

UNAIDS 2023
REFERENCE

UNAIDS DATA 2023



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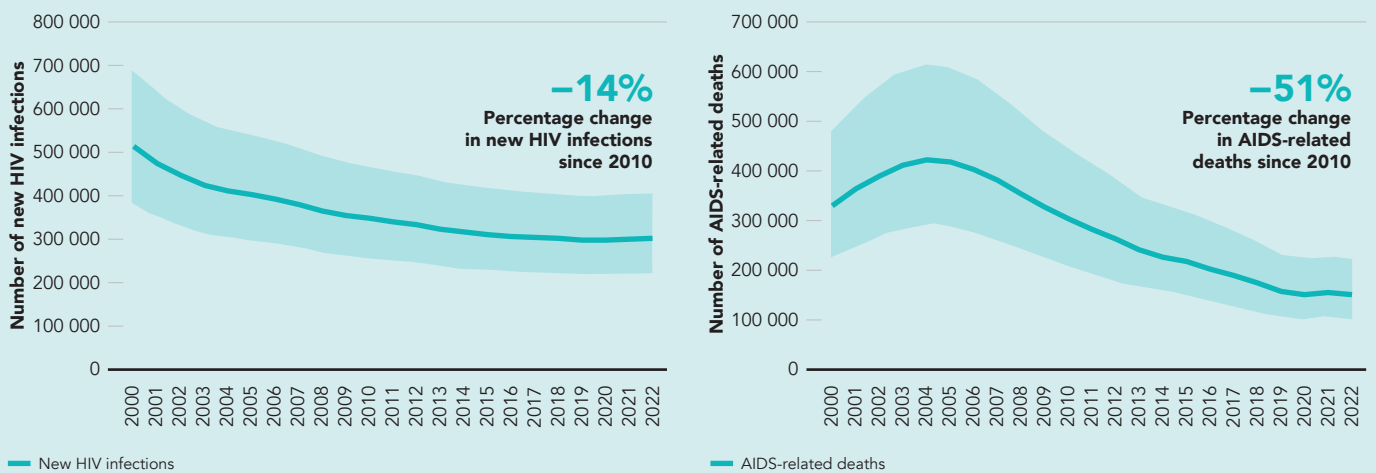
Asia and the Pacific



Marked inequalities and diverse epidemic trends affect progress in the HIV response in Asia and the Pacific. The HIV epidemic in the region disproportionately affects people from key populations, especially young people (15–24 years), and their sexual partners. Young people accounted for around a quarter of new HIV infections in the region in 2022. In Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand, nearly half of new HIV infections occurred among young people. Although the numbers of new HIV infections and HIV-related deaths have declined overall at the regional level since 2010 (Figure 1.1), some countries have experienced an expansion of their epidemics in recent years.¹

Median HIV prevalence among people from key populations remains much higher than among the general population (Figure 1.2). Since 2010, estimated numbers of new HIV infections among gay men and other men who have sex with men increased by six times in the Philippines, tripled in Cambodia and almost doubled in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic. The increasing use of stimulants and synthetic opioids exacerbates the risks of HIV transmission among people who use drugs (1).

Figure 1.1 Number of annual new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

¹ Countries in the region with increasing numbers of new HIV infections in 2022 include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Philippines and Timor Leste.

2022 DATA

- **14%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **51%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
6.5 million [5.3 million–7.8 million]
- New HIV infections:
300 000 [220 000–400 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
150 000 [110 000–220 000]

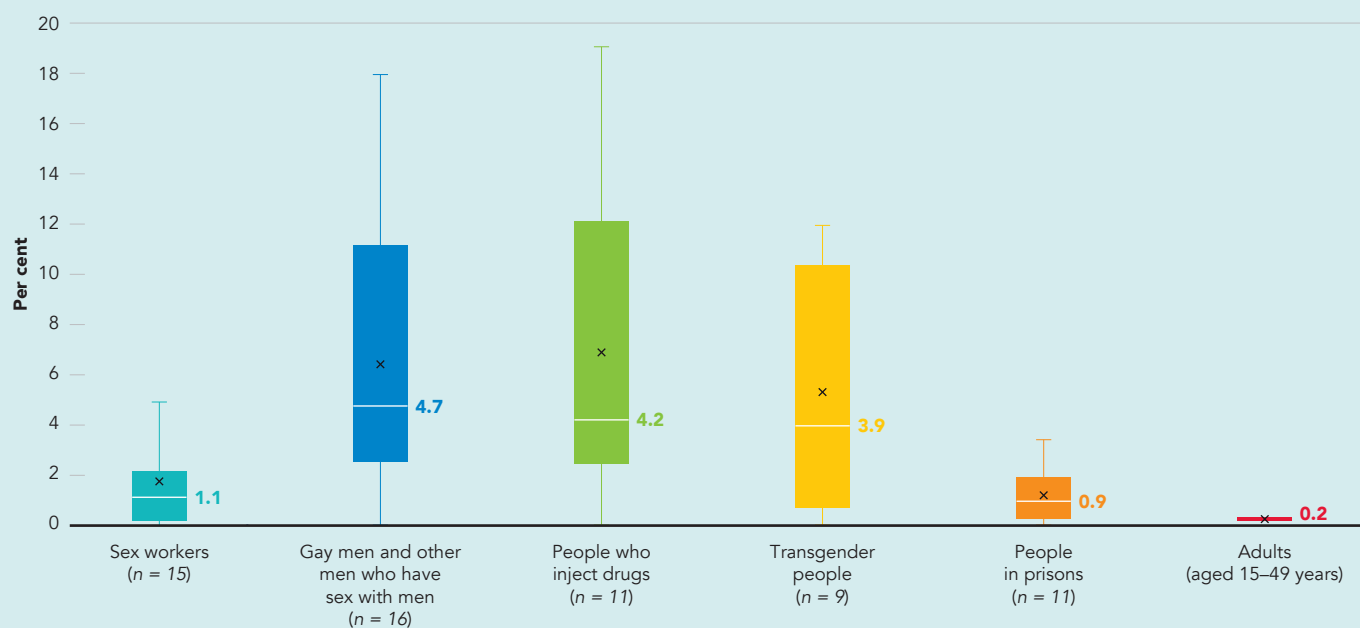
Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
78 [64–94]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
65 [54–78]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
62 [51–74]

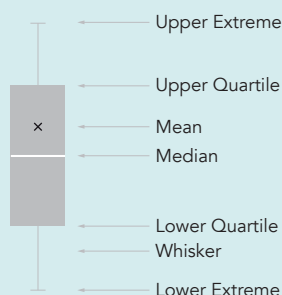
Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 3.7 billion [60% gap to meet the 2025 target]

Figure 1.2 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in Asia and the Pacific was:

- 1.1%** among sex workers.
- 4.7%** among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 4.2%** among people who inject drugs.
- 3.9%** among transgender people.
- 0.9%** among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **0.2% [0.2–0.3%]**.

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

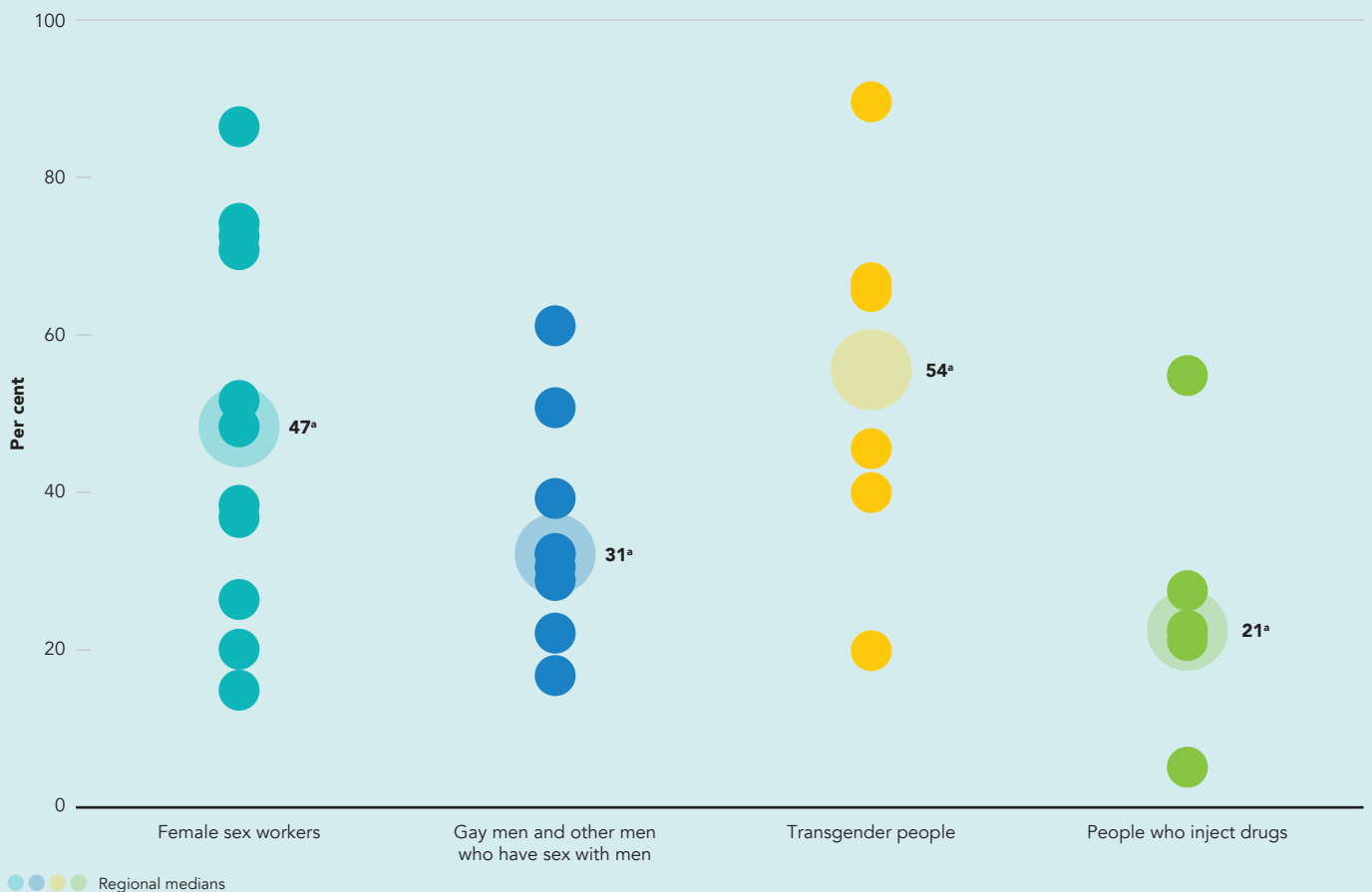
Notes: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 42.

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.

Efforts are under way to expand access to combination HIV prevention services, including harm reduction services, self-testing and virtual interventions, along with greater provision of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Several countries reported significant increases in the uptake of PrEP, including Viet Nam, which saw a 59% increase in PrEP use in 2022. Significant gaps in prevention service coverage remain (Figure 1.3), however, particularly among young people from key populations.

Progress towards the 95–95–95 targets has been uneven across countries and populations in the region, reflecting difficulties in reaching people from key populations and their sexual partners with testing and treatment. Antiretroviral therapy coverage over 80% has been achieved only in Cambodia, New Zealand and Thailand. In about a third of countries (eight of 22 countries with published data), antiretroviral therapy coverage is below 50%. The scale-up of dolutegravir-based regimens as the primary treatment option is progressing in the region and is expected to improve treatment outcomes.

Figure 1.3 Coverage of HIV prevention interventions among key populations, select countries with available data, Asia and the Pacific, 2018–2022



^a Calculated based on 11 reporting countries for female sex workers, 9 for gay men and other men who have sex with men, 6 for transgender people and 5 for people who inject drugs. Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>). Note: prevention coverage is measured as the percentage of people in a key population who report having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past three months (at least two out of three services: given condoms and lubricants; received counselling on condom use and safe sex; tested for sexually transmitted infections for transgender people, sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men, or received sterile needles or syringes for people who inject drugs).

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and people from key populations continue to pose significant barriers. All countries in the region, except New Zealand and some states in Australia, criminalize sex work. Seventeen countries criminalize same-sex sexual acts in private. Of note, in November 2022 and April 2023 respectively, the Parliaments of the Cook Islands and Singapore removed colonial laws prohibiting consensual sex between men. Transgender rights are under further threat with the recent decision of the Federal Shariat Court to strike down portions of the groundbreaking and progressive Pakistan Transgender Act 2018. Overcrowding in prisons and other closed settings remains rampant in most countries in Asia, with many offences linked to harsh punishment of drug use and possession for personal use (2). The death penalty is in place for drug offences in at least 14 countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Committed national political leadership and collaboration are essential. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) adopted the Leaders' Declaration on Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030 (3), which is being translated into a road map for action (4).

Community-led responses remain vital elements of the HIV response. Community-led monitoring is being implemented across the region, and efforts to harmonize approaches and provide technical assistance to community-led organizations are proceeding. Indonesia, Nepal and Papua New Guinea have already completed a full cycle of community-led monitoring, but meaningful engagement of young people from key populations in decision-making platforms remains limited (5).

The key priorities for the HIV response in Asia and the Pacific include modernizing and scaling up HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care services; leveraging innovative solutions such as PrEP and virtual interventions; removing barriers to access services; prioritizing key populations; empowering community leadership; and implementing legal and policy reforms.

Domestic resources for HIV in the region, which comprised 85% of all resources available for HIV in 2022, decreased by 3% compared with 2021. Pursuing equitable and sustainable financing should be prioritized to close the 60% funding gap in estimated annual resource needs to meet the 2025 targets.

Table 1.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Afghanistan	20 200 000			10 100		25 700					
Bhutan	470 000	600	0.14%					380	0.09%		
Cambodia	8 500 000	52 300	0.61%								
India	752 000 000									2 262 000	0.30%
Indonesia	146 000 000	278 000	0.19%	761 000	0.52%	27 100	0.02%	34 700	0.02%	268 000	0.19%
Iran	48 400 000	138 000	0.30%			187 000	0.41%			244 400	0.50%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4 100 000										
Malaysia	19 000 000	37 000	0.21%			60 000	0.32%				
Mongolia	1 700 000	7300	0.43%					820			
Myanmar	29 200 000	75 000	0.26%			116 000	0.40%				
Nepal	16 800 000					33 500	0.20%			22 000	0.15%
New Zealand	2 400 000					2763		10 400	0.43%	8400	0.35%
Papua New Guinea	5 400 000	52 200	0.96%	38 700	0.71%						
Philippines	61 200 000	231 400	0.38%	693 000	1.13%	7300		206 900	0.34%		
Singapore	2 900 000									11 900	0.66%
Sri Lanka	10 700 000	30 000	0.29%	73 800	0.72%	2700	0.03%	2200	0.02%		
Thailand	34 000 000			608 000	1.79%	57 600	0.17%			269 700	0.79%
Viet Nam	51 900 000			256 000	0.50%			9100			
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)^a			0.30%		0.82%		0.18%		0.12%		-

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

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023;

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

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

Afghanistan: Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz and Mazar. People who inject drugs: Faizabad, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar and Zaranj.

Mongolia: Darkhan, Dornod, Orkhon and Ulaanbaatar.

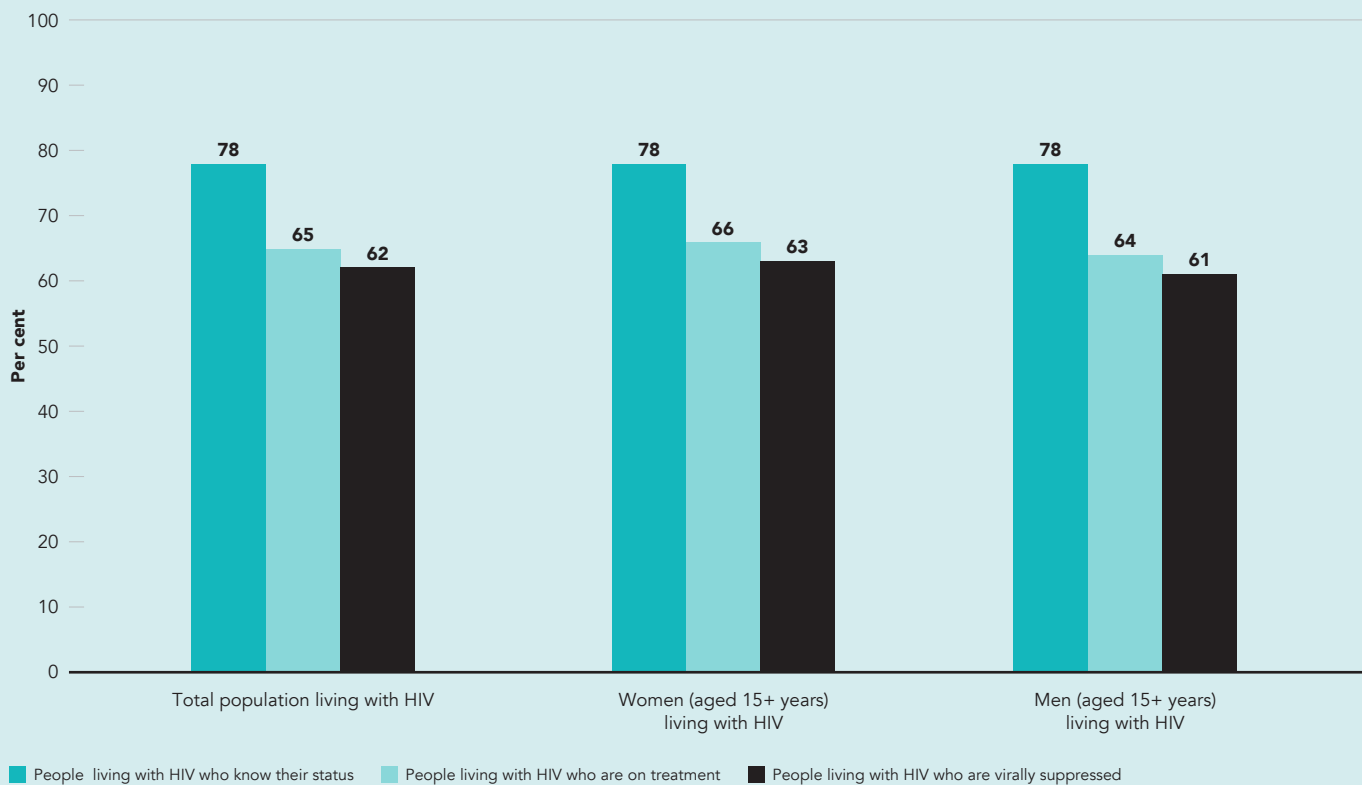
New Zealand: Northern Region

Philippines: Cebu, Cebu Province, Danao, Lapu-Lapu, Mandaue, Naga and Talisay.

Viet Nam: Ha Noi.

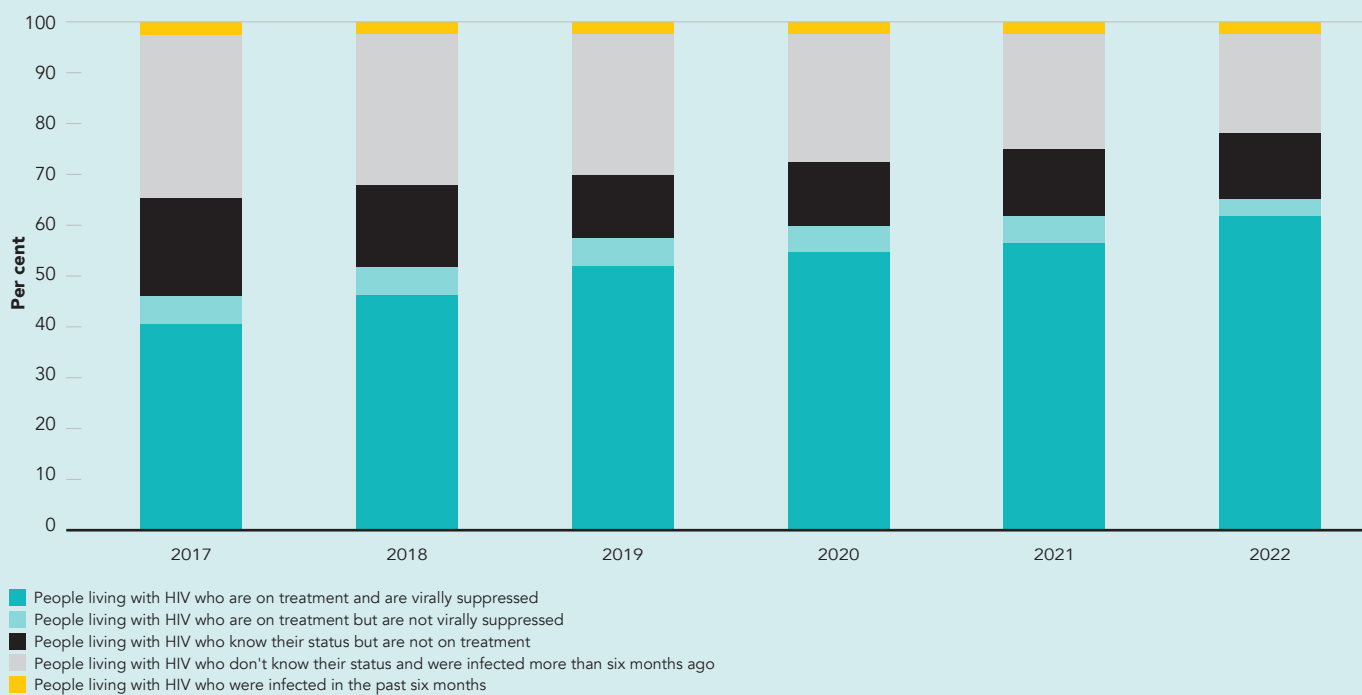
Note 3: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 1.4 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, Asia and the Pacific, 2022



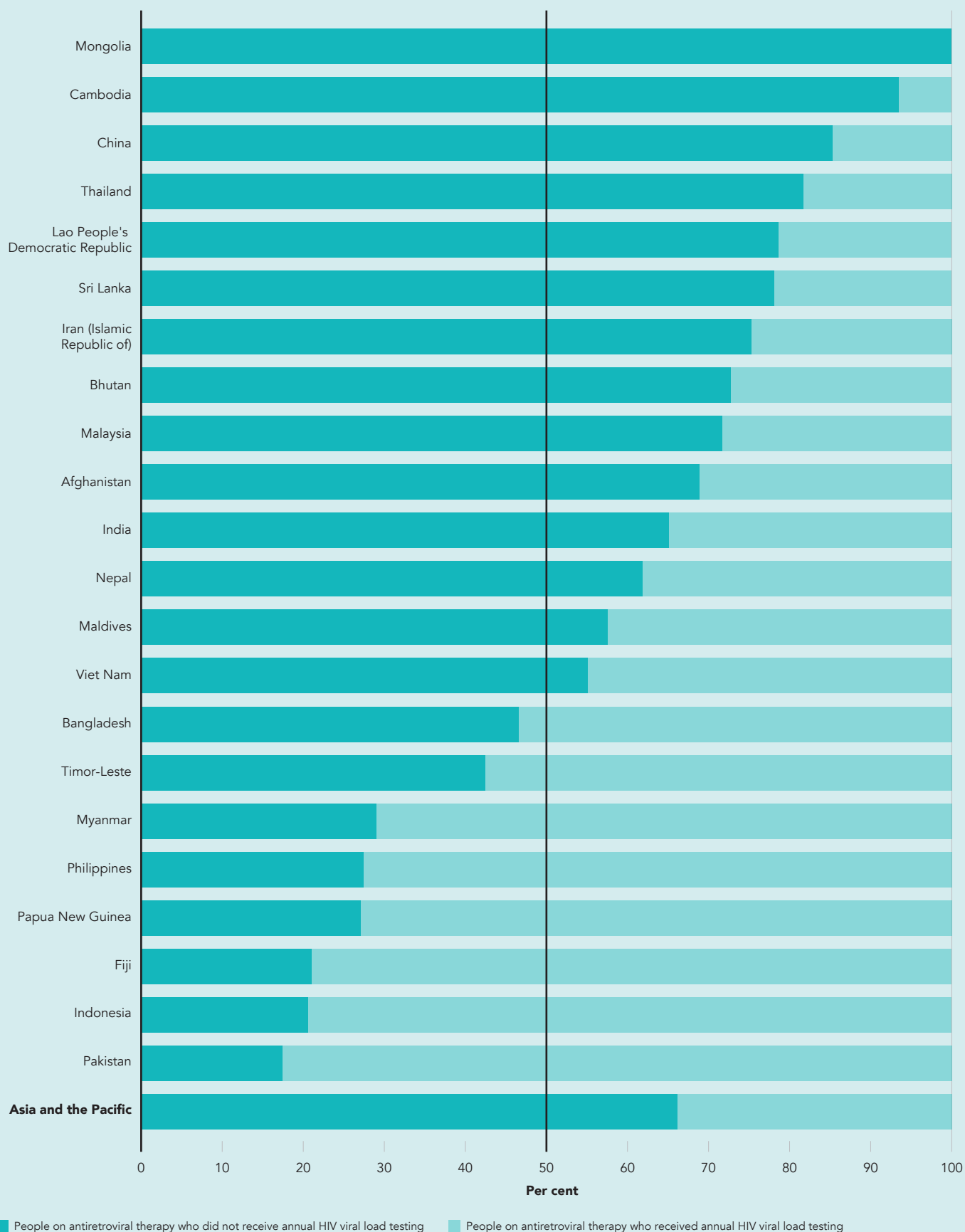
Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Figure 1.5 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, 2017–2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Figure 1.6 Viral load testing coverage among people living with HIV who are on treatment, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific and regional, 2022



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 1.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Asia and the Pacific, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ^d	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1		1
Australia	12	51	22	16	20		
Bangladesh	1	1	9	1	1		3
Bhutan	2	2	10		20		
Brunei Darussalam	12	11	22		20		3
Cambodia	2	2	2	2	1		2
China	2	2	2	1	1		7
Cook Islands		13	14		21		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		15	22		21		
Fiji	6	19	22	6	18		2
India	1	1	1	8	20		1
Indonesia	12	1	23	1	1		1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	1	1	1	1		2
Japan		43	22		21		
Kiribati	3	24	25	3	3		2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	1	1	1	1		1
Malaysia	1	26	1	1	27		
Maldives	12	28	22		21		
Marshall Islands	6	30	22	33	29		6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6	17	22	6	6		6
Mongolia	1	1	1	1	1		3
Myanmar	3	3	31	3	3		3
Nauru	6	34	22	6	6		6
Nepal	1	1	1	1	1		1
New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1		1
Niue	6	6	6	6	6		6
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	35		2
Palau	6	36	22	39	6		6
Papua New Guinea	2	2	37	2	2		2
Philippines	2	2	1	2	1		42
Republic of Korea	3	3	40		3		3
Samoa	6	41	22	32	21		5
Singapore	3	3	38	3	1		2
Solomon Islands		44	22		21		
Sri Lanka	2	2	45	2	2		2
Thailand	1	1	1	1	1		1
Timor-Leste		47	22		21		
Tonga	6	48	22	6	6		6
Tuvalu	6	49	22	6	6		6
Vanuatu	6	2	22	6	6		6
Viet Nam	3	46	3		50		3

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity ^a	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^e
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Australia						
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bhutan	2	2				
Brunei Darussalam	3					
Cambodia	2	2	2	2	2	2
China	2	1				2
Cook Islands						
Democratic People's Republic of Korea						
Fiji						6
India	1	1			1	2
Indonesia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	1	1	2	2	2
Japan	2					
Kiribati	3	3				3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	1		1	1	2	2
Maldives						
Marshall Islands	6					6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	6					6
Mongolia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Myanmar	3	3				3
Nauru	6					6
Nepal	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	1	1		1	1	1
Niue	6					6
Pakistan	1	1	2	2	2	2
Palau	6					6
Papua New Guinea	2	2	2	2		2
Philippines	1		2	2		2
Republic of Korea	3					3
Samoa	5					6
Singapore	3	3				3
Solomon Islands	3					
Sri Lanka	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thailand	1	1	1	1	1	1
Timor-Leste						
Tonga	6					6
Tuvalu	6					6
Vanuatu	6					6
Viet Nam	3	3				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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

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

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

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

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

^bCriminalization 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.

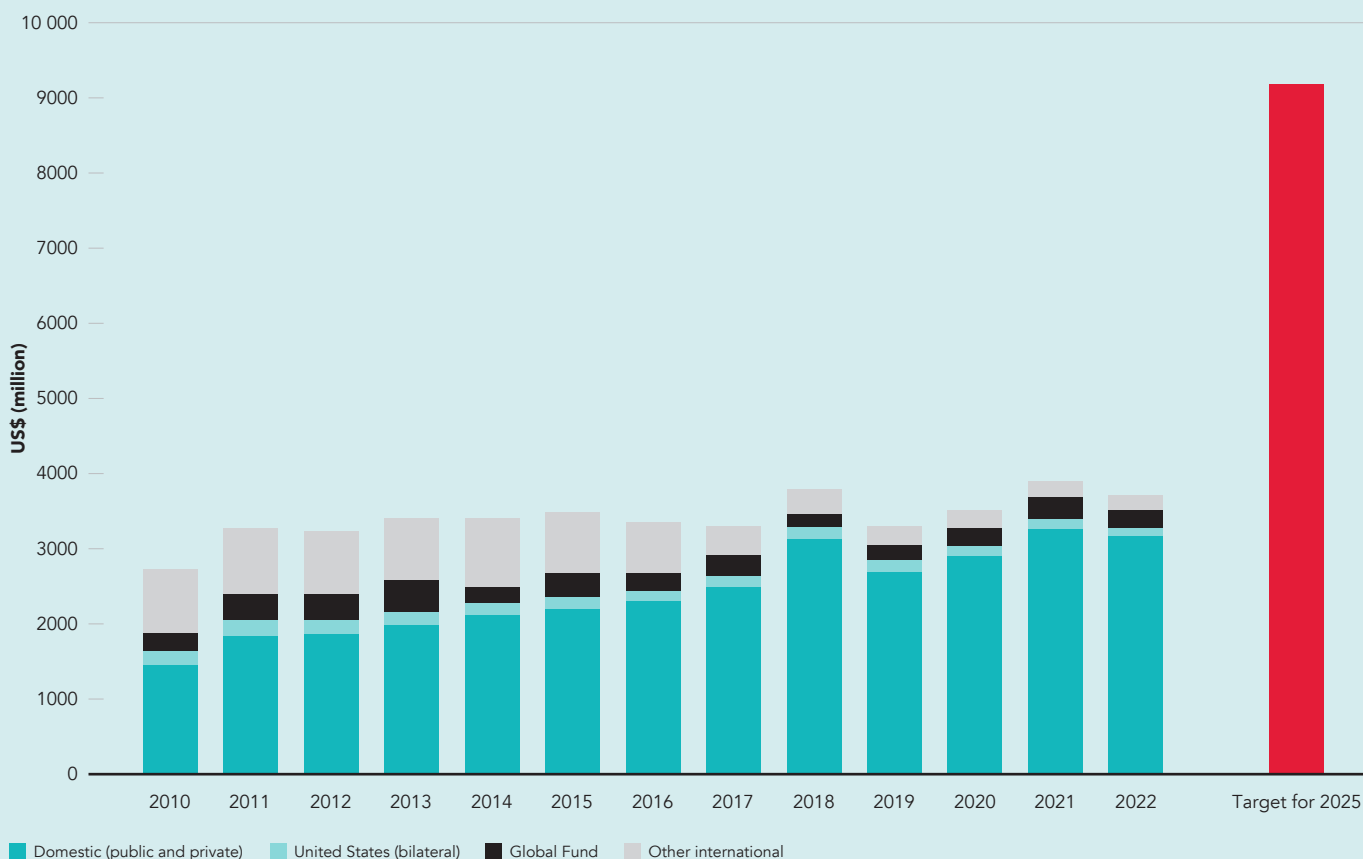
^cCriminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.

^dConstitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.

Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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Figure 1.7 Resource availability for HIV, Asia and the Pacific, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025



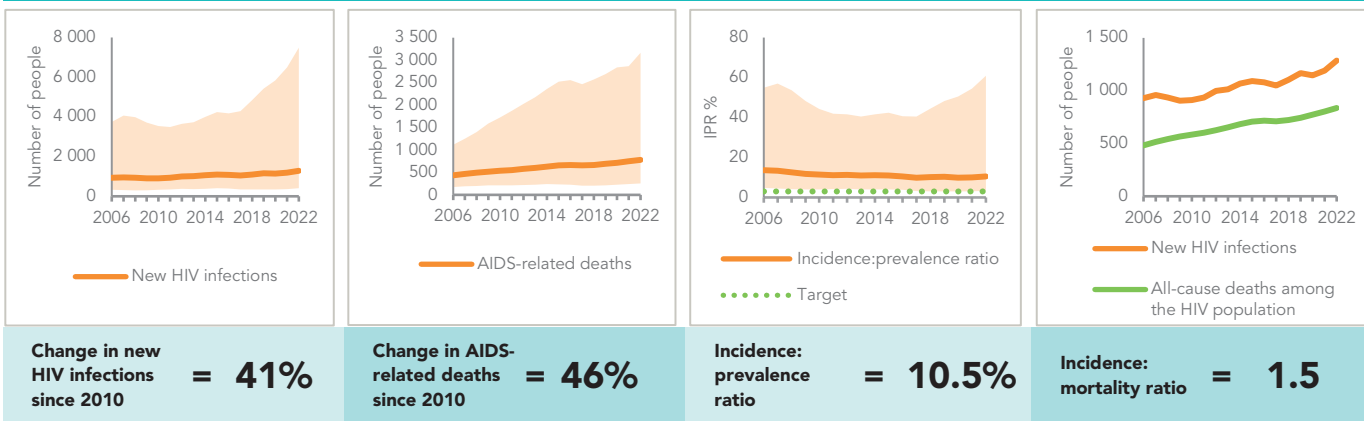
Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glaubius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. *PLoS Med.* 2021;18(10):e1003831.

Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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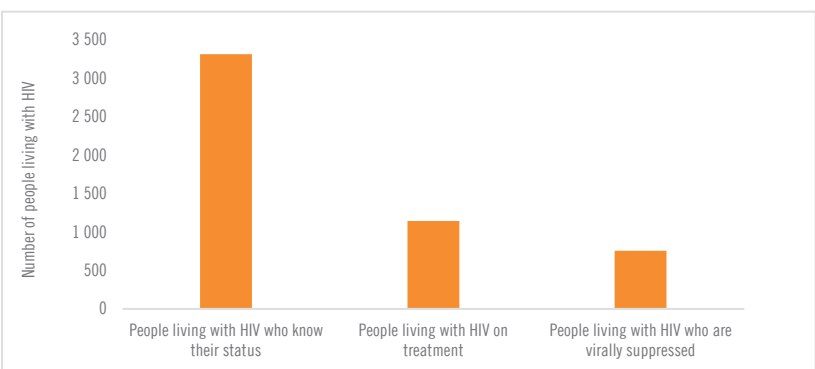
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
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	2022
All ages	27% [10–100%] 3309	9% [4–37%] 1144
Children (0–14)	34% [13–100%] 195	7% [3–26%] 41
Women (15+)	24% [9–100%] 828	8% [3–32%] 262
Men (15+)	28% [10–100%] 2286	5% [2–22%] 453

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	3% [1–12%]	15% [6–63%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	48.2% [44.4–55.9%]	45.5% [38.3–54.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	11% [3–29%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	5 [1–13]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	29.1
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

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

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

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2017)	1.8%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

AUSTRALIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1000 [1000–1100]	1100 [1000–1100]	... [...]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	... [...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	... [...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	930 [900–960]	970 [920–1000]	... [...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.05 [0.05–0.05]	0.05 [0.04–0.05]	... [...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<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+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	... [...]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	20 000 [18 000–22 000]	25 000 [23 000–27 000]	... [...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...]	... [...]	... [...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	2400 [2300–2600]	3000 [2700–3200]	... [...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	18 000 [16 000–19 000]	22 000 [20 000–24 000]	... [...]
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 prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

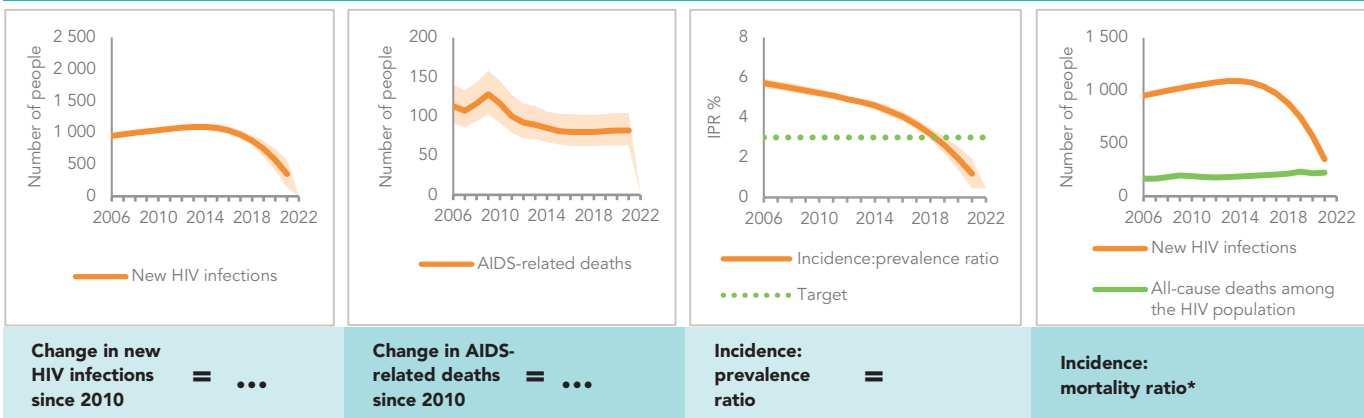
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2006	...	US\$ 101 415 112	...	...	...	US\$ 101 415 112

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

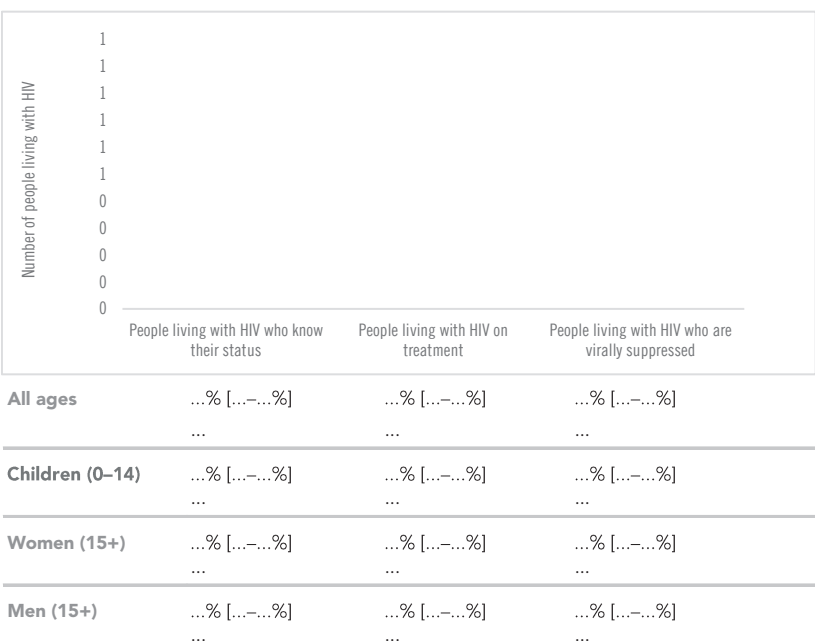


* The incidence:mortality in 2022 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	8.1%	1.7%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
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 (2021)	19 [10-31]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	1270
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	73%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	31%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

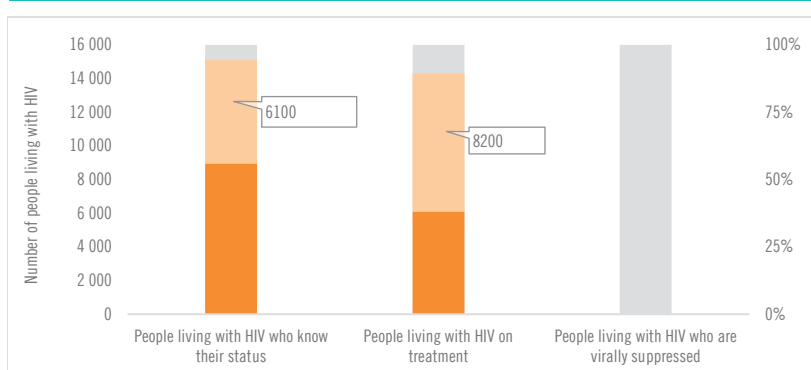
BANGLADESH

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.1%	1.7%	2.4%	0.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	23.2%**	52.9%**	48.7%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	84.8%	...	...
Condom use	73.7%	53.2%	48.6%	40%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	73.4%	30.5%	...	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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



Age Group	Percentage	Number of people
All ages	56% [51–62%]	6100
Children (0–14)	40% [34–45%]	315
Women (15+)	52% [48–57%]	1950
Men (15+)	60% [55–67%]	3840

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	730 [370–1200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (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 opioid substitution therapy (2021)	9.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

EXPENDITURES

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

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

	2013	2019
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (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 25.40

BHUTAN

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<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	0.12 [0.09–0.15]	0.09 [0.07–0.11]	0.08 [0.06–0.1]
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)	960 [820–1100]	980 [850–1100]	1100 [960–1300]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–550]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	530 [<500–610]	520 [<500–590]	600 [500–700]
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	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
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	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

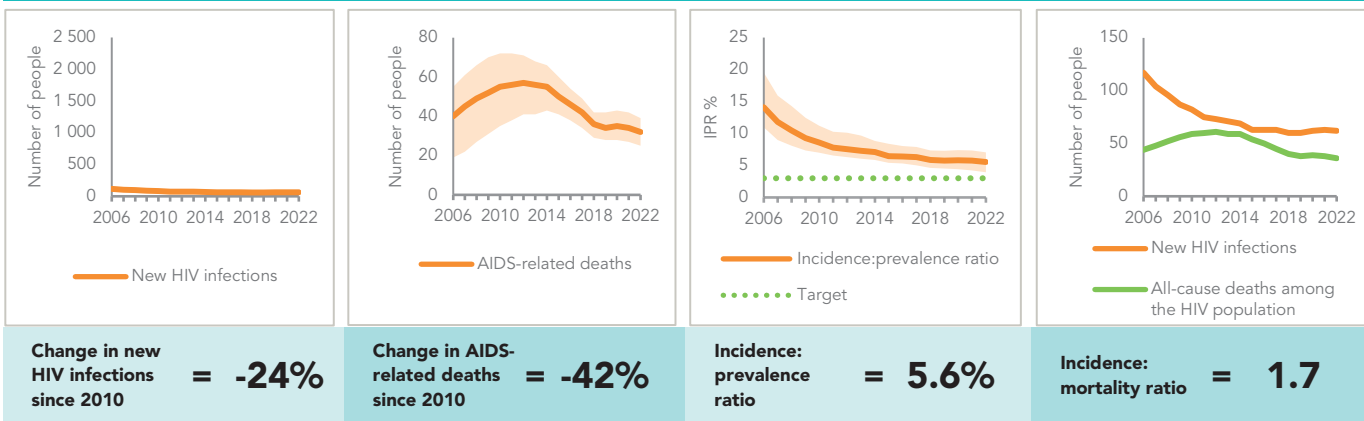
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 249 549	US\$ 0	US\$ 249 549

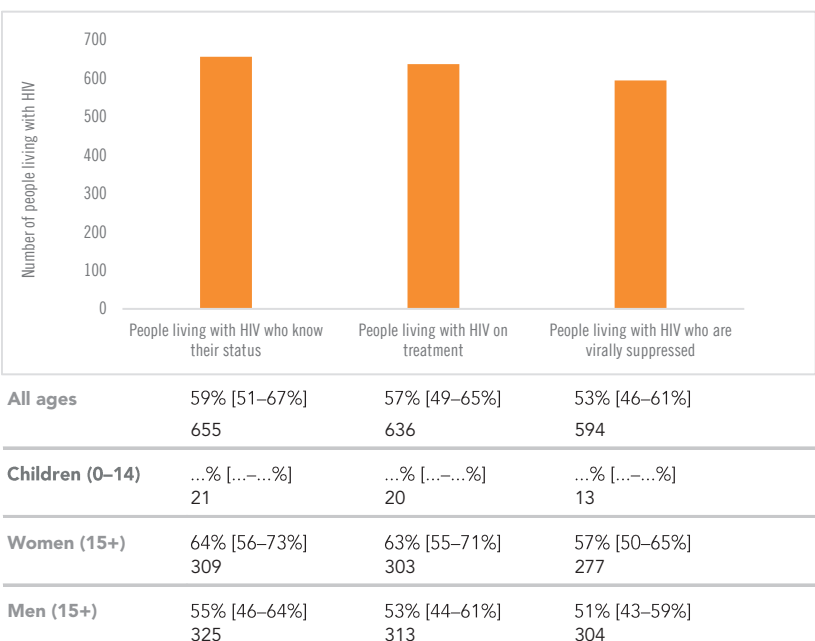
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	600	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
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 (2021)	4 [1–12]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
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
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 ...

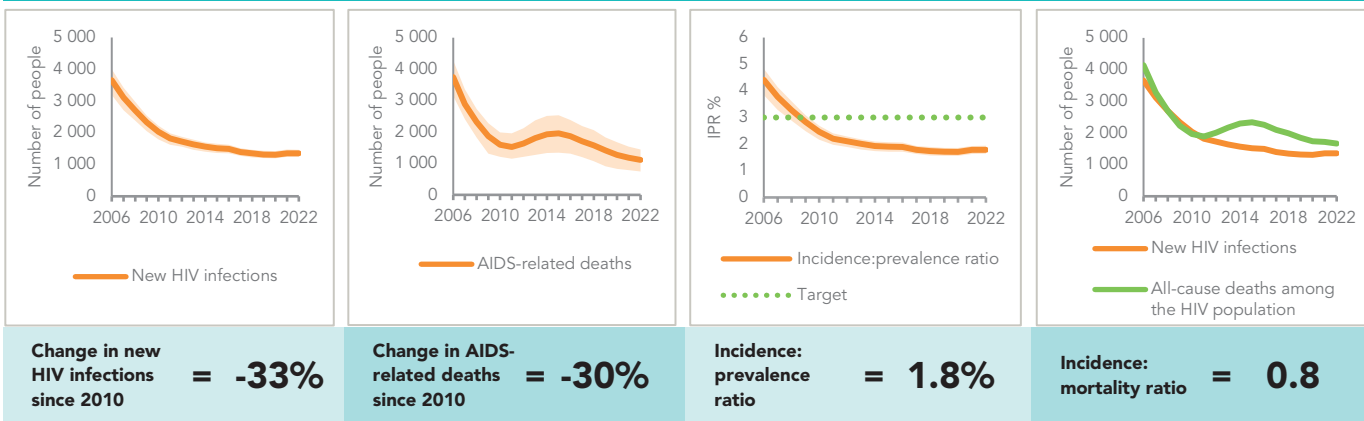
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months ...

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 ...

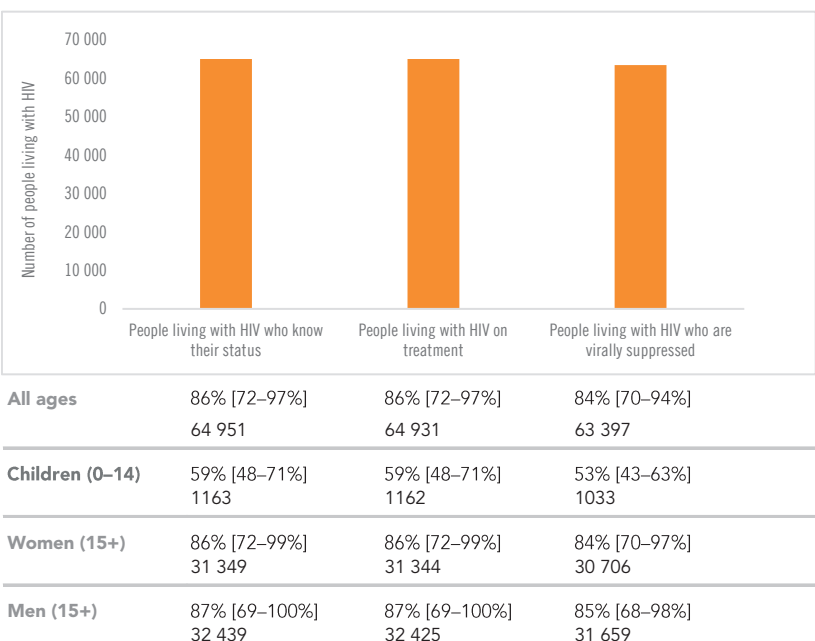
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	52 300	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	4.9%	4%	...	9.6%	1.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	59.8%	51.9%	...	66.8%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	95.5%	...	100%	...
Condom use	93.8%	76.2%	...	83.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	70.1%	20.1%	...	89.3%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	17.7%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	13.6%	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	80% [69–91%]	89% [77–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.3% [12.9–19.2%]	9.9% [9.1–14.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	76% [67–87%]	86% [75–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	820 [550–1100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	34.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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	...
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)	5010
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	168
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	2.5%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

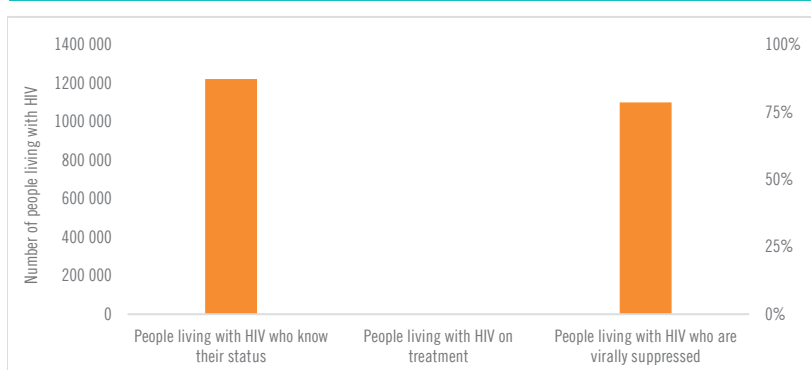
CHINA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.1%	4.5%	4.2%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	48.5%**	61.2%**	53.2%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	93.4%	88.1%	...	...
Condom use	94.7%	88.1%	67.3%	...	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	10 000 [8800 –12 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	246
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 103 988 131	US\$ 1 042 502 967	...	...	US\$ 8 697 329	US\$ 1 053 771 513

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	...
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
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

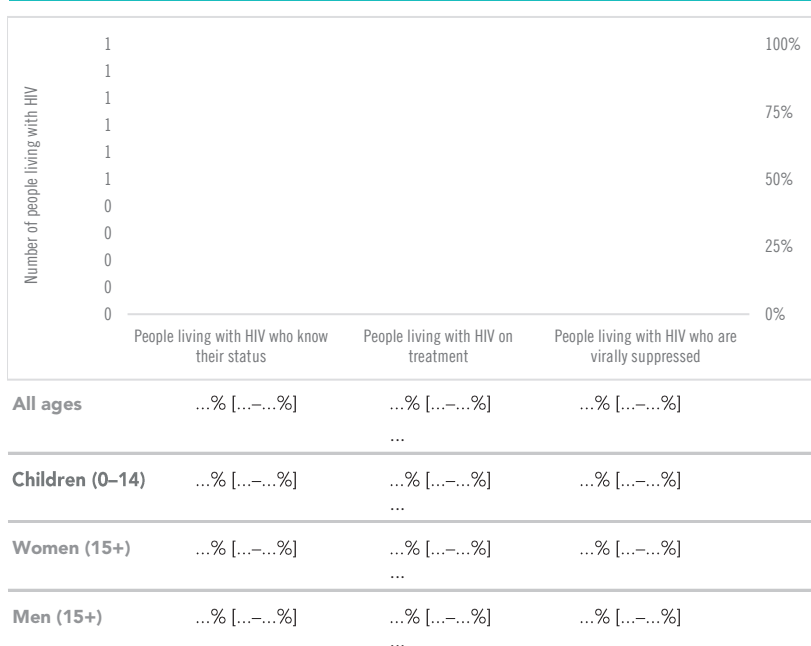
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
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 (2021)	...
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 1 070 420	...	...	...	US\$ 1 145 420

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

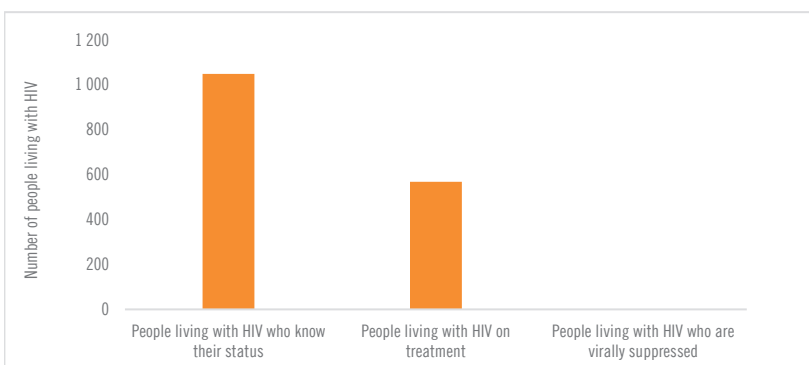
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV 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)	2017 7.60

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	51% [30–100%] 1049	28% [16–56%] 568	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	83% [48–100%] 63	61% [35–100%] 46	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	49% [28–97%] 443	25% [14–49%] 226	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	52% [29–100%] 543	28% [16–56%] 296	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	33% [23–60%]	36% [20–72%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.1% [22.5–30.1%]	26.1% [20.5–29.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	31% [17–45%]	43% [21–75%]

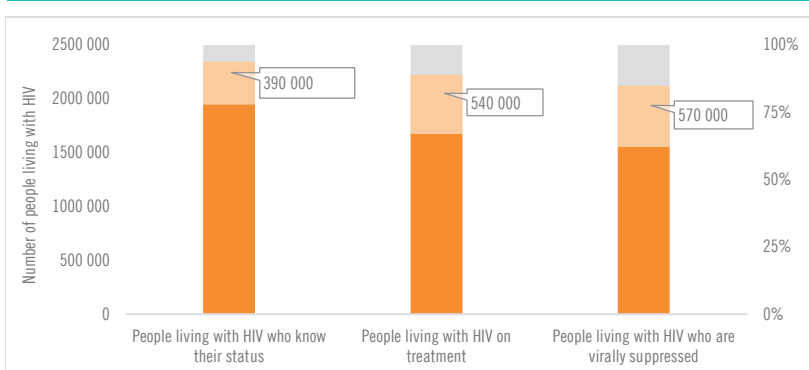
INDIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2 125 000
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%	60%	54.4%	58.2%	28.7%
Condom use	97.6%	83.1%	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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	79% [67–95%]	68% [57–81%] 1 675 533	63% [53–75%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]	72% [61–86%] 780 003	68% [57–80%]
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]	63% [53–76%] 825 378	58% [49–70%]

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 258 195 680	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 258 195 680

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	54 000 [46 000 –63 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	35%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2019)	
— Women	57.4%
— Men	58.3%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2021)	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	2613
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2021)	92.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	366
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	19.5%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

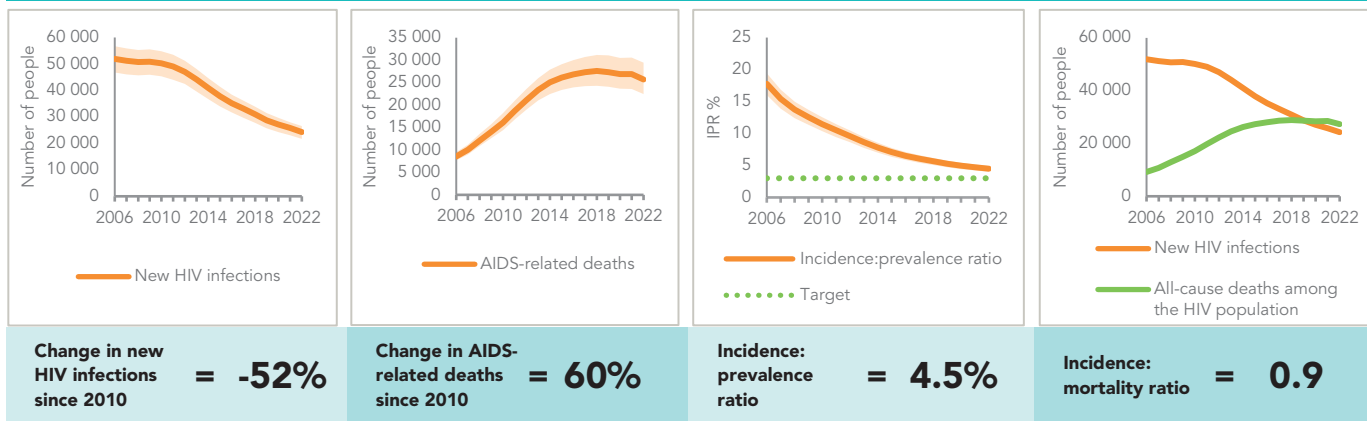
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

	2016	2020
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (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

	2016	2021
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	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)		44.40

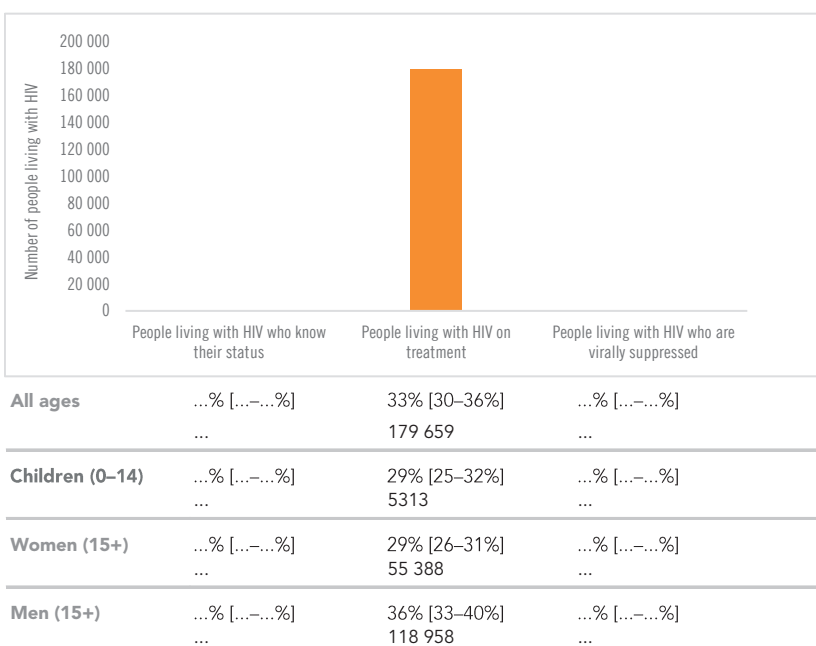
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	277 600	761 000	27 100	34 700	...
HIV prevalence	2.1%	17.9%	13.7%	11.9%	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	38.6%	55.5%	57.2%	65.0%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	22.4%	37.9%	...	34.4%	...
Condom use	66.8%	69.6%	34.1%	68.9%	...
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



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	8% [7-10%]	18% [15-20%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.9% [30.6-33.2%]	29.8% [28.1-31.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	6% [5-7%]	8% [7-10%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	22 000 [9600 -40 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	4.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
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 (2017)	...
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)	3178
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	89.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	1
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	1.3%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

JAPAN

KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	70 [25–140]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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	...
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 58.50

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1100 [970–1200]	1100 [980–1200]	1000 [910–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–560]	<500 [<500–560]	<500 [<500–500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	590 [520–650]	620 [550–680]	660 [590–730]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.17 [0.15–0.19]	0.16 [0.14–0.18]	0.14 [0.12–0.15]
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 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9600 [8700–11 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	17 000 [16 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	540 [<500–610]	600 [520–690]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3700 [3300–4100]	5100 [4600–5600]	6500 [5800–7300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5500 [4900–6100]	7400 [6700–8300]	10 000 [9000–12 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

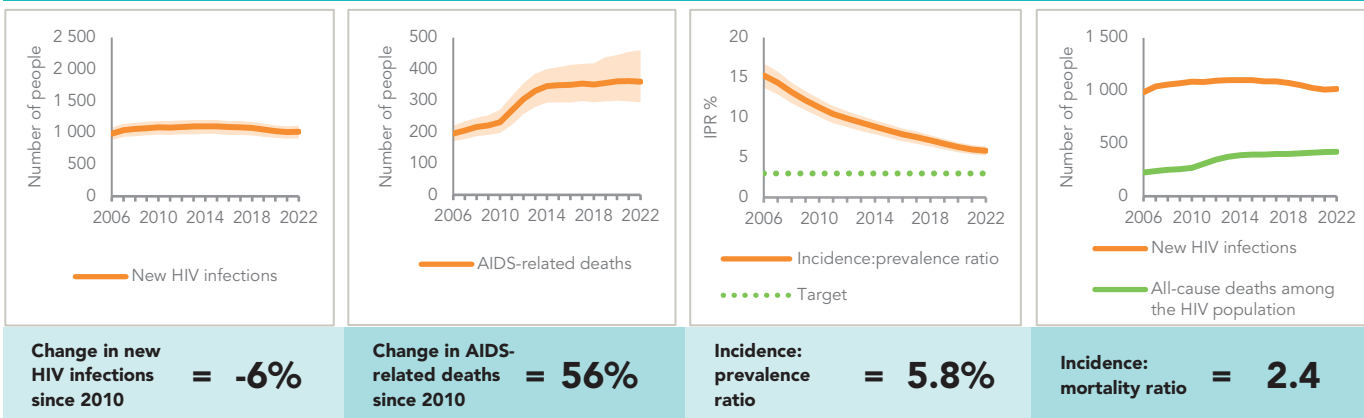
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2017
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	48.08408
Percentage of people living with HIV who report 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 (Refers to women only)	...	2017 16.20

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 4619	US\$ 1 840 528	US\$ 798 510	US\$ 950 238	US\$ 368 619	US\$ 4 062 514

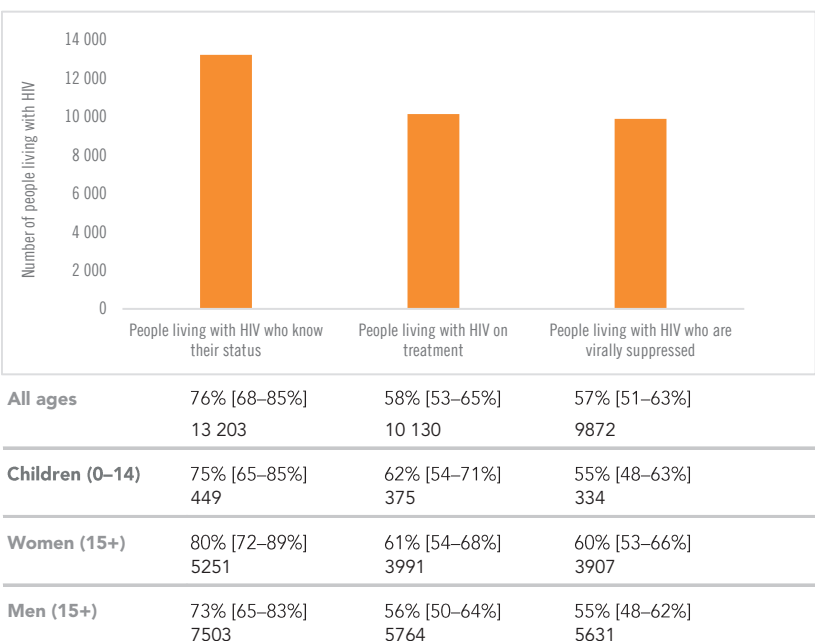
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	16% [13–18%]	54% [47–61%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	40.7% [38–43.2%]	30.2% [26.7–33.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	5% [4–6%]	30% [27–35%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	610 [380–900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	37.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	455
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

MALAYSIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5800 [5200–6300]	4800 [4300–5300]	3100 [2800–3500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1300 [1100–1400]	970 [860–1100]	570 [500–630]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	890 [770–1000]	830 [720–900]	560 [<500–640]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4800 [4400–5200]	4000 [3600–4300]	2600 [2300–2800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.20 [0.18–0.22]	0.16 [0.14–0.17]	0.09 [0.08–0.1]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3600 [3000–4200]	3500 [3000–4000]	2500 [2000–3200]
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 [<500–550]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	3300 [2700–3800]	3100 [2700–3600]	2100 [1700–2700]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	74 000 [66 000–81 000]	81 000 [73 000–88 000]	86 000 [78 000–95 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	550 [<500–720]	<500 [<500–640]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	15 000 [13 000–16 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	61 000 [55 000–68 000]	66 000 [60 000–71 000]	69 000 [62 000–76 000]
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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

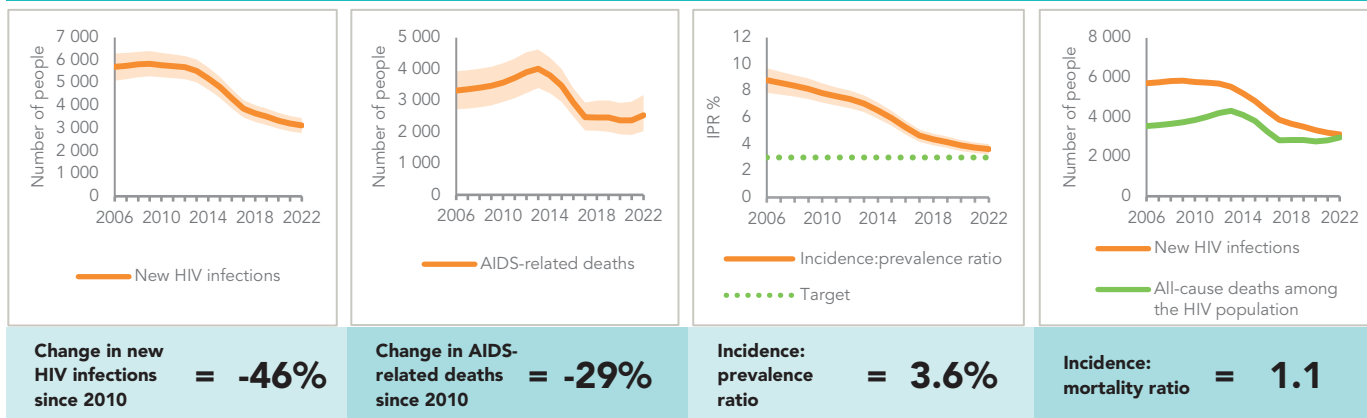
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 1 118 688	US\$ 18 105 141	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 156 062	US\$ 173 194	US\$ 20 563 269

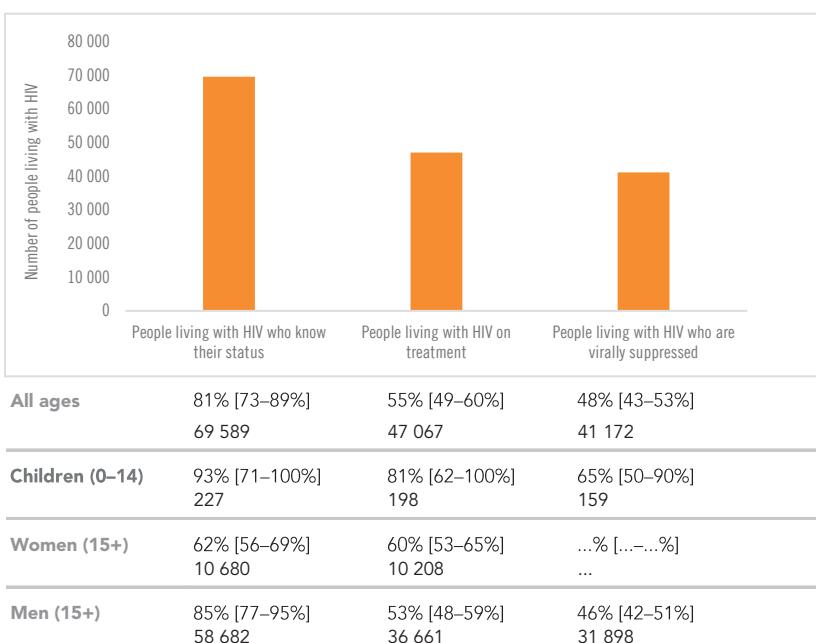
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	37 000	...	60 000	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.9%	12.9%	7.5%	5.9%	0.2%
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	79% [65–94%]	99% [78–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7.2% [2.8–10.6%]	1.8% [0.6–2.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	64% [54–78%]	>98% [82–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	1300 [1100–1500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	18.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (19.2)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	80%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	17
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	90.9%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
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	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2017
	...	41.8
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		2017
		5.6
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		2017
		20.60

MARSHALL ISLANDS

KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	0 [0-3]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	...	US\$ 85 000	...	...	...	US\$ 679 774

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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	No
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 128 151	US\$ 276 967	US\$ 405 118

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	0 [0-2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

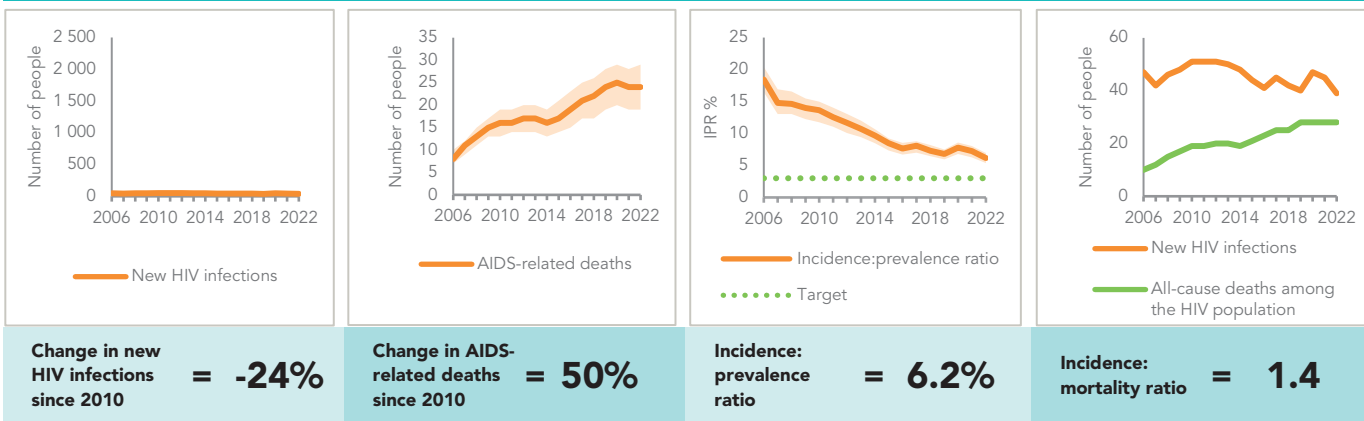
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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	...

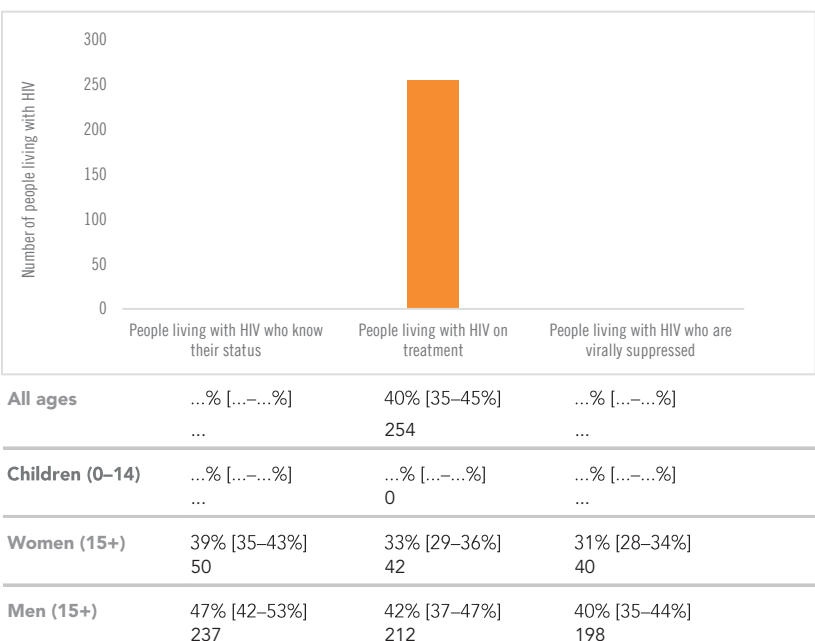
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	7300	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	5.6%	0%	...	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	96.8%	96.3%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	90.6%	...	...	...
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%	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

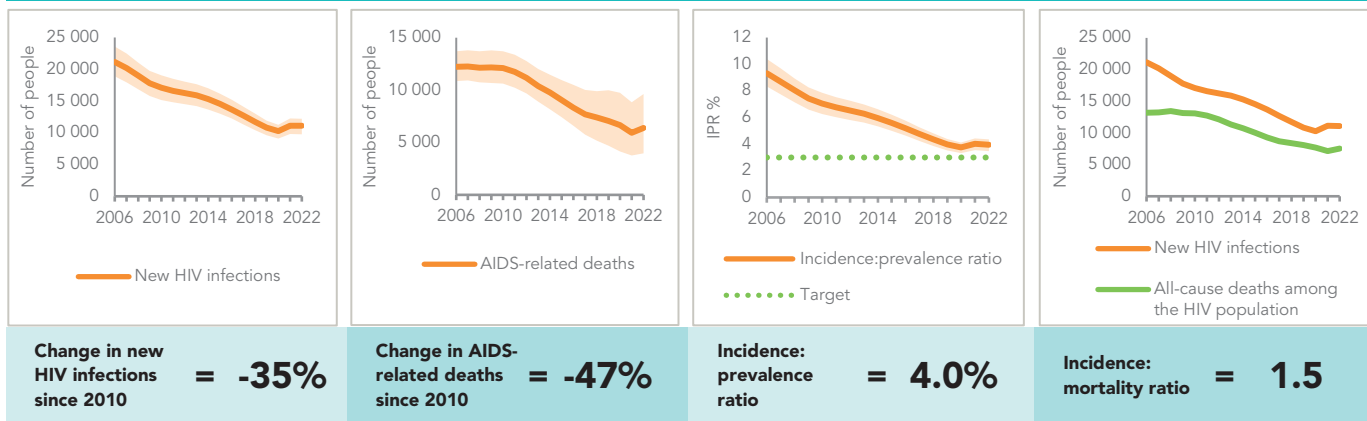
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	13 [1-45]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	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 (33.3)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— 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 opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

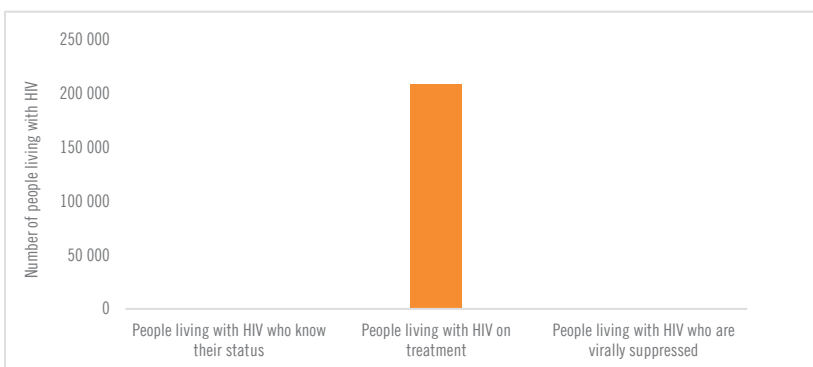
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	75 000	...	116 000	...	...
HIV prevalence	8.3%	8.8%	19%	...	3.4%
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



	...	74% [59–90%]	...
All ages	...	208 480	...
Children (0–14)	...	6137	...
Women (15+)	...	86 509	...
Men (15+)	...	115 834	...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	74% [63–85%]	43% [36–51%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.8% [15.6–18%]	24.2% [21.9–28.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	16% [14–19%]	12% [10–14%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	14 000 [9600–19 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

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

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	2702
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	323
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	22.3%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

NEPAL

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1900–2300]	1200 [1100–1300]	<500 [<500–530]
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 [810–1000]	<500 [<500–510]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	960 [840–1100]	610 [550–670]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.08 [0.07–0.09]	0.04 [0.04–0.05]	0.02 [0.01–0.02]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1700 [1400–2000]	1200 [1000–1500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1300 [1100–1500]	930 [770–1100]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	34 000 [30 000–37 000]	31 000 [28 000–34 000]	30 000 [27 000–33 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1500 [1300–1700]	1500 [1300–1700]	1200 [1000–1300]
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 [14 000–18 000]
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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

...

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)

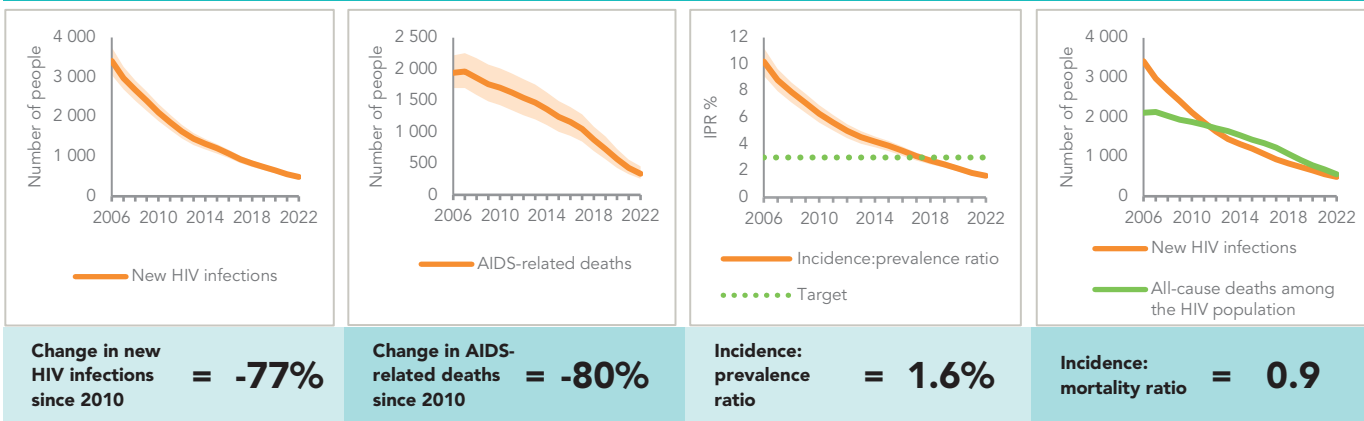
2019

29.50

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 3 070 761	US\$ 6 883 058	US\$ 5 061 816	US\$ 812 109	US\$ 15 950 592

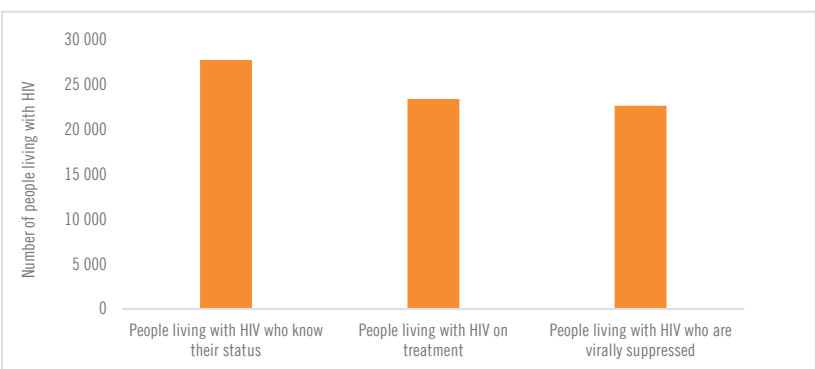
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	33 500	...	22 000
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



	92% [84-100%] 27 745	78% [70-85%] 23 362	75% [68-82%] 22 627
Children (0-14)	>98% [92-100%] 1261	95% [82-100%] 1125	85% [73-96%] 1006
Women (15+)	92% [84-100%] 11 910	80% [73-87%] 10 328	78% [71-85%] 10 104
Men (15+)	92% [83-100%] 14 574	75% [68-82%] 11 909	72% [65-80%] 11 517

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	41% [35-48%]	80% [69-91%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	37.9% [36.1-39.7%]	22.8% [20-24.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	22% [19-26%]	50% [44-58%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	540 [320-830]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

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

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2022)	...
— Women	43.8%
— Men	70.2%

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
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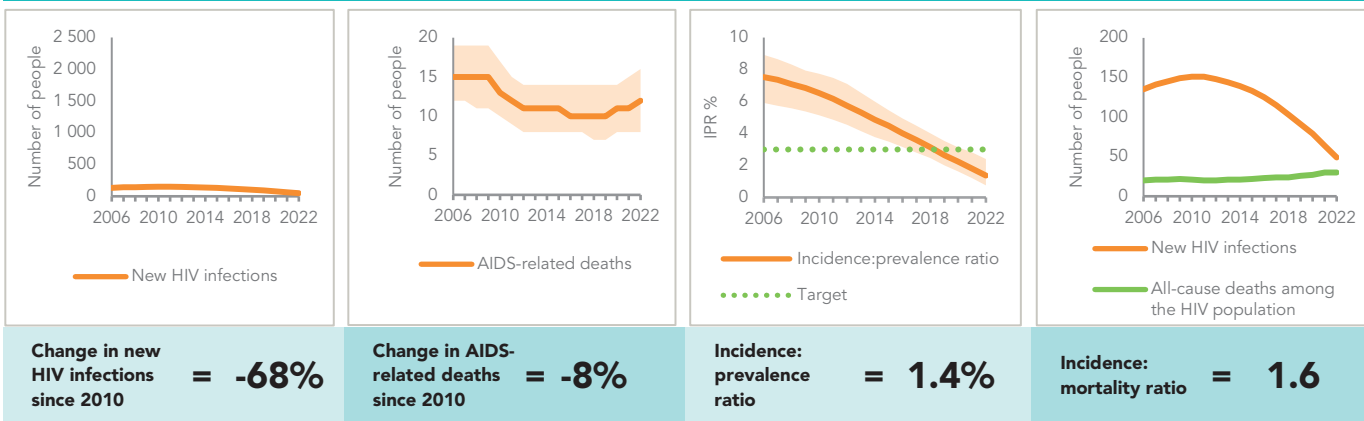
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	5728
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	96.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	103
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	3.4%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	10 400	8400
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 COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	4 [1–10]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

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

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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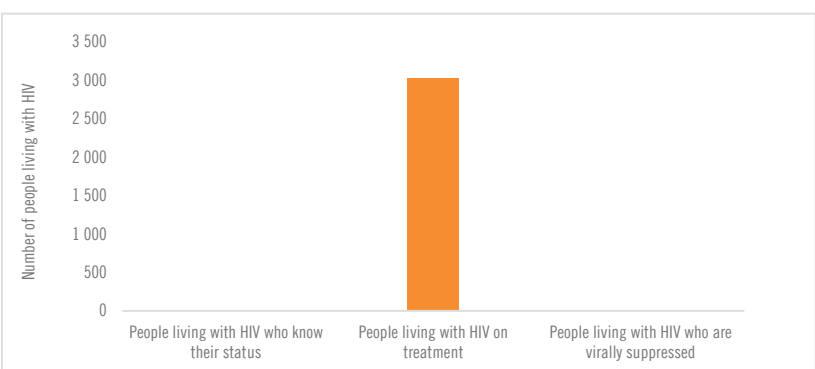
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	4604
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	233
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...–...%] ...	85% [71–97%] 3028	...% [...–...%] ...
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%] ...	85% [74–96%] 487	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%] ...	85% [69–98%] 2534	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

PAKISTAN

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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)	2000 [1600–2400]	5900 [5000–6800]	12 000 [10 000–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	740 [640–850]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	700 [580–810]	1700 [1400–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1700 [1300–2000]	4800 [4000–5500]	9500 [8300–11 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	75 000 [64 000–84 000]	140 000 [120 000–150 000]	270 000 [250 000–290 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	830 [710–960]	2400 [2100–2700]	6700 [6100–7300]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9000 [7900–10 000]	24 000 [21 000–26 000]	49 000 [44 000–52 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	65 000 [56 000–73 000]	110 000 [99 000–120 000]	210 000 [190 000–230 000]
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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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	2018
(2018 refers to women only)	49	60.3

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

14.5

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

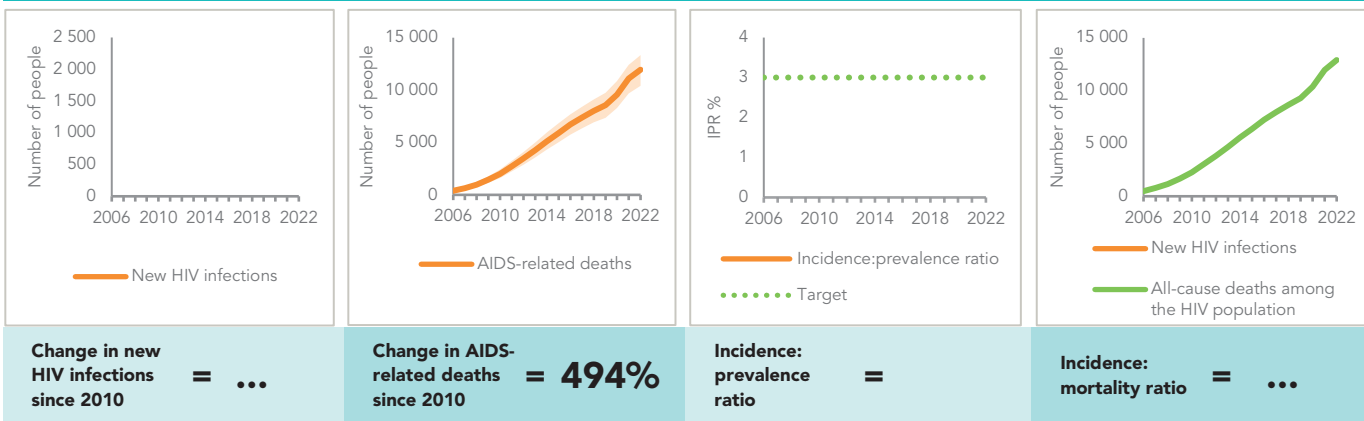
2018

40.30

EXPENDITURES

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

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

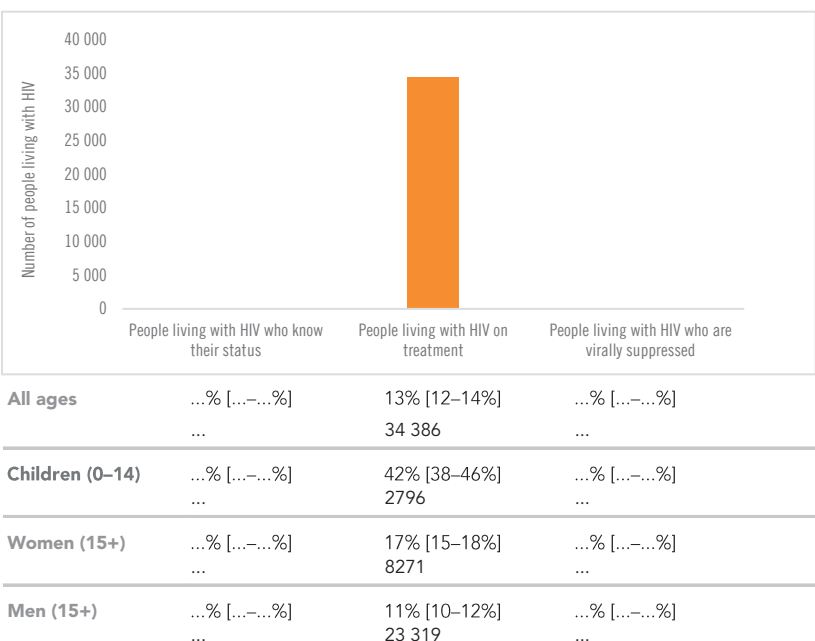


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	44.6%**	53.3%**	100%**	16.7%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	11.4%	3.4%	29%	8.7%	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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	12% [10–14%]	12% [11–14%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	1% [1–1%]	...% [...-...%]

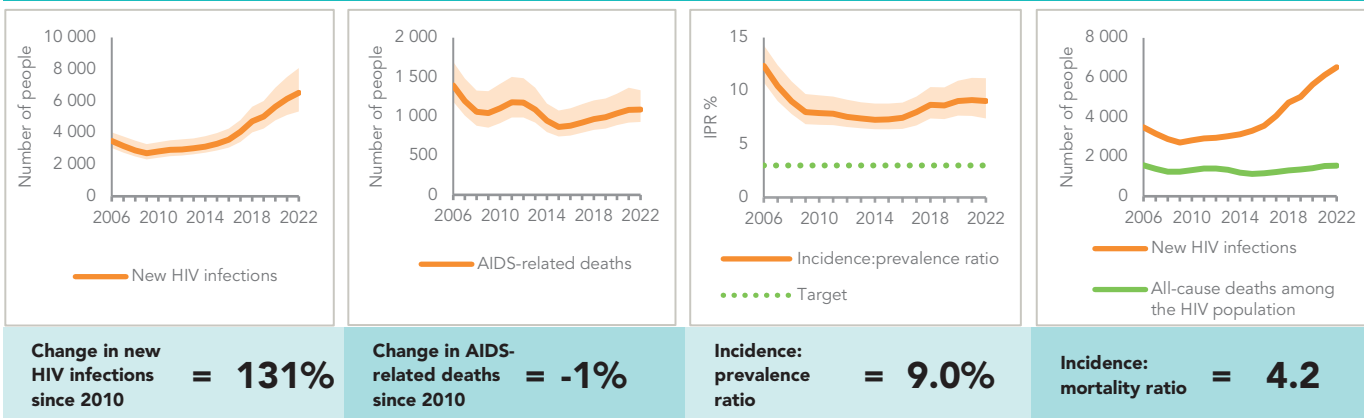
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	15 000 [9900 –20 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	73
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

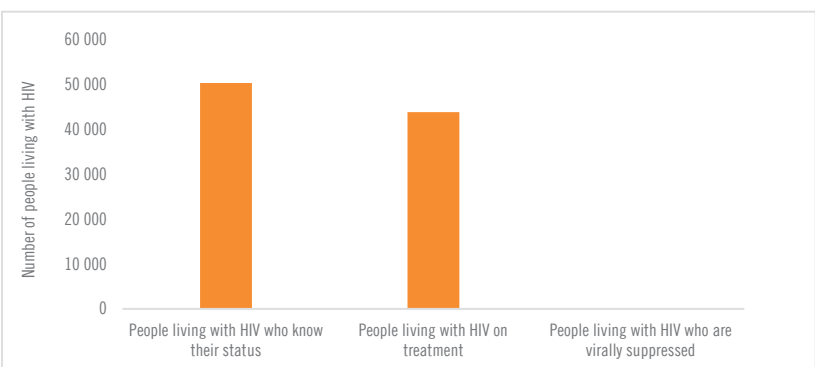
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	52 200	38 700	...	...	...
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



	70% [64–79%]	61% [55–69%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages	50 335	43 816	...
Children (0–14)	2147	2147	...
Women (15+)	29 423	25 777	...
Men (15+)	18 765	15 892	...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	29% [23–33%]	51% [41–59%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	35.7% [33.5–38.5%]	33.7% [30.8–36.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	35% [31–45%]	53% [46–66%]

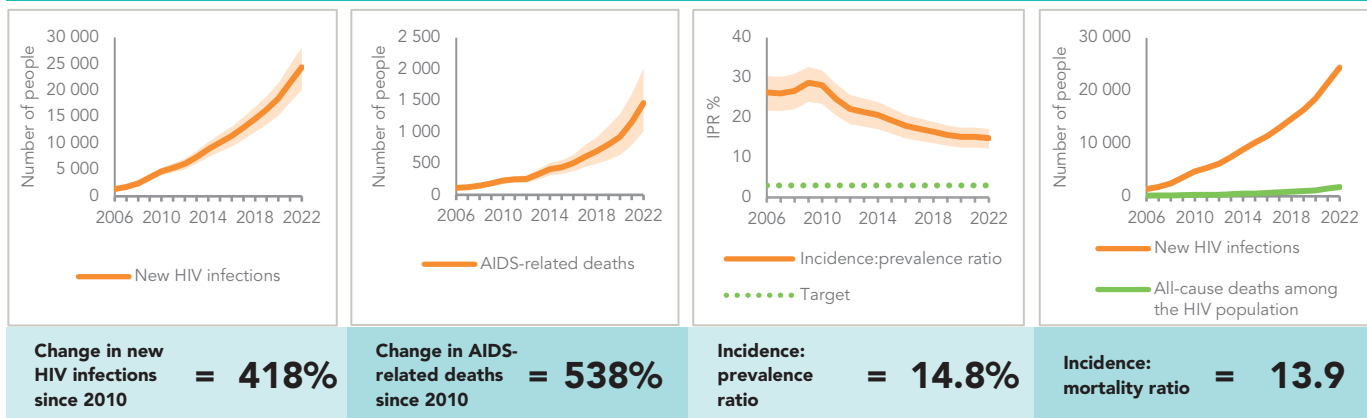
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	4600 [1600–9100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	18.2
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
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 (2018)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

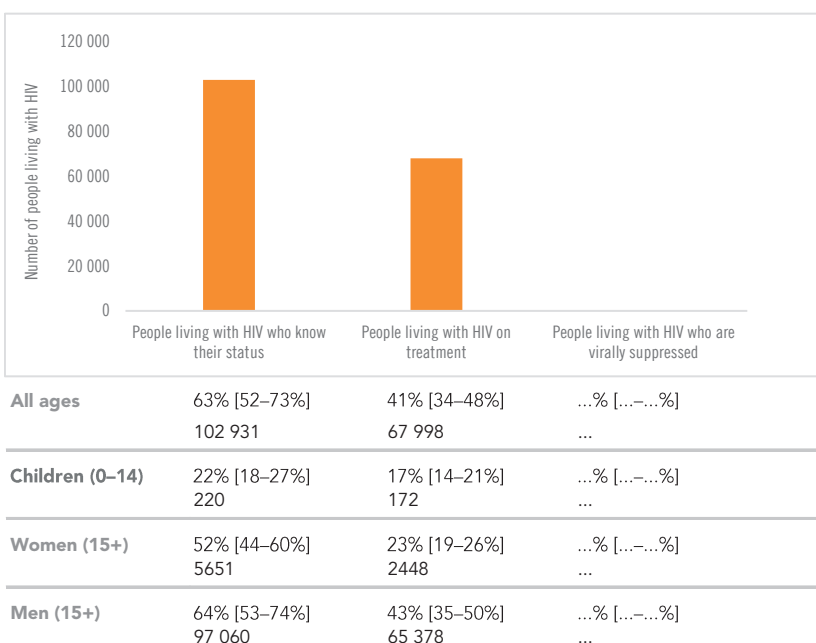
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	231 400	692 900	...	206 900	...
HIV prevalence	...	5%	...	3.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	66.6%	28.4%	...	36.3%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	85.3%	40.1%	...	40.6%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	71.8%	14.6%	...	17.8%	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	14% [11–17%]	6% [5–8%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	40.3% [37.2–43.1%]	40.7% [38.2–43%]
Early infant diagnosis	5% [4–6%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	14 000 [5800–27 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	44.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
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 (2017)	...
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)	11 803
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

SAMOA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	0%	...	0%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	54.6%	4.4%	...	64.1%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

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

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	0 [0–2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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	...
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 35.14

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

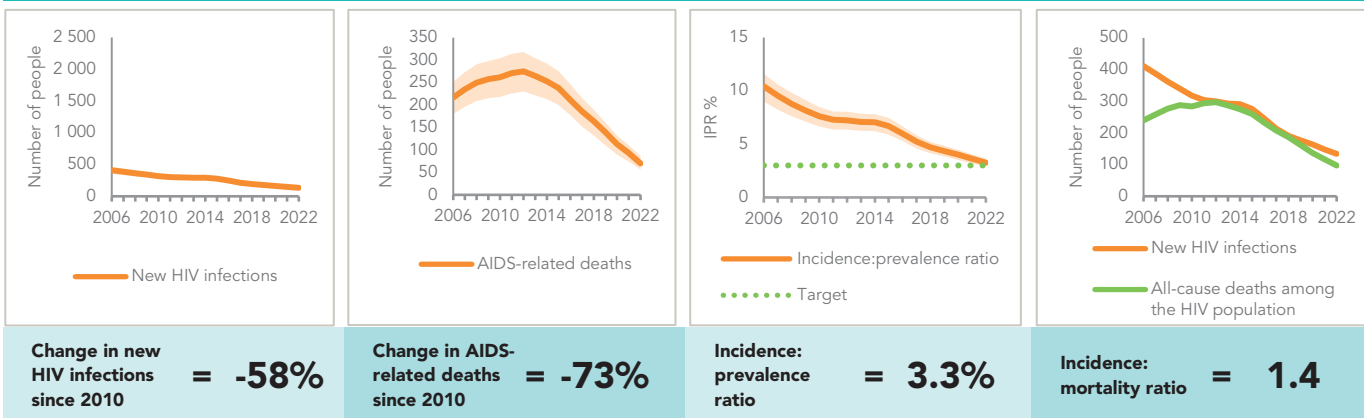
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months

...

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

...

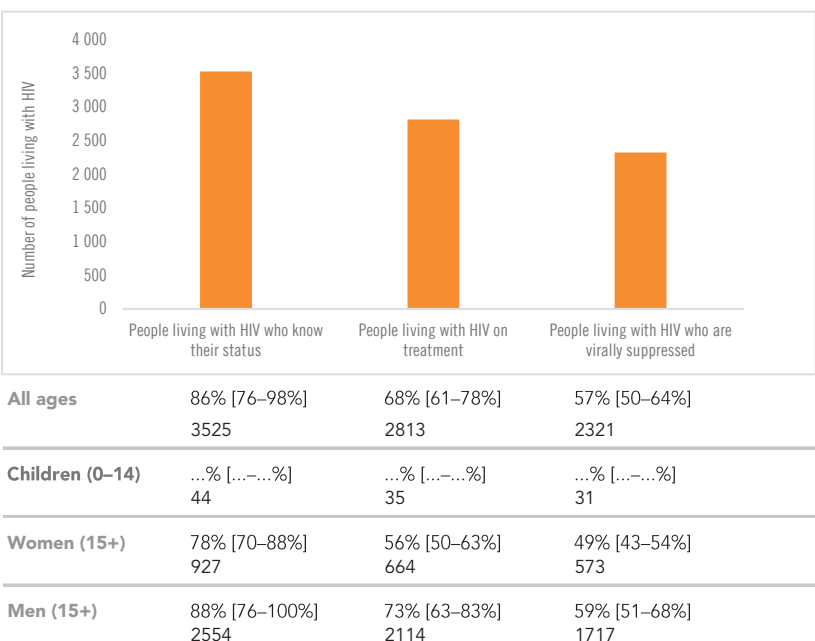
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	30 000	73 800	2700	2200	...
HIV prevalence	0.3%	0.2%	...	0.5%	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	29.9%	40.3%	7.7%	36.9%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	83.6%	82.8%	25.5%	76.3%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	12.7%	27%	2.7%	38.5%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	6.8%	5.2%	7.7%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

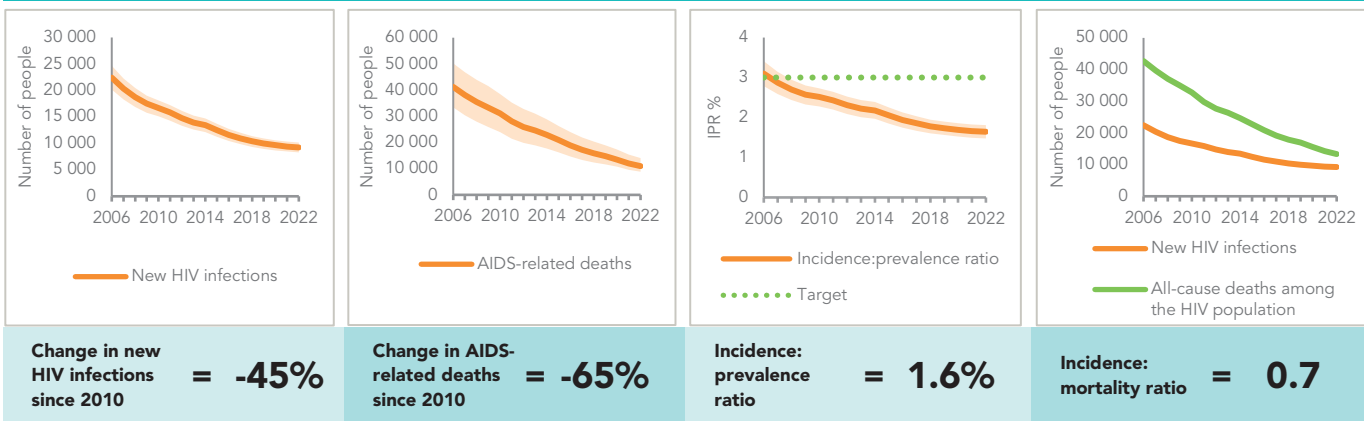
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	100 [62–150]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	38.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	24
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2018)	80.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

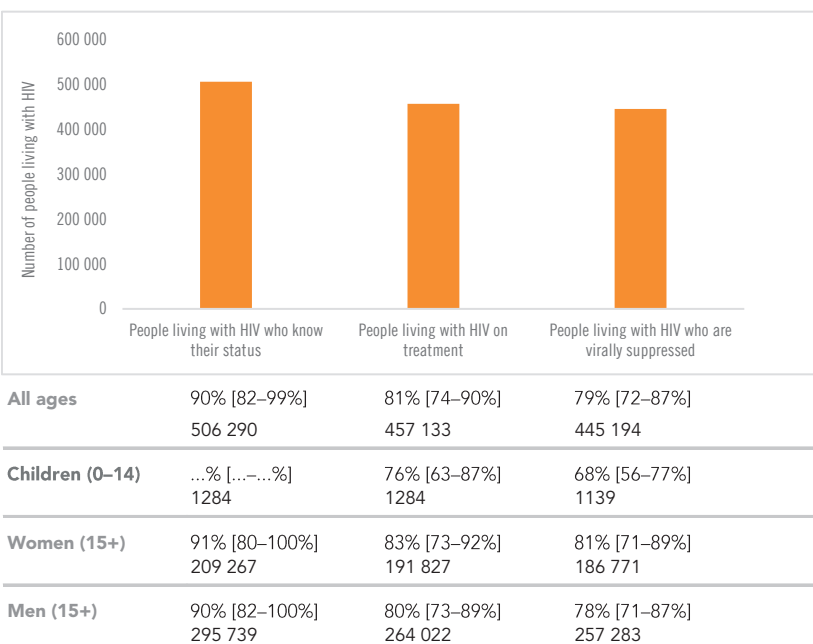
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	608 000	57 600	...	270 000
HIV prevalence	1.1%	11.9%	...	11%	0.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	57.0%	52.8%	38.1%	68.4%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	9.3%	...	43%	...	60.7%
Condom use	94.6%	77.8%	39.6%	78.8%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	85.9%	49.5%	...	44.2%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	5.1%	9.3%	4.7%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	96% [80–100%]	97% [81–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	2% [1.8–2.1%]	2% [1.8–2.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	74% [63–89%]	94% [81–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	8900 [6600–12 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

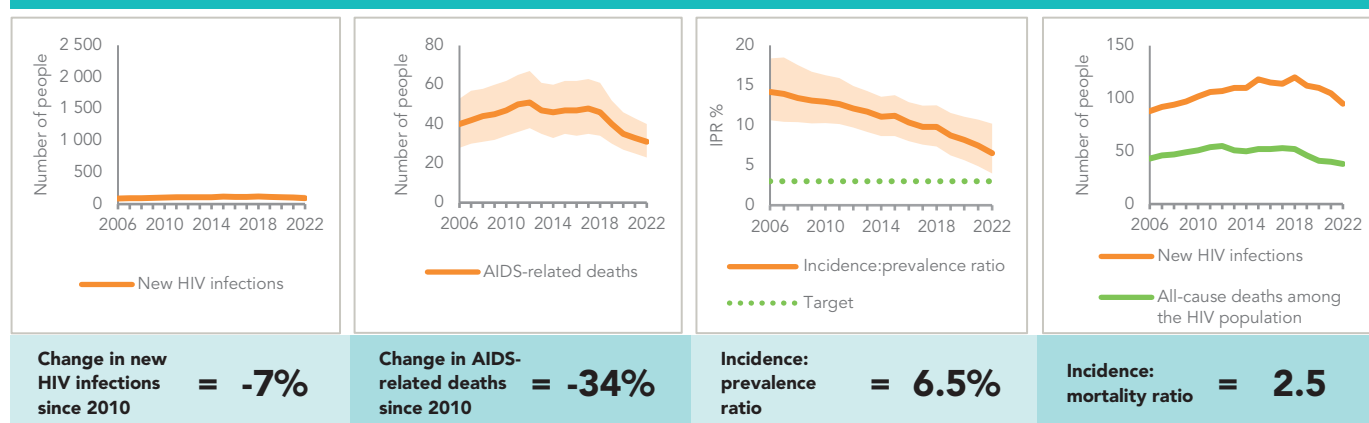
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2019)	...
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)	14 914
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	95%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	15
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	8.2%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

TIMOR-LESTE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<100– <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– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.09 [0.07–0.12]	0.10 [0.08–0.12]	0.07 [0.04–0.11]
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)	790 [610–1000]	1100 [850–1300]	1500 [1100–1800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–560]	610 [<500–750]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–520]	540 [<500–660]	780 [600–980]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]

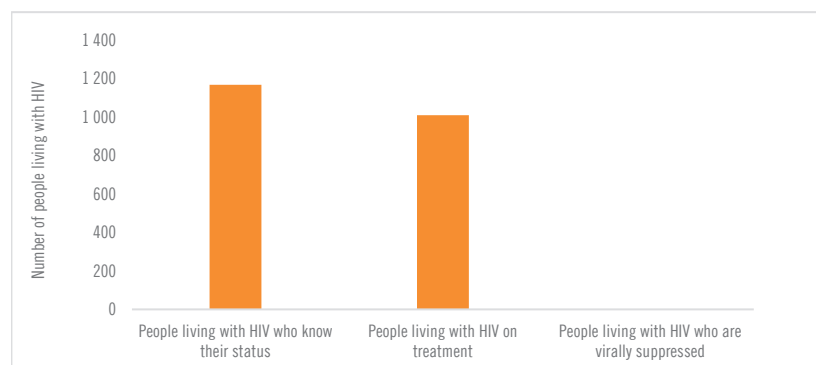
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 41 200	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 182 889	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 224 089

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

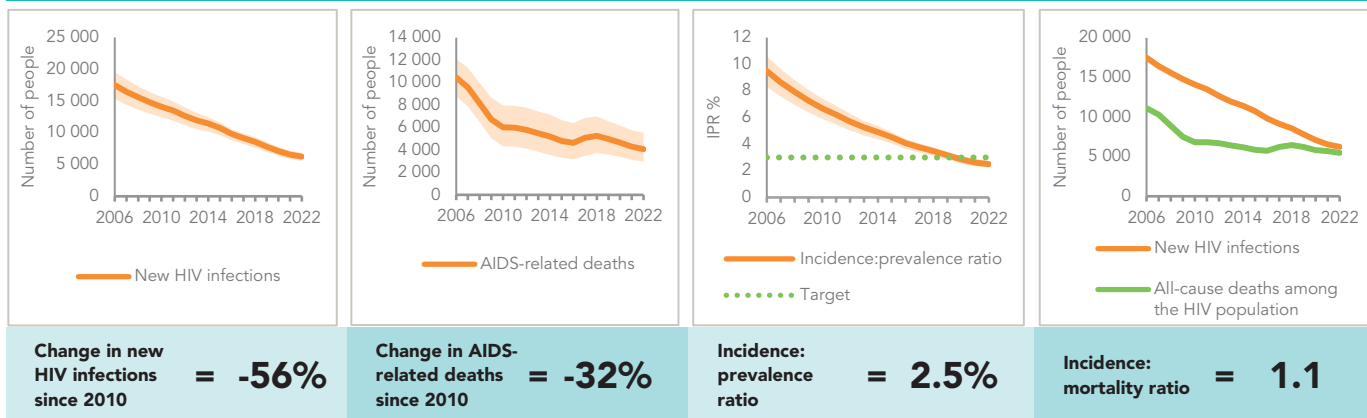


	80% [63–99%] 1168	69% [54–86%] 1009	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 49	...% [...–...%] 35	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	63% [50–77%] 383	43% [35–53%] 264	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	94% [72–100%] 736	91% [70–100%] 710	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

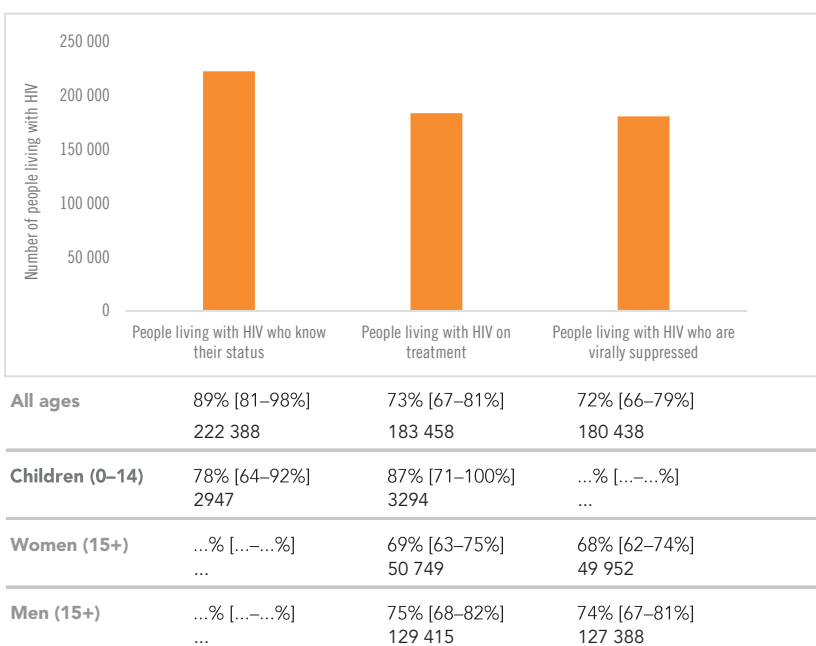


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	256 000	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.5%	12.5%	12.1%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	72.5%**	84.3%**	61.8%**	94.1%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	21.3%	32.1%	54.1%	...	...
Condom use	89.9%	68.6%	51.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	18.1%	30.5%	24.1%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	54.1%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	63% [53–72%]	77% [65–88%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.8% [17.5–21.8%]	12.8% [9.9–14.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	54% [47–64%]	27% [24–32%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	5100 [3300–7400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	48.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	51 493
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2021)	93.7%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	147
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	27.7%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

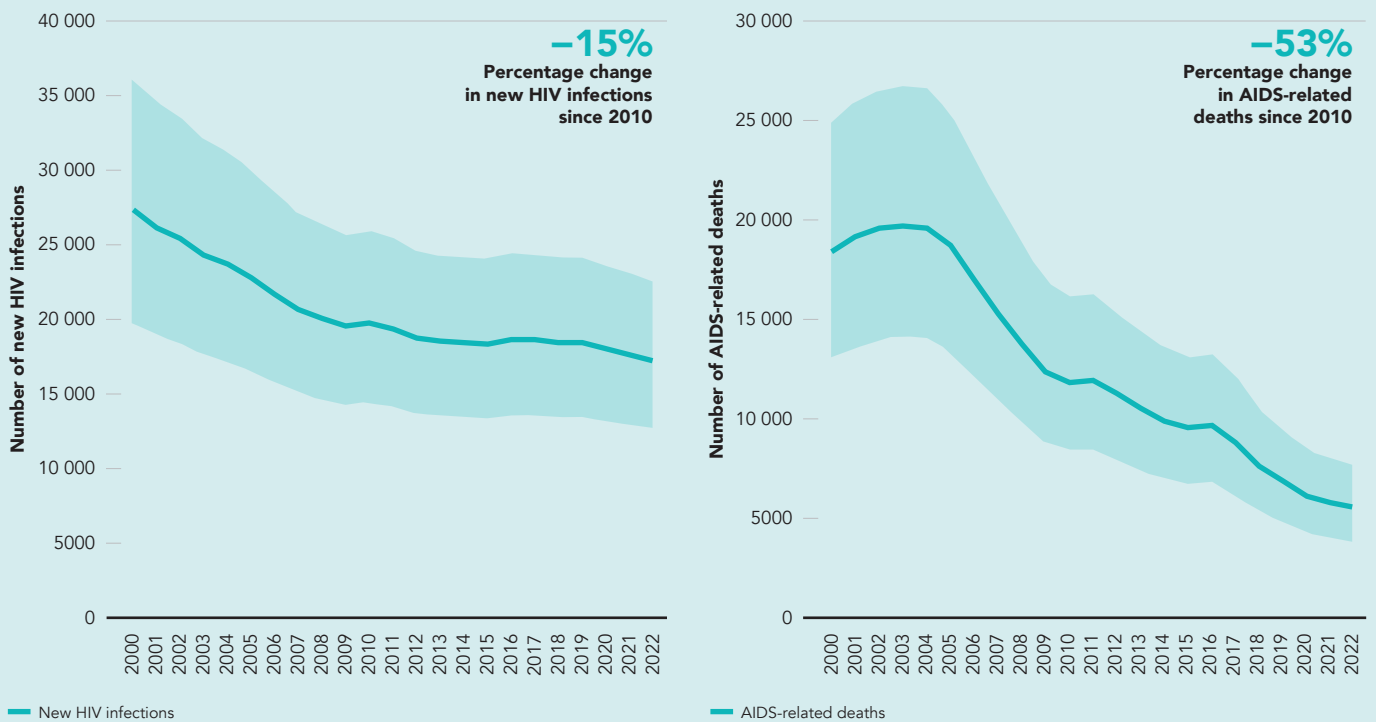
Caribbean



Number of new HIV infections in the Caribbean reduced by 15% between 2010 and 2022 (Figure 2.1). This trend was slightly stronger among men (18%) than women (10%). Widening coverage of HIV treatment saw numbers of AIDS-related deaths decrease by 53% between 2010 and 2022, although the rate of decline varied across countries. This trend was instead slightly stronger among women (56%) than men (51%).

HIV prevalence is 1.2% among the general population, but it is much higher among key populations (Figure 2.2). Regional median HIV prevalence is 39.4% among transgender people (data from two countries), 11.8% among gay men and other men who have sex with men (data from four countries), 3.6% among people in prisons (data from six countries), and 2.6% among sex workers (data from two countries).

Figure 2.1 Number of new annual HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Caribbean, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2022 DATA

- **15%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **53%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
330 000 [290 000–380 000]
- New HIV infections:
16 000 [11 000–21 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
5600 [4100–7500]

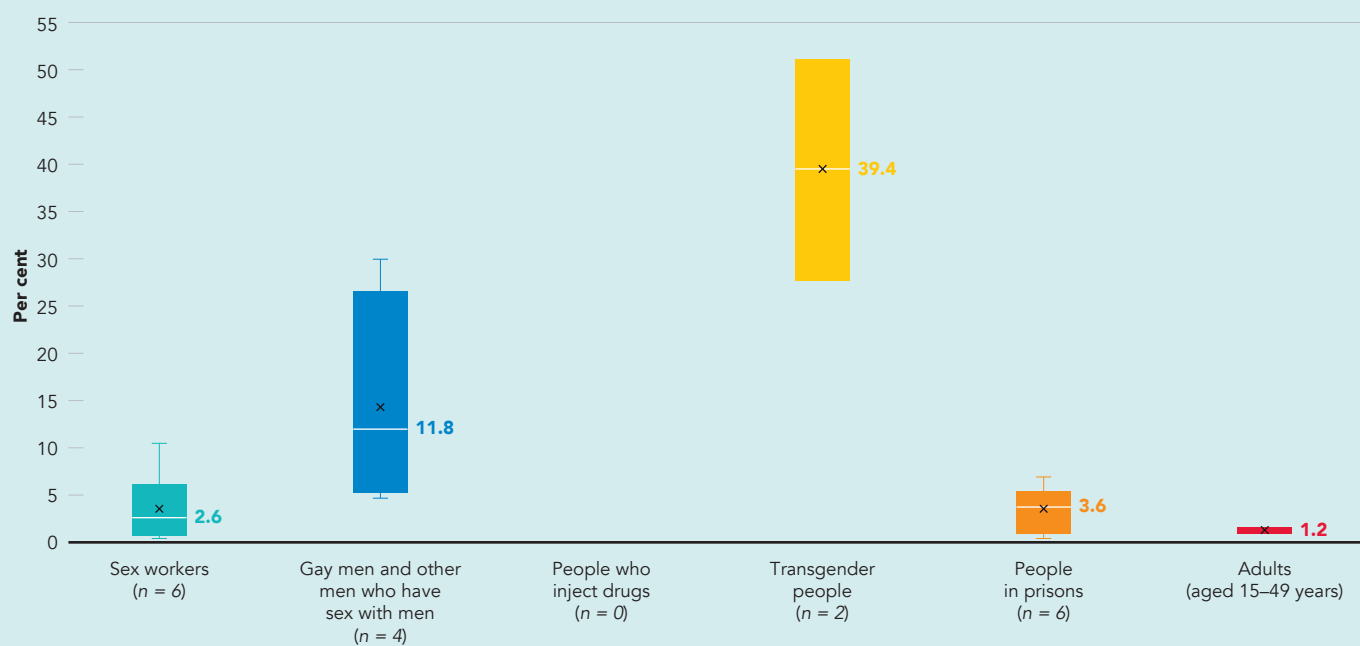
Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
83 [72–96]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
68 [59–78]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
57 [49–66]

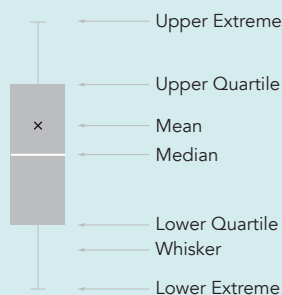
Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 390 million

Figure 2.2 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in the Caribbean, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in the Caribbean was:

- 2.6%** among sex workers.
- 11.8%** among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 39.4%** among transgender people.
- 3.6%** among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **1.2% [1.0–1.3%]**.

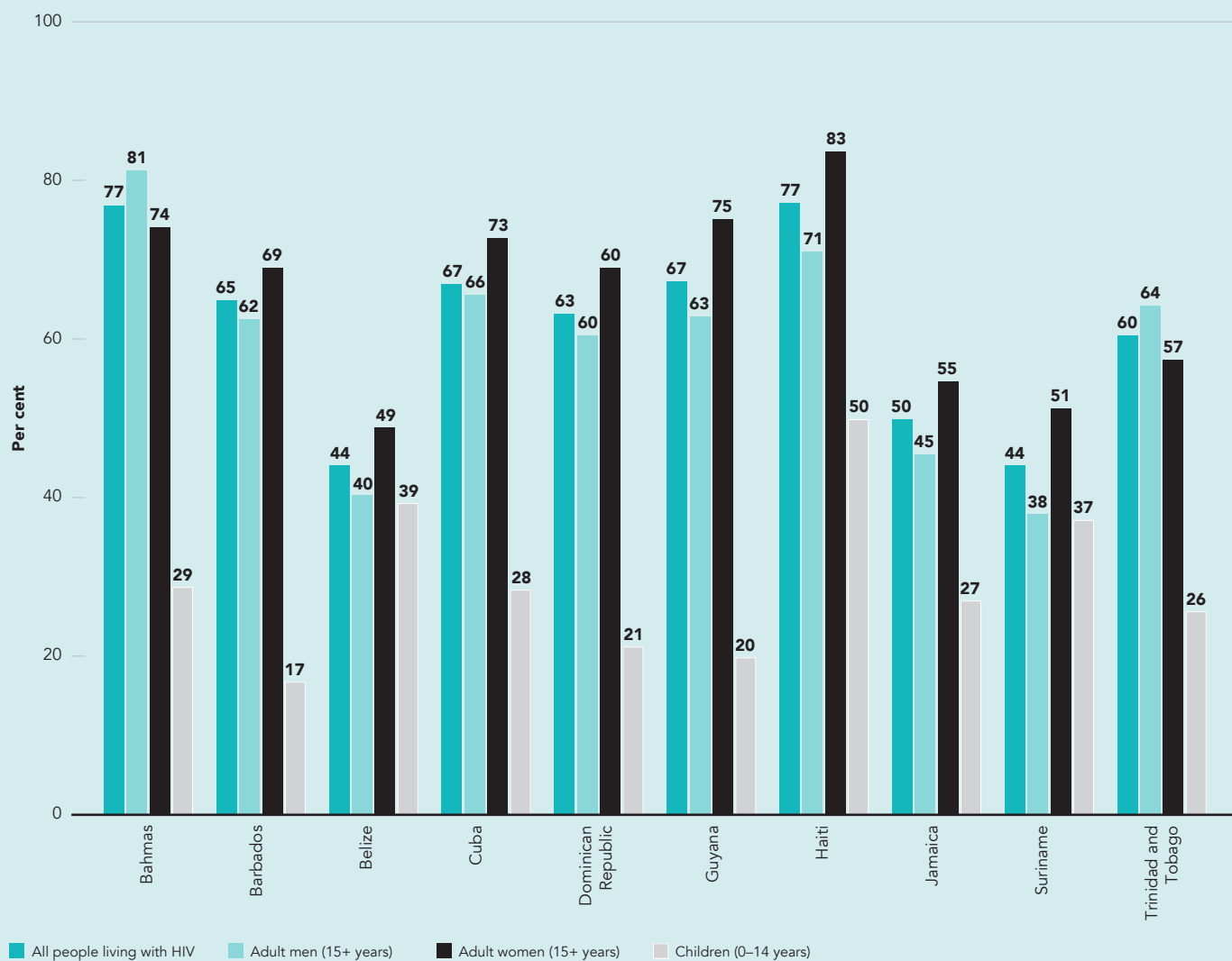
Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Notes: 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.

Since 2010, antiretroviral therapy coverage has increased from 19% to 63% among men, and from 21% to 74% among women. Coverage in 2022 continues to be much lower among children (39%) across the region (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Antiretroviral coverage by age and sex, selected countries, Caribbean, 2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Presentation or diagnosis with advanced HIV disease remains a challenge in the region. Although the percentage of people living with HIV with suppressed viral loads has risen from 39% in 2018 to 57% in 2022, viral load testing coverage (74%) was below pre-COVID-19 levels. If underlying HIV-related inequalities and barriers, including HIV-related stigma, are addressed, treatment coverage and outcomes are likely to improve further.

Coverage of programmes to prevent vertical transmission of HIV rose from 45% to 65% between 2010 and 2022. Eight countries and territories in the Caribbean¹ have been validated by the World Health Organization (WHO) for the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis since 2015 (1). Belize, Jamaica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are on track for validation in 2023–2024.

In 2022, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Saint Kitts and Nevis struck down colonial-era laws that criminalized sex between consenting adult same-sex partners. Several other countries, however, still uphold harmful laws and policies that deny human rights and undermine the response to the HIV epidemic.

HIV responses in the Caribbean continue to rely heavily on external funding, with international financing comprising over 70% of all available resources for HIV in 2022—this is despite most countries in the region being classified as upper-middle-income and domestic resources increasing by 15% since 2021. High national debts are a significant constraint in some countries (2). The region also includes low-income countries with a high HIV burden, such as Haiti, which require sustained external financing for the HIV response. Transitioning to sustainable financing for HIV is crucial to build on the current progress and address the structural factors that limit access to services and increase HIV vulnerability in the region.

¹ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

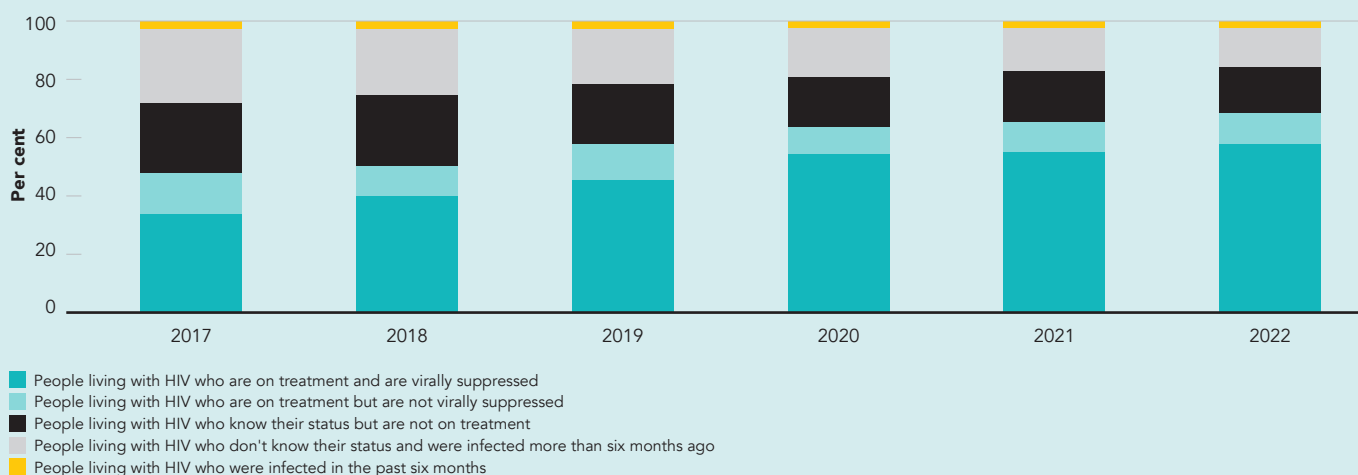
Table 2.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Caribbean, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Bahamas (the)	220 000									1100	0.48%
Dominican Republic (the)	5 800 000										
Haiti	6 300 000									11 300	0.18%
Jamaica	1 600 000			42 400	2.62%			3800	0.24%		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25 000									190	0.77%
Saint Lucia	99 000			3000	1.65%					500	0.51%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	52 000										
Suriname	320 000										
Trinidad and Tobago	710 000									3400	0.48%
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)*:			1.62%		1.40%		-		0.17%		-

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

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.
 *Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).
 Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.
 Note 2: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 2.4 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), Caribbean, 2017–2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 2.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Caribbean, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ^d	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Antigua and Barbuda	3	8	23	1	1		3
Bahamas	2	2	2	2	2		2
Barbados	2	10	9	2	3		3
Belize	14	11	24	12	13		28
Cuba	3	15	24	6	3		3
Dominica	3	16	24	7	6		6
Dominican Republic	1	17	1	1	1		1
Grenada		18	24	19	22		
Guyana	3	20	21	3	1		28
Haiti	1	1	1	1	1		2
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1		1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	2	23	29	2		2
Saint Lucia	1	1	1	1	1		1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		3	26	27	3		
Suriname	6		24	6	6		5
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	25	2	1		2

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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

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

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

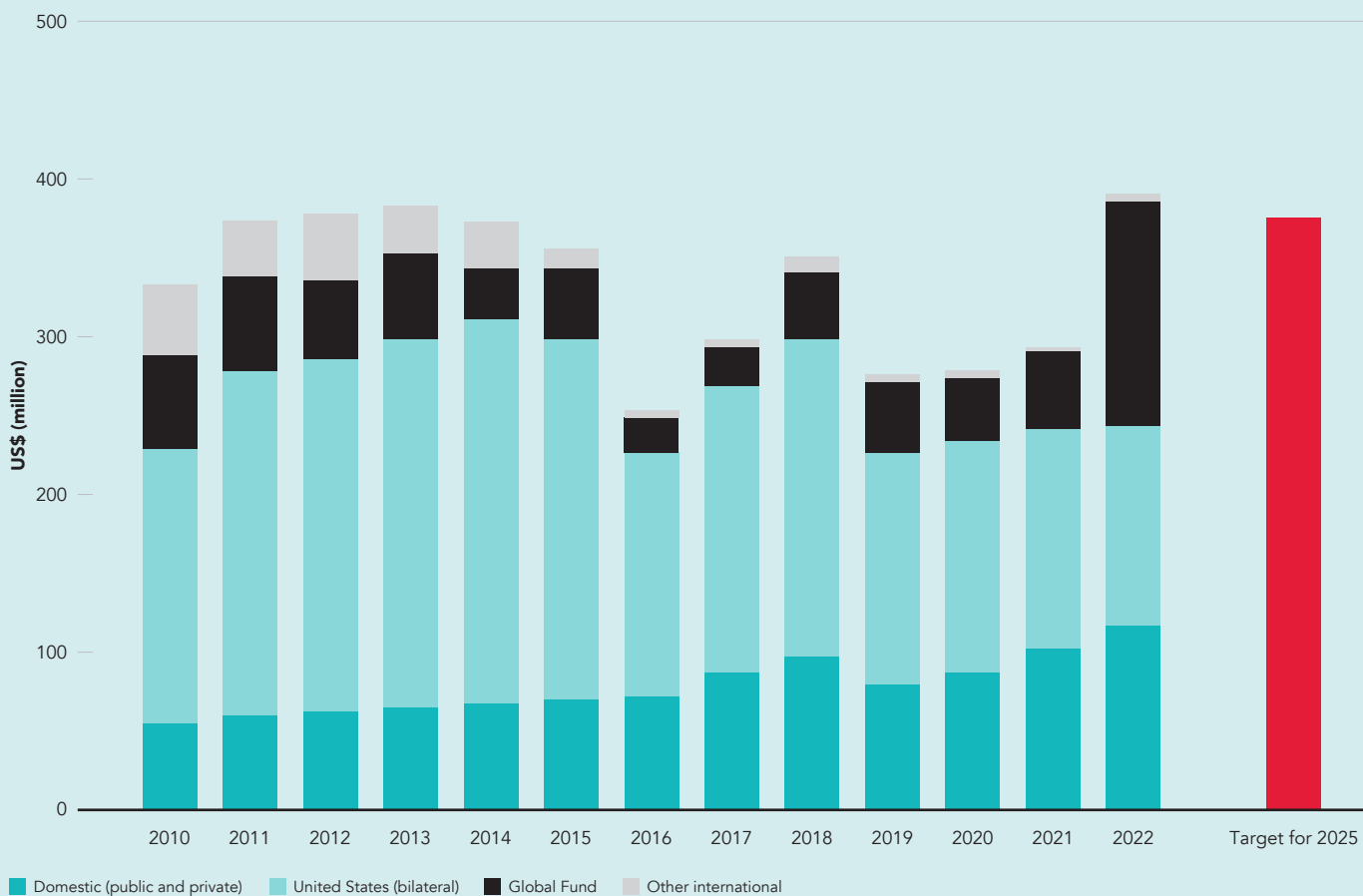
- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.
^bCriminalization 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.
^cCriminalization 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 still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.
^dConstitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.

Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 15 Penal Code: Article 302. Havana: Government of Cuba (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/es/cu/cu004es.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 16 Sexual Offences Act. Roseau: Government of Dominica (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/49696/87821/F1766139650/DMA49696.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 17 Penal Code: Article 334. Santo Domingo: Government of Dominican Republic (<https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/C%C3%B3digo%20Penal%20de%20la%20Rep%C3%BAblica%20Dominicana.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 18 Criminal Code, Chapter 72A (76 of 1958): Section 137 (30). St George's: Government of Grenada (https://laws.gov.gd/index.php?option=com_edocman&view=category&id=686&Itemid=183, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 24 Mendos LR, Botha K, Lelis RC, et al. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020 (https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 25 Judgement of the High Court of Trinidad and Tobago, 2018. Jason Jones vs Attorney General of Trinidad and Tobago and Others (<https://dloc.com/AA00063330/00001>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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Figure 2.5 Resource availability for HIV, Caribbean, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glabius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. *PLoS Med.* 2021;18(10):e1003831.
 Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness	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

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	0 [0–1]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2021)	5
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

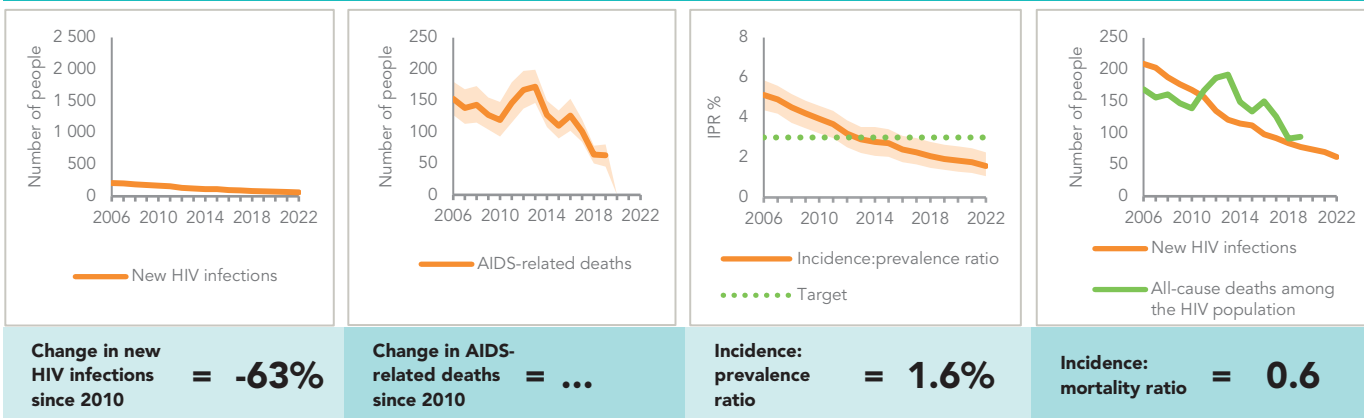
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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	...

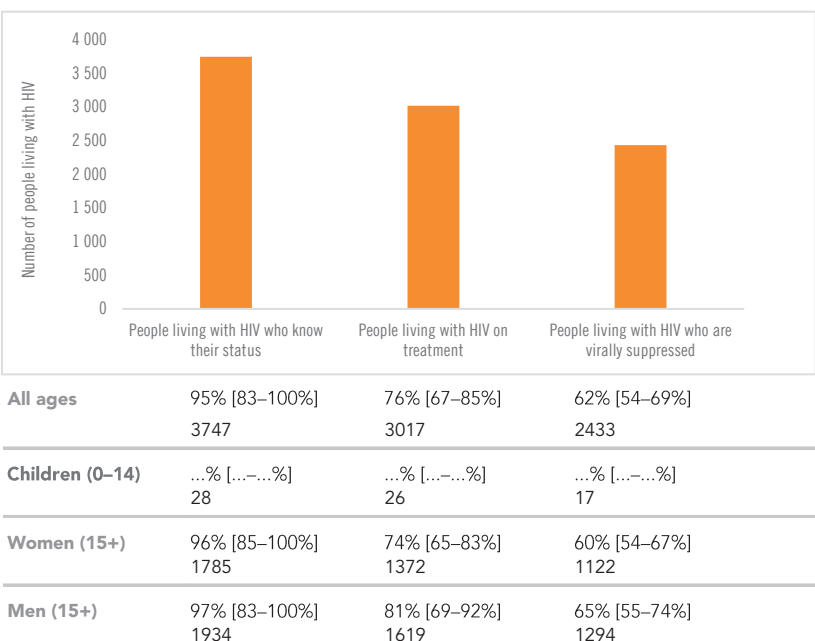
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	1100
HIV prevalence	3.8%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.4% [17.2–21.6%]	20.8% [18.1–23.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	17 [10–26]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	0
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
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 (2022)	138
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

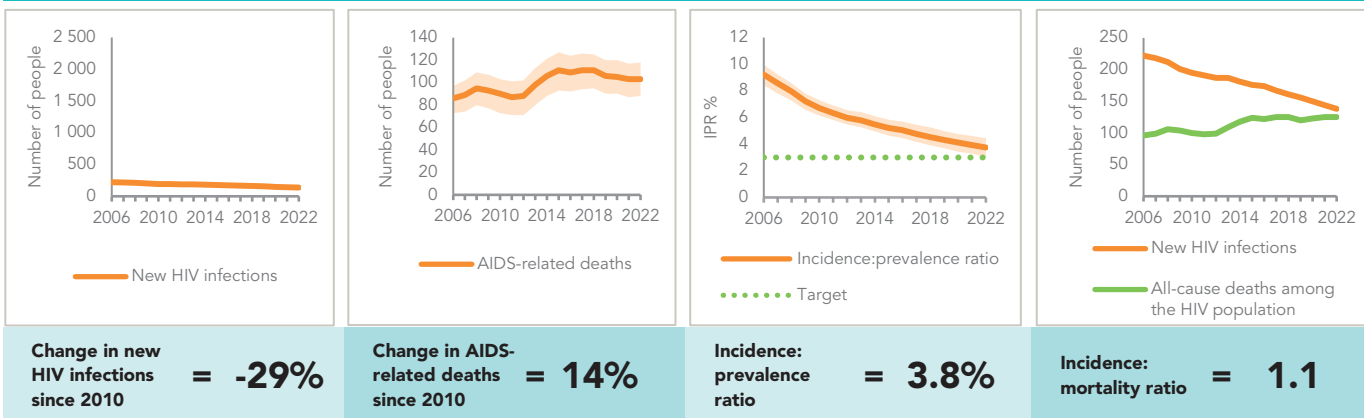
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2018
	...	46.4
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	...

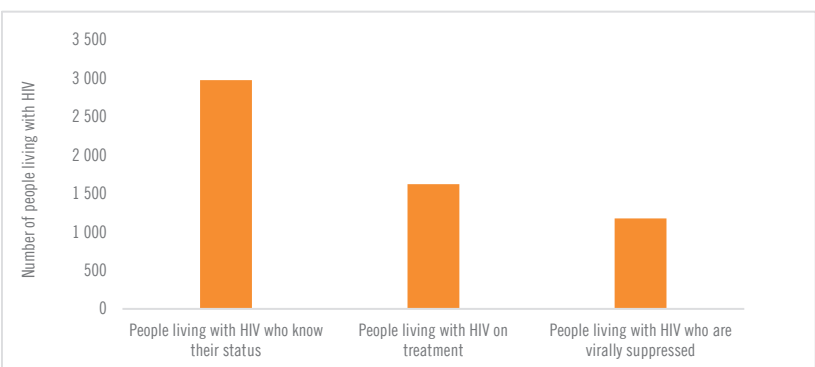
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
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



	81% [74-88%] 2971	44% [40-48%] 1620	32% [29-35%] 1175
All ages			
Children (0-14)	44% [38-51%] 38	39% [34-45%] 34	29% [25-34%] 25
Women (15+)	88% [81-96%] 1462	49% [45-53%] 809	35% [33-38%] 588
Men (15+)	76% [69-84%] 1471	40% [36-44%] 777	29% [26-32%] 561

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	79% [71-89%]	73% [64-82%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.2% [17.5-21.7%]	18.8% [15.2-21.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	85% [76-95%]	66% [59-75%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	28 [17-43]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years 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	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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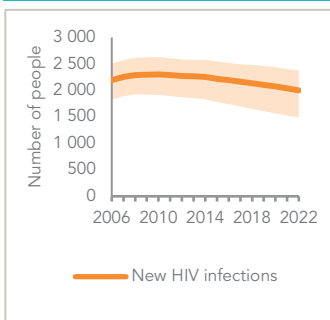
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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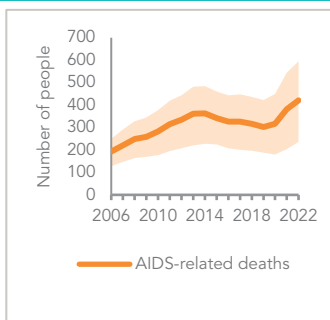
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	7
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

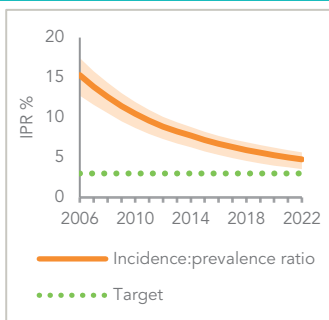
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



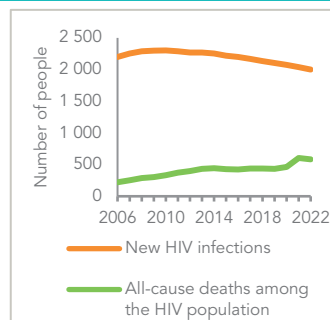
Change in new HIV infections since 2010 = -13%



Change in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 = 49%



Incidence:prevalence ratio = 4.8%

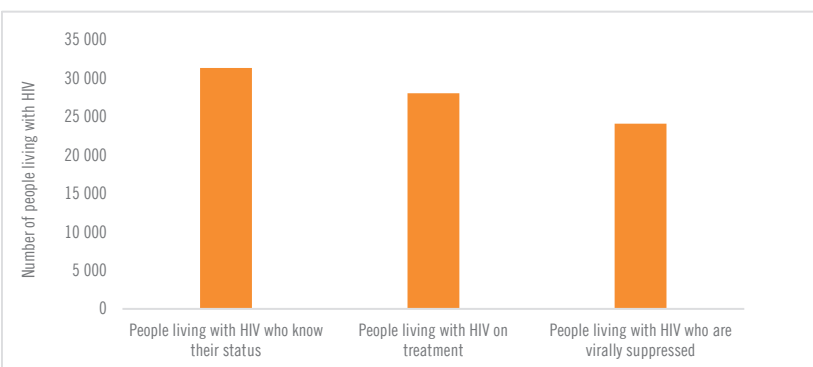


Incidence:mortality ratio = 3.4

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.8%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	86.5%	88.1%	...	92.4%	...
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



	75% [65–83%]	67% [58–74%]	57% [50–64%]
All ages	31 330	28 044	24 070
Children (0–14)	32	30	26
Women (15+)	6284	5844	4957
Men (15+)	25 014	22 170	19 087

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	96% [86–100%]	100% [100–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	8.5% [7.4–9.8%]	5.7% [4.9–6.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	96% [87–>98%]	>98% [>98–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	41 [25–60]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	45.5
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (73.7)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

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

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	317
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

DOMINICA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.4%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	42.3%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	42.3%	8.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	0 [0–2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2021)	2
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 250 837	US\$ 0	US\$ 8227	US\$ 0	US\$ 259 064

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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	...

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4400 [3300–5600]	3500 [2200–4800]	4100 [2500–5800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	500 [<500–630]	<500 [<500–560]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1400 [980–1800]	1100 [630–1400]	1200 [730–1700]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1500 [1100–2000]	1300 [760–1700]	1500 [940–2100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2400 [1700–3000]	1800 [1100–2600]	2200 [1400–3200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.46 [0.34–0.58]	0.34 [0.21–0.47]	0.37 [0.23–0.52]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	3300 [2700–4200]	2500 [2000–3300]	1500 [1100–2100]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500–520]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [1000–1700]	940 [720–1200]	560 [<500–790]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1700 [1300–2100]	1300 [970–1700]	710 [<500–1000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	73 000 [65 000–84 000]	72 000 [62 000–83 000]	79 000 [63 000–95 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4200 [3700–5000]	3400 [2900–4000]	2800 [2100–3500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	32 000 [29 000–37 000]	33 000 [29 000–38 000]	37 000 [30 000–44 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	37 000 [32 000–42 000]	36 000 [30 000–42 000]	40 000 [31 000–49 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.2 [1.0–1.3]	1.0 [0.9–1.2]	1.0 [0.8–1.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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	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

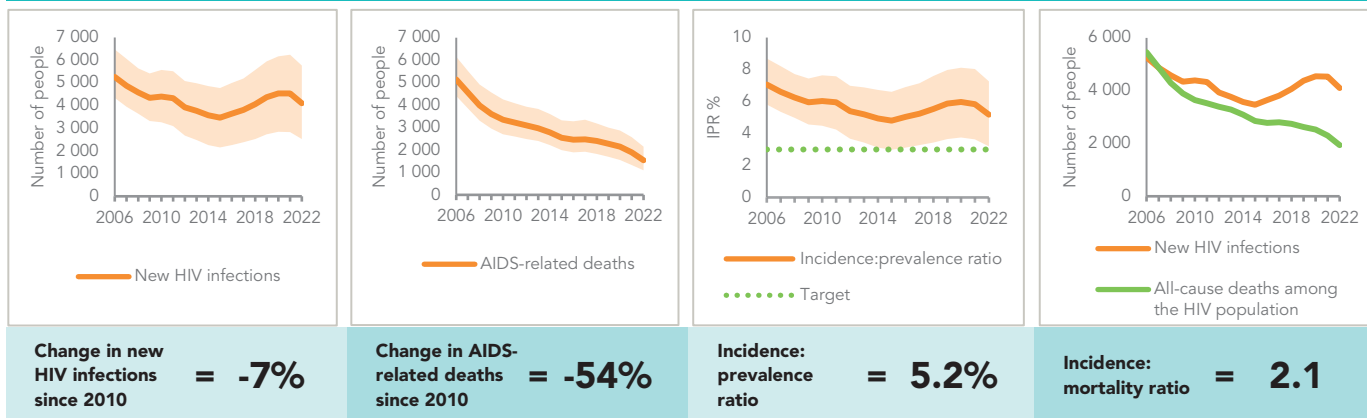
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
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Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)	2019
	2.20

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 9 201 472	US\$ 24 902 189	US\$ 16 366 914	US\$ 5 323 849	US\$ 936 058	US\$ 57 237 950

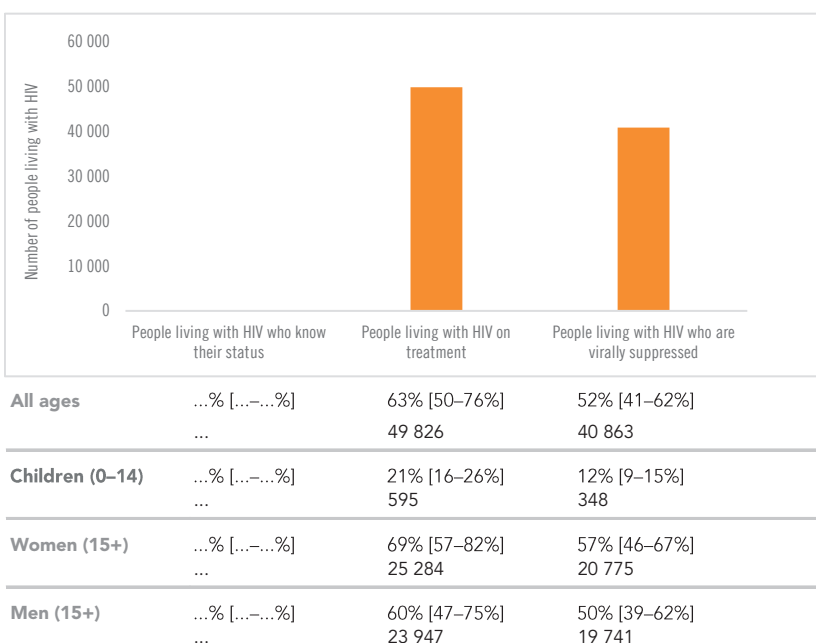
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	29 000
HIV prevalence	4.6%	7%	...	27.7%	4.8%
HIV testing and status awareness	70.4%	86.9%	...	83.3%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	47.1%	43.7%	...	23.4%	4.3%
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%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	43% [36–52%]	58% [44–71%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.1% [16.9–22.5%]	16.4% [10.7–19.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	51% [43–63%]	21% [17–28%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	1200 [900–1600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	2721
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

GRENADA

KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 155 431	...	US\$ 29 473	...	US\$ 194 829

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	0 [0-2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	20%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	3
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

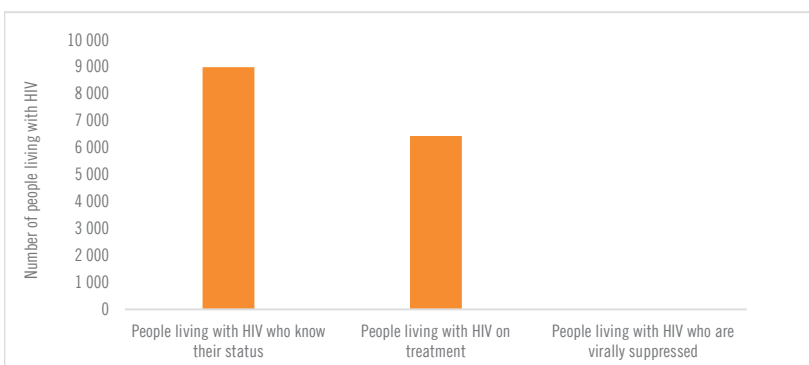
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

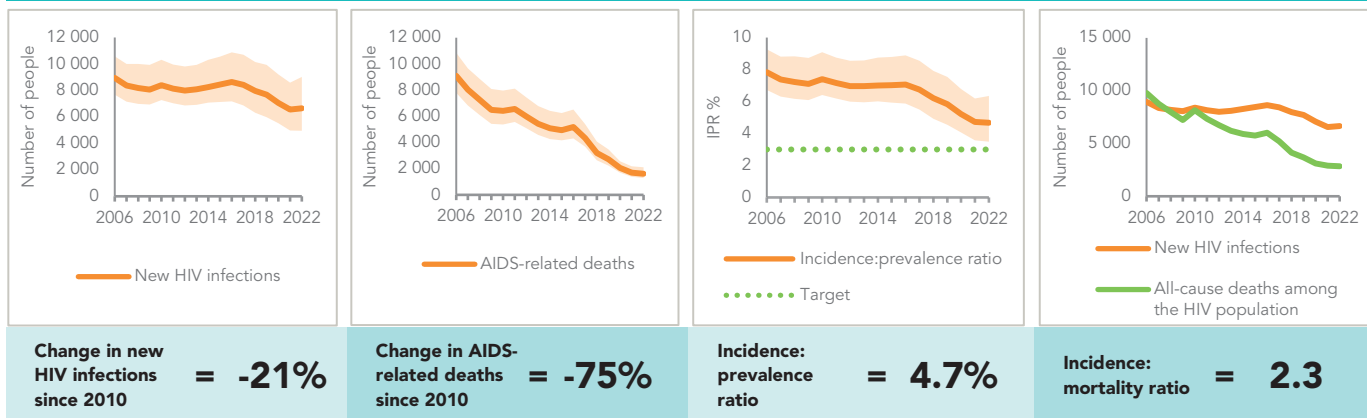


	93% [85–100%] 8991	67% [61–79%] 6440	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	19% [16–24%] 73	19% [16–24%] 73	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	94% [84–100%] 4352	75% [67–88%] 3480	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	>98% [88–100%] 4566	63% [56–73%] 2887	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	62% [54–72%]	87% [75–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.4% [15–20.1%]	10.1% [6.6–13.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	40% [34–45%]	89% [76–>98%]

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

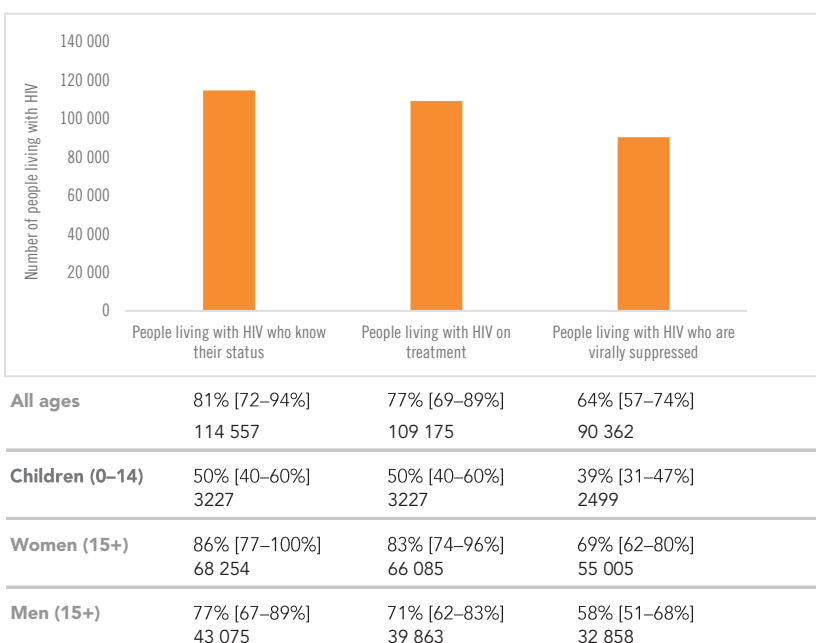


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	11 300
HIV prevalence	4.3%	4.5%	...	...	3.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	100%**	...	...	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	87% [74–100%]	62% [52–72%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.2% [14.2–18.7%]	18% [15.5–21%]
Early infant diagnosis	40% [35–47%]	50% [43–61%]

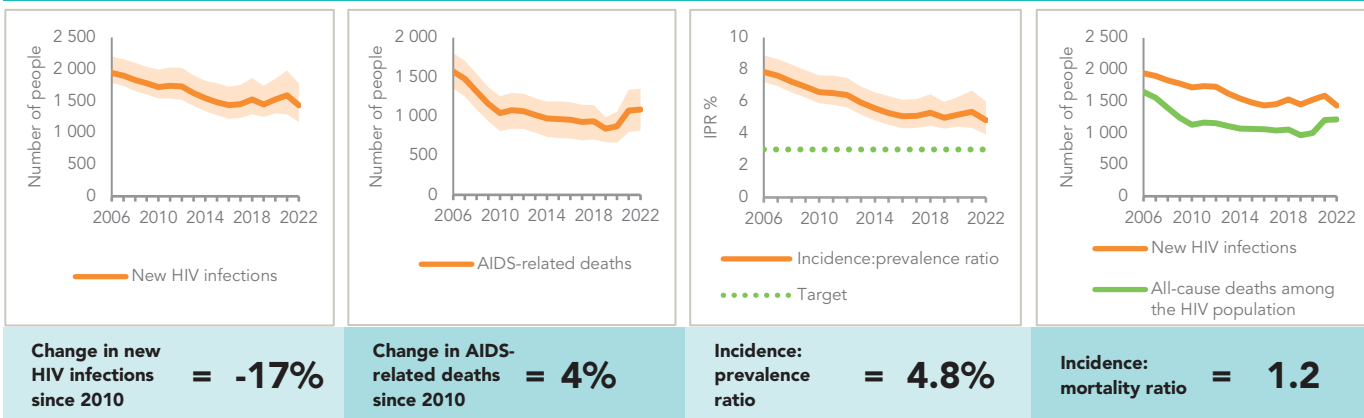
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	2600 [2000–3400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	86.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.6%
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 (2017)	...
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)	13 441
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

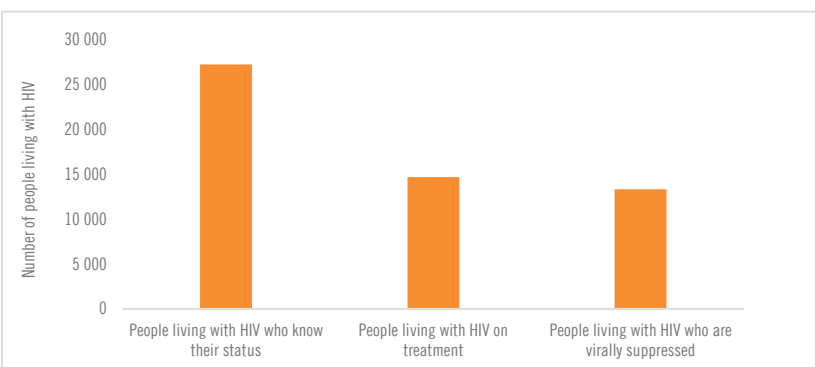
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	42 400	...	3800	...
HIV prevalence	...	29.8%	...	51%	6.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	92.8%	88.2%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	...	68.8%	...	...	...
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



	92% [87–100%] 27 214	50% [47–54%] 14 679	45% [42–49%] 13 334
All ages			
Children (0–14)	28% [26–31%] 136	27% [24–30%] 129	17% [15–19%] 82
Women (15+)	94% [88–100%] 13 801	55% [51–60%] 8022	50% [46–54%] 7319
Men (15+)	92% [85–100%] 13 277	45% [42–49%] 6528	41% [38–45%] 5934

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	74% [69–80%]	77% [73–82%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	9.9% [8–12.4%]	12% [11.1–12.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	70% [66–74%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	15 [6–27]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.7%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	107

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

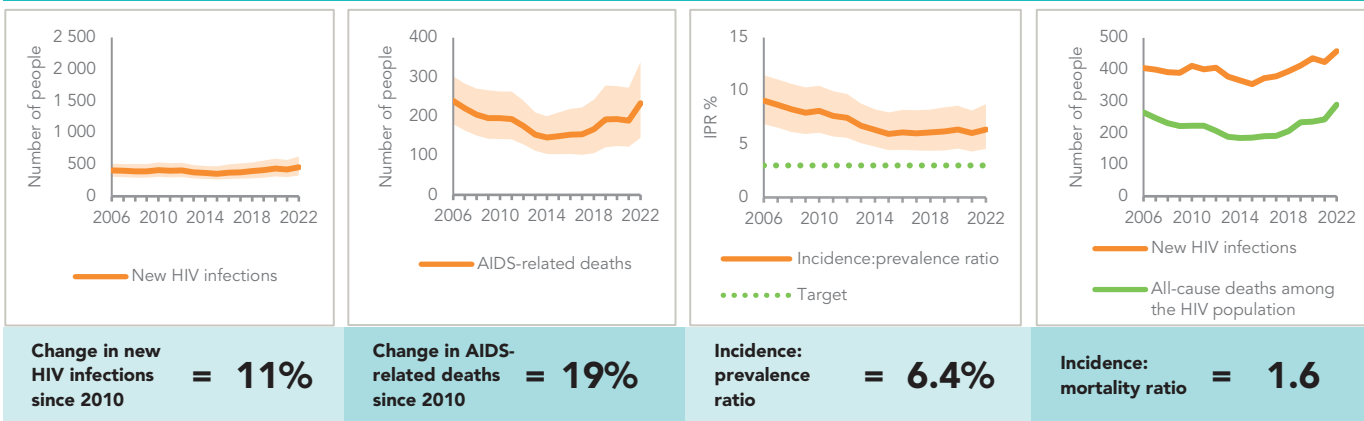
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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	...

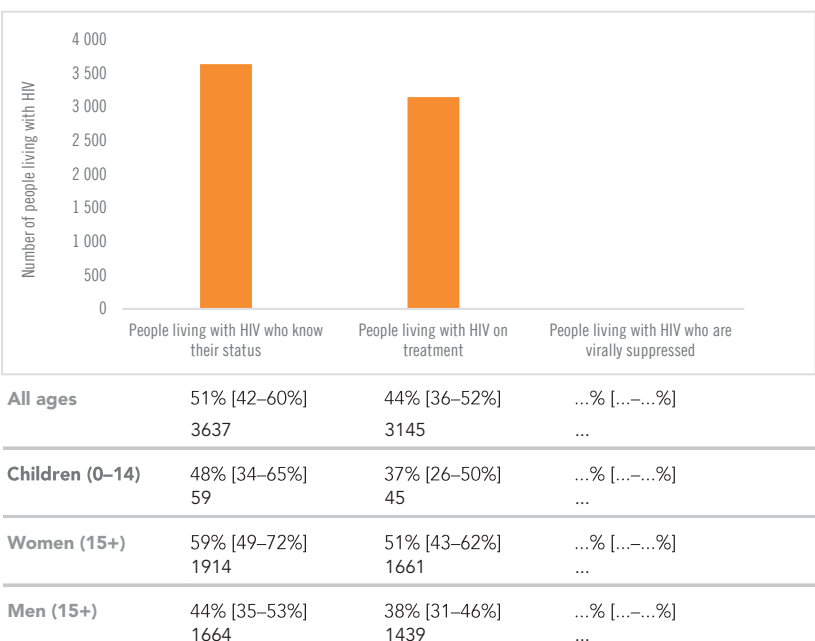
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	10.3%	16.6%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	51.0%	97.5%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	90.8%	63.8%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	64.1%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	99% [82–100%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7% [4.8–10.4%]	13.2% [12.1–14%]
Early infant diagnosis	78% [63–94%]	...% [...-...%]

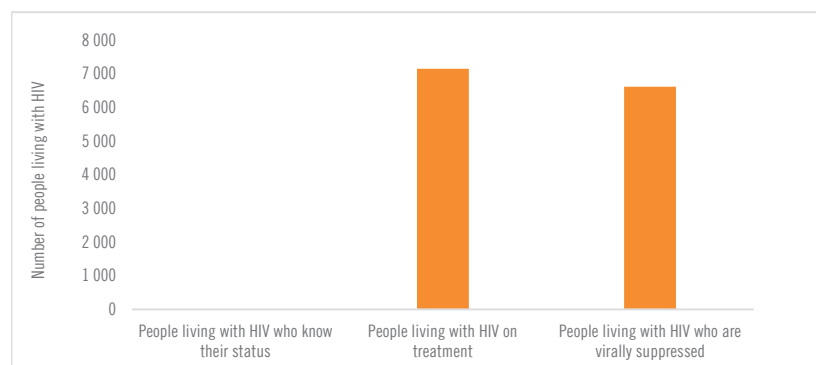
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	34 [19–54]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	...% [...-...%] ...	60% [53-69%] 7144	56% [49-64%] 6614
Children (0-14)	...% [...-...%] ...	...% [...-...%] 40	...% [...-...%] 25
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	57% [50-66%] 3422	53% [47-62%] 3195
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%] ...	64% [55-74%] 3682	59% [51-68%] 3394

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	59% [51-66%]	92% [69-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	69% [62-79%]	81% [64- >98%]

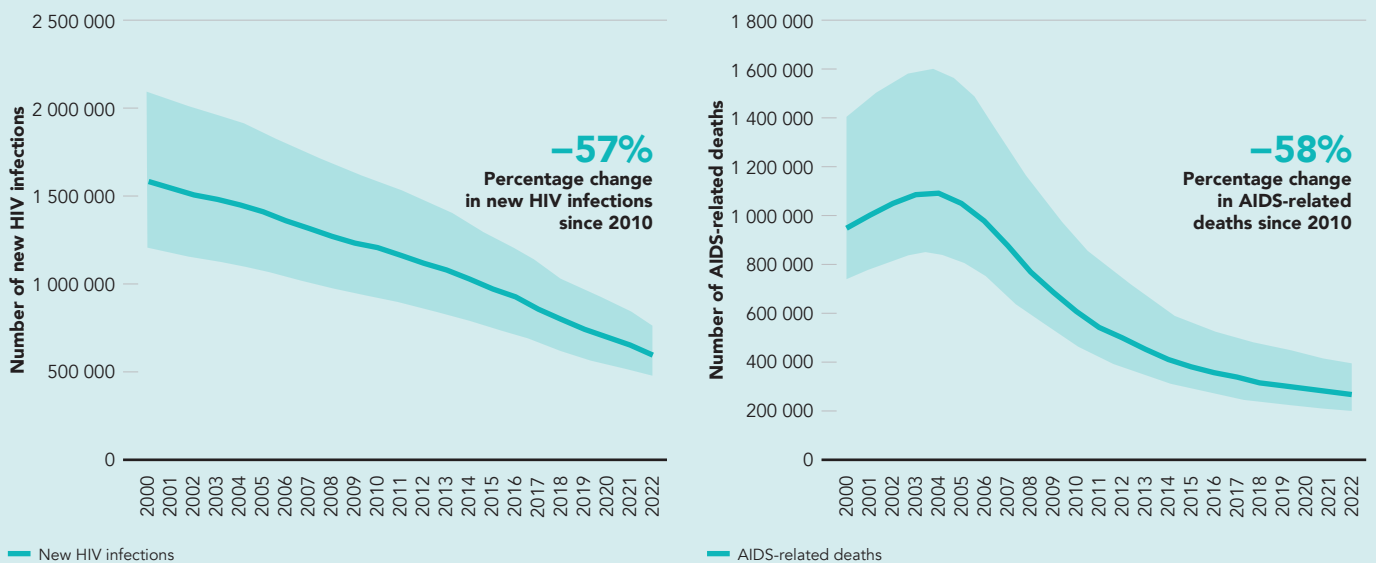
Eastern and southern Africa



Eastern and southern Africa, the region most heavily impacted by HIV, has made significant progress in reducing numbers of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths (Figure 3.1). The decline in incidence differs markedly between countries and populations, however, and the overall decline is not yet rapid enough to achieve the 2025 targets.

HIV incidence among women and girls has reduced by 65% since 2010. Women aged 15 years and over, however, still accounted for 61% of all people living with HIV in the region in 2022, with adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 years at inordinate risk of HIV infection. Many adolescent girls and young girls lack sufficient decision-making power about their sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

Figure 3.1 Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, eastern and southern Africa, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2022 DATA

- **57%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **58%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
20.8 million [17.4 million–24.5 million]
- New HIV infections:
500 000 [370 000–670 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
260 000 [200 000–370 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
92 [77–>98]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
83 [69–97]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
77 [65–91]

Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 9.8 billion

As well as ensuring access to effective HIV prevention tools and services, programmes must address the underlying gender and other inequalities that generate this high risk among adolescent girls and young women, including through prevention of gender-based violence and increasing access to good-quality comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services. Reducing the vulnerability of women and girls also requires strong and resilient social protection systems that effectively meet the needs of women and girls, who are most heavily affected by economic shocks and other emergencies.

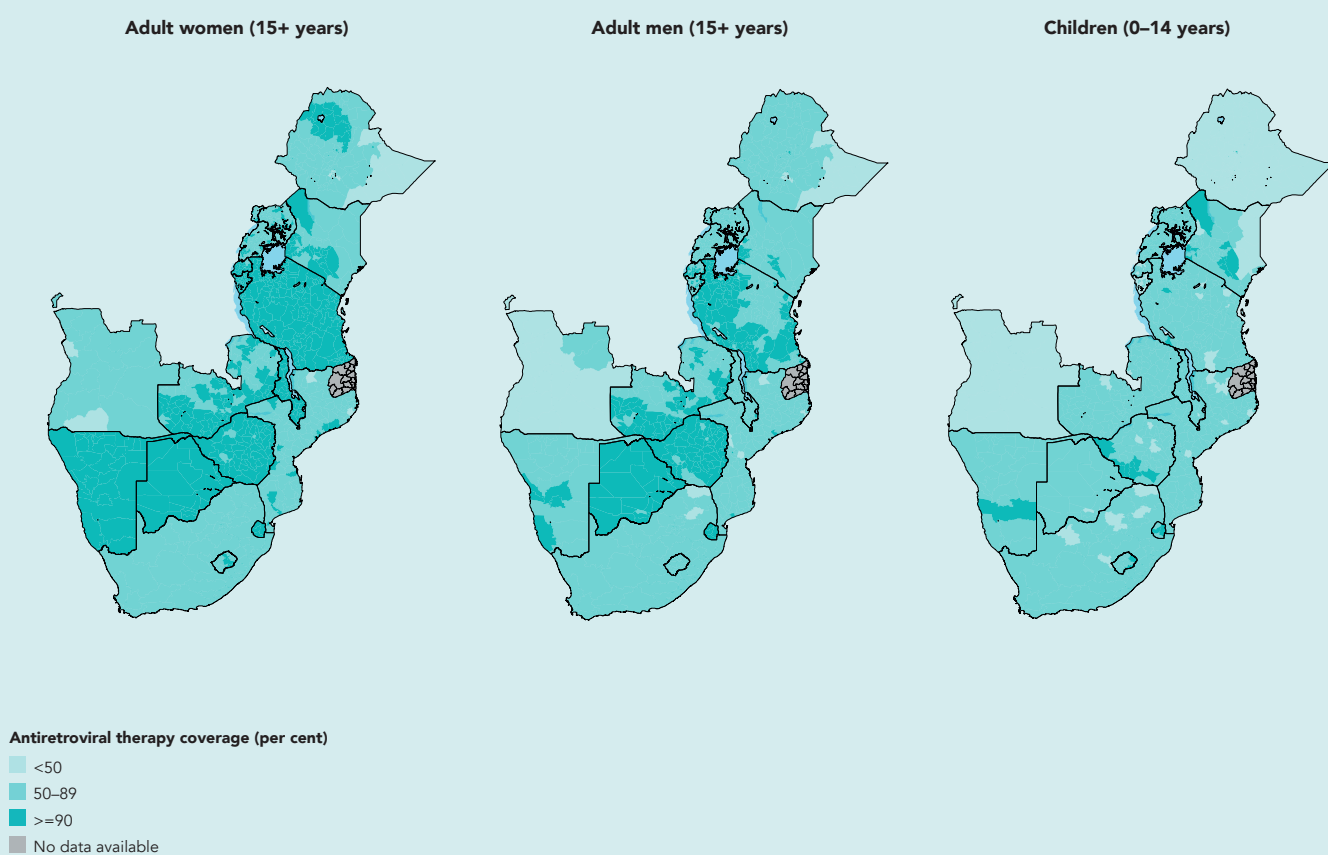
Numbers of new HIV infections have levelled off in South Sudan but increased in Madagascar. HIV incidence has reduced substantially (by 73% since 2010) among adult men aged 15–49 years, but it is not declining among gay men and other men who have sex with men (1). Greater investment in intensified and more precise prevention efforts is a priority.

The successes of Botswana and Malawi in reducing their vertical HIV transmission rates by 83% and 74%, respectively, offer inspiration and practical lessons. Strong partnerships with other health programmes (e.g. child immunization, sexual and reproductive health services) and community engagement can ensure all pregnant women are screened for HIV and syphilis, and that the children of women living with HIV are reached with HIV services.

In the region, HIV treatment coverage continues to expand, with 83% of people aged 15 years and over living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy in 2022. An estimated 93% of people receiving treatment were virally suppressed—roughly the same level as in Europe and North America. Botswana, Eswatini, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe have achieved the 95–95–95 targets overall, although coverage lags in several other countries.

The achievements are shadowed by low coverage of treatment among children (64% in the region overall). Coverage among adult men (78%) is significantly lower than among adult women (86%) (Figure 3.2). People from key populations are not benefiting equally from the rollout of treatment. Disaggregated data can be used more effectively to identify populations that are being missed. Stronger action against stigma and discrimination, including at health-care facilities, can increase access to and use of testing and treatment services.

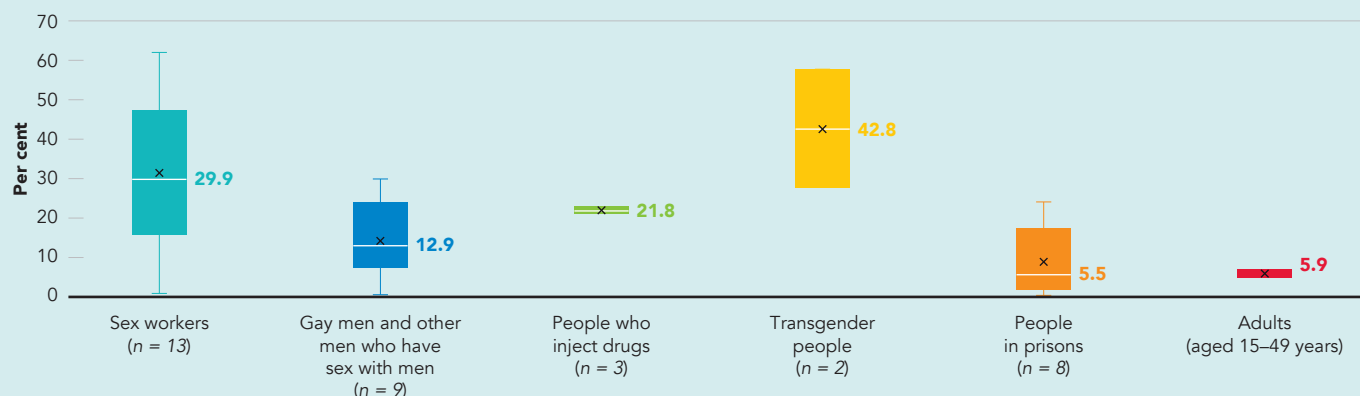
Figure 3.2 Antiretroviral treatment coverage among children (0–14 years), adult men and adult women (15+ years), subnational levels, eastern and southern Africa, 2022



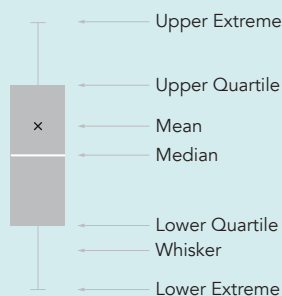
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Note: Analysis available for 16 countries in eastern and southern Africa with required data at the subnational level. Countries in the region not included are Comoros, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, and South Sudan.

Figure 3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in eastern and southern Africa, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in eastern and southern Africa was:

- 29.9% among sex workers.
- 12.9% among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 21.8% among people who inject drugs.
- 42.8% among transgender people.
- 5.5% among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is 5.9% [4.9–6.9%].

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Notes: 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.

The majority of countries in the region retain laws that criminalize same-sex sexual relations, sex work or drug use. Together with high levels of stigma and discrimination, those laws block equitable HIV care, particularly for people from key populations. Removal or reform of these laws, in line with public health evidence, would boost the HIV response and the human rights of people from marginalized populations, in particular key populations who continue to have much higher HIV prevalence than the general population (Figure 3.3).

Resources available for HIV in eastern and southern Africa in 2022 totalled US\$ 9.8 billion. Botswana, Kenya and South Africa account for a large share of that funding. The rest of the region experienced a 5% funding gap, measured against the 2025 target. In 2022, domestic financing in the region represented 39% of total HIV resources. In light of competing priorities globally and regionally, efficiency gains and political commitment to sustain or increase domestic funding levels are needed.

Table 3.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, eastern and southern Africa, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Comoros (the)	420 000										
Eswatini	640 000	7 100		4 000							
Kenya	26 400 000	197 000	0.79%					4 400			
Lesotho	1 000 000	7 500		6 100							
Madagascar	14 900 000										
Malawi	10 300 000	39 000	0.38%	49 800	0.48%					18 300	0.18%
Namibia	1 300 000	8 500	0.64%							5 400	0.41%
Rwanda	6 800 000	37 600	0.55%	5 900							
Seychelles	55 000									330	0.60%
South Africa	32 200 000	146 000	0.46%	310 000	0.98%			179 000	0.56%	154 700	0.48%
South Sudan	6 600 000										
Uganda	21 200 000										
United Republic of Tanzania	29 000 000										
Zambia	9 800 000			20 100		12 300				25 700	0.26%
Zimbabwe	8 600 000			23 300						20 100	0.25%
Estimated regional median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)^a			0.39%		0.84%		-		0.57%		-

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

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023;

^aGuide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

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

Eswatini: Manzini, Mbabane, Nhlanguano, Pigg's Peak and Siteki.

Kenya: 47 cities.

Lesotho: Butha Buthe, Leribe, Mafeteng and Maseru.

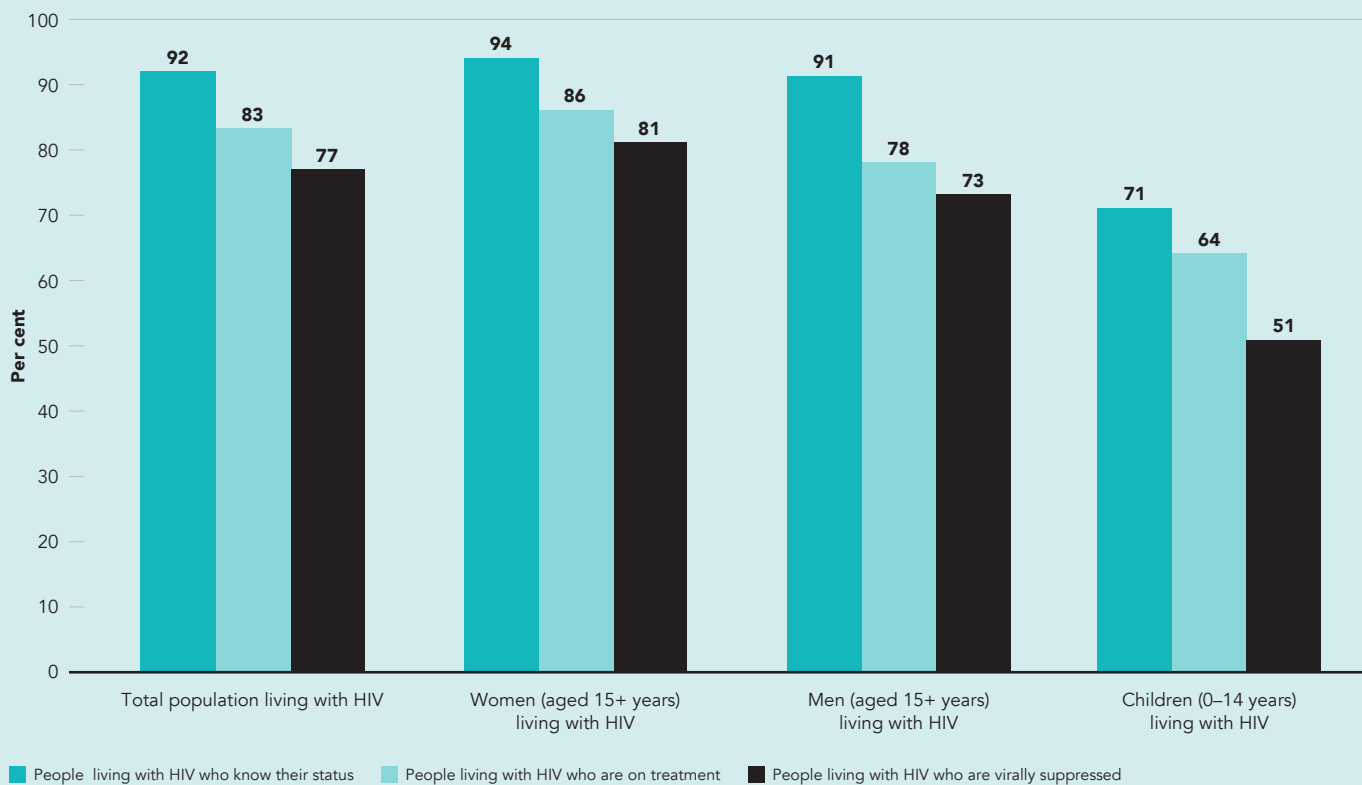
Rwanda: Kigali.

Zambia: Sex workers: Lusaka, Kitwe, Livingstone and Solwezi; People who inject drugs: Lusaka, Livingstone, and Ndola.

Zimbabwe: Bulawayo and Harare.

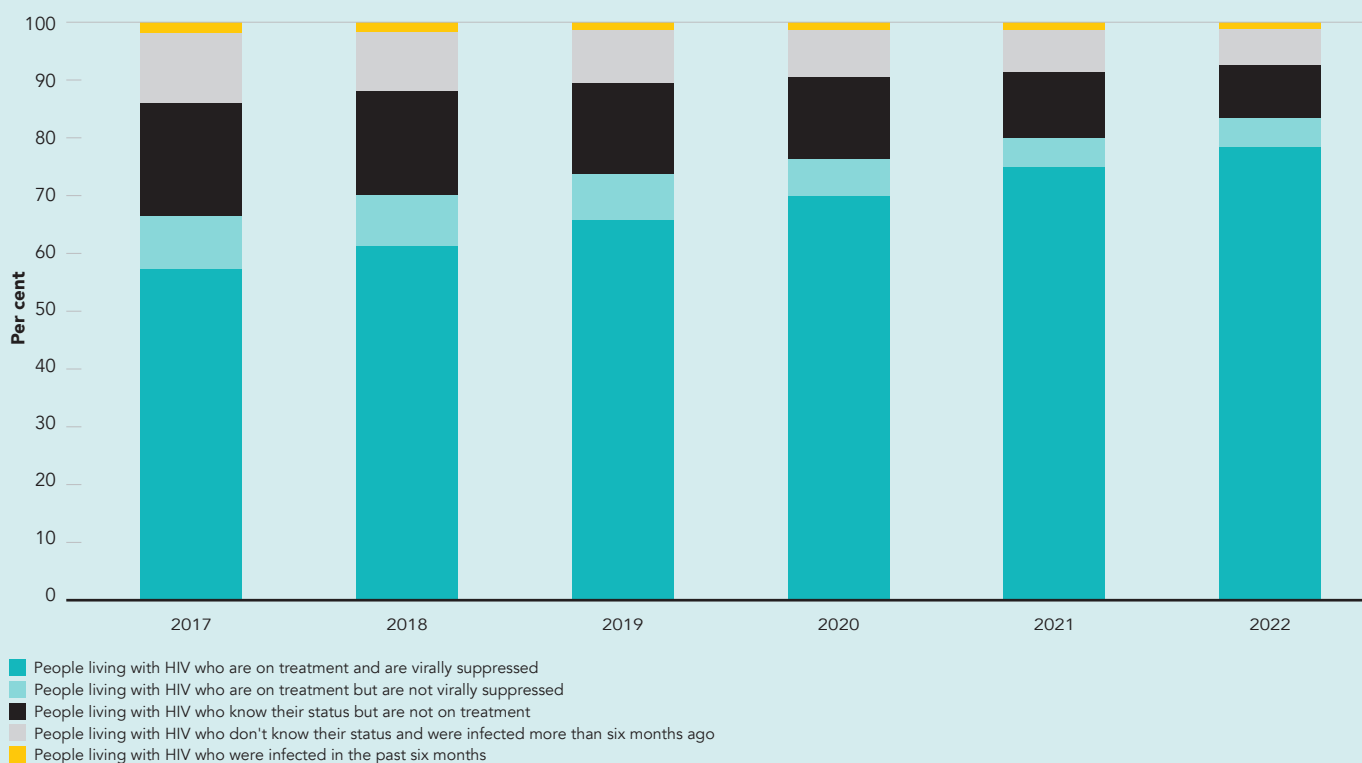
Note 3: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 3.4 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, eastern and southern Africa, 2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Figure 3.5 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, 2017-2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 3.2 Laws and policies scorecard, eastern and southern Africa, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ^d	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Angola	3	9	19	8	1		10
Botswana	2	2	2	2	1		2
Comoros	1	1	1	2	1		2
Eritrea		1	1	11	1		
Eswatini	1	12	1	1	1		1
Ethiopia	5	2	2	2	2		29
Kenya	1	1	13	1	2		1
Lesotho	3	16	19	15	3		14
Madagascar	2	17	2	2	2		2
Malawi	1	1	1	1	1		1
Mauritius	3	3	19	3	1		2
Mozambique	3	3	19	3	3		20
Namibia	3	22	21	7	1		23
Rwanda	1	25	1	1	1		24
Seychelles	1	1	1	1	1		1
South Africa	1	1	1	1	1		1
South Sudan	3	1	26	1	1		3
Uganda	1	1	27	1	1		1
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1		6
Zambia	1	28	1	2	1		1
Zimbabwe	1	1	1	1	18		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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

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

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity ^e	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^e
Angola	3					3
Botswana	3	2	30	2	2	2
Comoros	1	2	2	2	2	2
Eritrea	1					
Eswatini	1	1	1		1	1
Ethiopia	2	2				5
Kenya	1	1	1	2	1	1
Lesotho	3					3
Madagascar	2	1	2	2	2	1
Malawi	1	1	2	2	1	1
Mauritius	3	3				3
Mozambique	3	3				3
Namibia	2	2				3
Rwanda	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seychelles	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Sudan	1	1			1	3
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zambia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zimbabwe	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

^bCriminalization 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.

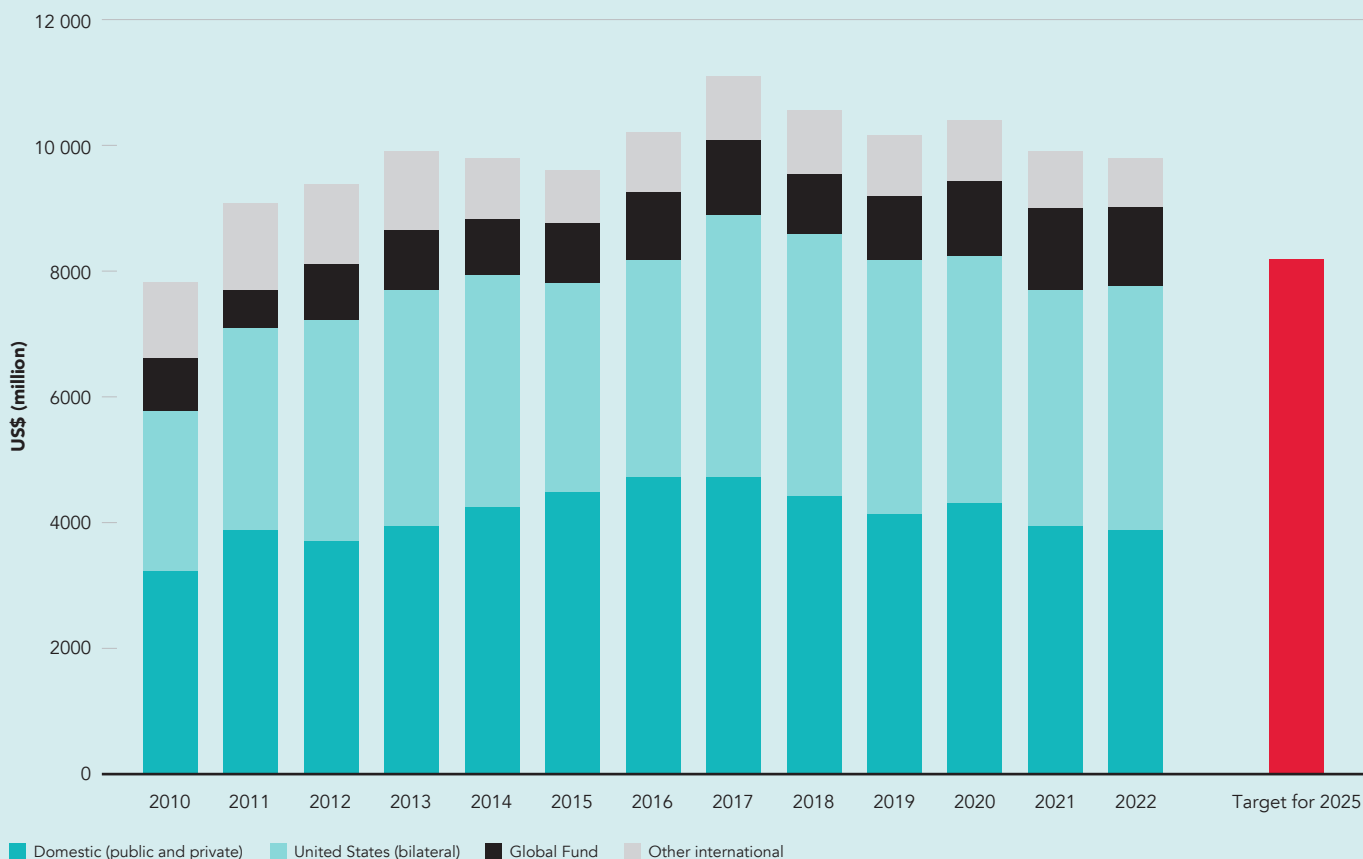
^cCriminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.

^dConstitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.

Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 3 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2019. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 4 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme. Explainer: still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 5 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2017 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 6 National guidelines for the management of HIV and AIDS: April 2019. Dodoma: National AIDS Control Programme of the United Republic of Tanzania; 2019 (<https://nacp.go.tz/download/national-guidelines-for-the-management-of-hiv-and-aids-april-2019/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 7 Abuse and Dependence Producing Substance and Rehabilitation Centre 41 of 1991.
- 8 Artigo 23 lei sobre o tráfego e consumo de estupefacientes, substâncias psicotrópicas e precursores 1999. Luanda: Government of Angola (<https://gazettes.africa/archive/ao/1999/ao-government-gazette-dated-1999-08-06-no-32.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 9 Código Penal, I Srie, Number 179. Luanda: Government of Angola (<https://gazettes.africa/archive/ao/2020/ao-government-gazette-dated-2020-11-11-no-179.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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Figure 3.6 Resource availability for HIV, eastern and southern Africa, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glabius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. *PLoS Med.* 2021;18(10):e1003831.
 Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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ANGOLA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	28 000 [24 000–34 000]	22 000 [19 000–28 000]	15 000 [11 000–21 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	8000 [6500–9900]	7500 [6000–9500]	3800 [2200–5400]
New HIV infections (15–24)	7800 [4600–10 000]	5700 [3300–7500]	4600 [2800–6300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	12 000 [10 000–15 000]	9500 [7600–12 000]	7900 [5900–11 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	7800 [6300–10 000]	5300 [4200–7000]	3800 [2900–5400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.23 [1.03–1.49]	0.81 [0.67–1.01]	0.44 [0.32–0.6]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	16 000 [12 000–20 000]	15 000 [12 000–19 000]	13 000 [10 000–17 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	5400 [4400–6600]	5500 [4500–6900]	3400 [2200–4600]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	6100 [4600–8000]	5100 [3700–6900]	5200 [3800–7200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	4200 [3100–5600]	4600 [3600–6100]	4500 [3500–5700]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	260 000 [220 000–300 000]	300 000 [260 000–350 000]	310 000 [270 000–370 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	34 000 [27 000–42 000]	40 000 [33 000–48 000]	35 000 [28 000–44 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	170 000 [140 000–190 000]	190 000 [160 000–220 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	84 000 [72 000–98 000]	95 000 [83 000–110 000]	93 000 [81 000–110 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.9 [1.6–2.2]	1.8 [1.6–2.1]	1.5 [1.2–1.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

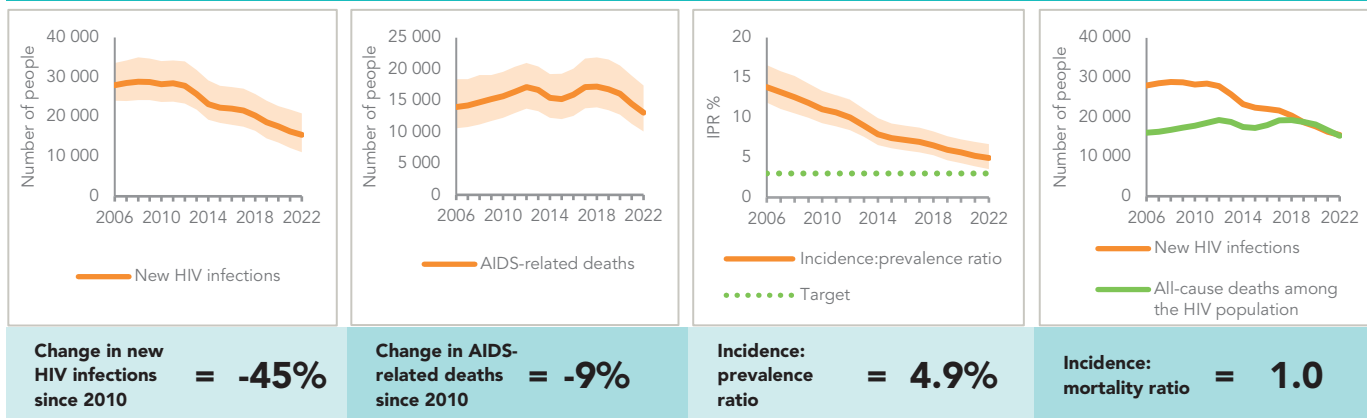
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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	...
Proportion of ever-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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 66 060 188	US\$ 9 471 387	US\$ 7 672 614	US\$ 5000	US\$ 83 683 263

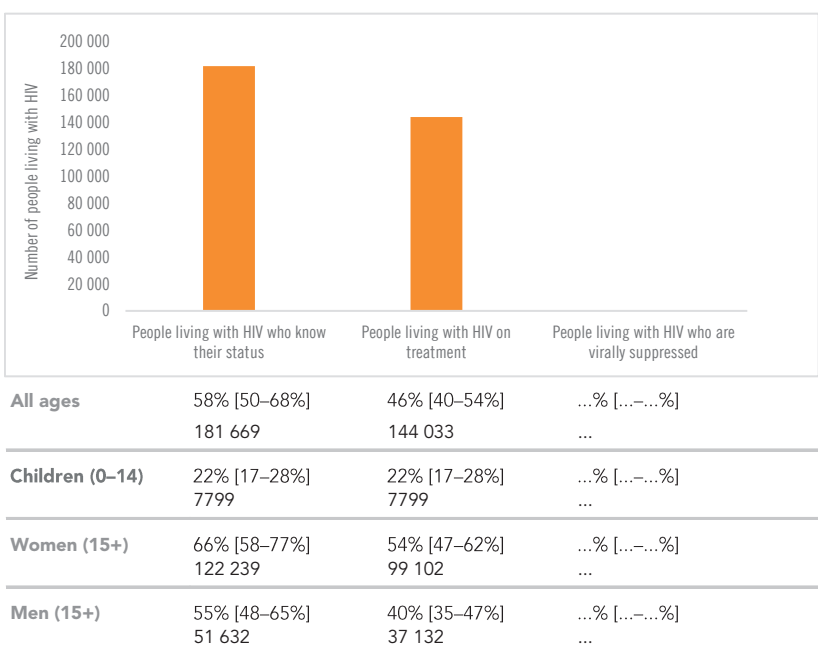
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness	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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	30% [24–36%]	80% [63–96%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.7% [25.2–28%]	15.5% [11.4–18.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	4.4% [3.6–5.3%]	...% [...–...%]

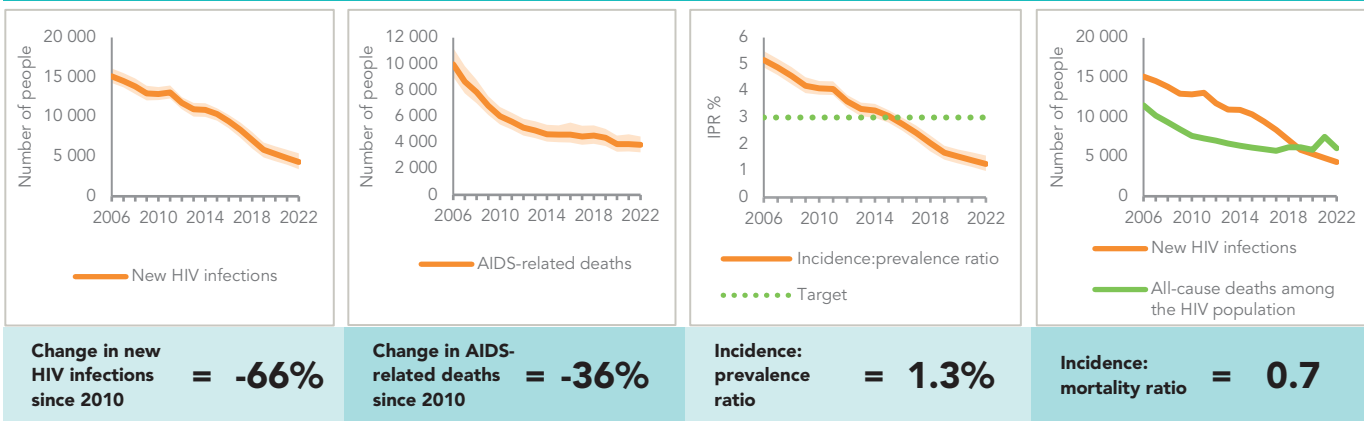
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	14 000 [9 100 –20 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	42.2%	14.8%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	87.6%	73.5%	...	...	...
Condom use	75.7%	77.5%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

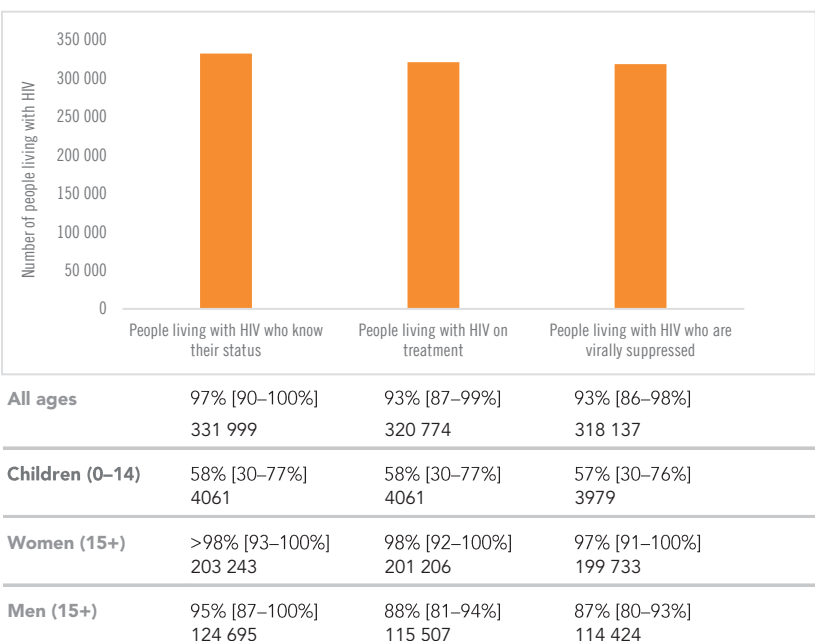
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	3000 [2200-3900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	29.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1.3%
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	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	79% [62-90%]	98% [73-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	6.1% [2.7-8.2%]	1.8% [1.5-4.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	42% [36-53%]	74% [64->98%]

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	9522
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	13 380
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COMOROS

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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 [<0.01–0.04]	<0.01 [<0.01–0.02]	<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)	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

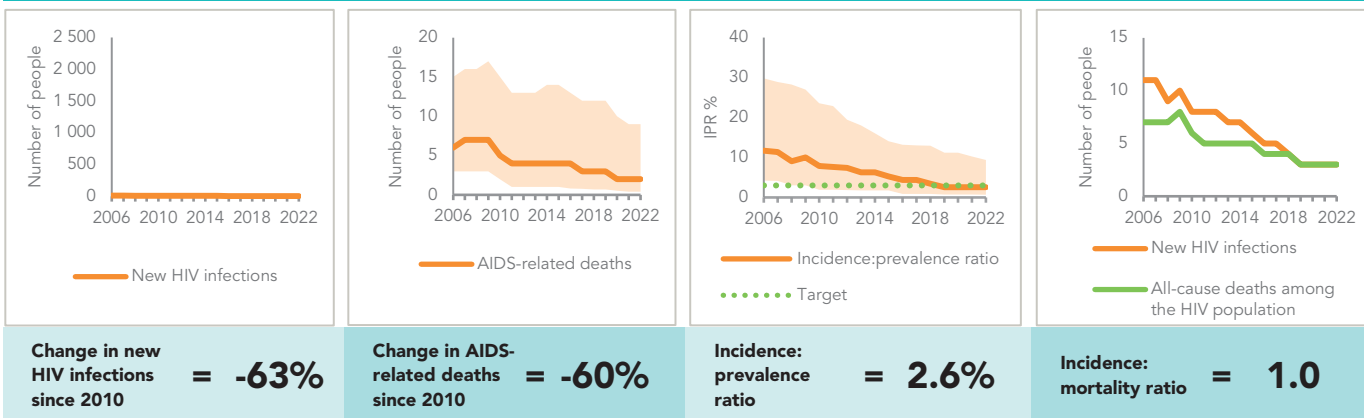
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

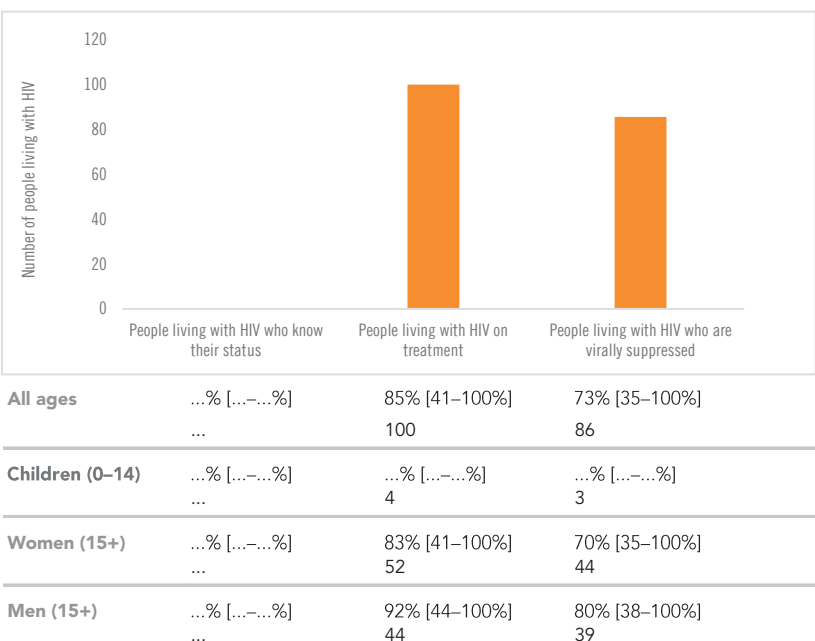
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.8%	0.4%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	35.8%	56.2%	43.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
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 (2021)	7 [1-18]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

ERITREA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	740 [<500–1100]	<500 [<500–630]	<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– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–540]	<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 [0.16–0.34]	0.11 [0.06–0.19]	0.06 [0.03–0.11]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	660 [<500–1000]	<500 [<200–660]	<500 [<200–540]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200–570]	<500 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	16 000 [12 000–21 000]	14 000 [11 000–18 000]	12 000 [9900–15 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1300 [890–1700]	850 [600–1200]	<500 [<500–670]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9000 [6800–12 000]	8100 [6300–10 000]	7300 [5900–9000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6200 [4700–7700]	5500 [4300–6900]	4600 [3700–5700]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.9 [0.6–1.1]	0.7 [0.5–0.9]	0.4 [0.3–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

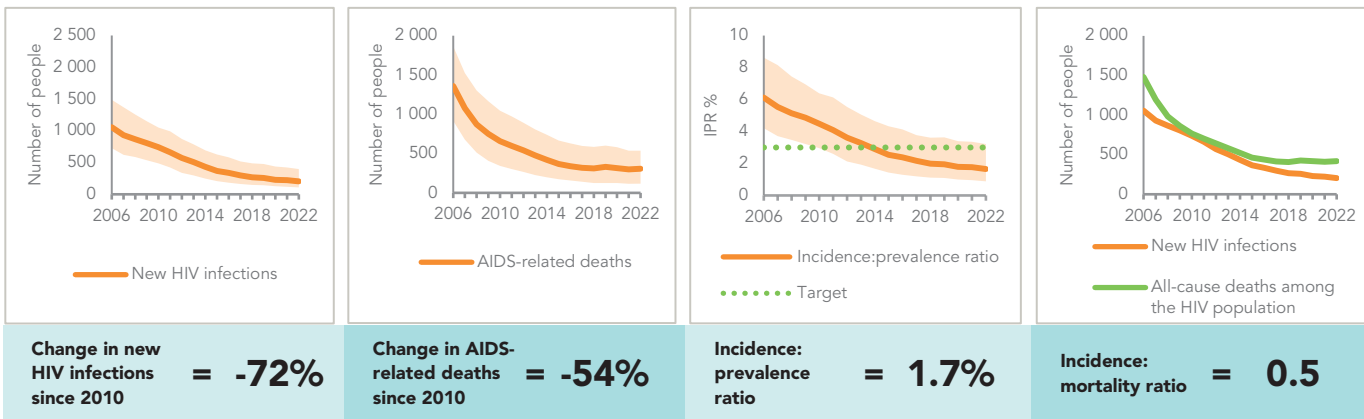
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

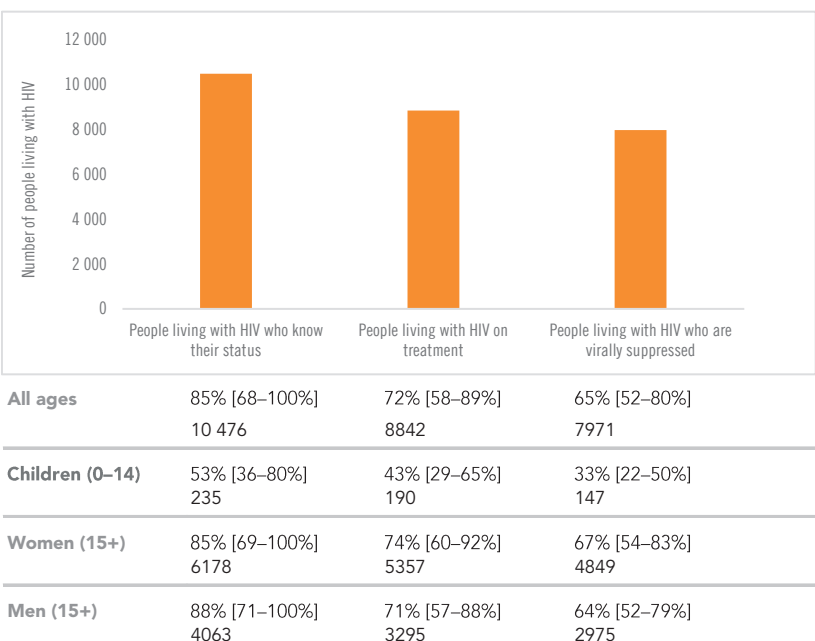
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	14.8%	...	...	...	1.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	99.5%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	6%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [72–100%]	93% [63–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.7% [11.2–20.5%]	15.8% [10.4–22.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	80% [58–>98%]	48% [34–72%]

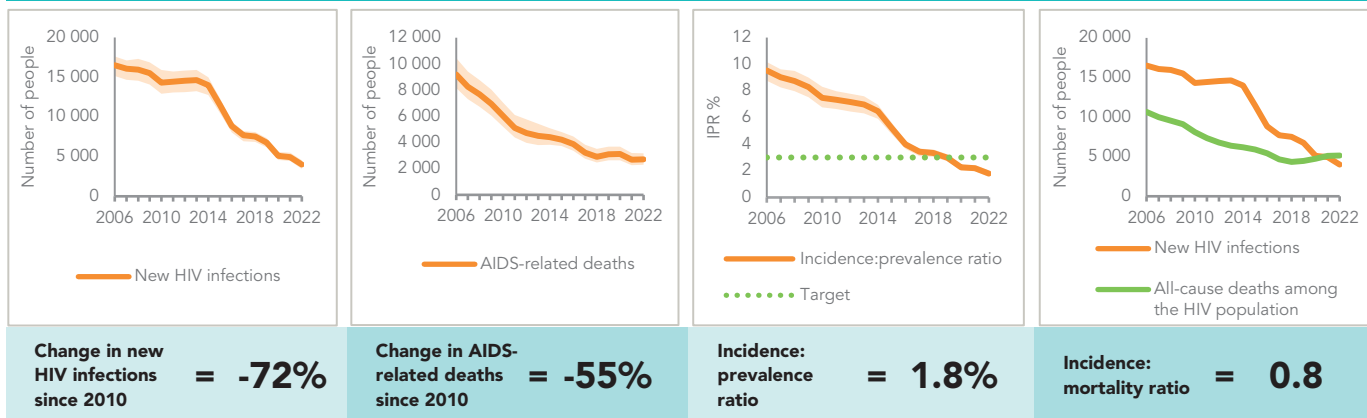
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	70 [26–130]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	18.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
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 opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

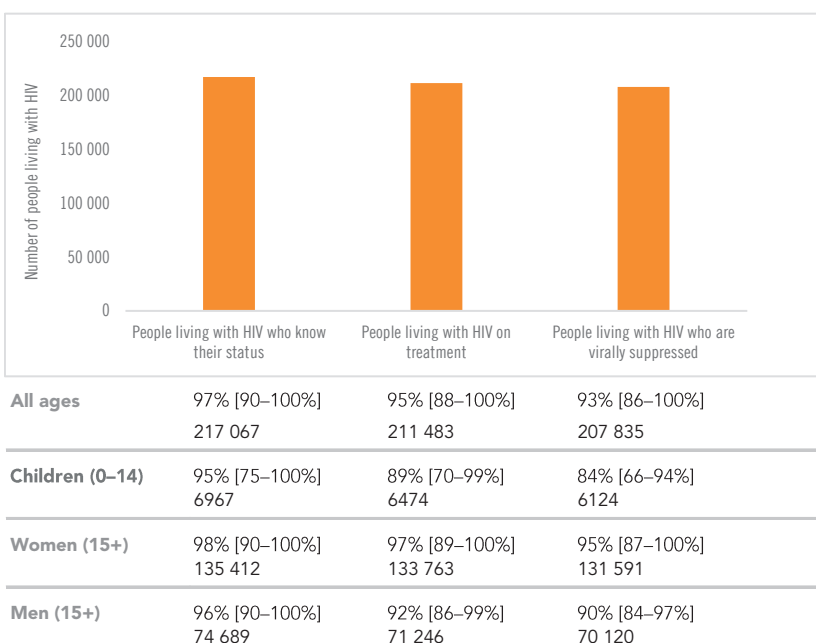
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	4000	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	84% [74–90%]	100% [86–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7.7% [6.1–8.6%]	2.4% [2.1–3.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	97% [90–>98%]

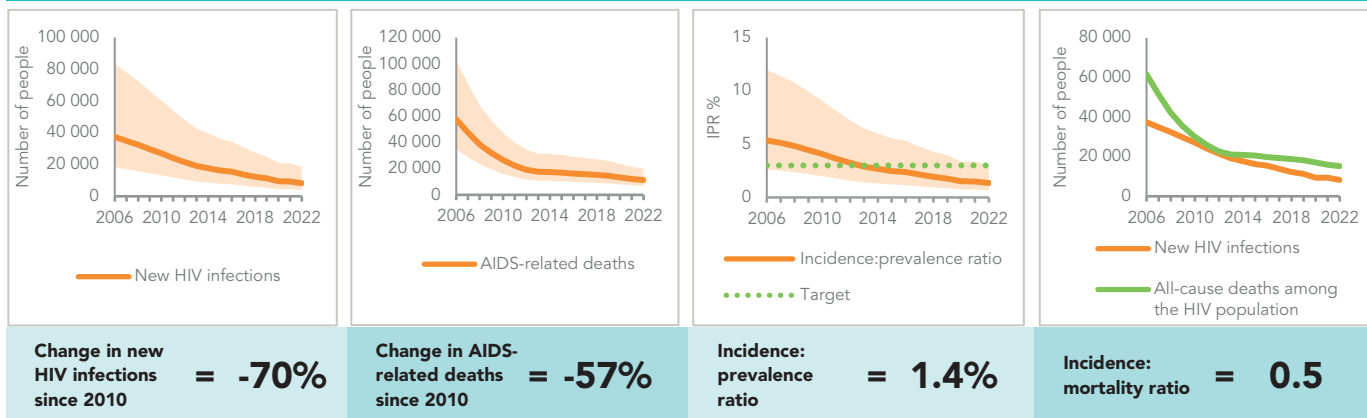
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	2400 [1300–3700]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	53.2
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1.8%
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 (2019)	29.3%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	6413
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	9125
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

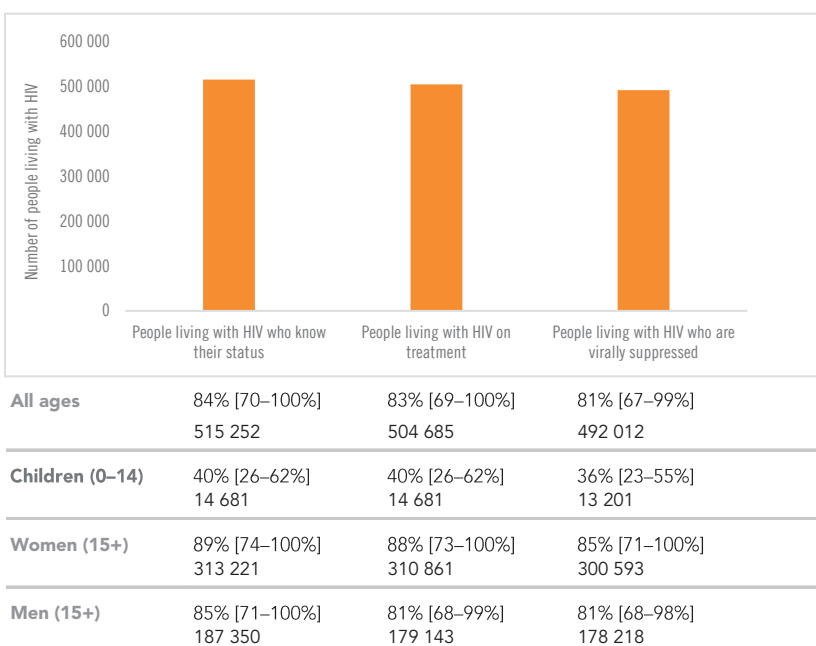
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	77% [56–100%]	86% [62–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.2% [12.5–29%]	12% [8.2–19.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	34% [25–47%]	43% [32–59%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	7400 [5000–10 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	64.3
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	27 560
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	21 684
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

KENYA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	70 000 [42 000–110 000]	42 000 [26 000–69 000]	22 000 [13 000–36 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	16 000 [10 000–26 000]	6200 [4100–10 000]	4500 [3000–7400]
New HIV infections (15–24)	25 000 [15 000–40 000]	16 000 [9900–26 000]	7300 [4500–12 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	35 000 [19 000–59 000]	25 000 [14 000–42 000]	13 000 [7000–21 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	19 000 [11 000–33 000]	12 000 [6600–20 000]	5100 [2900–8900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.94 [1.16–3.15]	1.04 [0.62–1.69]	0.46 [0.27–0.74]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	51 000 [40 000–76 000]	32 000 [25 000–47 000]	18 000 [15 000–27 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	14 000 [9100–26 000]	6500 [4100–12 000]	2300 [1400–4200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	25 000 [20 000–38 000]	13 000 [10 000–20 000]	8500 [6700–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	12 000 [9300–17 000]	12 000 [9500–17 000]	7600 [6100–11 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.4 m [1.2 m–1.6 m]	1.4 m [1.2 m–1.6 m]	1.4 m [1.2 m–1.6 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	190 000 [160 000–240 000]	130 000 [110 000–170 000]	68 000 [56 000–86 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	740 000 [660 000–860 000]	810 000 [720 000–940 000]	860 000 [770 000–1.0 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	430 000 [380 000–490 000]	440 000 [400 000–520 000]	450 000 [400 000–520 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	5.6 [5.1–6.3]	4.9 [4.5–5.5]	3.7 [3.3–4.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

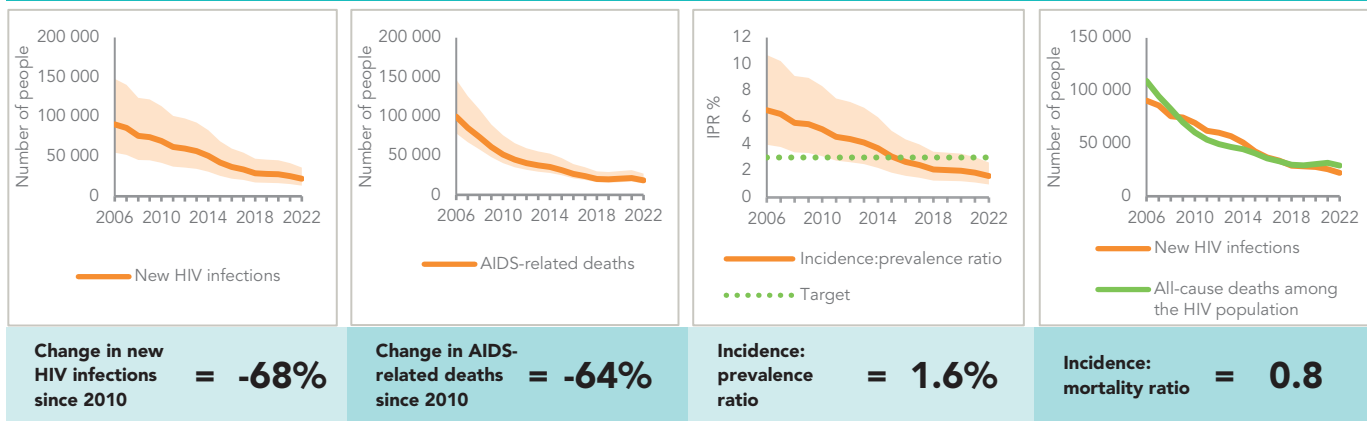
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	197 100	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	33.7%	38.8%	26.2%	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	...	...	...	...	...

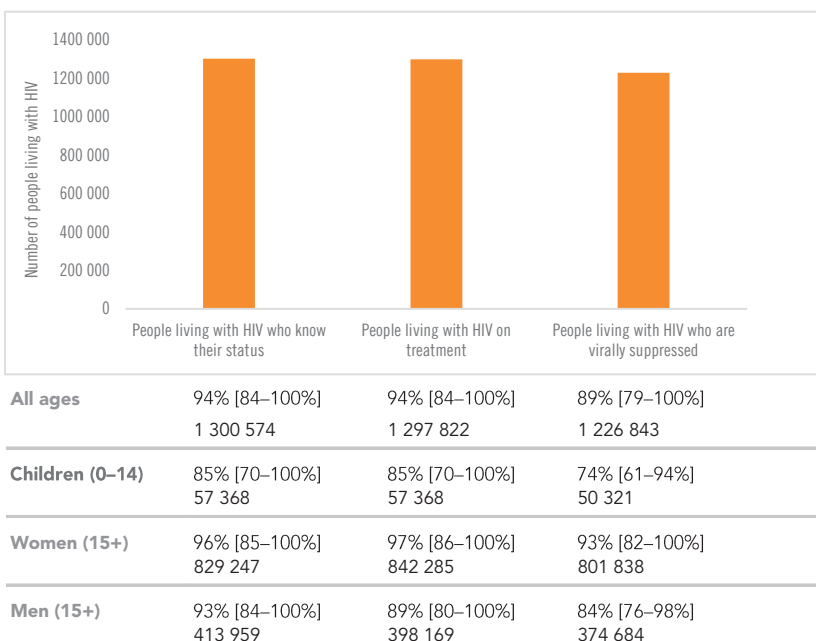
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	32 000 [20 000 -47 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	31.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
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 (2022)	...
— Women	36.7%
— Men	67.9%

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

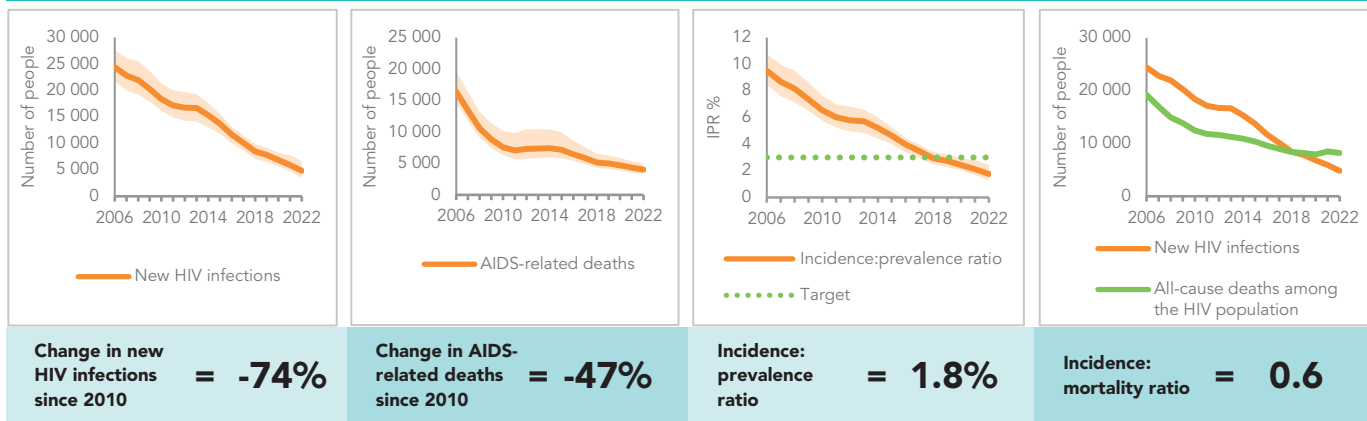


ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	91% [77-100%]	90% [76-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	9.6% [7.1-13.1%]	8.6% [6.4-11.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	56% [48-66%]	>98% [85- >98%]

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)	80 628
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	155 526
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	4
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	13.3%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

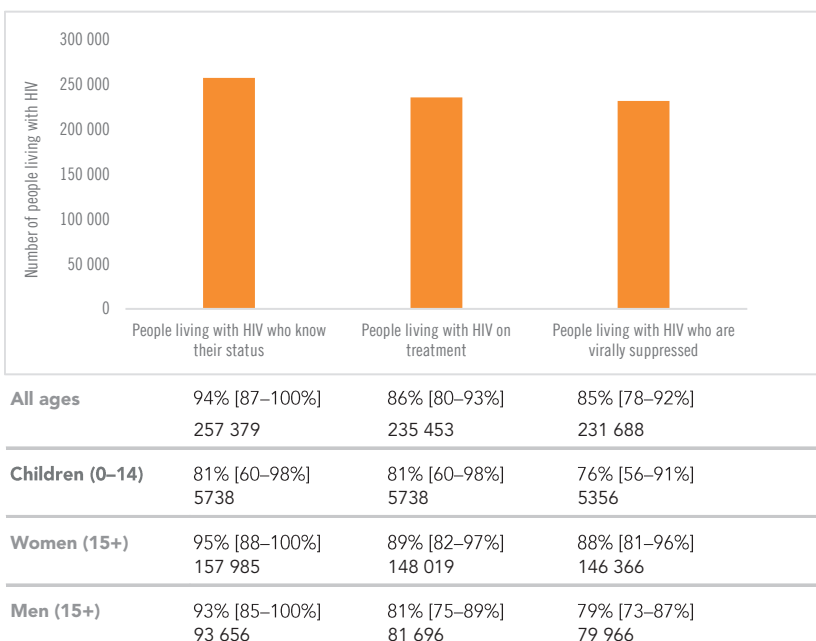
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	63.8%	82.2%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	62.3%	46.4%	...	...	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	99% [84–100%]	89% [72–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	5.5% [4.8–7.3%]	6% [3.4–8.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	>98% [91–>98%]	24% [21–30%]

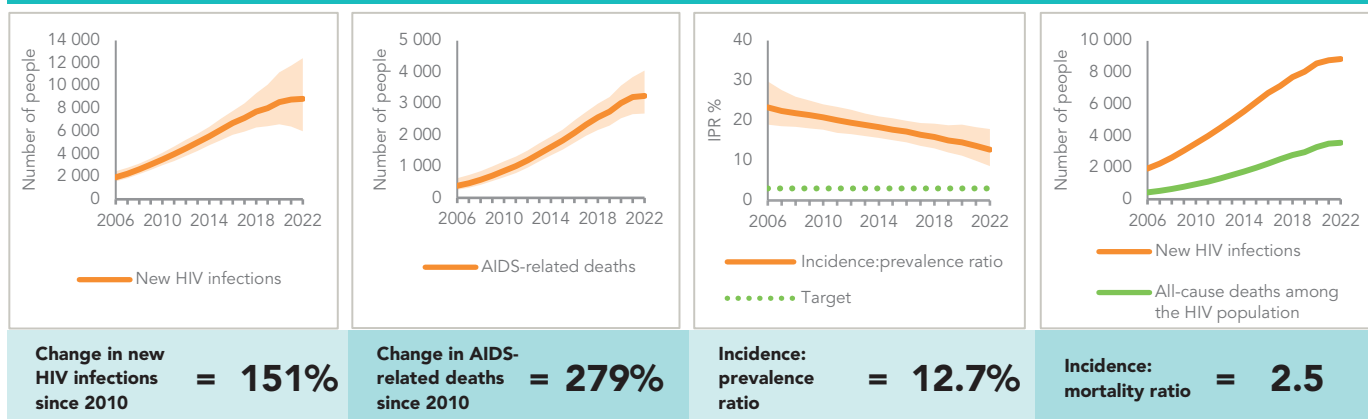
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	8700 [5200–13 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	3.2%
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 (2019)	68.5%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	14 531
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	28 128
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

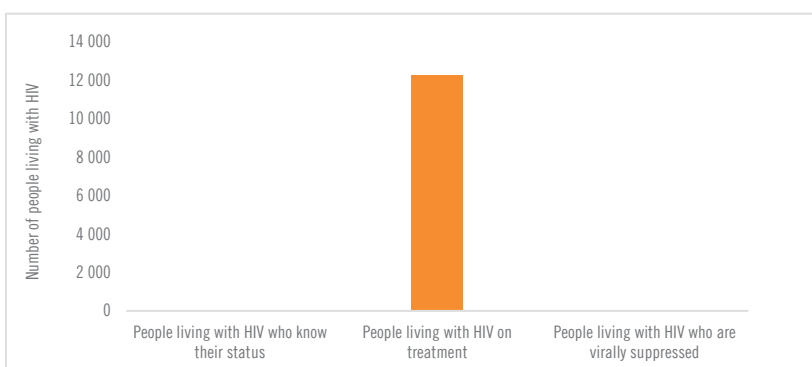


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.3%
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	18% [15–21%]	...
All ages	...% [...–...%]	12 263	...
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	7% [6–8%]	...
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]	15% [13–19%]	...
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]	25% [21–32%]	...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	3% [3–3%]	12% [10–15%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	44.1% [41.7–46.9%]	39.2% [36.4–42%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	1100 [690–1600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	0.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
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	9.4%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
--	----------------

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
--	----------------

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	459
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Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	113
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

MALAWI

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	56 000 [50 000–62 000]	42 000 [38 000–46 000]	16 000 [13 000–20 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	16 000 [13 000–17 000]	6 900 [4 200–8 200]	2 800 [1 500–3 600]
New HIV infections (15–24)	16 000 [11 000–20 000]	8 200 [5 100–9 600]	3 800 [2 500–4 800]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	23 000 [19 000–27 000]	21 000 [18 000–23 000]	8 200 [6 200–11 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	17 000 [14 000–20 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	4 700 [3 600–6 400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1 000 uninfected population	4.06 [3.62–4.54]	2.63 [2.37–2.93]	0.81 [0.67–1.05]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	36 000 [31 000–42 000]	19 000 [16 000–24 000]	12 000 [10 000–15 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	12 000 [10 000–13 000]	5 100 [3 600–6 200]	1 600 [930–2 200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	12 000 [9 100–15 000]	6 200 [5 300–8 400]	4 700 [3 900–5 800]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	12 000 [9 900–16 000]	8 100 [6 200–11 000]	5 600 [4 700–7 200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	910 000 [870 000–970 000]	990 000 [950 000–1.0 m]	1.0 m [950 000–1.1 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	130 000 [110 000–140 000]	100 000 [85 000–110 000]	57 000 [43 000–65 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	470 000 [440 000–490 000]	540 000 [510 000–570 000]	590 000 [560 000–630 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	320 000 [300 000–340 000]	350 000 [330 000–370 000]	360 000 [340 000–380 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	10.6 [10.2–10.9]	9.6 [9.2–9.9]	7.1 [6.5–7.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts 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
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 (Refers to women only)

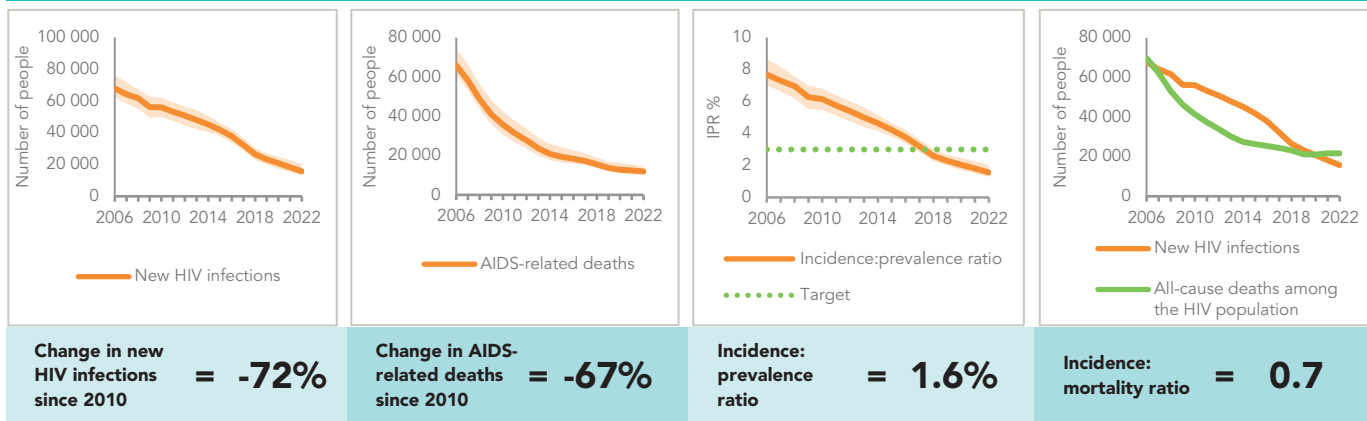
2020

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EXPENDITURES

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

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

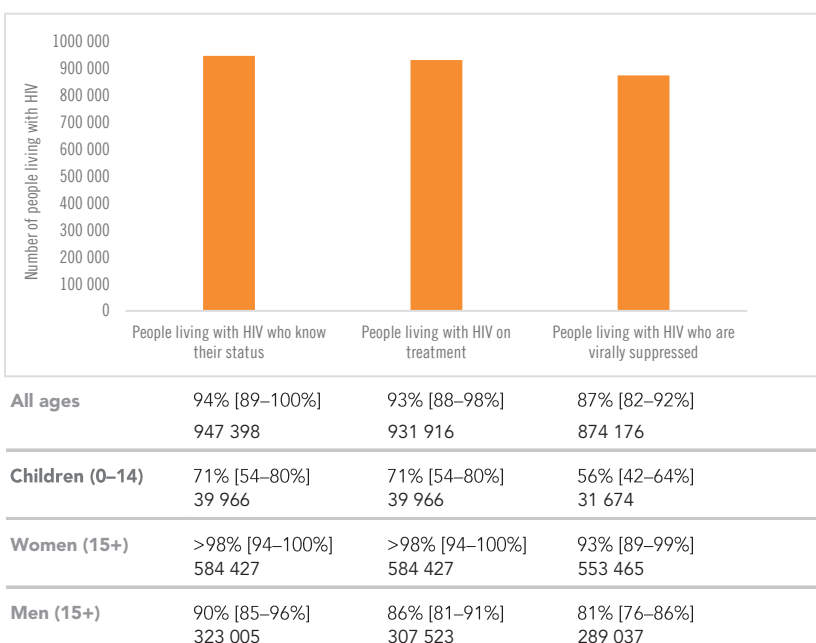


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	39 000	49 800	...	...	18 000
HIV prevalence	49.9%	12.9%	...	...	19%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	79.4%	...	80.8%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	90%	92.5%	...	91.5%	98.7%
Condom use	65%	79.4%	...	49.7%	
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	68%	65%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	49%	12.9%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	80% [65–88%]	90% [72–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.1% [10.7–15.5%]	7.7% [5.2–9.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	22% [20–28%]	81% [73–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	12 000 [6000–20 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	96.1
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	18.7%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.9%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2021)	145 759
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	23 104
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

MAURITIUS

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2700
HIV prevalence	18.2%	...	21.2%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	85.3%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	82%
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%	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	21 [10-36]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (17.7)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	102
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	89
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	53.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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 ...

MOZAMBIQUE

KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	29 000 [18 000 –43 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	3.3%
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

...

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2021)

129 420

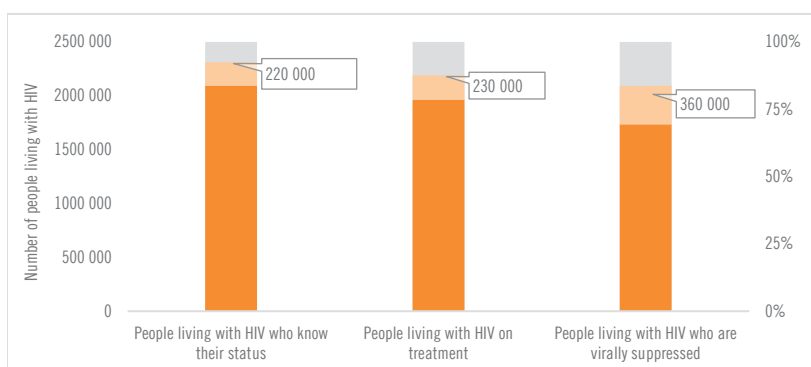
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2021)

57 717

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	86% [80–94%]	81% [75–88%] 1 962 966	71% [67–77%]
Children (0–14)	72% [60–81%]	72% [60–81%] 109 400	51% [43–58%]
Women (15+)	90% [83–97%]	83% [77–90%] 1 215 934	74% [69–81%]
Men (15+)	83% [77–89%]	78% [73–85%] 637 632	70% [65–75%]

EXPENDITURES

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

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

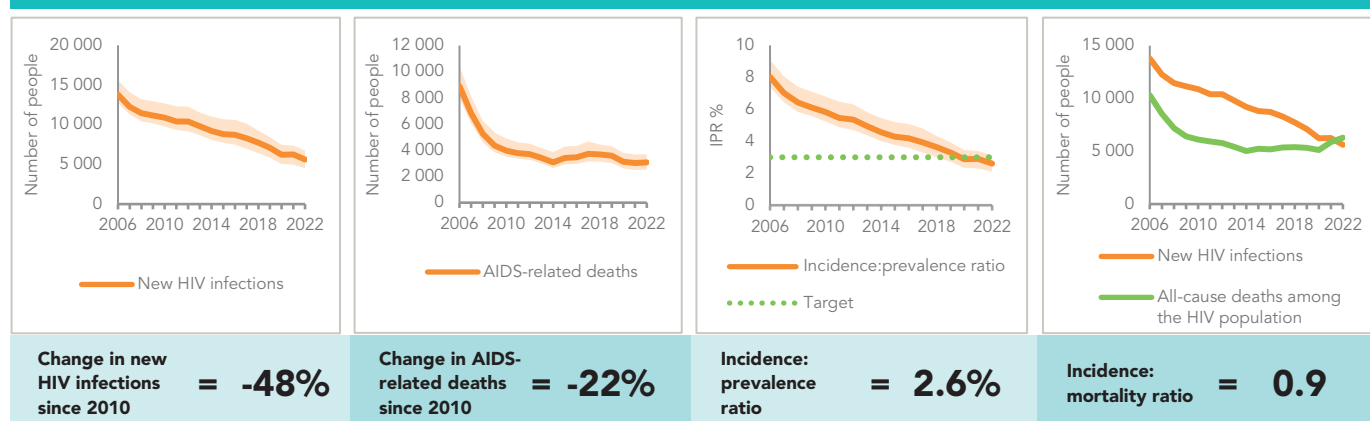
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

NAMIBIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	11 000 [9800–13 000]	8800 [7700–11 000]	5600 [4500–6700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1600 [1200–1900]	610 [<500–840]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3100 [2100–3700]	3200 [2100–3700]	2000 [1300–2400]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	5600 [4800–6700]	5200 [4400–6300]	3500 [2700–4200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3700 [3100–4500]	3000 [2500–3900]	1700 [1400–2200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	5.68 [5.07–6.68]	4.25 [3.69–5.22]	2.39 [1.91–2.88]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4000 [3500–4900]	3400 [2900–4300]	3100 [2500–3700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1000 [810–1200]	590 [<500–770]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1600 [1300–2000]	1500 [1200–2000]	1600 [1200–1900]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1300 [1100–1800]	1400 [1100–1800]	1200 [980–1500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	190 000 [170 000–200 000]	210 000 [190 000–230 000]	220 000 [200 000–240 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	16 000 [15 000–18 000]	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	7200 [6300–8100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	110 000 [99 000–110 000]	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	140 000 [120 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	65 000 [60 000–72 000]	71 000 [65 000–79 000]	73 000 [67 000–82 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	13.2 [12.7–13.9]	12.9 [12.4–13.4]	11.0 [10.5–11.6]

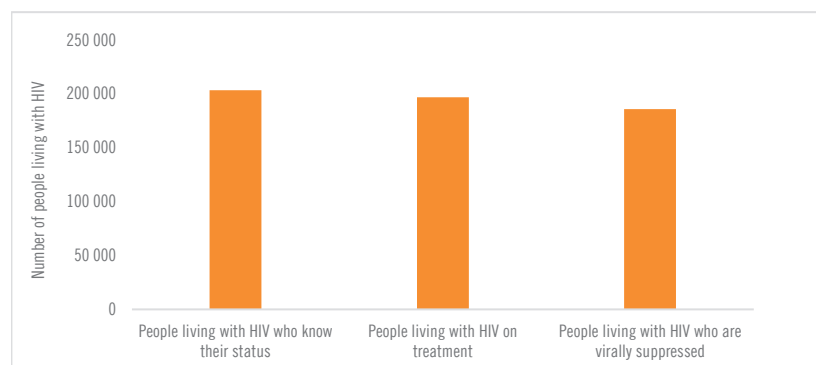
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2018	US\$ 8 320 425	US\$ 90 440 374	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 146 545 446

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

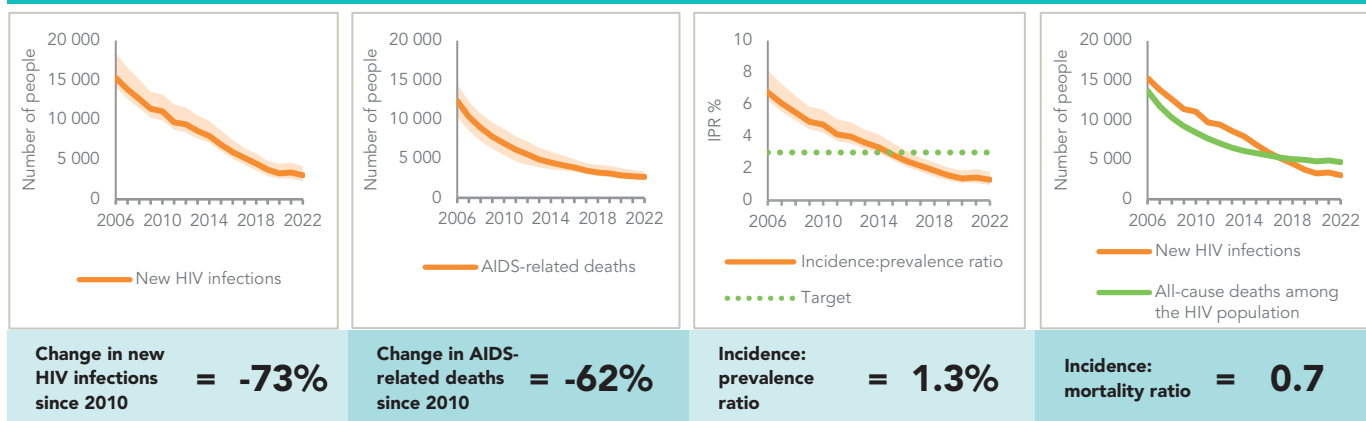


	95% [87–100%] 203 527	91% [84–100%] 197 032	86% [79–96%] 185 992
All ages			
Children (0–14)	76% [67–85%] 5469	76% [67–85%] 5469	68% [60–76%] 4912
Women (15+)	97% [89–100%] 131 067	95% [87–100%] 128 274	90% [83–100%] 122 158
Men (15+)	92% [84–100%] 66 991	87% [79–97%] 63 289	81% [74–90%] 58 923

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	99% [86–100%]	100% [100–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	5.3% [4.1–6.5%]	4.1% [3.8–4.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	15% [14–17%]	97% [89–>98%]

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	37 600	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	35.5%	7%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	77.2%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	82%	56.2%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	107%	...	...	...

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	1200 [890–1500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

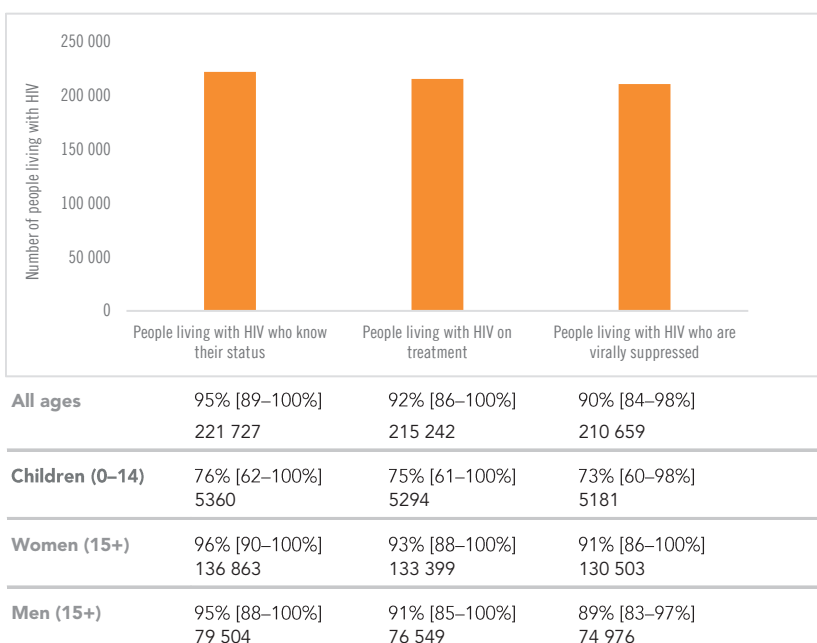
HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2019)	...
— Women	45.9%
— Men	69%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2020)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	203 125
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	10 775

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [94–100%]	98% [81–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7% [6.3–8.8%]	5.2% [3.9–8.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	88% [78–>98%]	97% [84–>98%]

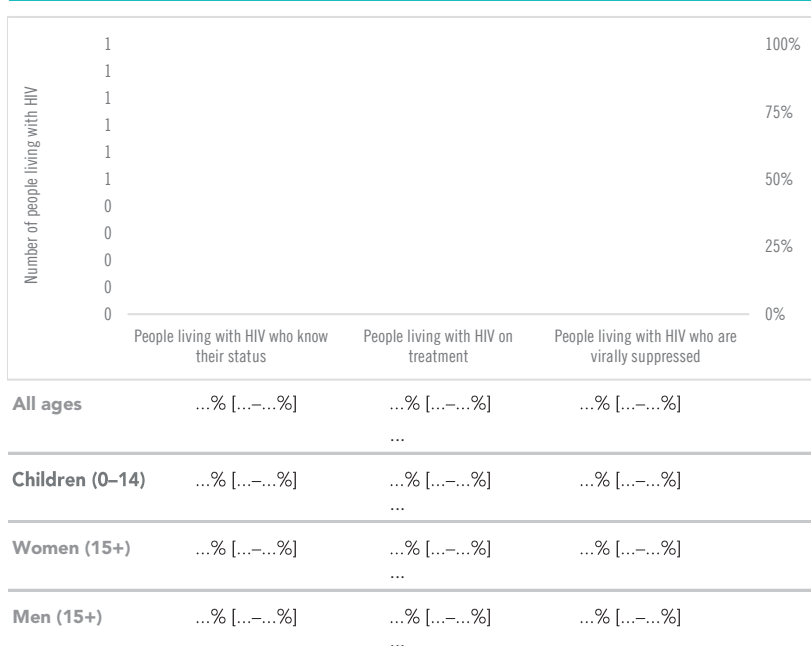
SEYCHELLES

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	300
HIV prevalence	23%	...	2.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	9.8%**	...	
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	2 [0–17]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	1.7
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 (10)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	5
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	5
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	90.8%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 207 580	US\$ 4 235 426	US\$ 0	US\$ 174	US\$ 100 114	US\$ 4 543 294

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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	...

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	380 000 [260 000–520 000]	280 000 [200 000–390 000]	160 000 [120 000–230 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	32 000 [17 000–67 000]	18 000 [11 000–43 000]	8 000 [4 600–31 000]
New HIV infections (15–24)	160 000 [83 000–230 000]	110 000 [59 000–160 000]	56 000 [28 000–82 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	210 000 [150 000–270 000]	160 000 [120 000–220 000]	100 000 [75 000–130 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	140 000 [89 000–190 000]	100 000 [69 000–140 000]	52 000 [35 000–73 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	8.44 [5.69–12.17]	5.94 [4.06–8.59]	3.15 [2.15–4.62]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	150 000 [75 000–280 000]	72 000 [44 000–140 000]	45 000 [31 000–90 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	18 000 [7 300–33 000]	5 800 [2 100–14 000]	2 100 [860–7 600]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	67 000 [31 000–120 000]	34 000 [22 000–64 000]	20 000 [14 000–37 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	62 000 [33 000–130 000]	33 000 [18 000–67 000]	23 000 [13 000–49 000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	5.8 m [4.1 m–7.6 m]	6.9 m [4.9 m–8.9 m]	7.6 m [5.4 m–9.9 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	350 000 [200 000–540 000]	350 000 [210 000–620 000]	230 000 [140 000–520 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3.5 m [2.5 m–4.5 m]	4.2 m [3.0 m–5.4 m]	4.8 m [3.4 m–6.1 m]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2.0 m [1.4 m–2.7 m]	2.3 m [1.7 m–3.1 m]	2.6 m [1.8 m–3.3 m]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	17.5 [12.4–23.2]	18.7 [13.1–24.5]	17.8 [11.9–23.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
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Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...
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GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

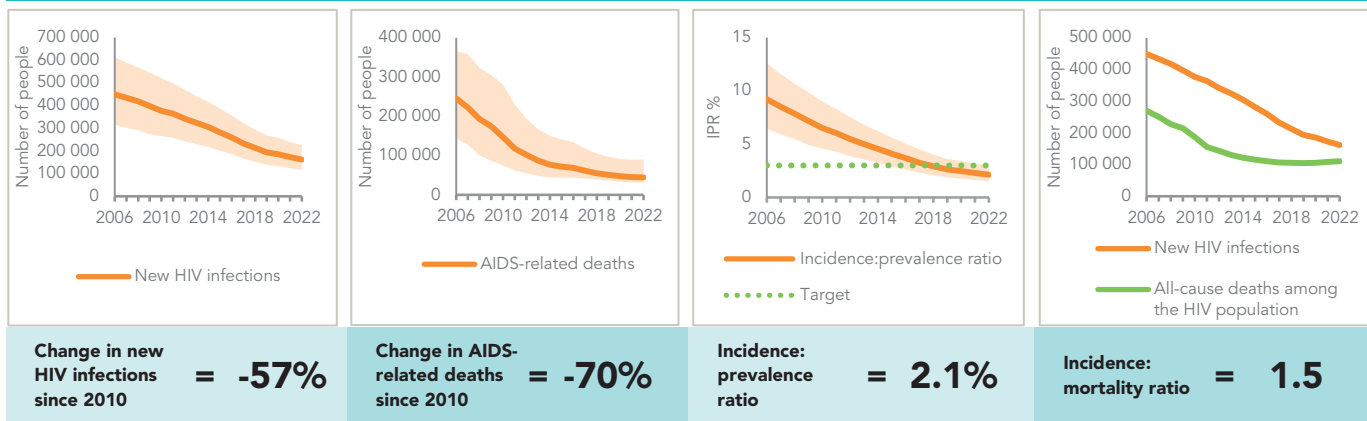
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2017
	30.3

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	...
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EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 913 784 092	US\$ 382 450 374	US\$ 169 035 925	US\$ 0	US\$ 2 465 270 391

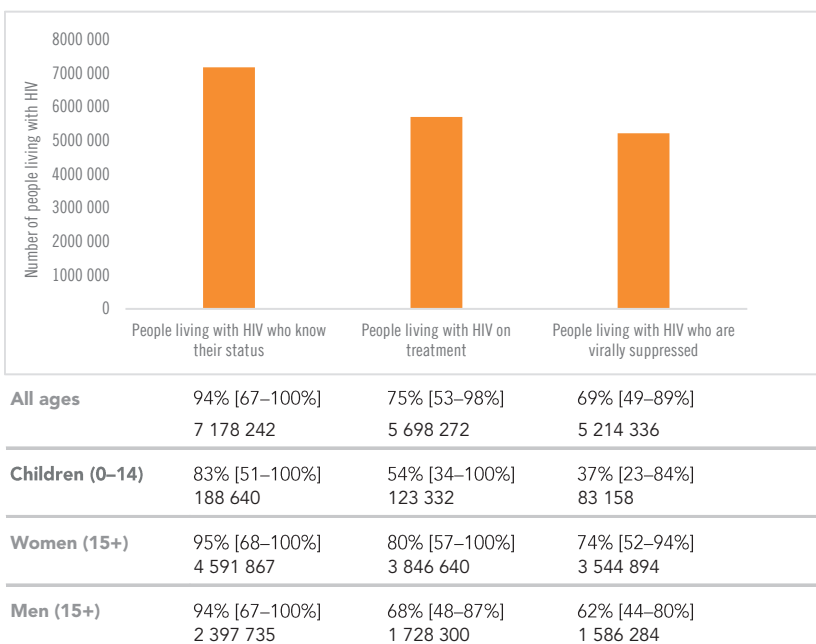
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	309 700	...	179 300	155 000
HIV prevalence	62.3%	29.7%	21.8%	58%	7%
HIV testing and status awareness	81.0%	66.0%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	69.5%	44.1%	...	...	99.3%
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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	97% [62–100%]	98% [61–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	5.6% [4.7–9.8%]	3% [2.2–8.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	95% [70–>98%]	93% [69–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	163 000 [111 000–225 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	62.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

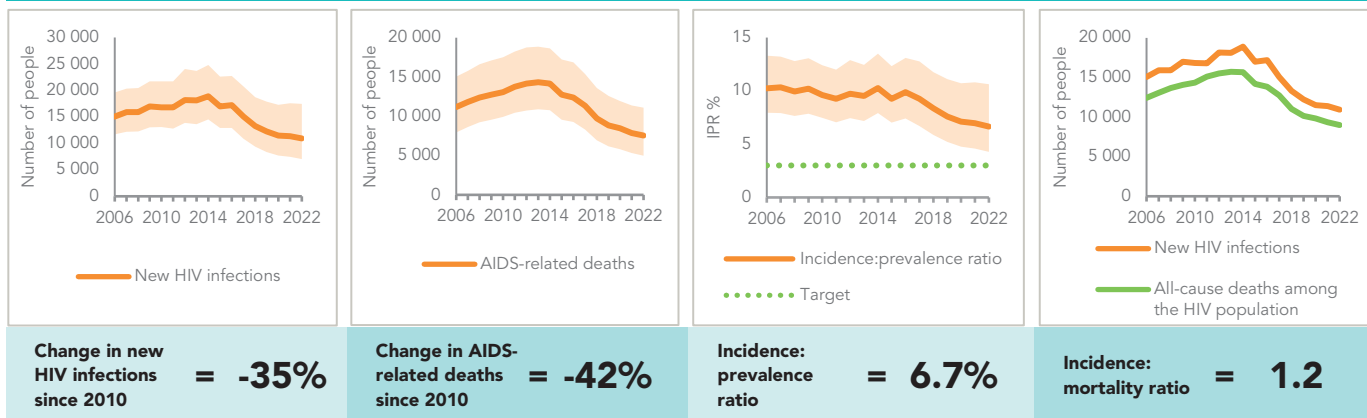
HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	5.3%
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 (2016)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	361 388
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	406 170

Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	36
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	0.7%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

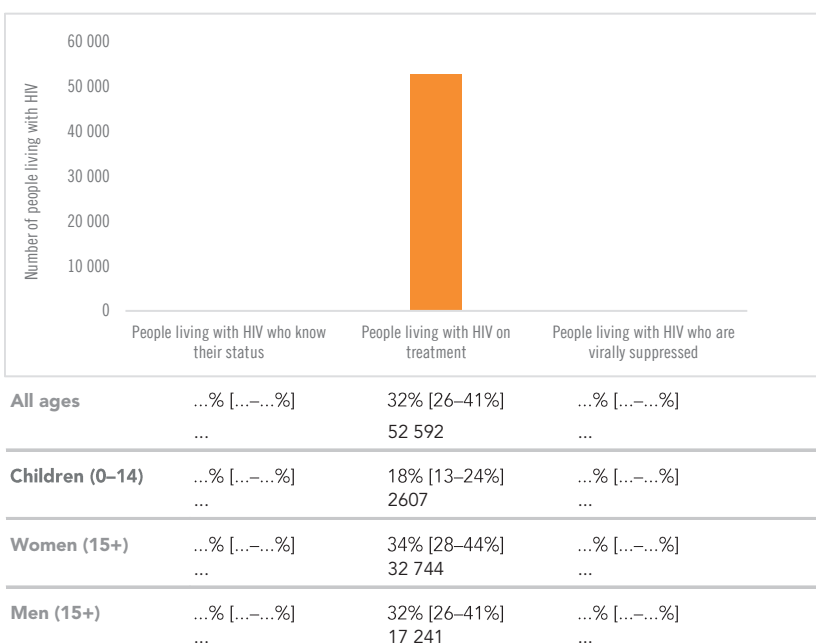


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	16%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	39.0%**	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	35.4%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	16.3%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	12.1%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	66%	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	42% [33-54%]	53% [42-69%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.1% [28.4-33.6%]	25.8% [22-29.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	1% [1-1%]	21% [16-27%]

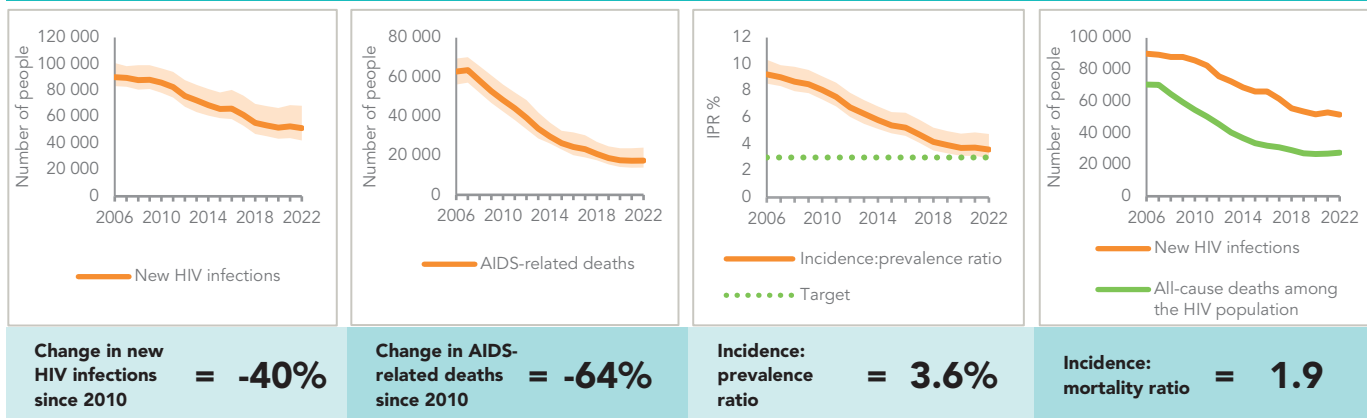
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	3200 [2000-4600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	...
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 opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

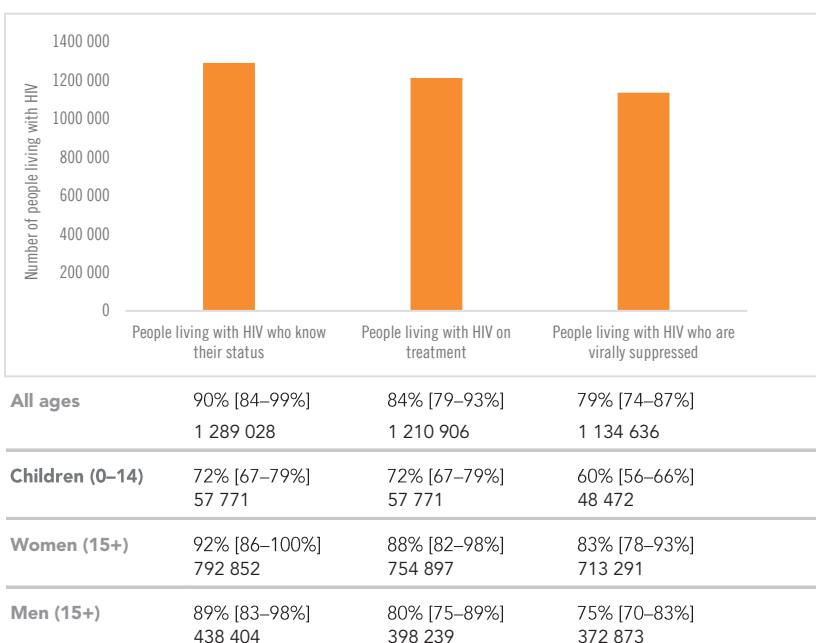


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	4%
HIV testing and status awareness	88.0%**	54.0%**	45.0%**	100%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	65%	66%	78%	13%	89.1%
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	100% [100–100%]	98% [84–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	11.9% [10.9–13.1%]	7% [6.2–8.6%]
Early infant diagnosis	44% [41–52%]	76% [70–89%]

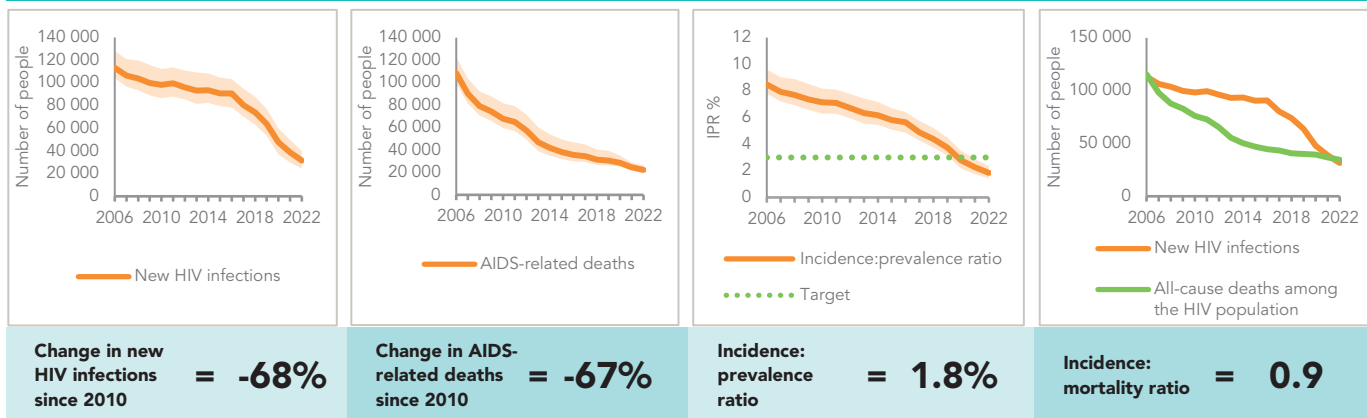
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	29 000 [17 000–44 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	13.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2021)	379 710
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	195 743
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

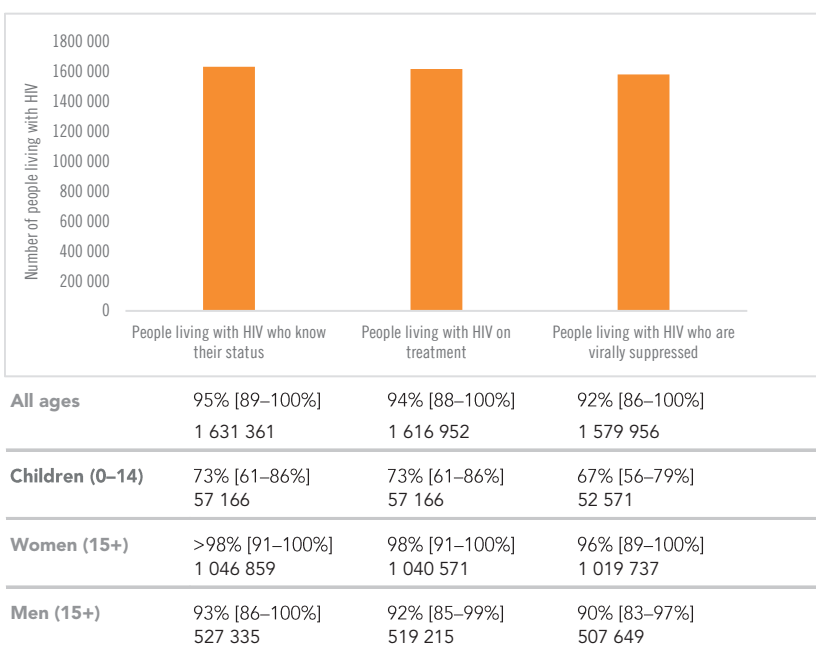
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	88% [74–98%]	92% [75–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.2% [14.6–17.9%]	6.9% [4.9–9%]
Early infant diagnosis	46% [41–55%]	79% [70–97%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	24 000 [11 000–42 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.3%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	453 723
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	162 477
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2020)	25.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

ZAMBIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	71 000 [65 000–81 000]	67 000 [61 000–76 000]	33 000 [29 000–38 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	12 000 [10 000–14 000]	9 800 [8 100–11 000]	4 400 [2 900–5 400]
New HIV infections (15–24)	24 000 [16 000–28 000]	23 000 [14 000–27 000]	12 000 [7 000–15 000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	35 000 [30 000–40 000]	36 000 [32 000–41 000]	19 000 [16 000–22 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	24 000 [21 000–29 000]	21 000 [19 000–26 000]	10 000 [8 400–12 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1 000 uninfected population	5.81 [5.30–6.66]	4.64 [4.23–5.31]	1.86 [1.63–2.14]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	31 000 [27 000–37 000]	25 000 [22 000–30 000]	19 000 [17 000–23 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	8 600 [7 300–9 500]	5 900 [4 700–7 000]	2 700 [1 700–3 400]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	13 000 [11 000–17 000]	12 000 [9 900–14 000]	9 500 [8 000–12 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	9 400 [8 100–12 000]	7 800 [6 700–9 200]	7 100 [5 900–8 400]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.1 m [1.0 m–1.1 m]	1.2 m [1.2 m–1.3 m]	1.4 m [1.3 m–1.5 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	100 000 [90 000–110 000]	89 000 [80 000–96 000]	66 000 [57 000–73 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	580 000 [560 000–610 000]	710 000 [680 000–750 000]	840 000 [800 000–900 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	370 000 [350 000–400 000]	450 000 [430 000–490 000]	500 000 [470 000–540 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	13.3 [13.0–13.6]	13.0 [12.8–13.2]	10.8 [10.4–11.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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	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
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
	...	25.2
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	...
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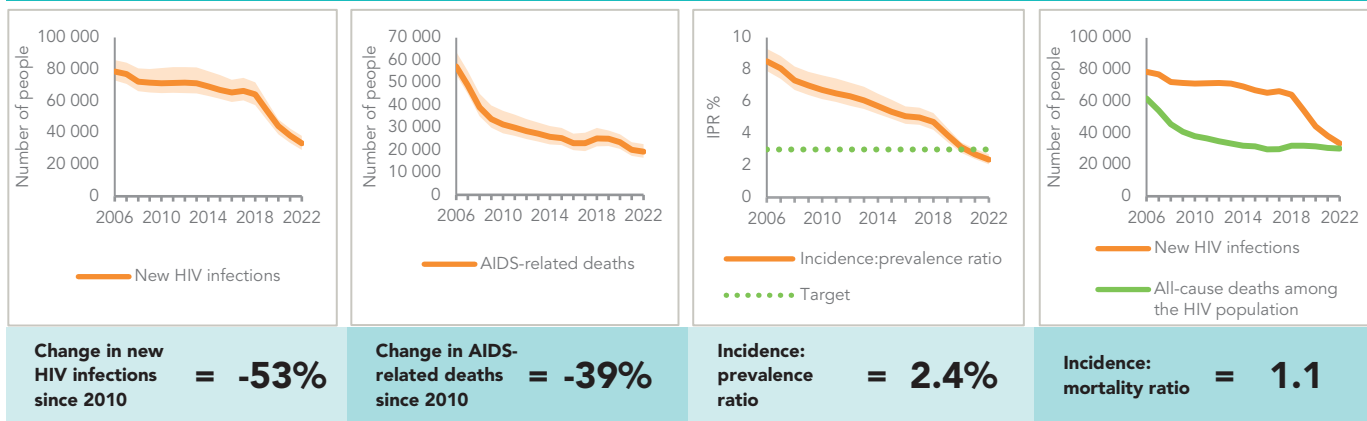
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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
	25.3
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	2018
	36.00

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 4 600 000	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 4 600 000

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

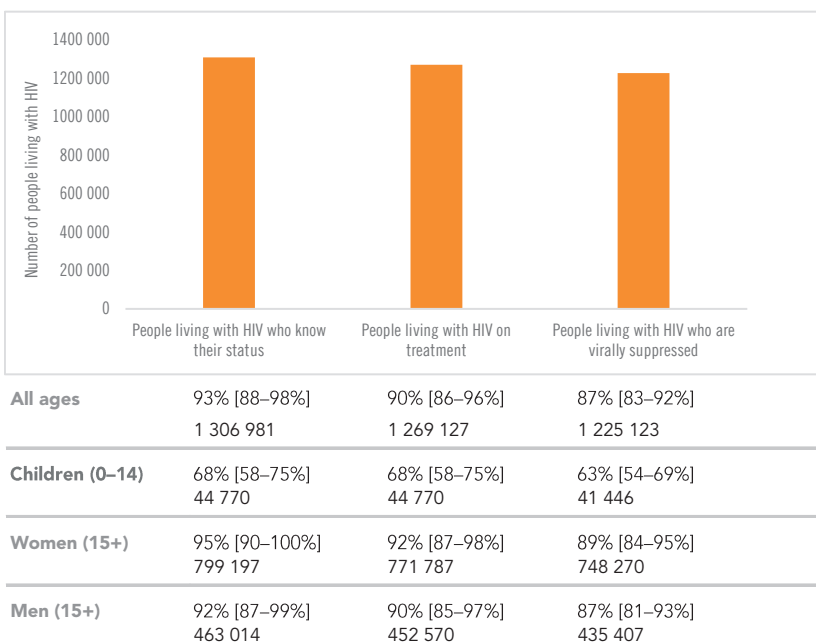


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	26 000
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	12.3%
HIV testing and status awareness	60.5%**	22.6%**	48.8%**	61.4%**	
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	85.9%	...	...	...	100%
Condom use	...	58%	...	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	80% [70–87%]	91% [76–98%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.2% [15.8–18.6%]	8.6% [6.7–10%]
Early infant diagnosis	52% [48–59%]	72% [67–86%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	20 000 [13 000–29 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	90
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	27.3%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1.4%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2018)	...
— 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%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2018)	31.8%
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	383 582
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	162 695

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

ZIMBABWE

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	78 000 [56 000–110 000]	50 000 [36 000–69 000]	17 000 [13 000–24 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	17 000 [8600–26 000]	8400 [4200–13 000]	4200 [2100–6500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	27 000 [15 000–39 000]	16 000 [9300–24 000]	4900 [2700–7100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	34 000 [24 000–48 000]	25 000 [17 000–35 000]	8300 [5800–12 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	27 000 [19 000–38 000]	17 000 [12 000–23 000]	4800 [3400–6800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	7.02 [5.00–9.7]	3.92 [2.79–5.41]	1.12 [0.8–1.55]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	57 000 [47 000–68 000]	29 000 [24 000–35 000]	20 000 [17 000–24 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	13 000 [6700–20 000]	6100 [3200–9600]	2700 [1400–4300]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	23 000 [19 000–29 000]	12 000 [10 000–15 000]	9500 [7600–12 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	21 000 [17 000–25 000]	11 000 [8900–13 000]	8300 [6700–9800]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	1.3 m [1.2 m–1.4 m]	1.4 m [1.2 m–1.5 m]	1.3 m [1.2 m–1.4 m]
People living with HIV (0–14)	160 000 [130 000–200 000]	130 000 [100 000–150 000]	75 000 [58 000–89 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	660 000 [610 000–720 000]	730 000 [670 000–800 000]	750 000 [690 000–820 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	460 000 [420 000–510 000]	490 000 [450 000–540 000]	480 000 [440 000–530 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	15.6 [13.9–17.0]	14.4 [12.8–15.7]	11.0 [9.8–12.0]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	...
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
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		2021
		33.5
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

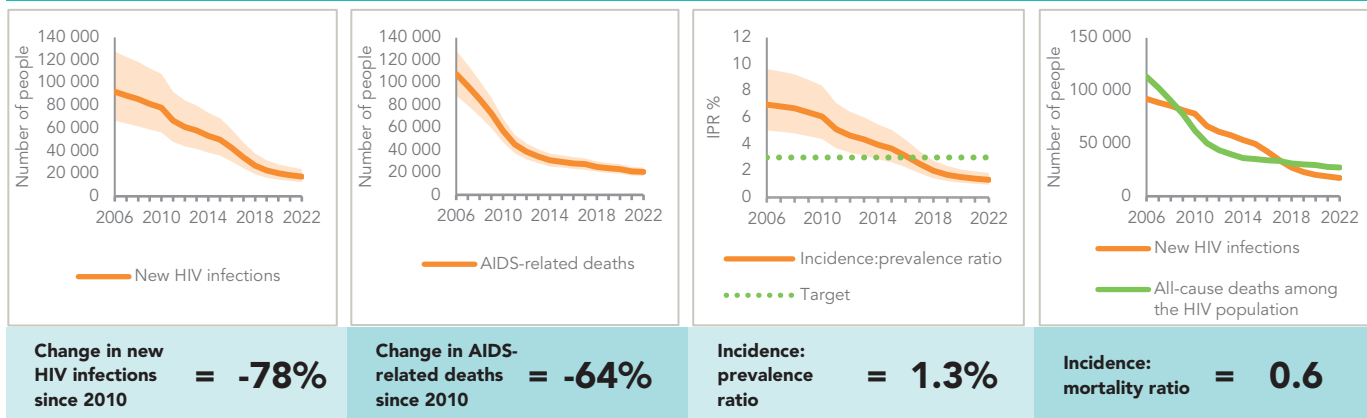
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	US\$ 0	US\$ 247 031 990	US\$ 213 500 280	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 460 532 270

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

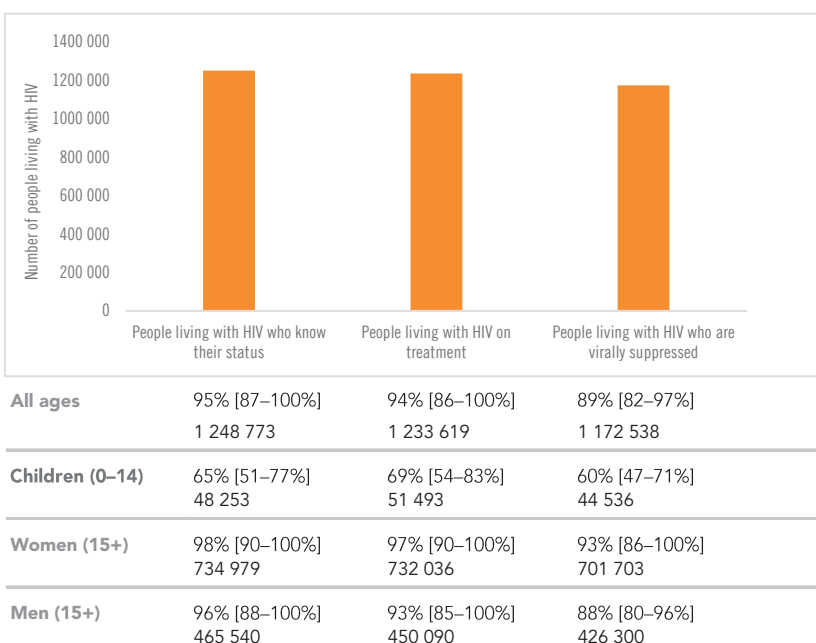


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	20 100
HIV prevalence	45.1%	21.1%	...	27.5%	24.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	67.1%**	47.9%**	...	29.8%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	83.3%	83.4%	...	...	98.2%
Condom use	43.4%	69.2%	...	82%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	34.5%	25.5%	...	27.9%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	39.3%	8.3%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	81% [63–93%]	85% [66–97%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	11.9% [7.5–15.9%]	8.1% [5.1–10.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	52% [45–67%]	92% [80–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	18 000 [13 000–25 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	73.5
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2015)	26%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	1.1%
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	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards (2022)	171 033
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	79 602
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

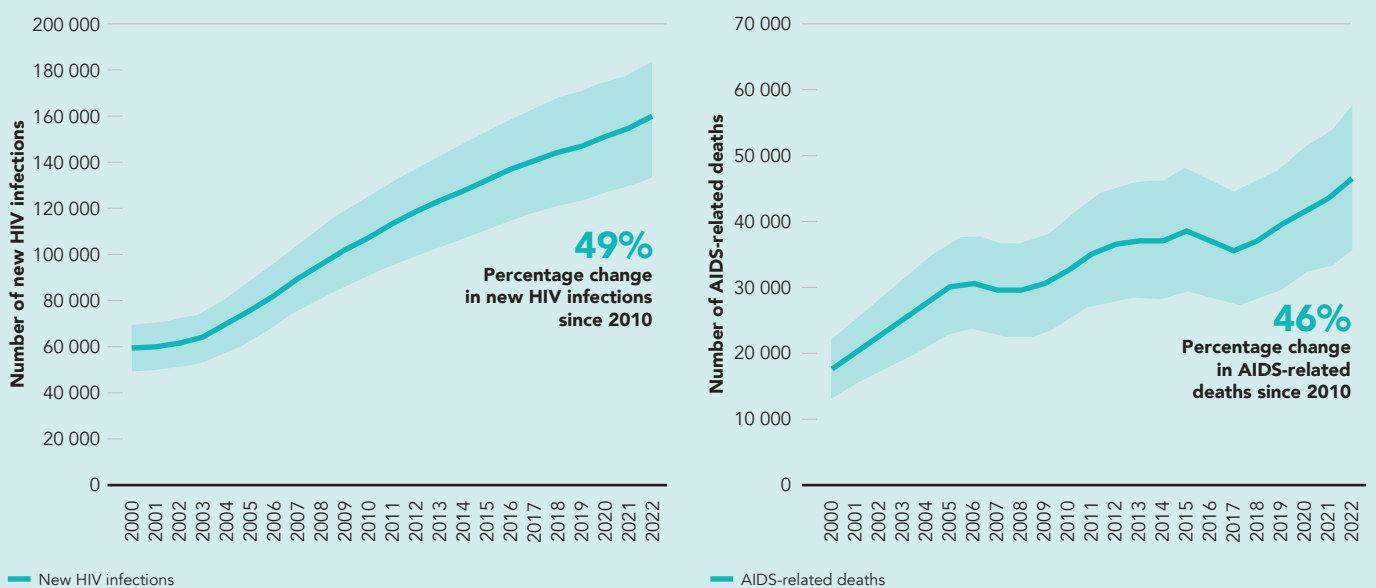
Eastern Europe and central Asia



A challenging legal environment, human rights violations and military conflict are hindering the HIV response. The region is experiencing the sharpest rise in numbers of new HIV infections in the world (49% increase since 2010) and a continuing increase in numbers of AIDS-related deaths (46% increase since 2010) (Figure 4.1). Median HIV prevalence ranges from an estimated 1.2% among adults (aged 15–49 years), in the general population to 7.2% among people who inject drugs (data from 13 countries) (Figure 4.2).

At the regional level, coverage of HIV prevention and treatment services remains insufficient, with only 51% of people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2022. Median coverage of HIV prevention services (receiving at least two HIV prevention services from a specific list of services) was 66.3% among sex workers (8 reporting countries), 51.2% among gay men and other men who have sex with men (seven reporting countries), 49.3% among people who inject drugs (nine reporting countries), and 77.0% among transgender people (three reporting countries).

Figure 4.1 Number of new annual HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2022 DATA

- **49%** increase in new HIV infections since 2010
- **46%** increase in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
2.0 million [1.8 million–2.1 million]
- New HIV infections:
160 000 [140 000–180 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
48 000 [38 000–58 000]

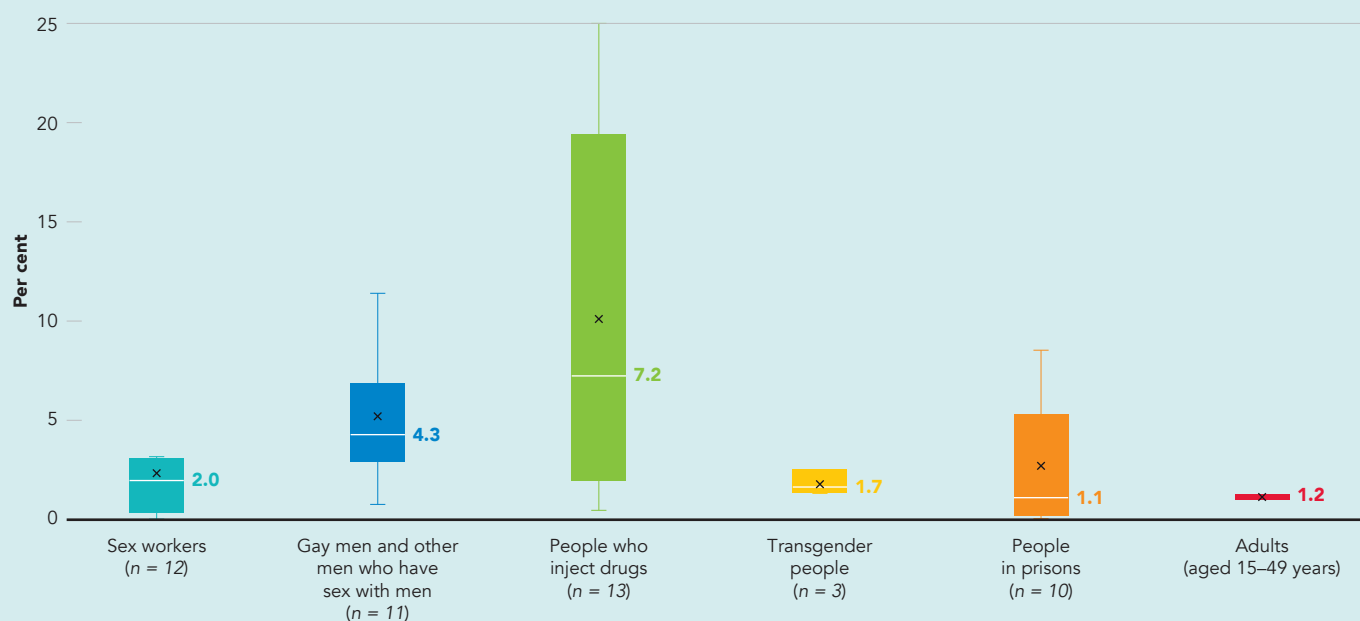
Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
62 [56–68]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
51 [46–56]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
48 [43–53]

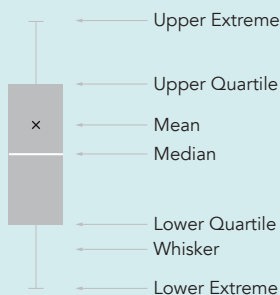
Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 1.5 billion [60% gap to meet the 2025 target]

Figure 4.2 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in eastern Europe and central Asia was:

- 2.0%** among sex workers.
- 4.3%** among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 7.2%** among people who inject drugs.
- 1.7%** among transgender people.
- 1.1%** among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **1.2% [1.1–1.3%]**.

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

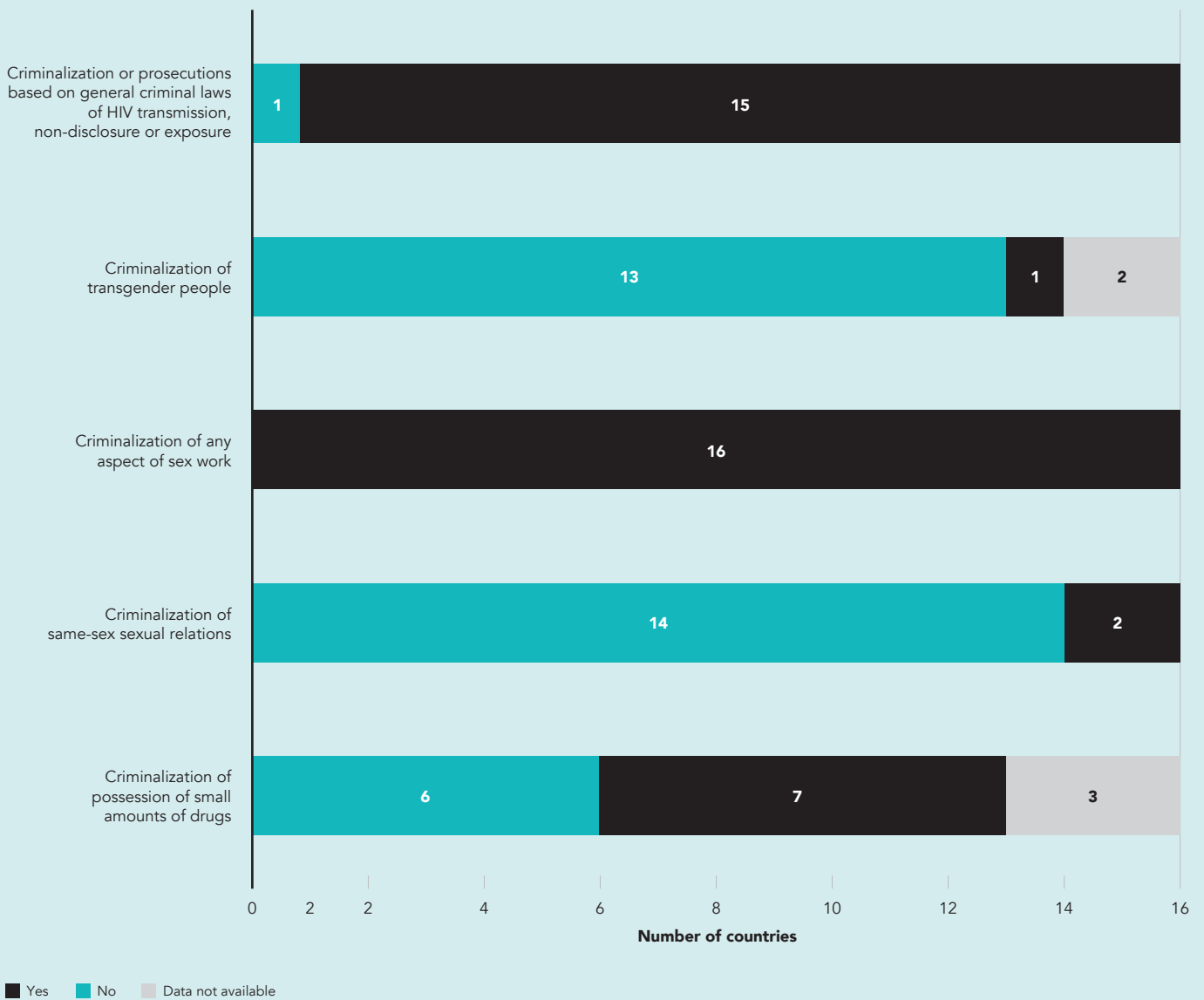
Notes: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 16.

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.

Unsafe injecting practices are a key factor in the region’s epidemic. Despite harm reduction programmes being widely integrated into national AIDS plans across the region, no country provides more than 50% opioid agonist maintenance programmes, and no country achieved the recommendation of distributing more than 200 needles and syringes per person who injects drugs. Importantly, the Republic of Moldova has expanded comprehensive harm reduction services across all of its 17 prisons.

Existing punitive laws and policies targeting people living with HIV and people from almost all key populations continue to be barriers. Recent legislative changes, including those in the Russian Federation that restrict human rights and civic space (1), have further jeopardized the provision of essential HIV services (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 Countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2023



Source: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017–2022 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>); supplemented by additional sources (see references in Annex).

The impact of military conflict and the related humanitarian crisis has profoundly affected HIV response efforts in Ukraine and neighbouring countries, with over eight million refugees fleeing across Europe (2). A resilient partnership of governments, civil society and donors has ensured continuing access to HIV services in countries hosting refugees and migrants. Since the beginning of the conflict, for example, about 8500 refugees affected by or living with HIV from Ukraine have had full access to public HIV, TB and harm reduction services in the Republic of Moldova.¹

The sustainability of the HIV response remains a major concern. A range of challenges, including the threat of an energy crisis, rising living costs, widening inequalities and a restrictive fiscal environment, have presented additional barriers to an effective HIV response and have strained the already limited domestic resources available for the AIDS response in the region. An economic downturn, insufficient domestic spending, and decreasing availability of civic space for communities have further emphasized the need for additional funding to reverse the region's HIV epidemic. Although HIV treatment is funded mostly with domestic sources, prevention services rely heavily on donor support and are not financially sustainable in the long term.

Legislative change and reform of discriminatory laws, closing the treatment gap, scaling up access to new technologies and modern medicines at lower prices, supporting community-led responses, and advocating for increased domestic funding are crucial to curb the region's growing HIV epidemic.

¹ Personal communication with UNAIDS Country Office in the Republic of Moldova, 29 June 2023.

Table 4.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Albania	1 300 000									2300	0.17%
Armenia	1 300 000	8100	0.54%	22 700	1.51%	14 000	0.94%	1000	0.07%		
Azerbaijan	5 400 000	31 900	0.58%			60 300	1.10%				
Belarus	4 300 000	18 600	0.43%	32 000	0.73%	80 000	1.83%				
Georgia	1 700 000			18 500	0.99%	49 700	2.94%			10 000	0.59%
Kazakhstan	9 200 000	21 500	0.24%			79 900	0.86%				
Montenegro	290 000										
North Macedonia	1 000 000					6800	0.64%			2300	0.20%
Republic of Moldova	1 200 000	15 800	1.23%	14 600	1.14%	27 500	2.14%				
Tajikistan	5 200 000	18 400	0.36%			18 200					
Ukraine	16 200 000	86 600	0.41%	179 000	0.85%	350 000	1.66%	12 800	0.08%	41 800	0.26%
Estimated global median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)^a			0.43%		1.00%		1.38%		0.06%		-

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

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.

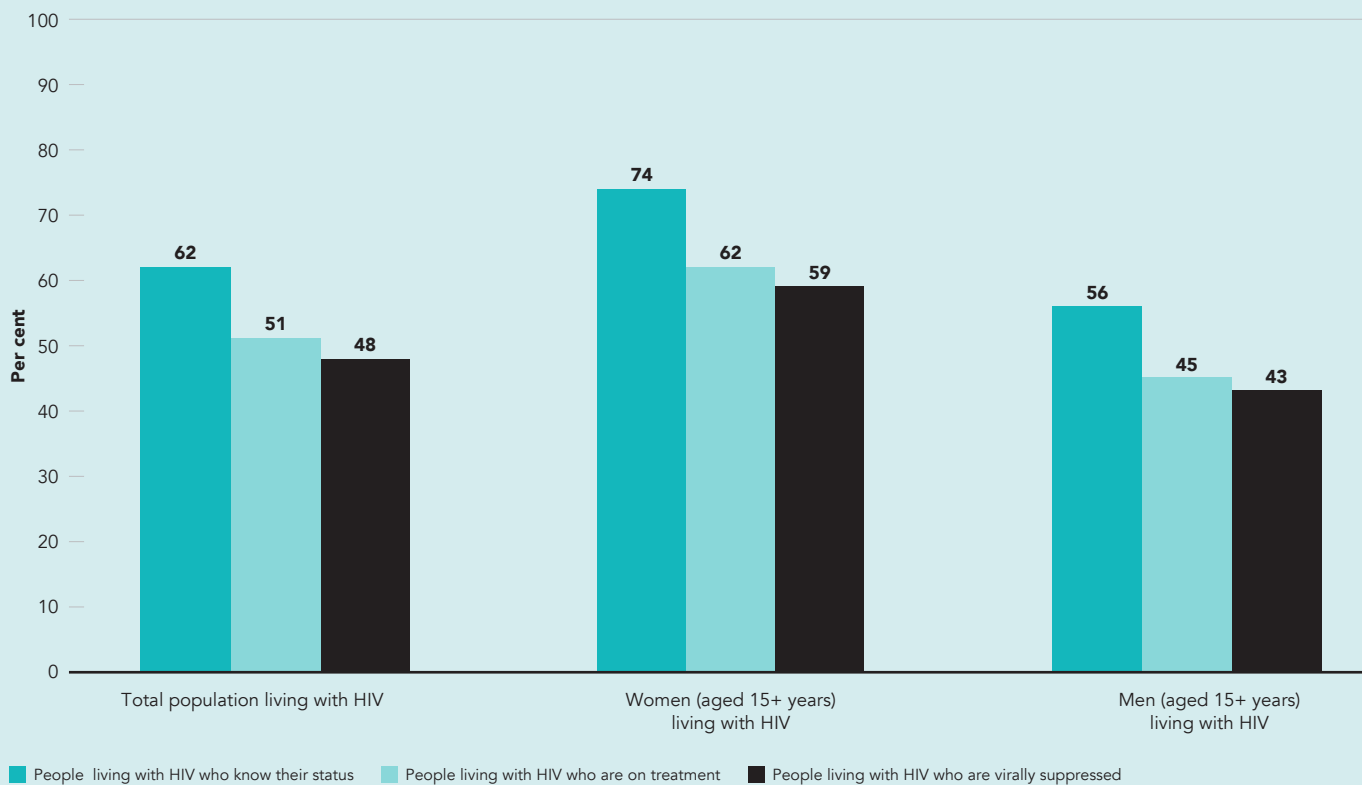
^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimate are as follows:
Tajikistan: Six sites.

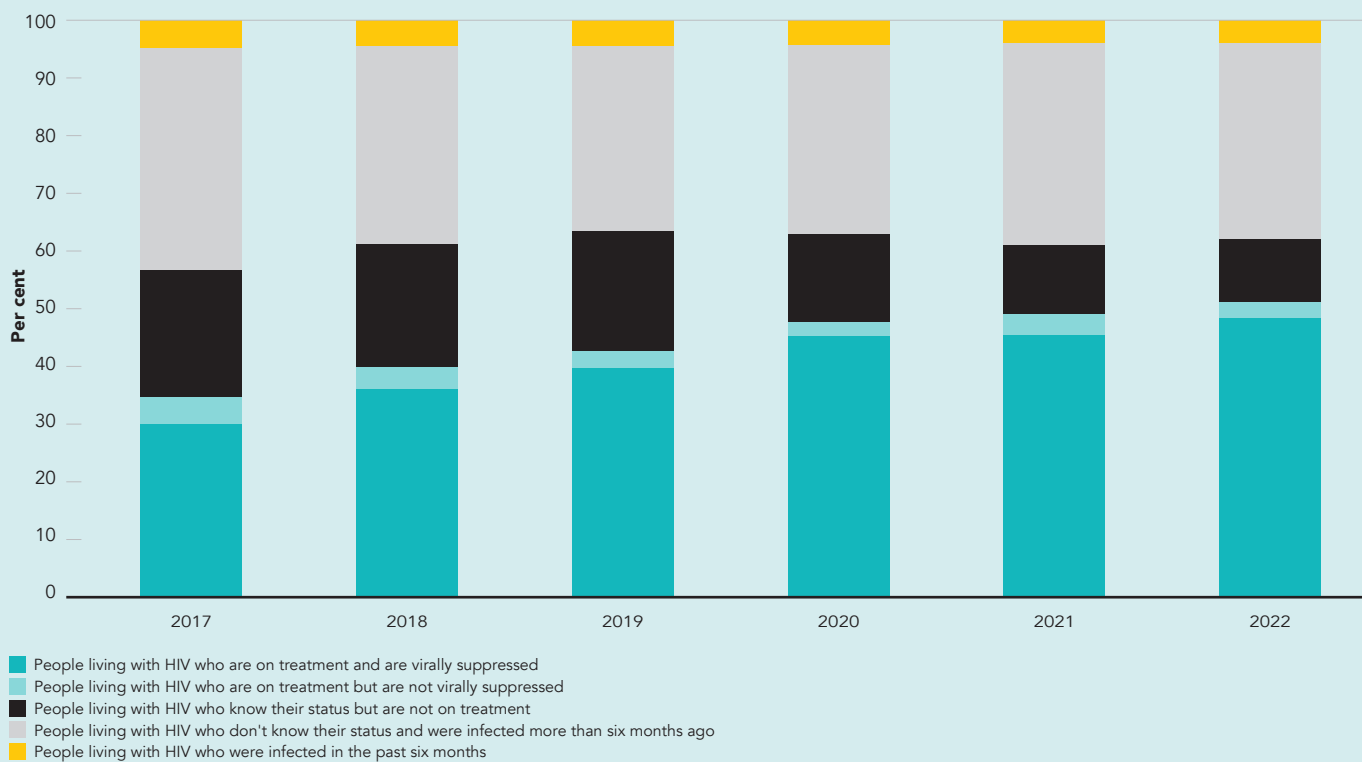
Note 3: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 4.4 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Figure 4.5 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, 2017–2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 4.2 Laws and policies scorecard, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ²	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Albania	1	1	1	2	1		1
Armenia	1	1	1	2	1		4
Azerbaijan	1	5	14	1	1		2
Belarus	1	1	1	1	1		2
Bosnia and Herzegovina		6	14		13		
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1		1
Kazakhstan	1	15	1	1	1		8
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	1	1	1		1
Montenegro	4	4	4	4	7		4
North Macedonia		10	14		13		
Republic of Moldova	1	1	1	1	1		1
Russian Federation	4	17	14	16	7		4
Tajikistan	2	1	1	1	1		1
Turkmenistan	9	11	14		7		
Ukraine	1	1	1	1	1		1
Uzbekistan	1	12	1	2	1		2

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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

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

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

^bCriminalization 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.

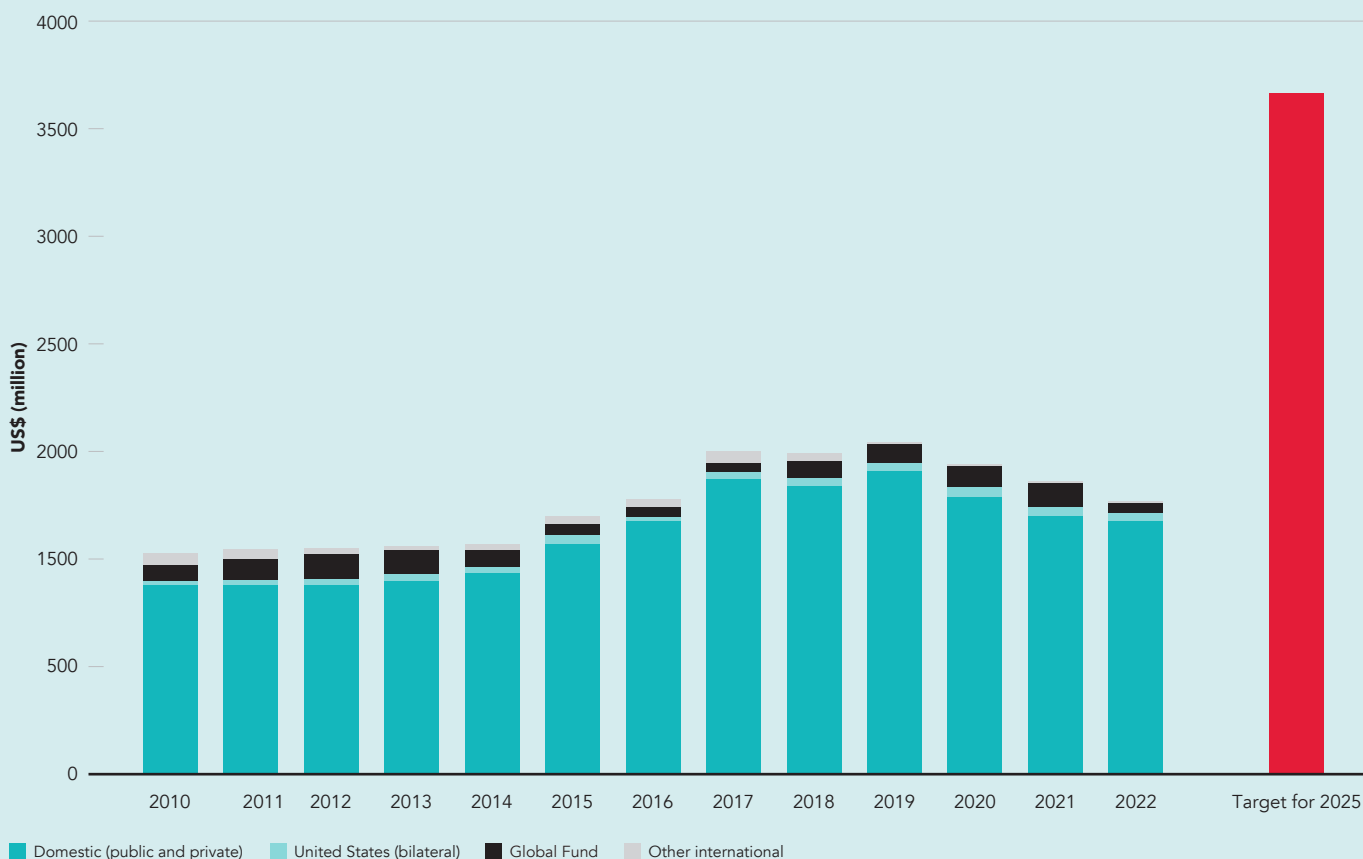
^cCriminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.

^dConstitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.

Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 3 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme. Explainer: still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 4 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2019. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 5 Code of Administrative offences 2000. Baku: Azerbaijan. (<https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=2591>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 6 Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sarajevo: Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (<https://rm.coe.int/bih-criminal-code-consolidated-text/16806415c8>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 7 Cameron S, Bernard EJ. Advancing HIV justice 3: growing the global movement against HIV criminalisation. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network; 2019 (<https://www.hivjustice.net/publication/advancing3/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 8 Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 20, 2020 No. 285/2020, Chapter 2: Articles 9.1 and 9.2. Astana: Government of Kazakhstan (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/112718/140961/F-606983908/KAZ-112718.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 9 Chiam Z, Duffy S, Gonzalez Gil M, et al. Trans legal mapping report 2019: recognition before the law. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020 (https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_Trans_Legal_Mapping_Report_2019_EN.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 10 Criminal Code of North Macedonia: Article 191. Skopje: Government of North Macedonia ([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), accessed 6 July 2023).
- 11 Criminal Code of Turkmenistan: Articles 138–142. Ashgabat: Government of Turkmenistan (<https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/330150>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 12 Criminal Code of Uzbekistan: Article 131. Tashkent: Government of Uzbekistan (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_127504.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 13 Database. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network (<https://www.hivjustice.net>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 14 Mendos LR, Botha K, Lelis RC, et al. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020 (https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 15 Criminal Code: Article 271. Astana: Government of Kazakhstan (https://adilet.zan.kz/eng/docs/K970000167_, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 16 The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, No. 63Fz of June 13, 1996: Article 228, amended in 2012. Moscow: Government of the Russian Federation (<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru080en.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 17 The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, No. 63Fz of June 13, 1996: Article 241. Moscow: Government of the Russian Federation (<http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ru/ru080en.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).

Figure 4.6 Resource availability for HIV, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025

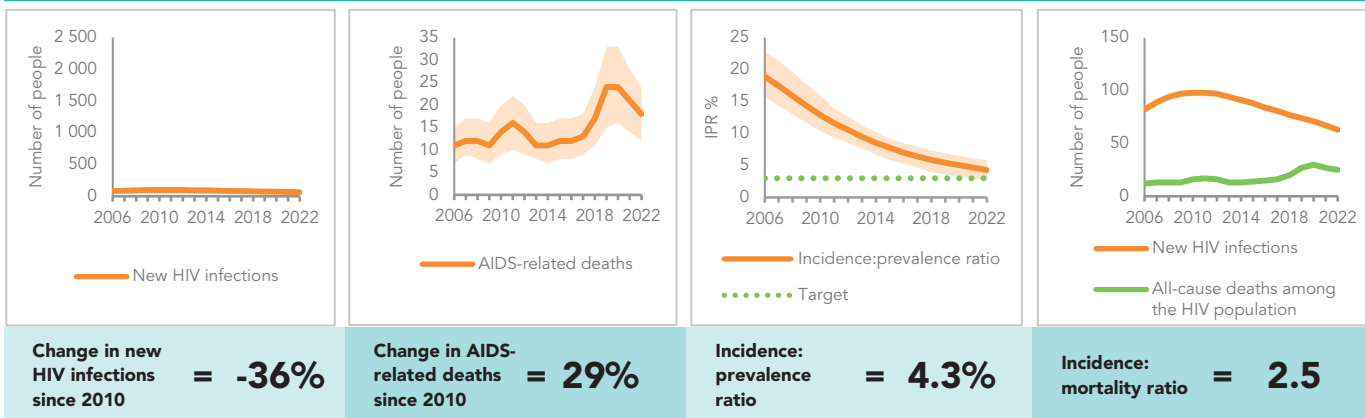


Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glaubius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. *PLoS Med.* 2021;18(10):e1003831.
 Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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- 1 Latest updates. Geneva: ILGA World (<https://database.ilga.org/latest-updates>).
- 2 Ukraine situation flash update #46. Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/100493>).

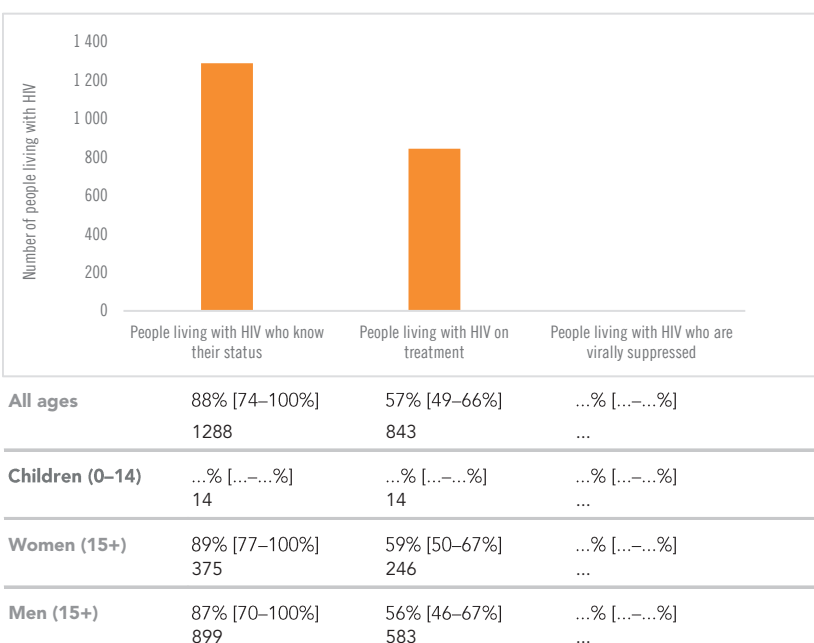
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	2300
HIV prevalence	0.7%	2%	1.4%	...	0%
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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
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 (2021)	2 [0–9]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

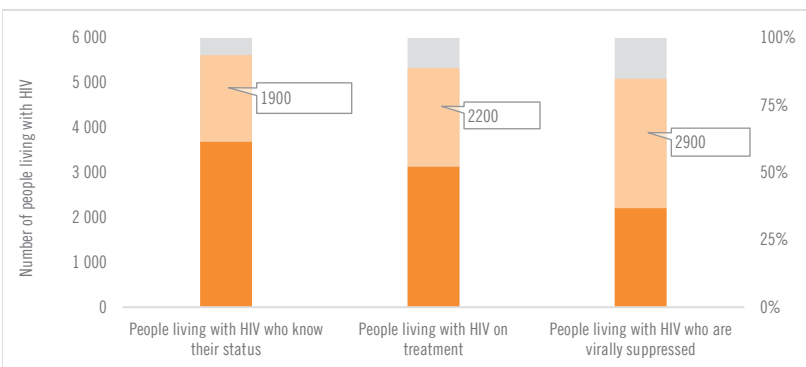
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	75.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	42
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019)	11.2%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

ARMENIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
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	96.9%	39.5%	38.1%	77%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	9.3%	5.8%	36.4%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	9.5%	7.2%	14%	40%	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	62% [47–84%]	53% [40–71%] 3134	37% [28–50%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] 39	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	76% [59–100%]	67% [52–89%] 1092	51% [40–68%]
Men (15+)	57% [42–76%]	47% [35–63%] 2003	32% [24–43%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	82 [52–120]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	43
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2021)	97.3%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	76
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	5.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 2 072 055	US\$ 0	US\$ 3 348 562	US\$ 102 891	US\$ 6 002 930

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

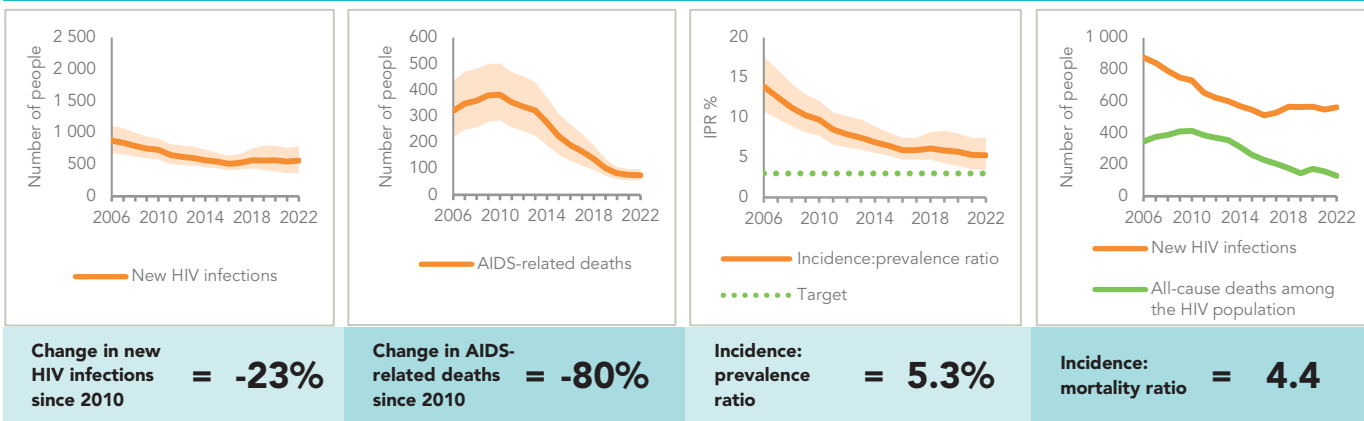
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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	...

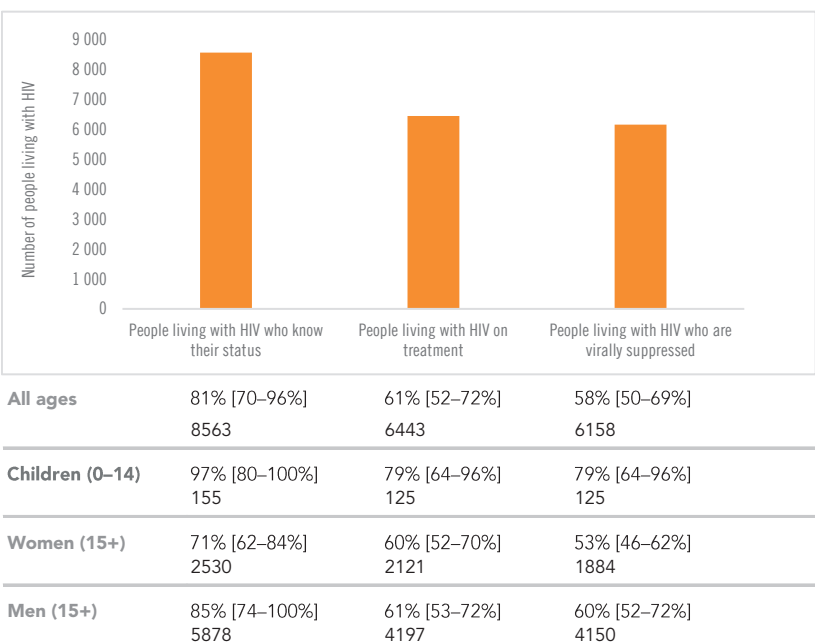
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	31 900	...	60 300	...	...
HIV prevalence	3%	2.9%	6.2%	1.3%	1.7%
HIV testing and status awareness	73.0%	67.8%	45.2%	87.0%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	91.8%
Condom use	57.8%	52.7%	35.7%	71.3%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	97%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	16.6%	3%	...	67.7%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	55% [44–69%]	62% [49–76%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22% [18.9–24.6%]	19.7% [15.8–23%]
Early infant diagnosis	61% [49–78%]	74% [60–94%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	130 [94–180]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...

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 opioid substitution therapy (2022)	1.8%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

BELARUS

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2100 [1700–2600]	2000 [1500–2800]	1000 [520–1800]
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]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	830 [650–1100]	820 [620–1100]	<500 [<500–810]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1300 [990–1600]	1200 [860–1600]	570 [<500–970]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.22 [0.17–0.27]	0.21 [0.16–0.29]	0.11 [0.06–0.19]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–620]	<500 [<200–540]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	21 000 [18 000–26 000]	27 000 [21 000–36 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5500 [4500–6700]	8800 [7300–11 000]	12 000 [9300–16 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8500 [6900–10 000]	13 000 [10 000–15 000]	15 000 [12 000–20 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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 ...

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

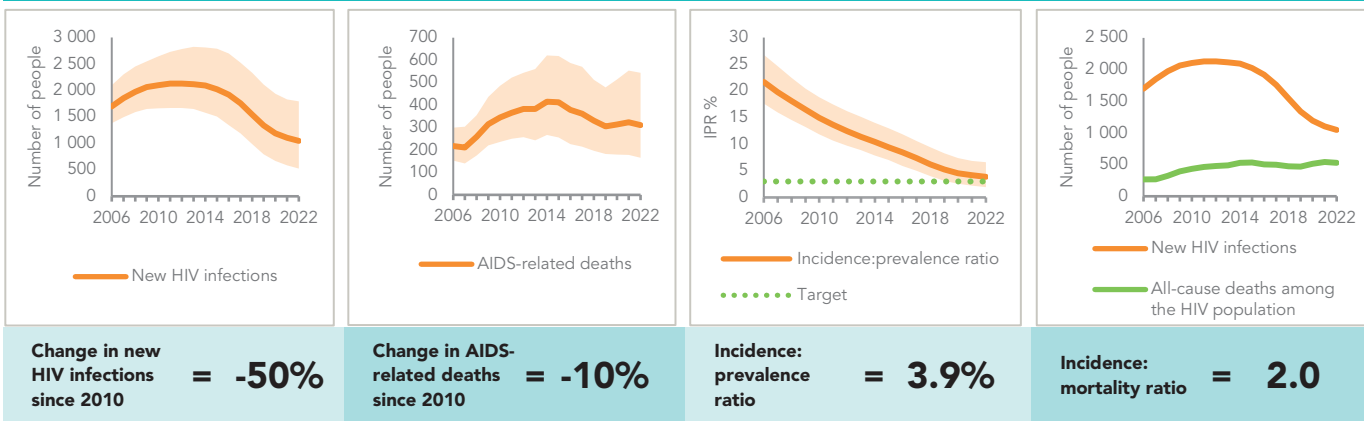
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

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 3.70

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 35 279 743	US\$ 0	US\$ 4 360 092	US\$ 440 703	US\$ 40 080 538

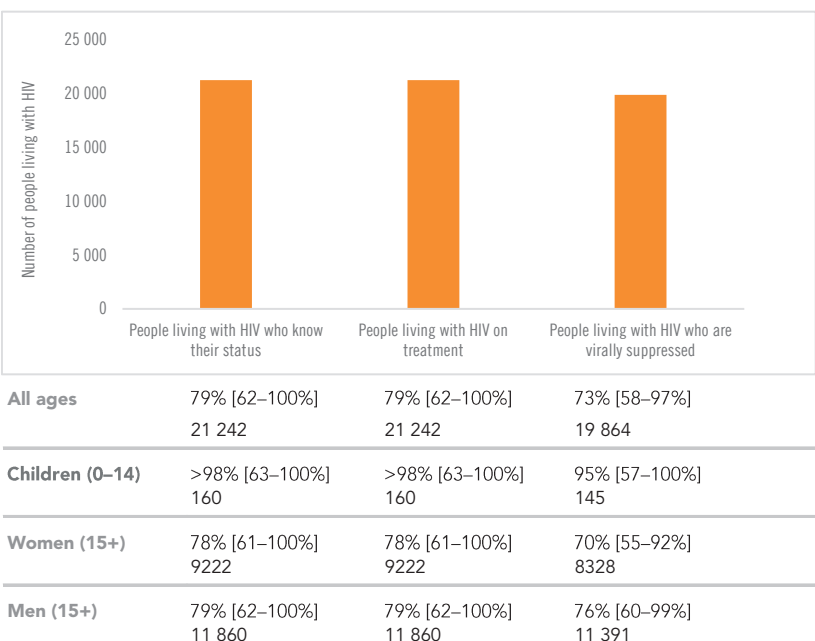
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	18 600	32 000	80 000	...	...
HIV prevalence	9.7%	5.8%	22.7%	...	8.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	83.1%	76.2%	78.5%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	85.4%	58%	...	90.4%
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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	7.7% [5.4–9.7%]	6.9% [4–8.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	41% [31–56%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	250 [180–330]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	63.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (89.1)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	123
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	38
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	3.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

GEORGIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	550 [520–600]	550 [510–600]	530 [<500–580]
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]	<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	0.14 [0.13–0.16]	0.15 [0.13–0.16]	0.14 [0.13–0.15]
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)	3400 [3100–3800]	5700 [5400–6100]	8500 [7900–9000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1100 [960–1200]	1800 [1700–1900]	2700 [2500–2900]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2300 [2100–2600]	3900 [3600–4100]	5700 [5300–6100]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

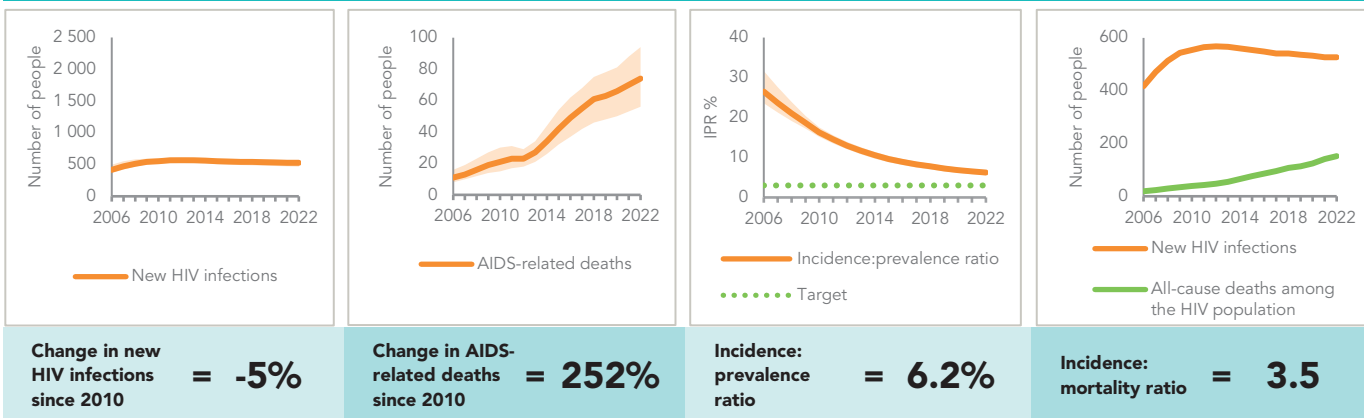
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2018
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	58.5
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 (Refers to women only)	...	2017 31.00

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 14 052 301	US\$ 0	US\$ 3 373 626	US\$ 0	US\$ 17 511 483

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

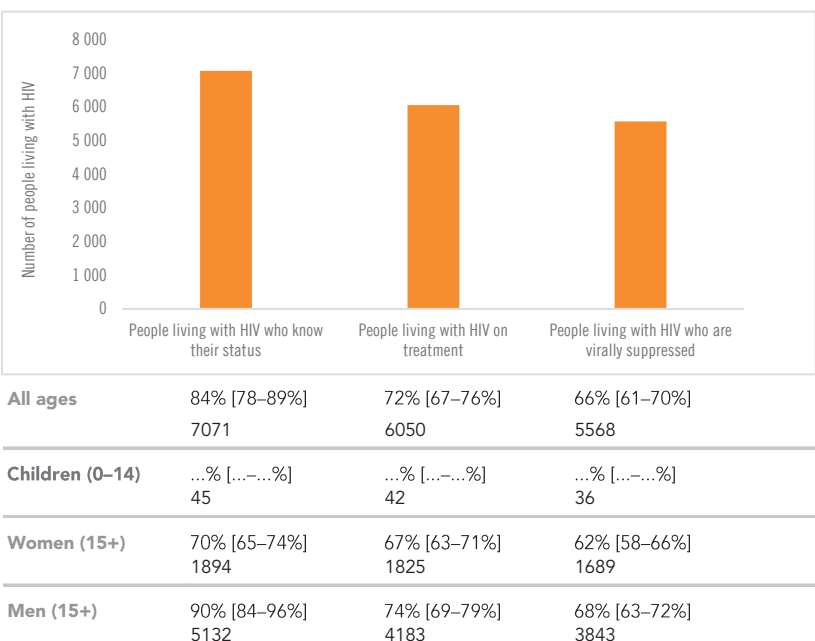


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	18 500	49 700	...	10 000
HIV prevalence	0%	0.8%	0.9%	...	0.2%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	40.6%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	72.5%	38.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	49.3%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	60% [56–66%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	72 [49–100]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (28.6)	...

HIV PREVENTION

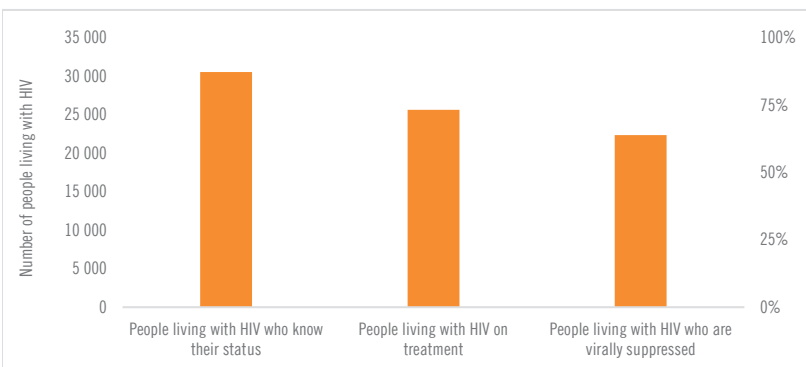
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have 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)	958
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	88%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	83
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	31.3%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

KAZAKHSTAN

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	21 500	...	79 900	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.3%	6.9%	7.2%	...	4.4%
HIV testing and status awareness	98.9%	98.7%	85.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	65.5%	...	93.9%
Condom use	96.5%	80.5%	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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages	...	25 642	...
Children (0–14)	...	292	...
Women (15+)	...	10 314	...
Men (15+)	...	15 036	...

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	930 [640–1300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	82.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (38)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	913
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	69%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	138
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	0.4%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	US\$ 0	US\$ 60 008 967	US\$ 646 081	US\$ 3 511 490	US\$ 1 359 059	US\$ 69 238 622

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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	...

KYRGYZSTAN

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	690 [660–730]	750 [710–800]	740 [690–790]
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 [0.12–0.13]	0.13 [0.12–0.13]	0.11 [0.1–0.12]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4100 [3900–4300]	7000 [6700–7200]	11 000 [10 000–11 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	560 [550–580]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1500 [1400–1500]	2600 [2500–2700]	4400 [4200–4600]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2400 [2300–2500]	3800 [3600–4000]	5900 [5600–6200]
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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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	2018
(2018 refers to women only)	73.7	67

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

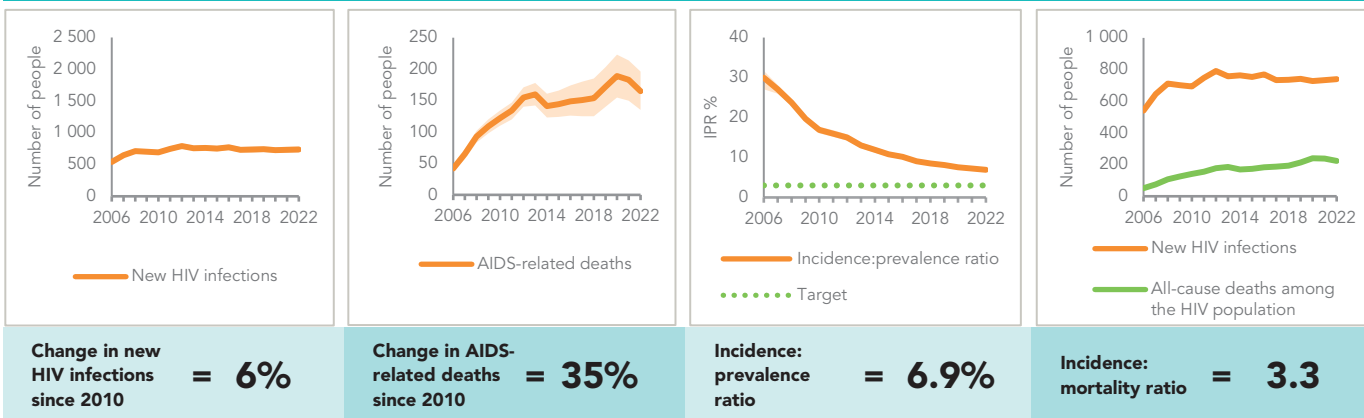
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
	...

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 (Refers to women only)	2018
	29.90

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 3 247 962	US\$ 2 122 354	US\$ 6 481 587	US\$ 775 222	US\$ 12 627 125

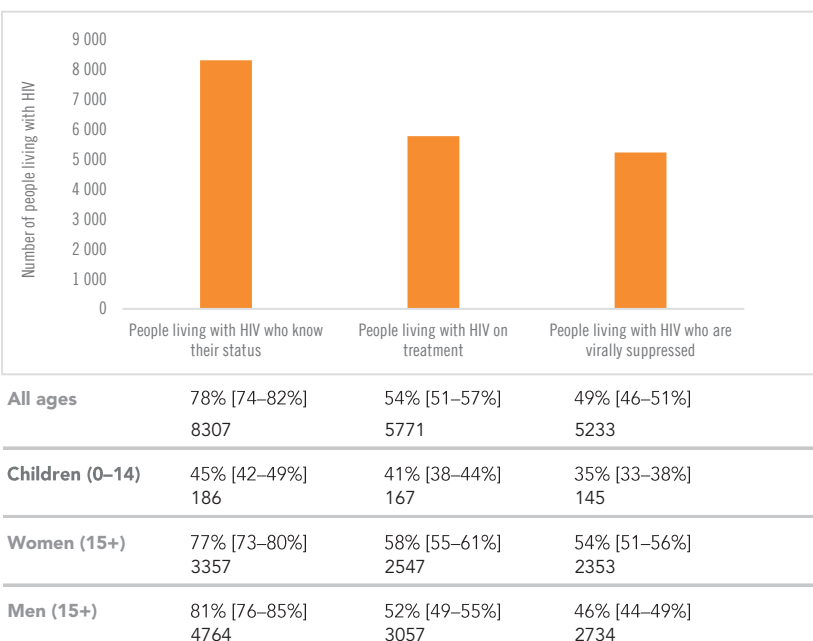
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	10.8%	18%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	78.0%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	0%	22%	42.3%	...	...
Condom use	...	47.9%	53.7%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	51.2%	53.9%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	0.5%	48.9%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	26.4%	28.4%	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	53% [49–59%]	100% [93–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	49.4% [47.2–51.8%]	16.9% [15.8–17.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	31% [28–33%]	>98% [91–>98%]

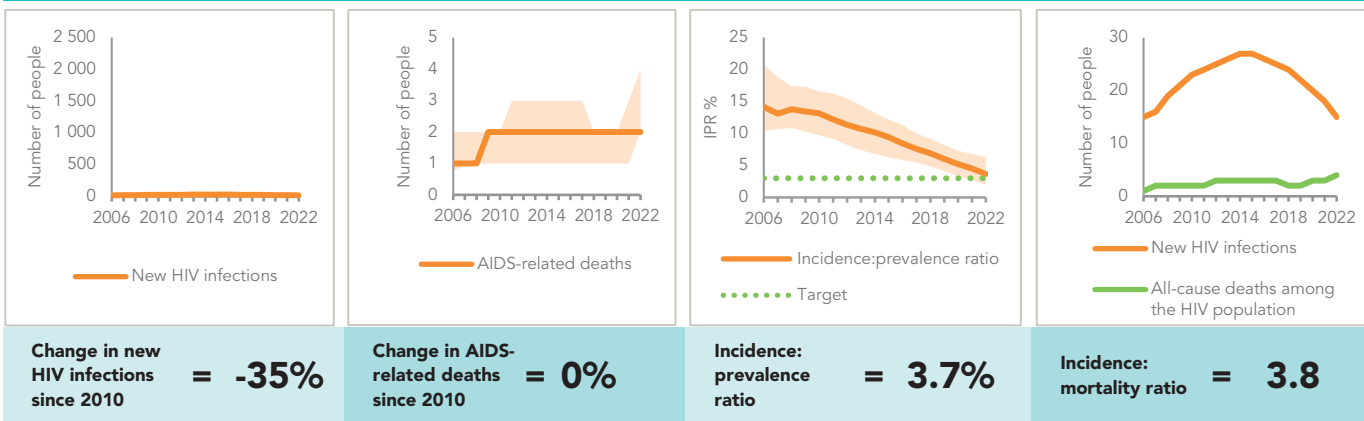
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	240 [190–310]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	32
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (25)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	246
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	4.4%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

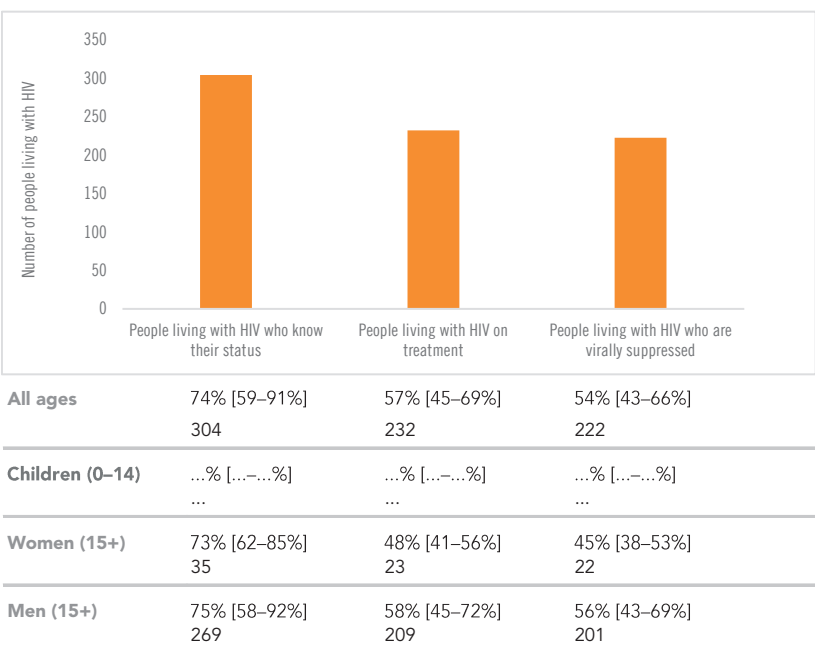
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	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	2022
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 (2021)	0 [0–2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

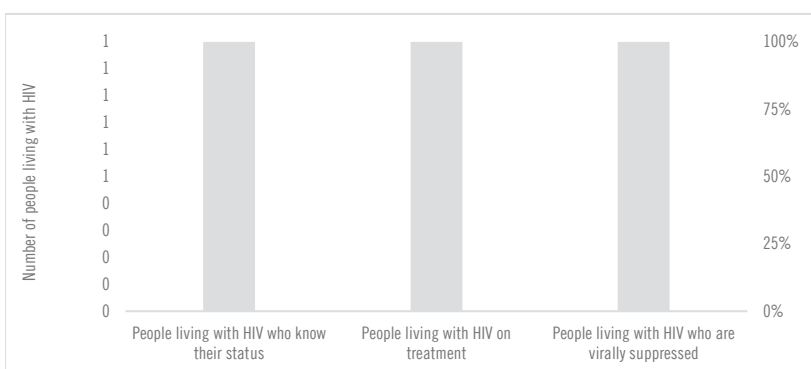
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	93.8%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	74
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	6800	...	2300
HIV prevalence	0%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	49.1%	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	48.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	90%	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	80.9%	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 0	US\$ 2 177 200	US\$ 0	US\$ 109 812	US\$ 0	US\$ 2 287 012

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	2 [0-6]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
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	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	53
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019)	30.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	...
Percentage of people living with HIV 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 9.97

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1500 [1100–2700]	1200 [880–2200]	1000 [750–1900]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–790]	<500 [<500–630]	<500 [<500–550]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1000 [740–1800]	820 [600–1500]	700 [510–1300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.41 [0.30–0.75]	0.36 [0.26–0.65]	0.34 [0.25–0.62]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	670 [<500–1200]	600 [<500–1100]	<500 [<500–860]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500–790]	<500 [<500–830]	<500 [<500–670]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	13 000 [11 000–21 000]	15 000 [12 000–24 000]	16 000 [13 000–26 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4100 [3400–6600]	4800 [4000–7800]	5800 [4800–9400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8800 [7200–14 000]	9700 [7900–16 000]	10 000 [8300–16 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.6 [0.5–1.0]	0.7 [0.6–1.2]	0.9 [0.7–1.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

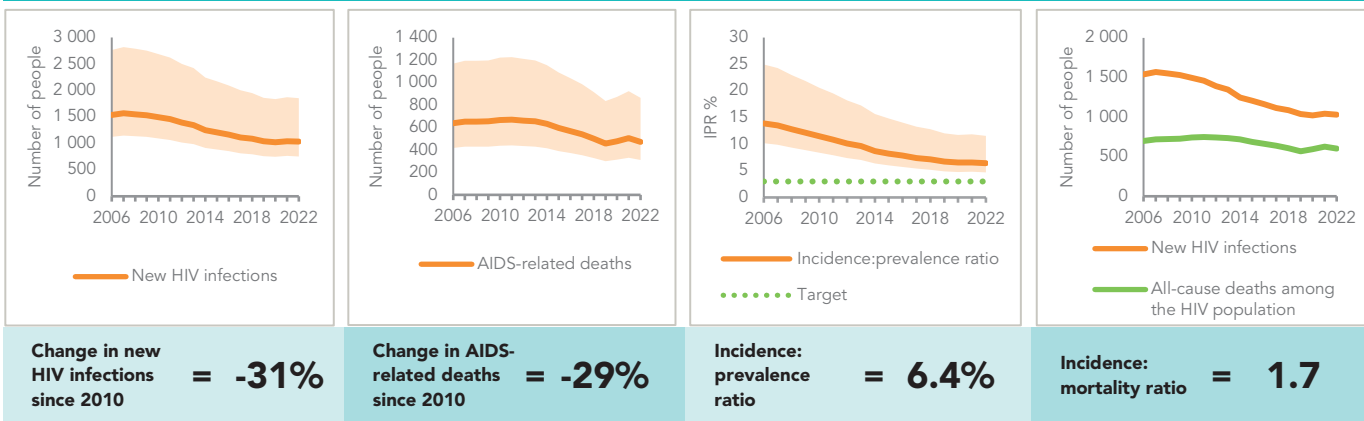
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	US\$ 0	US\$ 5 282 133	US\$ 0	US\$ 2 726 792	US\$ 1 733 166	US\$ 9 742 091

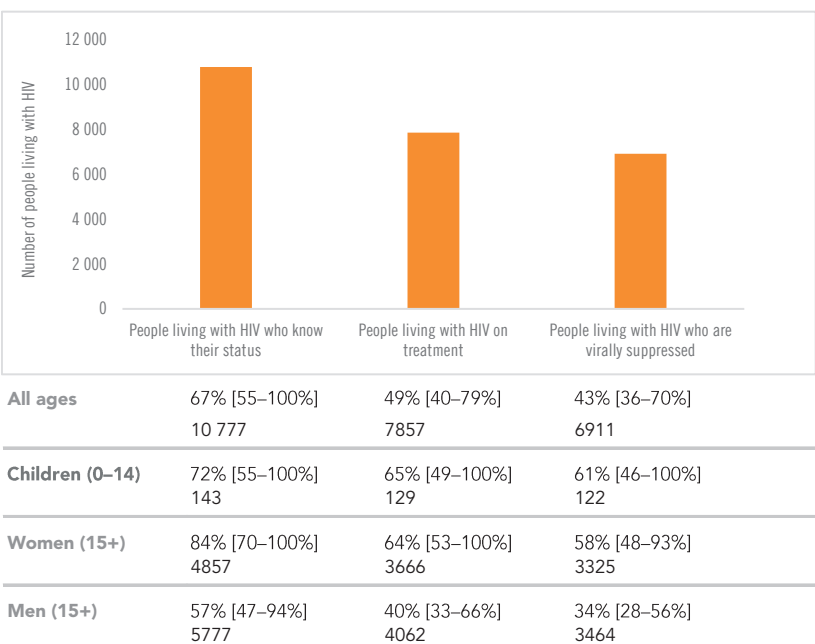
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	15 800	14 600	27 500	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.7%	11.4%	11.4%	...	...
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	...	...	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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	77% [65–100%]	96% [81–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	15.4% [11.5–25.3%]	11.3% [8.4–18.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	81% [54–96%]	>98% [68–>98%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	280 [210–340]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	32.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
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 (2022)	492
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2020)	94.7%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	87
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2022)	4.7%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	26%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021) 18 000 [15 000 -21 000]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

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

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load ...

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years

- Women ...
- Men ...

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years

- Women ...
- Men ...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ...

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period ...

Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...
- Naloxone available (2023) ...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 7 966 202	US\$ 694 996 044	...	...	...	US\$ 703 043 888

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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	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
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

...

TAJKISTAN

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	690 [640–770]	1100 [990–1100]	980 [840–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	580 [540–630]	550 [<500–640]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.09 [0.08–0.1]	0.12 [0.12–0.13]	0.1 [0.08–0.11]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2700 [2400–3000]	7400 [6900–7800]	15 000 [15 000–16 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	960 [850–1100]	2600 [2400–2800]	5400 [5100–5700]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1600 [1400–1800]	4300 [4000–4600]	9000 [8600–9500]
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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	...
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
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

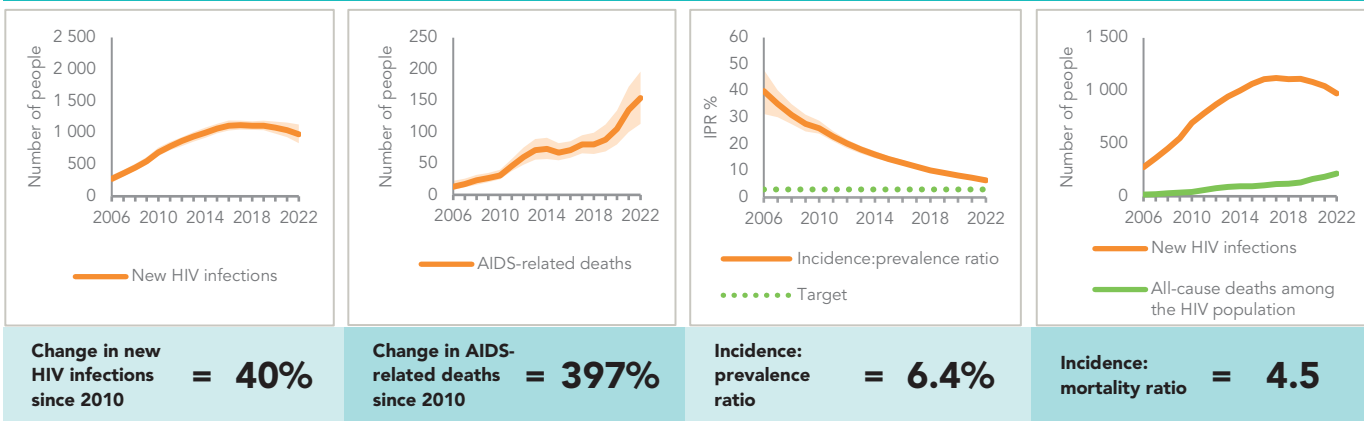
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	2017
	19

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 (Refers to women only)	2017
	63.60

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 3 736 909	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 3 736 909

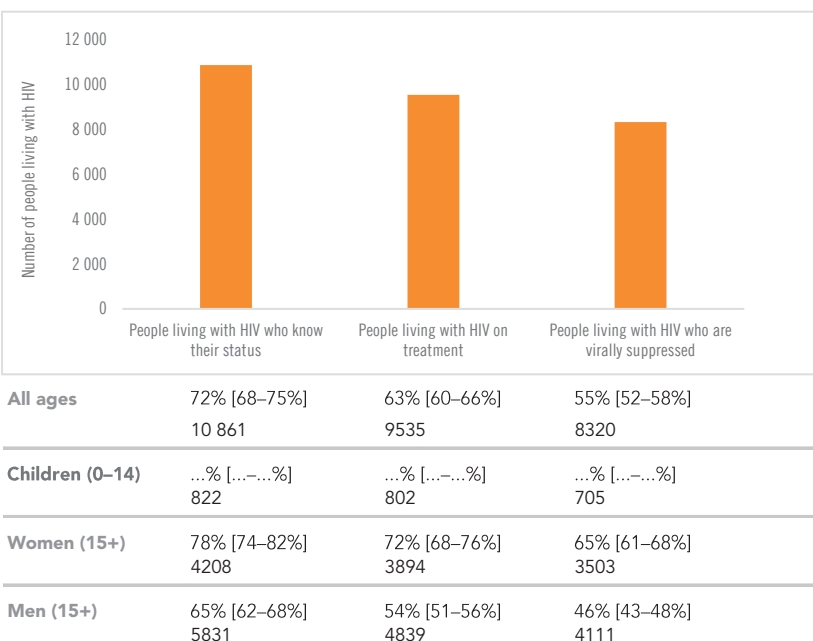
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	18 400	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.9%	4.3%	8.9%	...	3.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	55.9%	53.3%	65.1%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	84.7%	87.7%	69.8%	...	100%
Condom use	82.2%	78.6%	37.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	47.3%	77.4%	39.9%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	13.6%	1.5%	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	19% [17–22%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	250 [180–330]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	91.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2017)	40.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017)	...
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)	211
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2022)	90%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	200
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	2.7%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

TURKMENISTAN

KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021) 670 [350-1100]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

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

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load ...

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years

- Women ...
- Men ...

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years

- Women ...
- Men ...

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ...

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period ...

Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...
- Naloxone available (2023) ...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	

Last available report: ...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
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	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2019
	...	83.7
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 48.58

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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	...	2020
	...	66.6
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months		2020
		8.1
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months		2020
		17.3

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	...
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	...

UZBEKISTAN

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	3.2%	3.7%	5.1%	...	0.5%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	600 [400–850]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...

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

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
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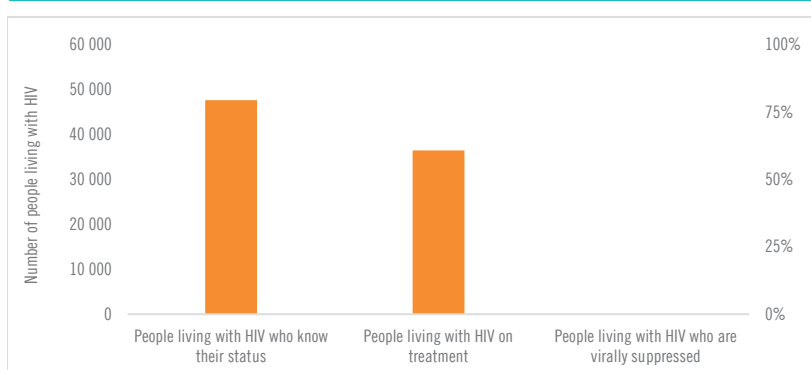
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	253
---	-----

Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	105
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages	...	36 488	...
Children (0–14)	...	0	...
Women (15+)	...	17 402	...
Men (15+)	...	19 086	...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	US\$ 0	US\$ 3 009 036	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 063 671	US\$ 0	US\$ 4 072 707

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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	...

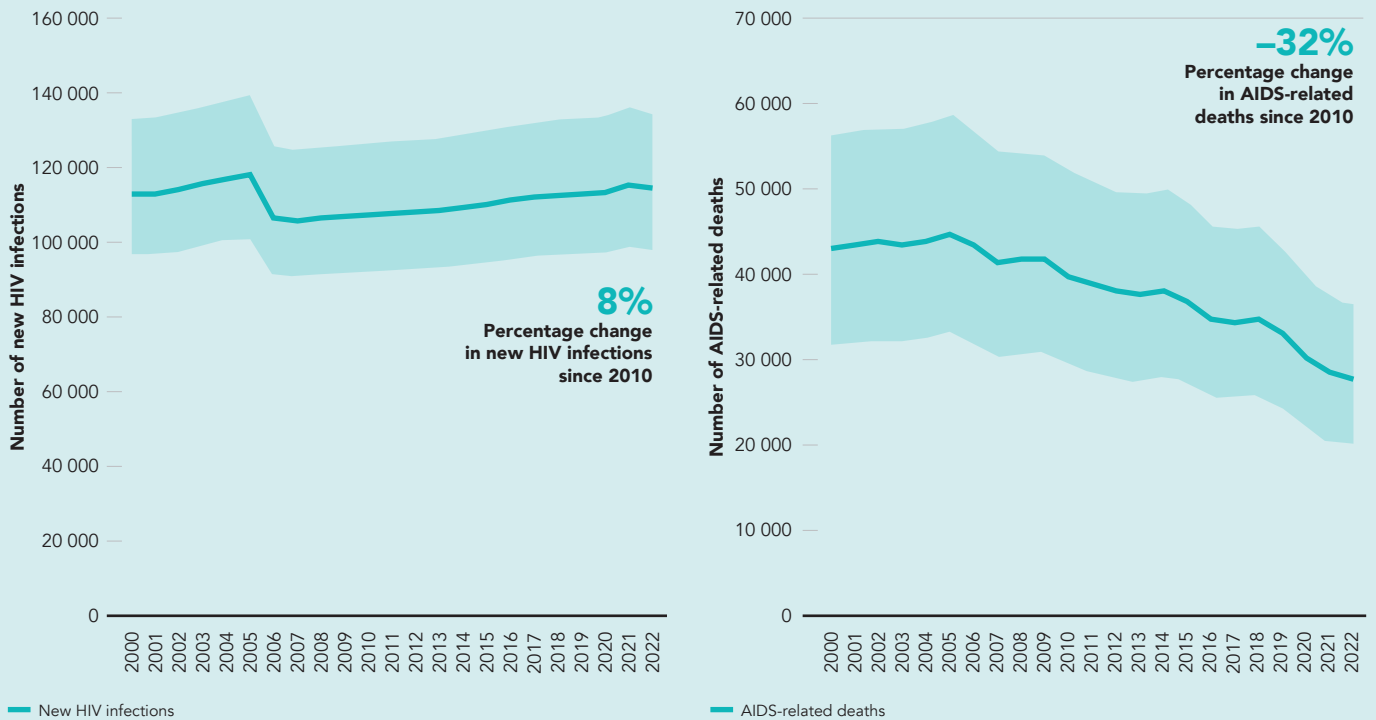
Latin America



Latin American countries have achieved important progress in expanding access to HIV treatment, but they have made fewer gains in prevention. Numbers of AIDS-related deaths have decreased by 32% since 2010, but annual numbers of new HIV infections have increased by 8% (Figure 5.1). Ten countries in the region have seen increases in numbers of new infections since 2010.

There are marked disparities in HIV prevention. Numbers of new HIV infections decreased by 14% among women but increased by 17% among men in 2010–2022. Median HIV prevalence among people from key populations is significantly higher than in the general population, reaching 9.5% among gay men and other men who have sex with men (data from 12 countries) and 14.7% among transgender people (data from nine countries) (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.1 Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Latin America, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2022 DATA

- **8%** increase in new HIV infections since 2010
- **32%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
2.2 million [2.0 million–2.5 million]
- New HIV infections:
110 000 [94 000–130 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
27 000 [21 000–35 000]

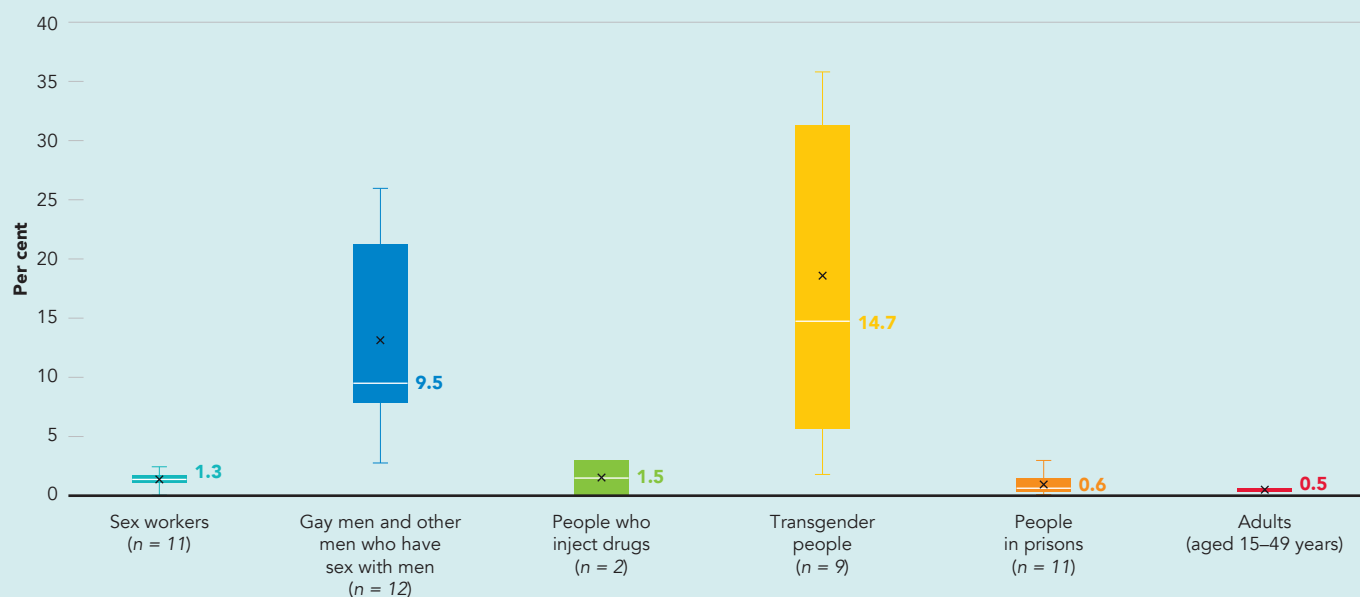
Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
85 [76–95]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
72 [64–80]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
66 [59–74]

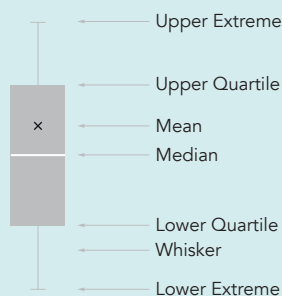
Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 3.2 billion [16% gap to meet the 2025 target]

Figure 5.2 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in Latin America, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in Latin America was:

- 1.3%** among sex workers.
- 9.5%** among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 1.5%** among people who inject drugs.
- 14.7%** among transgender people.
- 0.6%** among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **0.5% [0.4–0.5%]**.

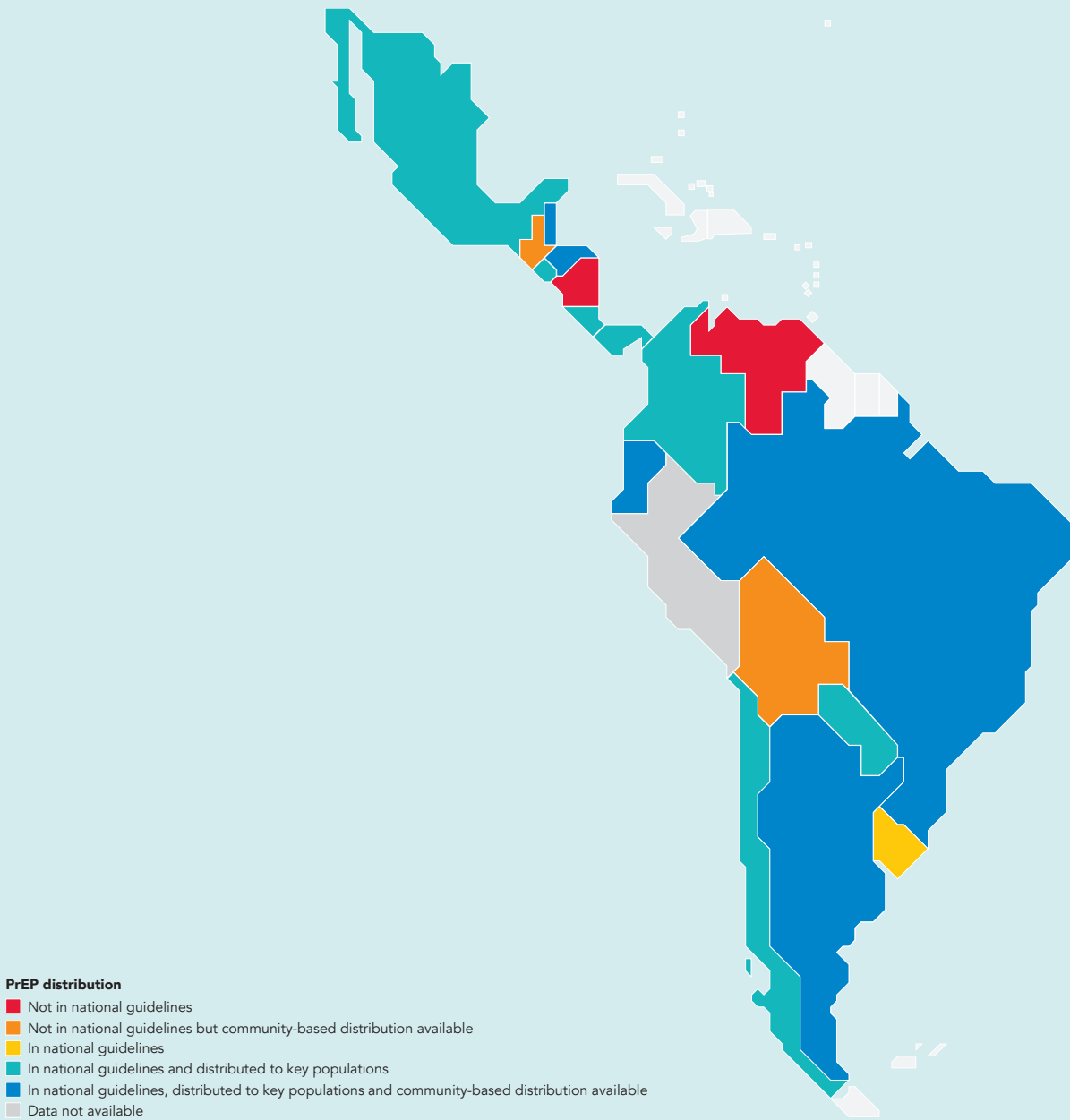
Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Notes: (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.

In 2022, the percentage of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy increased to 72%, but service gaps hamper access to treatment and care programmes in many countries in the region. Due to failure to achieve timely diagnosis of HIV infection (which is associated with better outcomes for people living with HIV, decreased risk of ongoing HIV transmission and lower health-care costs) (1), advanced HIV disease remains common among people newly diagnosed with HIV. In 13 countries in the region, at least 25% of new diagnoses are classified as advanced HIV infection, with CD4 counts below 200/mm³.

Figure 5.3 Countries with pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in national guidelines by type of distribution, Latin America, 2022



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Coverage of prevention of vertical HIV transmission has declined to 64% from a pre-COVID estimate of 67% in 2019, with 3 countries reporting coverage below 50%. Coverage of antiretroviral therapy for children (0–14 years) lags far behind coverage for adults. Only 39% of children living with HIV were receiving treatment in 2022, compared with 72% of people aged 15 years or over.

Thirteen countries in the region include pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in national guidelines, but only ten provide oral and on-demand PrEP to people from key populations, and only five allow for community-based distribution (Figure 5.3). Nevertheless, due to the expansion of targeted prevention services, the number of people on PrEP has increased by over 55% since 2021.

The region continues to experience humanitarian crises, with approximately six million Venezuelan migrants now living in other Latin American countries (primarily Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) (2), and an estimated two million people having fled worsening poverty and unrest in Central America (especially from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) (3). Among Venezuelan migrants and displaced people, high levels of HIV-related stigma, fear of deportation, and limited access to services have led to insufficient engagement with HIV programmes. Service coverage gaps between migrants and local people are aggravated when health insurance systems in host countries do not grant uninsured people access to health and laboratory services. The internal displacement of people in Colombia has negatively affected people's access to preventive and health services (4).

Domestic spending on HIV comprised 97% of all resources available for HIV in the region, although there is considerable variation between countries. The HIV programmes in larger countries in South America are financed almost entirely from domestic resources, but HIV prevention programmes in some countries in Central America, including programmes for people from key populations, still rely on donor funding for an estimated 14–57% of total HIV prevention expenditure.

Table 5.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Latin America, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Argentina	23 200 000									114 100	0.50%
Bolivia	6 300 000										
Brazil	114 000 000									837 400	0.73%
Chile	10 000 000			123 000	1.24%			19 600	0.20%	42 800	0.43%
Colombia	26 800 000			300 000						97 900	0.37%
Costa Rica	2 700 000							420		14 900	0.55%
Guatemala	9 800 000			120 700	1.23%			4400	0.04%	24 100	0.25%
Honduras	5 900 000										
Mexico	68 500 000	244 000	0.37%	1 226 000	1.85%			123 000	0.19%	202 000	0.31%
Nicaragua	3 800 000									21 200	0.55%
Panama	2 200 000	8700		19 756				2100			
Paraguay	3 600 000	9000		32 200				1200			
Peru	17 900 000			260 000	1.52%					89 900	0.50%
Uruguay	1 700 000			28 600	1.68%			1600	0.09%		
Venezuela	14 000 000							14 600	0.10%		
Estimated global median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)^a			0.34%		1.41%		0.10%		0.10%		-

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

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023;

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

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

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Cochabamba, El Alto, La Paz and Santa Cruz.

Colombia: Bogotá, Cali and Medellín.

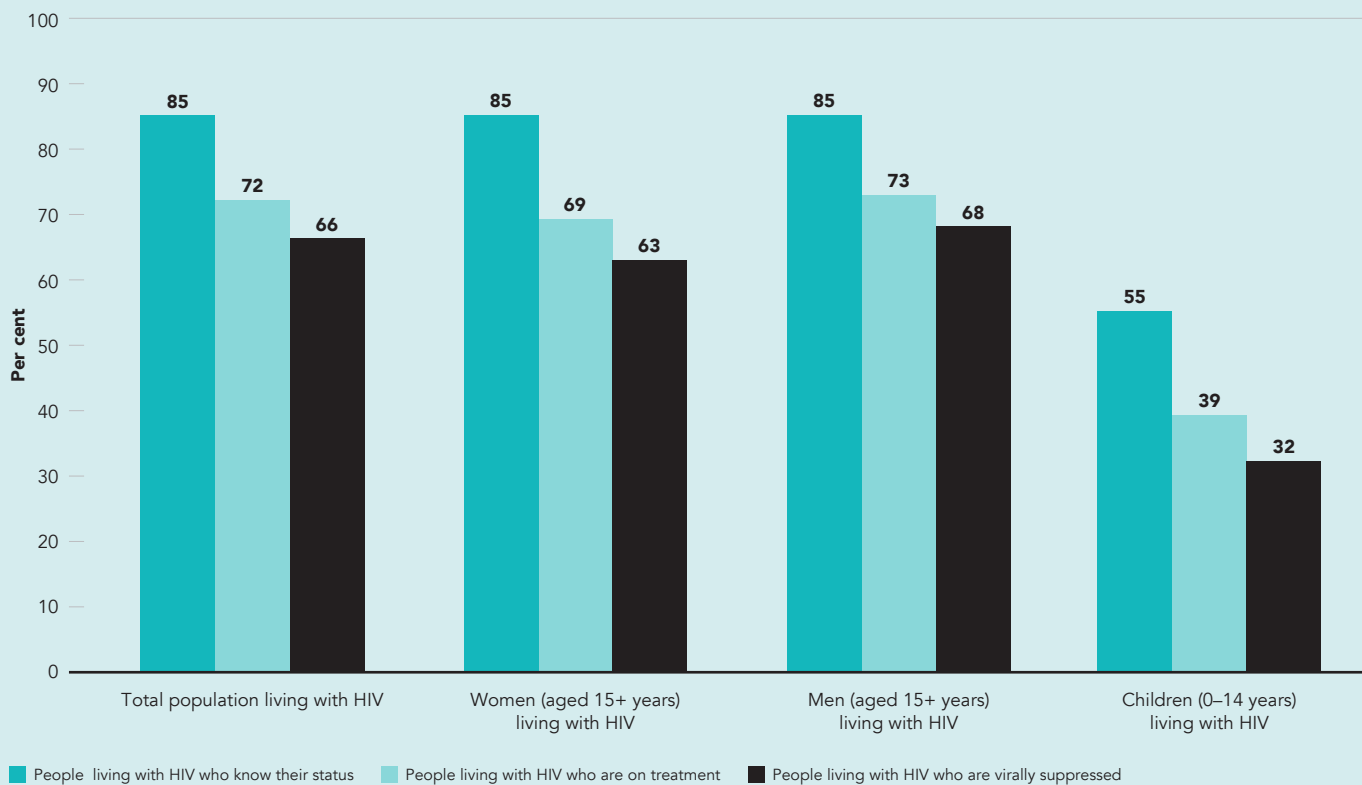
Costa Rica: Gran Área Metropolitana.

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

Paraguay: Sex workers: Alto Paraná, Amambay, Área Metropolitana (Asunción and Central) and Caaguazú. Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Alto Paraná, Asunción, Caaguazú and Central. Transgender people: Amambay, Asunción and Central.

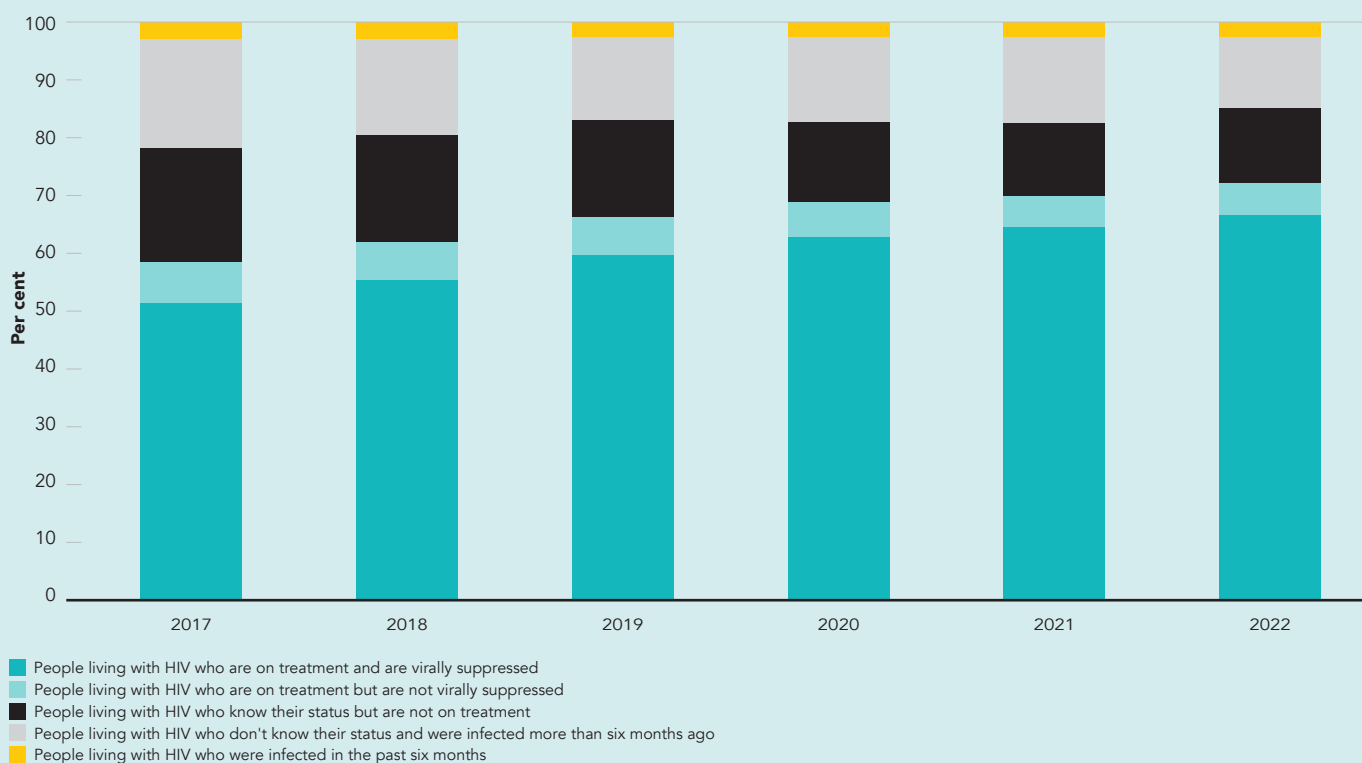
Note 3: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 5.4 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, Latin America, 2022



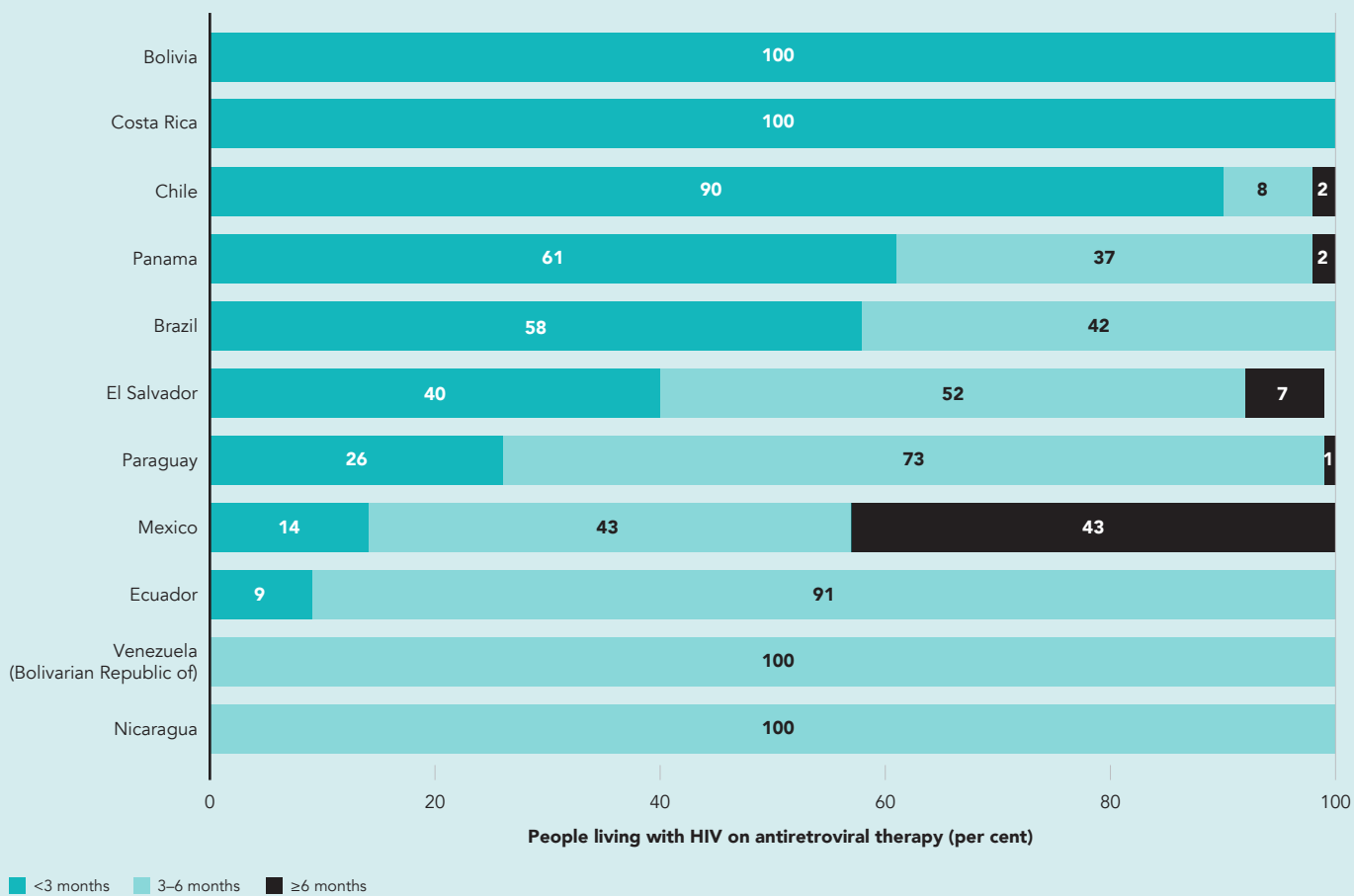
Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Figure 5.5 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), Latin America, 2017-2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Figure 5.6 Percentage of people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy by length of multimonth dispensing, selected countries, Latin America, 2022



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 5.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Latin America, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ²	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Argentina	1	1	1	1	17		1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	4	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	2	1		1
Ecuador	1	1	1	1	12		1
El Salvador	1	14	1	13	5		1
Guatemala	1	15	1	1	1		1
Honduras	2	2	2	2	1		19
Mexico	2	9	2	2	8		2
Nicaragua	1	22	1	1	1		1
Panama	1	1	1	1	21		20
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	1		1
Peru	2	10	18	11	16		6
Uruguay	4	4	4	4	1		4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	7	1	1	1		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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

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

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity ^e	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^e
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	4
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	2
Ecuador	1	1	1		1	1
El Salvador	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guatemala	1	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mexico	2	1	2		2	4
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panama	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peru	2					
Uruguay	2	4				4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

^bCriminalization 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.

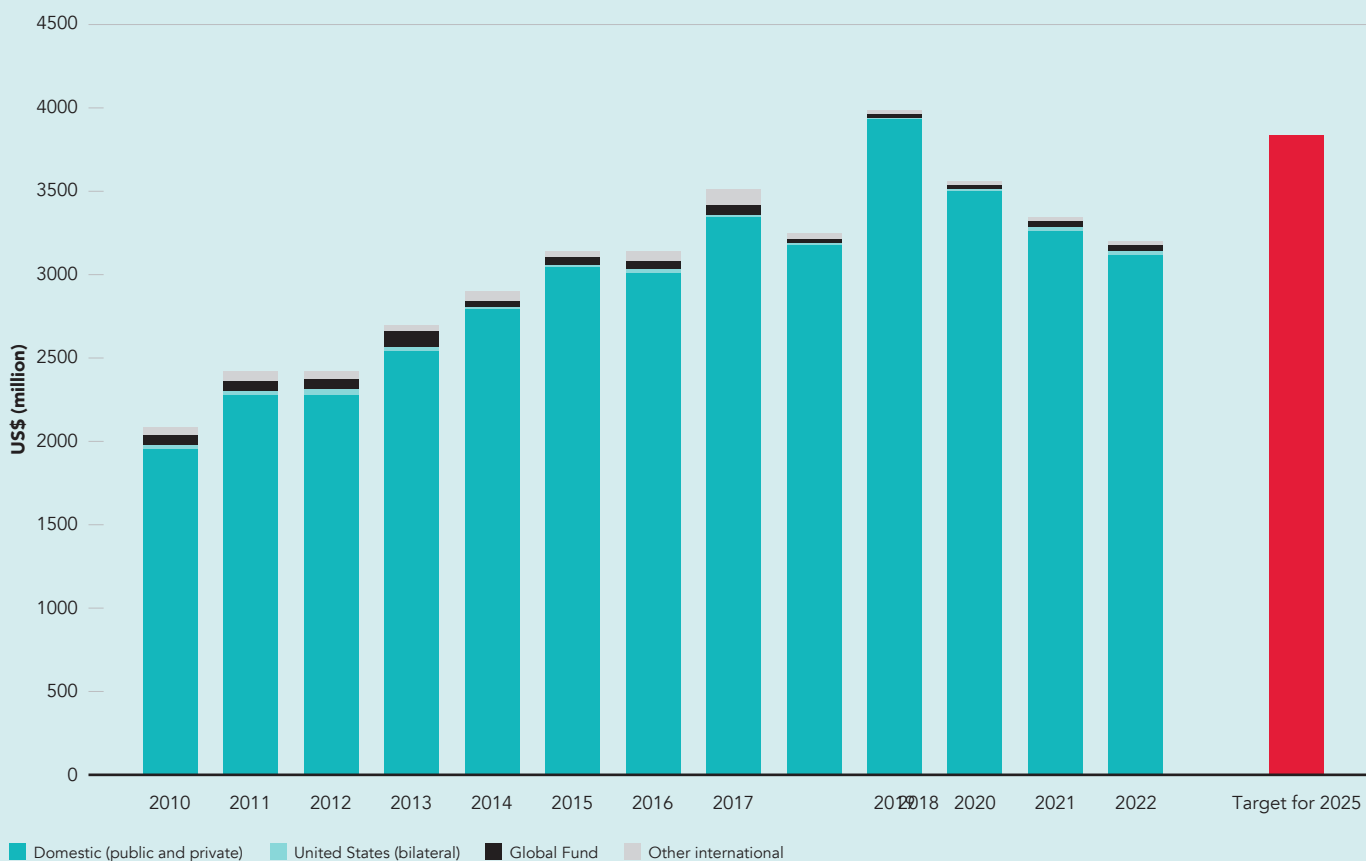
^cCriminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.

^dConstitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.

Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 4 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2019. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 5 Ley de Prevencion y Control de la Infeccion Provocada por el virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana: Article 15. San Salvador: Government of El Salvador (http://asp.salud.gob.sv/regulacion/pdf/ley/ley_proteccion_control_infeccion_provocada_por_vih.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 6 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. Lima: Government of Peru (<https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/1402571/RM%20N%C2%B0882-2020-MINSA.PDF.PDF>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 7 Penal Code: Article 382. Caracas: Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (http://oas.org/juridico/spanish/mesicic3_ven_anexo6.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 8 Codigo Penal Federal: Article 199bis. Mexico City: Government of Mexico (http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf_mov/Codigo_Penal_Federal.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 9 Codigo Penal para el Estado de Baja California: Article 267. (https://www.congresobc.gob.mx/Documentos/ProcesoParlamentario/Leyes/TOMO_V/20210226_CODPENAL.PDF, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 10 Decreto Legislativo N635 Codigo Penal: Articles 179 and 181. Lima: Government of Peru (<https://lpderecho.pe/codigo-penal-peruano-actualizado/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 11 Decreto Legislativo N635 Codigo Penal, Dcimo Segundo Edicin Oficial: Article 299. Lima: Government of Peru (<https://lpderecho.pe/codigo-penal-peruano-actualizado/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 12 Ley 11, Registro Oficial 58, 14 de abril de 2000: Ley Para la Prevencion y Asistencia Integral del VIH SIDA. Quito: Government of Ecuador (https://oig.cepal.org/sites/default/files/2002_reglamentoleyvih_ecu.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 13 Artculo 34 de la Ley reguladora de las actividades relativas a las drogas. San Salvador: Government of El Salvador (<https://elsalvador.eregulations.org/media/Ley%20reguladora%20de%20las%20actividades%20relativas%20a%20las%20drogas.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 14 Penal Code: Articles 170 and 170A. San Salvador: Government of El Salvador; (https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/codigo_penal_el_salvador.pdf).
- 15 Decreto 9-2009: Article 39. Guatemala City: Government of Guatemala (<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4a03e3d22.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 16 Peru. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network (<https://www.hivjustice.net/country/pe/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 17 Argentina. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network, <https://www.hivjustice.net/country/ar/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 18 Mendos LR, Botha K, Lelis RC, et al. State-sponsored homophobia 2020: global legislation overview update. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020 (https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_World_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_report_global_legislation_overview_update_December_2020.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 19 Ley Especial sobre VIH/SIDA, 1999: Article 60 (<http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/LeyEspecialMHSIDA.pdf>). Tegucigalpa: Government of Honduras (https://siteal.iiep.unesco.org/sites/default/files/sit_accion_files/hn_0290.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 20 Normas técnicas y administrativas del programa nacional de salud integral de los y las adolescentes. Panama City: Ministry of Health of Panama; 2006 (https://data.miraquetemiro.org/sites/default/files/documentos/norma_adolescentes_panama_0.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023); Articulo 19.2 de la Ley 68 que regula los derechos y obligaciones de los pacientes en materia de informacion y de decision libre (https://www.hospitalsantotomas.gob.pa/download/transparencia/otros_documentos_y_normas/9.6.0-LEY-68-DERECHOS-PACIENTE.pdf).
- 21 Codigo Penal: Article 308. City of Panama: Government of Panama (<https://en.calameo.com/read/0005798491847eb9f9501>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 22 Penal Code amended by Law No. 641, 2007: Article 178. Managua: Nicaragua (https://www.poderjudicial.gob.ni/arc-pdf/CP_641.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).

Figure 5.7 Resource availability for HIV, Latin America, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025

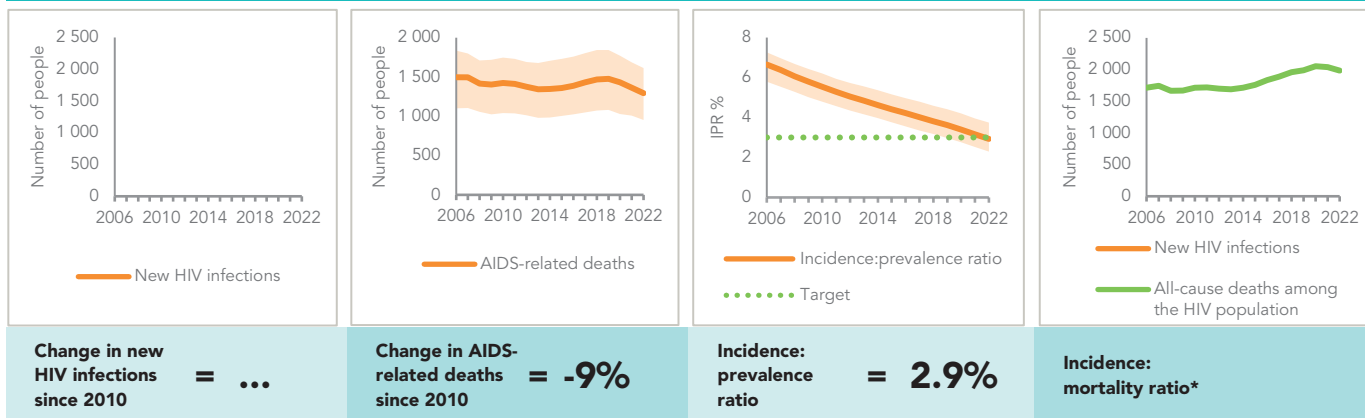


Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glabius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. PLoS Med. 2021;18(10):e1003831.
 Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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- 1 Croxford S, Stengaard AR, Brännström J, et al. Late diagnosis of HIV: an updated consensus definition. *HIV Med.* 2022. 3(11):1202–1208.
- 2 Venezuela situation factsheet. Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; 2023 (<https://reporting.unhcr.org/venezuela-situation-factsheet>).
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EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



* The incidence:mortality in 2022 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	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	114 000
HIV prevalence	1.4%
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

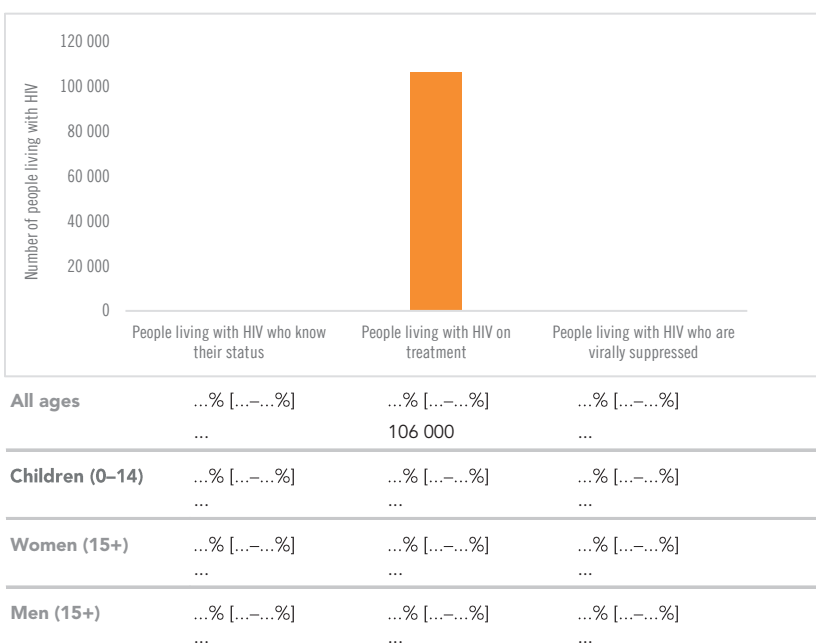
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	840 [480–1300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2016)	43.6%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
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)	1921

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

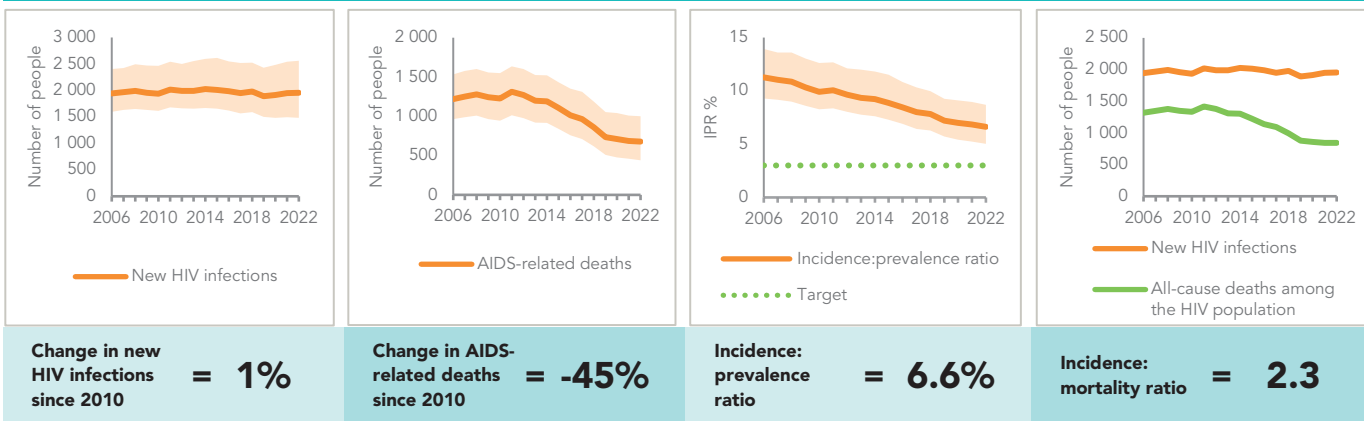


ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	46% [42–52%]	...% [...-...%]

Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

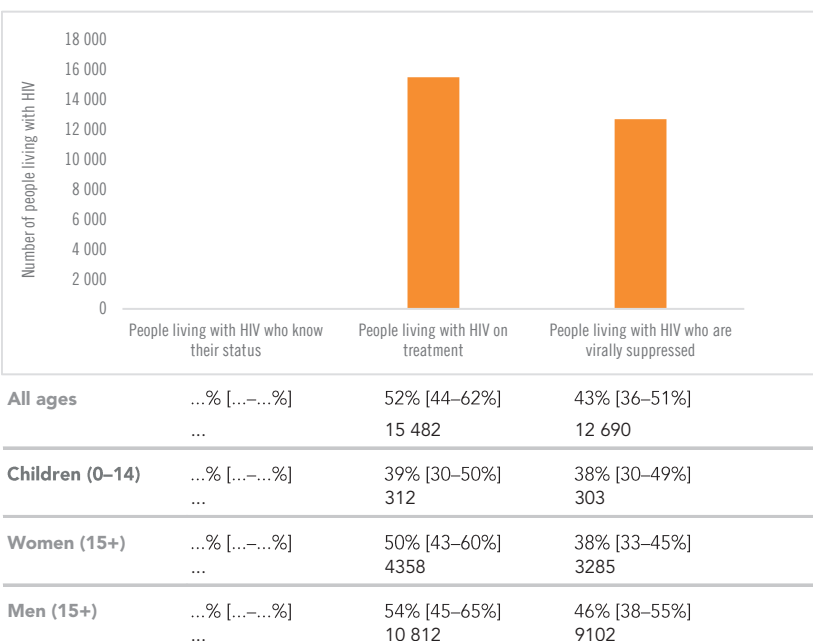
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	25.8%	...	30.8%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	94.0%	...	85.6%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	32%	68.9%	...	53.8%	...
Condom use	...	68.1%	...	83.4%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	33.9%	...	55.3%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	15.3%	...	5.7%	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	52% [44-62%]	88% [75-100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.8% [23.1-28.1%]	15.2% [11.4-18.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	29% [24-34%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	590 [370-860]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

BRAZIL

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	48 000 [45 000–51 000]	48 000 [45 000–51 000]	51 000 [47 000–54 000]
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)	15 000 [13 000–18 000]	17 000 [13 000–20 000]	13 000 [9800–16 000]
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]	780 000 [720 000–840 000]	990 000 [910 000–1.1 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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

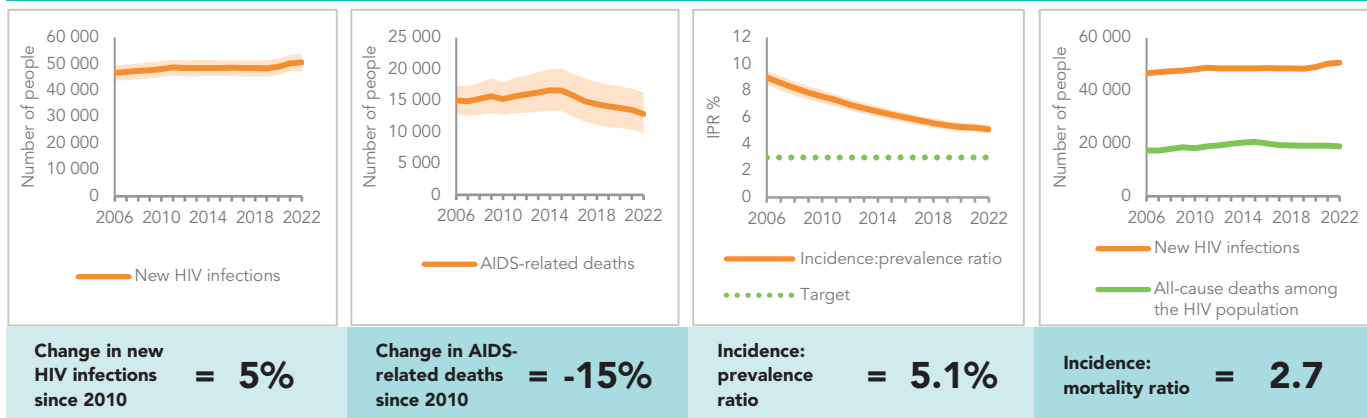
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...
Percentage of people living with HIV who report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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 513 536 383	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 513 536 383

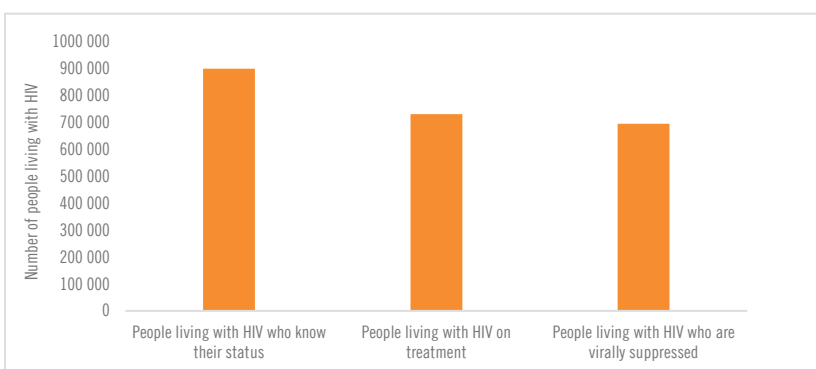
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	837 000
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



	91% [84–98%] 899 000	74% [68–80%] 730 929	70% [65–76%] 695 264
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
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 (2021)	12 000 [10 000 –14 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	55 746
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

CHILE

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3000 [2500–3500]	4100 [3400–4800]	4800 [3800–5700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	800 [630–990]	1100 [840–1300]	1100 [830–1300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–550]	650 [530–780]	750 [640–910]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2500 [2000–3000]	3400 [2800–4100]	4000 [3100–4800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.18 [0.15–0.21]	0.23 [0.19–0.27]	0.25 [0.2–0.29]
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)	33 000 [30 000–36 000]	50 000 [44 000–55 000]	83 000 [73 000–93 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5200 [4800–5600]	7900 [7200–8600]	13 000 [12 000–15 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	28 000 [24 000–31 000]	42 000 [36 000–47 000]	69 000 [60 000–79 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.6 [0.6–0.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

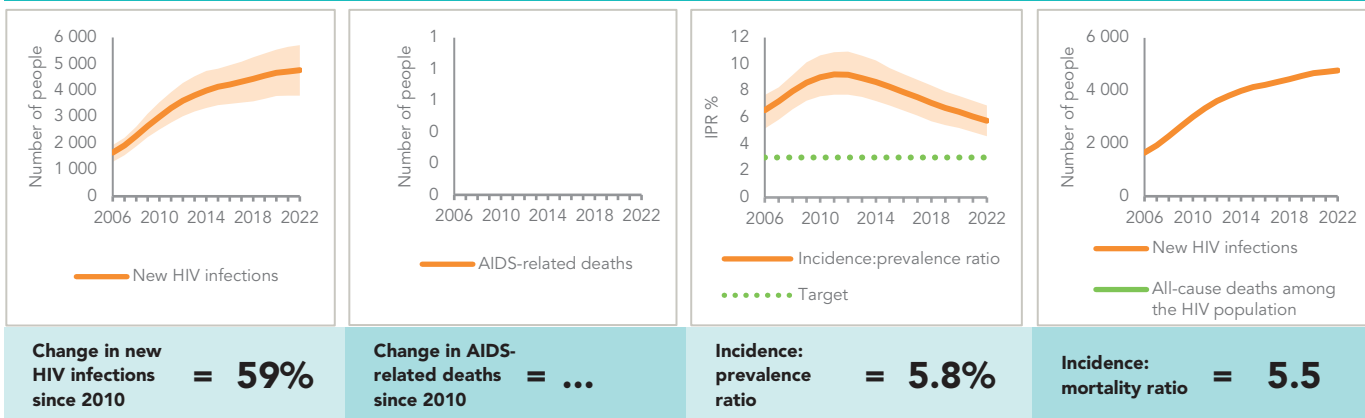
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 219 452 421	US\$ 138 016 714	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 27 010	US\$ 357 517 899

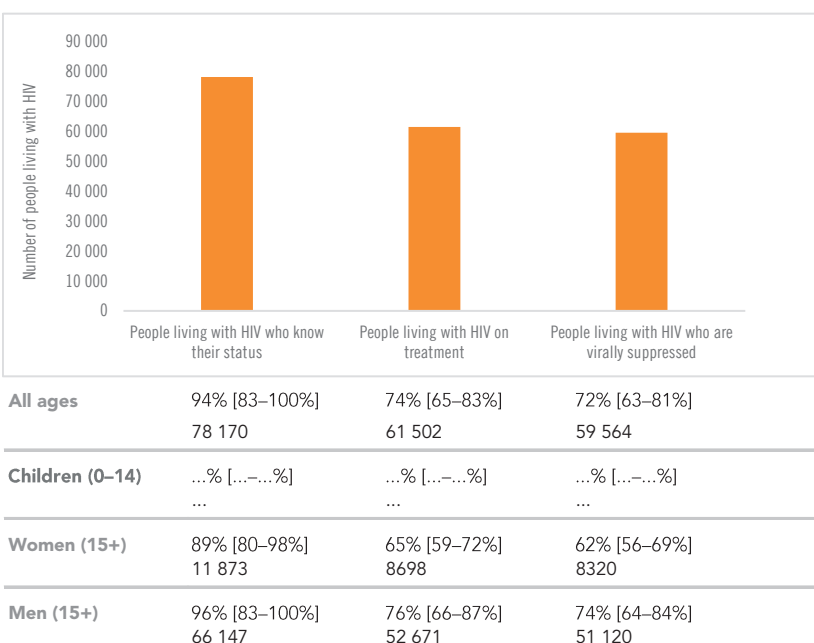
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	122 600	...	19 600	43 000
HIV prevalence	0.7%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	93.3%	90.8%	...	95.9%	95.4%
Condom use	44.1%	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12.4% [11.1–13.7%]	13.9% [12.7–15.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	69% [63–76%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	290 [230–340]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	2.3
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (52)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	1387
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

COLOMBIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	9700 [7300–13 000]	8700 [6000–13 000]	8300 [5400–14 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1100 [850–1400]	960 [660–1400]	820 [510–1300]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1600 [1200–2000]	1200 [800–1700]	810 [510–1400]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	7800 [5800–10 000]	7200 [4800–11 000]	7400 [4800–13 000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.22 [0.17–0.29]	0.19 [0.13–0.29]	0.16 [0.11–0.28]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6000 [4300–8000]	2500 [1600–3700]	1500 [1000–2400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1300 [920–1800]	<500 [<500–510]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	4400 [3000–5900]	2000 [1200–3100]	1100 [690–2000]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [95 000–140 000]	140 000 [120 000–170 000]	190 000 [150 000–250 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	3300 [2600–4200]	2700 [2200–3300]	2000 [1600–2600]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	25 000 [21 000–30 000]	28 000 [24 000–34 000]	35 000 [28 000–42 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	87 000 [71 000–100 000]	110 000 [89 000–130 000]	150 000 [120 000–200 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

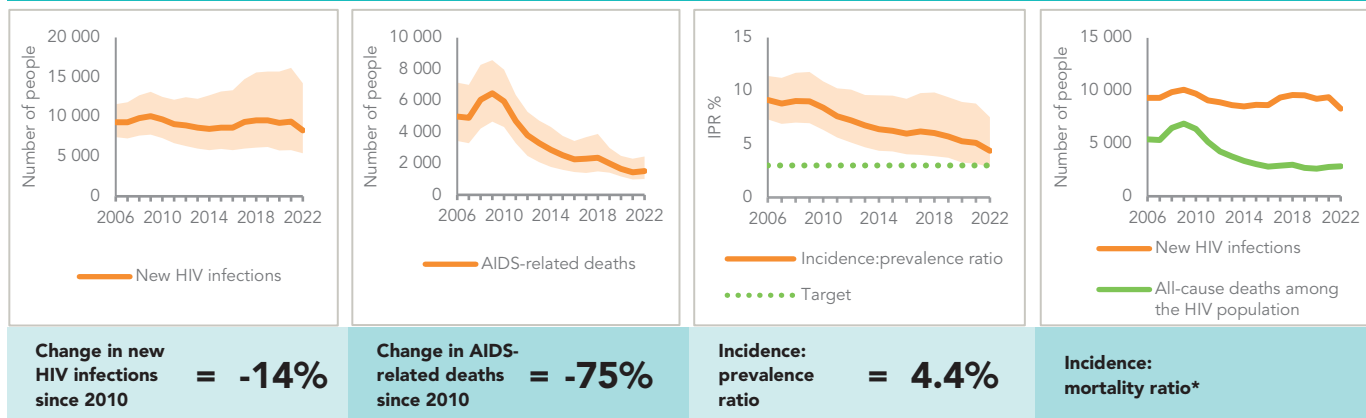
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 111 851 767	US\$ 519 968	US\$ 4 799 933	US\$ 3 426 756	US\$ 121 068 460

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



* The incidence:mortality in 2022 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	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	100 000
HIV prevalence	2.9%
HIV testing and status awareness	...	33.0%**	68.1%**	38.4%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	85.6%	90.4%	68.2%	81.4%	91%
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

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

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	52% [44–62%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.8% [16.7–22.6%]	10.8% [10–12.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	44% [37–52%]	44% [35–55%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	2900 [2100–3900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (82.4)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	1636
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	21
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COSTA RICA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	940 [790–1100]	860 [710–1000]	710 [550–870]
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 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	780 [640–890]	750 [600–890]	620 [<500–770]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.20 [0.17–0.23]	0.18 [0.15–0.21]	0.14 [0.11–0.17]
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 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9300 [8300–10 000]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1700 [1600–1900]	2100 [2000–2300]	2500 [2200–2700]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	7400 [6500–8100]	11 000 [9300–12 000]	14 000 [12 000–16 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.4–0.4]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

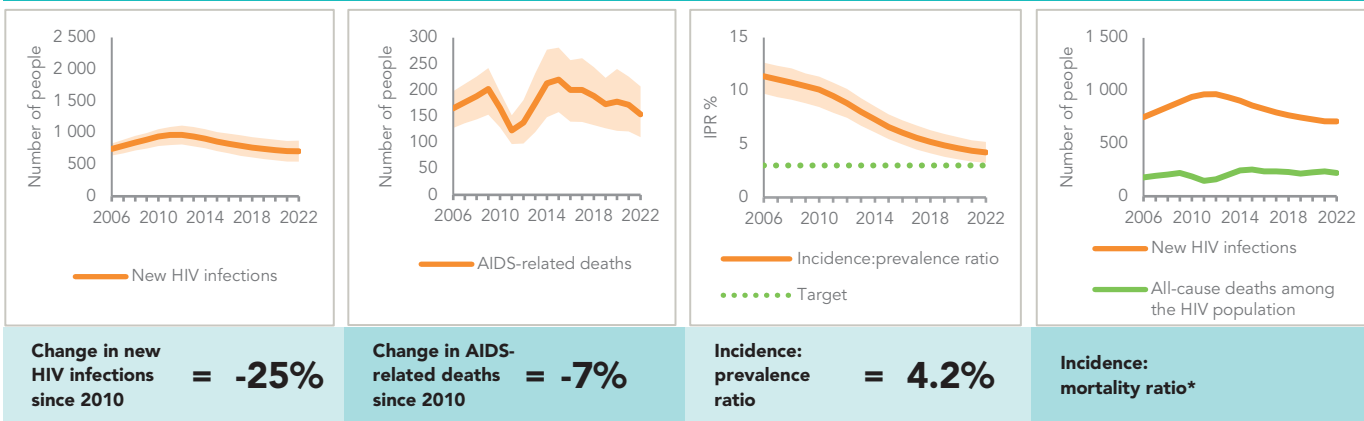
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2018
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	22.9
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 (Refers to women only)	...	2018 3.40

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 659 981	US\$ 54 462 259	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 130 500	US\$ 109 349	US\$ 56 415 004

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



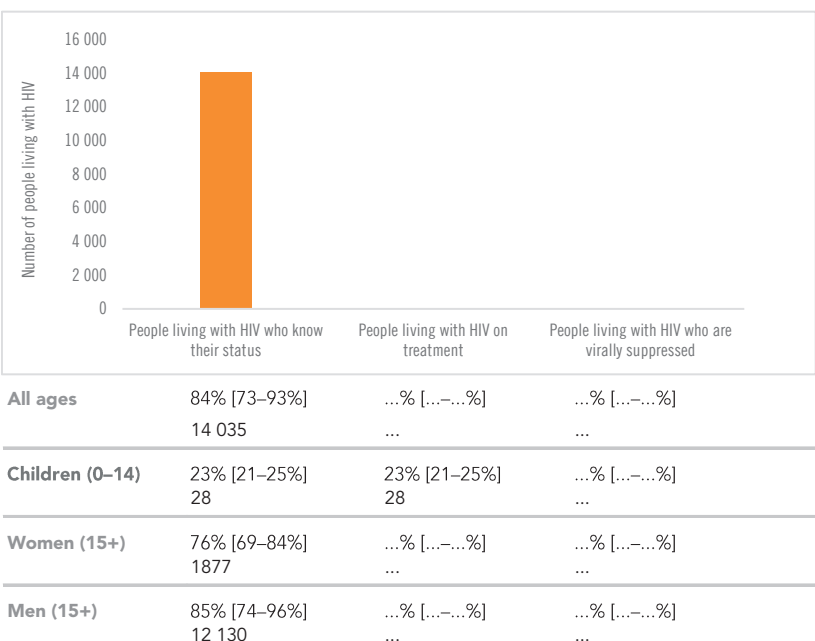
* The incidence:mortality in 2022 is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 91% (95% x 95%) or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2025).

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	15 000
HIV prevalence	0%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	86.5%
Condom use	...	39.2%	...	...	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	92% [83–100%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12.9% [12–13.9%]	23.8% [22–25%]
Early infant diagnosis	56% [52–63%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	66 [42–95]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2021)	696
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

ECUADOR

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2200 [1900–2700]	2300 [1900–2900]	1900 [1300–2700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	890 [740–1100]	920 [750–1100]	710 [<500–1000]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	770 [640–960]	770 [620–930]	<500 [<500–700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [1000–1600]	1400 [1100–1800]	1300 [860–1900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.15 [0.13–0.18]	0.14 [0.12–0.18]	0.11 [0.07–0.15]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	960 [740–1300]	940 [710–1200]	<500 [<500–560]
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+)	580 [<500–780]	680 [510–890]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	37 000 [33 000–42 000]	48 000 [42 000–55 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1000 [910–1200]	1100 [940–1200]	980 [840–1200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	9500 [8300–11 000]	12 000 [11 000–14 000]	16 000 [14 000–18 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	23 000 [21 000–27 000]	31 000 [27 000–36 000]
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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

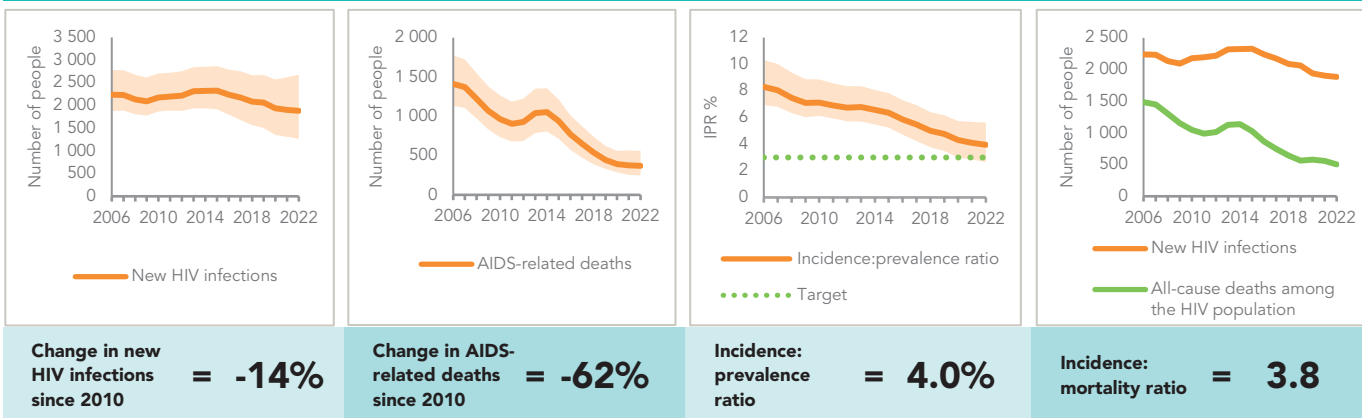
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 7 743 537	US\$ 0	US\$ 4 506 268	US\$ 0	US\$ 12 249 805

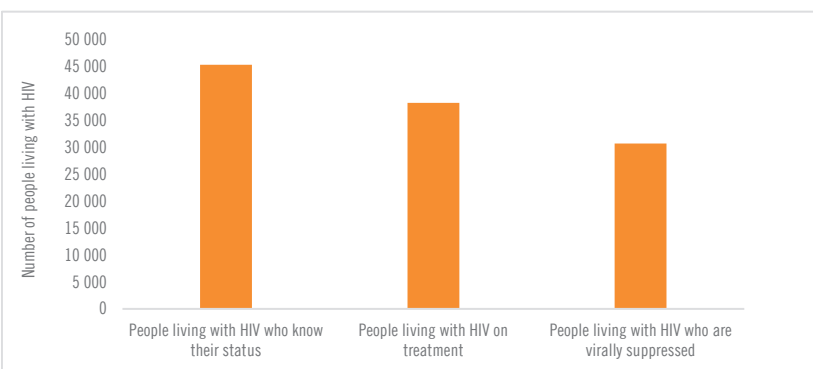
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	95% [84–100%] 45 300	80% [71–93%] 38 270	64% [57–74%] 30 696
Children (0–14)	75% [64–88%] 732	70% [60–82%] 682	59% [51–69%] 576
Women (15+)	89% [79–100%] 14 060	73% [65–84%] 11 606	54% [48–62%] 8536
Men (15+)	>98% [85–100%] 30 508	84% [73–98%] 25 982	70% [60–81%] 21 584

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	49% [43–55%]	90% [77–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.9% [19–22.8%]	12.4% [11–16.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	1100 [840–1500]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	2.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	200
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

EL SALVADOR

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1400 [1100–1700]	1000 [820–1200]	830 [560–1100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–570]	<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+)	940 [750–1200]	710 [560–870]	590 [<500–800]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.23 [0.19–0.27]	0.17 [0.13–0.2]	0.13 [0.09–0.18]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <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)	20 000 [18 000–22 000]	22 000 [20 000–25 000]	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+)	6000 [5400–6500]	7000 [6300–7700]	7600 [6800–8300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–16 000]	15 000 [13 000–17 000]	15 000 [13 000–17 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.6 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

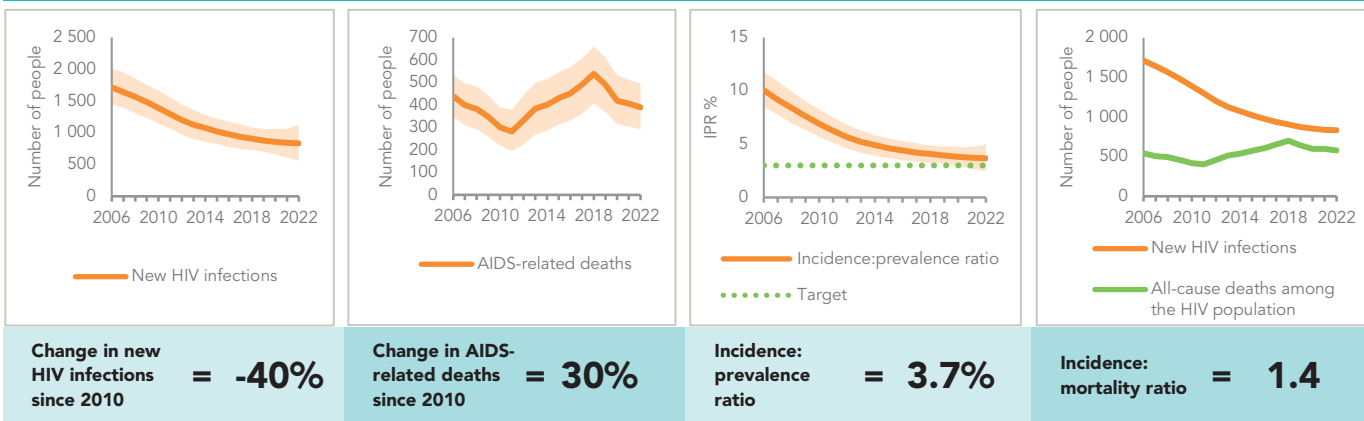
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 3 866 418	US\$ 44 996 042	US\$ 7 796 415	US\$ 3 948 977	US\$ 213 844	US\$ 62 405 413

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

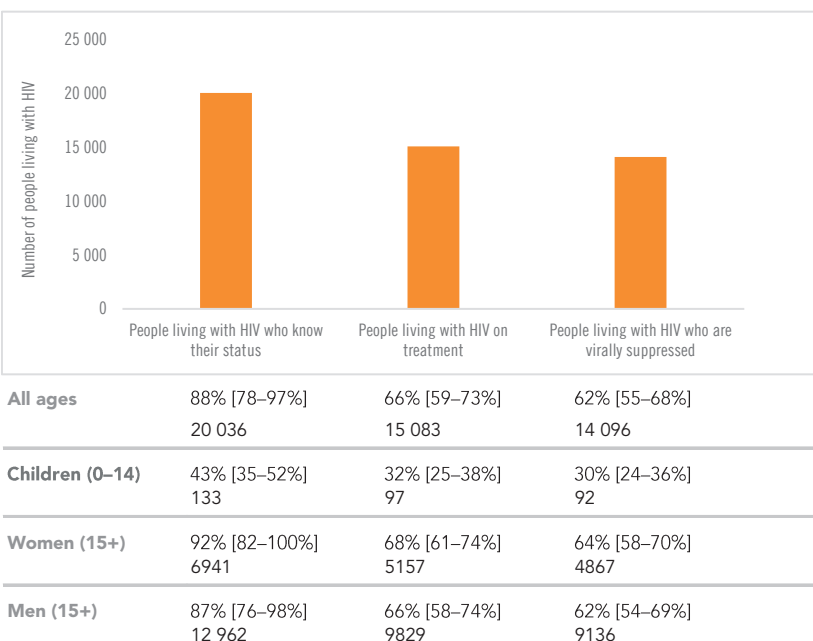


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.1%	2.7%	...	2%	0.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	65.1%	82.1%	...	63.5%	100%
Condom use	86.3%	35.9%	...	52.7%	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	69% [60–79%]	78% [66–88%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.4% [12.7–19.1%]	15.7% [11.1–19.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	69% [61–79%]	49% [43–58%]

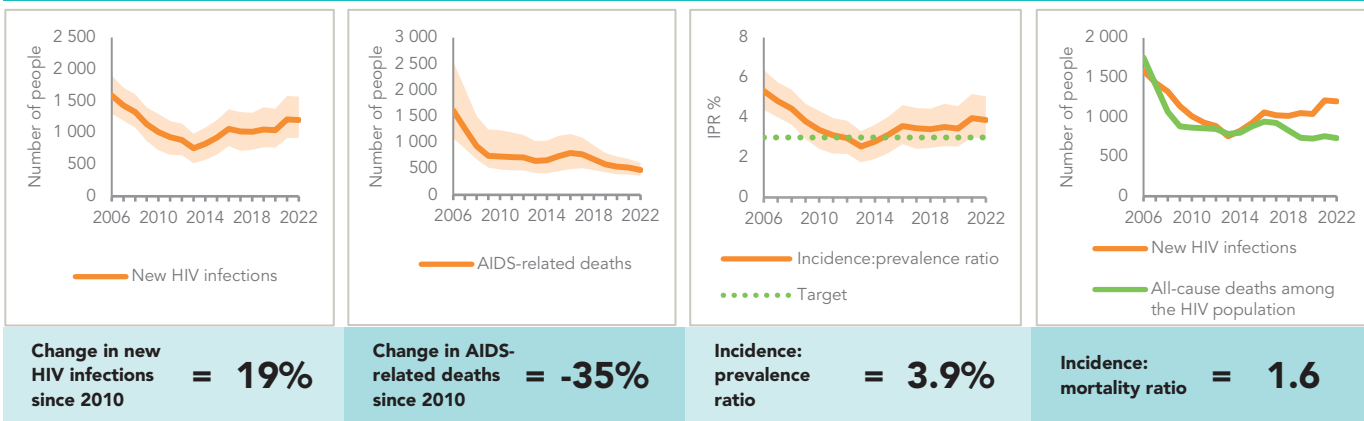
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	210 [140–280]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	60
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	156
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	120 700	...	4400	24 000
HIV prevalence	1%	9%	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	430 [310-560]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	31.9
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	11.1%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (6.8)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— 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	...
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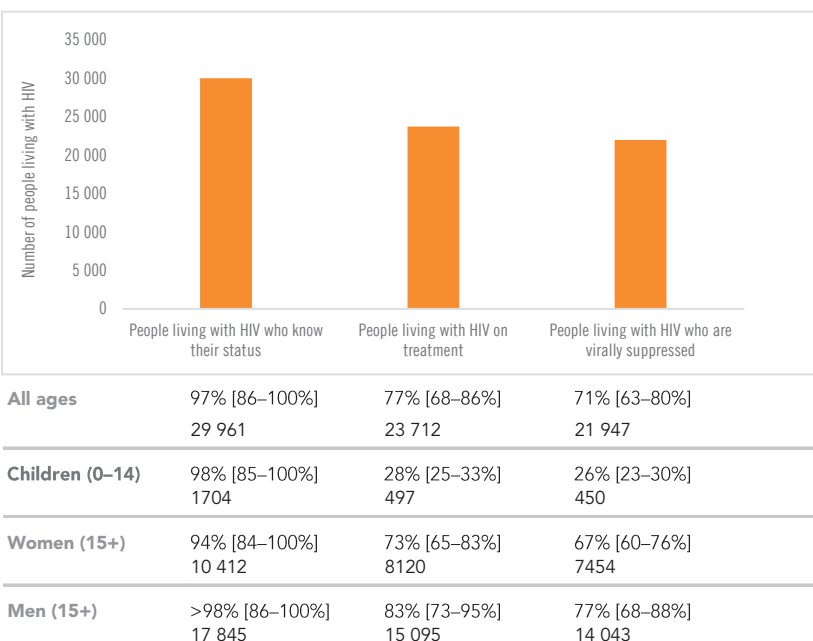
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	15 612
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	20% [18-23%]	44% [39-51%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	31.5% [28.9-33.4%]	24.9% [22.3-27%]
Early infant diagnosis	11% [10-13%]	38% [33-44%]

HONDURAS

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	600 [<500–920]	<500 [<500–780]	560 [<500–760]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <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– <500]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<100–580]	<500 [<200–520]	<500 [<500–610]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.07 [0.04–0.11]	0.05 [0.03–0.08]	0.05 [0.04–0.07]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	1400 [1200–1700]	1000 [850–1200]	540 [<500–680]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–610]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	740 [620–900]	540 [<500–660]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	26 000 [24 000–28 000]	22 000 [20 000–24 000]	20 000 [17 000–22 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2600 [2400–3000]	1700 [1500–1900]	810 [720–930]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	11 000 [9800–11 000]	9200 [8400–9900]	7600 [6800–8400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [12 000–14 000]	11 000 [9900–12 000]	11 000 [9700–13 000]
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
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	...
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
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

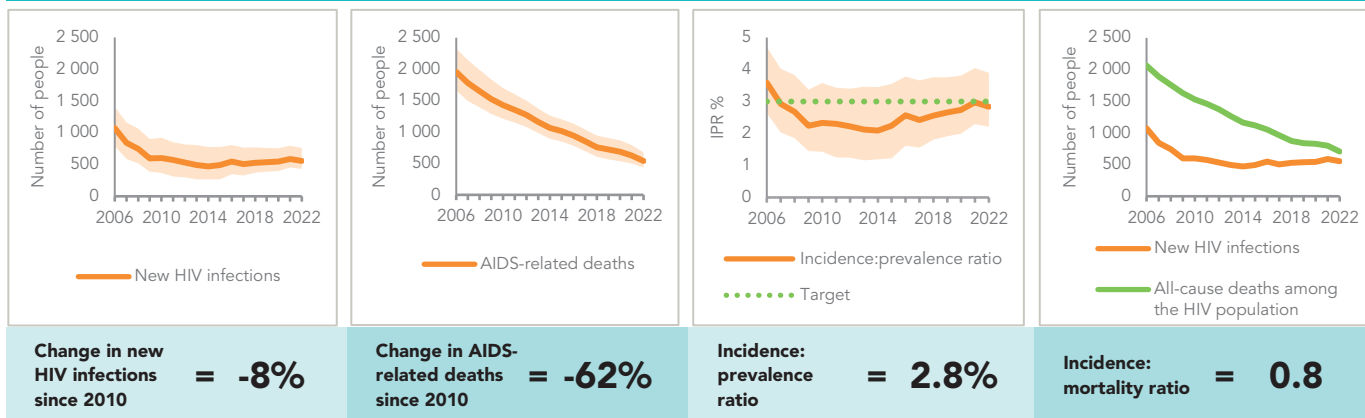
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2019
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	43.2
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	2019
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	33
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	2019
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	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	...	...
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
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)	...	5.34

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 5 161 710	US\$ 13 041 128	US\$ 6 041 963	US\$ 2 738 256	US\$ 316 651	US\$ 27 299 707

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

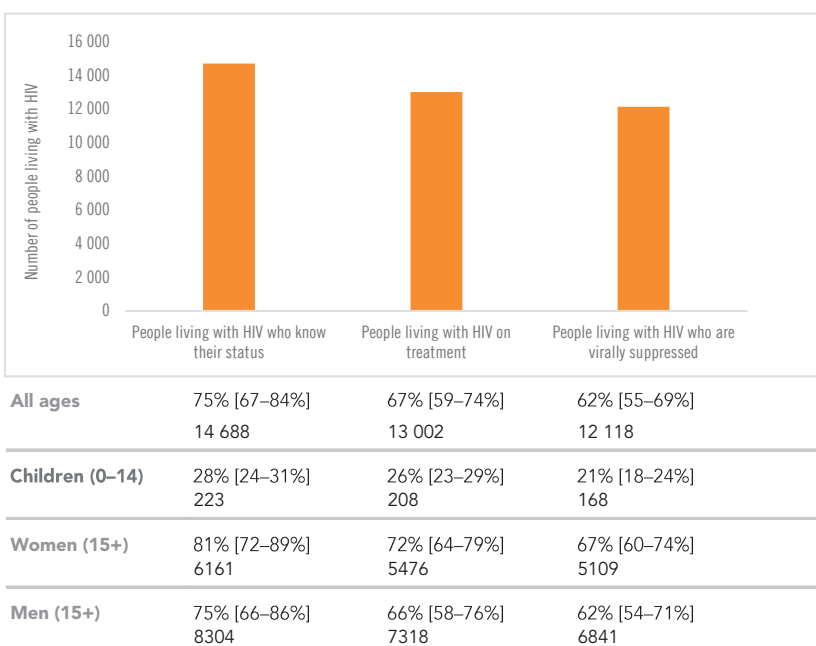


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	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%
Condom use	39.4%	42.4%	...	41.2%	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	36% [33–41%]	41% [37–46%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	26.9% [25.2–28.5%]	25.3% [23.5–27.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	30% [26–33%]	52% [46–57%]

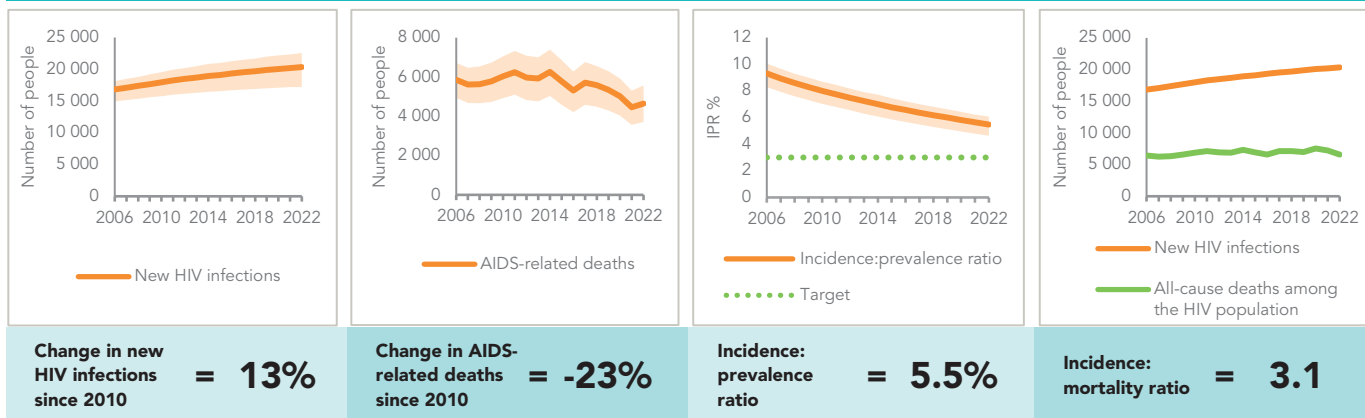
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	190 [130–260]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
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	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	102
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

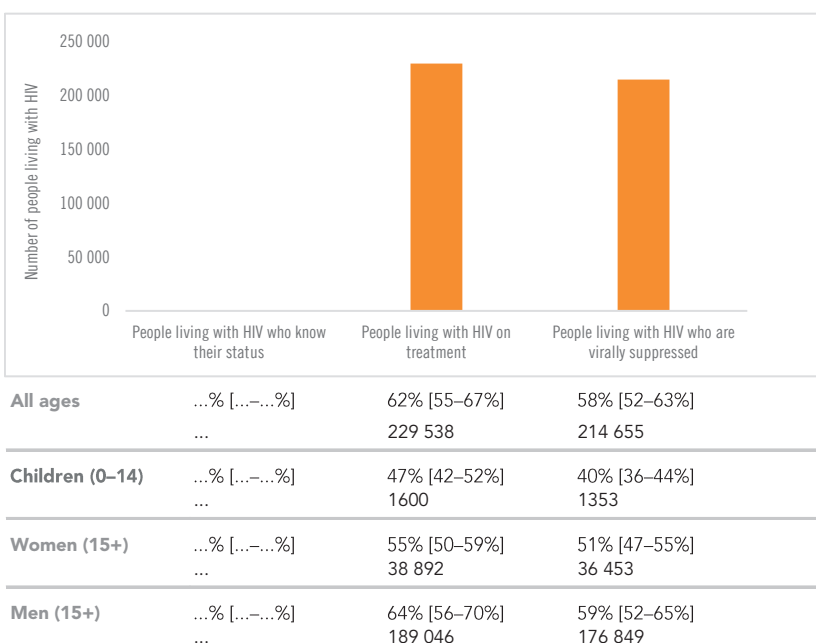
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	244 100	1 226 000	...	122 700	200 000
HIV prevalence	0.8%	11.9%	2.9%	4.9%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	...	...	...	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	20.4% [19-22%]	22.3% [20.7-23.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

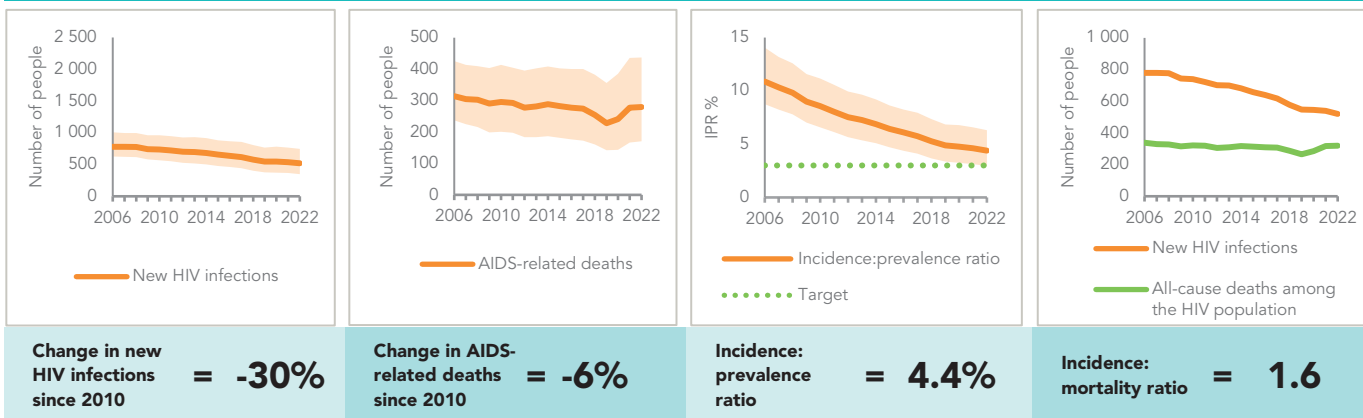
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	4100 [3100-5200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	27.7%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— 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)	7594
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	6
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	9.3%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

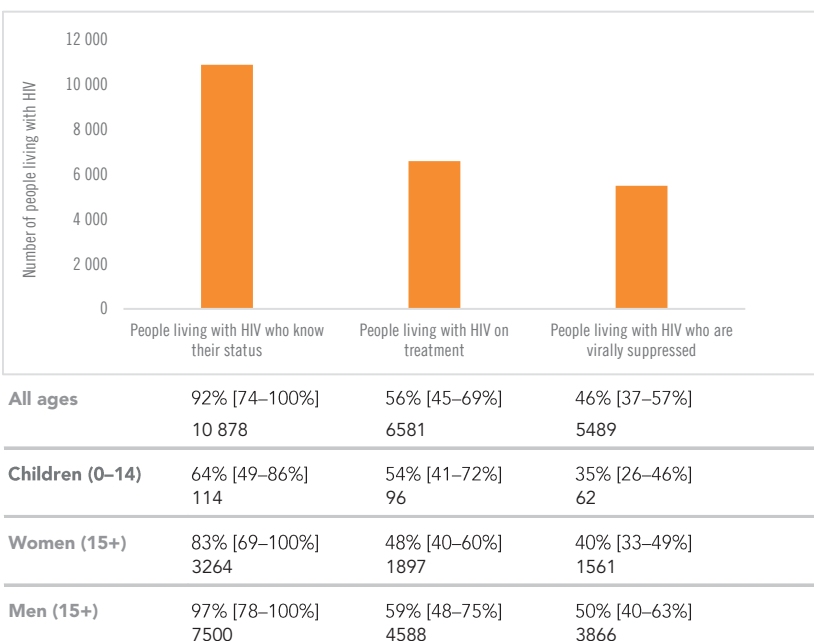
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	21 000
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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	91% [72–100%]	100% [76–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.1% [12.1–16.5%]	9.8% [8.3–11.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	59% [46–75%]	72% [56–96%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	160 [120–220]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	82.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

PANAMA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1300 [1200–1500]	1400 [1200–1500]	1400 [1200–1600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	580 [<500–670]	580 [<500–680]	600 [<500–710]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	960 [810–1100]	980 [810–1100]	1000 [810–1200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.37 [0.33–0.41]	0.35 [0.30–0.39]	0.32 [0.27–0.38]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<500 [<500–580]	530 [<500–610]	570 [<500–670]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	19 000 [17 000–20 000]	23 000 [21 000–24 000]	29 000 [26 000–31 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	5100 [4800–5400]	6200 [5800–6600]	7700 [7100–8400]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	16 000 [15 000–18 000]	21 000 [18 000–23 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.9 [0.8–0.9]	0.9 [0.9–1.0]	1.0 [0.9–1.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

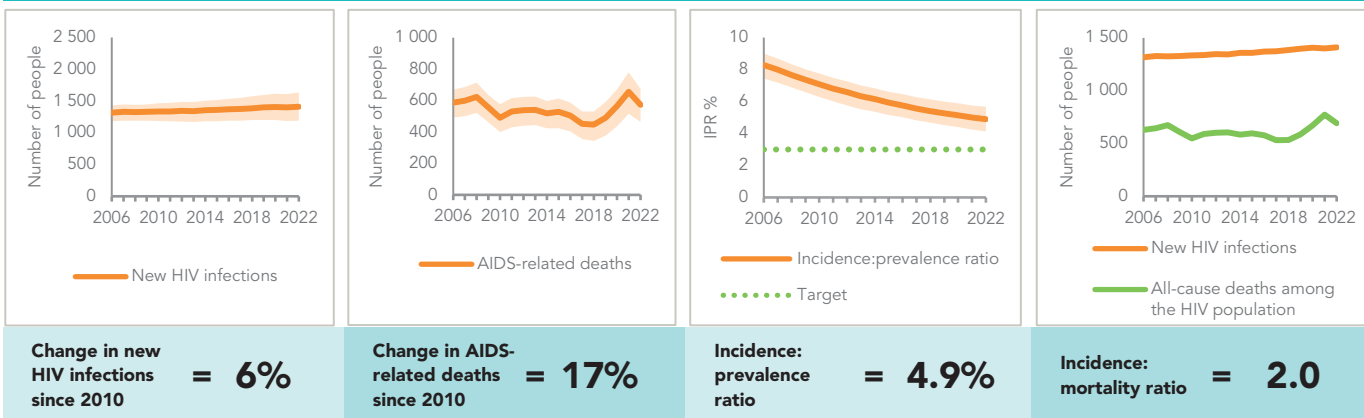
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 9 462 678	US\$ 26 607 757	US\$ 6 613 634	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 42 686 806

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

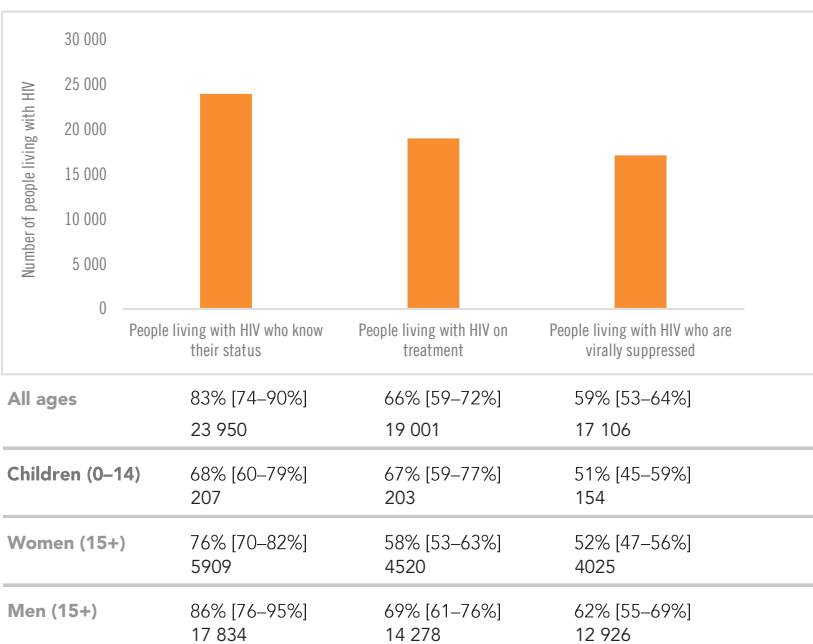


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	2.4%	5.9%	...	14.7%	1.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%	100%**	...	100%**	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	88.1%	...	...	90.3%
Condom use	81.9%	70.7%	...	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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	82% [74–91%]	74% [66–82%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.5% [12.2–14.7%]	14.1% [11.8–18%]
Early infant diagnosis	79% [71–89%]	74% [66–83%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	410 [300–520]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	31.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	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 (2022)	1134
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

PARAGUAY

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	10 000 [9400–11 000]	15 000 [14 000–16 000]	21 000 [19 000–23 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3200 [2900–3400]	4700 [4400–5000]	6700 [6200–7100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	6900 [6100–7500]	9900 [8800–11 000]	14 000 [13 000–15 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.4 [0.4–0.4]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

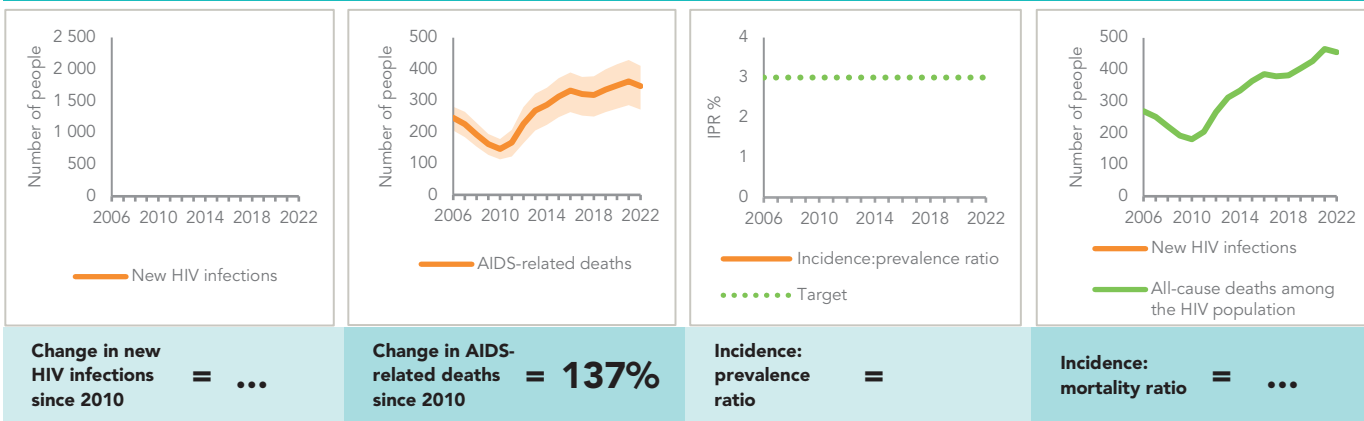
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 5 421 242	US\$ 0	US\$ 45 368	US\$ 0	US\$ 5 466 610

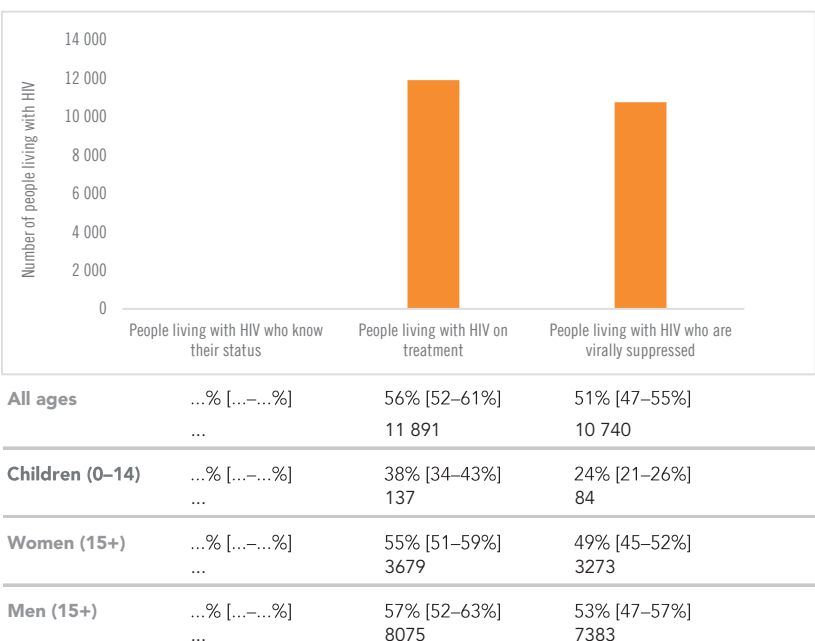
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	1.5%	21.9%	...	31.7%	...
HIV testing and status awareness	66.9%	...	...	49.8%	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	98.5%	76.6%	...	71.5%	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	57% [52-62%]	59% [54-64%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	52% [48-57%]	51% [47-56%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	330 [270-400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	3.2
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
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)	329
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

PERU

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	3700 [2800–4700]	4700 [3600–6200]	5800 [4500–8400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500–570]	510 [<500–680]	630 [<500–930]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	670 [500–870]	890 [700–1200]	1300 [1000–1900]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2800 [2000–3600]	3600 [2700–4700]	4200 [3300–6200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.13 [0.10–0.16]	0.15 [0.12–0.2]	0.17 [0.13–0.25]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2600 [2000–3300]	1900 [1300–2600]	970 [690–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2100 [1500–2700]	1600 [1000–2300]	660 [<500–940]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	69 000 [60 000–80 000]	77 000 [67 000–90 000]	110 000 [90 000–130 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	2300 [2000–2800]	1800 [1500–2200]	1700 [1400–2200]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	15 000 [13 000–17 000]	18 000 [15 000–20 000]	25 000 [21 000–30 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	52 000 [44 000–61 000]	58 000 [50 000–68 000]	79 000 [66 000–98 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

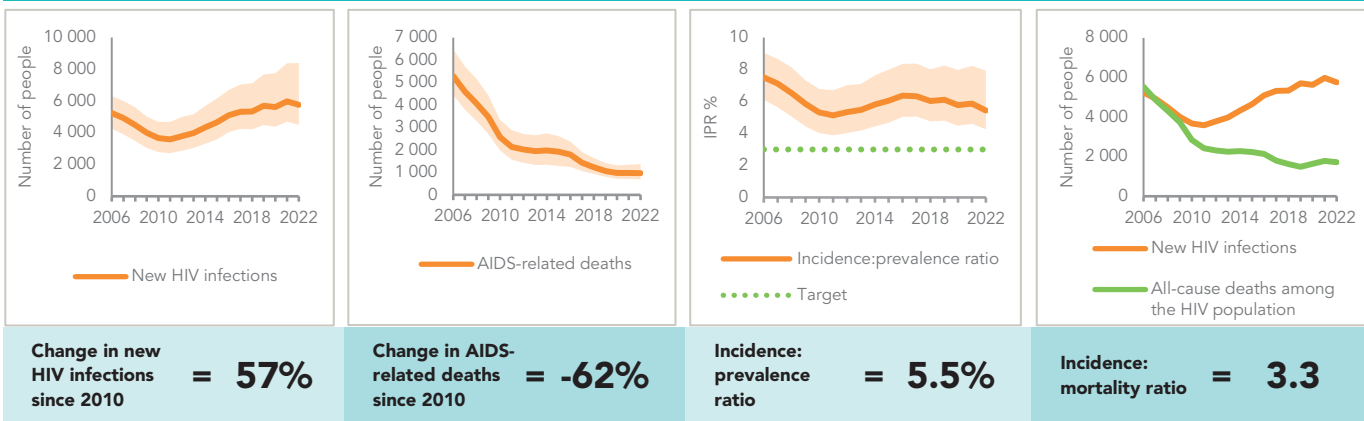
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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	...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 70 217 505	US\$ 0	US\$ 819 126	US\$ 0	US\$ 71 036 631

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

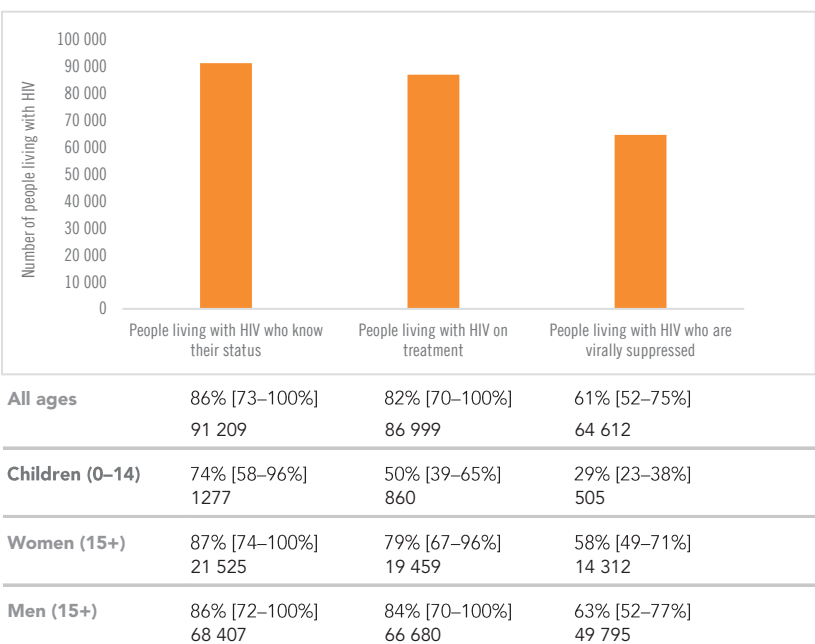


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	260 300	...	...	90 000
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	64% [56–75%]	84% [72–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.2% [16.2–23.1%]	15.7% [12.4–20.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	56% [48–64%]	60% [50–70%]

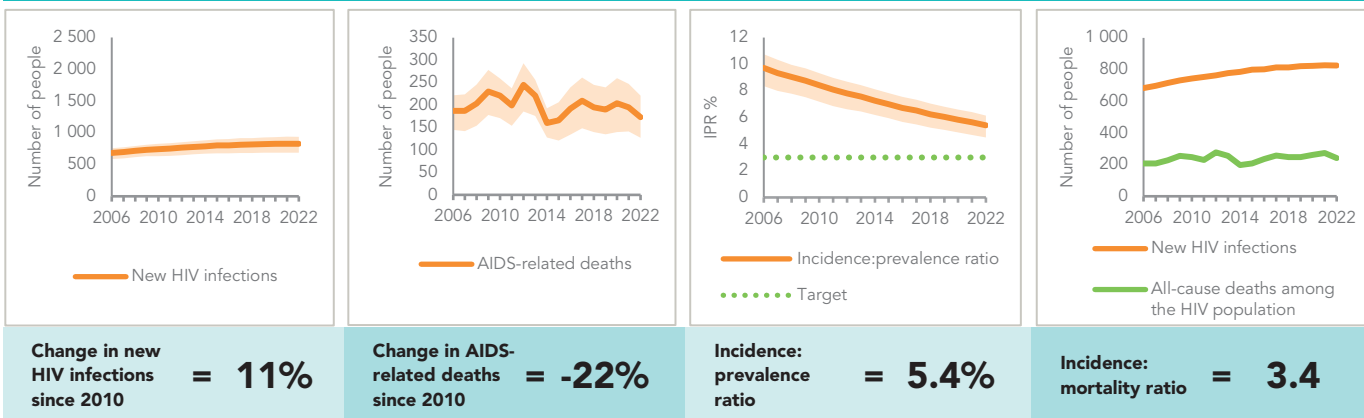
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	2600 [2000–3200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	...
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)	519
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

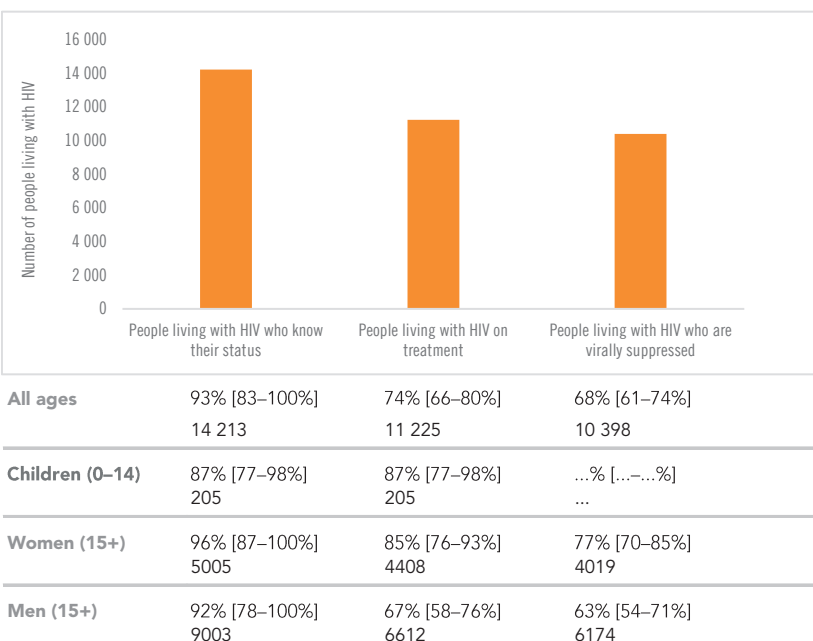
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	28 600	...	1600	12 600
HIV prevalence	1%	8.5%	...	...	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	16.2% [13.9–18.2%]	17.5% [15.7–19.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	88% [71–>98%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	150 [120–180]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (9.6)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— 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)	188
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

THE BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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)	2300 [1900–2900]	2600 [2200–3100]	1500 [1300–1900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	690 [610–770]	570 [500–660]	<500 [<500– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–500]	<500 [<500–550]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1300 [980–1700]	1600 [1300–2000]	720 [540–930]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	96 000 [88 000–100 000]	97 000 [89 000–110 000]	92 000 [82 000–100 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	5100 [4700–5500]	5400 [4900–5900]	4100 [3700–4700]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	24 000 [22 000–26 000]	25 000 [23 000–27 000]	25 000 [22 000–28 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	67 000 [60 000–75 000]	67 000 [60 000–74 000]	63 000 [56 000–72 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.5 [0.5–0.6]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)
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
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

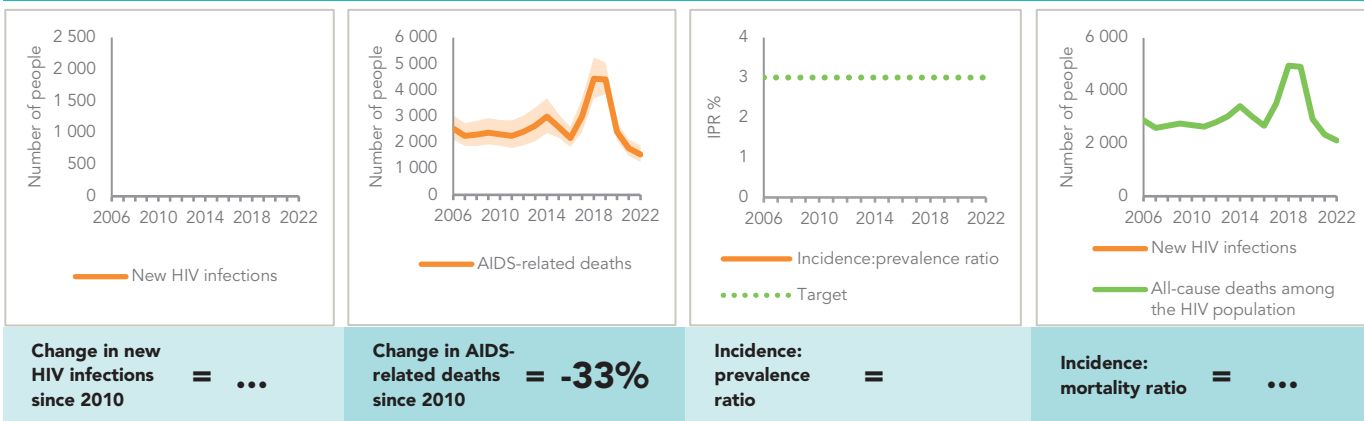
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 4 263 000	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 8 520 000	US\$ 3 424 733	US\$ 16 207 733

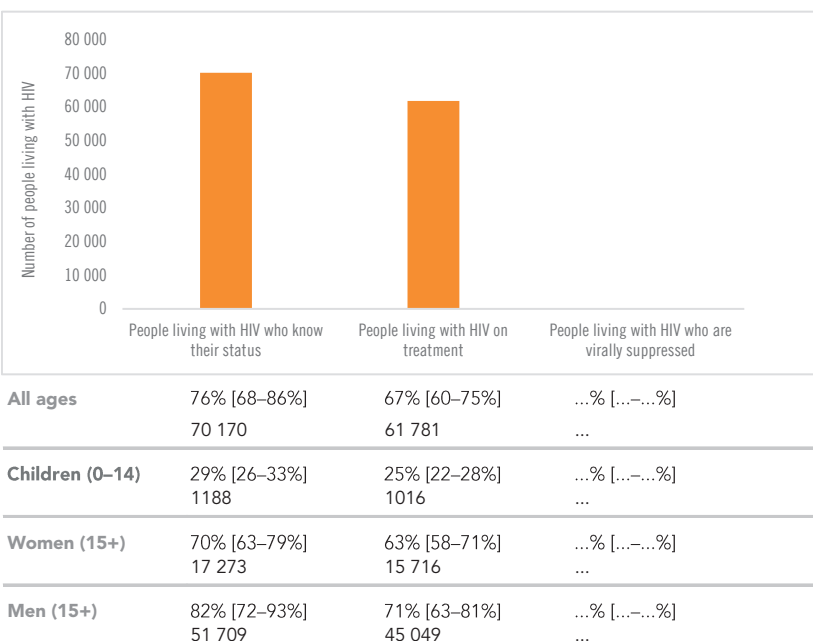
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	14 600	...
HIV prevalence	1.7%	26%	...	35.8%	0.3%
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	21% [18–24%]	37% [32–43%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	8% [7–10%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	1000 [380–2000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

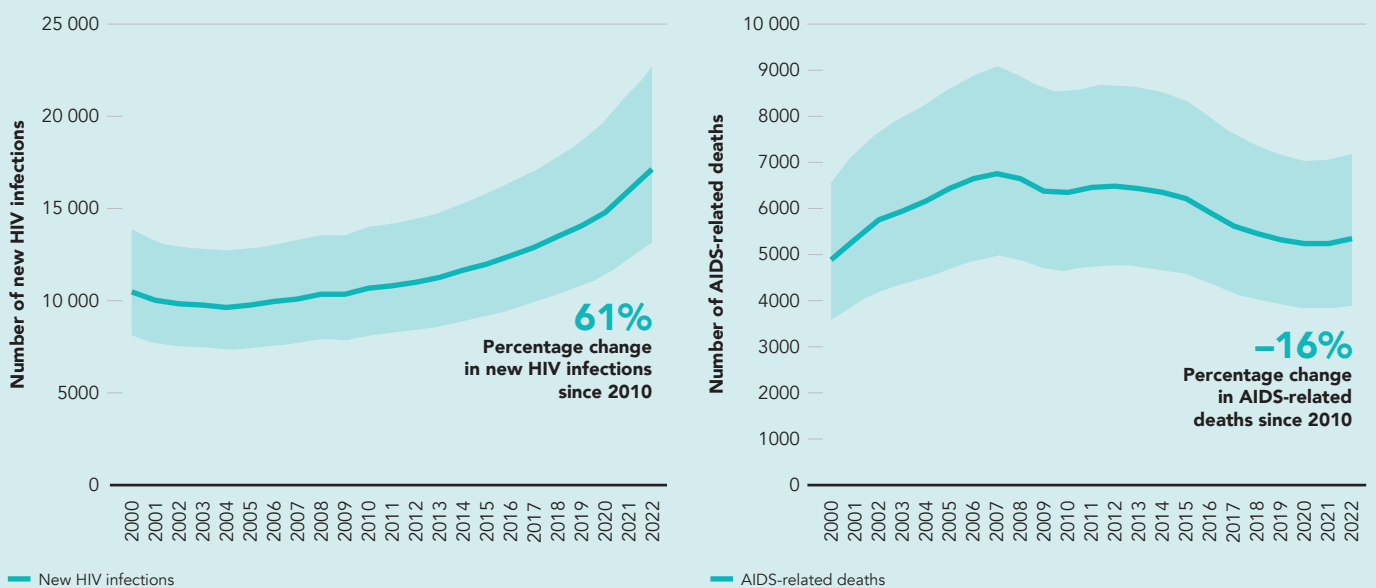
Middle East and North Africa



The Middle East and North Africa faces significant challenges in achieving the 2025 HIV targets. While having the lowest HIV prevalence in the world, the Middle East and North Africa is one of few regions where new HIV infections are increasing at a rapid rate. Concerted action is needed to reverse current epidemic trends, avert HIV outbreaks and reach prevention and treatment targets.

The region has the lowest HIV treatment coverage globally (50%), with delayed HIV diagnoses contributing to poor HIV outcomes and a comparatively slow decline in AIDS-related deaths (Figure 6.1). In 2022, only 67% of people living with HIV knew their HIV-positive status, and an even smaller percentage had access to treatment (50%), with treatment coverage lowest among women (49%) (Figure 6.2). Only 34% of children living with HIV were on treatment in 2022.

Figure 6.1 Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, Middle East and North Africa, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2022 DATA

- **61%** increase in new HIV infections since 2010
- **16%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
190 000 [160 000–220 000]
- New HIV infections:
17 000 [13 000–23 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
5300 [4000–7100]

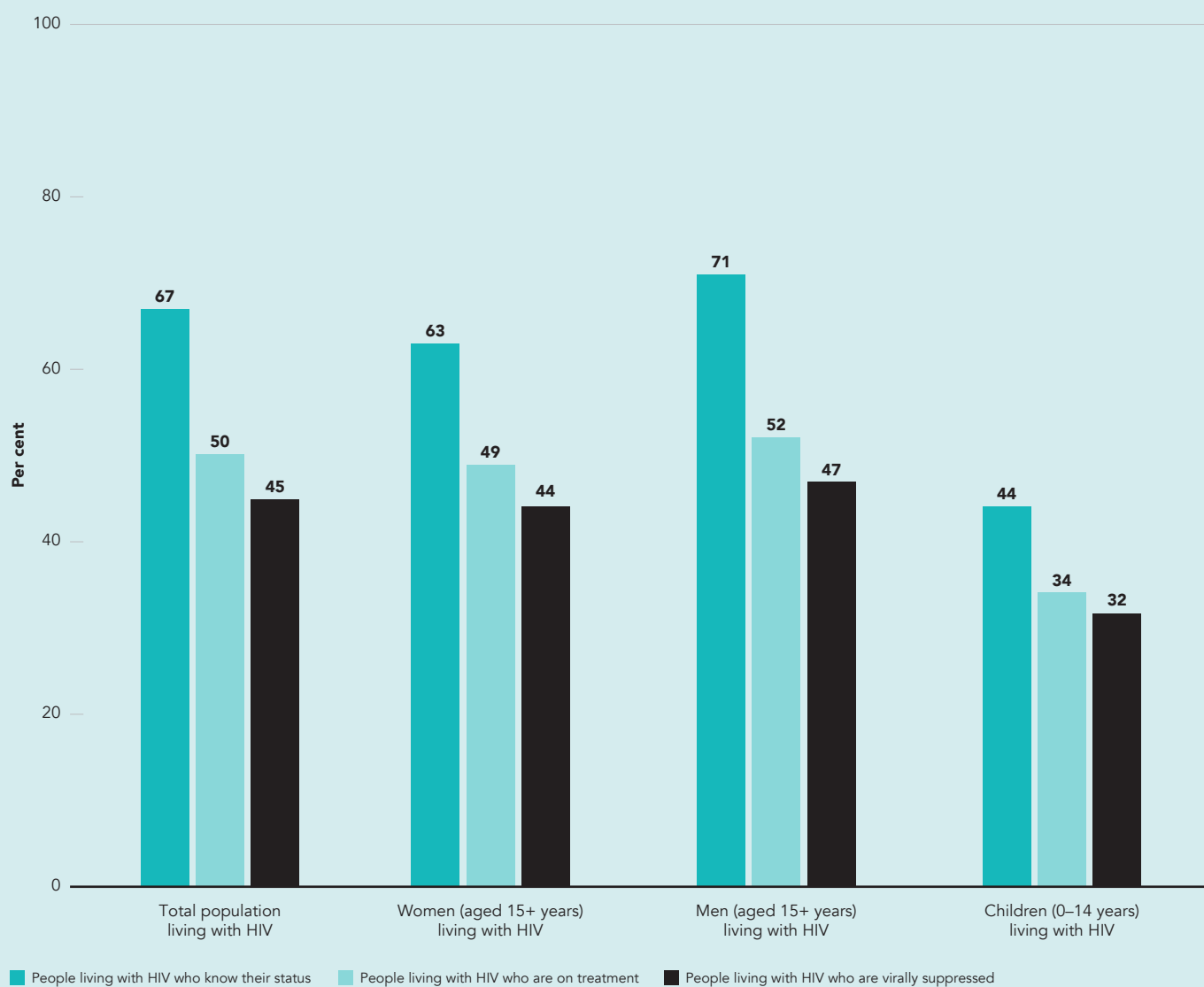
Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
67 [58–79]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
50 [43–59]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
45 [39–53]

Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 200 million [82% gap to meet the 2025 target]

Figure 6.2 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, Middle East and North Africa, 2022

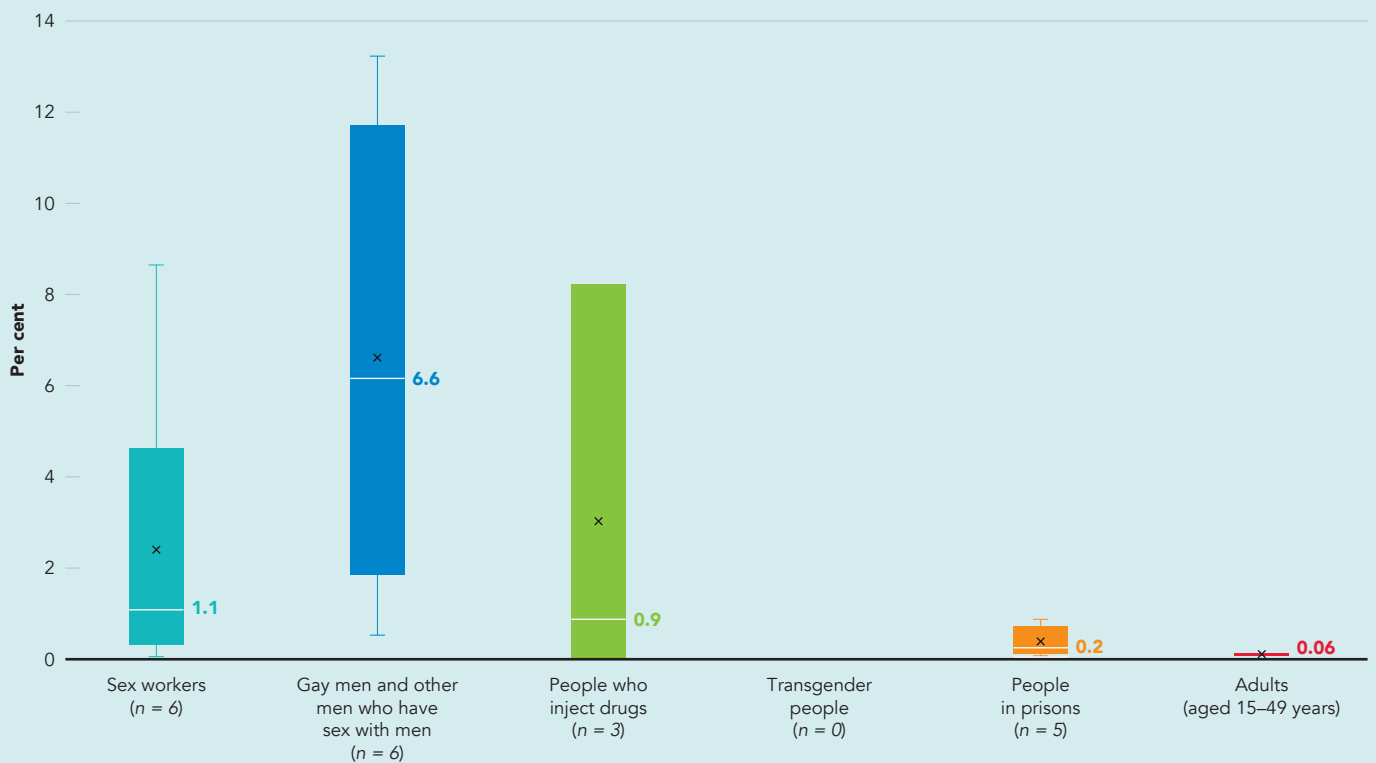


Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

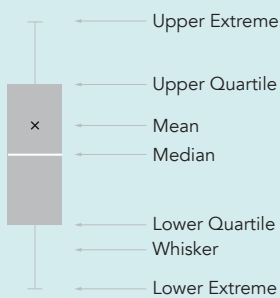
Marginalized and criminalized populations bear the brunt of the HIV epidemic in the region, and accounted for the majority of new HIV infections in 2022. Regional median HIV prevalence is 6.6% among gay men and other men who have sex with men (data from six countries), 1.1% among sex workers (data from six countries) and 0.9% among people who inject drugs (data from three countries) (Figure 6.3).

A lack of political will, limited funding, inadequate data, and severe stigma and discrimination towards people from key populations present major barriers, which are further compounded by ongoing conflicts and humanitarian crises in many countries in the region.

Figure 6.3 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in Middle East and North Africa, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in Middle East and North Africa was:

- 1.1% among sex workers.
- 6.6% among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 0.9% among people who inject drugs.
- 0.2% among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **0.06% [0.05–0.07%]**.

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Notes: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 20.

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.

Extensive sociopolitical and economic crises, including armed conflicts and forced displacements, have affected the Middle East and North Africa over the past two decades and have had implications for the HIV response in the region. Countries affected by humanitarian emergencies, such as Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, are showing lower service coverage compared with more stable countries in the region. Although the direct impact on HIV incidence and related morbidity and mortality has not been estimated, the effects on determinants of HIV risk and infection are evident (1).

Notably, recent conflicts, such as that in Sudan, have severely disrupted access to HIV services, with many health-care centres unable to operate. As of May 2023, 70% of hospitals in Khartoum have closed. Countries affected by humanitarian emergencies must prioritize HIV within the humanitarian agenda and develop evidence-informed, rights-based and resilient HIV responses.

The Global Fund launched the Middle East Response Initiative in 2017 to better respond to the complex and acute emergency situations in many countries in the Middle East by providing essential HIV, TB and malaria services to people from key and vulnerable populations, including refugees, internally displaced people, women and children in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen (2). The aim of combining multiple programmes is to bring greater value for money, reach more people from vulnerable populations, and support stronger regional partnerships that can deliver health services in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas.

Improved data are crucial for achieving a more effective HIV response in the region (3). A few countries, notably Morocco, have made substantial investments in data generation and use. Enhanced biobehavioural survey and programme data, focused on key and priority populations, are needed to provide robust strategic information for programme and policy design, and for effective and sustainable resource mobilization and allocation. To get on track to achieve the 2025 targets, the HIV response in the region has to be tailored to the needs of key populations, including through community-led initiatives, and the complex structural and operational barriers to service provision have to be reduced.

Table 6.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, Middle East and North Africa, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Kuwait	2 300 000									5200	0.74%
Lebanon	2 500 000			16 500	0.50%						
Morocco	19 400 000									97 200	0.50%
Oman	2 900 000									4300	
Tunisia	6 200 000									22 000	0.36%
Estimated global median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)^a			0.38%		0.51%		0.21%		-		-

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

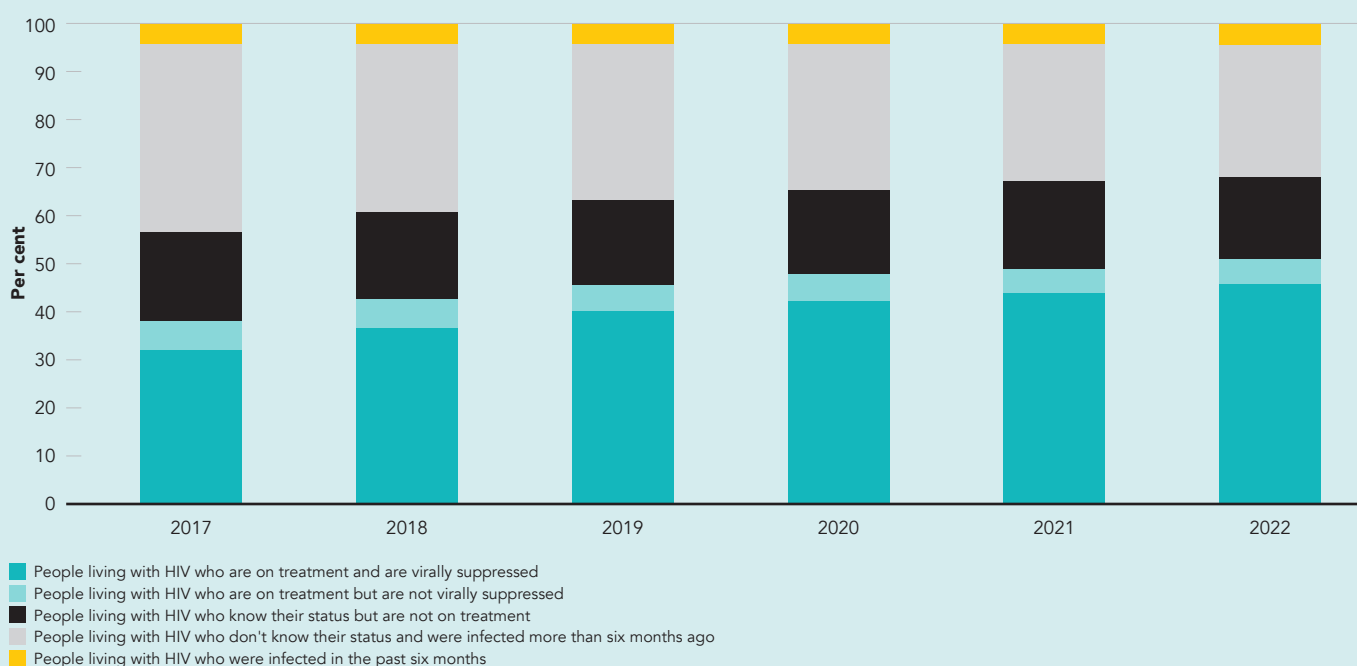
Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023;

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimate are as follows:
Oman: Central Prison.

Note 3: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 6.4 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, 2017–2022

Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 6.2 Laws and policies scorecard, Middle East and North Africa, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ²	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Algeria	6	7	16	22	6		5
Bahrain		8	16	18	10		
Djibouti		12	16	26	10		25
Egypt	1	1	16	1	1		1
Iraq		17	16	27	15		
Jordan		24	16	13			2
Kuwait	6	24	16	6	6		5
Lebanon		20	16	19			
Libya	1	1	1	2	1		2
Morocco	1	1	1	2	1		1
Oman	1	1	1	1	1		1
Qatar		4	16	4	9		
Saudi Arabia	4	4	16	4	6		4
Somalia		28	16		10		2
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1		23
Syrian Arab Republic	6	6	16	6	6		6
Tunisia	4	4	29	4	21		4
United Arab Emirates	6	30	16	14	6		
Yemen		31	16		15		

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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

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

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity ^a	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^a
Algeria	5					6
Bahrain						
Djibouti						
Egypt	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iraq						
Jordan	5					
Kuwait	5					6
Lebanon						
Libya	1	1	2	2	2	2
Morocco	1	1	1	1	2	1
Oman	1	1	1	1	1	1
Qatar	4					
Saudi Arabia	4	4				4
Somalia						
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syrian Arab Republic	6					6
Tunisia	4	4				4
United Arab Emirates	6					
Yemen						

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

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

^bCriminalization 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.

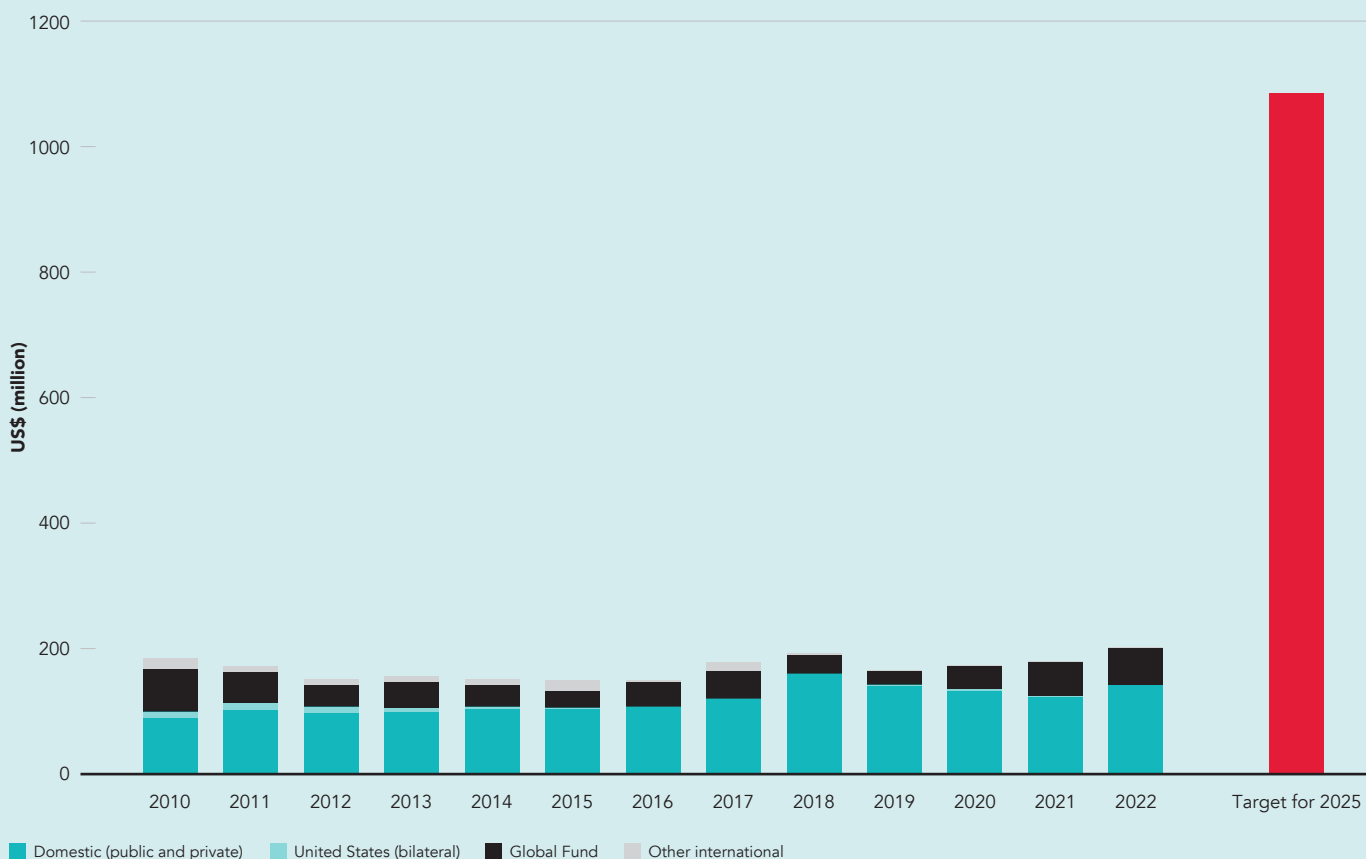
^cCriminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.

^dConstitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.

Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 3 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme. Explainer: still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 4 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2019. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 5 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2018. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2018 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 6 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2017 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 7 Penal Code: Article 343. Algiers: Government of Algeria (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/fr/dz/dz020fr.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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Figure 6.5 Resource availability for HIV, Middle East and North Africa, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glabius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. *PLoS Med.* 2021;18(10):e1003831.
 Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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ALGERIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1400 [1300–1500]	1900 [1800–2100]	2200 [1900–2600]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	600 [540–640]	820 [740–910]	950 [790–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	700 [610–770]	930 [800–1000]	1100 [810–1300]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.04 [0.04–0.04]	0.05 [0.04–0.05]	0.05 [0.04–0.06]
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– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	9600 [9100–10 000]	16 000 [15 000–17 000]	28 000 [26 000–30 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	650 [610–690]	1300 [1200–1400]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4200 [4000–4400]	7400 [7000–7800]	13 000 [12 000–14 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	5100 [4600–5400]	8400 [7500–8900]	14 000 [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	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

...

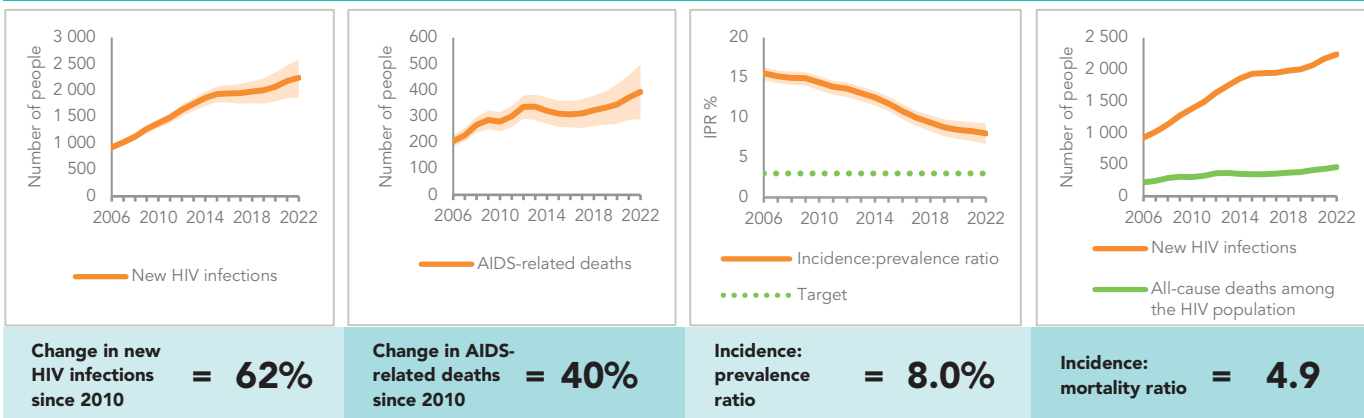
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)

2019
34.10

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	US\$ 5 965 415	US\$ 25 360 944	...	US\$ 297 370	US\$ 275 743	US\$ 31 899 471

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

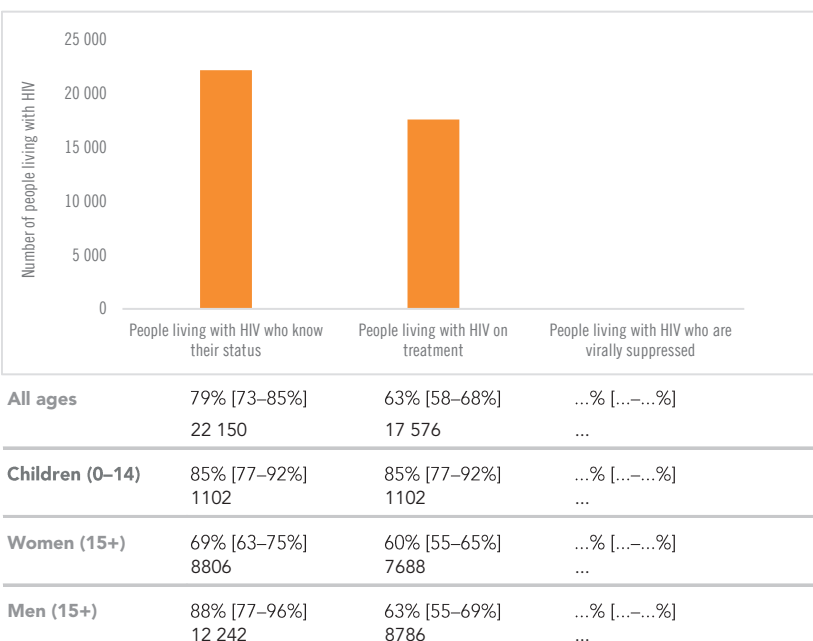


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	3.5%	2.4%	0.9%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	27.7%**	98.9%**	63.2%**	...	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	18% [17–20%]	26% [23–28%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	29% [27.6–30.3%]	27.2% [25.5–28.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	15% [14–16%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	200 [100–330]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	72.2%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	...
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

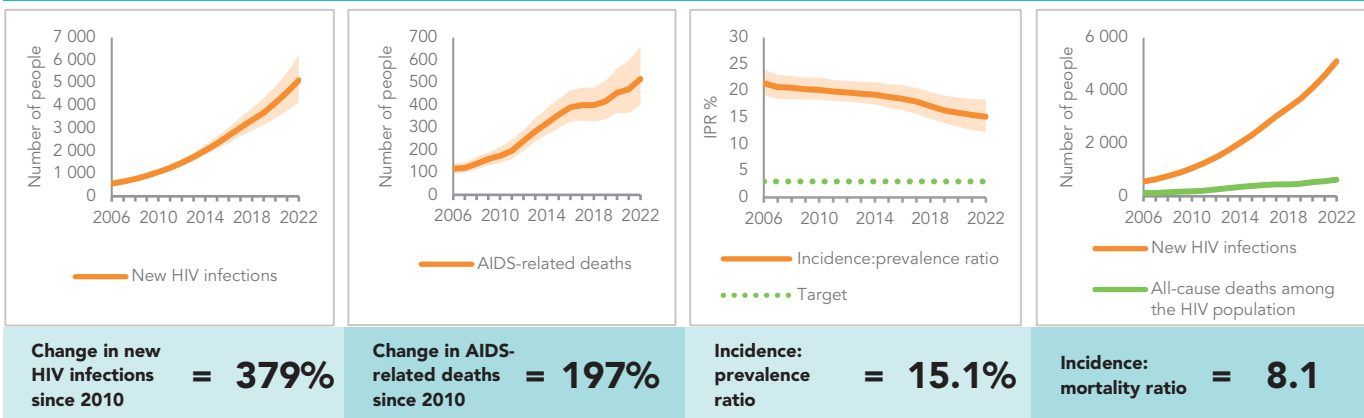
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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



KEY POPULATIONS

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

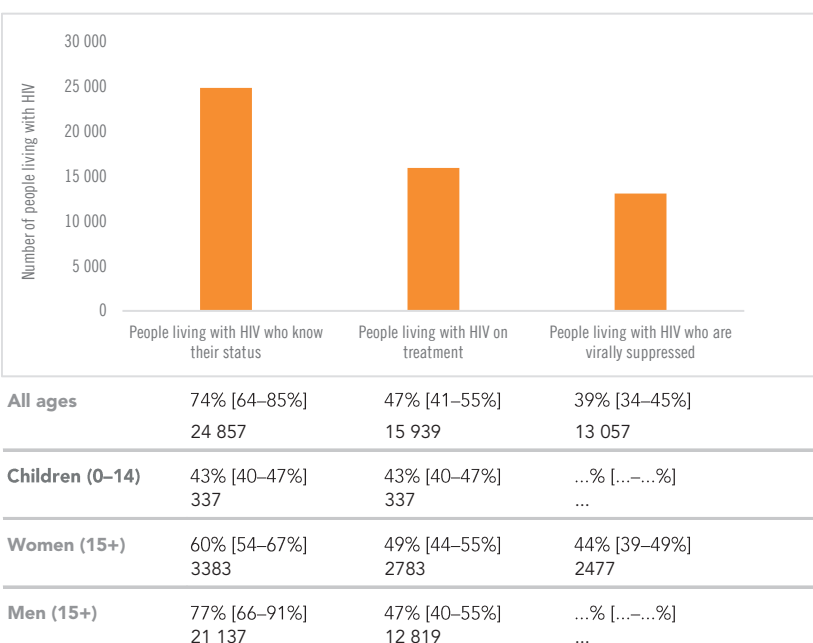
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	94 [43-170]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

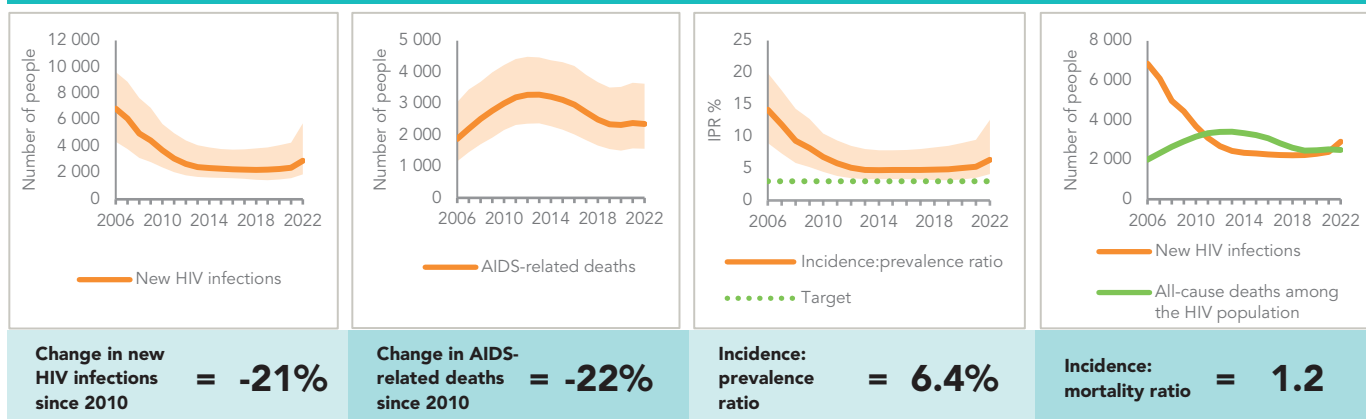


ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	8% [7-9%]	27% [24-31%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	34.9% [33.4-36.6%]	28.8% [27.3-30.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	5% [4-5%]	12% [10-13%]

Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

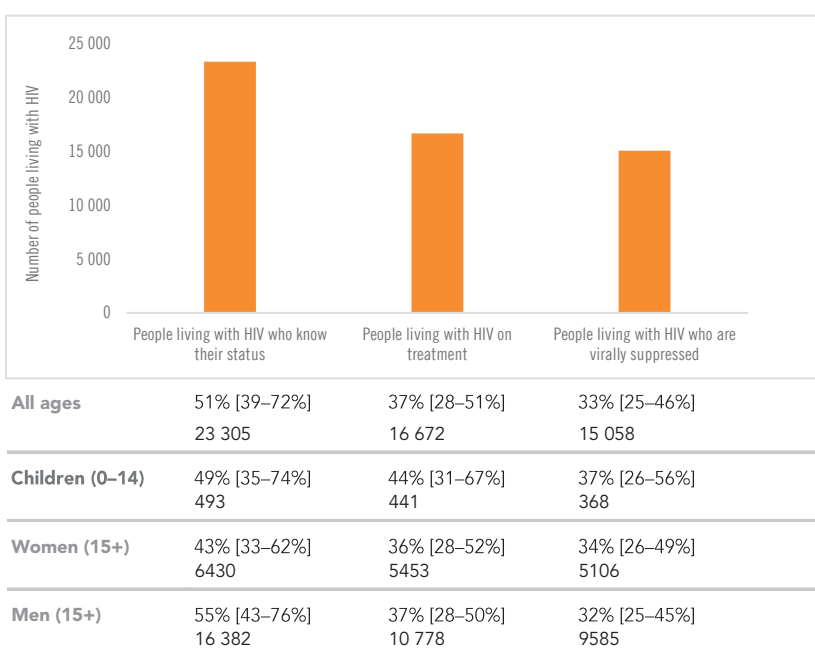
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	137 600	...	186 700	...	244 000
HIV prevalence	1.6%	...	3.1%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	67.1%	...	52.9%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	89.8%
Condom use	60.5%	...	35.4%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	35.1%	...	25.6%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	27.8%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	27% [20–40%]	37% [27–59%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	34.9% [31.6–39.4%]	33% [27.3–39.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	20% [13–27%]	26% [17–36%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	220 [160–300]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	5.2
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019)	40.7%
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (36.1)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load <0.1%

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years

— Women	...
— Men	...

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

— Women	...
— Men	...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	136
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Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2019)	73.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2022)	80
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	5.4%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

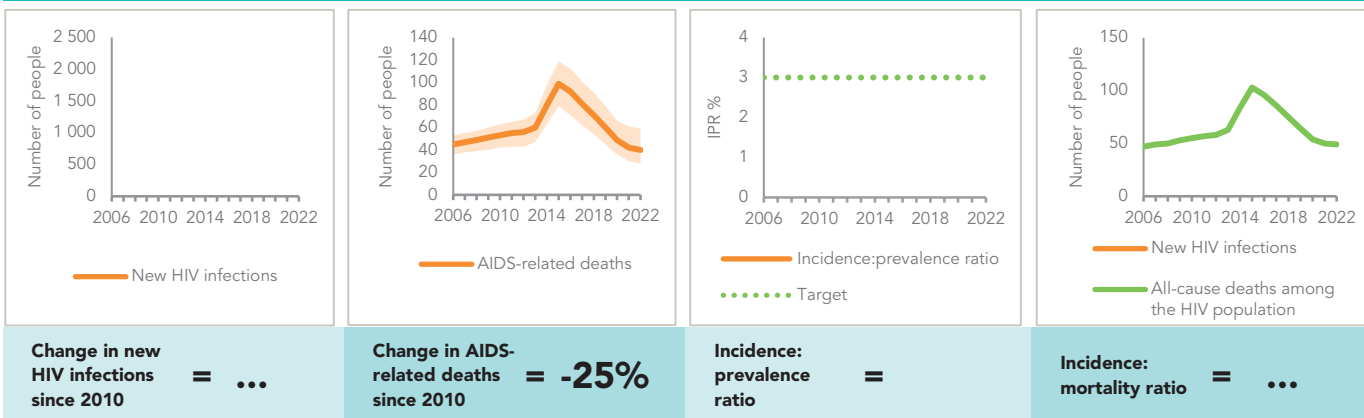
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2018
	...	89.1
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
		13.8
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		2018
		18.60

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	16 500	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0%	12%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	92.3%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	79.2%	52.2%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	5 [1–11]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	1.2
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
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	...
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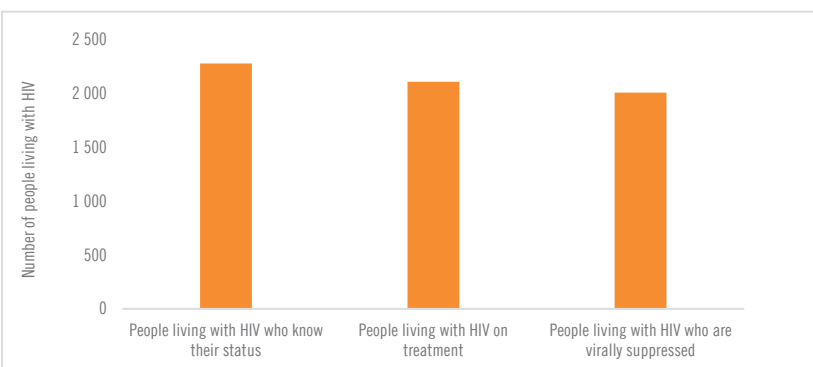
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	192
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2015)	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

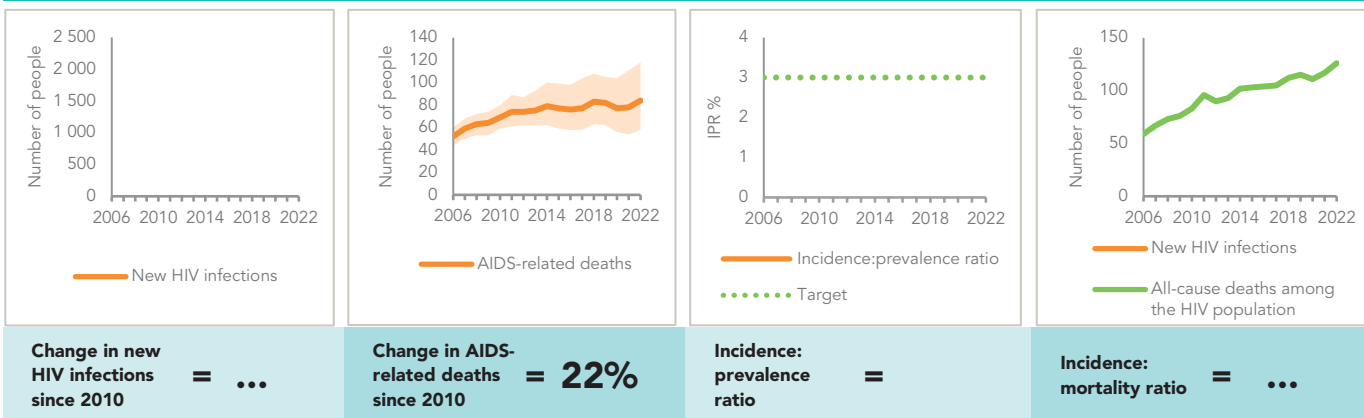


	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	86% [72–100%] 2277	80% [67–94%] 2109	76% [63–89%] 2007
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 4	...% [...–...%] 4	...% [...–...%] 4
Women (15+)	76% [68–86%] 207	67% [60–75%] 181	65% [58–73%] 176
Men (15+)	88% [72–100%] 2067	82% [67–98%] 1924	78% [64–93%] 1827

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

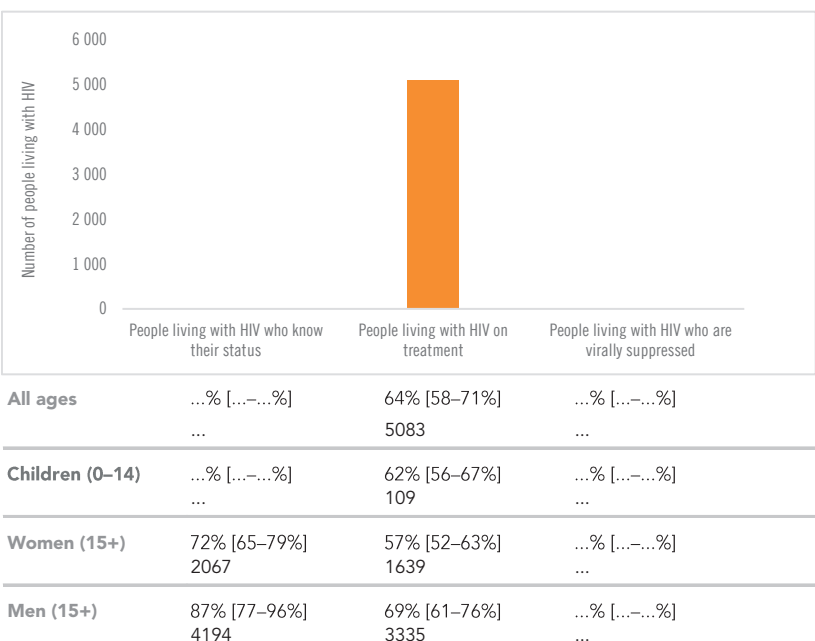
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	0% [0-0%]	67% [59-75%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	41% [37-47%]

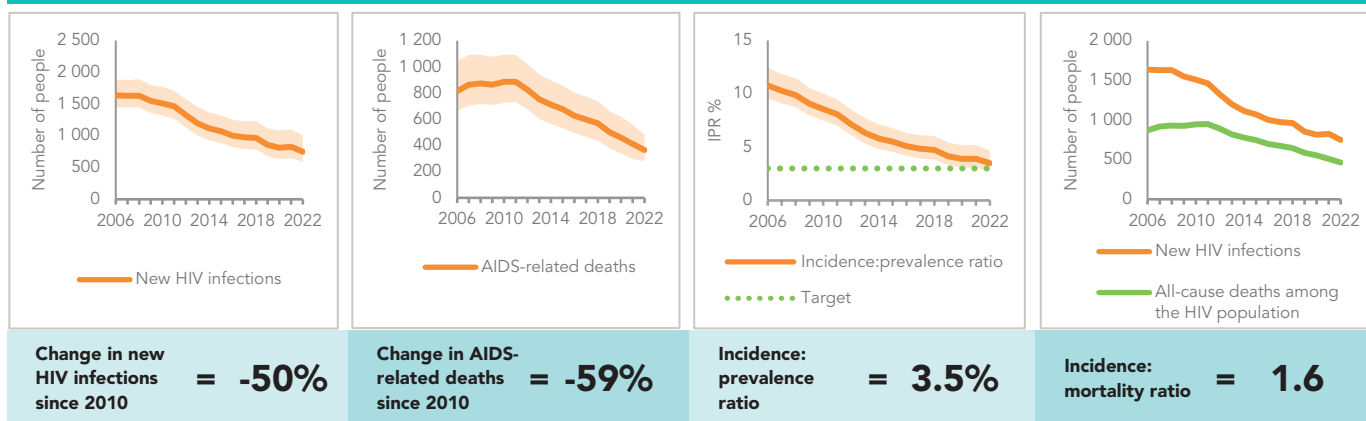
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	26 [10-49]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

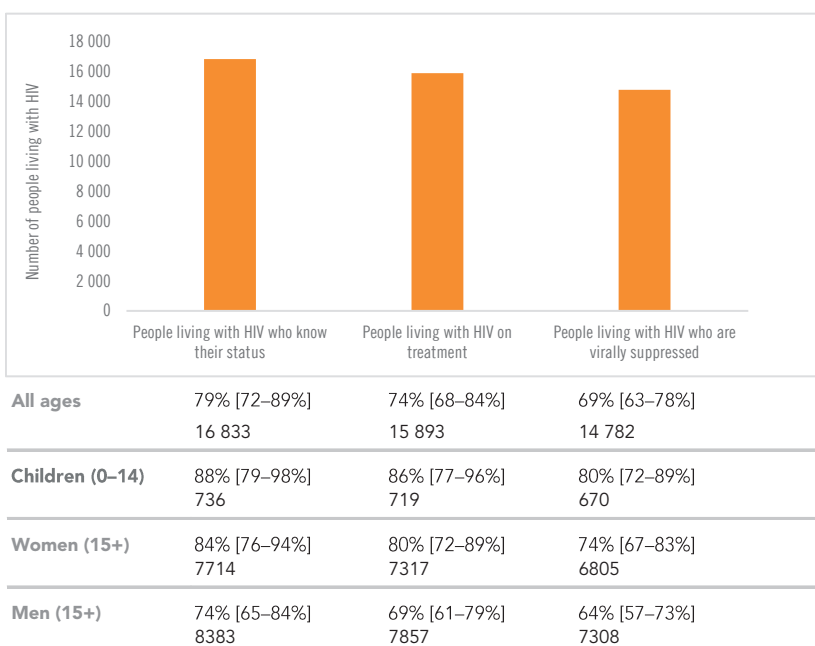
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	97 000
HIV prevalence	1.7%	4.9%	...	...	0.1%
HIV testing and status awareness	44.4%	54.9%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	61.1%	57.7%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	54.9%	53.3%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	23.4%	7.6%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	31% [28–35%]	63% [57–69%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24.3% [22.9–25.7%]	15.1% [12.2–18%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	410 [150–810]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	9.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<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	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	90
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	34%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

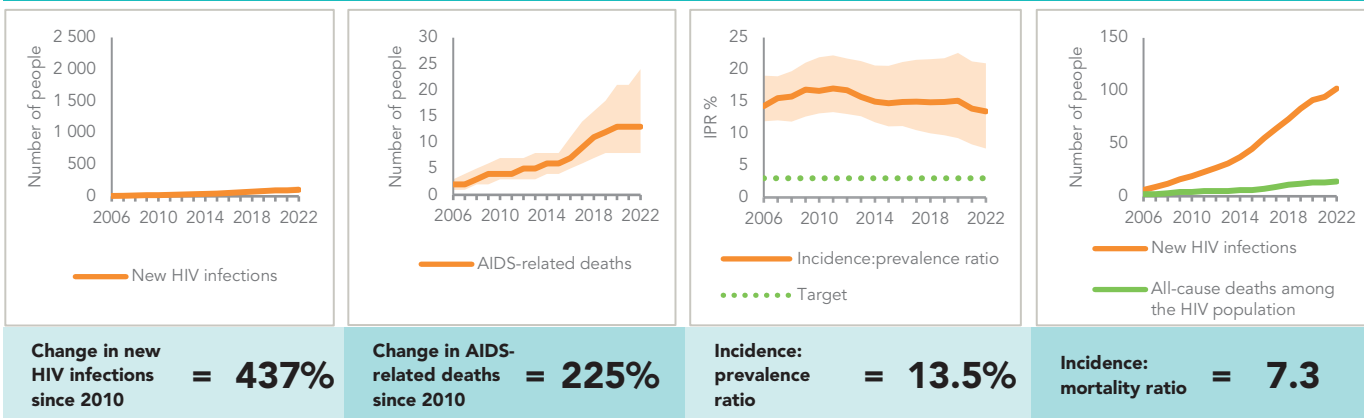
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months

...

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

...

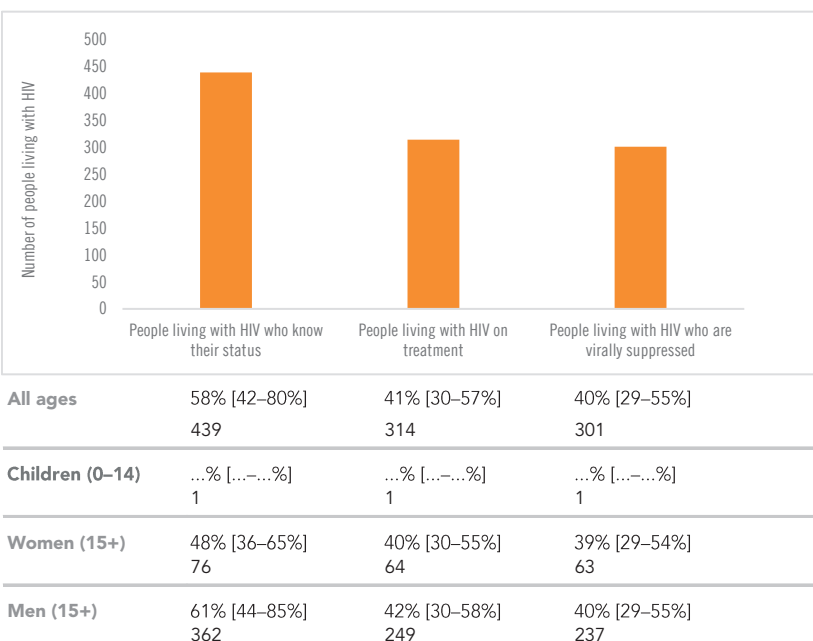
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
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 (2021)	3 [0–10]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

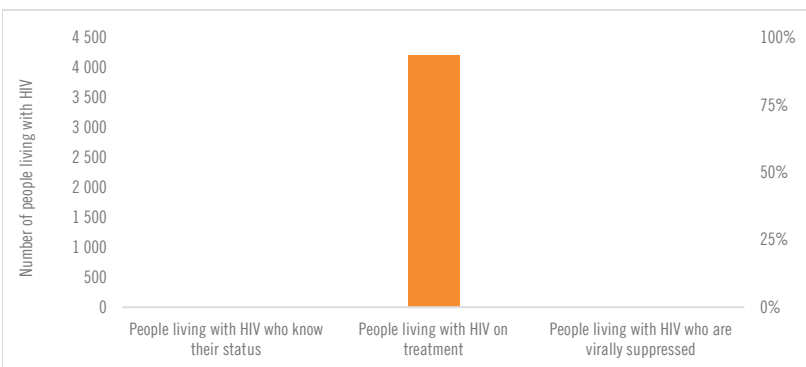
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

SOMALIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.4%
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
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



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 4214	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 138	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 2435	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%] 1641	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021) 390 [240–580]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

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

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load ...

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years

- Women ...
- Men ...

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

- Women ...
- Men ...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ...

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period ...

Harm reduction

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...
- Naloxone available (2023) ...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2019	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 6 467 638	US\$ 0	US\$ 6 467 638

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Yes, death penalty
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

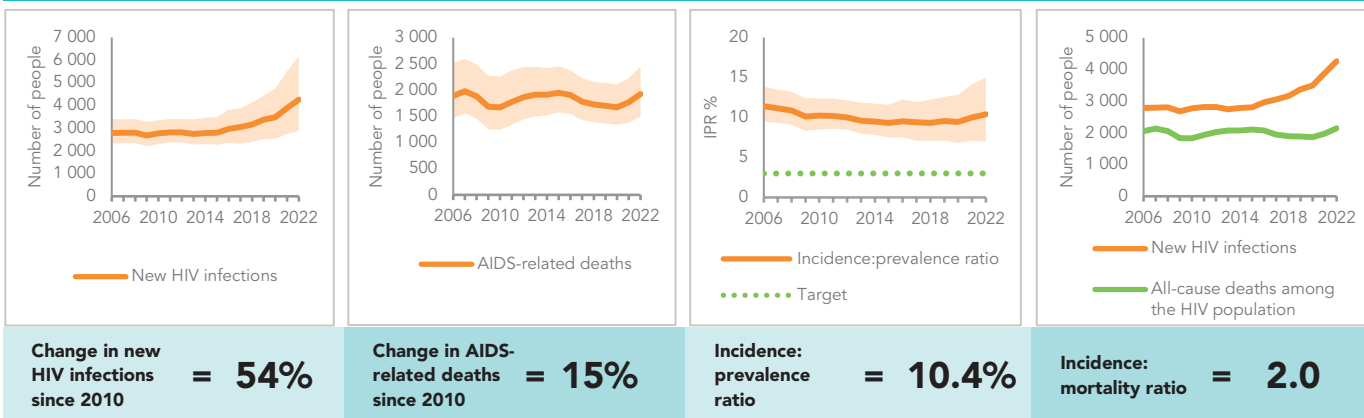
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

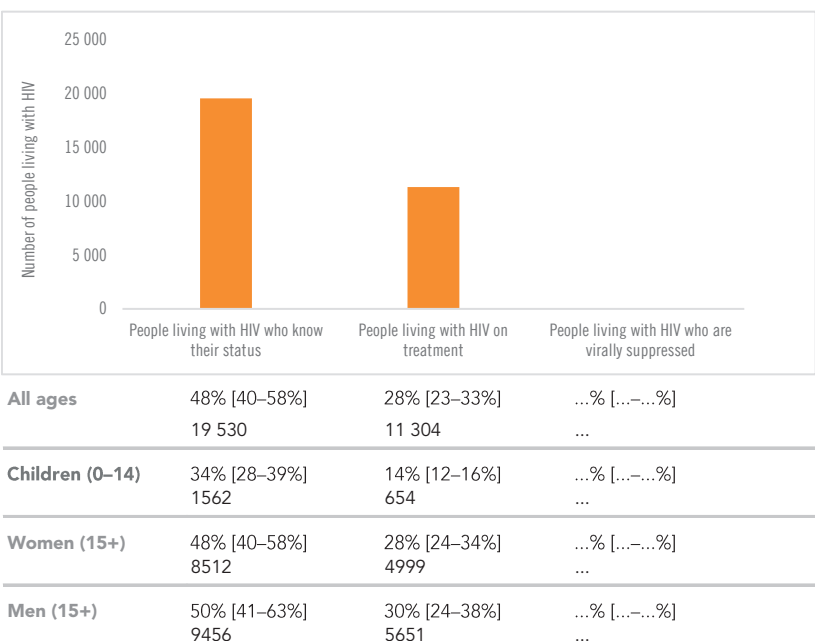
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0.4%	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



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	6% [5–7%]	6% [4–7%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	38.4% [36.8–40.5%]	38.8% [36.7–41.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

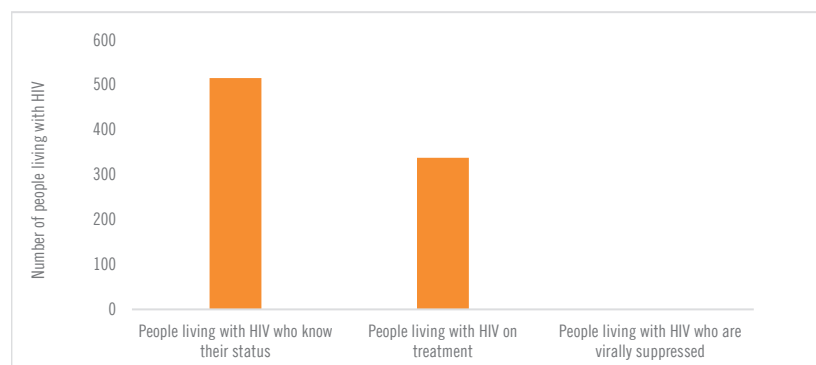
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	580 [180–1200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	37.7
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

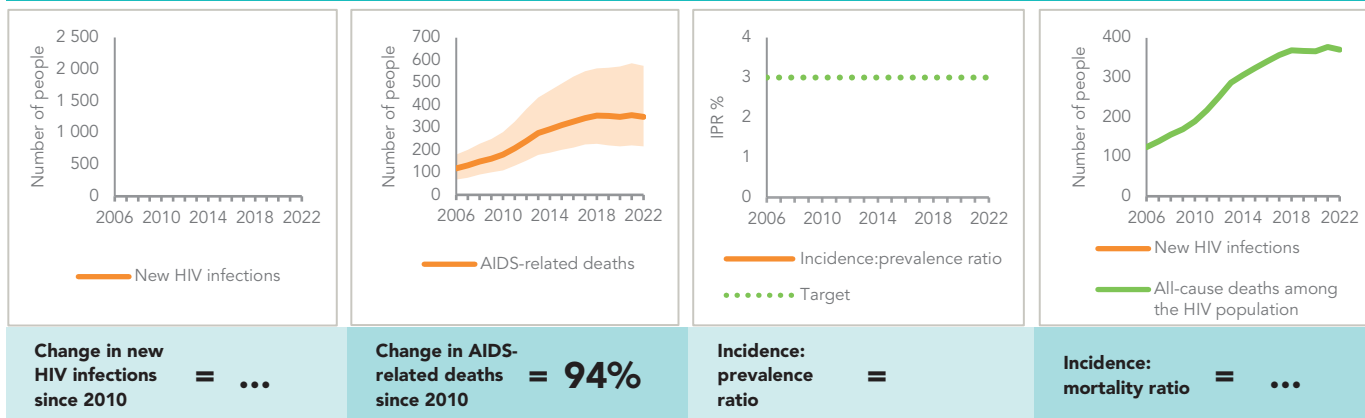


	78% [62–99%] 516	51% [41–65%] 338	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 6	...% [...–...%] 6	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	81% [65–100%] 146	37% [30–47%] 67	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	80% [63–100%] 363	58% [46–74%] 265	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

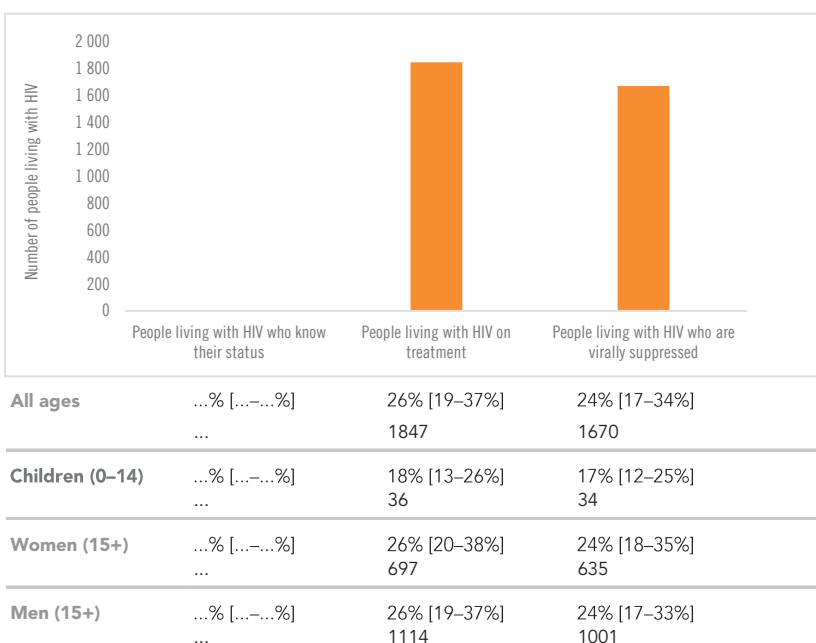
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	22 000
HIV prevalence	0.5%	8.2%	8.8%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	56.7%	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	17% [12-24%]	40% [28-57%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	17% [12-25%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	32 [11-65]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	1.9
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

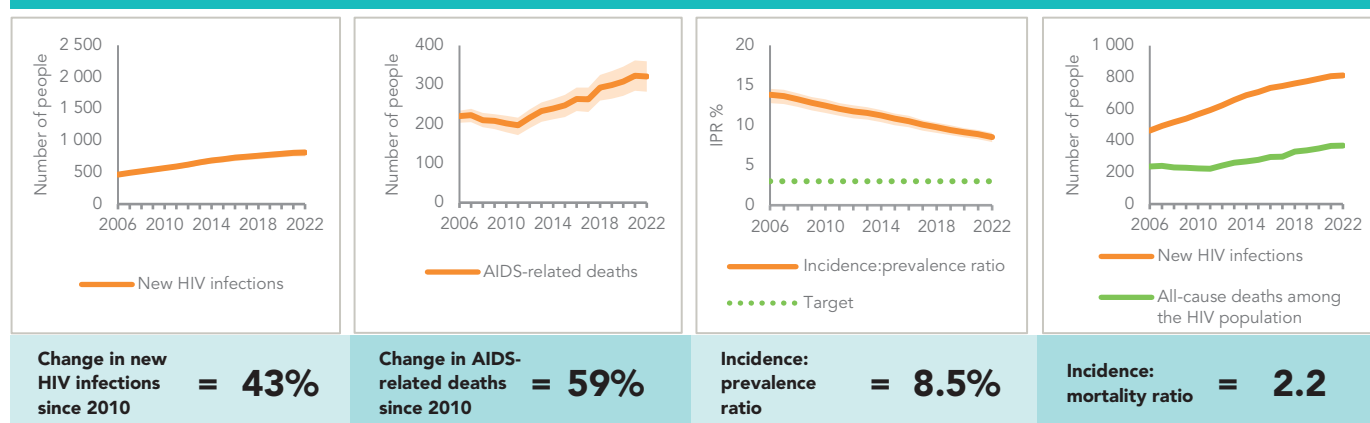
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019)	49
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

YEMEN

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	570 [530–600]	710 [660–750]	810 [750–860]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– 530]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.02 [0.02–0.03]	0.03 [0.02–0.03]	0.03 [0.02–0.03]
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– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	4600 [4300–4800]	6500 [6200–6800]	9500 [9000–10 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	540 [510–580]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1500 [1400–1500]	2100 [2000–2200]	3200 [3000–3300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	2800 [2600–3000]	4000 [3700–4300]	5800 [5400–6200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

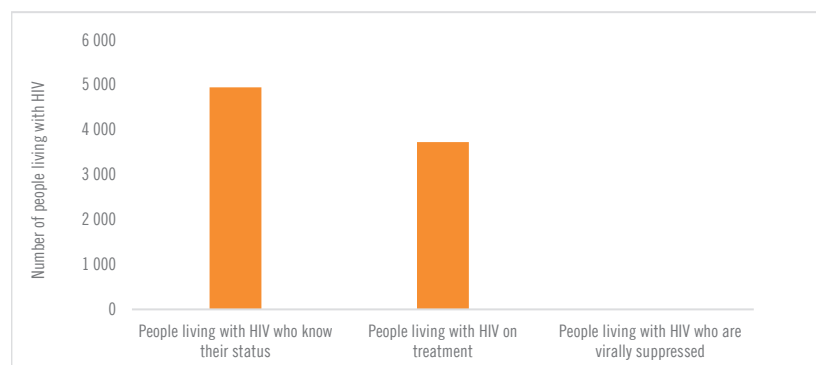
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 467 395	...	US\$ 351 385	US\$ 333 504	US\$ 1 613 920

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	52% [49–54%] 4945	39% [37–41%] 3724	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	29% [27–31%] 157	29% [27–31%] 157	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	61% [57–64%] 1949	41% [39–43%] 1315	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	49% [45–52%] 2839	39% [36–41%] 2252	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	2% [2–3%]	24% [22–26%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	39.8% [37.9–41.8%]	34% [32.6–35.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

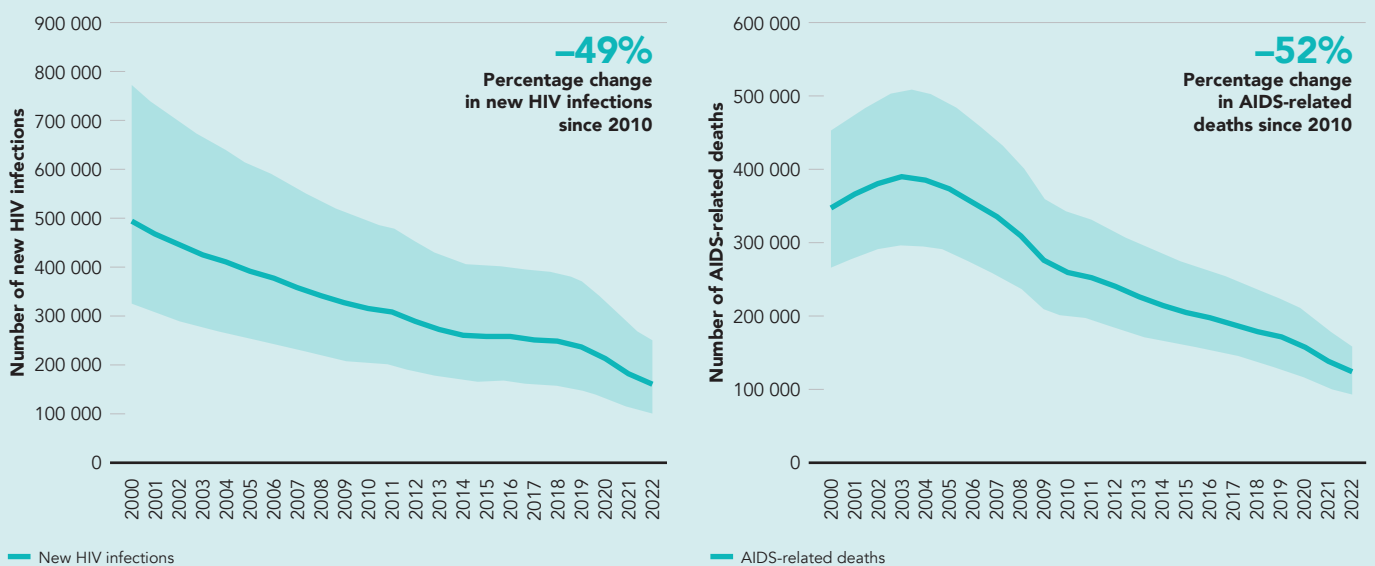
Western and central Africa



Numbers of new HIV infections in western and central Africa declined by 49% between 2010 and 2022 (Figure 7.1). Coverage of antiretroviral therapy among adults living with HIV has more than doubled since 2015 (from 36% to 82%), due to changes in policy and implementation, including the scale-up of differentiated testing and treatment strategies, particularly at the community level, and the mobilization of resources to accelerate programmes.

Treatment coverage exceeded 80% in nine of 25 countries, but it was less than 50% in five countries. Antiretroviral therapy coverage remained lower among men (78%) than women (84%), and it was especially low among people from key populations and children, with only 37% of children living with HIV receiving treatment in 2022 (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.1 Number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, western and central Africa, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2022 DATA

- **49%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **52%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
4.8 million [4.2 million–5.5 million]
- New HIV infections:
160 000 [110 000–250 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
120 000 [96 000–160 000]

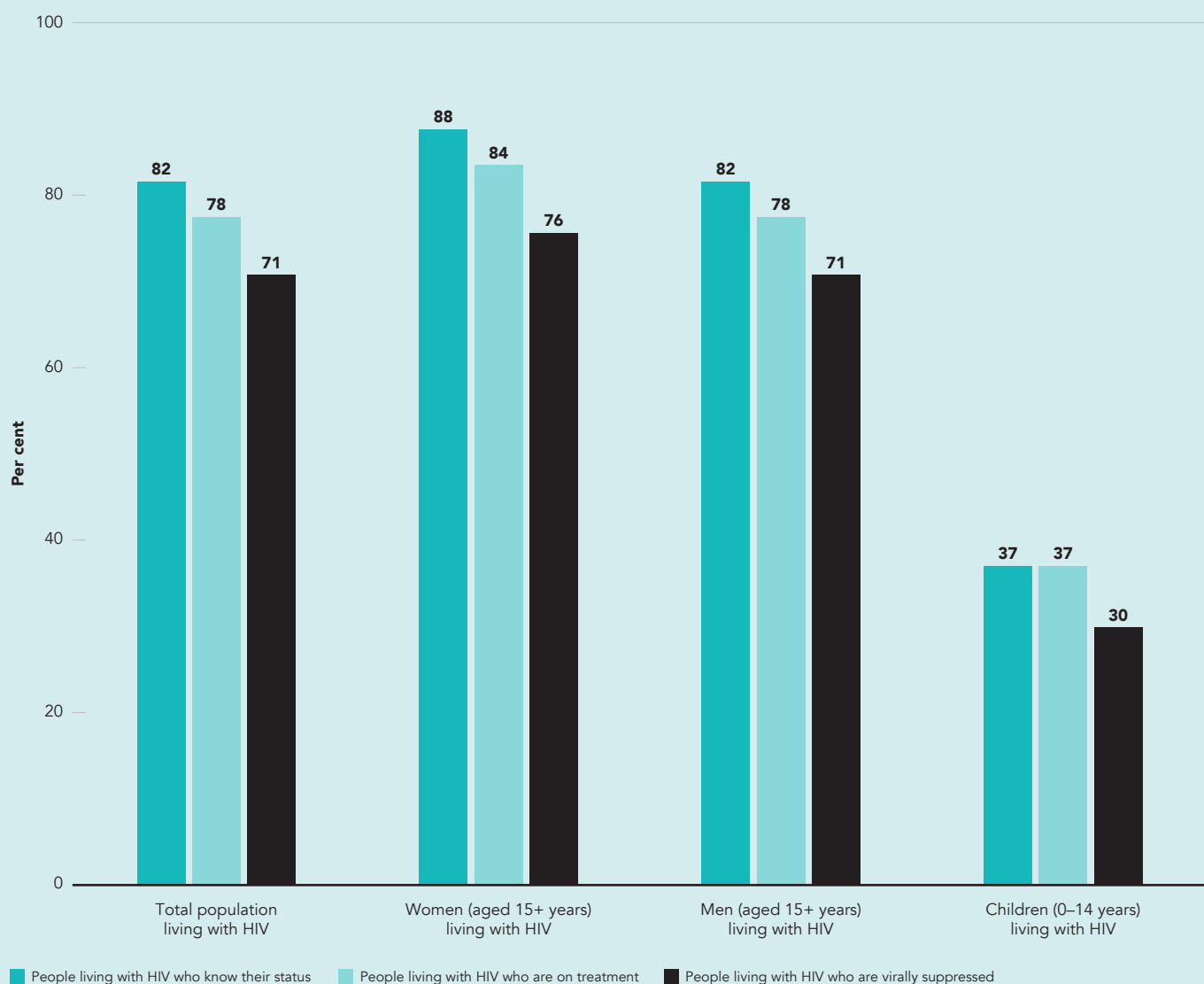
Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
82 [72–94]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
78 [69–90]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
71 [62–82]

Financing of the HIV response:

- Resource availability for HIV:
US\$ 2.0 billion [24% gap to meet the 2025 target]

Figure 7.2 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, western and central Africa, 2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Coverage of prevention of vertical HIV transmission programmes increased from 29% in 2010 to 53% in 2022. Progress has been stagnant in recent years, with coverage remaining in the range 53–61% since 2016. The region is home to 20% of pregnant women living with HIV globally, but it accounts for 52% of all pregnant women living with HIV who are not on treatment. A significant number of pregnant women living with HIV in the region are not receiving antiretroviral therapy.

Efforts are under way to improve the legal environment in the region, with some countries adopting new laws to address barriers to HIV prevention and treatment (1). HIV prevalence among people from all key populations is significantly higher than in the general population, ranging from 2.8% among people in prisons to 21.9% among transgender people (Figure 7.3).

More than 1 in 10 people from key populations living with HIV report avoiding accessing health care due to stigma linked to their HIV-positive status (2). A median of 15.6% of sex workers (6 reporting countries) and 10.4% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (7 reporting countries) report avoiding accessing health care due to stigma and discrimination in the past 12 months.

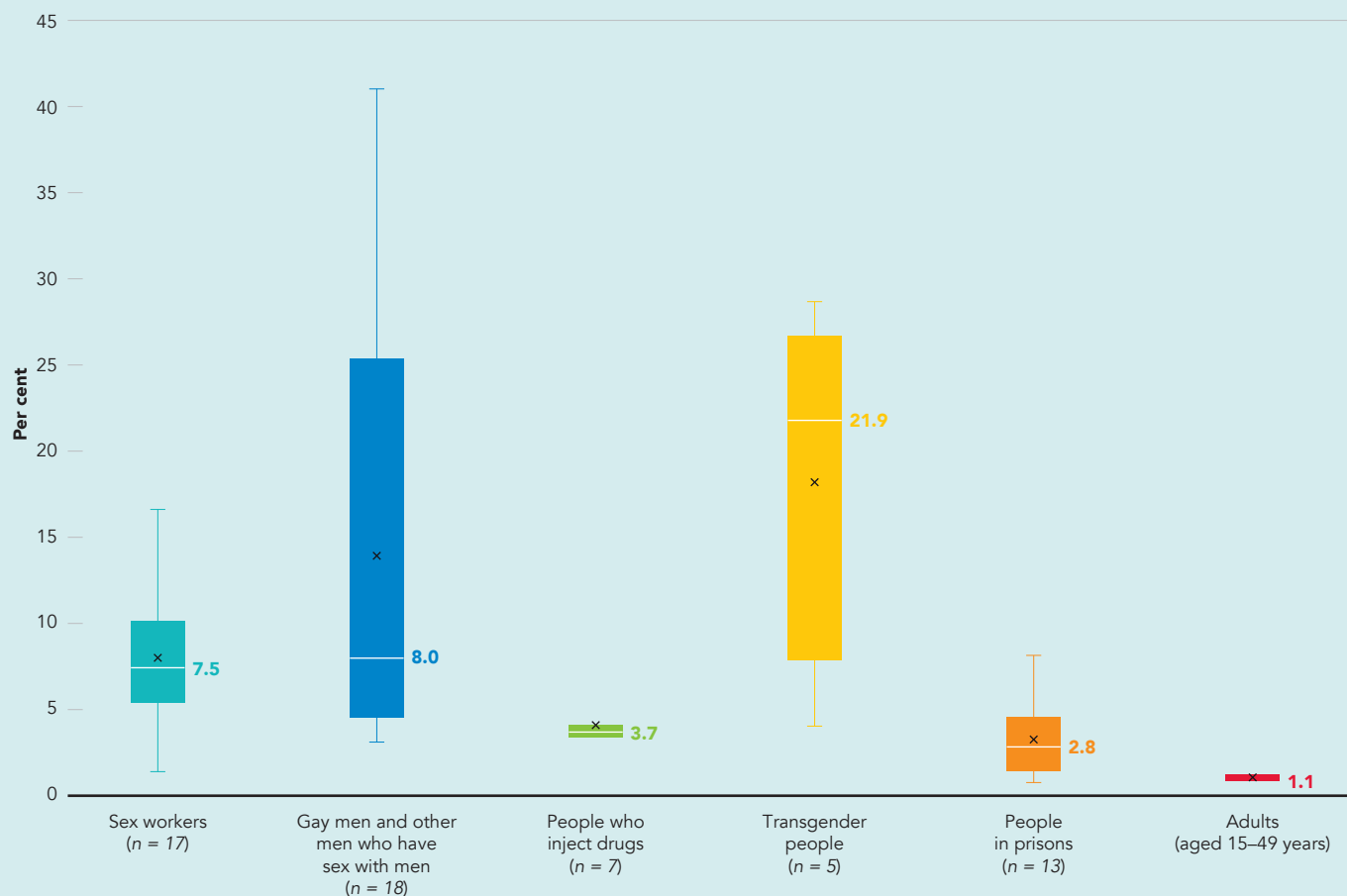
Adolescent girls and women (aged 15–49 years), who represent 43% of new HIV infections in the region in 2022, continue to face legal and societal barriers, such as age-of-consent limitations for access to HIV testing. These barriers hinder their access to HIV and other vital services, including for gender-based violence and fighting discrimination.

There is a substantial funding gap in the region's HIV response. Total HIV resources were 8% lower in 2022 than 2021, with heavy reliance on external donors.¹ An additional major concern is the decline in domestic HIV funding, which was 7% lower in 2022 than 2018.

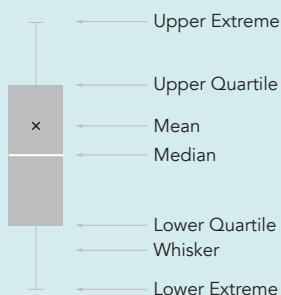
The complex epidemiological context of the region calls for sustained efforts to increase coverage among people from key populations, adolescent girls and young women and children; end vertical HIV transmission; address legal and societal barriers; secure adequate funding; and enhance high-quality, disaggregated data collection and use for evidence-based interventions.

¹ Resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US\$.

Figure 7.3 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in western and central Africa, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in western and central Africa was:

- 7.5% among sex workers.
- 8.0% among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 3.7% among people who inject drugs.
- 21.9% among transgender people.
- 2.8% among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **1.1% [1.0–1.3%]**.

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Notes: 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, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Benin	6 400 000					800	0.01%	2200	0.04%		
Burkina Faso	11 000 000	50 600	0.46%							5000	0.05%
Cameroon	13 800 000										
Central African Republic (the)	2 800 000	3900		3000							
Chad	7 900 000	33 800		8200		710				5700	
Côte d'Ivoire	15 000 000					57 000		660		43 500	0.29%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	55 400 000	525 700	0.95%			168 200	0.30%	56 500	0.10%	36 700	0.07%
Gambia	1 300 000			1700						710	0.06%
Guinea	6 700 000	49 000	0.73%			580		740			
Mali	10 200 000	18 100		4100							
Mauritania	2 200 000	8500		7600							
Niger	11 400 000										
Nigeria	111 000 000									77 600	0.07%
Senegal	8 500 000			52 500	0.67%					11 000	0.14%
Sierra Leone	4 300 000	11 500		3200		7600		1100			
Togo	4 400 000	29 400	0.72%							5800	0.13%
Estimated global median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)^a			0.73%		0.69%		0.32%		0.10%		-

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

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023;

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

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

Central African Republic: Capitale (Bangui), Préfectures (Berberati and Bouar), Sous-préfectures (Boali and Carnot).

Chad: Sex workers: Ati/Oum-Hadjer, N'Djaména, Moundou, Doba, Koumra, Bongor, Sarh, Abéché. Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Abéché, N'Djaména, Ati, Oum-Hadjer, Sarh, Bongor, Moundou, Koumra. People who inject drugs: 11 cities.

Côte d'Ivoire: Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Abengourou, Abidjan, Bouaké, Divo, Gagnoa, Issia, Korhogo, Man, Ouangolo, San-Pédro and Yakro. People who inject drugs: Bouaké, San-Pédro and Yamoussoukro. Transgender people: Abidjan.

Gambia: Banjul.

Guinea: Conakry.

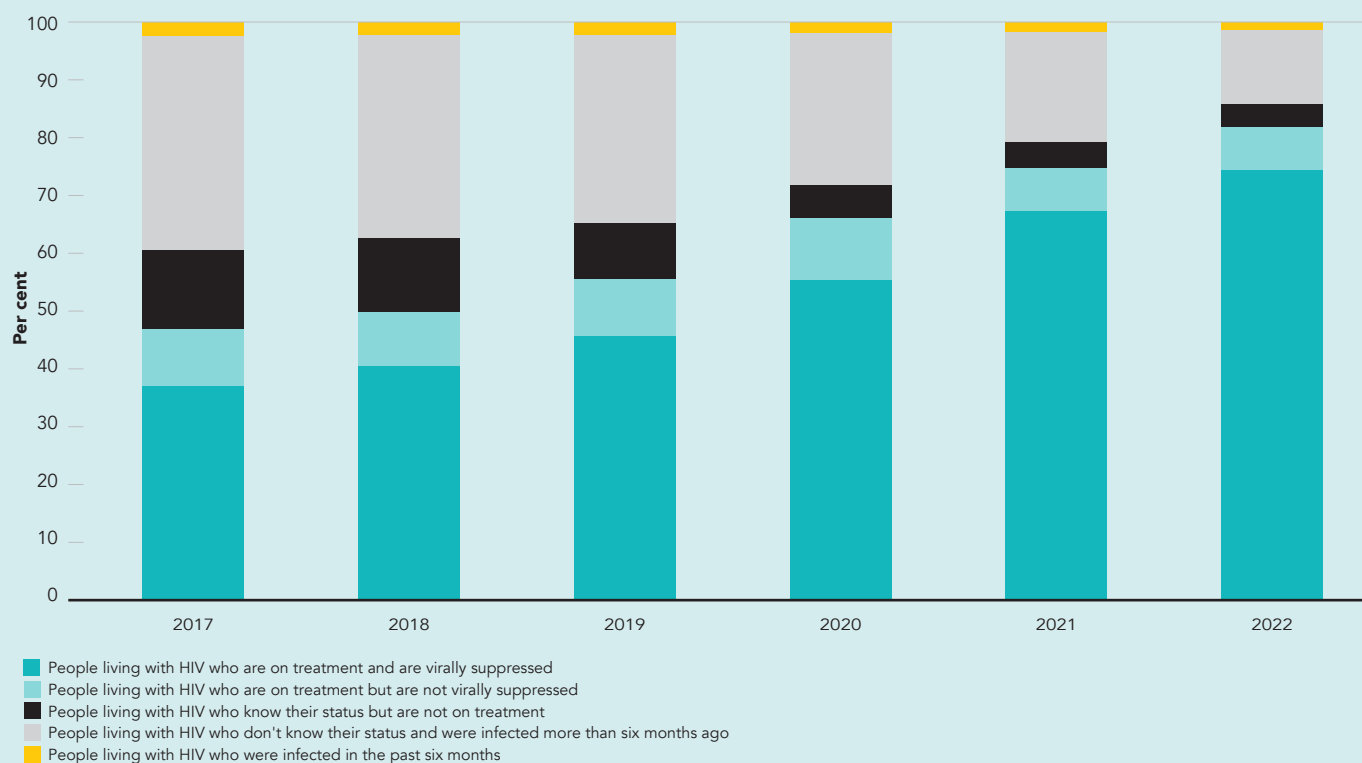
Mali: Sex workers: Bamako, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso. Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Koulikoro, Mopti, Ségou and Sikasso.

Mauritania: The six biggest cities in the country.

Sierra Leone: Sex workers, people who inject drugs and transgender people: Bo (South), Bombali (North), Kenema (East), Port Loko (North West), Western Rural and Western Urban. Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Bo (South), Bombali (North), Kenema (East), Kono (East), Port Loko (North West), Western Rural and Western Urban.

Note 3: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 7.4 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, 2017–2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 7.2 Laws and policies scorecard, western and central Africa, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ²	Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Benin	1	1	1	1	1		4
Burkina Faso	1	10	1	1	1		1
Burundi	6	11	28	19	13		5
Cabo Verde		12	28		13		
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1		22
Central African Republic	1	14	1	1	38		38
Chad	1	17	1	1	1		16
Congo	4	4	4	4	4		4
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1		1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	4	28	40	9		8
Equatorial Guinea	2	24	1		2		23
Gabon	1	1	1	1	1		4
Gambia		21	28	34	9		4
Ghana	1	1	1	1	1		1
Guinea	1	26	27	1	1		7
Guinea-Bissau	4	4	4	25	13		
Liberia	1	1	1	1	1		1
Mali	2	30	2	2	1		29
Mauritania	1	1	1	2	1		2
Niger	2	1	20	1	1		1
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	31		1
Sao Tome and Principe	4	4	4	4	4		4
Senegal	1	1	36	1	1		1
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	33		1
Togo	1	1	35	1	1		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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

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

- Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Country	Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity ^d	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs ^d
Benin	1	1	2	2	1	2
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burundi	5					6
Cabo Verde						
Cameroon	1	1	2	1	2	2
Central African Republic	15	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congo	4	4				4
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	37	39	39	39	4
Equatorial Guinea	2	2	2	2		2
Gabon	1	1		1		4
Gambia	2					
Ghana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea	1	1	2	2		2
Guinea-Bissau	4	2				4
Liberia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mali	2	2	2	2		2
Mauritania	1	2			2	2
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sao Tome and Principe	4	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 certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

^bCriminalization 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.

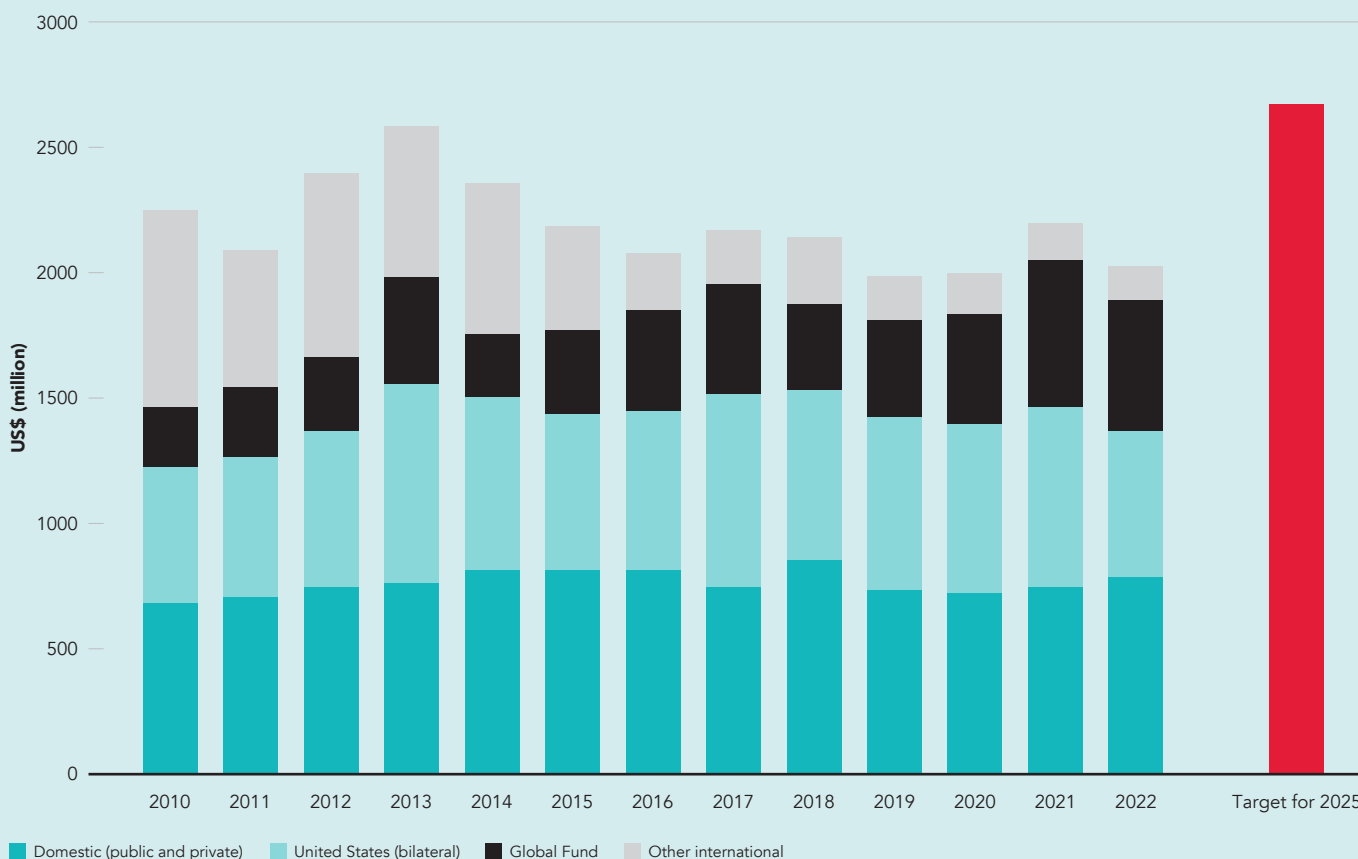
^cCriminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs refers to the criminalization of possession of any quantity of drugs, including possession of a quantity of drugs sufficient only for personal use. A country is still considered to criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if use or possession of marijuana has been decriminalized.

^dConstitutional or other non-discrimination provisions refer to whether constitutional prohibitions of discrimination have been interpreted to include discrimination on the grounds of sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency by courts and/or government policy, and/or whether there are other legislative non-discrimination provisions specifying sex work/sexual orientation/gender identity/drug use or dependency.

Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 10 Loi no. 025-2018: Article 533-20. Ouagadougou: Government of Burkina Faso (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b5cc0.html>, accessed 6 July 2023); Penal Code 2019, Article 533-20. Ouagadougou: Government of Burkina Faso (<https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/national-practice/law-ndeg-044-2019-amending-law-ndeg-025-2018-an-penal-code?activeTab=national-implementation-of-ihl?topic=18585>).
- 11 Penal Code: Articles 548, 539–546. Bujumbura: Government of Burundi (<https://www.droit-afrique.com/uploads/Burundi-Code-2017-penal.pdf>).
- 12 Penal Code. Praia: Government of Cabo Verde (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/pt/cv/cv001pt.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 13 Cameron S, Bernard EJ. Advancing HIV justice 3: growing the global movement against HIV criminalisation. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network; 2019 (<https://www.hivjustice.net/publication/advancing3/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 14 Penal Code: Article 90. Bangui: Government of the Central African Republic (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/fr/cf/cf003fr.pdf>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 15 Law no. 06.030 of 2006 establishing the rights and obligations of people living with HIV/AIDS. Bangui: Government of the Central African Republic.
- 16 Loi No 019/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. N'Djamena: Government of Chad (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_126793.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 24 Penal Code: Article 452(bis). Malabo: Government of Equatorial Guinea (<https://acjr.org.za/resource-centre/penal-code-of-equatorial-guinea-1963/view>).
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- 26 Penal Code: Articles 346 and 351. Conakry: Government of Guinea (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/44a3eb9a4.html>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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- 37 Loi n° 08/011 du 14 juillet 2008 portant protection des droits des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA et des personnes affectées. Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (<http://www.leganet.cd/Legislation/Droit%20Public/SANTE/L.08.011.14.07.2008.htm#:~:text=Est%20interdite%20sur%20le%20lieu,conjoint%20ou%20de%20ses%20proches.>).
- 38 Loi No.22.016 Relative au VIH et au SIDA en Republique Centrafricaine: Bangui: Government of the Central African Republic.
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Figure 7.5 Resource availability for HIV, western and central Africa, 2010–2022, and estimated resource needs for HIV by 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glabius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, Brown T, Hallett TB et al. Modelling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. PLoS Med. 2021;18(10):e1003831.
 Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

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- 1 HIV and health annual report 2021–2022: HIV and health in times of crisis. New York: United Nations Development Programme; 2023 (<https://www.undp.org/publications/hiv-and-health-annual-report-2021-2022-hiv-and-health-times-crisis>).
- 2 Indice de stigmatisation des personnes vivant avec le VIH 2.0: rapport régional Afrique de l’ouest. Amsterdam: People Living with Stigma Index; 2023 (https://www.stigmaindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/PLHIV-Stigma-Index_Regional-Report_West-Africa_FR.pdf).

BENIN

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4800 [3600–6100]	3300 [2300–4600]	1500 [900–2300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2000 [1500–2500]	1300 [800–1800]	640 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1200 [720–1600]	850 [<500–1200]	<500 [<200–580]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1700 [1200–2300]	1300 [830–1800]	570 [<500–910]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1100 [800–1600]	740 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200–<500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.52 [0.39–0.66]	0.31 [0.22–0.42]	0.11 [0.07–0.17]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2800 [2200–3600]	2900 [2100–3900]	1900 [1300–2600]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1400 [1100–1800]	1300 [870–1600]	600 [<500–940]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	560 [<500–880]	710 [<500–1100]	590 [<500–850]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	780 [550–1100]	940 [660–1300]	660 [<500–890]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	72 000 [61 000–84 000]	76 000 [64 000–89 000]	72 000 [60 000–85 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	13 000 [10 000–15 000]	12 000 [9000–14 000]	7900 [5300–10 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	37 000 [30 000–43 000]	41 000 [34 000–48 000]	42 000 [35 000–50 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	23 000 [20 000–27 000]	24 000 [20 000–28 000]	22 000 [18 000–25 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.2 [1.0–1.4]	1.1 [0.9–1.3]	0.8 [0.6–0.9]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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	2018
(2018 refers to women only)	67.1	73

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

13.9

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

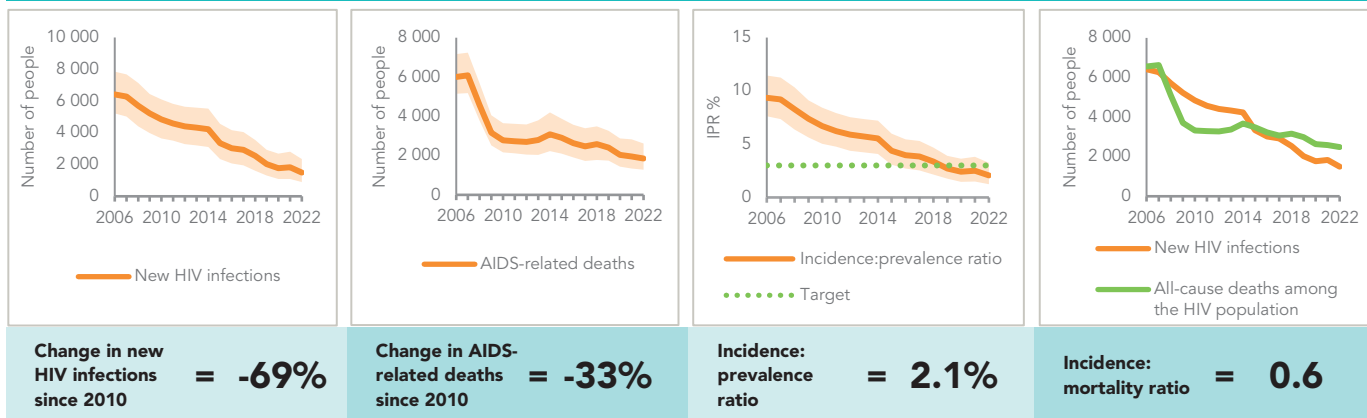
2018

27.00

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 4 903 640	US\$ 3 728 623	US\$ 17 166 764	US\$ 53 607	US\$ 26 256 686

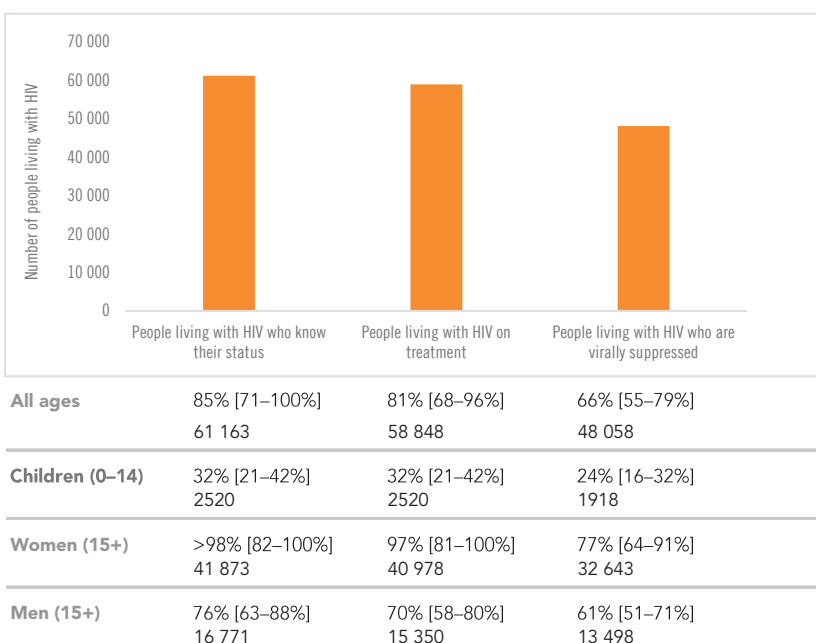
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	66% [51–78%]	94% [68–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.4% [14.8–22.4%]	10.8% [8.9–15.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	19% [16–25%]	39% [32–53%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	930 [580–1400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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 (2018)	...
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)	391
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 opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

BURKINA FASO

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6100 [4700–7800]	4200 [3200–5600]	1900 [1200–2800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2600 [2000–3400]	2100 [1600–2800]	780 [<500–1200]
New HIV infections (15–24)	1200 [670–1700]	690 [<500–1100]	<500 [<200–640]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2000 [1400–2700]	1300 [860–1900]	710 [<500–1100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1400 [960–1900]	780 [530–1200]	<500 [<500–600]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.38 [0.29–0.49]	0.22 [0.17–0.3]	0.08 [0.05–0.13]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6200 [4900–8000]	5000 [4000–6500]	2600 [1900–3500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2100 [1700–2600]	1600 [1200–2100]	750 [<500–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2400 [1800–3100]	1500 [1100–2000]	840 [600–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1800 [1300–2200]	1900 [1500–2400]	990 [780–1300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [100 000–140 000]	110 000 [96 000–130 000]	97 000 [84 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	23 000 [19 000–27 000]	17 000 [14 000–21 000]	10 000 [7700–14 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	57 000 [50 000–66 000]	57 000 [50 000–66 000]	56 000 [49 000–65 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	40 000 [35 000–46 000]	36 000 [31 000–42 000]	31 000 [27 000–35 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.1 [1.0–1.3]	0.9 [0.8–1.0]	0.6 [0.5–0.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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

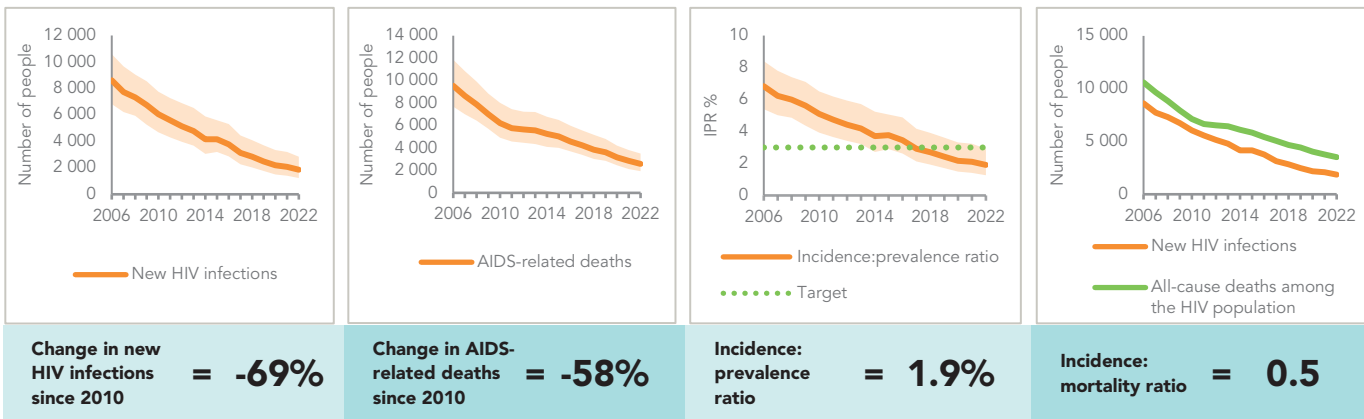
GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

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	...
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

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 8 116 690	US\$ 0	US\$ 11 546 697	US\$ 0	US\$ 19 663 387

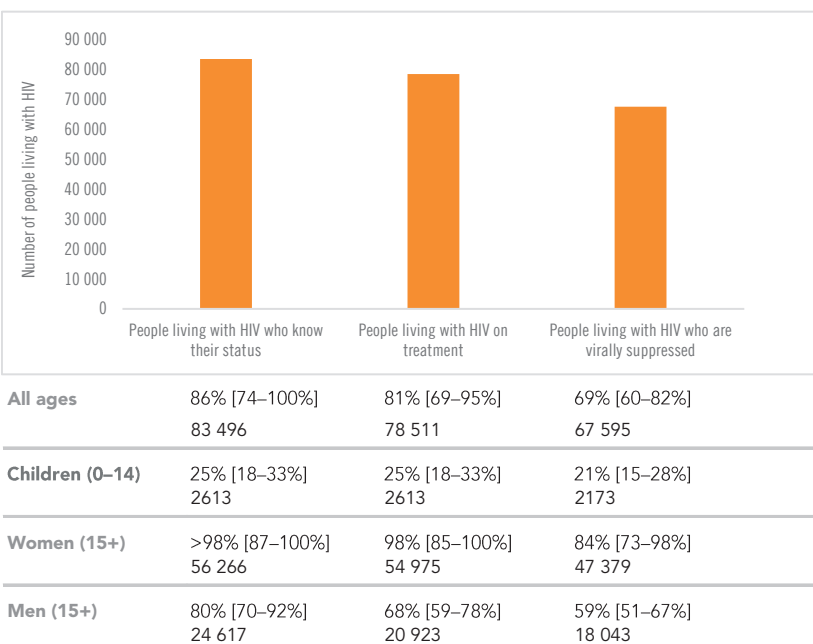
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
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%	...	...	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%	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	40% [32–49%]	84% [66–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	28.1% [25.5–30.3%]	14.2% [10–17.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	21% [18–27%]	18% [14–22%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	570 [360–830]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

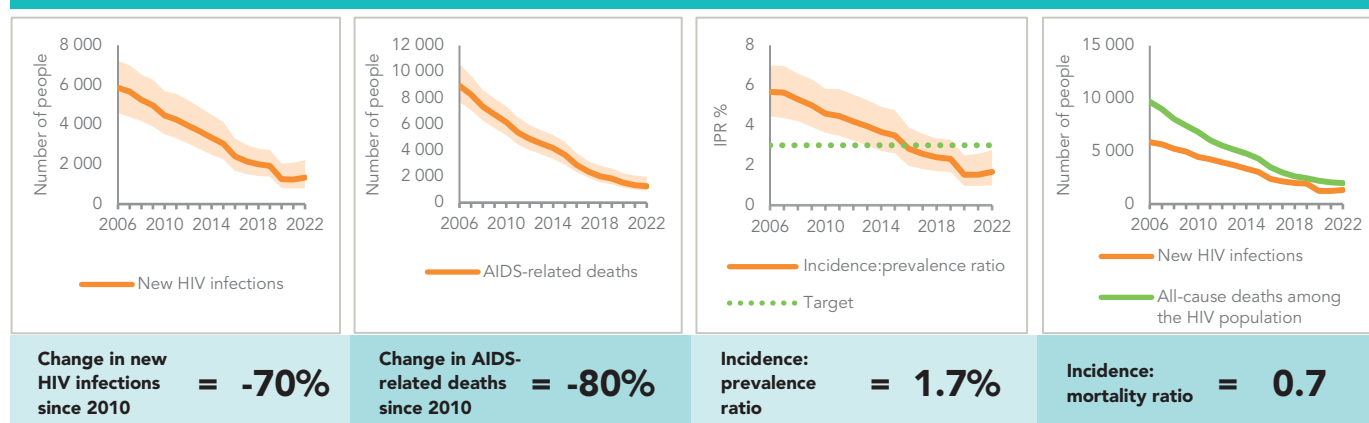
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.2%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2021)	...
— Women	52%
— Men	80%
Women aged 15–49 years who 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)	585
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

BURUNDI

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4500 [3500–5700]	3100 [2300–4100]	1300 [800–2200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1900 [1500–2200]	1200 [930–1400]	<500 [<500–860]
New HIV infections (15–24)	990 [570–1400]	660 [<500–1000]	<500 [<200–590]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1400 [1000–1900]	1100 [720–1600]	530 [<500–870]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [820–1700]	800 [520–1200]	<500 [<200–570]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.49 [0.39–0.63]	0.29 [0.21–0.39]	0.1 [0.06–0.17]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	6100 [5100–7400]	3700 [2900–4700]	1300 [910–2000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1600 [1400–1900]	960 [780–1200]	<500 [<500–600]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	2300 [1900–2900]	1100 [780–1500]	<500 [<500–680]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2200 [1800–2600]	1600 [1300–2000]	<500 [<500–740]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	98 000 [88 000–110 000]	87 000 [78 000–100 000]	80 000 [71 000–92 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	18 000 [15 000–20 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	7400 [6000–8900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	45 000 [40 000–51 000]	44 000 [39 000–50 000]	44 000 [39 000–51 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	35 000 [30 000–39 000]	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	29 000 [25 000–33 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.4–1.8]	1.3 [1.1–1.5]	0.9 [0.7–1.0]

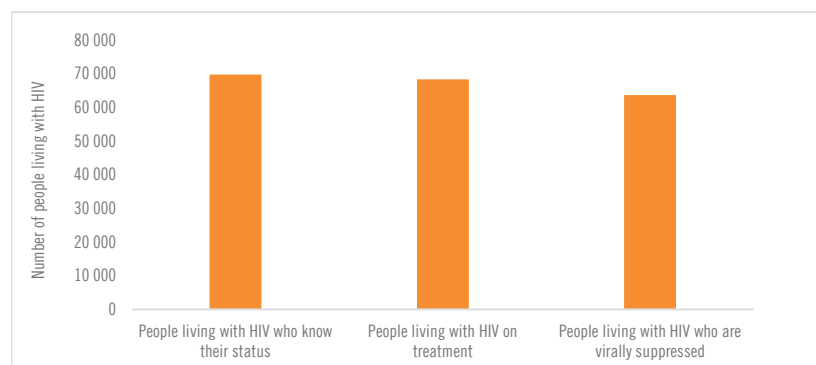
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	87% [76–99%] 69 730	85% [75–97%] 68 379	79% [70–91%] 63 724
Children (0–14)	37% [30–45%] 2707	37% [30–45%] 2707	31% [25–38%] 2300
Women (15+)	94% [82–100%] 41 794	92% [81–100%] 40 938	86% [75–99%] 38 319
Men (15+)	88% [77–100%] 25 229	86% [76–98%] 24 734	80% [71–92%] 23 105

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

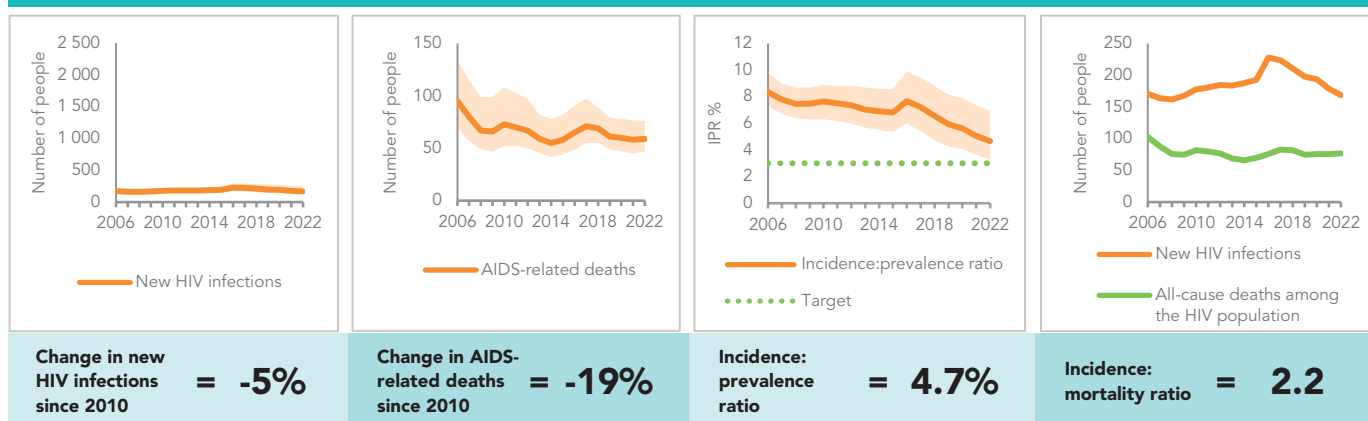
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	85% [68–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	19.2% [18.1–20.3%]	10.8% [7.1–16.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	1% [1–2%]	49% [42–61%]

CABO VERDE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<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]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.40 [0.33–0.47]	0.41 [0.33–0.52]	0.34 [0.24–0.51]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<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)	2300 [2100–2700]	2800 [2500–3200]	3600 [3100–4400]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	970 [870–1100]	1300 [1200–1500]	1900 [1600–2300]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1300 [1100–1500]	1500 [1300–1700]	1700 [1400–2000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.8 [0.7–0.9]	0.8 [0.7–0.9]	0.9 [0.7–1.1]

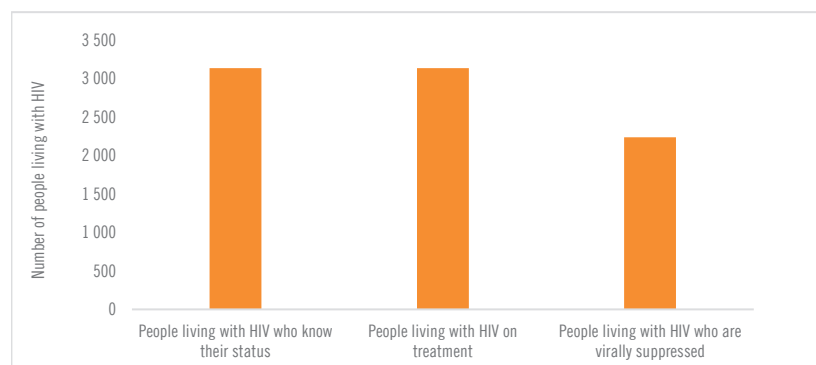
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

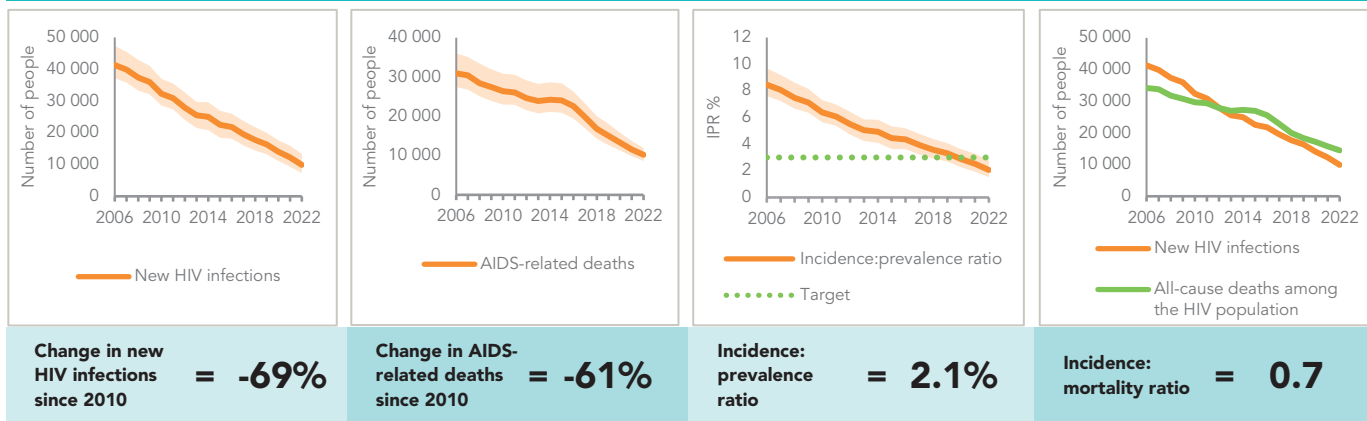


	87% [73–100%] 3134	87% [73–100%] 3134	62% [52–74%] 2236
All ages			
Children (0–14)	86% [65–100%] 66	86% [65–100%] 66	69% [52–89%] 53
Women (15+)	94% [79–100%] 1756	94% [79–100%] 1756	66% [56–81%] 1246
Men (15+)	79% [67–94%] 1312	79% [67–94%] 1312	56% [48–67%] 937

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	94% [70–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	14.2% [12.5–16.5%]	14.2% [10.8–17.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	69% [55–90%]	...% [...–...%]

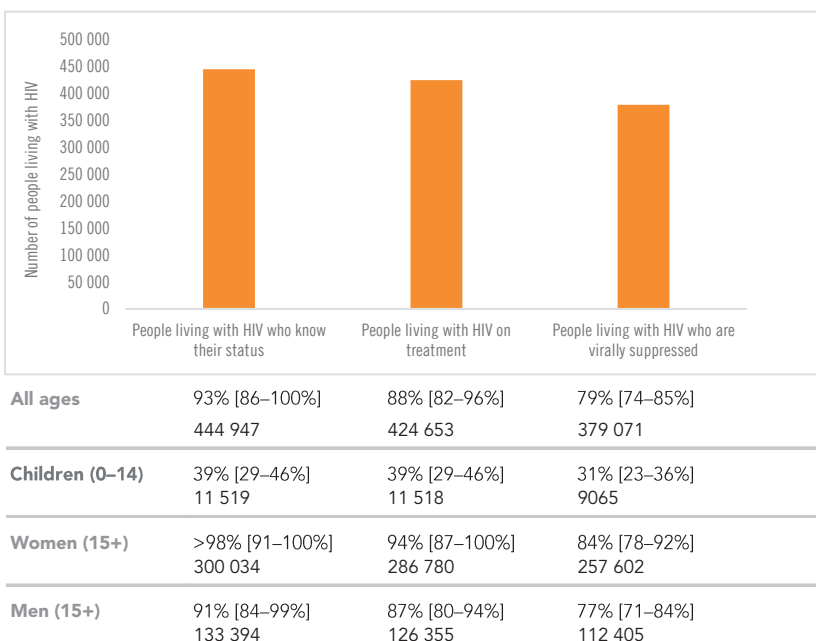
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	99.1%	...	...	...	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	91% [73–100%]	68% [52–77%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12.9% [11–14.9%]	14.5% [10.8–16.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	33% [30–42%]	57% [50–74%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	9100 [5700 –13 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.5%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	...
— Women	43.4%
— Men	61.2%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	...
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)	4377
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	11 000 [8400–14 000]	9600 [6300–15 000]	9500 [4200–21 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2600 [2100–3200]	1800 [1300–2500]	2100 [1200–3900]
New HIV infections (15–24)	3100 [1900–4300]	3100 [1700–4700]	3000 [1300–8100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	5000 [3700–6900]	5000 [3200–8100]	4800 [1900–12 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3200 [2400–4300]	2800 [1800–4400]	2600 [1000–6200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	2.25 [1.73–2.95]	1.88 [1.25–2.9]	1.57 [0.69–3.52]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	9500 [7900–12 000]	7000 [5700–8900]	4500 [2700–7700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2100 [1700–2500]	1600 [1200–2000]	1300 [790–2200]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	5000 [4100–6100]	3600 [2900–4700]	1700 [940–3400]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	2400 [1900–3100]	1800 [1400–2300]	1400 [920–2300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	120 000 [100 000–140 000]	120 000 [95 000–180 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	18 000 [15 000–21 000]	14 000 [12 000–17 000]	12 000 [8400–16 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	77 000 [68 000–89 000]	65 000 [54 000–78 000]	73 000 [56 000–110 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	45 000 [39 000–52 000]	39 000 [33 000–47 000]	40 000 [30 000–61 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	4.9 [4.2–5.5]	4.0 [3.4–4.9]	3.4 [2.5–5.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
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
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**

... 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

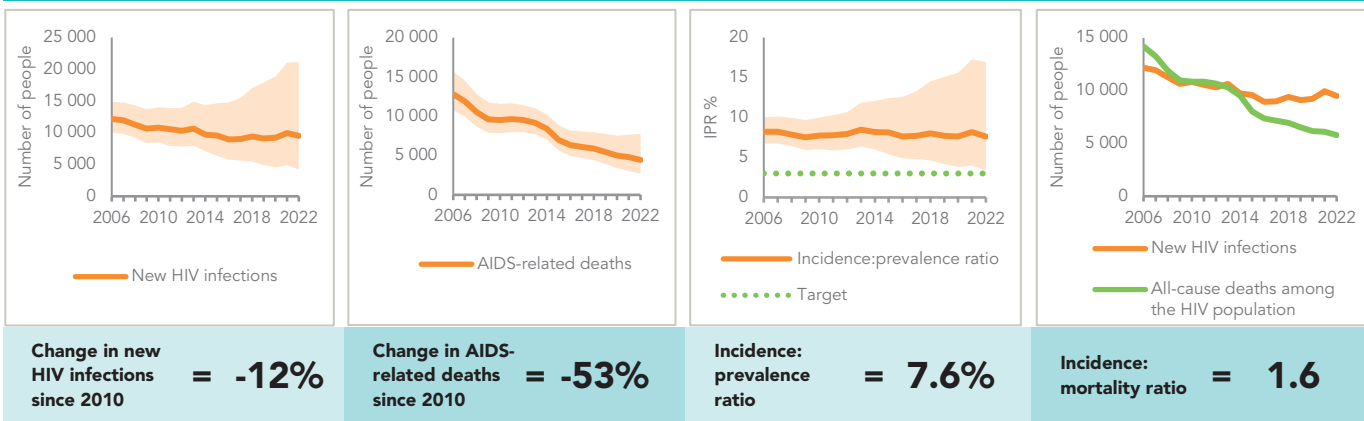
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months ...

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 **2019**
(Refers to women only) 64.70

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 2 450 537	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 27 107 797

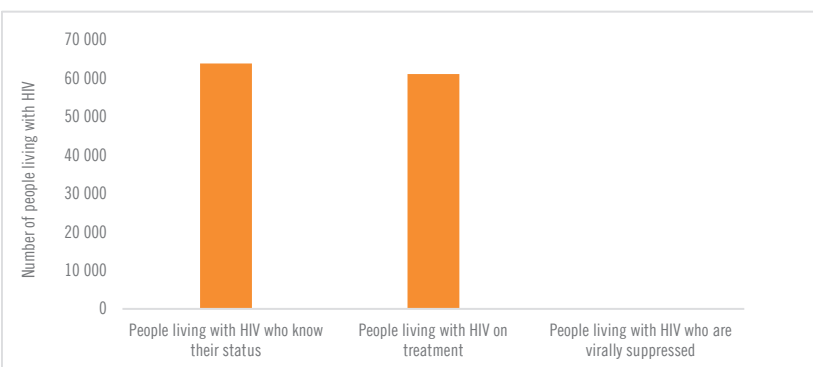
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	6.1%	3.4%	...	...	5.6%
HIV testing and status awareness	57.1%	61.8%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	61.4%	60%	...	...	...
Condom use	79.6%	30%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	84.8%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	39% [31-48%]	39% [28-63%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.4% [22.1-28.6%]	26.5% [21.5-31.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	9% [7-11%]	20% [12-27%]

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	39% [31-48%]	39% [28-63%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.4% [22.1-28.6%]	26.5% [21.5-31.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	9% [7-11%]	20% [12-27%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	8200 [5300 -12 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

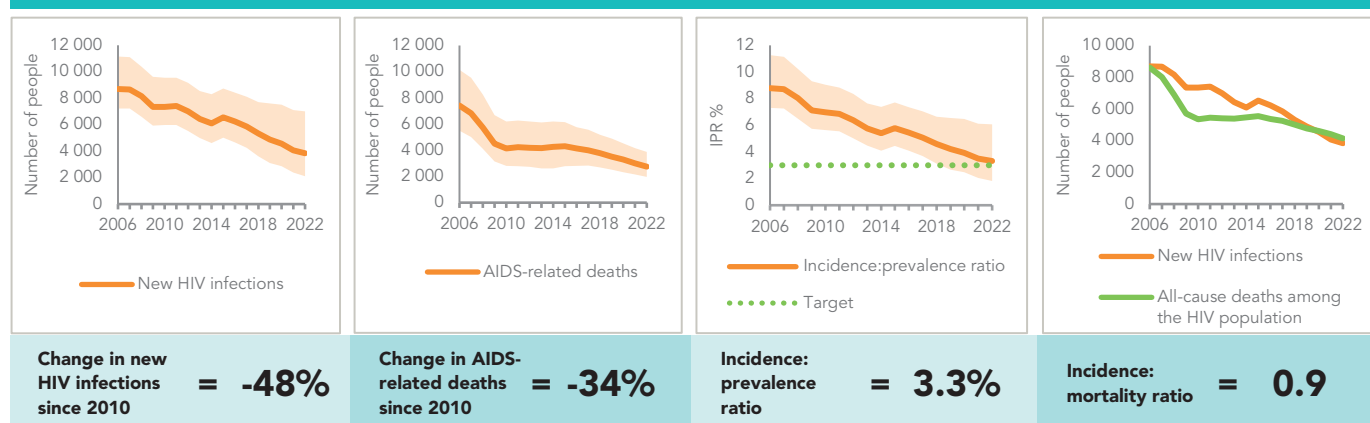
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2019)	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	...
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	...
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

CHAD

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	7400 [6000–9500]	6500 [5000–8700]	3800 [2100–7000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2800 [2100–3600]	2100 [1400–2800]	1500 [790–2400]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2100 [1100–2700]	2000 [1100–2800]	1000 [<500–2100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2700 [2100–3600]	2700 [2100–3800]	1500 [810–2900]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1900 [1500–2600]	1700 [1300–2400]	800 [<500–1600]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.63 [0.51–0.82]	0.47 [0.36–0.63]	0.22 [0.12–0.41]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4100 [2800–6200]	4300 [2800–6100]	2800 [2000–3900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	2100 [1500–2700]	1500 [1000–2000]	1000 [510–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1000 [580–1800]	1500 [850–2300]	830 [620–1200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	990 [560–1600]	1400 [880–2000]	910 [690–1300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	110 000 [87 000–130 000]	110 000 [98 000–140 000]	120 000 [95 000–140 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	17 000 [12 000–21 000]	15 000 [11 000–19 000]	12 000 [7800–16 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	52 000 [44 000–63 000]	59 000 [51 000–70 000]	65 000 [54 000–80 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	37 000 [31 000–46 000]	40 000 [34 000–47 000]	39 000 [33 000–48 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.3–1.9]	1.4 [1.2–1.7]	1.0 [0.8–1.3]

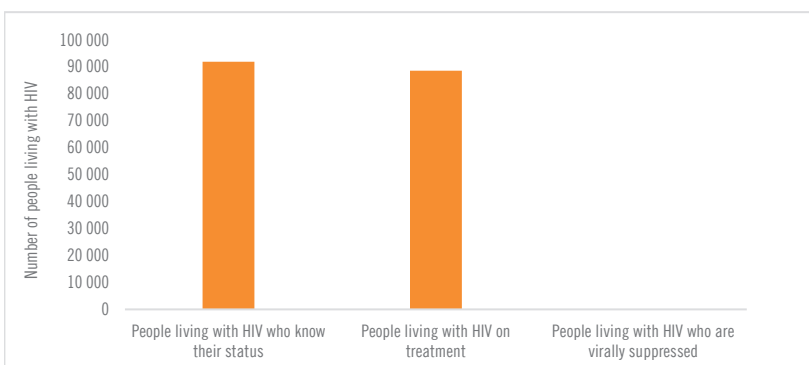
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 241 182	US\$ 0	US\$ 9 303 883	US\$ 1 700 000	US\$ 12 249 870

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

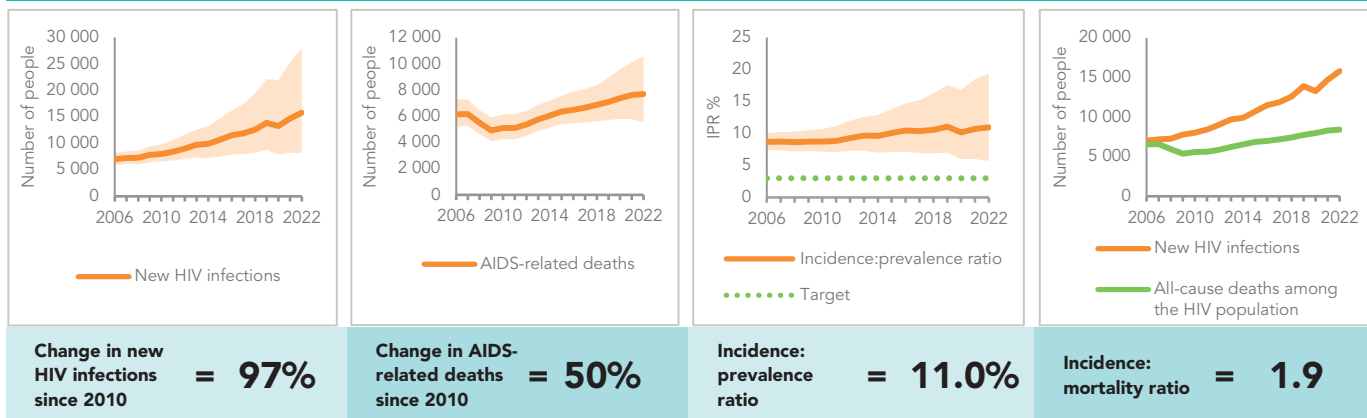


	80% [66–98%] 91 990	77% [63–95%] 88 634	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	32% [21–42%] 3 691	32% [21–42%] 3 691	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	87% [72–100%] 56 342	86% [72–100%] 55 923	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	82% [69–99%] 31 957	74% [63–90%] 29 020	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	53% [42–65%]	65% [49–83%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24% [20.6–26.7%]	18.7% [12.7–23%]
Early infant diagnosis	4% [3–5%]	9% [7–12%]

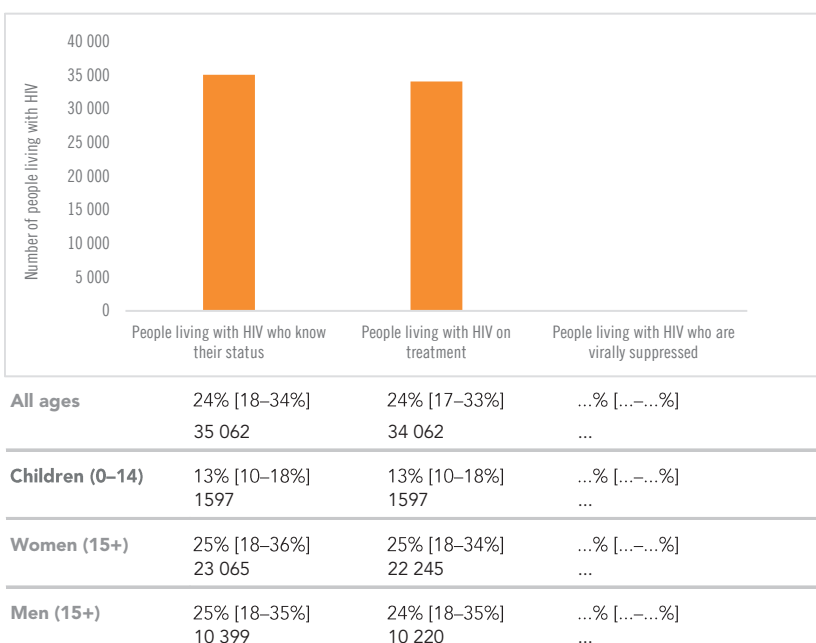
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	18% [14–22%]	20% [13–29%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	32.4% [30.1–34.5%]	32% [28.5–35.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	4% [3–6%]

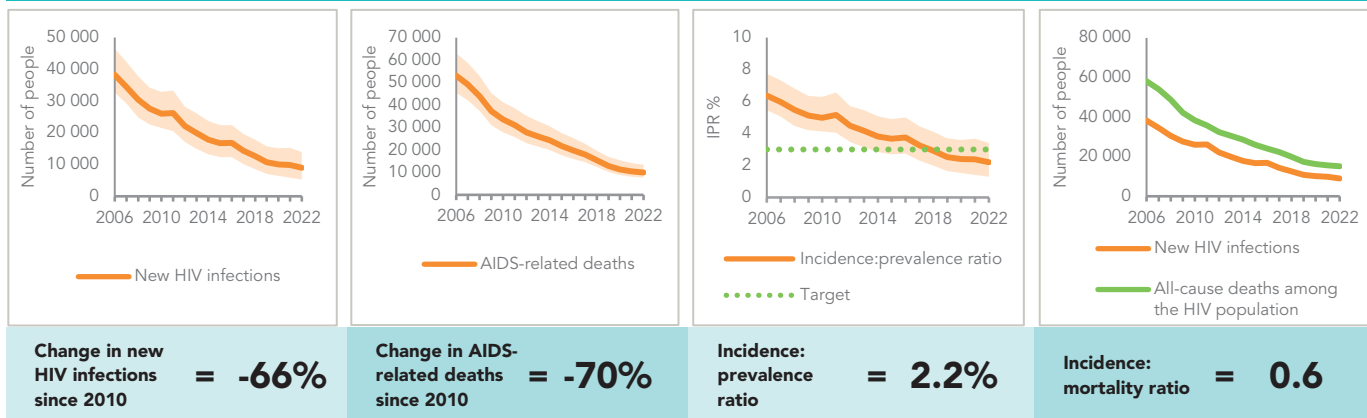
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	6600 [3200 –11 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	0
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

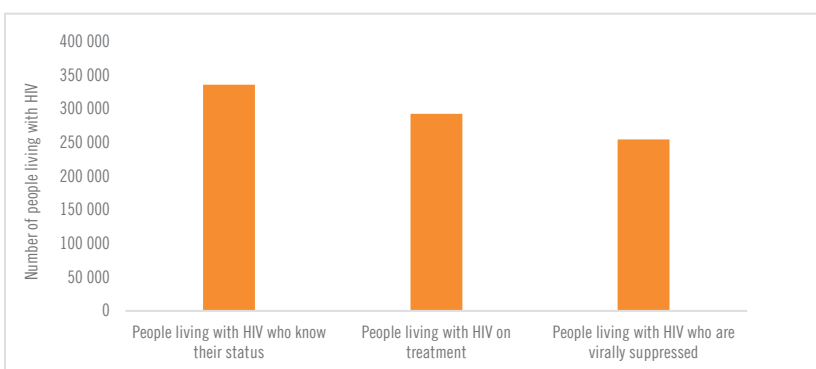
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	44 000
HIV prevalence	4.8%	7.7%	3.4%	24.7%	...
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	...	39.1%	...	39.2%	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	13.9%	5.5%	9.3%	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	82% [71–94%] 336 026	72% [62–82%] 292 663	62% [54–71%] 254 672
All ages			
Children (0–14)	44% [31–60%] 9296	44% [31–60%] 9296	34% [24–46%] 7161
Women (15+)	89% [78–100%] 231 219	79% [69–91%] 205 939	69% [60–79%] 179 531
Men (15+)	75% [66–86%] 95 511	61% [54–70%] 77 428	54% [47–61%] 67 980

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	89% [76–100%]	80% [65–96%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	12% [8.7–15.4%]	10.9% [6–15.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	37% [32–44%]	53% [44–65%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	4700 [2900–6800]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.8%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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	47.2%

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	15 773
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Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	38 000 [30 000–47 000]	29 000 [21 000–38 000]	16 000 [9400–27 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	12 000 [10 000–15 000]	8900 [6800–11 000]	7300 [5200–10 000]
New HIV infections (15–24)	8700 [5200–11 000]	6800 [3600–9200]	2900 [1200–5600]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	15 000 [12 000–19 000]	12 000 [8900–18 000]	5600 [2700–10 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	10 000 [8000–14 000]	7400 [5100–11 000]	3000 [1400–5900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.46 [0.36–0.57]	0.29 [0.22–0.39]	0.13 [0.08–0.22]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	43 000 [35 000–50 000]	32 000 [25 000–38 000]	12 000 [8900–16 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	9700 [8100–12 000]	7900 [6500–9500]	4300 [3000–5800]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	19 000 [15 000–23 000]	12 000 [8900–16 000]	4100 [2800–6000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	14 000 [11 000–17 000]	11 000 [8800–14 000]	3600 [2600–4900]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	530 000 [440 000–610 000]	490 000 [420 000–580 000]	490 000 [400 000–590 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	82 000 [68 000–95 000]	71 000 [58 000–83 000]	60 000 [47 000–74 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	260 000 [220 000–300 000]	260 000 [220 000–300 000]	270 000 [220 000–320 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	180 000 [150 000–220 000]	170 000 [140 000–200 000]	160 000 [130 000–190 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.1 [0.9–1.2]	0.8 [0.7–1.0]	0.6 [0.5–0.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	2014	2018
(2018 refers to women only)	49.2	41

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

...

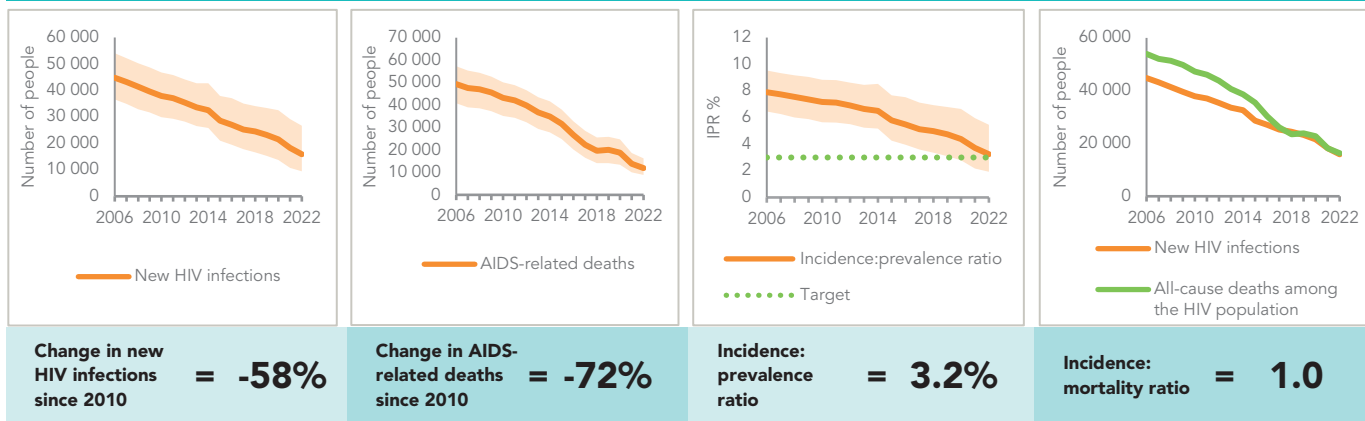
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons (Refers to women only)

2018
47.90

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	US\$ 14 868 522	US\$ 45 095 805	US\$ 86 081 726	US\$ 64 753 100	US\$ 0	US\$ 223 877 209

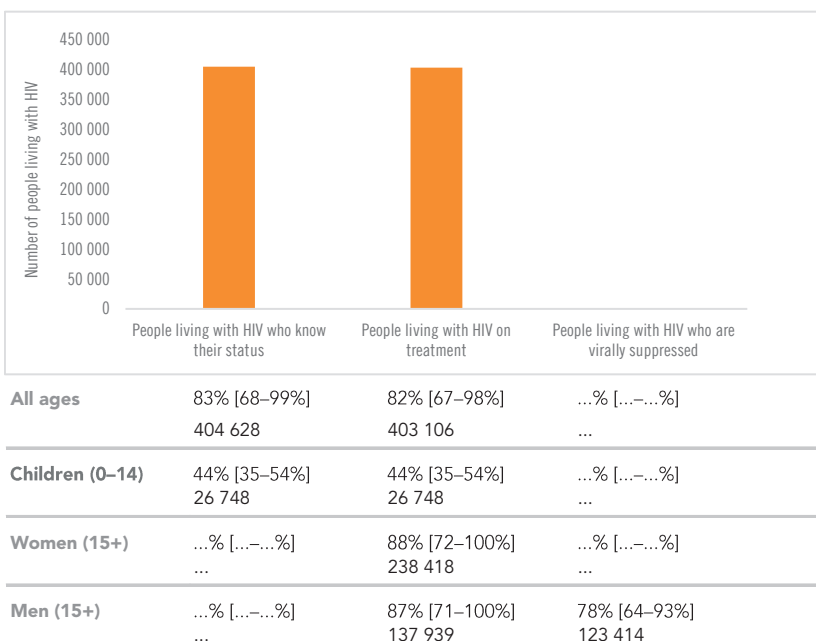
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	525 700	...	168 200	56 500	36 700
HIV prevalence	7.5%	7.1%	3.9%	...	2.5%
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



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	38% [31–46%]	37% [30–47%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.9% [28.6–33.4%]	26.5% [23.4–29.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	13% [11–16%]	10% [8–12%]

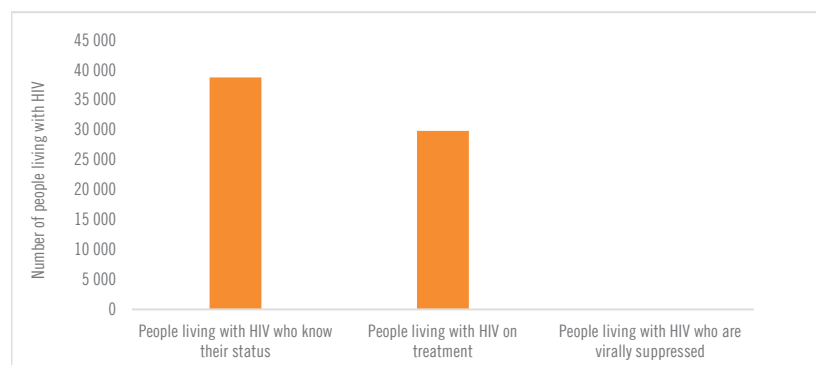
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	24 000 [16 000 –35 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	57.6
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (27.8)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	8650
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 opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

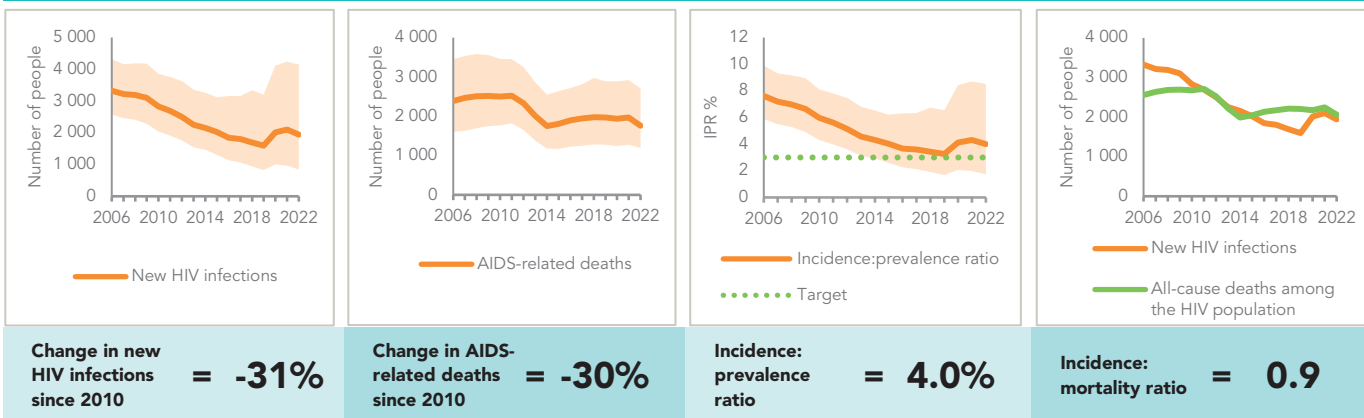


	54% [41–70%]	42% [32–54%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages	38 774	29 840	...
Children (0–14)	27% [19–36%] 1080	27% [19–36%] 1080	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	66% [51–85%] 27 044	53% [41–68%] 21 677	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	40% [29–52%] 10 650	26% [20–35%] 7083	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	38% [30–48%]	47% [34–64%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.8% [23–28.3%]	24.1% [19.8–27.7%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

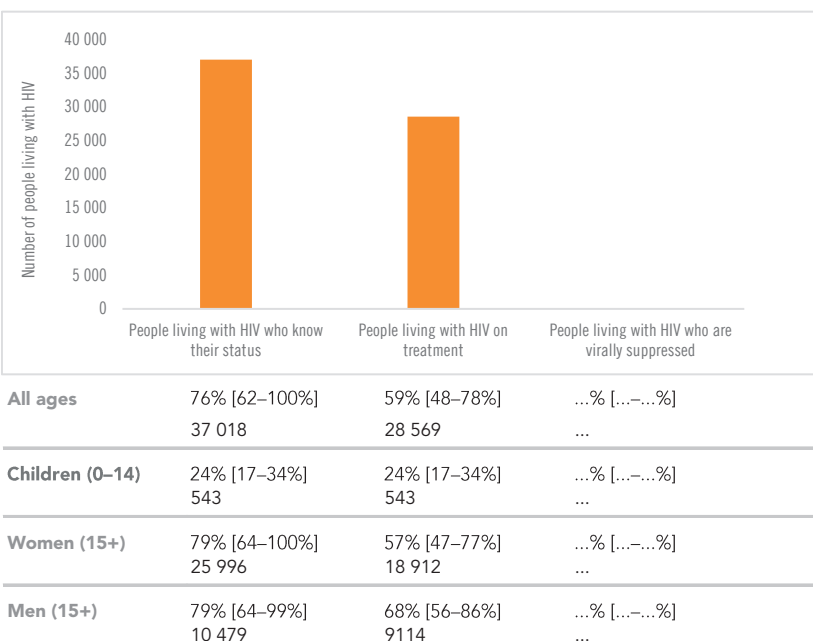
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence
HIV testing and status awareness
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	56% [43–71%]	82% [58–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	17.1% [13.8–19.6%]	13% [8.7–18%]
Early infant diagnosis	23% [18–29%]	35% [24–49%]

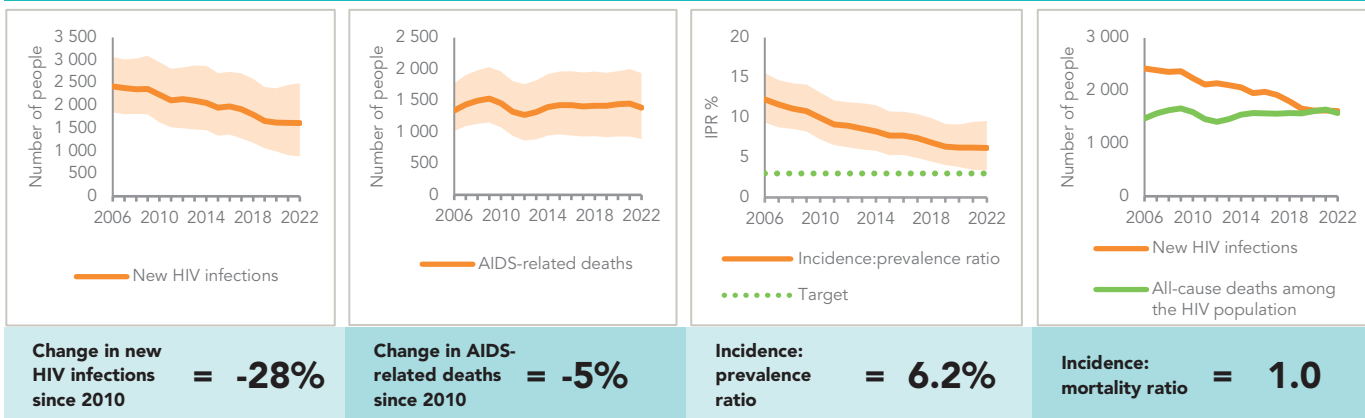
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	3600 [1500–6600]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
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 (100)	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2019)	...
— Women	37.2%
— Men	64.9%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

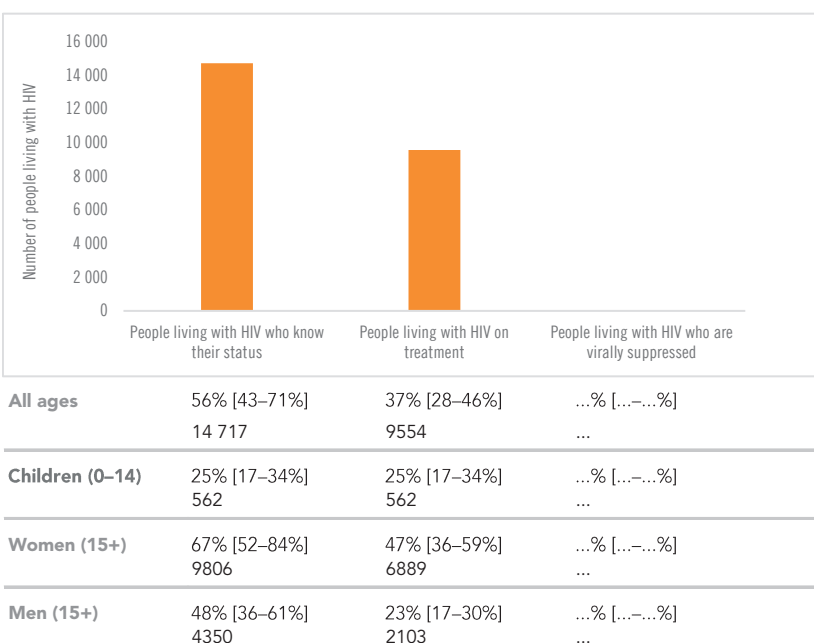


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	700
HIV prevalence	11%	34.4%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	8.4%	4.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	84.4%	55.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	0.3%	8.2%	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	60% [47–77%]	59% [43–76%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22% [16.8–25.9%]	24.9% [19.6–28.5%]
Early infant diagnosis	9% [7–11%]	24% [19–33%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	510 [360–680]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2019)	...
— Women	27.7%
— Men	57.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2020)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020)	15
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

GHANA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	23 000 [19 000–28 000]	23 000 [18 000–29 000]	17 000 [11 000–26 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	5300 [4300–6600]	4800 [3700–5900]	2900 [1800–4400]
New HIV infections (15–24)	6000 [3800–7700]	5900 [3600–7500]	4600 [2700–7800]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	11 000 [8900–14 000]	12 000 [9400–15 000]	9500 [5900–15 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	6300 [4900–8200]	5900 [4700–7800]	4200 [2500–7000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.96 [0.79–1.18]	0.84 [0.68–1.08]	0.53 [0.34–0.84]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	20 000 [16 000–24 000]	17 000 [13 000–21 000]	9400 [6800–13 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	4400 [3700–5300]	3500 [2700–4300]	2200 [1500–3000]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	10 000 [8300–13 000]	7600 [5800–9900]	3900 [2800–6000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	5200 [4100–6700]	5400 [4300–6800]	3200 [2500–4300]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	300 000 [260 000–350 000]	320 000 [280 000–370 000]	350 000 [310 000–420 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	40 000 [35 000–47 000]	34 000 [28 000–40 000]	25 000 [19 000–31 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	170 000 [150 000–190 000]	190 000 [160 000–220 000]	230 000 [190 000–270 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	94 000 [81 000–110 000]	100 000 [87 000–120 000]	100 000 [87 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.9 [1.7–2.2]	1.8 [1.6–2.1]	1.7 [1.4–2.0]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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	2018
(2018 refers to women only)	67.7	78.4

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 (Refers to women only)

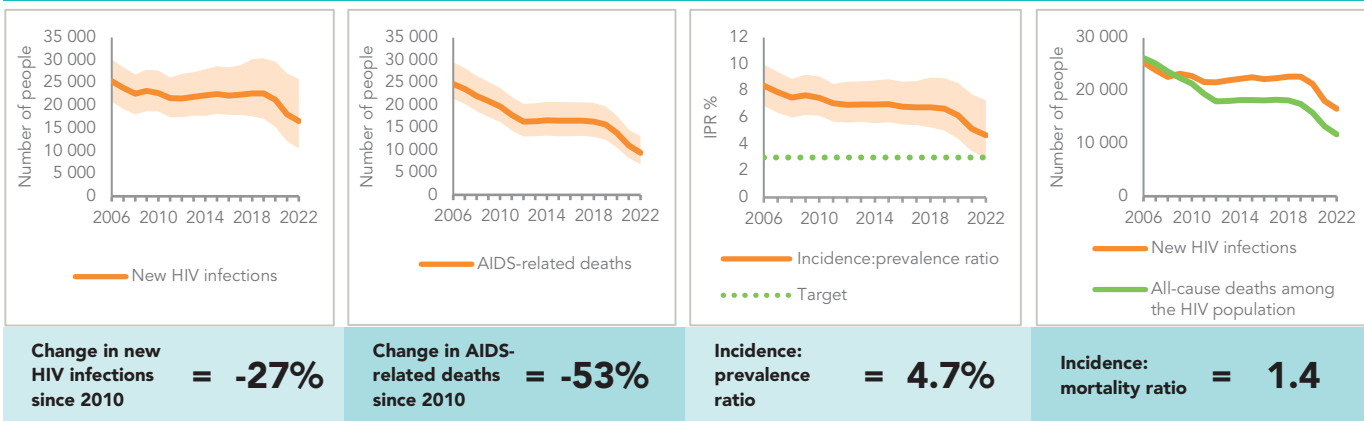
2018

16.50

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2021	US\$ 31 620 836	US\$ 43 504 523	US\$ 11 340 474	US\$ 40 442 723	US\$ 62 025	US\$ 127 828 300

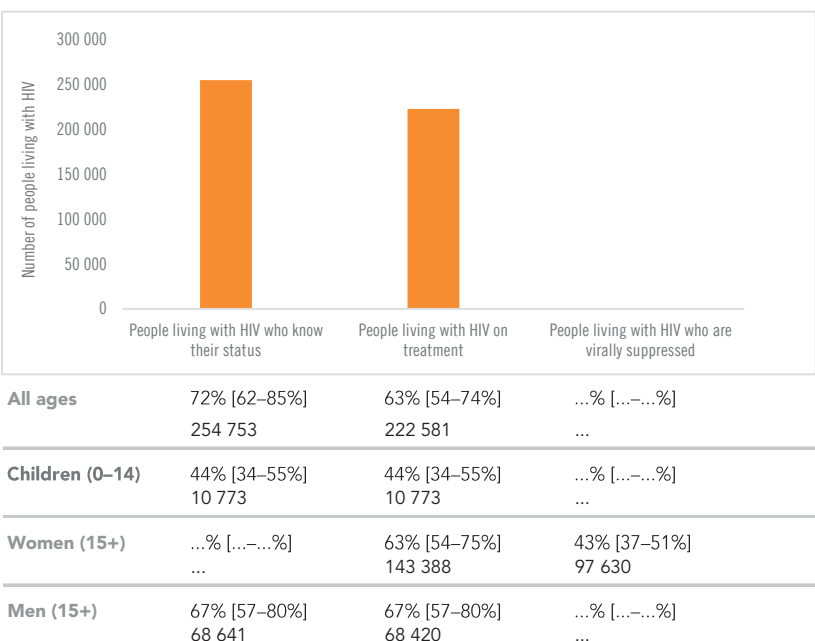
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	4.9%	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	99%	95.1%	...	...	100%
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	45% [38–53%]	85% [69–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	27.6% [25.4–29.7%]	17.2% [12.8–21.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	22% [18–26%]	26% [21–31%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	6500 [3000–11 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	8088
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

GUINEA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	8600 [7200–11 000]	8600 [6900–11 000]	5800 [3900–8800]
New HIV infections (0–14)	2000 [1700–2400]	2400 [2100–2900]	1400 [950–2000]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2900 [1700–3700]	2800 [1600–3600]	1800 [1000–2900]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	3900 [3100–4800]	3900 [3000–5000]	2800 [1800–4500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	2700 [2100–3600]	2300 [1800–3100]	1500 [980–2400]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.86 [0.71–1.05]	0.76 [0.61–0.94]	0.43 [0.29–0.65]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4200 [3300–5500]	4800 [3800–5900]	3500 [2800–4700]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1500 [1200–1700]	1400 [1100–1600]	990 [720–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1700 [1200–2400]	1700 [1200–2300]	1200 [930–1700]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1100 [770–1600]	1700 [1400–2400]	1400 [1000–1800]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	100 000 [88 000–110 000]	110 000 [100 000–130 000]	130 000 [110 000–150 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	12 000 [10 000–14 000]	12 000 [10 000–14 000]	11 000 [9400–14 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	54 000 [47 000–61 000]	63 000 [56 000–72 000]	75 000 [65 000–88 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	35 000 [30 000–40 000]	38 000 [33 000–45 000]	40 000 [34 000–47 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.7 [1.5–1.9]	1.6 [1.4–1.8]	1.4 [1.2–1.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

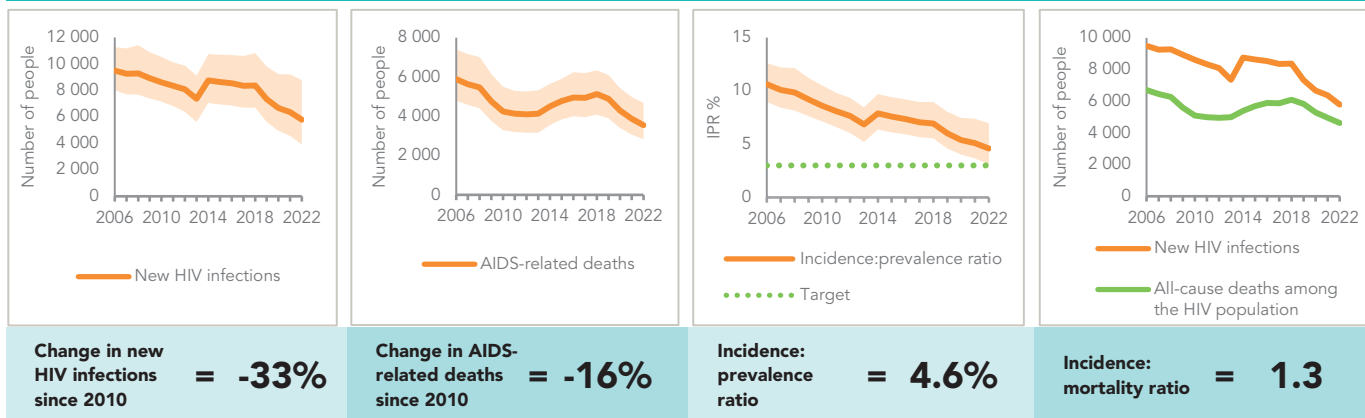
2018

64.30

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 72 500	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 002 500	US\$ 0	US\$ 21 080 800

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

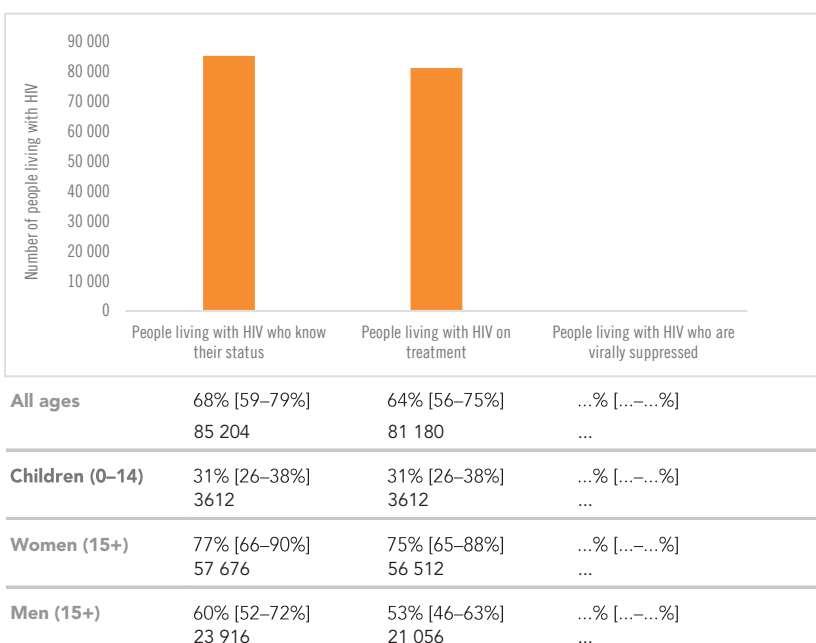


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
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	...	...	...	...	...

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	0% [0–0%]	56% [44–68%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	40.3% [38–43.2%]	24.7% [20.4–28.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	4% [3–5%]	46% [38–58%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	4800 [3000–6900]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2018)	55.9%
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

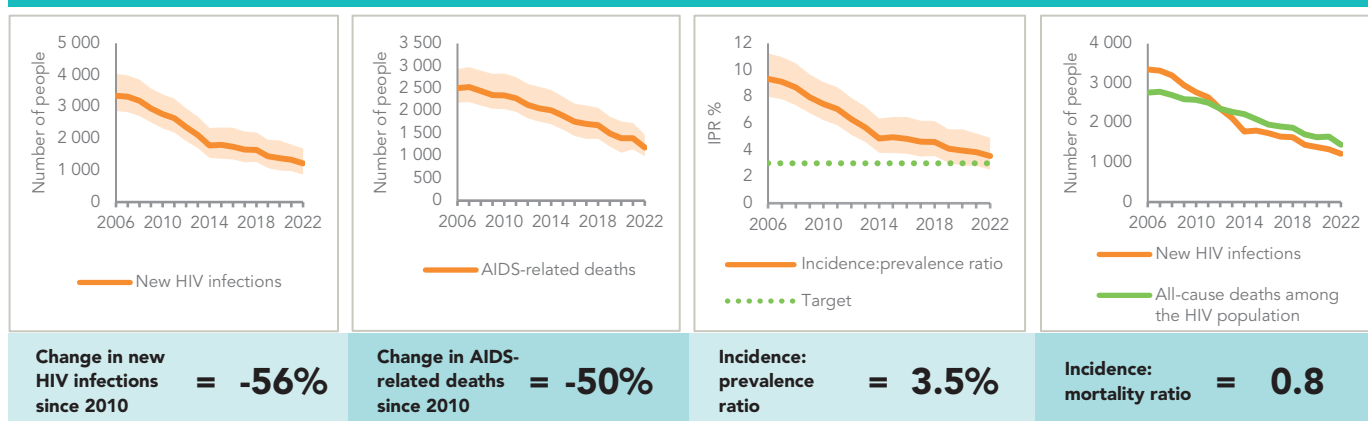
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	...
— Women	28.6%
— Men	49.7%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

GUINEA-BISSAU

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2800 [2300–3400]	1800 [1400–2400]	1200 [870–1700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	730 [610–860]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	690 [<500–880]	520 [<500–680]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1200 [960–1500]	980 [750–1300]	610 [<500–970]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	820 [660–1100]	590 [<500–810]	<500 [<500–500]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	1.81 [1.52–2.22]	1.03 [0.78–1.35]	0.59 [0.42–0.81]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2300 [2000–2800]	1900 [1600–2300]	1200 [990–1500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	570 [<500–650]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1100 [940–1300]	840 [670–1100]	520 [<500–650]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	680 [570–880]	790 [670–980]	<500 [<500–580]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	37 000 [33 000–42 000]	36 000 [32 000–41 000]	34 000 [30 000–40 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	4500 [3900–5100]	3500 [3000–4100]	2300 [1800–2800]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	20 000 [18 000–22 000]	20 000 [18 000–23 000]	21 000 [19 000–25 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [12 000–15 000]	12 000 [11 000–14 000]	11 000 [9500–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	3.9 [3.6–4.4]	3.3 [3.0–3.7]	2.4 [2.1–2.8]

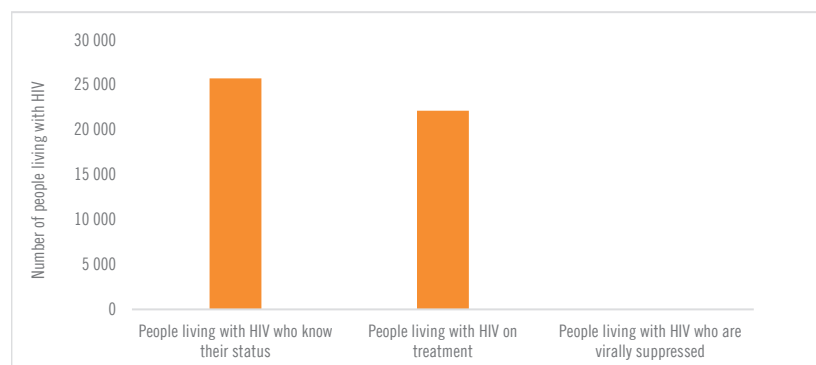
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	75% [65–87%] 25 740	64% [56–74%] 22 132	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	50% [39–61%] 1 156	50% [39–61%] 1 156	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	82% [72–95%] 17 431	74% [65–86%] 15 748	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	66% [58–78%] 7 153	48% [42–57%] 5 228	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

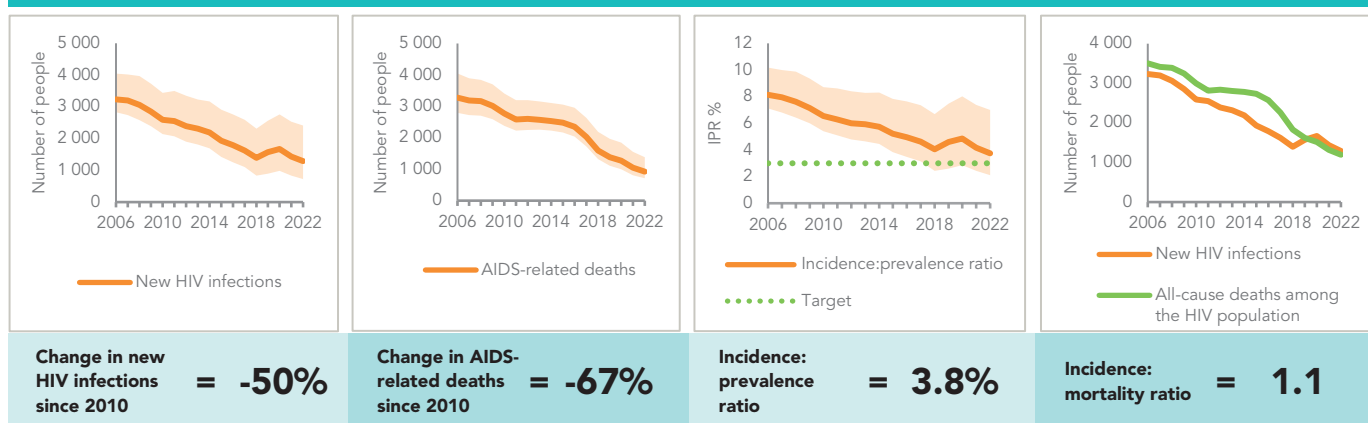
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	89% [73–100%]	60% [49–71%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	13.2% [9.8–15.8%]	22.1% [19–24.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	44% [38–53%]	...% [...–...%]

LIBERIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2600 [2100–3400]	1900 [1400–2900]	1300 [730–2400]
New HIV infections (0–14)	840 [660–1000]	<500 [<500–690]	<500 [<200–<500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	710 [<500–1000]	600 [<500–980]	<500 [<200–810]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [830–1500]	920 [650–1400]	670 [<500–1300]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	700 [530–1100]	530 [<500–860]	<500 [<200–650]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.65 [0.53–0.86]	0.42 [0.31–0.63]	0.24 [0.14–0.46]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2800 [2400–3400]	2500 [2200–3100]	920 [710–1400]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	690 [570–820]	<500 [<500–600]	<500 [<200–<500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1200 [1000–1500]	1100 [930–1300]	<500 [<500–520]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	850 [720–1100]	920 [810–1200]	<500 [<500–520]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	40 000 [36 000–46 000]	37 000 [33 000–44 000]	34 000 [29 000–44 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	6000 [5100–7000]	5000 [4200–5800]	3000 [2300–3900]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	20 000 [18 000–23 000]	20 000 [17 000–24 000]	21 000 [17 000–26 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	13 000 [12 000–16 000]	12 000 [11 000–15 000]	11 000 [9200–14 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.5–1.8]	1.3 [1.2–1.5]	1.0 [0.8–1.2]

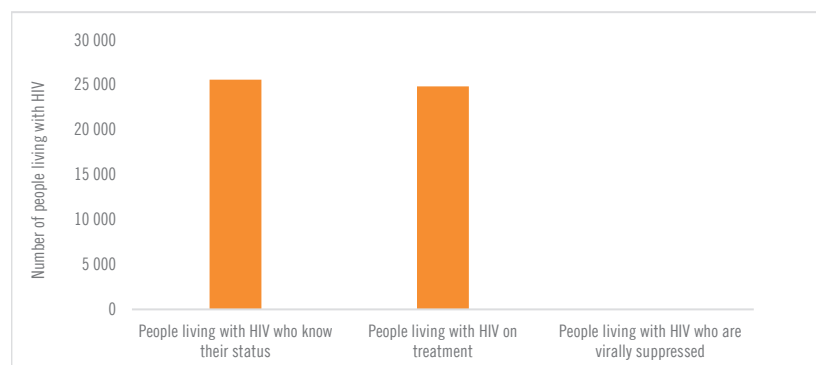
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

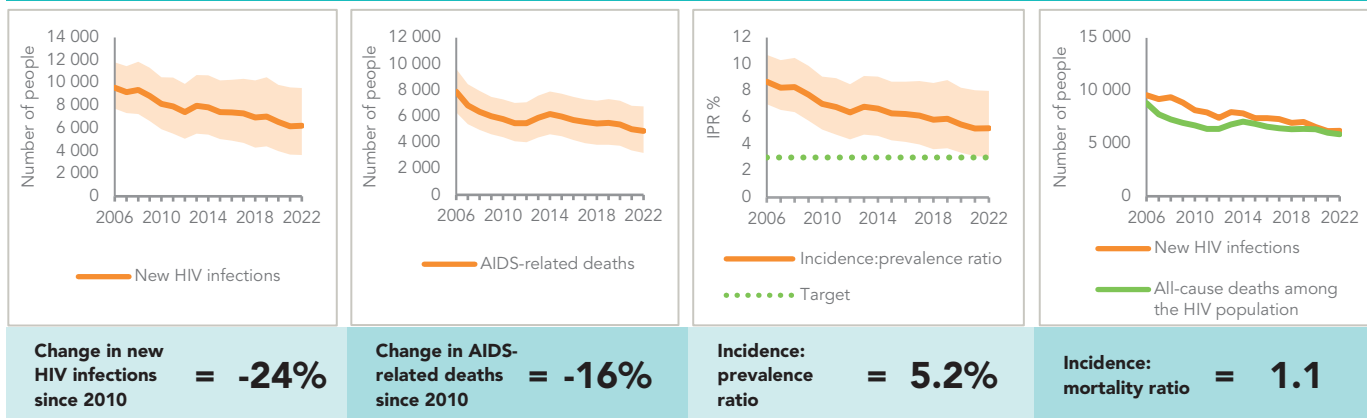


	74% [63–95%] 25 603	72% [61–92%] 24 853	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	32% [25–42%] 935	32% [25–42%] 935	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	83% [70–100%] 16 975	81% [69–100%] 16 679	68% [58–88%] 14 050
Men (15+)	70% [60–91%] 7 693	66% [56–86%] 7 239	56% [47–72%] 6 097

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	54% [45–67%]	86% [68–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	22.4% [19.7–25.5%]	14.7% [10.7–19.9%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	34% [26–43%]

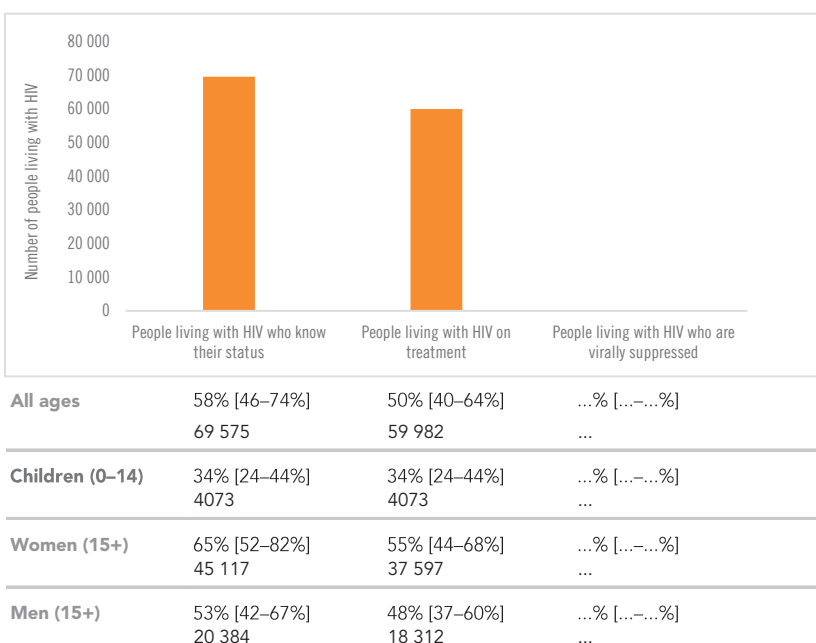
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	8.7%	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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	41% [33–51%]	33% [25–44%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	30.9% [26.9–34.2%]	32.1% [27.8–36.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	3% [3–4%]	18% [14–25%]

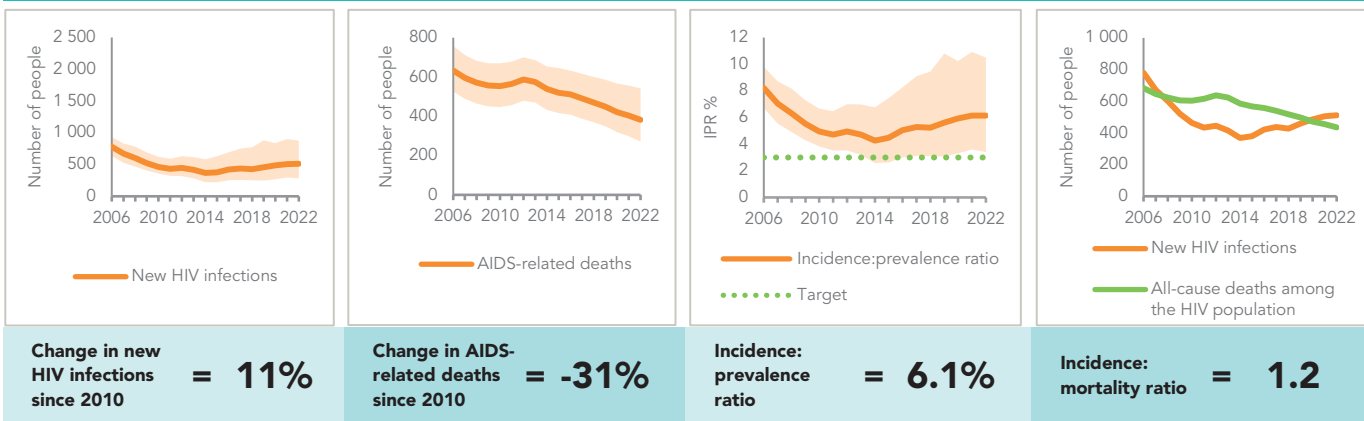
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	940 [600–1400]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018)	...
— Women	15.3%
— Men	39.1%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	...
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)	2855
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

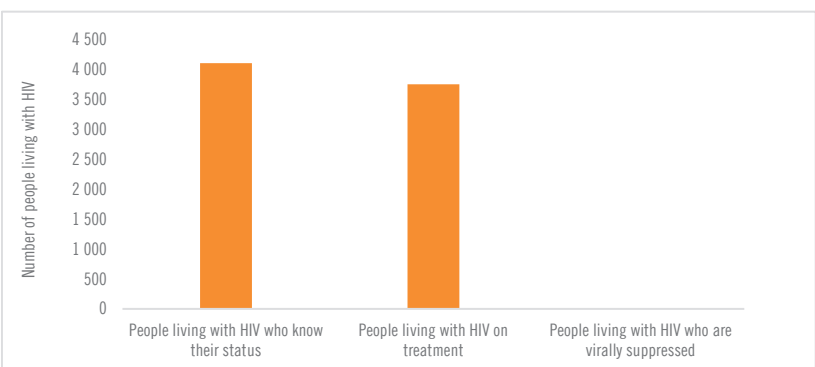
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	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



	49% [39–66%]	45% [35–60%]	...% [...–...%]
All ages	4105	3755	...
Children (0–14)	22% [17–28%] 145	22% [17–28%] 145	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	52% [42–70%] 1975	48% [39–64%] 1826	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	51% [39–70%] 1985	46% [35–63%] 1784	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	54% [44–65%]	23% [16–34%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	24.8% [20.9–28%]	35.4% [31.9–38.4%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

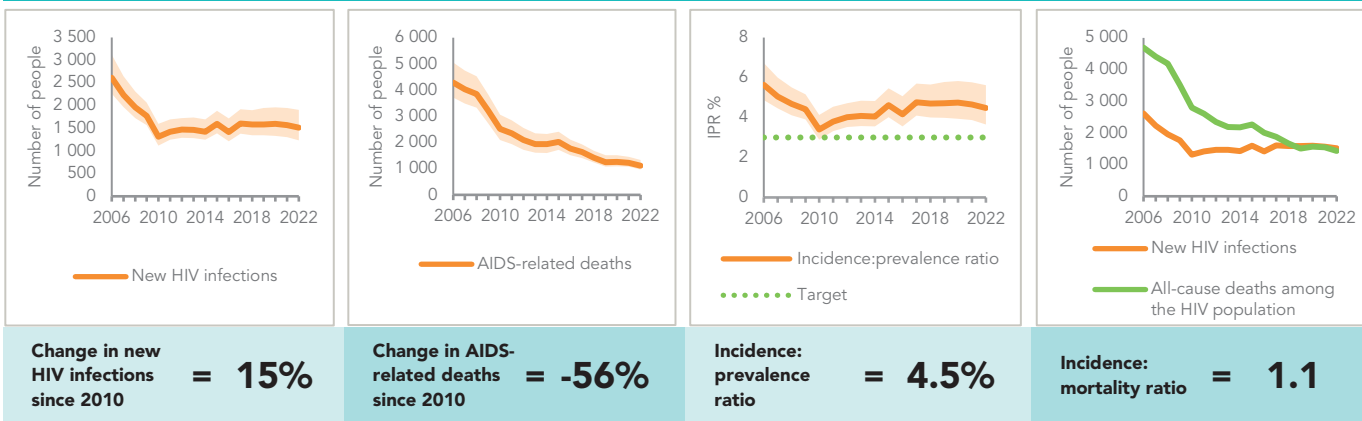
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	140 [42–290]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

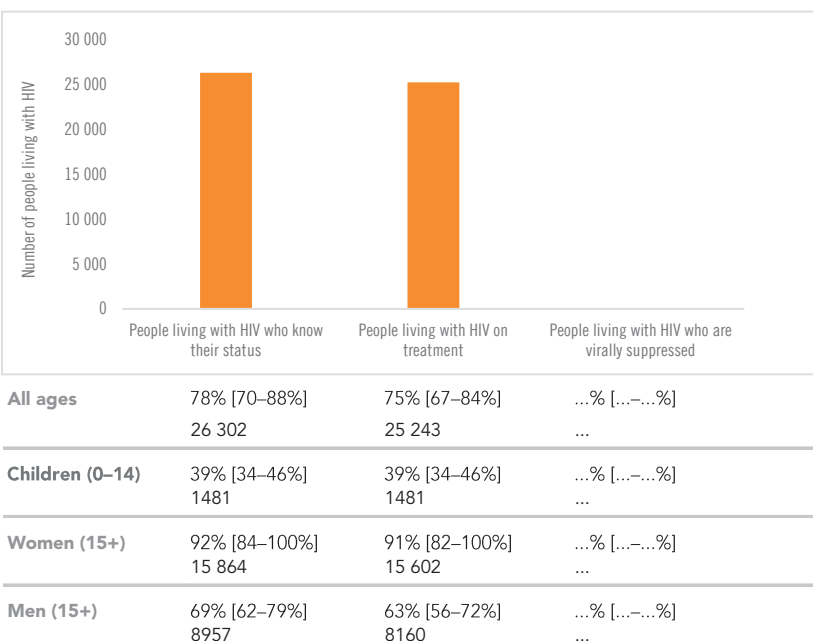
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	19 800
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	41% [37–47%]	32% [29–36%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	25.5% [24–26.9%]	26% [22.7–28.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	12% [11–13%]	5% [5–6%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	640 [400–940]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

NIGERIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	78 000
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%	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	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 116 426	US\$ 80 594 074	US\$ 355 260 799	US\$ 78 536 834	US\$ 4 091 925	US\$ 519 359 186

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	28 000 [18 000 –39 000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	64.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2018)	...
— 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	64.2%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	...
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)	384 429
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 opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
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
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

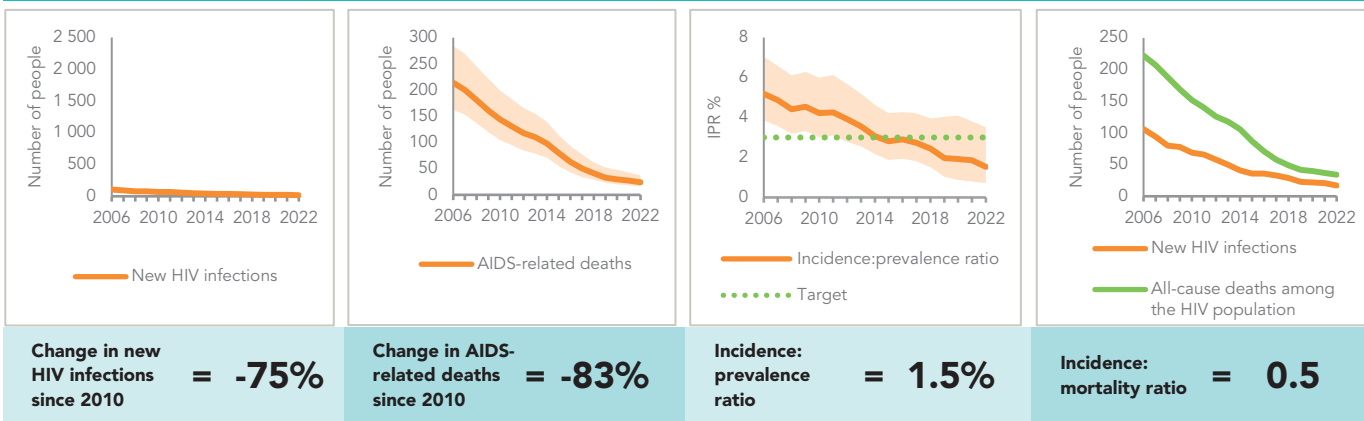
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	2016	2018
(2018 refers to women only)	52.8	59.2
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		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	2018
	13.8
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	2018
	26.40

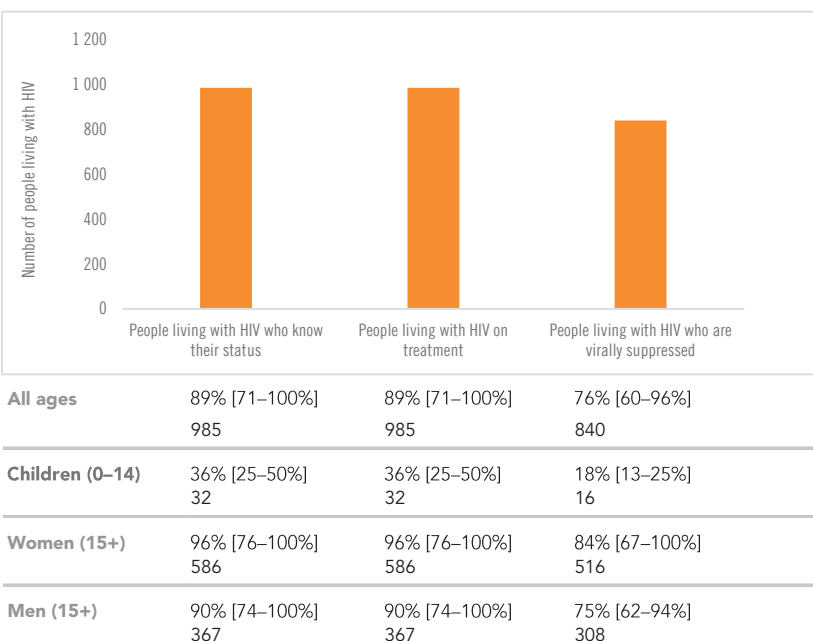
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	55% [44–70%]	87% [68–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	21.4% [18.3–24.3%]	12.5% [8.2–17.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	33% [26–41%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	38 [11–83]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

SENEGAL

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	2500 [2100–3100]	1600 [1300–2100]	1500 [790–2100]
New HIV infections (0–14)	940 [780–1100]	590 [<500–750]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	740 [580–950]	<500 [<500–630]	540 [<500–800]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	830 [660–1100]	550 [<500–720]	620 [<500–900]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.20 [0.17–0.25]	0.11 [0.09–0.15]	0.09 [0.05–0.12]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	2000 [1600–2500]	2000 [1600–2500]	1000 [800–1300]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	720 [610–850]	580 [<500–690]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	510 [<500–730]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1000 [790–1300]	940 [770–1100]	<500 [<500–630]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	45 000 [41 000–51 000]	42 000 [39 000–47 000]	42 000 [37 000–48 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	6400 [5600–7500]	5500 [4700–6400]	3600 [3100–4300]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	20 000 [18 000–23 000]	21 000 [19 000–23 000]	22 000 [20 000–25 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	19 000 [16 000–21 000]	16 000 [14 000–18 000]	16 000 [14 000–18 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.6 [0.5–0.6]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	...
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
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	No

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

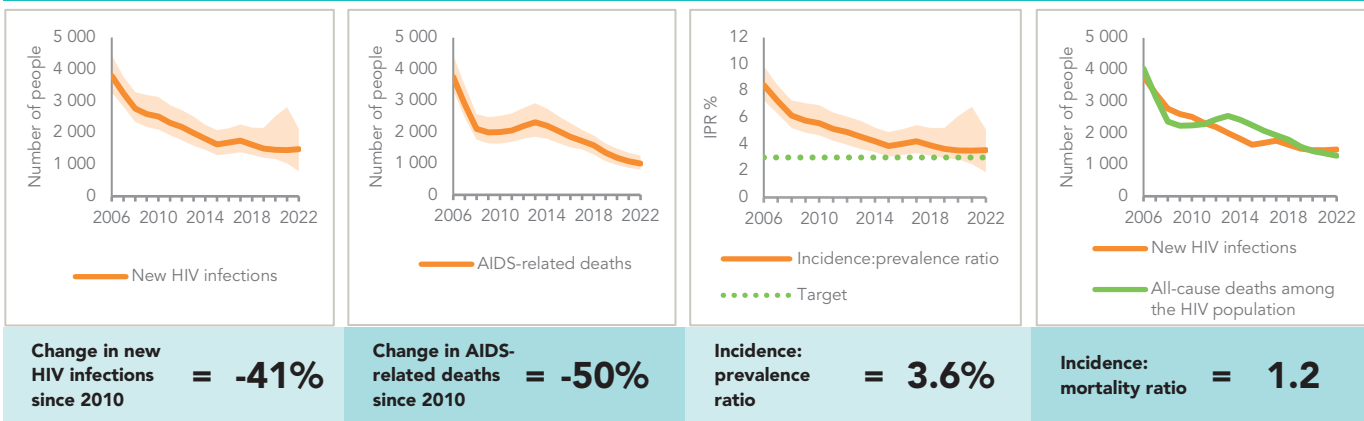
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	...	2017
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experienced stigma and discrimination in the general community in the last 12 months	...	65.5
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	2021
Percentage of people living with HIV who report experiences of HIV-related discrimination in health-care settings in the last 12 months	...	45.8
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	2017	2019
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	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
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	...	35.00

GENDER INEQUALITY AND VIOLENCE

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 776 964	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 1 776 964

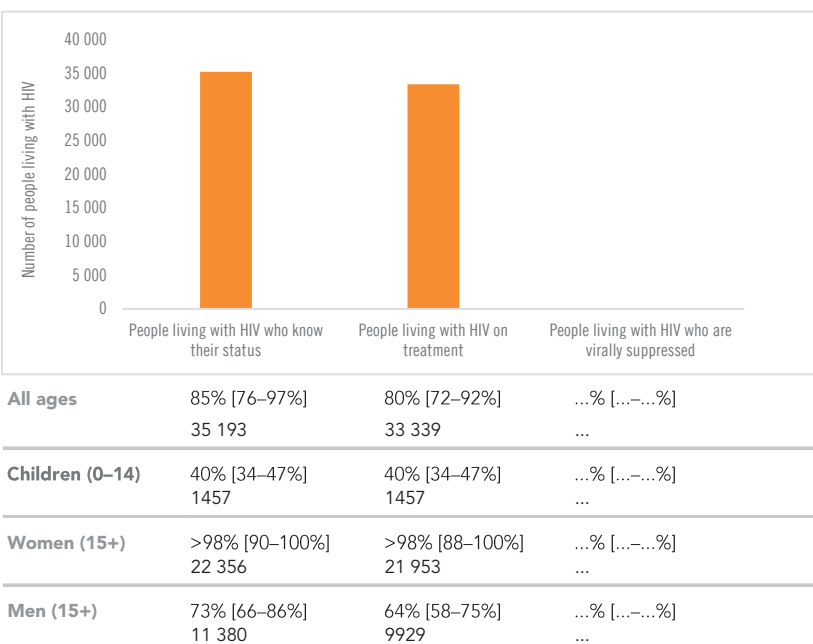
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	52 500	...	...	11 000
HIV prevalence	4.8%	27.6%	3.7%	...	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	98.0%	63.4%	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	28.3%	37.8%	...	...	...
Condom use	91.6%	75.8%	54.1%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	65.5%	6.4%	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	19.1%	...	...	...	...
Experience of sexual and/or physical violence	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	53% [48–60%]	72% [62–85%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	23.4% [19.9–26.5%]	15.8% [12.8–19.8%]
Early infant diagnosis	14% [12–16%]	34% [29–39%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	760 [520–1000]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	13.8
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
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	70.8%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2019)	...
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)	3765
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	16
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	9.3%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

SIERRA LEONE

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	5700 [4800–6700]	5000 [3900–6200]	3500 [2000–5700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	1400 [1100–1800]	1200 [900–1500]	1000 [640–1600]
New HIV infections (15–24)	2100 [1200–2800]	1900 [1100–2500]	1200 [620–2200]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2400 [2000–2900]	2200 [1700–2800]	1500 [830–2700]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1900 [1500–2500]	1600 [1200–2100]	940 [520–1700]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.93 [0.77–1.09]	0.73 [0.57–0.91]	0.44 [0.25–0.71]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	4000 [3200–5000]	3800 [3100–4600]	2300 [1800–2900]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	1200 [960–1400]	930 [760–1200]	750 [530–1100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	1500 [1200–1900]	1200 [960–1600]	670 [<500–850]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1300 [1000–1700]	1600 [1300–2000]	880 [660–1200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	65 000 [57 000–74 000]	69 000 [60 000–78 000]	77 000 [65 000–90 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	9900 [8200–12 000]	8400 [7000–10 000]	6700 [5300–8600]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	36 000 [31 000–40 000]	44 000 [38 000–52 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	24 000 [20 000–27 000]	25 000 [22 000–29 000]	26 000 [22 000–31 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	1.6 [1.4–1.8]	1.5 [1.4–1.7]	1.4 [1.2–1.7]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
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
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	2019
(2019 refers to women only)	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

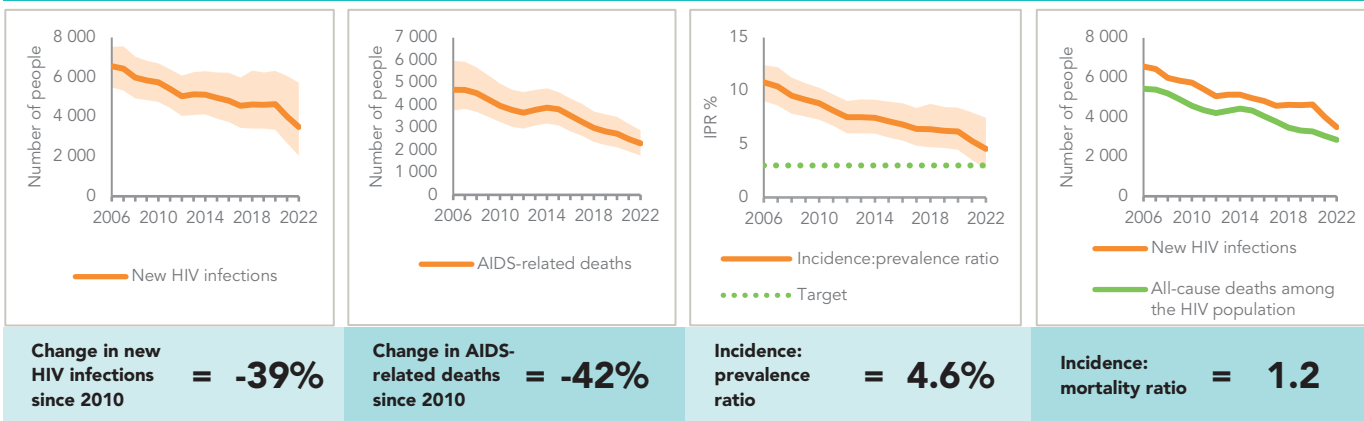
2019

43.40

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2022	US\$ 0	US\$ 70 300	US\$ 37 485	US\$ 6 629 326	US\$ 0	US\$ 6 737 120

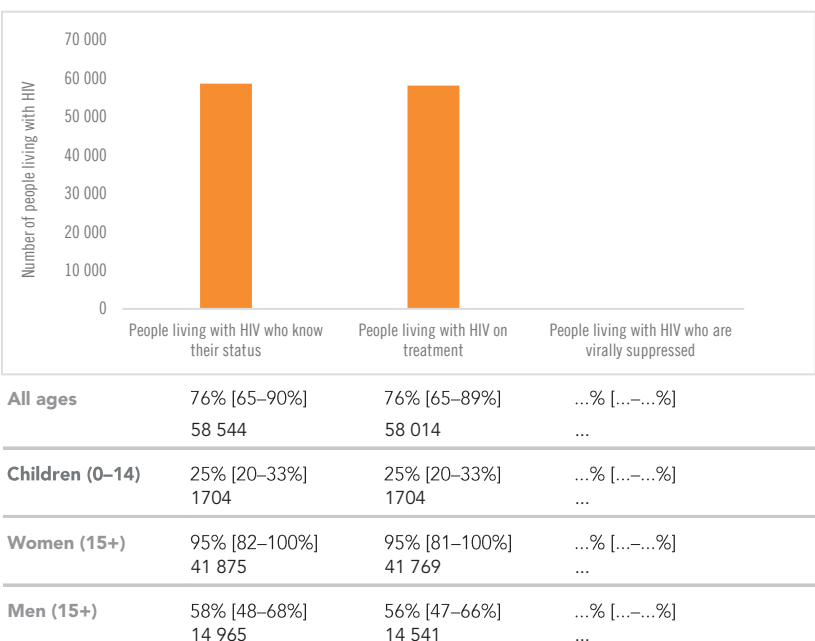
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	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%	...	...	...	...
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	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	59% [50–70%]	69% [56–83%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	21.9% [19.4–23.8%]	15.8% [11.6–20.3%]
Early infant diagnosis	3% [2–3%]	3% [3–4%]

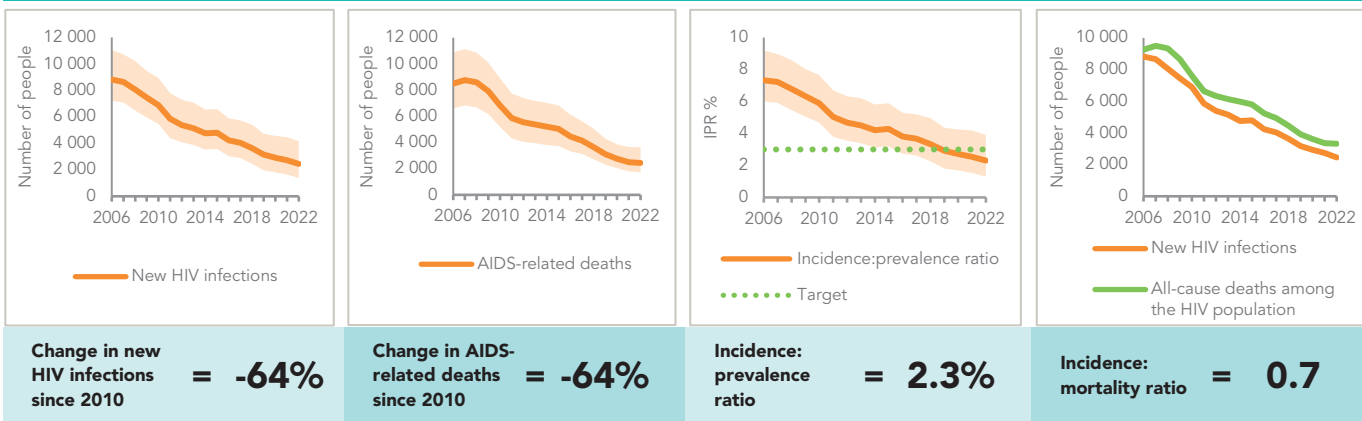
HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	3600 [2300–5200]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2019)	...
— Women	6.6%
— Men	22.5%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2019)	...
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)	4529
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	No

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

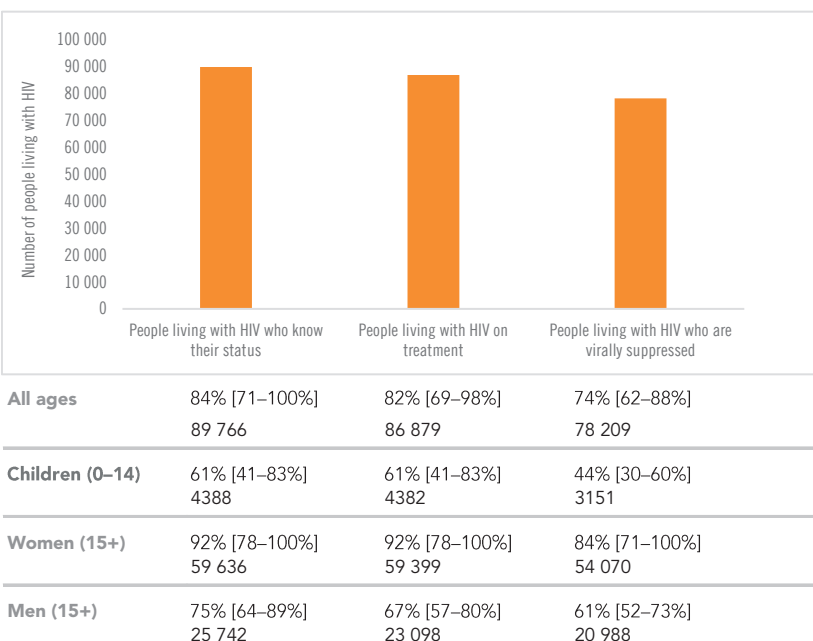


KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	29 400	...	...	...	5800
HIV prevalence	7%	7.7%	3.4%	...	3.5%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	100%**	97.7%**	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	62.2%	58.7%	52.4%	...	35.6%
Condom use	71.7%	65%	...	...	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	83% [67–100%]	79% [60–100%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	18.7% [14.9–22.6%]	16% [10.7–21.1%]
Early infant diagnosis	20% [16–24%]	45% [35–60%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	390 [300–490]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	0.4%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— 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)	551
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	0
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	3.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

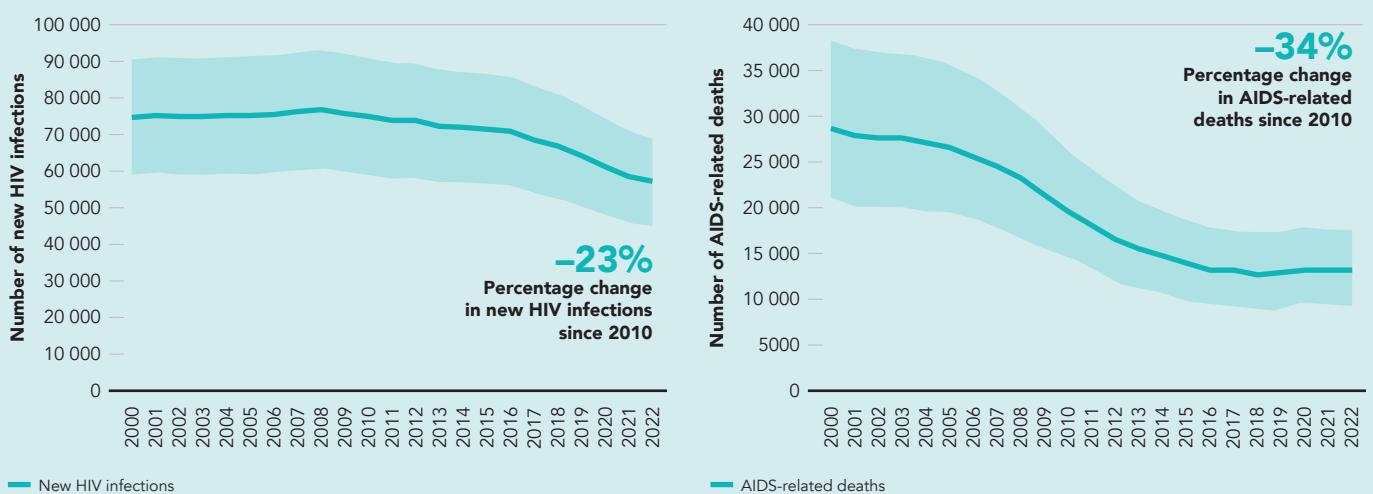
Western and central Europe and North America



Numbers of new HIV infections in western and central Europe and North America decreased by 23% between 2010 and 2022, and numbers of AIDS-related deaths decreased by 34% (Figure 8.1). Median HIV prevalence in the region remains much higher among people from key populations than adults in the general population (Figure 8.2).

Median HIV prevalence among people from key populations in the region is significantly higher than in the general population, reaching 7.6% among transgender people (data from two countries), 5.5% among gay men and other men who have sex with men (data from 11 countries) and 5.0% among people who inject drugs (data from 11 countries).

Figure 8.1 Number of new annual HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, western and central Europe and North America, 2000–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2022 DATA

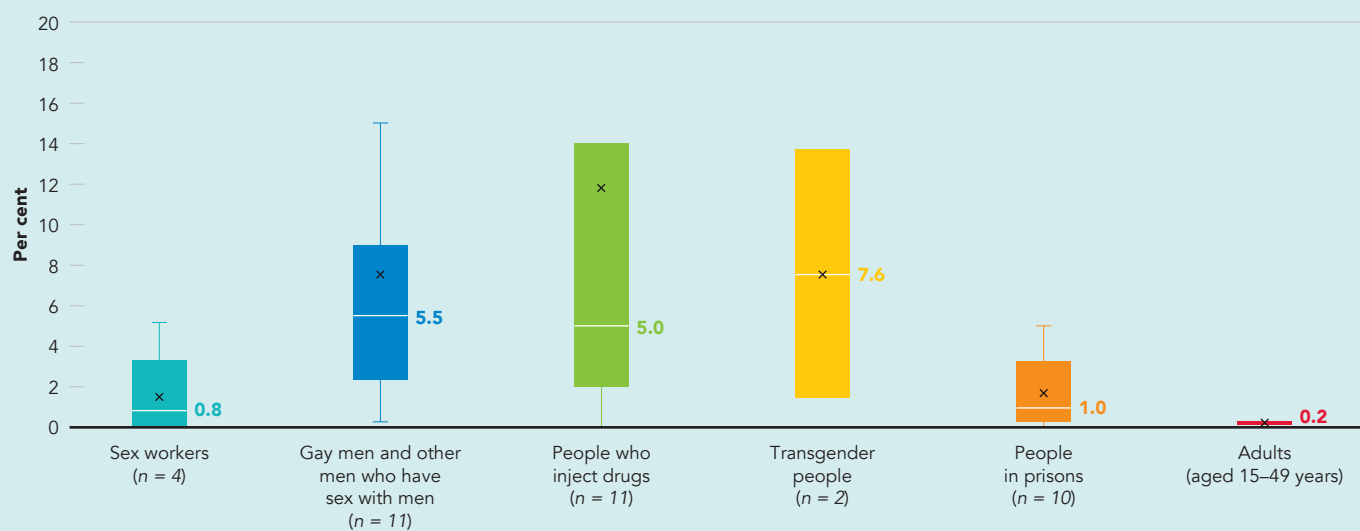
- **23%** decrease in new HIV infections since 2010
- **34%** decrease in AIDS-related deaths since 2010
- People living with HIV:
2.3 million [1.9 million–2.6 million]
- New HIV infections:
58 000 [46 000–69 000]
- AIDS-related deaths:
13 000 [9300–17 000]

Testing and treatment cascade (all ages):

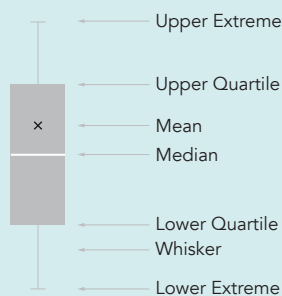
- % of people living with HIV who know their status:
89 [75–>98]
- % of people living with HIV who are on treatment:
76 [64–87]
- % of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed:
71 [60–82]

About 67% of new HIV diagnoses in the United States of America in 2021 were among gay men and other men who have sex with men (1), as were about 40% of new diagnoses in the European Union and the European Economic Area (2).

Figure 8.2 HIV prevalence among key populations compared with adults (aged 15–49 years), reporting countries in western and central Europe and North America, 2018–2022



How to read?



The median HIV prevalence among countries that reported these data in western and central Europe and North America was:

- 0.8%** among sex workers.
- 5.5%** among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
- 5.0%** among people who inject drugs.
- 7.6%** among transgender people.
- 1.0%** among people in prisons.

The estimated HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49 years) is **0.2% [0.2–0.3%]**.

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Notes: n = number of countries. Total number of reporting countries = 40.

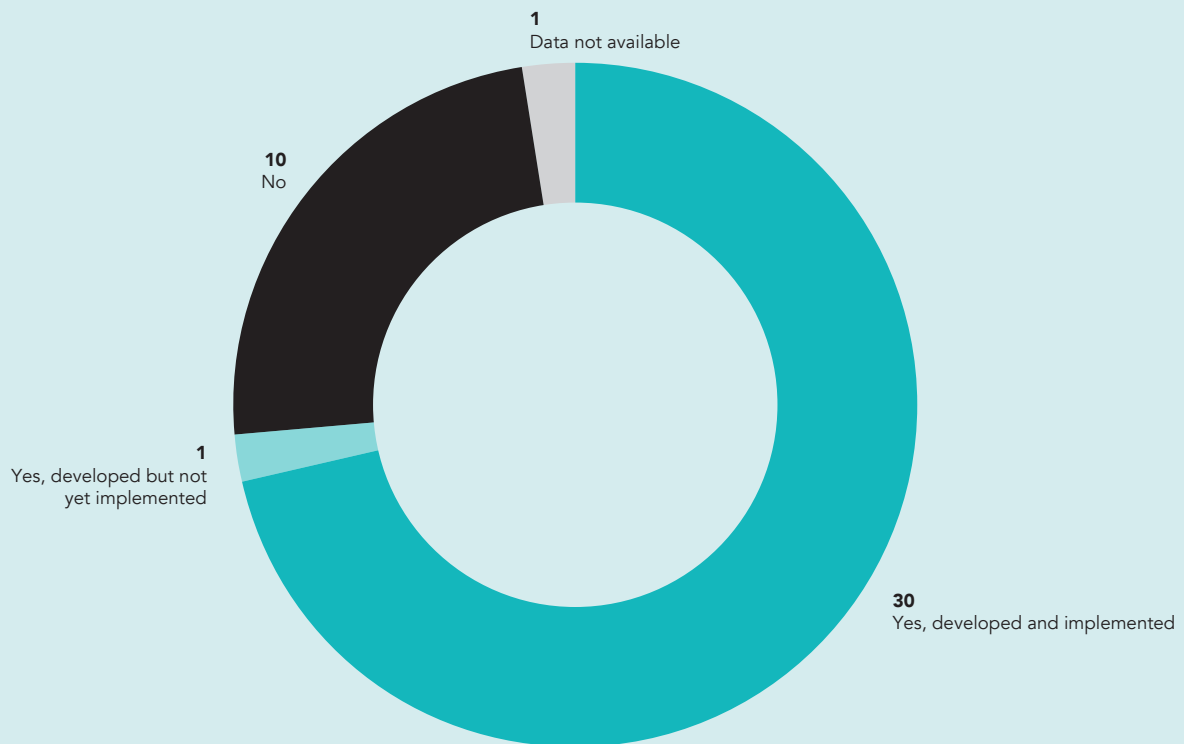
The adult prevalence uncertainty bounds define the range within which the true value lies (if it can be measured). Narrow bounds indicate that an estimate is precise, while wide bounds indicate greater uncertainty regarding the estimate.

Efforts to end AIDS in western and central Europe and North America are undermined by social and other inequalities that undermine the health and well-being of marginalized communities. In the United States, for example, rates of new HIV diagnoses among Black adults are four times higher than among people from other racial or ethnic groups and highest in the communities classified as “socially vulnerable” (3). Numbers of new HIV diagnoses in the United States increased by 18% in 2021, which likely reflects the identification and reporting of HIV diagnoses missed in 2020 (1).

In the European Union and the European Economic Area, 22% fewer HIV diagnoses were recorded in 2021 than in 2019 (2). Late HIV diagnosis remains a challenge across much of the region. In Europe in 2021, the percentage of late diagnoses (CD4 cell count <350/mm³) was highest among women (57%) and people aged 50 years or older (65%) (2). Extensive access to treatment has kept numbers of AIDS-related deaths low across the region, although an estimated 13 000 people still died due to AIDS in 2022.

Overall, in the European Union and the European Economic Area in 2022, around 92% of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 92% of people who knew their HIV-positive status received antiretroviral therapy, and 97% of people on treatment had suppressed viral loads. Antiretroviral therapy coverage and levels of viral load suppression are comparatively low in central Europe, however.

Figure 8.3 Adoption of WHO recommendations on oral PrEP in national guidelines, western and central Europe and North America, 2023



Source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2019–2020; ECDC 2023.

The majority of countries in western and central Europe and North America region have adopted World Health Organization recommendations on oral PrEP in national guidelines (Figure 8.3), but inequalities in access to services persist, particularly for Black and Hispanic people in the United States (3).

In the European Union and the European Economic Area in 2021, 42% of new HIV diagnoses were in migrant or immigrant populations, with high rates of post-migration HIV acquisition as many people experience discrimination and socioeconomic deprivation (2, 5). In 2021, only a minority of countries in western and central Europe reported that pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) was available for undocumented migrants, people who inject drugs and people in prisons (6). A recent review called for greater effort to reduce the inequalities in health care experienced by migrant women (7).

The Ending the HIV Epidemic in the United States (EHE) initiative aims to reduce numbers of new HIV infections by 90% by 2030. It includes four pillars: diagnose, treat, prevent and respond. For each pillar, the EHE initiative scales up science-based strategies that can end the epidemic. On 20 May 2021, the European Parliament adopted a new resolution reiterating the commitment of the region to ending AIDS by 2030 (8).

Table 8.1 Reported estimated size of key populations, western and central Europe and North America, 2018–2022

Country	National adult population (aged 15–49 years) for 2022 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	People in prisons as percentage of adult population (aged 15–49 years)
Austria	3 900 000			100 000	2.58%					9100	0.24%
Belgium	5 100 000									10 400	0.20%
Canada	17 500 000			432 000	2.50%	90 300	0.52%	100 800	0.58%	12 400	0.07%
Czech Republic	4 700 000					44 900	0.96%			19 500	0.42%
Denmark	2 600 000			60 000	2.34%						
Estonia	580 000									2300	0.42%
Finland	2 400 000									2800	0.12%
France	26 900 000									72 800	0.27%
Germany	33 900 000									56 600	0.17%
Ireland	2 400 000									3800	0.16%
Israel	4 200 000										
Monaco	11 000									50	0.45%
Portugal	4 300 000					28 300	0.63%				
Serbia	4 000 000									10 600	0.26%
Slovakia	2 900 000										
Spain	20 800 000									55 800	0.27%
Turkey	45 000 000									348 300	0.77%
United States of America	158 000 000							1 000 000	0.68%		
Estimated global median proportion as per cent of adult population (15–49)^a			0.55%		2.82%		0.81%		0.57%		-

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

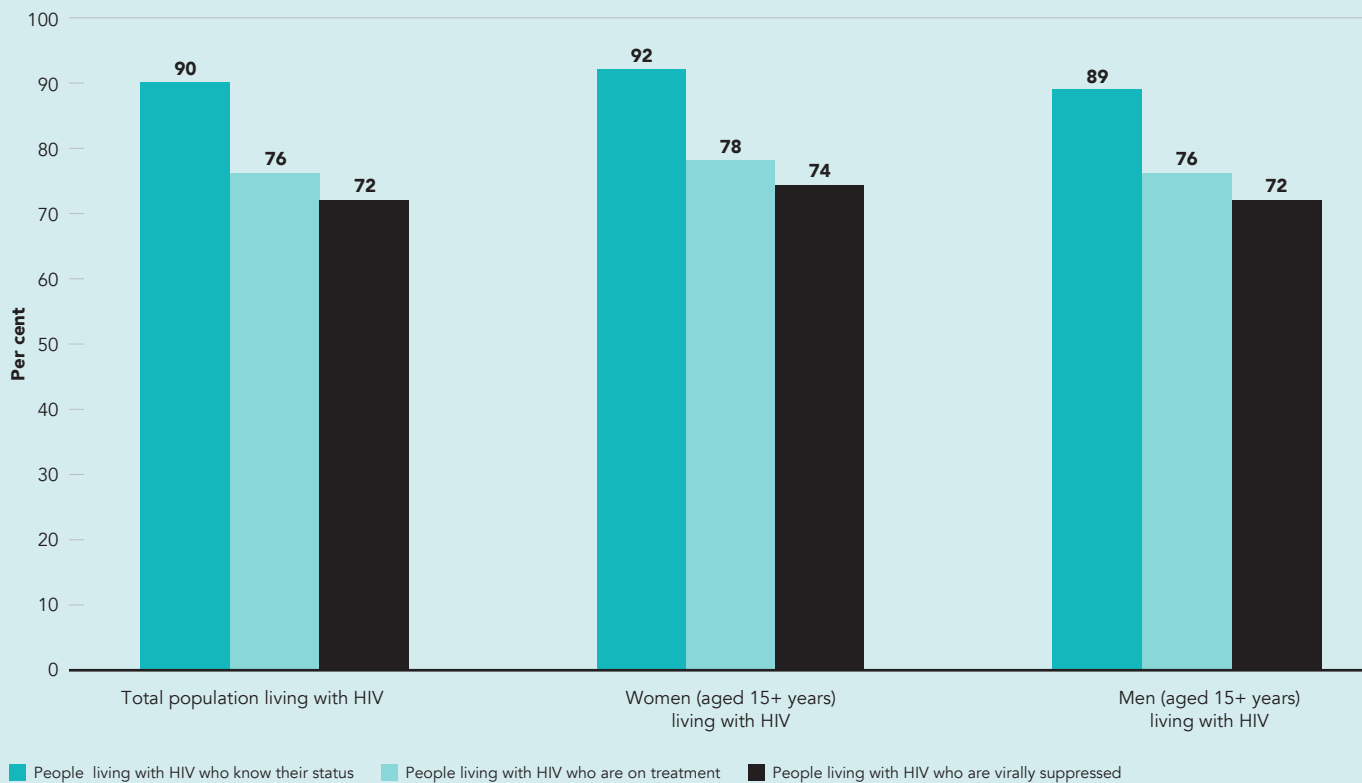
Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum DemProj module, 2023; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.

^a Guide for updating Spectrum HIV estimates, UNAIDS 2023 (<https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fhivtools.unaids.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F73D-Guide-for-updating-Spectrum-HIV-estimates.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK>).

Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2022. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

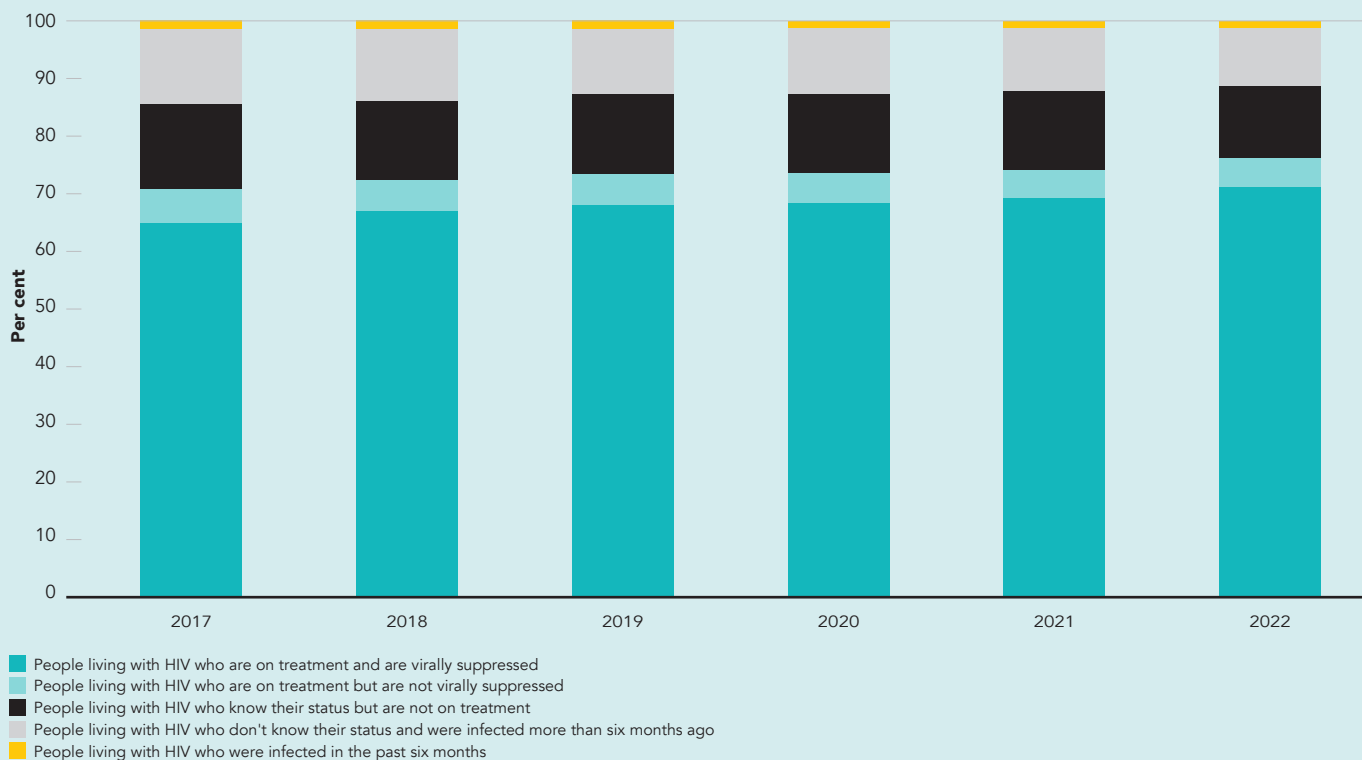
Note 2: Population size estimates presented here are all reported estimates and can differ from what is included in each individual country table. The country tables include only national population size estimates reported within the past 5 years and derived by probabilistic methods.

Figure 8.4 HIV testing and treatment cascade, by age and sex, western and central Europe and north America, 2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

Figure 8.5 Distribution of people living with HIV by recent infection, knowledge of status, treatment and viral load suppression, adults (aged 15+ years), western and central Europe and North America, 2017–2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

INVESTING TO END AIDS

Table 8.2 Laws and policies scorecard, western and central Europe and North America, 2023

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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ²
Andorra			43		40	
Austria	63	6	43	49	40	
Belgium	63	17	43	47	40	
Bulgaria	63	6	43	63	40	
Canada	1	1	1	1	1	
Croatia	63	21	43	11	40	
Cyprus	63	26	43	59	40	
Czechia	2	23	2	2	2	
Denmark	63	16	43	28	34	
Estonia	63	62	43	9	40	
Finland	63	6	43	52	40	
France	63	6	43	19	40	
Germany	2	2	2	2	2	
Greece		6	43	32	40	
Hungary		56	43	24	40	
Iceland	5	12	43	50	5	
Ireland	5	5	43	5	5	
Israel	4	4	4		4	
Italy	4	6	43	27	40	
Latvia	5	6	43	25	18	
Liechtenstein		13	43		40	
Lithuania	5	14	43	51	5	
Luxembourg	5	15	43	48	5	
Malta	5	22	43	29	5	
Monaco	1	1	1	4	1	
Netherlands	63	6	43	60	41	
Norway		6	43	30	42	
Poland	63	6	43	8	55	
Portugal	63	6	43	45	36	

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
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

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

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

Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV³

- 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	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 transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV ²
Romania	63	6	43	44	55	
San Marino			43			
Serbia	1	1	1	1	1	
Slovakia		6	43	7	55	
Slovenia	63	58	43	53	38	
Spain	5	20	43	46	5	
Sweden	63	6	43	10	37	
Switzerland	63	54	43	31	33	
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	63	57	43	63	35	
United States of America	43	61	43	64	39	

Notes: ^aLaws criminalizing transgender people refers to laws that criminalize the gender expression of transgender and gender diverse people, including laws against cross-dressing or impersonating the opposite sex.

^bCriminalization 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 and/or managing sex work.

^cCriminalization 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 still criminalize possession of small amounts of drugs, even if marijuana has been decriminalized.

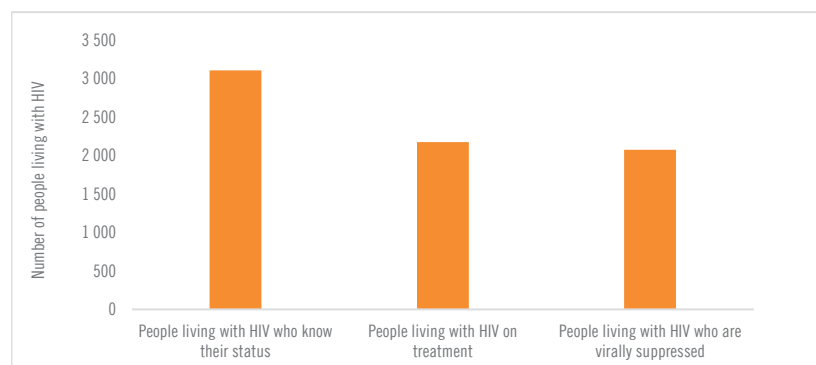
Source:

- 1 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2022. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2022 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 2 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2021. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2021 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 3 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Development Programme. Explainer: still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 4 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2019. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2019 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
- 5 UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2017 (<https://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>, accessed 6 July 2023).
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HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	People living with HIV who know their status	People living with HIV on treatment	People living with HIV who are virally suppressed
All ages	86% [73–100%] 3108	60% [51–70%] 2173	58% [48–67%] 2074
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	92% [80–100%] 569	65% [57–73%] 404	61% [53–69%] 382
Men (15+)	85% [70–100%] 2524	59% [48–71%] 1754	57% [46–68%] 1679

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

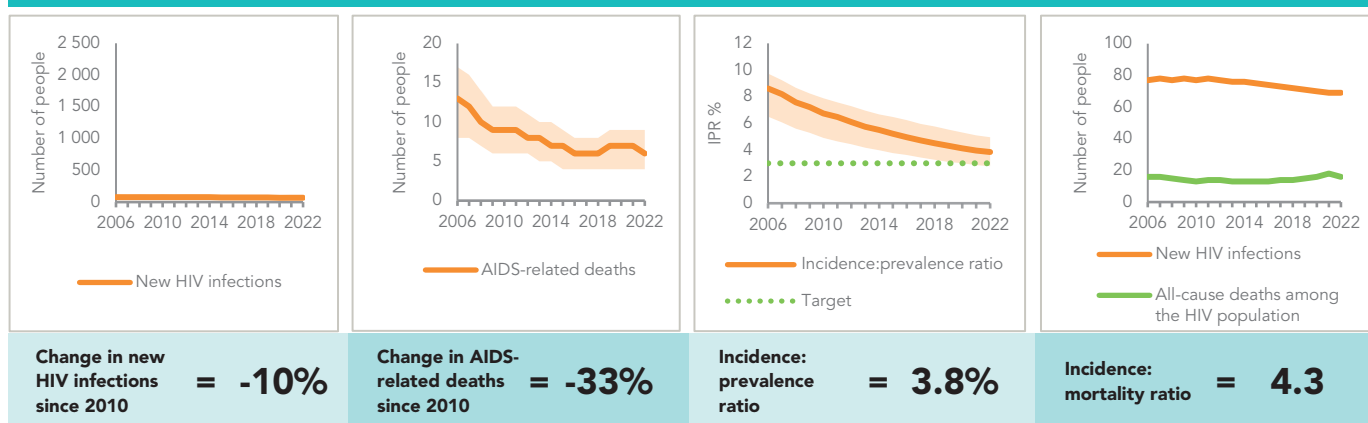
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

CROATIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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	0.02 [0.01–0.02]	0.02 [0.01–0.02]	0.02 [0.01–0.02]
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)	1100 [950–1300]	1400 [1200–1600]	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]

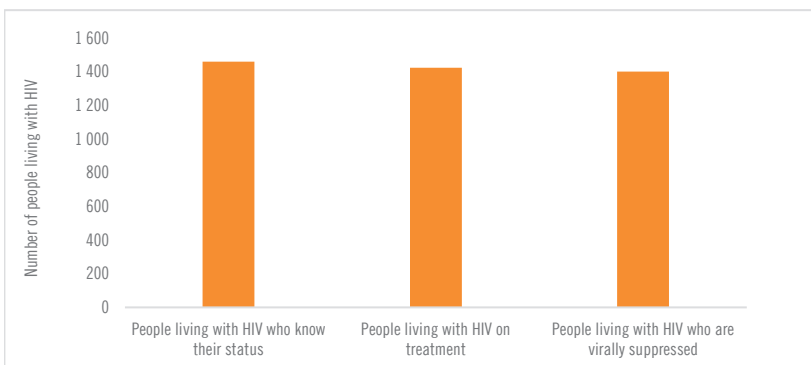
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 14 362 023	...	...	...	US\$ 14 363 785

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	81% [67–94%] 1460	79% [65–92%] 1424	78% [64–90%] 1401
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

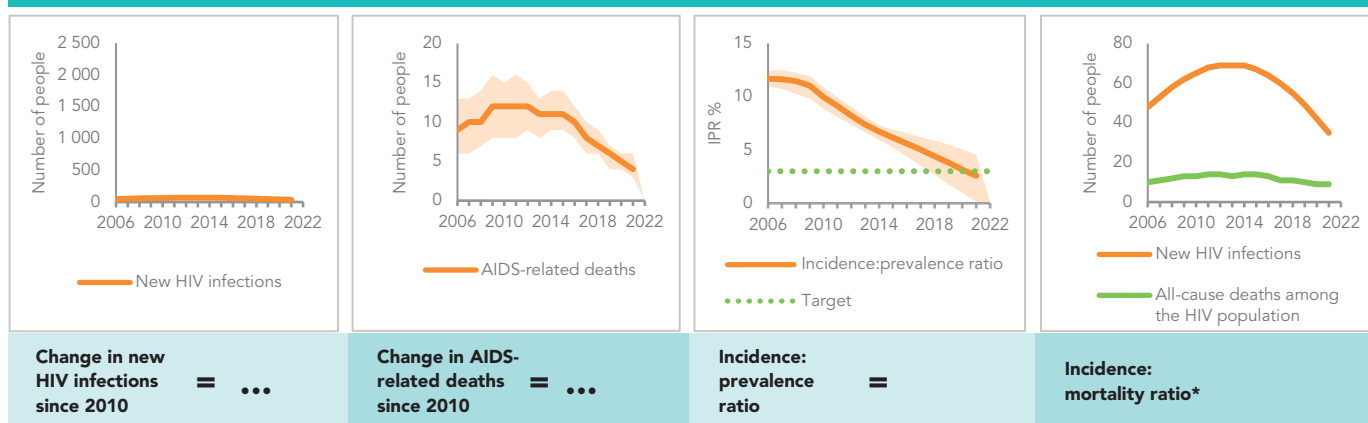
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

CYPRUS

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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	0.06 [0.05–0.06]	0.06 [0.05–0.06]	... [...-...]
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)	650 [580–710]	1100 [1000–1200]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	540 [<500–590]	910 [830–980]	... [...-...]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	... [...-...]

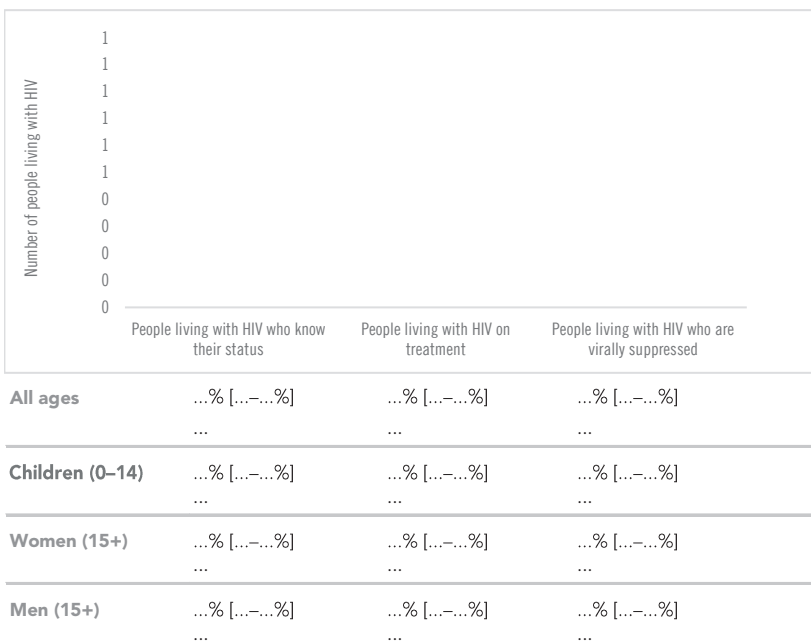
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

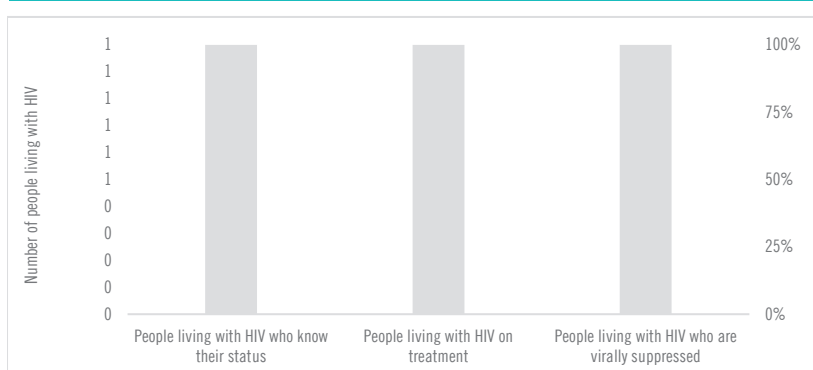
CZECHIA

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	44 900	...	20 000
HIV prevalence	0%	...	0.3%	...	2%
HIV testing and status awareness	100%**	87.7%	71.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	88.1%	55.7%	...	...
Condom use	...	43%	...	...	...
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; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2020	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0	US\$ 0

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	3 [2–5]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	1172
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2020)	183
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	38.2%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	...
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	...
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	...

DENMARK

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<200– <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+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.03 [0.02–0.04]	0.01 [<0.01–0.02]
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)	5600 [4900–6200]	6400 [5500–7200]	6900 [5800–7900]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1500 [1300–1600]	1600 [1400–1900]	1800 [1500–2100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	4200 [3400–4700]	4700 [3900–5500]	5100 [4200–6000]
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 prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

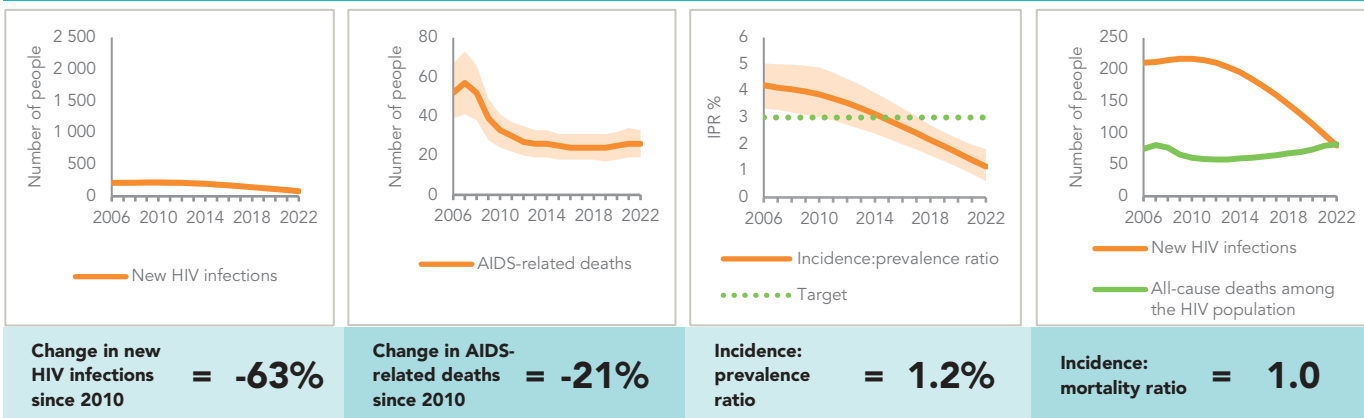
STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

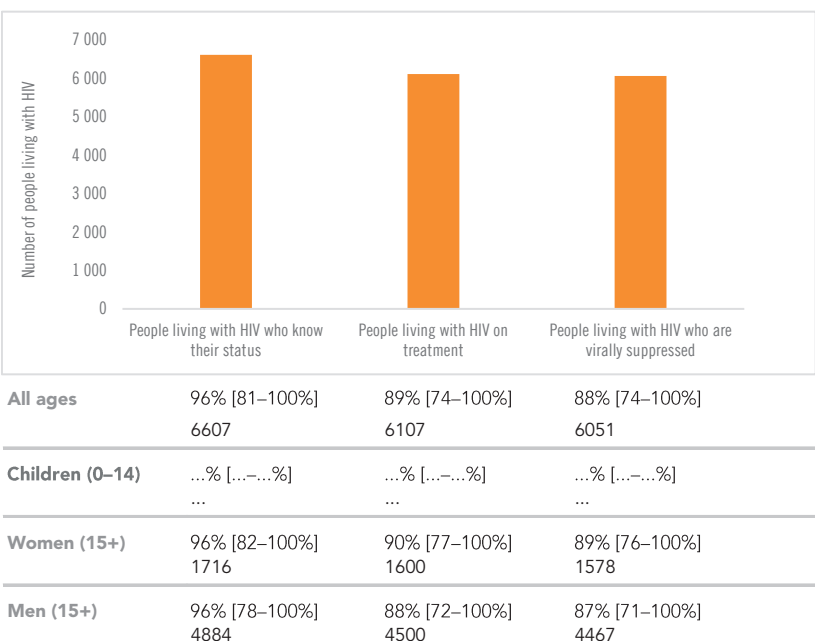
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	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	2022
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 (2021)	5 [1–10]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

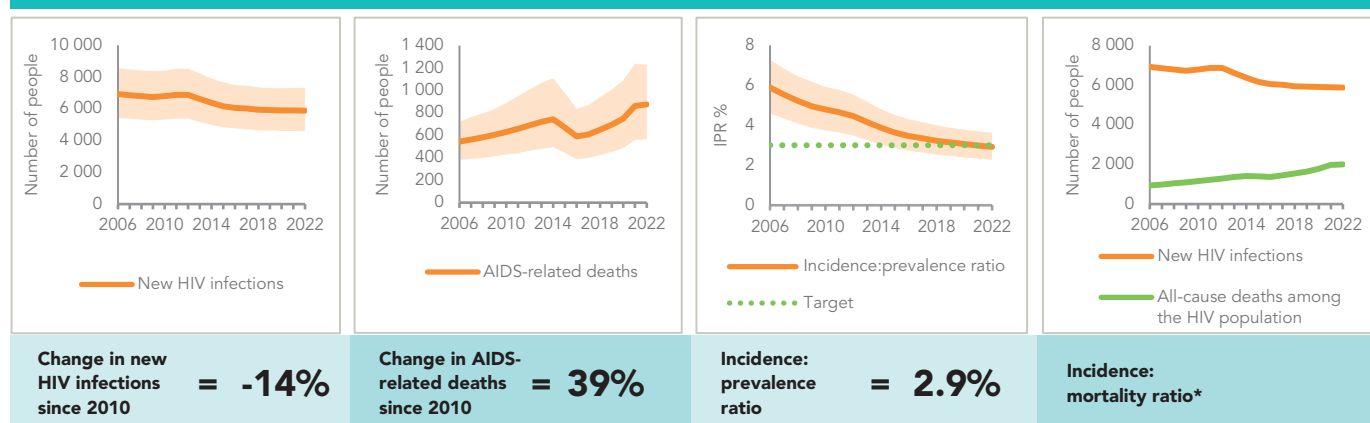
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2017)	50%
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

FRANCE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	6800 [5300–8400]	6200 [4800–7700]	5900 [4600–7300]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (15–24)	970 [740–1200]	850 [650–1000]	870 [660–1100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	2200 [1800–2700]	2100 [1600–2600]	2100 [1600–2500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	4600 [3300–6000]	4100 [2900–5300]	3800 [2700–5000]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.11 [0.09–0.14]	0.10 [0.08–0.12]	0.09 [0.07–0.11]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	630 [<500–890]	670 [<500–980]	880 [570–1200]
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 [<500–690]	<500 [<500–720]	580 [<500–860]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	140 000 [110 000–170 000]	170 000 [140 000–200 000]	200 000 [160 000–240 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	46 000 [38 000–54 000]	55 000 [45 000–65 000]	68 000 [55 000–79 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	96 000 [73 000–120 000]	110 000 [87 000–140 000]	130 000 [100 000–160 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.3–0.4]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	0.3 [0.3–0.4]

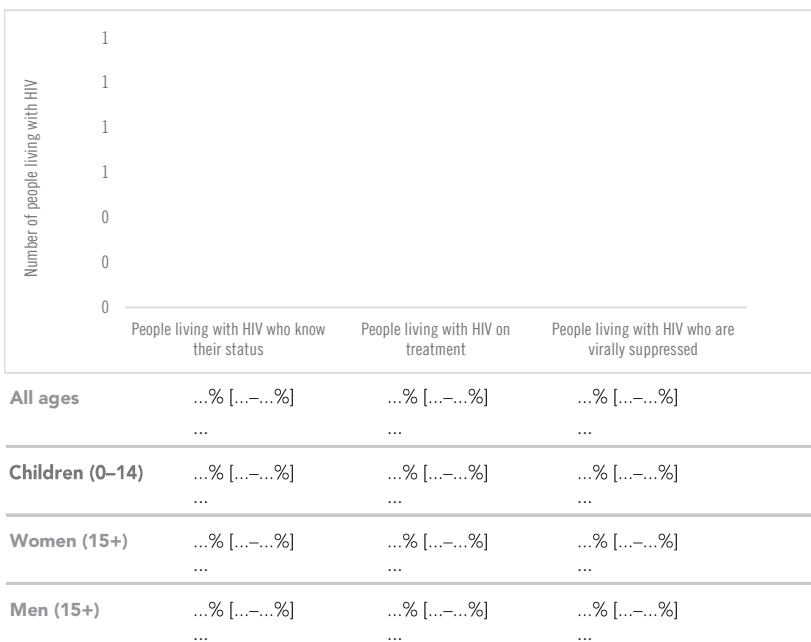
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	3% [2.7-3.2%]	3% [2.7-3.2%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

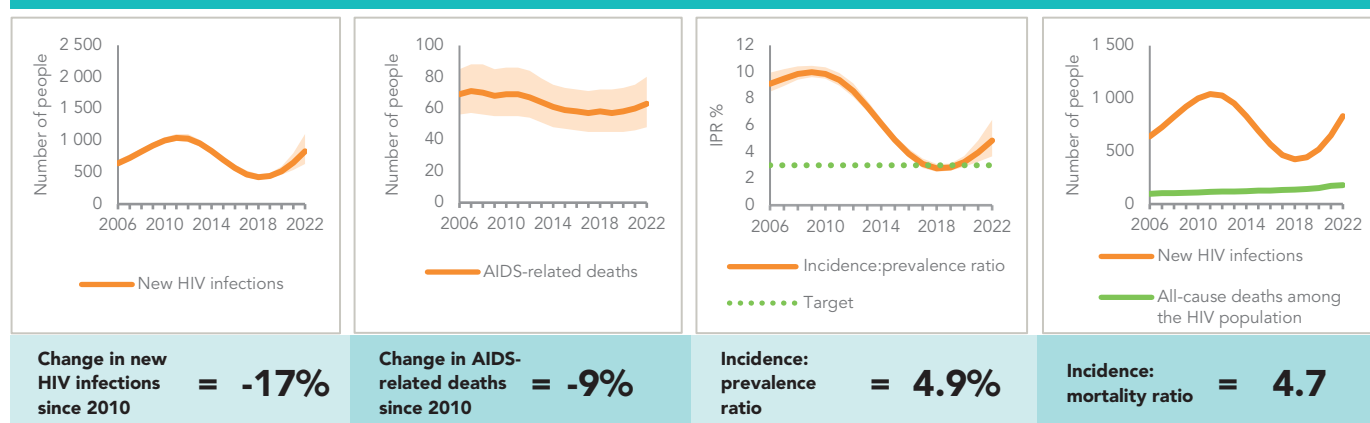
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

GREECE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1000 [960–1100]	700 [660–740]	830 [630–1100]
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]	<200 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	850 [810–890]	590 [560–630]	700 [530–930]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.09 [0.09–0.1]	0.06 [0.06–0.07]	0.08 [0.06–0.11]
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)	10 000 [9300–11 000]	14 000 [13 000–15 000]	17 000 [15 000–19 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1600 [1500–1800]	2300 [2100–2500]	2800 [2500–3100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8500 [7700–9300]	12 000 [11 000–13 000]	14 000 [13 000–16 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

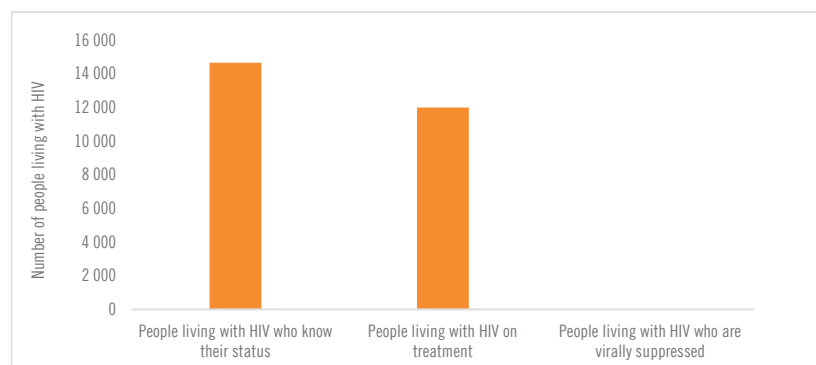
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2008	...	US\$ 96 058 435	...	...	...	US\$ 96 058 435

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	85% [76–94%] 14 652	70% [62–77%] 11 987	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 23	...% [...–...%] 22	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	90% [80–99%] 2525	67% [60–74%] 1879	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	84% [74–94%] 12 104	70% [62–78%] 10 086	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

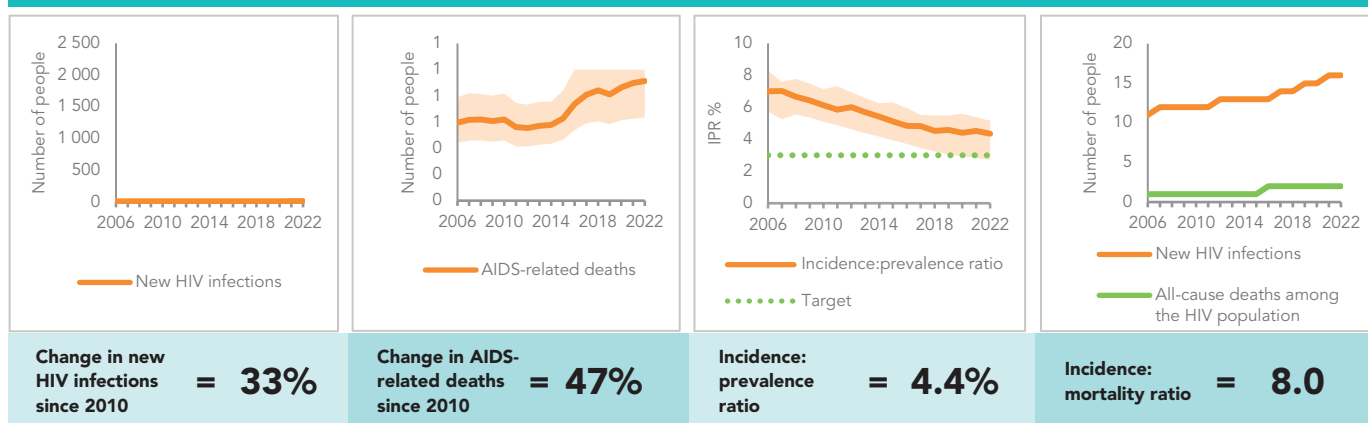
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

ICELAND

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]
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 [<200– <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]

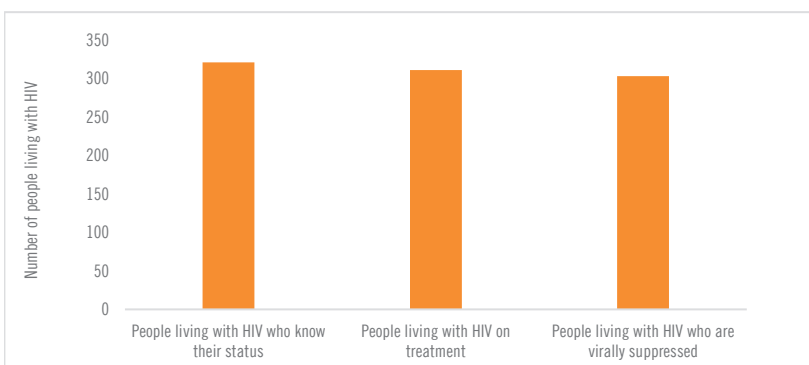
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	87% [68–100%] 321	85% [66–98%] 311	82% [64–95%] 303
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 0	...% [...–...%] 0	...% [...–...%] 0
Women (15+)	92% [76–100%] 94	89% [73–100%] 91	86% [71–100%] 88
Men (15+)	85% [64–100%] 227	83% [62–98%] 220	81% [61–95%] 215

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

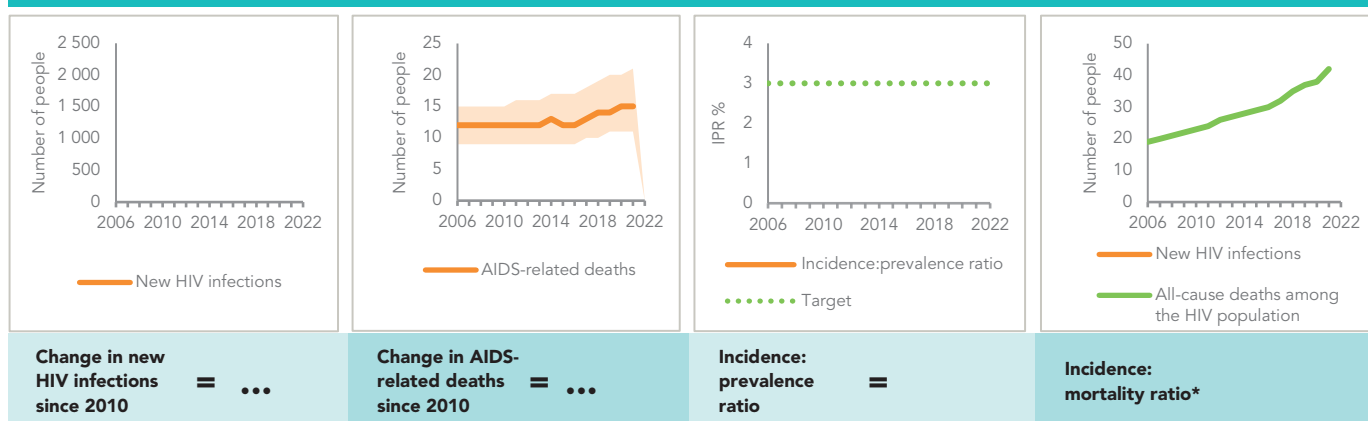
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

IRELAND

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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]	... [...-...]
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)	4700 [4000–5300]	6200 [5200–7200]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1600 [1400–1800]	1900 [1700–2200]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	3100 [2500–3600]	4300 [3400–5100]	... [...-...]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	... [...-...]

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

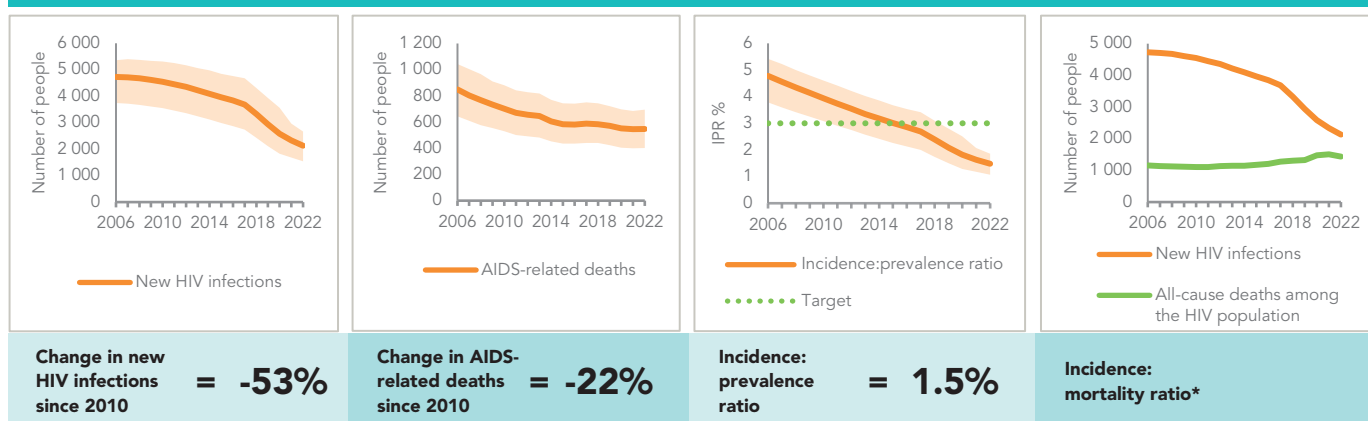
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

ITALY

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	4500 [3500–5300]	4000 [3000–4800]	2100 [1500–2700]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (15–24)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	1100 [920–1300]	970 [770–1200]	510 [<500–650]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	3400 [2500–4200]	3000 [2100–3800]	1600 [1100–2100]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.08 [0.06–0.09]	0.07 [0.05–0.08]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	700 [530–880]	580 [<500–740]	550 [<500–690]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	580 [<500–740]	<500 [<500–610]	<500 [<500–560]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	120 000 [100 000–130 000]	130 000 [110 000–150 000]	140 000 [120 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	35 000 [31 000–41 000]	39 000 [33 000–47 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	84 000 [70 000–95 000]	96 000 [79 000–110 000]	100 000 [84 000–120 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

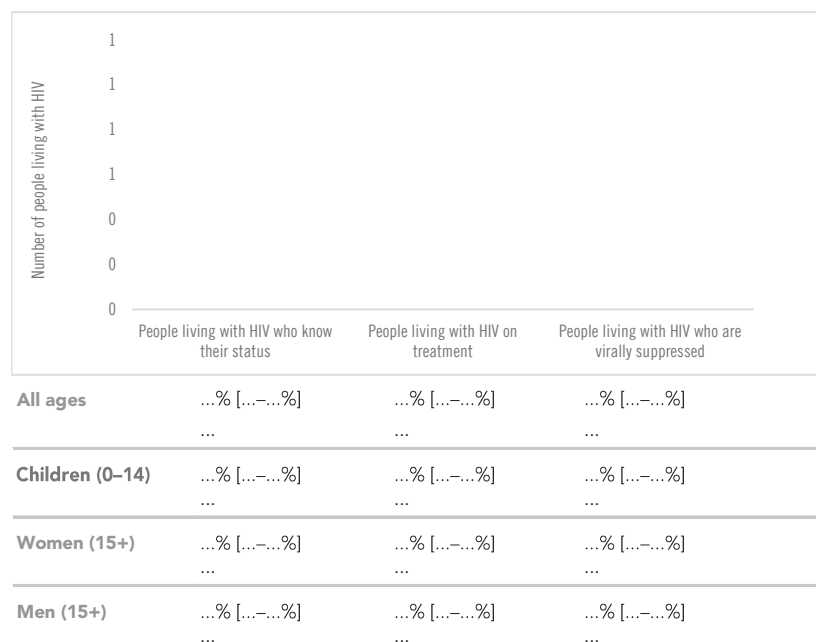


EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2011	...	US\$ 508 145 475	...	...	...	US\$ 508 145 475

COUNTRY DATA

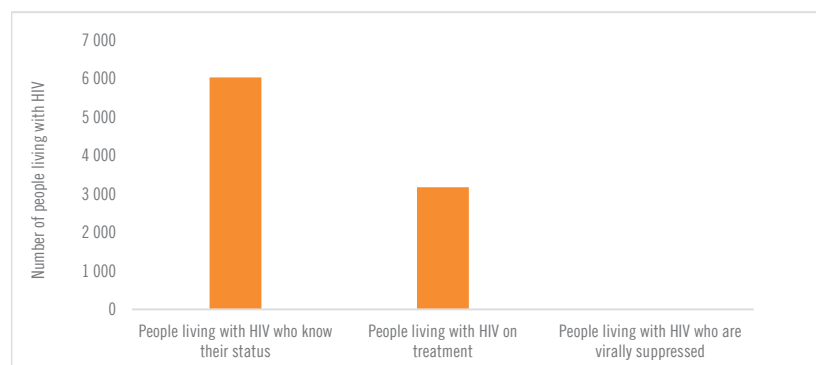
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	81% [70–92%] 6029	42% [37–48%] 3175	...% [...–...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	83% [72–94%] 2073	47% [41–54%] 1183	...% [...–...%] ...
Men (15+)	79% [69–90%] 3901	39% [34–45%] 1937	...% [...–...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

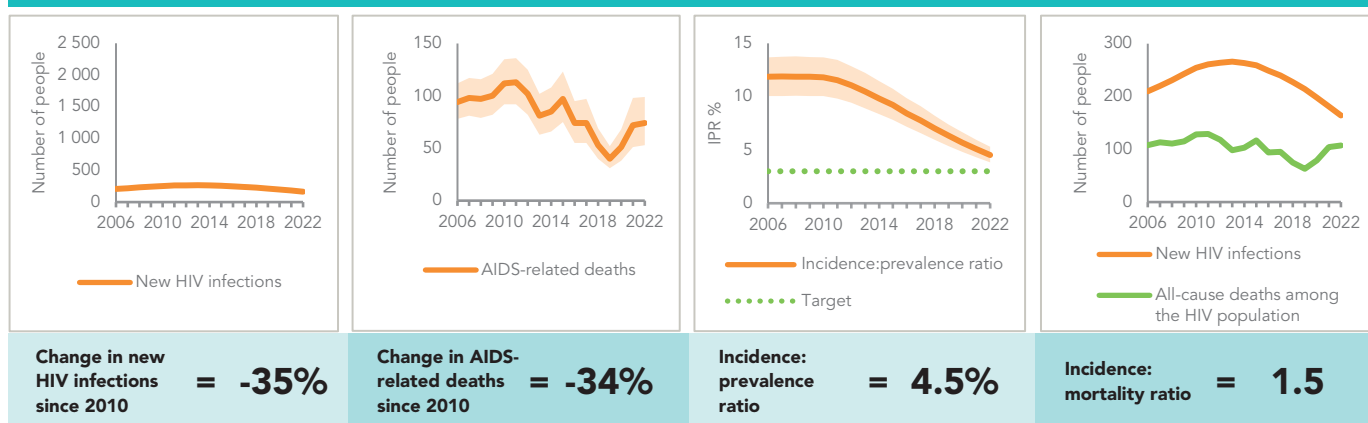
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

LITHUANIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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+)	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.08 [0.07–0.09]	0.09 [0.07–0.1]	0.06 [0.05–0.07]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<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– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2200 [1800–2500]	2800 [2400–3200]	3600 [3200–4100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500–510]	610 [530–700]	810 [710–920]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1700 [1500–1900]	2200 [1900–2500]	2800 [2400–3200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]

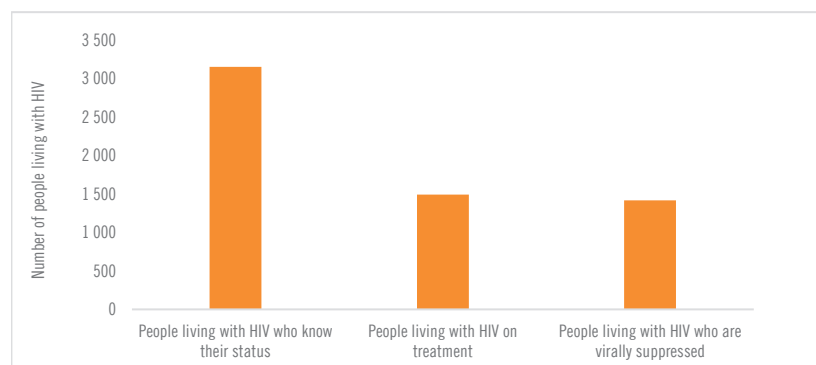
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2012	...	US\$ 2 496 551	...	...	...	US\$ 2 496 551

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

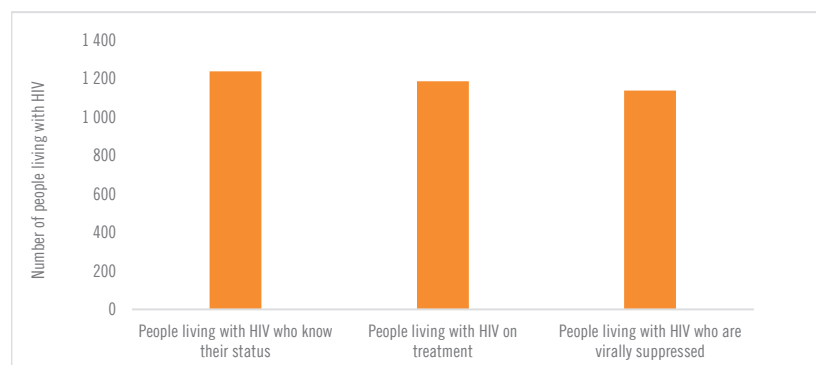


	87% [76–98%] 3150	41% [36–46%] 1493	39% [34–44%] 1419
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	90% [78–100%] 729	49% [43–56%] 400	47% [41–53%] 377
Men (15+)	86% [75–97%] 2401	39% [33–44%] 1076	37% [32–42%] 1026

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	93% [80–100%] 1237	89% [76–98%] 1186	85% [73–94%] 1137
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	95% [83–100%] 357	91% [79–100%] 342	86% [75–96%] 324
Men (15+)	92% [75–100%] 873	88% [72–100%] 837	85% [70–97%] 806

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

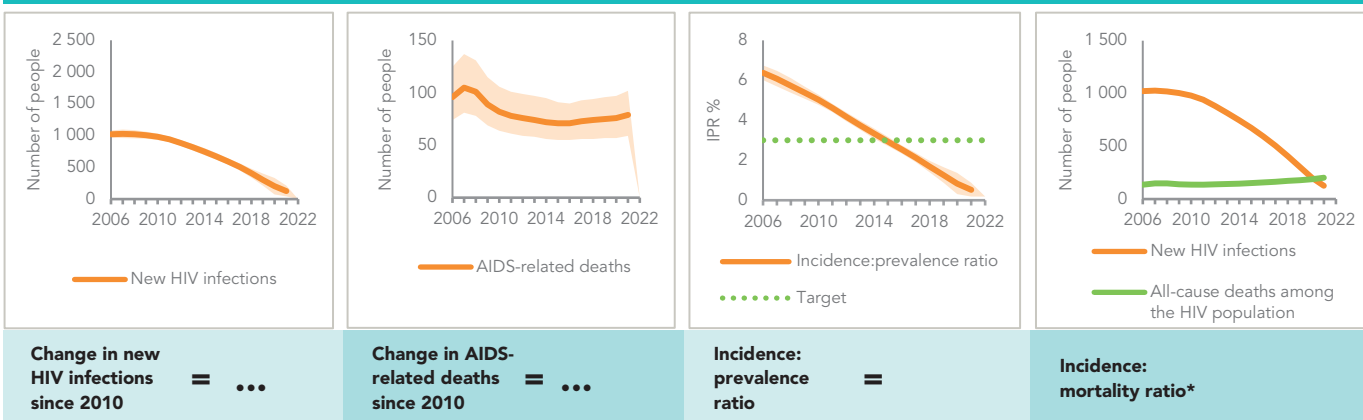
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

NETHERLANDS

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	980 [930–1000]	670 [620–730]	... [...-...]
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 [<200– <200]	... [...-...]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	800 [760–840]	550 [500–590]	... [...-...]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.06 [0.06–0.06]	0.04 [0.04–0.04]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<100 [<100– <200]	<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)	20 000 [18 000–22 000]	23 000 [20 000–25 000]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	3500 [3100–3900]	4100 [3700–4700]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	16 000 [14 000–18 000]	19 000 [17 000–21 000]	... [...-...]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	... [...-...]

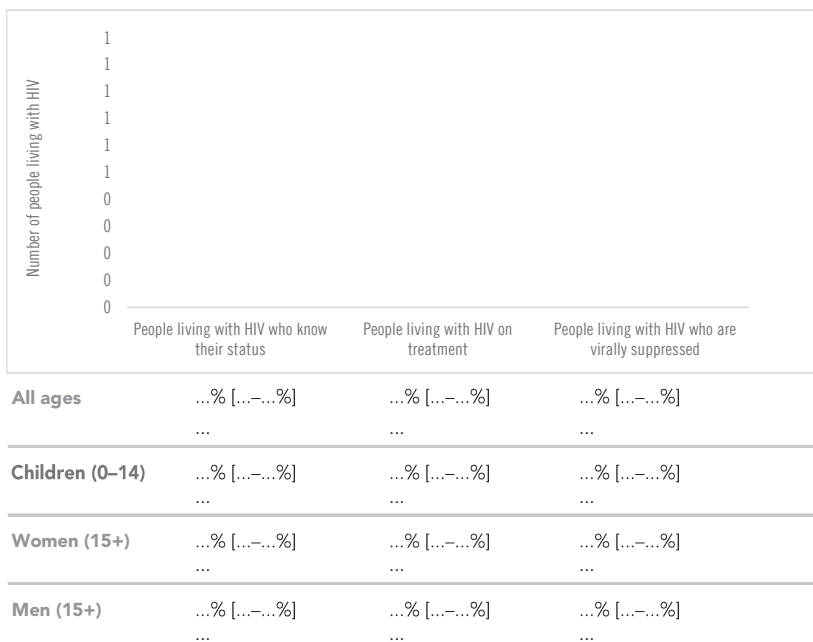
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

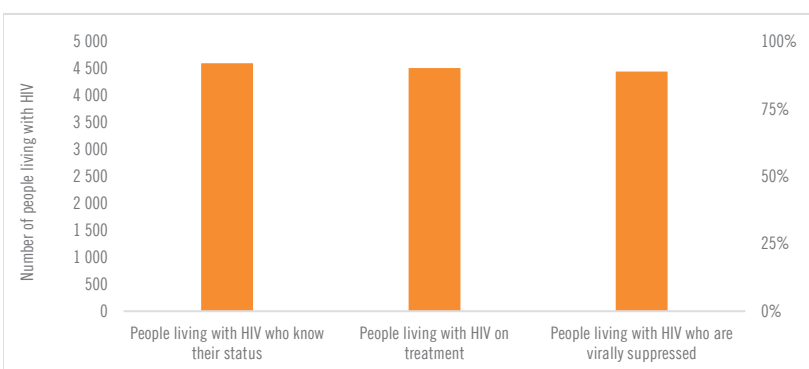
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

NORWAY

KEY POPULATIONS

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	

Last available report: ...

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021) 7 [3–14]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

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

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load ...

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years

— Women ...
— Men ...

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

— Women ...
— Men ...

Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ...

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022) 1150

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects ...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2015) ...
— Naloxone available (2023) ...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	Yes
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

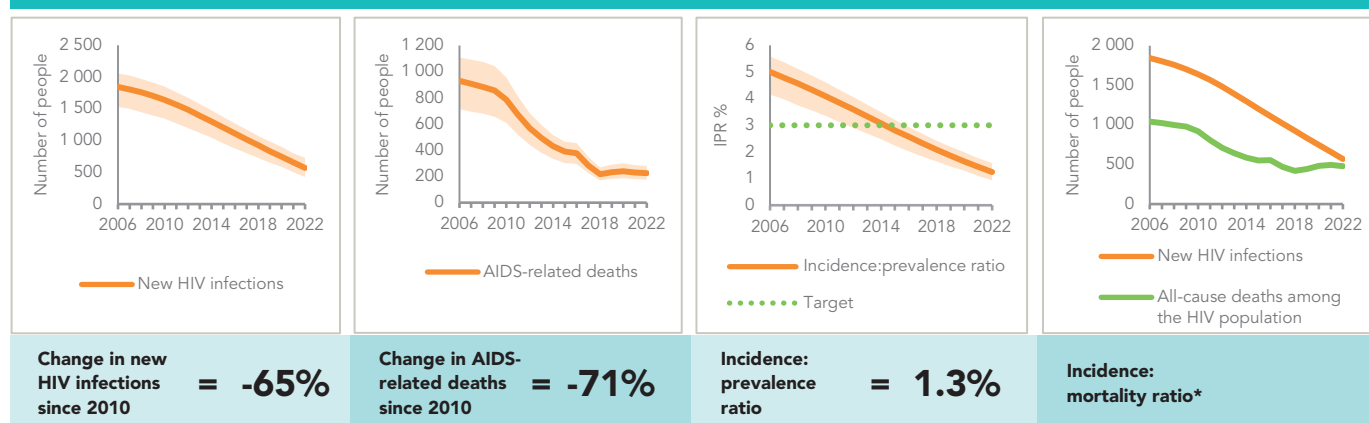
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

PORTUGAL

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	1600 [1300–1800]	1200 [960–1400]	570 [<500–730]
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 [<500–530]	<500 [<500– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	1200 [890–1400]	860 [630–1000]	<500 [<500–560]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.16 [0.13–0.18]	0.12 [0.09–0.13]	0.06 [0.04–0.07]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	790 [610–960]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<200– <500]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	570 [<500–720]	<500 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	40 000 [36 000–43 000]	43 000 [38 000–47 000]	46 000 [40 000–51 000]
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+)	28 000 [24 000–31 000]	30 000 [26 000–34 000]	32 000 [27 000–36 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.6 [0.6–0.7]	0.6 [0.5–0.7]	0.5 [0.5–0.6]

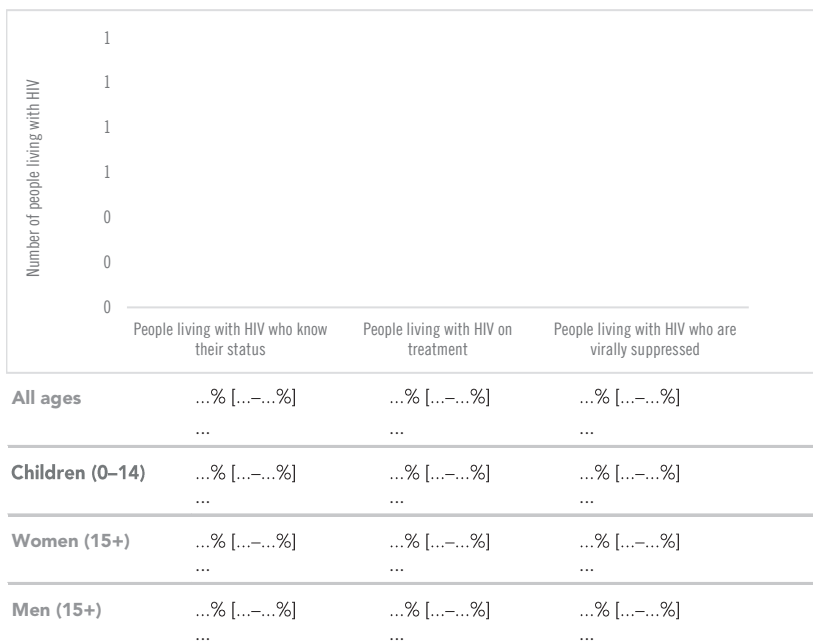
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 274 577 668	...	...	...	US\$ 274 577 668

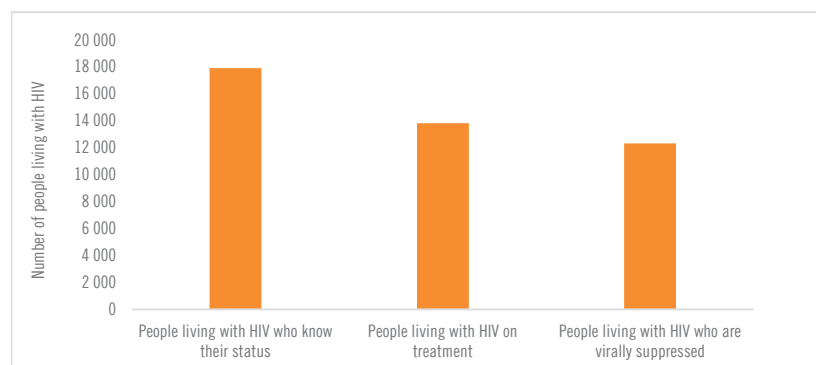
HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

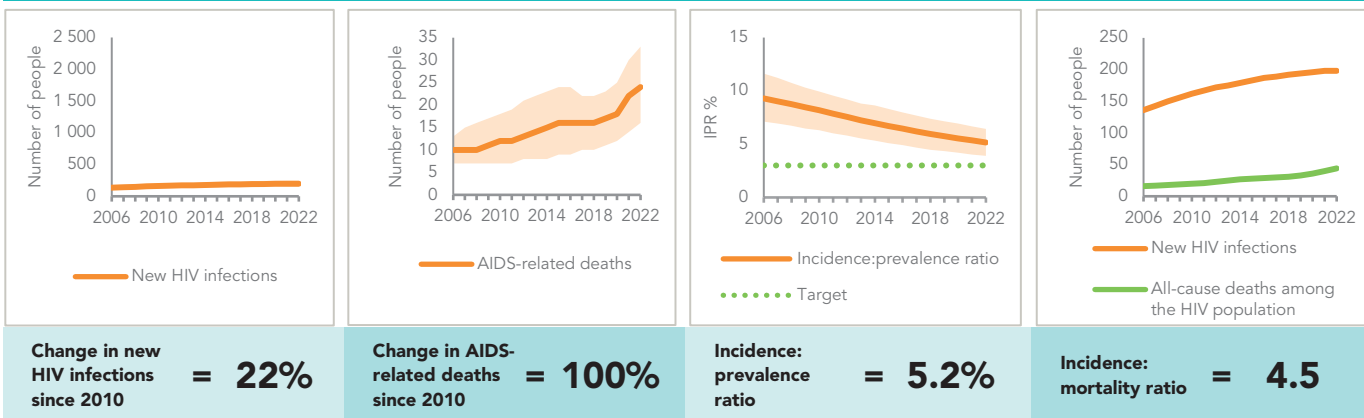


All ages	88% [78–97%] 17 923	68% [61–75%] 13 837	60% [54–66%] 12 321
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%] 153	...% [...–...%] 153	...% [...–...%] 136
Women (15+)	87% [78–96%] 6663	66% [59–72%] 5024	59% [52–64%] 4473
Men (15+)	88% [75–100%] 11 107	69% [58–78%] 8660	61% [52–70%] 7711

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	76% [69–84%]	...% [...–...%]

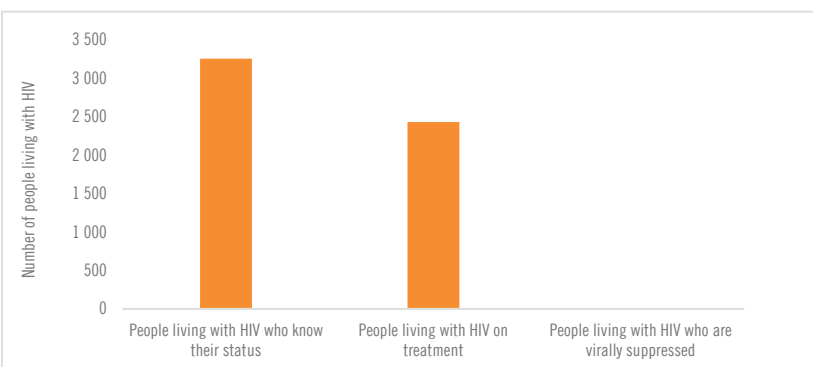
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	11 000
HIV prevalence	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



	85% [70–98%] 3253	63% [52–73%] 2427	...% [...-...%] ...
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%] 8	...% [...-...%] 8	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	88% [78–99%] 444	64% [56–72%] 323	...% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	84% [68–99%] 2801	63% [51–74%] 2096	...% [...-...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
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 (2021)	3 [2–5]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

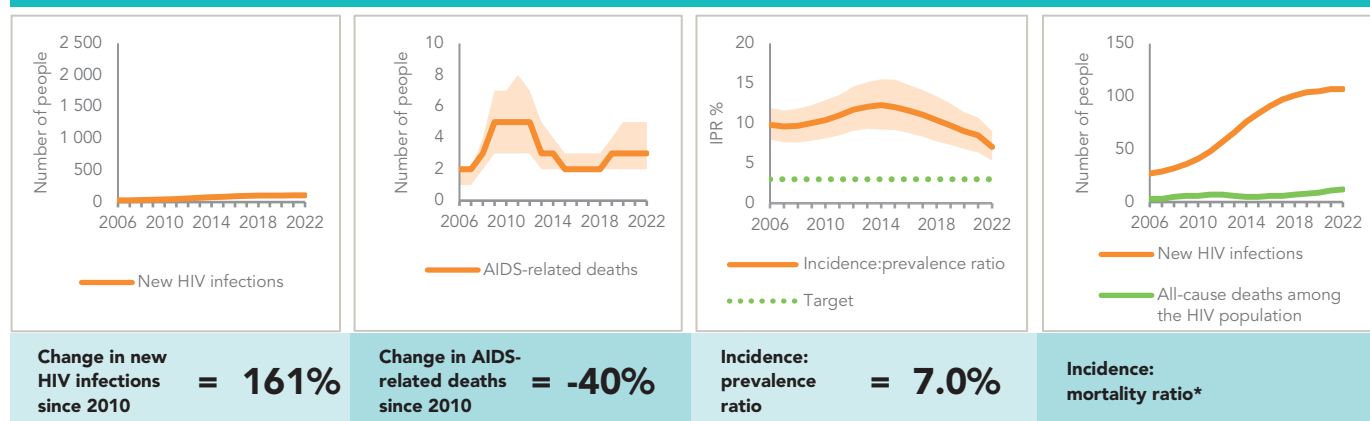
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2021)	65%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2021)	3
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2021)	31.6%
— Naloxone available (2023)	Yes

SLOVAKIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <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– <200]
HIV incidence as new infections per 1000 uninfected population	<0.01 [<0.01– <0.01]	0.02 [0.01–0.02]	0.02 [0.01–0.02]
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]	700 [570–830]	1500 [1200–1800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	600 [<500–730]	1300 [1000–1600]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

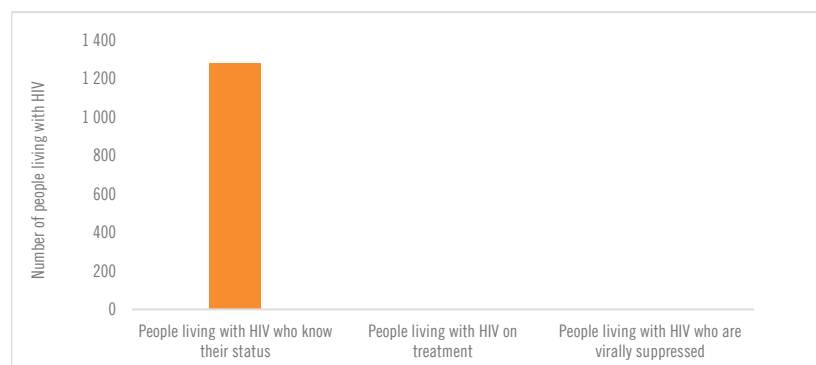
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	84% [69–100%] 1283	...% [...-...%]% [...-...%] ...
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%] 3	...% [...-...%] 3	...% [...-...%] ...
Women (15+)	82% [73–93%] 180	...% [...-...%]% [...-...%] ...
Men (15+)	85% [68–100%] 1100	...% [...-...%]% [...-...%] ...

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

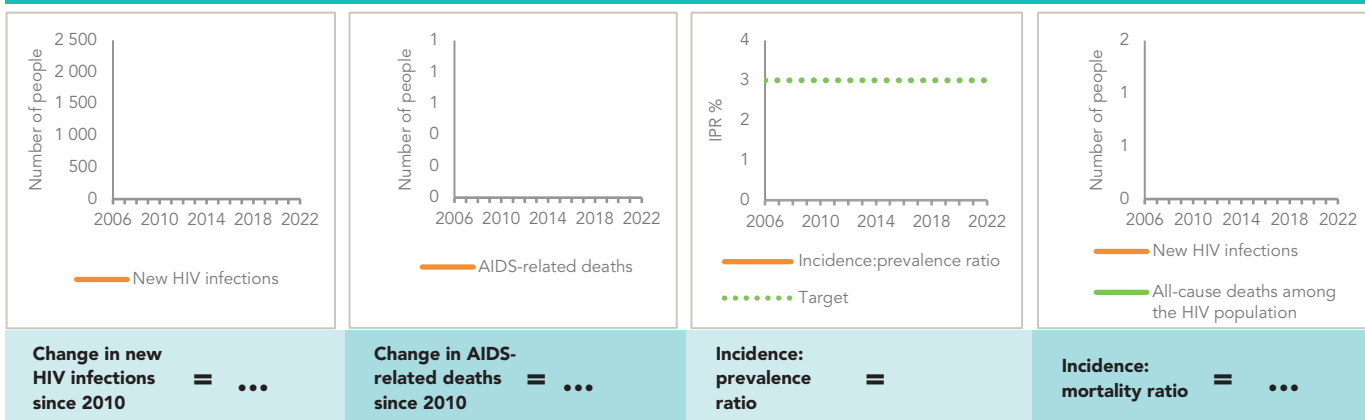
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

SLOVENIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
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)	670 [650-700]	770 [740-810]	900 [830-970]
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+)	600 [580-620]	690 [660-730]	800 [740-880]
HIV prevalence (15-49)	<0.1 [<0.1- <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1- <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1- <0.1]

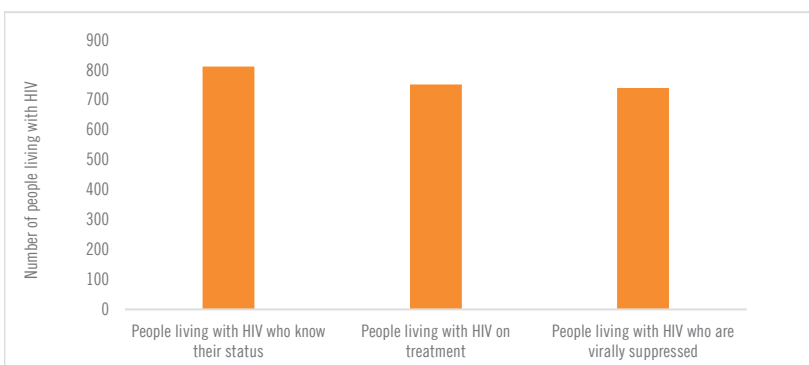
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	90% [83–98%] 812	84% [77–91%] 752	82% [76–89%] 740
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	86% [79–94%] 81	80% [73–87%] 75	79% [72–86%] 74
Men (15+)	91% [83–99%] 730	84% [77–92%] 676	83% [76–91%] 665

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

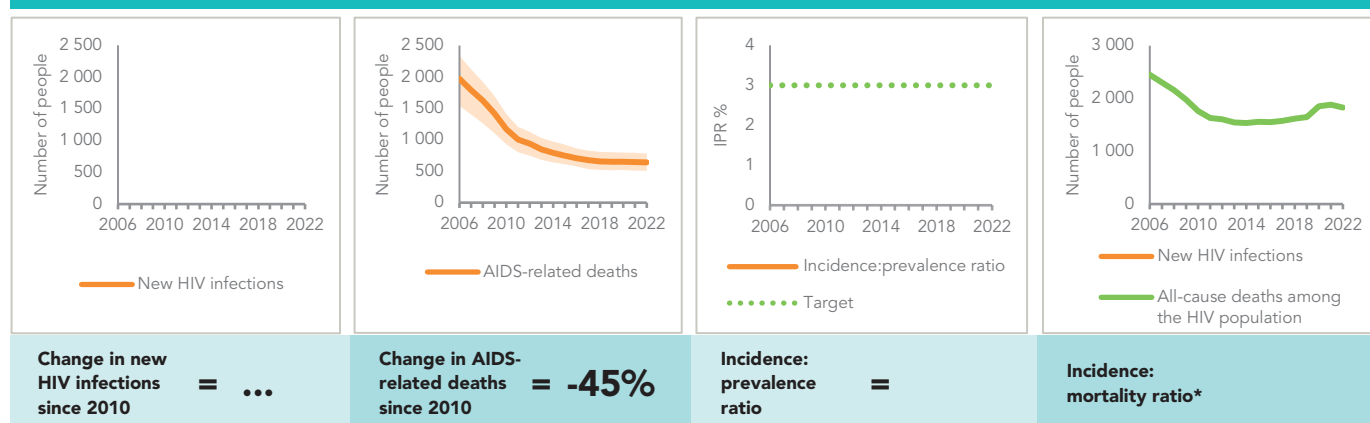
	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

SPAIN

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2022
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 [930–1400]	750 [610–920]	640 [510–780]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	1000 [800–1300]	640 [510–810]	530 [<500–660]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	130 000 [110 000–140 000]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	150 000 [130 000–170 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...-...]	... [...-...]	... [...-...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	24 000 [21 000–27 000]	25 000 [22 000–29 000]	27 000 [23 000–32 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	100 000 [91 000–120 000]	110 000 [97 000–130 000]	130 000 [100 000–140 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	US\$ 918 865 056	...	...	...	US\$ 919 488 342

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

ELIMINATION OF VERTICAL TRANSMISSION

	2015	2022
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

SWITZERLAND

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	0%	...	...	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness	...	91.0%	...	...	...
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 TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	...	US\$ 7 179 990	...	...	...	US\$ 7 179 990

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2021)	19 [10-30]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	4120
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2015)	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations and is not criminalized anywhere in the country
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	No
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

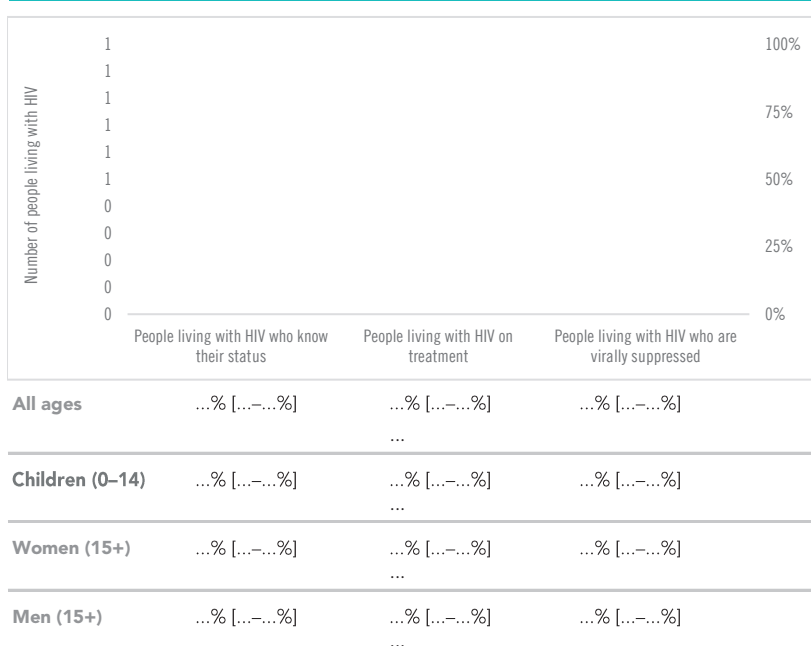
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	...
Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons	...

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	8%	2%	...	...
HIV testing and status awareness
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	91.7%	92.7%	...	...
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 (2021)	150 [55-280]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2021)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2022)	61 092
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects	...
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	...
— Naloxone available (2023)	...

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2016	US\$ 165 587 045

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing HIV non-disclosure, exposure or transmission	No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	No, laws penalizing consensual same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or have never existed anywhere in the country
Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No restrictions
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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.

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.

¹ www.avenirhealth.org

² www.epidem.org

Table A1.1 Incidence models used for national HIV estimates collated in the Spectrum software and UNAIDS 2023 estimation round

INCIDENCE MODEL	COUNTRIES	HIV PREVALENCE (AMONG PEOPLE AGED 15–49 YEARS) (MEDIAN)	REGIONS
Estimation and Projection Package (EPP), generalized epidemic	38	1.9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia and the Pacific • Caribbean • Eastern and southern Africa • Western and central Africa
EPP, concentrated epidemic	37	0.31%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia and the Pacific • Caribbean • Eastern Europe and central Asia • Latin America • Middle East and North Africa
AIDS Epidemic Model	13	0.33%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	72	0.12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	12	0.28%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia and the Pacific • Eastern and southern Africa • Latin America • Western and central Europe and North America
All models	172	0.3%	

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

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).

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 not conducted population-based surveys adjusted HIV prevalence levels based on 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, are then used to estimate the national HIV incidence trend, accounting for effects of antiretroviral therapy on survival.

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 2023 round of estimates, subnational estimates were created and used by 38 countries (37 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 2023 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 2022 and 2023 estimates, the following key changes were made to the models, following guidance from the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections.

Demographic projection

The underlying demographic data are now based on the World Population Prospects 2022 version, replacing the 2019 version. This update was accepted in most countries except where a country had evidence to use other demographic sources. Associated with this update, Spectrum results for a given point in time were aligned with the World Population Prospects to represent the end of December instead of mid-year as done in previous rounds. Spectrum results for a year were adjusted to represent the period from January through December instead of July through June.

Impact of antiretroviral therapy on HIV transmission

Before the 2023 round of estimates, the reduction in HIV transmission from people on treatment was a fixed assumption for all countries (0.80 for each percentage point increase in adult antiretroviral therapy coverage). In the 2023 software, the impact of treatment on transmission is based on each country's viral load suppression data (over the most recent three years), with a stronger reduction in transmission for countries with higher viral load suppression (within a plausible range of 0.70–0.93).

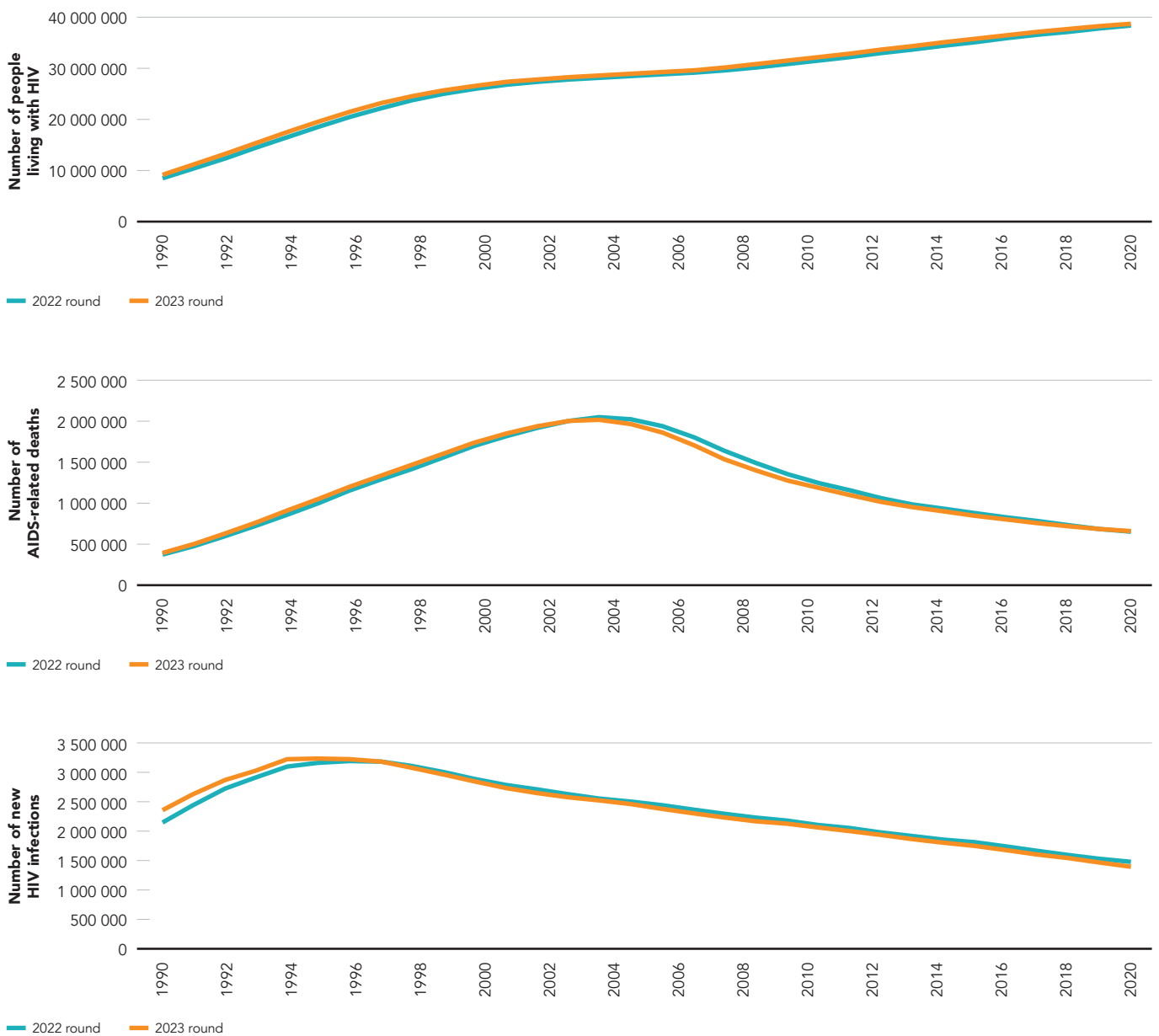
Mortality among adults on antiretroviral therapy

For high-income countries, the default AIDS-related mortality rates assumed for people on treatment, notably in the category of CD4>500/mL, were reduced to match good-quality cause-of-death data (from IeDEA

multi-site cohort analyses). For Asia and the Pacific, conversely, default rates were increased, such that these two groups of countries now have similar survival patterns in Spectrum.

Figure A1.1 presents the 2023 estimates compared with the 2022 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 numbers of 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 2022 and 2023 UNAIDS estimates: people living with HIV, AIDS-related deaths and new HIV infections, global, 1990–2022



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2022 and 2023 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 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 AIDSinfo.

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.

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 data points and prevalence data 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 1990–2022. 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. Nevertheless, some countries that use an incidence model anchored in case reporting postponed estimates for 2021 and 2022 to address potential COVID-related biases.

In the 2023 round, incidence was not published for seven of 138 countries that published estimated numbers of people living with HIV (and 135 countries that published estimated numbers of adults living with HIV). For another five countries, incidence was published up to 2020 or 2021 only.

UNAIDS does not publish country estimates when available data are insufficient to justify the estimate. In the 2023 round, estimates were not published for 23 countries, either because of insufficient data or because of no country submission.

More information on the UNAIDS estimates and the individual Spectrum files for most countries can be found at <http://hivtools.unaids.org>. Data from the estimates can be found at <http://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 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 2023 guidelines (1).

Table A1.2 Data available for constructing UNAIDS measures of progress against the 95–95–95 targets, 2015–2022

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		29	10	20	16	17	19	25	36	172
Countries with published estimate of adults living with HIV in 2022		22	10	19	11	16	16	24	20	135
Countries with publicly available data on adults living with HIV who know their HIV status	2015	13	9	16	12	8	14	22	12	106
	2016	16	9	16	12	10	14	22	19	118
	2017	18	9	16	12	11	14	22	19	121
	2018	20	9	16	12	12	14	22	23	128
	2019	20	9	16	12	12	14	22	21	126
	2020	20	9	16	12	12	14	22	19	124
	2021	19	9	16	12	12	14	22	18	122
	2022	17	8	16	12	11	15	22	12	113
Countries with publicly available data on adults living with HIV who are on treatment	2015	24	10	19	12	15	19	24	26	149
	2016	24	10	19	12	15	19	24	26	149
	2017	24	10	19	12	15	19	24	26	149
	2018	24	10	19	12	15	19	24	25	148
	2019	24	10	19	12	15	19	24	24	147
	2020	24	10	19	12	15	19	24	22	145
	2021	23	10	19	12	15	19	24	19	141
	2022	22	10	19	12	13	18	24	11	129
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	3	5	6	7		7	34
	2016	5	4	6	6	9	8		11	49
	2017	7	8	7	9	10	9	1	13	64
	2018	10	9	12	10	12	10	4	16	83
	2019	13	9	17	11	11	8	7	15	91
	2020	13	8	16	11	11	8	8	15	90
	2021	12	8	15	10	12	9	10	13	89
	2022	12	8	16	11	12	10	10	8	87

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2015–2022.

Note: not counting some countries that published numbers of adults living with HIV who knew their status or were on treatment but missing a corresponding estimate of total numbers of adults living with HIV.

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 2022 are available at <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>. Not all countries were able to report against all three targets. In the 2023 estimates round, complete treatment cascades for 2023 were published for 79 countries, an increase from 68 countries in the 2022 estimates round.

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 2023 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 were published for 135 of these 172 countries.

Knowledge of HIV status among people living with HIV

Numbers of people living with HIV who know their HIV 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 number 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 2023 round, 129 countries reported treatment numbers for 2022 (covering 82% of the estimated people on treatment). Between 2015 and 2022, 159 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 the purpose of 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 A1.3 shows numbers of countries with a reliable estimate of viral load suppression. This increased from 64 countries in 2017 to 87 countries by 2022. Some countries had lower viral load testing coverage for 2020 or 2021 compared with 2019 or 2022, 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 the 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 2022. 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 2022 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, 2015–2022

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	4	<0.02	3	11	8	–	24	5
	2016	23	4	<0.02	2	9	7	–	2	4
	2017	24	3	<0.02	2	5	7	–	13	4
	2018	14	3	–	2	2	7	–	7	2
	2019	15	3	–	2	2	7	–	16	3
	2020	43	3	–	2	1	6	–	66	9
	2021	43	3	–	2	1	4	–	23	7
	2022	37	3	–	2	8	2	–	80	9
Proportion of estimated people on treatment for whom viral suppression status was imputed	2015	62	44	25	50	15	23	51	20	31
	2016	61	21	18	5	14	22	51	9	26
	2017	60	1	12	4	8	23	42	13	20
	2018	31	1	0	3	8	13	8	17	6
	2019	34	1	0	2	9	13	7	6	6
	2020	4	0	0	2	5	6	1	54	4
	2021	1	0	0	2	5	4	1	27	2
	2022	1	1	0	0	12	3	0	77	4

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2016–2022.

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 sex partners of sex workers.

This is the first year UNAIDS has estimated trends in new HIV infections among key populations from 2010, the baseline of the global AIDS strategy, through 2022. The analysis is 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 are 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.

A technical report with details of the refined multi-source estimation methods and updated results is under development.

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 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 184 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 (2018–2022) 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 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 2018 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 since 2018 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 since 2018 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, or to estimates derived before 2018. Estimates may or may not be national.

Subnational HIV estimates for sub-Saharan Africa

Subnational HIV estimates were generated using the Naomi model for 37 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 (2022), 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 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 2022. 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 2022 from service provision data.

Table A1.4 Countries using the Naomi model to generate subnational estimates

COUNTRY	COUNTRY
Angola	Haiti
Benin	Kenya
Botswana	Lesotho
Burkina Faso	Liberia
Burundi	Malawi
Cameroon	Mali
Central African Republic	Mozambique
Chad	Namibia
Congo	Niger
Côte d'Ivoire	Rwanda
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sao Tome and Principe
Equatorial Guinea	Senegal
Eswatini	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	South Africa
Gabon	Togo
Gambia	Uganda
Ghana	United Republic of Tanzania
Guinea	Zambia
Guinea-Bissau	Zimbabwe

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 30 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 2017 and 2022 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 tool.

Data reported through the National Commitments and Policy Instrument have been complemented with data available from other sources, including primary sources and other global databases.

UNAIDS regional definitions

The regional definitions for Asia and the Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa changed in 2022, with the Islamic Republic of Iran being moved from the Middle East and North Africa to Asia and the Pacific. All presentations of data, including historic trends, now use this new regional definition.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	Mongolia	Cuba
Afghanistan	Myanmar	Dominican Republic
Australia	Nepal	Guyana
Bangladesh	New Zealand	Haiti
Bhutan	Pakistan	Jamaica
Brunei Darussalam	Papua New Guinea	Suriname
Cambodia	Philippines	Trinidad and Tobago
China	Republic of Korea	EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Singapore	Angola
Fiji	Sri Lanka	Botswana
India	Thailand	Comoros
Indonesia	Timor-Leste	Eritrea
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Viet Nam	Eswatini
Japan	CARIBBEAN	Ethiopia
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Bahamas	Kenya
Malaysia	Barbados	Lesotho
Maldives	Belize	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

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