

Country progress report - Belarus

Global AIDS Monitoring 2017



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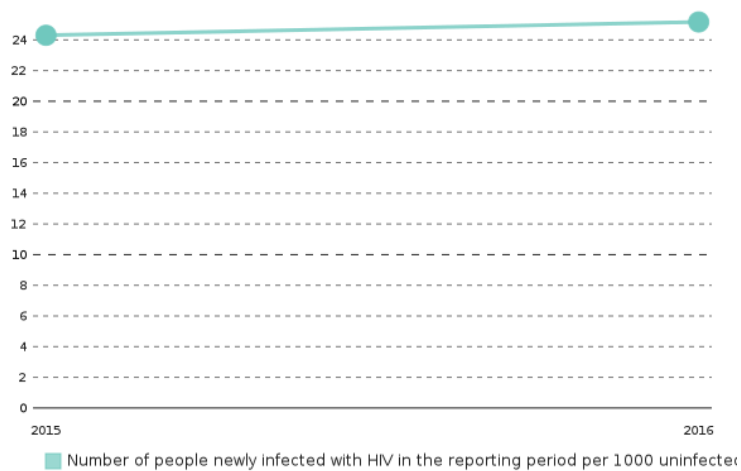
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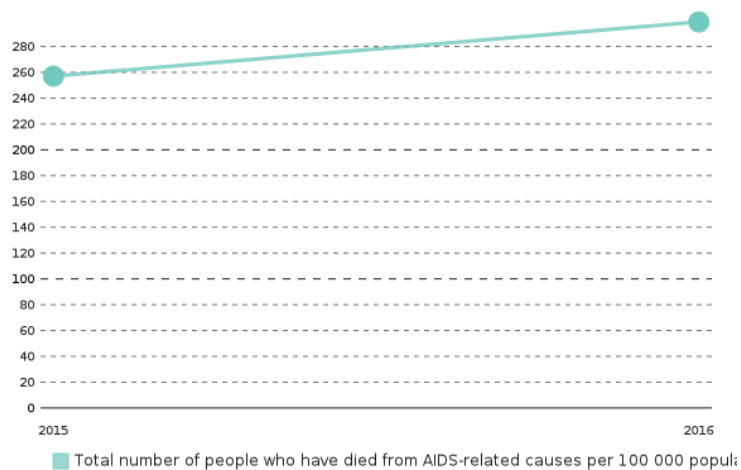
Overall

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

Показатели

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 is 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?

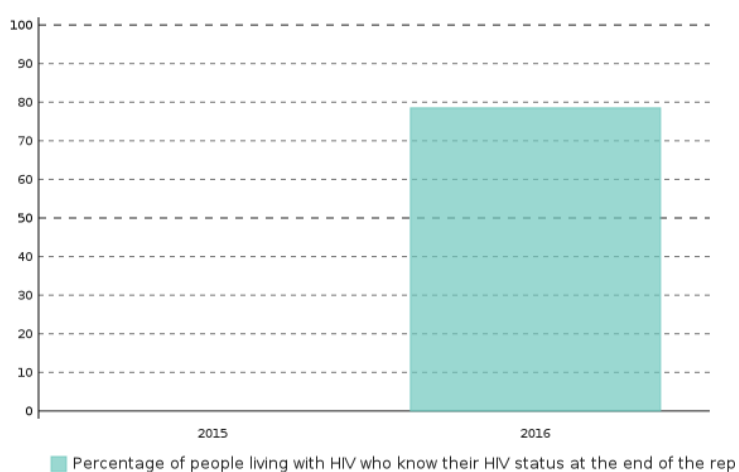
a) For adults and adolescents

-

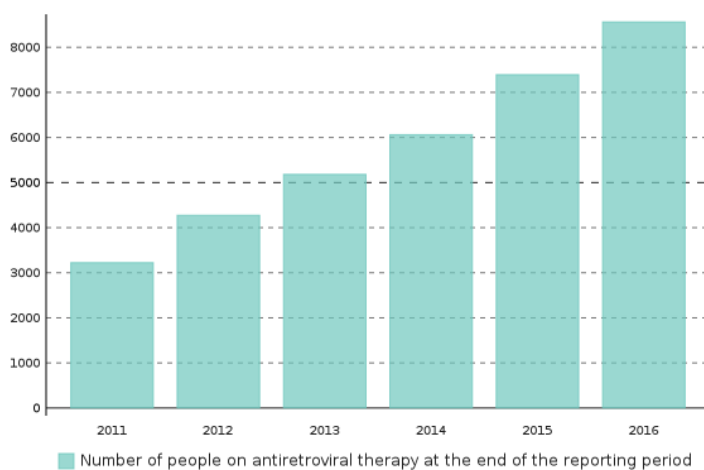
b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

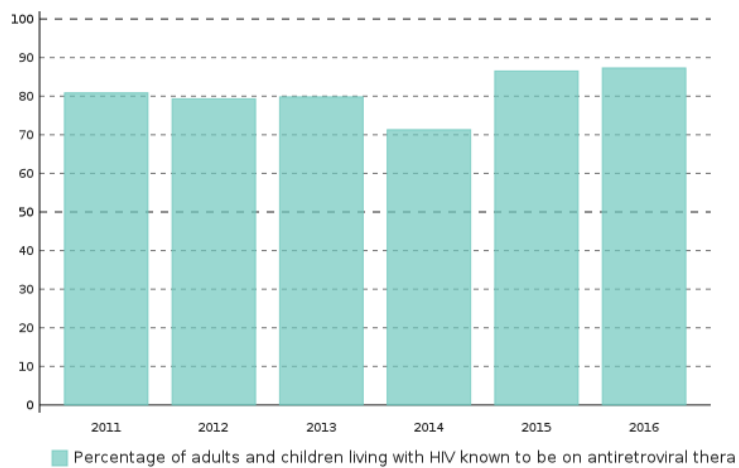
1.1 People living with HIV who know their HIV status, Belarus (2015-2016)



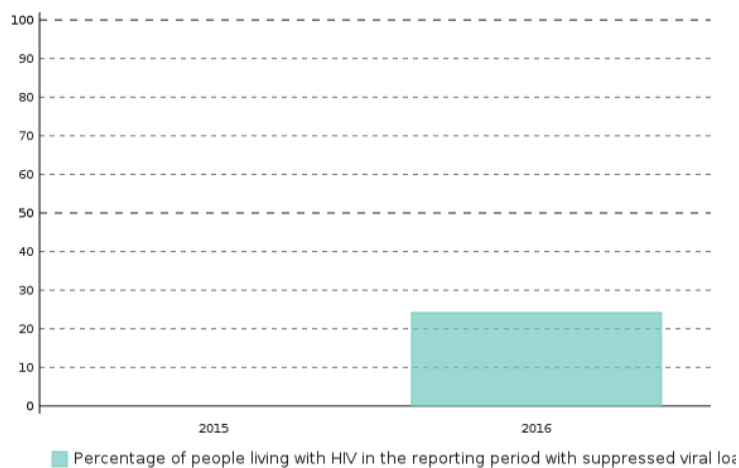
1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Belarus (2011-2016)



1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Belarus (2011-2016)

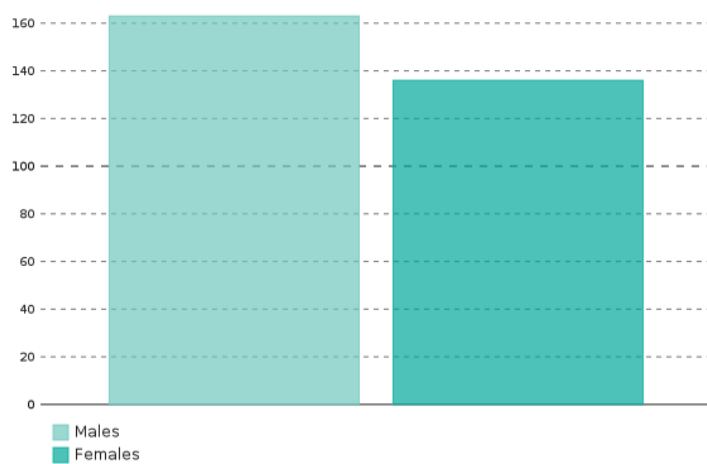


1.4 People living with HIV who have suppressed viral loads, Belarus (2015-2016)



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

Показатели

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%

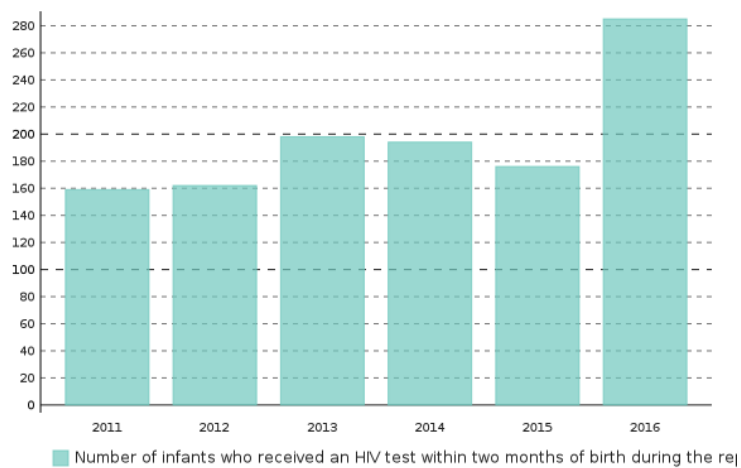
Year: 2018

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?

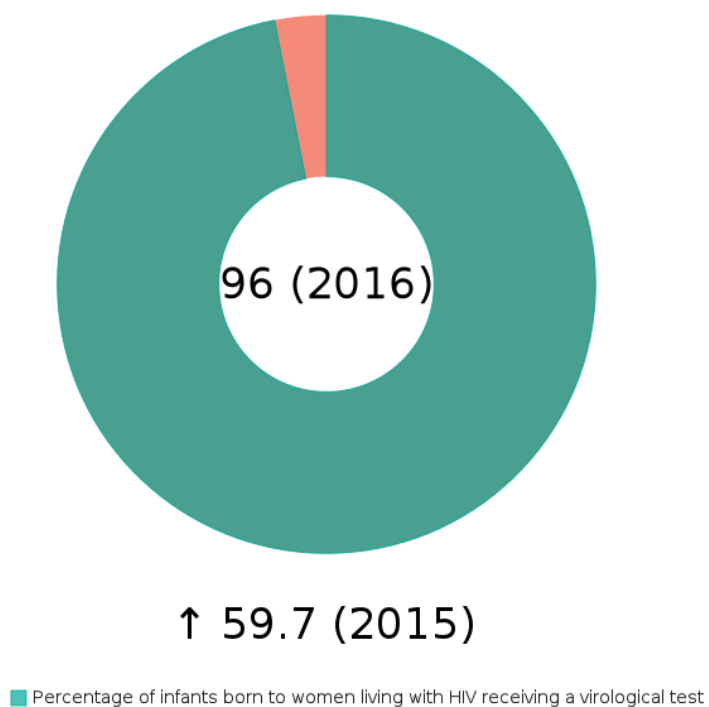
Treat All

-

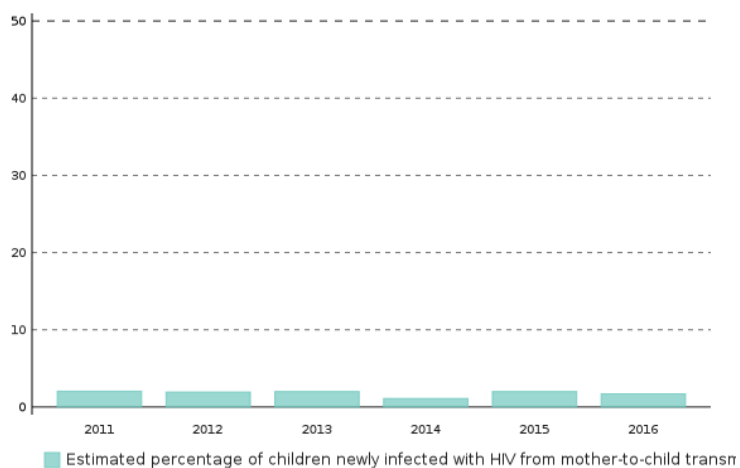
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Belarus (2011-2016)



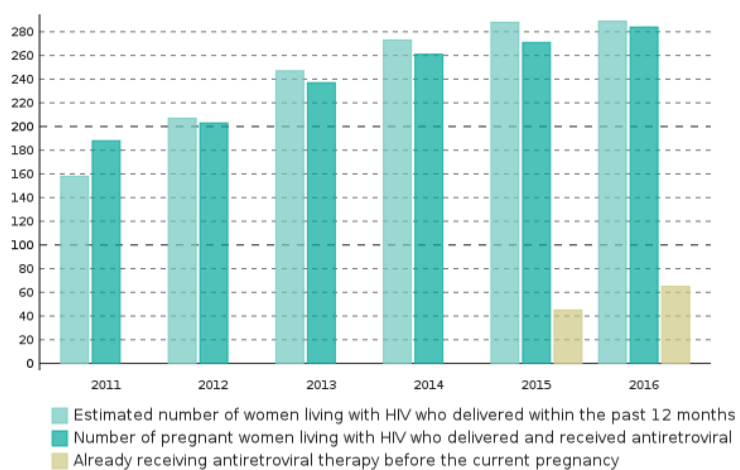
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Belarus (2015-2016)



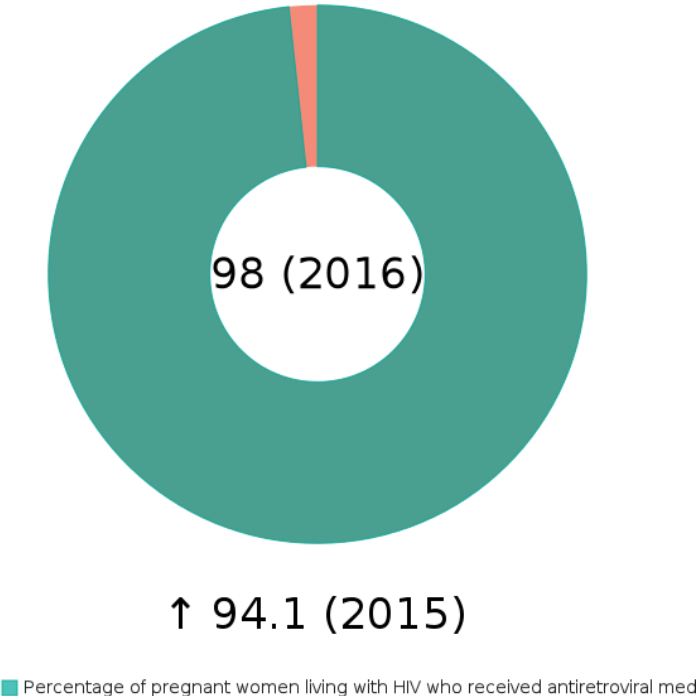
2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Belarus (2016)



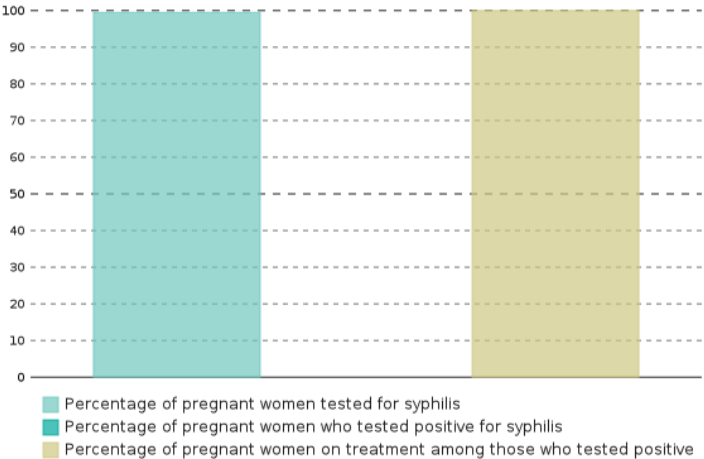
2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Belarus (2011-2016)



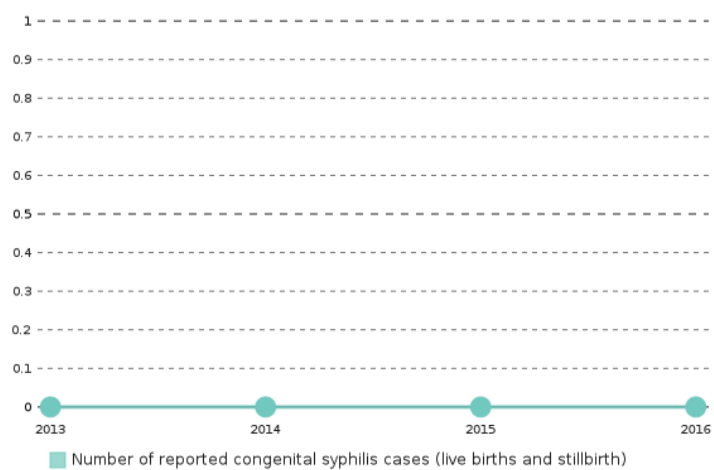
2.2 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Belarus (2015-2016)



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

No

Sex workers

No

Men who have sex with men

-

People who inject drugs

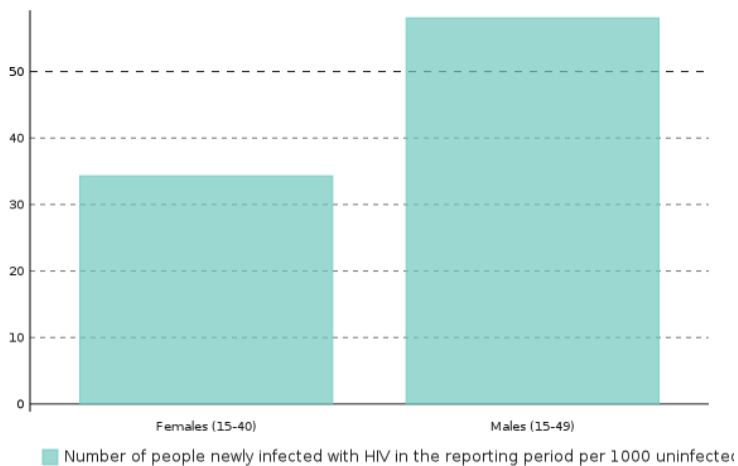
No

Policy questions: PrEP

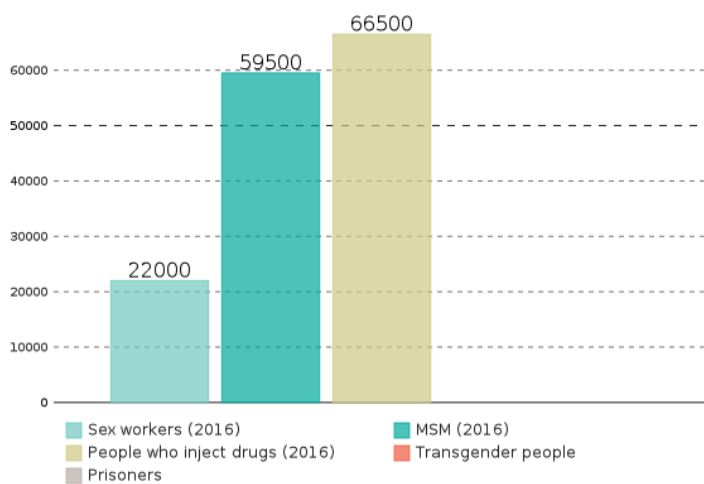
Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?

No

3.1 HIV incidence, Belarus (2016)



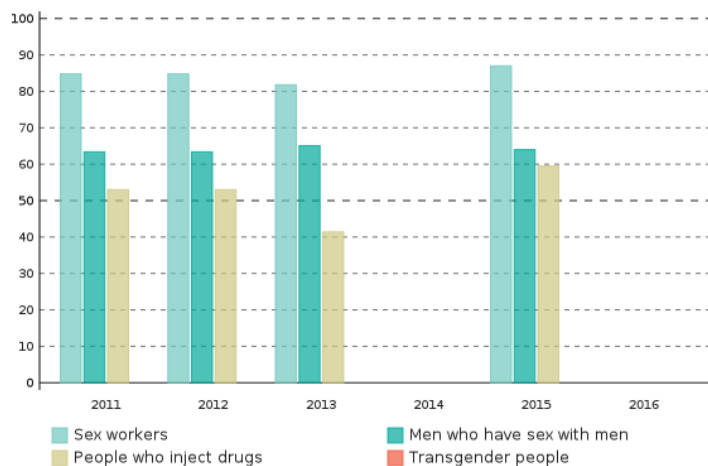
3.2 Estimates of the size of key populations, Belarus



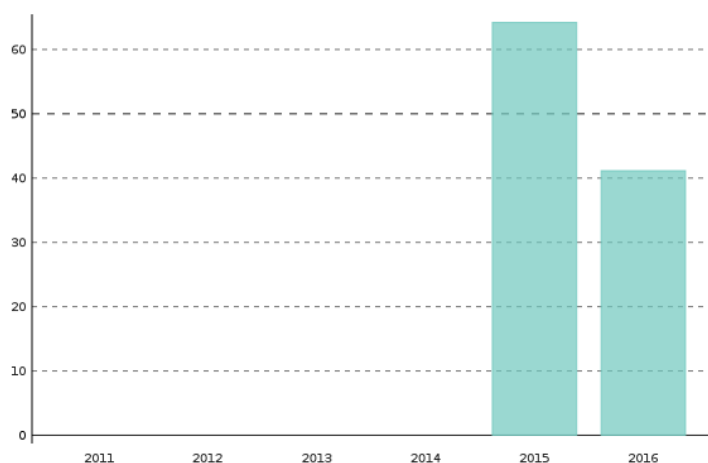
3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations, Belarus (2011-2016)



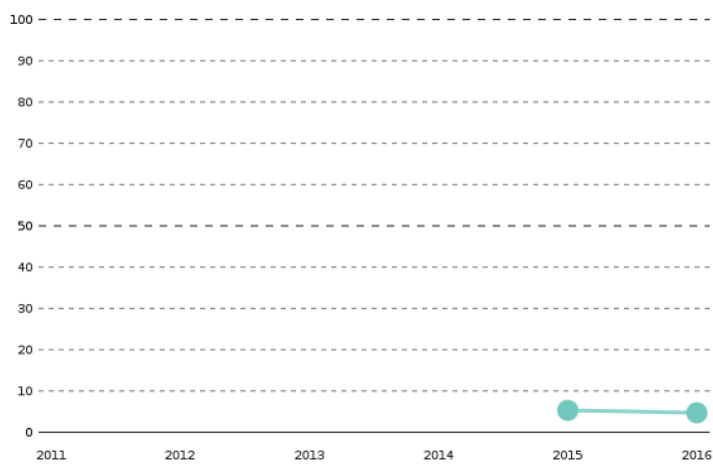
3.6 Condom use among key populations, Belarus (2011-2016)



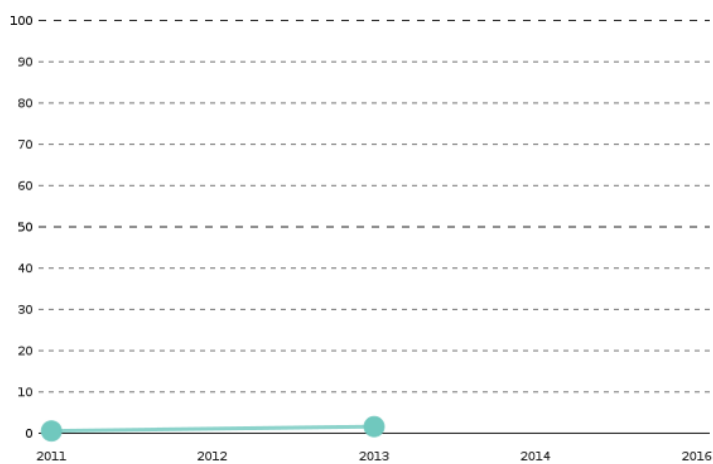
3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs, Belarus (2011-2016)



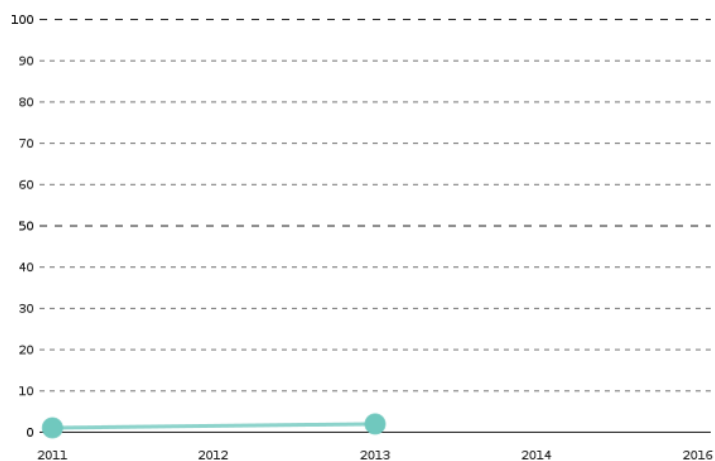
3.10 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy, Belarus (2011-2016)



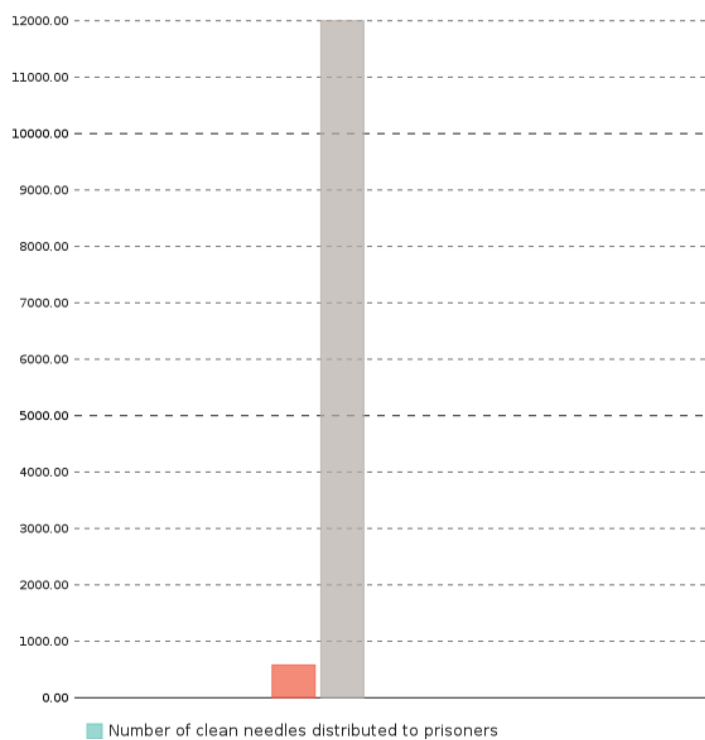
3.11 Active syphilis among sex workers, Belarus (2011-2016)



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

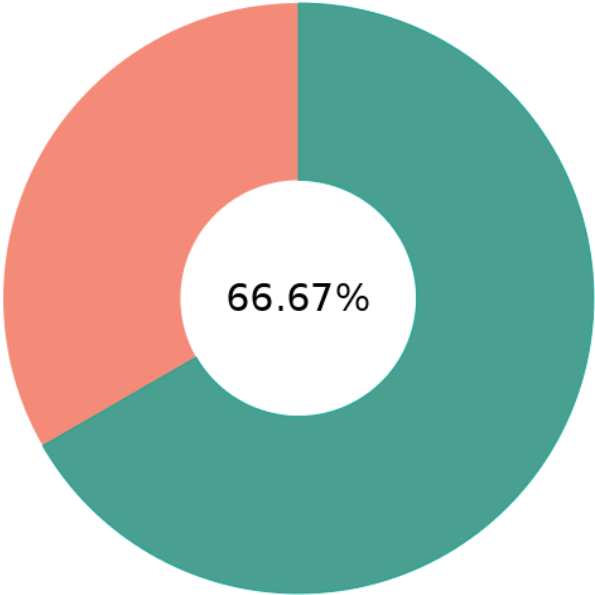
Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

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



6 / 9

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:

-

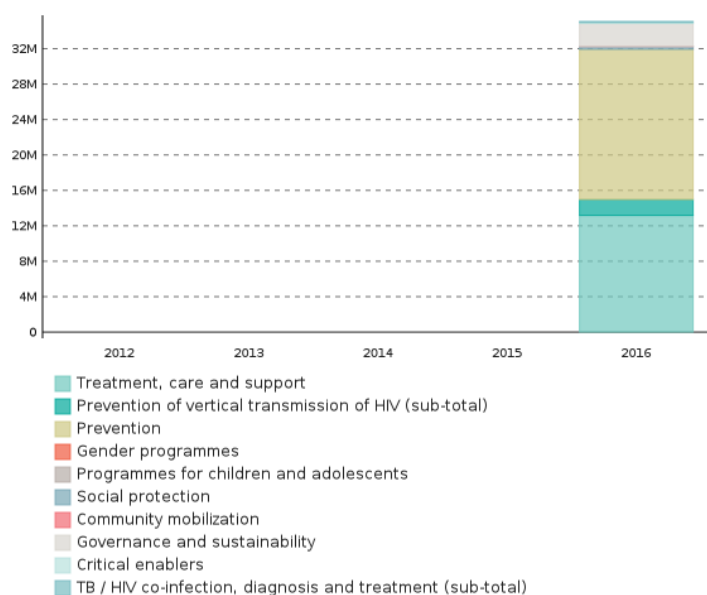
Commitment 8

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

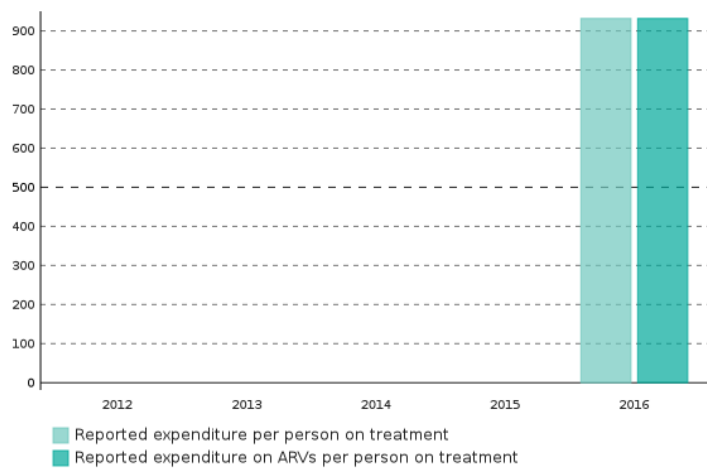
Progress summary

Показатели

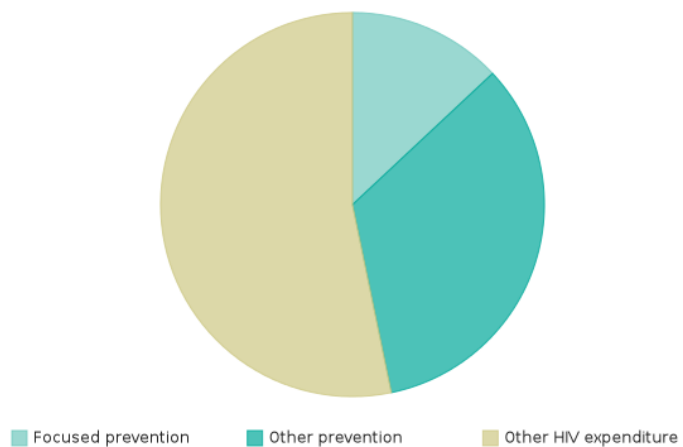
8.1 Domestic and international HIV expenditure by programme categories and financing sources, Belarus (2012-2016)



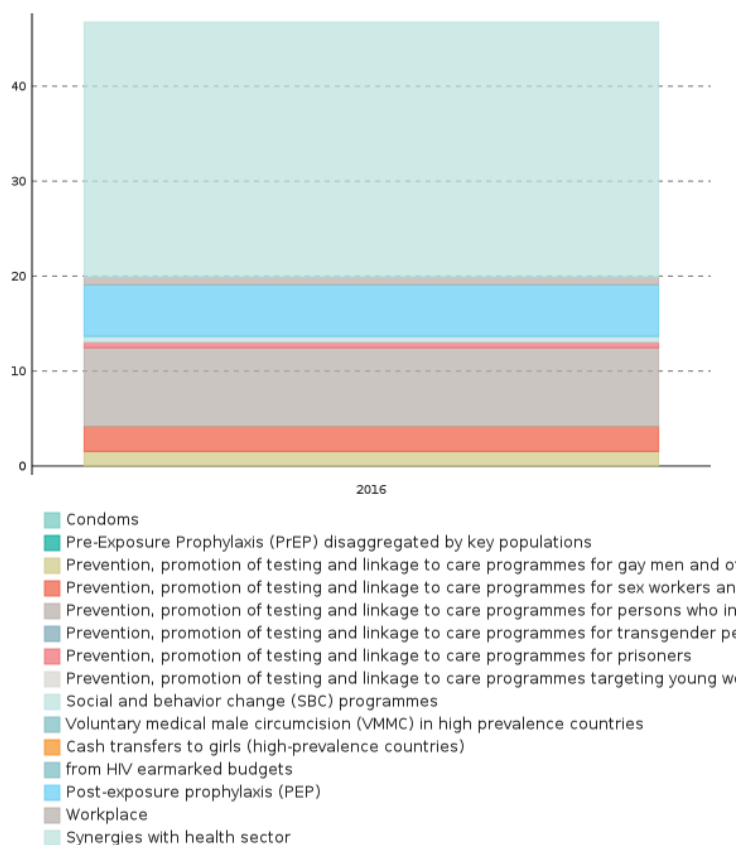
Expenditure per person on treatment, Belarus (2016)



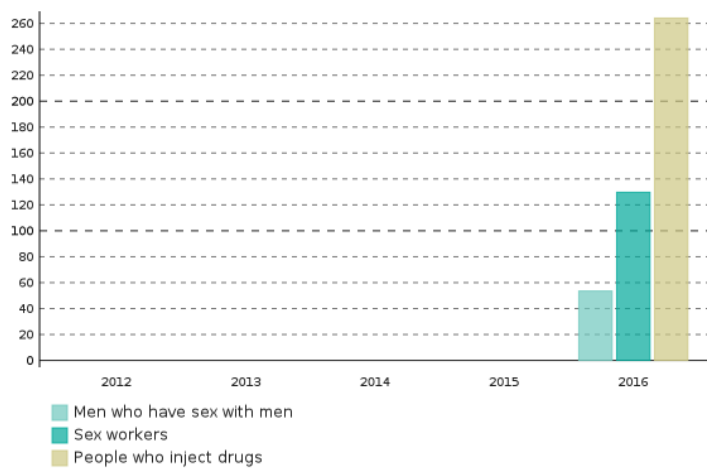
Share of effective prevention out of total, Belarus (2016)



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

Показатели

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 coinfection 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

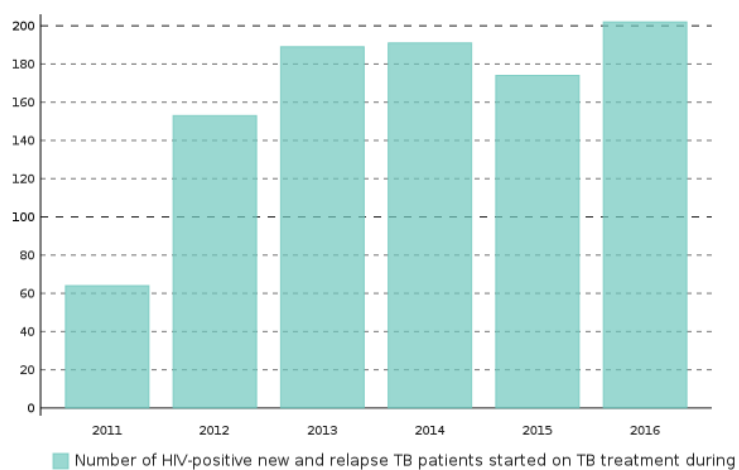
Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

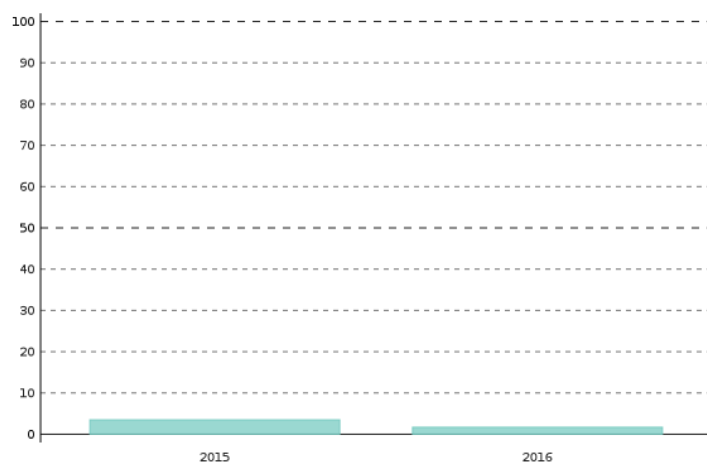
Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

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

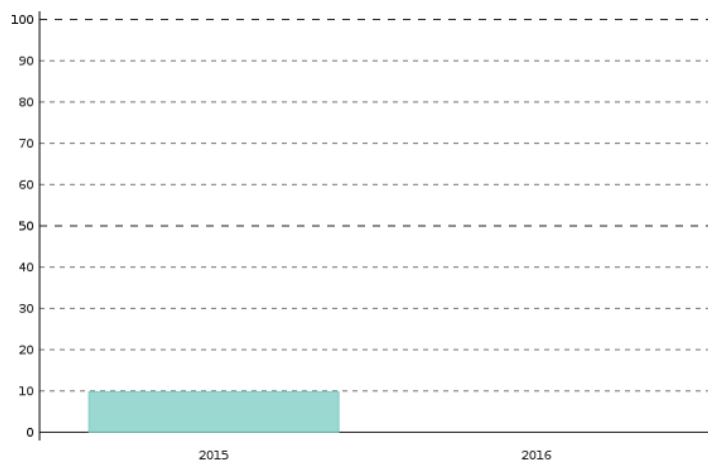
10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment, Belarus (2011-2016)



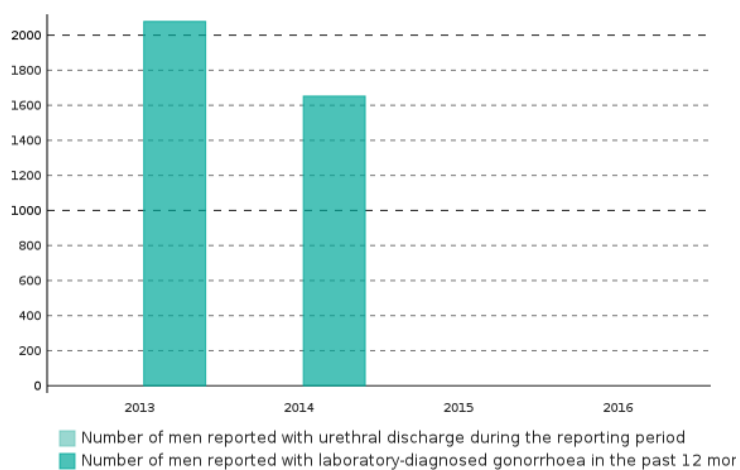
10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Belarus (2015-2016)



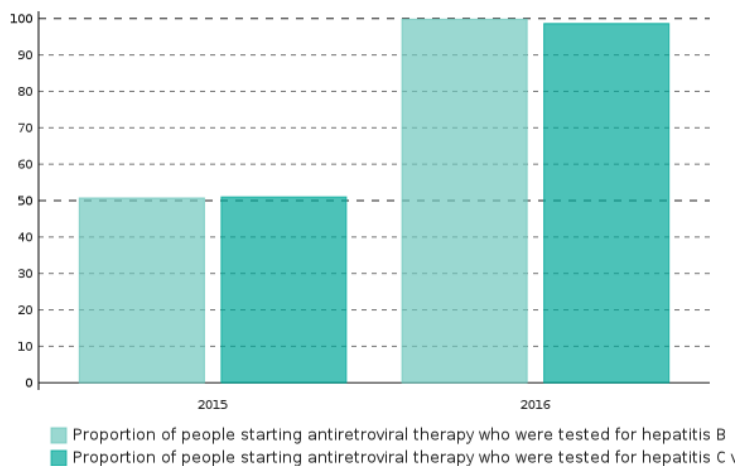
10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy, Belarus (2015-2016)



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)

