

HIV IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) is one of the few regions in the world where the annual rate of HIV infections continues to rise. Focussed and impactful action tailored to addressing the specific challenges in the EECA region is urgently needed, to ensure no one in EECA is left behind in the global effort to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

A DAY IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



More than **400 people** newly infected with HIV¹

Around **100 people** die from AIDS¹

Around **1.7m people** living with HIV¹

HIV AND AIDS IN EECA

The global community now has the tools to meaningfully address new HIV infections; however, HIV is on the rise in EECA, where deaths from AIDS-related illnesses have increased by around 300% in the last 20 years.¹

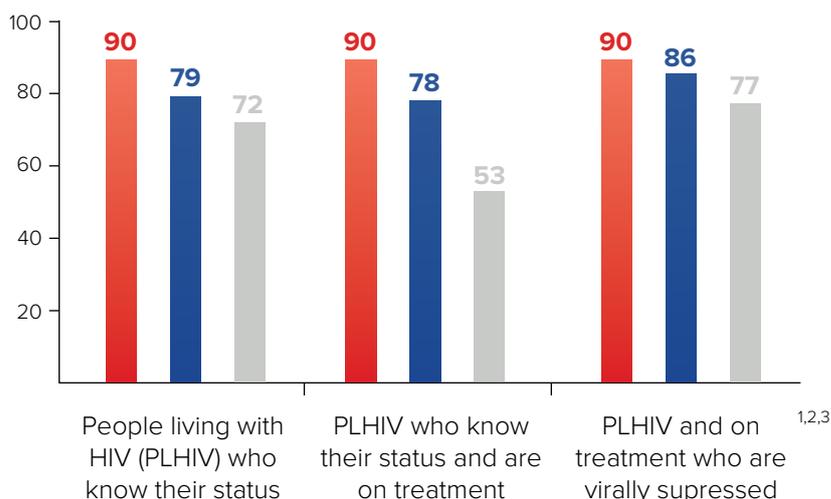


300% ↑

GLOBAL TARGETS

There has been global progress towards achieving the UNAIDS targets to help end AIDS by 2030, but EECA is falling behind.¹

- UNAIDS 2020 Target
- World
- EECA



KEY CHALLENGES IN EECA

Multiple factors need to be addressed to achieve improved HIV outcomes in EECA.



Address stigma

More than nine in ten new infections in EECA are among key populations that often face discrimination due to stigma.¹



Strengthen healthcare infrastructure

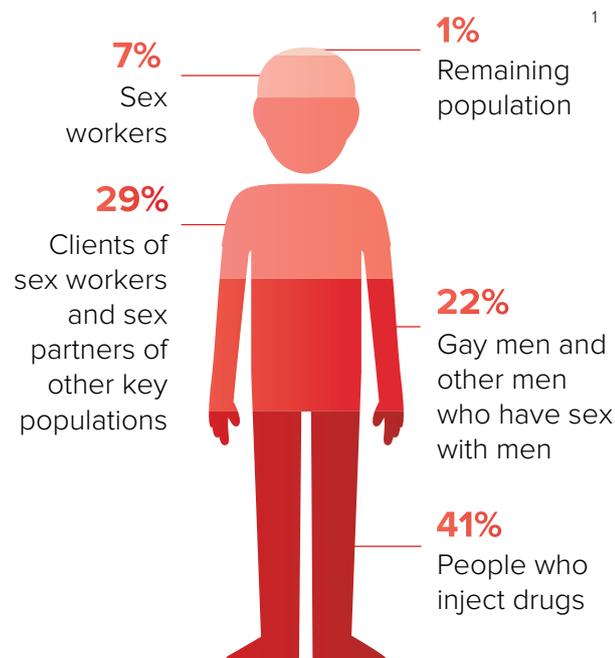
Improve linkage to care and develop suitable care models.¹



Increase financing and access to innovation

A billion-dollar investment gap means EECA's HIV response is receiving insufficient funding.¹

NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY POPULATION GROUPS



SPOTLIGHT ON ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN RADIANT'S FIRST 'MODEL CITY'

In Almaty there are currently approximately **7,400 people living with HIV**⁴

The HIV prevalence rate in the city is 0.37 – **almost double the national rate** (0.2%)⁵

More than a quarter (27%) of people **living with HIV in Kazakhstan live in Almaty**⁴



TIME FOR CHANGE

RADIANT aims to meaningfully address new HIV infections and deaths from AIDS-related illnesses in EECA through focussed action, investment and resourcing to improve the quality of prevention and care for people at risk of or living with HIV in the region. Best practices and learnings from the local implementation of RADIANT over the next five years will be used as a blueprint towards creating change across the region. Find out more at www.radianHIV.org

¹ UNAIDS (2019). UNAIDS Data 2019. Available at: <https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2019/2019-UNAIDS-data> [Accessed August 2019].

² UNAIDS (2017). 90–90–90 - An ambitious treatment target to help end the AIDS epidemic. Available at: <https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2017/90-90-90> [Accessed August 2019].

³ UNAIDS (2019). UNAIDS calls for greater urgency as global gains slow and countries show mixed results towards 2020 HIV targets. (Press Release) Available at: https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2019/july/20190716_PR_UNAIDS_global_report_2019 [Accessed August 2019].

⁴ Kazakh Scientific Center of Dermatology and Infectious Diseases - 2019 Report. Available at: <http://www.kncdiz.kz/files/00005859.docx> [Accessed August 2019].

⁵ Almaty City AIDS Centre 2019. Available at: <https://gcaids.kz/ru/statistika> [Accessed August 2019].