Country progress report - Belarus

Global AIDS Monitoring 2017
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Overall

Fast-track targets

3.1 HIV incidence, Belarus (2015-2016)

3.1 AIDS mortality, Belarus (2015-2016)
Commitment 1

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

Policy questions

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent
   Yes

b) Is mandatory before marriage
   No

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit
   Yes

d) Is mandatory for certain groups
   Yes

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what it the implementation status?

≤350 cells/mm3; Implemented countrywide

Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

a) For adults and adolescents
b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

1.1 People living with HIV who know their HIV status, Belarus (2015-2016)

1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Belarus (2011-2016)
1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Belarus (2011-2016)

![Graph showing retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Belarus (2011-2016)]

1.4 People living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads, Belarus (2015-2016)

![Graph showing percentage of people living with HIV with suppressed viral loads, Belarus (2015-2016)]
1.7 AIDS mortality, Belarus (2016)

Number of people dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016
Commitment 2

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: 1,4%

Year: 2016

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and Year: менее 1%

Year: 2018

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

Treat All
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Belarus (2011-2016)

![Bar chart]

2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Belarus (2015-2016)

![Pie chart]

↑ 59.7 (2015)

Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test
2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Belarus (2016)

2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Belarus (2011-2016)
2.2 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Belarus (2015-2016)

98 (2016)

↑ 94.1 (2015)

Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral med

2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Belarus (2016)
2.5 Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth), Belarus (2011-2016)
Commitment 3

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

Показатели

Policy questions: Key populations

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Men who have sex with men

Laws penalizing same-sex sexual acts have been decriminalized or never existed

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people
Sex workers
No

Men who have sex with men
-

People who inject drugs
No

Policy questions: PrEP
Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?
No

3.1 HIV incidence, Belarus (2016)
3.2 Estimates of the size of key populations, Belarus

![Bar chart showing estimates of the size of key populations in Belarus (2016).]

- Sex workers (2016): 15,000
- People who inject drugs (2016): 6,666
- MSM (2016): 2,200
- Transgender people
- Prisoners

3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations, Belarus (2011-2016)

![Line chart showing HIV prevalence among key populations in Belarus from 2011 to 2016.]

- Sex workers
- People who inject drugs
- MSM
- Transgender people
- Prisoners

(Prevalence data not shown in the text, but implied in the chart.)
3.6 Condom use among key populations, Belarus (2011-2016)

3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs, Belarus (2011-2016)
3.10 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy, Belarus (2011-2016)

3.11 Active syphilis among sex workers, Belarus (2011-2016)
3.12 Active syphilis among men who have sex with men, Belarus (2011-2016)

3.13 HIV prevention programmes in prisons, Belarus (2016)
Commitment 4

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

Показатели

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence* and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

Yes, policies exists and are consistently implemented
Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender

66.67%
Commitment 5

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100,000 per year.

**Progress summary**

Показатели

**Policy questions**

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education*, according to international standards*, in:

a) Primary school

No

b) Secondary school

Yes

c) Teacher training

Yes
Commitment 6

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Progress summary

Показатели

Policy questions

Yes

a) Does it refer to HIV?

Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

No

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

Yes

e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

No

Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection* programmes in your country

Fear of stigma and discrimination
Commitment 7

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Progress summary

Показатели

Policy questions

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

Yes

Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible
Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible
HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs
Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

b) Female condoms:

c) Lubricants:
Commitment 8

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers

Progress summary

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8.1 Domestic and international HIV expenditure by programme categories and financing sources, Belarus (2012-2016)
Expenditure per person on treatment, Belarus (2016)

Share of effective prevention out of total, Belarus (2016)
Structure of investments on effective and other prevention programmes (%), Belarus (2016)

Expenditure per person reached by key population services, Belarus (2012-2016)
Commitment 9

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

Показатели

Policy questions

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

Yes, at scale at the national level

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

No

Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

Does your country have any of the following barriers to accessing accountability mechanisms present?

Affordability constraints for people from marginalized and affected groups

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited
Commitment 10

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

Policy questions

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

No

b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

Yes

c. National HIV-treatment guidelines

Yes

What co-infection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis
Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C treatment (direct-acting antiviral agents) provided in antiretroviral therapy clinics

10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment, Belarus (2011-2016)

![Bar chart showing the number of HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients started on TB treatment during 2011-2016.]

Number of HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients started on TB treatment during

10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Belarus (2015-2016)

![Line graph showing the proportion of people newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease from 2015 to 2016.]

Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Belarus (2015-2016)
10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy, Belarus (2015-2016)

10.4/10.5 Sexually transmitted infections, Belarus (2013-2016)
10.6/10.8 Hepatitis B and C testing, Belarus (2015-2016)

10.7/10.9 HIV and Hepatitis B/C, Belarus (2015-2016)