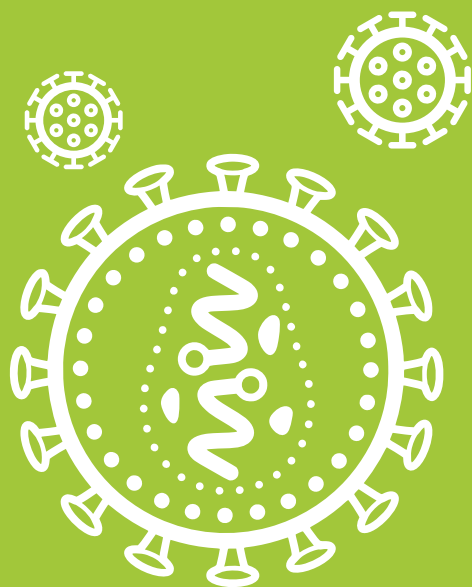
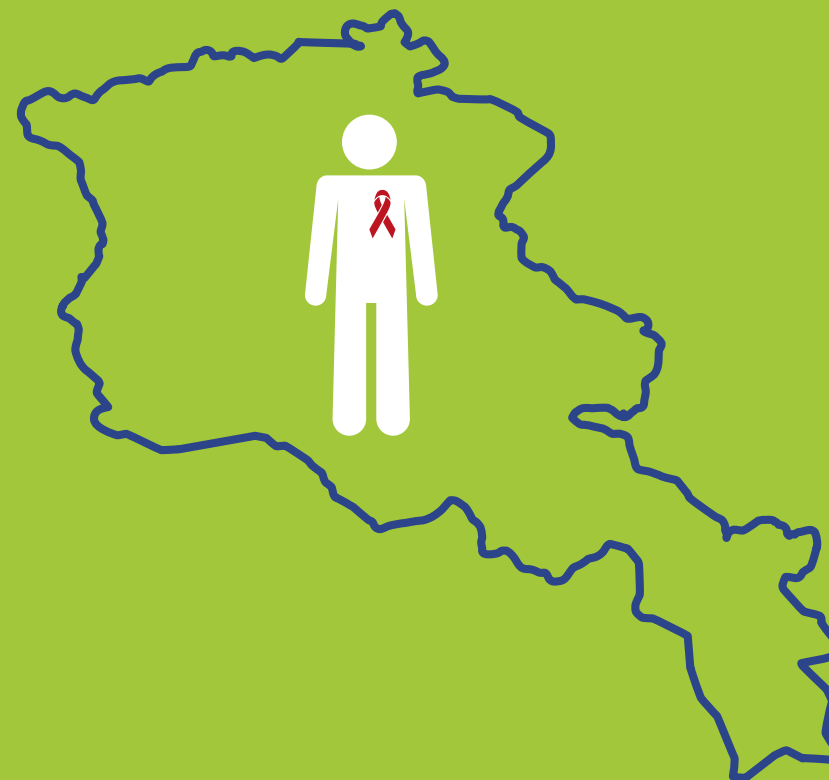


PROSPECTS OF ACHIEVING THE UNAIDS 90–90–90 TARGETS TO END THE AIDS EPIDEMIC IN ARMENIA



The estimated number of people living with HIV in the country is about

3 400



67% of people living with HIV know their HIV status

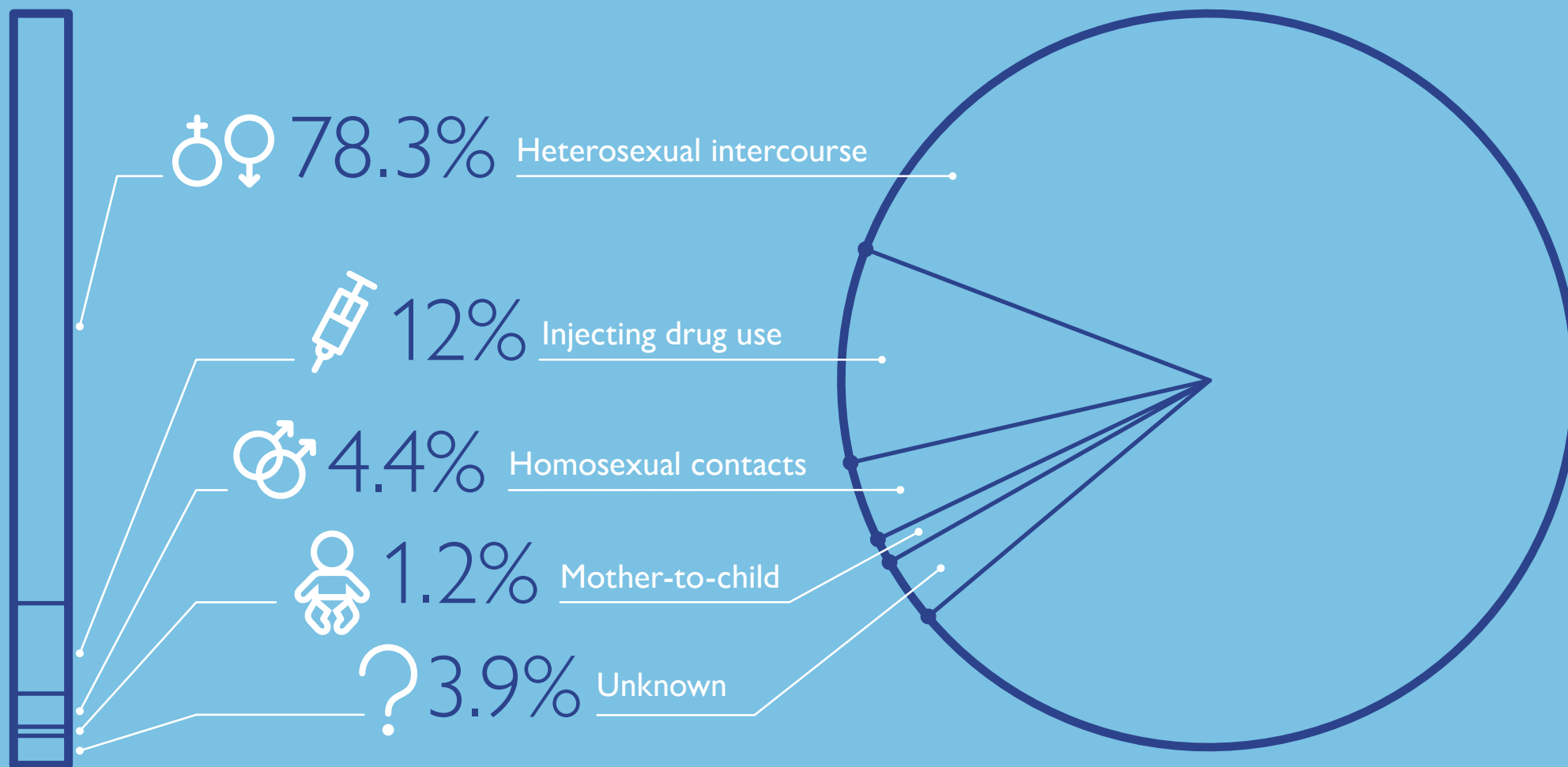


67% knowing their HIV status are on antiretroviral treatment



85% of people on treatment have suppressed viral load

MAIN FEATURES OF THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN 2013-2017

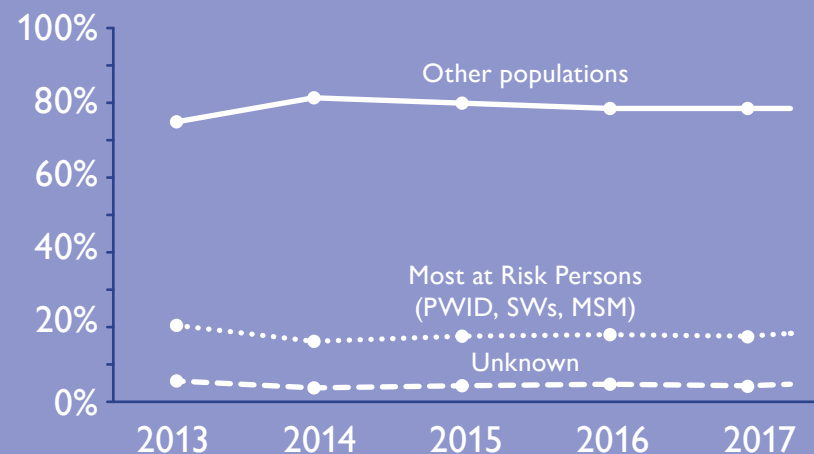


The majority of HIV patients (58%) had a history of **unsafe behaviour abroad** and most probably were infected there.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA IN 2013-2017

Factor of outbound labour migration is significant.

70% of HIV cases registered in 2013-2017 period was **migrants and their partners**



58%
Infected Abroad

12%
Their Sexual Partners

30%
Other

The proportion of people who inject drugs (PWID), female sex workers (FSW), and men who have sex with men (MSM) in the number of registered HIV cases remains stably lower than 20%.

} < **20%**

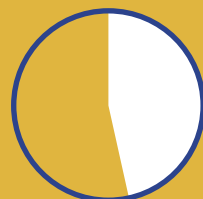
HIV, Hepatitis B and C prevalence among labour migrants are:

HIV prevalence
0.5%

Hepatitis B prevalence
0.9%

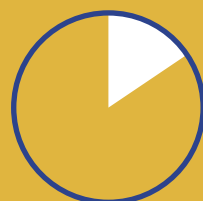
Hepatitis C prevalence
0.7%

Risk behavior



44.1%

of migrants had unprotected sexual intercourse during the last 30 days in Armenia.



14.9%

of migrants had unprotected sexual intercourse during the last 30 days in abroad.



Access to HIV and TB services

Though almost **90%** of migrants report **easy access to health care services** at home **only 37% visited a doctor** in the past year. And **only 14%** of migrants **visited doctor while abroad**.

Migrants **do not consider themselves at risk** for an HIV or TB infection.

Migrants **would not seek HIV testing or TB screening** unless recommended by a doctor, they will become very sick or it was required by officials.

Stigma and fear of deportation are important barriers to HIV testing and TB screening.



HIV, Hepatitis B and C prevalence among labour migrants in rural communities are:

HIV prevalence

0.6%

Hepatitis B prevalence

0.6%

Hepatitis C prevalence

2.1%



HIV, Hepatitis B and C prevalence among labour migrants in urban communities are:

HIV prevalence

1.2%

Hepatitis B prevalence

0.6%

Hepatitis C prevalence

3.3%

**Stable condom usage abroad with:
the regular partner**

Rural Labour Migrants

43%



Urban Labour Migrants

39%



the casual partner

Rural Labour Migrants

76%



Urban Labour Migrants

76%



**Consider themselves NOT at risk
for an HIV infection**

Rural Labour Migrants 80.7%



Urban Labour Migrants 75.4%



SOURCES:

Biological And Behavioral Surveillance Survey On Armenian, Male, Seasonal Labor Migrants In Rural Communities In Armenia - 2016 (available at www.arm aids.am)
Biological And Behavioral Surveillance Survey On Armenian, Male, Seasonal Labor Migrants In Urban Communities In Armenia - 2018 (available at www.arm aids.am)