



## Viral hepatitis B and C burden of disease, WHO policy adoption status in countries, 2025

This information sheet provides a summary of global and country-level progress on hepatitis B and C elimination, aligned with WHO's 2025 and 2030 targets.

**Global Burden and Mortality:** In 2022, 304 million people lived with chronic hepatitis B or C, with hepatitis B making up over 80% of the burden. Despite available tools and treatments, hepatitis caused 1.3 million deaths—about 3,500 daily. Over 60 countries have estimated hepatitis mortality rates exceeding 20 per 100,000 population—double the 2025 target. The Western Pacific and African regions bear the highest burden.

**Service Coverage and Access:** As of 2022, only 13% of people with hepatitis B and 36% with hepatitis C were diagnosed. Treatment rates were even lower—3% for hepatitis B and 20% for hepatitis C—far below the 2025 targets of 60% diagnosed and 50% treated.

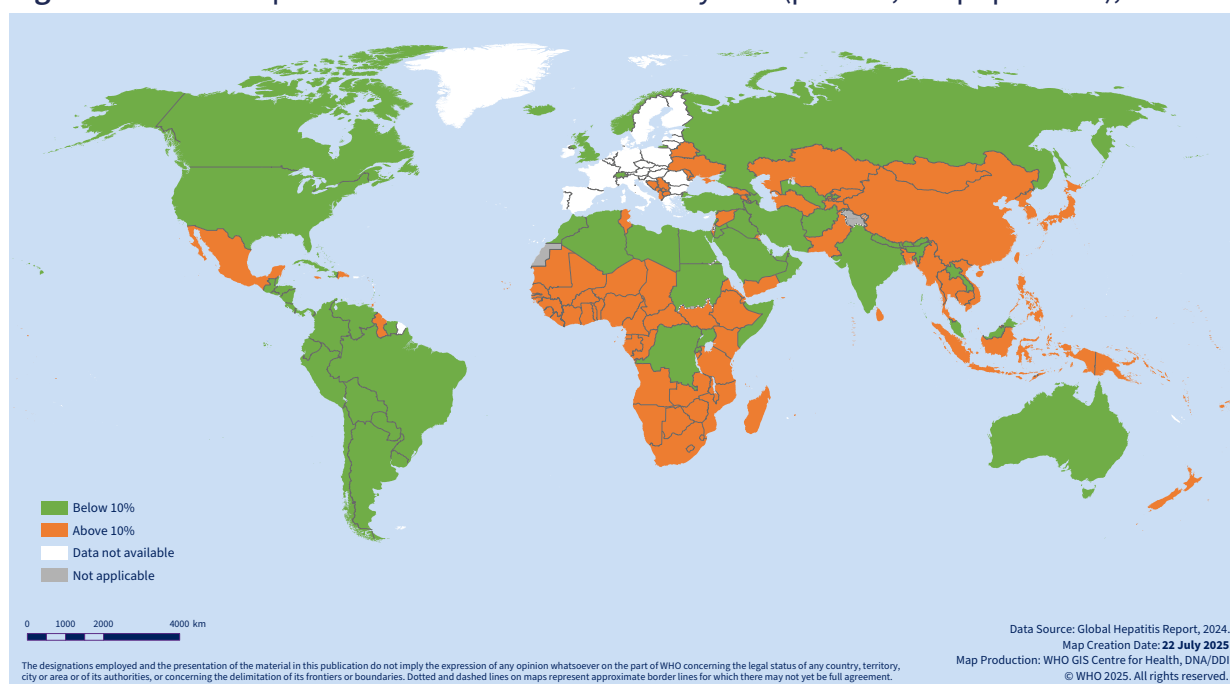
**Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of Hepatitis B:** Preventing mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B is critical. To date, 129 countries have adopted antenatal screening policies, and 147 have

implemented either universal or targeted hepatitis B birth dose vaccination. However, global coverage remains low at 43%, and just 17% in the African region, where the burden is highest. Additionally, just over half of the 194 WHO Member States have achieved 90% coverage of the full infant hepatitis B vaccine series.

**National Hepatitis Strategic Planning and Hepatitis Service Integration:** As of 2025, 123 countries have developed national hepatitis strategic or action plans, with many beginning implementation. Service integration remains uneven: 80 countries have incorporated hepatitis testing and/or treatment into primary health care, 128 into HIV programs, but only 27 have integrated hepatitis C services into harm reduction centers.

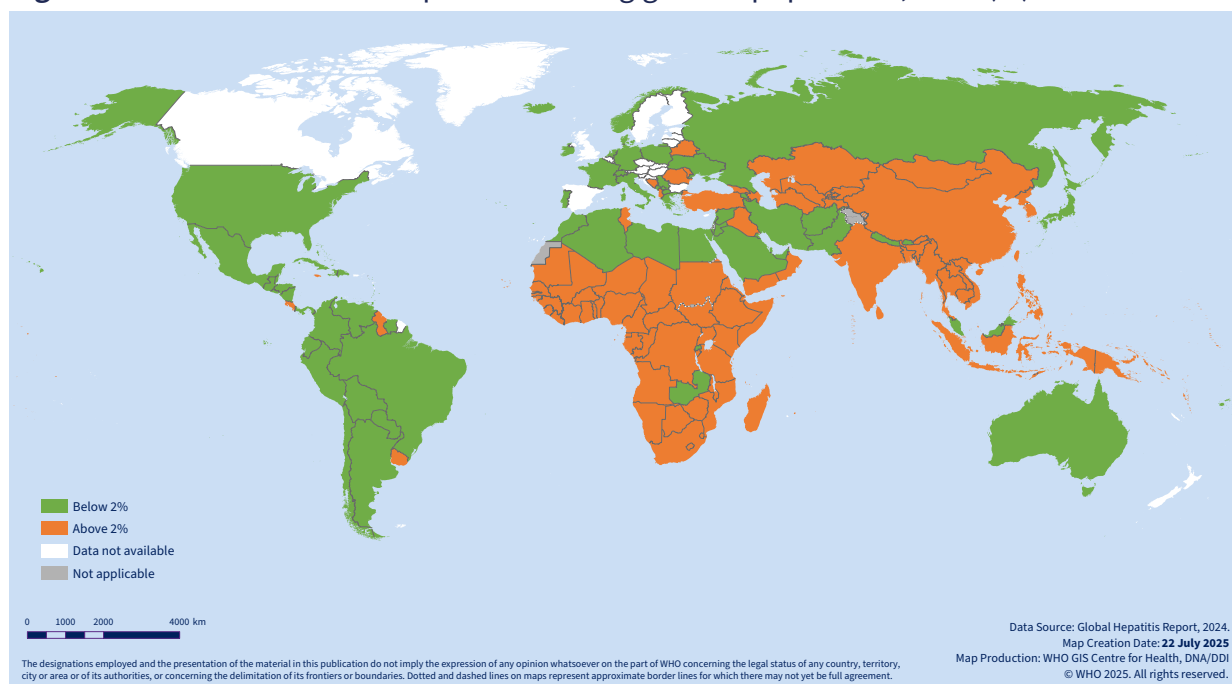
**Gaps and Priorities Towards 2030:** Major challenges include high mortality in Africa and the Western Pacific Regions, low diagnosis and treatment rates, medicine price disparities, and data gaps. Global priorities for 2030 focus on expanding access to care, integrating services, addressing pricing and intellectual property barriers, boosting political and financial support, and improving data systems.

**Fig 1. Combined hepatitis B and C-related mortality rate (per 100,000 population), 2022**



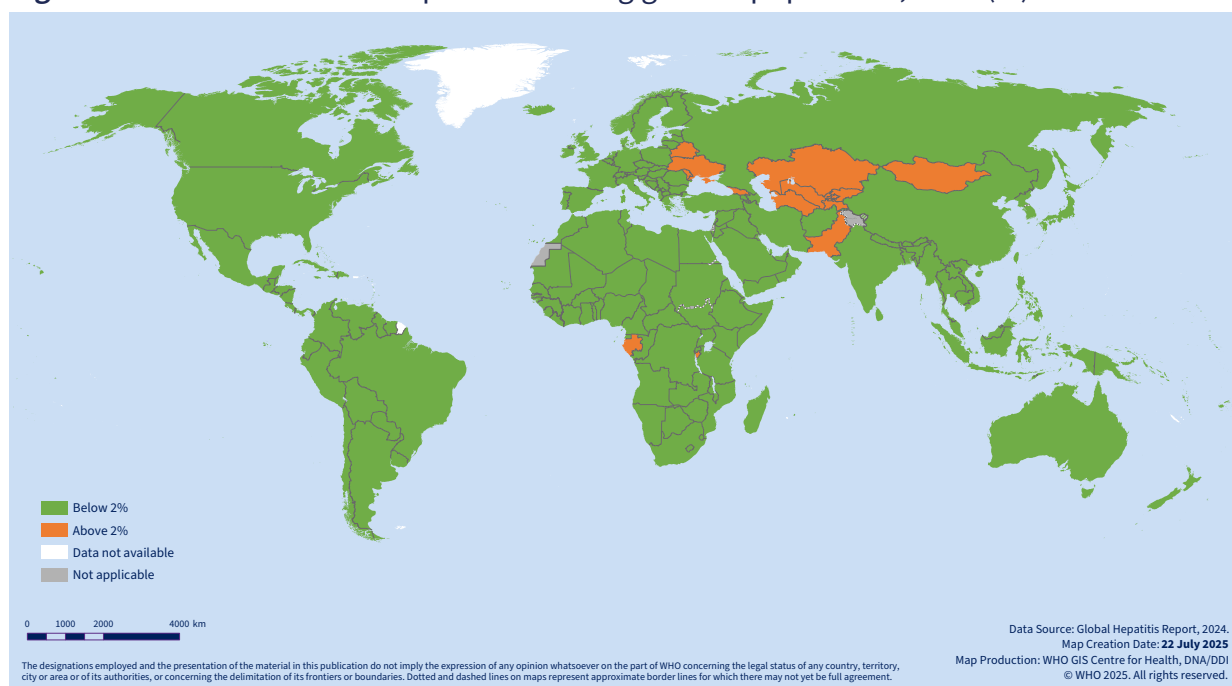
Source: Global hepatitis report, 2024 (1).

**Fig 2. Prevalence of chronic hepatitis B among general population, 2022 (%)**



Source: Global hepatitis report, 2024 (1).

**Fig 3. Prevalence of chronic hepatitis C among general population, 2022 (%)**



Source: Global hepatitis report, 2024 (1).

## Viral Hepatitis Scorecard – African Region

Country	Hepatitis mortality rate per 100,000	HBV Prevalence	HepB3 (%)	% HBV Dx	% HBV Tx	HCV Prevalence	% HCV Dx	% HCV Tx	Hepatitis strategic plan	HBV testing in pregnancy	Hepatitis B birth dose policy	Integration within PHC	Integration within HIV	Integration within harm reduction
<b>Regional Average or summary</b>	31.4	5.8%	74%	4.2%	5.5%	0.70%	13%	3%	Yes=37	Yes=35	Yes=30	Yes=13	Yes=37	Yes=5
<b>Algeria</b>	8.4	1.3%	94%	8%	2%	0.6%	30%	6%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Angola</b>	45.2	7.6%	54%	3%	10%	0.5%	13%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Benin</b>	13.5	11.2%	69%	0%	7%	0.9%	20%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Botswana</b>	51.6	5.6%	95%	16%	1%	0.4%	24%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	No
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	26.0	4.8%	94%	0%	13%	1.2%	14%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Burundi</b>	23.0	2.3%	89%	4%	5%	3.3%	7%	1%	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	66.9	10.5%	93%	1%	5%	0.7%	9%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
<b>Cameroon</b>	16.4	11.5%	75%	2%	10%	0.6%	17%	11%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
<b>Central African Republic</b>	58.4	11.5%	42%	2%	16%	0.3%	14%	0%	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	No
<b>Chad</b>	52.7	9.5%	67%	1%	0%	0.8%	15%	0%	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
<b>Comoros</b>	24.3	5.0%	75%	7%	8%	0.7%	16%	5%	Yes	No				Yes
<b>Congo</b>	36.7	5.5%	78%	2%	17%	0.5%	13%	0%	Yes		No	No	No	
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	40.7	10.0%	79%	2%	4%	0.7%	8%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	7.6	2.8%	60%	2%	15%	0.4%	13%	0%	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	24.3	4.6%	74%	2%	15%	0.5%	13%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
<b>Eritrea</b>	26.1	4.6%	95%	7%	0%	0.7%	16%	5%		Yes			Yes	
<b>Eswatini</b>	52.9	8.7%	85%	16%	6%	0.4%	24%	1%		Yes	Yes		Yes	No
<b>Ethiopia</b>	29.8	6.2%	72%	5%	0%	0.5%	8%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Gabon</b>	40.0	5.2%	70%	1%	16%	4.3%	2%	0%					Yes	No
<b>Gambia</b>	18.4	2.3%	84%	1%	4%	0.7%	13%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>Ghana</b>	47.0	9.0%	95%	1%	4%	1.3%	5%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Guinea</b>	42.4	10.0%	47%	1%	1%	0.7%	9%	1%	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	50.6	12.3%	74%	1%	5%	0.7%	9%	1%		Yes	Yes		No	
<b>Kenya</b>	23.4	4.4%	93%	0%	30%	0.9%	11%	4%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes
<b>Lesotho</b>	59.1	10.5%	87%	16%	0%	0.4%	24%	1%		Yes	No		Yes	
<b>Liberia</b>	19.8	4.3%	82%	1%	5%	0.7%	9%	1%			No		No	
<b>Madagascar</b>	21.1	6.4%	65%	0%	>98%	0.4%	8%	2%	Yes				Yes	No
<b>Malawi</b>	14.8	2.7%	91%	7%	8%	0.7%	16%	5%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Mali</b>	30.2	13.9%	77%	4%	5%	0.7%	9%	1%	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
<b>Mauritania</b>	41.1	9.2%	90%	0%	7%	0.7%	9%	1%	Yes		Yes		Yes	
<b>Mauritius</b>	22.9	5.2%	96%	12%	3%	0.6%	17%	4%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Mozambique</b>	27.0	6.2%	70%	12%	25%	0.7%	4%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	
<b>Namibia</b>	19.5	5.6%	83%	16%	1%	0.4%	24%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	No
<b>Niger</b>	44.2	10.1%	85%	1%	6%	0.7%	8%	1%	Yes	Yes	No		Yes	Yes
<b>Nigeria</b>	23.2	6.6%	62%	1%	10%	0.6%	5%	1%	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
<b>Rwanda</b>	6.5	1.6%	94%	67%	6%	0.5%	>98%	50%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	48.9	9.3%	86%	2%	16%	0.7%	9%	1%		Yes	Yes			Yes
<b>Senegal</b>	30.0	5.3%	83%	1%	9%	0.7%	9%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Seychelles</b>	19.9	5.2%	97%	12%	3%	0.6%	17%	4%			Yes		Yes	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	29.9	13.5%	91%	1%	14%	0.7%	9%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>South Africa</b>	44.4	4.6%	79%	23%	1%	0.4%	24%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>South Sudan</b>	20.2	9.9%	73%	7%	7%	0.7%	17%	5%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Togo</b>	41.2	9.4%	83%	1%	1%	0.7%	9%	1%		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
<b>Uganda</b>	5.1	2.4%	91%	35%	1%	0.7%	9%	0%	Yes		Yes	No	Yes	
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	14.4	2.8%	93%	5%	1%	0.2%	7%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	
<b>Zambia</b>	10.8	1.8%	80%	7%	11%	0.7%	16%	5%	Yes		Yes		Yes	
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	52.6	7.7%	90%	1%	29%	0.4%	24%	1%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
<b>Legend</b>	≤10	≤2%	≥90%	≥60%	≥50%	≤2%	≥60%	≥50%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	>10	> 2%	<90%	<60%	<50%	> 2%	<60%	<50%		No	No	No	No	No
	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

# Hepatitis in the African Region: Burden, Gaps and Priorities towards 2030.

- **Hepatitis Burden:** Approximately 6% of the population in the African Region—around 65 million people—live with chronic hepatitis B, with only Rwanda, Algeria, and Zambia have estimated to have a prevalence below 2%. Chronic hepatitis C affects an estimated 0.7% of the population, or 8 million people, with seven countries exceeding the regional average. Gabon and Burundi have estimated prevalence of chronic hepatitis C above 2%.
- **Hepatitis Mortality:** The region accounts for over 20% of global hepatitis-related deaths (310,000), with a combined mortality rate of 31.4 per 100,000. Mortality is highest in countries with high prevalence of chronic hepatitis B as compared to lower burden countries such as Algeria, DRC, Rwanda, and Uganda where estimated mortality rates are below 10 per 100,000.
- **Service coverage:** Diagnosis and treatment coverage remain critically low—less than 5% and 6% for chronic hepatitis B, and 13% and 3% for chronic hepatitis C, respectively. Rwanda stands out as the only country surpassing 60% diagnosis and 50% treatment coverage rates.
- **Service Integration:** Thirteen countries have integrated hepatitis testing and/or treatment services into primary care, and 37 have linked them with HIV programs. Only five countries include hepatitis C services in harm reduction sites.
- **Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of hepatitis B:** While 35 countries have policies for hepatitis B testing in pregnant women and 30 have hepatitis B birth dose vaccination policies. Despite having 60% of new hepatitis B infections globally, the region has the lowest global coverage of the hepatitis B birth dose at just 17%. Only 13 countries have achieved 90% coverage of the full infant hepatitis B vaccine series.
- **Access to hepatitis medicines:** Access to hepatitis medicines remains uneven. The cost of a 30-tablet supply of generic tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) ranges from US\$2.20 in South Africa to US\$26.70 in DRC. The price for Direct-acting antivirals (DAAs) for a 12-week course of sofosbuvir and daclatasvir ranges from US\$60 in Nigeria to US\$491.40 in Cameroon. South Africa is the only country in the region with local TDF production.
- **Regional priorities for 2030:** Key regional priorities for 2030 include leveraging HIV, primary, and maternal-child health services; expanding access to diagnostics and treatment; addressing price disparities; and increasing domestic funding.

## Viral Hepatitis Scorecard – Region of the Americas

Country	Hepatitis mortality rate per 100,000	HBV Prevalence	HepB3 (%)	% HBV Dx	% HBV Tx	HCV Prevalence	% HCV Dx	% HCV Tx	Hepatitis strategic plan	HBV testing in pregnancy	Hepatitis B birth dose policy	Integration within PHC	Integration within HIV	Integration within harm reduction
<b>Regional Average or summary</b>	7.0	0.5%	85%	21%	21%	0.50%	44%	26%	Yes=15	Yes=27	Yes=28	Yes=20	Yes=31	Yes=4
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	9.7	1.6%	98%	7%	4%	0.6%	38%	4%		Yes			Yes	
<b>Argentina</b>	6.1	0.2%	66%	43%	6%	0.7%	8%	5%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Bahamas</b>	9.9	1.6%	87%	7%	4%	0.6%	38%	4%		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
<b>Barbados</b>	9.6	1.6%	85%	7%	4%	0.6%	39%	4%			No		Yes	
<b>Belize</b>	8.2	1.2%	85%	44%	1%	0.6%	10%	3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b>	1.5	0.2%	67%	15%	7%	0.3%	5%	1%		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
<b>Brazil</b>	2.6	0.5%	90%	34%	11%	0.3%	36%	24%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Canada</b>	8.1		83%	71%	12%	0.3%	91%	40%		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Chile</b>	0.1	0.1%	96%	6%	41%	0.2%	20%	3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Colombia</b>	0.2	0.6%	90%	12%	8%	0.6%	12%	2%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Costa Rica</b>	0.0	2.0%	98%	19%	4%	0.5%	15%	3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Cuba</b>	1.1	0.6%	99%	7%	5%	0.5%	59%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Dominica</b>	10.8	1.6%	56%	7%	5%	0.6%	38%	2%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	10.0	1.6%	90%	9%	4%	0.6%	12%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Ecuador</b>	3.3	0.6%	70%	8%	0%	0.6%	5%	1%			Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>El Salvador</b>	5.9	0.9%	96%	5%	19%	0.2%	7%	0%			Yes		Yes	
<b>Grenada</b>	10.3	1.6%	86%	7%	4%	0.6%	38%	4%	Yes	Yes			Yes	
<b>Guatemala</b>	5.3	0.6%	83%	10%	12%	0.5%	15%	3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Guyana</b>	11.6	2.5%	98%	13%	2%	0.6%	38%	4%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Haiti</b>	8.5	1.9%	51%	6%	1%	0.6%	38%	4%			Yes		Yes	Yes
<b>Honduras</b>	4.0	0.3%	73%	12%	9%	0.5%	15%	3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
<b>Jamaica</b>	17.8	3.8%	98%	1%	17%	0.6%	39%	4%			Yes		No	
<b>Mexico</b>	12.3	<0.1%	85%	11%	8%	0.5%	16%	4%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Nicaragua</b>	8.2	0.7%	89%	7%	5%	0.5%	15%	3%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Panama</b>	2.6	0.3%	66%	29%	3%	0.3%	2%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Paraguay</b>	3.0	0.5%	71%	16%	1%	0.3%	37%	25%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Peru</b>	2.0	0.4%	84%	17%	8%	0.2%	5%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	10.1	1.6%	97%	7%	5%	0.6%	38%	2%	Yes	Yes	Yes		No	
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	9.6	1.6%	74%	7%	4%	0.6%	39%	4%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	9.8	1.6%	94%	7%	4%	0.6%	39%	4%	Yes	Yes		Yes		
<b>Suriname</b>	9.9	1.8%	72%	9%	2%	0.6%	38%	4%	Yes	Yes		No	Yes	
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	13.8	1.9%	99%	6%	14%	0.6%	38%	4%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>United States of America</b>	6.1	0.5%	93%	20%		0.7%	59%	39%		Yes		Yes	Yes	
<b>Uruguay</b>	5.0	5.0%	95%	34%	8%	0.5%	14%	4%			Yes		Yes	
<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b>	7.8	1.3%	54%	8%	10%	0.6%	22%	2%		No	Yes		Yes	
<b>Legend</b>	≤10	≤2%	≥90%	≥60%	≥50%	≤2%	≥60%	≥50%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	>10	> 2%	<90%	<60%	< 50%	> 2%	<60%	< 50%		No	No	No	No	No
	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

# Hepatitis in the Region of Americas: Burden, Gaps and Priorities towards 2030.

- **Hepatitis Burden:** In the Region of the Americas, approximately 0.5% of the population—around 5 million people—live with chronic hepatitis B, and a similar number (5.3 million) are affected by chronic hepatitis C. Three countries have an estimated prevalence of chronic hepatitis above 2%.
- **Hepatitis Mortality:** The region is estimated to have a second lowest number of hepatitis B and C related deaths globally (after European Region), with about 58,000 deaths annually. The average mortality rate stands at 7 per 100,000 population, although seven countries have estimated mortality rates above 10 per 100,000.
- **Service coverage:** Diagnosis and treatment coverage for hepatitis remains uneven across the region. For chronic hepatitis B, both diagnosis and treatment rates are estimated at 21%, while for chronic hepatitis C, 44% have been diagnosed and 26% received treatment. Canada is the only country estimated to have surpassed 60% diagnosis coverage for both chronic hepatitis B and C. Cuba and the United States are also approaching this threshold for chronic hepatitis C. However, no country has surpassed 50% treatment coverage for either chronic hepatitis B or C.
- **Service Integration:** Hepatitis testing and/or treatment services are integrated into primary health care in 20 countries and into HIV programs in 30 countries. Four countries also provide hepatitis C services at harm reduction sites.
- **Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of hepatitis B:** Twenty-seven countries have policies for hepatitis B testing during pregnancy, and 28 have implemented universal or targeted hepatitis B birth dose vaccination. Fifteen countries have achieved 90% coverage of the full infant HBV vaccine series, and regional hepatitis B birth dose coverage stands at 64%.
- **Access to hepatitis medicines:** Access to hepatitis medicines remains a challenge, with prices generally above global benchmarks. Generic TDF costs range from US\$5.22 in Brazil to US\$9.60 in Colombia. Local production in Colombia and Peru helps improve access to lower-cost generics.
- **Regional priorities for 2030:** Regional priorities for 2030 include ensuring equitable access for key populations, addressing intellectual property barriers to affordable treatment, expanding the availability of testing services, and strengthening political commitment and resource allocation.

## Viral Hepatitis Scorecard – South-East Asian Region

Country	Hepatitis mortality rate per 100,000	HBV Prevalence	HepB3 (%)	% HBV Dx	% HBV Tx	HCV Prevalence	% HCV Dx	% HCV Tx	Hepatitis strategic plan	HBV testing in pregnancy	Hepatitis B birth dose policy	Integration within PHC	Integration within HIV	Integration within harm reduction
<b>Regional Average or summary</b>	15.9	3.0%	90%	2.8%	3.5%	0.50%	26%	15%	Yes=4	Yes=7	Yes=5	Yes=3	Yes=6	Yes=4
<b>Bangladesh</b>	18.4	4.2%	98%	1%		0.6%	26%	8%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
<b>Bhutan</b>	5.5	1.6%	99%	10%	9%	0.2%	20%	6%		Yes	Yes	No	No	No
<b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	27.5	5.3%	16%	10%		0.3%	36%	12%		Yes	No			
<b>India</b>	8.7	2.1%	91%	2%		0.4%	28%	21%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Maldives</b>	22.3	5.2%	99%	12%	3%	0.6%	17%	4%		Yes			Yes	
<b>Myanmar</b>	20.2	4.8%	76%	0%		0.6%	17%	4%	Yes		Yes	Yes	No	
<b>Nepal</b>	3.1	1.2%	94%	8%	4%	0.4%	13%	3%	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	11.2	2.2%	99%	7%	0%	0.6%	17%	4%	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Thailand</b>	21.0	2.6%	96%	12%	6%	0.5%	28%	5%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	21.1	9.1%	92%	12%	0%	0.6%	17%	4%		No		No	No	Yes
<b>Legend</b>	≤10	≤2%	≥90%	≥60%	≥50%	≤2%	≥60%	≥50%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	>10	> 2%	<90%	<60%	< 50%	> 2%	<60%	< 50%		No	No	No	No	No
	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

# Hepatitis in the South-East Asia Region: Burden, Gaps and Priorities towards 2030

- **Hepatitis Burden:** In the South-East Asia Region, around 3% of the population—approximately 61 million people—live with chronic hepatitis B. Bhutan and Nepal are the only countries with chronic hepatitis B prevalence below 2%. Chronic hepatitis C affects over 9 million people, with Nepal, India, DPRK, and Bhutan having estimated prevalence below the regional average of 0.5%.
- **Hepatitis Mortality:** The region accounts for nearly 20% of global hepatitis-related deaths, with over 250,000 deaths annually and an average mortality rate of 16 per 100,000. Nepal, Bhutan, and India—where hepatitis prevalence is comparatively lower—are the only countries with mortality rates below 10 per 100,000.
- **Service coverage:** Service coverage for hepatitis remains critically low across the region. Diagnosis and treatment rates for chronic hepatitis B are both below 5%, while for chronic hepatitis C, 26% of the infected population have been diagnosed and 15% received treatment. Countries such as DPRK, Thailand, India, and Bangladesh have diagnosed at least 25% of their populations living with chronic hepatitis C. However, no country has reached the 60% diagnosis or 50% treatment threshold for either chronic hepatitis B or C.
- **Service Integration:** Hepatitis testing and/or treatment services are integrated into primary health care in Myanmar, Thailand, and Sri Lanka, and into HIV programs in six countries. Four countries also offer hepatitis C services within harm reduction sites.
- **Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of hepatitis B:** Seven countries have policies for hepatitis B testing during pregnancy, and five include the hepatitis B birth dose in their immunization programs. Nearly all countries have achieved 90% coverage of the full infant hepatitis B vaccine series, though hepatitis B birth dose coverage remains at 57%.
- **Access to hepatitis medicines:** All hepatitis B medicines are produced locally. Bangladesh and India manufacture generic SOF, DAC, SOF/DAC, and SOF/VEL. India offers the lowest price for generic TDF at US\$1.20 per 30-day supply. A 12-week course of SOF and DAC ranges from US\$40.40 in India to US\$126.00 in Indonesia.
- **Regional priorities for 2030:** Regional priorities for 2030 include developing tailored screening strategies, expanding testing beyond tertiary facilities, addressing cost barriers, and strengthening political commitment and funding. The region aims to scale up services by building on successful national models.



Viral Hepatitis Scorecard – European Region

Country	Hepatitis mortality rate per 100,000	HBV Prevalence	HepB3 (%)	% HBV Dx	% HBV Tx	HCV Prevalence	% HCV Dx	% HCV Tx	Hepatitis strategic plan	HBV testing in pregnancy	Hepatitis B birth dose policy	Integration within PHC	Integration within HIV	Integration within harm reduction
Regional Average or summary	15.1	1.2%	92%	16%	12%	0.90%	29%	9%	Yes=45	Yes=24	Yes=43	Yes=17	Yes=27	Yes=6
Albania	28.5	6.5%	97%	4%	3%	0.9%	33%	17%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Andorra	4.6	0.5%	97%	31%	30%	0.3%	68%	39%		No	Yes		Yes	
Armenia	17.0	0.8%	94%	15%	3%	0.7%	54%	34%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Austria			84%			0.3%		29%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		
Azerbaijan	9.6	2.0%	83%	5%		1.9%	16%	5%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Belarus	23.1	3.9%	97%	4%	5%	2.1%	27%	5%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belgium			97%			0.1%			Yes					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.0	2.5%	77%	4%	20%	0.6%	34%	17%		Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Bulgaria			92%			0.9%			Yes	Yes	No			
Croatia			92%			0.5%				Yes	Yes		No	
Cyprus			95%			0.2%			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Czechia			94%			0.6%				Yes	Yes			
Denmark		0.2%				0.2%			Yes	Yes				
Estonia			84%		0%	0.9%			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Finland					0%	0.5%			Yes	No	Yes	Yes		
France		0.3%	96%	0%		0.3%			Yes	No	Yes		No	
Georgia	12.1	2.4%	93%	26%	0%	2.3%	>98%	65%	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Germany		0.3%	87%			0.2%		30%	Yes	No	Yes			
Greece		1.9%	96%	33%	0%	0.4%	34%	22%	Yes	No	Yes			
Hungary						0.2%	57%	54%	Yes	No	Yes			
Iceland	2.0	0.5%		52%	18%	<0.1%	>98%	82%	Yes	No	Yes			
Ireland		0.4%	93%	57%	14%	0.2%	87%	50%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	
Israel	10.3	1.4%	96%	19%	7%	0.7%	54%	22%	Yes	Yes				
Italy		0.5%	95%			0.7%		37%	Yes	No	Yes			
Kazakhstan	13.8	2.3%	97%	12%	6%	2.0%	17%	11%	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	25.5	5.3%	87%	16%	2%	2.5%	21%	4%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Latvia			97%			1.6%	73%	27%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	
Lithuania			89%			0.8%				No	Yes	Yes		
Luxembourg			96%			0.2%			Yes	No	Yes			
Malta			98%			0.1%	>98%	42%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	
Monaco	4.3	0.5%	99%	31%	30%	0.3%	69%	41%		Yes		Yes	No	No
Montenegro	10.2	1.5%	42%	23%	7%	0.6%	33%	17%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands		0.3%	86%	57%	17%	<0.1%		55%	Yes	No	Yes		No	
North Macedonia	11.4	1.7%	86%	23%	7%	0.6%	33%	17%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Norway	1.0	0.3%	96%	>98%	1%	0.2%	82%	72%	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Poland		0.6%	90%	52%	7%	0.3%	37%	29%	Yes	No	Yes		Yes	
Portugal		0.4%	99%	0%		0.4%		43%	Yes	No	Yes			
Republic of Moldova	84.4	9.0%	88%	7%	0%	2.1%	30%	4%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Romania		5.1%	78%	0%	>98%	0.7%			Yes	No	Yes		No	
Russian Federation	9.3	1.1%	97%	30%	1%	1.9%	42%	5%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
San Marino	4.6	0.5%	91%	31%	30%	0.3%	69%	41%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Serbia	11.1	1.6%	93%	23%	6%	0.6%	33%	17%	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Slovakia			96%		0%	0.5%	17%	3%	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Slovenia			89%		36%	<0.1%	>98%	73%	Yes	No	Yes			
Spain			93%			0.1%		74%	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
Sweden			94%			0.1%			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Switzerland	5.0	0.7%	80%	60%	8%	0.4%	75%	36%	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
Tajikistan	25.1	5.4%	99%	6%	15%	2.6%	7%	3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Turkey	9.9	2.3%	97%	14%	28%	0.3%	38%	16%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Turkmenistan	26.0	8.2%	98%	3%	44%	2.5%	13%	8%	Yes			Yes	No	No
Ukraine	20.4	1.3%	79%	12%	3%	3.4%	11%	4%	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
United Kingdom	0.6		92%	19%	45%	0.2%	0%	0%	Yes					
Uzbekistan	8.9	2.1%	99%	21%	10%	3.0%	9%	8%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Legend	≤10	≤2%	≥90%	≥60%	≥50%	≤2%	≥60%	≥50%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	>10	> 2%	<90%	<60%	< 50%	> 2%	<60%	< 50%		No	No	No	No	No
	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

# Hepatitis in the European Region: Burden, Gaps and Priorities towards 2030

- **Hepatitis Burden:** In the European Region, approximately 1.2% of the population—about 10.6 million people—are living with chronic hepatitis B, and nearly 1%—around 8.6 million—are living with chronic hepatitis C. Twelve countries have an estimated chronic hepatitis B prevalence above 2%, compared to eight countries for chronic hepatitis C.
- **Hepatitis Mortality :** An estimated 53,000 people die each year from hepatitis B and C in the region, making it the region with the lowest number of hepatitis-related deaths globally. However, the average mortality rate remains high at 15.3 per 100,000 population, based on available country data. Notably, eleven countries have estimated mortality rates exceeding 10 per 100,000.
- **Service coverage:** Service coverage remains limited. About 16% of people living with chronic hepatitis B have been diagnosed, and only 12% of those diagnosed have received treatment. For chronic hepatitis C, 29% have been diagnosed, but just 9% of those infected have been treated. Data on diagnosis and treatment coverage was incomplete for many countries in the region.
- **Service Integration:** Hepatitis testing and/or treatment services are integrated into primary health care in 17 countries and into HIV programs in 27. Six countries also provide hepatitis C services at harm reduction sites.
- **Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of hepatitis B:** Twenty-four countries have adopted policies for hepatitis B testing during pregnancy, and forty-three have implemented either universal or targeted hepatitis B birth dose vaccination. While thirty-four countries have achieved 90% coverage of the full infant hepatitis B vaccine series, regional coverage of the birth dose remains low at 43%.
- **Access to hepatitis medicines:** Access to hepatitis medicines varies widely. Middle-income countries face limited access to generics. The cost of a 30-day supply of generic TDF ranges from US\$2.00 in Ukraine to US\$34.00 in the Russian Federation. For HCV, a 12-week course of generic SOF and DAC costs as little as US\$60.40 in Ukraine, but branded versions can exceed US\$1,500 in some countries.
- **Regional priorities for 2030:** Regional priorities for 2030 include increasing political and financial commitment, strengthening surveillance and early detection, addressing intellectual property and pricing barriers, and ending stigma and discrimination against key and marginalized populations.

## Viral Hepatitis Scorecard – Eastern Mediterranean Region

Country	Hepatitis mortality rate per 100,000	HBV Prevalence	HepB3 (%)	% HBV Dx	% HBV Tx	HCV Prevalence	% HCV Dx	% HCV Tx	Hepatitis strategic plan	HBV testing in pregnancy	Hepatitis B birth dose policy	Integration within PHC	Integration within HIV	Integration within harm reduction
<b>Regional Average or summary</b>	9.3	2.1%	79%	15%	14%	1.80%	49%	35%	Yes=9	Yes=13	Yes=13	Yes=13	Yes=11	Yes=2
<b>Afghanistan</b>	5.9	1.8%	60%	11%	20%	0.2%	14%	1%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Bahrain</b>	5.9	0.9%	99%	4%	54%	1.1%	16%	4%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No		
<b>Djibouti</b>	11.3	5.5%	72%	7%	8%	0.7%	17%	5%						
<b>Egypt</b>	7.7	1.0%	96%	6%	46%	0.4%	>98%	93%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	7.5	1.5%	99%	28%	7%	0.2%	46%	14%			Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Iraq</b>	8.4	2.9%	91%	1%	>98%	0.3%	14%	6%						
<b>Jordan</b>	6.4	1.8%	96%	1%	32%	0.2%	22%	9%						
<b>Kuwait</b>	10.2	1.5%	99%	11%	24%	0.5%	38%	11%						
<b>Lebanon</b>	5.2	1.3%	55%	11%	10%	0.1%	30%	16%		Yes			No	
<b>Libya</b>	8.0	1.6%	73%	11%	25%	1.4%	75%	6%	Yes			Yes	Yes	
<b>Morocco</b>	3.0	0.6%	99%	41%	7%	0.3%	24%	7%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Oman</b>	4.9	2.5%	99%	8%	5%	0.3%	29%	16%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Pakistan</b>	24.7	1.6%	86%	29%	12%	4.1%	36%	20%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Qatar</b>	6.6	1.1%	95%	28%	8%	1.5%	33%	6%	Yes			Yes		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	8.4	0.8%	97%	10%	10%	<0.1%	43%	20%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Somalia</b>	8.9	5.2%	42%	0%	7%	0.7%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Sudan</b>	8.5	4.3%	51%	12%	14%	1.1%	14%	4%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	17.9	1.7%	66%	11%	17%	1.3%	51%	10%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>Tunisia</b>	15.1	3.6%	96%	11%	18%	0.4%	34%	10%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	9.1	0.9%	96%	3%	2%	1.5%	47%	2%			Yes		No	
<b>Yemen</b>	11.0	2.8%	46%	0%	15%	0.8%	44%	11%		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
<b>Legend</b>	≤10	≤2%	≥90%	≥60%	≥50%	≤2%	≥60%	≥50%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	>10	>2%	<90%	<60%	<50%	>2%	<60%	<50%	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

# Hepatitis in the Eastern Mediterranean Region: Burden, Gaps and Priorities towards 2030

- **Hepatitis Burden:** In the Eastern Mediterranean Region, an estimated 2.1% of the population lives with chronic hepatitis B, with seven countries exceeding the regional average. The region bears the highest global burden of chronic hepatitis C, affecting 1.8% of the population—around 12 million people—with Pakistan estimated with the highest prevalence at 4.1%.
- **Hepatitis Mortality:** Hepatitis-related mortality remains a major concern, with over 100,000 deaths annually and a combined mortality rate of 9.1 per 100,000 population. Five countries where hepatitis burden is high—Pakistan, Syria, Tunisia, Djibouti, and Yemen—have mortality rates exceeding 10 per 100,000 population.
- **Service coverage:** Service coverage for hepatitis remains uneven. Diagnosis and treatment rates for chronic hepatitis B are relatively low at 15% and 14%, respectively, while chronic hepatitis C fares better at 49% diagnosed and 35% treated. Iraq and Bahrain have estimated treatment coverage above 50% for chronic hepatitis B, while Egypt and Libya have estimated diagnosis rates above 60% for chronic hepatitis C. Egypt in particular is on the path to eliminate chronic hepatitis through widespread treatment.
- **Service Integration:** Thirteen countries have integrated hepatitis testing and/or treatment services into primary health care, and eleven have linked them with HIV programs. However, only Egypt and Morocco provide hepatitis C services at harm reduction sites.
- **Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of hepatitis B:** Efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B are progressing, with 13 countries implementing hepatitis B testing during pregnancy and hepatitis B birth dose vaccination policies. Still, hepatitis B birth dose coverage remains limited at 46%, although more than half of the countries have achieved 90% coverage of the full infant hepatitis B vaccine series.
- **Access to hepatitis medicines:** Access to hepatitis medicines is improving, with several countries manufacturing generics locally. Egypt produces TDF, ETV, and TAF, with a 30-day supply of generic TDF priced at US\$5.70. Pakistan manufactures ETV and TAF, offering a 30-day supply of ETV (1 mg) at US\$0.60 and TAF (25 mg) at US\$3.00. Both countries also produce generic SOF and DAC, with Egypt reporting a 12-week course at US\$36.80 and Pakistan at US\$33.60—both below the global benchmark of US\$60.
- **Regional priorities for 2030:** Strategic priorities for 2030 include decentralizing hepatitis service delivery, tailoring screening strategies by subregion and population group, improving access to affordable diagnostics and treatment, and enhancing civil society engagement. The region aims to replicate Egypt's successful model to scale up hepatitis testing and treatment across all countries

## Viral Hepatitis Scorecard – Western Pacific Region

Country	Hepatitis mortality rate per 100,000	HBV Prevalence	HepB3 (%)	% HBV Dx	% HBV Tx	HCV Prevalence	% HCV Dx	% HCV Tx	Hepatitis strategic plan	HBV testing in pregnancy	Hepatitis B birth dose policy	Integration within PHC	Integration within HIV	Integration within harm reduction
<b>Regional Average or summary</b>	26.8	5.0%	91%	26%	23%	0.40%	45%	16%	Yes=13	Yes=23	Yes=28	Yes=14	Yes=16	Yes=6
<b>Australia</b>	5.6	0.7%	94%	78%	14%	0.4%	>98%	55%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	15.3	1.4%	99%		28%	0.3%	92%	47%		Yes	Yes			
<b>Cambodia</b>	13.6	3.0%	85%	5%	6%	1.2%	23%	12%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>China</b>	33.5	5.6%	97%	24%		0.3%	45%	12%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Cook Islands</b>	32.3	5.8%	69%		2%	1.0%	10%	0%		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>Fiji</b>	14.8	1.7%	99%	2%	1%	<0.1%	11%	0%			Yes		No	
<b>Indonesia</b>	24.0	6.4%	83%	3%	4%	0.5%	14%	1%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Japan</b>	11.2	0.8%	95%	62%	32%	0.4%	>98%	45%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Kiribati</b>	41.3	8.0%	90%	0%	0%	1.0%	11%	0%			Yes		Yes	
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	9.8	3.5%	84%	4%	1%	0.6%	17%	4%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Malaysia</b>	2.4	1.7%	97%	9%	43%	0.2%	10%	3%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	23.7	4.9%	89%		0%	1.0%	10%	0%	Yes		Yes	Yes		
<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b>	40.1	7.3%	85%	0%	0%	1.0%	11%	0%			Yes			
<b>Mongolia</b>	41.9	5.7%	96%	46%	5%	3.7%	>98%	34%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Nauru</b>	30.0	5.8%	97%		2%	1.0%	10%	0%			Yes		Yes	
<b>New Zealand</b>	17.3		88%	67%	11%	0.4%	69%	21%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Niue</b>	29.7	5.8%	99%	6%	2%	1.0%	10%	0%		Yes	Yes			
<b>Palau</b>	28.5	5.8%	98%		2%	1.0%	10%	0%		Yes	Yes			
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	28.0	5.8%	35%	5%	0%	1.1%	12%	0%		Yes	Yes		No	
<b>Philippines</b>	18.9	4.9%	87%	11%	2%	0.4%	19%	1%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	15.8	2.7%	97%	83%	25%	0.2%	56%	45%	Yes	Yes	Yes			
<b>Samoa</b>	32.4	4.3%	83%		1%	1.0%	11%	0%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Singapore</b>	24.4	2.2%	97%	1%	31%	0.3%	95%	43%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	36.9	8.3%	84%	6%	2%	1.0%	10%	0%		Yes	Yes		Yes	
<b>Tonga</b>	55.9	9.0%	85%	0%	0%	1.0%	11%	0%		Yes	Yes			
<b>Tuvalu</b>	50.7	7.8%	94%		2%	1.0%	10%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>Vanuatu</b>	42.5	7.3%	72%	21%	0%	1.0%	11%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<b>Viet Nam</b>	30.7	7.2%	65%	42%	3%	0.9%	13%	8%	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
<b>Legend</b>	≤10	≤2%	≥90%	≥60%	≥50%	≤2%	≥60%	≥50%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	>10	> 2%	<90%	<60%	< 50%	> 2%	<60%	< 50%		No	No	No	No	No
	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

# Hepatitis in the Western Pacific Region: Burden, Gaps and Priorities towards 2030

- **Hepatitis Burden:** In the Western Pacific Region, approximately 5% of the population—about 97 million people—live with chronic hepatitis B. Five countries, including Fiji, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, and Australia, have estimated chronic hepatitis B prevalence below 2%. Chronic hepatitis C affects 0.4% of the population, with Mongolia being the only country with a prevalence above 2%.
- **Hepatitis Mortality:** The region accounts for nearly half of all global hepatitis-related deaths, with over 500,000 deaths annually and an average mortality rate of 27 per 100,000. Only Lao PDR, Australia, and Malaysia have estimated mortality rates below 10 per 100,000, though Lao PDR is still within the limits given its higher prevalence of chronic hepatitis B.
- **Service coverage:** Service coverage varies widely across the region. For chronic hepatitis B, diagnosis and treatment rates are estimated at 26% and 23%, respectively. In comparison, chronic hepatitis C has a diagnosis rate of 45% and a treatment rate of 16%. Four countries have surpassed 60% diagnosis coverage for hepatitis B, while seven have done so for hepatitis C. Notably, Australia is the only country estimated to have treated more than 50% of its population living with chronic hepatitis C, whereas no country has yet reached that threshold for hepatitis B.
- **Service Integration:** Hepatitis testing and/or treatment services are integrated into primary health care in 14 countries and into HIV programs in 16. Six countries also provide hepatitis C services at harm reduction sites.
- **Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of hepatitis B:** Twenty-three countries have adopted policies for hepatitis B testing during pregnancy, and 28 have implemented either universal or targeted hepatitis B birth dose vaccination. Regional birth dose coverage currently stands at 79%, and half of the countries (28) have achieved 90% coverage of the full infant hepatitis B vaccine series.
- **Access to hepatitis medicines:** While the region has local production of hepatitis medicines, prices vary significantly. Generic TDF costs range from US\$1.20 in China to US\$10.00 in Lao PDR. A 12-week course of SOF and DAC ranges from US\$84.00 in Cambodia to over US\$10,000 in China.
- **Regional priorities for 2030:** Regional priorities for 2030 include tailoring screening and testing strategies to diverse epidemic profiles, integrating hepatitis services with related programs, sustaining prevention efforts such as hepatitis B birth dose and infant vaccination, and reducing the cost of diagnostics and treatment.

## Explanatory notes and data sources

Indicator	Description	Data Source
<b>Hepatitis mortality rate per 100,000</b>	Represents the combined mortality rate from estimated number deaths caused by hepatitis B and C in 2022. This sum was divided by the total population of the respective country in 2022. A threshold of 10 deaths per 100,000 population to indicate countries with high hepatitis mortality. This cut-off aligns with the 2025 midterm target set by the Global Health Sector Strategy 2022–2030, serving as a benchmark for progress toward reducing hepatitis-related mortality.	1,2,3,4,5
<b>HBV Prevalence</b> <b>HCV Prevalence</b>	Represents the estimated or reported prevalence of chronic hepatitis B or C in the general population as of 2022. A threshold of 2% was applied to indicate settings with high endemicity or significant public health concern, where transmission is likely widespread in the general population.	1,2,3,
<b>% HBV Dx</b> <b>% HCV Dx</b>	Represents the estimated proportion of people living with of chronic hepatitis B or C who have been diagnosed, in 2022. A threshold of 60% was used to indicate country performance. This cut-off aligns with the 2025 midterm target set by the Global Health Sector Strategy 2022–2030.	1,2,3,4
<b>% HBV Tx</b> <b>% HCV Tx</b>	Represents the estimated proportion of people living with chronic hepatitis B or C who have been initiated on treatment, out of those diagnosed in 2022. A threshold of 50% was used to indicate country performance. This cut-off aligns with the 2025 midterm target set by the Global Health Sector Strategy 2022–2030.	1,2,3,4
<b>HepB3 %</b>	Hepatitis B (HepB3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) in 2023. A threshold of 90% was used to indicate country performance. This cut-off aligns with the 2025 midterm target set by the Global Health Sector Strategy 2022–2030.	6
<b>Hepatitis strategic plan</b>	Countries reporting to have a national strategic/action plan for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C or both. The status of the strategic was recorded as either Implemented or Developed (Including documents cited to be in draft or approved by national authorities). Data sourced from Global hepatitis reporting tool conducted in 2023. Additional data response from WHO regional or country focal points.	2
<b>HBV testing in pregnancy</b>	Countries reporting to have a policy on testing women for hepatitis B during pregnancy. Data collected from responses in multiple surveys.	2,3,7-9
<b>Hepatitis B birth dose policy</b>	Countries reporting on (a) existence of a policy on universal or targeted timely hepatitis B birth dose vaccination to all newborns exposed to HBV (provided within 24 hours of birth).	2,3,8,9
<b>Integration within PHC</b>	Countries reporting to have HCV and/or HBV testing or treatment services integrated with existing services in Primary health care facilities.	2,7
<b>Integration within HIV</b>	Countries reporting to have HCV and/or HBV testing or treatment services integrated with existing services in HIV services.	2,7
<b>Integration within harm reduction</b>	Countries reporting to have HCV testing/treatment services integrated with existing services in Harm Reduction/OAT sites.	2
<b>Access to medicines</b>	Based on information on drug prices collected from priority countries in each region. African Region-Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania. Region of the Americas-Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. South-East Asia Region- India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand. European Region- Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Eastern Mediterranean Region-Egypt, Morocco Pakistan and Yemen. Western Pacific Region-Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.	2

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[www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes](http://www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes)  
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