

REGIONAL FACT SHEET 2012

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Increasing HIV prevalence, new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

- Between 2001 and 2011, the estimated number of people living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia increased from **970 000** [760 000–1 200 000] to **1.4 million** [1.1–1.8 million].
 - In that same period, HIV prevalence increased among young people aged 15-24: from 0.2% to 0.5% among young women and from 0.3% to 0.7% among young men.
- New HIV infections in the region increased from **130 000** [99 000–170 000] in 2001 to **140 000** [91 000–210 000] in 2011.
- There was a 21% increase in AIDS-related deaths in the region between 2005 and 2011: from **76 000** [58 000–100 000] to **92 000** [63 000–120 000]

Low coverage of HIV treatment services

- In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, coverage of HIV treatment remains low: an estimated 25% of people eligible for HIV treatment are receiving it.
 - Two countries in the region have achieved more than 60% treatment coverage: Georgia and Romania.

Injecting drug use and sexual transmission remain key drivers of the epidemic

- The HIV epidemics in Eastern Europe and Central Asia are typically driven by unsafe drug injection and by onward transmission to the sexual partners of people who inject drugs.
- According to 2012 country progress reports and UNAIDS estimates, more than 15% of people who inject drugs in Belarus and Tajikistan are living with HIV; more than 20% in Ukraine; and more than 50% in Estonia.
- A number of countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia reported a low coverage of needle and syringe programmes,¹ including Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Tajikistan and Ukraine. One country in the region, the Czech Republic, reported high coverage of needle and syringe programmes.

¹ Low coverage defined as the annual provision of less than 100 needles per person who injects drugs. High coverage defined as the annual provision of more than 200 needles per person who injects drugs. Data source: 2012 country progress reports. Three countries in the region with populations of people who inject drugs did not report data: Russian Federation, Slovakia and Slovenia.

- Four countries in the region reported condom use coverage of 50%–74% among people who inject drugs: Belarus, Latvia, Romania and Macedonia. Two countries—Azerbaijan and Georgia—reported a condom use coverage of less than 25%.²

Insufficient domestic funding for HIV prevention

- In all countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, external donors finance at least 60% of HIV prevention programmes for people who inject drugs.
- Domestic public sector sources in the region cover only 15% of spending on HIV prevention programmes for people who inject drugs.

Contact

UNAIDS Communications | tel. +41 22 791 1697 | communications@unaid.org

UNAIDS

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) leads and inspires the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. UNAIDS unites the efforts of 11 UN organizations—UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank—and works closely with global and national partners to maximize results for the AIDS response. Learn more at unaid.org and connect with us on Facebook and Twitter.

² Source: 2012 country progress reports. Non-reporting countries with people who inject drugs included: Czech Republic, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia and Republic of Macedonia.