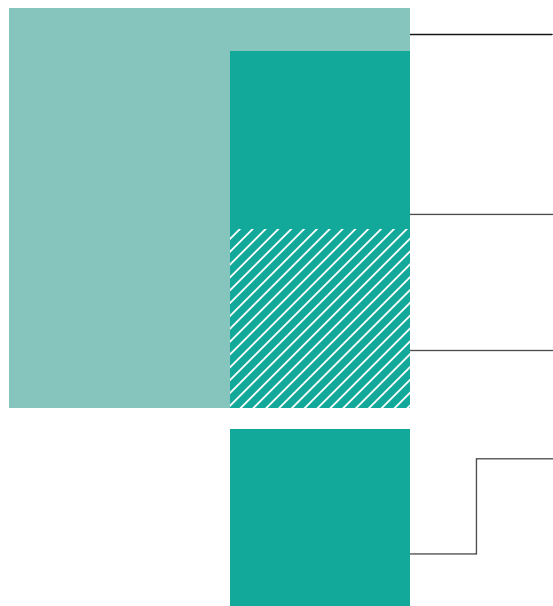




# MONGOLIA



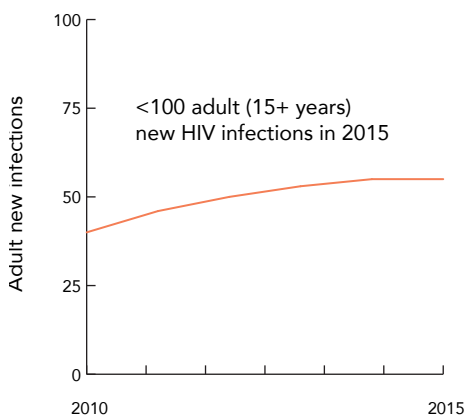
# Mongolia



People living with HIV (PLHIV)	<b>&lt;500</b>
Low estimate	<500
High estimate	<1 000
Women living with HIV	<b>&lt;100</b>
Low estimate	<100
High estimate	<100
New HIV infections	<b>&lt;100</b>
Low estimate	<100
High estimate	<100
People on ART (2015)	<b>147</b>
AIDS-related deaths	<b>&lt;100</b>
Low estimate	<100
High estimate	<100

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2016  
UNAIDS 2016 HIV estimates

## New HIV infections trend



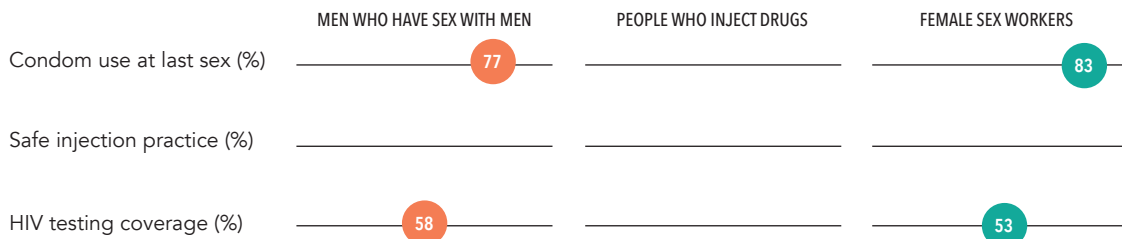
Source: UNAIDS 2016 HIV estimates

## HIV prevalence (%)

TRANSGENDER PEOPLE	National	...
	City	...
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (2014)	Three cities	<b>13.7</b>
	Ulaanbaatar	<b>13.9</b>
PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS	National	...
	City	...
FEMALE SEX WORKERS (2014)	National	<b>0.0</b>
	Ulaanbaatar	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Serological surveys and Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting

## Behaviour and response



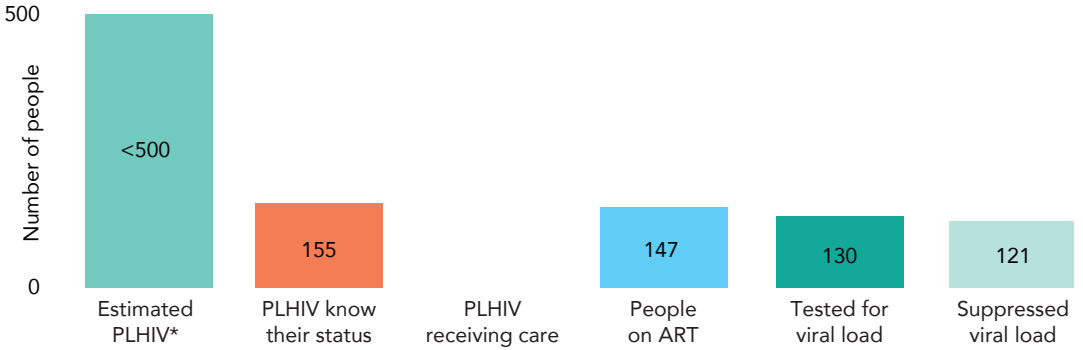
Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2016

## Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), 2015



Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2016

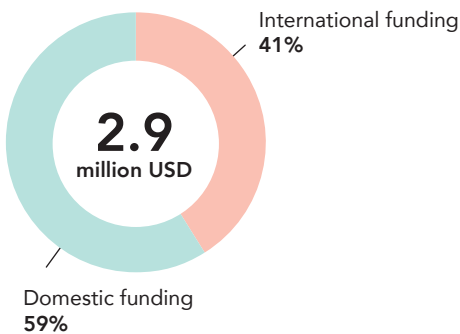
## Treatment cascade, 2015



Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2016 and UNAIDS 2016 estimates

## AIDS financing, 2014

### AIDS spending by financing source



### AIDS spending by service category



Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting

## Stigma Index

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

## Punitive laws

Criminalization of same-sex sexual activities

NO

Compulsory detention centres for people who use drugs

NO

Criminalization of sex work

YES

Criminalization of HIV transmission or exposure

YES

HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence

NO