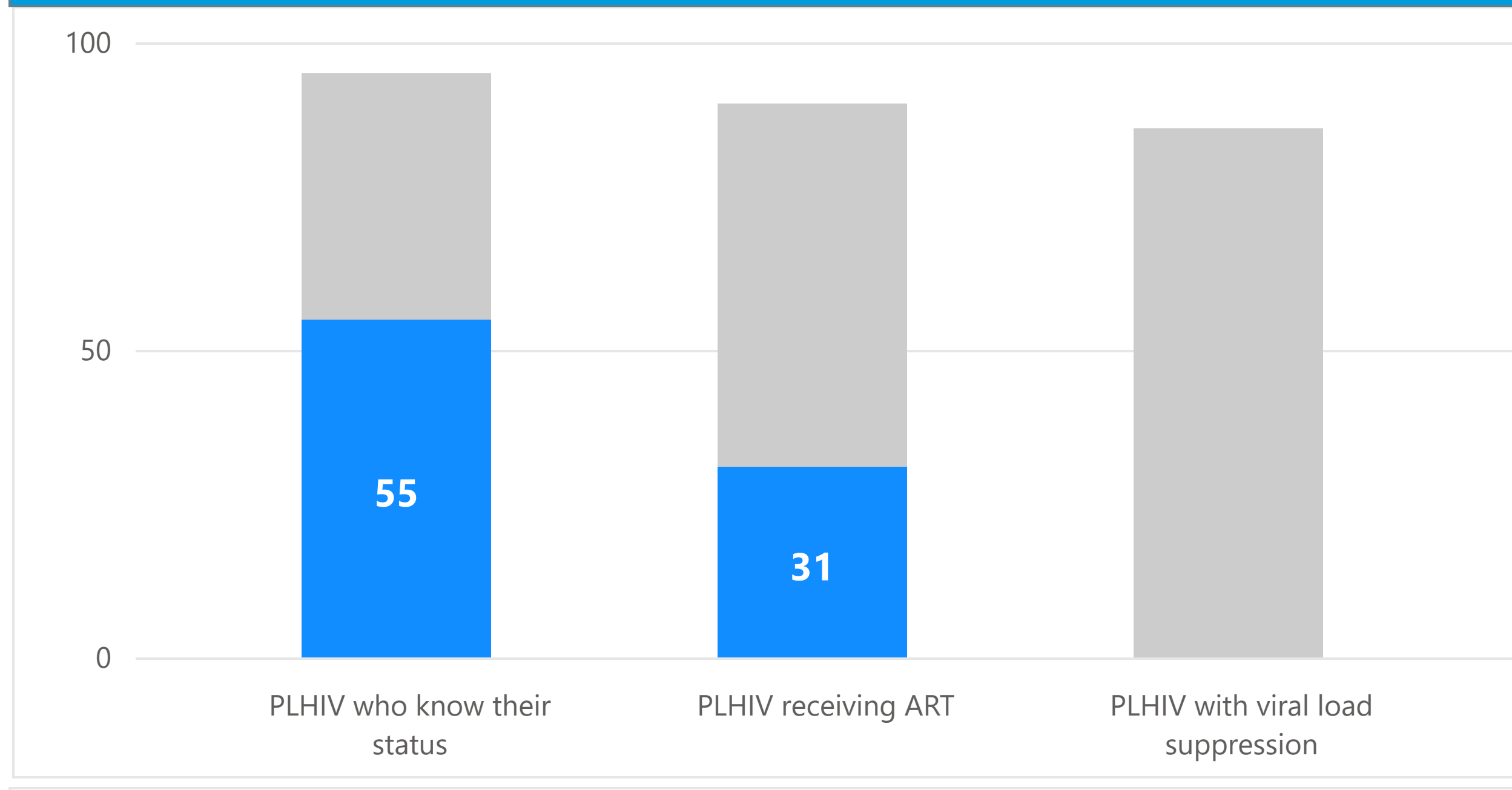


Bangladesh

Demographic and socioeconomic data

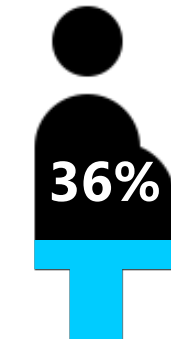
| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Total Population (2021) | GNI per capita, PPP (2021) |
| 169.356 million | 6 960 US\$ |
| Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births (2017) | Health expenditure, total (% of GDP) (2019) |
| 173 | 2% |
| Life expectancy at birth (2021) | Health expenditure per capita (2019) |
| 38.2 years | 46 US\$ |
| Total fertility rate (births per woman) (2021) | Human Development Index Value (2019) |
| 2.0 | 0.632 |

Progress towards 95-95-95 targets by 2025 (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.

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



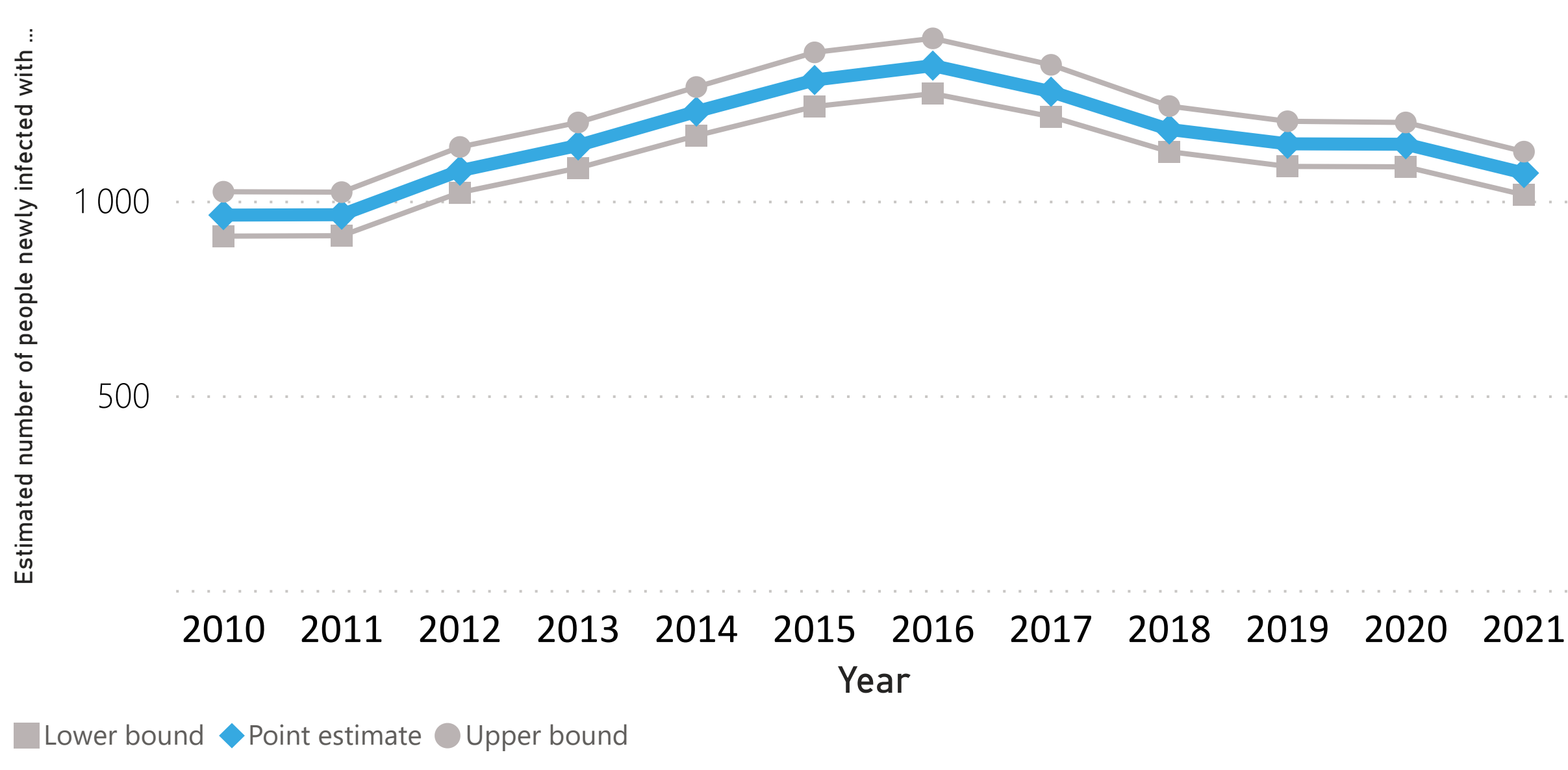
Estimated ART coverage children and adults (2021)



Health sector cascade (2021)

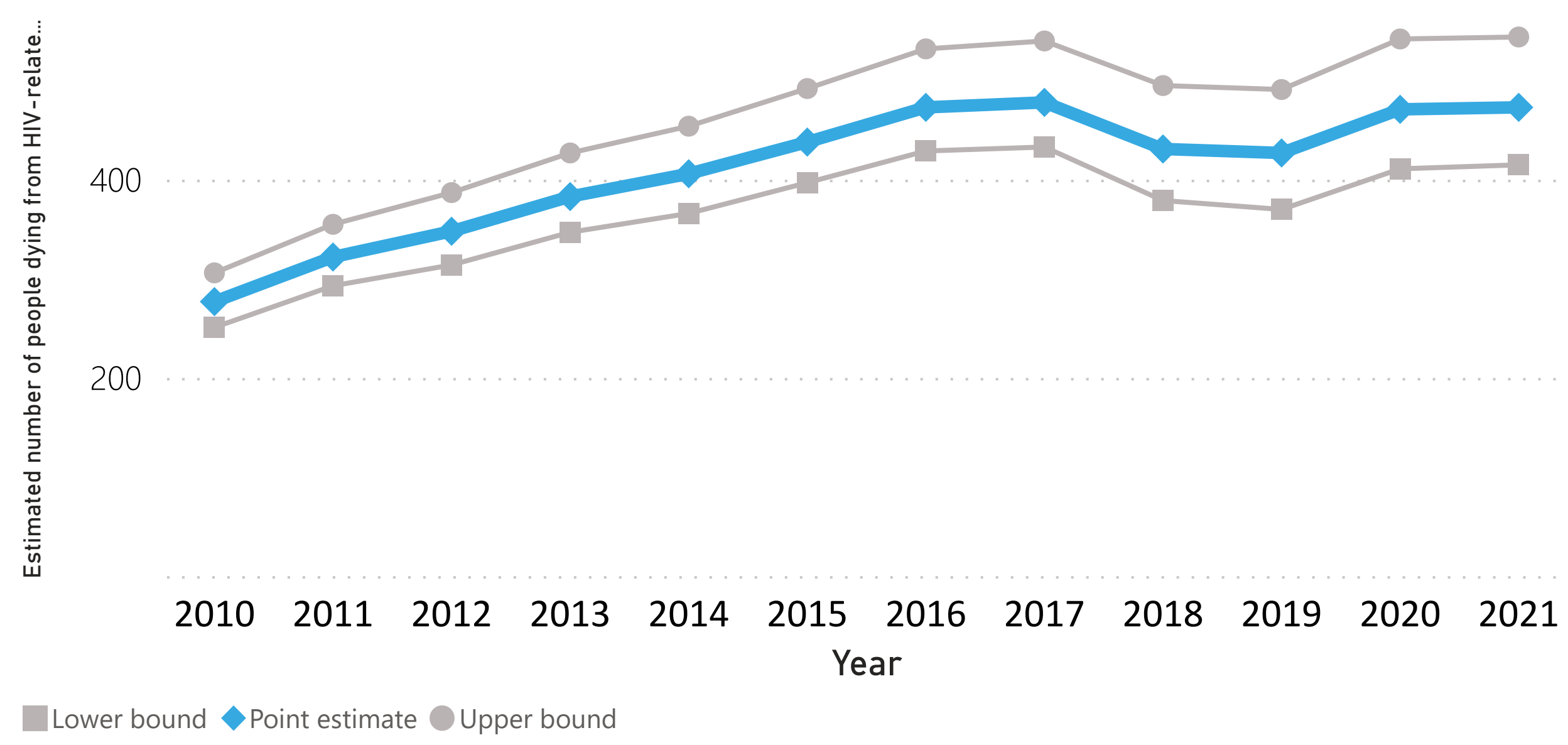
| Indicator | Value | Percent of 95-95-95 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| People living with HIV who know their status | 8 002 | 55% |
| People living with HIV receiving ART | 4 565 | 31% |
| People living with HIV with viral load suppression | N/A | N/A |

Estimated number of people newly infected with HIV



Trend since 2010 (12%)

Estimated number of people dying from HIV -related causes



Trend since 2010 (81%)

Epidemiological HIV data (2021)

| Indicator | Value |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Estimated number of women (15+) living with HIV | 4 800 |
| Estimated number of people newly infected with HIV | 1 100 |
| Estimated number of people living with HIV | 15 000 |
| Estimated number of people dying from HIV-related causes | < 500 |
| Estimated number of children aged 0 to 14 living with HIV | < 500 |
| Estimated incidence rate per 1000 uninfected population | < 0.01 |
| Estimated adult (15-49) prevalence | < 0.1% |

Elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT) of HIV & syphilis

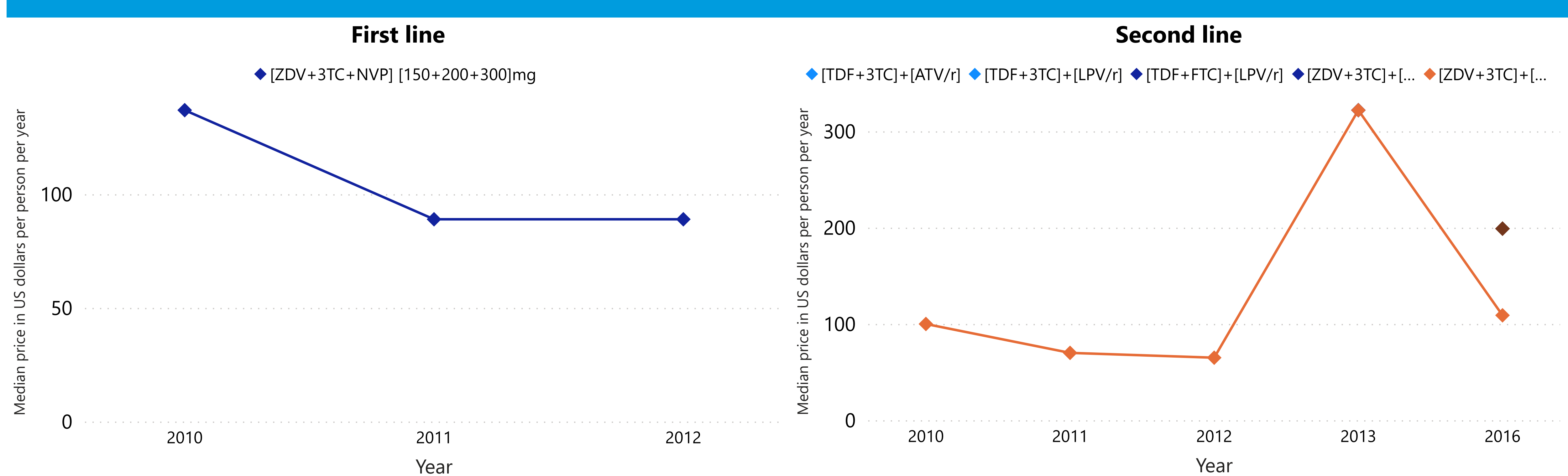
| Indicator | Value | Year |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Reported number of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for PMTCT | 38 | 2021 |
| Final transmission rate including breastfeeding period ³ (%) | 46.8% | 2021 |
| Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for PMTCT ² (%) | 36% | 2021 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least one visit (%) | 75.2% | 2019 |
| Antenatal care coverage - at least four visits (%) | 36.9% | 2019 |
| Antenatal care attendees who were tested for syphilis (%) | 43.5% | 2018 |
| Antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis and who received benzathine penicillin IM (%) | 100% | 2018 |
| Antenatal care attendees who tested positive for syphilis (%) | N/A | 2018 |
| % of pregnant women with known HIV status | 2.8% | 2021 |
| % of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test within two months of birth (EID) ¹ (%) | 16% | 2021 |

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: ¹90% ²95% ³Less than 5

Key populations (2021)

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men (%) | 1.7% |
| HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs (%) | 2.4% |
| HIV prevalence among sex workers (%) | 0.1% |
| Needles distributed per person who inject drugs per year | 233 |
| Percentage condom use among sex workers with most recent client | 73.7% |
| Percentage of people who inject drugs receiving OST | 9.6% |

Median annual price of ARV drug regimens for adults



National HIV policies and plans (2022)

| Indicator | Value |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Implementation of national policy on HIV self-testing (HIVST) | HIVST policy and 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 | Other ● |
| Adoption of WHO recommendation to offer package of interventions for patients with advanced HIV disease | Not 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 in a few (<50%) 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