

UNAIDS

**ASIA AND
THE PACIFIC
DATA 2020**



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

DATA POINTS

A 12% DECLINE

IN NEW HIV INFECTIONS IN THE REGION OBSCURES INCREASES IN SOME COUNTRIES

GAY MEN AND OTHER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN ACCOUNT FOR

44% OF NEW INFECTIONS

3 QUARTERS

OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV IN THE REGION KNOW THEIR HIV STATUS.

GREATER ACCESS TO HIV TREATMENT HAS

REDUCED AIDS-RELATED DEATHS BY 29%

SINCE 2010

5 COUNTRIES

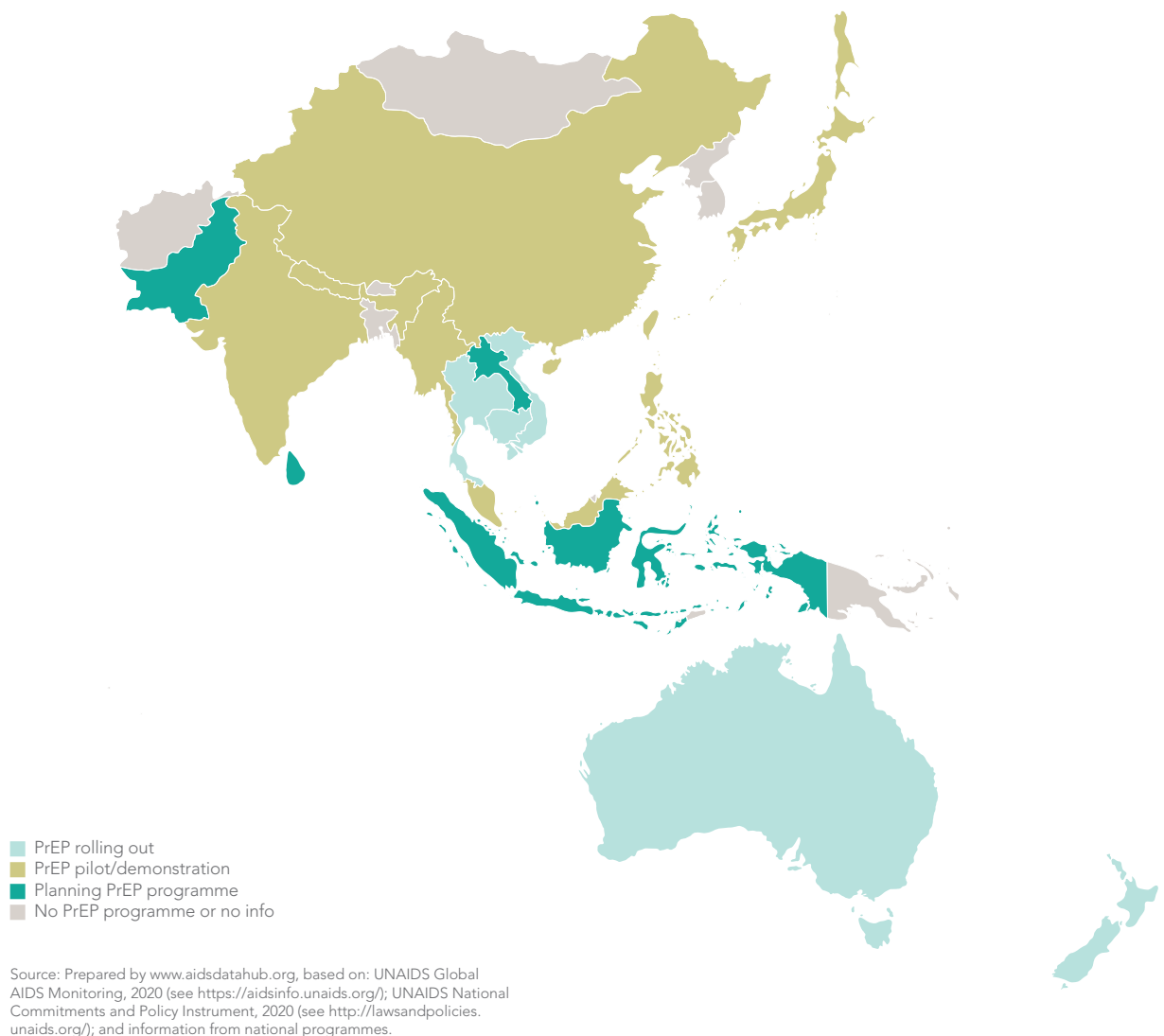
HAVE PREP PROGRAMMES ROLLING OUT NATIONALLY, AND 7 HAVE PILOT OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific have declined slightly, with reductions in Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam offset by sharp increases in Pakistan and the Philippines. Key populations and their partners accounted for an estimated 98% of new HIV infections, and more than one quarter of new HIV infections were among young people (aged 15 to 24 years). Rising numbers of new infections among gay men and other men who have sex with men are a major concern. An overall slowing in reductions in new HIV infections coincides with a decline in political and programmatic commitment, alongside punitive laws and policies and rising stigma and discrimination that block effective AIDS responses.

Key populations are insufficiently served by HIV prevention programmes. Some progress has been made in introducing innovative prevention tools, such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). A small minority of countries have both high coverage of needle-syringe programmes and moderate coverage of opioid substitution therapy. Evidence indicates increased use of methamphetamine drugs linked to HIV transmission, and there is a need for innovative harm reduction services that respond to changing patterns in drug use. Civil society organizations are widely involved in HIV prevention programmes, but these community-led services are not available at sufficient scale.

The 29% reduction in AIDS-related deaths since 2010 speaks to successful testing and treatment programmes in several countries. Australia, Cambodia and Thailand have achieved the 90–90–90 targets, but AIDS-related mortality rates are rising in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Philippines. Late diagnosis and poor adherence to treatment are missed opportunities to prevent onward transmission and AIDS-related deaths. About half of key populations living with HIV are not aware of their HIV status, but assisted testing and self-testing could increase the rates of HIV diagnosis.

Status of PrEP availability in Asia and the Pacific, 2019

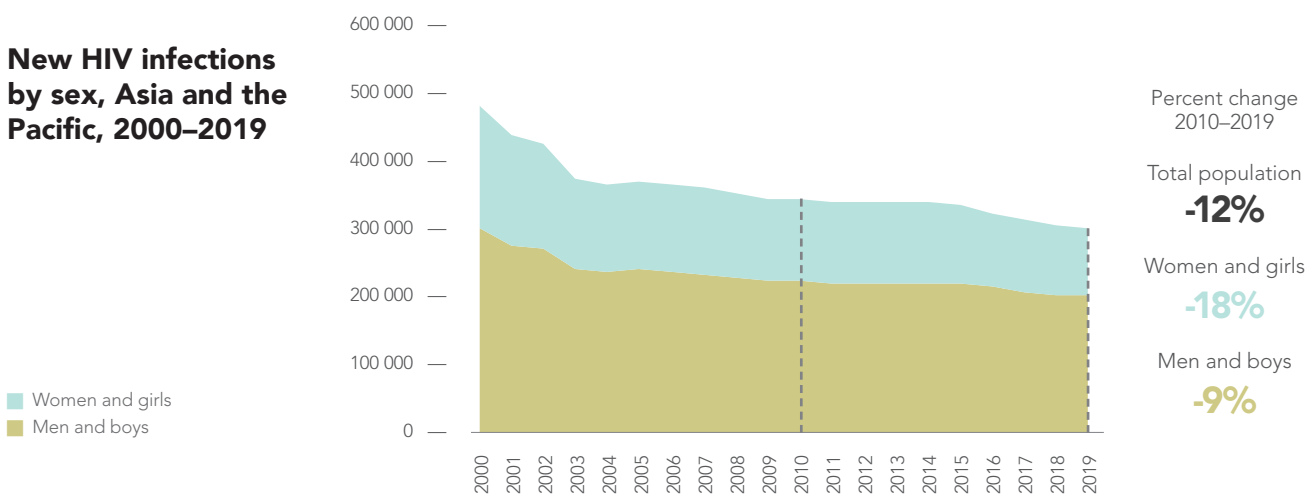


PrEP is an additional prevention choice for people at substantial risk of HIV infection. Outstanding examples have been set by Australia, Cambodia, New Zealand, Thailand and Viet Nam, with PrEP rolling out and PrEP provision increasing. The

population-level prevention benefits of PrEP, however, have not yet been realized in most countries of the region because its availability and accessibility is still limited.

State of the epidemic

New HIV infections by sex, Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2019



Percent change 2010–2019

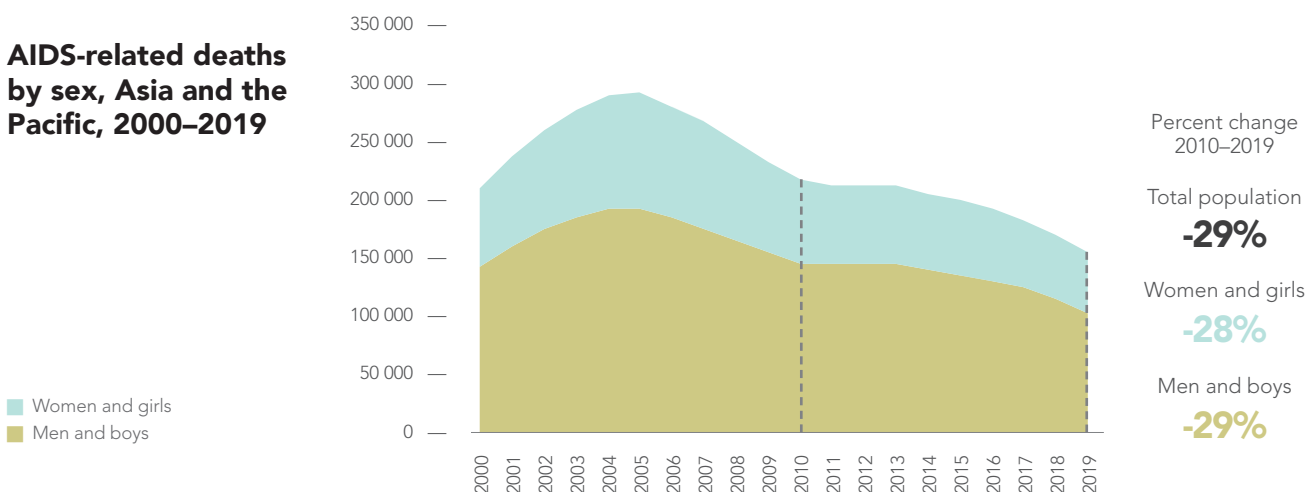
Total population **-12%**

Women and girls **-18%**

Men and boys **-9%**

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

AIDS-related deaths by sex, Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2019



Percent change 2010–2019

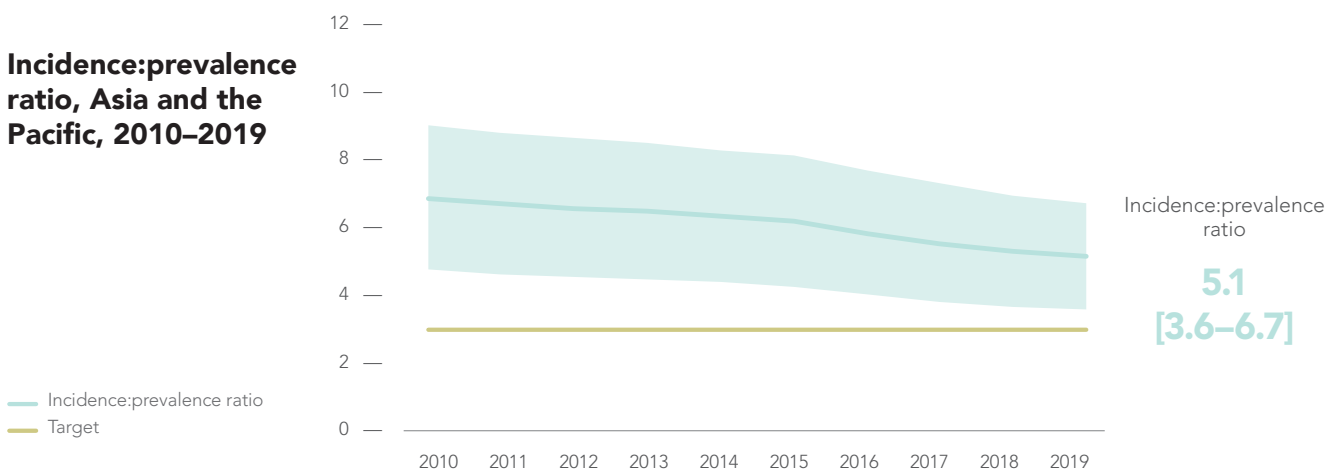
Total population **-29%**

Women and girls **-28%**

Men and boys **-29%**

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Incidence:prevalence ratio, Asia and the Pacific, 2010–2019

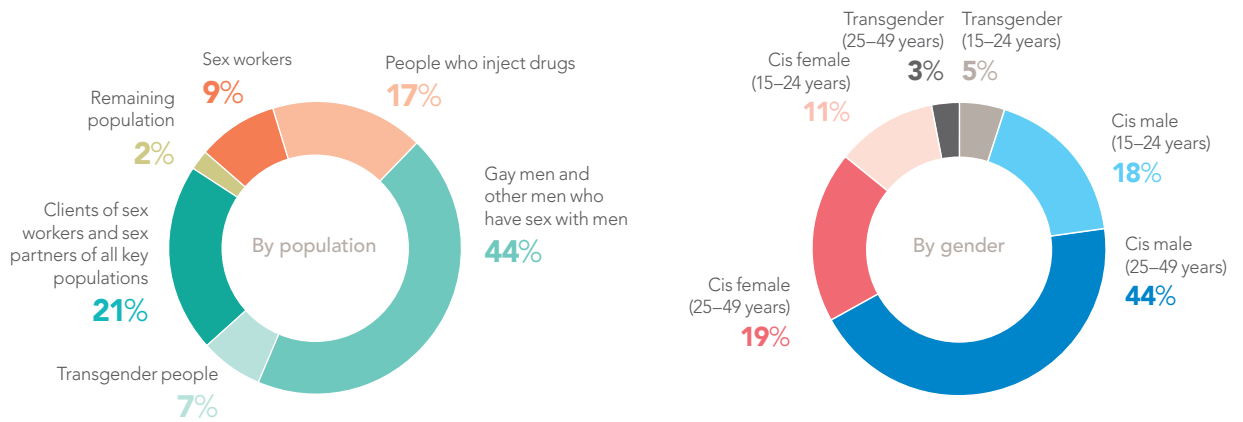


Incidence:prevalence ratio

5.1
[3.6–6.7]

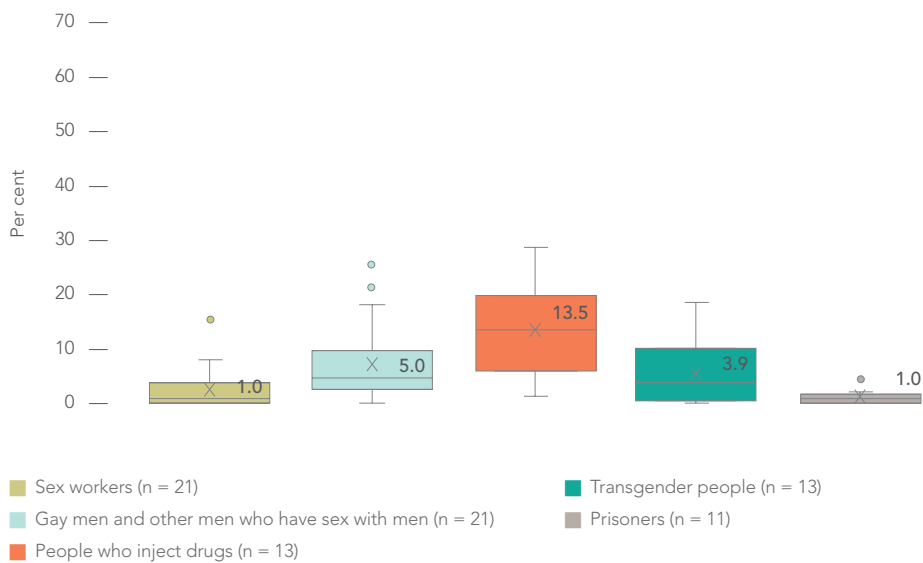
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Distribution of new HIV infections by population (aged 15–49 years), Asia and the Pacific, 2019



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2020 (see methods annex).

HIV prevalence among key populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2015–2019



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
 Note: (n = number of countries responding).

Estimated size of key populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2018–2019

| | National adult population (15+), 2018 | National adult population (15+), 2019 | Sex workers | Sex workers as percentage of adult population (15+) | 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 (15+) | People who inject drugs | People who inject drugs as percentage of adult population (15+) | Transgender people | Transgender people as percentage of adult population (15+) | Prisoners | Prisoners as percentage of adult population (15+) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------|--|-----------|---|
| Afghanistan | 20 700 000 | 21 400 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 11 600 000 | 11 700 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 4 720 000 | 4 810 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 24 300 000 | 24 700 000 | 37 000 | 0.15% | | | 75 000 | 0.31% | | | | |
| Mongolia | 2 220 000 | 2 290 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nepal | 19 500 000 | 20 100 000 | | | | | | | | | 22 000 | 0.11% |
| New Zealand | 3 770 000 | 3 870 000 | | | | | 15 000 | 0.39% | | | 10 000 | 0.26% |
| Papua New Guinea | 5 600 000 | 5 800 000 | 48 000 | 0.84% | 36 000 | 0.63% | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 73 300 000 | 75 400 000 | 210 000 | 0.28% | 830 000 | 1.10% | | | 190 000 | 0.25% | | |
| Singapore | 3 490 000 | 3 480 000 | | | | | | | | | 11 000 | 0.32% |
| Sri Lanka | 16 100 000 | 16 200 000 | 30 000 | 0.19% | 74 000 | 0.46% | 2700 | 0.02% | 2200 | 0.01% | | |
| Thailand | 57 300 000 | 57 800 000 | | | | | | | | | 370 000 | 0.64% |
| Viet Nam | 73 000 000 | 73 800 000 | | | | | | | | | | |

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

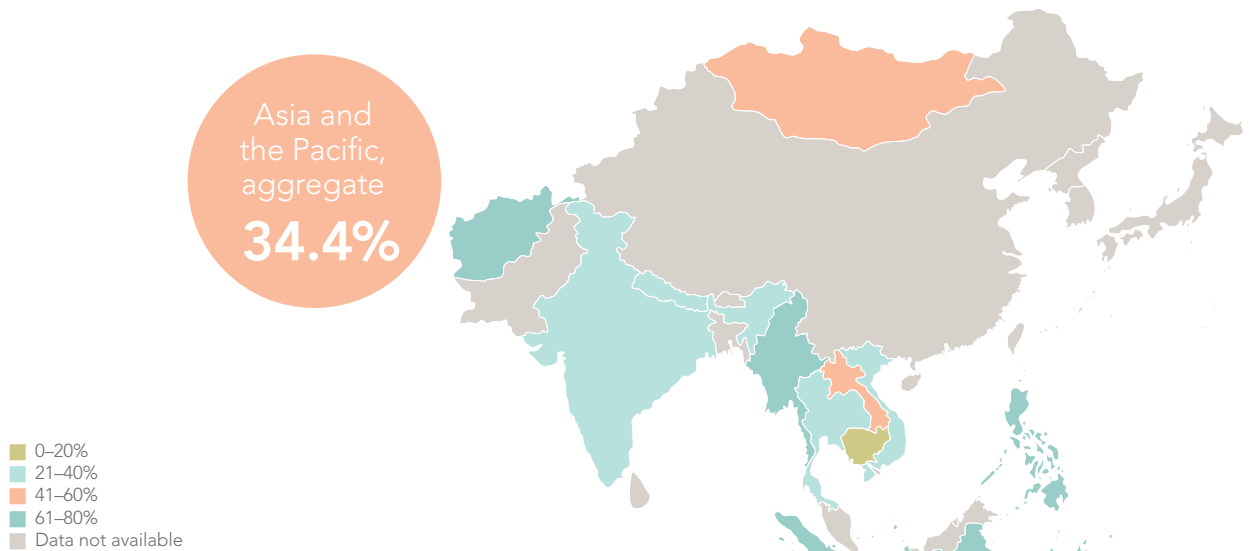
Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); Spectrum Demproj module, 2020.
 Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported in 2018–2019. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (<https://kpatlas.unaids.org/>), academic publications or institutional documents.

Note 2: The regions covered by the local population size estimates are as follows:
 Afghanistan Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Herat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Jalalabad and Mazar
 People who inject drugs: Faizabad, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Kunduz, Mazar and Zaranj
 Mongolia Sex workers: Darkhan, Dornod, Khuvsugul and Ulaanbaatar
 Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Darkhan, Dornod, Orkhon and Ulaanbaatar



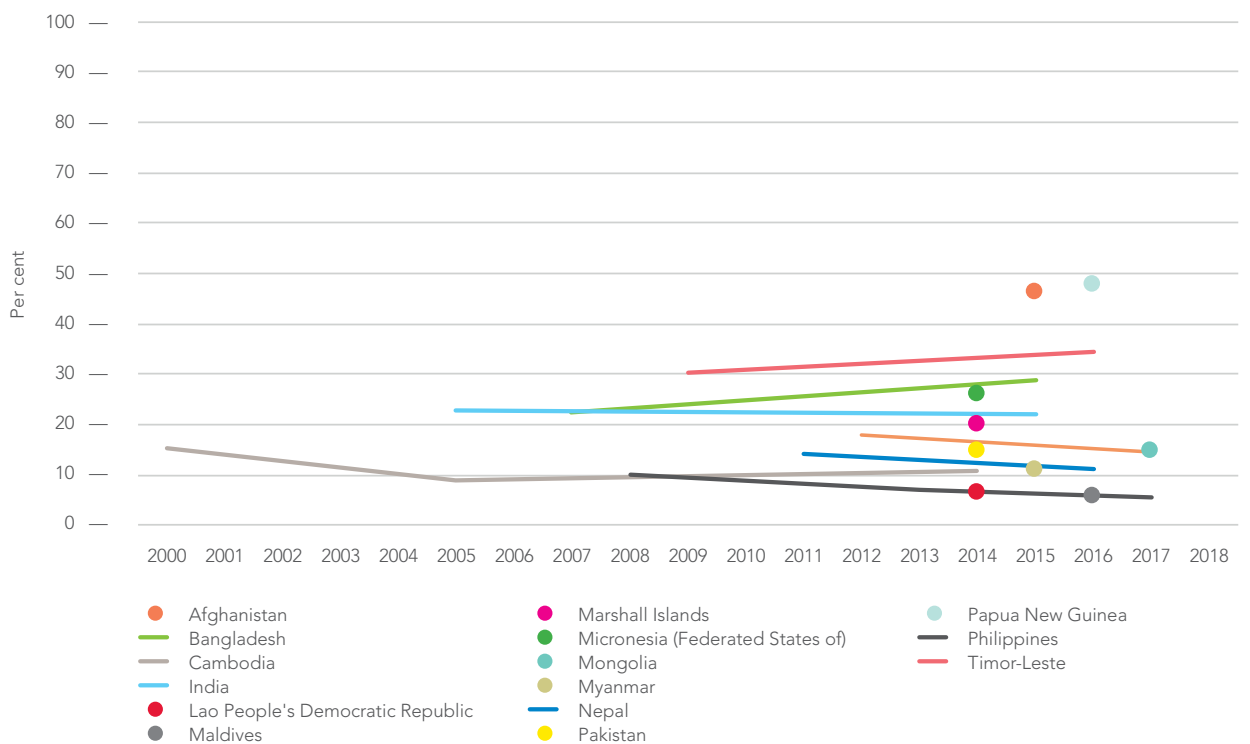
Stigma and discrimination and violence

Percentage of people aged 15 to 49 years who would not purchase vegetables from a shopkeeper living with HIV, Asia and the Pacific, 2014–2018



Source: Population-based surveys, 2014–2018.
 Note: Aggregate data refer to the most recent available from population-based surveys from 12 countries in the region during the period of 2014 to 2018, corresponding to 27% of the 2018 population. Data for the Philippines and Viet Nam are for women only.

Ever-married or partnered women aged 15 to 49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, countries with available data, Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2018



Source: Population-based surveys, 2000–2018.

Laws and policies

Laws and policies scorecard, Asia and the Pacific, 2019

| | Criminalization of transgender people | Criminalization of sex work | Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Drug use or possession for personal use an offence | Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Afghanistan | a | a | f | a | a | b |
| Australia | | p | f | | | |
| Bangladesh | a | c | a | a | a | a |
| Bhutan | | q | f | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | | r | f | | a | a |
| Cambodia | a | s | a | a | am | a |
| China | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Cook Islands | | | | | | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | t | f | | | |
| Fiji | b | u | f | b | b | b |
| India | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Indonesia | | | f | | i | i |
| Japan | | v | f | | | |
| Kiribati | a | d | g | a | a | a |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | b | w | f | h | b | b |
| Malaysia | b | e | f | a | a | a |
| Maldives | | x | f | | | |
| Marshall Islands | b | y | f | | b | b |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | b | z | f | b | b | b |
| Mongolia | a | a | a | a | a | a |

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

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

■ Death penalty
■ Imprisonment (14 years life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
■ Other
■ Data not available

■ Compulsory detention for drug offences
■ Other
■ Not specified
■ Data not available

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

■ Yes
■ No
■ Data not available

Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation

Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence or drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law

Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption are not punished by laws or regulations

Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption is specified as a non-criminal offence

| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV | Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV (o) | Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups |
|--|--|---|
| a | | a |
| | | |
| a | | a |
| | | |
| ak | | a |
| a | | a |
| a | | a |
| | | |
| | | |
| m | | |
| a | | a |
| al | | |
| | | |
| a | | a |
| b | | b |
| a | | a |
| | | |
| n | | b |
| | | |
| b | | b |
| | | |
| a | | a |

Yes
No
Data not available

No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws

Yes
No
Data not available

Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits

No restrictions
Data not available

Yes
No
Data not available

Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits

Sources:

- a. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- b. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- c. Bangladesh. Penal Code. Section 290.
- d. Kiribati. Penal Code. Article 167.
- e. Malaysia. Penal Code. Article 372A and 373 (<http://www.agc.gov.my/agcportal/uploads/files/Publications/LOM/EN/Penal%20Code%20%5BAct%20574%5D2.pdf>).
- f. Mendos LR. State-sponsored homophobia 2019. 13th ed. Geneva: ILGA; 2019.
- g. Kiribati. Penal Code [Cap 67]. Revised Edition 1977. Section 153, 154 and 155 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=70701&p_country=KIR&p_count=62&p_classification=01&p_classcount=21).
- h. Lao People's Democratic Republic. Penal Law. Article 146.
- i. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2018 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- j. Cameron S, Bernard EJ. Advancing HIV justice 3: growing the global movement against HIV criminalisation. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network; May 2019.
- k. Viet Nam. Law on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_113364.pdf).
- l. Nepal. The National Penal Code Act 2017. Article 105 (<http://www.moljpa.gov.np/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Penal-Code-English-Revised-1.pdf>).
- m. Fiji. HIV/AIDS (Amendment) Decree 2011 (http://www.health.gov.fj/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/10_HIV-AIDS-Amendment-Decree-20111.pdf).
- n. Marshall Islands. Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control Act, 1988. S 1511 (http://rmparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1988/1988-0028/CommunicableDiseasesPreventionandControlAct1988_1.pdf).
- o. Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS, UNDP; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- p. South Australia. Summary Offences Act 1953. Section 25; Victoria. Sex Work Act 1994. Section 13; New South Wales. Summary Offence Act 1988. Section 19; Western Australia. Prostitution Act 2000. s25.
- q. Bhutan. Penal Code, 2004. Chapter 26, articles 373–377 (<https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/bt/bt019en.pdf>).
- r. Brunei Darussalam. Penal Code 1951 (2016 edition). Prostitution, S 26/2012, section 294A (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/78238/83493/F1602044948/BRN78238%202016%20Edition.pdf>).
- s. Cambodia. Penal Code 2010. Articles 284, 291, 298 (https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/document/khm/criminal_code_of_the_kingdom_of_cambodia_html/Cambodia_Criminal-Code-of-the-Kingdom-of-Cambodia-30-Nov-2009-Eng.pdf).
- t. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Criminal Law. Article 261 (Prostitution) ([https://www.hrmk.org/uploads/pdfs/The%20Criminal%20Law%20of%20the%20Democratic%20Republic%20of%20Korea_2009_%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.hrmk.org/uploads/pdfs/The%20Criminal%20Law%20of%20the%20Democratic%20Republic%20of%20Korea_2009_%20(1).pdf)).
- u. Fiji. Crimes Decree 2009. Section 231 (<https://www.steptoe.com/images/content/2/3/v1/2393/3984.pdf>).
- am. Cambodia. Law on the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS. Article 19 (https://www.aidsdatahub.org/sites/default/files/documents/Cambodia_Law_on_the_Prevention_and_Control_of_HIV_AIDS.pdf).

Deport, prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits

Laws and policies scorecard

| | Criminalization of transgender people | Criminalization of sex work | Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Drug use or possession for personal use an offence | Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Myanmar | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Nauru | b | aa | f | b | b | b |
| Nepal | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| New Zealand | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Niue | b | | b | b | b | b |
| Pakistan | a | a | a | a | a | b |
| Palau | b | ab | f | | b | b |
| Papua New Guinea | a | a | a | a | a | b |
| Philippines | a | ac | f | | a | a |
| Republic of Korea | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Samoa | b | ad | f | b | i | i |
| Singapore | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Solomon Islands | | ae | f | | | |
| Sri Lanka | b | af | f | | i | i |
| Thailand | | ag | f | | i | i |
| Timor-Leste | | | f | | | |
| Tonga | b | ah | f | b | a | b |
| Tuvalu | b | ai | f | | b | b |
| Vanuatu | b | aj | f | b | b | b |
| Viet Nam | a | a | a | a | a | a |

Criminalization of transgender people

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

Criminalization of sex work

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

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Decriminalized
- Data not available

Drug use or possession for personal use an offence

- Compulsory detention for drug offences
- Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption are not punished by laws or regulations
- Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption is specified as a non-criminal offence
- Data not available

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

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

Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation

Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence or drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law

| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV | Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV (o) | Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups |
|--|--|---|
| a | | a |
| b | | b |
| l | | a |
| | | a |
| b | | b |
| a | | a |
| b | | b |
| a | | a |
| a | | a |
| a | | a |
| b | | i |
| a | | a |
| | | a |
| b | | i |
| | | |
| | | |
| b | | b |
| b | | b |
| b | | b |
| k | | a |

- v. Japan. Anti-Prostitution Law (1956).
- w. Lao People's Democratic Republic. Penal Code, 2018.
- x. Maldives. Penal Code 2014. Sections 615, 620 and 621 (<https://www.law.upenn.edu/live/files/4203-maldives-penal-code-2014>).
- y. Marshall Islands. Criminal Code 2011. Article 251 (http://rmparliament.org/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2011/2011-0059/CriminalCode2011_1.pdf).
- z. Federated States of Micronesia. Chuuk State Code. Title 12, chapter 28 (http://fslaw.org/chuuk/code/title12/T12_CH28.htm).
- aa. Nauru. Crimes Act 2016. Section 107 (https://tbinetnet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/NRU/INT_CEDAW_ARL_NRU_28029_E.pdf).
- ab. Palau. Code of Palau. Anti-Prostitution Act. Chapter 36 (<https://www.legal-tools.org/doc/1c32a2/pdf/>).
- ac. Philippines. Revised Penal Code. Article 202 (https://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/PDFFILES/PHL_revised_penal_code.pdf).
- ad. Samoa. Crimes Act 2013. Sections 72 and 73 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=93579&p_country=WSM&p_classification=01.04).
- ae. Solomon Islands. Penal Code. Section 153 (http://www.paclii.org/sb/legis/conso_act/pc66/).
- af. Sri Lanka. The Vagrants Ordinance (http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/research/srilanka/statutes/Vagrants_Ordinance.pdf).
- ag. Thailand. Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act B.E. 2539 (1996). Section 5 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/46403/65063/E96THA01.htm>).
- ah. Tonga. Criminal Offences Act. Section 81(4) (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/73337/95725/F665862081/TON73337.pdf>).
- ai. Tuvalu. Penal Code. Sections 145 and 146 (http://tuvalu-legislation.tv/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/1965/1965-0007/PenalCode_1.pdf).
- aj. Vanuatu. Penal Code. Section 148 (<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/88512/101229/F1616956608/VUT88512.pdf>).
- ak. Brunei Darussalam. Infectious Diseases Act. Section 24 (http://www.agc.gov.bn/AGC%20Images/LAWS/ACT_PDF/Cap204.pdf).
- al. Indonesia. Regional Regulation of Papua Province, No. 8, 2010 on the Prevention and Control of HIV and AIDS. Article 15; Indonesia. Regional Regulation of West Kalimantan Province Number 2 of 2009 about Prevention and Management of HIV and AIDS in West Kalimantan Province. Articles 20 and 45 (1).

Yes
No
Data not available

No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws

Yes
No
Data not available

Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
No restrictions
Data not available

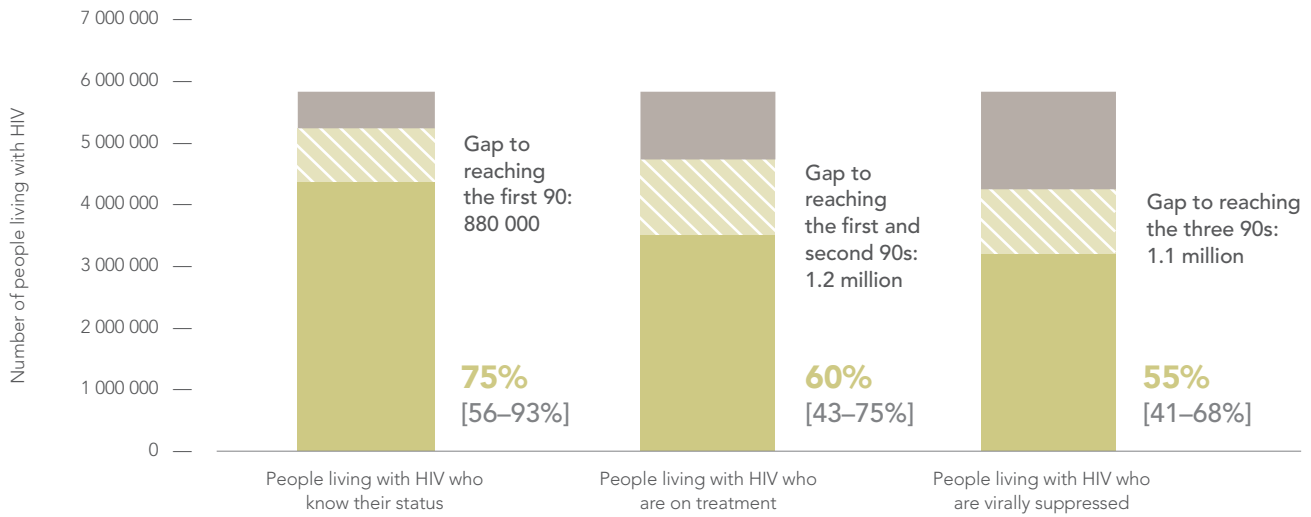
Yes
No
Data not available

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

HIV testing and treatment

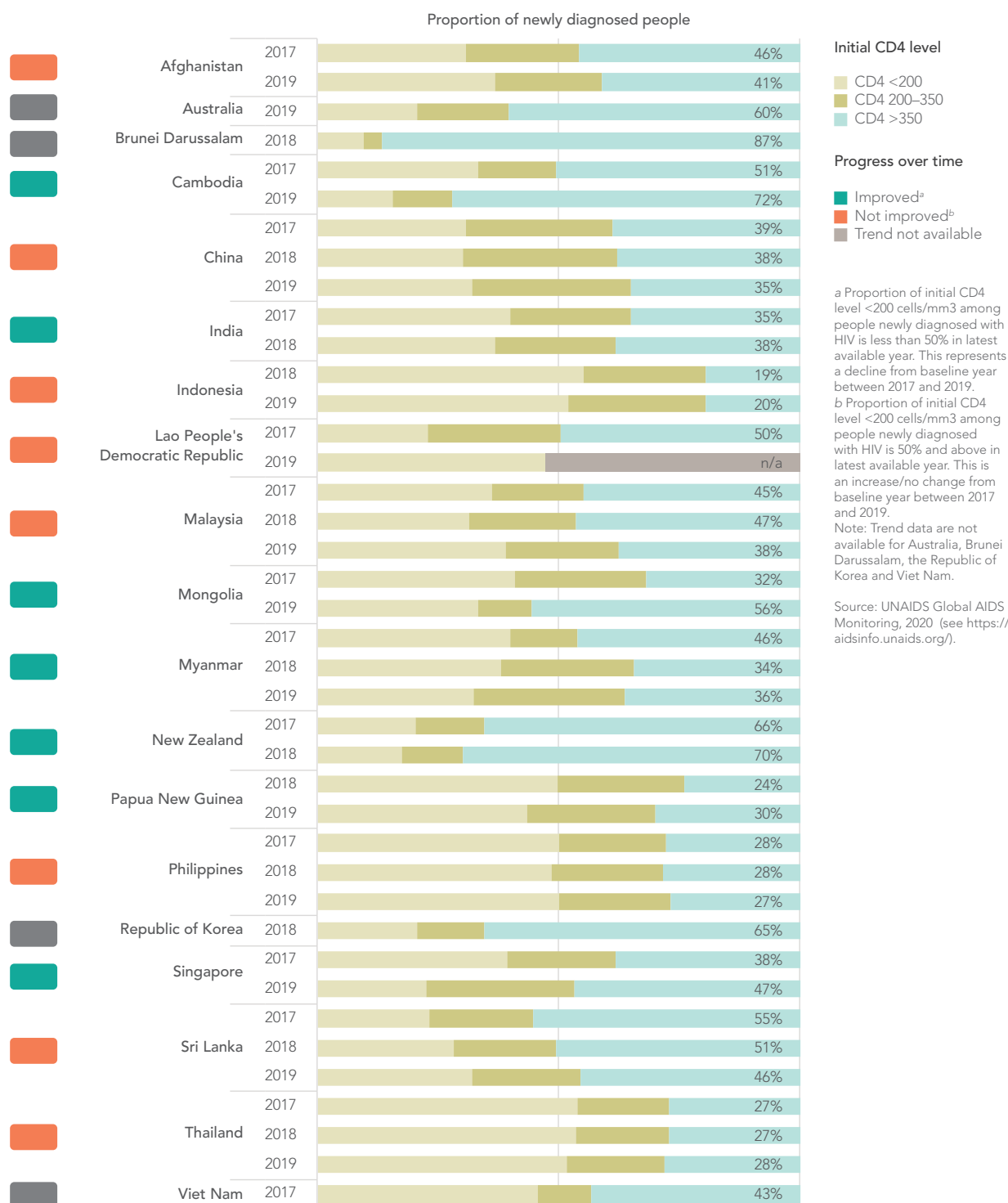
HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2019



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2020 (see methods annex).



Trends in change in CD4 level among people newly diagnosed with HIV, Asia and the Pacific, 2017–2019



Despite progress on HIV testing, treatment and viral suppression in the region, a significant proportion of people living with HIV have low CD4 counts upon diagnosis, suggesting that they

acquired HIV some time ago. Early diagnosis, treatment initiation and viral suppression is critical to maximizing treatment outcomes and the preventative benefits of antiretroviral therapy.

| | First 90: percentage of people living with HIV who know their status | | | Second 90: percentage of people who know their status who are on treatment | | | Third 90: percentage of people living with HIV on treatment who are virally suppressed | | | Viral load suppression: percentage of people living with HIV who are virally suppressed | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | All ages | Women (15 years and older) | Men (15 years and older) | All ages | Women (15 years and older) | Men (15 years and older) | All ages | Women (15 years and older) | Men (15 years and older) | All ages | Women (15 years and older) | Men (15 years and older) |
| Niue | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | 21 | 12 | 24 | 58 | 73 | 53 | | | | | | |
| Palau | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | 71 | 76 | 67 | 88 | 89 | 85 | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 73 | 73 | 74 | 61 | 32 | 62 | | | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samoa | | | | 100 | 100 | 100 | 55 | 33 | 67 | | | |
| Singapore | 79 | 75 | 80 | 91 | 85 | 91 | 93 | 89 | 94 | 67 | 56 | 68 |
| Solomon Islands | | | | | | | 77 | 78 | 75 | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 51 | 50 | 51 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | | | | 97 | 97 | 97 | 78 | 78 | 77 |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonga | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | | | | | | | 95 | 95 | 95 | 66 | 74 | 62 |

Legend for 90-90-90

| |
|---------------|
| 95% and above |
| 90-94% |
| 85-89% |
| 70-84% |
| 50-69% |
| Less than 50% |

Legend for viral load suppression

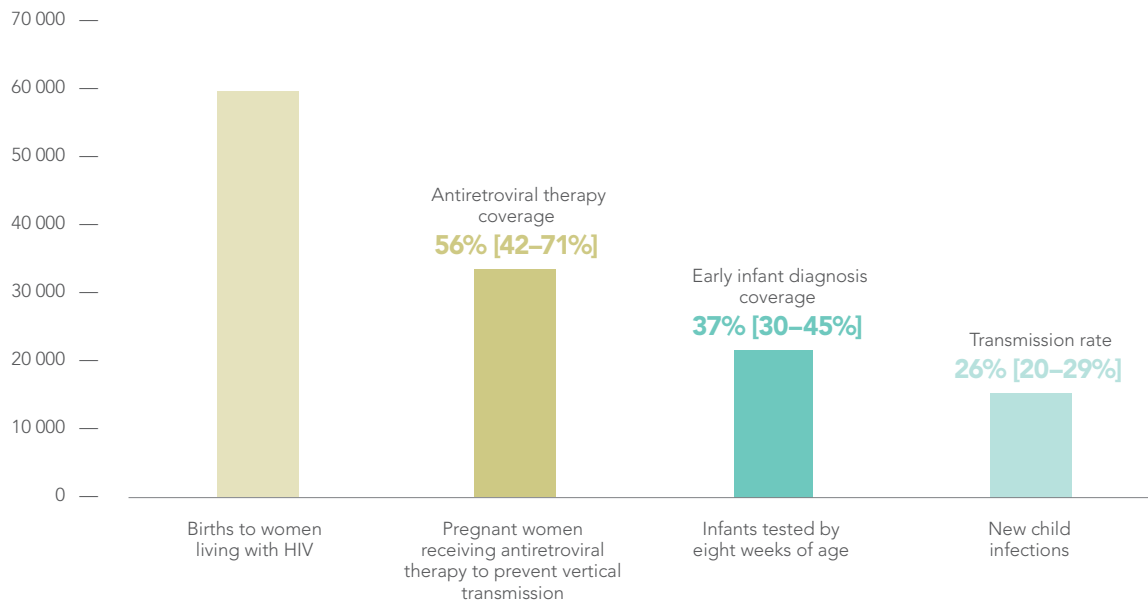
| |
|---------------|
| 86% and above |
| 73-86% |
| 65-72% |
| 40-64% |
| 25-39% |
| Less than 25% |

Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2020 (see methods annex).

Note: Estimates for 2019 except: Australia, Singapore and the Solomon Islands (2018); and Japan (2015).

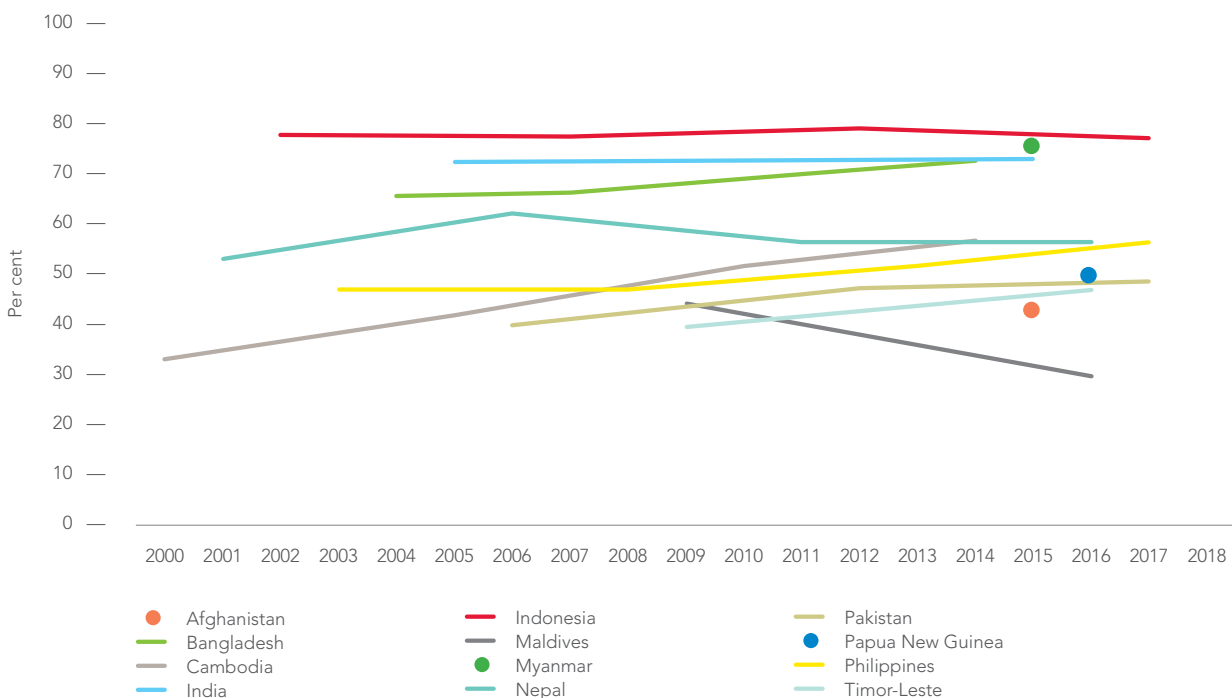
People-centred services

Services for pregnant women living with HIV, early infant diagnosis, number of new vertical infections and transmission rate, Asia and the Pacific, 2019



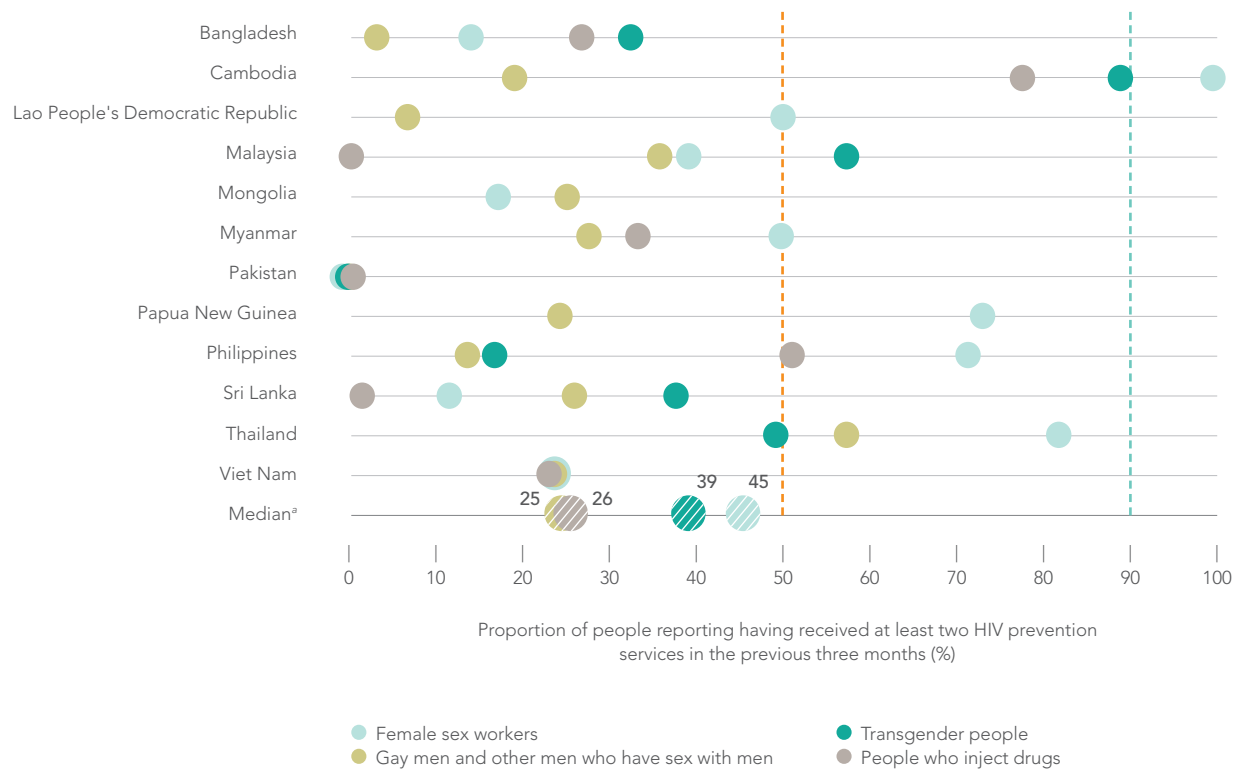
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates 2020 and Global AIDS Monitoring 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Women aged 15 to 49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods, countries with available data, Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2018



Source: Population-based surveys, 2000–2018.
 Note: Data for Afghanistan (2015), Bangladesh (2014) and Pakistan (2017–2018) are only for currently married women.

Prevention intervention coverage among key populations, select countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2016–2019

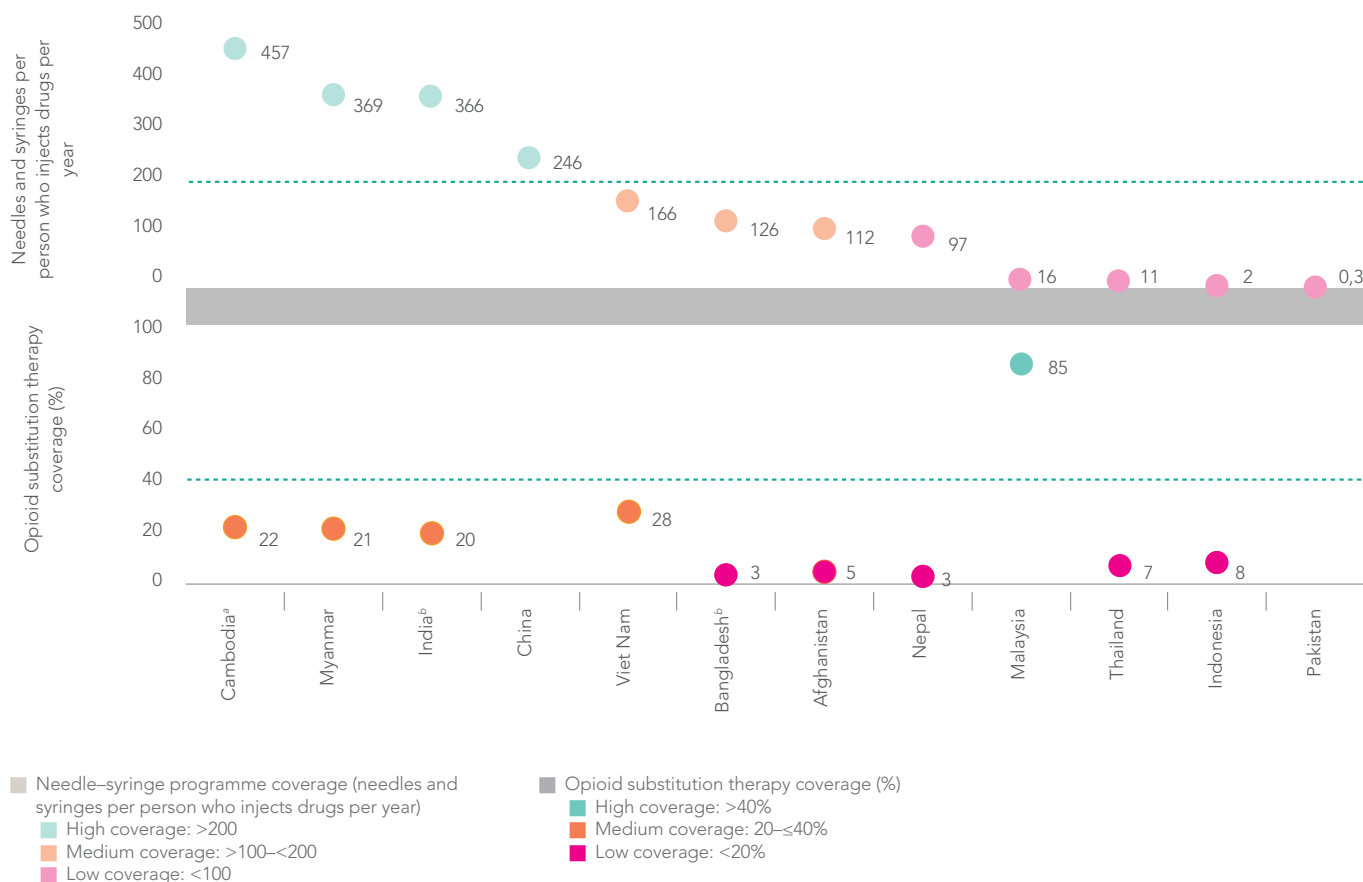


a Calculated based on 12 reporting countries for female sex workers and gay men and other men who have sex with men, seven reporting countries for transgender people, and eight reporting countries for people who inject drugs.
 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
 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: 1) given condoms and lubricants; 2) received counselling on condom use and safe sex; 3) tested for STIs 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).

Only one quarter of gay men and other men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs in the region—and less than half of transgender people and female sex workers—receive the HIV

prevention services they need. These regional averages obscure variations in coverage across Asia and the Pacific.

Coverage of needle–syringe programmes and opioid substitution therapy among people who inject drugs, reporting countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2019



^a Data are from 2016 data for opioid substitution therapy and 2018 for needle–syringe programme coverage.

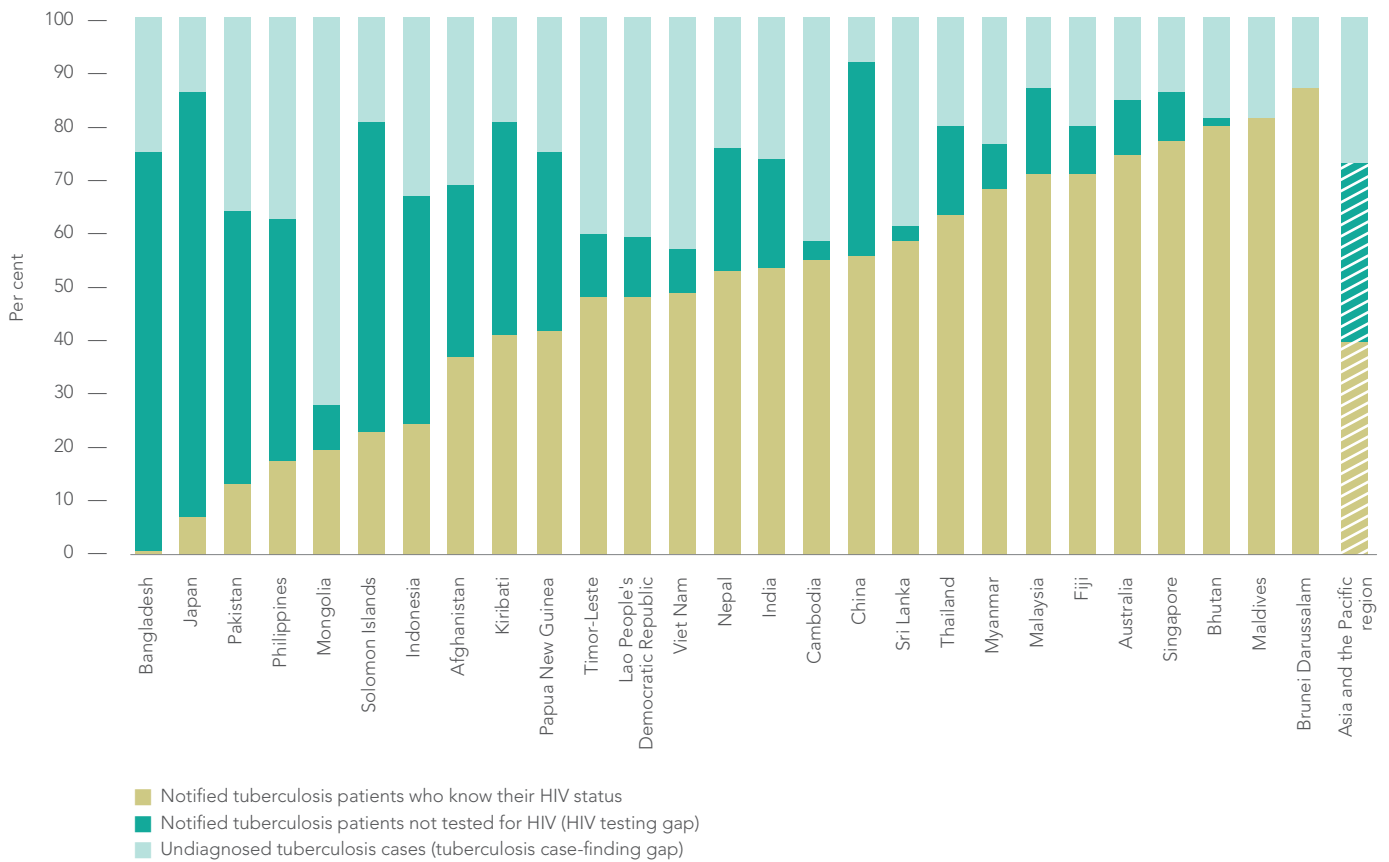
^b Data are from 2018.

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2016–2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

High coverage of both needle–syringes programmes (>200 needles and syringes per person who injects drugs per year) and moderate coverage of opioid substitution therapy services (between 20% and 40% of people who inject drugs) have been reported in Cambodia, India and

Myanmar. Needle–syringe programme coverage is low in Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand, and opioid substitution therapy services are either not available or the coverage is 10% or lower in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand.

Service gap to tuberculosis case-finding and HIV testing



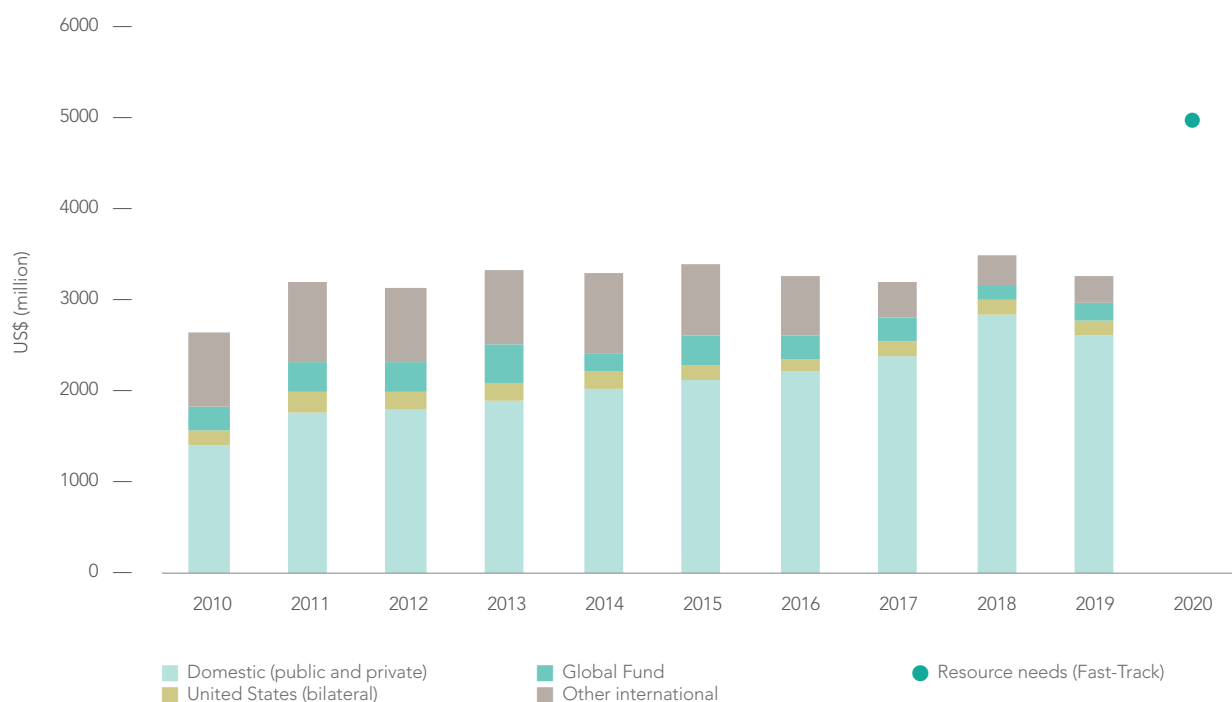
Source: Global tuberculosis report, 2019. Geneva: WHO; 2019.

Tuberculosis is one of the top 10 causes of death worldwide, and it is the leading cause of death among people living with HIV. Almost half (46%) of diagnosed tuberculosis patients in Asia and the

Pacific do not know their HIV status, and about one in four estimated tuberculosis cases in the region are undiagnosed.

Investing to end AIDS

Resource availability for HIV by source, 2010–2019, and estimated Fast-Track resource needs in 2020, Asia and the Pacific



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2020 (see <http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

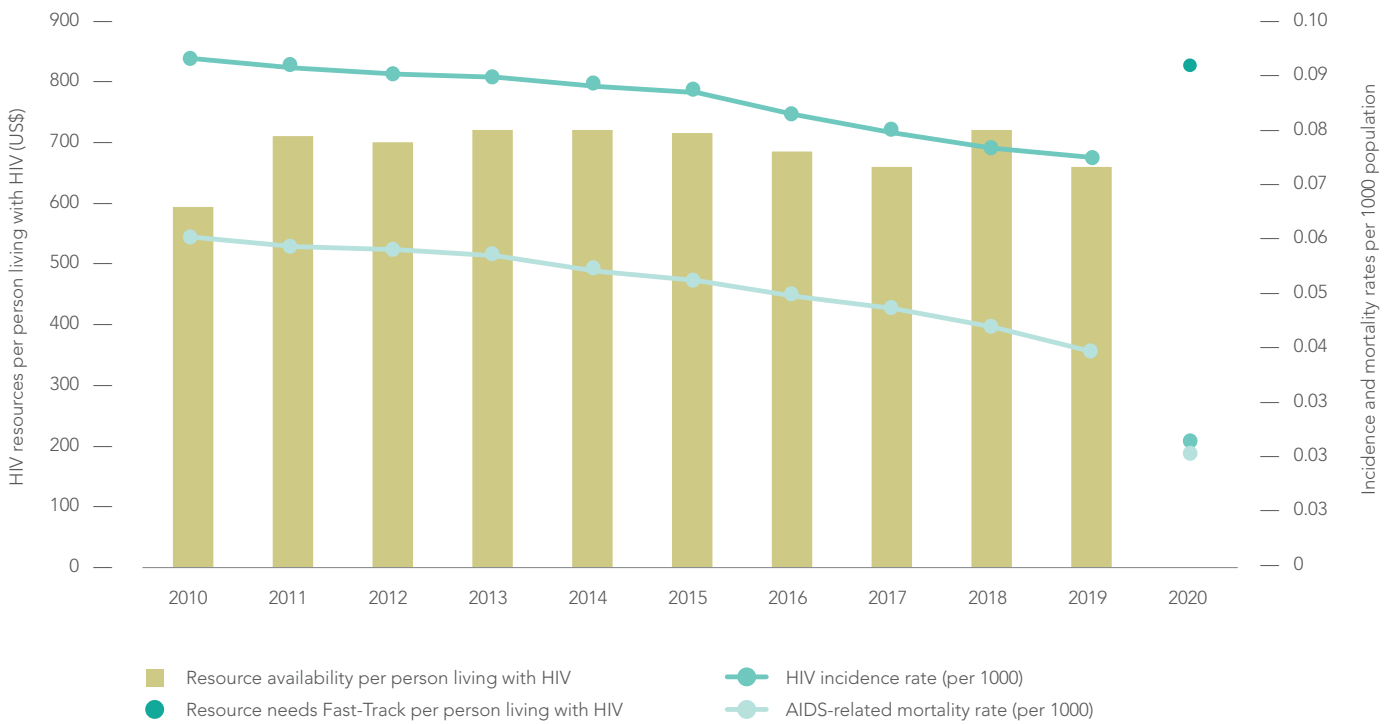
Recent overall trends in funding for HIV responses in Asia and the Pacific (measured in constant 2016 US dollars to account for inflation) largely reflect trends in domestic funding, which accounted for 81% of the total spending on HIV in the region in 2019. United States Government bilateral contributions and those from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund) accounted for 5% and 6%, respectively, of total resource availability in the region in 2019. Other international sources accounted for 9%.

HIV resource availability from domestic sources increased by 87% between 2010 and 2019. By contrast, all international sources of HIV funding declined by 63% over the same period,

including a 14% fall in United States Government bilateral funding, a 28% decline in Global Fund contributions and a 28% decline in funding from other international sources. These declines mostly affect HIV prevention services for key populations, which are heavily dependent on international funding, while domestic resources often prioritize funding for HIV treatment and care. The overall HIV funding in the region is 66% of its 2020 target.

The Global Fund was the only rising source of funds between 2018 and 2019, with a 10% increase in disbursements that followed a 31% decrease the previous year—fluctuations that are due to grant management cycles.

Total HIV resource availability per person living with HIV, HIV incidence and AIDS-related mortality rates in low- and middle-income countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2010–2019 and 2020 target



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2020 (see <http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).
 Note: resource availability is in constant 2016 US dollars



AFGHANISTAN

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 700 [<500–1800] | 1100 [<500–3700] | 1500 [<500–5500] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <200 [<100– <500] | <500 [<100–970] | <500 [<200–1400] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <500 [<200–1200] | 730 [<500–2600] | 1000 [<500–3700] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.03 [0.01–0.06] | 0.03 [0.01–0.11] | 0.04 [0.01–0.15] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <500 [<200–590] | <500 [<200–980] | <500 [<200–1400] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <200 [<100– <500] | <500 [<100–590] | <500 [<100–860] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 4600 [2100–11 000] | 7600 [3400–21 000] | 11 000 [4300–38 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | <500 [<200–600] | <500 [<200–960] | <500 [<500–1400] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 1200 [600–2900] | 2100 [950–5800] | 3000 [1200–10 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 3100 [1400–7400] | 5200 [2300–15 000] | 7400 [2900–26 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | <0.1 [<0.1– <0.1] | <0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | <0.1 [<0.1–0.2] |

LAWS AND POLICIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | No |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Yes, death penalty |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption are not punished by laws or regulations |
| Criminalization of transgender people | Neither criminalized nor prosecuted |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | No |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | No |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | ... |
| Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups | No |

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | 2015 60.2 |
|---|--------------|

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

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

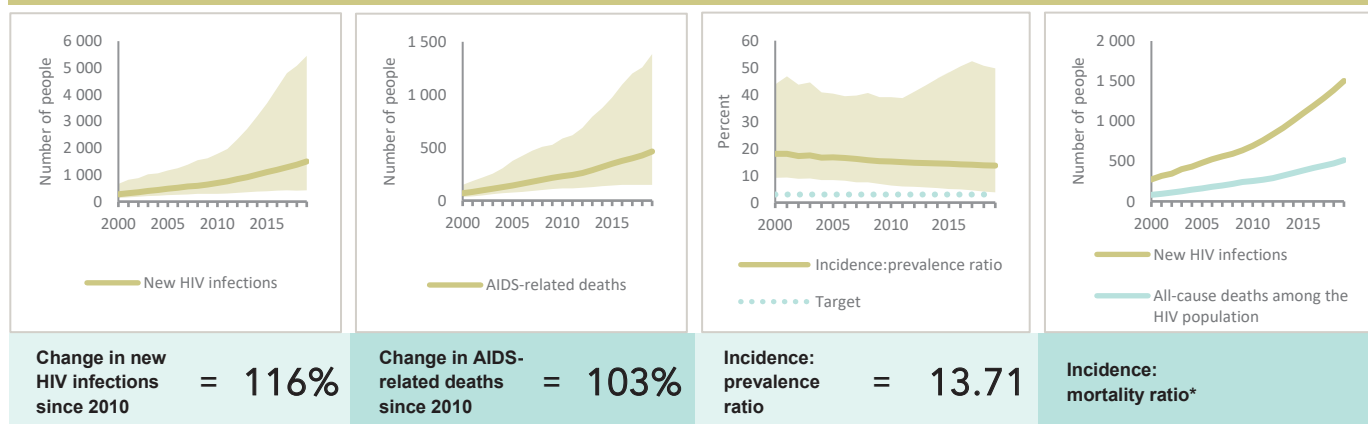
VIOLENCE

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | 2015 46.1 |
|---|--------------|

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2018 | ... | US\$ 140 861 | ... | US\$ 9 936 908 | US\$ 124 | US\$ 10 077 893 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

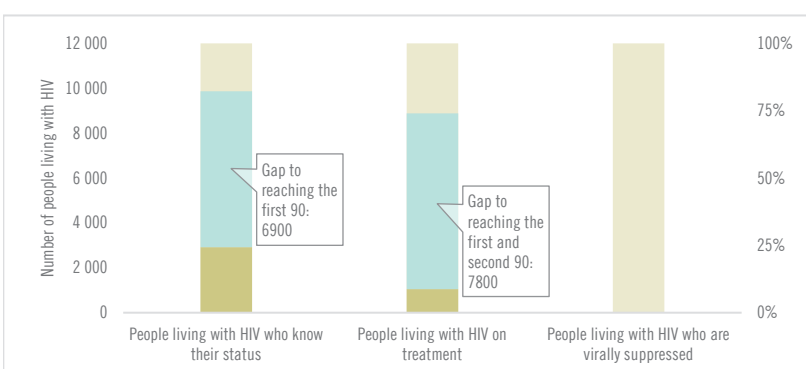


* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV testing and status awareness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Condom use | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ (2017) | 2205 | 1985 | 8306 | ... | ... |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | 2010 | 2019 |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| All ages | 27% [11–92%] 1 044 | 10% [4–33%] 1 044 |
| Children (0–14) | 34% [15–100%] 60 | 12% [5–36%] 60 |
| Women (15+) | 21% [9–73%] 294 | 10% [4–33%] 294 |
| Men (15+) | 28% [11–100%] 690 | 9% [4–33%] 690 |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 2% [1–5%] | 9% [4–30%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 45% [41–49%] | 43% [36–48%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...–...%] | 4.3% [1.4–11.2%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 320 [120–640] |
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | ... |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | ... |
| People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | ... |

HIV PREVENTION

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | ... |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2015) | |
| — Women | 1% |
| — Men | 6.3% |
| Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years | |
| — Women | ... |
| — Men | ... |
| Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2015) | 42.2% |
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2015) | Not applicable |
| Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards | Not applicable |
| People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period | ... |

Harm reduction

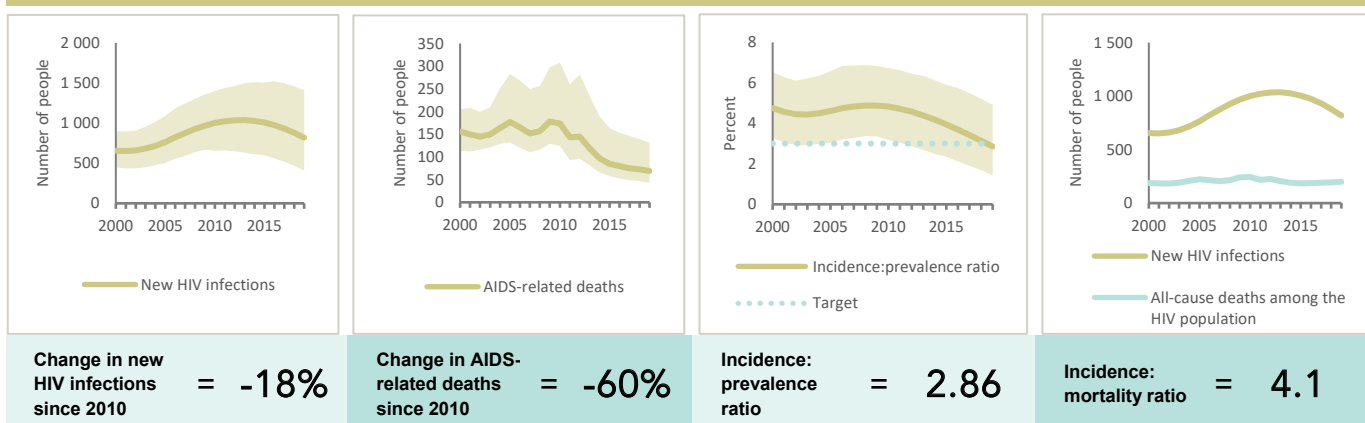
| | |
|--|------|
| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection | ... |
| — Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019) | 112 |
| — Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019) | 4.8% |
| — Naloxone available (2019) | Yes |
| — Safe injection rooms available (2019) | No |

AUSTRALIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 1000 [660–1400] | 1000 [600–1500] | 820 [<500–1400] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <200 [<100– <200] | <200 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 880 [570–1300] | 860 [510–1300] | 700 [<500–1200] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.05 [0.03–0.06] | 0.04 [0.03–0.06] | 0.03 [0.02–0.06] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <200 [<200– <500] | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <200] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <200 [<200– <500] | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <200] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 21 000 [16 000–26 000] | 26 000 [19 000–32 000] | 29 000 [21 000–38 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 2300 [1800–2800] | 3000 [2300–3700] | 3500 [2600–4500] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 18 000 [14 000–23 000] | 23 000 [17 000–29 000] | 25 000 [18 000–33 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | 0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | 0.1 [<0.1–0.2] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



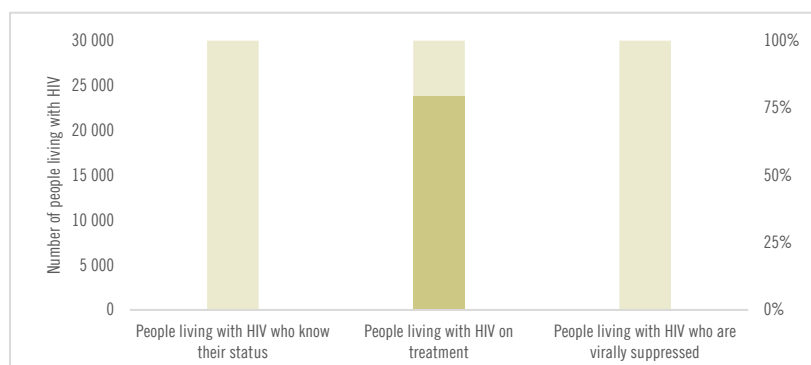
EXPENDITURES

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

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | ...% [...-...%] | 83% [60-100%] 23 823 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Children (0-14) | ...% [...-...%] | 100% [73-100%] 15 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 83% [62-100%] 2 935 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 83% [59-100%] 20 873 | ...% [...-...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 100% [75-100%] | 100% [70-100%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 4% [3-4%] | 2% [1-3%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |

CAMBODIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 2000 [1800–2300] | 1200 [1100–1400] | 780 [690–880] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <500 [<500– <500] | <200 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 860 [750–950] | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500– <500] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 820 [730–910] | 690 [620–760] | <500 [<500–510] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.14 [0.12–0.16] | 0.08 [0.07–0.09] | 0.05 [0.04–0.05] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 2900 [2200–4200] | 2000 [1400–3100] | 1300 [1000–1900] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <500 [<200– <500] | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | 1200 [910–1700] | 760 [500–1200] | 610 [<500–950] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 1500 [1000–2200] | 1100 [800–1700] | 700 [530–940] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 85 000 [72 000–100 000] | 78 000 [67 000–89 000] | 73 000 [63 000–84 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 6000 [5200–7000] | 4300 [3600–5100] | 2900 [2400–3500] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 40 000 [34 000–47 000] | 38 000 [33 000–44 000] | 36 000 [32 000–42 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 39 000 [32 000–48 000] | 35 000 [30 000–41 000] | 33 000 [29 000–39 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.8 [0.7–1] | 0.6 [0.5–0.7] | 0.5 [0.4–0.6] |

LAWS AND POLICIES

| | |
|---|--|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | Yes |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | No specific legislation |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | Compulsory detention for drug 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 14 years |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | No |
| Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups | No |

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

| Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (2014 refers to women only) | 2010 | 2014 |
|--|------|------|
| | 19.1 | 19.4 |

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

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

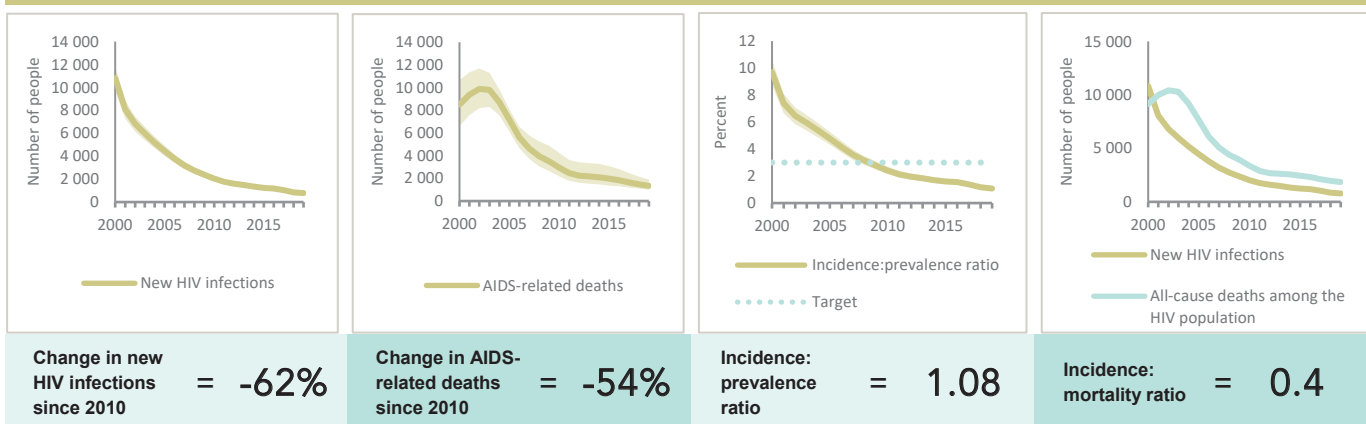
VIOLENCE

| Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | 2005 | 2014 |
|---|------|------|
| | 9 | 10.9 |

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2015 | US\$ 262 750 | US\$ 8 157 098 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 43 322 535 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

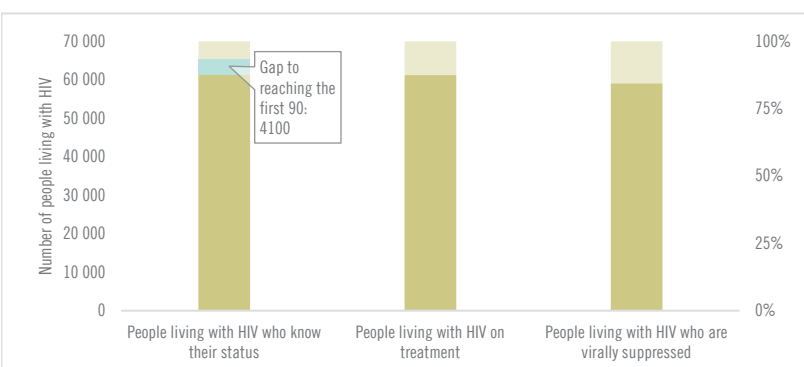


KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 2.3% | 4.0% | 15.2% | 9.6% | 1.6% |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 100%** | 51.9% | ... | 66.8% | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | 82.8% | 95.5% | 30.8% | 100% | ... |
| Condom use | 88.8% | 76.2% | 8.7% | 83.8% | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | 99.7% | 20.1% | 78.0% | 89.3% | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ (2017) | 970 497 | 858 988 | 534 865 | 180 760 | 29 377 |

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | 84% [73–97%] | 84% [73–97%] 61 193 | 81% [70–94%] |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|
| All ages | | | |
| Children (0–14) | 88% [72–100%] | 88% [72–100%] 2 548 | 75% [62–91%] |
| Women (15+) | 86% [74–98%] | 85% [74–98%] 31 002 | 83% [72–95%] |
| Men (15+) | 83% [71–95%] | 83% [71–95%] 27 643 | 80% [68–92%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 33% [27–38%] | 89% [75–100%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 21% [19–23%] | 9% [6–12%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 42.6% [36.6–52.0%] | 93.4% [80.4–>95%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) 1100 [590–1700]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People 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 (2014)

— Women 37.6%
— Men 45.9%

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2014)

— Women 41.5%
— Men 72.8%

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

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2019) 203

Harm reduction

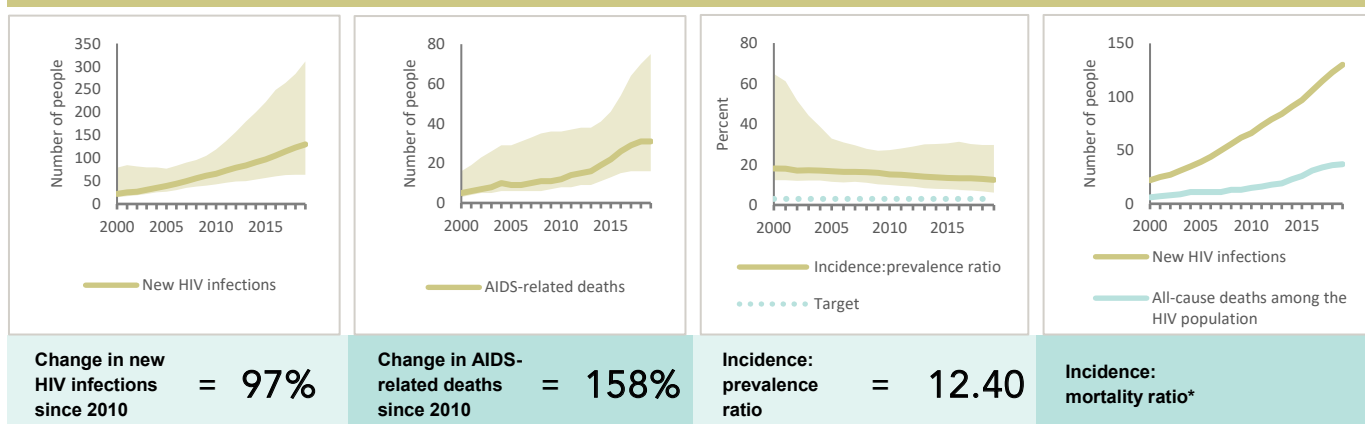
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017) 93.5%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018) 457
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016) 22.1%
— Naloxone available (2019) Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2019) No

FIJI

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <200] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.08 [0.05–0.14] | 0.11 [0.06–0.25] | 0.14 [0.07–0.34] |
| 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) | 440 [<500–800] | 730 [500–1400] | 1000 [670–2200] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | <200 [<200– <500] | <500 [<200– <500] | <500 [<500–640] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | <500 [<500–520] | <500 [<500–880] | 710 [<500–1500] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | <0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | 0.1 [<0.1–0.2] | 0.2 [0.1–0.4] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



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

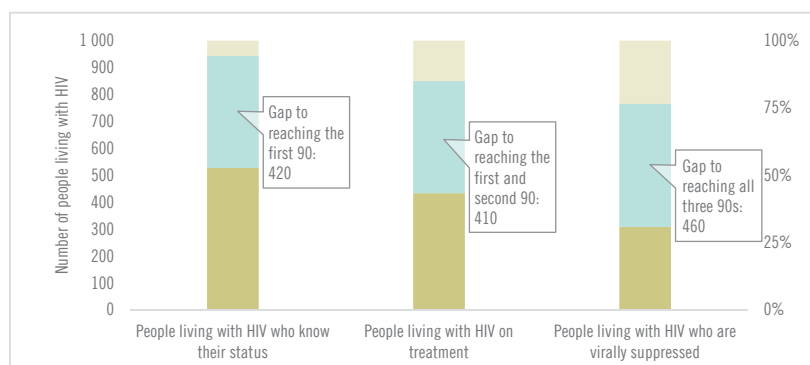
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2016 | ... | US\$ 509 384 | ... | ... | US\$ 158 885 | US\$ 668 269 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | 50% [32–100%] | 41% [27–85%] 434 | 29% [19–61%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] ... | ...% [...–...%] |
| Women (15+) | 81% [54–100%] | 66% [44–100%] 219 | 43% [29–84%] |
| Men (15+) | 35% [22–73%] | 26% [16–53%] 182 | 19% [12–40%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

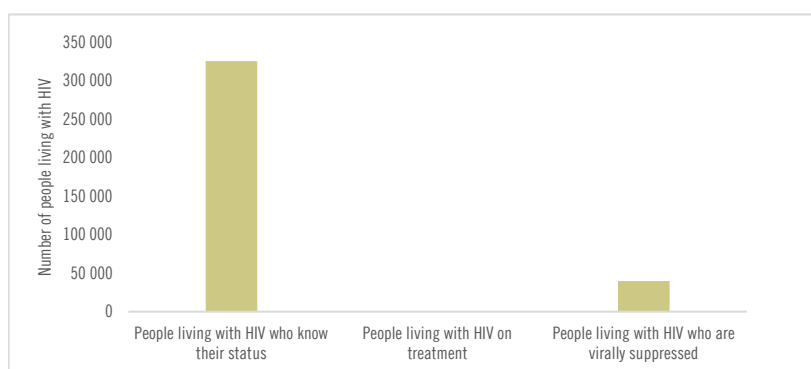
| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |

INDONESIA

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 5.3% | 25.8% | 28.8% | 24.8% | 1.0% |
| HIV testing and status awareness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.3% |
| Condom use | 67.8% | 81.0% | 46.3% | ... | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ (2018) | 647 621 | 2 824 656 | 936 017 | ... | ... |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| All ages | 325 667 | ... | 39 599 |
| Children (0–14) | 10 761 | ... | ... |
| Women (15+) | 120 817 | ... | 12 648 |
| Men (15+) | 194 089 | ... | 25 294 |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 21 000 [8900 –38 000] |
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | 10.3% |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | ... |
| People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | ... |

HIV PREVENTION

| | |
|--|-------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | ... |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012) | |
| — Women | 11.4% |
| — Men | 10.3% |

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

| | |
|---|-----|
| Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017) | 77% |
|---|-----|

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised | Not applicable |
|--|----------------|

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

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

| | |
|--|-------|
| Harm reduction | |
| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015) | 88.9% |
| — Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018) | 3 |
| — Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2018) | 10.5% |
| — Naloxone available (2019) | ... |
| — Safe injection rooms available (2019) | ... |

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2018 | US\$ 10 495 015 | US\$ 74 322 845 | US\$ 9 760 803 | US\$ 20 937 604 | US\$ 1 348 653 | US\$ 119 102 112 |

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

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | Yes |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | ... |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | ... |
| Criminalization of transgender people | ... |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | Yes |
| 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**
68.7

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

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

VIOLENCE

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

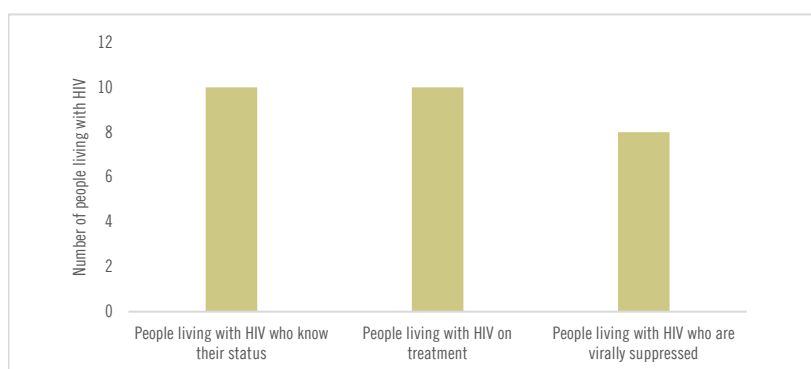
KIRIBATI

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 100%** | 100% | ... | 100%** | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Condom use | 55.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ (2016) | 1784 | 1784 | ... | ... | ... |

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| All ages | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Children (0–14) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Women (15+) | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Men (15+) | 4 | 4 | 3 |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

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

HIV PREVENTION

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

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 165 150 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 165 150 |

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

COUNTRY DATA

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

VIOLENCE

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

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 1100 [950–1200] | 900 [800–990] | 780 [700–860] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500– <500] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 550 [<500–610] | <500 [<500–530] | <500 [<500– <500] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.17 [0.16–0.19] | 0.14 [0.12–0.15] | 0.11 [0.1–0.12] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500– <500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <200 [<100– <200] | <200 [<100– <200] | <200 [<100– <200] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <200 [<200– <500] | <500 [<200– <500] | <200 [<200– <500] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 8800 [7800–9900] | 12 000 [10 000–13 000] | 13 000 [12 000–15 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500–560] | 520 [<500–590] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 3600 [3200–4100] | 4800 [4300–5500] | 5500 [4900–6200] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 4800 [4200–5400] | 6200 [5400–7100] | 7100 [6300–8100] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.3 [0.2–0.3] | 0.3 [0.2–0.3] | 0.3 [0.3–0.4] |

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV **2017**
48.1

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

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

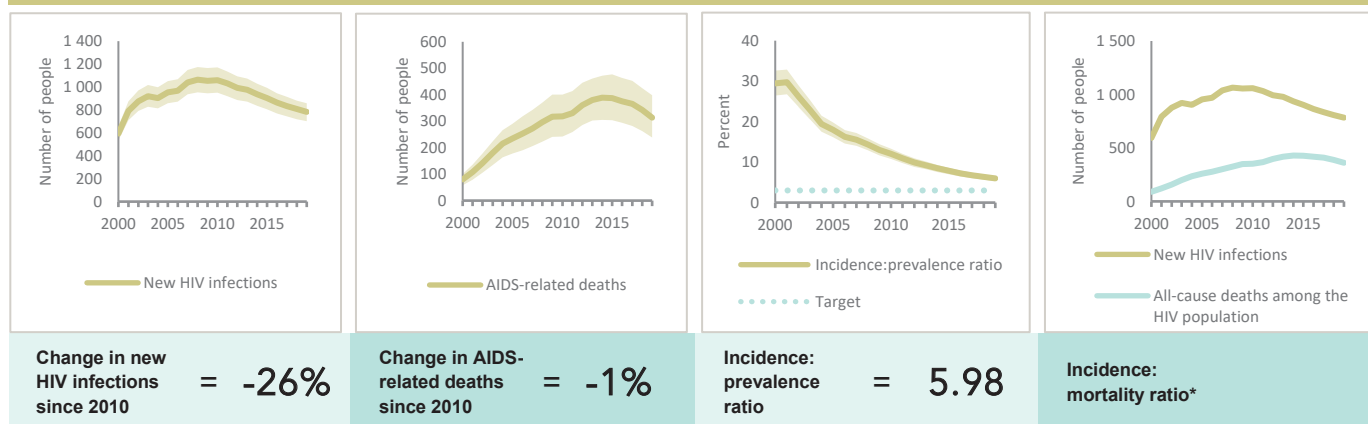
VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months **2014**
6.4

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 556 553 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 502 952 | US\$ 89 865 | US\$ 1 149 370 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



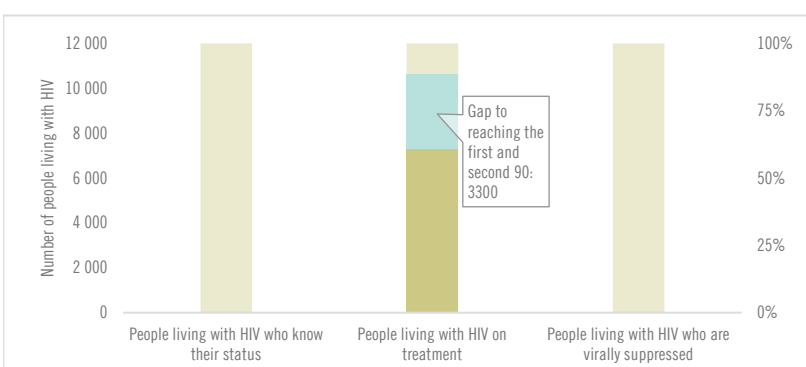
* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 1.0% | 2.8% | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 95.4%** | 10.2% | ... | ... | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Condom use | 91.8% | 25.7% | ... | ... | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | 50.7% | 7.8% | ... | ... | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | 2.3% | 75.0% | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ (2019) | ... | 30 367 | ... | ... | 636 |

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | ... | 56% [49–63%] 7 300 | ... |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | ...% [...-...%] | 56% [49–63%] 7 300 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...-...%] | 57% [50–64%] 298 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 56% [50–64%] 3 113 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 55% [49–63%] 3 889 | ...% [...-...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 13% [11–16%] | 41% [36–48%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 42% [39–45%] | 32% [31–35%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 1.5% [1.3–1.9%] | 12.5% [10.8–14.4%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) 720 [460–1000]

People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) ...

Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV ...

People 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 (2012)

- Women 24%
- Men 27.6%

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

- Women ...
- Men ...

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

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised Not applicable

Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards Not applicable

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

Harm reduction

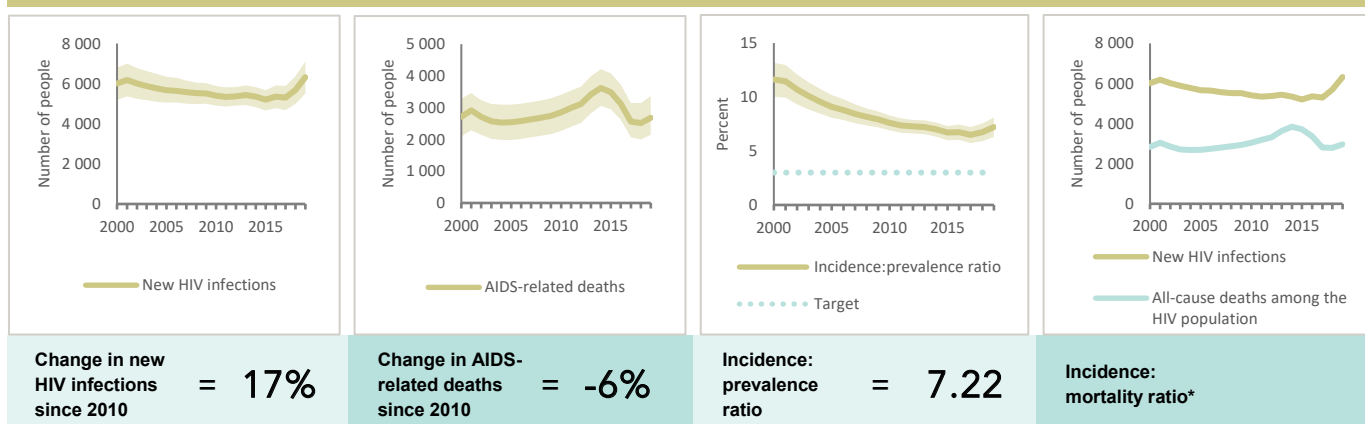
- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017) 3
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...
- Naloxone available (2019) ...
- Safe injection rooms available (2019) ...

MALAYSIA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 5400 [4900–5900] | 5200 [4700–5700] | 6300 [5500–7100] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 1000 [870–1100] | 720 [620–800] | 580 [<500–690] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 4300 [3900–4700] | 4500 [4000–4900] | 5700 [5000–6400] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.19 [0.18–0.21] | 0.17 [0.15–0.19] | 0.2 [0.18–0.23] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 2900 [2300–3400] | 3500 [3000–4100] | 2700 [2100–3400] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <500 [<200– <500] | <500 [<500–600] | <500 [<500–510] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 2500 [2100–3000] | 3000 [2600–3500] | 2300 [1900–2800] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 71 000 [61 000–83 000] | 78 000 [69 000–89 000] | 88 000 [78 000–98 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | <500 [<500–580] | <500 [<500–530] | <500 [<500– <500] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 12 000 [11 000–14 000] | 15 000 [13 000–16 000] | 15 000 [14 000–17 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 58 000 [50 000–69 000] | 63 000 [56 000–72 000] | 72 000 [64 000–81 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.4 [0.3–0.5] | 0.4 [0.3–0.4] | 0.4 [0.4–0.4] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



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

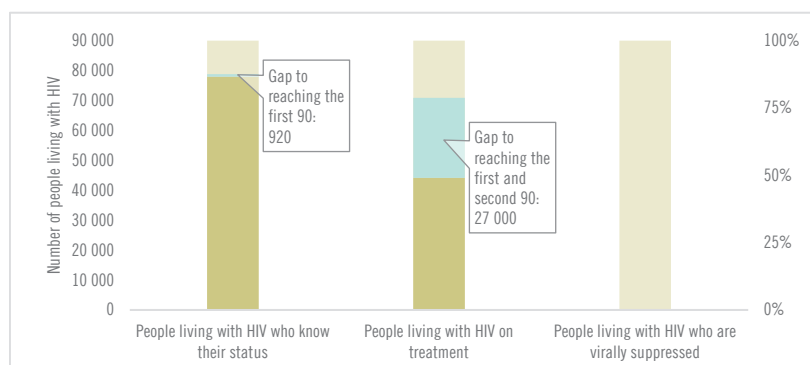
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 607 630 | US\$ 23 214 913 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 487 627 | US\$ 40 342 | US\$ 24 360 560 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | 89% [79–100%] | 50% [45–56%] 44 168 | ...% [...–...%] |
| Children (0–14) | 92% [77–100%] | 92% [77–100%] 301 | ...% [...–...%] |
| Women (15+) | 74% [66–83%] | 71% [63–79%] 10 679 | ...% [...–...%] |
| Men (15+) | 92% [82–100%] | 46% [41–52%] 33 188 | ...% [...–...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 79% [66–92%] | 100% [84–100%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 17% [15–19%] | 2% [1–2%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 76.1% [65.2–90.8%] | 95.0% [82.9– >95%] |

MONGOLIA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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 [0.01–0.02] | 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) | 390 [<500– <500] | 540 [<500–610] | 620 [560–700] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <200] | <200 [<200– <200] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500–500] | <500 [<500–560] |
| 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 | Compulsory detention for drug 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 (2018 refers to women only) | 2014 | 2018 |
| | 72.7 | 64.2 |

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

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

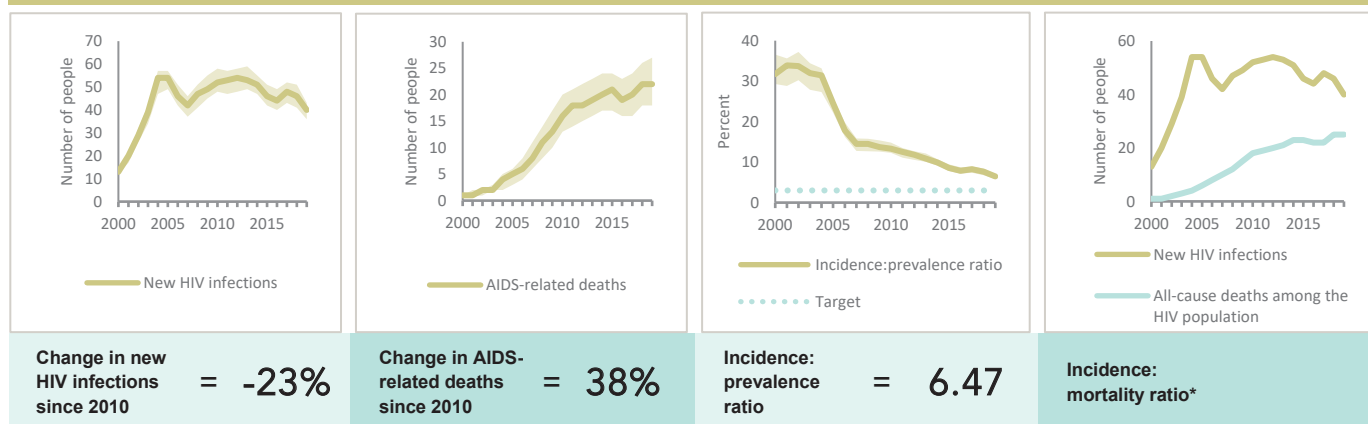
VIOLENCE

| | |
|---|------|
| Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | 2017 |
| | 14.7 |

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 922 160 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 977 931 | US\$ 96 000 | US\$ 1 996 091 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

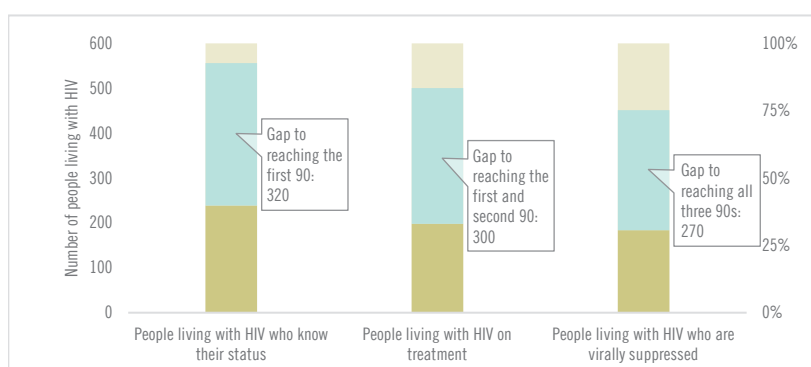


* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 0% | 7.7% | ... | ... | 0% |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 68.7% | 80.8% | ... | ... | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | ... | 90.6% | ... | ... | ... |
| Condom use | 89.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | ... | 26.1% | ... | ... | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | 39.7% | 47.1% | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ (2019) | 300 000 | 500 000 | ... | ... | ... |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | 39% [35–44%] | 32% [29–36%] 198 | 30% [27–34%] |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | | | |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] ... | ...% [...–...%] |
| Women (15+) | 39% [35–43%] | 29% [26–33%] 34 | 29% [26–33%] |
| Men (15+) | 39% [35–44%] | 33% [29–37%] 164 | 30% [27–34%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 15 [2–39] |
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | 0% |
| Women who tested positive for HIV among those screened for cervical cancer (programme data) (2019) | 100% |
| People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019) | 33.3% |

HIV PREVENTION

| | |
|--|-------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | <0.1% |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014) | |
| — Women | 22.8% |
| — Men | 20.7% |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner 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 (2019) | 1 |
|---|---|

| Harm reduction | |
|---|-----|
| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection | ... |
| — Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects | ... |
| — Coverage of opioid substitution therapy | ... |
| — Naloxone available (2019) | No |
| — Safe injection rooms available (2019) | No |

MYANMAR

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 16 000 [14 000–17 000] | 13 000 [12 000–15 000] | 10 000 [8800–11 000] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | 1500 [1100–2000] | 1200 [1100–1400] | 840 [670–1000] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 5800 [5100–6500] | 4300 [3800–4800] | 3100 [2700–3500] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 8500 [7500–9500] | 7900 [7000–8700] | 6100 [5400–6700] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.31 [0.28–0.35] | 0.26 [0.23–0.28] | 0.19 [0.16–0.21] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 11 000 [9500–13 000] | 9800 [7500–13 000] | 7700 [5900–11 000] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | 1000 [800–1200] | 620 [520–760] | <500 [<500–680] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | 2900 [2500–3500] | 3300 [2400–4300] | 2900 [2200–4200] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 7100 [6100–8100] | 5900 [4600–7500] | 4300 [3300–5900] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 230 000 [200 000–270 000] | 240 000 [210 000–280 000] | 240 000 [210 000–270 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 10 000 [8600–12 000] | 11 000 [9800–13 000] | 11 000 [9300–12 000] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 83 000 [72 000–95 000] | 88 000 [78 000–100 000] | 88 000 [79 000–99 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 140 000 [120 000–170 000] | 140 000 [120 000–160 000] | 140 000 [130 000–160 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.8 [0.7–1] | 0.8 [0.6–0.9] | 0.7 [0.6–0.9] |

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV **2016**
63.3

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

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

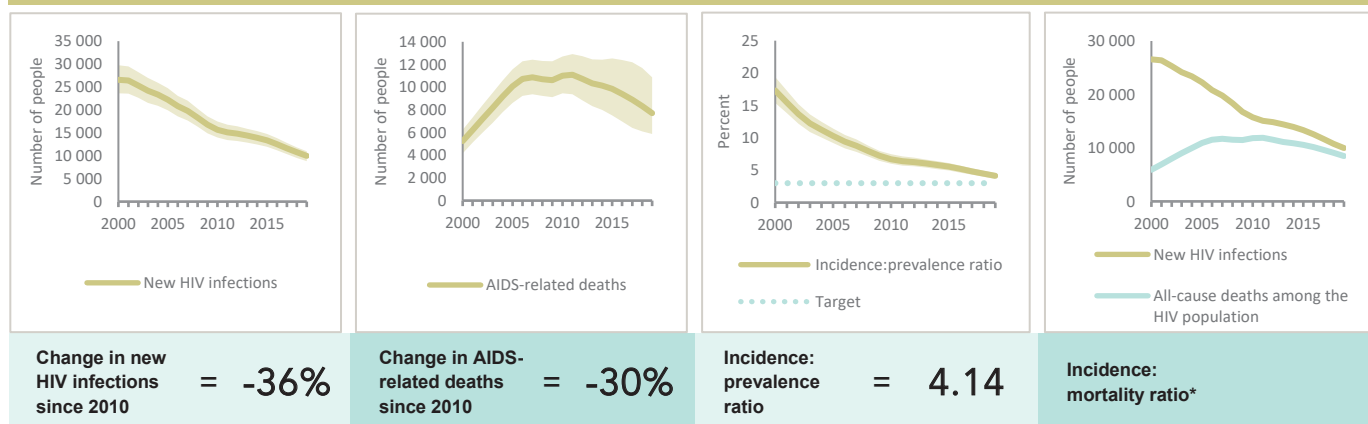
VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months **2016**
11

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2017 | US\$ 2 382 058 | US\$ 20 212 929 | US\$ 12 248 661 | US\$ 51 148 388 | US\$ 20 477 207 | US\$ 106 469 242 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

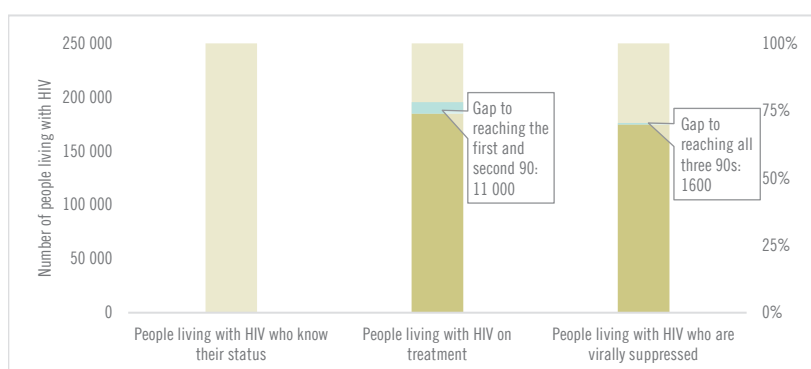


* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 8.3% | 8.8% | 19.0% | ... | 4.7% |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 41.0% | 31.3% | 27.9% | ... | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | 59.1% | 44.1% | 14.1% | ... | ... |
| Condom use | 89.9% | 56.8% | 21.9% | ... | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | 50.4% | 28.6% | 34.2% | ... | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | ... | 76% [68–87%] 184 624 | 72% [64–82%] |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| All ages | ...% [...–...%] | | |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...–...%] | 73% [63–84%] 7 927 | 63% [54–72%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...–...%] | 87% [78–98%] 77 007 | 83% [74–93%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...–...%] | 70% [62–80%] 99 690 | 66% [59–75%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 35% [30–43%] | 85% [74–96%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 27% [24–31%] | 17% [14–19%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 1.2% [<1–1.4%] | 52.6% [46.6–61.1%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 15 000 [10 000–22 000] |
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | 15.5% |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | ... |
| People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | ... |

HIV PREVENTION

| | |
|--|-------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | 0.2% |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016) | |
| — Women | 16.2% |
| — Men | 17.8% |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016) | |
| — Women | ... |
| — Men | 77.4% |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016) | 74.9% |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2016) | Not applicable |
|---|----------------|

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

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

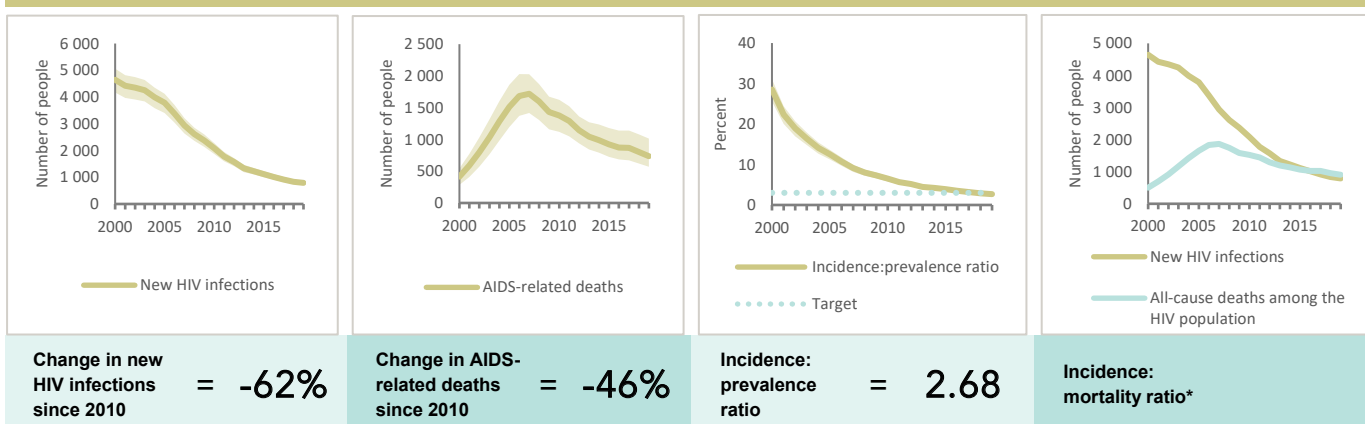
| Harm reduction | |
|--|-------|
| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017) | 90.8% |
| — Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2019) | 369 |
| — Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2019) | 21% |
| — Naloxone available (2019) | No |
| — Safe injection rooms available (2019) | No |

NEPAL

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 2100 [1900–2300] | 1100 [1000–1200] | 790 [700–870] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <500 [<200– <500] | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 590 [510–660] | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<500– <500] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 1300 [1200–1400] | 660 [580–720] | <500 [<500–510] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.08 [0.07–0.09] | 0.04 [0.04–0.05] | 0.03 [0.03–0.03] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 1400 [1100–1600] | 920 [730–1200] | 740 [570–1000] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <200 [<200– <200] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<200– <500] | <200 [<200– <500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 900 [740–1100] | 640 [510–800] | 570 [<500–780] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 32 000 [28 000–38 000] | 29 000 [25 000–33 000] | 30 000 [26 000–34 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 1700 [1500–2000] | 1500 [1300–1700] | 1200 [1000–1400] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 9600 [8400–11 000] | 11 000 [9300–12 000] | 11 000 [10 000–13 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 21 000 [18 000–25 000] | 17 000 [15 000–20 000] | 17 000 [15 000–20 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.2 [0.2–0.2] | 0.2 [0.1–0.2] | 0.1 [0.1–0.1] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



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

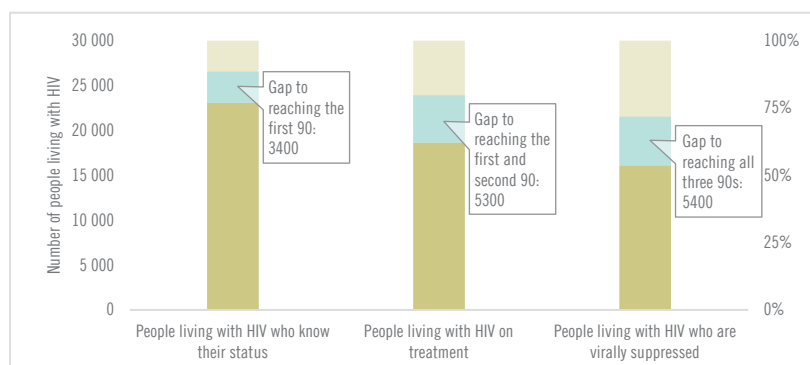
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 18 430 | US\$ 26 032 | US\$ 63 458 | US\$ 6787 | US\$ 115 983 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| All ages | 78% [69–90%] | 63% [56–72%] 18 628 | 55% [48–62%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...–...%] | 100% [97–100%] 1 306 | 80% [69–93%] |
| Women (15+) | 79% [70–89%] | 73% [65–82%] 8 275 | 65% [58–74%] |
| Men (15+) | 77% [66–88%] | 53% [46–61%] 9 047 | 46% [40–53%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

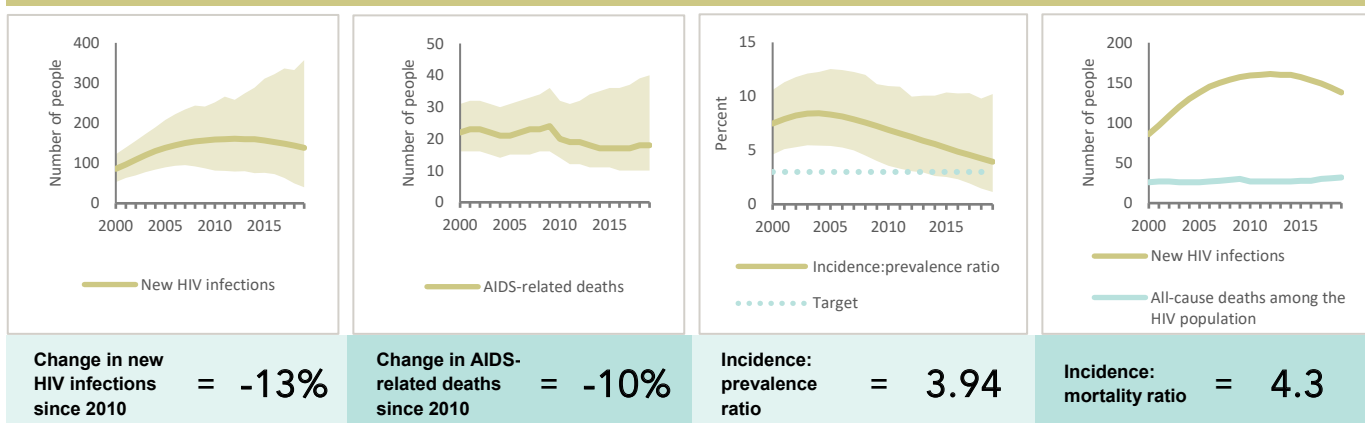
| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 14% [12–17%] | 51% [44–61%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 42% [40–44%] | 29% [26–32%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 3.5% [2.9–4.3%] | 93.3% [78.5– >95%] |

NEW ZEALAND

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | <200 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <200 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.04 [0.02–0.06] | 0.03 [0.02–0.07] | 0.03 [<0.01–0.08] |
| 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) | 2300 [1600–3200] | 3000 [1900–4300] | 3500 [2100–5500] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | <500 [<500–590] | 540 [<500–760] | 570 [<500–810] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 1900 [1200–2600] | 2500 [1500–3600] | 2900 [1700–4800] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | <0.1 [<0.1– <0.1] | <0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | <0.1 [<0.1–0.1] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



EXPENDITURES

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

Last available report: 2017

...

...

...

...

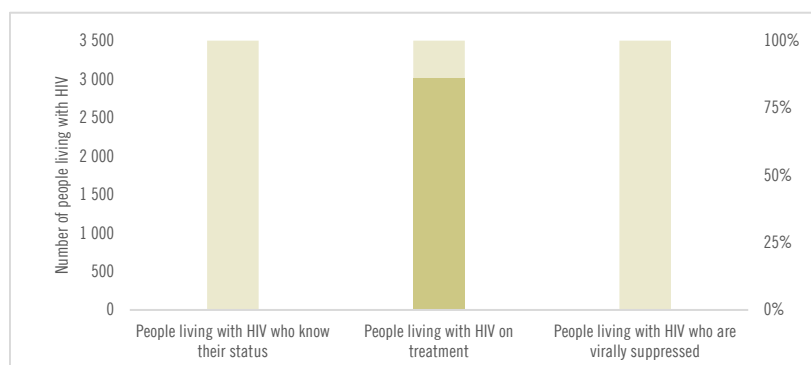
...

US\$ 30 068 244

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | ...% [...-...%] | 86% [51-100%] 3 001 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Children (0-14) | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] ... | ...% [...-...%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 77% [47-100%] 443 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 87% [52-100%] 2 542 | ...% [...-...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 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 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 14 000 [13 000–16 000] | 19 000 [17 000–21 000] | 25 000 [23 000–27 000] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | 780 [650–920] | 1200 [1000–1300] | 1500 [1300–1700] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 3800 [3300–4400] | 5100 [4500–5600] | 6700 [6100–7500] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 9600 [8500–11 000] | 13 000 [12 000–14 000] | 17 000 [15 000–18 000] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.08 [0.07–0.09] | 0.1 [0.09–0.11] | 0.12 [0.11–0.13] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 1400 [870–1800] | 4700 [3700–5700] | 6800 [5600–8000] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <500 [<500– <500] | 670 [570–770] | 900 [780–1000] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <500 [<200– <500] | 1300 [970–1600] | 2000 [1600–2400] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 640 [<500–920] | 2700 [2100–3300] | 3900 [3100–4600] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 68 000 [59 000–77 000] | 130 000 [110 000–150 000] | 190 000 [160 000–210 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 1800 [1500–2100] | 4000 [3400–4600] | 6100 [5300–6900] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 20 000 [17 000–22 000] | 37 000 [32 000–42 000] | 53 000 [47 000–60 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 47 000 [40 000–54 000] | 87 000 [76 000–100 000] | 130 000 [110 000–140 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | <0.1 [<0.1– <0.1] | 0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | 0.1 [0.1–0.2] |

LAWS AND POLICIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | No |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Yes, death penalty |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption are not punished by laws or regulations |
| Criminalization of transgender people | Both criminalized and prosecuted |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | No |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | Yes |
| Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups | No |

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

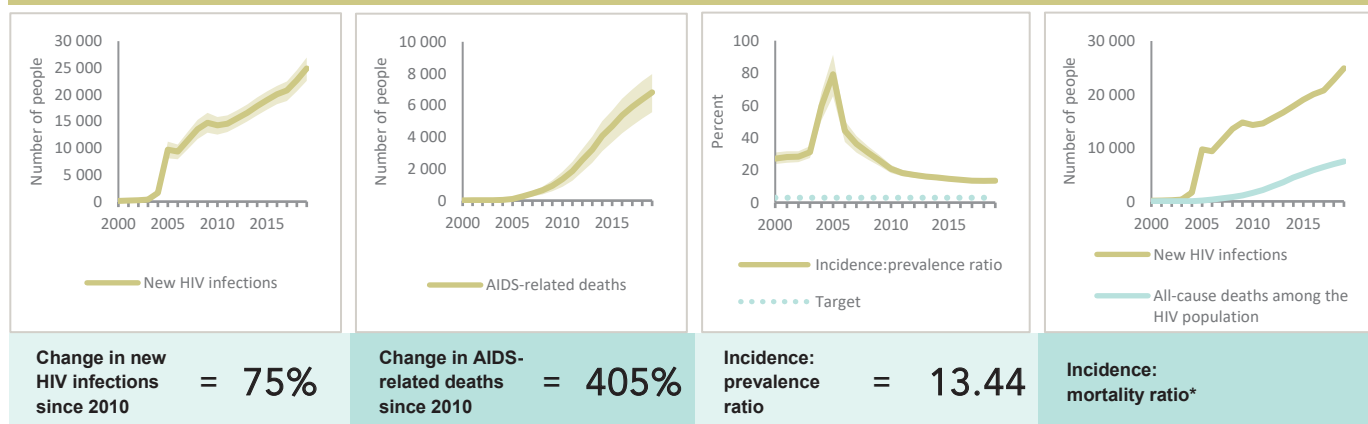
VIOLENCE

| | 2013 | 2018 |
|---|------|------|
| Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | 18 | 14.5 |

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 5 578 386 | US\$ 1 551 621 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 1 244 723 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 8 428 830 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



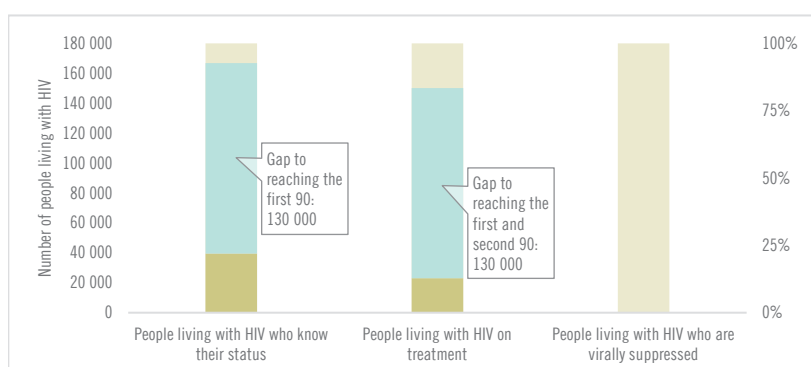
* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 3.8% | 3.7% | 21.0% | 5.5% | 2.0% |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 72.8% | 44.7% | 47.1%** | 69.1%** | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | 5.0% | 0.8% | 16.2% | 10.2% | ... |
| Condom use | 35.1% | 22.4% | 15.3% | 24.4% | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | 0.7% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 1.1% | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | 2010 | 2019 |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| All ages | 21% [19–24%] 22 947 | 12% [11–14%] 22 947 |
| Children (0–14) | 42% [36–48%] 1 884 | 31% [27–35%] 1 884 |
| Women (15+) | 12% [11–14%] 4 824 | 9% [8–10%] 4 824 |
| Men (15+) | 24% [21–27%] 16 239 | 13% [11–15%] 16 239 |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 1% [1–2%] | 12% [10–13%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 46% [43–49%] | 41% [39–44%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 1.2% [<1 –1.4%] | 2.8% [2.5–3.3%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 3800 [2500–5400] |
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | ... |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | ... |
| People 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 | 1.8% |
| — Men | 5.9% |
| Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years | ... |
| — Women | ... |
| — Men | ... |
| Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods | ... |
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised | Not applicable |
| Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards | Not applicable |
| People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period | ... |
| Harm reduction | ... |
| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2016) | 72.5% |
| — Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018) | 46 |
| — Coverage of opioid substitution therapy | ... |
| — Naloxone available (2019) | No |
| — Safe injection rooms available (2019) | No |

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 2600 [2300–2800] | 3100 [2700–3500] | 3300 [2800–4000] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | 500 [<500–610] | <500 [<500–560] | <500 [<500– <500] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 1200 [1000–1300] | 1500 [1300–1700] | 1700 [1400–2000] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 890 [760–1100] | 1100 [970–1400] | 1300 [1100–1700] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.35 [0.32–0.4] | 0.39 [0.34–0.44] | 0.38 [0.32–0.46] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 770 [610–940] | 640 [530–780] | 610 [500–750] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <500 [<500– <500] | <500 [<200– <500] | <500 [<200– <500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <500 [<500– <500] | <200 [<200– <500] | <500 [<200– <500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <500 [<200– <500] | <200 [<200– <500] | <200 [<200– <500] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 33 000 [30 000–37 000] | 42 000 [38 000–47 000] | 52 000 [47 000–57 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 2600 [2200–3000] | 3200 [2500–3700] | 3200 [2400–3800] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 17 000 [16 000–20 000] | 22 000 [20 000–25 000] | 28 000 [25 000–31 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 13 000 [12 000–15 000] | 17 000 [15 000–19 000] | 21 000 [19 000–23 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.7 [0.6–0.8] | 0.8 [0.7–0.9] | 0.9 [0.7–1] |

LAWS AND POLICIES

| | |
|---|--|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | Yes |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Yes, penalty not specified |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | Possession of drugs for personal use 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 | Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | No |
| Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups | Yes |

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

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

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

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

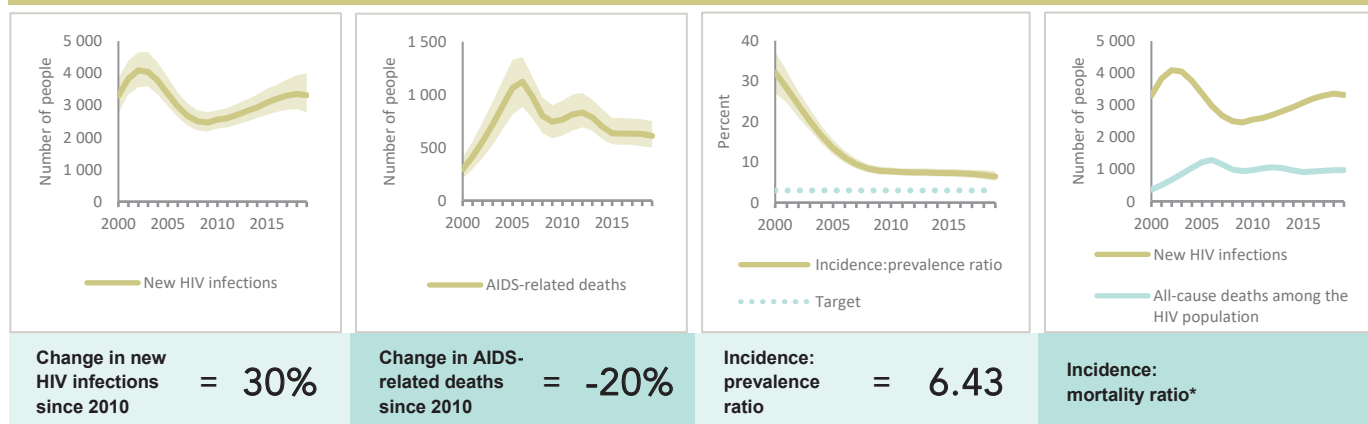
VIOLENCE

Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months **2018**
47.6

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2012 | US\$ 740 081 | US\$ 6 385 677 | ... | US\$ 1 577 356 | US\$ 27 388 589 | US\$ 36 659 267 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

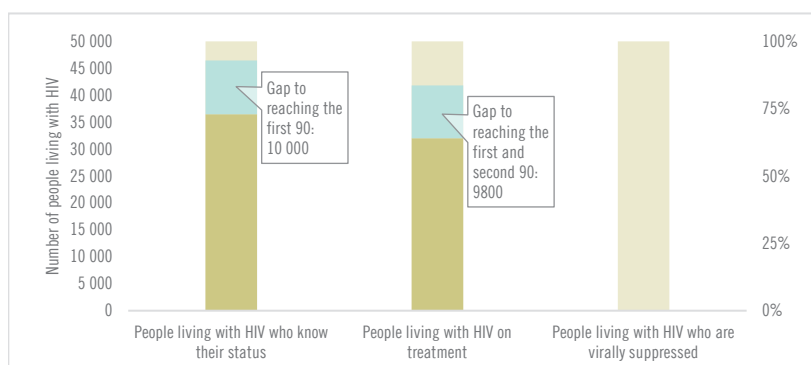


* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | 48 000 | 36 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 15.5% | 7.7% | ... | ... | ... |
| HIV testing and status awareness | ... | 59.0% | ... | ... | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Condom use | 31.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | 71% [64–78%] | 62% [56–68%] 32 018 | ...% [...-...%] |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | | | |
| Children (0–14) | 49% [37–58%] | 49% [37–58%] 1 544 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Women (15+) | 76% [69–84%] | 67% [61–75%] 18 717 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Men (15+) | 67% [60–75%] | 57% [51–63%] 11 757 | ...% [...-...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 5% [4–7%] | 81% [60–100%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 39% [36–42%] | 23% [20–26%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...-...%] | 67.8% [55.4–91.3%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 2700 [2200–3300] |
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | 20.7% |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | ... |
| People coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | ... |

HIV PREVENTION

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | ... |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017) | |
| — Women | 24.4% |
| — Men | 26.2% |
| Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2018) | |
| — Women | 18% |
| — Men | 33.2% |
| Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2018) | 49.2% |
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised | 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 (2019) | No |
| — Safe injection rooms available (2019) | No |

PHILIPPINES

COUNTRY DATA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 5100 [4200–5700] | 10 000 [8400–12 000] | 16 000 [13 000–18 000] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <200 [<100– <200] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <500 [<500– <500] | 610 [<500–730] | 990 [800–1200] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 4700 [3900–5400] | 9500 [7800–11 000] | 14 000 [12 000–17 000] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.05 [0.05–0.06] | 0.1 [0.08–0.12] | 0.14 [0.12–0.17] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <500 [<500–510] | 930 [530–1300] | 1600 [1000–2400] |
| 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] | 840 [<500–1200] | 1400 [900–2100] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 17 000 [14 000–19 000] | 50 000 [42 000–59 000] | 97 000 [81 000–110 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | <100 [<100– <200] | <500 [<200– <500] | <500 [<500–590] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 1000 [860–1200] | 3000 [2500–3500] | 5800 [4900–6800] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 16 000 [13 000–18 000] | 47 000 [39 000–55 000] | 91 000 [76 000–110 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | <0.1 [<0.1– <0.1] | <0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | 0.2 [0.1–0.2] |

LAWS AND POLICIES

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

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

| | |
|---|------|
| Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | 2017 |
| | 71.2 |

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

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

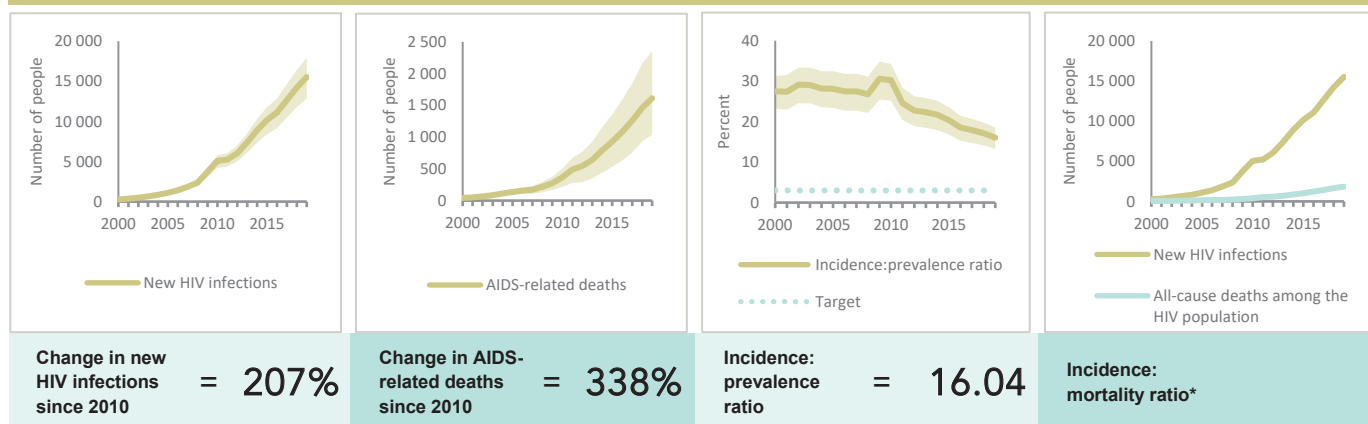
VIOLENCE

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | 2013 | 2017 |
| | 7.1 | 5.5 |

EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2013 | US\$ 17 814 | US\$ 4 522 803 | ... | US\$ 3 180 753 | US\$ 2 018 819 | US\$ 10 319 421 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



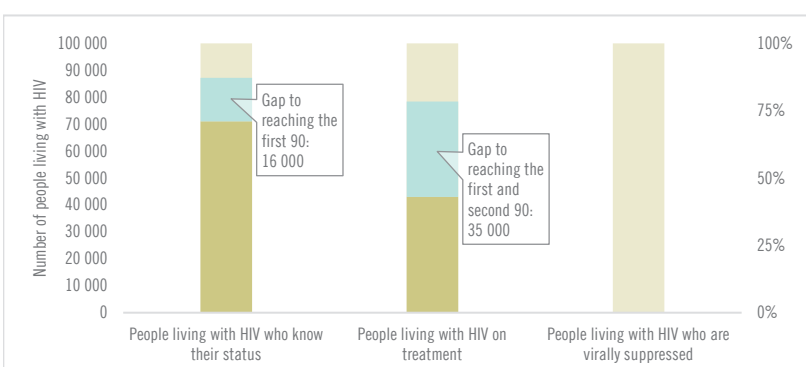
* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

KEY POPULATIONS

| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Estimated size of population | 210 000 | 830 000 | ... | 190 000 | ... |
| HIV prevalence | 0.6% | 5.0% | 29.0% | 3.9% | ... |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 36.3% | 28.4% | 26.9%** | 36.3% | ... |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Condom use | 85.3% | 40.1% | 14.5% | 40.6% | ... |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | 71.8% | 14.6% | 51.8% | 37.6% | ... |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditures in US\$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

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

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | 73% [62–86%] | 44% [37–52%] 43 020 | ...% [...–...%] |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | | | |
| Children (0–14) | 30% [24–37%] | 25% [20–31%] 122 | ...% [...–...%] |
| Women (15+) | 73% [61–85%] | 23% [19–27%] 1 339 | ...% [...–...%] |
| Men (15+) | 74% [62–86%] | 46% [39–54%] 41 559 | ...% [...–...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 14% [12–18%] | 25% [20–31%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 41% [38–45%] | 32% [29–34%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 8.2% [6.5–10.0%] | 7.2% [5.8–9.1%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 10 000 [4100–19 000] |
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | 51.9% |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | ... |
| People coinfecting with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | ... |

HIV PREVENTION

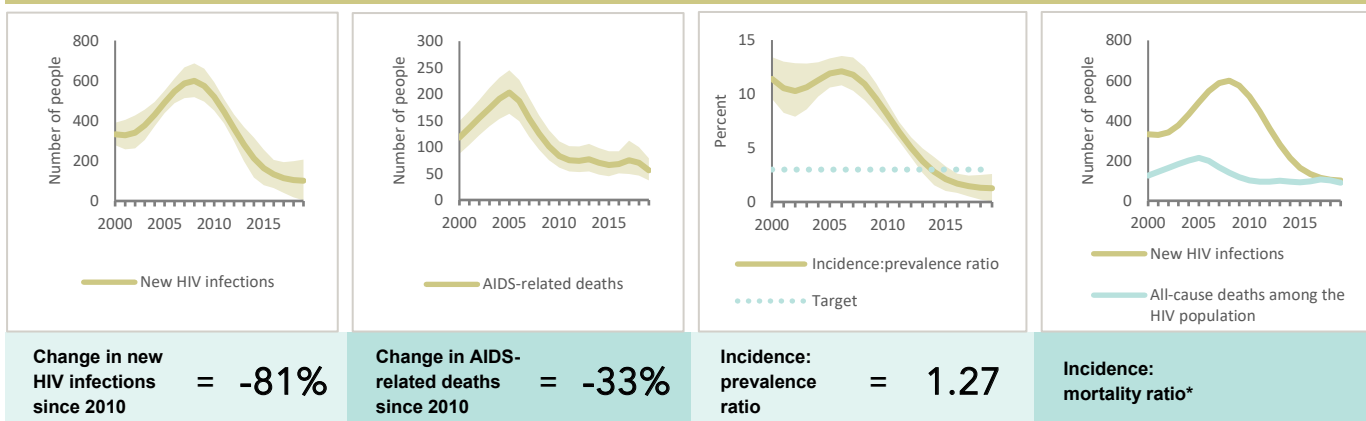
| | |
|--|----------------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | ... |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017) | |
| — Women | 20.2% |
| — Men | ... |
| Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017) | |
| — Women | 10.3% |
| — Men | ... |
| Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017) | 56.1% |
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised | Not applicable |
| Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards | Not applicable |
| People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period | ... |
| Harm reduction | |
| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015) | 63.6% |
| — Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects | ... |
| — Coverage of opioid substitution therapy | ... |
| — Naloxone available (2019) | No |
| — Safe injection rooms available (2019) | No |

SINGAPORE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 520 [<500–590] | <200 [<100– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <500 [<500–540] | <200 [<100– <500] | <100 [<100– <200] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.14 [0.13–0.16] | 0.04 [0.02–0.07] | 0.03 [0.01–0.05] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 6500 [5600–7500] | 7700 [6500–9000] | 7900 [6500–9500] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 670 [580–770] | 730 [620–830] | 750 [610–890] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 5800 [5000–6700] | 7000 [5900–8100] | 7200 [5900–8600] |
| 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



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

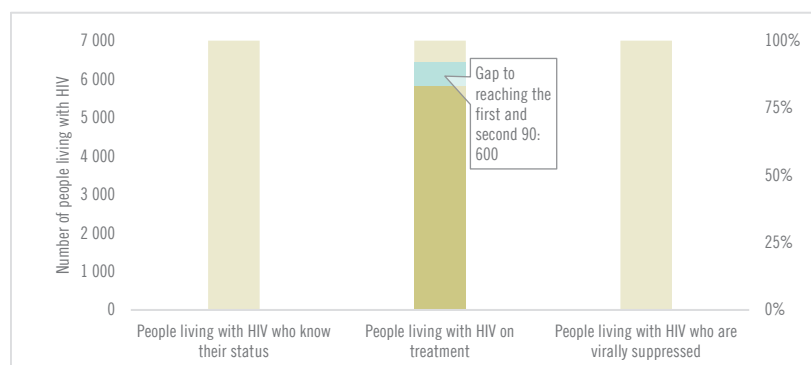
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2017 | ... | US\$ 52 093 243 | ... | ... | ... | US\$ 52 093 243 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | ...% [...-...%] | 73% [60–88%] 5 839 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] ... | ...% [...-...%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 69% [56–82%] 512 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 74% [61–88%] 5 323 | ...% [...-...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

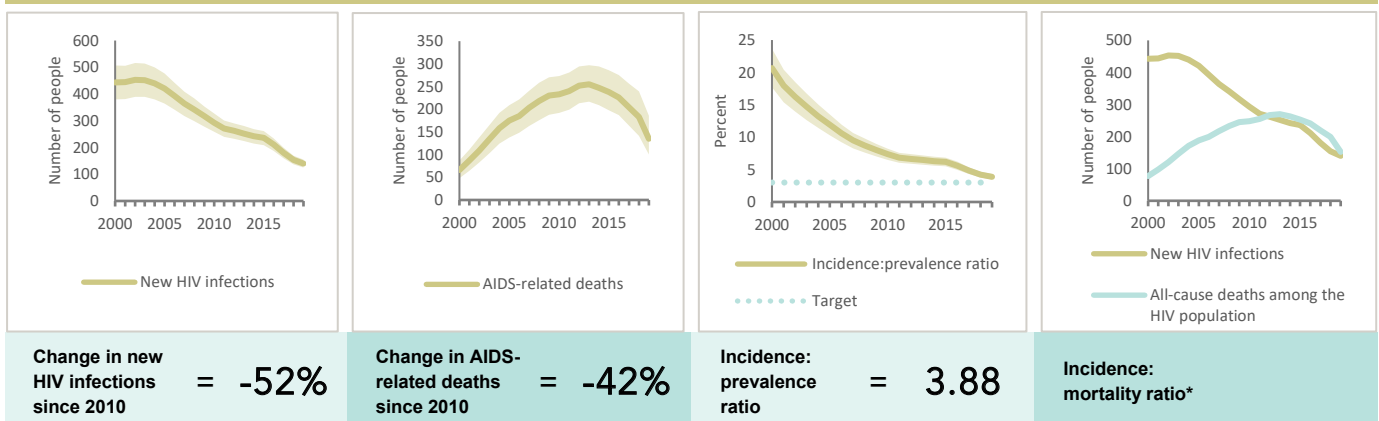
| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |

SRI LANKA

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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 (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <200 [<200– <500] | <200 [<200– <200] | <200 [<100– <200] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.01 [0.01–0.02] | 0.01 [0.01–0.01] | <0.01 [<0.01– <0.01] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <500 [<200– <500] | <500 [<200– <500] | <200 [<200– <200] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <200 [<200– <500] | <200 [<200– <500] | <100 [<100– <200] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 4000 [3400–4800] | 3800 [3200–4500] | 3600 [3200–4200] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] | ... [...–...] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 1100 [930–1300] | 1100 [940–1300] | 1000 [890–1200] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 2800 [2400–3400] | 2700 [2300–3200] | 2500 [2200–3000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | <0.1 [<0.1– <0.1] | <0.1 [<0.1– <0.1] | <0.1 [<0.1– <0.1] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



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

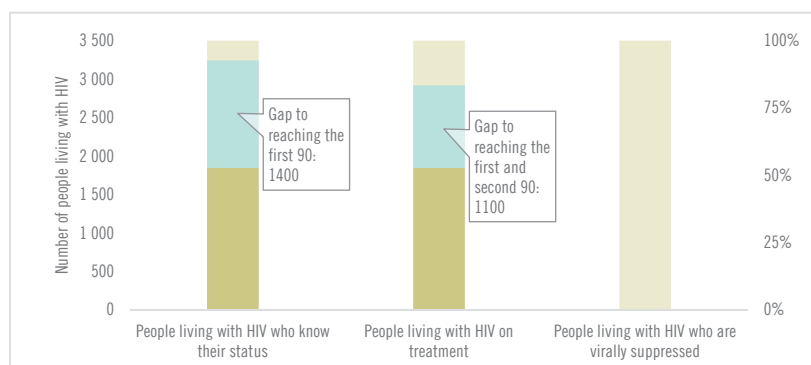
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 2 743 563 | US\$ 1 606 380 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 0 | US\$ 4 349 943 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | 51% [45–60%] | 51% [45–60%] 1 846 | ...% [...–...%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] ... | ...% [...–...%] |
| Women (15+) | 50% [44–58%] | 50% [44–58%] 511 | ...% [...–...%] |
| Men (15+) | 51% [45–60%] | 51% [45–60%] 1 293 | ...% [...–...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

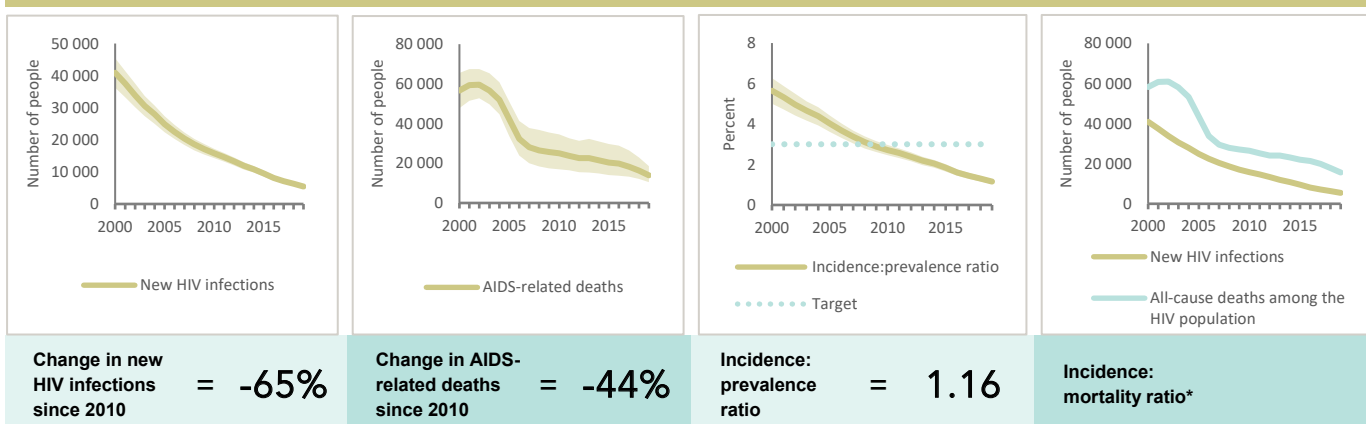
| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...–...%] | ...% [...–...%] |

THAILAND

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 16 000 [14 000–17 000] | 9500 [8600–10 000] | 5400 [4900–6000] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | 560 [<500–670] | <100 [<100– <200] | <100 [<100– <100] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 5300 [4600–5900] | 2700 [2400–3000] | 1600 [1400–1800] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 9900 [8800–11 000] | 6700 [6000–7400] | 3800 [3400–4200] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.24 [0.22–0.26] | 0.14 [0.13–0.15] | 0.08 [0.07–0.09] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 25 000 [17 000–34 000] | 20 000 [14 000–30 000] | 14 000 [10 000–19 000] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | 660 [550–770] | <500 [<500– <500] | <200 [<200– <200] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | 8300 [5800–11 000] | 8100 [5200–12 000] | 6400 [4900–9300] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 16 000 [10 000–23 000] | 12 000 [8300–17 000] | 7400 [5500–9600] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 580 000 [490 000–700 000] | 520 000 [450 000–610 000] | 470 000 [410 000–540 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 11 000 [9600–13 000] | 6700 [5600–7900] | 3300 [2800–4000] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 250 000 [220 000–300 000] | 230 000 [200 000–270 000] | 210 000 [180 000–240 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 320 000 [270 000–390 000] | 280 000 [250 000–330 000] | 260 000 [230 000–300 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 1.5 [1.2–1.8] | 1.3 [1.1–1.5] | 1 [0.8–1.2] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



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

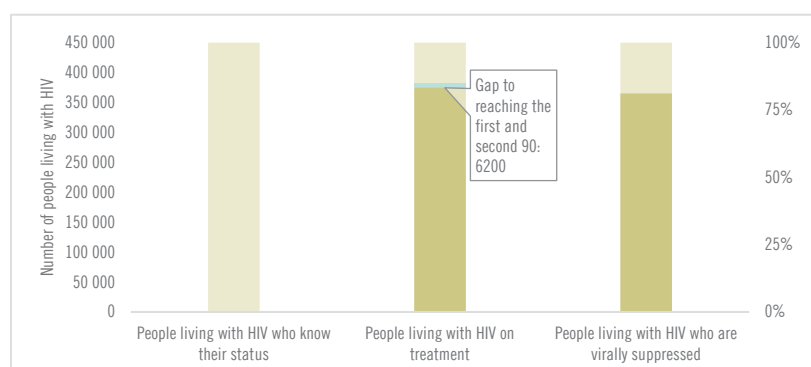
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 255 509 | US\$ 271 162 577 | US\$ 11 451 383 | US\$ 7 142 318 | US\$ 5 297 711 | US\$ 295 888 256 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| All ages | ...% [...-...%] | 80% [70–91%] 375 332 | 78% [68–89%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...-...%] | 66% [55–78%] 2 193 | 58% [49–69%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 80% [69–92%] 166 269 | 78% [68–89%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 79% [70–91%] 206 870 | 77% [68–89%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

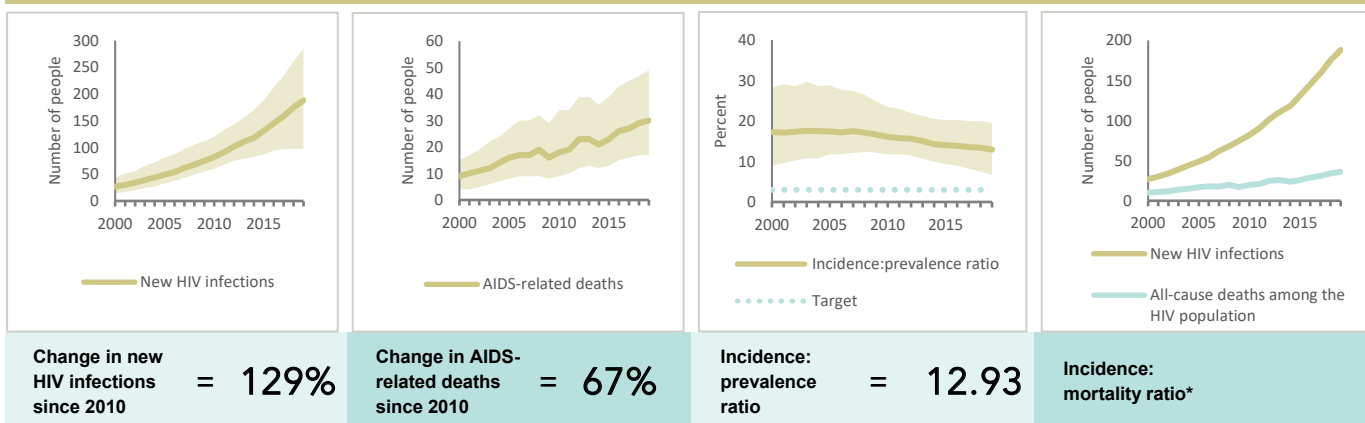
| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 94% [78–100%] | 97% [81–100%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 7% [6–8%] | 2% [2–2%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 45.3% [38.5–54.9%] | 94.3% [80.1– >95%] |

TIMOR-LESTE

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | <100 [<100– <200] | <200 [<100– <200] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <200] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <100] | <100 [<100– <200] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.08 [0.06–0.11] | 0.11 [0.08–0.16] | 0.15 [0.08–0.23] |
| 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) | 510 [<500–770] | 930 [720–1300] | 1500 [1000–2000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] | ... [...-...] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | <500 [<200– <500] | <500 [<500–540] | 620 [<500–870] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | <500 [<200– <500] | <500 [<500–690] | 760 [540–1100] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | <0.1 [<0.1–0.1] | 0.1 [0.1–0.2] | 0.2 [0.1–0.3] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



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

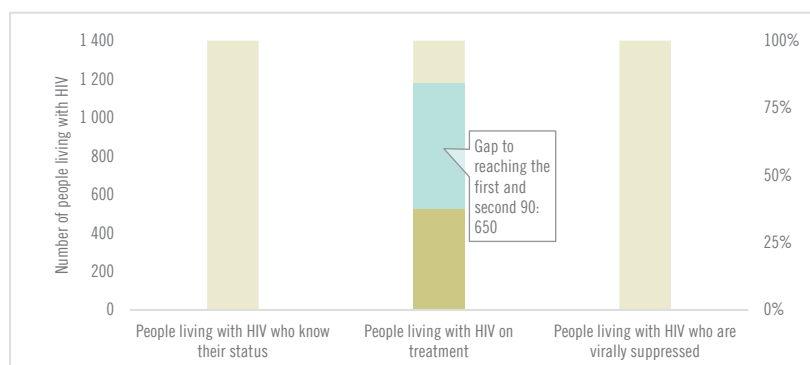
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2009 | ... | US\$ 21 000 | ... | US\$ 1 743 620 | US\$ 38 394 | US\$ 1 803 014 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| All ages | ...% [...-...%] | 36% [26–50%] 524 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] ... | ...% [...-...%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 26% [18–37%] 163 | ...% [...-...%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...-...%] | 45% [32–62%] 338 | ...% [...-...%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

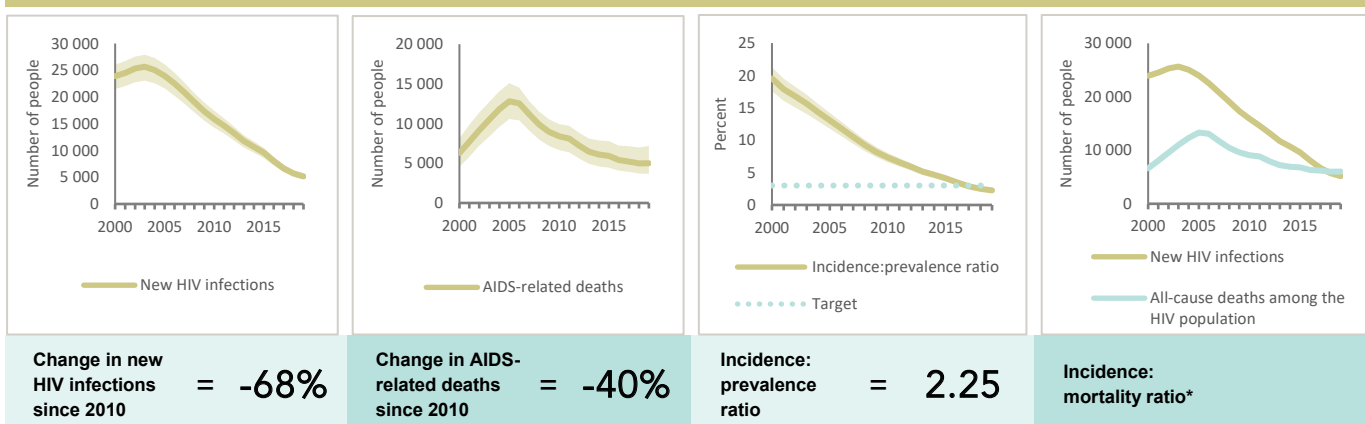
| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...-...%] | ...% [...-...%] |

VIET NAM

EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 16 000 [14 000–17 000] | 9600 [8600–11 000] | 5200 [4600–5700] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | 620 [<500–820] | 500 [<500–650] | <500 [<200– <500] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 4500 [3900–5100] | 2700 [2300–3000] | 1400 [1200–1600] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 11 000 [9600–12 000] | 6400 [5700–7000] | 3400 [3100–3800] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.18 [0.16–0.2] | 0.11 [0.09–0.12] | 0.05 [0.05–0.06] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 8400 [6600–9900] | 5900 [4500–7800] | 5000 [3700–7200] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <500 [<500– <500] | <200 [<200– <500] | <200 [<100– <500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | 2900 [2200–3400] | 1500 [1100–2100] | 990 [680–1500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 5200 [4000–6100] | 4200 [3200–5400] | 3900 [2900–5500] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 220 000 [190 000–250 000] | 230 000 [200 000–260 000] | 230 000 [200 000–260 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 5000 [4200–6000] | 5700 [4800–6700] | 5200 [4400–6400] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 61 000 [53 000–71 000] | 68 000 [60 000–77 000] | 70 000 [62 000–79 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 150 000 [130 000–180 000] | 160 000 [140 000–180 000] | 150 000 [130 000–170 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.4 [0.3–0.4] | 0.4 [0.3–0.4] | 0.3 [0.3–0.4] |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



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

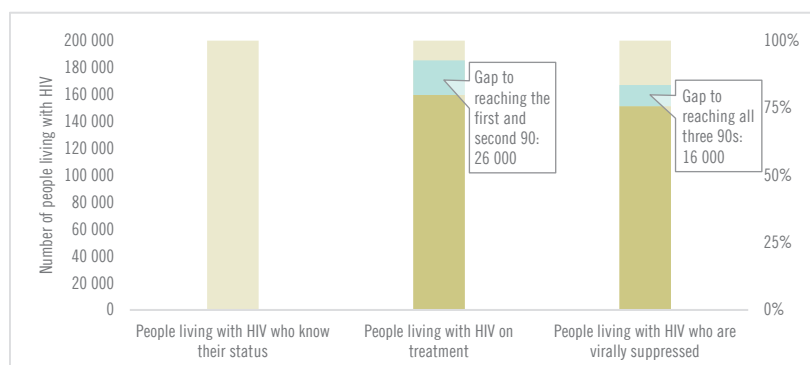
EXPENDITURES

| | Financing sources | | | | | Total |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | |
| Last available report: 2012 | ... | US\$ 30 327 094 | US\$ 28 917 091 | US\$ 19 495 015 | US\$ 14 805 388 | US\$ 95 446 487 |

Note: Global AIDS Monitoring report was not available at the time of publication.

COUNTRY DATA

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| All ages | ...% [...–...%] | 70% [61–79%] 159 664 | 66% [58–75%] |
| Children (0–14) | ...% [...–...%] | 85% [71–100%] 4 461 | 77% [64–93%] |
| Women (15+) | ...% [...–...%] | 77% [68–87%] 54 211 | 74% [65–83%] |
| Men (15+) | ...% [...–...%] | 66% [57–74%] 100 992 | 62% [54–71%] |

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 45% [37–54%] | 86% [74–100%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 20% [17–22%] | 12% [9–15%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | ...% [...–...%] | 46.4% [39.8–54.1%] |