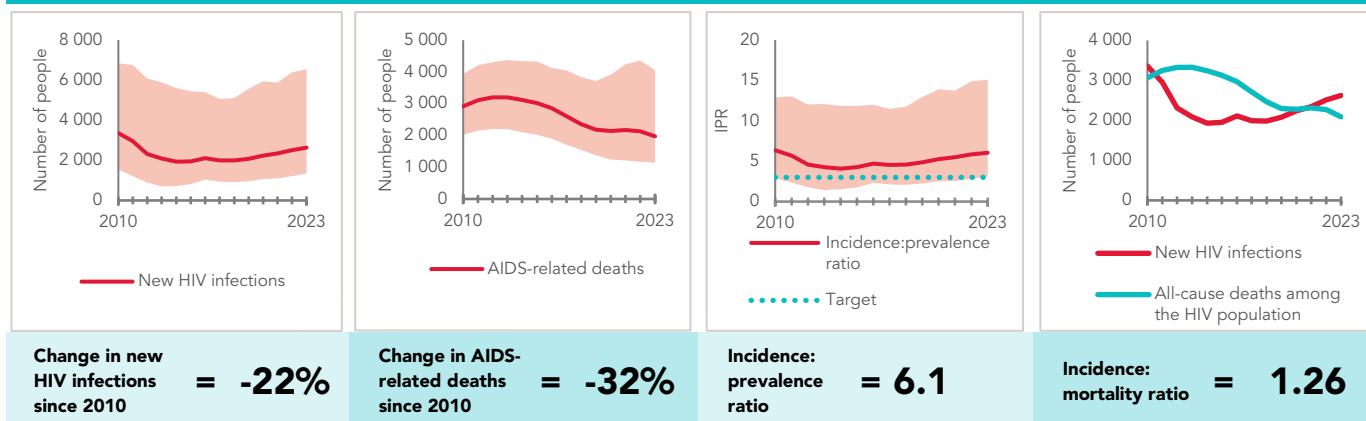
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021 58.7
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021 41.8
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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

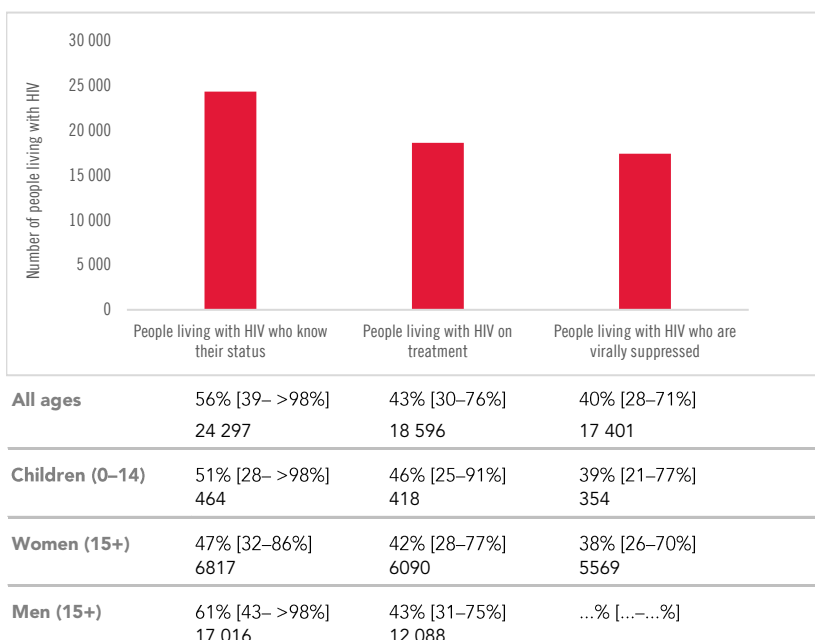


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.6%	...	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	67.1%	...	96.6%	98.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	98.0%**
Condom use	60.5%	...	30.4%	64.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	35.1%	...	11.7%	1.1%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	27.8%	...	56.3%	28.4%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	29.6%	60.5%	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	29% [16–44%]	32% [15–53%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	32.9% [23.3–42.9%]	33.2% [22.3–42.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	21.3% [11.7–32.0%]	32.0% [14.6–53.2%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	160 [110–220]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	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)	...

HIV PREVENTION

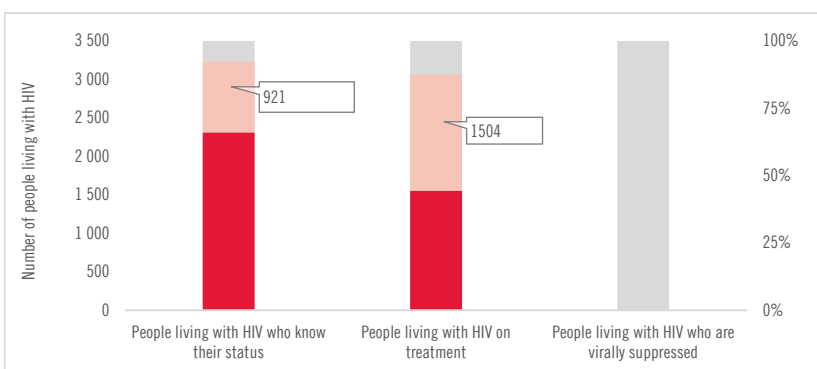
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 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 (2023)	268
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	89.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	80
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	5.4%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

IRAQ

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	3800
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	68% [56–85%]	46% [38–57%] 1556	...% [...–...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] 37	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	87% [75– >98%]	45% [38–56%] 269	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	63% [52–80%]	45% [37–57%] 1250	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	0 [0–3]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	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
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	620 [510–730]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–590]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

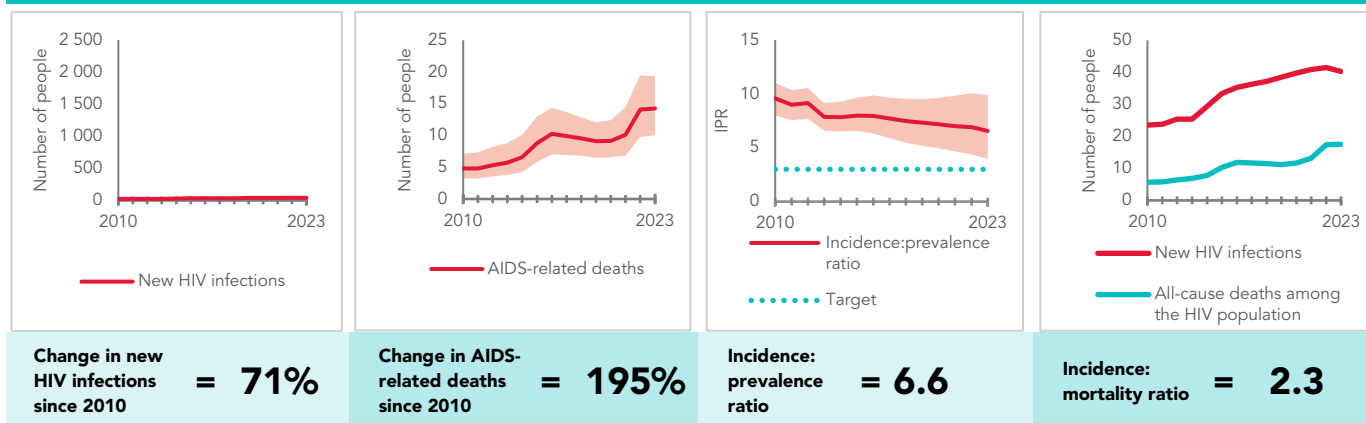
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2018	2023
	13.8	8.3

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2020	0	0	0	0	0

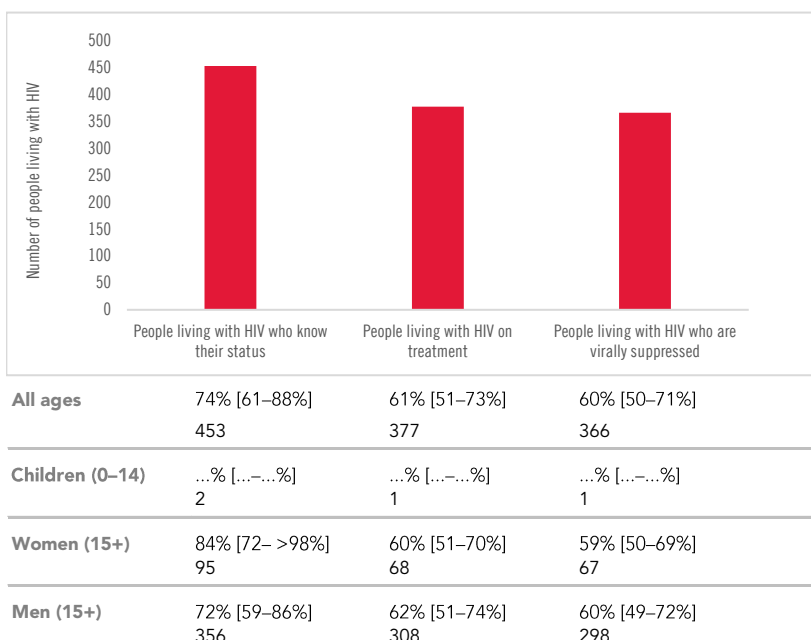
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	0 [0–3]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
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]	<200 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	510 [<500–560]	1100 [930–1500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	970 [780–1200]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

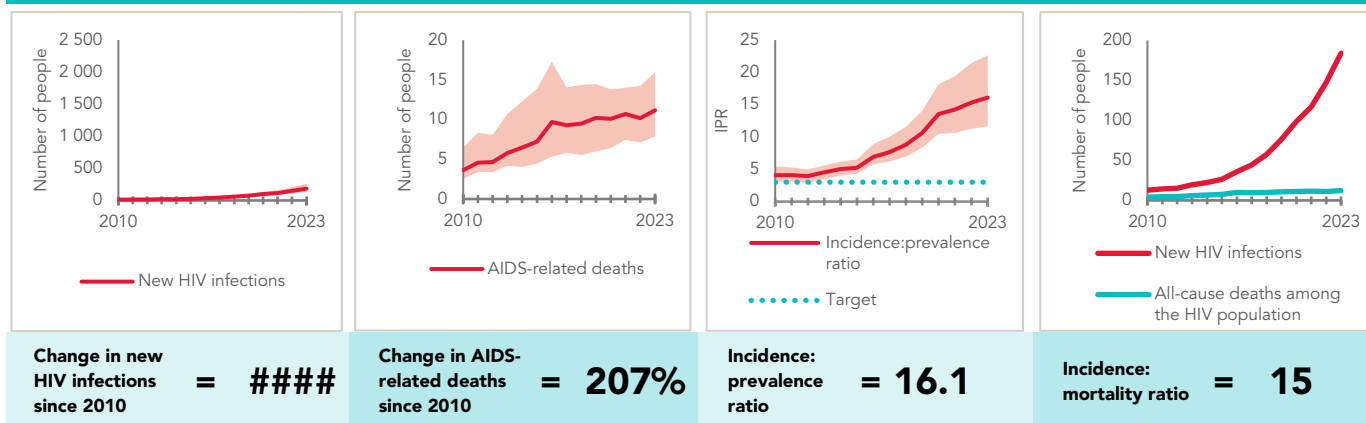
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

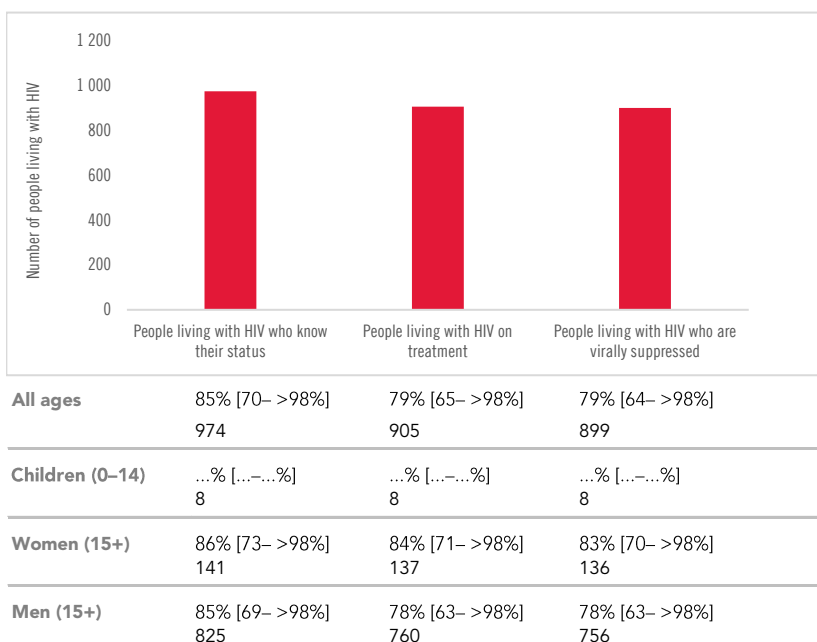
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	2 [0–8]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1300 [1200–1400]	2400 [2100–2600]	2900 [2400–3300]
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+)	1000 [880–1100]	2000 [1700–2200]	2600 [2100–3000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

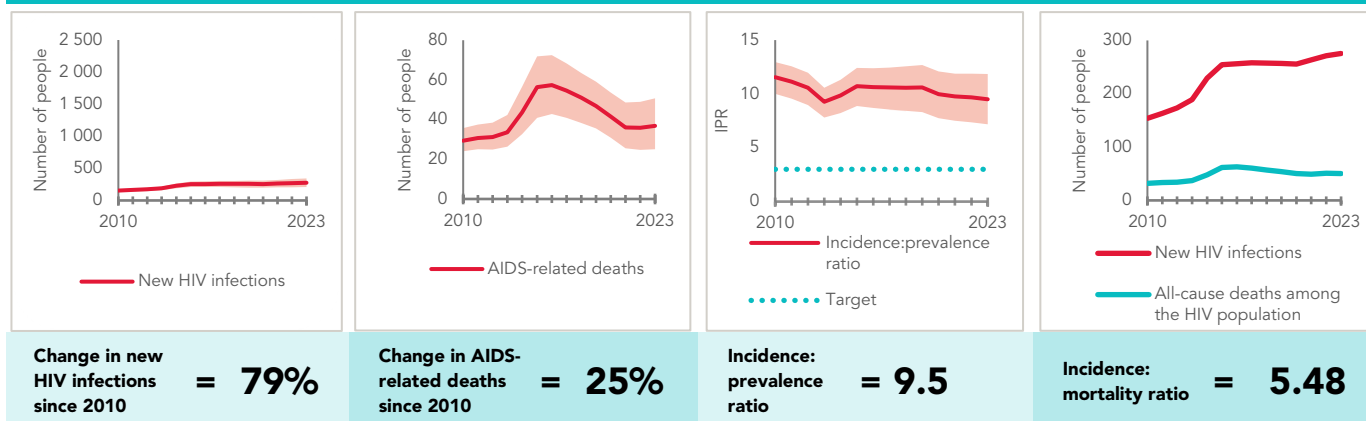
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	9 550 000

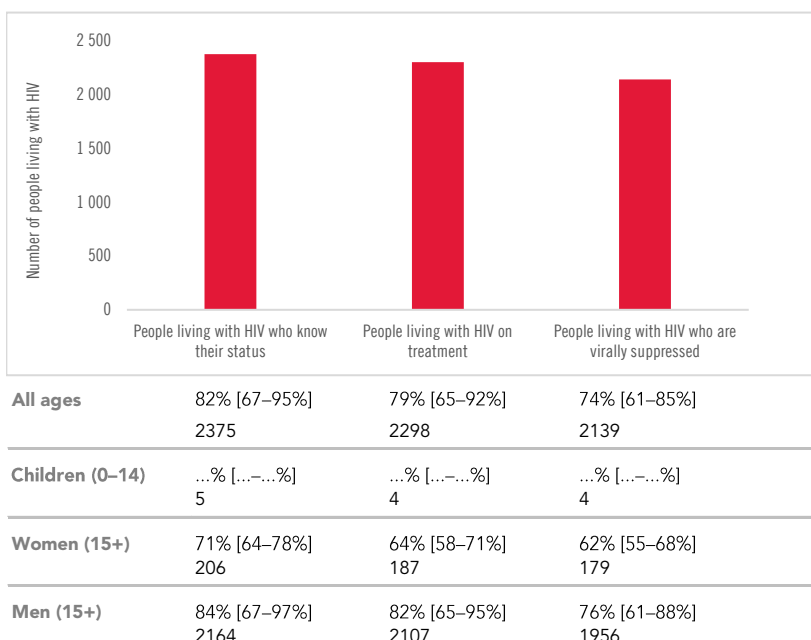
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	18.6%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	90.1%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	...	53.3%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	13.5%	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	5 [1–11]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	0.4%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	517
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<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]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4300 [4000–4600]	5100 [4800–5300]	6700 [6100–7400]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1600 [1500–1700]	1900 [1800–2000]	2600 [2400–2900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2600 [2300–2800]	3000 [2700–3300]	3900 [3500–4400]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

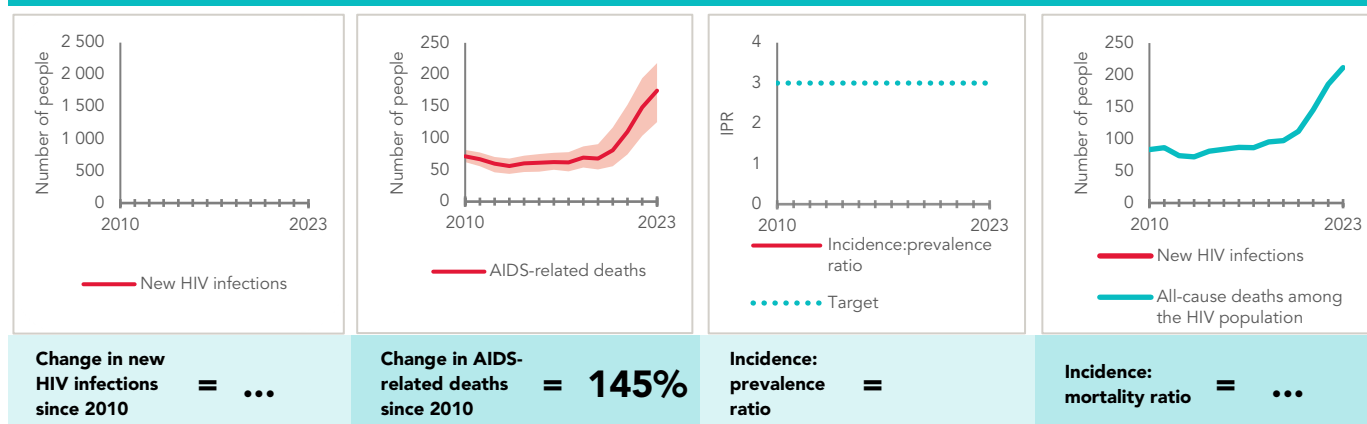
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

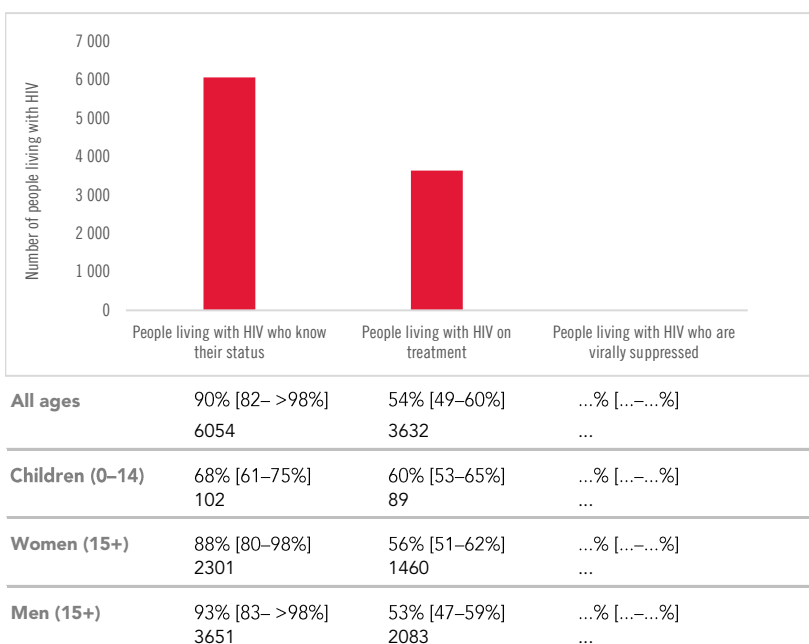
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	78% [69–88%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1500 [1300–1700]	1200 [970–1400]	970 [760–1300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	650 [550–760]	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	670 [560–800]	580 [<500–740]	700 [530–940]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	830 [680–1000]	650 [520–820]	<500 [<500–510]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	17 000 [16 000–19 000]	19 000 [18 000–21 000]	23 000 [21 000–26 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	850 [750–960]	950 [860–1000]	870 [780–970]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	8200 [7400–9100]	9100 [8200–10000]	9900 [9000–11 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8100 [7200–9200]	9400 [8400–11 000]	12 000 [11 000–14 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, penalty not specified
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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

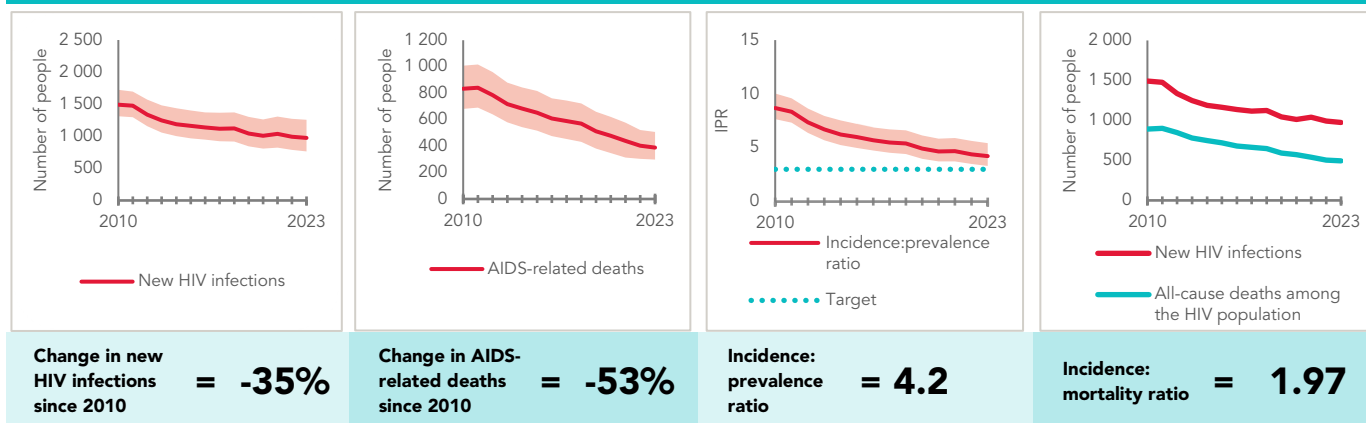
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021 9
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2022 21
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
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

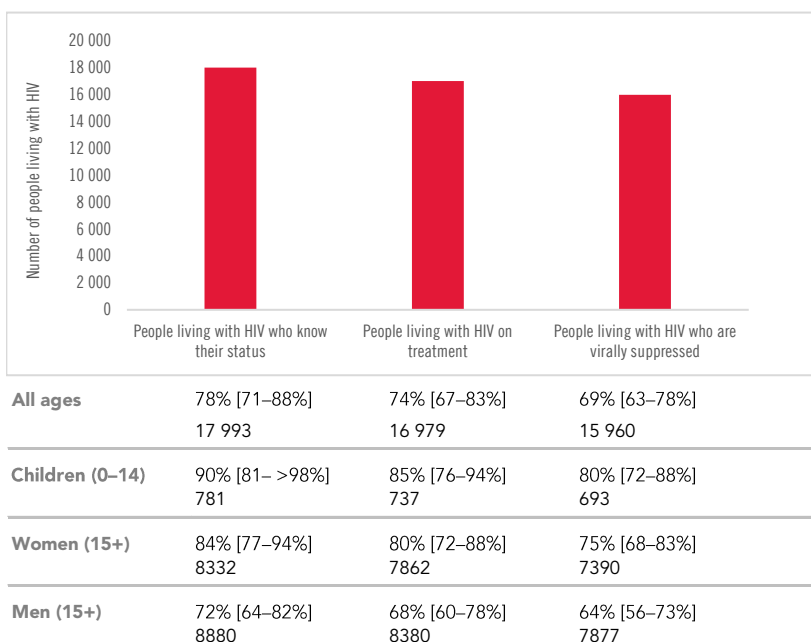
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	102 700
HIV prevalence	2.3%	5.3%	5.3%	...	0.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	53.0%	43.0%	49.3%	...	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	54%	56%	33.3%	...	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	54.9%	53.3%	49.3%	...	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	13.9%	10%	10.8%	...	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	54.4%	6.1%	30.6%	...	

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	30% [27–33%]	60% [55–66%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24.7% [23.3–26.0%]	15.7% [12.6–17.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	410 [150–800]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	736
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	76.7%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	90
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	34%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1700 [1500–1800]	2600 [2400–2900]	2800 [2400–3100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	580 [530–630]	730 [650–820]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1200 [1100–1300]	2000 [1900–2200]	2000 [1700–2200]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

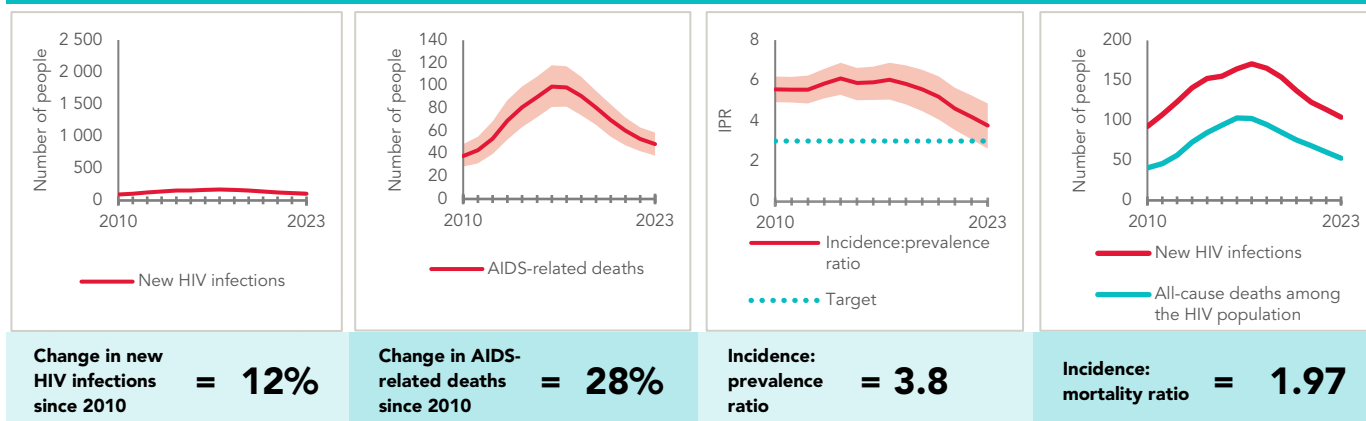
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

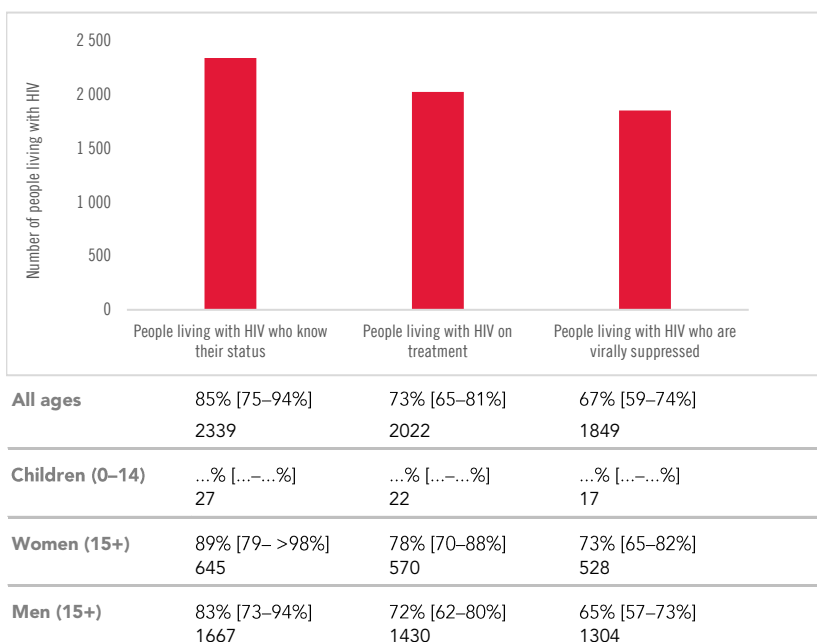
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.8%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	60.0% [55.1–67.5%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	8 [3–16]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	820 [670–1000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	680 [550–840]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	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
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

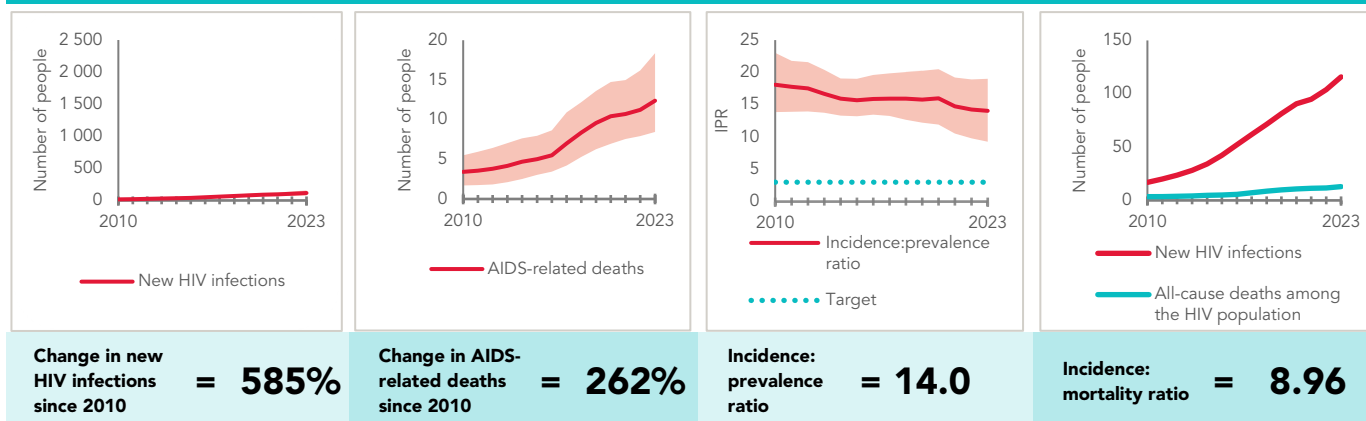
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

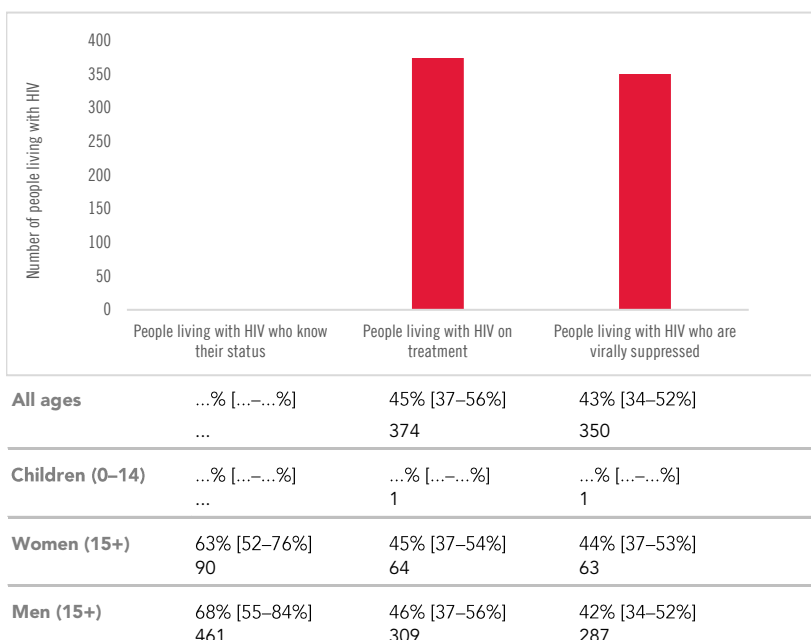
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	6 [1–13]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	1500 [1300–1800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<500 [<200– <500]	1300 [1100–1600]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7300 [6600–7900]	6700 [6000–7400]	11 000 [10 000–13 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1700 [1500–1800]	1400 [1300–1600]	1600 [1500–1800]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5400 [4900–6000]	5100 [4600–5700]	9600 [8600–11 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

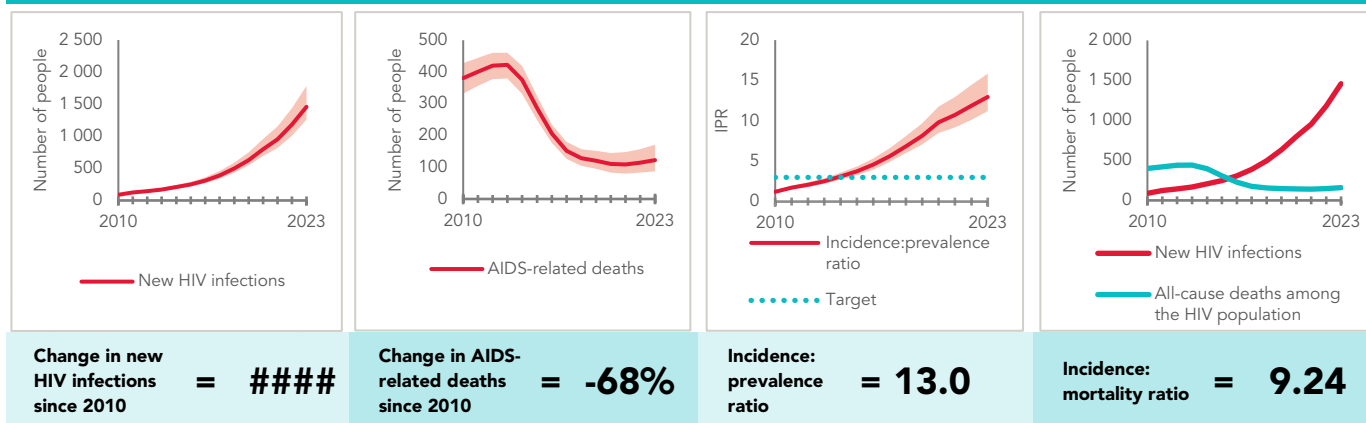
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

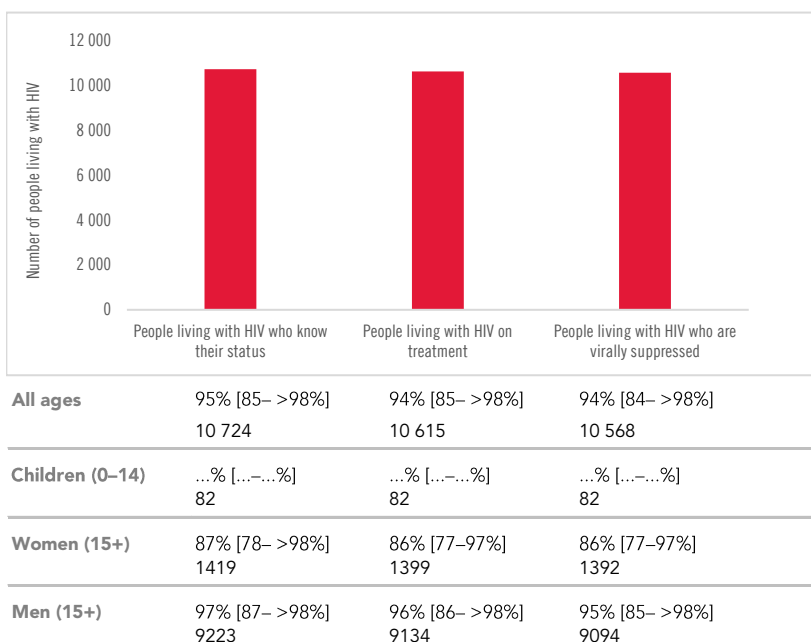
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	10 600
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	[NULL]%, [[NULL]–[NULL] %]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	65 [48–85]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1500 [1300–1900]	980 [790–1200]	<500 [<500–540]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]	<100 [<100–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	630 [520–780]	<500 [<500–500]	<200 [<100–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	590 [<500–720]	<500 [<500–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	16 000 [14 000–19 000]	12 000 [10 000–14 000]	8200 [7000–9500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2600 [2200–3100]	1900 [1600–2300]	1000 [840–1200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	6900 [5900–8300]	5200 [4500–6200]	4000 [3500–4600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6400 [5400–7500]	4600 [3900–5500]	3200 [2700–3700]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Data not available
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

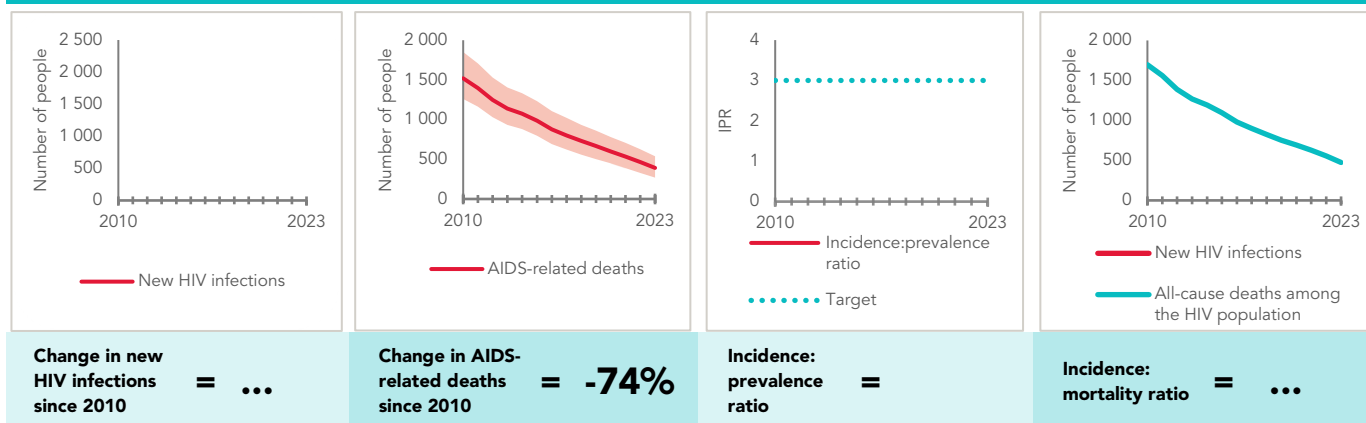
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2019	0	0	0	6 467 638	0
					6 467 638

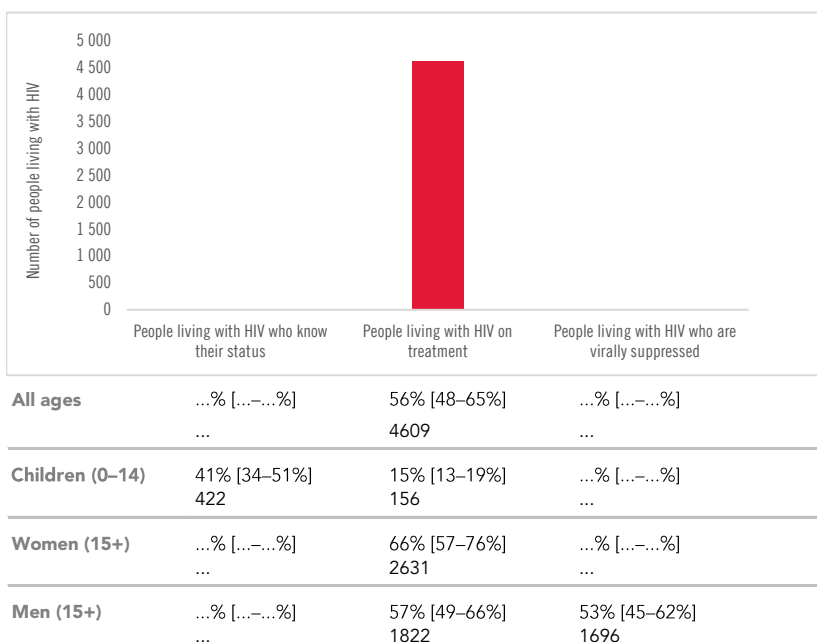
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	12% [10-14%]	47% [38-56%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	3.3% [2.7-3.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	260 [160-400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2800 [2100–3800]	3200 [2300–4900]	5500 [3300–9900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	630 [<500–850]	680 [510–960]	930 [620–1500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	630 [<500–890]	680 [<500–1100]	1200 [<500–2300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [770–1500]	1200 [810–1900]	2000 [1200–3800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1100 [790–1600]	1300 [900–2200]	2500 [1500–4700]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1–0.11]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.13]	0.11 [<0.1–0.21]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1600 [1100–2300]	1900 [1400–2700]	2300 [1500–3700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500–640]	590 [<500–910]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	670 [<500–950]	760 [550–1100]	840 [520–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	520 [<500–840]	690 [<500–1100]	870 [<500–1500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	26 000 [20 000–33 000]	31 000 [24 000–41 000]	48 000 [36 000–75 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3100 [2200–4100]	3500 [2500–4700]	4600 [3300–6600]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	12 000 [9100–15 000]	13 000 [10 000–18 000]	20 000 [15 000–31 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	11 000 [8600–15 000]	14 000 [10 000–19 000]	23 000 [17 000–36 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.1 [<0.1–0.2]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

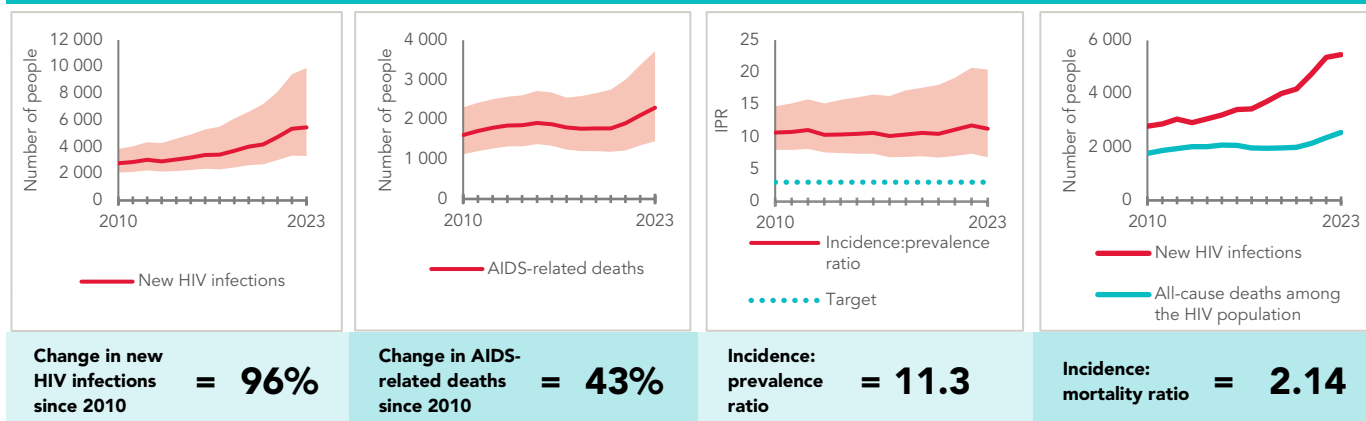
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

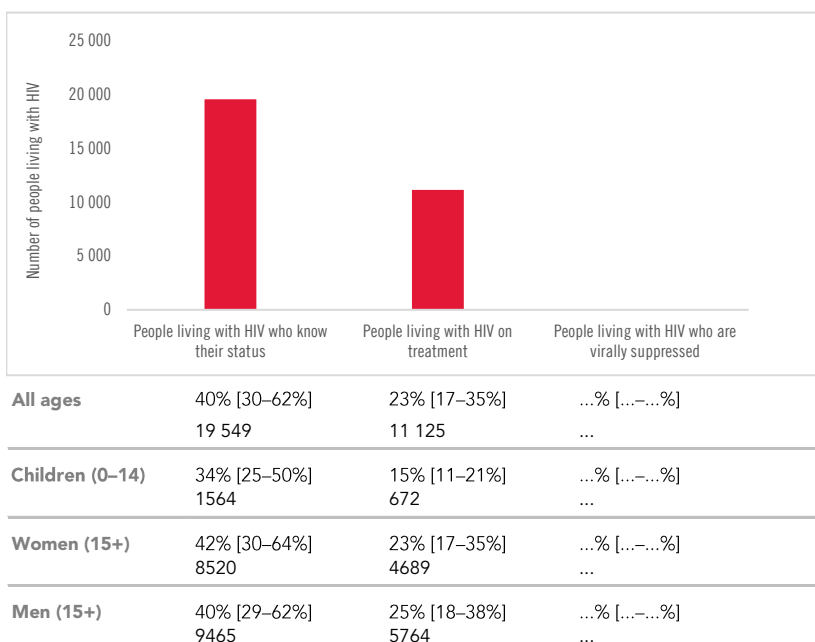
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.4%	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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	6% [5–9%]	3% [2–4%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	38.6% [36.8–41.1%]	39.6% [37.3–42.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	550 [170–1200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	740 [650–840]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	520 [<500–600]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

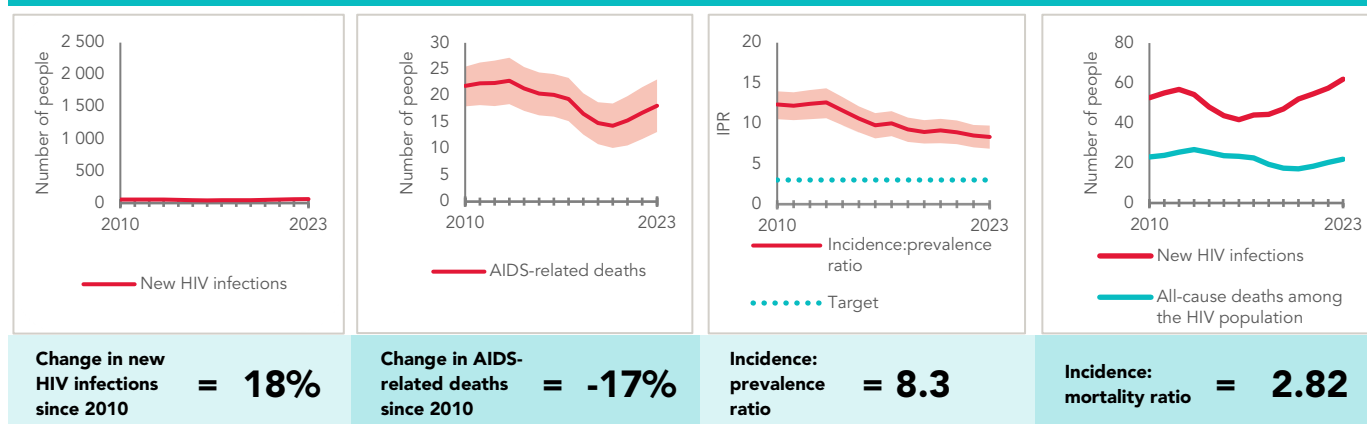
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

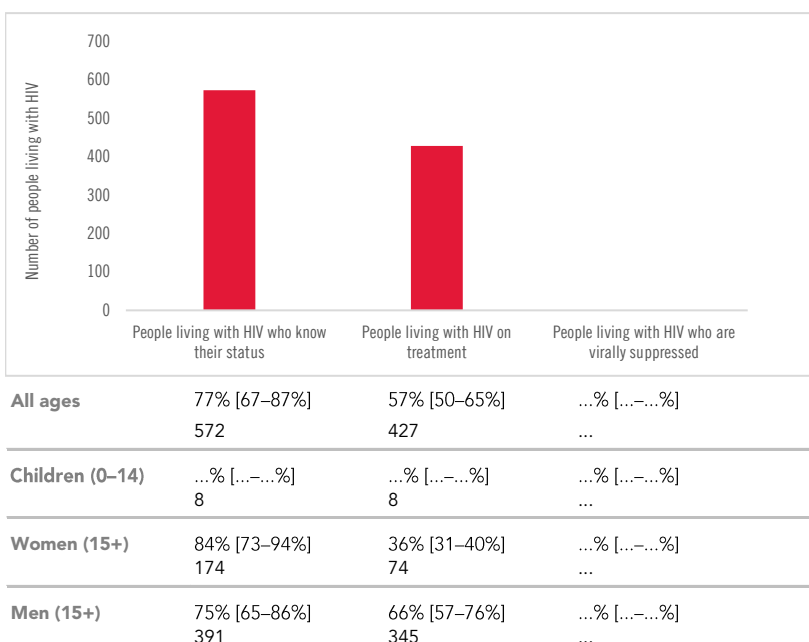
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	560 [<500–850]	570 [<500–880]	880 [510–1400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]	<100 [<100–<100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–670]	<500 [<500–650]	610 [<500–1000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–0.12]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–510]	<500 [<500–640]
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–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4400 [2900–6400]	5700 [3900–8300]	8000 [5700–12 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<500]	<200 [<200–<500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1100 [730–1600]	1400 [990–2000]	2300 [1600–3400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3200 [2100–4700]	4200 [2900–6200]	5600 [3800–8400]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
	...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

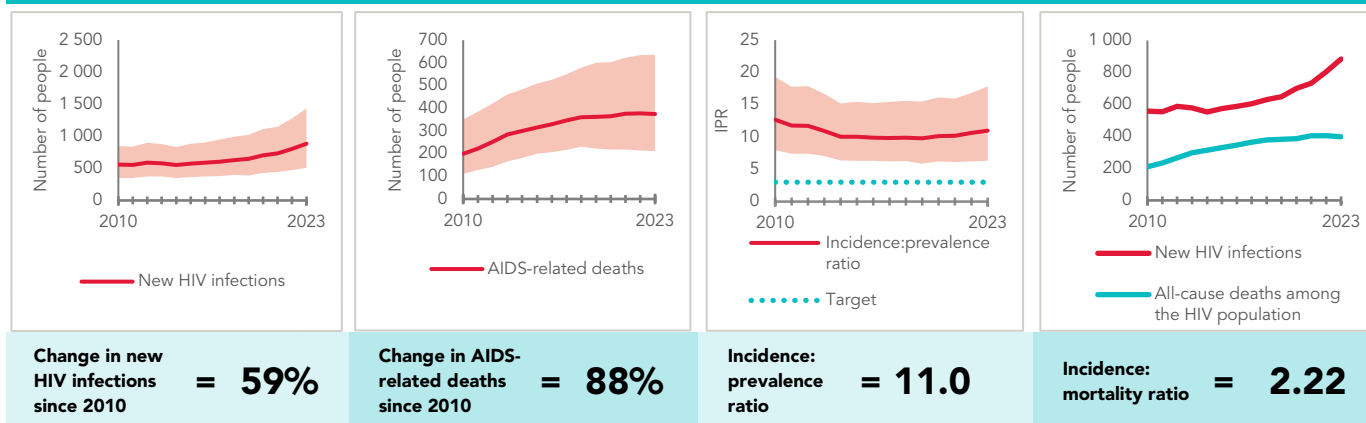
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

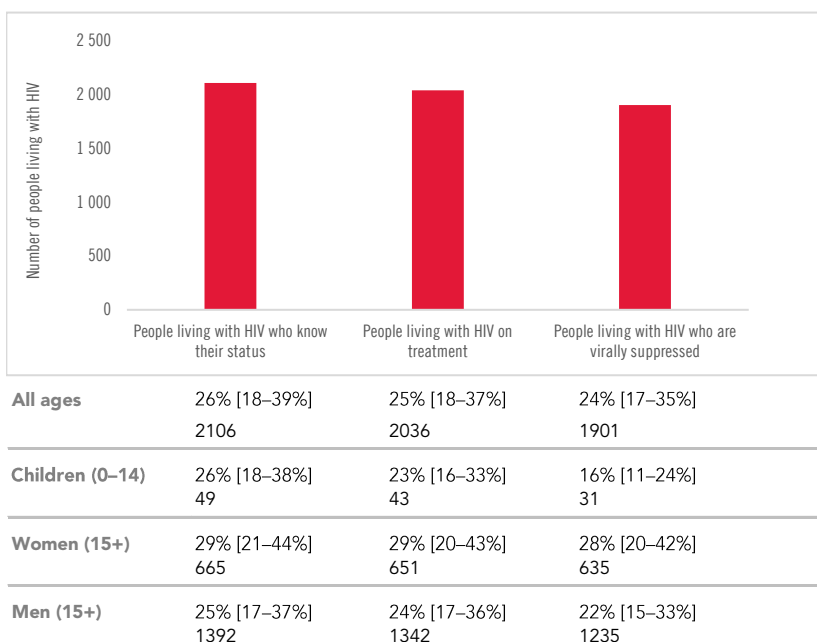
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.5%	8.2%	8.8%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	19% [14–26%]	18% [12–26%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	32.0% [29.4–34.2%]	32.5% [29.2–35.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	20.3% [14.6–27.8%]	7.6% [5.2–11.1%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	33 [11–67]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	49
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

YEMEN

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	930 [610–1400]	1100 [660–1700]	1600 [870–2700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500–650]	640 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–660]	510 [<500–830]	780 [<500–1400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–710]	640 [<500–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7300 [5400–10 000]	9300 [6400–13 000]	15 000 [9600–24 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500–650]	650 [<500–910]	930 [580–1400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3100 [2300–4300]	3900 [2700–5600]	6400 [4000–10 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3700 [2700–5200]	4700 [3300–6800]	7900 [4900–13 000]
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

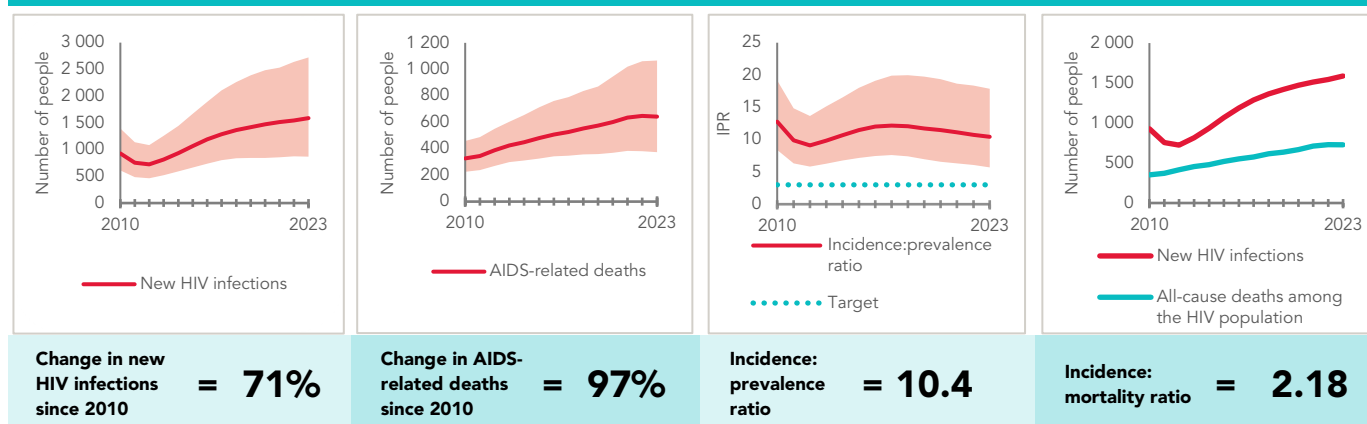
Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Data not available
Criminalization of transgender people	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
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

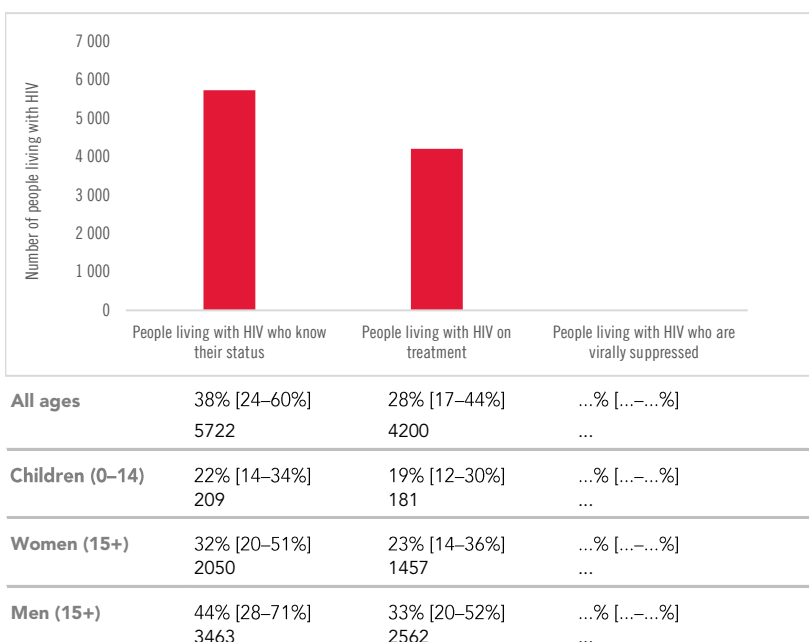
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	2% [1–2%]	14% [9–22%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	43.7% [41.3–46.7%]	40.4% [37.9–43.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

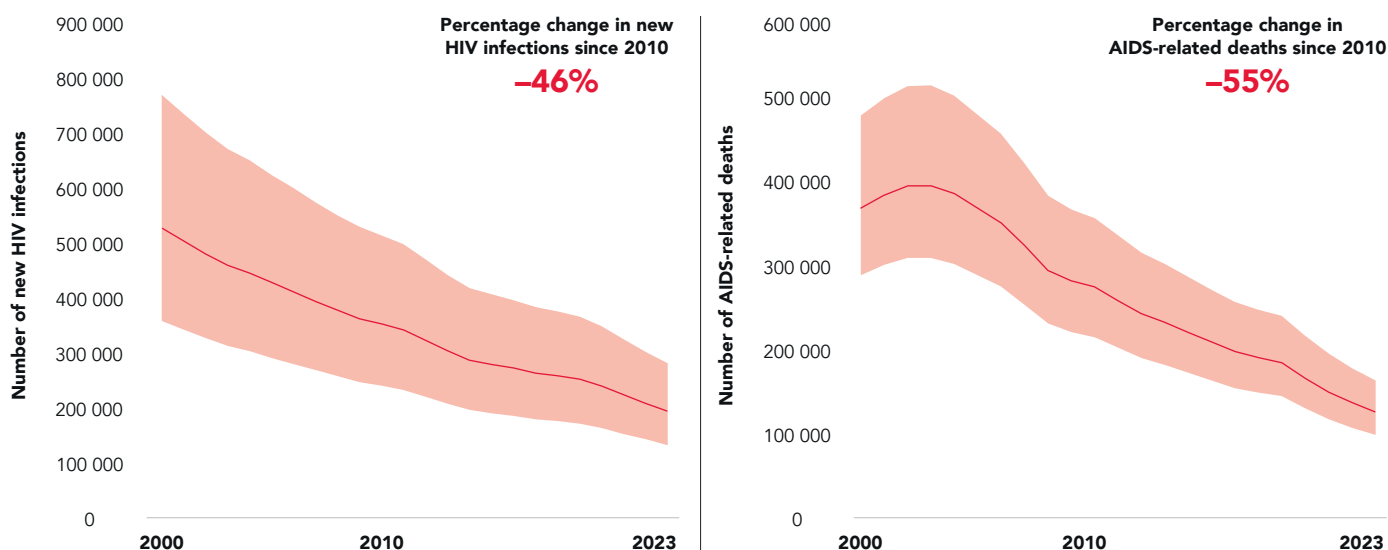
WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Annual numbers of new HIV infections in western and central Africa declined by 46% between 2010 and 2023 (Figure 7.1). The high numbers of new infections among people from key populations (1) and adolescent girls and young women are challenges, however, and call for increased investment in primary prevention programmes (Figure 7.2). In 2023, adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 years accounted for 19% of all new HIV infections.

The expansion of differentiated services for HIV treatment have yielded marked progress, with 81% [62–97%] of people living with HIV knowing their status, 76% [59–92%] receiving antiretroviral therapy, and 70% [61–81%] having a suppressed viral load. The number of adults aged 15 years and over receiving HIV treatment has more than doubled since 2015. Between 2010 and 2023, numbers of AIDS-related deaths decreased by 55%.

Since 2010, numbers of new HIV infections have declined by 46% and AIDS-related deaths by 56%

Figure 7.1 Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, western and central Africa, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).



2023 DATA

- **46%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **55%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
5.1 million
[4.5 million–5.9 million]
- New HIV infections:
190 000 [130 000–280 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
130 000 [100 000–170 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their HIV status:
81 [62–97]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
76 [59–92]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
70 [61–81]

Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 2.2 billion [16% gap to meet the 2025 target]

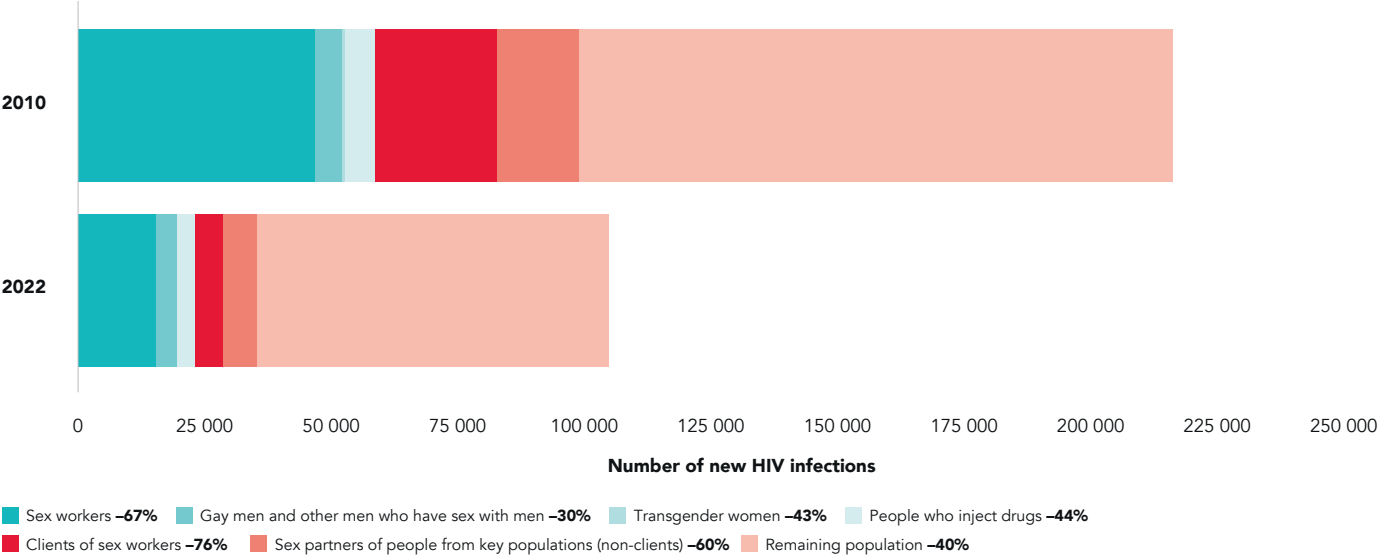
Several countries are close to reaching the HIV testing and treatment 95–95–95 targets among their adult populations aged 15 years and over, including Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Paediatric HIV is a top priority in the region, but only a little over a third (35% [25–44%]) of children living with HIV were receiving treatment in 2023. The region is home to 20% of pregnant women living with HIV globally, but about half of them (46%) are not on treatment. A combination of strong political commitment, technical expertise and community mobilization, however, is needed to continue progress towards preventing vertical transmission of HIV.

Efforts to bring about legal reforms and combat stigmatization and discrimination are under way in several countries despite increased hostility towards key populations and human rights—as seen, for example, in Ghana’s Human Sexual Rights and Family Values Bill, 2023. If passed, the Bill would criminalize LGBTQI+ people and their ability to advocate for their own rights (2). HIV-related discrimination remains commonplace—surveys show that between 33% (Gabon) and 79% (Mauritania) of people harbour discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (3). Young people still face age-of-access limitations for access to HIV testing—eight countries still require parental or guardian consent for HIV testing for young people aged under 18 years. Women face a number of barriers, including for access to sexual and reproductive health services.

There was an increase (10%) in total HIV resources for the region in 2023, driven mainly by increases from international resources (Figure 7.3). Domestic resources declined annually by 3% in 2023, however—a decline of about 10% from the peak in 2018. Several national HIV programmes rely heavily on donor funds. Both HIV prevention programmes and societal enabler programmes require boosts in domestic spending. Even though over a third of new HIV infections occur among people from key populations, their clients and other sex partners (1), only about 1% of total HIV spending goes towards prevention interventions for people from these populations (4, 5). Renewed advocacy for increased investments is needed urgently to promote a human rights-based HIV response, with a focus on scaling up prevention, ending gender inequalities, and stopping HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

34% of new HIV infections were among people from key populations and their sex partners in 2022

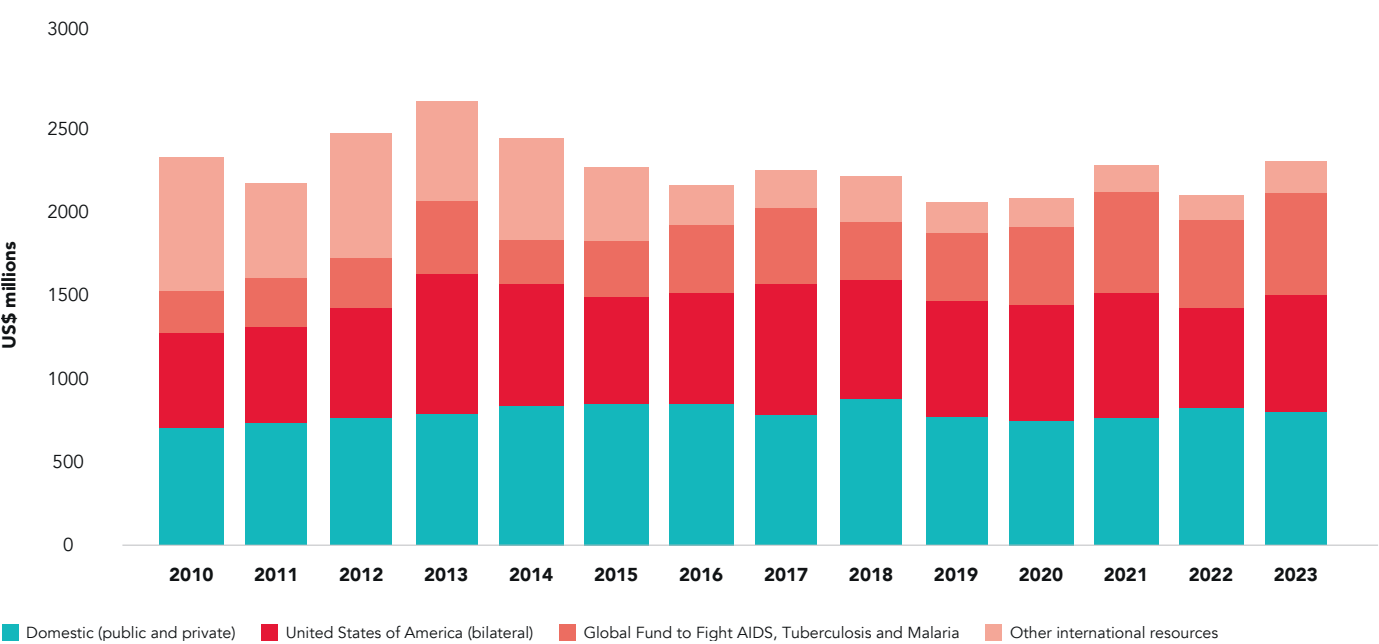
Figure 7.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, western and central Africa, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.

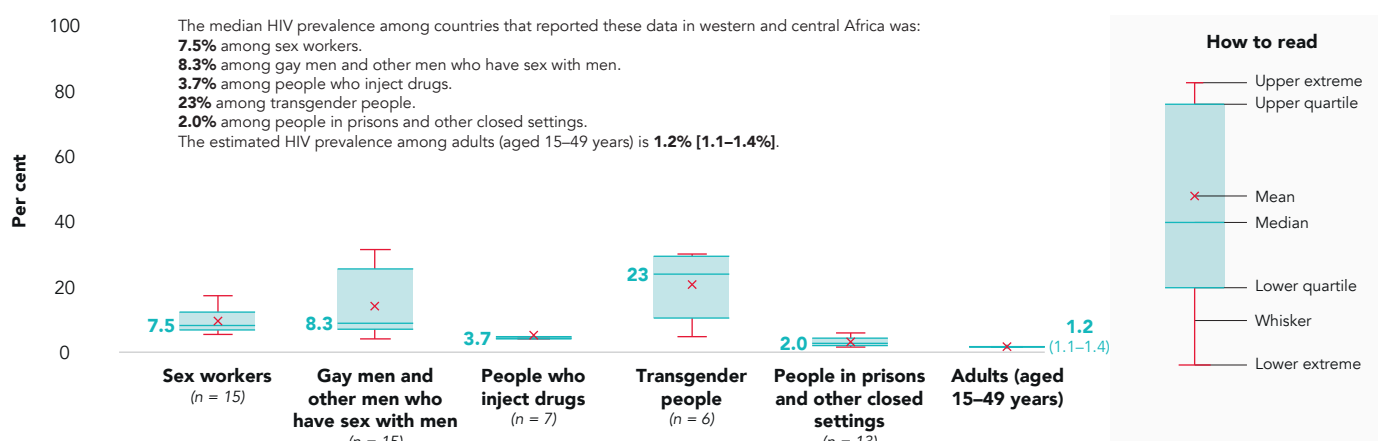
Resources for HIV are below the target and mostly from external sources

Figure 7.3 Resource availability for HIV, western and central Africa, 2010–2023



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Figure 7.4 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in western and central Africa, 2019–2023



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 25.

The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 7.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, western and central Africa, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Benin	6 538 000					800	0.01%	2200	0.04%		
Burkina Faso	11 312 000	50 600	0.46%							5000	0.05%
Cameroon	14 198 000										
Central African Republic	2 920 000	3900		3000						1500	
Chad	8 203 000	33 800		8200							
Côte d'Ivoire	15 455 000					2600		700		43 500	0.28%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	57 323 000	525 700	0.95%			168 200	0.30%	56 500	0.10%	36 700	0.07%
Gambia	1 349 000	5500	0.41%							700	0.06%
Ghana	16 642 000										
Guinea	6 925 000	49 000	0.73%			600		700			
Mali	10 610 000	18 100		4100							
Mauritania	2 230 000	8500		7600							
Niger	11 892 000										
Nigeria	114 614 000									78 600	0.07%
Senegal	8 780 000			52 500	0.65%						
Sierra Leone	4 350 000	11 500		3200		7600		1100			
Togo	4 513 000	29 400	0.69%							5800	0.13%
Estimated regional median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years): ^a			0.79%		0.57%		0.18%		0.09%		-

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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).

Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents.

The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:

Central African Republic: Capitale (Bangui), Préfectures (Berberati and Bouar), Sous-préfectures (Boali and Carnot) (sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men); Bambari, Bangui, Bossangoa, Bouar (transgender people)

Chad: Abéché, Ati/Oum-Hadj, Bongor, Doba, Koumra, Moundou, N'Djaména, Sarh (sex workers); Abéché, Ati, Bongor, Koumra, Moundou, N'Djaména, Oum-Hadj, Sarh (gay men and other men who have sex with men)

Côte d'Ivoire: Bouaké, San-Pédro, Yamoussoukro (people who inject drugs); Abidjan (transgender people)

Guinea: Conakry

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

Mauritania: 6 biggest cities in the country

Sierra Leone: Bo (South), Bombali (North), Kenema (East), Port Loko (North West), Western Rural, Western Urban (sex workers and transgender people); Bo (South), Bombali (North), East, Kenema, Kono, Port Loko (Northwest), Western Rural, Western Urban (gay men and other men who have sex with men); Bo (South), Bombali (North), East, Kenema, Port Loko (Northwest), Western Rural, Western Urban (people who inject drugs);

Note on methodology

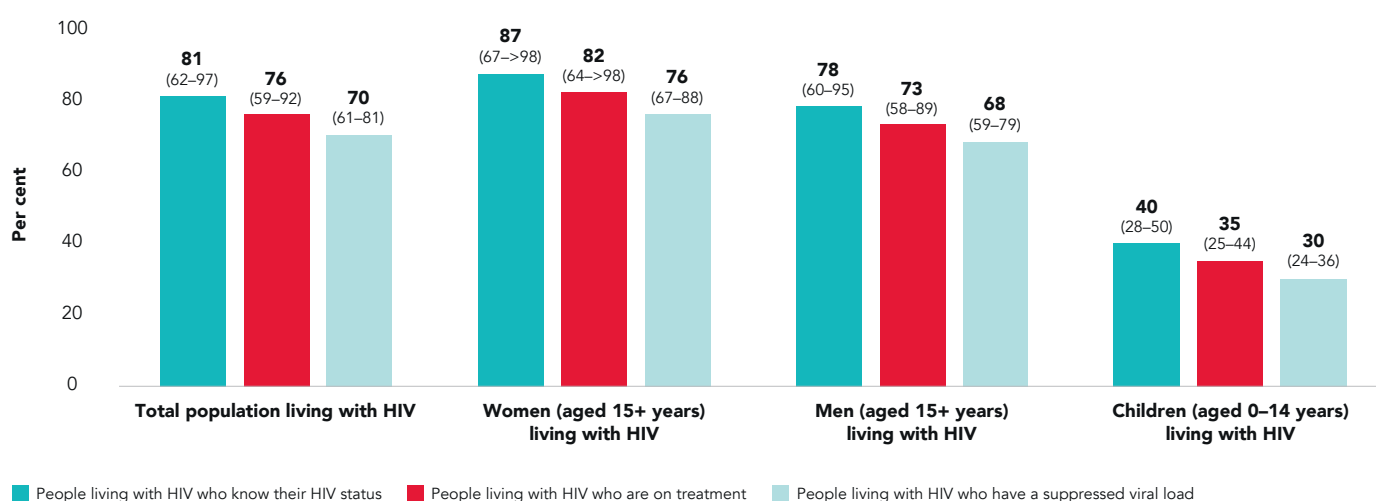
"The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates should not be compared with data presented in previous UNAIDS reports. As a result of 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.

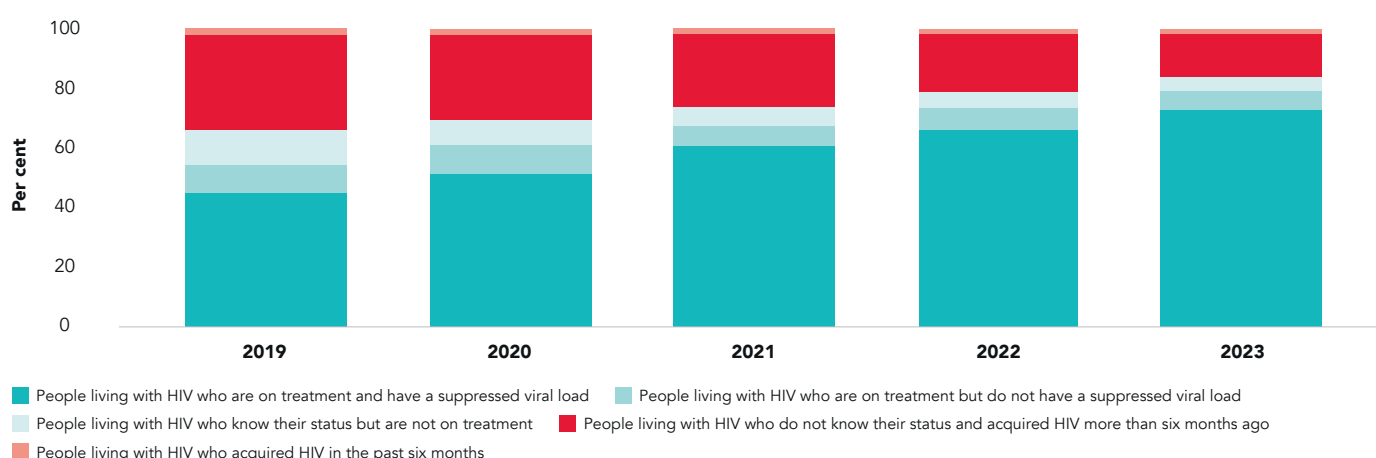
"Insufficient data" refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods. Estimates may or may not be national."

Figure 7.5 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, western and central Africa, 2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Figure 7.6 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), western and central Africa, 2019–2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 7.2 Laws and policies scorecard, western and central Africa, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Benin	1	1	1	1	1	7	39
Burkina Faso	2	9	1	2	2	7	1
Burundi	8	10	18	24	30	7	5,40
Cabo Verde		11	18	25	30	7	
Cameroon	2	2	2	1	2	7	1,41
Central African Republic	1	12	1	1	1	7	42
Chad	2	13	2	2	2	7	43
Congo	4	4	4	4	4	7	4
Côte d'Ivoire	1	14	1	26	31	7	44
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	4	18	27	32	7	45
Equatorial Guinea	3	15	2	28	3	7	46
Gabon	2	2	2	2	2	7	4
Gambia	1	16	19	1	33	7	4
Ghana	1	1	1	1	34	7	47
Guinea	2	1	20	1	1	7	48
Guinea-Bissau	4	4	4	29	30	7	
Liberia	1	1	1	1	1	7	49
Mali	3	17	3	3	2	7	50
Mauritania	2	2	2	3	2	7	3
Niger	3	2	21	2	2	7	3
Nigeria	2	1	1	1	35	7	1
Sao Tome and Principe	4	4	4	4	30	7	4
Senegal	1	1	22	1	36	7	1
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	37	7	1,51
Togo	2	1	23	1	38	7	1

Criminalization of transgender people

■ Yes
■ No
■ 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
■ Data not available

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

■ Death penalty
■ Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
■ No

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

■ Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
■ Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or 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

Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

■ Yes, for adolescents aged 17–18 years
■ Yes, for adolescents aged 15–16 years
■ Yes, for adolescents aged 13–14 years
■ Yes, for adolescents aged 12 years or younger
■ Not addressed in laws or policy
■ Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for people from certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work ^a	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^b	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity ^c	Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^d
Benin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	2	1	1	1	1	1
Burundi	5					6
Cabo Verde						
Cameroon	1	1	4	1	1	1
Central African Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	2	2	2	2	2	2
Congo	4					4
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1					4
Equatorial Guinea	3		3	4		3
Gabon	2	2		2		4
Gambia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea	1	2	4	2		2
Guinea-Bissau	4					4
Liberia	1	1	1	1	2	1
Mali	1		3	3		3
Mauritania	2				3	3
Niger	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sao Tome and Principe	4					4
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sex work

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for sexual orientation

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for gender identity

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

Constitutional or other nondiscrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

■ No
■ Yes
■ Data not available

- a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
- b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.
- c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.
- d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.
- e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.

This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws.

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2018 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 6 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 7 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 8 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.
- 9 Burkina Faso. Penal Code (Loi N° 025-2018/AN), 2019, Article 533-20 (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b5cc0.html>).
- 10 Burundi. Penal Code (Loi N°1/27 du 29 décembre 2017), Articles 548, 539–546 (<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-Code-2017-penal.pdf>).
- 11 Cabo Verde. Penal Code (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/pt/cv/cv001pt.pdf>).
- 12 Central African Republic. Penal Code (Loi N°10.001), Article 90 (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/fr/cf/cf003fr.pdf>).
- 13 Chad. Penal Code (Loi N°2017-01 du 8 mai 2017), 2017, Articles 351, 335 and 336 (<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Tchad-Code-penal-2017.pdf>).
- 14 Côte d'Ivoire. Penal Code, Article 335, B43 (<https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/1981/fr/40021>).
- 15 Equatorial Guinea. Penal Code, Article 452(bis) (<https://admin.dullahomarinstitute.org.za/acjr/resource-centre/penal-code-of-equatorial-guinea-1963/view>).
- 16 Gambia. Criminal Code, Articles 129, 135, 136, 138 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/75289/107490/F973061365/GMB75289%20pp%201284_1316.pdf).
- 17 Mali. Penal Code (Loi N° 61-99 AN-RM du 3 août 1961), Article 179 (<https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/text/193676>).
- 18 Mendos LR, Botha K, Carrano Lelis R, Lopez de la Peña E, Savelev I, Tan D. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA; 2020. https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf
- 19 Gambia. Criminal Code (Amendment) Act, 2014, Article 144A ([https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/GM%20-%20LEG%20-%20Criminal%20Code%20\(Amendment\)%20Act%20\(2014\)%20-%20OR-OFF%20\(en\).pdf](https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/GM%20-%20LEG%20-%20Criminal%20Code%20(Amendment)%20Act%20(2014)%20-%20OR-OFF%20(en).pdf)).
- 20 Guinea. Penale Code, Article 274 (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/44a3eb9a4.html>).
- 21 Niger. Code Penal (Loi N° 2003-025 du 13 juin 2003) ([https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/NE%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20\(2003\)%20-%20OR\(fr\).pdf](https://database.ilga.org/api/downloader/download/1/NE%20-%20LEG%20-%20Penal%20Code%20(2003)%20-%20OR(fr).pdf)).
- 22 Senegal. Code Penal, Article 319 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/70562/85594/F-2143944421/SEN-70562.pdf>).
- 23 Togo. Penal Code, Articles 392 and 393 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/104616/127692/F-194593081/TGO-104616.pdf>).
- 24 Burundi. Code Penal (<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-Code-2017-penal.pdf>).
- 25 Cabo Verde. Lei No. 78/VI/93, Article 20 (<https://www.ccad.cv/site/index.php/publicacao/send/5-bo-drogas/16-lei-da-droga-1>).
- 26 Côte d'Ivoire. Loi N° 88-686 portant répression du trafic et de l'usage illicite des stupéfiants, Article 8 (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/res/document/civ/loi-88-686_html/1988-17-F.pdf).
- 27 Democratic Republic of the Congo. Arrêté ministériel n°1250/CAB/MIN/SPHP/038/ DCA/CPH/2022 du 24 novembre 2022, Article 2 (https://www.leganet.cd/Legislation/Droit%20economique/Reglementationproduits/AIM.24.11.2022%20canabis.html#:~:text=L%27exploitation%20des%20stup%C3%A9fiants%20et,que%20celles%20m%C3%A9dicales%20et%20scientifiques)).
- 28 Equatorial Guinea. Decree 3/1993 prohibiting production, sale, use trafficking of drugs (https://digitalibrary.un.org/record/234942/files/E_NL.1997_12-EN.pdf?ln=zh_CN).
- 29 Guinea-Bissau. Decreto-Lei n. 2-B de 28 de Outubro de 1993 (<https://fecong.org/pdf/crianca/CodigoPenal.pdf>).
- 30 HIV Justice Network. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation; 2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).
- 31 Côte d'Ivoire. Act No. 2014-430 of 14 July 2014 on prevention, protection and repression in the fight against HIV and AIDS (<https://www.pnlsoci.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/LOI-VIH-PROMULGUEE.pdf>).
- 32 Democratic Republic of the Congo. Law No. 08/011 of 14 July 2008 for the protection of the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and affected persons, Article 41 (https://toolkit.hivjusticeworldwide.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Loi-08_011_ModifieeCC%81e.pdf).
- 33 Gambia. Criminal Code, Article 170 (https://www.policinglaw.info/assets/downloads/Gambian_Criminal_Code.pdf).
- 34 Ghana. National HIV and AIDS, STI Policy (https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/153_Policyfinal.pdf).
- 35 Nigeria. Sexual Offences Bill 2015, s26 (1) (<https://www.hivjustice.net/country/ng/>).
- 36 Senegal. Loi N° 2010-03 relative au VIH et au SIDA, Article 36 (<https://www.cners.sn/public/docs/1587483828.pdf>).
- 37 Sierra Leone. National HIV and AIDS Commission Act, 2011 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/MONOGRAPH/94292/110645/F-1423921567/ SLE94292%20Eng.pdf>).
- 38 Togo. Loi 2010-018, Article 61 (<https://cnlstogo.org/cnls/politiques/>).
- 39 Benin. Strategie nationale de demedicalisation du Depitage du VIH, 2017 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8442095/#R64>).
- 40 Burundi. Addendum aux directives nationales d'utilisation des antiretroviraux pour la prevention et le traitement du VIH, 2018 (<https://minisante.gov.bi/wp-content/uploads/pnls/Addendum%20aux%20Directives%20Nationales%20d%20utilisation%20des%20ARV%20pour%20la%20prevention%20et%20Traitement%20du%20VIH.pdf>).
- 41 Cameroon. National guideline on the prevention and management of HIV, 2015 (https://www.childrenandaids.org/sites/default/files/2018-05/Cameroon_Nat%20Guidelines%20HIV_2015.pdf).
- 42 Central African Republic. Loi N. 22-016 relative au VIH et au SIDA.
- 43 Chad. Loi N019/PR/2007 du 15 Novembre 2007 portant lutte contre VIH/SIDA/IST et protection des Droits des Personnes Vivant avec le VIH/SIDA, Articles 10 and 21 (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126793.pdf).
- 44 Côte d'Ivoire. Document de politique, normes et procedures des services de depistage du VIH, Edition 2016 (<https://www.pnlsoci.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/directives-2016-depistage-vih.pdf>).
- 45 Democratic Republic of the Congo. Loi No. 18/012 du 09 juillet 2018, Article 37 (<https://toolkit.hivjusticeworldwide.org/fr/resource/loi-n18012-du-09-juillet-2018-modifiant-et-completant-la-loi-n-08011-du-14-juillet-2008-portant-protection-des-droits-des-personnes-vivant-avec-le-vih-sida-et-des-personnes-affectees/>).
- 46 Equatorial Guinea. Ley N 3/2005 de fecha 9 de mayo sobre la prevencion y la lucha contra las infecciones de transmision sexual/VIH SIDA y la defensa de los derechos humanos de las personas afectada, Article 25
- 47 Ghana. Consolidated guidelines for HIV care, 2022 (<https://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/wp-content/uploads/CONSOLIDATED-GUIDELINES-FOR-HIV-CARE-IN-GHANA.pdf>).
- 48 Guinea. Ordonnance n056/2009/PRG/SGG relative la prevention, la prise en charge et le controle du VIH / sida, Article 22a (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/110861/138035/F369965148/GIN-110861.pdf>).
- 49 Liberia. Integrated Guidelines for Prevention, Care and Treatment of HIV and AIDS November, 2022 (https://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/wp-content/uploads/HIV-Treatment-Guidelines_2022_Liberia.pdf).
- 50 Mali. Normes et Procdures des Services de Dpistage du VIH: Haut Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA, 2017.
- 51 Sierra Leone. Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care, 2020 (https://www.differentiatedservicedelivery.org/wp-content/uploads/Consolidated_HIV_Guidelines_FINAL_VALIDATED_October_2020.pdf).

REFERENCES

- 1 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.
- 2 We are facing extinction: escalating anti-LGBTI sentiment, the weaponization of law and their human rights implications in select African countries. London: Amnesty International; 2024 (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/afr01/7533/2024/en/>).
- 3 Population-based surveys, 2019–2023.
- 4 UNAIDS financial estimates, 2024. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2024.
- 5 UNAIDS epidemic estimates, 2024. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2024.

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5000 [3900–6400]	2900 [2100–4400]	1400 [840–2500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2000 [1500–2500]	1100 [700–1700]	510 [<500–980]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1200 [710–1600]	690 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200–580]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1700 [1300–2500]	1100 [690–1800]	570 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [930–1800]	670 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200–610]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.53 [0.42–0.69]	0.26 [0.19–0.4]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.18]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2800 [2200–3600]	2700 [2000–3800]	1400 [1000–2100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1400 [1100–1700]	1200 [830–1500]	<500 [<500–760]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	550 [<500–830]	640 [<500–1100]	<500 [<500–660]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	820 [560–1100]	880 [620–1200]	520 [<500–760]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	68 000 [58 000–80 000]	71 000 [61 000–84 000]	68 000 [57 000–82 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	12 000 [9500–14 000]	11 000 [8500–13 000]	6600 [4900–9000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	34 000 [29 000–40 000]	38 000 [32 000–45 000]	40 000 [34 000–49 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	22 000 [19 000–27 000]	23 000 [19 000–27 000]	21 000 [18 000–26 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.1 [1.0–1.3]	1.0 [0.9–1.2]	0.7 [0.6–0.8]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2014	
	67.1	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months		...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months		...

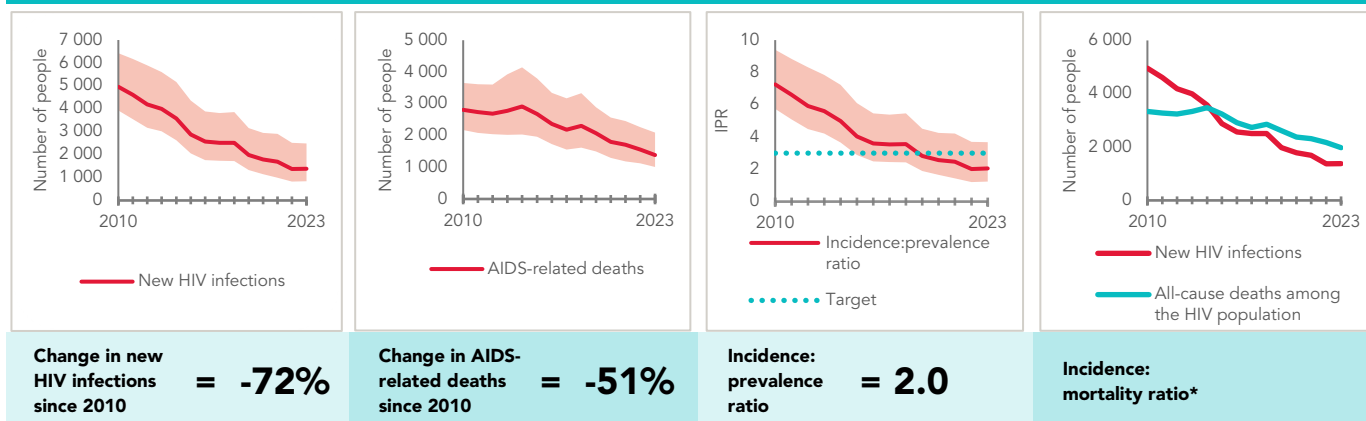
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2022
	13.9	9.8
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons		2022
		25.6

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	3 293 625	0	5 244 133	11 055 710	79 985
					20 232 762

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

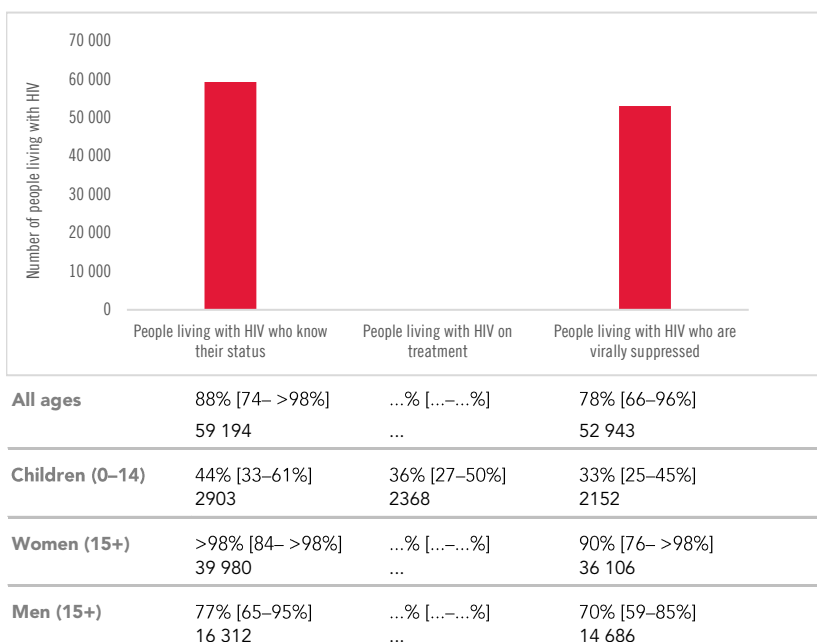


* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	800	2200	...
HIV prevalence	7.2%	8.3%	2.1%	21.9%	1.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	64.8%	92.9%	59.8%	72.7%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	90.4%	56.6%	71.3%	64.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	15.1%	71.3%	26.8%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	62.3%	55.9%	56.1%	69.4%	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	71% [58–89%]	100% [80–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.7% [13.8–21.5%]	9.6% [8.6–14.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	20.7% [17.1–26.2%]	53.2% [42.6–66.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	860 [520–1300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	31.8%
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 (2023)	1430
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	67.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	97
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5900 [4500–7700]	4100 [3200–5400]	1900 [1300–2600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2500 [1900–3200]	2100 [1600–2600]	900 [620–1200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1500 [900–2000]	890 [590–1200]	<500 [<500–650]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1900 [1300–2600]	1200 [780–1800]	590 [<500–960]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1500 [1100–2200]	860 [550–1300]	<500 [<500–600]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.37 [0.28–0.48]	0.22 [0.17–0.29]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.11]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6200 [4800–7900]	4800 [3700–6200]	2600 [2000–3500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2000 [1600–2500]	1500 [1100–1900]	730 [<500–960]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2100 [1500–2800]	1200 [830–1700]	790 [540–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2000 [1500–2600]	2100 [1700–2700]	1100 [880–1500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [100 000–140 000]	110 000 [97 000–130 000]	95 000 [84 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	21 000 [17 000–24 000]	16 000 [13 000–19 000]	9500 [7200–12 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	55 000 [48 000–63 000]	56 000 [50 000–65 000]	55 000 [49 000–63 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	43 000 [37 000–50 000]	38 000 [33 000–44 000]	31 000 [27 000–35 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.2 [1.0–1.3]	0.9 [0.8–1.0]	0.6 [0.5–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2020 9.9

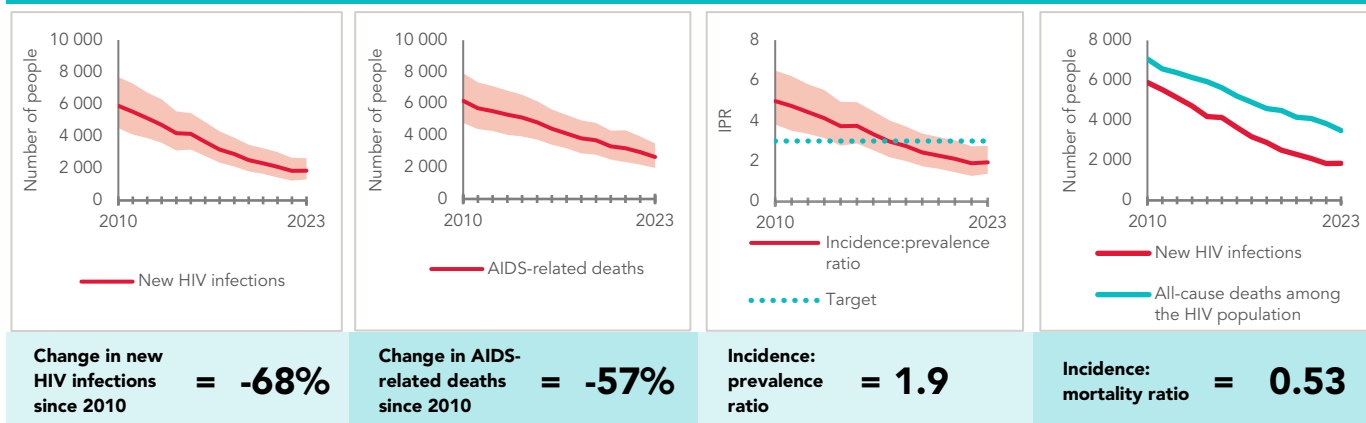
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2021 9.8
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	16 225 571	0	3 716 701	17 413 371	0
					37 355 644

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

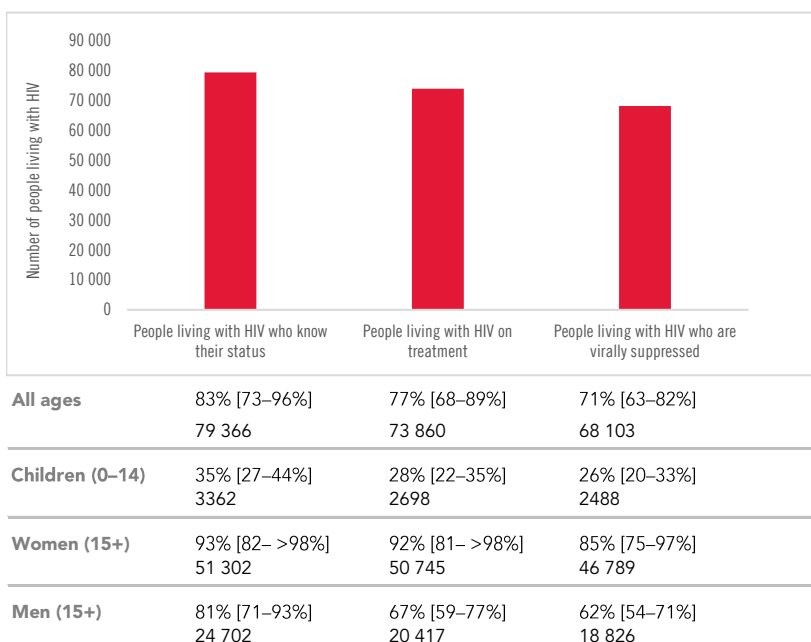


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	50 600	...	...	...	5000
HIV prevalence	6.8%	27.1%	...	...	1.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	57.0%	61.4%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	22.5%**	15.0%	...	...	21.8%**
Condom use	...	69.5%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	18.2%	36.3%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	11.3%	1.9%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	26.7%	8.2%	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	39% [33–47%]	71% [61–83%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.8% [24.3–28.9%]	17.4% [13.7–20.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	20.7% [17.7–25.1%]	19.3% [16.8–22.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	640 [400–950]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	33.2%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2021)	...
— Women	52%
— Men	80.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2021)	65%
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 (2023)	2200
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4500 [3500–5800]	3100 [2200–4200]	1600 [1200–2200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1100 [790–1400]	<500 [<500–660]	<500 [<500–620]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1400 [910–1800]	960 [610–1300]	<500 [<500–680]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1900 [1400–2500]	1600 [1100–2100]	740 [530–1000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1500 [1100–2000]	1100 [730–1500]	<500 [<500–630]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.5 [0.38–0.64]	0.29 [0.21–0.39]	0.12 [<0.1–0.17]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5400 [4300–6600]	3200 [2300–4200]	1200 [880–1800]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	970 [770–1200]	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2400 [1800–3000]	1200 [810–1600]	<500 [<500–690]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2100 [1600–2600]	1500 [1200–1900]	<500 [<500–710]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	94 000 [84 000–110 000]	85 000 [76 000–97 000]	81 000 [73 000–93 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	12 000 [9700–14 000]	7800 [6400–9700]	4000 [3100–5300]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	48 000 [43 000–54 000]	47 000 [42 000–53 000]	48 000 [43 000–55 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	35 000 [30 000–39 000]	31 000 [28 000–36 000]	29 000 [26 000–33 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.7 [1.5–1.9]	1.3 [1.2–1.5]	0.9 [0.8–1.0]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

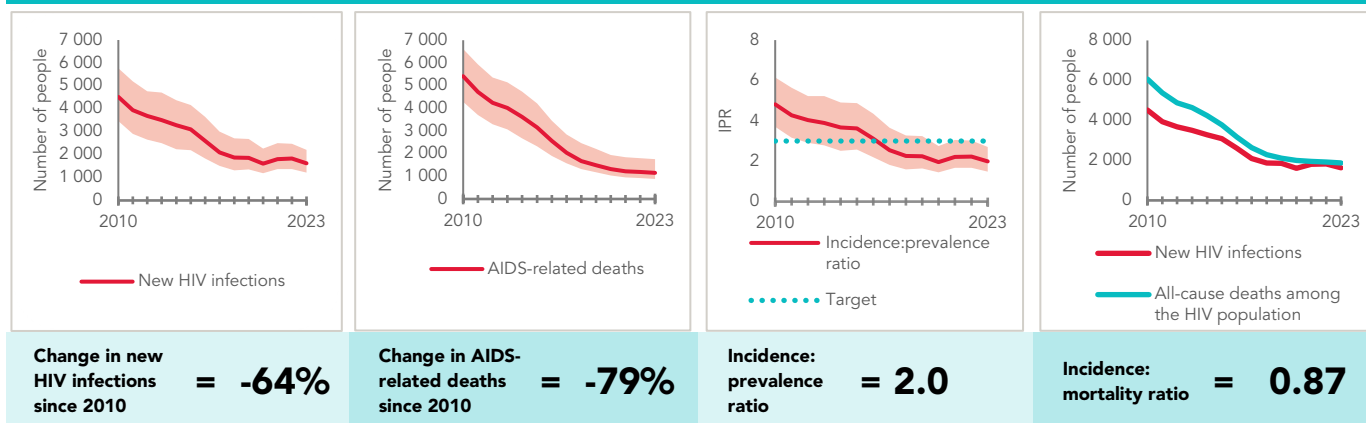
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

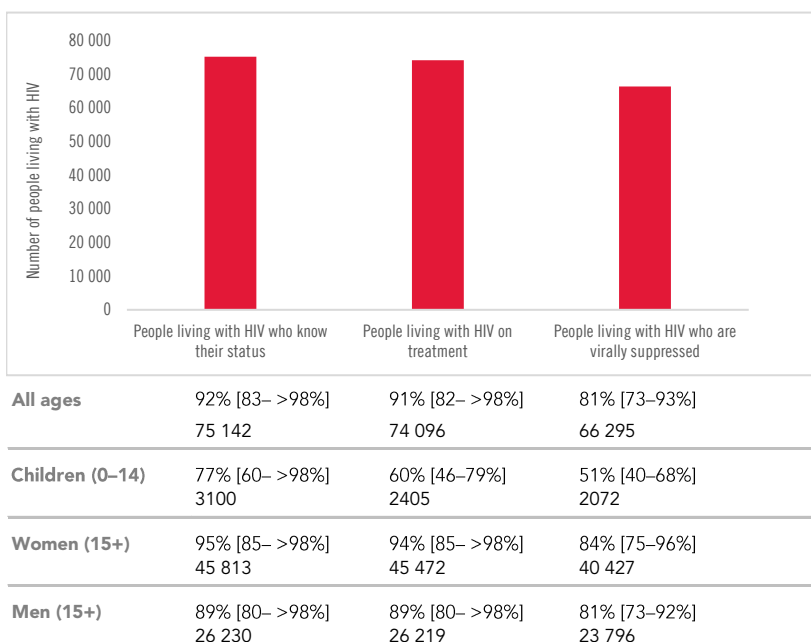
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	99% [85–100%]	67% [57–80%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	11.0% [9.0–14.6%]	15.6% [12.4–19.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	2.2% [1.9–2.7%]	25.3% [21.4–30.2%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	750 [460–1100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	
— 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 (2023)	1041
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

CABO VERDE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.38 [0.31–0.49]	0.44 [0.36–0.59]	0.52 [0.33–0.73]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2200 [1900–2500]	2700 [2500–3200]	4000 [3400–4800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	920 [820–1000]	1200 [1100–1400]	1900 [1600–2200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1100 [1000–1400]	1500 [1300–1800]	2100 [1800–2500]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.7 [0.7–0.8]	0.8 [0.7–0.9]	1.0 [0.8–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

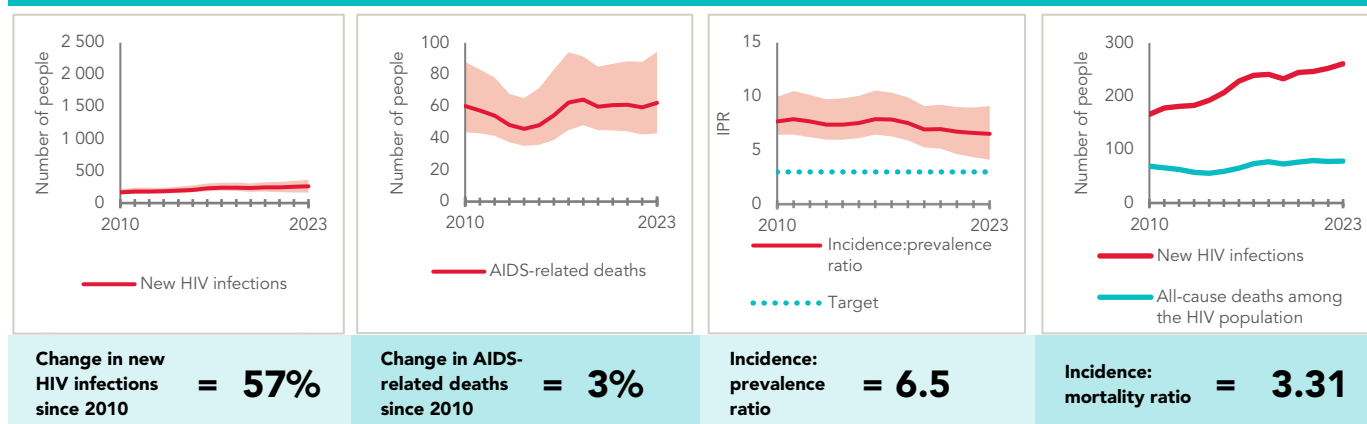
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

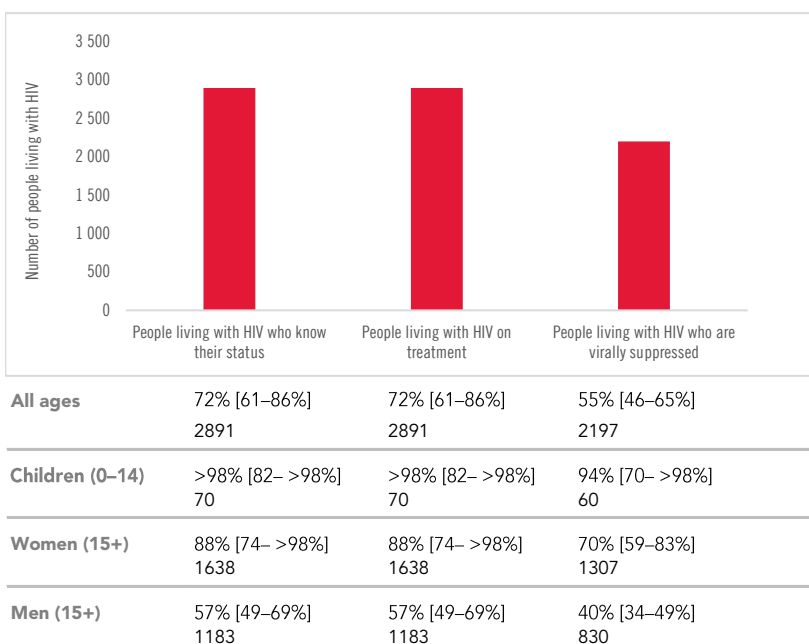
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

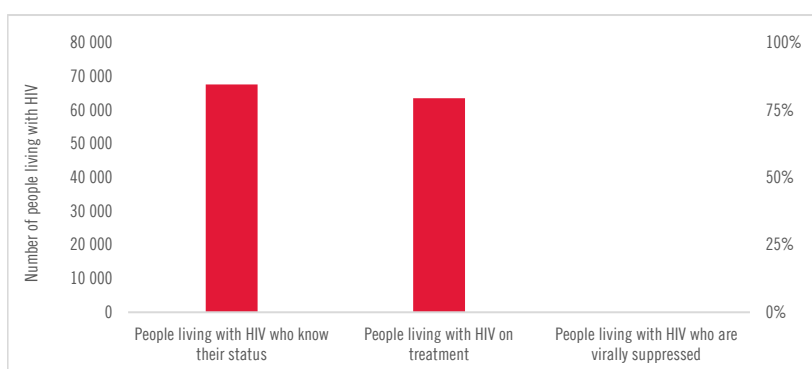
	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [100–100%]	94% [77–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	11.0% [9.5–13.0%]	11.4% [7.6–15.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	71.7% [60.9–92.3%]	...% [...–...%]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	6.1%	3.4%	...	...	4.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	57.1%	61.8%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	61.4%	60.0%	...	...	...
Condom use	79.6%	30%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	84.8%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 63 560	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 3 408	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 41 982	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 18 170	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	6400 [4100–9100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	29.2%
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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2022	2 450 537	0	0	0	0	27 107 797

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
---	-----------------------

Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
---	-----

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
--	----

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
---	-----

Criminalization of transgender people	No
---------------------------------------	----

Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
--	-----------------

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	Yes
---	-----

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2019
---	-----	------

...	42.2
-----	------

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019	64.7
--	------	------

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	8300 [6400–11 000]	6700 [5000–9000]	4500 [2800–6900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	3000 [2300–3800]	2300 [1600–3000]	1400 [870–2200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2300 [1400–3100]	2000 [1200–2700]	1400 [810–2300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3000 [2300–4100]	2700 [1900–3700]	1900 [1200–3200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2300 [1700–3200]	1700 [1200–2400]	1100 [650–1900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.71 [0.55–0.93]	0.48 [0.36–0.65]	0.25 [0.15–0.39]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6500 [4800–9000]	5600 [4000–7500]	3500 [2500–5200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2300 [1800–3000]	1600 [1200–2100]	1100 [700–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1900 [1200–3000]	1800 [1200–2700]	1300 [890–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2200 [1600–3300]	2100 [1600–2900]	1200 [870–1800]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [92 000–140 000]	110 000 [96 000–140 000]	110 000 [94 000–140 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	18 000 [14 000–23 000]	16 000 [12 000–19 000]	12 000 [8800–16 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	55 000 [45 000–67 000]	60 000 [51 000–71 000]	65 000 [54 000–78 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	39 000 [33 000–49 000]	39 000 [32 000–47 000]	37 000 [31 000–45 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.6 [1.4–2.0]	1.4 [1.2–1.7]	1.0 [0.8–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Yes
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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

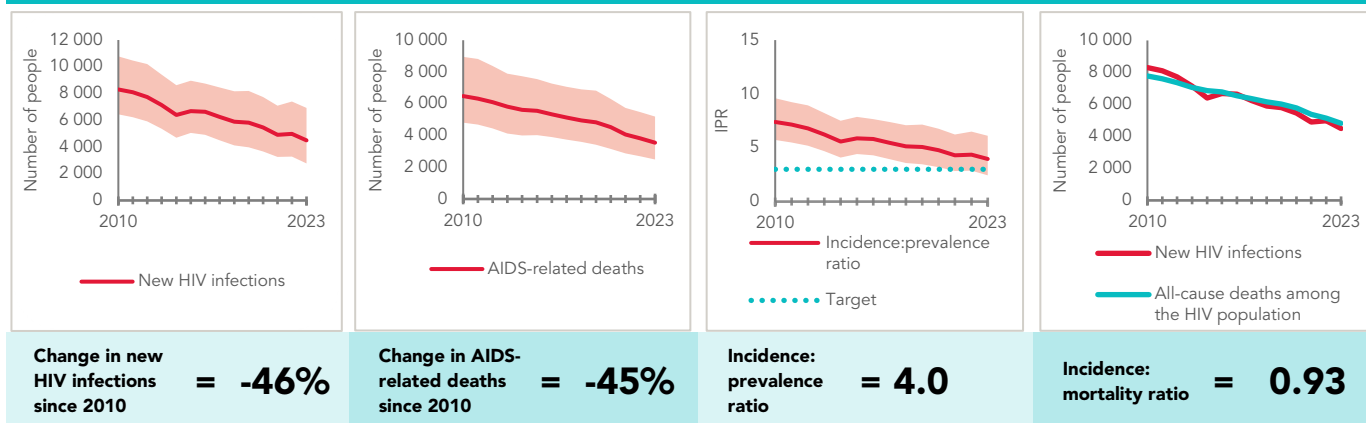
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2019 refers to women only)	2015 44.4	2019 51.1
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021 26.6	
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	...	
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019 77.2	

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	1 241 182	0	0	9 303 883	1 700 000	12 249 870

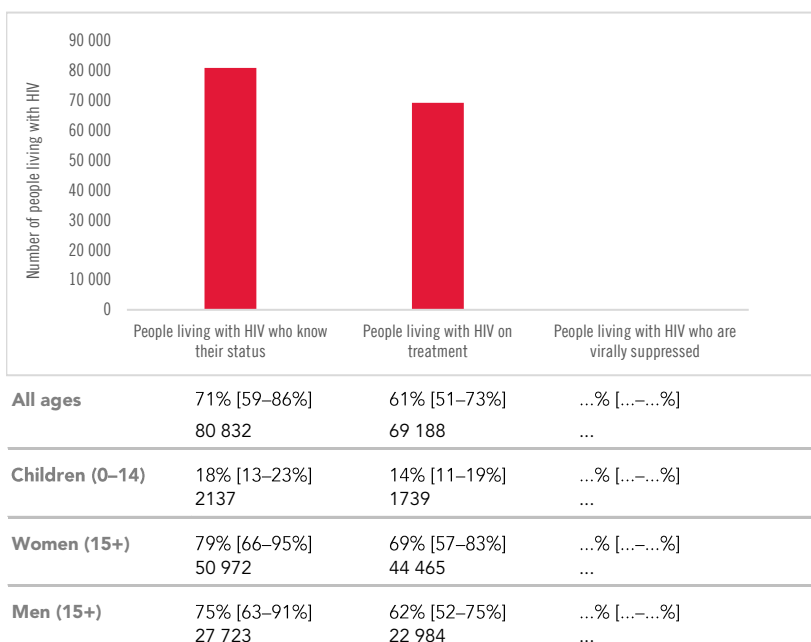
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	13.8%	3.9%	...	...	5.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	59.4%	99.2%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	83.1%	33.3%	...	...	91.7%
Condom use	84%	56.4%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	97%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	50% [42–63%]	70% [56–88%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24.4% [21.6–27.0%]	18.7% [13.8–22.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	3.7% [3.1–4.6%]	14.1% [11.2–17.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	3000 [1900–4300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	10.1%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	17.4%
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	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

CONGO

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	7700 [6000–9500]	9400 [7000–12 000]	10 000 [5500–19 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1900 [1500–2300]	1900 [1400–2300]	1800 [1100–2700]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2000 [1200–2600]	2600 [1500–3600]	3200 [1400–6100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3700 [2700–4600]	5000 [3600–6800]	5900 [3000–11 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2100 [1600–2700]	2500 [1800–3500]	2600 [1300–5100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.8 [1.4–2.2]	1.9 [1.4–2.5]	1.7 [0.91–3.2]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5600 [4700–6800]	6500 [5400–7800]	6300 [4400–8900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1400 [1100–1700]	1300 [1000–1600]	1400 [930–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2800 [2300–3400]	3200 [2600–3900]	3100 [2200–4500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1400 [1100–1700]	2000 [1700–2400]	1800 [1200–2500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	95 000 [84 000–110 000]	100 000 [89 000–120 000]	120 000 [98 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	9800 [8100–11 000]	9800 [8000–12 000]	10 000 [7700–13 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	55 000 [48 000–63 000]	61 000 [53 000–71 000]	79 000 [61 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	32 000 [28 000–38 000]	36 000 [28 000–49 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	3.4 [2.9–3.9]	3.3 [2.8–3.9]	3.2 [2.4–4.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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

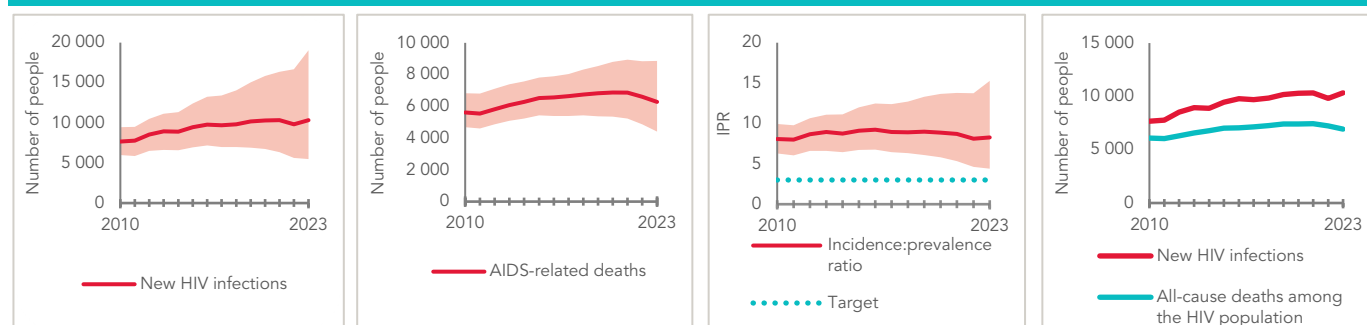
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



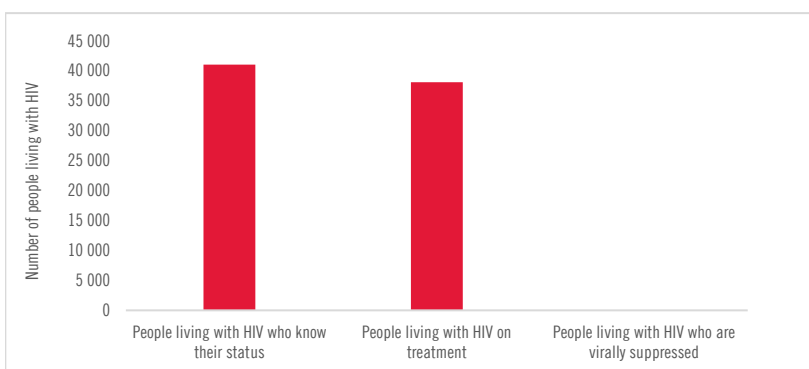
Change in new
HIV infections
since 2010 = **35%**

Change in AIDS-
related deaths
since 2010 = **12%**

Incidence:
prevalence
ratio = **8.3**

Incidence:
mortality ratio = **1.49**

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	33% [26–45%] 41 036	31% [24–42%] 38 098	...% [...–...%] ...
Children (0–14)	21% [16–28%] 2202	18% [14–24%] 1899	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	35% [27–47%] 27 249	32% [24–43%] 24 752	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	32% [25–44%] 11 584	32% [25–43%] 11 447	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	19% [16–25%]	34% [24–48%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.6% [29.8–33.3%]	27.5% [24.0–31.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	27 000 [22 000–34 000]	19 000 [13 000–25 000]	11 000 [6000–18 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	5700 [4300–7000]	2300 [1500–3300]	1300 [610–2200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	5300 [3500–6800]	4300 [2900–5700]	2600 [1500–4200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	12 000 [9600–17 000]	10 000 [7200–14 000]	6100 [3300–11 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	8500 [6600–11 000]	6100 [4400–8700]	3200 [1800–5700]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.2 [1–1.5]	0.75 [0.55–1]	0.35 [0.2–0.61]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	33 000 [28 000–40 000]	22 000 [18 000–27 000]	9500 [7200–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	5400 [4400–6300]	2700 [1900–3300]	840 [<500–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	15 000 [12 000–18 000]	9700 [7600–13 000]	4200 [3100–6000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	9300 [7800–11 000]	4500 [3400–6100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	520 000 [470 000–570 000]	460 000 [420 000–510 000]	420 000 [370 000–480 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	57 000 [49 000–64 000]	37 000 [30 000–43 000]	18 000 [13 000–23 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	290 000 [260 000–320 000]	270 000 [250 000–300 000]	270 000 [240 000–310 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	170 000 [160 000–200 000]	150 000 [140 000–170 000]	130 000 [110 000–150 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	3.6 [3.2–3.9]	2.8 [2.6–3.1]	1.8 [1.6–2.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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
	53 ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

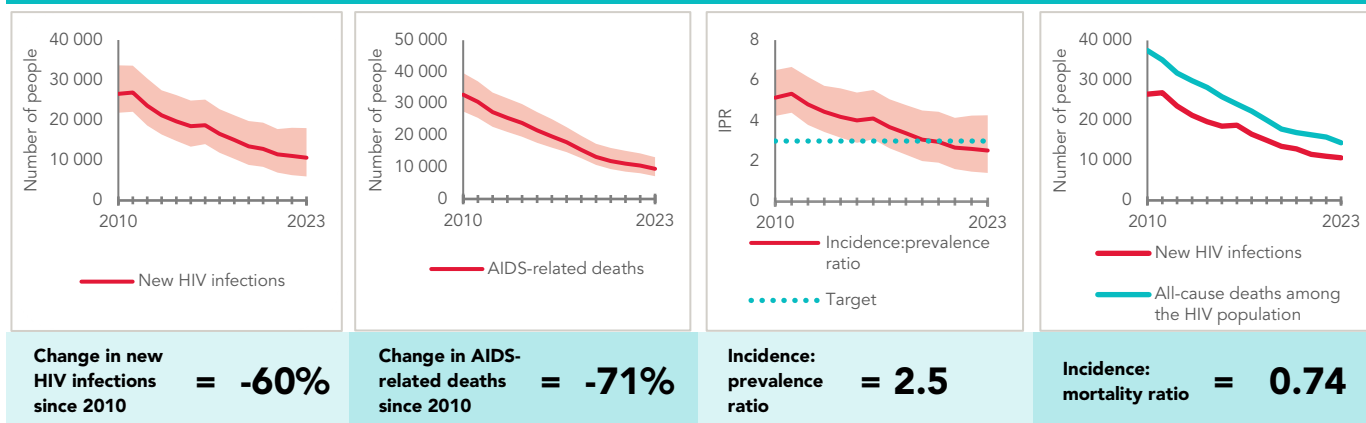
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2021
	14
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2021
	24.1

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2020	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

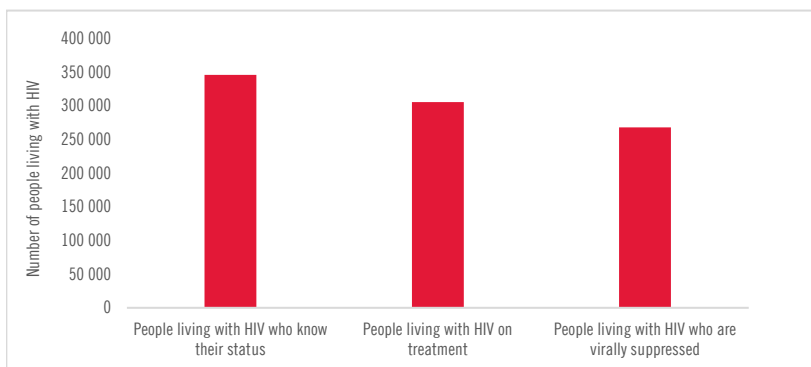


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	43 500
HIV prevalence	4.8%	7.7%	3.4%	24.7%	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	99.4%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	86.1%**
Condom use	91.5%	75.3%	24.9%	49.5%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	39.2%	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	13.9%	5.5%	9.3%	22.6%	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	32.4%	3.2%	30.7%	29%	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	82% [73–94%] 346 182	73% [64–83%] 305 545	64% [56–73%] 267 837
Children (0–14)	56% [40–71%] 10 000	51% [36–65%] 9 063	40% [28–51%] 7 107
Women (15+)	87% [78–>98%] 239 068	78% [70–89%] 214 652	69% [62–79%] 189 086
Men (15+)	75% [66–86%] 97 114	63% [55–72%] 81 830	55% [49–63%] 71 644

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	91% [80–100%]	84% [73–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	11.9% [9.1–14.8%]	10.5% [5.9–15.0%]
Early infant diagnosis	38.0% [33.3–45.7%]	61.3% [53.6–74.4%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	4700 [2800–7100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	23.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.8%
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 (2021)	
— Women	23.6%
— Men	47.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2021)	47%
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 (2022)	15 773
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	37 000 [29 000–47 000]	29 000 [20 000–39 000]	21 000 [12 000–33 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	10 000 [8500–13 000]	6500 [4600–8900]	6300 [4400–9100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	9200 [5200–12 000]	7600 [4400–10 000]	5000 [2300–8400]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	16 000 [12 000–21 000]	14 000 [9300–19 000]	9500 [4700–16 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	11 000 [8100–15 000]	8300 [5500–12 000]	5000 [2500–8900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.47 [0.37–0.6]	0.31 [0.21–0.42]	0.17 [<0.1–0.28]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	43 000 [34 000–54 000]	29 000 [23 000–38 000]	11 000 [8400–15 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	8300 [6700–11 000]	4900 [3800–6200]	3200 [2000–4600]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	20 000 [16 000–25 000]	13 000 [9300–17 000]	4300 [3200–5800]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	15 000 [12 000–19 000]	12 000 [9400–16 000]	3500 [2600–4600]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	530 000 [450 000–640 000]	490 000 [410 000–600 000]	520 000 [410 000–640 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	69 000 [56 000–87 000]	57 000 [46 000–72 000]	50 000 [37 000–64 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	270 000 [230 000–330 000]	270 000 [220 000–320 000]	300 000 [240 000–360 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	190 000 [160 000–230 000]	170 000 [140 000–210 000]	170 000 [130 000–210 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.1 [1.0–1.4]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]	0.7 [0.5–0.8]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	Data not available
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	2014
	49.2 ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

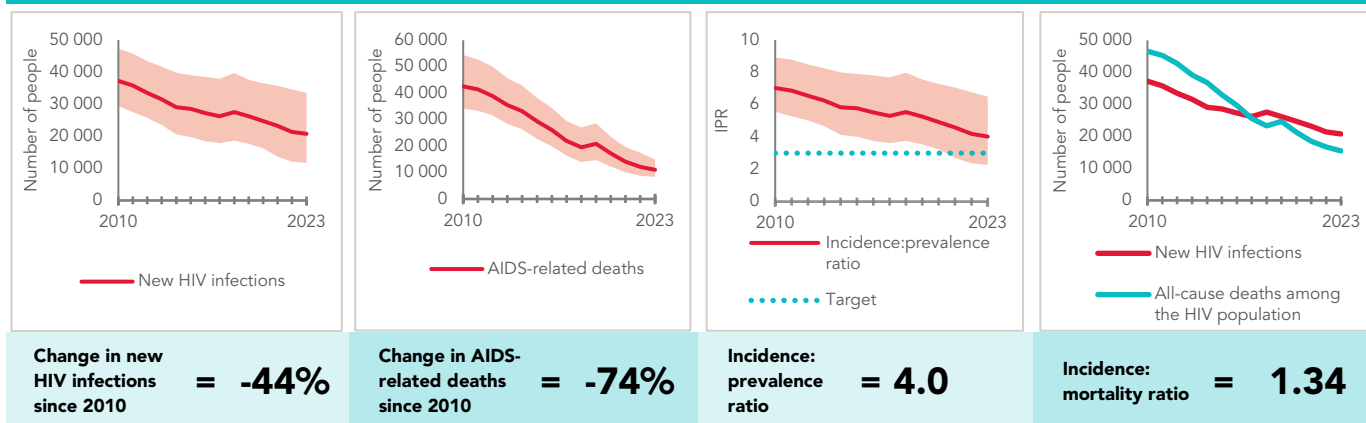
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	45 095 805	14 868 522	86 081 726	64 753 100	0	223 877 209

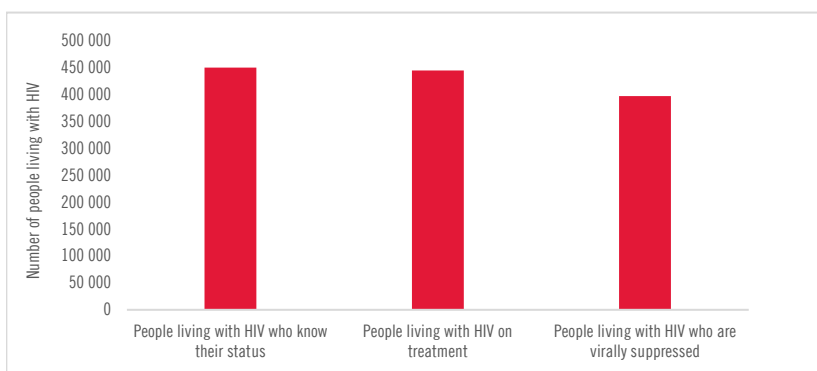
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	525 700	...	168 200	56 500	36 700
HIV prevalence	7.5%	7.1%	3.9%	...	1.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	47.6%	56.9%	29.5%	51.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	37.9%	39.4%	22.5%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	17.8%	14%	18%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	27.8%	26.1%	27.7%	23.5%	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	87% [69– >98%] 449 455	86% [68– >98%] 444 592	77% [61–95%] 396 615
All ages			
Children (0–14)	52% [38–66%] 26 132	44% [33–56%] 22 235	36% [27–46%] 18 331
Women (15+)	91% [72– >98%] 268 648	90% [72– >98%] 268 104	81% [65– >98%] 240 274
Men (15+)	91% [72– >98%] 154 674	91% [72– >98%] 154 253	81% [64– >98%] 138 009

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	59% [47–72%]	40% [32–51%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.5% [22.9–29.8%]	25.5% [22.1–29.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	15.4% [12.3–18.8%]	11.9% [9.5–15.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	22 000 [14 000–31 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	59%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

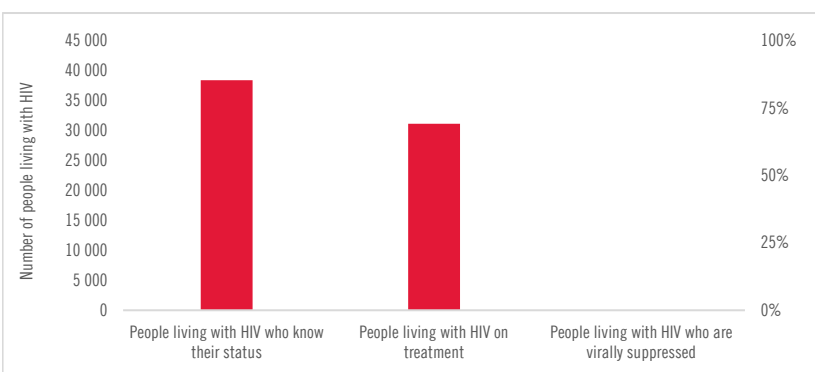
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 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 (2023)	23 349
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	22.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	0
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 31 140	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 1 100	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 22 467	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 7 573	...% [...-...%]

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report: 2020	0	0	0	0	0	0

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	3200 [2000–4600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3100 [2500–4100]	2600 [1800–3600]	1900 [1000–3800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	770 [600–950]	550 [<500–750]	<500 [<200–600]
New HIV infections (15–24)	900 [600–1200]	750 [<500–1100]	550 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1600 [1200–2200]	1500 [920–2200]	1200 [560–2400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	680 [500–970]	550 [<500–840]	<500 [<200–770]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.8 [1.5–2.4]	1.3 [0.92–1.8]	0.79 [0.41–1.6]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2300 [1600–3300]	1800 [1200–2500]	1800 [1200–2500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	620 [<500–770]	<500 [<500–610]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [860–1900]	910 [560–1300]	1000 [740–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–630]	<500 [<500–630]	<500 [<500–570]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	47 000 [39 000–56 000]	52 000 [45 000–60 000]	51 000 [44 000–65 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3700 [2700–4800]	3400 [2700–4200]	2400 [1800–3200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	30 000 [25 000–35 000]	33 000 [29 000–39 000]	35 000 [30 000–44 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	15 000 [13 000–18 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	4.3 [3.6–5.0]	3.9 [3.3–4.4]	3.0 [2.5–3.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

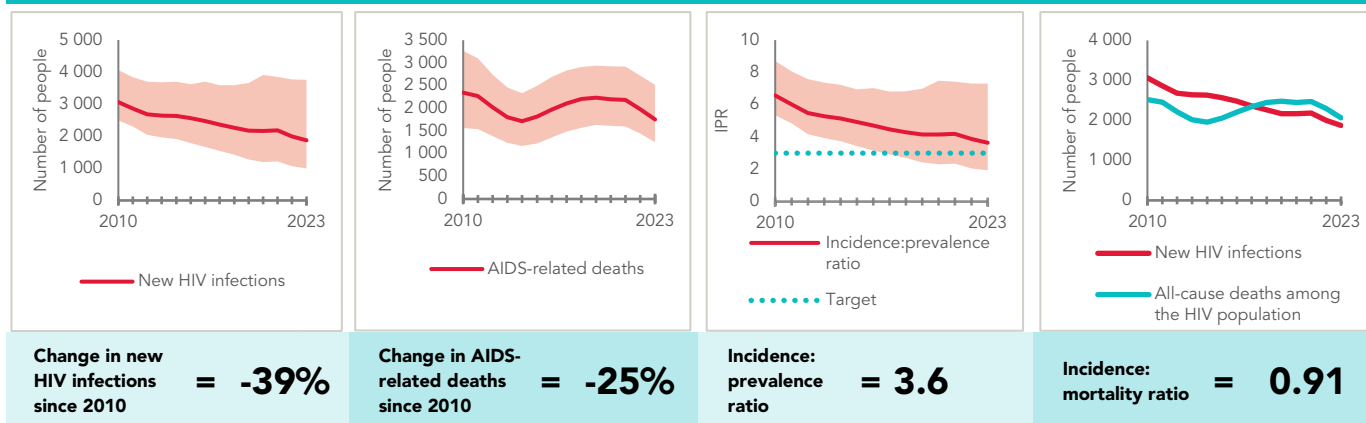
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2020 23.3
---	--------------

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

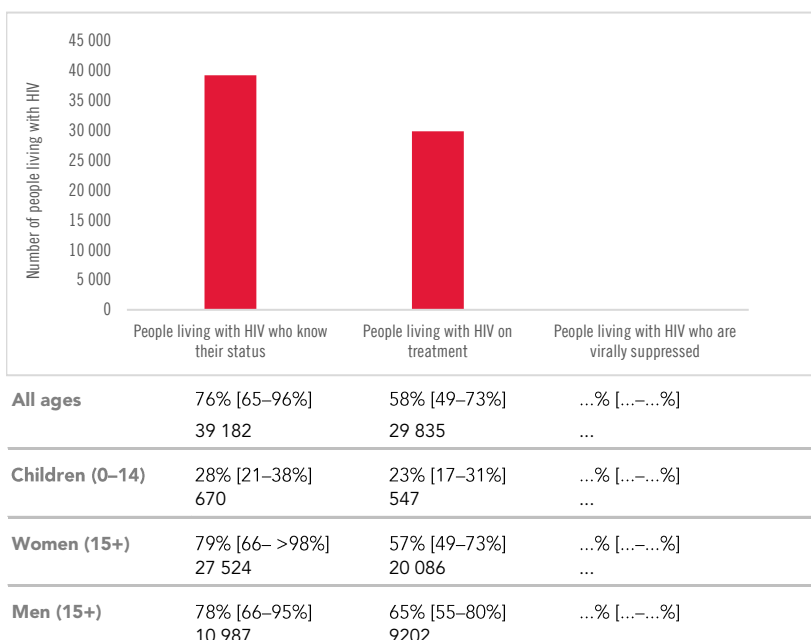
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	700
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	54% [44–66%]	67% [49–87%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.7% [15.4–19.7%]	15.4% [10.9–19.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	21.7% [17.8–26.5%]	25.0% [18.4–32.7%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	3700 [1500–6900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	10.6%
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	0.4%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	...
— Women	37.2%
— Men	65.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2021)	36%
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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2200 [1700–3000]	2000 [1400–2800]	1500 [850–2500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500–510]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [830–1400]	980 [710–1400]	690 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	800 [620–1100]	740 [550–1000]	540 [<500–1000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.2 [0.9–1.5]	0.9 [0.65–1.3]	0.53 [0.31–0.92]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1500 [1100–2000]	1400 [990–2000]	1300 [880–1900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	660 [<500–910]	600 [<500–870]	550 [<500–860]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	520 [<500–720]	600 [<500–820]	600 [<500–830]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	23 000 [18 000–29 000]	26 000 [21 000–32 000]	26 000 [21 000–34 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2300 [1800–3100]	2200 [1700–3000]	1900 [1300–2600]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	12 000 [9500–15 000]	14 000 [11 000–18 000]	15 000 [13 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8500 [6700–11 000]	9400 [7500–12 000]	9200 [7000–12 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	2.0 [1.6–2.5]	1.9 [1.5–2.4]	1.4 [1.1–1.8]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (14 years - life)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2018	2020
	72.3	75.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

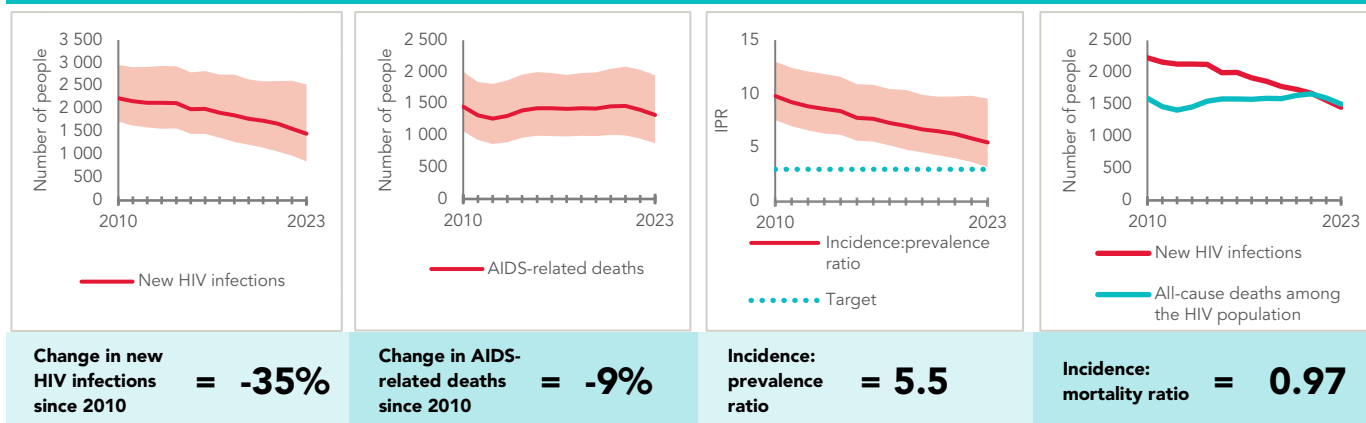
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2020
	10.4

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2020
	47.0

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

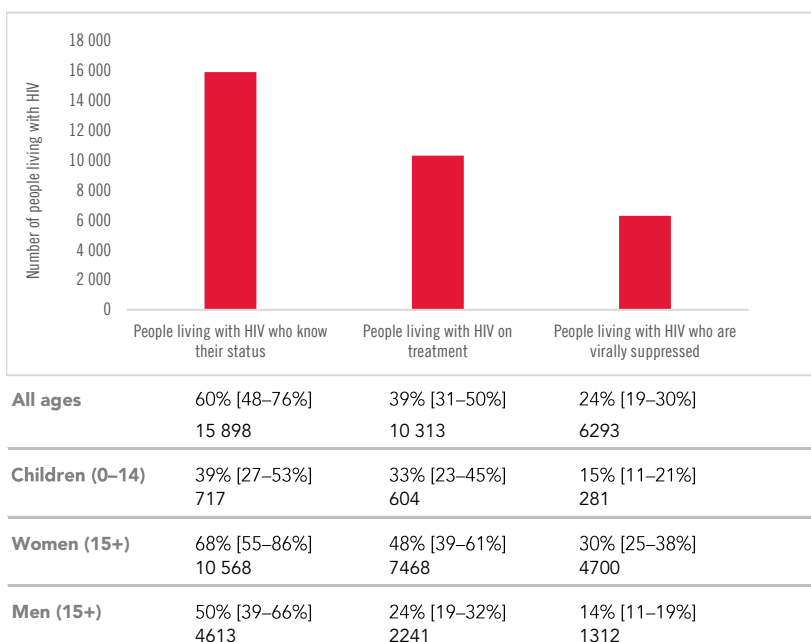


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	5500	...	...	...	10 000
HIV prevalence	14.1%	31%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	8.4%**	4.8%**	...	...	...
Condom use	94.2%	47.3%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	16.8%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	85.8%	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	67% [53–84%]	71% [55–92%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.8% [16.1–25.3%]	21.7% [16.5–26.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	10.0% [7.9–12.4%]	25.1% [19.3–32.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	480 [340–650]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	1.2%
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 (2019)	...
— Women	27.7%
— Men	57.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2020)	41.3%
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)	15
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	22 000 [17 000–27 000]	21 000 [16 000–26 000]	18 000 [11 000–25 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	4300 [3400–5500]	3700 [2800–4700]	1700 [920–2700]
New HIV infections (15–24)	5600 [3500–7100]	5200 [3100–6600]	4900 [2600–7100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	10 000 [8200–13 000]	11 000 [8200–14 000]	10 000 [6800–15 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	7200 [5600–9400]	6500 [4900–8600]	5600 [3700–8500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.93 [0.73–1.2]	0.78 [0.59–0.97]	0.56 [0.36–0.79]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	19 000 [16 000–23 000]	16 000 [12 000–19 000]	12 000 [8500–17 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	3700 [3000–4500]	2800 [2100–3500]	1400 [820–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	9200 [7400–11 000]	6600 [5000–8500]	5600 [3600–8000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	6200 [5000–7900]	6400 [5100–8100]	5500 [4100–7000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	300 000 [250 000–340 000]	310 000 [270 000–360 000]	330 000 [280 000–390 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	34 000 [28 000–39 000]	28 000 [23 000–33 000]	18 000 [13 000–23 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	160 000 [130 000–180 000]	170 000 [150 000–200 000]	210 000 [180 000–240 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	110 000 [93 000–130 000]	110 000 [96 000–130 000]	110 000 [89 000–130 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.9 [1.7–2.2]	1.8 [1.5–2.0]	1.5 [1.3–1.8]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 (2022 refers to women only)	2014 67.7	2022 59.3
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2020 6.7	
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2020 4.9	

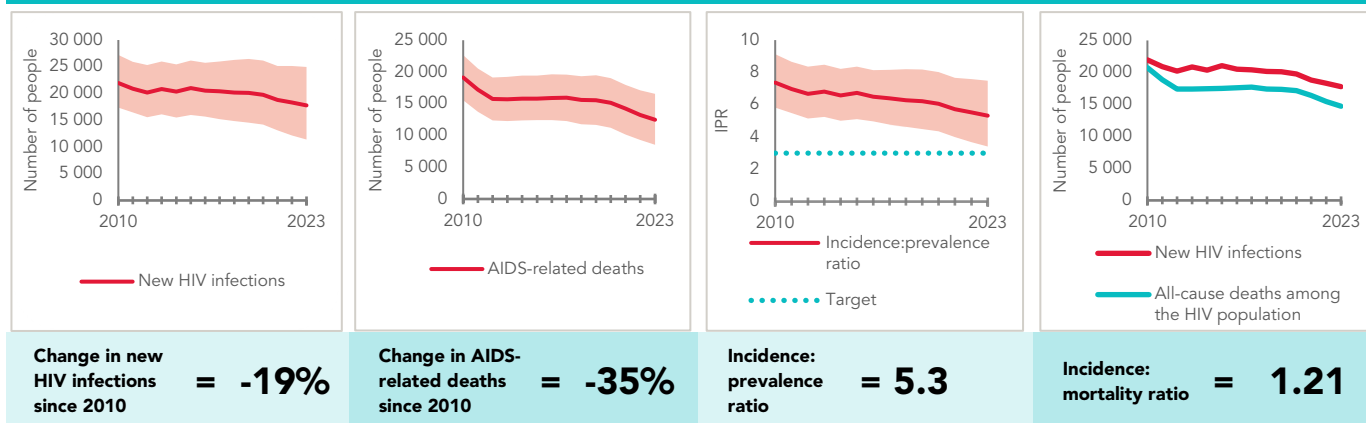
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2022 13
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2022 18.3

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	51 650 765	20 589 629	10 802 357	36 267 361	1 396 464	126 415 269

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

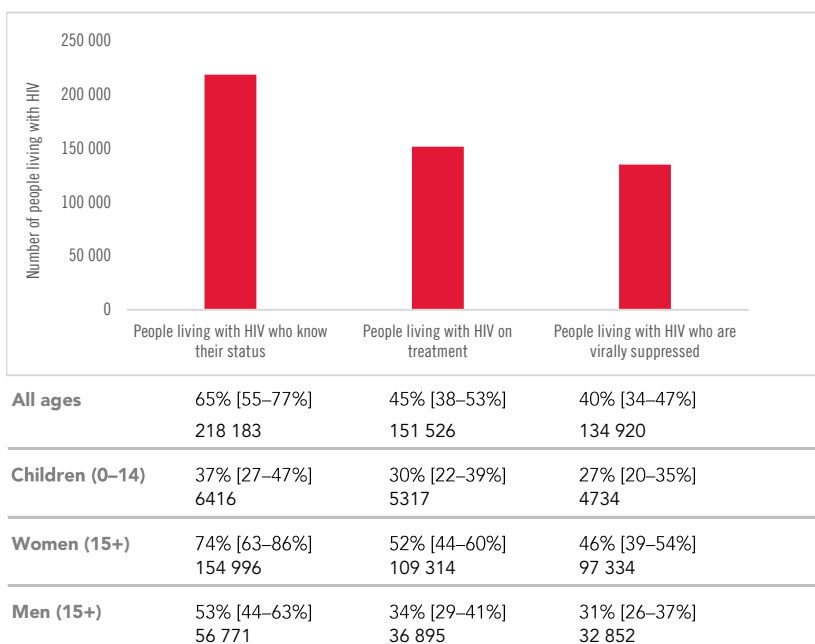


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	26.1%	...	29.7%	2.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	53.8%	...	58.0%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	99.0%**	92.1%	...	54.5%	100%**
Condom use	...	58%	...	78%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	3.5%	...	5.8%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	9.1%	...	14.3%	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	52% [44–64%]	90% [75–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.1% [22.7–27.4%]	12.6% [8.2–16.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	25.1% [21.1–30.4%]	34.6% [29.0–43.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	4800 [2100–8600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
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 (2022)	...
— Women	10.6%
— Men	28.1%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2022)	49.5%
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 (2023)	7477
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	9100 [7700–11 000]	8600 [6800–11 000]	4600 [2800–6800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2000 [1700–2500]	2300 [2000–2700]	1100 [730–1600]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3300 [2100–4200]	2900 [1800–3700]	1600 [910–2500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	4000 [3300–5000]	3700 [2800–4800]	2200 [1300–3400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3000 [2400–3900]	2500 [1900–3300]	1300 [780–2000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.9 [0.76–1.1]	0.75 [0.59–0.93]	0.33 [0.2–0.49]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4400 [3400–5800]	4900 [3800–6400]	3200 [2500–4200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1400 [1200–1700]	1200 [970–1500]	850 [610–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1700 [1200–2300]	1700 [1200–2300]	1000 [790–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1200 [900–2000]	2000 [1600–2700]	1300 [1000–1800]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	100 000 [92 000–120 000]	120 000 [100 000–130 000]	130 000 [110 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	11 000 [9200–13 000]	12 000 [9900–13 000]	11 000 [8800–13 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	55 000 [48 000–62 000]	64 000 [57 000–72 000]	74 000 [63 000–86 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	39 000 [34 000–45 000]	41 000 [37 000–48 000]	41 000 [35 000–48 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.7 [1.6–2.0]	1.7 [1.5–1.9]	1.3 [1.2–1.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2018	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	75.7	79.7

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

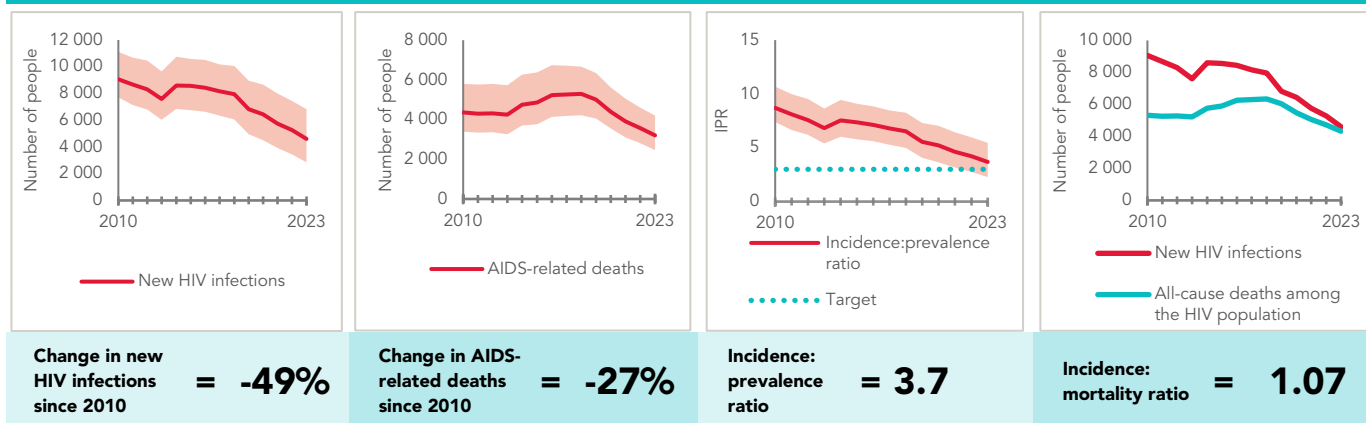
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	72 500	0	0	1 002 500	0	21 080 800

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

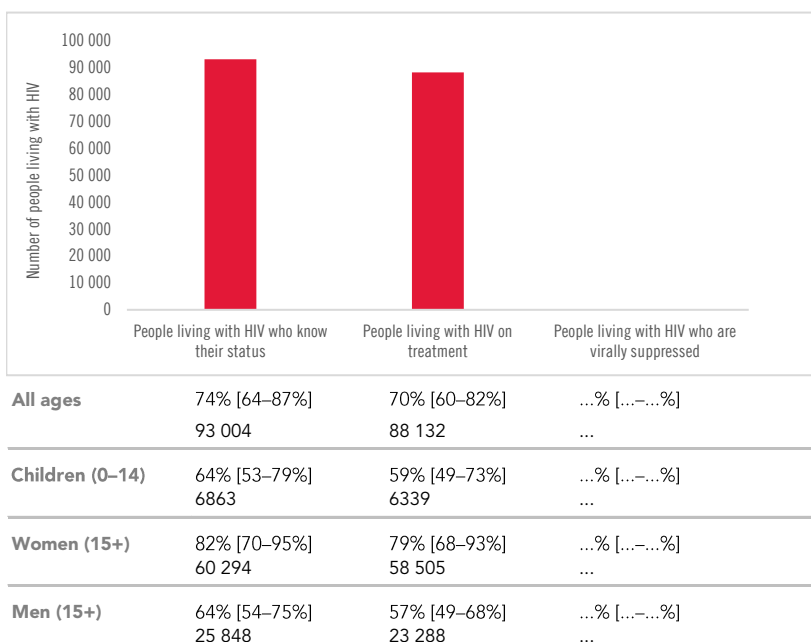


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	49 000	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	4.9%	9.2%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	100%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	100%**	1.3%	...	...	...
Condom use	92.7%	82.3%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	85.8%	66.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	12.9%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	15.2%	1%	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	0% [0–0%]	69% [58–84%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	38.7% [36.5–41.7%]	20.0% [15.7–24.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	3.9% [3.4–4.7%]	0.2% [0.2–0.3%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	4400 [2800–6300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2018)	...
— Women	28.6%
— Men	49.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

GUINEA-BISSAU

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2800 [2400–3600]	1800 [1400–2500]	1100 [700–1700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	720 [600–860]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	720 [<500–950]	520 [<500–700]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1300 [1000–1600]	1000 [740–1400]	540 [<500–920]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	850 [680–1100]	590 [<500–820]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.9 [1.6–2.3]	1 [0.79–1.4]	0.53 [0.33–0.81]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2300 [2000–2800]	1900 [1600–2300]	1000 [800–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	550 [<500–630]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1100 [900–1300]	830 [660–1100]	<500 [<500–550]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	680 [560–880]	780 [660–970]	<500 [<500–620]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	37 000 [33 000–42 000]	37 000 [33 000–42 000]	34 000 [30 000–41 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4200 [3600–4700]	3400 [2900–3900]	2200 [1700–2800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	20 000 [18 000–23 000]	21 000 [19 000–24 000]	22 000 [19 000–26 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	13 000 [11 000–14 000]	11 000 [9200–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	4.0 [3.6–4.4]	3.3 [3.0–3.8]	2.3 [2.0–2.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No specific legislation
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
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	2014	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	63	75.9

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months

...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months

...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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

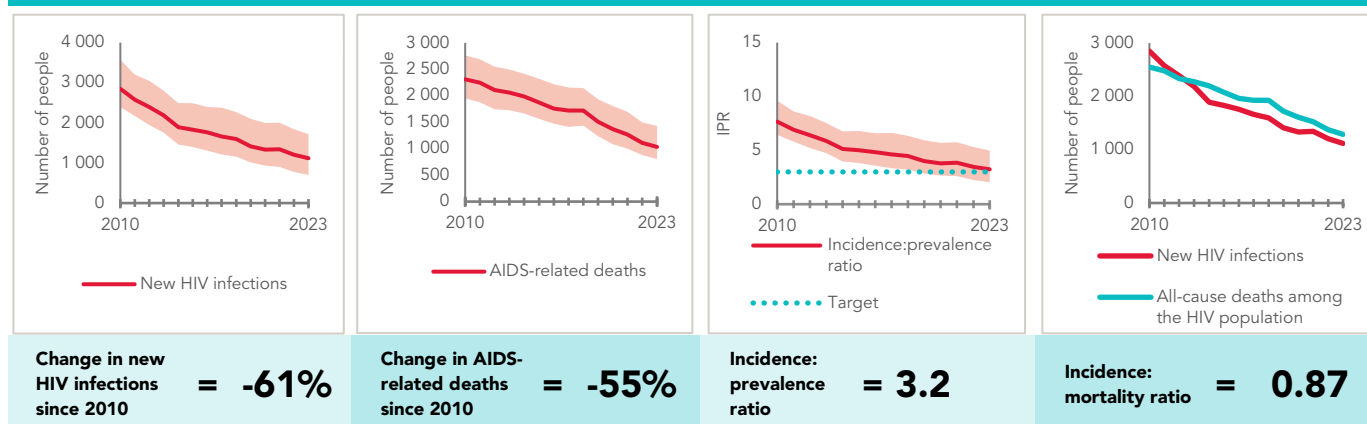
...

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)

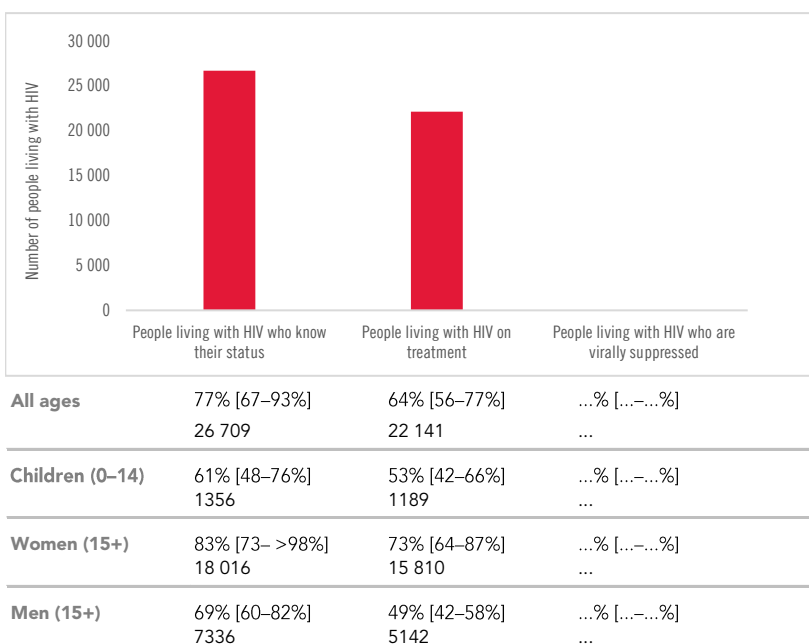
2019

37.0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	87% [74–100%]	59% [49–72%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.3% [10.1–16.4%]	22.4% [18.9–25.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	42.9% [36.6–50.1%]	...% [...–...%]

LIBERIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2600 [2000–3400]	2000 [1500–2900]	810 [<500–1500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	850 [660–1100]	500 [<500–700]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	710 [<500–1000]	630 [<500–920]	<500 [<200–530]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1000 [780–1400]	950 [670–1400]	<500 [<200–730]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	710 [510–1000]	570 [<500–850]	<500 [<100–<500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.65 [0.51–0.86]	0.44 [0.33–0.63]	0.15 [<0.1–0.29]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3100 [2700–3700]	2600 [2200–3300]	800 [610–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	730 [610–870]	510 [<500–630]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1400 [1200–1700]	1100 [940–1400]	<500 [<500–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1000 [830–1300]	990 [840–1200]	<500 [<500–<500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	41 000 [36 000–48 000]	38 000 [33 000–45 000]	34 000 [28 000–42 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	6400 [5500–7600]	5100 [4200–6000]	2700 [2000–3700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	21 000 [18 000–24 000]	20 000 [18 000–24 000]	20 000 [17 000–25 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	13 000 [11 000–16 000]	11 000 [9100–14 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.7 [1.5–1.9]	1.3 [1.2–1.6]	0.9 [0.8–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2013	2020
(2020 refers to women only)	52.7	67.5

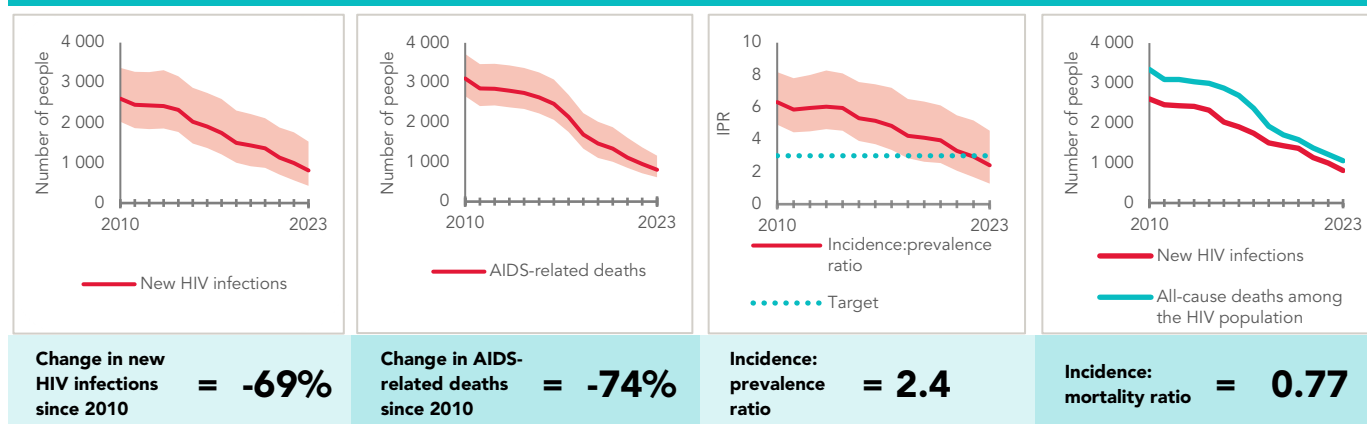
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2022
	11.3

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2022
	7.3

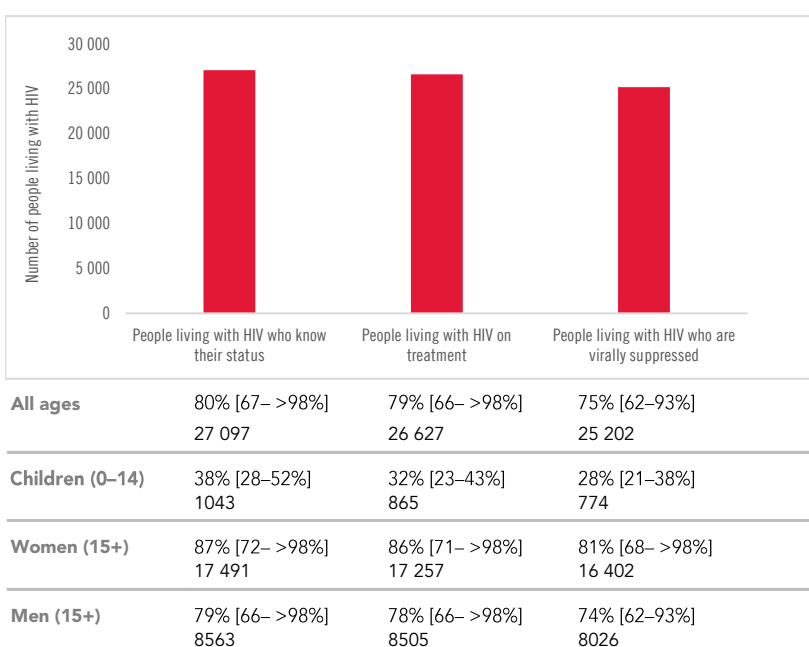
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2020
	34.8
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2020
	33.2

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	53% [43–66%]	96% [76–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22.6% [19.8–25.3%]	11.5% [9.6–16.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	20.9% [16.5–26.7%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	8600 [6300–11 000]	7800 [5800–10 000]	5500 [3500–8300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2100 [1600–2700]	2000 [1500–2600]	1700 [1200–2400]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3000 [2200–3800]	2700 [1900–3700]	1800 [1100–2800]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3700 [2700–4800]	3400 [2400–4500]	2200 [1400–3400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2700 [2000–3500]	2500 [1800–3400]	1600 [1000–2600]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.56 [0.41–0.7]	0.44 [0.32–0.59]	0.24 [0.15–0.36]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	5800 [4400–7200]	6000 [4700–7400]	4400 [3000–6100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1600 [1300–1900]	1400 [1100–1800]	1200 [830–1600]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2300 [1800–3100]	2200 [1600–2900]	1700 [1200–2500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1800 [1400–2300]	2300 [1900–2800]	1500 [980–2100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [100 000–130 000]	120 000 [100 000–140 000]	120 000 [99 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	14 000 [11 000–16 000]	13 000 [10 000–15 000]	12 000 [9000–15 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	61 000 [53 000–71 000]	65 000 [56 000–76 000]	68 000 [57 000–86 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	42 000 [36 000–48 000]	41 000 [35 000–49 000]	41 000 [33 000–51 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.3 [1.1–1.5]	1.2 [1.0–1.4]	0.8 [0.7–1.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No specific legislation
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2015
	55.9 ...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

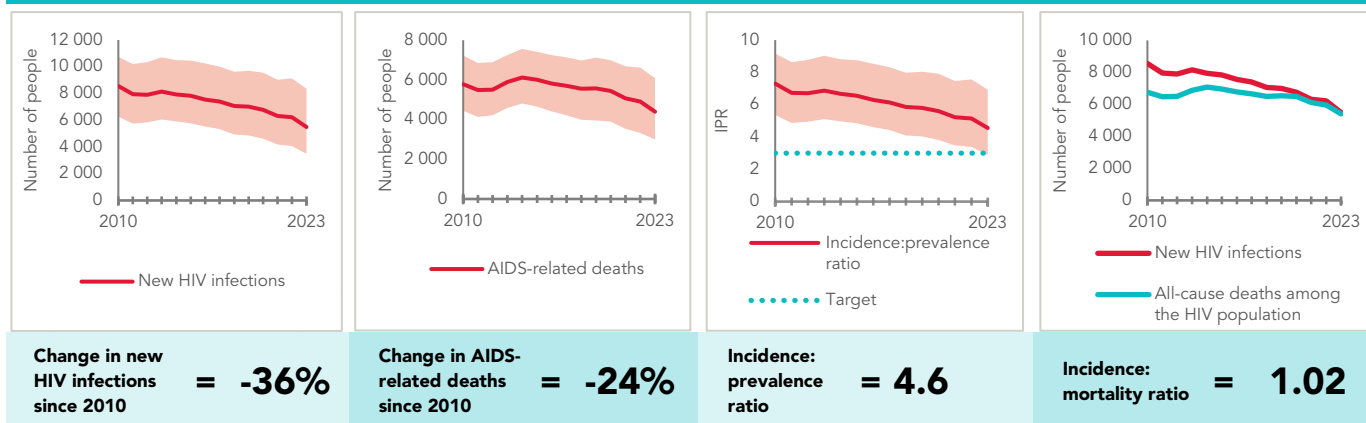
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

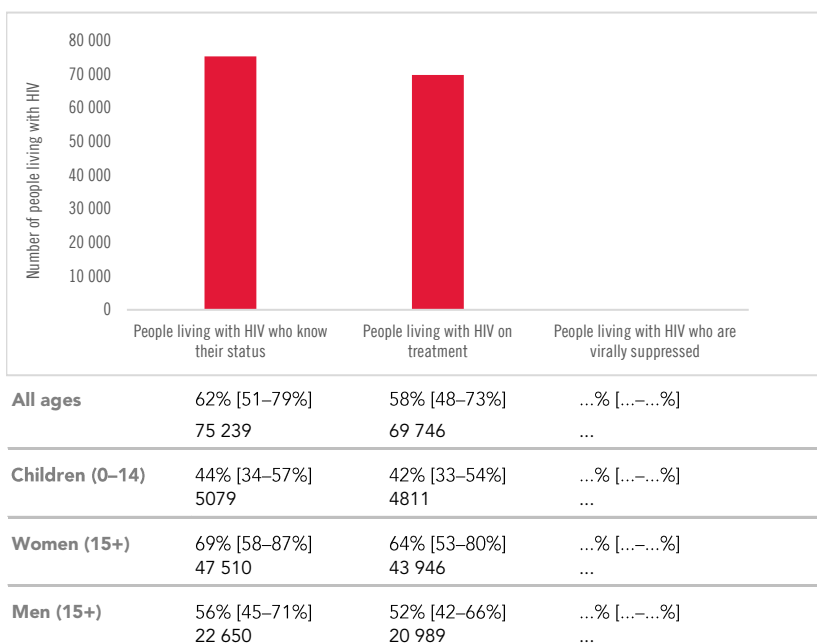
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	40% [34–49%]	33% [26–42%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.0% [27.2–32.6%]	29.8% [26.3–33.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	3.2% [2.7–3.9%]	40.2% [31.7–50.6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	750 [470–1100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2018)	...
— Women	15.3%
— Men	39.1%
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 (2023)	2371
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<200–510]	<500 [<100– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<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 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.1 [0.1–0.17]	<0.1 [0.1–0.11]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	550 [<500–670]	<500 [<500–600]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	8800 [7500–10 000]	7300 [6200–8700]	6400 [5400–8100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	800 [690–930]	590 [500–700]	<500 [<500–580]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3400 [2900–3900]	3000 [2600–3600]	2900 [2500–3700]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	4600 [3800–5500]	3700 [3000–4500]	3000 [2500–3800]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.5 [0.4–0.5]	0.3 [0.2–0.4]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

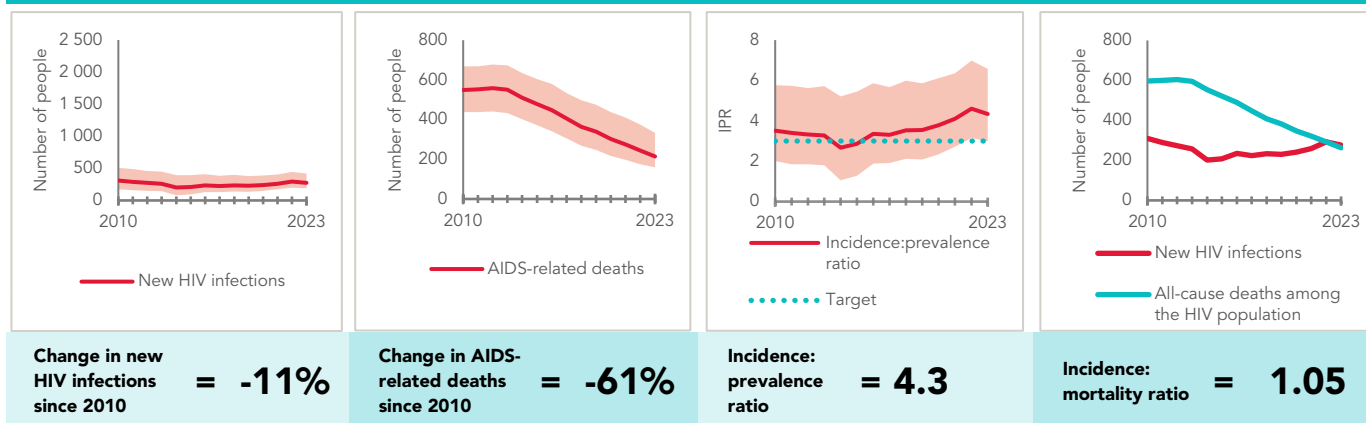
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	2021 6.4
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0

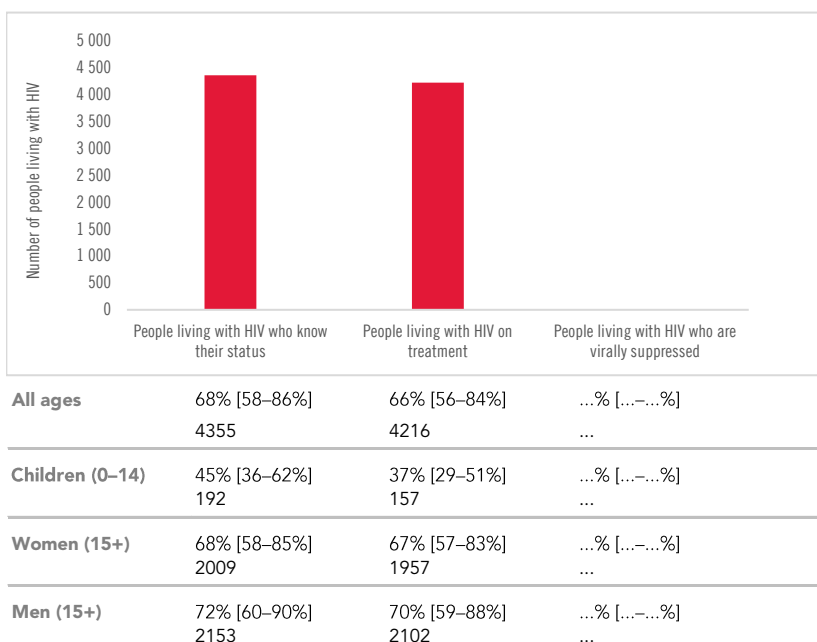
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	75% [58–92%]	46% [33–57%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.1% [12.8–23.9%]	28.0% [24.2–31.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	94 [51–150]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2021)	28.2%
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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	880 [660–1300]	1300 [730–1600]	1400 [1100–1700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500–510]	500 [<500–610]	<500 [<500–620]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–810]	<500 [<200–580]	<500 [<500–510]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500–630]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2500 [2000–3000]	1900 [1500–2300]	950 [750–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	610 [540–720]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	680 [520–910]	<500 [<500–680]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1200 [970–1500]	1000 [850–1200]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	38 000 [34 000–42 000]	32 000 [30 000–35 000]	31 000 [28 000–35 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	6500 [5800–7500]	4400 [3900–5100]	3100 [2700–3700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	15 000 [14 000–17 000]	15 000 [14 000–16 000]	16 000 [15 000–18 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	16 000 [15 000–18 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

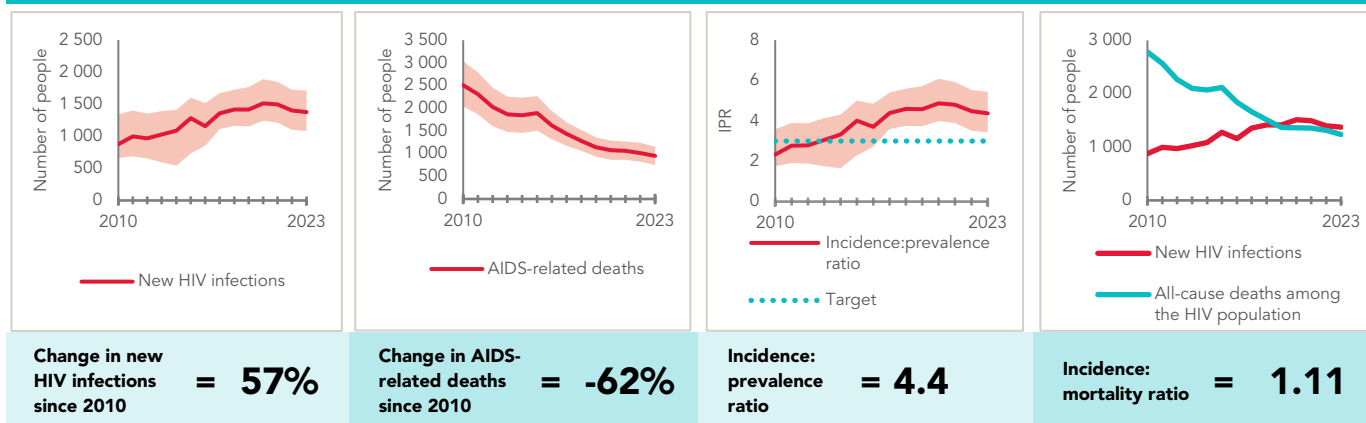
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2023	49 336	0	0	0	0	9 876 782

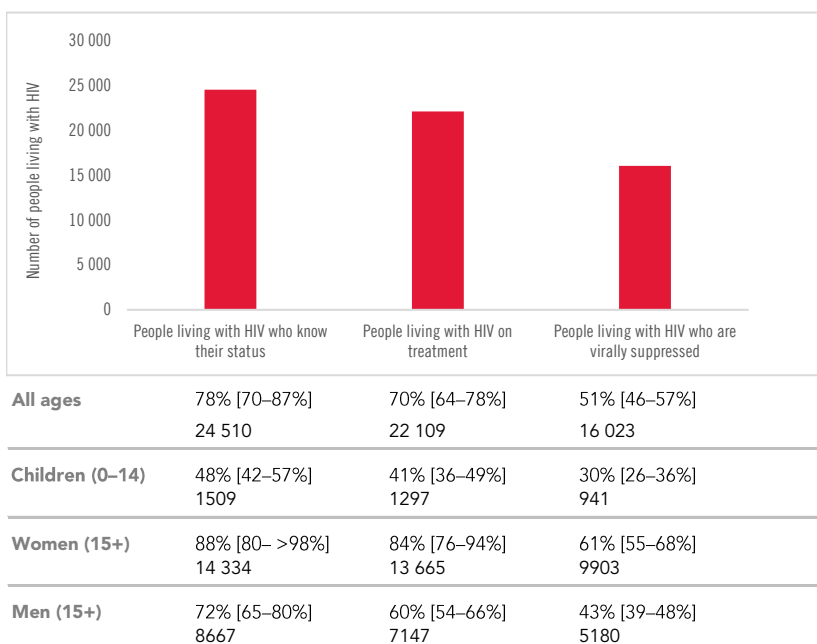
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	9.5%	6.4%	...	...	1%
HIV testing and status awareness	83.7%	57.5%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	1.7%	5.3%	...	...	...
Condom use	92.7%	89.6%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	58.3%	53.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	46% [41–51%]	45% [41–51%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	23.6% [21.1–25.9%]	23.3% [21.5–26.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	13.5% [12.1–14.9%]	11.3% [10.1–12.7%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	500 [300–760]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	62.5%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	140 000 [130 000–170 000]	110 000 [97 000–140 000]	75 000 [59 000–96 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	33 000 [28 000–37 000]	25 000 [21 000–29 000]	22 000 [18 000–26 000]
New HIV infections (15–24)	34 000 [22 000–41 000]	26 000 [17 000–31 000]	18 000 [11 000–23 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	64 000 [56 000–78 000]	53 000 [43 000–67 000]	34 000 [24 000–48 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	46 000 [39 000–60 000]	33 000 [27 000–45 000]	19 000 [13 000–27 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.89 [0.81–1.1]	0.6 [0.53–0.75]	0.34 [0.27–0.44]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	95 000 [82 000–110 000]	72 000 [62 000–89 000]	45 000 [39 000–54 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	25 000 [21 000–28 000]	17 000 [14 000–20 000]	15 000 [12 000–18 000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	38 000 [32 000–47 000]	23 000 [17 000–30 000]	16 000 [12 000–20 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	32 000 [26 000–42 000]	32 000 [27 000–41 000]	14 000 [12 000–18 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.8 m [1.7 m–2.0 m]	1.9 m [1.8 m–2.1 m]	2.0 m [1.9 m–2.3 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	190 000 [170 000–210 000]	170 000 [150 000–200 000]	160 000 [140 000–180 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	960 000 [890 000–1.1 m]	1.1 m [1.0 m–1.2 m]	1.2 m [1.1 m–1.4 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	690 000 [630 000–770 000]	690 000 [630 000–770 000]	680 000 [620 000–760 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.9 [1.8–2.0]	1.7 [1.7–1.8]	1.3 [1.3–1.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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
52.8	...

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021
19.4	

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021
4.1	

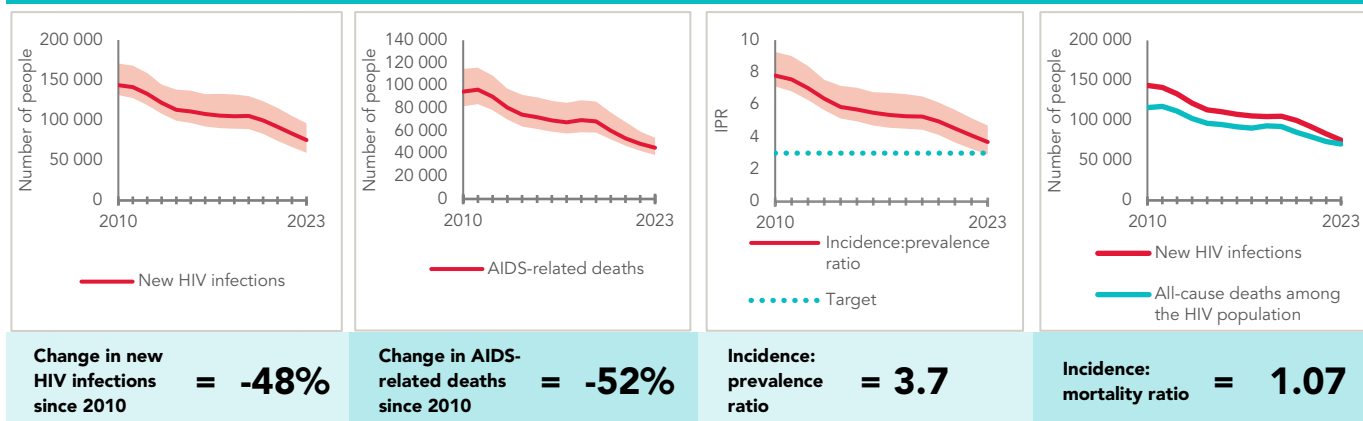
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2021
27.6	

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	17 106 070	146 481	330 641 645	81 445 796	3 847 070	437 756 612

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

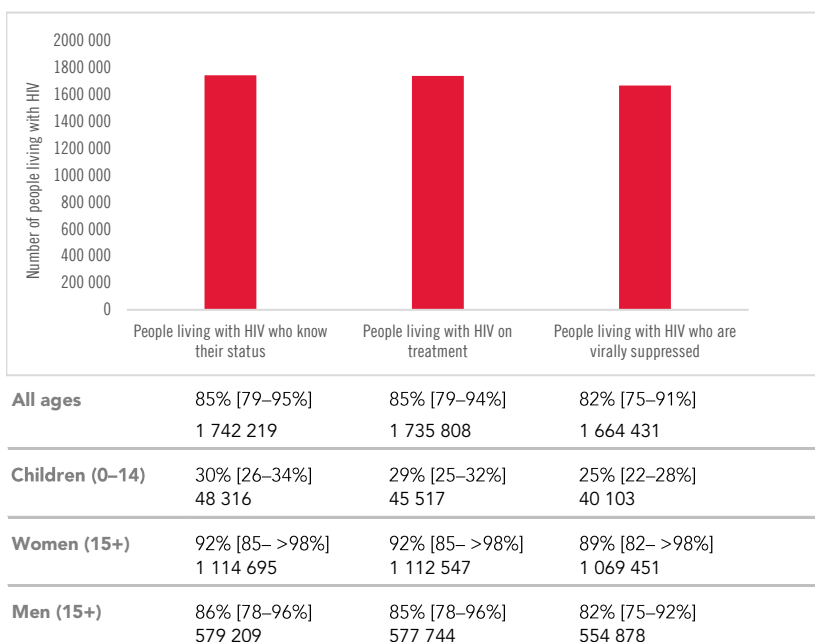


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	78 600
HIV prevalence	16.7%	25%	10.9%	28.8%	2.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	69.0%	58.5%	37.2%	59.0%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	23.7%	26.3%	25.0%**	19.5%	...
Condom use	85.5%	69.8%	46.5%	65.9%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	79.4%	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	48% [42–57%]	33% [30–40%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22.9% [21.6–24.4%]	23.4% [21.3–26.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	14.6% [12.9–17.2%]	17.8% [15.9–21.5%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	25 000 [16 000–35 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	73.8%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2018)	
— Women	35.7%
— Men	64.6%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2021)	39.9%
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 (2023)	181 201
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	35.9%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	0
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2200 [1800–2800]	1400 [1100–1900]	2800 [2300–3800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	590 [<500–760]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–620]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	770 [610–970]	530 [<500–730]	1200 [920–1600]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	870 [690–1100]	600 [<500–820]	1400 [1100–1900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.18 [0.15–0.22]	0.1 [0.1–0.13]	0.16 [0.13–0.21]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1700 [1300–2200]	1700 [1300–2300]	840 [650–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<500–<500]	<200 [<100–<200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200–<500]	<500 [<500–740]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	990 [740–1300]	910 [730–1100]	<500 [<500–620]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	43 000 [37 000–50 000]	40 000 [36 000–46 000]	44 000 [39 000–52 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4400 [3700–5200]	3500 [2900–4300]	2200 [1900–2800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	21 000 [19 000–24 000]	24 000 [21 000–28 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	18 000 [16 000–21 000]	16 000 [14 000–18 000]	17 000 [16 000–21 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021 45.8
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021 5.3

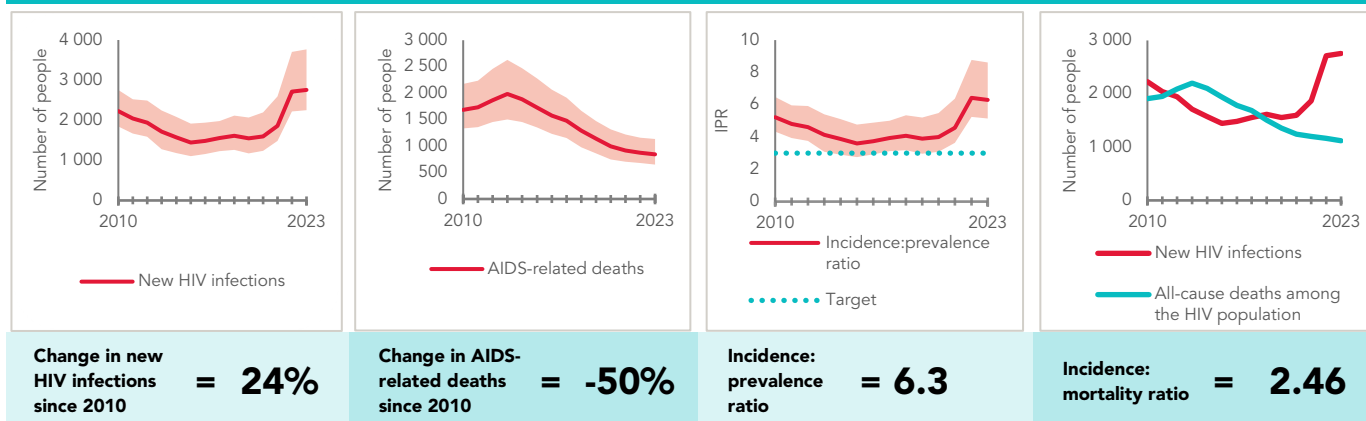
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	6.1
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons		2019
		35.0

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2023	1 762 970	0	0	0	5 437 799

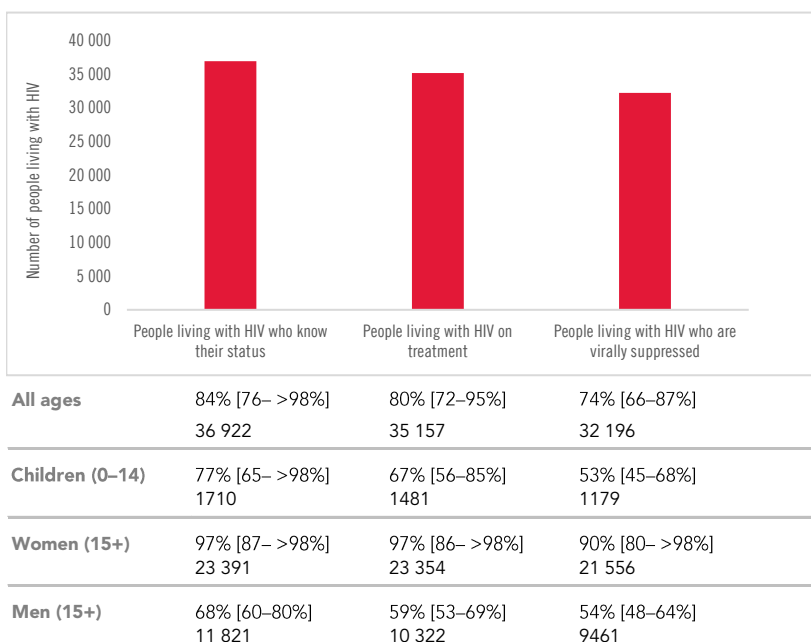
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	52 500	...	...	300
HIV prevalence	4.8%	...	3.7%	...	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	98.0%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	28.3%	37.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	91.6%	...	54.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	65.5%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	19.1%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	77% [67–86%]	94% [78–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.2% [15.3–21.3%]	15.2% [13.7–18.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	20.2% [17.6–22.5%]	64.3% [53.3–74.2%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	780 [530–1100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	22.7%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	
— Women	39.1%
— Men	71.7%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2023)	56.7%
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 (2023)	4178
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	16
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	9.3%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5500 [4700–6600]	4900 [3800–6100]	3300 [1900–5500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1400 [1100–1800]	1200 [860–1500]	740 [520–1300]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2000 [1200–2600]	1900 [1100–2500]	1300 [700–2200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2300 [1900–2800]	2200 [1700–2800]	1600 [890–2700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1800 [1500–2300]	1500 [1100–2000]	980 [520–1700]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.88 [0.74–1.1]	0.68 [0.53–0.85]	0.39 [0.22–0.65]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3600 [2900–4400]	3400 [2800–4200]	1800 [1400–2400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1100 [910–1300]	920 [740–1100]	590 [<500–900]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [1000–1700]	1100 [820–1400]	590 [<500–790]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1100 [900–1500]	1400 [1200–1800]	660 [<500–910]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	59 000 [52 000–68 000]	66 000 [58 000–75 000]	77 000 [64 000–92 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	8500 [6900–10 000]	7800 [6400–9100]	6200 [4600–8000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	29 000 [25 000–33 000]	34 000 [30 000–39 000]	45 000 [37 000–55 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	22 000 [19 000–25 000]	23 000 [20 000–27 000]	26 000 [21 000–31 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	1.5 [1.4–1.7]	1.5 [1.3–1.6]	1.4 [1.1–1.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2017	2019
	72.1	77.2

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

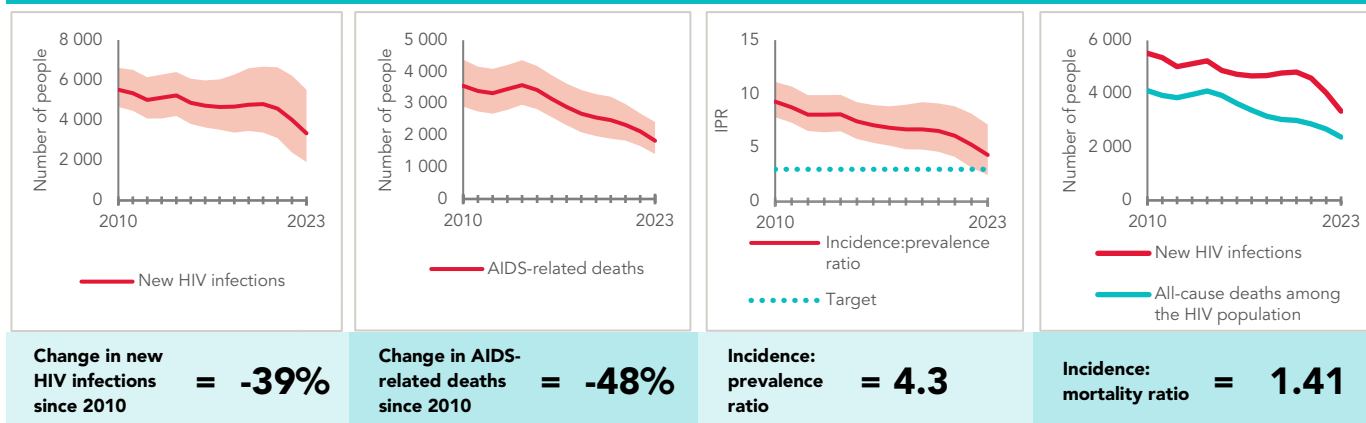
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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 39.9
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	2019 43.4

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report: 2022	70 300	0	37 485	6 629 326	0
					6 737 120

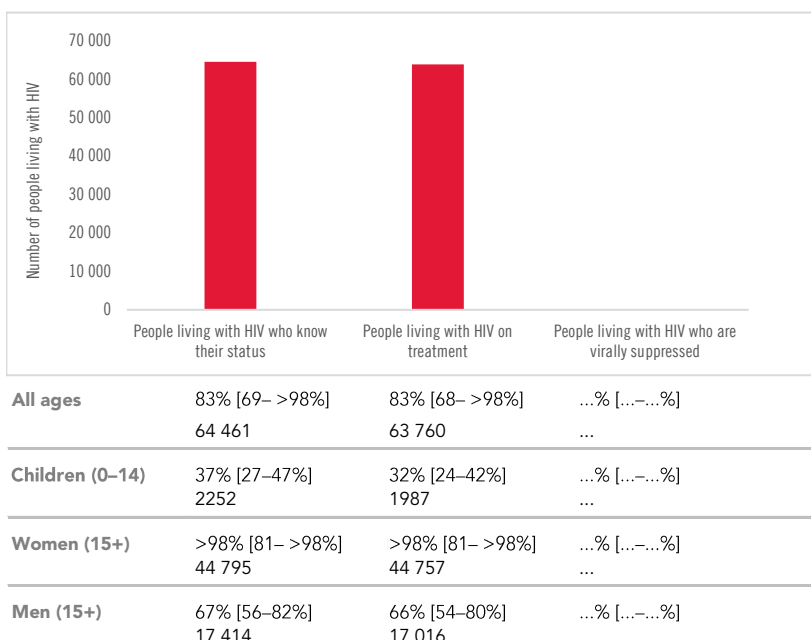
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	104 000
HIV prevalence	11.8%	3.4%	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	95.9%	99.4%	98.4%	75.0%	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	63.0%	...	...	...	...
Condom use	45.9%	53.4%	4.1%	73.9%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	30%	1.9%	30.4%	14.6%	

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	60% [51–73%]	87% [71–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	21.5% [19.0–23.8%]	12.0% [9.9–16.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	2.8% [2.4–3.5%]	8.7% [7.1–11.0%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	3200 [2000–4700]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	62.2%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	
— Women	6.6%
— Men	22.9%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2019)	53.1%
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 (2023)	10 450
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6600 [5300–8800]	4700 [3500–6800]	2300 [1300–4100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1900 [1500–2500]	970 [660–1400]	600 [<500–990]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1700 [1100–2300]	1300 [840–1900]	620 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2700 [2000–3700]	2300 [1600–3300]	1100 [570–2100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2000 [1500–2800]	1500 [1100–2200]	620 [<500–1200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1 [0.82–1.4]	0.64 [0.48–0.93]	0.26 [0.14–0.46]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6600 [5000–9000]	4800 [3500–6700]	2200 [1600–3400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1600 [1200–2000]	820 [600–1200]	<500 [<500–790]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2900 [2100–4000]	1600 [1100–2500]	830 [580–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2200 [1600–3100]	2400 [1800–3100]	960 [710–1400]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [96 000–140 000]	110 000 [96 000–130 000]	100 000 [88 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	15 000 [12 000–18 000]	10 000 [8100–13 000]	6200 [4600–8500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	59 000 [49 000–71 000]	61 000 [53 000–72 000]	64 000 [54 000–78 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	42 000 [35 000–51 000]	39 000 [34 000–47 000]	34 000 [29 000–41 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	2.8 [2.4–3.3]	2.3 [2.0–2.8]	1.6 [1.4–2.0]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	2014	45.8	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	2021	22.2	
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021	10.5	

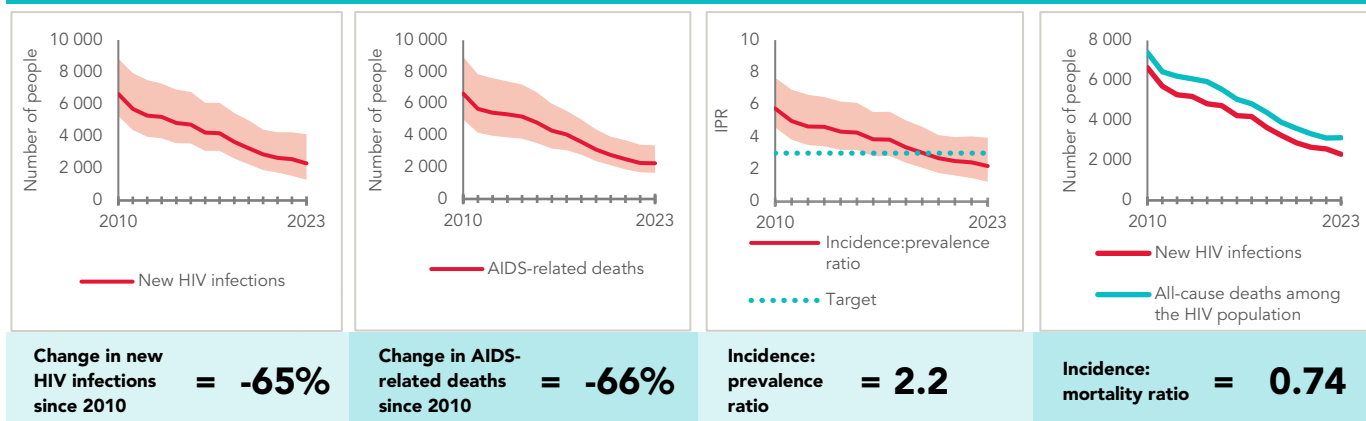
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

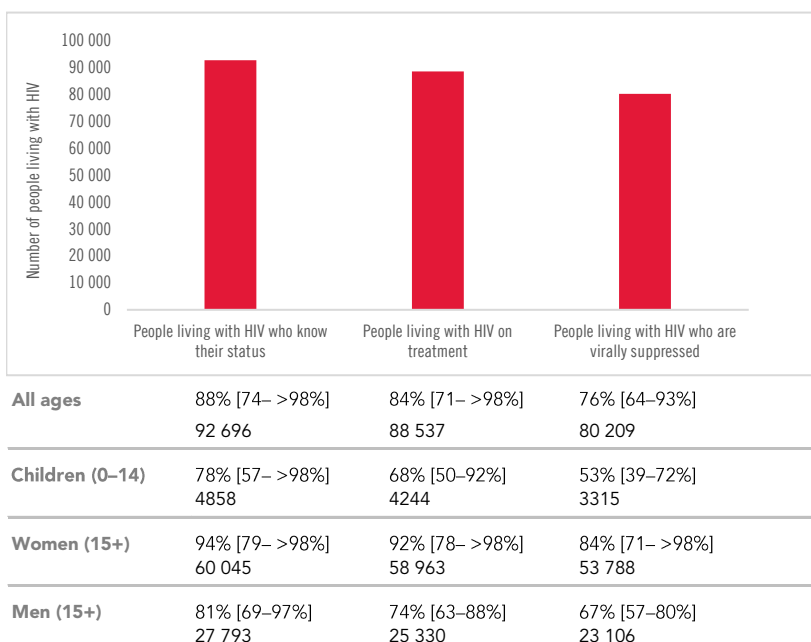


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	29 400	...	...	...	5800
HIV prevalence	7%	7.7%	3.4%	...	3.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	99.0%	100%**	97.7%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	62.2%	58.7%	52.4%	...	35.6%**
Condom use	71.7%	65%	79.7%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	21.1%	57.5%	24.2%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	85% [70–100%]	85% [69–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.8% [14.5–21.8%]	14.2% [10.2–19.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	20.1% [16.5–24.4%]	72.9% [59.1–90.9%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	370 [280–470]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

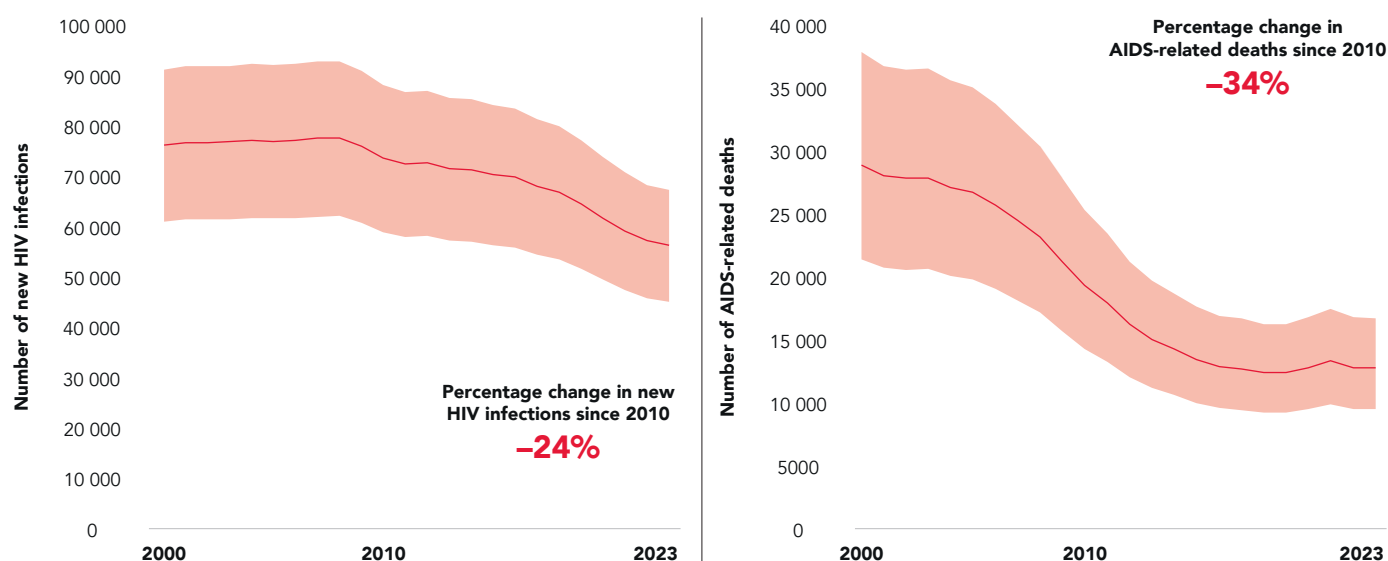
Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years 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 (2023)	2292
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	0%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	0
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	3.6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

There has been a 24% drop in the annual number of new HIV infections in western and central Europe and North America since 2010 (Figure 8.1), and the number of AIDS-related deaths has declined by 34% (Figure 8.1). Numbers of new HIV infections among sex workers and their clients, however, have not declined at the same rate (Figure 8.2) (1). Despite data showing ongoing progress in HIV prevention, persistent social and economic factors, including stigma and discrimination, continue to cause health disparities, compromising the health and well-being of people from marginalized communities.

Numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths continue to decline

Figure 8.1 Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, western and central Europe and North America, 2000–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).



2023 DATA

- **24%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **34%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
2.3 million
[2.0 million–2.7 million]
- New HIV infections:
56 000 [45 000–67 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
13 000 [9 400–17 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their HIV status as of 2022 (data for 2023 remains pending):
89 [66–>98]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment in 2023:
77 [57–91]
- % of people living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load as of 2022 (data for 2023 remains pending): **70 [60–80]**

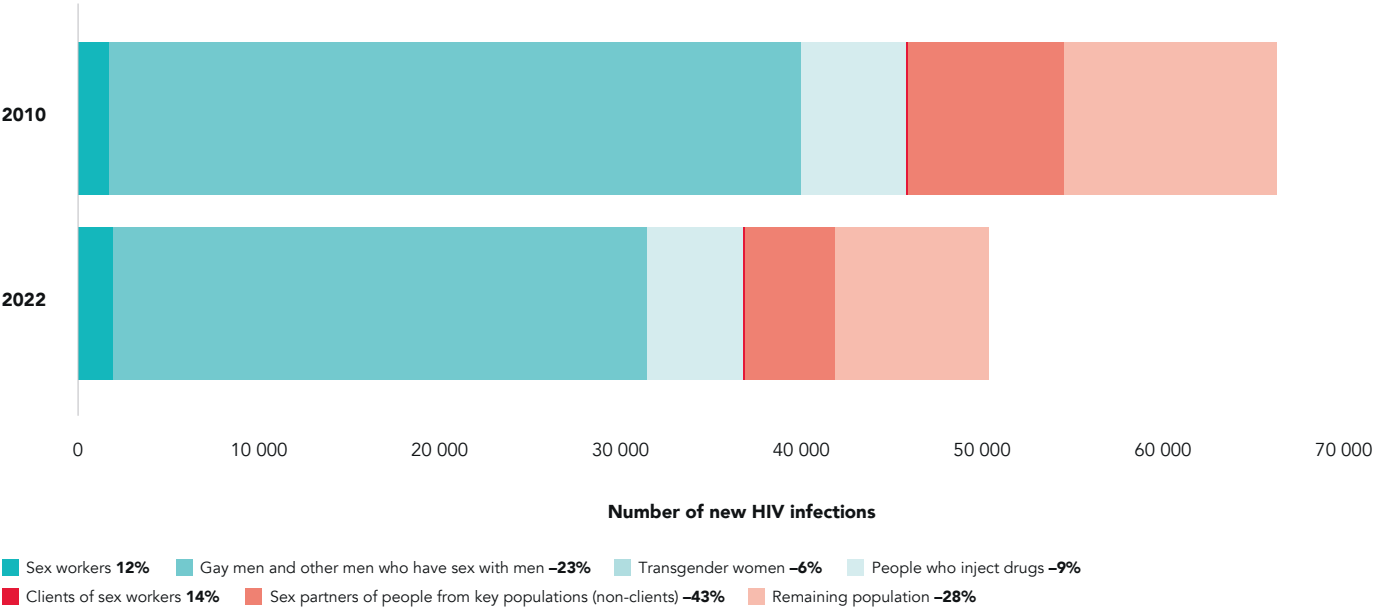
Reports from the United States of America show unequal progress across populations. Among all populations there was a 12% decrease in numbers of new HIV infections compared with 2018, and there was an encouraging 30% decrease among young people aged 13–24 years (2). Numbers of new HIV infections decreased by only 10% among Black women, however, who accounted for 50% of new HIV infections among cisgender women, and by 41% among transgender women. Overall, new HIV infections attributed to male-to-male sexual intercourse accounted for 67% of new infections. An estimated 87% [74–>98%] of adults aged 15 years and over living with HIV were aware of their HIV status in 2022.

In western and central Europe, coverage of HIV testing and treatment services remained high. In 2022, approximately 91% [77–>98%] of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 93% [79–>98%] of these received antiretroviral therapy, and 96% [81–>98%] of people on treatment had a suppressed viral load. Treatment coverage and outcomes are poorer in central Europe, however. Estimates of epidemic trends and progress on the testing and treatment cascade are increasingly complex for countries in Europe, due to movements of people within, as well as in and out of, the region. Harmonizing and integrating client and programme monitoring and surveillance data systems across countries in the region are critical. Programmatically, efforts to re-engage people in care if they drop out, sometimes starting from a re-diagnosis, are increasingly important to reach and maintain high treatment coverage (3).

HIV-related stigma and discrimination remain major barriers to accessing HIV services for people living with HIV across western and central Europe and North America. In the United States, African American and Hispanic communities are disproportionately affected by HIV compared with other racial or ethnic groups. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2021 Black and African American people aged 13 years and over represented approximately 12% of the United States population but accounted for 40% of people living with HIV. Hispanic and Latino people aged 13 years and over represented 18% of the population but accounted for 25% of people living with HIV. Disparities also exist among women. Black women are disproportionately affected by HIV compared with women of other races or ethnicities. Although annual numbers of HIV infections remained stable overall among Black women between 2017 and 2021,

The majority of new HIV infections in 2022 occur among people from key populations

Figure 8.2 Distribution of new HIV infections and percentage change among adults, western and central Europe and North America, 2010 and 2022



Source: Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2024;95(15):e34–e45.

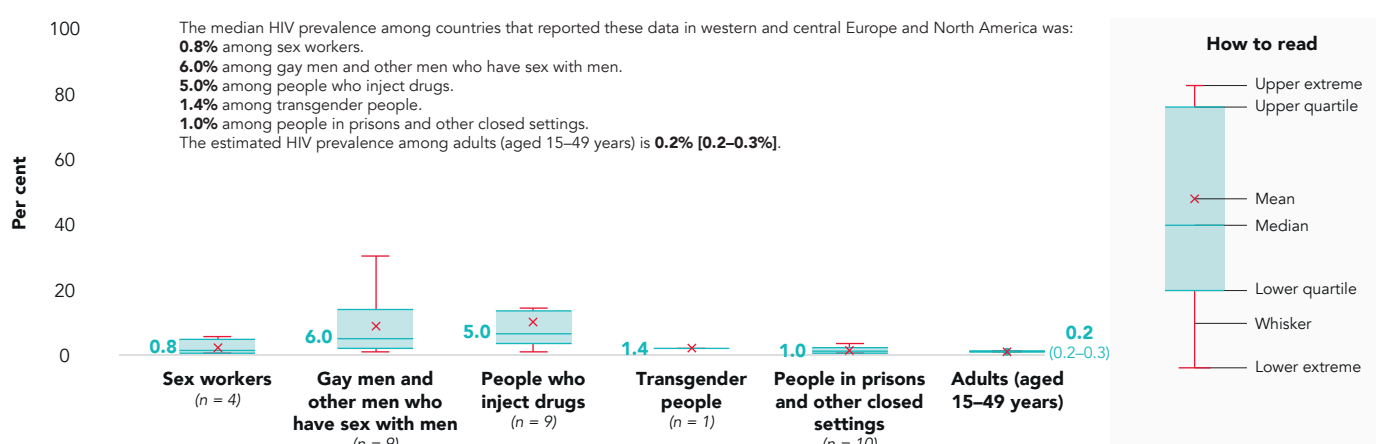
the rate of new HIV infections among Black women is 10 times that among white women and four times that among Latina women (4).

In western and central Europe, discriminatory laws that target key populations at risk of HIV—such as the criminalization of sex work, same-sex relations or possession of small amounts of drugs for personal use—continue to limit access to services. Of 41 countries in the region, 36 countries have laws criminalizing some aspect of sex work; no countries have laws criminalizing same-sex sexual acts; at least 26 countries have laws criminalizing possession of small amounts of drugs; one country has HIV-related travel restrictions (requiring HIV testing or disclosure for some permits); and 34 countries have laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission, either explicitly or through general disease laws, or have prosecutions based on general criminal laws in the past 10 years.

HIV-related stigma and discrimination remain major barriers to accessing HIV services for people living with HIV, including in this region. An exploratory small survey conducted in 2021 among people living with HIV to measure HIV-related stigma across Europe and central Asia found that one in five respondents (21%) were afraid to go to health-care services for fear of having their HIV status disclosed, and one in seven (16%) avoided health-care services altogether for fear of being treated differently. Respondents reported experiencing stigmatizing practices such as being verbally harassed (20%) or being threatened, verbally abused or physically harmed by someone other than friends or family (15%) (5).

HIV prevention services to reach the most vulnerable migrants in western Europe are needed. A study shows that 62% of HIV-positive migrant gay men and other men who have sex with men had acquired HIV after arrival in France, 13% within the first year (6). This study highlights that contextual factors (e.g. legal status of same-sex relations in the country of birth) and individual factors (e.g. level of social disadvantage and sexual behaviour) may contribute to early HIV acquisition after migration. Studies have reported similar findings in other European countries, including Sweden (7) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (8). Substantial gaps in data exist on HIV burden and access to the HIV continuum of care among migrants living in this region, particularly for people in precarious circumstances such as migrants with irregular status (9).

Figure 8.3 HIV prevalence among people from key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in western and central Europe and North America, 2019–2023



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 40.

The adult prevalence uncertainty 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.

Table 8.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, western and central Europe and North America, 2019–2023

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2023 or relevant year	Sex workers	Sex workers as percentage 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 percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People who inject drugs	People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	Transgender people	Transgender people as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)	People in prisons and other closed settings	People in prisons and other closed settings as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Austria	3 849 000			100 000	2.58%					9100	0.24%
Belgium	5 082 000									10 400	0.20%
Canada	17 635 000			432 300	2.50%	90 300	0.52%	100 800	0.58%	13 400	0.08%
Czechia	4 636 000					44 900	0.96%			19 500	0.42%
Denmark	2 574 000			60 000	2.34%						
Estonia	574 000									2300	0.40%
Finland	2 375 000									2800	0.12%
France	26 855 000									72 800	0.27%
Germany	33 792 000									56 600	0.17%
Ireland	2 393 000									3800	0.16%
Liechtenstein	17 000										
Monaco	31 000									100	0.16%
Portugal	4 274 000										
Serbia	3 963 000									10 600	0.26%
Spain	20 561 000									55 800	0.27%
Turkey	44 839 000									348 300	0.77%
Estimated global median proportion as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years):^a			0.43%		2.46%		0.62%		0.29%	-	

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

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020–2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Spectrum DemProj module, 2024.

United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2022 revision (<https://population.un.org/dataportal/home?df=b97292bf-b220-4cce-9978-f1820bb65792>).

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2024 (<https://hivtools.unaids.org/hiv-estimates-training-material-en/>).

Notes: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2019–2023. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications and institutional documents.

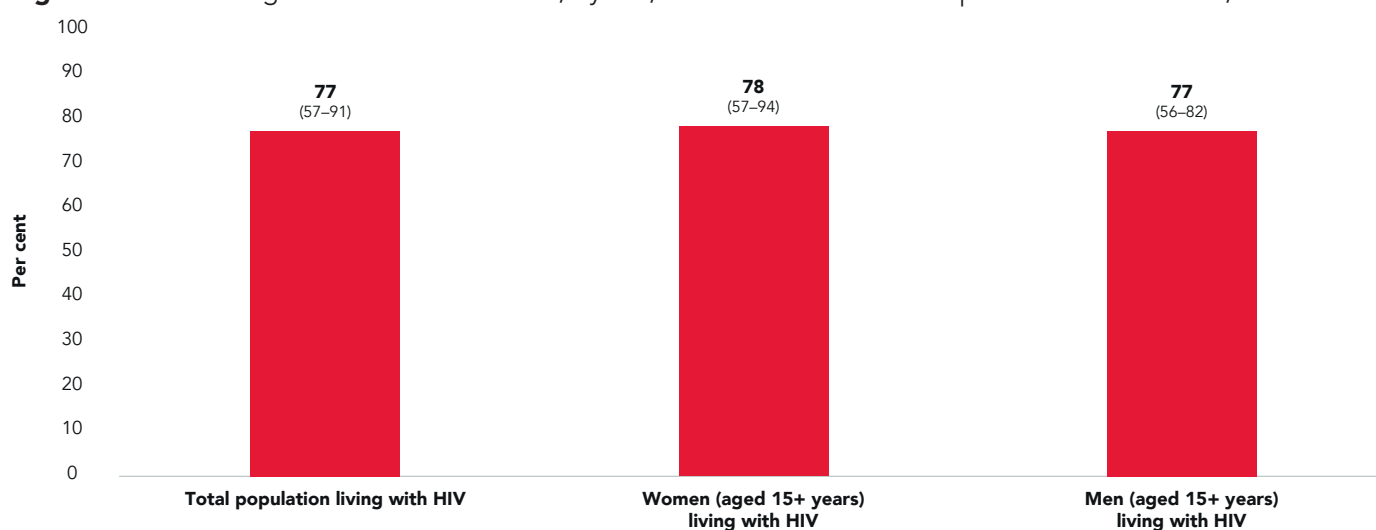
Note on methodology

The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds and therefore estimates 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 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 before mentioned methods but only for a subnational group of sites that are insufficient for national extrapolation.

“Insufficient data” refers to estimates derived from expert opinions, Delphi, wisdom of the crowds, programmatic results or registry, regional benchmarks or unknown methods. Estimates may or may not be national.

Figure 8.4 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by sex, western and central Europe and North America, 2023

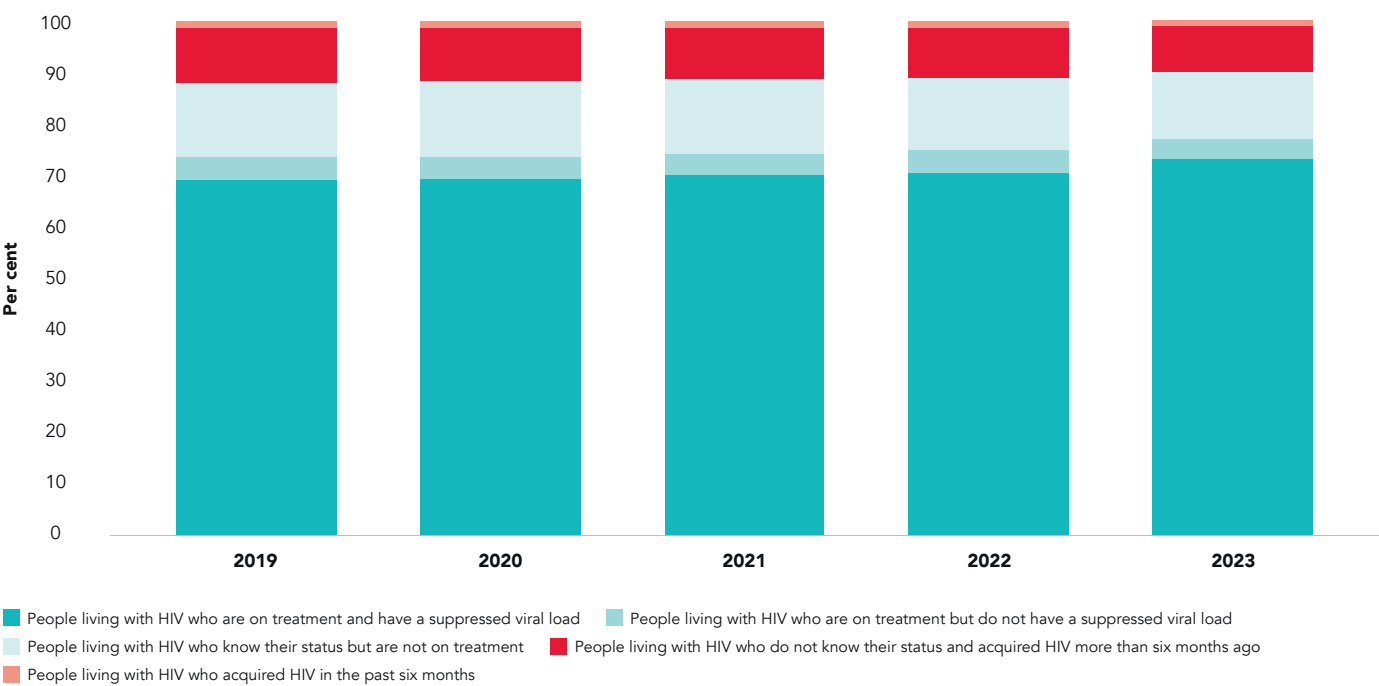


■ People living with HIV who know their HIV status ■ People living with HIV who are on treatment ■ People living with HIV who have a suppressed viral load

Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Note: Knowledge of HIV status and suppressed viral load data for 2023 is not yet available.

Figure 8.5 Distribution of people by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), western and central Europe and North America, 2019–2023



Source: Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

Table 8.2 Laws and policies scorecard, western and central Europe and North America, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people ^a	Criminalization of sex work ^b	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs ^c	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission ^d	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV
Andorra			23		55	6
Austria		7	23	24	55	6
Belgium		8	23	25	55	6
Bulgaria		7	23	26	55	6
Canada	1	1	1	27	1	6
Croatia		9	23	28	55	6
Cyprus		10	23	29	55	6
Czechia	3	11	3	3	55	6
Denmark		12	23	30	55	6
Estonia		7	23	31	55	6
Finland		7	23	32	55	6
France		7	23	33	55	6
Germany	3	3	23	3	3	6
Greece		7	23	34	55	6
Hungary		13	23	35	55	6
Iceland	5	14	23	36	55	6
Ireland	5	5	23	5	5	6
Israel	3	4	4		55	6
Italy		7	23	37	55	6
Latvia	5	7	23	38	55	6
Liechtenstein	1	1	1	1	1	6
Lithuania	5	15	23	39	55	6
Luxembourg	5	16	23	40	5	6
Malta	5	17	23	41	5	6
Monaco	1	3	2	1	2	6
Netherlands		7	23	42	55	6
Norway		7	23	43	55	6
Poland		7	23	44	55	6
Portugal		7	23	45	55	6
Romania		7	23	46	55	6
San Marino			23	47	55	6
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	6
Slovakia		7	23	48	55	6
Slovenia		18	23	49	55	6
Spain	5	19	23	50	5	6
Sweden		7	23	51	55	6
Switzerland		20	23	52	55	6
Türkiye	2	3	2	2	55	6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		21	23	53	55	6
United States of America		22	23	54	55	6

Criminalization of transgender people

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- 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
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission

- Yes, HIV is explicitly criminalized
- Yes, HIV is criminalized within a broader disease law or prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- No

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

a Criminalization of transgender people refers to laws that criminalize people based on their gender identity or expression, such as laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

b Criminalization of sex work refers to criminalization of any aspect of sex work, including buying sexual services, selling sexual services, ancillary activities associated with buying or selling sexual services, and profiting from organizing or managing sex work.

c Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs even if marijuana has been decriminalized.

d HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission may be explicitly criminalized in an HIV-specific law or within a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases and mentions HIV. They may also be criminalized under a law that covers a broader range of communicable diseases but does not specifically mention HIV. Laws may limit criminalization to cases of actual and intentional transmission. This refers to cases where a person knows their HIV-positive status, acts with the intention to transmit HIV and does in fact transmit it, in line with the UNDP 2021 Guidance for Prosecutors on HIV-related Criminal Cases. Some countries do not have a law specifically criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years.

e Constitutional or legislative protections against discrimination refer to whether gender identity or sexual orientation is specified as a protected attribute or whether courts or government have legally recognized that gender identity/sexual orientation/involvement in sex work/involvement in drug use or possession are protected under another attribute.

This figure does not capture where key populations may be de facto criminalized through the misuse of other laws, such as vagrancy or public morality laws, or the use of the above laws for different populations, e.g. transgender people may be targeted using laws criminalizing same-sex sexual activity, or gay men and other men who have sex with men may be targeted using HIV criminalization laws

Source:

- 1 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 2 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 3 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 4 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 5 National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- 6 Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and United Nations Development Programme; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 7 Danna D. Report on prostitution laws in the European Union. Milan: University of Milan; 2014 (<https://documentation.lastradainternational.org/isdocs/3048-EU-prostitution-laws.pdf>).
- 8 Belgium. Penal Code, Chapter 2, Article 77. Amendments to the Criminal Code relating to sexual offences, 30 March 2022 (https://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/cgi/article_body.pl?language=fr&caller=summary&pub_date=22-03-30&numac=2022031330).
- 9 Croatia. Criminal Code 2011, Article 157 (https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/7896/file/Croatia_Criminal_Code_2011_en.pdf).
- 10 Cyprus. Criminal Code, Chapter 154 of the Laws, Articles 164–165 (<http://www.cylaw.org/nomoi/arith/CAP154.pdf>).
- 11 Czechia. Criminal Code (<https://antislaverylaw.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Czech-Republic-Criminal-Code.pdf>).
- 12 Denmark. Criminal Code, Articles 228, 233 (https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/6372/file/Denmark_Criminal_Code_am2005_en.pdf).
- 13 Hungary. Criminal Code, Sections 200–202, 205 (https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/5619/file/Hungary_Criminal_Code_of_2012_en.pdf).
- 14 Iceland. General Penal Code, Article 206 (<https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/6159/file/General%20Penal%20Code%20of%20Iceland%201940,%20amended%202015.pdf>).
- 15 Lithuania. Criminal Code, Article 307 (https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/8272/file/Lithuania_CC_2000_am2017_en.pdf).
- 16 Luxembourg. Penal Code, Article 379bis (https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/8273/file/Luxembourg_Criminal_Code_am2018_fr.pdf).
- 17 Malta. Criminal Code (https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/9619/file/Malta_CC.pdf).
- 18 Slovenia. Law on the Protection of Law and Order (<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO3891>).
- 19 Spain. Penal Code, Article 187 (<https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1995-25444>).
- 20 Switzerland. Rapport du Conseil fédéral sur la prostitution et la traite d'êtres humains 2015 (<https://www.ejpd.admin.ch/ejpd/fr/home/aktuell/news/2015/2015-06-05.html>).
- 21 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Sexual Offences Act, Articles 51A, 55 (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/contents>).
- 22 United States of America. US Federal and State Prostitution Laws and Related Punishments (<https://prostitution.procon.org/us-federal-and-state-prostitution-laws-and-related-punishments/>).
- 23 Mendos LR, Botha K, Carrano Lelis R, Lopez de la Peña E, Savelev I, Tan D. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA; 2020. https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf
- 24 Austria. Narcotic Substances Act (https://bundeskriminalamt.at/302/files/drug-related_crime_2016.pdf).
- 25 Belgium. Loi concernant le trafic des substances vénéreuses, soporifiques, stupéfiantes, psychotropes, dsinfectantes ou antiseptiques et des substances pouvant servir la fabrication illicite de substances stupéfiantes et psychotropes du 24 février 2021, modifi par L 2003-05-03/46 (https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes_et_dossiers/securite_et_criminalite/drogues/base_legale).
- 26 Bulgaria. Law for control over the narcotic substances and precursors (<https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/bul190102.pdf>) and (https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/res/document/bgr/law-for-the-control-of-precursors-2006.html/Bulgaria-Law_for_Control_over_Narcotic_Substances_and_Precursors-R-2006-153-ENL2009-5.pdf).
- 27 Canada. Cannabis Legislation and Regulation (<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/cannabis/>); and Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Section 4 (<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-38.8/fulltext.html>).
- 28 Croatia. Amendments to the Criminal Code, 1997 (<http://dpnsee.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Kazneni-zakon-neslu%C5%BEBeni-pro%C4%8Di%C5%A1%C4%87eni-tekst.pdf>).
- 29 Cyprus. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law of 1977 (https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/attachements.cfm/att_34511_EN_NR2004Cyprus.pdf).
- 30 Denmark country drug report 2017. Lisbon: European Union Drugs Agency; 2017 (<https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/4515/TD0416913ENN.pdf>).
- 31 Estonia. Act on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursors thereof (<https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/530102013024/consolide>).
- 32 Finland. Penal Code, Chapter 50 (https://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1889/en18890039_19951010.pdf).
- 33 France. Code de la santé publique L.3421-1 (https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006072665/LEGISCTA000006155040/#LEGISCTA000006155040).
- 34 Greece country drug report 2019. Lisbon: European Union Drugs Agency; 2019 (https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/11333/greece-cdr-2019_3.pdf).
- 35 Hungary. Criminal Code, Section 178 (<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/national-practice/criminal-code-republic-hungary-amended-act-c-2012-criminal-code-act-c-2012>).
- 36 Iceland. Narcotics Act (https://www.government.is/library/Files/Narcotics%20Act_65_1974.pdf).
- 37 Italy. Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 9 ottobre 1990, No. 309 (<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/1990/10/31/090G0363/srg>).
- 38 Latvia. Criminal Law, Article 253 (<https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/ld/88966>).
- 39 Lithuania. Penal Code, Article 259 (https://cjad.nottingham.ac.uk/documents/implementations/pdf/Lithuania_-_Penal_Code_as_amended_2010.pdf).
- 40 Luxembourg. Loi du 19 février 1973 concernant la vente de substances médicamenteuses et la lutte contre la toxicomanie (<https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/1973/02/19/n1/consolide/20180915>).
- 41 Malta. Drug Dependence (Treatment not Imprisonment) Act (https://justice.gov.mt/en/ministry/Documents/DrugDependenceAct_76-2014-E.pdf).
- 42 Netherlands. The Opium Act (<https://www.government.nl/topics/drugs>).
- 43 Penalties for drug law offences in Europe at a glance. Lisbon: European Union Drugs Agency (<https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/topic-overviews/content/drug-law->

- penalties-at-a-glance_en).
- 44 Poland. Act of 1 April 201 amending the Act on Counteracting Drug Addiction and certain other Acts (https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwlpbGat4P-AhUkh_OHHQdvA0IQFnoECBsQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.kbpn.gov.pl%2Fportal%3Fid%3D15%26res_id%3D1567832&usg=AOvVaw1EDzv9BICtHcP32AAHgTdb).
- 45 Portugal. Law No. 30/2000, of 29 November (https://www.sicad.pt/BK/Dissuasao/Documents/Decriminalisation_Legislation.pdf).
- 46 Romania. Law 143/2000, Article 4 (<https://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliuDocumentAfis/23629>).
- 47 San Marino. Penal Code (<https://legislationline.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/Criminal%20law%20of%20San%20Marino.pdf>).
- 48 Slovakia. Criminal Code Act No. 300/2005, Article 171 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/72646/142672/F-1264596408/SVK-72646.pdf>).
- 49 Slovenia. Production and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act (<https://www.talkingdrugs.org/drug-decriminalisation>).
- 50 Spain. Ley Organica 4/2015, de 30 de marzo, de proteccion de la seguridad ciudadana (<https://www.boe.es/eli/es/lo/2015/03/30/4/con>).
- 51 Sweden. Act on Penal Law on Narcotics (1968:64), Section 1(6) (https://www.government.se/contentassets/3c9ccab2eb943caadf1e8cc1bfe40ec/excerpts-from-the-act-on-penal-law-on-narcotics-1968_64.pdf).
- 52 Switzerland. Federal Act on Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances (https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1952/241_241_245/en).
- 53 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Misuse of Drugs Act 2017 (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/38/contents>).
- 54 United States of America. Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (<https://www.dea.gov/drug-information/drug-policy>).
- 55 HIV Justice Network. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Foundation; 2022 (<https://www.hivjustice.net>).

REFERENCES

- 1 Korenromp EL, Sabin K, Stover J, Brown T, Johnson LF, Martin-Hughes R, et al. New HIV infections among key populations and their partners in 2010 and 2022, by world region: a multisources estimation. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2024;95(1S):e34–e45.
- 2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2018–2022. *HIV Surv Suppl Rep*. 2024;29(1).
- 3 Progress towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals related to HIV in the European Union and European Economic Area Monitoring implementation of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia—2023 progress report. Stockholm: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; 2024 (https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/hiv-evidence-brief-progress-towards-sustainable%20development-goals-2023_03.pdf).
- 4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimated HIV incidence and prevalence in the United States, 2017–2021: national profile. *HIV Surv Suppl Rep*. 2023;28(3).
- 5 HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2023: 2022 data. Stockholm: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe; 2023 (https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/HIV-AIDS_surveillance_in_Europe_2023_%28_2022_data_%29_0.pdf).
- 6 Palich R, Arias-Rodríguez A, Duracinsky M, Le Talec J-Y, Rousset TO, Lascoux-Combe C, et al. High proportion of post-migration HIV acquisition in migrant men who have sex with men receiving HIV care in the Paris region, and associations with social disadvantage and sexual behaviours: results of the ANRS-MIE GANYMEDE study, France, 2021 to 2022. *Euro Surveill*. 2024;29(11):2300445.
- 7 Brännström J, Sönnnerborg A, Svedhem V, Neogi U, Marrone G. A high rate of HIV-1 acquisition post immigration among migrants in Sweden determined by a CD4 T-cell decline trajectory model. *HIV Med*. 2017;18(9):677–684.
- 8 Stirrup O, Tostevin A, Ragonnet-Cronin M, Volz E, Burns F, Delpech V, et al. Diagnosis delays in the UK according to pre or postmigration acquisition of HIV. *AIDS*. 2022;36(3):41522.
- 9 Nöstlinger C, Cosaert T, Van Landeghem E, Vanhamel J, Jones G, Zenner D, et al. HIV among migrants in precarious circumstances in the EU and European Economic Area. *Lancet HIV*. 2022;9(6):e428–e437.

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2000 [1700–2200]	2600 [2200–2900]	3800 [3200–4400]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	510 [<500–570]	670 [590–750]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1600 [1300–1800]	2000 [1700–2300]	3100 [2500–3700]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

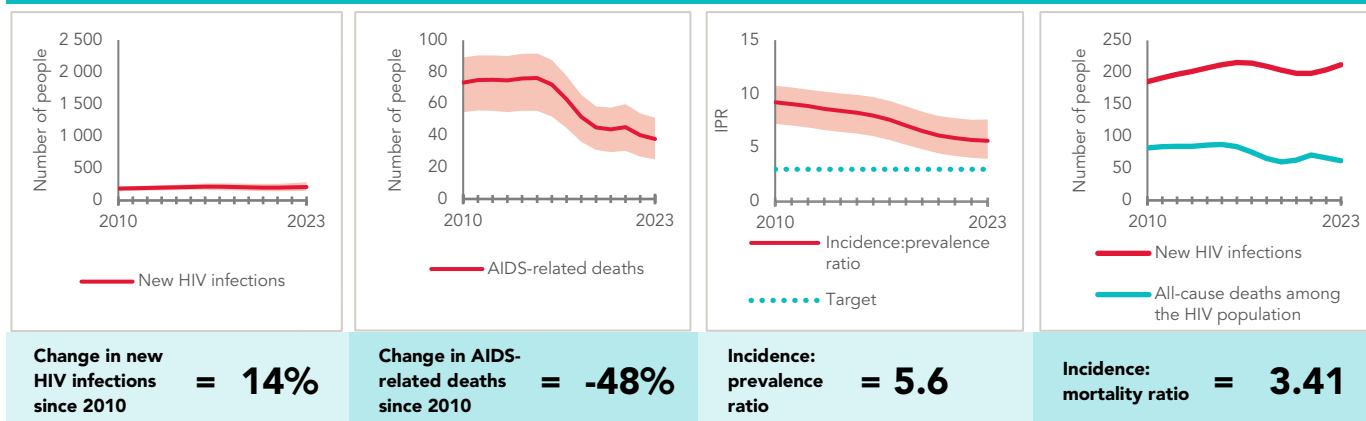
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

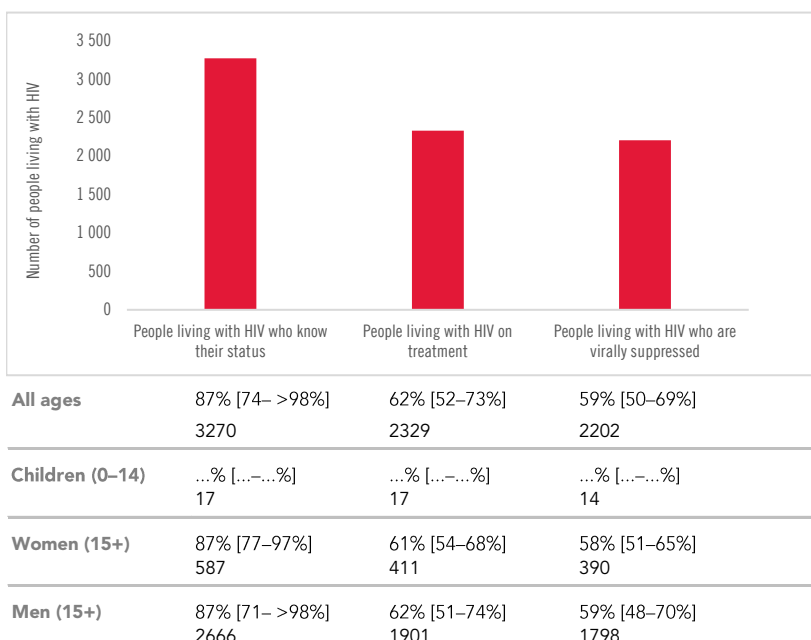
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	6.2%	2.5%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	70.3%	...	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	5 [1–12]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

CANADA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1600–2500]	1900 [1400–2200]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	500 [<500–620]	<500 [<500–560]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1600 [1100–2000]	1400 [960–1700]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	760 [570–960]	<500 [<500– <500]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	580 [<500–730]	<500 [<200– <500]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	49 000 [41 000–55 000]	55 000 [46 000–63 000]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [9700–13 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	37 000 [30 000–43 000]	42 000 [34 000–49 000]	... [...–...]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	... [...–...]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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

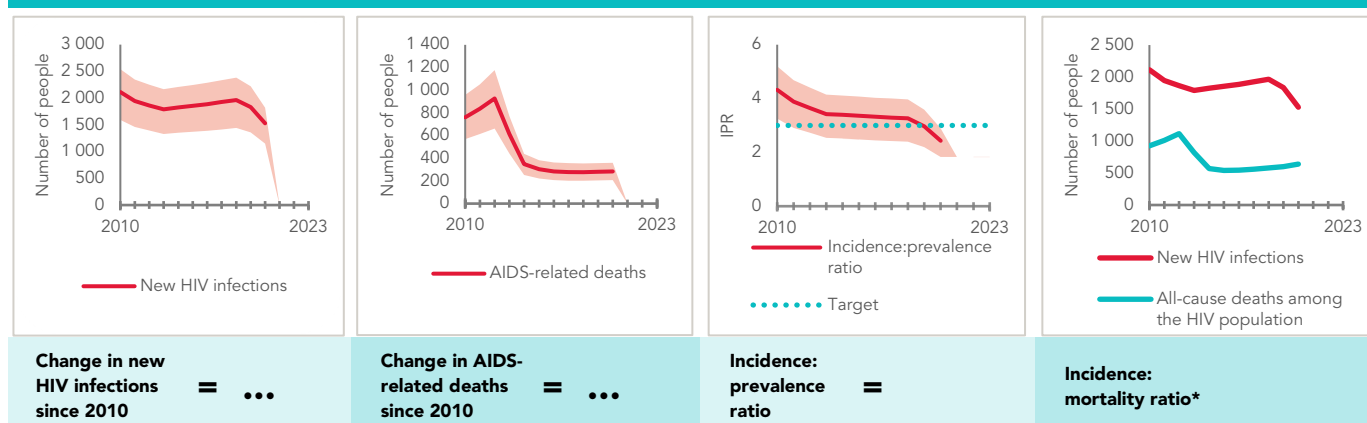
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	432 300	90 300	100 800	13 400
HIV prevalence	10.3%	...	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	58.2%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	97.0%**
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	45.5%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	35 000
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	92.3%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.01– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1200 [1000–1300]	1500 [1300–1700]	1800 [1500–2100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

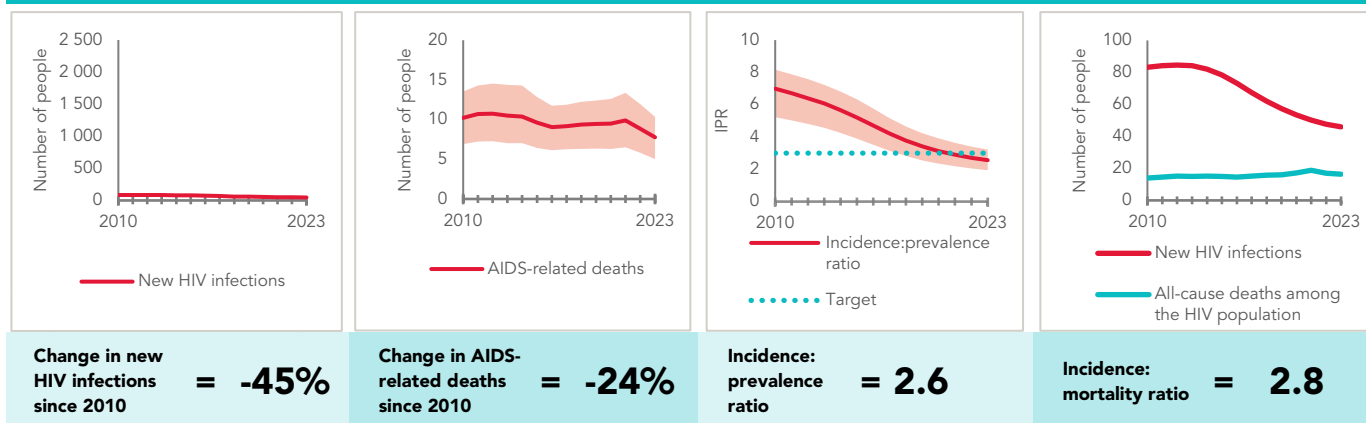
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

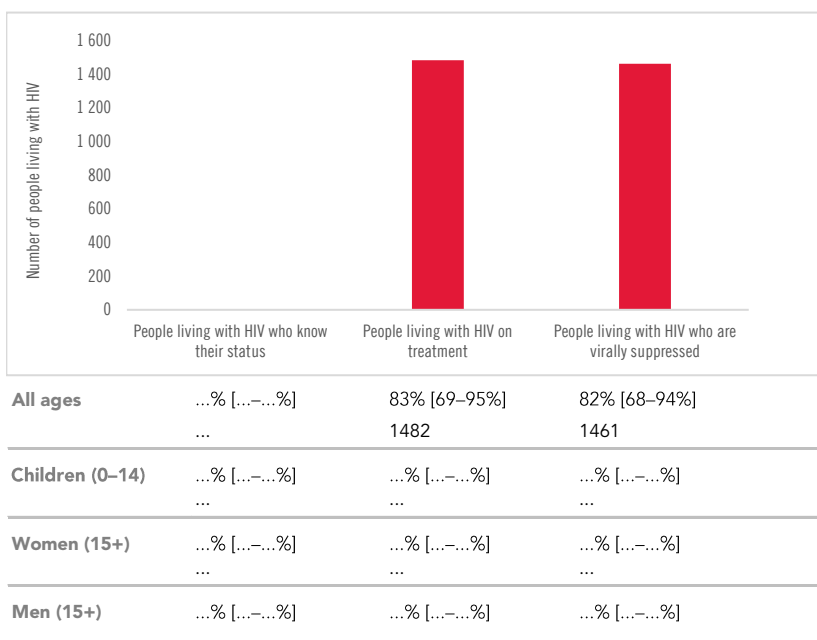
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	1 [1–2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	550
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

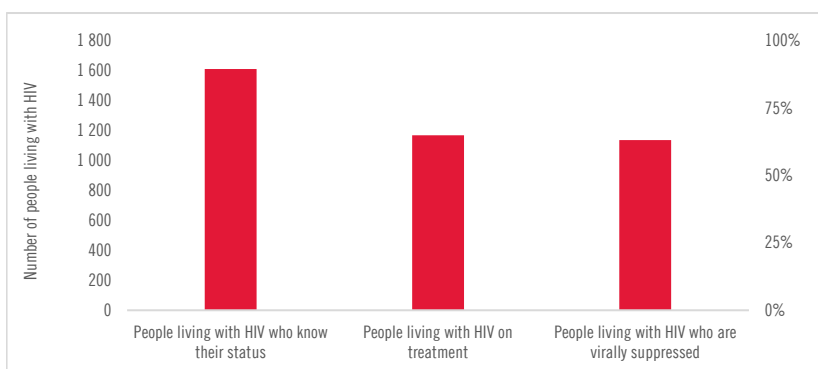
CYPRUS

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	2%	5%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	100%**	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	86.3%	...	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 1169	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 1	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 265	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 903	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	3 [2–6]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	22
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report:

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
---	---

Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
---	-----

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
--	----

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
---	-----

Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
---------------------------------------	--------------------

Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
--	-----------------

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
--	--------------------

Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
---	--------------------

Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available
---	--------------------

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

CZECHIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.01– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2200 [1800–2400]	3000 [2500–3600]	4100 [3500–4900]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–510]	560 [<500–630]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1800 [1500–2100]	2500 [2100–3000]	3600 [2900–4300]
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

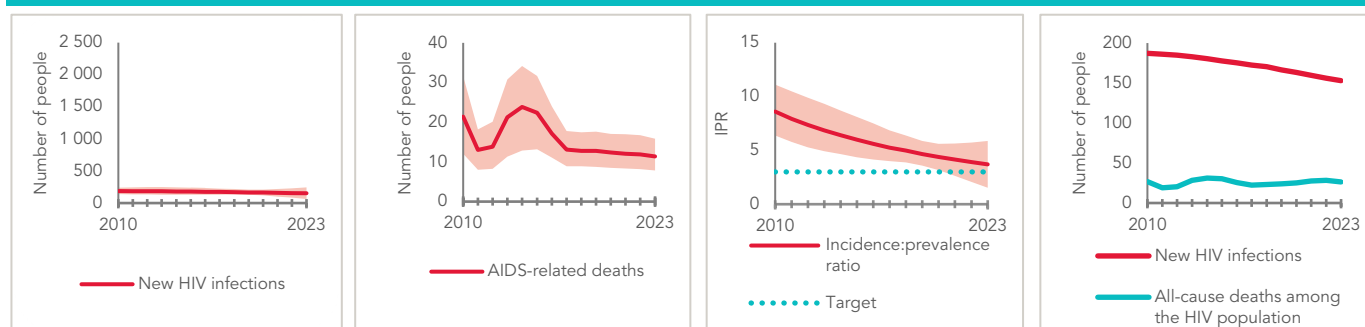
Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new
HIV infections
since 2010 = **-18%**

Change in AIDS-
related deaths
since 2010 = **-47%**

Incidence:
prevalence
ratio = **3.7**

Incidence:
mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	44 900	...	19 500
HIV prevalence	0%	...	0.3%	...	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	...	71.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	88.1%	55.7%	...	...
Condom use	...	...	16%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1317
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	93.1%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	183
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5300 [4500–5900]	5900 [5000–6600]	6400 [5500–7300]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

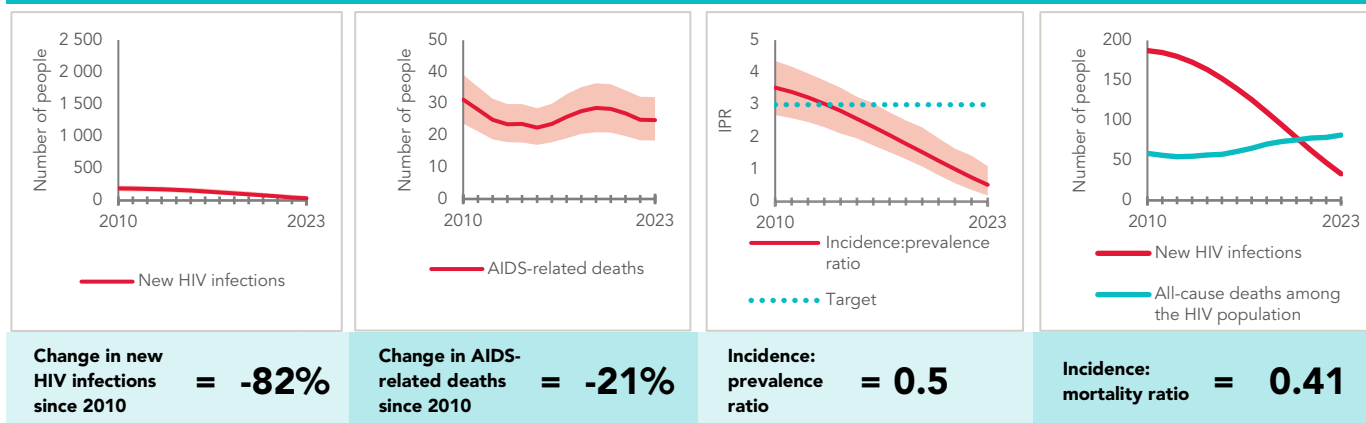
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

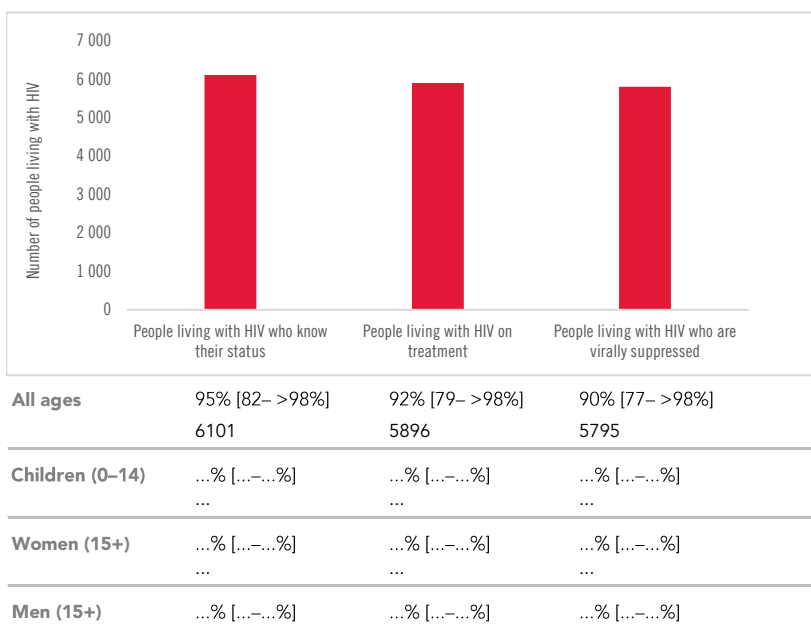
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	60 000	...	...	...
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	6 [2–13]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

ESTONIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.24 [0.2–0.27]	0.13 [0.1–0.16]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.12]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	6200 [5400–6600]	6900 [6200–7400]	7300 [6400–8100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2300 [2000–2500]	2600 [2300–2900]	2800 [2500–3200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3800 [3100–4300]	4200 [3600–4700]	4400 [3800–5000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.9 [0.8–0.9]	0.9 [0.9–1.0]	0.8 [0.7–0.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

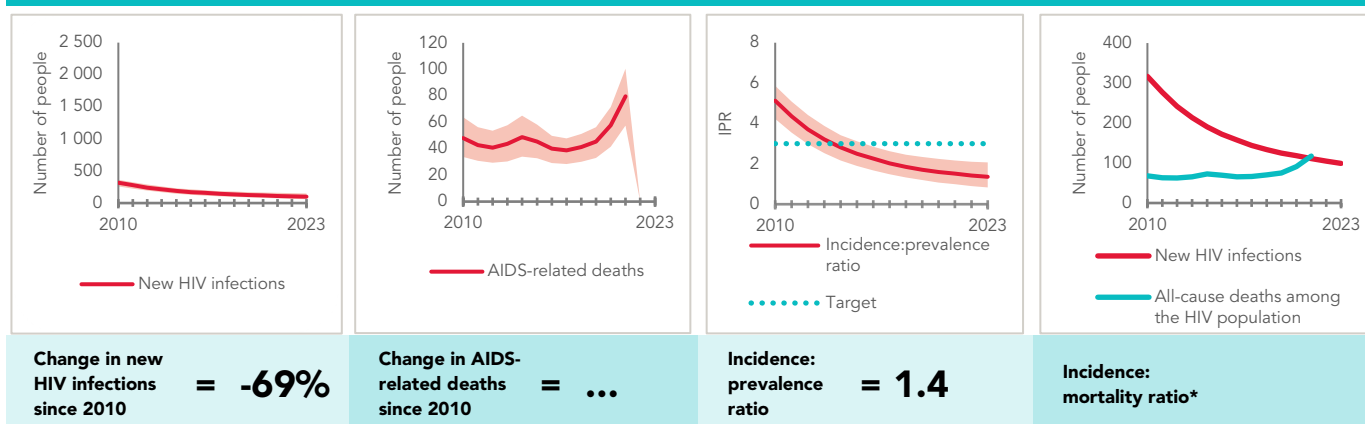
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	2300
HIV prevalence	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	98.0%**
Condom use	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2018)	97.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

FRANCE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6800 [5500–7600]	6100 [4900–6800]	5500 [4400–6300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	940 [750–1100]	830 [660–940]	810 [660–950]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2100 [1800–2500]	2000 [1700–2300]	1900 [1600–2300]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4500 [3300–5300]	4000 [2900–4700]	3500 [2500–4300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.11 [<0.1–0.12]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.11]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–630]	510 [<500–680]	620 [<500–810]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<100–<200]	<200 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–<500]	<500 [<500–560]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	170 000 [140 000–190 000]	200 000 [170 000–230 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	45 000 [40 000–52 000]	55 000 [48 000–63 000]	69 000 [61 000–79 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	95 000 [75 000–110 000]	110 000 [89 000–130 000]	130 000 [110 000–150 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

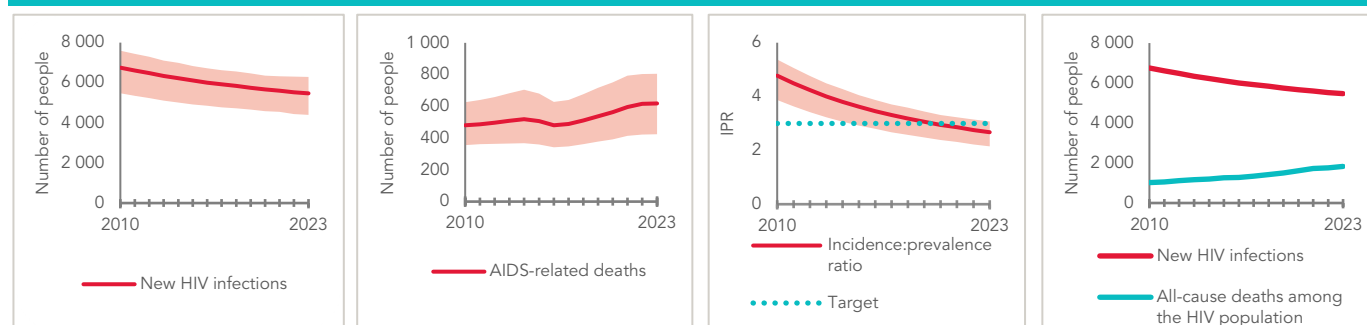
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = **-19%**

Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = **29%**

Incidence: prevalence ratio = **2.7**

Incidence: mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness	...	67.6%	6.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	...	25.8%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	52 802
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

GERMANY

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2700 [1900–3200]	2500 [1700–3000]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2300 [1600–2900]	2100 [1400–2600]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	65 000 [52 000–77 000]	78 000 [62 000–92 000]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [9200–14 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	54 000 [42 000–65 000]	64 000 [49 000–77 000]	... [...–...]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	... [...–...]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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

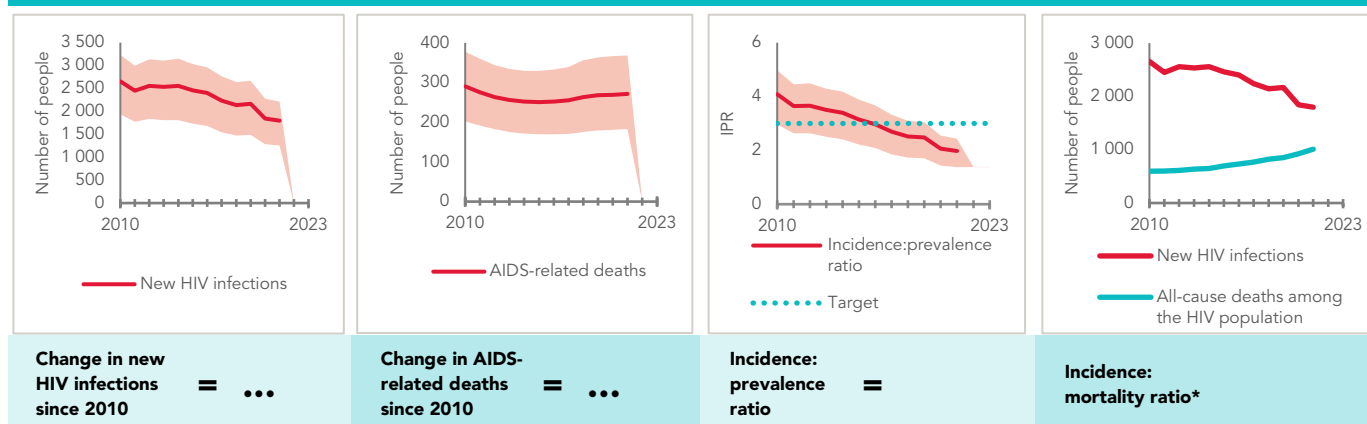
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	2021 56

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	15%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	82.3%	...	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	40 000
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	91.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	660 [520–760]	790 [600–920]	<500 [<500–610]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	550 [<500–650]	660 [<500–790]	<500 [<500–530]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	7900 [6400–9000]	11 000 [9000–12 000]	15 000 [12 000–17 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1400 [1300–1600]	2000 [1700–2200]	2700 [2300–3000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6500 [5100–7500]	9100 [7100–10 000]	12 000 [9600–14 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

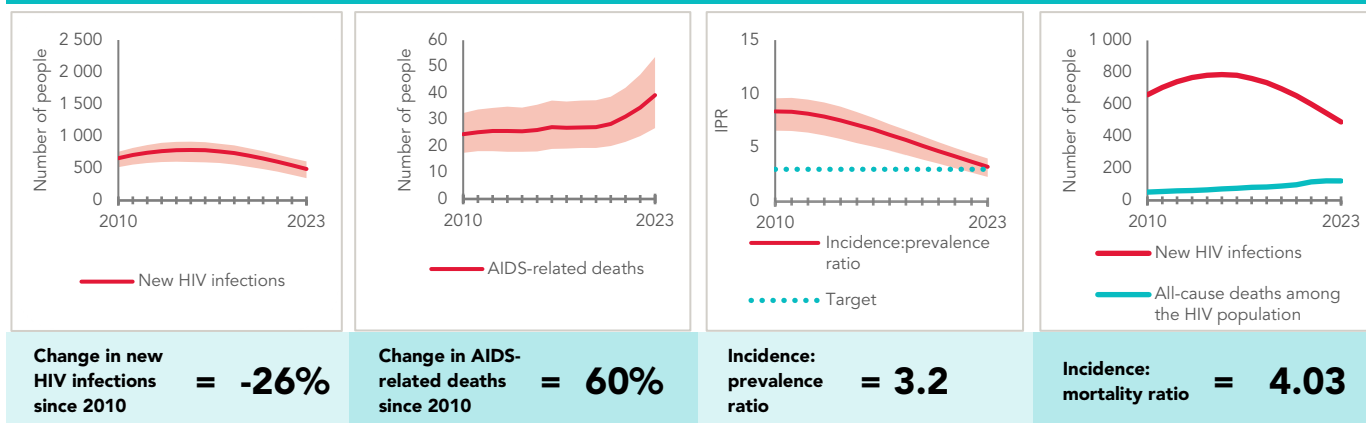
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

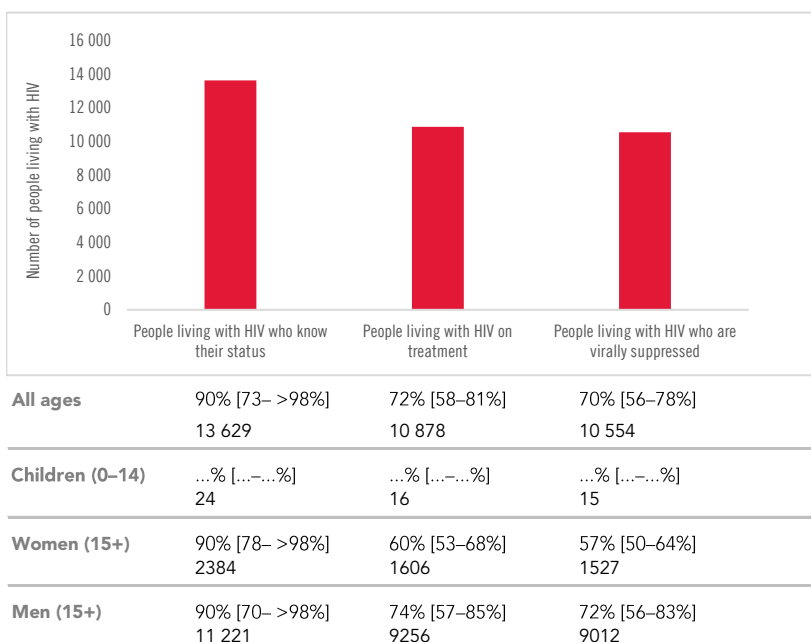
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	7.3%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	82.3%	57.9%	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	15 [7–25]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	90.1%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<200 [<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]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

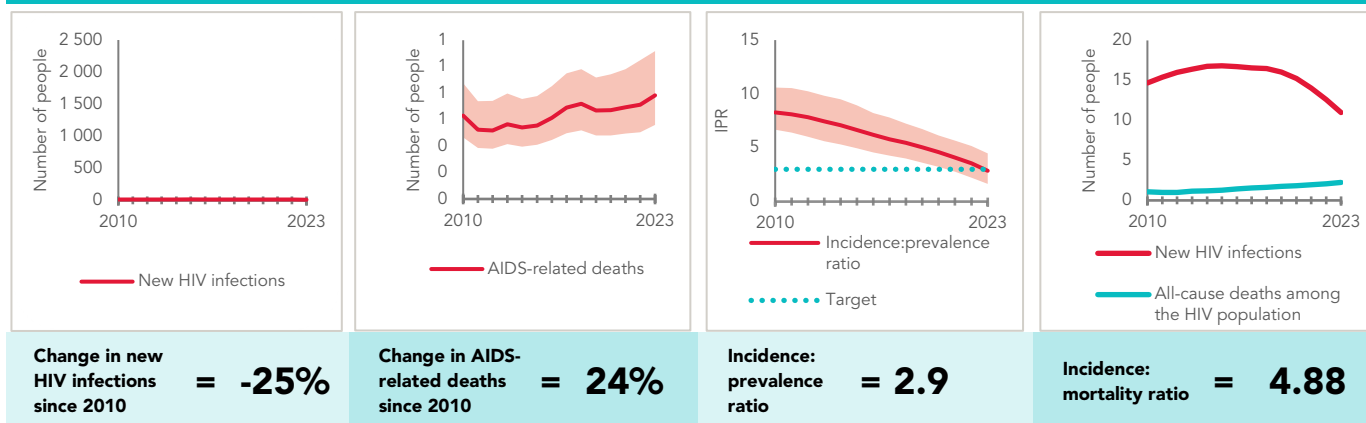
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

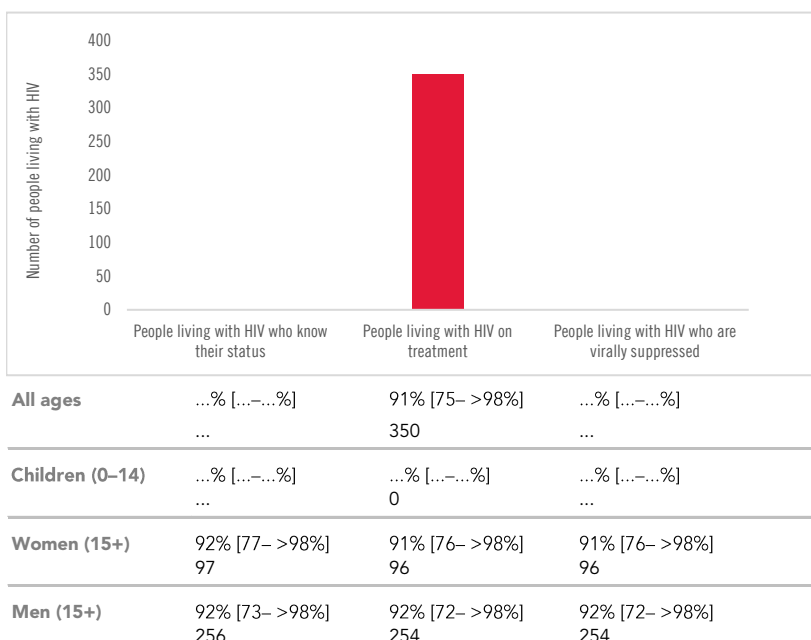
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	2 115 500
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	0 [0–1]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	328
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4600 [4100–5000]	5900 [5200–6400]	8600 [7300–9700]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1600 [1500–1800]	1900 [1700–2100]	2700 [2400–3000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2900 [2500–3300]	4000 [3300–4400]	5900 [4800–6900]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

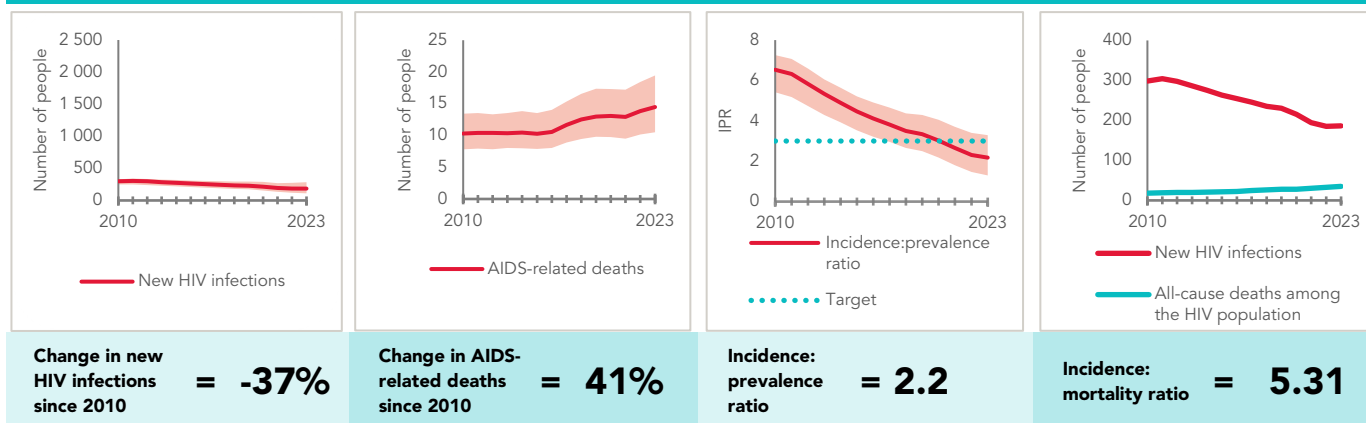
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

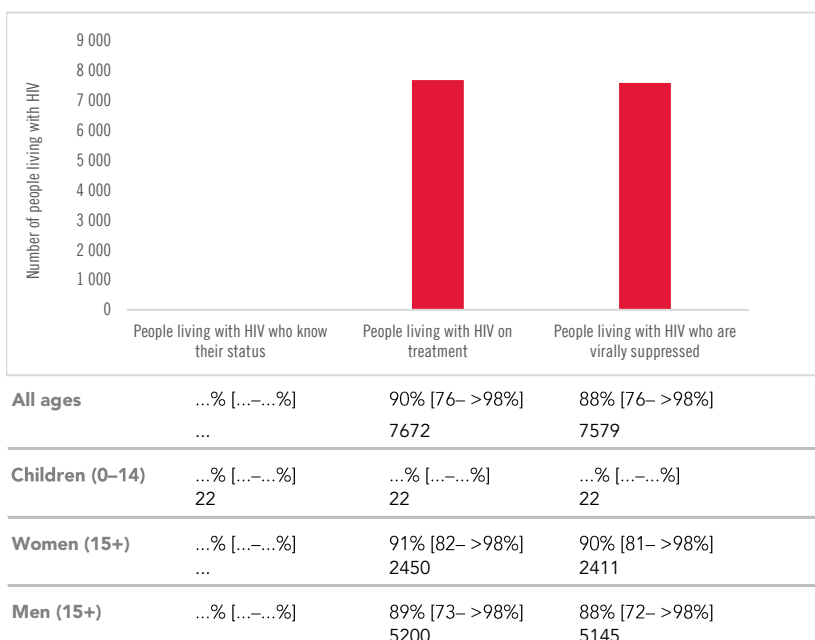
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	9 [5-14]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	5273
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

ISRAEL

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5900 [5200–6400]	7400 [6500–8000]	9600 [8000–11 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1700 [1500–1900]	2100 [1900–2300]	2600 [2300–3000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	4200 [3600–4700]	5300 [4500–5900]	7000 [5600–8200]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Data not available
Criminalization of transgender people	No
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 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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

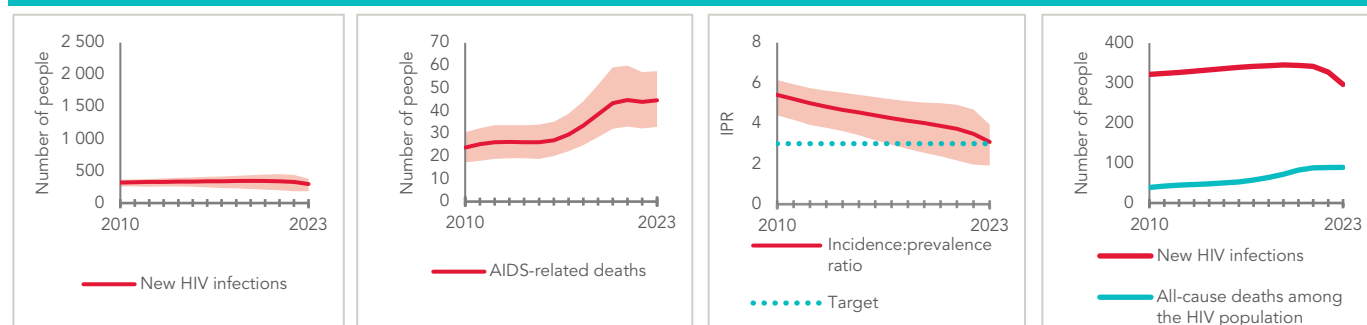
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new
HIV infections
since 2010 = **-8%**

Change in AIDS-
related deaths
since 2010 = **87%**

Incidence:
prevalence
ratio = **3.1**

Incidence:
mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

ITALY

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4200 [3400–4800]	3500 [2800–4200]	1700 [1200–2100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–590]	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [880–1200]	870 [680–1100]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3200 [2300–3800]	2600 [1900–3200]	1400 [890–1700]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	830 [630–1000]	650 [<500–830]	570 [<500–710]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	680 [<500–880]	520 [<500–680]	<500 [<500–570]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [100 000–130 000]	130 000 [120 000–150 000]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	33 000 [29 000–36 000]	37 000 [32 000–41 000]	39 000 [33 000–45 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	87 000 [73 000–97 000]	97 000 [81 000–110 000]	100 000 [84 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = **-60%**

Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = **-32%**

Incidence: prevalence ratio = **1.2**

Incidence: mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	21.6%	30%	...	32.4%	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	11 665
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–540]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.2 [0.18–0.23]	0.24 [0.21–0.28]	0.15 [0.11–0.19]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4600 [4200–4900]	5400 [5000–5800]	6800 [6300–7300]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1500 [1400–1600]	1700 [1600–1900]	2300 [2100–2500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3100 [2800–3300]	3600 [3300–3900]	4500 [4100–4800]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.4 [0.4–0.4]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]	0.6 [0.6–0.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

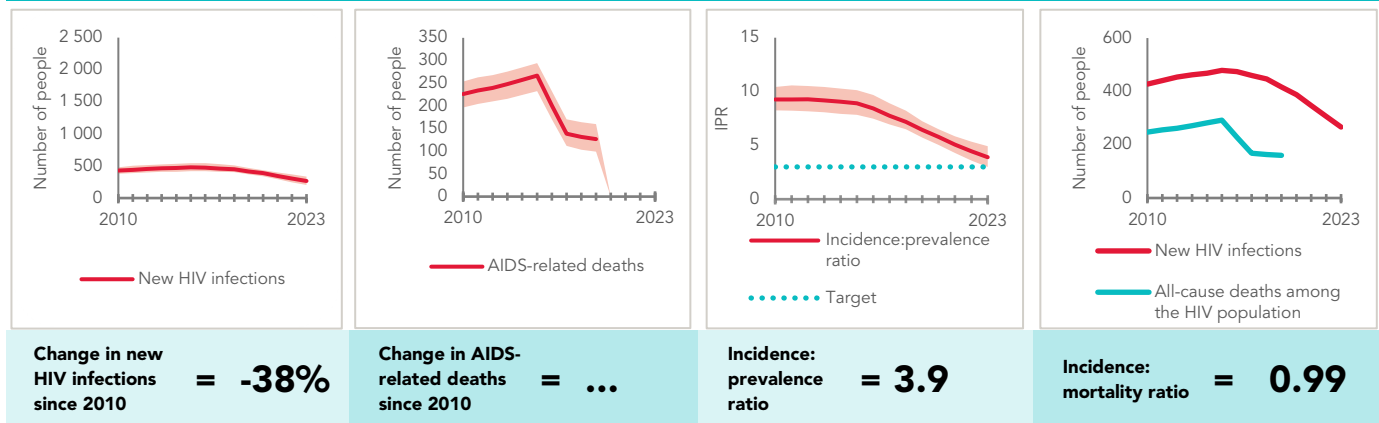
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

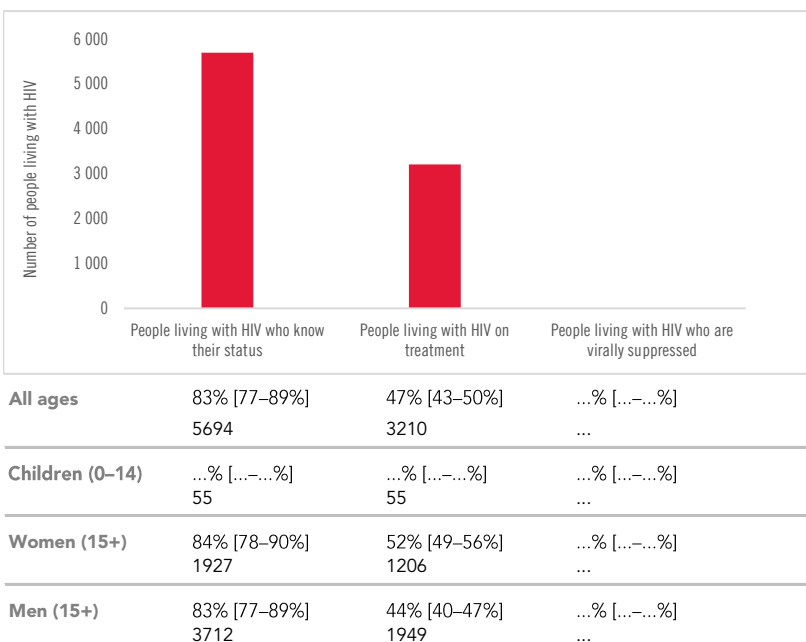
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–0.12]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2100 [1900–2300]	2700 [2500–2900]	3600 [3000–4400]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	600 [550–650]	850 [710–1100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1600 [1500–1800]	2100 [1900–2300]	2700 [2300–3400]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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	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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

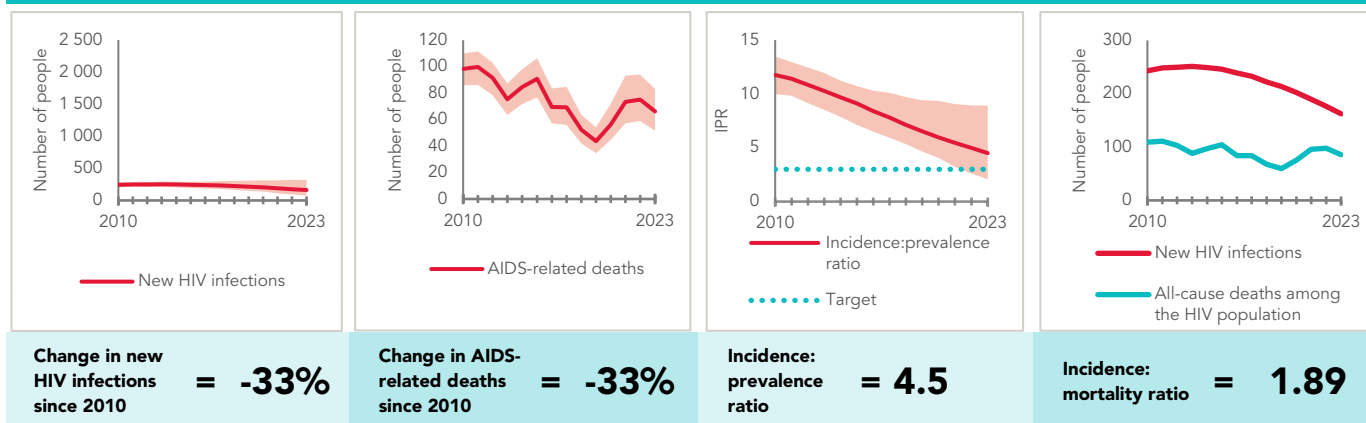
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

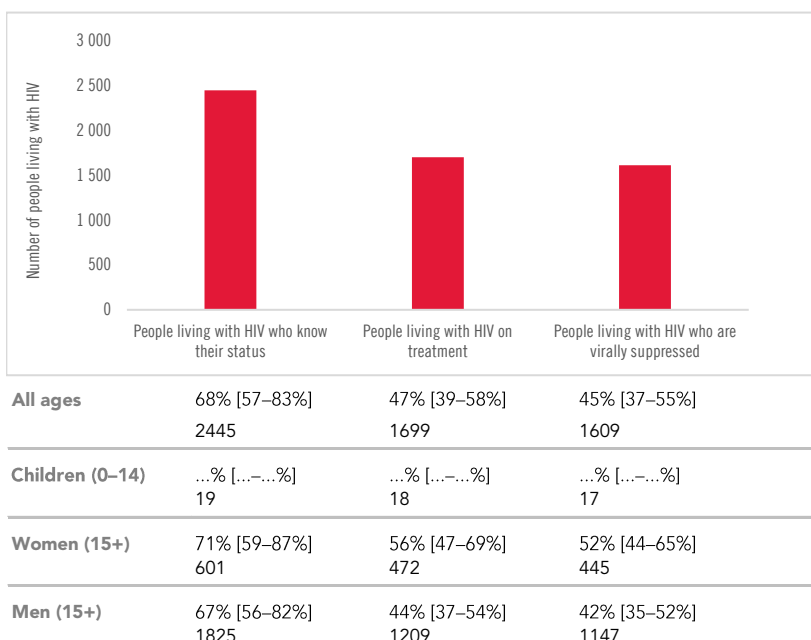
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	2.9%	13.3%	...	5.8%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	34 [22–49]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	20
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2023)	79.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1–0.1]	<0.1 [0.1–0.11]	<0.1 [0.1–0.13]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	760 [660–850]	1000 [910–1200]	1600 [1400–1800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–520]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	550 [<500–620]	750 [620–850]	1100 [950–1300]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

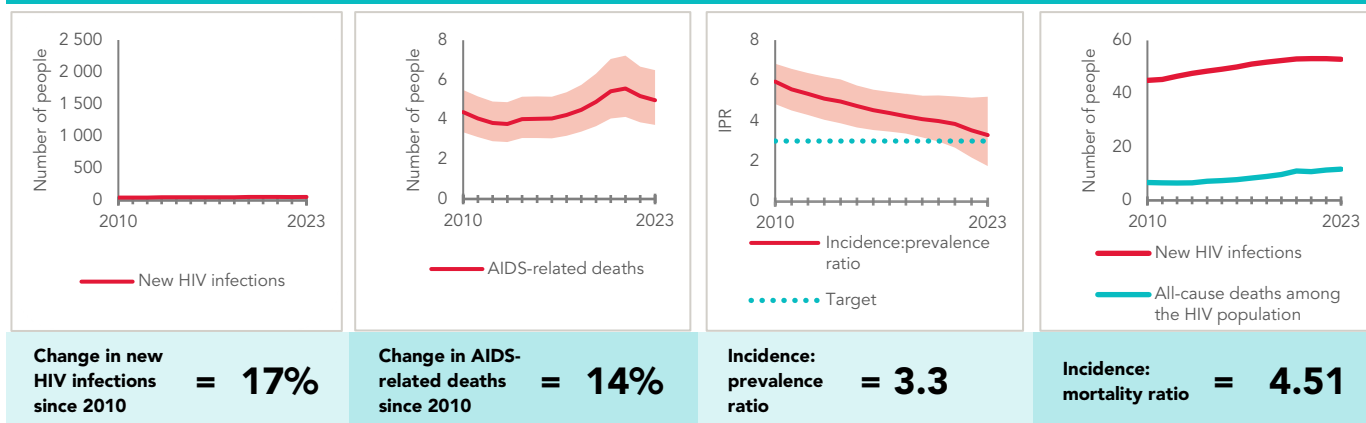
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

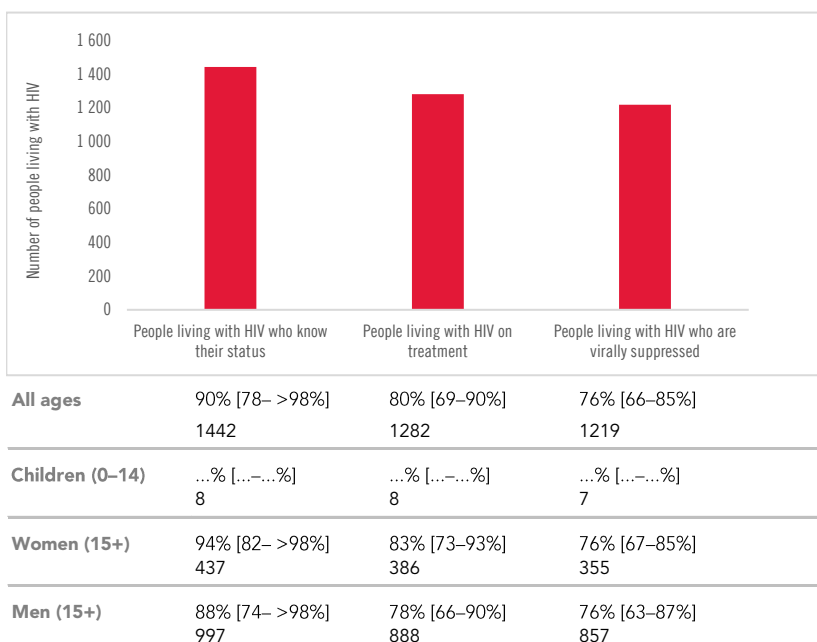
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	88.9%	79.4%	79.4%	...	74.0%
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	3 [1–9]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	560
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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 as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.12]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	560 [<500–630]	920 [770–1100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	750 [600–870]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

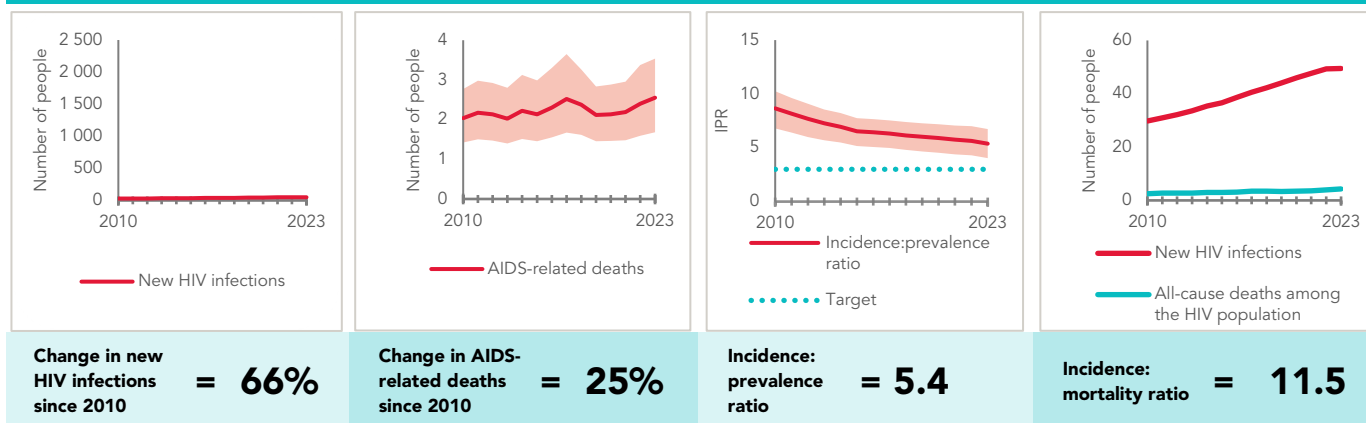
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

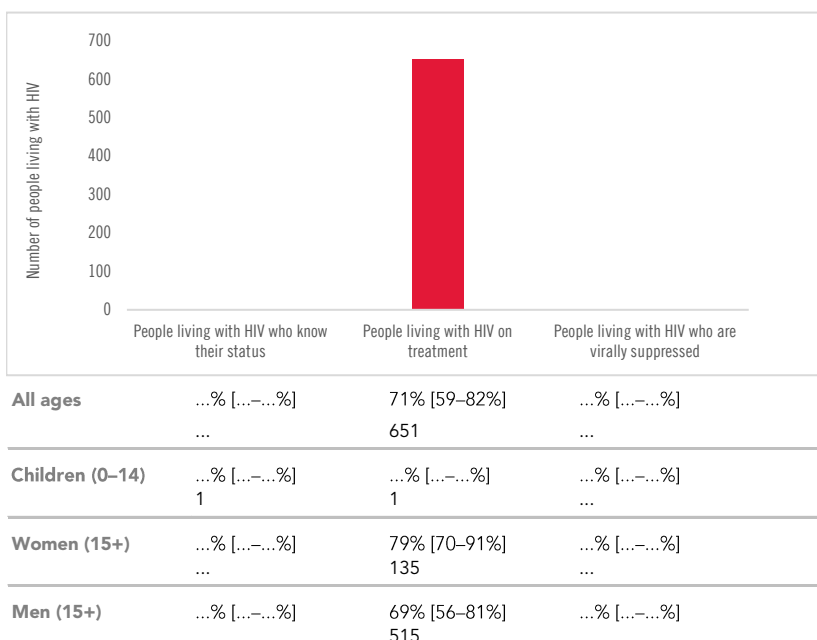
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	86.2%	...	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	4 [1-11]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	267
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

NETHERLANDS

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	940 [900–980]	650 [600–700]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	770 [730–810]	530 [<500–560]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	19 000 [18 000–21 000]	22 000 [20 000–25 000]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3500 [3100–3900]	4100 [3700–4600]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	16 000 [14 000–17 000]	18 000 [16 000–20 000]	... [...–...]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	... [...–...]

LAWS AND POLICIES

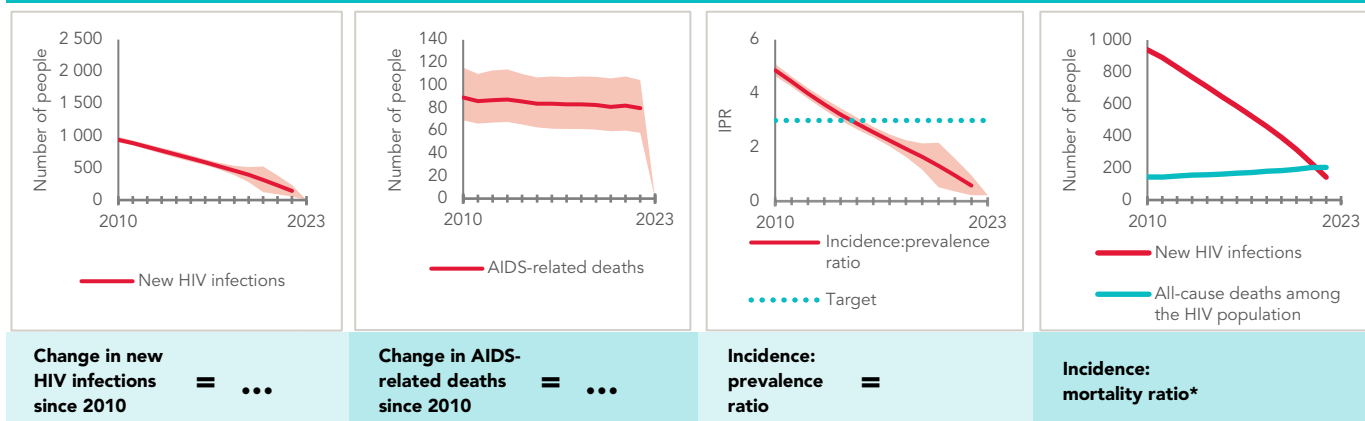
Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	8400
HIV prevalence	...	0.3%	...	1.4%	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	91.5%	...	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	1521
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

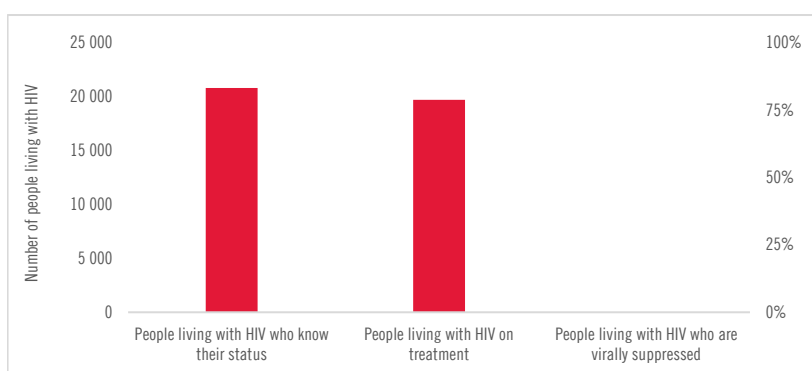
POLAND

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	14%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	9.0%**	70.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 19 714	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 186	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 4748	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 14 780	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	45 [25–70]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2022)	3000
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
Last available report:

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
---	-----------------------

Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
---	-----

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
--	----

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
---	-----

Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
---------------------------------------	--------------------

Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
--	-----------------

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
--	--------------------

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	Data not available
---	--------------------

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

PORTUGAL

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1600 [1300–1800]	1100 [910–1300]	<500 [<500–630]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1100 [860–1300]	820 [590–970]	<500 [<500–510]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.15 [0.12–0.17]	0.11 [0.1–0.13]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	770 [590–910]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	570 [<500–700]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	42 000 [37 000–45 000]	44 000 [39 000–48 000]	47 000 [41 000–51 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	29 000 [25 000–33 000]	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	33 000 [27 000–37 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.6 [0.6–0.7]	0.6 [0.6–0.7]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

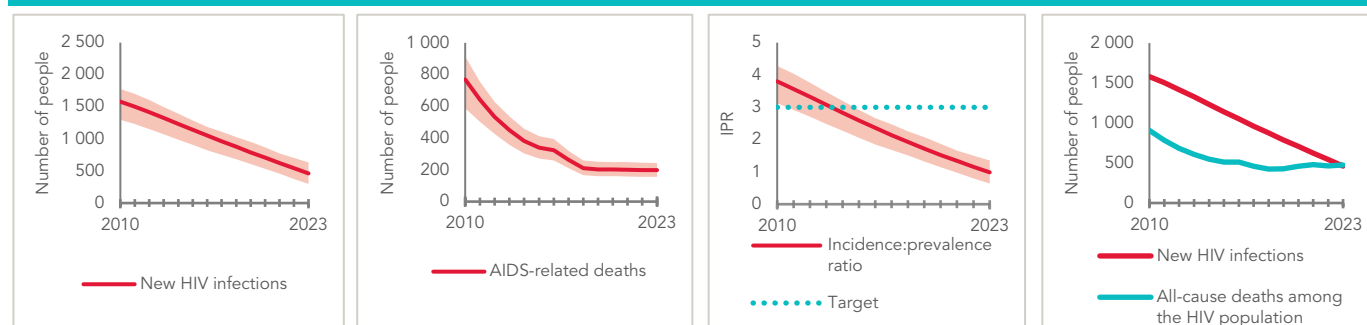
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = **-71%**

Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = **-74%**

Incidence:prevalence ratio = **1.0**

Incidence:mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	20.2%	...	3%
HIV testing and status awareness	40.0%	72.6%**	75.0%**	74.9%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	...	32%	30.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	9%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	4499
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	560 [<500–660]	600 [<500–710]	<500 [<500–640]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–530]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	14 000 [13 000–15 000]	15 000 [14 000–17 000]	18 000 [16 000–21 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5800 [5300–6300]	5900 [5300–6500]	6500 [5700–7300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8000 [7000–8800]	9200 [8000–10 000]	12 000 [9700–13 000]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

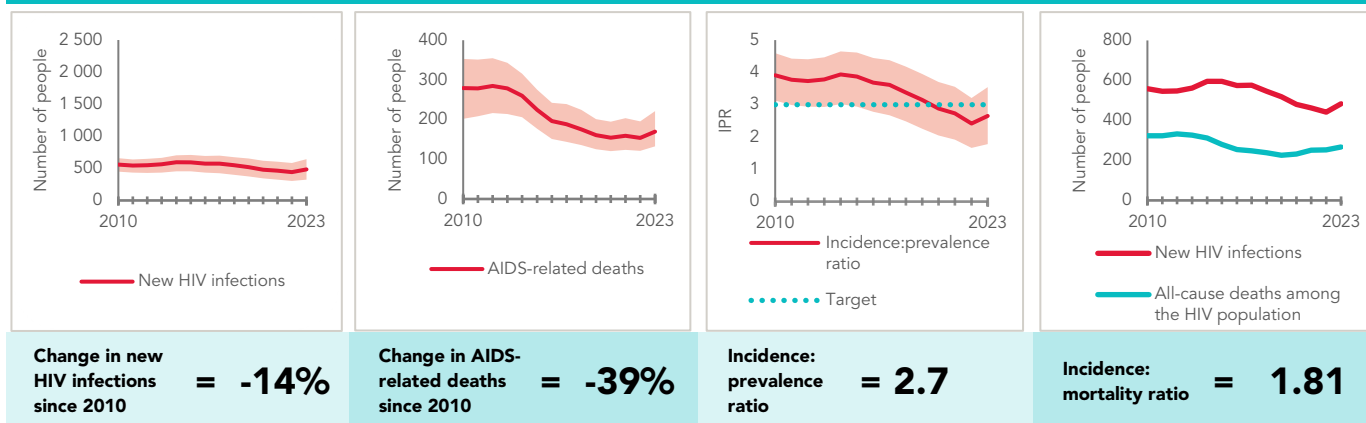
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources				
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others
Last available report:

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

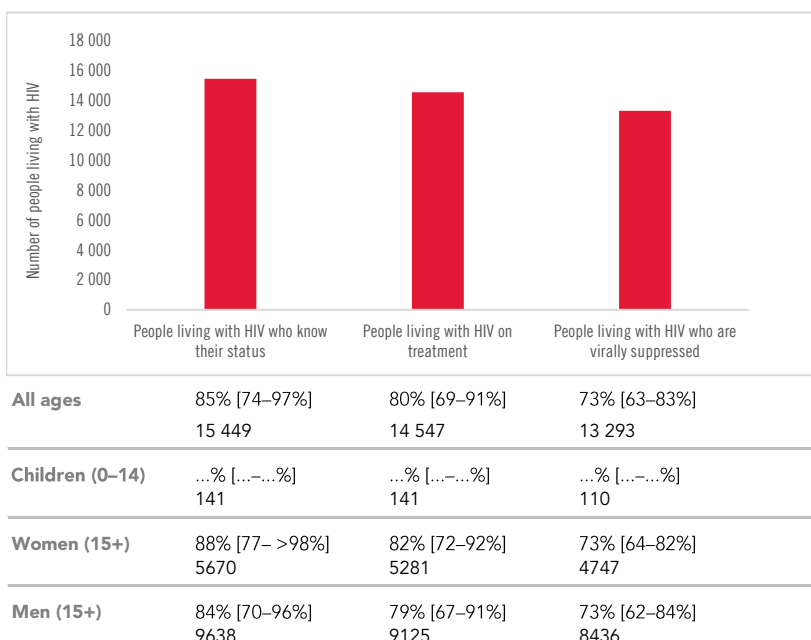


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	1.8%	...	0.8%	5%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	100%	54.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	96.7%**
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

** Programme data—not representative.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	92% [85–100%]	81% [75–90%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	84.3% [77.5–90.7%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2023)	240 [190–290]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	84.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2000 [1600–2300]	2700 [2200–3200]	4000 [3200–4600]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–520]	520 [<500–590]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1600 [1200–1900]	2300 [1800–2700]	3400 [2700–4100]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

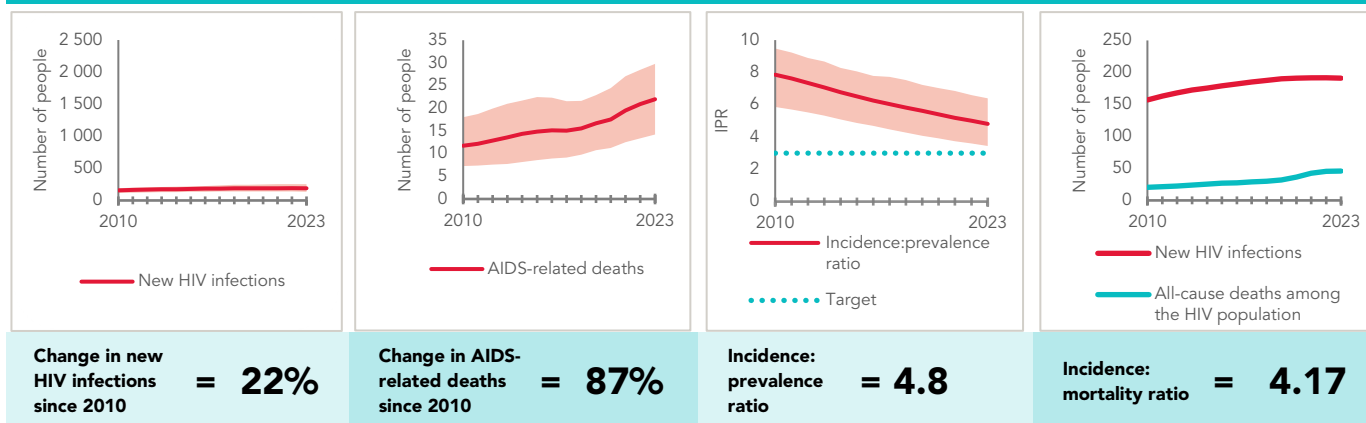
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019 1.6

EXPENDITURES (in US dollars)

	Funding sources					Total
	Domestic public	Domestic private	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0

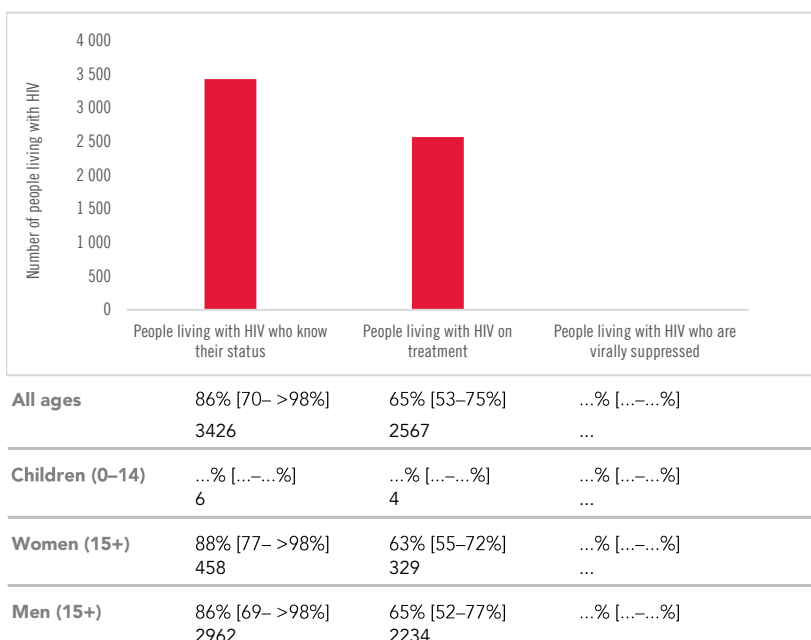
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.5%	6%	2.3%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	52.5%	51.5%	12.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	97.5%	66.3%	34.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	2%	1%	7.2%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	15%	1.8%	5%	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
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 (2023)	3 [2–5]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2023)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2019)	30%
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 (2021)	65%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	3
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy (2021)	31.6%
— Naloxone available (2024)	No

SLOVAKIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
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]	<200 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	750 [630–870]	1700 [1400–2000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	650 [530–770]	1500 [1200–1700]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, a specific crime
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	Data not available
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

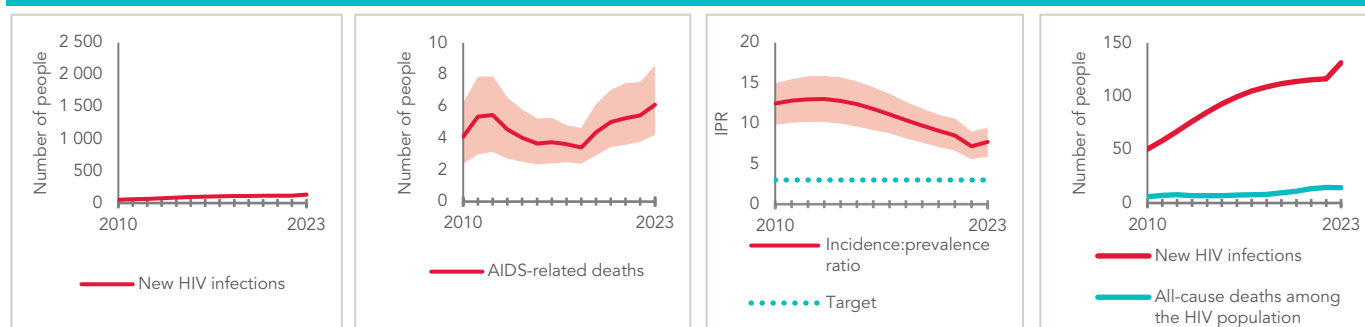
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = **160%**

Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = **49%**

Incidence:prevalence ratio = **7.7**

Incidence:mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
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
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

SLOVENIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...–...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	<500 [<500–530]	670 [540–780]	940 [760–1100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	590 [<500–700]	830 [660–990]
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 HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

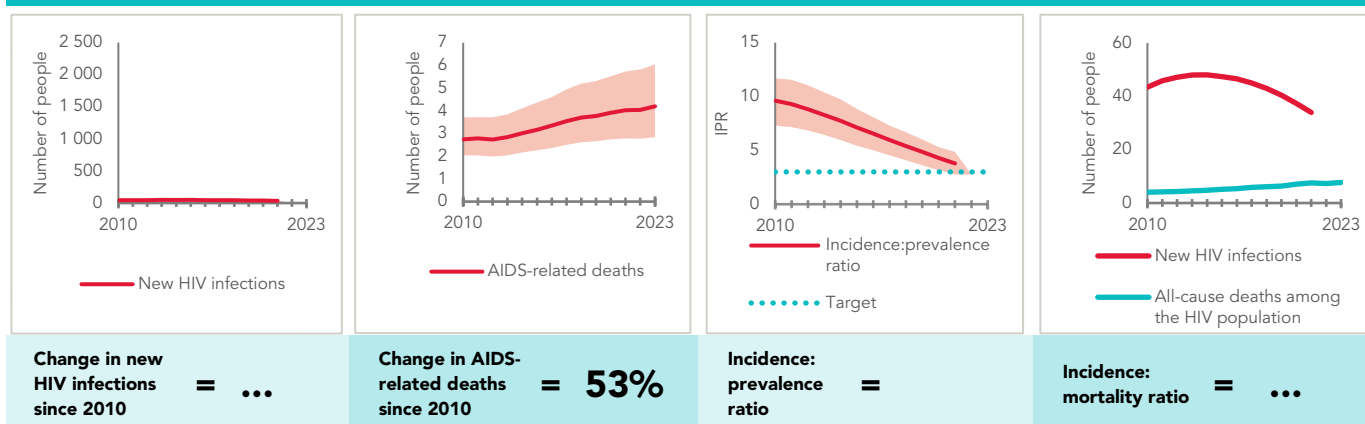
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

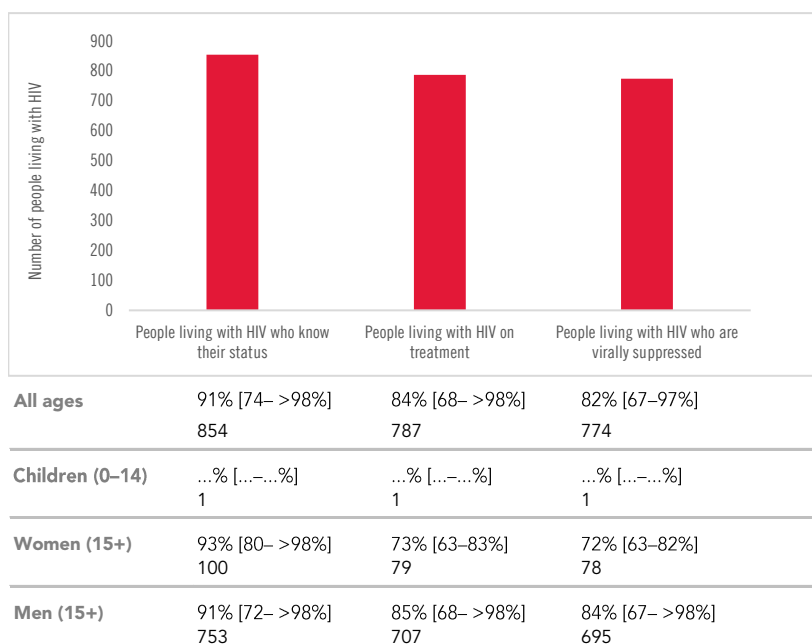
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2023
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

SPAIN

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3700 [3000–4200]	3900 [3000–4500]	2400 [1700–3400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–510]	<500 [<500–560]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3200 [2600–3800]	3400 [2600–4000]	2200 [1500–3100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1100 [820–1300]	770 [610–950]	610 [<500–760]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	940 [710–1200]	670 [510–850]	510 [<500–640]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	130 000 [110 000–140 000]	140 000 [120 000–150 000]	150 000 [130 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	23 000 [20 000–26 000]	24 000 [21 000–28 000]	26 000 [22 000–31 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	100 000 [92 000–120 000]	110 000 [96 000–130 000]	120 000 [100 000–140 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but the general law has been used to prosecute cases in the past 10 years
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Yes
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

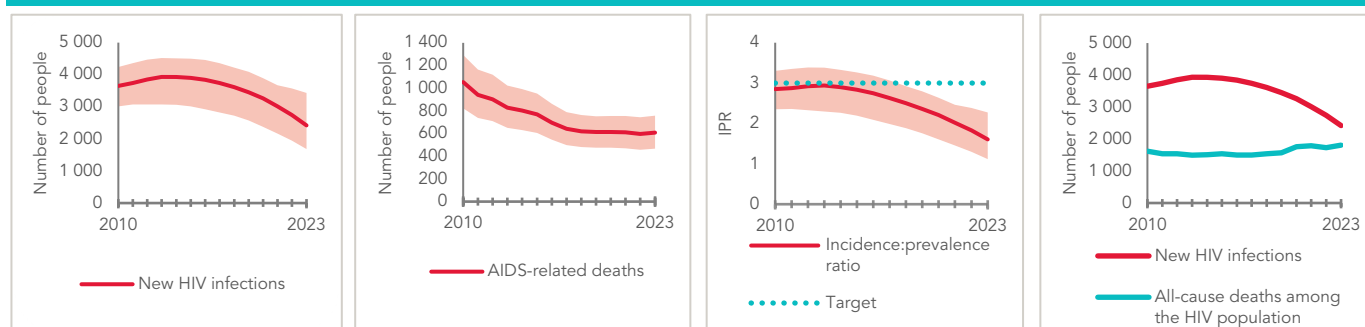
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = **-34%**

Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = **-42%**

Incidence: prevalence ratio = **1.6**

Incidence: mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	32%	...	3.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	63.2%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	90.1%	95.2%	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	23 600
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Yes

SWITZERLAND

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2023
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<500–580]	<500 [<500–540]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.01– <0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
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]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	16 000 [14 000–18 000]	17 000 [15 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3500 [3100–3900]	4200 [3700–4700]	4700 [4100–5400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	9700 [8100–11 000]	12 000 [9600–13 000]	13 000 [10 000–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49) (%)	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes, under law covering communicable diseases not specifically mentioning HIV
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	No
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	No
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Data not available
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	Data not available
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Data not available

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 who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
--	-----

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
---	-----

GENDER INEQUALITY AND 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	...
---	-----

Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...
---	-----

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = **-71%**

Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = **-13%**

Incidence:prevalence ratio = **0.8**

Incidence:mortality ratio*

* The incidence:mortality in 2023 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	People in prisons
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	90.9%	...	...	...
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV PREVENTION

Prevalence of adults (15+) living with HIV 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 (2023)	5096
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of agonist maintenance therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2024)	Data not available

ANNEX ON METHODS

Methods for deriving UNAIDS HIV estimates

Introduction

Every year UNAIDS 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 not possible 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 infeasible and ethically problematic. Modelled estimates—and the lower and upper bounds around these estimates—provide a rigorous representation of the HIV pandemic in terms of levels and trends.

Table A1.1 Incidence models used for national HIV estimates collated in the Spectrum software and UNAIDS 2024 estimates round

Incidence model	Countries	HIV prevalence (aged 15–49 years) (median)	Regions
Estimation and Projection Package (EPP), generalized epidemic	38	1.7%	Asia and the Pacific Caribbean Eastern and southern Africa Western and central Africa
EPP, concentrated epidemic	38	0.29%	Asia and the Pacific Caribbean Eastern Europe and central Asia Latin America Middle East and North Africa Western and central Africa
AIDS Epidemic Model	13	0.32%	Asia and the Pacific
Case Surveillance and Vital Registration (CSAVR) or European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) model, fitting deaths or case reports	73	0.13%	Asia and the Pacific Caribbean Eastern Europe and central Asia Latin America Middle East and North Africa Western and central Europe and North America
Other	10	0.30%	Asia and the Pacific Eastern and southern Africa Latin America Western and central Europe and North America
All models	172	0.33%	

Country teams use UNAIDS-supported software to develop estimates annually. The country teams are comprised primarily of national monitoring and evaluation specialists, programme officers, epidemiologists, demographers and other experts from the national ministry of health, national AIDS bodies and technical partners.

The software used to produce the estimates is Spectrum (developed by Avenir Health¹) and its AIDS Impact Model (AIM). Most countries use an incidence model that runs within the AIM module of Spectrum. A few countries use an external model whose incidence estimate is imported into AIM (Table A1.1). The UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections² provides technical guidance on the development of the AIM module in Spectrum.

Methods and models used by UNAIDS and countries to create estimates³

Countries where HIV transmission sustains an epidemic in the general population use the Estimation and Projection Package (EPP) module of the Spectrum modelling tool, which fits a trend to HIV prevalence data 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. In recent years, most countries have stopped conducting sentinel surveillance among pregnant women and are now using 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 selected sites.

The trends from pregnant women at antenatal clinics, whether measured 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 include men and ensure coverage of all people, regardless of whether they use health-care services—are representative of national HIV prevalence levels and, if repeated, also inform trends. Data from these surveys also contribute to estimating age- and sex-specific HIV prevalence and incidence levels and trends. A few countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have no population-based surveys used adjusted HIV prevalence levels from comparisons of antenatal clinic surveillance and population-based survey data from other countries in the region. The resulting HIV prevalence trends, in addition to numbers of people on antiretroviral therapy, were then used to estimate the national HIV incidence trend, accounting for effects of antiretroviral therapy on survival.

1 www.avenirhealth.org

2 www.epidem.org

3 The methods are described in detail in Volume 33 (Suppl 3) of AIDS (2019); and Advancing methods for global HIV estimates. Maheu-Giroux M, Ciaranello AL, Salomon JA, Sohn AH, guest editors. J Int AIDS Soc. 2021;24(S5).

Countries where HIV transmission occurs largely among people from key populations at higher risk of HIV and the epidemic is low-level or concentrated use the AIDS Epidemic Model—a variant of the EPP model that fits to high-quality surveillance prevalence data and population size estimates for each of several key populations and the lower-risk general population.

To estimate HIV prevalence in the remaining lower-risk general population, these countries generally input surveillance data from pregnant women and account for people who cease behaviours that put them at increased risk for HIV acquisition—for example, women who cease selling sex will be included among the remaining population of people living with HIV. The resulting HIV prevalence curve and number of people on antiretroviral therapy are then used to derive a national HIV incidence trend.

Most countries in western and central Europe and North America use AIDS-related mortality data from vital registration and HIV case reports and the delay from infection to diagnosis to estimate national HIV prevalence and incidence trends. These countries use the Case Surveillance and Vital Registration (CSAVR) model within Spectrum, or the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) model or, in a few instances, a country-specific model. The CSAVR model is also used by some countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa that have robust disease reporting systems but limited HIV surveillance or survey data.

All countries that use UNAIDS-supported methods for their estimates share common assumptions about the effectiveness of HIV treatment and disease progression by sex and age. These assumptions are based on systematic literature reviews and meta-analyses of study data by scientific experts.

Demographic population data, including fertility, mortality and migration, are derived from the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects 2022 estimates or recent census data and reflect the *de facto* population (current residents, regardless of nationality) of each country.

Country teams update the data in their Spectrum files every year with the latest available data on numbers of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, pregnant women receiving antiretroviral therapy, and HIV surveillance data, among other data. The model is run, and results are reviewed by country teams before sharing with UNAIDS.

Final country-submitted files containing the modelled outputs are reviewed at UNAIDS to ensure results are comparable across regions and countries and over time. Selected inputs into the model—including numbers of people on antiretroviral therapy and numbers of women accessing services to prevent vertical transmission of HIV—are further 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 (Global Fund), and other partners.

In the 2024 round of estimates, subnational estimates were created and used by 35 countries (34 in sub-Saharan Africa, one in the Caribbean). Methods for creating these subnational estimates are described later in 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 in 95% of cases (if it could be measured). Narrow bounds indicate that an estimate is precise, while wide bounds indicate greater uncertainty regarding the estimate, given the data and assumptions.

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 one or more national population-based surveys have been conducted generally have smaller ranges around estimates than countries where such surveys have not been conducted. 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 determine 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 and people who have died from AIDS-related causes lie within the reported ranges. With more years of good-quality surveillance data over successive estimation rounds, the uncertainty on a country's estimate will typically decrease.

Improvements included in the 2024 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 new science and statistical methods, which lead to the creation of more accurate trends in HIV incidence. Occasionally, countries change the incidence modelling 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 estimation rounds cannot be compared with the results from the current round. Full historical estimates are created at each round, however, and these enable evaluation of trends over time.

Between the 2023 and 2024 estimates, the following key changes were made to the models, following guidance from the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections.

Treatment interruption

Estimates for all countries now include treatment interruption, for both adults and children on treatment. Where available, the interruption rates were informed by representative national program data. For years without data, most countries adopted typical default rates, set at 1.6% for high-income countries and 5% elsewhere (adults and children alike).

Knowledge of status for children

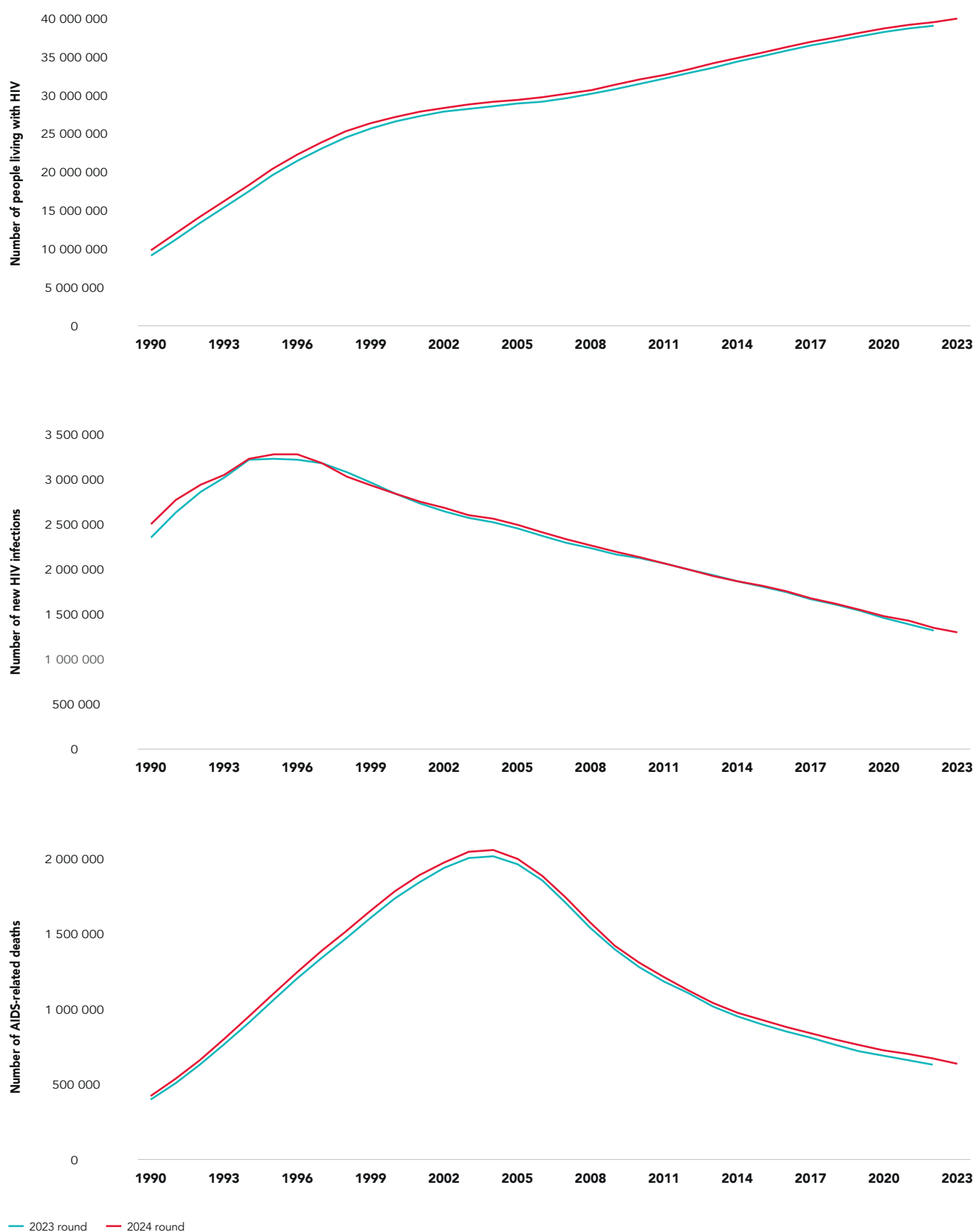
In view of scarce data on children knowing their status, Spectrum now offers the option to estimate this indicator, based on user-entered children on ART and treatment interruption rates as well as allowing for ageing-out and deaths among children on ART. This helped to obtain more realistic and standardized child knowledge of status estimates.

On-ART mortality

The time trend in adult on-ART mortality for ART duration longer than 12 months was updated to remain constant after 2018, instead of an earlier assumed decline ongoing until 2021. On-ART mortality rates for the Asia-Pacific and Caribbean regions were updated to reflect effects of improved antiretroviral regimens, based on multi-center cohort studies, and extrapolated to Latin America, Eastern Europe and the Middle East and North Africa.

Figure A1.1 presents the 2024 estimates compared with the 2023 estimates. Shifts in the curves are the combined effect of the updated country data and the changes to model structure and assumptions described above. At the global level, trends in new HIV infections, AIDS-related deaths and people living with HIV are like those estimated in the preceding round, although there are shifts within some regions.

Figure A1.1 Comparison of 2023 and 2024 UNAIDS estimates: new HIV infections, AIDS-related deaths and people living with HIV, global, 1990–2023



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 and 2024 rounds.

Publication of country-specific estimates

UNAIDS aims to publish estimates for all countries with populations of 250 000 or more people (according to the United Nations Population Division World Population Prospects 2022, for year 2021). For countries with populations of 250 000 or more people 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 were not published as country estimates on AIDInfo.

If there are not enough historical data to determine incidence trends, UNAIDS does not publish historical incidence:

- EPP-based incidence trends are published only if there are four or more prevalence data points including at least one in the past four years for the most important subpopulation.
- For low-level epidemics that rely on case and death surveillance data, incidence trends are published if the input data include at least eight data points on both AIDS-related deaths and new HIV diagnoses within 1990–2023. These incidence estimates are anchored in a back-calculation from reported AIDS-related deaths, and they are not highly sensitive to decreases in testing volumes and new diagnoses that some countries experienced in 2020 or 2021 due to COVID-19-related health service disruptions.

In the 2024 round, incidence was not published for 7 of 147 countries that published estimated numbers of people living with HIV (of which 146 published estimated numbers of adults living with HIV). Two of these seven, published incidence up to 2022, another two up to 2021 and one country up to 2020 only.

Additionally, formal evaluation and rankings of the magnitude of incidence change are limited to countries with at least 200 new infections in 2023, in view of increased uncertainty in lower-level epidemics.

Beyond the above incidence restrictions, UNAIDS does not publish country estimates for any indicator when available data are insufficient to justify them. In the 2024 round, estimates were not published for 24 countries, either because of insufficient data or because of no country submission.

Lastly, 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, gay men and other men who have sex with men, or sex workers—with possibly different fertility levels than the general population. UNAIDS therefore does not present estimates of vertical HIV transmission or child infections in many countries with concentrated epidemics, unless adequate data are available to inform these estimates. Estimates related to children are not published for countries where the estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV is fewer than 50.

More information on the UNAIDS estimates and the individual Spectrum files for most countries can be found at <https://hivtools.unaids.org>. Data from the estimates can be found at <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org>.

Methods for deriving the 95–95–95 testing and treatment targets

Introduction

Since 2015, UNAIDS has reported estimates of global, regional and country-specific progress against the testing and treatment targets. In the United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, testing and treatment targets were set to reach 95–95–95. These targets refer to three indicators:

- Indicator 1 (the first 95): the percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV status.
- Indicator 2 (the second 95): the percentage of people living with HIV who know their HIV-positive status and are accessing treatment.
- Indicator 3 (the third 95): 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 total numbers of people living with HIV, this is called the HIV testing and treatment cascade.

Data sources for constructing country measures

Country-level progress against the 95–95–95 targets was constructed using reported data from Spectrum and Global AIDS Monitoring. Estimates are published for all people and separately for children (aged 0–14 years), men (aged 15+ years) and women (aged 15+ years). Corresponding upper and lower bounds were based on uncertainty ranges on estimated numbers of people living with HIV for each country, population group and year. These target-related indicators and their data sources are described in the UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring 2024 guidelines (1).

Table A1.2 summarizes the number of countries that have reported each measure in each region over the past eight years.

The final set of country measures of progress against the 95–95–95 targets for 2015 through 2023 are available at <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>. Not all countries were able to report against all three targets. In the 2024 estimates round, complete treatment cascades for 2023 were published for 79 countries, an increase from 79 and 68 countries in the 2023 and 2022 estimates rounds, respectively.

Table A1.2 Data available for constructing UNAIDS measures of progress against the 95–95–95 targets, 2015–2023

Number	Year	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		39	16	21	16	17	19	25	39	193
Countries in UNAIDS global estimates		30	10	20	16	17	18	25	36	172
Countries with published estimate of adults living with HIV in 2023		24	10	20	11	16	18	22	23	147
Countries with publicly available data on adults living with HIV who know their status	2015	15	7	20	11	11	15	21	12	113
	2016	18	7	20	11	13	15	21	18	124
	2017	19	7	20	14	14	15	21	20	131
	2018	20	7	20	14	14	15	21	21	133
	2019	21	7	20	14	15	15	21	18	132
	2020	21	6	20	14	15	16	21	19	133
	2021	22	7	20	14	15	16	21	19	135
	2022	22	6	20	13	14	16	21	19	132
	2023	19	6	20	13	12	16	21	11	119
Countries with publicly available data on adults living with HIV who are on treatment	2015	23	9	20	14	16	17	20	26	146
	2016	23	9	20	14	16	17	20	26	146
	2017	23	9	20	14	16	17	20	26	146
	2018	23	9	20	14	16	17	20	25	145
	2019	23	9	20	14	16	17	20	24	144
	2020	23	9	20	14	16	17	20	24	144
	2021	22	9	20	13	16	17	20	23	141
	2022	22	9	20	12	16	17	20	18	135
	2023	20	9	20	12	15	17	20	14	128
Countries with publicly available data on adults living with HIV who were tested for viral load and found to be virally suppressed	2015	4	2	2	5	6	7		7	33
	2016	5	4	5	6	9	8	1	12	50
	2017	6	7	6	10	10	9	2	16	66
	2018	9	8	12	11	12	10	5	18	86
	2019	11	8	17	12	11	11	7	16	94
	2020	10	8	16	12	11	10	9	17	94
	2021	13	8	16	11	12	8	12	17	98
	2022	14	8	17	11	12	10	11	14	98
	2023	17	9	17	11	10	10	13	11	98

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2015–2023.

Note: Not counting countries that published numbers of adults living with HIV who knew their status, were on treatment or virally suppressed but missing a corresponding estimate of numbers of adults living with HIV.

Estimates of people living with HIV

All progress measures in this report are based on national estimates of people living with HIV that used the Spectrum model. In the 2024 round, people living with HIV were estimated for 172 of 193 countries and territories. These 172 countries represent 99% of the total global population. Estimates of adults living with HIV in 2023 were published for 146 of these 172 countries.

Knowledge of HIV status among people living with HIV

Numbers of people living with HIV who know their status were estimated over time using HIV case surveillance, programme data and nationally representative population-based survey data. Where data were available separately for children (aged 0–14 years) and adults (aged 15+ years, by sex), age- and sex-specific measures were calculated and then aggregated to national measures.

Countries outside of sub-Saharan Africa without national household surveys estimated the number of people living with HIV who knew their HIV status based on HIV case notification data and programme registers. Some concentrated epidemic countries used notification data directly, if their HIV surveillance system had been functioning since 2015 or longer and they were able to subtract from cumulative diagnosed people those who had died, emigrated or were otherwise lost to follow-up. If this calculation estimated the number of people with HIV who knew their HIV status as fewer than those on antiretroviral therapy, however, the reported value was excluded, as it was potentially incorrect due to one of several common biases. For example, a country may underestimate the number of people living with HIV who are aware of their HIV status if not all people diagnosed are reported to the surveillance system in a timely manner. Conversely, the measure is overestimated if people are registered or reported more than once and such duplicates are not detected, or if people die or emigrate but are not removed from the system. Such overestimation of the number of people living with HIV who are aware of their HIV status was common before 2015.

Alternatively, concentrated epidemic countries could estimate knowledge of status as part of their overall epidemic estimation through the CSAVR model, which estimated incidence of infection, knowledge of status and antiretroviral therapy coverage from case and death notifications.

Most countries in eastern and southern Africa and western and central Africa estimated knowledge of status in adults using the UNAIDS-supported Shiny90 tool (2), which is part of the Spectrum software. This mathematical model fits data from national population-based surveys on proportions of respondents living with and without HIV who had ever tested for HIV, in addition to HIV testing services programme data on the annual number of HIV tests conducted and the number of positive tests, and Spectrum model results (2).

Knowledge of HIV status estimates from Shiny90 have strengths over those drawn directly from population surveys or programme records. By constructing the population's HIV incidence and testing history over time, the resulting trend in HIV status awareness is adjusted for known reporting biases in awareness of HIV status in household surveys and accounts for retesting and repeat diagnoses among routine programme data on annual HIV diagnoses (3, 4). The Shiny90 estimates distinguish people living with HIV who had an HIV test after seroconversion and so are aware of their HIV status from those who seroconverted after their last HIV-negative test. The distinction is informed by the national incidence trend calculated in Spectrum. Shiny90 estimates knowledge of status by sex and age, assuming adult male/female testing rate ratios have remained relatively constant since 2010. Results include additional indicators such as the percentage of people diagnosed within a year and the numbers of people (by HIV status) retesting.

Caution is warranted with knowledge of status estimates if 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.

Both Shiny90 and the CSAVR estimate of knowledge of HIV status only cover adults aged 15 years and older. UNAIDS recommends that countries conservatively estimate knowledge of status among children as the proportion of children living with HIV on treatment, unless reliable numbers from case surveillance (cumulative diagnoses and deaths, emigrations and losses to follow-up) are available.

People accessing antiretroviral therapy

Global and regional measures of antiretroviral therapy numbers are calculated from data entered by country teams into the Spectrum software or the Global AIDS Monitoring reporting tool. In the 2024 round, 139 countries reported treatment numbers for 2023 (covering 86% of the estimated people on treatment). Between 2015 and 2023, 160 countries had at least one publicly available estimate of the number of people on treatment. For a few countries that did not report numbers of people on treatment for all years—primarily high-income countries in western and central Europe and North America, and Asia and the Pacific—people on treatment were estimated either in consultation with the public health agency responsible for monitoring the national treatment programme or from published and online 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. The number of people on treatment may be overestimated if people who transfer from one facility to another are reported by both facilities, or if people who have died, disengaged from care or emigrated are not identified and removed from treatment registries. Conversely, treatment numbers are sometimes underestimated if not all clinics report the numbers of people on treatment completely or in a timely manner.

UNAIDS and other international partners support countries to verify the accuracy of numbers of people reported to be currently on treatment.

People who have achieved viral suppression

Progress towards the viral suppression target among people on treatment and as a percentage of all people living with HIV was estimated from data reported in Spectrum and through the Global AIDS Monitoring reporting tool. For reporting, the threshold for suppression is a viral load below 1000 copies/mL. Some countries set lower thresholds to identify a person as having achieved an undetectable viral load. Where a country uses a lower threshold, Spectrum applies an adjustment to estimate the percentage suppressed at 1000 copies/mL. The Global AIDS Monitoring guidance describes this adjustment in detail. The guidance also specifies that only routine viral load tests should be reported and only a person's last test result from the reporting year should be submitted, so reported numbers represent people tested and suppressed rather than tests performed (1).

Countries are asked to report viral load suppression outcomes for all years, regardless of testing coverage. However, UNAIDS publishes viral load testing results only for countries and for each year where at least 50% of people treated are tested for viral load. For countries and years with nationally representative but not universal viral suppression data, the reported proportion suppressed among people tested for viral load (the third "95") was multiplied by the total number of people on treatment to estimate overall viral suppression numbers.

Table A1.2 shows numbers of countries with a reliable estimate of viral load suppression. This increased from 64 countries in 2017 to 87 by 2023. Some countries had lower viral load testing coverage for 2020 or 2021 compared with 2019 or 2022/2023, often due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related disruptions or delays in health service provision and reporting.

Some 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. The facilities that do test may not be representative of facilities without viral load testing. Despite this uncertainty, we assume that the percentage of people suppressed among those accessing viral load testing is representative of all people on treatment.

Second, UNAIDS requests countries to only report results from routine viral load testing. If countries report test results primarily performed because of suspected treatment failure, then 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.

Third, UNAIDS guidance recommends reporting viral load test results only for people on antiretroviral therapy. People who are not on treatment and who naturally suppress the virus will not be included in this measure.

Methods for constructing regional and global results towards the 95–95–95 targets

All programme data submitted to UNAIDS were validated by UNAIDS and its partners before publication. Country-submitted data that did not meet quality standards, either at the indicator level or across the treatment cascade, were not included in the calculation of regional or global estimates. These included, for example, viral load suppression results for years when less than 50% of people on treatment were tested for viral load.

To estimate regional and global progress against the 95–95–95 targets for adults, UNAIDS imputed missing country data for the first and third 95 targets using a Bayesian hierarchical model. This uses regional trends—or global trends, when regional trends are sparse—sex differences and patterns over time from countries with good-quality data and coherent cascade estimates. Upper and lower bounds around global and regional estimates of the HIV testing and treatment cascade reflect uncertainty in the number of people living with HIV and uncertainty from missing country data in numbers of people who know their HIV status or who are virally suppressed. These ranges do not capture uncertainty in country-reported people who know their HIV status, were tested for viral load or are virally suppressed. Details on the model's methods and assumptions are available elsewhere (5).

Table A1.3 shows the proportions of people living with HIV for whom knowledge of HIV status and viral load suppression were imputed, as opposed to reported or estimated by the country, from 2015 to 2023. Generally, the proportion imputed decreased over time, as more countries reported good-quality data. Some regions (e.g. Asia and the Pacific, western and central Europe and North America) have an increased proportion of countries with imputed knowledge of status or viral load suppression in 2023 compared with earlier years, as the latest data were still being reviewed.

Some countries are still not able to report on the testing and treatment cascade or elements of the cascade. Although the percentage of people tested for viral load has increased in many countries, knowledge of status remains difficult to estimate, especially in countries without population-based surveys that measure HIV serostatus alongside respondents' testing history. Limited data are available to inform knowledge of status in Asia and the Pacific, western and central Europe and North America, and Latin America.

Table A1.3 Proportion of estimated people living with HIV for whom knowledge of status was imputed, and proportion of estimated people on treatment for whom viral suppression was imputed, 2015–2023

Indicator	Year	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
Proportion of estimated people living with HIV for whom knowledge of status was imputed	2015	24	0	0	2	13	8	<0.08	36	7
	2016	23	0	0	2	10	7	0	3	4
	2017	24	0	<0.08	1	5	7	<0.08	16	5
	2018	13	0	0	1	1	7	<0.08	11	3
	2019	12	0	<0.08	1	1	6	<0.08	22	3
	2020	12	0	<0.08	1	1	5	<0.08	74	6
	2021	7	0	<0.08	2	1	5	1	15	2
	2022	7	0	<0.08	1	1	4	1	33	3
	2023	7	2	<0.08	2	11	4	1	96	8
Proportion of estimated people on treatment for whom viral suppression status was imputed	2015	77	89	58	71	23	42	100	26	60
	2016	97	82	47	72	19	39	100	12	55
	2017	96	3	41	71	14	39	99	16	51
	2018	53	2	33	69	10	39	73	21	38
	2019	52	2	2	4	12	36	40	9	14
	2020	18	11	2	5	11	58	29	62	12
	2021	18	3	9	4	11	61	12	10	11
	2022	16	3	1	1	12	46	24	41	9
	2023	8	0	1	1	25	45	23	97	12

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2016–2023.

New infections among key populations

New HIV infections by subpopulation

New HIV infections among key populations globally and by region were estimated for 172 countries for the years 2010 and 2022. Multiple sources were synthesized to estimate the numbers of new infections among key populations within each country's overall Spectrum estimate of new infections among men and women aged 15–49 years.

For some countries that modelled their historic HIV epidemic based on data from subpopulations including one or more key populations using the EPP-concentrated or Aids Epidemic Model (6) or Thembisa (7), new infection trends among key populations were extracted from Spectrum 2023 estimates. This source provided data for sex workers from 33 countries, for people who inject drugs from 20 countries, for gay men and other men who have sex with men from 33 countries, and for transgender people from 24 countries (in Latin America, the Caribbean, western and central Europe and North America, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Africa).

For most countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and in other countries without a national Spectrum model including all key populations, estimates from the Goals (8) and Optima (9, 10) transmission dynamics and programme impact models were used. These were calibrated to country-owned 2023 Spectrum models for overall epidemic trends, and results were standardized to these by importing proportions (not numbers) of overall adult infections in each key population. Goals- and Optima-estimated proportions of adult infections were also used to estimate new infections among clients of female sex workers and non-client, non-key population male and female sex partners of people from key populations to complement national estimates of key populations where available.

For countries without a national epidemic model that distinguished key populations, proportions of new infections were approximated from proportions of national new adult case diagnoses if recorded by mode of transmission. This was done for most countries in western and central Europe, and for countries with strong case-based HIV surveillance in eastern Europe and central Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific. In these countries, as a proxy for new infection estimates in 2010 we used diagnoses reported in 2012 and 2013, while new infections in 2022 were inferred from diagnoses from 2019–2022, depending on each country's data availability (11).

Some models and some case surveillance systems did not cover all key populations or clients and partner groups. For these, new infections were approximated using median proportions of infections in the group across countries within the region with an estimate. This helped to complete estimates notably for transgender people, clients of sex workers, and other sex partners of people from key populations.

Sex partners were considered to include non-injecting sex partners of people who inject drugs, female sex partners of gay men and other men who have sex with men, and spouses and steady sexual partners of sex workers.

2023 was the first year that UNAIDS estimated trends in new HIV infections among key populations from 2010, the baseline of the global AIDS strategy, through 2022. The analysis was limited by missing data on some or all key populations from many countries. Results should be interpreted as indicating broad patterns and trends rather than precise estimates. For this reason, the results presented focus on proportional changes over time in new infections among each group rather than on underlying numbers of infection or distributions.

Compared with earlier published estimates of distributions, the new estimated proportions of new infections among key populations were lower. This mainly reflects a change from using outdated static models such as modes of transmission and incidence patterns analyses, mostly conducted more than a decade ago, to using transmission-dynamic models.

The methods are described in detail in Korenromp et al (12). Further updates of these estimates are expected later in 2024 to reflect the 2024 country estimates and cover the period 2010 to 2023.

Calculation of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) coverage for HIV-negative people

Global and regional PrEP targets for gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and transgender people were set by the UNAIDS 2025 Target Setting Group, with support from Avenir Health. Targets were established using available data on the size of key populations and their relative vulnerability for 118 countries. Additional country targets were included to reach a maximum of 166 countries for gay men and other men who have sex with men, 123 for people who inject drugs and 132 for transgender people (12).

Global and regional PrEP targets for sex workers were calculated for 193 countries based on the population size estimates reported through Global AIDS Monitoring in recent years, from which sex workers living with HIV were subtracted. Each size estimate was categorized regarding recency, geographical location and methods adequacy using the criteria described previously (13). Nationally adequate estimates were used to determine median proportions among adults (aged 15–49 years) for each UNAIDS region. The regional median proportions were used to calculate country-specific values that were summed to regional total size estimates. The number of people living with HIV by country was calculated by multiplying the most recently reported HIV prevalence (2019–2023) through Global AIDS Monitoring to each country's population size estimate. For countries that did not report HIV prevalence among sex workers in recent years, a regional median prevalence was applied. The PrEP target for sex workers was calculated by subtracting regional numbers of sex workers living with HIV from the total estimated number of sex workers in the region.

For all key populations, current PrEP coverage was estimated using nationally reported PrEP use for the specific key population (number of people who received any PrEP product at least once during the reporting period) divided by the estimated target size of the population that would benefit from PrEP use.

Quality of population size estimates

The regional sections of this report include tables of the estimated size of key populations. The estimated size of key populations refers to reported values through Global AIDS Monitoring since 2019 only. A comprehensive review of the data was conducted during these reporting rounds, and therefore estimates should not be compared with data presented in previous UNAIDS reports. Submitted estimates are reviewed as they are reported and categorized for appropriate use. The categories are as follows:

- National population size estimate refers to estimates that have been empirically derived using one of the following methods: multiplier, capture–recapture, mapping/enumeration, network scale-up method, population-based survey, or respondent-driven sampling successive sampling. Estimates must 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 have been empirically derived using one of the previously mentioned methods, but only for subnational 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. Estimates may or may not be national.

Subnational HIV estimates for sub-Saharan Africa

Subnational HIV estimates were generated using the Naomi model for 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and one in the Caribbean that had conducted one or more representative population-based serosurveys (see Table A1.4).

The Naomi model uses small area estimation to jointly model HIV prevalence and people living with HIV, antiretroviral therapy coverage and HIV incidence (14). 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 data to provide robust indicators of subnational HIV burden. It provides estimates and uncertainty ranges for several 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 (2023), and short-term 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 Population-based HIV Impact Assessment). 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 survey respondents living with HIV. Routinely reported antiretroviral therapy coverage among pregnant women before 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 calibrated so that the total number of people on antiretroviral therapy matches the report in the Spectrum national file.

A challenge for estimating treatment coverage for subnational areas is that people may access antiretroviral therapy services in a different district from their residence (e.g. if facilities are closer or perceived to provide better

Table A1.4 Countries using the Naomi model to generate subnational estimates

Country	Country	Country
Angola	Gabon	Namibia
Benin	Gambia	Niger
Botswana	Ghana	Nigeria
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Rwanda
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Chad	Haiti	South Africa
Congo	Kenya	Tanzania
Côte d'Ivoire	Lesotho	Togo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Liberia	Uganda
Eritrea	Malawi	Zambia
Eswatini	Mali	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Mozambique	

services). The model allows for a probability that people living with HIV access antiretroviral therapy in a neighbouring subnational area. The prior assumption was that most 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 with HIV prevalence, antiretroviral therapy coverage and population.

Direct estimates of HIV incidence are not available at the subnational level. Although 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 are based on incidence rate ratios from a country's national Spectrum file, 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 2023. 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 coverage reducing AIDS-related mortality). Antiretroviral therapy coverage is updated based on the number of people on treatment in 2023 from service provision data.

Estimates of HIV risk group proportions for adolescent girls and young women

The occurrence of HIV risk behaviours and associated HIV incidence at subnational levels among adolescent girls and young women was estimated for 34 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (15). Geospatially referenced national household survey data from 1999–2019 across 30 countries in sub-Saharan Africa were analysed. Female survey respondents aged 15–24 years were classified into four risk groups (not sexually active, cohabiting, non-regular or multiple partner(s), and female sex workers) based on reported sexual behaviours in a Bayesian spatiotemporal multinomial regression model to estimate the proportion of adolescent girls and young women in each risk group stratified by district, year and five-year age group. Estimates of HIV prevalence and incidence at subnational levels from the Naomi model were used along with incidence rate ratios for each risk group to estimate the number of new infections and incidence rate for each district, age and risk population.

Laws and policies scorecards

The regional laws and policies scorecards were constructed based on validated data reported by countries through the National Commitments and Policy Instrument, a component of Global AIDS Monitoring (1), between 2018 and 2023 and complementary sources, including national legal and policy documents and other global databases.

Data submitted by countries through the National Commitments and Policy Instrument are reviewed by UNAIDS. During this review process, information reported are compared with available primary sources and other related publicly available information. UNAIDS also liaises with national Global AIDS Monitoring focal points to request clarification or revise data submitted through the Global AIDS Monitoring online reporting tool.

UNAIDS regional definitions

All presentations of data, including historic trends, use the UNAIDS regional definitions, listed below.

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
New Zealand
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

Caribbean

Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Cuba
Dominican Republic

Guyana
Haiti
Jamaica
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago

Eastern and southern Africa

Angola
Botswana
Comoros
Eritrea
Eswatini
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Rwanda
South Africa
South Sudan
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Eastern Europe and central Asia

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Montenegro

North Macedonia
Republic of Moldova
Russian Federation
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

Latin America

Argentina
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Middle East and North Africa

Algeria
Bahrain
Djibouti
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Morocco

Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Somalia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

Western and central Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

Western and central Europe and North America

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Croatia
Cyprus
Czechia
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

References

- 1 Global AIDS Monitoring 2024: indicators and questions for monitoring progress on the 2021 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2023 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-aids-monitoring_en.pdf, accessed 10 July 2024).
- 2 Maheu-Giroux M, Marsh K, Doyle C, et al. National HIV testing and diagnosis coverage in sub-Saharan Africa. *AIDS*. 2019;33:S255–S269.
- 3 Soni S, Giguère K, Boily M-C, et al. Under-reporting of known HIV-positive status among people living with HIV: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *AIDS Behav*. 2021;25(12):3858–3870.
- 4 Yiqing Xia Y, Milwid RM, Godin A, Boily M-C, Johnson LF, Marsh K et al. Accuracy of self-reported HIV-testing history and awareness of HIV-positive status in four sub-Saharan African countries. *AIDS*. 2021;35(3):503–10.
- 5 Marsh K, Eaton JW, Mahy M, et al. Global, regional and country-level 95–95–95 estimates for 2018. *AIDS*. 2019;33:S213–S226.
- 6 Brown T, Peerapatanapokin W. The Asian Epidemic Model: a process model for exploring HIV policy and programme alternatives in Asia. *Sex Transm Infect*. 2004;80(Suppl 1 1):i19–i24.
- 7 Johnson L, Dorrington R. Thembisa. Version 4.1: a mathematical model of HIV transmission and epidemic spread in South Africa. 2018.
- 8 Stover J, Glaubius R, Teng Y, et al. Modeling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. *PLoS Med*. 2021;18(10):e1003831.
- 9 Kerr CC, Stuart RM, Gray RT, et al. Optima: a model for HIV epidemic analysis, program prioritization, and resource optimization. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2015;69(3):365–376.
- 10 Allocation of HIV resources towards maximizing the funding in selected Eastern European and Central Asian countries: findings from Optima HIV modeling analyses across 12 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Melbourne: Burnet Institute; 2023 (http://optimamodel.com/pubs/Regional_HIV_EECA_2023.pdf, accessed 10 July 2023).
- 11 HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2021: 2020 data. Stockholm: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe; 2021 (https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/2021-Annual_HIV_Report_0.pdf, accessed 10 July 2023).
- 12 Sabin, Loo, Jacobson, Mar (publication pending)
- 13 Sabin K, Zhao J, Garcia Calleja JM, et al. Availability and quality of size estimations of female sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs and transgender women in low- and middle-income countries. *PLoS One*. 2016;11(5):e0155150.
- 14 Eaton J, Dwyer-Lindgren L, et al. Naomi: a new modelling tool for estimating HIV epidemic indicators at the district level in sub-Saharan Africa. *J Int AIDS Soc*. 2021;24(S5):e25788.
- 15 Howes A, Risher K, Nguyen V, et al. Spatio-temporal estimates of HIV risk group proportions for adolescent girls and young women across 13 priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa. *PLOS Glob Public Health*. 3(4):e0001731.



UNAIDS
Joint United Nations
Programme on HIV/AIDS

20 Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

+41 22 791 3666

unaids.org