

# 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

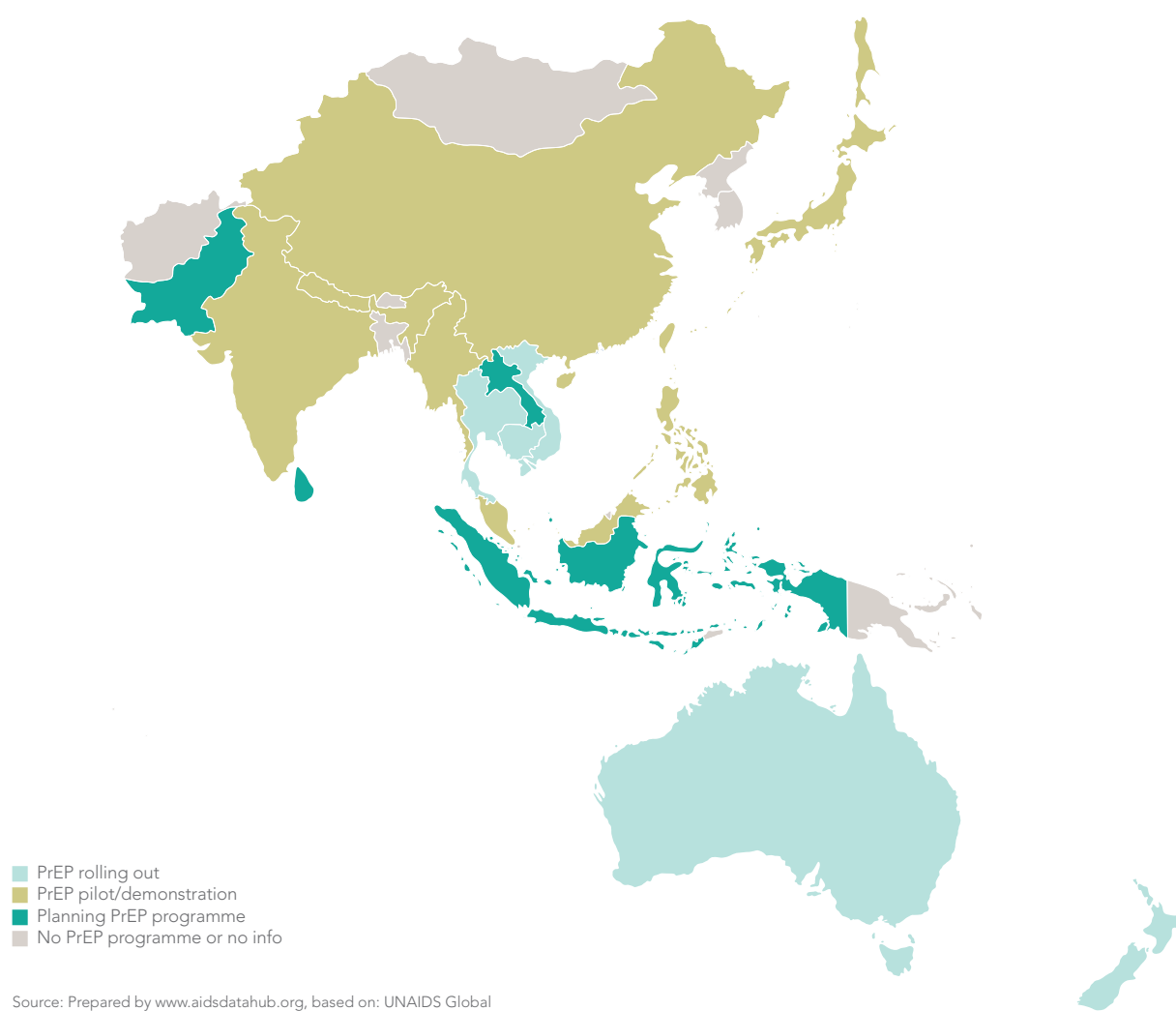
HAVE PREP PROGRAMMES ROLLING  
OUT NATIONALLY, AND 7 HAVE PILOT  
OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

**H**IV 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

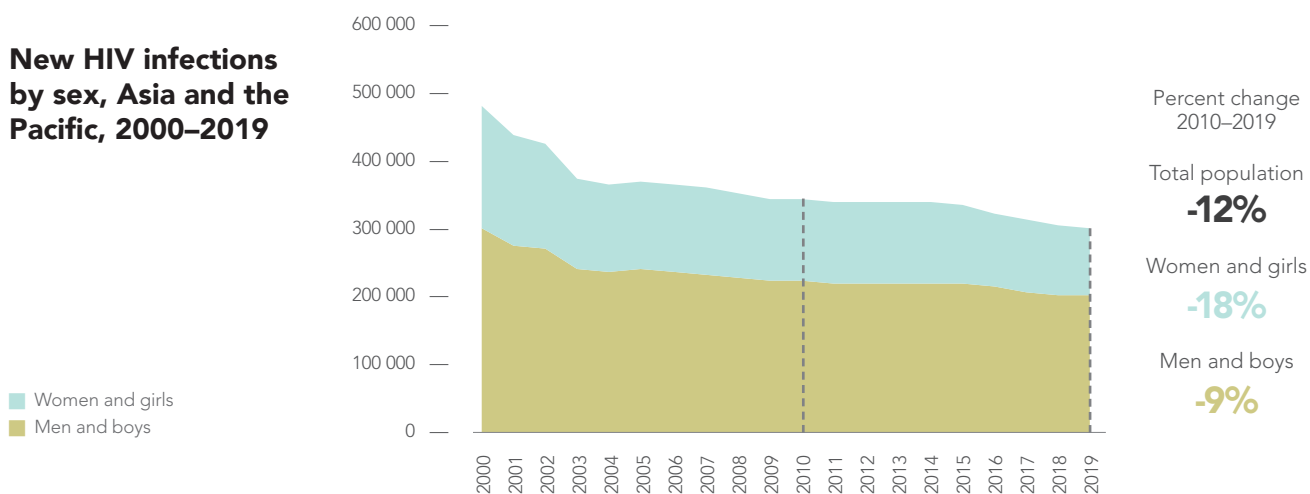


PrEP is an additional prevention choice for people at substantial risk of HIV infection. Outstanding examples have been set by Australia, Cambodia, New Zealand, Thailand and Viet Nam, with PrEP rolling out and PrEP provision increasing. The

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.

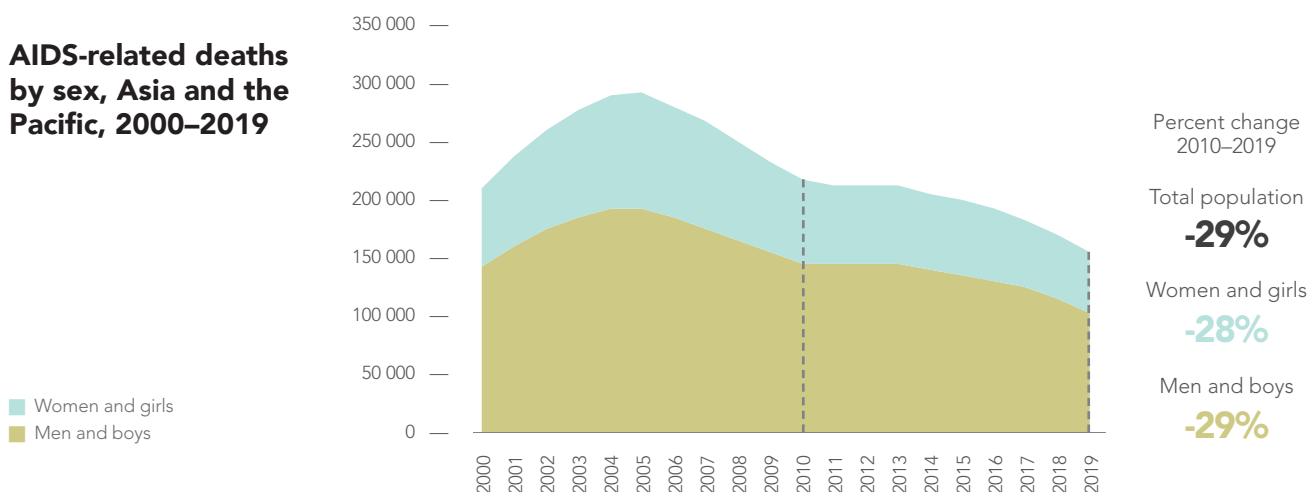
## State of the epidemic

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



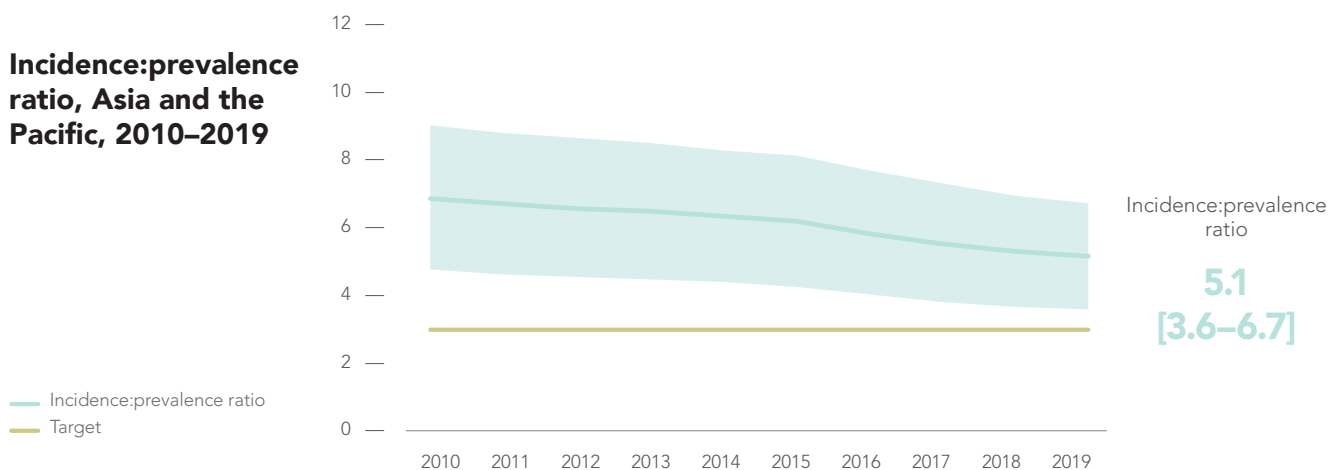
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

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



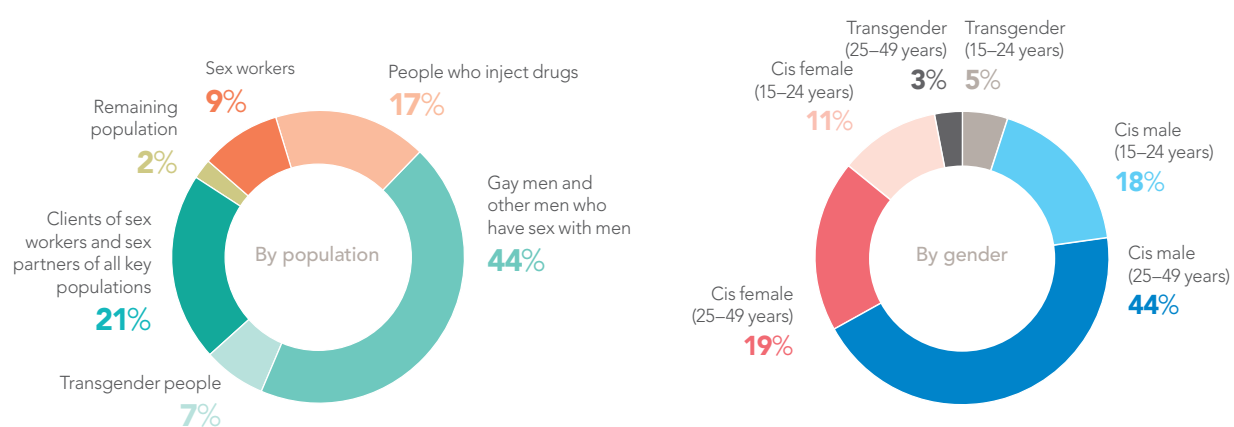
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

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



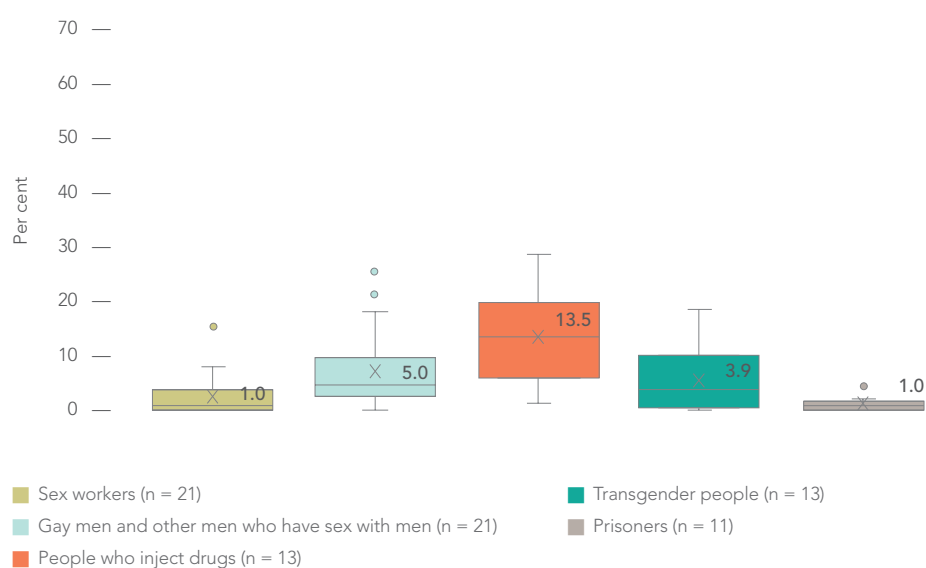
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2020 (see <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

## 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

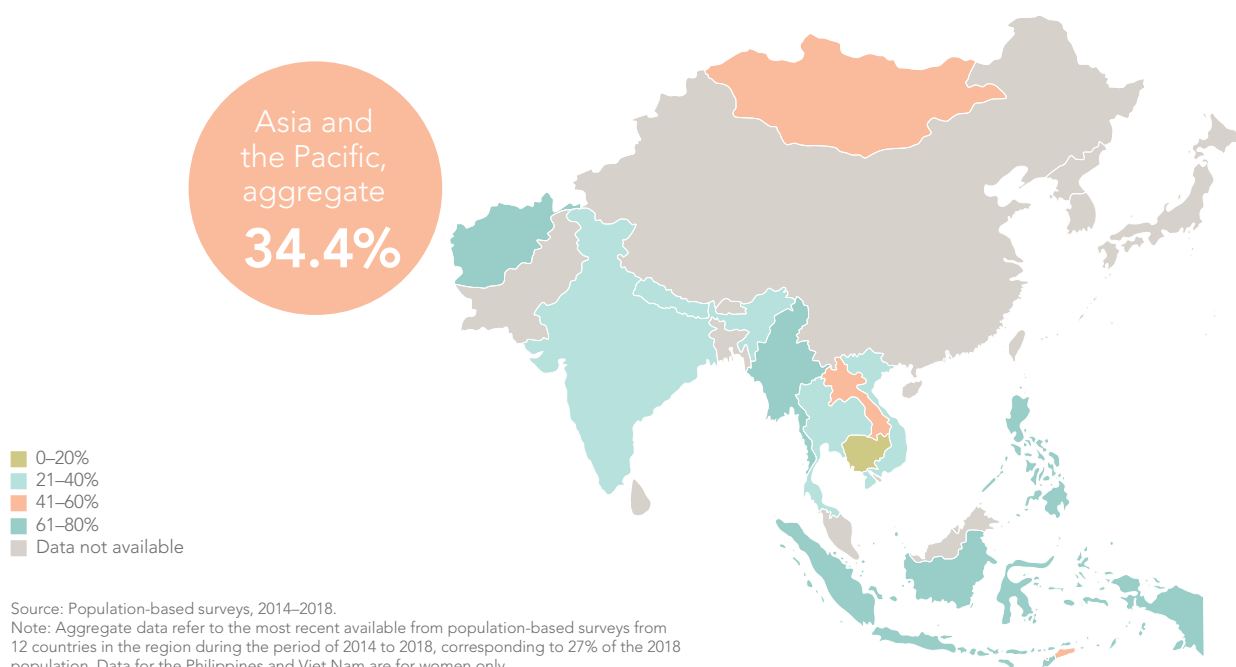
Mongolia Sex workers: Darkhan, Dornod, Khuvsgul and Ulaanbaatar

Gay men and other men who have sex with men: Darkhan, Dornod, Orkhon and Ulaanbaatar

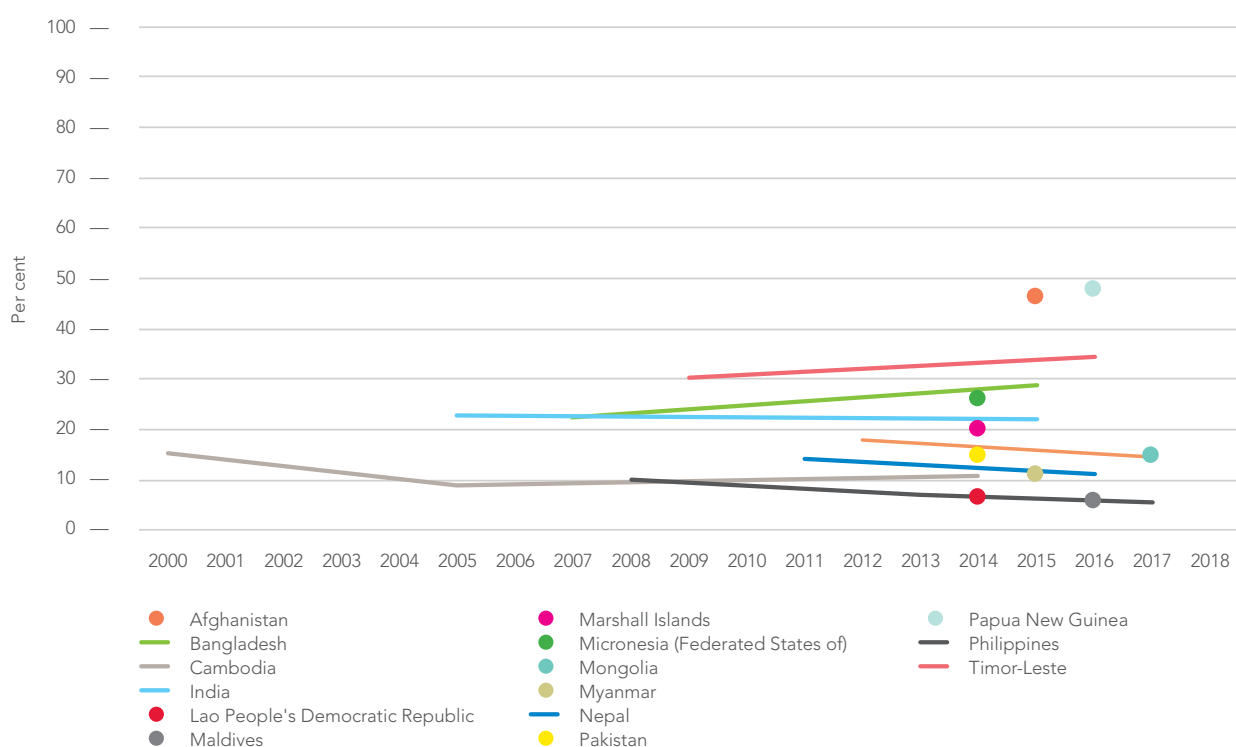


## Stigma and discrimination and violence

### 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



### 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  
■ Data not available

■ Compulsory detention for drug offences  
■ 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

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

Yes  
No  
Data not available

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

Yes  
No  
Data not available

## Sources:

- UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
- UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).
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- 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>).
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## 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

<p><b>Criminalization of transgender people</b></p> <p> <span style="color: red;">■</span> Criminalized and/or prosecuted  <span style="color: green;">■</span> Neither criminalized nor prosecuted  <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Data not available         </p>	<p><b>Criminalization of sex work</b></p> <p> <span style="color: red;">■</span> Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work  <span style="color: green;">■</span> Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized  <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Issue is determined/differs at the subnational level  <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Data not available         </p>	<p><b>Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts</b></p> <p> <span style="color: red;">■</span> Death penalty  <span style="color: orange;">■</span> Imprisonment (14 years life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified  <span style="color: green;">■</span> Decriminalized  <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Data not available         </p>	<p><b>Drug use or possession for personal use an offence</b></p> <p> <span style="color: red;">■</span> Compulsory detention for drug offences  <span style="color: orange;">■</span> Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption are not punished by laws or regulations  <span style="color: green;">■</span> Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence or drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law  <span style="color: blue;">■</span> Possession of drugs for personal use or drug use or consumption is specified as a non-criminal offence  <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Data not available         </p>	<p><b>Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing</b></p> <p> <span style="color: red;">■</span> Yes, for adolescents younger than 18  <span style="color: orange;">■</span> Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16  <span style="color: green;">■</span> Yes, for adolescents younger than 12  <span style="color: blue;">■</span> No  <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Data not available         </p>	<p><b>Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services</b></p> <p> <span style="color: red;">■</span> Yes  <span style="color: green;">■</span> No  <span style="color: grey;">■</span> Data not available         </p>
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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

Yes  
No  
Data not available

No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws

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

Yes  
No  
Data not available

Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits

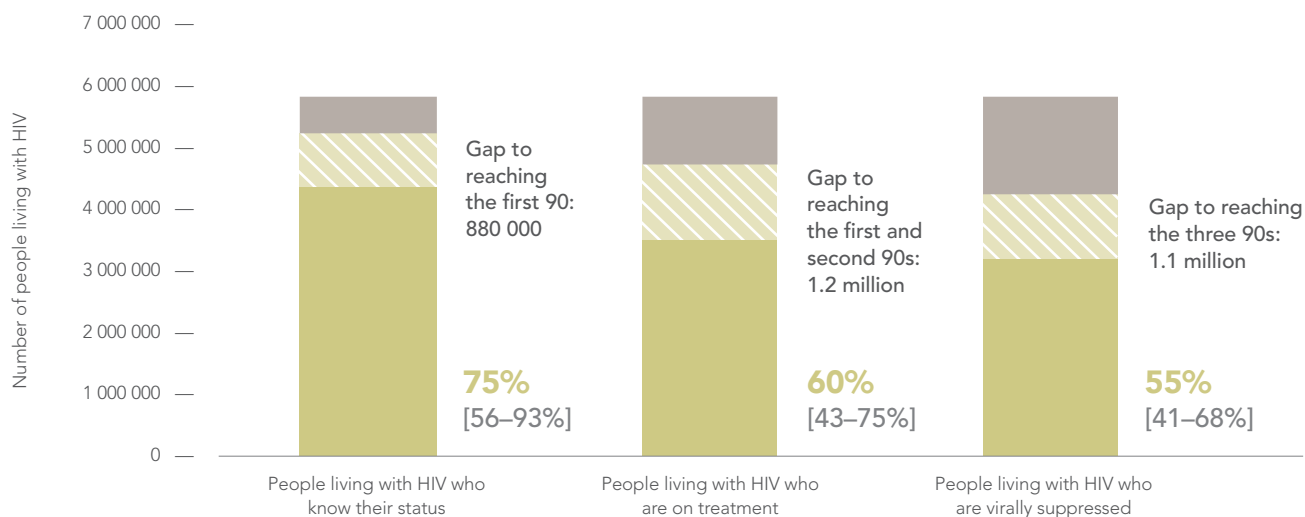
Prohibit short- and/or long-stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits

Yes  
No  
Data not available

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## HIV testing and treatment

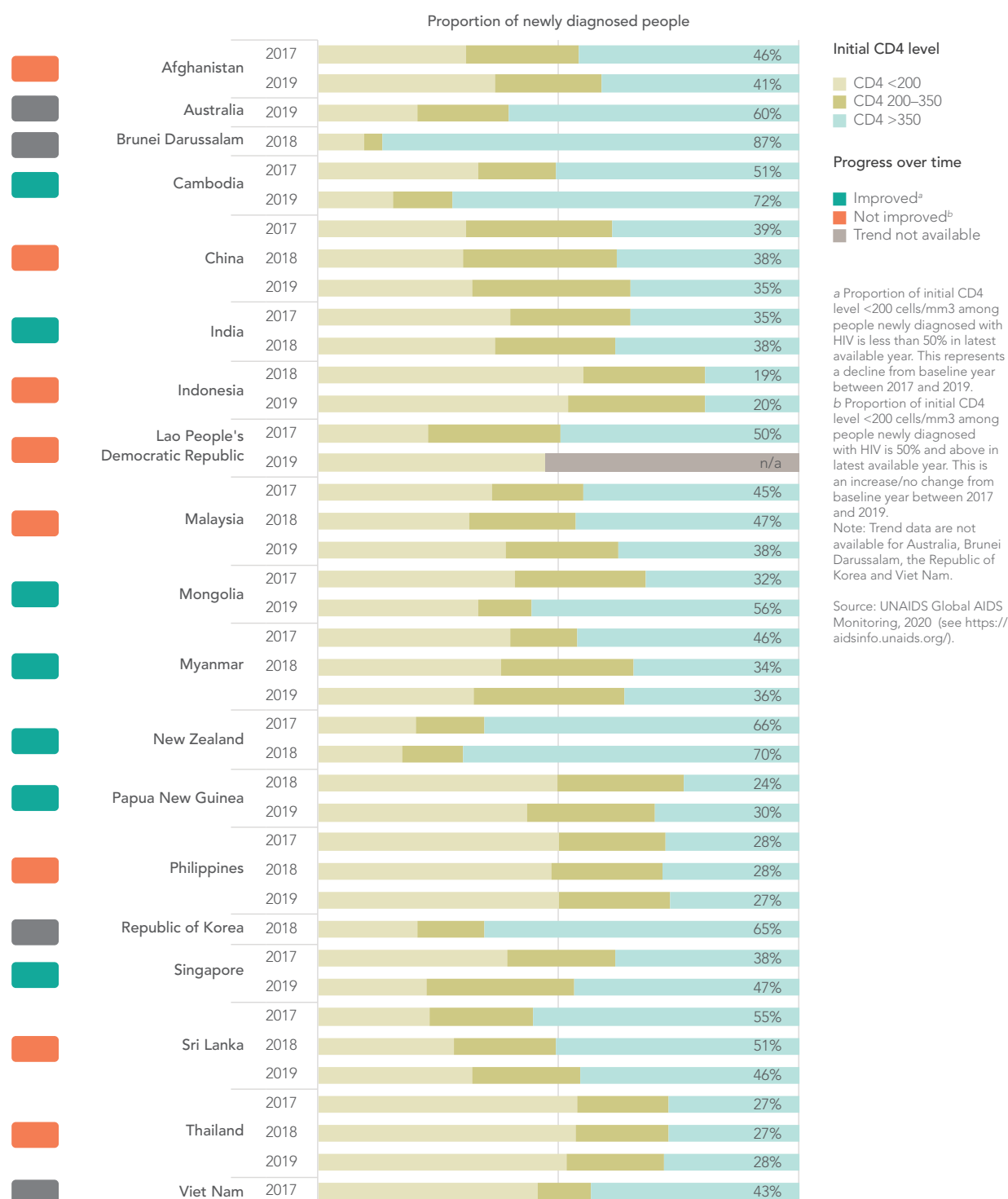
### HIV testing and treatment cascade, Asia and the Pacific, 2019



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.

## 90-90-90 country scorecard: Asia and the Pacific, 2019

[illegible]

	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

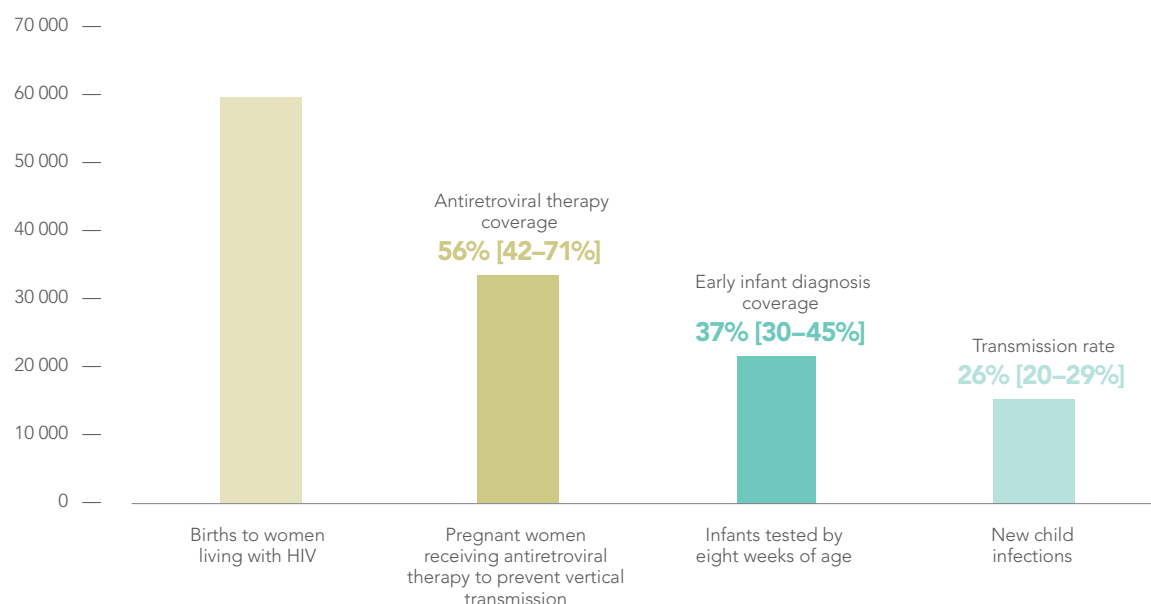
86% and above
73–86%
65–72%
40–64%
25–39%
Less than 25%

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

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

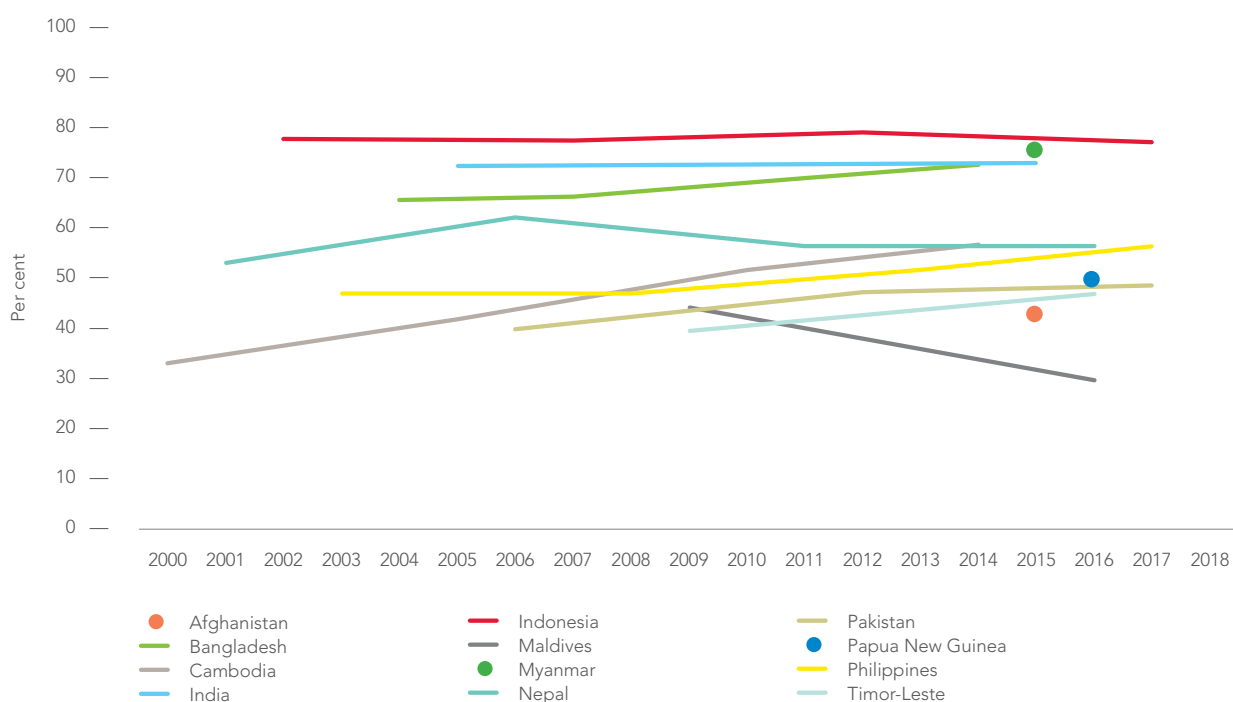
## People-centred services

### 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/>).

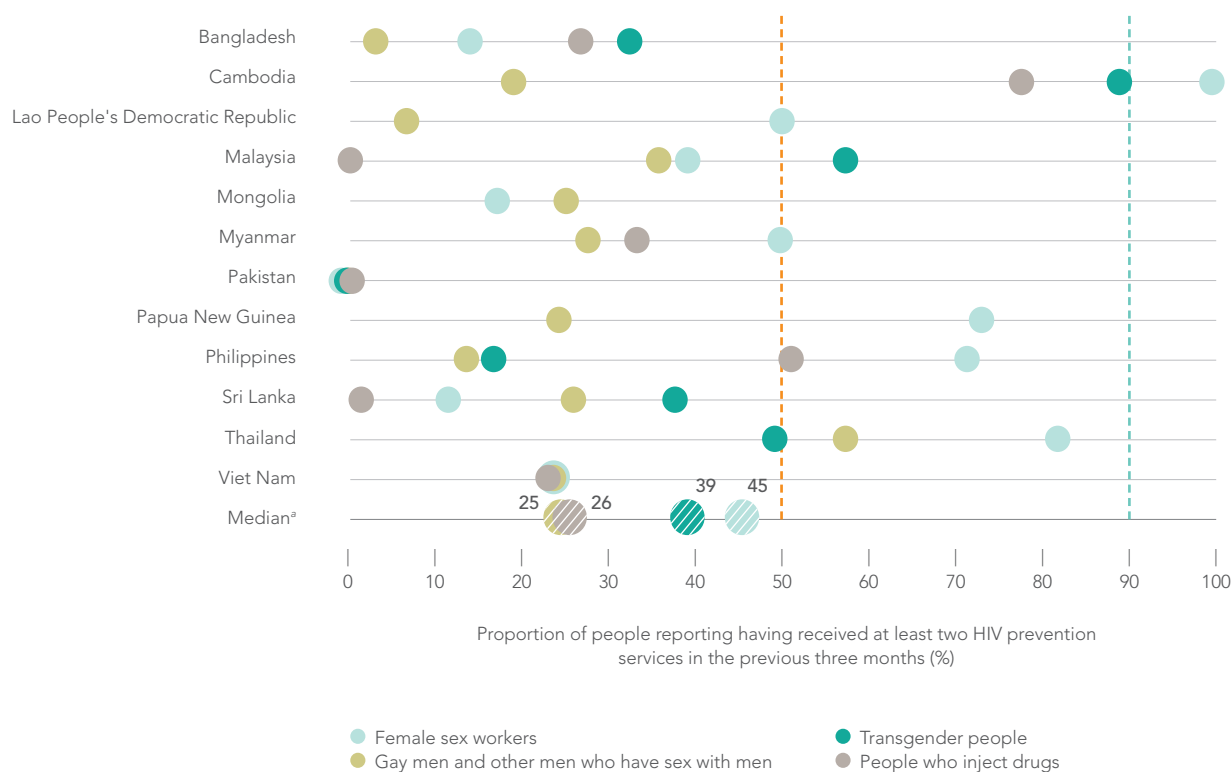
### Women aged 15 to 49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods, countries with available data, Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2018



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/>).

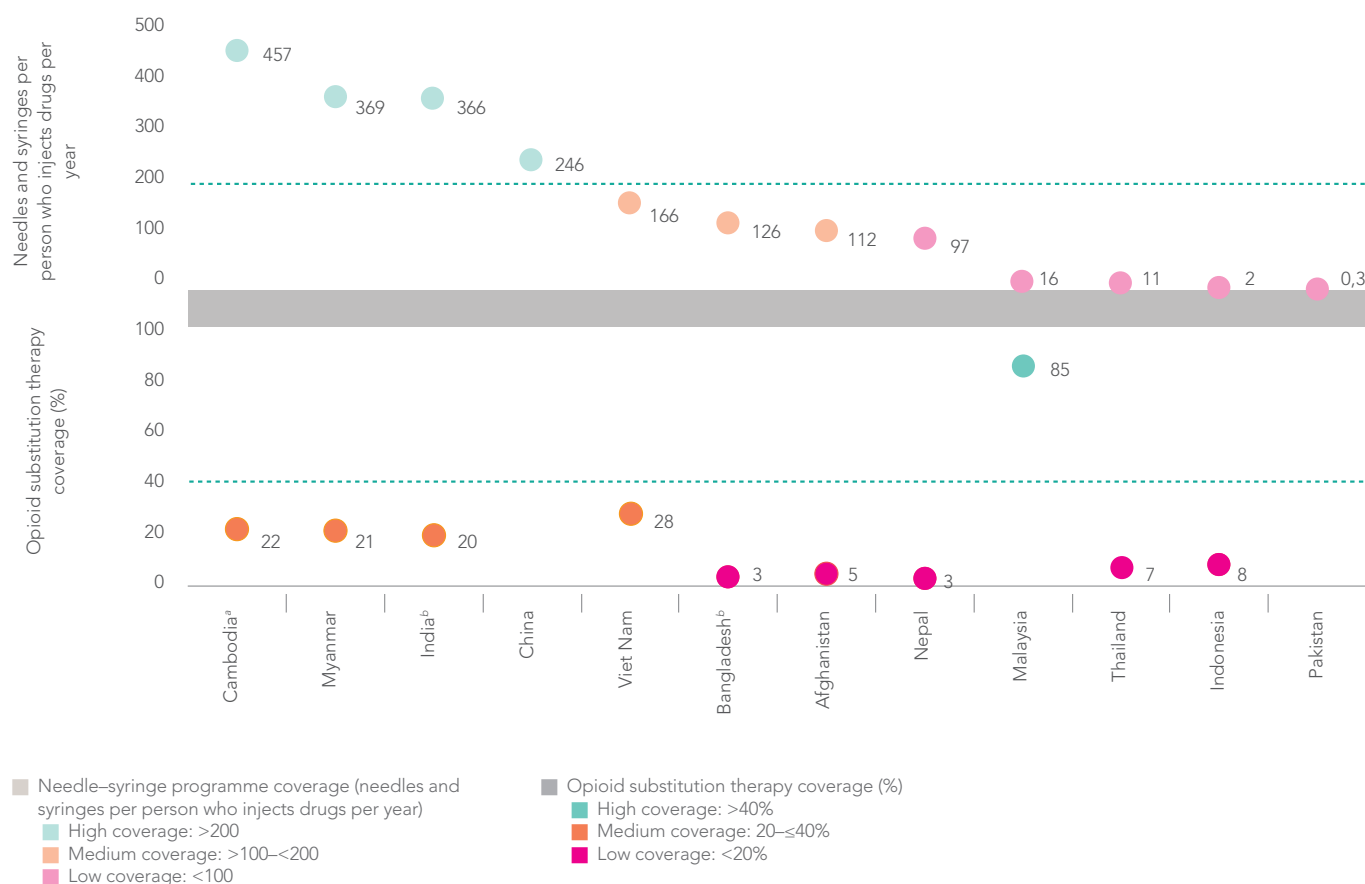
Note: Prevention coverage is measured as the percentage of people in a key population who report having received a combined set of HIV prevention interventions in the past three months (at least two out of three services: 1) given condoms and lubricants; 2) received counselling on condom use and safe 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



<sup>a</sup> Data are from 2016 data for opioid substitution therapy and 2018 for needle–syringe programme coverage.

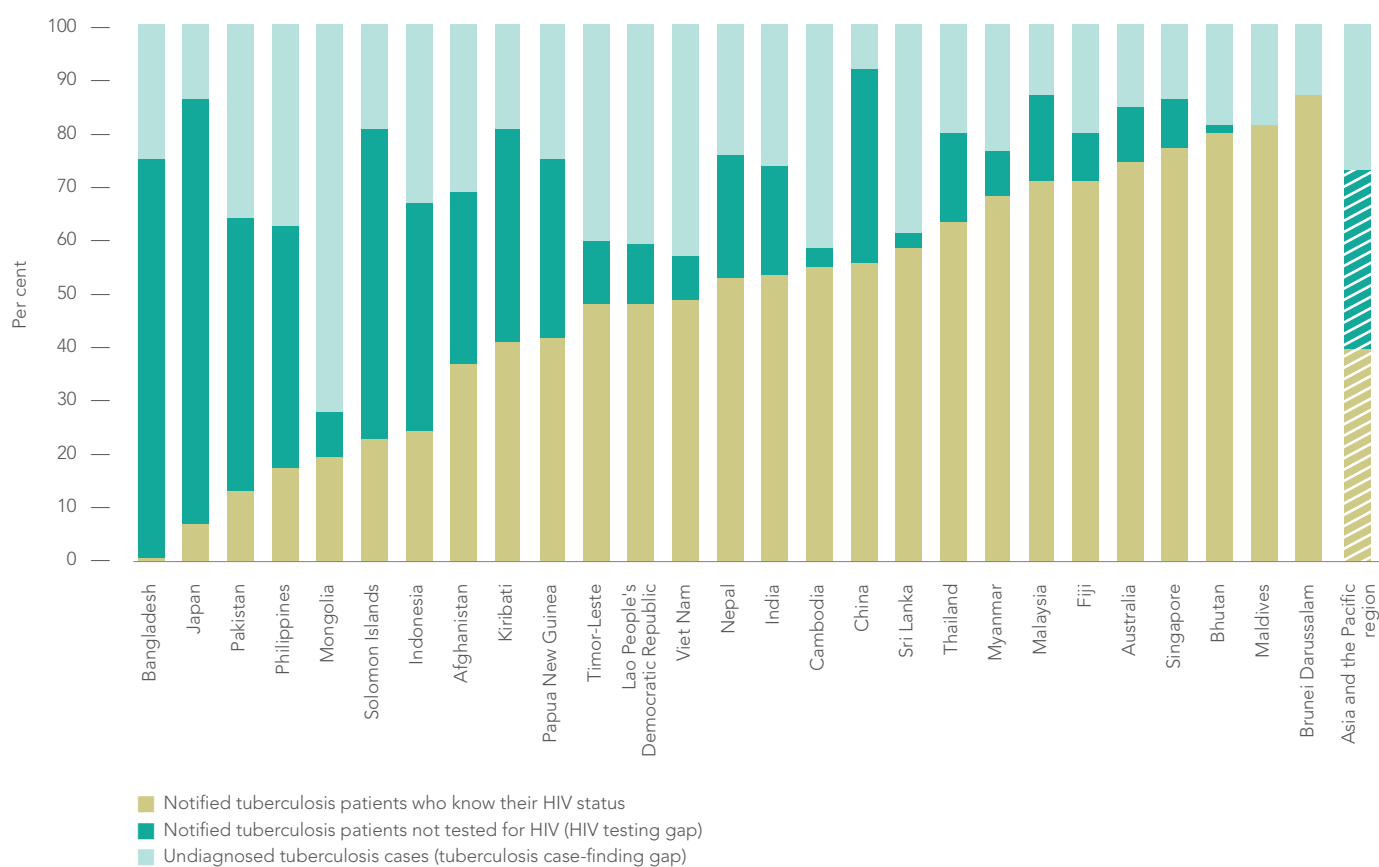
<sup>b</sup> Data are from 2018.

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



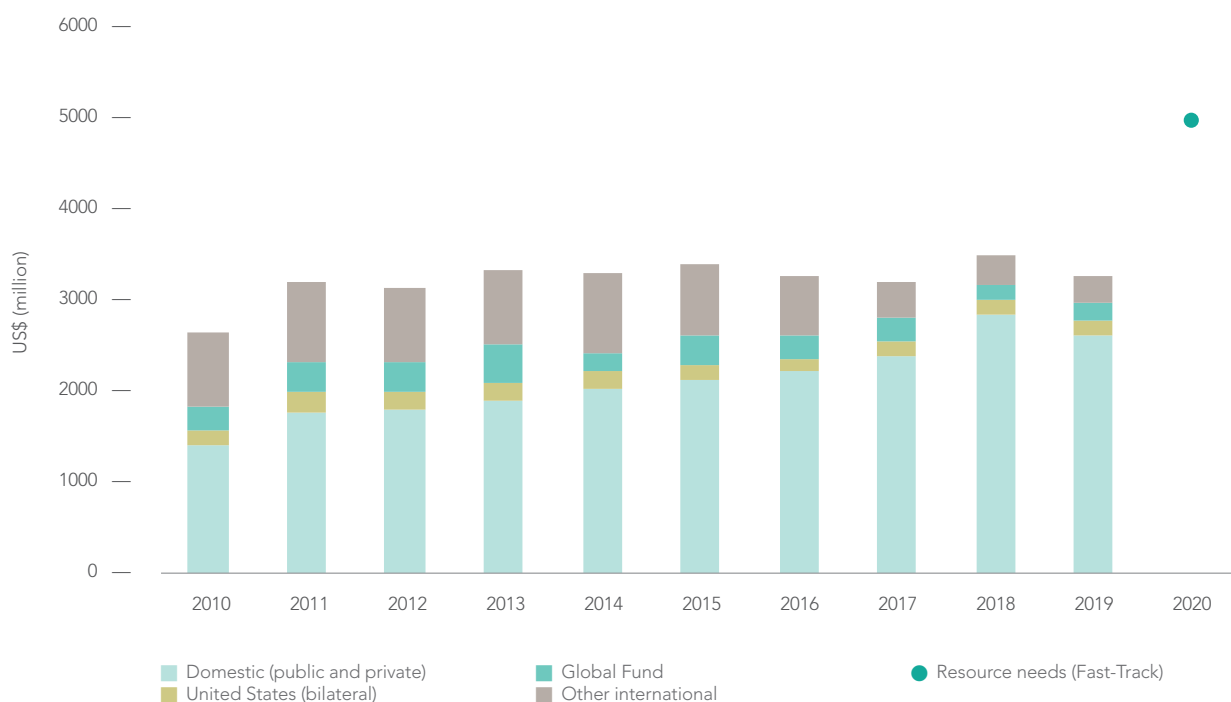
Source: Global tuberculosis report, 2019. Geneva: WHO; 2019.

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>).

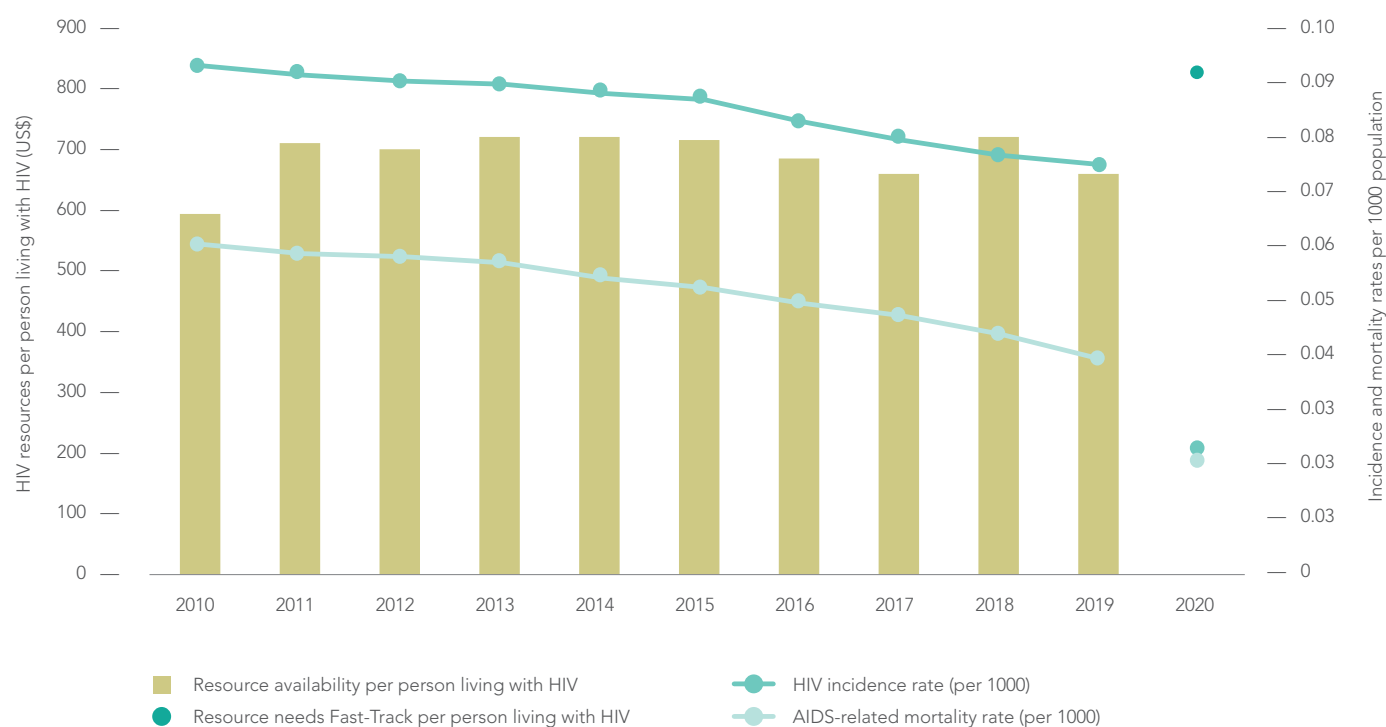
Recent overall trends in funding for HIV responses in Asia and the Pacific (measured in constant 2016 US dollars to account for inflation) largely reflect trends in domestic funding, which accounted for 81% of the total spending on HIV in the region in 2019. United States Government bilateral contributions 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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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	<b>2015</b>
	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

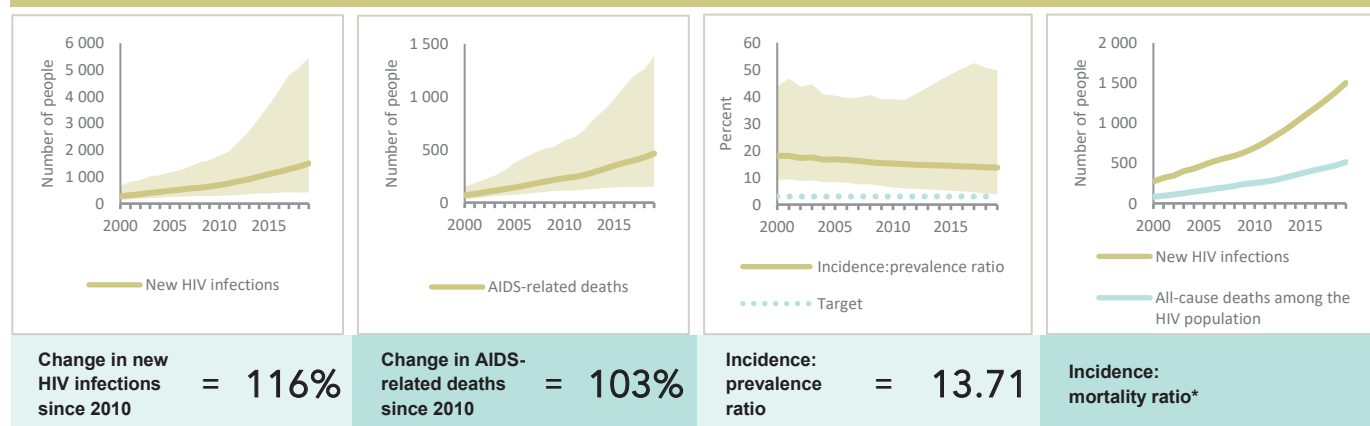
## VIOLENCE

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	<b>2015</b>
	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 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)

Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised (2015)	Not applicable
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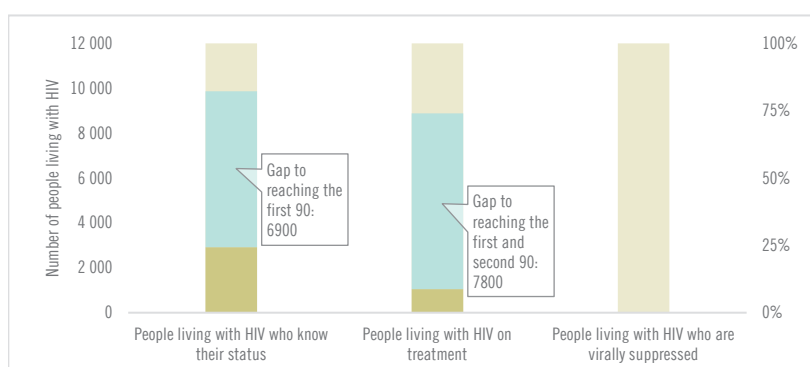
Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards

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

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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

## ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

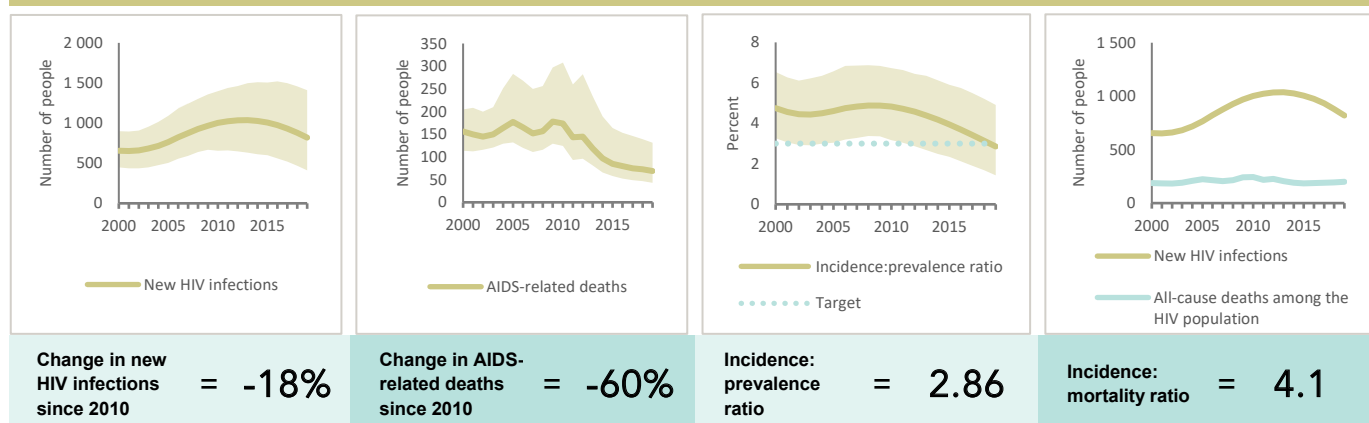
	2010	2019
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	2% [1–5%]	9% [4–30%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	45% [41–49%]	43% [36–48%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	4.3% [1.4–11.2%]

## AUSTRALIA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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



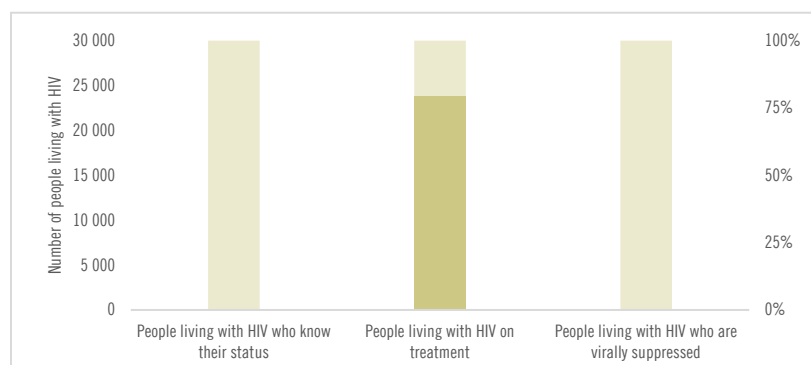
## EXPENDITURES

Financing sources					
Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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

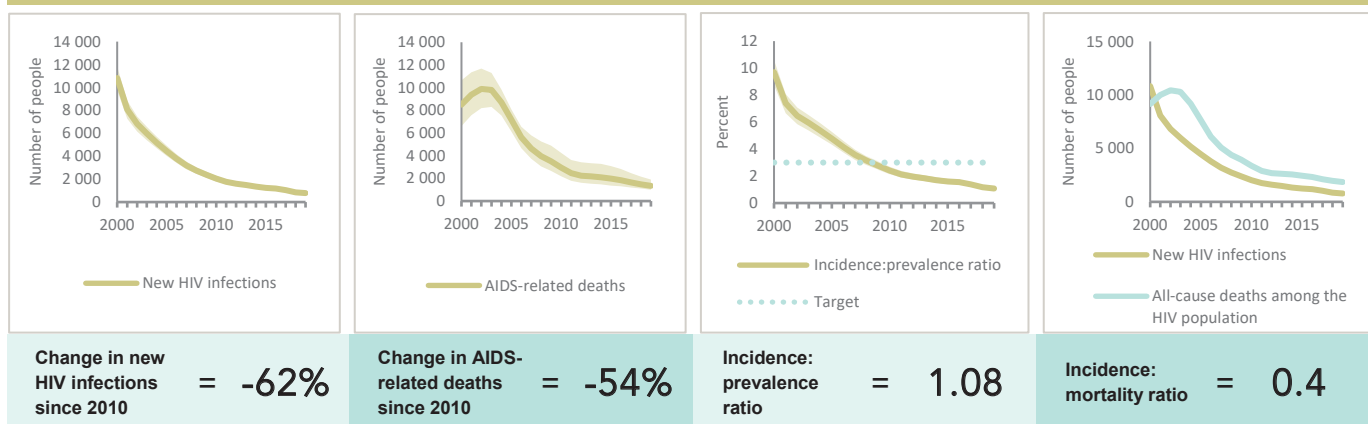
## VIOLENCE

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

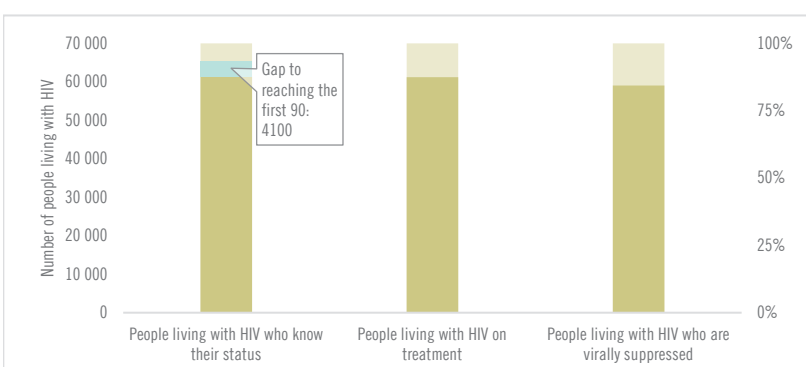


## KEY POPULATIONS

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

## HIV PREVENTION

Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load 0.1%

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (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

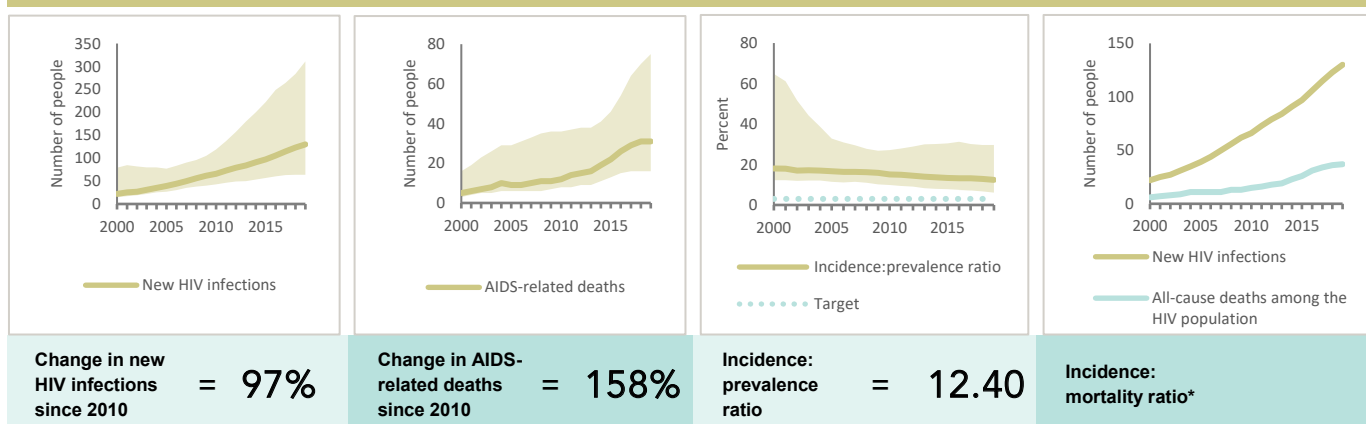
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection (2017) 93.5%  
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2018) 457  
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy (2016) 22.1%  
— Naloxone available (2019) Yes  
— Safe injection rooms available (2019) No

## FIJI

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

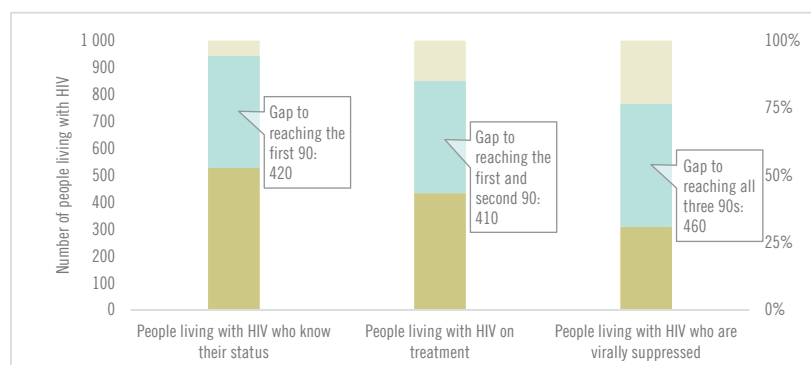
## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources				
	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	...	...

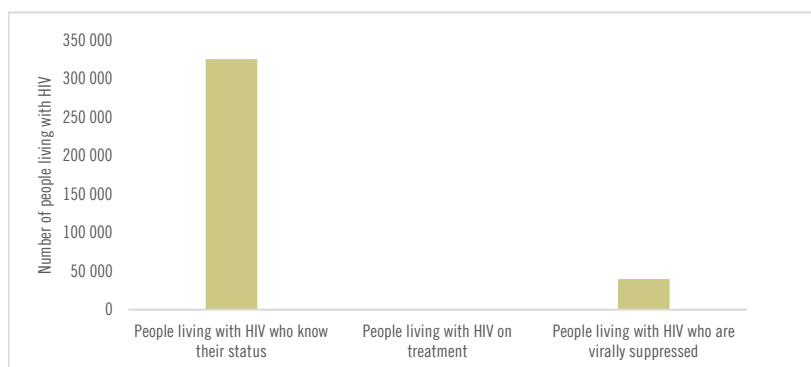
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

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)	...

## 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

## 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.

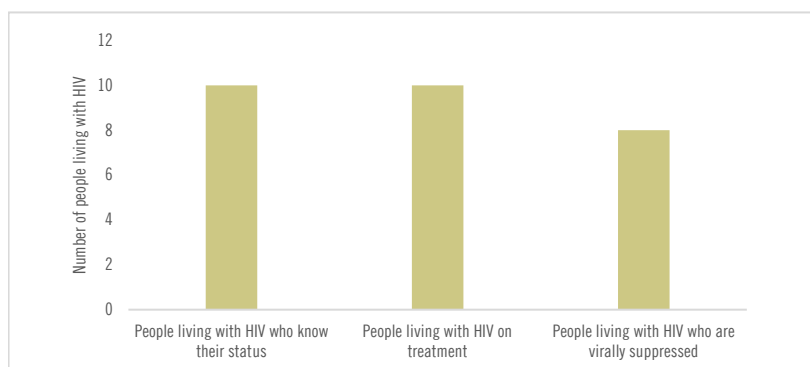
## HIV COMORBIDITIES

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)	...

## 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

## 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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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	<b>2017</b> 48.1
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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

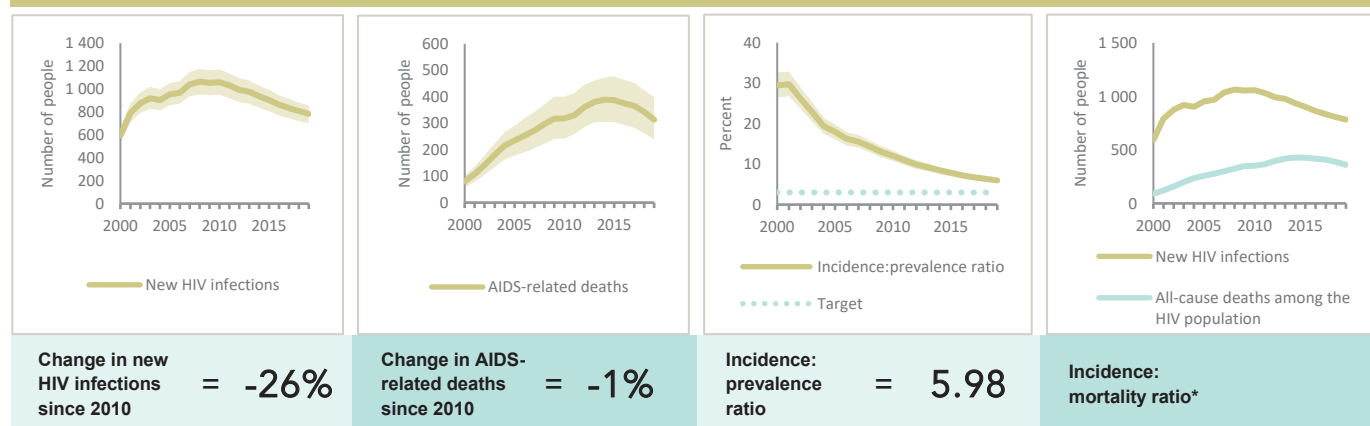
## VIOLENCE

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	<b>2014</b> 6.4
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## 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



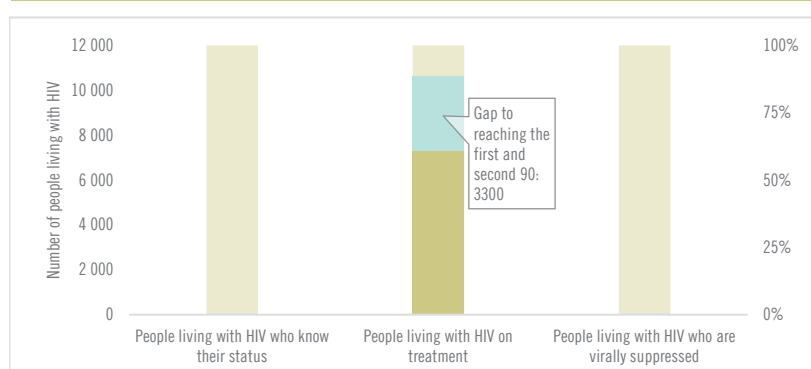
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## 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



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 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 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

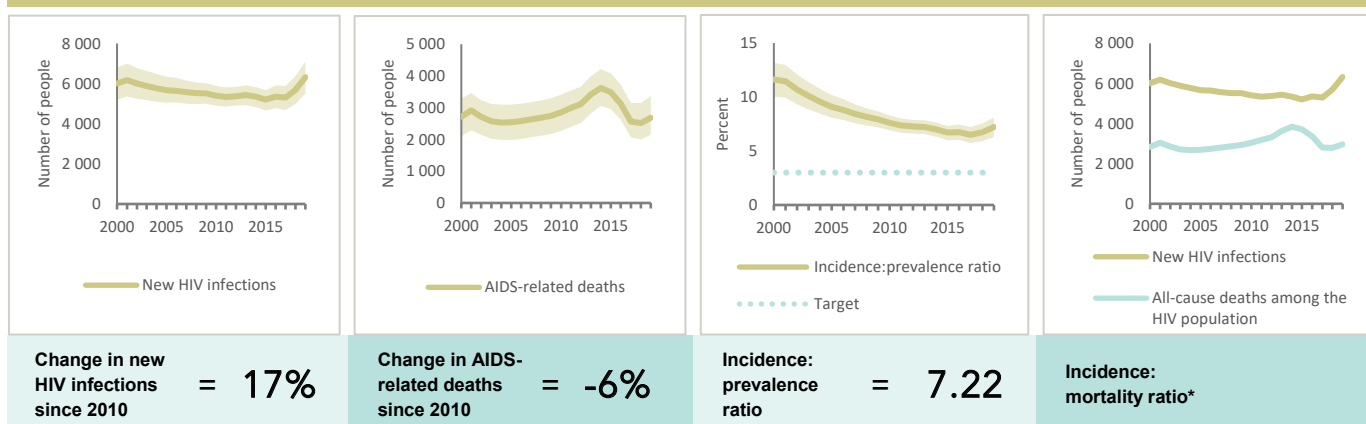
— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...  
— Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects (2017) 3  
— Coverage of opioid substitution therapy ...  
— Naloxone available (2019) ...  
— Safe injection rooms available (2019) ...

## MALAYSIA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

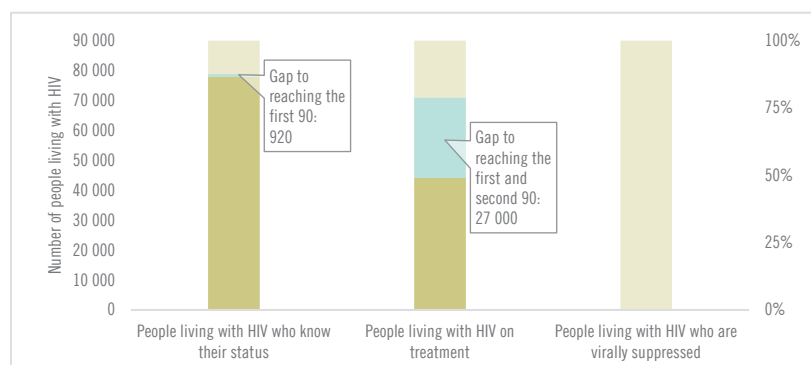
## EXPENDITURES

	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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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 72.7	2018 64.2
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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

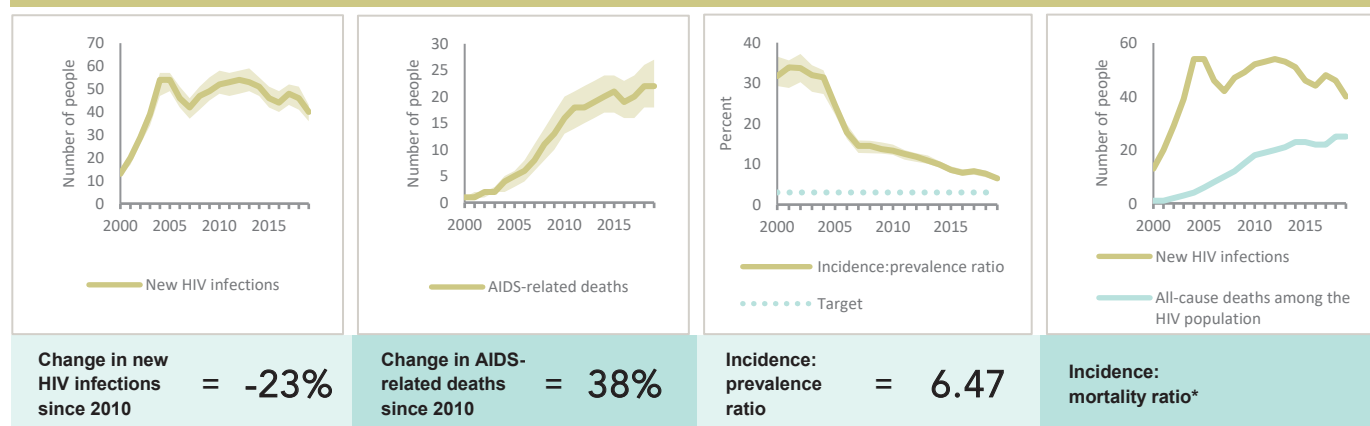
## VIOLENCE

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
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## 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 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 coinfectd 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
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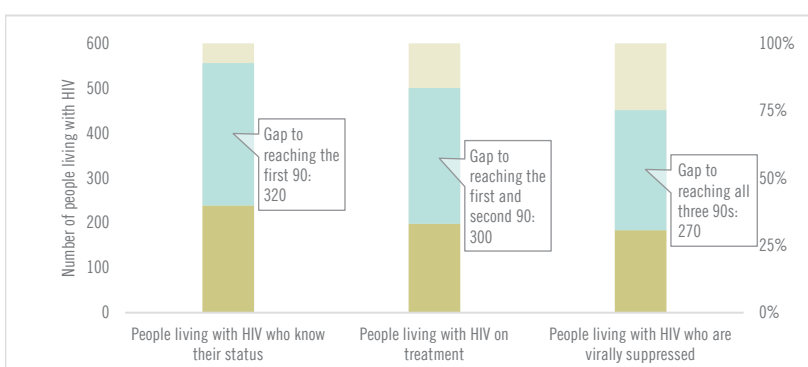
### Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards

People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2019)	1
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### Harm reduction

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

## HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



All ages	39% [35–44%]	32% [29–36%] 198	30% [27–34%]
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	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## MYANMAR

## COUNTRY DATA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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	<b>2016</b> 63.3
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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

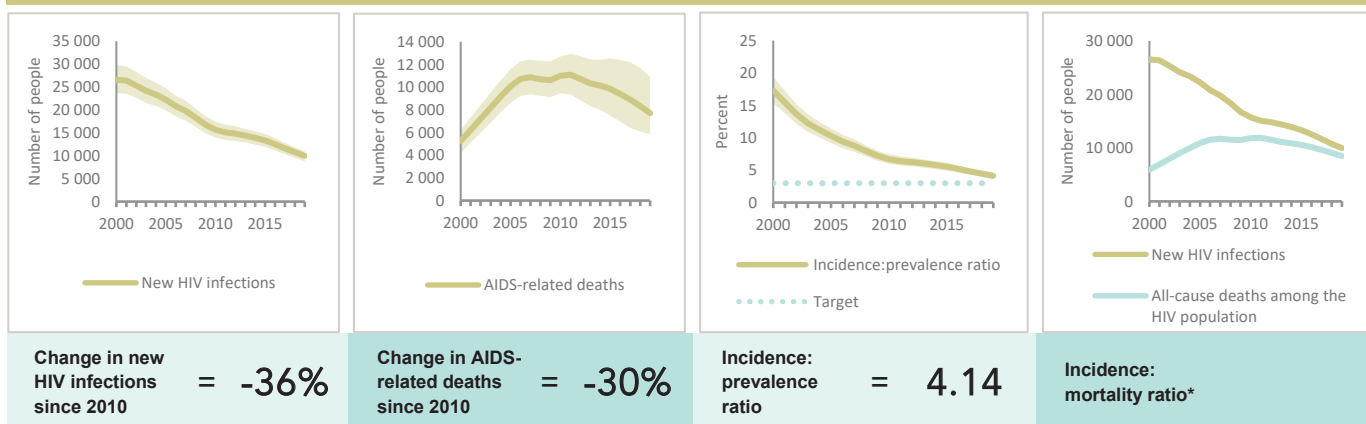
## VIOLENCE

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	<b>2016</b> 11
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## 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

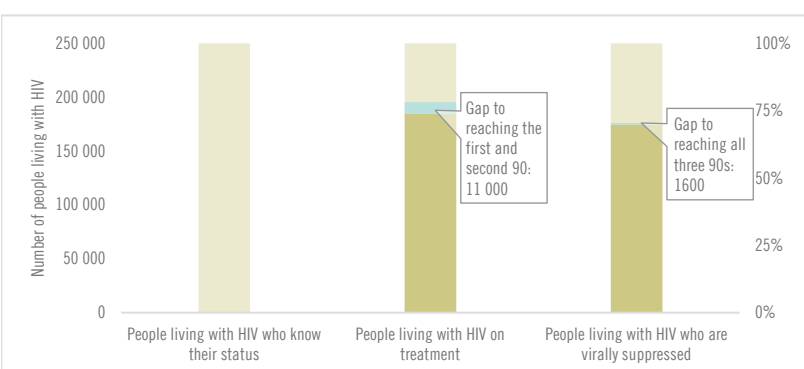


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## 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



All ages	...% [...-...%]	76% [68–87%] 184 624	72% [64–82%]
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 coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

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

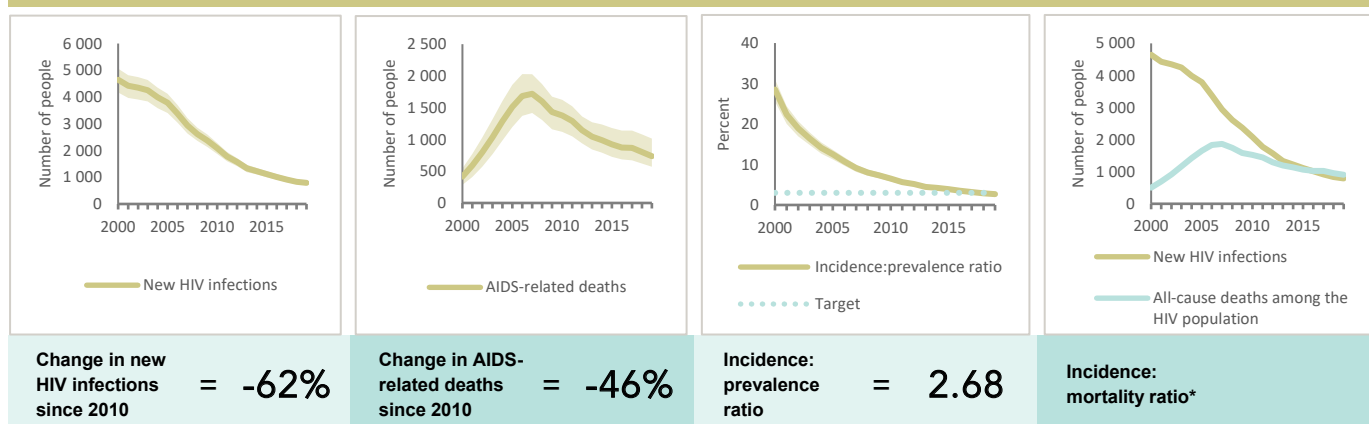


## NEPAL

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

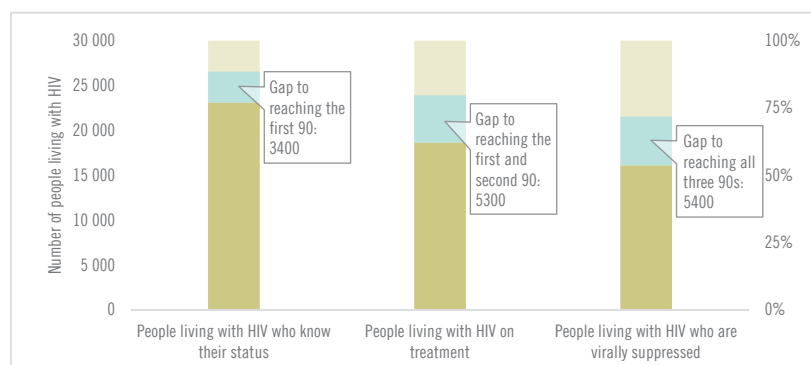
## EXPENDITURES

	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

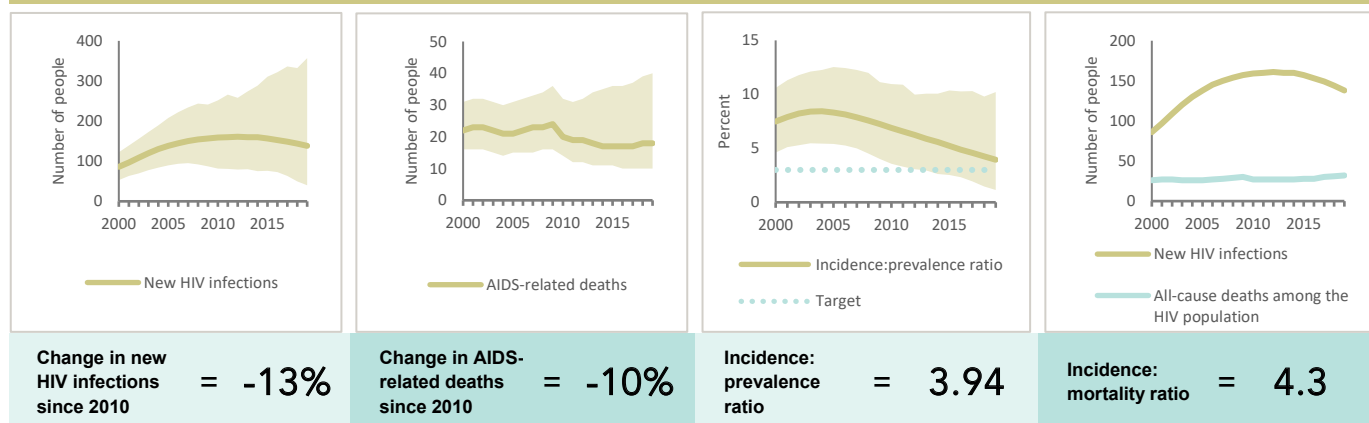
	2010	2019
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	14% [12–17%]	51% [44–61%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	42% [40–44%]	29% [26–32%]
Early infant diagnosis	3.5% [2.9–4.3%]	93.3% [78.5– >95%]

## NEW ZEALAND

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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

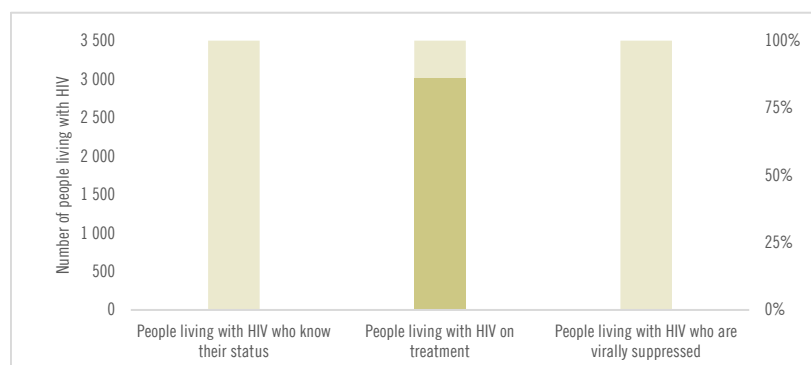
Financing sources					
Domestic private	Domestic public	International: PEPFAR	International: Global Fund	International: all others	Total
...	...	...	...	...	US\$ 30 068 244

Last available report: 2017

**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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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

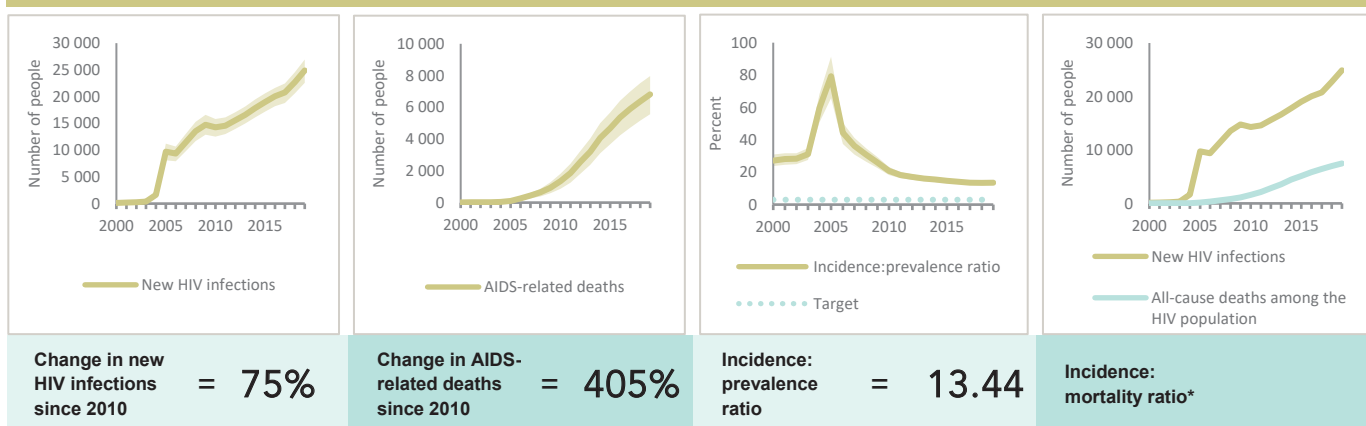
## VIOLENCE

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	2018
	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



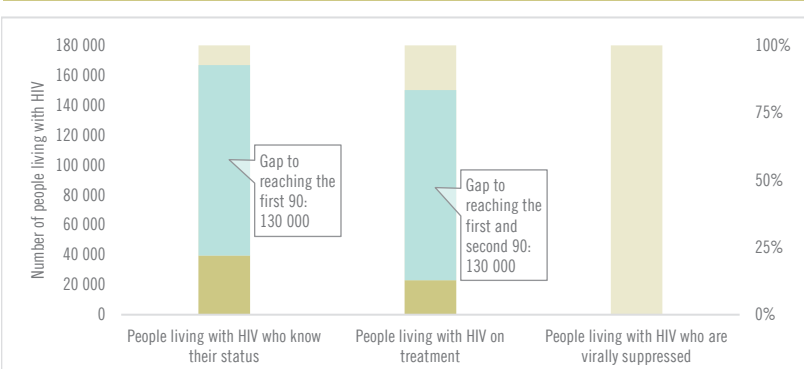
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## 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



All ages	21% [19–24%]	12% [11–14%] 22 947	...% [...–...%]
Children (0–14)	42% [36–48%]	31% [27–35%] 1 884	...% [...–...%]
Women (15+)	12% [11–14%]	9% [8–10%] 4 824	...% [...–...%]
Men (15+)	24% [21–27%]	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 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	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	...
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Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised	Not applicable
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Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards	Not applicable
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People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period	...
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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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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

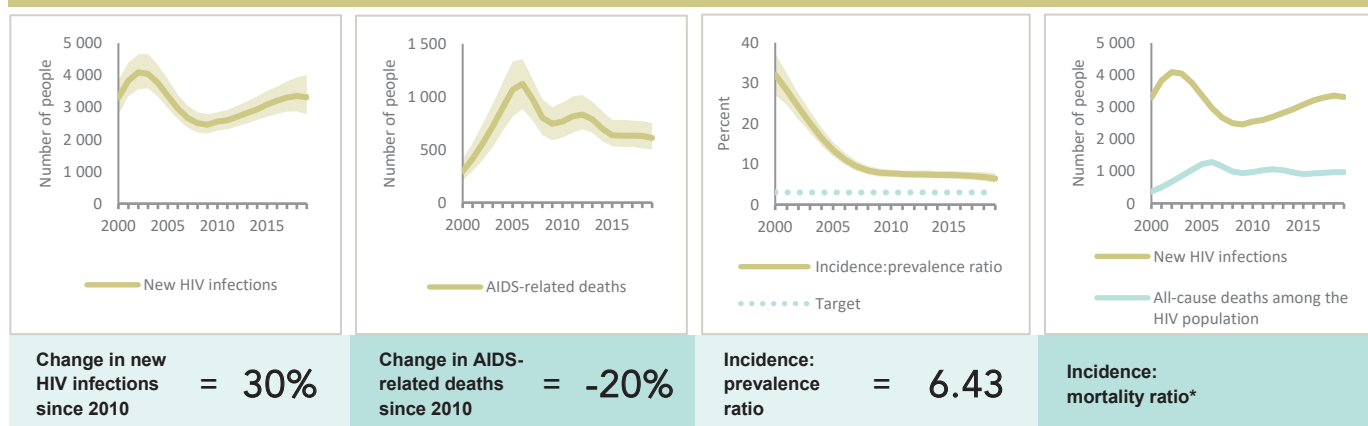
## VIOLENCE

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

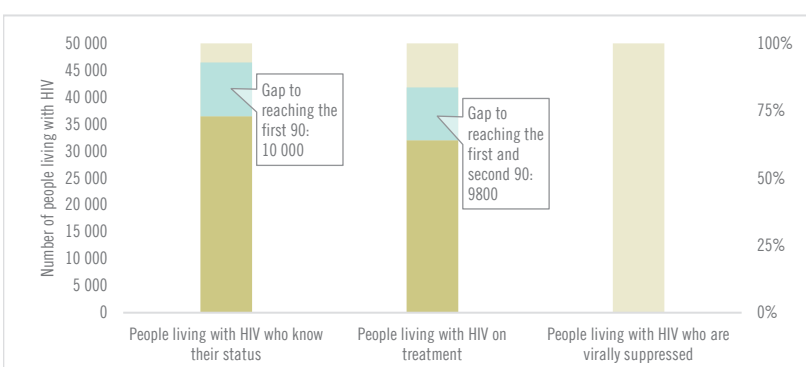


\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## 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



All ages	71% [64–78%]	62% [56–68%] 32 018	...% [...–...%]
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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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	<b>2017</b>
	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

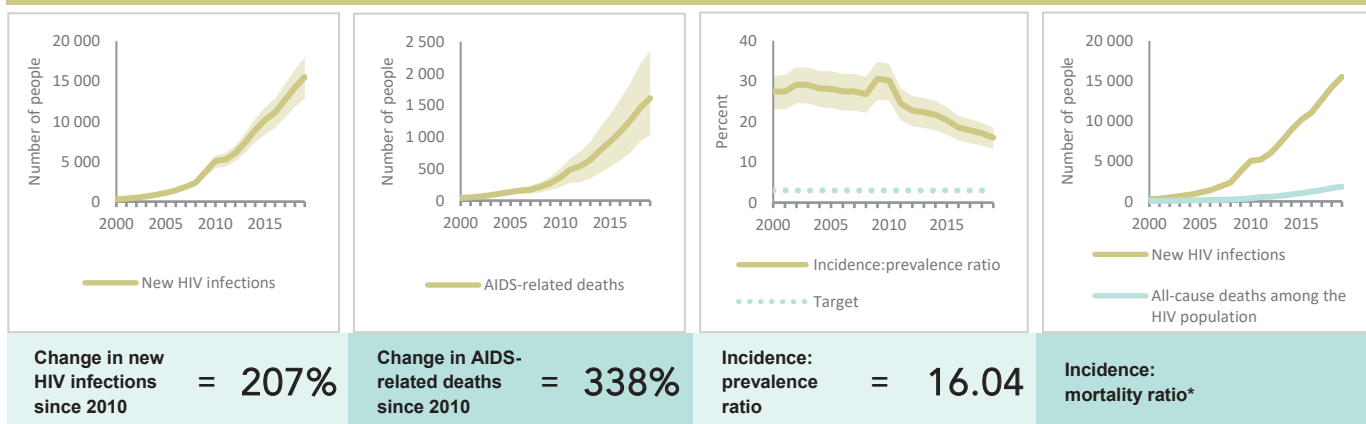
## VIOLENCE

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	<b>2013</b>	<b>2017</b>
	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



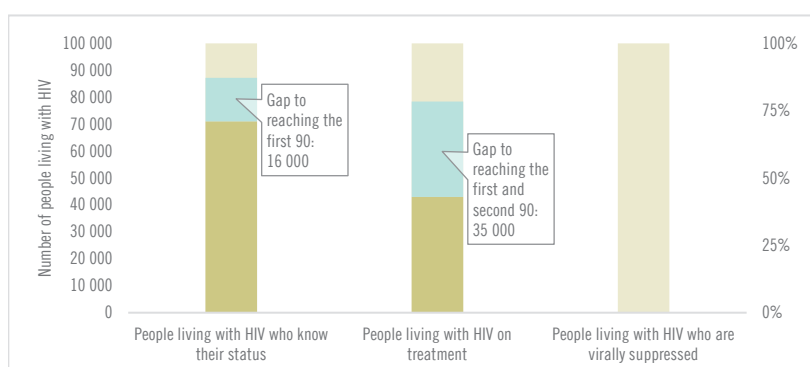
\* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

## 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



All ages	73% [62–86%]	44% [37–52%] 43 020	...% [...–...%]
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 coinfectd with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment	...

## HIV PREVENTION

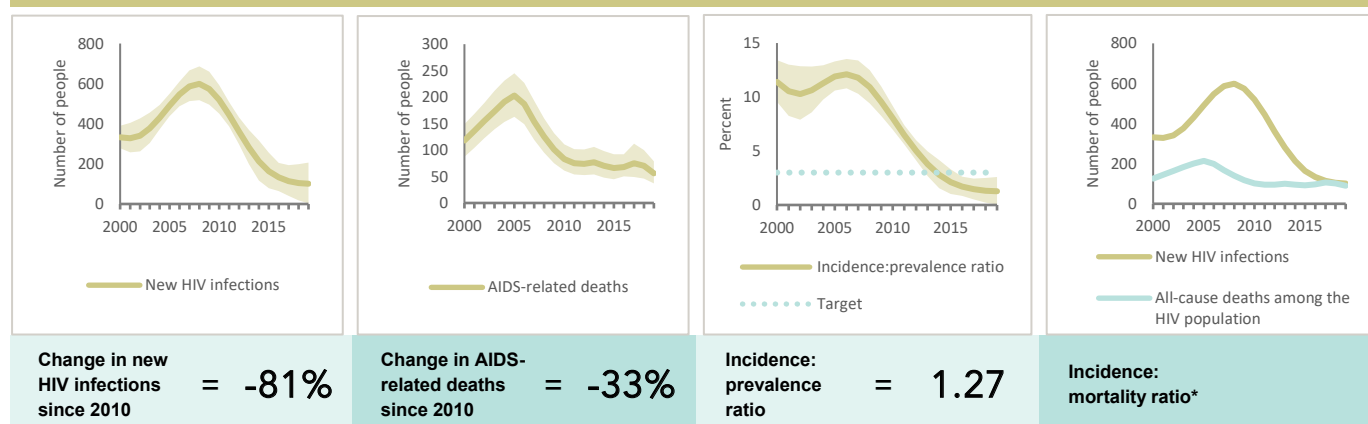
Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load	...
Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017)	
— Women	20.2%
— Men	...
Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2017)	
— Women	10.3%
— Men	...
Women aged 15–49 years 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
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

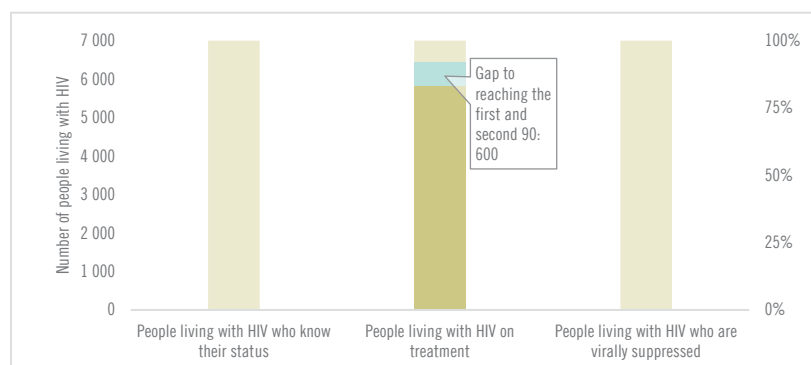
## EXPENDITURES

	Financing sources				
	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

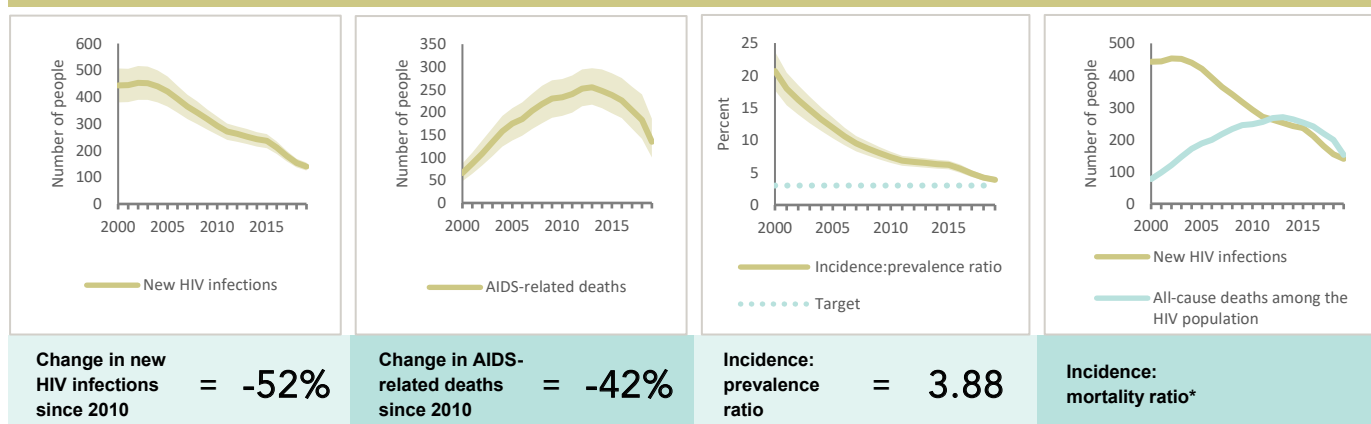
	2010	2019
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## SRI LANKA

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

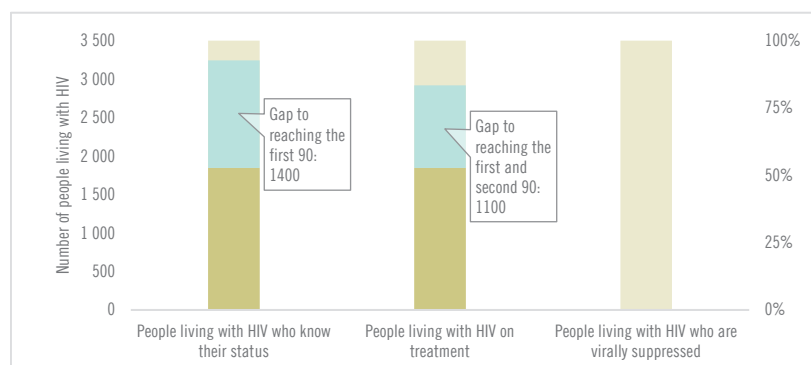
## EXPENDITURES

	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

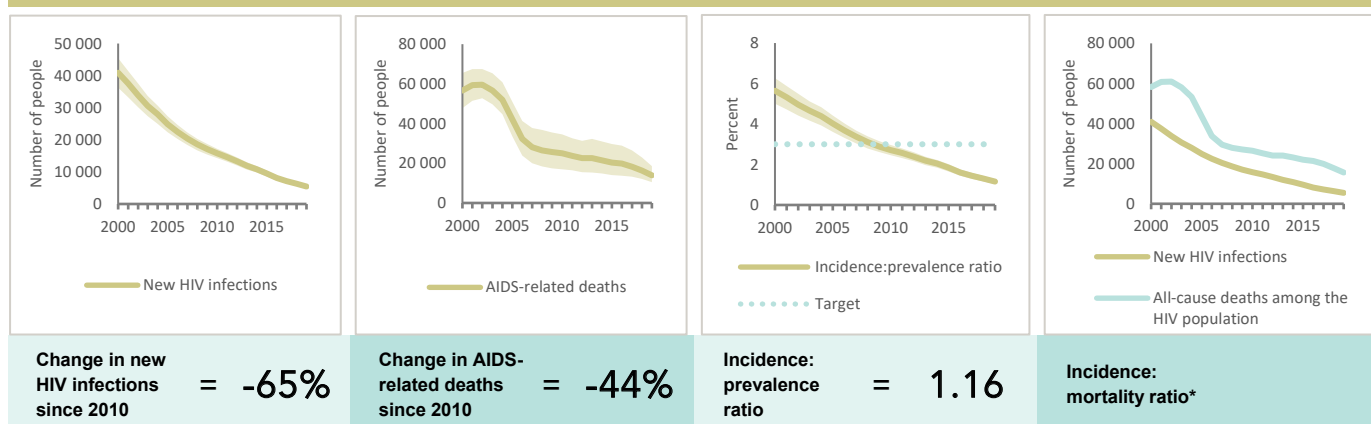
	2010	2019
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...–...%]	...% [...–...%]

## THAILAND

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

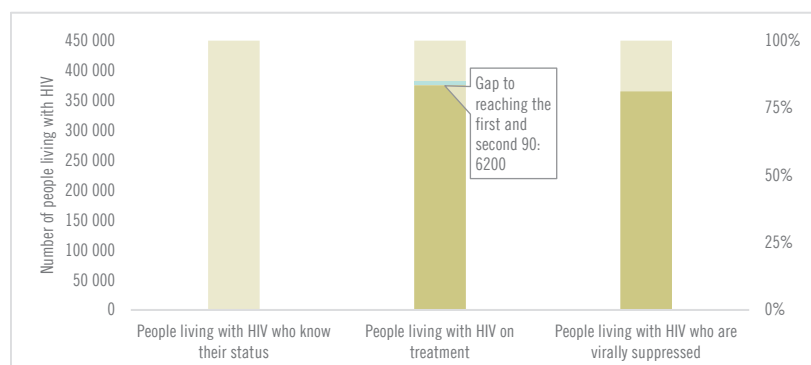
## EXPENDITURES

	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%]

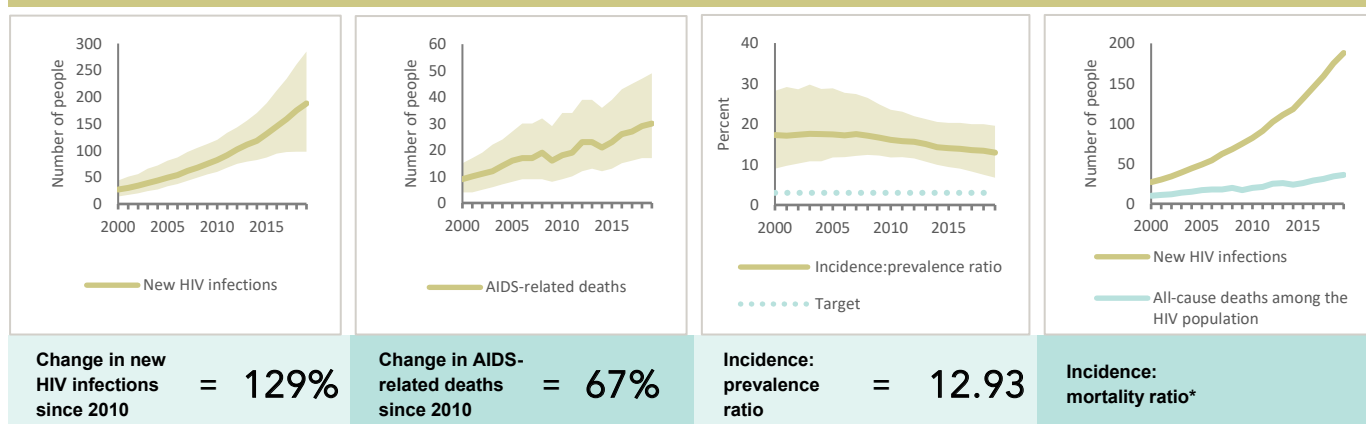


## TIMOR-LESTE

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

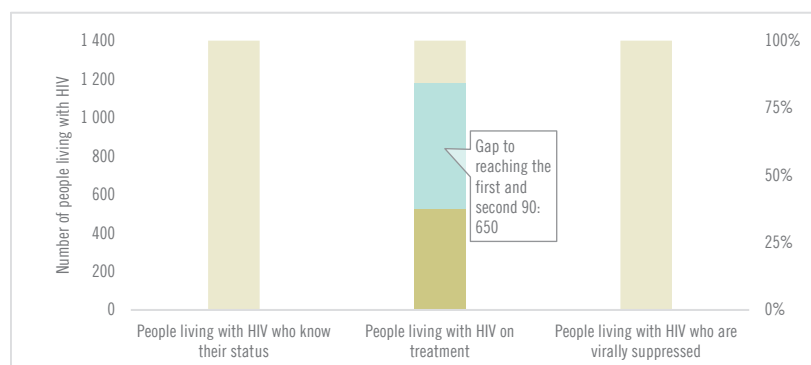
## EXPENDITURES

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

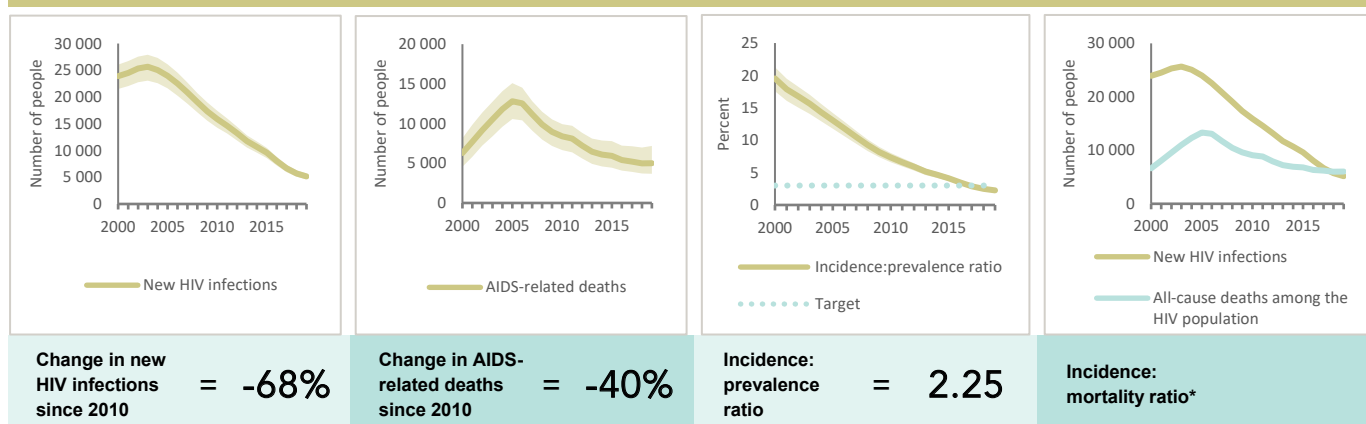
	2010	2019
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]
Early infant diagnosis	...% [...-...%]	...% [...-...%]

## VIET NAM

## EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES

	2010	2015	2019
<b>New HIV infections</b>			
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]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>			
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]
<b>People living with HIV</b>			
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).

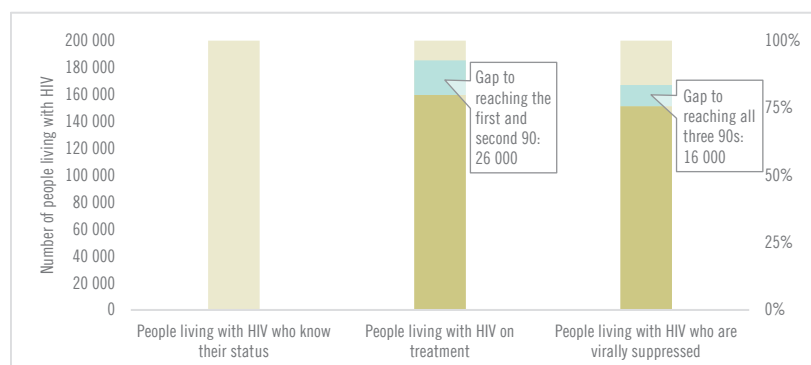
## EXPENDITURES

	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%]