

UNAIDS DATA 2021

PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR ENDING AIDS

- Strengthen regional and national ownership and governance of HIV responses.
- Implement policies that remove structural barriers to HIV services.
- Repeal laws and policies that criminalize people living with and at risk of HIV.
- Strengthen strategic HIV and sexually transmitted infection (STI) programme planning, monitoring and evaluation, and accountability.
- Improve data quality and strengthen surveillance for monitoring the HIV response and providing evidence for strategic decision-making.
- Eliminate vertical transmission in additional countries and ensure the re-validation of countries that have already been validated.

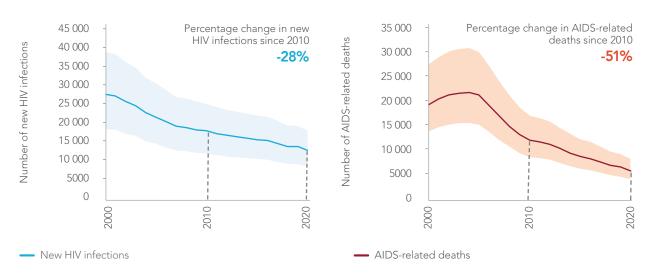


Brandy Rodriguez of the Trinidad and Tobago Transgender Coalition. On International Transgender Day of Visibility (31 March 2021), the United Caribbean Trans Network launched the results of a study that features feedback from transgender and other gender-diverse respondents from 11 countries in the region, garnered from surveys, individual interviews and focus group sessions. Respondents identified the inability to change their gender marker, employment discrimination and discrimination in health services as the top challenges facing the community. Except for Cuba, no Caribbean country allows transgender people to modify their gender on official identification.

Credit: Trinidad and Tobago Newsday/Ayanna Kinsale

STATE OF THE PANDEMIC

NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS, CARIBBEAN, 2000-2020



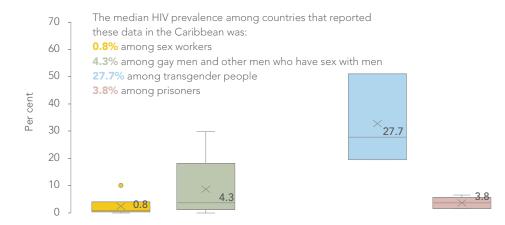
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/).

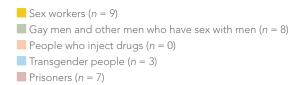
DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUP AND SEX (AGED 15–49 YEARS), CARIBBEAN, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021 (see methods annex).

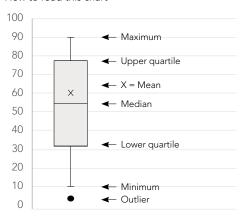
HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, REPORTING COUNTRIES IN THE CARIBBEAN, 2016–2020





Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/). Note: (n = number of countries). Total number of reporting countries = 17.

How to read this chart



REPORTED ESTIMATED SIZE OF KEY POPULATIONS, CARIBBEAN, 2018–2020

| | National adult population (aged 15–49 years) in 2020 or relevant year | Sex workers | Sex workers as per cent of adult population (aged 15-49 years) | Gay men and other men who have sex with men | Gay men and other men who have sex with men as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) | People who inject drugs | People who inject drugs as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) | Transgender people | Transgender people as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) | Prisoners | Prisoners as per cent of adult population (aged 15–49 years) |
|---|--|-------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|--------------------|---|-----------|---|
| Bahamas | 210 000 | | | | | | | | | 2300 | 1.11% |
| Dominican Republic | 5 800 000 | | | | | | | | | 29 000 | 0.50% |
| Haiti | 6 100 000 | | | | | | | | | 12 000 | 0.19% |
| Jamaica | 1 600 000 | | | 42 000 | 2.65% | | | | 0.24% | | |
| Saint Lucia | 101 000 | | | 3000 | 2.97% | | | | | 500 | 0.51% |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 56 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suriname | 300 000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimated regional proportion as per coadult population (aged 15–49 years) ^a , | ent of | | - | | 1.35% | | - | | 0.19% | | - |

Sources: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2021 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/); Spectrum Demproj module, 2021; World Population Prospects 2019 [Internet]. New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; c2020 (https://population.un.org/wpp/)(custom data acquired via website).

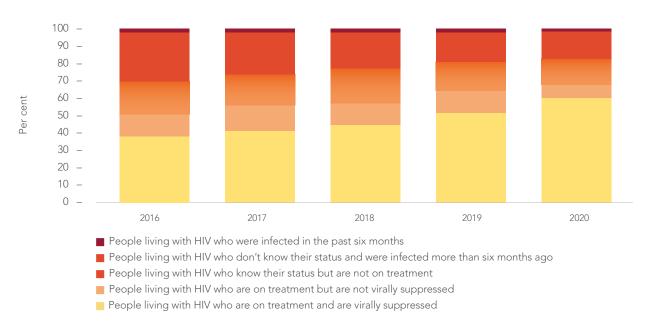
Note 1: Estimates shown are government-provided estimates reported for 2018–2020. Additional and alternative estimates may be available from different sources, including the Key Populations Atlas (https://kpatlas.unaids.org/), academic publications or institutional documents. Note 2: The reported values for gay men and other men who have sex with men are presented as a per cent of the adult population (aged 15–49 years) for consistency across key populations. The percentage of this population out of the adult male population (aged 15-49 years) will be approximately twice the values shown.

^a Quick Start Guide for Spectrum, 2020. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2020 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/QuickStartGuide_ Spectrum_en.pdf).

^b Technical brief: recommended population size estimates of men who have sex with men. Geneva: WHO, UNAIDS; 2020.

HIV SERVICES

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, PEOPLE NEWLY INFECTED IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AND HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, ADULTS (AGED 15+ YEARS), CARIBBEAN, 2016–2020

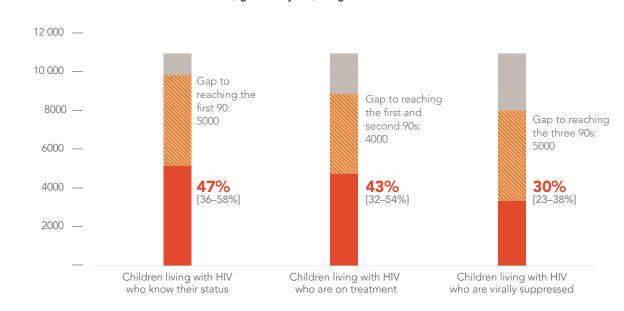


Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

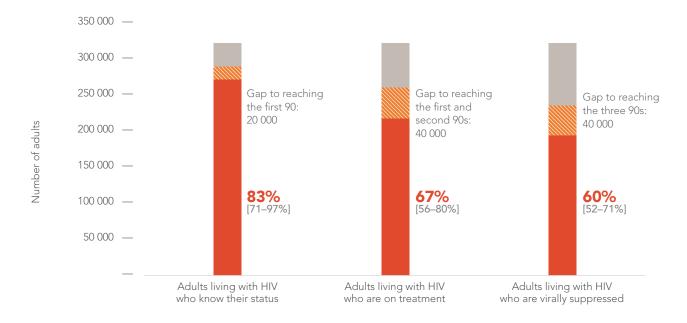
Number of children

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) COMPARED TO ADULTS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER), CARIBBEAN, 2020

Children (aged 0-14 years) living with HIV

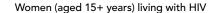


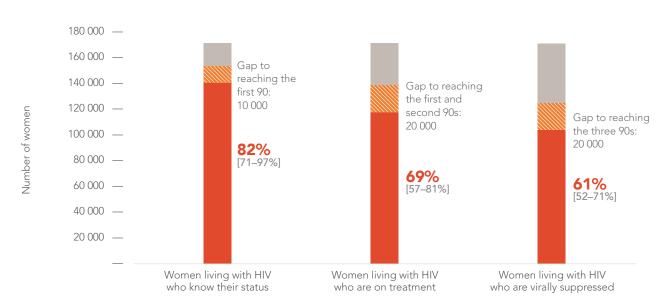
Adults (aged 15 years and older) living with HIV



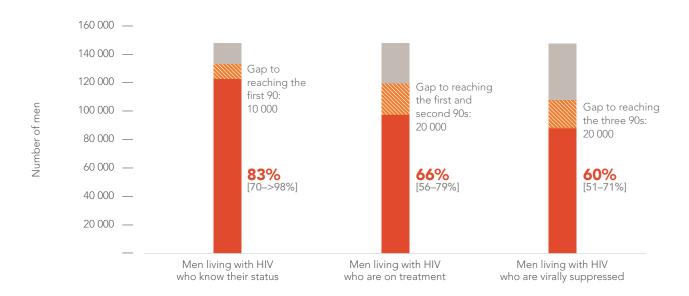
Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE, WOMEN (AGED 15+ YEARS) COMPARED TO MEN (AGED 15+ YEARS), CARIBBEAN, 2020





Men (aged 15+ years) living with HIV



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

LAWS AND

PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS SCORECARD, CARIBBEAN, 2021

| POLICIES | Criminalization of transgender people | Criminalization of sex work | Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use | Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2 | 2 | 7 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| Bahamas | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Barbados | 1 | | 8 | | | | | 1 |
| Belize | 4 | | 9 | | 12 | 15 | | |
| Cuba | 2 | 5 | 9 | | | | | 2 |
| Dominica | 3 | | 9 | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Grenada | | 6 | 9 | | | | | |
| Guyana | 2 | | | 1 | 12 | 2 | | 2 |
| Haiti | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 1 |
| Jamaica | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Saint Lucia | 2 | | 10 | | | | | 2 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | 2 | 9 | | | | | 2 |
| Suriname | 3 | | 9 | | | 3 | | 13 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1 | 1 | 17, 18 | 1 | 14 | 1 | | 1 |

Criminalization of transgender people

- Criminalized and prosecuted
- Neither criminalized nor prosecuted
- Data not available

Criminalization of sex work

- 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

Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts

- Death penalty
- Imprisonment (14 years–life, up to 14 years) or no penalty specified
- Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed, or no specific legislation
- Data not available

Law allows for possession of a certain limited amount of drugs for personal use

- No
- Yes
- Data not available

Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing

- Yes, for adolescents younger than 18
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 14 or 16
- Yes, for adolescents younger than 12
- No
- Data not available

Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non-disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission

- No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws
- No
- Data not available

Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV

- Deport, prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Prohibit short and/or long stay and require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- Require HIV testing or disclosure for some permits
- No restrictions
- Data not available

Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups

- Yes
- No
- Data not available

Sources

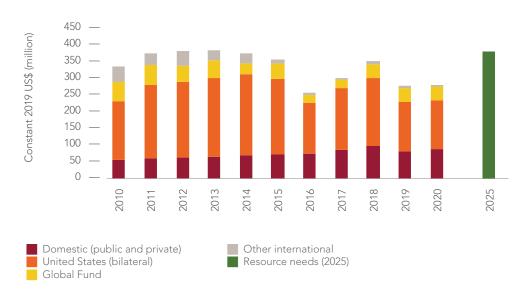
- 1. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2021 (see http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/).
- 2. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2019 (see http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/).
- 3. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 (see http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/).
- 4. Chiam Z, Duffy S, González Gil M, Goodwin L, Mpemba Patel NT. Trans legal mapping report 2019: recognition before the law. Geneva: ILGA World; 2020.
- 5. Cuba. Penal Code. Article 302 (https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/es/cu/cu004es.pdf).
- 6. Grenada. Criminal Code. Chapter 72A (76 of 1958), section 137 (30) (https://prostitution.procon.org/ sourcefiles/GrenadaCriminalCode.pdf).
- 7. Antigua and Barbuda. The Sexual Offences Act, 1995 (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/42538/79312/F1146620290/ATG42538.pdf).
- 8. Barbados. Sexual Offences Act (1992) provisions. Section 9 (https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/ngos/lgbti2.pdf).
- 9. Mendos LR. State-sponsored homophobia, 2020. Geneva: International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association; December 2020 (https://ilga.org/downloads/ILGA_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_2019_light.pdf).
- 10. Saint Lucia. Criminal Code, 2005. Art 133 (http://www.govt.lc/media.govt.lc/www/resources/legislation/Criminal%20Code.pdf).
- 11. Trinidad and Tobago. Sexual Offences Act, 27 of 1986. Art 13 (https://rgd.legalaffairs.gov.tt/laws2/Alphabetical_List/lawspdfs/11.28.pdf).
- 12. Sexual Rights Initiative database [database]. Sexual Rights Initiative; c2016 (http://sexualrightsdatabase.org/map/21/Adult%20 sex%20work).
- 13. UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2018 (see http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/).
- 14. National HIV testing and counselling policy. Port of Spain: Ministry of Health [Trinidad and Tobago]; 2006 (www.health.gov.tt/downloads/DownloadItem.aspx?id=258).
- 15. Global HIV Criminalisation Database [database]. Amsterdam: HIV Justice Network (https://www.hivjustice.net/global-hiv-criminalisation-database/).
- 16. Still not welcome: HIV-related travel restrictions. Geneva: UNAIDS, UNDP; 2019 (https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/hiv-related-travel-restrictions-explainer_en.pdf).
- 17. Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Claim No. CV2017-00720, 12 April 2018 (http://webopac.ttlawcourts.org/LibraryJud/Judgments/HC/rampersad/2017/cv_17_00720DD12apr2018.pdf).
- 18. Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Claim No. CV2017-00720, 20 September 2018 (http://webopac.ttlawcourts.org/LibraryJud/Judgments/HC/rampersad/2017/cv_17_00720DD20sep2018.pdf).

Note: A country is considered to have criminalized transgender persons if it uses the law to punish transgender individuals. Such a law may, for example, explicitly criminalize impersonation of the other gender, including cross-dressing. A country is considered to have any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work if selling and/or buying sexual services is criminalized, ancillary activities associated with selling and/or buying sexual services are criminalized, profiting from organizing and/or managing sexual services is criminalized, and/or there are other punitive and/or administrative regulations of sex work.

INVESTING TO END AIDS

The resources available for HIV responses in the Caribbean in 2020 were 74% of the region's resource targets for 2025. Relatively large investments per person living with HIV—including a large proportion of donor support—have coincided with steady reductions in the rates of infections and deaths. Resource availability has fluctuated in recent years, rising by 15% between 2017 and 2018, followed by a 13% decrease between 2018 and 2019. It then rose again, increasing 7% between 2019 and 2020.

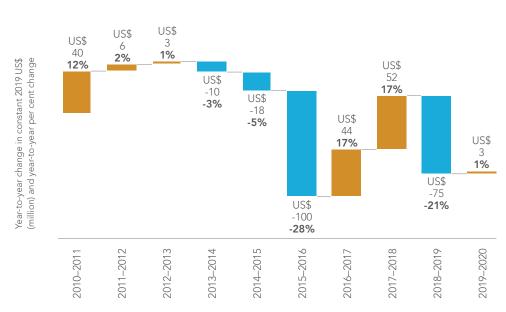
RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, CARIBBEAN, 2010–2020, AND ESTIMATED RESOURCE NEEDS FOR HIV BY 2025



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2021 (http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html).

Note: The resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars.

YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE IN RESOURCE AVAILABILITY FOR HIV, CARIBBEAN, 2010–2011 TO 2019–2020



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, 2021 (http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html).



BAHAMAS

COUNTRY DATA

| EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | <500 | <200 | <200 |
| | [<200- <500] | [<200– <200] | [<100- <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+) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100-<200] | [<100-<100] | [<100–<100] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.57 [0.49–0.66] | 0.42 [0.35–0.5] | 0.28 [0.24–0.34] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | | | |
| | [] | [] | [] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0-14) | | | |
| | [] | [] | [] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | | | |
| | [] | [] | [] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | | | |
| | [] | [] | [] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 4600 | 4800 | 4700 |
| | [4000–5300] | [4200–5400] | [4200–5300] |
| People living with HIV (0-14) | | | |
| | [] | [] | [] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 2200 | 2300 | 2300 |
| | [1900–2500] | [2000–2600] | [2000–2500] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 2200 | 2300 | 2300 |
| | [1900–2600] | [2000–2700] | [2000–2700] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 1.7 [1.5–1.9] | 1.4 [1.3–1.6] | 1.2 [1–1.3] |

| 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 | Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal 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 | No |

residence permits or for certain groups

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 | | ••• |

VIOLENCE

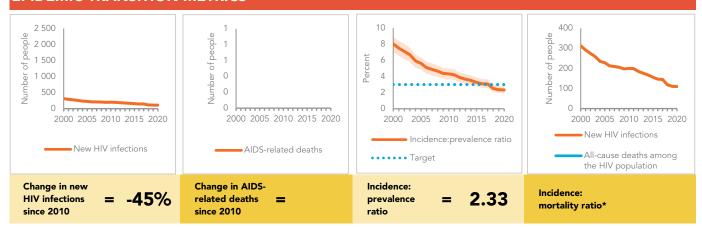
consent

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

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Financing sources | | | | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| | | | | | | |

US\$ 12 749 US\$ 4 402 073 US\$ 4 901 265 Last available report: 2009 US\$ 301 889

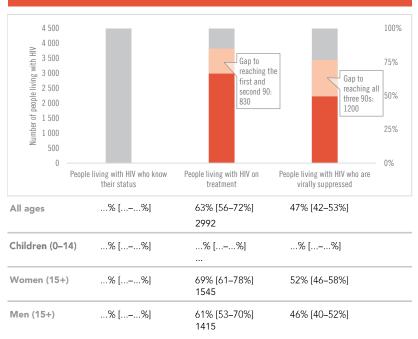
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



^{*} 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 Men who People who Transgender Sex workers Prisoners have sex inject drugs people with men Estimated size of population 2300 ... **HIV** prevalence 19.6% 3.8% 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\$** ...

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|
| | 2010 | 2020 | | | |
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | % [–%] | % [–%] | | | |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | % [–%] | % [–%] | | | |

Early infant diagnosis

...%

[...-..%]

...%

[...-..%]

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 12 [6–20] |
|---|--------------|
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | |

| HIV PREVENTION | |
|---|------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | 0.7% |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2014) | |
| — Women | 2.8% |
| — Men | 5.8% |
| 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 | |

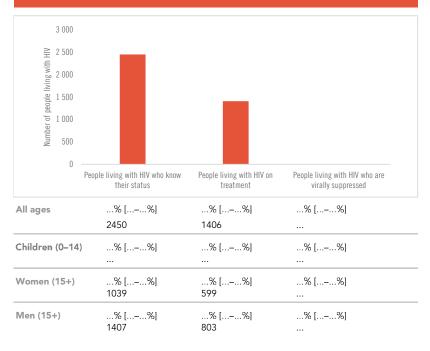
| modern methods | |
|--|-------------------|
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised | Not applicable |
| Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards | Not applicable |
| People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2020) | 85 |
| Harm reduction | |

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021) - Safe injection rooms available (2021)

BARBADOS

| KEY POPULATIONS | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners | |
| Estimated size of population | | | | ••• | | |
| HIV prevalence | 0% | 2.8% | | | | |
| HIV testing and status awareness | | | | | | |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | | 35.3% | | | | |
| Condom use | | | | | | |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | | | | | | |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | | | | | | |
| Expenditures in US\$ | | | | | | |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 0 [0–0] |
|--|------------|
| 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) (2018) | 1.9% |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019) | 0% |

HIV PREVENTION

| Adults ag | ged 15+ | years | with | unsuppressed |
|------------|---------|-------|------|--------------|
| viral load | | | | |

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2014)

| — Women | 47.6% |
|---------|-------|
| — Men | 44.8% |

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years (2017)

| — Women | 19.7% |
|---------|-------|
| — Men | 42.1% |

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 | 78 | |

Harm reduction

| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at | |
|---|--|
| last injection | |

| _ | Needles and syringes distributed per | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| | person who injects | |

| — Coverage of opioid substitution |
|-----------------------------------|
| therapy |

during the reporting period (2020)

| - Naloxone available (2021) | No |
|-----------------------------|----|
| - Naloxone available (2021) | No |

| Safe injection rooms a | available (2021) | No |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Juic injection rooms t | 3 Valiable (2021) | 140 |

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Fina | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available report: 2013 | | US\$ 5 478 563 | US\$ 235 742 | | US\$ 10 256 837 | US\$ 15 971 143 |

| LAWS AND POLICIES | | STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION | |
|---|--|---|--------|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non- disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | No | Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who | . 2018 |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | Any criminalization or punitive regulation of sex work | people living with HIV | . 46.4 |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | No specific legislation | Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months | |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence | Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told | |
| Criminalization of transgender people | Neither criminalized nor prosecuted | others about their HIV status without their consent | |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | No | VIOLENCE | |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years | Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced | |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | No | physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | |
| Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups | No | | |

BELIZE

| KEY POPULATIONS | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners | |
| Estimated size of population | | | ••• | ••• | | |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | 5.8% | |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 62.2% | 44.3% | | | | |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | | | ••• | | | |
| Condom use | 84.8% | 81.4% | | | | |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | | | | | | |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | | | | | | |
| Expenditures in US\$ | | | | | | |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 37 [26–50] |
|--|---------------|
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2019) | 100% |

HIV PREVENTION

| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | 1% | |
|--|-------|--|
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2016) | | |
| — Women | 41.4% | |
| — Men | 45% | |

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years

| 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 (2021) | |

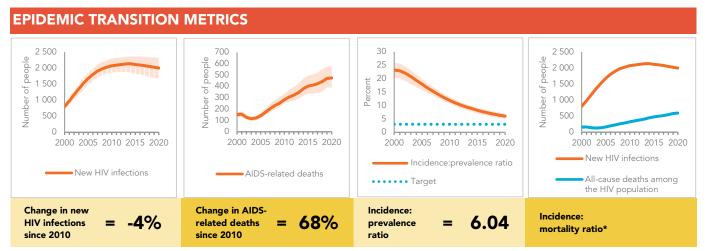
Safe injection rooms available (2021)

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Fina | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available reports 2012 | US\$ 118.050 | 115\$ 832 345 | LIS\$ 555 482 | IIS\$ 517 357 | US\$ 640 356 | 115\$ 2 836 772 |

| LAWS AND POLICIES | | STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION | | | |
|---|--|---|------|-----------------|--|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non- disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | Yes | Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes | 2011 | 2016 | |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | | towards people living with HIV (2016 refers to women only) | 32 | 36.9 | |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed | Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months | | 2013 6.6 | |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | | Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their | | 2013 | |
| Criminalization of transgender people | | consent | | 9.2 | |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | Yes | VIOLENCE | | | |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | | 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 | | | |
| 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 | | | | | |

CUBA

| EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 2100 | 2100 | 2000 |
| | [1900–2300] | [1800–2400] | [1700–2300] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100-<100] | [<100– <100] | [<100–<100] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 920 | 940 | 890 |
| | [820–1000] | [800–1100] | [760–1000] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 |
| | [940–1300] | [910–1400] | [830–1400] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.18 [0.17–0.2] | 0.19 [0.16–0.21] | 0.18 [0.15–0.2] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <500 | <500 | <500 |
| | [<500-<500] | [<500–<500] | [<500–580] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100-<100] | [<100-<100] | [<100–<100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <500 | <500 | <500 |
| | [<200-<500] | [<500–<500] | [<500-<500] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100-<100] | [<100–<200] | [<100-<200] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 17 000 | 26 000 | 33 000 |
| | [16 000–19 000] | [23 000–28 000] | [29 000–36 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | <200 | <200 | <200 |
| | [<200–<200] | [<200– <500] | [<200–<500] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 7500 | 11 000 | 13 000 |
| | [6800–8100] | [9700–11 000] | [12 000–14 000] |
| eople living with HIV (men, 15+) | 9800 | 15 000 | 20 000 |
| | [8300–11 000] | [13 000–17 000] | [16 000–23 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 0.2 [0.2–0.3] | 0.3 [0.3–0.4] | 0.4 [0.4–0.5] |



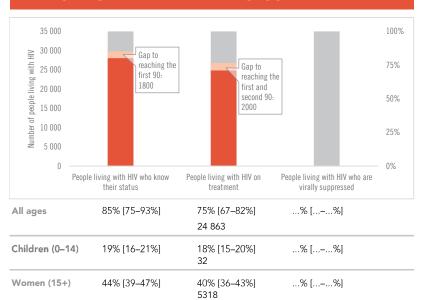
^{*} The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Finar | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available report: 2013 | | US\$ 63 807 290 | | US\$ 5 927 082 | | US\$ 69 734 372 |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE

113% [94–130%]

Men (15+)



| ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | 2010 | 2020 | | |
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 57% [51–63%] | 100% [100–100%] | | |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 30% [28.1–31.5%] | 11.8% [10.3–13.8%] | | |
| Early infant diagnosis | 62.9% [45.2- >95%] | >95% [>95– >95%] | | |

99% [82–114%]

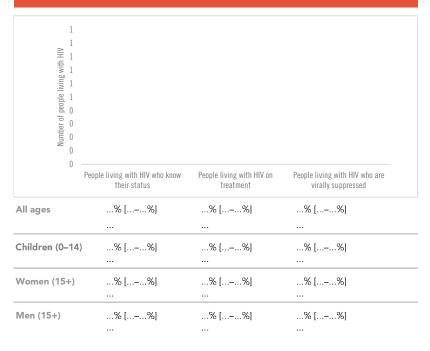
19 513

...% [...-...%]

DOMINICA

| KEY POPULATIONS | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
| Estimated size of population | ••• | | | ••• | |
| HIV prevalence | 0.4% | | | | |
| HIV testing and status awareness | | | | | |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | | | | | |
| Condom use | 42.3% | | | | |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | 42.3% | 8.4% | | | |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | | | | | |
| Expenditures in US\$ | | | | | |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



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 coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018) | 0% |

HIV PREVENTION

| Adults aged | 15+ | years | with | unsuppressed |
|-------------|-----|-------|------|--------------|
| viral load | | | | |

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2010)

| — Women | 56.2% |
|---------|--------|
| Mon | 17 00/ |

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49

| y | years | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| _ | - Women | | | |

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

— Men

| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at |
|---|
| last injection |

| Needles and syringes distributed per | |
|--|--|
| person who injects | |
| | |

| _ | Coverage of opioid substitution |
|---|---------------------------------|
| | therapy |

| – Naloxone available (2021) | |
|-----------------------------|--|
|-----------------------------|--|

| - Safe injection rooms | s available (2021) |
|------------------------|--------------------|
|------------------------|--------------------|

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Fina | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 108 111 | US\$ 2 013 000 | | | | US\$ 2 157 887 |

| LAWS AND POLICIES | | STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non- disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | No | Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes | |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized | towards people living with HIV | |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years) | Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months | |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | | Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told | |
| Criminalization of transgender people | Neither criminalized nor prosecuted | others about their HIV status without their consent | |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | No | VIOLENCE | |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Yes, for adolescents younger than 18 years | Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced | |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | No | physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | |
| Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups | Yes | | |

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY DATA

| EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 3500 | 3500 | 3400 |
| | [2400–4900] | [2200–4800] | [1900–5100] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <200 | <200 | <200 |
| | [<100-<500] | [<100-<500] | [<100- <500] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 1500 | 1600 | 1600 |
| | [1100–2200] | [1000–2200] | [890–2400] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 1800 | 1800 | 1700 |
| | [1300–2600] | [1100–2500] | [920–2500] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.37 [0.25–0.51] | 0.34 [0.22–0.47] | 0.32 [0.17–0.47] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 4200 | 2700 | 1900 |
| | [2600–6400] | [1600–4200] | [1200–2900] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <200 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100- <500] | [<100– <200] | [<100-<100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | 1700 | 1100 | 880 |
| | [1000–2600] | [660–1800] | [560–1400] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 2400 | 1500 | 930 |
| | [1500–3600] | [920–2400] | [590–1400] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 74 000 | 72 000 | 75 000 |
| | [56 000–100 000] | [58 000–93 000] | [61 000–93 000] |
| People living with HIV (0-14) | 2000 | 1600 | 1400 |
| | [1400–2900] | [1000–2400] | [880–2000] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 35 000 | 36 000 | 38 000 |
| | [26 000–46 000] | [29 000–46 000] | [31 000–47 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 37 000 | 35 000 | 36 000 |
| | [28 000–51 000] | [28 000–44 000] | [29 000–45 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 1.2 [0.9–1.6] | 1 [0.8–1.3] | 0.9 [0.7–1.1] |
| | | | |

| 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 | No specific legislation |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | Drug use or consumption is specified as a criminal offence |
| Criminalization of transgender people | Neither criminalized nor prosecuted |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | Yes |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | No law requiring parental/guardian consent |
| 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 | ••• |

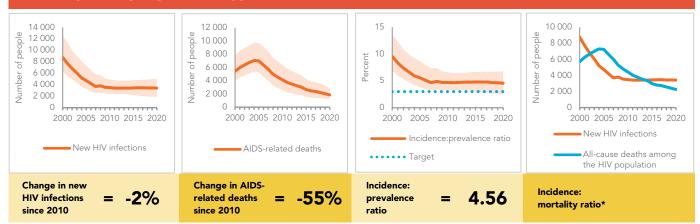
VIOLENCE

consent

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

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Fina | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available report: 2019 | US\$ 25 027 710 | US\$ 40 931 323 | US\$ 20 558 584 | US\$ 9 897 659 | US\$ 25 948 | US\$ 97 118 277 |

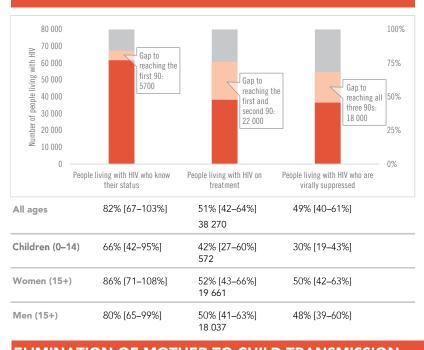
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS



^{*} 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 Men who People who Transgender Sex workers Prisoners have sex inject drugs people with men Estimated size of population ... 29 000 **HIV** prevalence 4.2% 4% 27.7% 4.8% HIV testing and status 90.8% 63.3% 83.3% awareness 31.5% 30.8% 14 4% Antiretroviral therapy coverage 83 7% 42% Condom use 20.2% Coverage of HIV prevention 16.8% 30.4% 37.1% programmes Avoidance of health care because of stigma and 1.9% 65.1% discrimination Expenditures in US\$ (2019) 750 021 2885 169 699

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION 2010 2020

| | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV | 65% | 74% |
| accessing antiretroviral medicines | [49–92%] | [55–97%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during | 14.3% | 17.3% |
| breastfeeding | [10.1–18.1%] | [11.6–21.5%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 9.3% | 36.6% |
| Early Infant diagnosis | [6.9–11.4%] | [27.9-49.1%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 1200 [920–1500] |
|---|--------------------|
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | 28.4% |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | |

HIV PREVENTION

| Adults a viral load | ged 15+ years I | with unsu | ıppressed |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Knowled | ae of HIV pre | vention ar | mona vouna |

people aged 15–24 years (2014)

| — Women | 46.4% |
|---------|-------|
| — Men | |

0.5%

2

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2013)

| - Women | 44.7% |
|---------|-------|
| — Men | 71% |

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 |
|--|------------|
| (2013) | applicable |

| Voluntary medical male circumcisions | Not |
|---|------------|
| performed according to national standards | applicable |

| People who received PrEP at least once | 1464 |
|--|------|
| during the reporting period (2020) | 1404 |

Harm reduction

— Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection ...

Needles and syringes distributed per

- person who injects (2015)

 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy

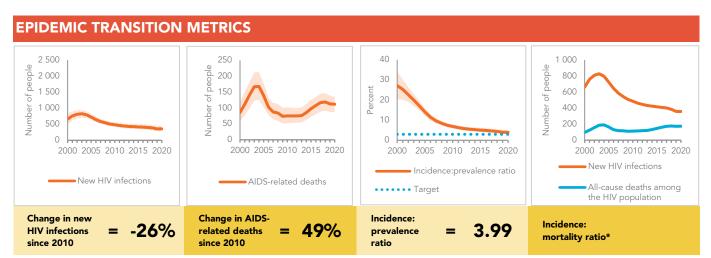
 Naloxone available (2021)

 No
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

 No

GUYANA

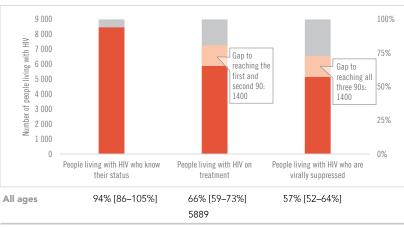
| PIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| ew HIV infections | | | |
| ew HIV infections (all ages) | <500 | <500 | <500 |
| | [<500–560] | [<500–510] | [<500–<500] |
| ew HIV infections (0–14) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100–<100] | [<100– <100] | [<100- <100] |
| ew HIV infections (women, 15+) | <200 | <200 | <200 |
| | [<200-<500] | [<200–<500] | [<200– <500] |
| ew HIV infections (men, 15+) | <500 | <500 | <200 |
| | [<500–<500] | [<200– <500] | [<200– <500] |
| IV incidence per 1000 population | 0.62 [0.54–0.72] | 0.51 [0.43–0.63] | 0.43 [0.33–0.54] |
| IDS-related deaths | | | |
| IDS-related deaths (all ages) | <100 | <100 | <200 |
| | [<100–<200] | [<100– <200] | [<100– <200] |
| IDS-related deaths (0–14) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100–<100] | [<100- <100] | [<100– <100] |
| IDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100–<100] | [<100– <100] | [<100– <100] |
| IDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100– <100] | [<100–<100] | [<100-<100] |
| eople living with HIV | | | |
| eople living with HIV (all ages) | 7100 | 8200 | 9000 |
| | [6400–7800] | [7500–9000] | [8100–10 000] |
| eople living with HIV (0–14) | <500 | <500 | <500 |
| | [<500–<500] | [<500–<500] | [<500–<500] |
| eople living with HIV (women, 15+) | 3600 | 4000 | 4400 |
| | [3200–4000] | [3600–4300] | [4000–4900] |
| eople living with HIV (men, 15+) | 3200 | 3900 | 4300 |
| | [2800–3600] | [3500–4400] | [3800–4900] |
| IV prevalence (15–49) | 1.4 [1.3–1.5] | 1.4 [1.3–1.6] | 1.3 [1.2–1.5] |



^{*} 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 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Fina | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available report: 2012 | US\$ 1 142 925 | US\$ 3 347 064 | | | | US\$ 21 921 471 |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| All ages | 94% [86–105%] | 66% [59–73%] 5889 | 57% [52–64%] |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Children (0-14) | 38% [33–44%] | 38% [33–44%] 97 | 18% [16–21%] |
| Women (15+) | 92% [84–102%] | 73% [67–81%] 3202 | 63% [57–69%] |
| Men (15+) | 100% [88–113%] | 60% [53–68%] 2590 | 54% [48–62%] |

| ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | 2010 | 2020 | |
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 52% [46–59%] | 84% [74–97%] | |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 17.5% [16.2–18.6%] | 11.3% [9.3–13.3%] | |
| Early infant diagnosis | 16.6% [14.3–19.1%] | 85.9% [74.5– >95%] | |

HAITI COUNTRY DATA

| EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 8900 | 7200 | 5000 |
| | [7400–11 000] | [5600–8900] | [3300–6900] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | 1600 | 1100 | 960 |
| | [1300–1900] | [680–1300] | [590–1300] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 3900 | 3500 | 2500 |
| | [3100–4700] | [2700–4400] | [1600–3300] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 3400 | 2600 | 1600 |
| | [2700–4300] | [2000–3400] | [1000–2400] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.91 [0.76–1.1] | 0.69 [0.53–0.85] | 0.45 [0.3–0.62] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 5900 | 4000 | 2200 |
| | [4700–7700] | [3100–5100] | [1700–2800] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | 1100 | 640 | 550 |
| | [910–1300] | [<500–830] | [<500–740] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | 2400 | 1400 | 750 |
| | [1800–3200] | [1100–1900] | [560–980] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | 2400 | 2000 | 880 |
| | [1900–3500] | [1500–2800] | [640–1200] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 140 000 | 150 000 | 150 000 |
| | [120 000–160 000] | [130 000–160 000] | [140 000–170 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 12 000 | 9700 | 8000 |
| | [11 000–14 000] | [8000–11 000] | [6200–9400] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 71 000 | 78 000 | 86 000 |
| | [64 000–79 000] | [71 000–86 000] | [75 000–96 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 56 000 | 58 000 | 59 000 |
| | [50 000–65 000] | [52 000–66 000] | [53 000–68 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 2.2 [2–2.3] | 2 [1.8–2.2] | 1.9 [1.6–2.1] |

| LAWS AND POLICIES | |
|---|--|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non- disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | No |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized |
| Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts | No specific legislation |
| 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 | No law requiring parental/guardian consent |
| 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 |

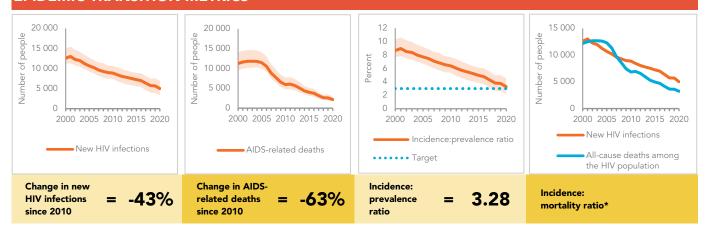
| Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes | 2012 | 2017 |
|---|------|------|
| towards people living with HIV (2017 refers to women only) | 57.7 | 71.7 |
| Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 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 | 2012 | 2017 |
| intimate partner in the past 12 months | 14.9 | 13.9 |

STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

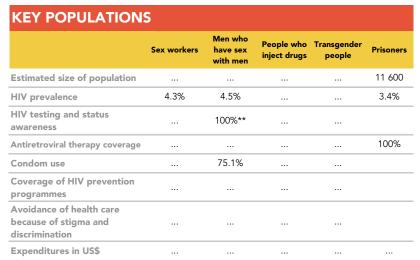
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|------------|-------|
| Financing sources International: International: International: | | | | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | PEPFAR | Global Fund | all others | Total |

... US\$ 3 968 260 ... US\$ 111 563 836 Last available report: 2016

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

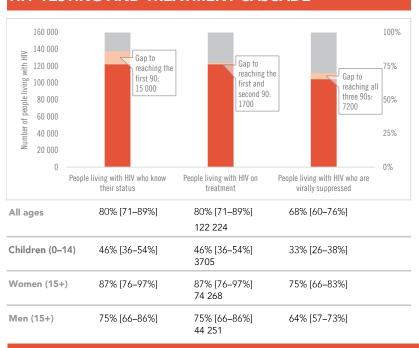


^{*} The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).



^{**} Programme data—not representative; includes people with negative results.

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 39% [32–44%] | 71% [57–82%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 25.4% [23.8–26.9%] | 16.5% [12.6–19.4%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | % [–%] | 44.5% [38.5–55.4%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 2900 [2300 –3700] |
|---|-------------------------|
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | |

HIV PREVENTION

| HIV PREVENTION | |
|---|-------------------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | 0.6% |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2017) | |
| — Women | 38.3% |
| — Men | 36.2% |
| Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15–49 years (2016) | |
| — Women | 49.7% |
| — Men | 70.2% |
| Women aged 15–49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (2017) | 45.4% |
| 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 | 4108 |

Harm reduction

| Use of sterile injecting equipment at |
|---|
| last injection |
| |

during the reporting period (2020)

| — Needles and syringes distribute | d per |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| person who injects | |

| Coverage of opioid substitution |
|---|
| therapy |
| |

| — Naloxone available (2021) | |
|---|----|
| — Safe injection rooms available (2021) | No |

JAMAICA

COUNTRY DATA

| EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| New HIV infections | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | 1900 | 1800 | 1500 |
| | [1400–2900] | [1300–2700] | [1100–2400] |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100– <200] | [<100– <200] | [<100- <200] |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | 880 | 830 | 690 |
| | [650–1300] | [630–1300] | [510–1100] |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | 920 | 870 | 740 |
| | [680–1400] | [620–1300] | [<500–1200] |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.68 [0.5–1.03] | 0.62 [0.45–0.95] | 0.53 [0.38–0.87] |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | 1000 | 970 | 800 |
| | [730–1600] | [640–1600] | [560–1400] |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | <100 | <100 | <100 |
| | [<100– <200] | [<100–<200] | [<100–<100] |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <500 | <500 | <500 |
| | [<500–780] | [<500 – 690] | [<500–550] |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <500 | 550 | <500 |
| | [<500–780] | [<500–910] | [<500–760] |
| People living with HIV | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 27 000 | 30 000 | 32 000 |
| | [22 000–38 000] | [25 000–42 000] | [26 000–45 000] |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | 790 | 670 | 520 |
| | [620–1100] | [510–1000] | [<500–820] |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 13 000 | 15 000 | 16 000 |
| | [11 000–19 000] | [12 000–21 000] | [13 000–23 000] |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 13 000 | 15 000 | 15 000 |
| | [10 000–19 000] | [12 000–20 000] | [12 000–21 000] |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 1.5 [1.2–2.1] | 1.4 [1.2–2.1] | 1.4 [1.1–2] |
| | | | |

| LAWS AND POLICIES | |
|---|---|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non- disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | No, but prosecutions exist based on general criminal laws |
| 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 | |
| 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 16 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 | NC | |
|---|------|------|
| Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards | ••• | 2017 |
| people living with HIV | ••• | 66.8 |
| 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 | | 2019 |
| consent | | 14.9 |
| VIOLENCE | | |
| Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced | 2012 | 2016 |
| physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | 9.89 | 8.52 |

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Fina | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available report: 2016 | US\$ 1 456 785 | US\$ 2 750 285 | US\$ 3 119 936 | US\$ 11 301 865 | US\$ 858 868 | US\$ 19 487 739 |

2000 2005 2010 2015 2020

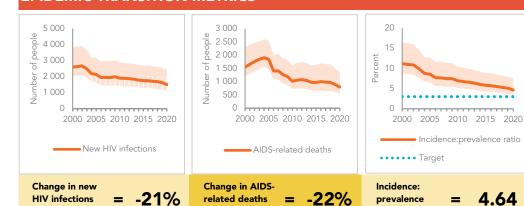
All-cause deaths among

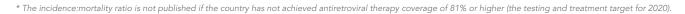
New HIV infections

the HIV population

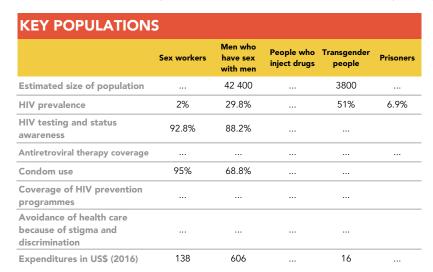
EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS

since 2010



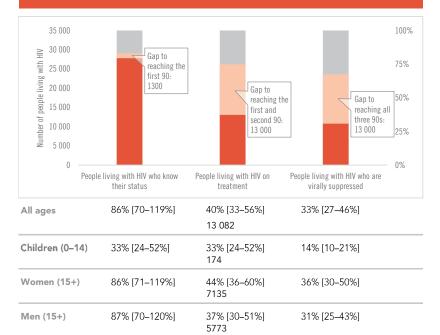


ratio



since 2010

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 57% [45–81%] | 64% [52–90%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 14.1% [11.5–17.4%] | 14% [11.3–17.6%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | % [–%] | 21.3% [15.2–26.2%] |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 20 [11–31] |
|---|---------------|
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | |

3 000

2 000

1 000

mortality ratio*

Number of people

| HIV PREVENTION | |
|---|-------|
| Adults aged 15+ years with unsuppressed viral load | 0.9% |
| Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15–24 years (2012) | |
| — Women | 42.8% |
| — Men | 35.6% |
| 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

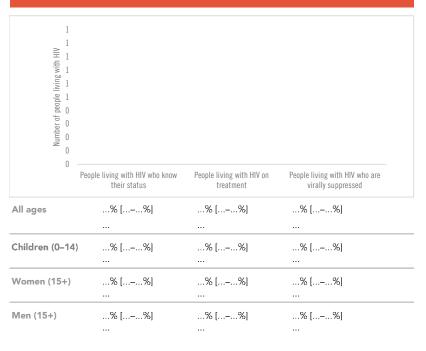
| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised | Not applicable |
|--|-------------------|
| Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards | Not applicable |
| People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period | |

- Use of sterile injecting equipment at last injection
- Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects
- Coverage of opioid substitution therapy
- Naloxone available (2021)
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

SAINT LUCIA

| KEY POPULATIONS | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
| Estimated size of population | | 3000 | | ••• | 500 |
| HIV prevalence | | | | | 1.6% |
| 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\$ | | | | | |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 1 [0–4] |
|--|------------|
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | 0% |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV (2017) | 5.8% |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment (2018) | 0% |

HIV PREVENTION

| Adults | aged | 15+ | years | with | unsuppressed |
|----------|------|-----|-------|------|--------------|
| viral lo | ad | | | | |

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2012)

| — Women | 62.2% |
|---------|-------|
| — Men | |

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people a 15-4

| -conapiting | partner | among | people | aged | |
|-------------|---------|-------|--------|------|--|
| 49 years | | | | | |
| — Women | | | | | |

Women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods

| Men aged 15–49 years who are circumcised | applicable | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Voluntary medical male circumcisions performed according to national standards | Not applicable | |
| People who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period (2017) | 1 | |

Harm reduction

— Men

| — Use of sterile injecting equipment at | |
|---|--|
| last injection | |

| _ | Needles and syringes distributed per |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| | person who injects |

| _ | Coverage of opioid substituti | on |
|---|-------------------------------|----|
| | therapy | |

- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

| — Naloxone available (2021) | |
|-----------------------------|--|
|-----------------------------|--|

| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | | Finar | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |

Last available report: 2020 US\$ 516 407 US\$ 516 407

| LAWS AND POLICIES | | STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non- disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | Yes | Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | |
| 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) | Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months | |
| Drug use or possession for personal use is an offence | | Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told | |
| Criminalization of transgender people | Neither criminalized nor prosecuted | others about their HIV status without their consent | |
| Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV | No | VIOLENCE | |
| Parental consent for adolescents to access HIV testing | Yes, for adolescents younger than 16 years | Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced | |
| Spousal consent for married women to access sexual and reproductive health services | No | physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months | |
| Mandatory HIV testing for marriage, work or residence permits or for certain groups | No | | |

SURINAME

COUNTRY DATA

| EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES | PIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | | |
| New HIV infections | | | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | <500 | <500 | <200 | | |
| | [<500–<500] | [<200–<500] | [<100-<500] | | |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | <100 | <100 | <100 | | |
| | [<100–<100] | [<100–<100] | [<100-<100] | | |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <200 | <100 | <100 | | |
| | [<100- <200] | [<100–<200] | [<100- <200] | | |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <200 | <200 | <100 | | |
| | [<200-<500] | [<100-<200] | [<100- <200] | | |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.59 [0.42–0.81] | 0.38 [0.24–0.6] | 0.3 [0.15–0.51] | | |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <200 | <200 | <200 | | |
| | [<200-<500] | [<100–<200] | [<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+) | <100 | <100 | <100 | | |
| | [<100–<200] | [<100-<200] | [<100- <200] | | |
| People living with HIV | | | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 4700 | 5100 | 5200 | | |
| | [4100–5600] | [4300–6100] | [4300–6600] | | |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | <200 | <200 | <100 | | |
| | [<200-<200] | [<200–<200] | [<100- <200] | | |
| eople living with HIV (women, 15+) | 1900 | 2200 | 2400 | | |
| | [1600–2200] | [1900–2600] | [2000–3000] | | |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 2600 | 2800 | 2700 | | |
| | [2200–3200] | [2300–3400] | [2200–3500] | | |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 1.4 [1.2–1.6] | 1.3 [1.1–1.5] | 1.1 [0.9–1.4] | | |

| LAWS AND POLICIES | |
|---|--|
| Laws criminalizing the transmission of, non- disclosure of or exposure to HIV transmission | Yes |
| Criminalization of sex work among consenting adults | |
| 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 16 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 |

residence permits or for certain groups

Last available report: 2011

| CTICL | <i>A</i> A A B I | D DISC | BILLIAIRI | |
|-------|------------------|--------|-----------|------------|
| | | | RIMINI | 4 I II INI |
| | | | | |

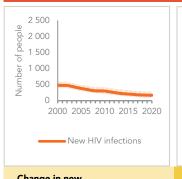
| Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards | ••• | 2018 |
|---|-----|------|
| people living with HIV | | 66.4 |
| Percentage of people living with HIV denied health services because of their HIV status in the last 12 months | | |
| Percentage of people living with HIV who reported a health-care professional told others about their HIV status without their consent | | |

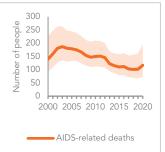
VIOLENCE

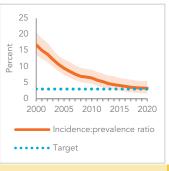
Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15–49 years who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months

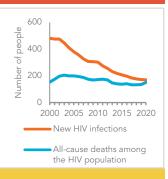
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Fina | ncing sources | | | |
| | Domestic private | Domestic public | International: PEPFAR | International: Global Fund | International: all others | Total |
| Last available report: 2011 | US\$ 81 800 | US\$ 2 249 605 | | US\$ 1 009 894 | US\$ 1 265 510 | US\$ 4 674 508 |

EPIDEMIC TRANSITION METRICS









Change in new **HIV** infections since 2010

Change in AIDSrelated deaths since 2010

Incidence: 3.25 prevalence ratio

Incidence: mortality ratio*

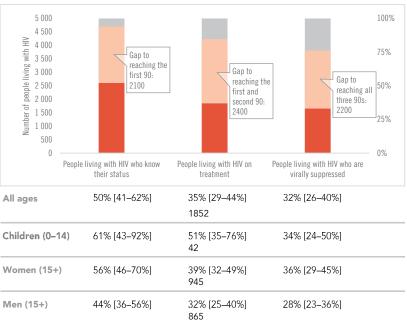
* The incidence:mortality ratio is not published if the country has not achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 81% or higher (the testing and treatment target for 2020).

| KEY POPULATIONS | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Sex workers | Men who have sex with men | People who inject drugs | Transgender people | Prisoners |
| Estimated size of population | | | | | |
| HIV prevalence | 10.3% | 16.6% | | | |
| HIV testing and status awareness | 51.0% | 97.5% | | | |
| Antiretroviral therapy coverage | | | | | |
| Condom use | 90.8% | 63.8% | | | |
| Coverage of HIV prevention programmes | 64.1% | | | | |
| Avoidance of health care because of stigma and discrimination | | | | | |
| Expenditures in US\$ | | | | | |

HIV COMORBIDITIES

| Estimated number of incident tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV (2018) | 32 [19–49] |
|---|---------------|
| People living with HIV who started TB preventive therapy (2018) | |
| Cervical cancer screening of women living with HIV | |
| People coinfected with HIV and hepatitis C virus starting hepatitis C treatment | |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| HIV | REV | ENTI | ON | | |
|----------|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Adults a | _ | years v | vith unsu | uppressed | |

0.8%

Not

Knowledge of HIV prevention among young people aged 15-24 years (2010)

| — Women | 41.9% |
|---------|-------|
| — Men | |
| | |

Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner among people aged 15-49 years

— Women

— Men

Harm reduction

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 | |

| Use of sterile injecting equipment at |
|---|
| last injection |
| |

| Needles and syringes distributed per | |
|--|--|
| person who injects | |
| Coverage of enjoid substitution | |

Coverage of opioid substitution therapy — Naloxone available (2021)

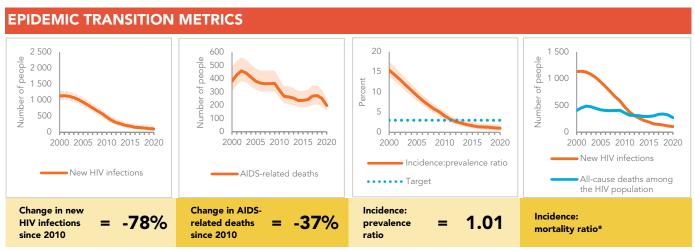
- Safe injection rooms available (2021)

ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | 67% [55–81%] | 100% [80–100%] |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | 14.9% [12.1–17.6%] | 5.5% [3–9.7%] |
| Early infant diagnosis | 6.9% [5.7–8.7%] | % [–%] |

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

| EPIDEMIC ESTIMATES | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | | |
| New HIV infections | | | | | |
| New HIV infections (all ages) | <500 | <200 | <200 | | |
| | [<500–590] | [<200– <500] | [<100- <200] | | |
| New HIV infections (0–14) | | | | | |
| | [] | [] | [=] | | |
| New HIV infections (women, 15+) | <500 | <100 | <100 | | |
| | [<200– <500] | [<100– <200] | [<100–<100] | | |
| New HIV infections (men, 15+) | <500 | <100 | <100 | | |
| | [<200-<500] | [<100– <200] | [<100–<200] | | |
| HIV incidence per 1000 population | 0.35 [0.27–0.44] | 0.14 [0.09–0.21] | 0.07 [0.03–0.13] | | |
| AIDS-related deaths | | | | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (all ages) | <500 | <500 | <200 | | |
| | [<500-<500] | [<200– <500] | [<200–<500] | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (0–14) | | | | | |
| | [] | [] | [] | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (women, 15+) | <200 | <200 | <200 | | |
| | [<200-<200] | [<100- <200] | [<100-<200] | | |
| AIDS-related deaths (men, 15+) | <200 | <200 | <100 | | |
| | [<200-<500] | [<100- <200] | [<100-<100] | | |
| People living with HIV | | | | | |
| People living with HIV (all ages) | 12 000 | 11 000 | 10 000 | | |
| | [11 000–13 000] | [10 000–12 000] | [9200–12 000] | | |
| People living with HIV (0–14) | | | | | |
| | [] | [] | [] | | |
| People living with HIV (women, 15+) | 5800 | 5700 | 5300 | | |
| | [5300–6300] | [5200–6300] | [4700–5900] | | |
| People living with HIV (men, 15+) | 5400 | 5300 | 4900 | | |
| | [4800–6100] | [4700–5900] | [4200–5500] | | |
| HIV prevalence (15–49) | 1.2 [1.1–1.3] | 1 [0.9–1.1] | 0.7 [0.6–0.8] | | |



^{*} 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 | Total | | | |
| Last available report: 2009 | US\$ 277 991 | US\$ 11 415 268 | | | US\$ 1 408 776 | US\$ 13 810 965 | | | |

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT CASCADE



| ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| | 2010 | 2020 | | | | |
| Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV accessing antiretroviral medicines | % [–%] | % [–%] | | | | |
| Final vertical transmission rate including during breastfeeding | % [–%] | % [–%] | | | | |
| Early infant diagnosis | % [–%] | % [–%] | | | | |

3684