

Papua New Guinea: Fact sheet on HIV, TB and Malaria

HIV

Papua New Guinea is one of the twelve highest HIV burden countries in Asia and the Pacific region with an estimated 32,000 people living with HIV in 2013. There were an estimated 2,200 new HIV infections – a 31% decline since 2005.¹

As of June 2014, 16,773 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission coverage was 41% (35%-47%) in 2013.¹

AIDS-related deaths have also fallen by 23% between 2005 and 2013, and there were an estimated 1,500 AIDS-related deaths.¹

Available data indicates high HIV prevalence among key populations. For instance, in Port Moresby, 4.4% of men who have sex with men (MSM), 8.8% of male sex workers (MSW), 19% of female sex workers (FSW) and 23.7% of transgender people are living with HIV.² Reported condom use at last sex among key populations is low, and only about half of key populations know their HIV status.³

AIDS response financing

Latest available data from 2012 indicates more than US\$ 14 million was spent from domestic public sources, accounting for 24% of total AIDS spending. Only 4% of total AIDS spending was spent on HIV prevention programmes for key populations.³

Stigma and legal barriers

The Stigma Index Report in 2012 showed 41% of surveyed people living with HIV avoided going to a local clinic when needed due to their HIV status.⁴

Papua New Guinea is reported to criminalize: same-sex sexual activities; some aspects of sex work; and HIV transmission or exposure. Travel restrictions also exist on the basis of HIV status.⁵

Tuberculosis

In 2013, there were estimated 32,000 TB cases in Papua New Guinea. Of these, 25,000 were newly diagnosed with TB – a 19% increase since 2004.⁶

An estimated 2,300 (9.2%) of 25,000 people who developed TB in 2013 were HIV-positive and, of which, almost one third were receiving treatment for TB and HIV.⁶

Treatment success rate for all TB cases was 56% in 2012.⁶

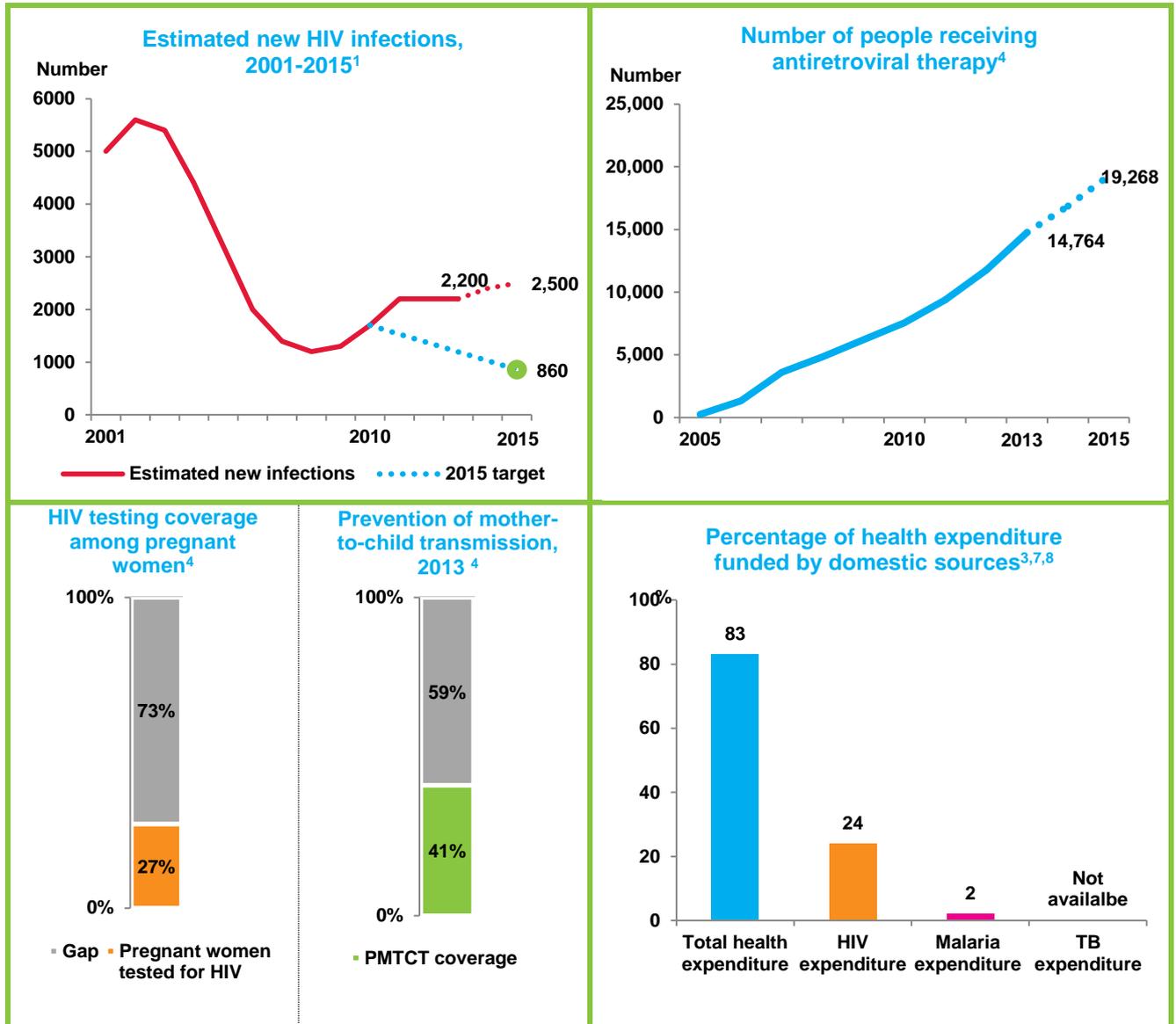
Since 2004, TB mortality rate has declined by 35% among all TB cases and 43% among people living with HIV and TB.⁶

Malaria

In 2013, there were 280,000 reported confirmed malaria cases and 300 deaths in Papua New Guinea and that accounted for 70% and 76% of total reported confirmed cases and reported deaths in the Western Pacific region.⁷

About 26 million US\$ was spent on malaria control in 2013 and 98% of the funding came from the Global Fund.⁷

Infographics



Fast facts 2013

HIV¹

		Trend (between 2005 and 2013)
Adult HIV prevalence	0.7% (0.6%-0.7%)	-
People living with HIV	32,000 (29,000-35,000)	3% decline
New HIV infections	2,200 (1,600-2,900)	31% decline
AIDS related deaths	1,500 (1,300-1,800)	23% decline
People receiving ART*	16,773	-
PMTCT coverage	41% (35%-47%)	-

*as of June 2014

Tuberculosis⁶

		Trend (between 2004 and 2013)
Estimated TB prevalence	32,000 (14,000-57,000)	Stable
Estimated new TB cases (all forms)	25,000 (20,000-32,000)	19% increase
Estimated new TB cases who are HIV positive	2,300 (850-2,900)	28% increase
Estimated TB mortality	2,400 (620-5,500)	35% decrease
Estimated deaths from TB among people living with HIV	390 (180-680)	43% decrease
Estimated multi drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases*	560 (340-800)	-
Estimated TB treatment success rate**	56%	

* among notified new pulmonary TB cases; **all new and relapse TB cases

Malaria⁷

		Trend
Reported confirmed malaria cases	280,000	-
Reported malaria deaths	300	-

References:

- 1) UNAIDS 2013 Estimates for UNAIDS. (2014). The Gap Report.
- 2) Kelly, A., M. Kupul, et al. (2011). Askim Na Save (Ask and Understand): People Who Sell and Exchange Sex in Port Moresby.
- 3) www.aidsinfoonline.org and National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA II) in Papua New Guinea, 2011-2012
- 4) UNAIDS Regional Support Team Asia and the Pacific and www.aidsdatahub.org based on information provided by 1) UNAIDS country office and partners; 2) Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2012 to 2014
- 5) UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNODC. (2014). Punitive Laws Hindering the HIV Response in Asia and the Pacific in October 2014
- 6) WHO (2014). Global tuberculosis report 2014 and WHO global TB database <http://www.who.int/tb/country/en/>
- 7) WHO Global Malaria Programme. (2014). World Malaria Report 2014
- 8) WHO Global Health Expenditure Database http://www.who.int/gho/health_financing/government_expenditure/en/