HIV and AIDS in Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Eastern Europe and central Asia is the only region in the world where the HIV epidemic continued to rise rapidly, with a 29% increase in annual new HIV infections between 2010 and 2018. The epidemic is concentrated predominantly among key affected populations - in particular, people who inject drugs - yet there is low coverage of harm-reduction and other HIV prevention programmes in key countries within the region.

The scaling up of treatment and prevention programmes, particularly for key affected populations, is an urgent priority.

**Last full review:**
10 April 2017

**Next full review:**
10 April 2020

### Eastern Europe & Central Asia Overview

The HIV epidemic in this region continues to grow with low treatment access and threats to HIV funding undermining progress.

### Russia

The Russian Federation (Russia) has the largest HIV epidemic in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, reaching its millionth case of HIV in 2016.

### Ukraine

Ukraine has the second-largest HIV epidemic in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and recent gains have been threatened by conflict in the region.

### Eastern Europe & Central Asia (2019)

- 1.7 million people living with HIV
- 0.9% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
- 1.7 million new HIV infections
- 35,000 AIDS-related deaths
- 43% people living with HIV or AID
- 7% children living with HIV or AID

### Russia (2017)

- 1 million people living with HIV
- 1.2% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
- 100,000 new HIV infections
- 24,000 AIDS-related deaths
- 35% adults on antiretroviral treatment
- 7% children on antiretroviral treatment

### Ukraine (2019)

- 250,000 people living with HIV
- 1% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
- 13,000 new HIV infections
- 5,900 AIDS-related deaths
- 54% adults on antiretroviral treatment
- >95% children on antiretroviral treatment

Source: UNAIDS Data 2020

**Image:**
A map of Eastern Europe and Central Asia showing HIV prevalence and new infections.