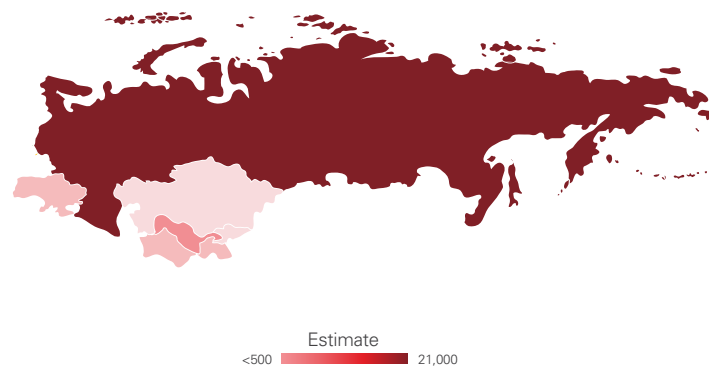


# 2021 HIV and AIDS Eastern Europe and Central Asia Snapshot

## Pregnant Women, Children and Adolescents November 2021

**Figure 1: Number of children and adolescents aged 0-19 years living with HIV, by country, 2020**



Country	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Russian Federation	21,000	17,000	23,000
Uzbekistan	4,600	4,300	5,100
Ukraine	4,200	2,900	6,800
Turkmenistan	3,000	1,800	4,500
Tajikistan	1,200	1,000	1,300
Kazakhstan	810	540	1,100
Kyrgyzstan	<500	<500	380
<b>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>

Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Note: This map does not claim any official position by the United Nations. The numbers in brackets refer to the confidence interval.

For more information, please visit [data.unicef.org](https://data.unicef.org).

**Figure 2: Situation of children and adolescents with HIV and AIDS, 2020**

Overview	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Number of children and adolescents living with HIV	36,000	31,000	47,000
Children aged 0–9 years	21,000	20,000	27,000
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	15,000	11,000	20,000
Number of new HIV infections, children and adolescents	8,700	6,700	11,700
Children aged 0–9* years	4,900	4,100	6,500
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	3,800	2,600	5,200
Adolescent girls	2,300	1,700	3,100
Adolescent boys	1,500	830	2,300
HIV incidence per 1,000 population, adolescents aged 15–19 years	0.15	0.10	0.20
Adolescent girls	0.19	0.14	0.24
Adolescent boys	0.11	0.06	0.17
Number of AIDS-related deaths, children and adolescents	2,980	2,670	4,030
Children aged 0–9 years	2,900	2,600	3,900
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	<500	<500	<500
Number of children aged 0–17 years who lost one or both parents due to AIDS	37,000	34,000	43,000
Number of pregnant women living with HIV	13.3	12.5	15.0
Mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV, final	12.1	11.2	13.5
Perinatal transmission	1.2	1.3	1.5
Post-natal transmission	10.8	9.6	12.5
HIV response	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) coverage (%)	65	59	75
Antiretroviral treatment (ART) coverage, children aged 0–14 years (%)	74	67	95

Data source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2021 and UNAIDS 2021 estimates

\*Almost all new HIV infections among younger children occur among those aged 0-4 years, either through pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding.

**Indicator definitions**

**Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) rate:** Number of children aged 0–4 newly infected with HIV per 100 pregnant women living with HIV

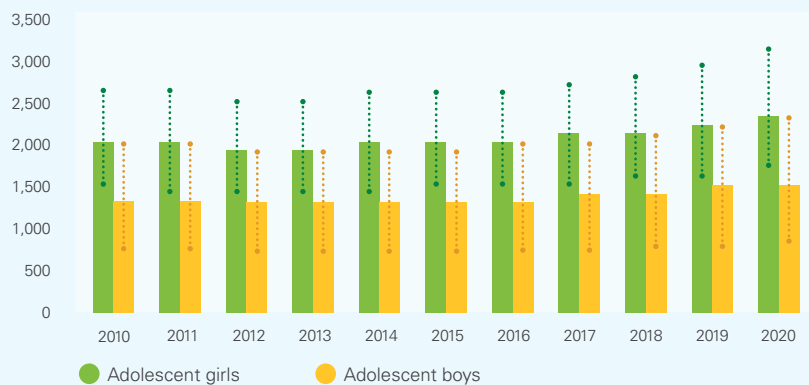
**HIV incidence per 1,000 adolescents:** Number of new HIV infections among adolescents aged 15–19 per 1,000 adolescents at risk of HIV infection

**PMTCT coverage:** Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV

**Early infant diagnosis:** Percentage of infants born to HIV-positive mothers who were tested for HIV within two months of birth

**ART coverage among children aged 0–14:** Percentage of children aged 0–14 living with HIV who are receiving antiretroviral treatment

**Figure 3: Annual number of new HIV infections among adolescents aged 10-19 years, by sex, 2010–2020**

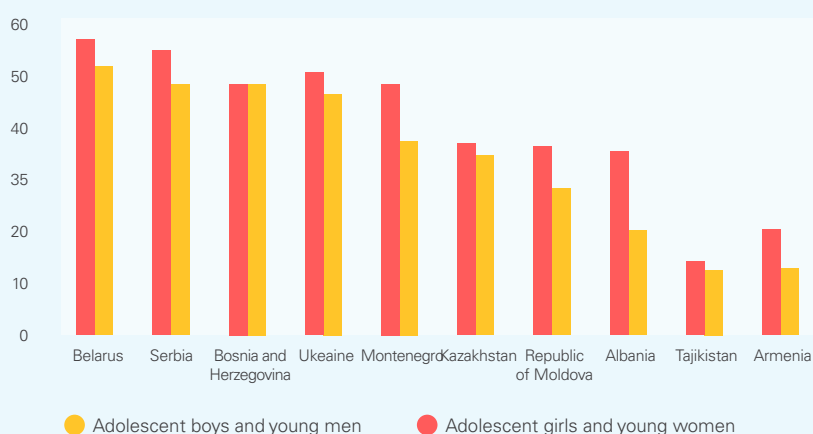


Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Note: Almost all sexually transmitted HIV infections are assumed to occur after age 14, since negligible numbers of sexually transmitted infections occur before age 15. The 75 per cent reduction by 2020 refers to Super-Fast-Track targets. The dotted lines above and below the numbers in the chart refer to the confidence interval.

Overall, new HIV infections among adolescents have dropped by one-third (33 per cent). About 80 per cent of new HIV infections among adolescents occur in girls, and new HIV infections have declined by 47 per cent for girls and 30 per cent for boys in the last ten years. A reduction of more than 60 per cent is needed to meet the global target.

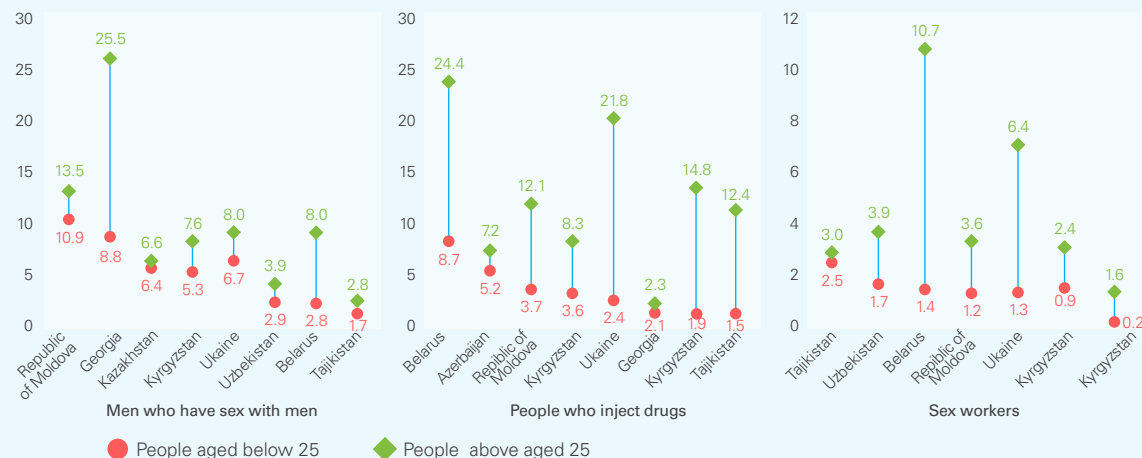
**Figure 4: Percentage of adolescents and young people aged 15–24 years who have correct knowledge of HIV prevention, by country and sex**



Data source: Nationally representative population-based surveys, including DHS and MICS, 2010–2019.

Note: Correct HIV prevention knowledge is defined as correctly identifying both ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and rejecting major misconceptions about HIV transmission.

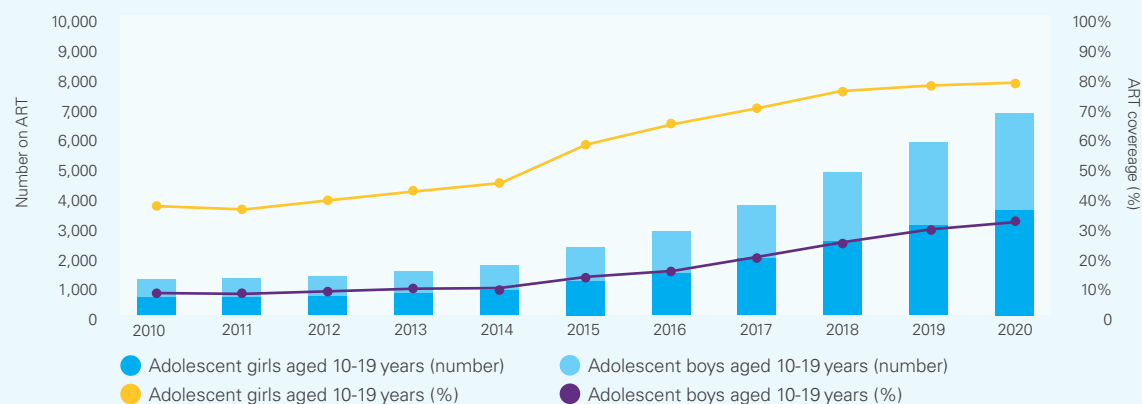
**Figure 8: HIV prevalence among key populations, by country and age group, 2015-2020**



Source: Source: UNAIDS Key Populations Atlas.

Note: Data included in this graph are nationally representative and were collected in the last 10 years.

**Figure 9: Number and coverage of ART among adolescents aged 10-19 years by gender, 2010-2020**



Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Antiretroviral treatment coverage is moderate in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (46 per cent). ART coverage among girls has increased substantially from 36 per cent to 78 per cent from 2010 to 2020, but among boys it has increased from 8 per cent to only 31 per cent in the same time period.

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