SNAPSHOT 2017

Cambodia

![Graph showing HIV prevalence and new infections trend]

**New HIV infections trend**

- **2010**
  - New HIV infections: 2,000
- **2016**
  - New HIV infections: 800
- **58% decline**

**HIV prevalence (%)**

- **TRANSGENDER PEOPLE (2015)**
  - National: 5.9
  - Banteay Meanchey: 11.7
- **MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (2014)**
  - National: 2.3
  - Siem Reap: 5.9
- **PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (2012)**
  - National: 24.8
  - Phnom Penh: 31.7
- **FEMALE SEX WORKERS (2016)**
  - National: 2.3
  - Phnom Penh: 4

**Source:** UNAIDS 2017 HIV estimates

**Sources:** Serological surveys and Global AIDS Monitoring 2017

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**Treatment cascade, 2016**

- **Estimated PLHIV:** 71,000
- **PLHIV know their status:** 58,300
- **PLHIV receiving care:** 56,800
- **People on ART:** 56,800
- **Tested for viral load:** 48,800
- **Suppressed viral load:** 45,900

**Number of people on ART who received a viral load test in the past year and have VL of <1000 copies/ml**

**Source:** Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and UNAIDS 2017 HIV estimates

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**SNAPSHOT 2017**

**People living with HIV (PLHIV)**

- **Low estimate:** 62,000
- **High estimate:** 82,000

**Women living with HIV**

- **Low estimate:** 31,000
- **High estimate:** 41,000

**New HIV infections**

- **Low estimate:** <1000
- **High estimate:** <1000

**People on ART (June 2017)**

- **Low estimate:** 57,797
- **High estimate:** 57,797

**AIDS-related deaths**

- **Low estimate:** 1,800
- **High estimate:** 2,900

**Source:** Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and UNAIDS 2017 HIV estimates

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**Cambodia**

- **People living with HIV (PLHIV):**
  - Estimated: 71,000
- **Women living with HIV:**
  - Estimated: 62,000
- **New HIV infections:**
  - Estimated: <1000
- **People on ART (June 2017):**
  - Estimated: 57,797
- **AIDS-related deaths:**
  - Estimated: 1,800

**Source:** Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and UNAIDS 2017 HIV estimates
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), 2016

- Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV
- Pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2017 and UNAIDS 2017 HIV estimates

Behaviour and response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men who have sex with men</th>
<th>People who inject drugs</th>
<th>Female sex workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condom use at last sex (%)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe injection practice (%)</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV testing coverage (%)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2017

AIDS financing, 2015

- AIDS spending by financing source
  - Domestic funding 17%
  - International funding 83%

- AIDS spending by service category
  - Other AIDS expenditure 37%
  - Key populations prevention 11%
  - Other prevention 14%
  - Care and treatment 37%

Source: NASA 2014-15

Stigma Index

Percent of PLHIV respondents who avoided going to a local clinic when needed because of HIV status: n/a

Punitive laws

- Criminalization of same-sex sexual activities: No
- Compulsory detention centre for people who use drugs: Yes
- Criminalization of sex work: Yes
- Criminalization HIV transmission or exposure: Yes
- HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence: No