

UNAIDS
DATA
2019



**South
East
Europe**

STATE OF THE EPIDEMIC

AT A GLANCE

Gains continue to be made against the epidemic, but those gains are getting smaller year-on-year.

There has been steady progress in the reduction of AIDS-related deaths, but efforts to reach the 2020 target for reductions in HIV infections are clearly off-track.

Gains in eastern and southern Africa are driving global progress. In much of the rest of the world, there are worrying setbacks in key countries and entire regions.

More than half of new HIV infections in 2018 were among key populations and their sexual partners.

An epidemic transition metric suggests that a diverse group of 19 countries are on the path to ending AIDS. Many more countries are not.

Overall progress against the HIV epidemic is measured through the calculation of estimates of new HIV infections and deaths from AIDS-related causes. Countries input the best available HIV surveillance and programmatic data into mathematical models to produce annual epidemiological estimates, and UNAIDS then aggregates country estimates into regional and global ones.

Each year, newly available data from countries and improvements in the models lead to adjustments in these estimates—not just year-on-year, but across the entire curve of annual estimates, from the current year back to the beginning of the epidemic. New evidence about the impact of antiretroviral therapy on mortality has been used to refine assumptions in the model, and this has produced lower estimates of AIDS-related deaths than the estimates from the previous year (see annex on methods).

Trends, however, remain similar: there has been steady global progress in the reduction of AIDS-related deaths

over the last decade, and more gradual progress in the reduction of new HIV infections.

These gains are getting smaller year-on-year, and the deadline for reaching the 2020 targets agreed by the United Nations General Assembly is getting closer and closer. Efforts to reduce HIV infections are clearly off-track, and while reductions in AIDS-related deaths are stronger, mortality-reduction targets could also be missed.

The global picture obscures a wide diversity of trends among countries and regions. In recent years, there have been worrying rises in annual HIV infections and AIDS-related mortality in key countries and entire regions. The largest reductions in annual HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths have occurred in the region hardest hit by the epidemic: eastern and southern Africa. Progress in the rest of the world, where HIV infections are predominantly among key populations, is considerably slower. The majority of global infections in 2018 were among key populations and their sexual partners. ■

A one third decline in AIDS-related deaths

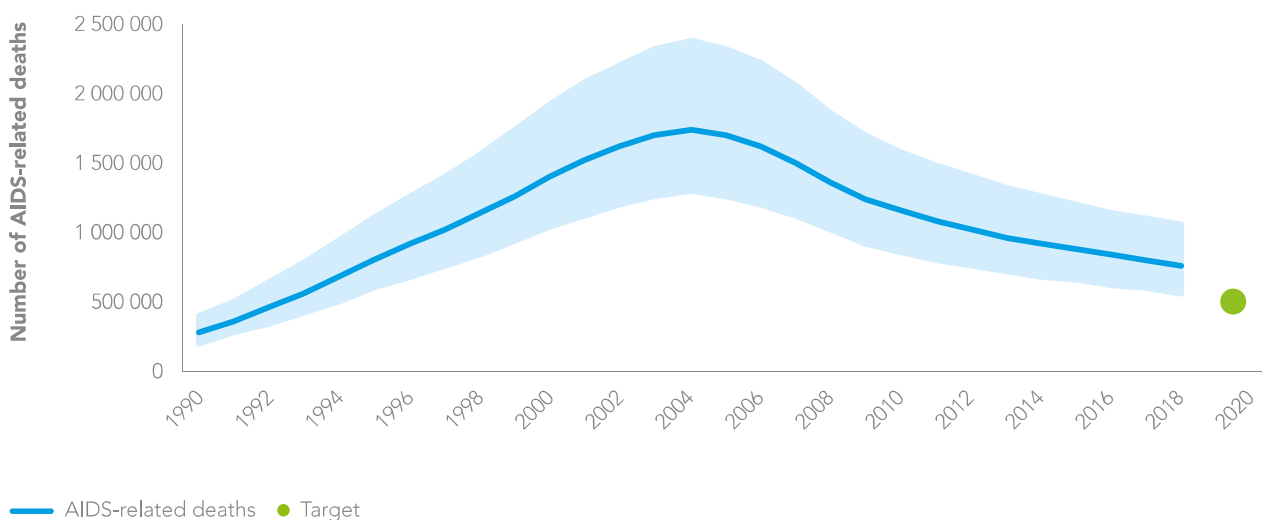
The annual number of deaths from AIDS-related illness among people living with HIV (all ages) globally has fallen from a peak of 1.7 million [1.3 million–2.4 million] in 2004 to 770 000 [570 000–1 100 000] in 2018. Since 2010, AIDS-related mortality has declined by 33%. Reaching the 2020 milestone of fewer than 500 000 deaths will require further declines of about 135 000 per year (Figure 2.1).

The global decline in deaths has largely been driven by progress in eastern and southern Africa, which is home

to 54% of the world's people living with HIV. AIDS-related mortality in the region declined by 44% from 2010 to 2018, to 310 000 [230 000–400 000]. By comparison, AIDS-related deaths in western and central Africa declined by 29%, to 160 000 [110 000–230 000] (Figure 2.2).

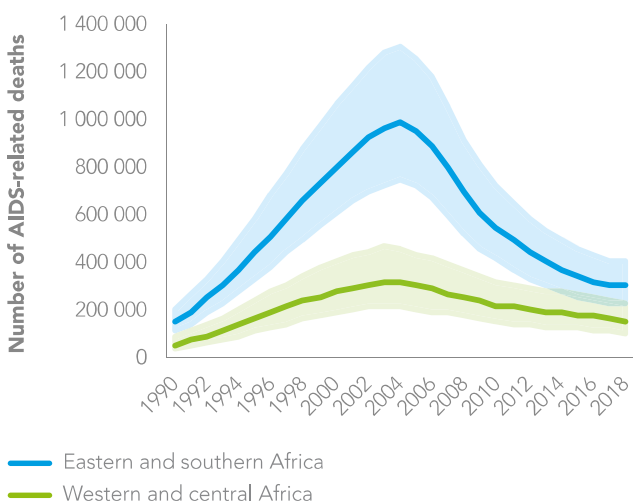
Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, there has been a 20% decline in AIDS-related deaths, to 300 000 [230 000–420 000] (Figure 2.3). AIDS-related deaths in the eastern Europe and central Asia and Middle East and North Africa regions have risen by 5% and 9%, respectively, over the eight-year period. ■

FIGURE 2.1 Number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 1990–2018 and 2020 target



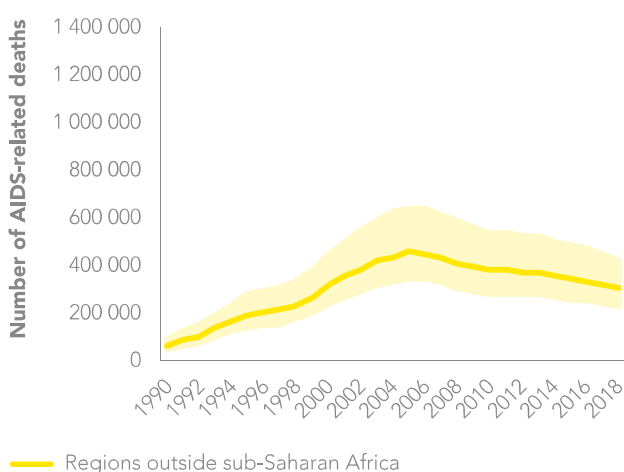
Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

FIGURE 2.2 Number of AIDS-related deaths, eastern and southern Africa and western and central Africa, 1990–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

FIGURE 2.3 Number of AIDS-related deaths, regions outside sub-Saharan Africa, 1990–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

New HIV infections declining gradually

The annual number of new HIV infections globally continued to decline gradually in 2018. Since a peak of 2.9 million [2.3 million–3.8 million] new infections (all ages) in 1997, year-on-year declines have grown smaller. The annual number of new infections (all ages) since 2010 has declined from 2.1 million [1.6 million–2.7 million] to 1.7 million [1.6 million–2.3 million] in 2018, a 16% reduction that leaves the world far off the 2020 target of fewer than 500 000 new infections (Figure 2.4).

As is the case with AIDS-related mortality, the reduction in new HIV infections between 2010 and 2018 was strongest in eastern and southern Africa (28% decline). Progress was also made in the Caribbean (16% decline), western and central Africa (13% decline), western and central Europe and North America (12% decline), and Asia and the Pacific (9%). However, the annual number of new HIV infections has risen in eastern Europe and central Asia (29% increase), the Middle East and North Africa (10% increase) and Latin America (7% increase). Regional gains and setbacks combine to produce a flat 10-year trend in new infections outside of sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 2.5).

FIGURE 2.4 Number of new HIV infections, global, 1990–2018 and 2020 target

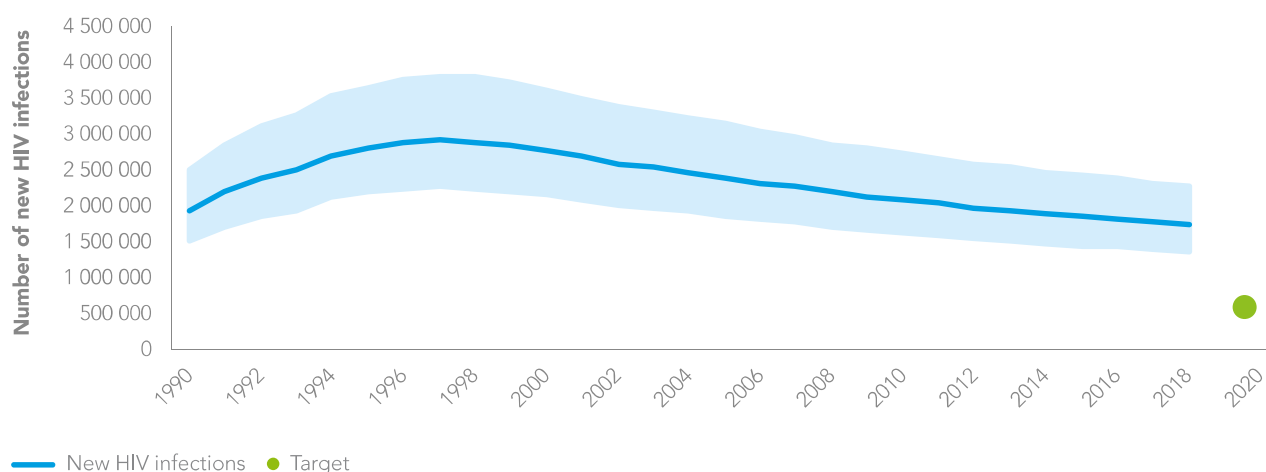


FIGURE 2.5 Number of new HIV infections, eastern and southern Africa, western and central Africa, and regions outside sub-Saharan Africa, 1990–2018

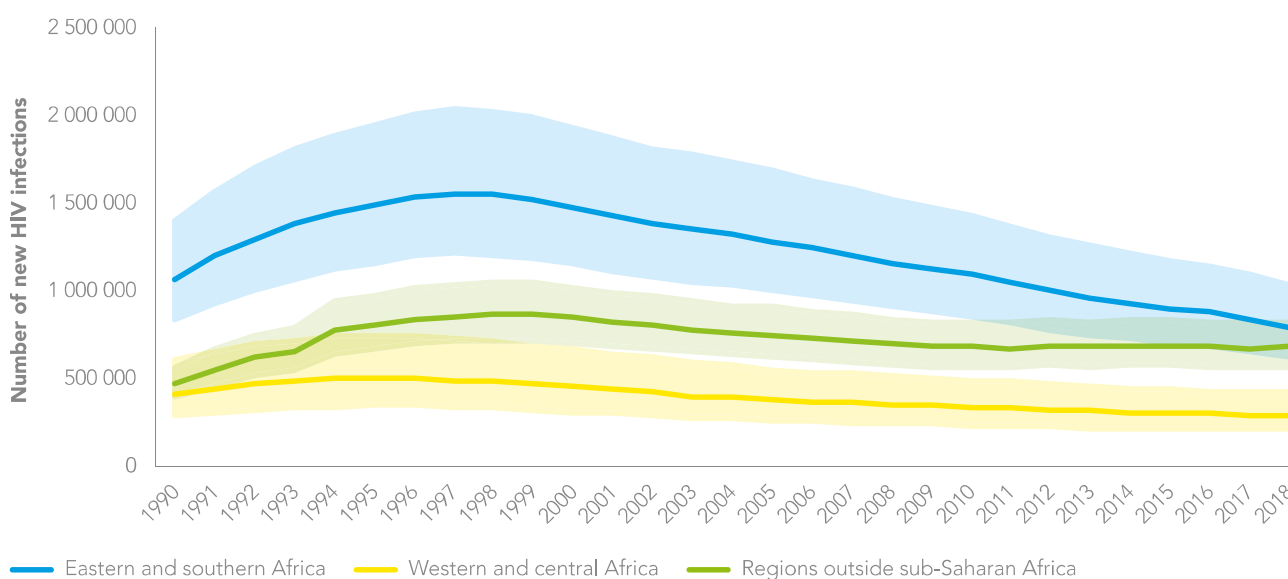
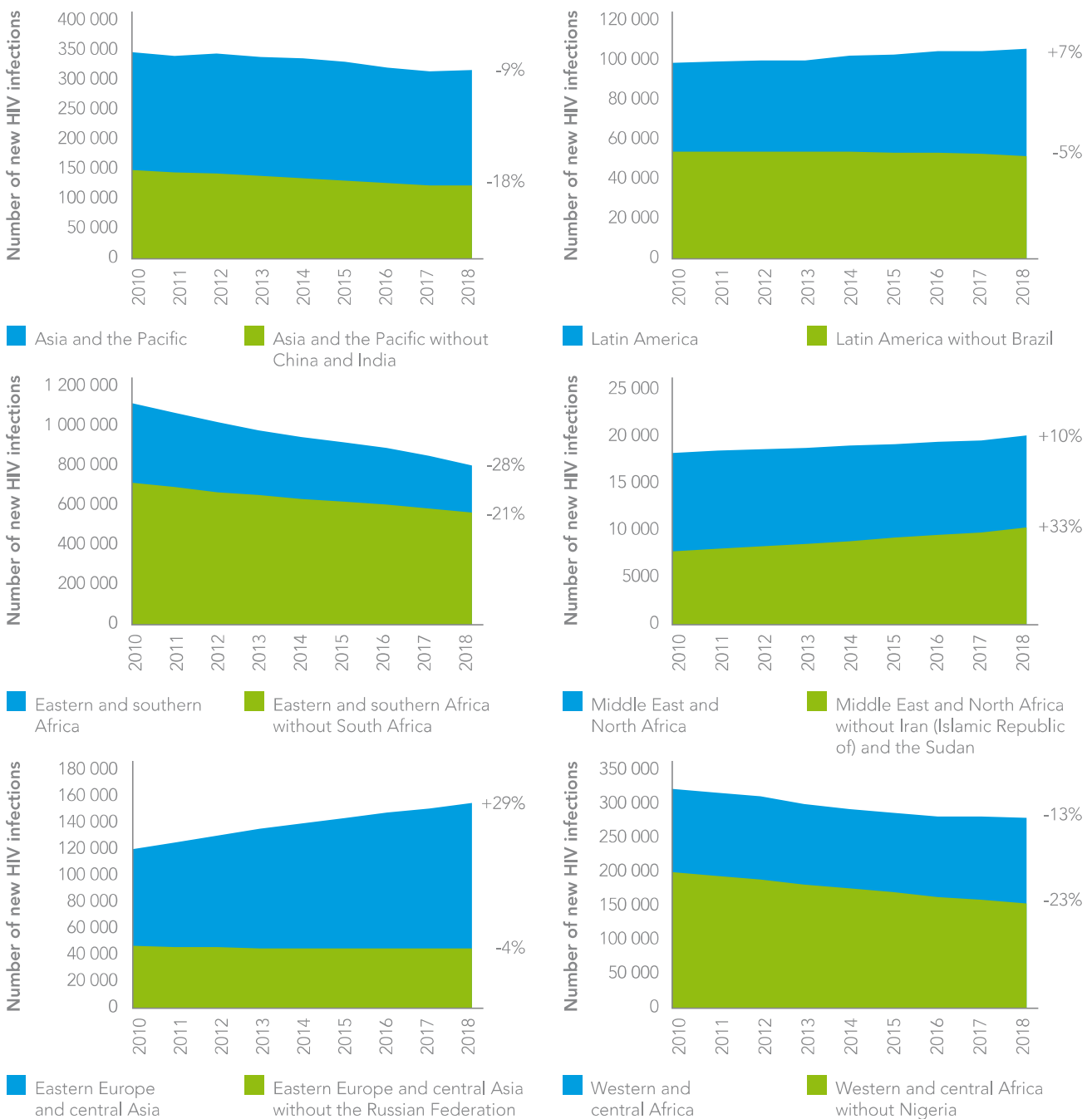


FIGURE 2.6 Trends in new HIV infections, by region, 2010–2018



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

Varied country-level trends can be obscured by regional averages, especially in regions where there are one or two countries that account for a majority of new HIV infections (Figure 2.6). In most cases, larger countries report lower performance than their smaller regional neighbours. A prime example is eastern Europe and central Asia, where the regional trend, excluding the Russian Federation (which accounted for 71% of the region’s new HIV infections in 2018), is a 4% decline instead of a 29% increase, or in Latin America, where excluding Brazil results in a 5% decline in new HIV

infections instead of a 7% increase. Similarly, the exclusion of China and India from Asia and the Pacific results in a more rapid 18% decline in new infections. In some cases, removing countries with larger epidemics reveals poorer performance in the rest of the region. The exclusion of South Africa from eastern and southern Africa results in a shallower decline of 21% (compared to 28%), and excluding the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Sudan in the Middle East and North Africa shows that new HIV infections in the other countries of the region increased by 33% (compared to 10%). ■

More than half of new infections are among key populations and their sexual partners

Key populations make up a small proportion of the general population, but they are at extremely high risk of HIV infection. Available data suggest that the risk of HIV acquisition among gay men and other men who have sex with men was 22 times higher in 2018 than it was among all adult men. Similarly, the risk of acquiring HIV for people who inject drugs was 22 times higher than for people who do not inject drugs, 21 times higher for sex workers than adults aged 15–49 years, and 12 times higher for transgender people than adults aged 15–49 years (Figure 2.7).

Strong progress in settings with high HIV prevalence in eastern and southern Africa, where HIV is predominantly transmitted within the general population—combined with a mixture of progress and setbacks in lower prevalence regions—has seen the global distribution of new HIV infections in 2018 cross a notable threshold: the majority of global infections were among key populations and their sexual partners. (Figure 2.8)

Gay men and other men who have sex with men accounted for an estimated 17% of new HIV infections globally, including more than half of new HIV infections in western and central Europe and North America,

FIGURE 2.7 Relative risk of HIV acquisition by subpopulations aged 15–49 compared to adults aged 15–49 in the total population, global, 2018



Note 1: Relative risk compares the incidence of two populations. Incidence for sex workers, people who inject drugs and transgender people was estimated and then divided by the global incidence of HIV among adults aged 15–49, estimated using the Spectrum models. Incidence for gay men and other men who have sex with men was estimated and then divided by the global incidence of HIV among male adults aged 15–49.
 Note 2: Transgender people estimates are derived only in the Asia and the Pacific, Caribbean, Latin America, and western and central Europe and North America regions.
 Note 3: Relative risk is interpreted as follows: sex workers have 21 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adults aged 15–49 in the total population.

Source: UNAIDS special analyses using Spectrum 2019 results and 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring submissions, supplemented by data from published literature.



40% in Latin America, 30% in Asia and the Pacific, 22% in the Caribbean, 22% in eastern Europe and central Asia, 18% in the Middle East and North Africa, and 17% in western and central Africa.

People who inject drugs accounted for an estimated 12% of global infections, including 41% of new HIV infections in eastern Europe and central Asia, 37% of new infections in the Middle East and North Africa, and 13% in Asia and the Pacific. Sex workers accounted for 6% of global HIV infections, ranging from 14% in western and central Africa to less than 1% in western and central Europe and North America. Transgender women made up a small amount of new HIV infections globally, but they accounted for 5% of new HIV infections in the Caribbean and 4% of new infections in Latin America and western and central Europe and North America. ■

FIGURE 2.8 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, global, 2018

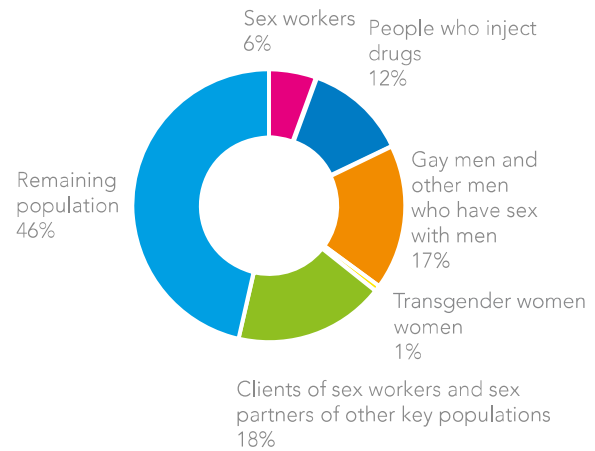


FIGURE 2.9 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, eastern and southern Africa, 2018

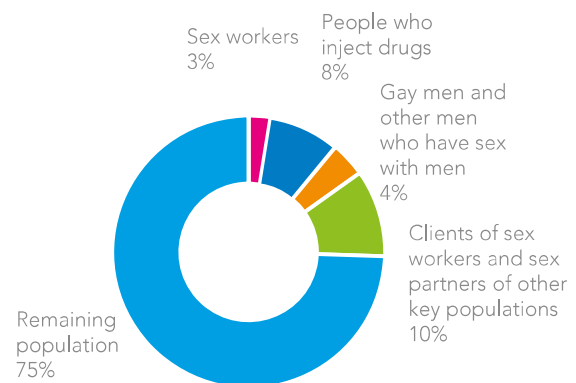
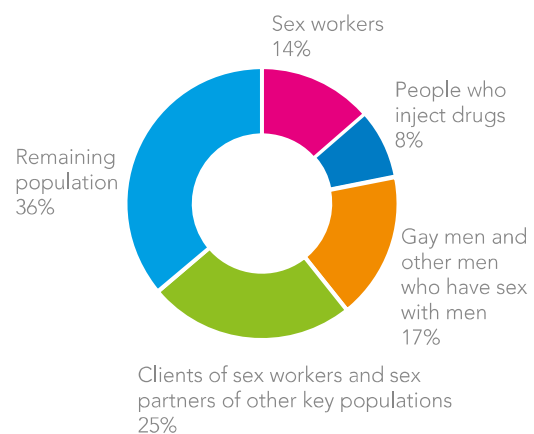


FIGURE 2.10 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, western and central Africa, 2018



UNAIDS DATA AVAILABLE AT AIDSinfo

The data in this document are just a sample of the data available from UNAIDS. Additional data presented in spreadsheets, maps and graphs are available at aidsinfo.unaids.org. These include:

- Estimates of new HIV infections, AIDS-related deaths and numbers of people living with HIV by different age groups and by sex.
- Additional Global AIDS Monitoring indicators on prevention, mother-to-child transmission, 90–90–90 targets and stigma and discrimination.
- A Key Population Atlas of maps with the latest available data on key populations at increased risk of HIV infection.
- An HIV financial dashboard that brings together into a single platform more than 85 different indicators on HIV financial resources.
- A database of policy indicators collected from countries using the National Commitments and Policy Instrument.
- Subnational data for selected countries
- Comparable data over multiple years and across countries, which can also be extracted to spreadsheets for further analysis.

FIGURE 2.11 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, Asia and the Pacific, 2018

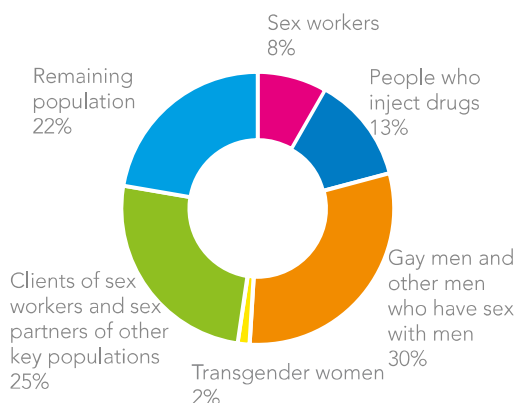


FIGURE 2.12 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, Latin America, 2018

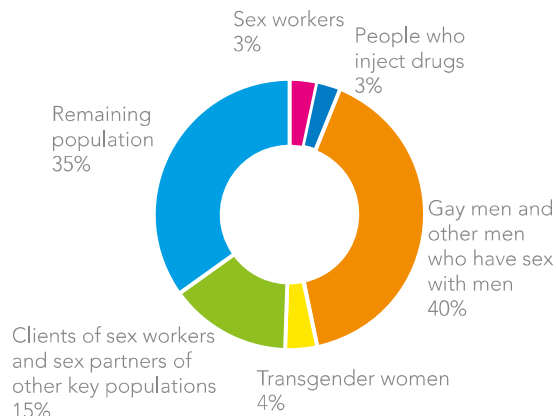


FIGURE 2.13 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, Caribbean, 2018

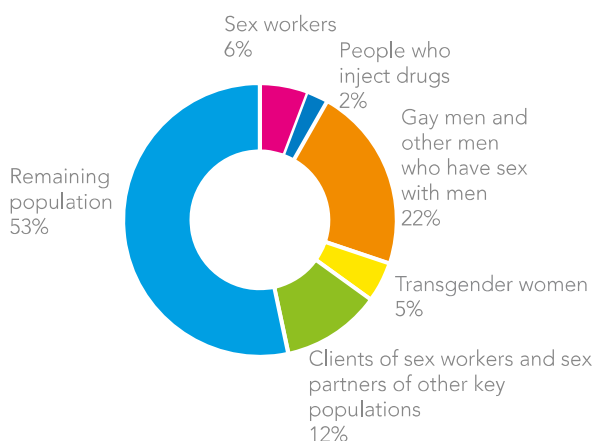


FIGURE 2.14 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, Middle East and North Africa, 2018

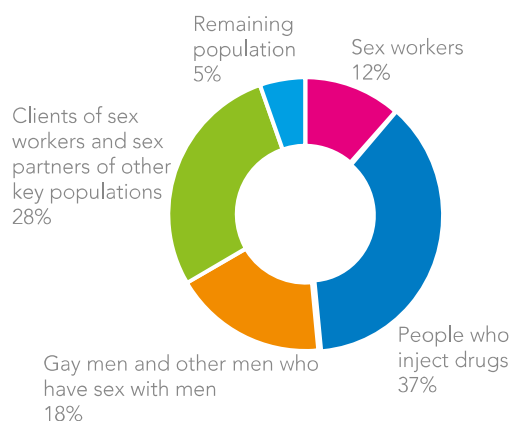


FIGURE 2.15 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2018

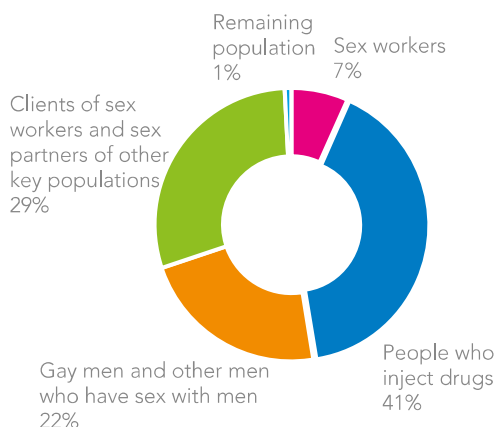
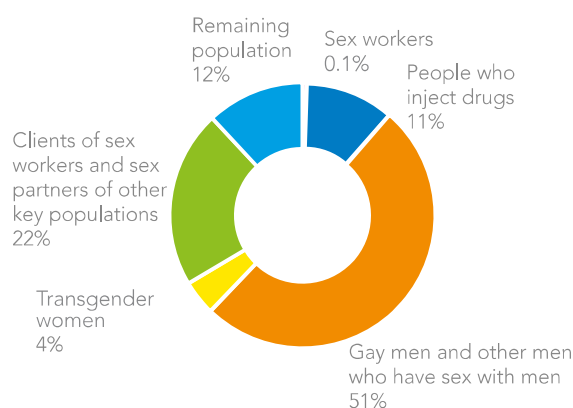


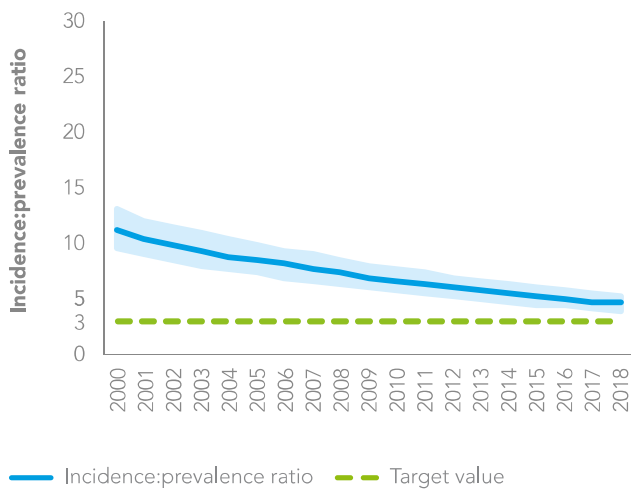
FIGURE 2.16 Distribution of new HIV infections (aged 15–49 years), by population group, western and central Europe and North America, 2018



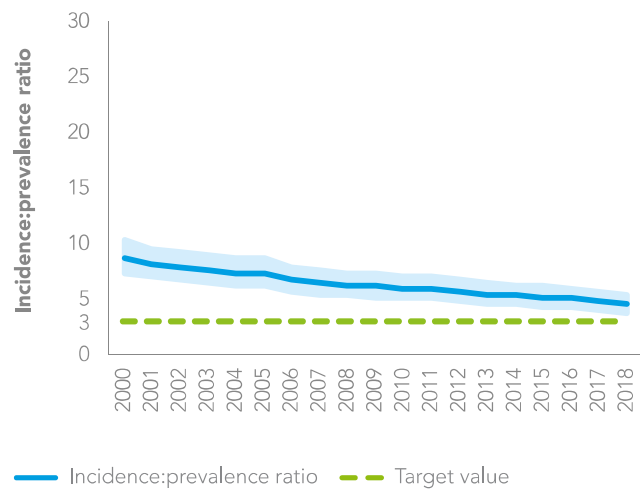
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2019.

FIGURE 2.17 Ratio of new infections to people living with HIV, global and by region (incidence:prevalence ratio), 2000–2018

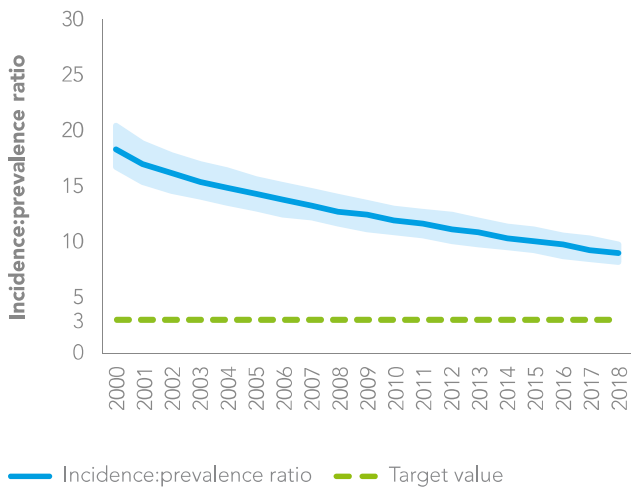
Global



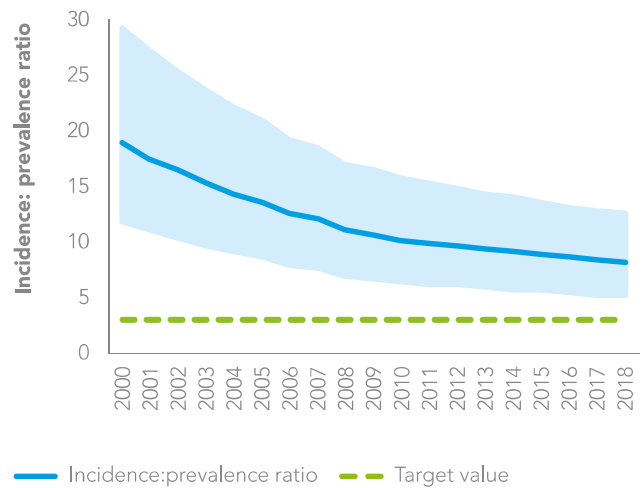
Caribbean



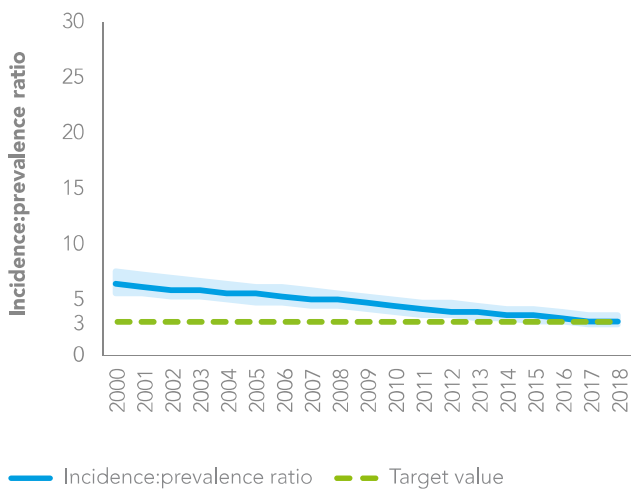
Eastern Europe and central Asia



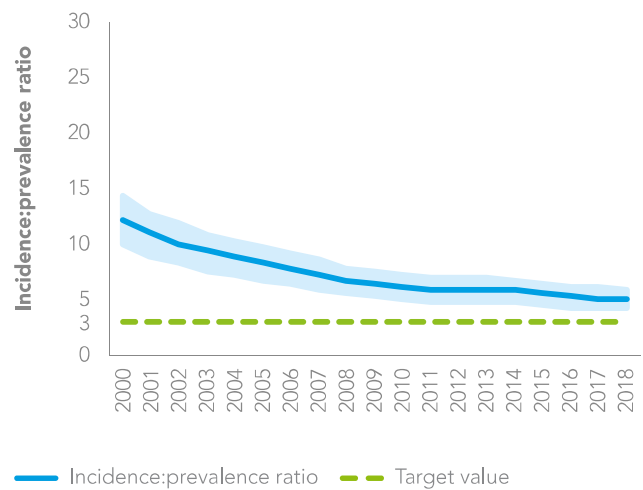
Middle East and North Africa



Western and central Europe and North America



Asia and the Pacific



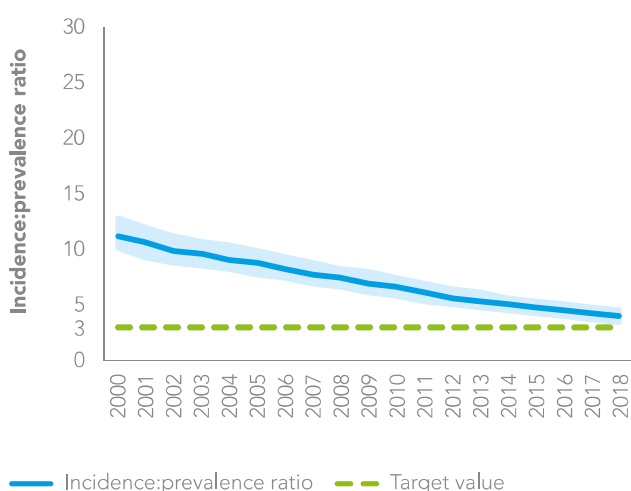
Epidemic transition

Recent trends in new HIV infections and AIDS-related mortality can only show part of the story of a country or regional HIV response. For example, the 2010 baseline for 2020 targets hides strong gains made by many countries before 2010 (compared to countries that scaled up their HIV responses more recently). Epidemic transition metrics have been developed by UNAIDS and its partners as complementary measures that countries can use to better track their progress towards ending AIDS as a public health threat.

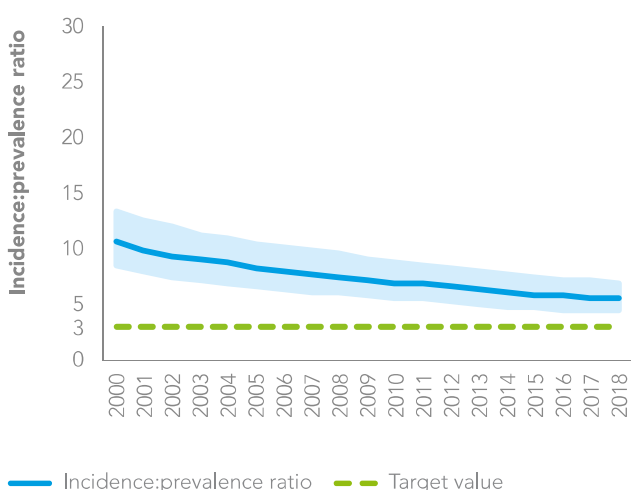
One such metric, the incidence-prevalence ratio, uses the number of new HIV infections and the number of people living with HIV within a population to produce the inverse of the average duration of time a person lives with HIV in an epidemic that remains stable over many years. An epidemic transition benchmark of 3.0%—three HIV infections per 100 people living with HIV per year—corresponds to an average life expectancy after infection of 30 years (1). At this average life expectancy, the total population of people living with HIV will gradually fall if the country is below the 3% benchmark. However, if the number of new infections per 100 people living with HIV per year is greater than three, the population of people living with HIV will grow over time. The 3.0% benchmark thus combines two desirable conditions: long, healthy lives among people living with HIV and reductions in new infections.

The global incidence-prevalence ratio has declined from 11.2% in 2000 to 6.6% in 2010 to 4.6% in 2018, reinforcing the conclusion that important progress has been made against the epidemic. Despite this, the world is not yet on track to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. Western and central Europe and North America, where treatment coverage is generally high and a comprehensive set of HIV prevention options are available to a large percentage of people at risk of HIV, had an incidence-prevalence ratio of 3.1% in 2018, meaning that the UNAIDS benchmark has nearly been met in this high-income region. Performance in other regions ranged from 3.9% in eastern and southern Africa, 4.6% in the Caribbean, 5.4% in both Latin America and Asia and the Pacific, 5.5% in western and central Africa, 8.0% in the Middle East and North Africa, and 9.0% in eastern Europe and central Asia (Figure 2.17).

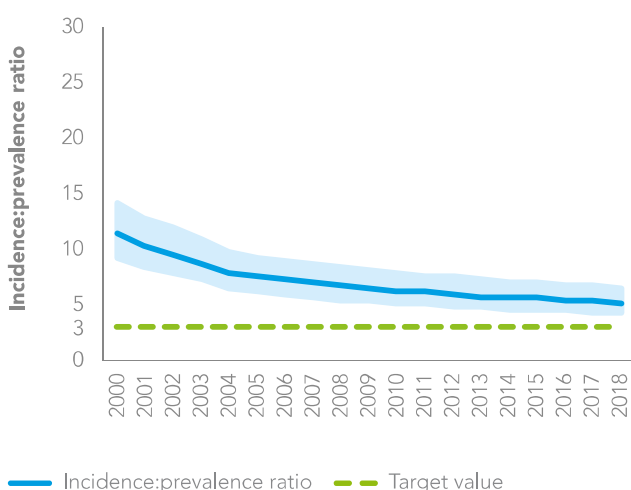
Eastern and southern Africa



Western and central Africa



Latin America



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

TABLE 2.1 Incidence:prevalence ratio, by country, 2018

0–2.99	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Denmark, El Salvador, Germany, Italy, Kenya, Mauritania, Nepal, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe
3.0–4.99	Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia
5.0–9.99	Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen
10 and above	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Philippines, Uzbekistan

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

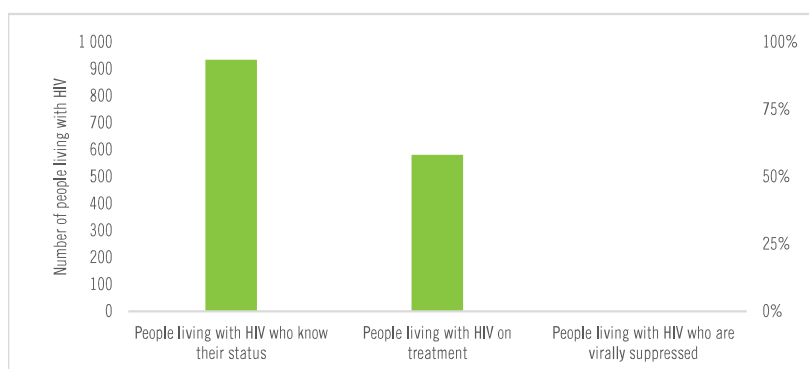
Eighteen countries achieved the 3.0% benchmark (Table 2.1), suggesting that the HIV responses in these countries are on the path to ending the AIDS epidemic. The diversity of regions, income levels and epidemics within these countries should be cause for hope: hyper-epidemics, such as those in Botswana and Zimbabwe, are being brought under control, as are a range of more concentrated epidemics. Another 48 countries have incidence-prevalence ratios between 3.0% and 4.9%, suggesting considerable progress.

Less encouraging are the number of countries that remain at 5.0% or above: in total, there are 70 such countries, including 13 that have a ratio above 10.0%—a level that is associated with increasing HIV infections and large percentages of people living with HIV in these countries being denied antiretroviral therapy. ■

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	3000
HIV prevalence
Know their HIV status
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Expenditures (0)

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
All ages	...% [...-...%]	580	...% [...-...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...-...%]	20	...% [...-...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...-...%]	170	...% [...-...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...-...%]	390	...% [...-...%]

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2005	...	\$1 110 357	...	...	...	\$2 376 957

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	5 [3–7]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	
— Women	35.1%
— Men	20.1%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner (2017)	
— Women	18.1%
— Men	58%
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018)	6.3%
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	12
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	11%
— Naloxone available (2019)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	No

Note: HIV epidemiological estimates were not available at the time of publication.

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	No
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV **2018**
68.5

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

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

VIOLENCE

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

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
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 (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	<0.01 [<0.01 – <0.01]	0.01 [<0.01 – <0.01]	0.01 [<0.01 – <0.01]
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– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1 – <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1 – <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1 – <0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	...
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	...
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	...
Criminalization of transgender people	...
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Yes
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	...
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	...
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	...

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

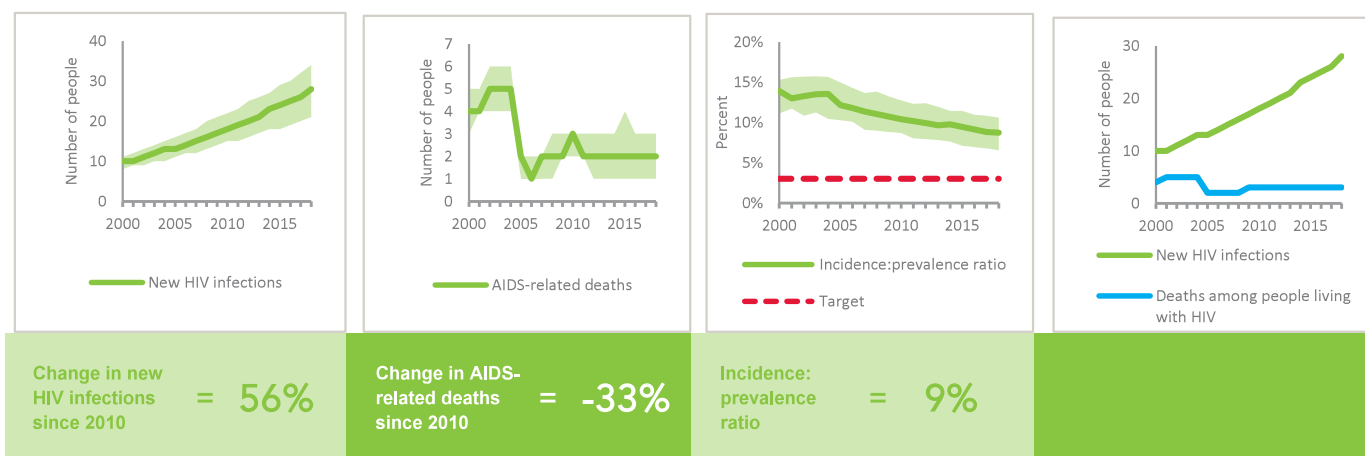
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	...	\$300 000	...	\$2 739 829	\$156 885	\$3 584 302

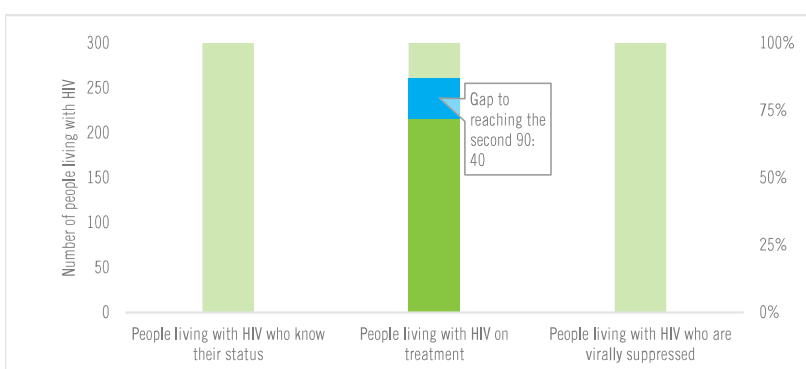
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	...	...
Know their HIV status	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	47.8%	1.9%	...	...
Condom use	80.4%	62.4%	35.2%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures (0)	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	67% [57–78%] 220	...
All ages	...% [...–...%]		...% [...–...%]
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]	85% [75– >95%] 40	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]	64% [52–75%] 170	...% [...–...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	% [–%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	1 [1–2]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	92.7%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	142
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	11.3%
— Naloxone available (2019)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<500 [<200– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.03 [0.03–0.03]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.05 [0.04–0.07]
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)	1700 [1600–1900]	2700 [2400–3000]	3500 [3000–4100]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	590 [530–650]	750 [650–860]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1400 [1300–1500]	2100 [1900–2400]	2800 [2300–3200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

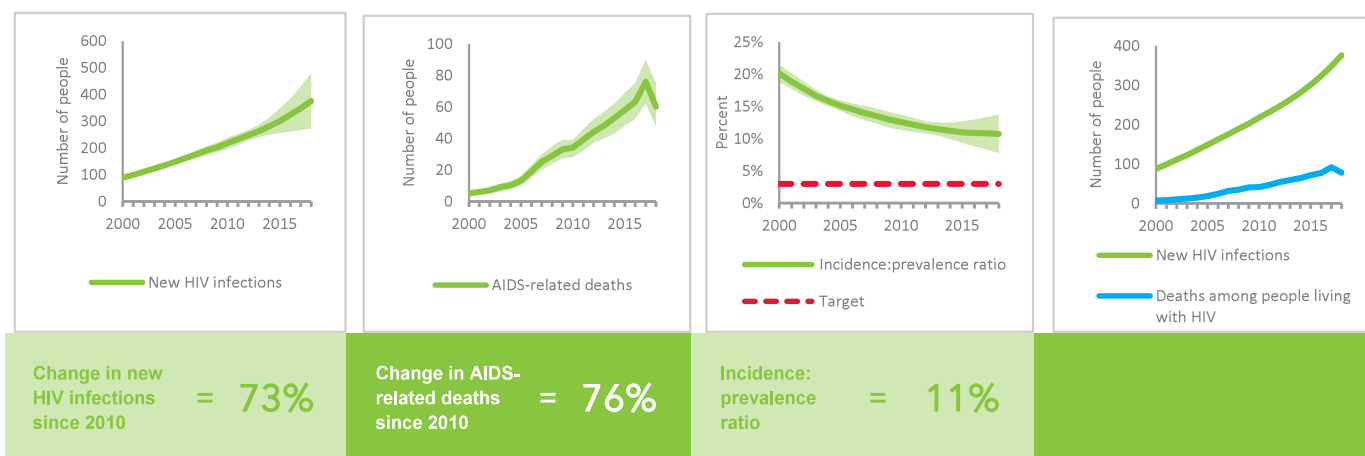
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	\$20 128 659

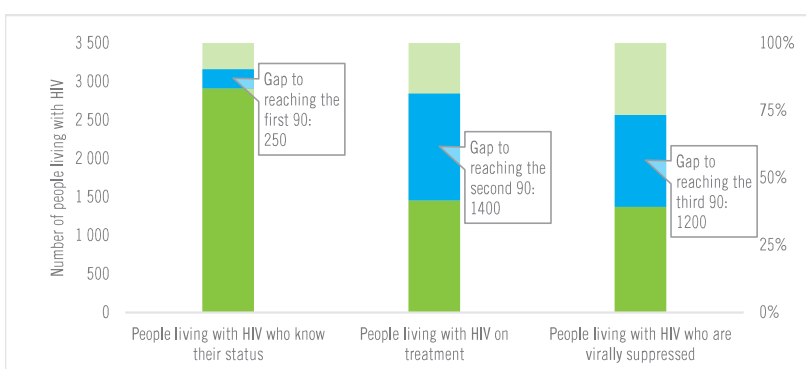
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.3%	3.7%	1.7%	...	1.7%
Know their HIV status	99.6%	98.5%	100%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	0.2%
Condom use	92.0%	80.5%	34.3%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures (2015)	\$358 976	\$199 337	\$473 372	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	83% [71– >95%]	41% [35–48%] 1500	39% [33–45%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	>95% [82– >95%]	34% [29–40%] 260	33% [28–38%]
Men (15+)	79% [67–92%]	43% [37–50%] 1200	40% [34–47%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	4 [3–5]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
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 (2016)	
— Women	19.9%
— Men	17.6%
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	72.9%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	52
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	26%
— Naloxone available (2019)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
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 (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.02 [0.02–0.02]
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)	1000 [930–1100]	1400 [1200–1500]	1600 [1400–1700]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <200]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	910 [820–1000]	1200 [1100–1300]	1400 [1200–1500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

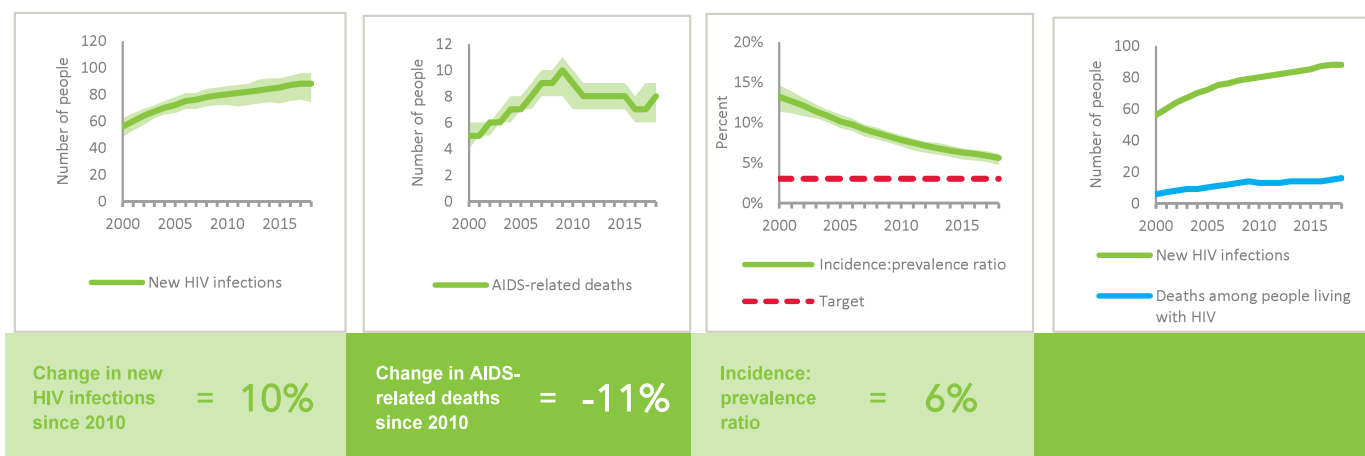
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	...	\$14 362 023	...	...	...	\$14 363 785

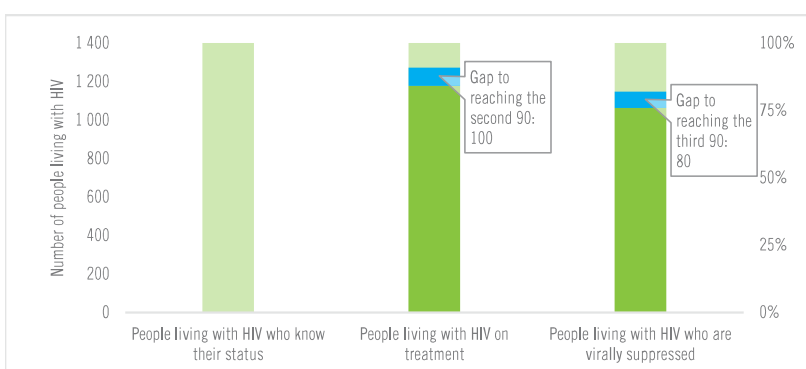
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	2.8%	0.2%	...	...
Know their HIV status
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	...	45.1%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Expenditures (0)

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	...	75% [67–83%] 1200	68% [61–75%]
All ages	...% [...–...%]		
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...	...
Women (15+)	...% [...–...%]	65% [59–71%] 120	56% [50–61%]
Men (15+)	...% [...–...%]	76% [68–84%] 1100	69% [62–76%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	8 [4–13]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
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	...
— 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 (2016)	55%
— Naloxone available (2019)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	...

KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	8.5%	...	1.3%
Know their HIV status
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	...	73.0%	40.0%	66.0%	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Expenditures (0)

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: 2008	...	\$96 058 435	...	...	...	\$96 058 435

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	33 [18–51]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)	75
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	86%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	80
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	57%
— Naloxone available (2019)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	...

Note: HIV epidemiological estimates were not available at the time of publication.

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	
Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months	2017 11
Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent	2017 15

VIOLENCE

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

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
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 (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.01 [0.01–0.01]	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.02 [0.02–0.03]
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– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–520]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

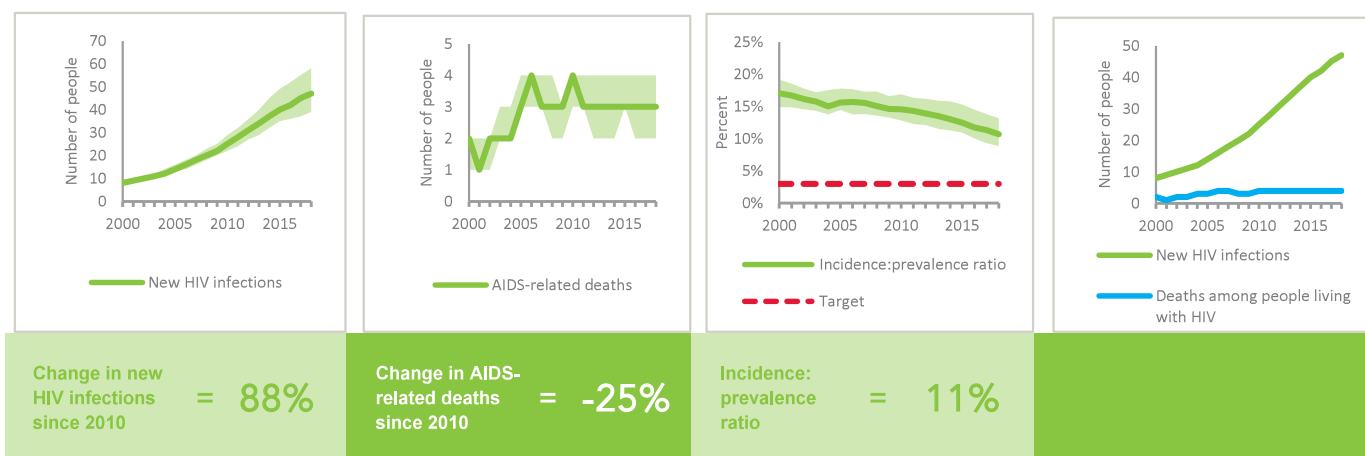
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2010	\$41 378	\$2 366 290	...	\$1 723 215	\$171 120	\$4 764 351

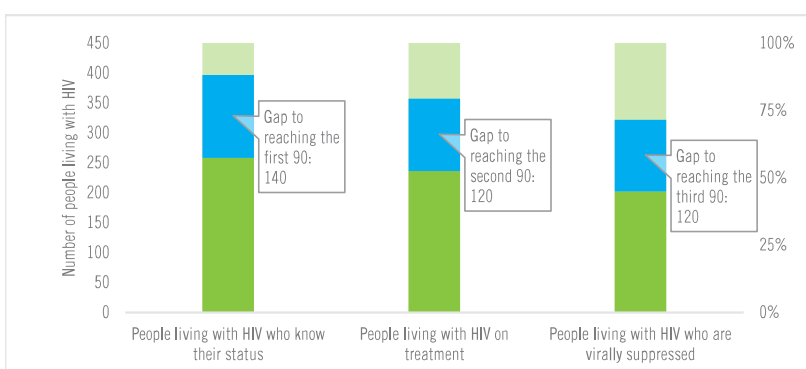
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	6800	...	2300
HIV prevalence	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	...	0.0%
Know their HIV status	49.1%	...	37.4%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	90.0%	51.3%	39.8%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	80.9%	52.3%	67.0%	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures (0)	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	2010	2018
All ages	59% [51–69%]	54% [47–63%] 240
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%] ...
Women (15+)	41% [36–48%]	41% [36–48%] 20
Men (15+)	61% [54–72%]	55% [48–65%] 210

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	% [–%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	0 [0–0]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment (2018)	100%
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	0%

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017)	94.6%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018)	62
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	26.6%
— Naloxone available (2019)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
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 (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.03 [0.03–0.04]	0.06 [0.05–0.07]	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)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2006 refers to women only)	2006	2013
	59.6	52

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

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

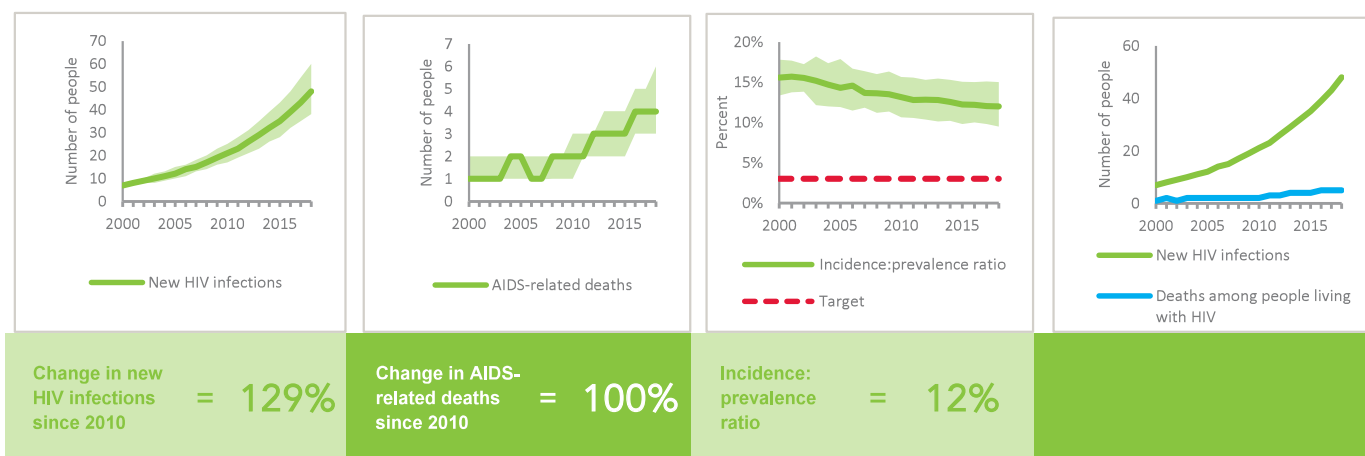
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2009	\$830 121	...	\$830 121

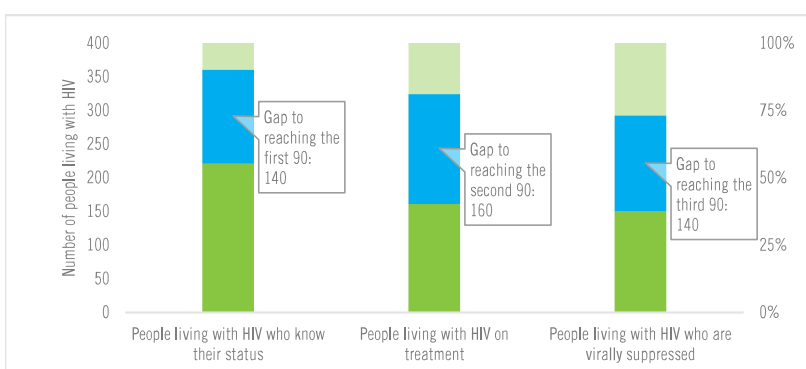
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	0.5%	12.5%	0.5%	...	0.0%
Know their HIV status	...	...	...	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	82.8%	...	63.5%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditures (2017)	\$0	\$0	\$0	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	55% [46–64%]	40% [34–46%] 160	38% [31–43%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	52% [44–61%]	38% [32–44%] 20	38% [32–44%]
Men (15+)	56% [46–67%]	41% [33–49%] 140	38% [31–45%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	0 [0–0]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	0%
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment (2018)	100%
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018)	0%

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	<0.1%
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	...
— 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 (2014)	92%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	144
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy	...
— Naloxone available (2019)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	850 [720–1000]	810 [680–950]	790 [670–910]
New HIV infections (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500– <500]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	570 [<500–680]	540 [<500–650]	520 [<500–640]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.04 [0.04–0.05]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]	0.04 [0.03–0.05]
AIDS-related deaths			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]	<200 [<100– <200]
People living with HIV			
People living with HIV (all ages)	14 000 [12 000–15 000]	16 000 [15 000–18 000]	18 000 [16 000–20 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	1100 [1000–1100]	<200 [<200– <200]	<100 [<100– <100]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	4400 [3900–4800]	5900 [5200–6400]	6500 [5800–7100]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	8100 [6900–9300]	10 000 [8800–12 000]	11 000 [9800–13 000]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	0.1 [<0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	0.1 [0.1–0.2]

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

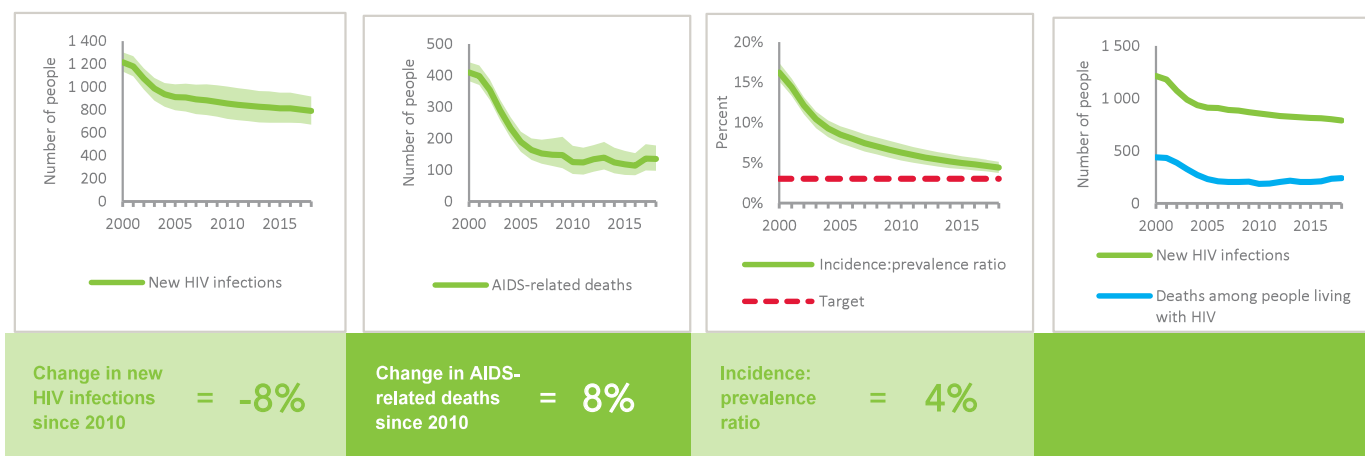
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2017	\$70 977 789

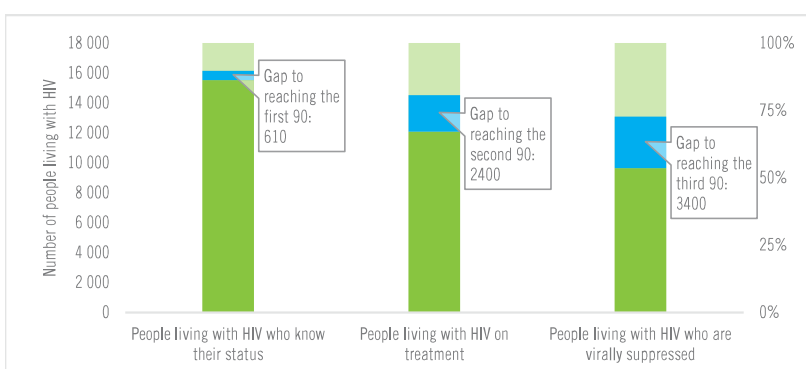
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	18.2%	11.2%	...	1.6%
Know their HIV status	62.0%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	32.0%	...	66.8%
Condom use	...	56.6%	26.0%	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Expenditures (0)

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	87% [77–94%]	67% [60–73%] 12 100	54% [48–59%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	>95% [91–>95%]	>95% [>95–>95%] 170	>95% [>95–>95%]
Women (15+)	>95% [88–>95%]	72% [64–78%] 4700	57% [51–63%]
Men (15+)	80% [68–91%]	64% [55–72%] 7200	51% [44–58%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	>95% [>95–>95%]	>95% [>95–>95%]
Early infant diagnosis	>95% [>95–>95%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	300 [250–350]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
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	
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
Harm reduction	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016)	86.2%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	75
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	15%
— Naloxone available (2019)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	...

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<200– <500]	<500 [<100– <500]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<200 [<200– <200]	<200 [<200– <500]	<200 [<100– <500]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.02 [0.02–0.02]	0.02 [0.01–0.03]	0.02 [<0.01–0.04]
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)	1800 [1300–2200]	2600 [1900–3100]	3000 [2200–3800]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	<500 [<500– <500]	<500 [<500–550]	<500 [<500–610]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1400 [1000–1700]	2100 [1600–2600]	2600 [1800–3200]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	Yes
Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults	Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work
Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts	Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed
Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence	Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use and/or consumption are specified as criminal offences
Criminalization of transgender people	Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	No
Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing	Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years
Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services	No
Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups	Yes

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

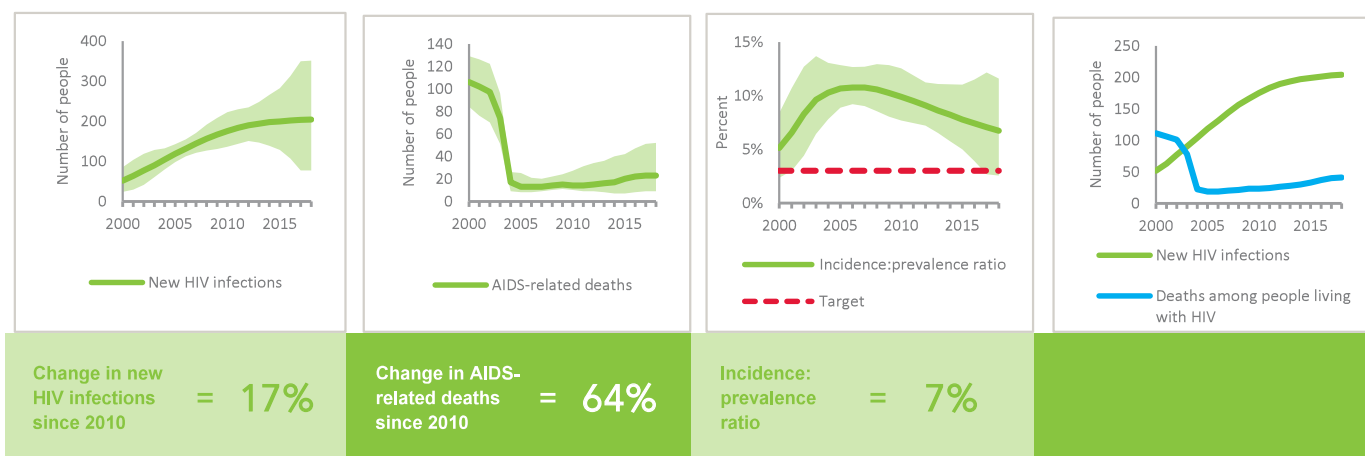
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2013	\$595	\$11 468 548	...	\$4 813 976	\$1845	\$16 333 869

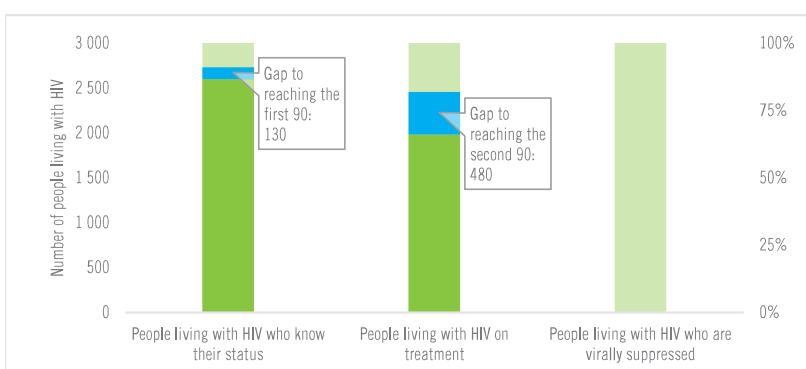
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population	...	...	...	...	...
HIV prevalence	...	...	...	...	...
Know their HIV status	64.2%	53.5%	98.8%	...	...
Antiretroviral therapy coverage	...	...	...	...	...
Condom use	...	...	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes	...	...	...	...	...
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination	8.4%	19.0%	...	...	...
Expenditures (0)	...	...	...	...	...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



	86% [61– >95%]	65% [47–83%] 2000	...% [...–...%]
All ages			
Children (0–14)	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	86% [62– >95%]	65% [47–83%] 310	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	86% [60– >95%]	65% [46–82%] 1700	...% [...–...%]

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	10 [6–14]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
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	...
— 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 (2018)	2
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018)	28.3%
— Naloxone available (2019)	No
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	No

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2018
New HIV infections			
New HIV infections (all ages)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]	<100 [<100– <200]
New HIV infections (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <100]	<100 [<100– <200]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
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)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (0–14)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	... [...–...]	... [...–...]	... [...–...]
HIV prevalence (15–49)	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1– <0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.1]

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

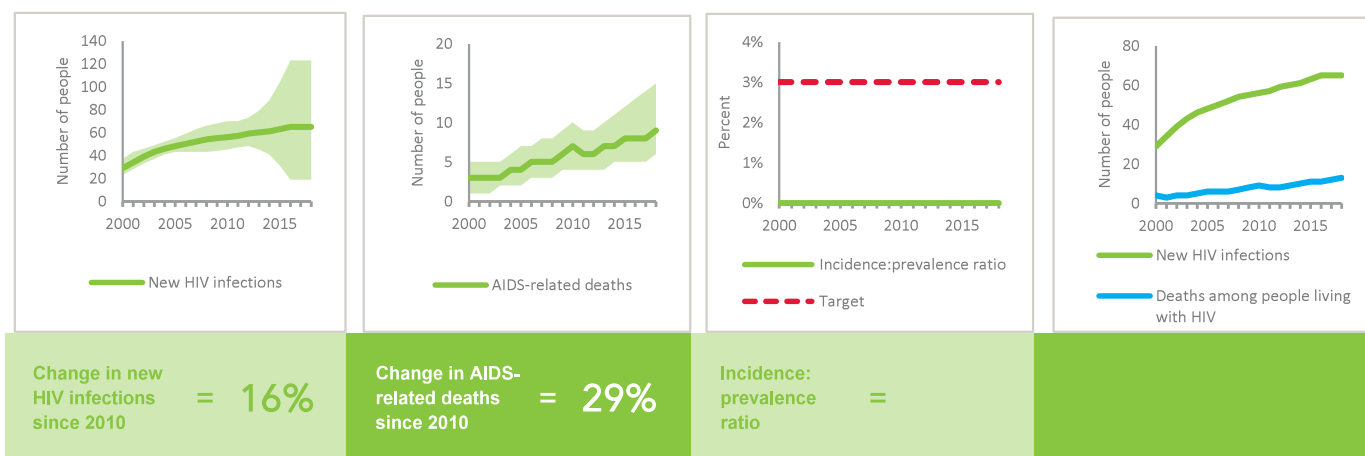
VIOLENCE

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

EXPENDITURES

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

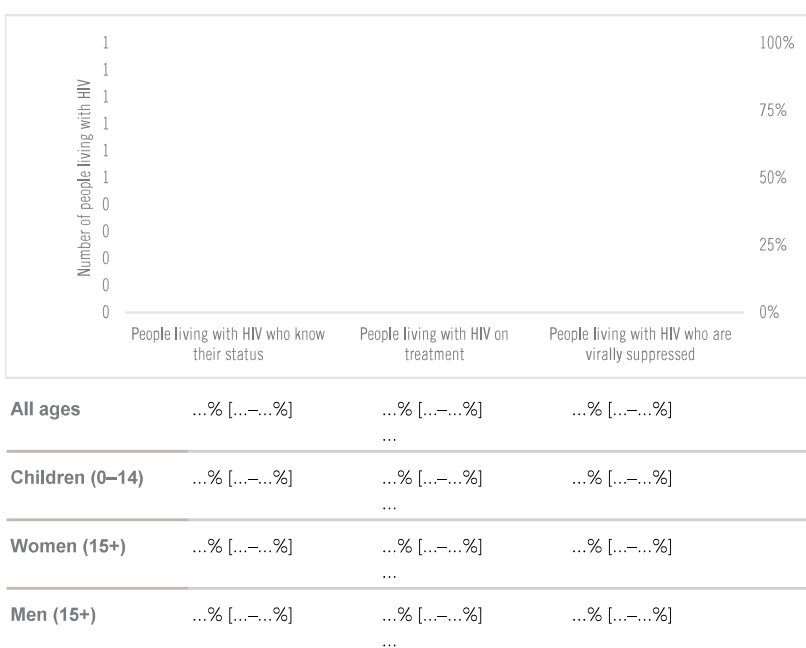
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
Estimated size of population
HIV prevalence	...	5.8%	...	...	...
Know their HIV status
Antiretroviral therapy coverage
Condom use	...	54.0%	...	...	...
Coverage of HIV prevention programmes
Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination
Expenditures (0)

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2018
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2017)	1 [1–1]
People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2017)	...
Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment	...
People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner	...
— Women	...
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	...
Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)	2
Harm reduction	...
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection	...
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2016)	117
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016)	17.1%
— Naloxone available (2019)	...
— Safe injection rooms available (2019)	...