FACT SHEET

CAMBODIA HIV STATISTICS 2019

- 73 000 (63 000-84 000) people were living with HIV
- 61 193 people were on antiretroviral therapy
- **780** (690-880) people became newly infected with HIV
- 1300 (980-1800) people died from AIDS-related illness
- 202 000 (182 000 -221 0000) people became infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic
- 116 000 (90 000 148 000) people have died from AIDS-related illness since the start of the epidemic

People living with HIV

- In 2019, there were 73 000 [63 000 84 000] people living with HIV
 - o 70 000 [60 000 80 000] adults
 - o 2900 [2400 3500] children (<15 years)
- 84% [73–97%] of all people living with HIV knew their HIV status.
- About 11 700 people did not know that they were living with HIV.

People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- As of December 2019, 61 193 people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, up from 42 800 in 2010.
- In 2018, 84% [73–97%] of all people living with HIV were accessing treatment.
 - 84% [73–97%] of adults aged 15 years and older living with HIV had access to treatment, as did
 88% [72–100%] of children aged 0–14 years.
 - 85% [74-98%] of female adults aged 15 years and older had access to treatment and 83% [71-95%] of male adults aged 15 years and older had access.
- 89% [75–100%] of pregnant women living with HIV had access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their child in 2019.

New HIV infections

- New HIV infections have been reduced by 96% since the peak in 1995
 - In 2019, around 780 [690–880] were newly infected with HIV, compared to 21 000 [19 000–23 000] in 1995
- In 2019, new HIV infections have declined by an estimated 62% from 2010
 - \circ Since 2010, new HIV infections among children have declined by 84%, from 355 [270–450] in 2010 to <100 [<100 <100] in 2019

AIDS-related deaths

- AIDS-related deaths have been reduced by 86% since the peak in 2002
 - In 2019, around 1300 [980– 1800] people died from AIDS-related illnesses, compared to 9900 [8200–12 000] in 2002 and 2900 [2200–4200] in 2010.
- AIDS-related mortality has declined by 54% since 2010.



HIV and COVID-19

- A new analysis by UNAIDS has revealed the potential impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic could have in low- and middle-income countries around the world on supplies of the generic antiretroviral medicines used to treat HIV
- The lockdowns and border closures imposed to stop COVID-19 are impacting both the production of medicines and their distribution, potentially leading to increases in their cost and to supply issues.
 - It has been estimated that the final cost of exported antiretroviral medicines from India could be between 10% and 25% higher than normal prices.

90-90-90

- In 2019, 84% [73-97%] of people living with HIV knew their status.
- Among people who knew their status, 99.8% were accessing treatment.
- And among people accessing treatment, 96% were virally suppressed.
- Of all people living with HIV, 84% [73-97%] knew their status, 84% [73-97%] were accessing treatment and 81% [70-94%] were virally suppressed in 2019.

Women

- 11% of women experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months
- 36 000 or 52% of adults living with HIV are women
- In 2019, women 15 years and older accounted for 36% of adult new HIV infections

Young people

- Every week, three young people aged 15–24 years become infected with HIV.
- In 2019, one in five new HIV infections are among young people aged 15-24 years

Key populations

- Key populations and their sexual partners account for:
- o 69% of total new HIV infections
- Data from Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveys indicated that:
- 3.2% of female entertainment workers are living with HIV
- 9.6% of transgender women are living with HIV
- 4% of men who have sex with men are living with HIV
- 15.2% of people who inject drugs are living with HIV

Tuberculosis

- TB remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in four AIDS-related deaths in 2018
- In 2018, an estimated 49 000 people developed TB disease, approximately 1 100 or 2.2% of whom
 were living with HIV.
- It is estimated that 47% of people living with HIV and tuberculosis are unaware of their coinfection and are therefore not receiving care.



HIV and Hepatitis C co-infection

 From January 2018 to September 2019, 85% of adult PLHIV on ART sites were screened for Hepatitis C. Among those tested, 1.5% have found to have chronic viral Hepatitis C, 96% have been started on curative treatment of Sofosbuvir and Daclatasvir.

Investments

- At the end of 2017, US\$ 34.5 million was spent for the AIDS response, almost 24 million less than the amount that was spent in 2010.
- Around 24% of the total AIDS spending in 2017 were from domestic sources.



DATA TABLE

	Cambodia	Asia and the Pacific	Global
People living with HIV	73 000	5.8 million	38 million
New HIV infections	780	300 000	1.7 million
Proportion among young people (15-24)	20%	27%	31%
% Decline (2010-2019)	62%	12%	23%
Sex workers Female Male People who inject drugs Men who have sex with men Transgender Clients and sex partners of key populations Remaining population	31% By population 32% 3%	2% 9% 17% By population	8% 10% 38% By population 23%
AIDS related deaths	1300	160 000	690 000
% Decline (2010-2019)	54%	29%	39%



	Cambodia	Asia and the Pacific	Global
Women and children			
Women living with HIV	36 000	2.2 million	19.2 million
Children living with HIV	2900	140 000	1.8 million
New child HIV infections	<100	15 000	150 000
PMTCT coverage	89%	56%	85%
Intimate partner violence in last 12 months	10.9%	20.9%	19.7%
Treatment		+	
People accessing treatment	61 193	3.5 million	25.4 million
90-90-90 (all ages in %)	84-100-96	75-80-91	81-82-88
90-81-73 (all ages in %)	84-84-81	75-60-55	81-67-59
ART coverage	84%	60%	67%
Male	83%	57%	49%
Female	85%	64%	67%
Children	88%	65%	53%

