

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2005	2010	2017
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
New HIV infections (all ages)	130 000 [66 000–230 000]	120 000 [60 000–210 000]	88 000 [44 000–160 000]
New HIV infections (0–14)	13 000 [8100–20 000]	7700 [4800–12 000]	3700 [2300–5800]
New HIV infections (women, 15+)	48 000 [23 000–87 000]	45 000 [22 000–81 000]	34 000 [16 000–60 000]
New HIV infections (men, 15+)	71 000 [35 000–130 000]	67 000 [33 000–120 000]	50 000 [25 000–92 000]
HIV incidence per 1000 population	0.12 [0.06–0.22]	0.1 [0.05–0.18]	0.1 [0.03–0.12]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
AIDS-related deaths (all ages)	240 000 [110 000–440 000]	160 000 [76 000–290 000]	69 000 [34 000–130 000]
AIDS-related deaths (0–14)	11 000 [5900–19 000]	6800 [3700–12 000]	2600 [1400–4600]
AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+)	88 000 [38 000–180 000]	58 000 [25 000–120 000]	20 000 [8800–42 000]
AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+)	140 000 [68 000–250 000]	91 000 [45 000–170 000]	46 000 [23 000–84 000]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
People living with HIV (all ages)	2 800 000 [2 000 000–3 900 000]	2 300 000 [1 700 000–3 300 000]	2 100 000 [1 500 000–3 000 000]
People living with HIV (0–14)	100 000 [71 000–150 000]	88 000 [61 000–130 000]	61 000 [42 000–88 000]
People living with HIV (women, 15+)	1 100 000 [760 000–1 500 000]	900 000 [650 000–1 300 000]	880 000 [630 000–1 200 000]
People living with HIV (men, 15+)	1 600 000 [1 100 000–2 300 000]	1 300 000 [940 000–1 900 000]	1 200 000 [850 000–1 700 000]

## LAWS AND POLICIES

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission	No
Criminalization 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	There is 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	No

## STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

	2006	2016
Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	35.1	27.6

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

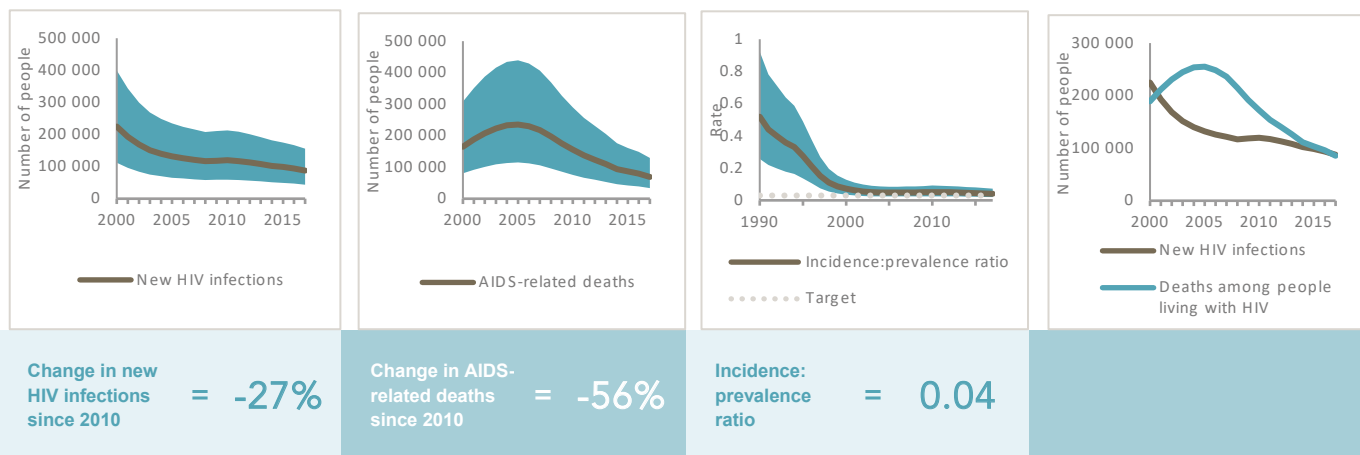
## VIOLENCE

	2006	2016
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	23	22

## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources					Total
	Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	
Last available report: 2014	...	US\$ 370 506 154	...	...	...	US\$ 370 506 154

## EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



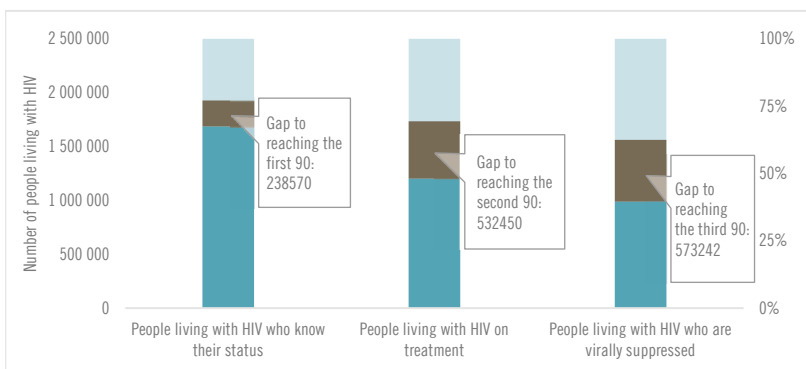
## KEY POPULATIONS

	Sex workers	Gay men and other men who have sex with men	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners
<b>Estimated size of population</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HIV prevalence</b>	1.6%	2.7%	6.3%	3.1%	...
<b>Know their HIV status</b>	68.6%	64.8%	49.6%	67.6%	...
<b>Antiretroviral therapy coverage</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Condom use</b>	90.8%	83.9%	77.4%	79.7%	...
<b>Coverage of HIV prevention programmes</b>	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination</b>	...	...	...	...	...

## HIV COMORBIDITIES

<b>Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2016)</b>	87 000 [56 000 -125 000]
<b>Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active tuberculosis (2016)</b>	12.1%
<b>Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (survey data) (2016)</b>	35%
<b>Proportion of people coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis B virus receiving combined treatment</b>	...
<b>Proportion of people coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment</b>	...

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



<b>All ages</b>	79% [56- >95%]	56% [40-79%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Women (15+)</b>	87% [62- >95%]	63% [45-88%]	...% [...-...%]
<b>Men (15+)</b>	68% [48- >95%]	50% [35-71%]	...% [...-...%]

<b>Is antiretroviral therapy provided in community settings (such as outside health facilities) for people who are stable on antiretroviral therapy?</b>	No
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## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

	2010	2017
<b>Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines</b>	0% [0-0%]	60% [41-89%]
<b>Early infant diagnosis</b>	6% [4-9%]	23% [16-33%]

## HIV PREVENTION

<b>Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2016)</b>	
— Women	21.7%
— Men	31.5%
<b>Condom use at last higher-risk sex (with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner) (2016)</b>	
— Women	...
— Men	40.8%
<b>Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2016)</b>	72.8%
<b>Men aged 15-49 years who are circumcised</b>	Not applicable
<b>Male circumcisions performed according to national standards</b>	Not applicable
<b>People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017)</b>	...
<b>Harm reduction</b>	
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2015)	86.4%
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017)	424.0
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2017)	19%
— Naloxone available (2016)	Yes
— Safe injection rooms available (2016)	No