## World Health Organization

Afghanistan

## Afghanistan HIV Country Profile 2022

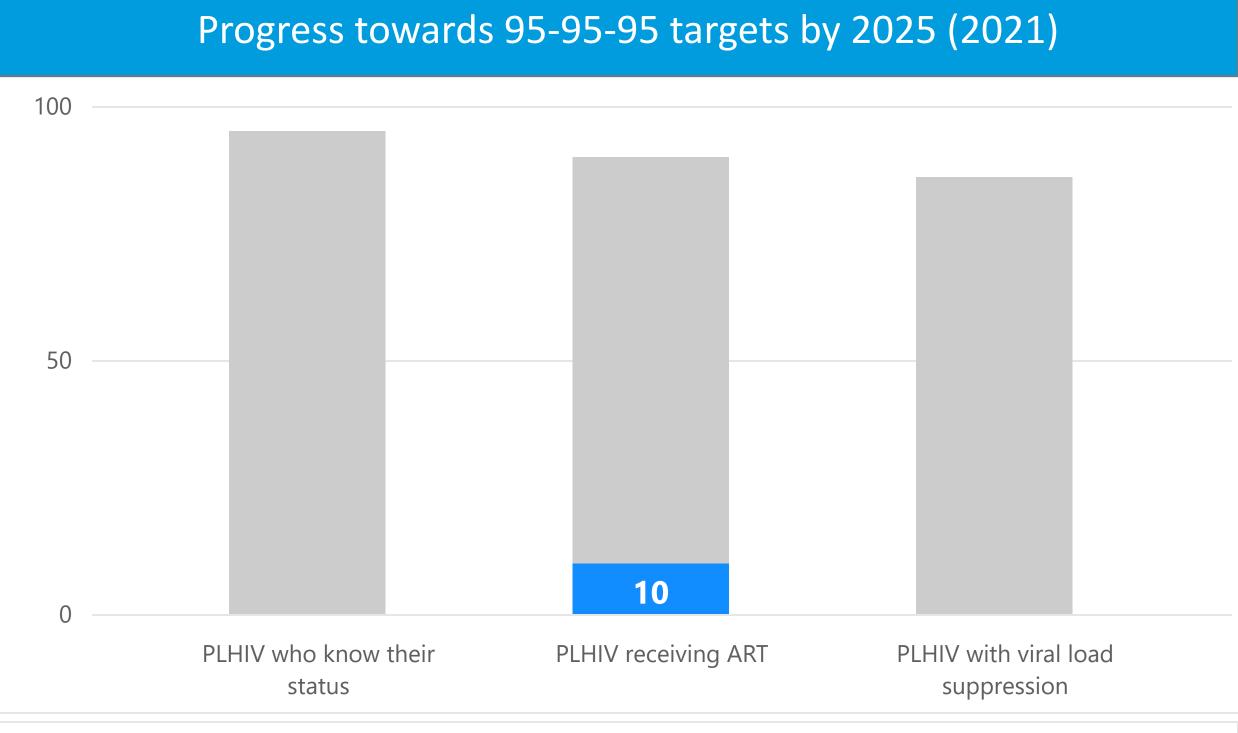
WHO/UCN/HHS/21.10

Demographic and socioeconomic data			
Total Population (2021)	GNI per capita, PPP (2021)		
40.099 million	<b>\$</b> N/A		
Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (2017)	Health expenditure, total (% of GDP) (2019)		
Q 638	<b>\$</b> 13%		
Life expectancy at birth (2021)	Health expenditure per capita (2019)		
27.7 years	<b>\$</b> 66 US\$		
Total fertility rate (births per woman) (2021)	Human Development Index Value (2019)		
Q 4.6	0.511		

 $\checkmark$ 

Estimated % of pregnant women living with HIV who received ARVs for PMTCT (2021)





## By 2025:

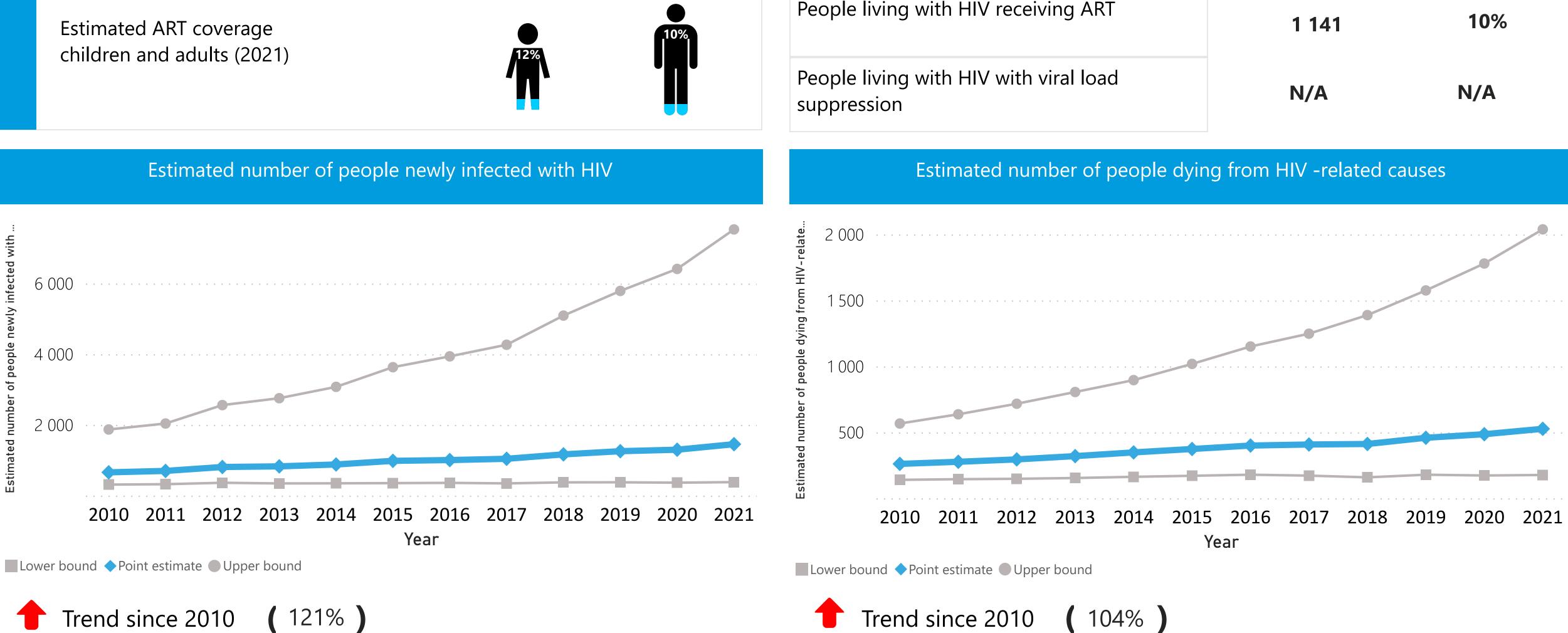
- 95 percent of people living with HIV know their status

- 95 percent of people living with HIV who know their status are receiving treatment

- 95 percent of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads

This results in 90% of all HIV positive people on treatment and 86% of all HIV positive people achieving viral suppression.

Health sector cascade (2021)		
Indicator	Value	Percent of 95-95-95
People living with HIV who know their status	N/A	N/A
Deeple living with LUV/ receiving ADT		



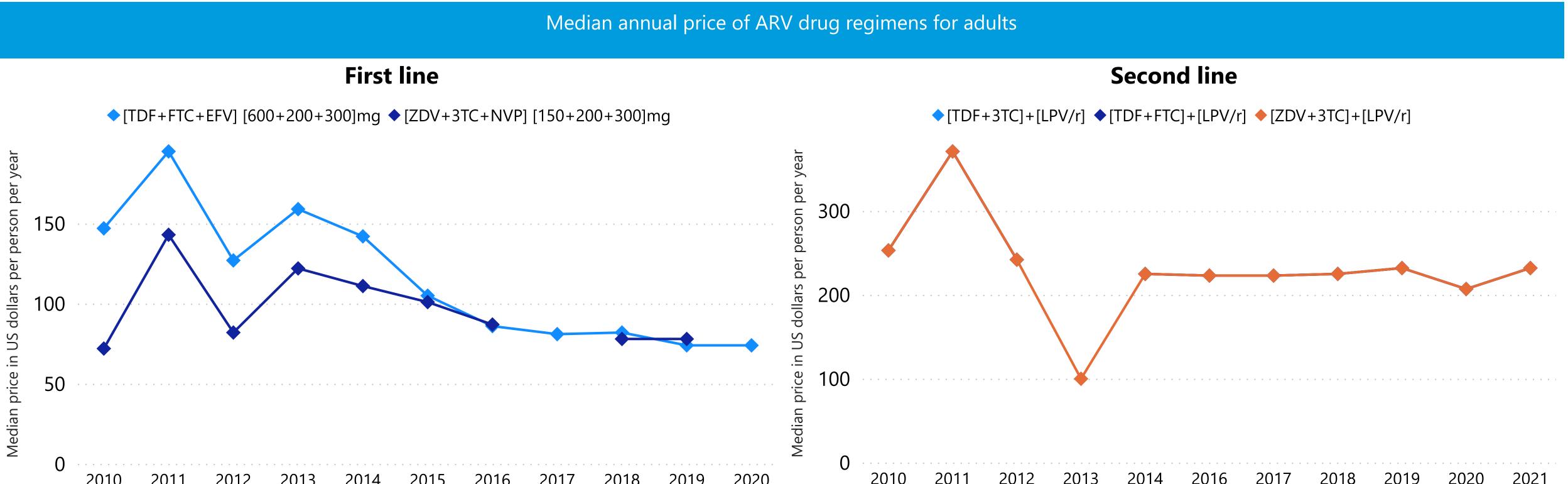
<ul> <li>Epidemiological HIV data (2021)</li> </ul>	Value
Estimated number of women (15+) living with HIV	3 300
Estimated number of people newly infected with HIV	1 500
Estimated number of people living with HIV	11 000
Estimated number of people dying from HIV-related causes	530
Estimated number of children aged 0 to 14 living with HIV	520
Estimated incidence rate per 1000 uninfected population	0.04
Estimated adult (15-49) prevalence	< 0.1%

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV & syphilis	Value	Year
Reported number of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for PMTCT	38	2021
Final transmission rate including breastfeeding period <sup>3</sup> (%)	44.5%	2021
Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for PMTCT <sup>2</sup> (%)	16%	2021
Antenatal care coverage - at least one visit (%)	65.2%	2018
Antenatal care coverage - at least four visits (%)	27.6%	2020
Antenatal care attendees who were tested for syphilis (%)	14.3%	2017
Antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis and who received benzathine penicillin IM (%)	100%	2017
Antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis (%)	0.3%	2019
% of pregnant women with known HIV status	<1%	2021
% of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test within two months of birth (EID) <sup>1</sup> (%)	5.7%	2020

Estimated ART coverage	10%
Estimated ART coverage (adults 15+)	10%
Estimated ART coverage (children, 0-14) <sup>1</sup>	12%
Reported number of children receiving ART	62
Reported number of people living with HIV receiving ART	1 141
Reported number of people living with HIV receiving ART (adults 15+)	1 079

Tracing indicators for elimination of mother-to-child transmission. A color scheme (green, orange, red) is used to indicate if the country is on target to meet 2020 targets: <sup>1</sup>90% <sup>2</sup>95% <sup>3</sup>Less than 5

N/A
N/A
N/A
57
N/A
3.2%



0 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Year	0 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 Year			
National HIV policie	National HIV policies and plans (2022)			
Indicator	Value			
Implementation of national policy on HIV self-testing (HIVST)	HIVST policy but not pilots or implementation			
Treatment initiation threshold among adults and adolescents	Treat all regardless of CD4 count			
Implementation of treat all policy among adults and adolescents	Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)			
Implementation of lifelong ART for pregnant & breastfeeding women	Implemented			
Treatment initiation threshold among children	Treat all, regardless of age			
Adoption of WHO 2017 recommendation on rapid initiation of ART	Rapid initiation within 7 days of HIV diagnosis			
National policy supporting community delivery of ART	No policy			
Adoption of WHO recommendation to offer package of interventions for patients with advanced HIV disease	Fully adopted			
Policy on the frequency of clinic visits for adults who are doing well on antiretroviral therapy	Every 3 months for adults who are doing well on ART			
Policy on how frequently adults who are doing well on antiretroviral therapy should pick-up antiretroviral medicine (MMD)	Every 3 months for adults who are doing well on ART			
Dolutegravir (DTG) as part of 1st line ARVs for adults and adolescents	DTG introduced in national guidelines and procurement initiated			
Implementation of national policy on viral load monitoring	Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites)			
Availability of point-of-care viral load testing	Point-of-care viral load testing available in any health facility			
National M&E plan or strategy for HIV	Stand-alone HIV monitoring and evaluation strategy or plan			

Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF (2022), Global Health Expenditure Database WHO (2022), Global Health Observatory WHO (2022), Global Price Reporting Mechanism WHO (2022), Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2022), UNICEF Data (2022), United Nations Development Programme (2022), Spectrum estimates UNAIDS/WHO (2022), World Bank (2022)

Definition of acronyms : PLHIV = People living with HIV , HIV = Human Immunodeficiency Virus , AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome , ART = Antiretroviral Therapy, ARVs = Antiretrovirals , PMTCT = Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission , EID = Early Infant Diagnosis , OST = Opioid Substitution Therapy, MMD = Multi-month Dispensing

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