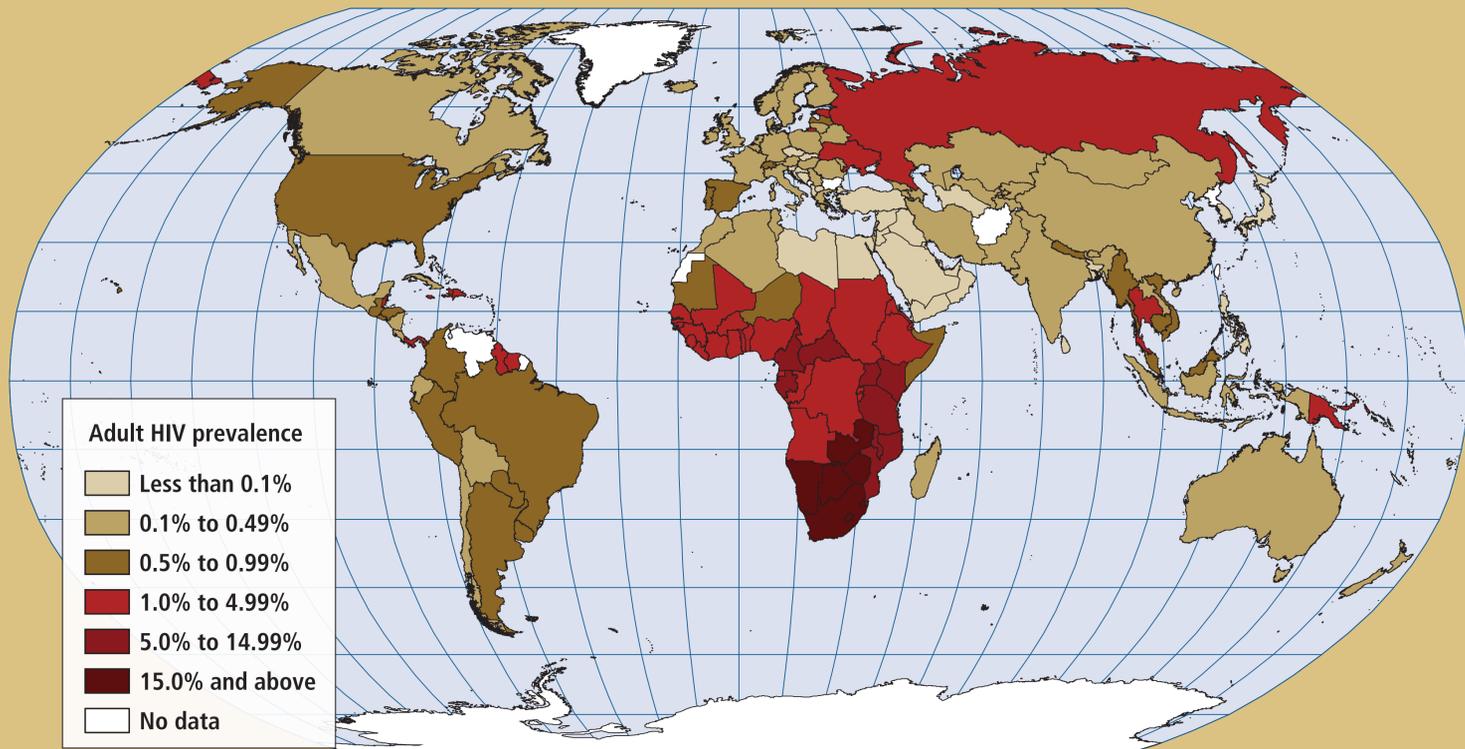




Population and HIV/AIDS 2010

Country or area	Total population in 2010 (thousands)	Impact of HIV/AIDS 2007/2008 ¹			Life expectancy at birth in years, 2005-2010		Projected population in 2015 (thousands)		Government measures as of 2009				Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission in 2008
		Adults 15 or over living with HIV (thousands)	Adult HIV prevalence (percentage)	Children under-15 living with HIV (thousands)	AIDS deaths (thousands)	Orphans (thousands)	With AIDS ²	No-AIDS ²	Condom use ³	Information, education and communication ⁴	Provision of ART ⁵	Anti-discrimination legislation ⁶		Distribution of condoms^{7}
World	6 998 688	31 300	0.8	2 400	2 000	15 000	68	7 302 186	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
More developed regions ⁸	1 237 228	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 254 845	16.1	...	...	...	...
Less developed regions ⁹	5 761 460	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 047 341	4.4	...	...	...	...
Least developed countries ¹⁰	854 696	...	...	...	...	...	...	954 922	...	...	...	...	...
Other less developed countries ¹¹	4 816 763	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 092 420	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Saharan Africa ¹²	863 314	20 600	5.2	1 800	1 400	11 600	51	970 173	1.8	...	...	...	...
Africa	1 033 043	...	...	...	...	...	54	1 153 038	1.7	...	...	...	...
Eastern Africa	327 186	...	...	...	...	...	53	372 455	1.2	...	...	...	...
Burundi	8 519	90	2.0	15	11	120	50	9 413	9.761	...	...	...	...
Comoros ^{13, 11}	691	<0.2	<0.1	1	1	5	65	767	0.7	<0.1	...	...	...
Djibouti	879	15	3.1	1	1	5	55	953	973	0.2	<0.1	...	...
Eritrea	5 224	35	1.3	3	3	18	59	6 009	6 085	0.6	0.4	29	...
Ethiopia	84 976	890	2.1	92	67	650	55	96 237	98 290	0.2	132	18	...
Kenya ¹²	40 865	...	...	...	...	...	54	46 433	49 648	1.2	243	56	...
Madagascar	13 201	13	0.1	...	...	...	60	22 853	23 162	1.0	<0.2	...	...
Malawi	15 692	840	11.9	91	68	550	53	17 998	19 541	1.5	147	...	...
Mauritius ^{13, 13}	1 297	13	1.7	<0.1	...	...	72	1 337	1 344	8.9	<0.5	...	...
Mayotte	199	...	...	...	...	...	76	224	...	...	...	...	...
Mozambique	23 406	1 400	12.5	100	81	400	48	25 957	27 749	1.1	128	42	...
Réunion	837	...	...	...	...	...	76	886	...	3.2	...	...	...
Rwanda	10 277	130	2.8	19	8	220	50	11 743	12 527	1.9	63	72	...
Seychelles	85	...	...	...	...	...	74	86	...	...	<0.2	...	...
Somalia	9 359	24	0.5	<0.1	2	2	90	10 731	...	...	<0.5	...	...
Uganda	33 796	810	5.4	130	77	1 200	52	39 710	43 341	1.7	164	50	...
United Republic of Tanzania	45 040	1 300	6.2	140	96	700	55	51 109	55 362	2.0	154	...	...
Zambia	13 257	980	15.2	95	56	600	45	14 980	16 748	4.7	226	59	...
Zimbabwe	12 644	1 200	15.3	120	140	1 000	44	14 029	17 131	1.4	148	36	...
Middle Africa	128 909	...	...	...	...	...	48	145 148	3.3	...	...	...	...
Angola	19 953	180	2.1	17	11	50	47	21 690	22 011	0.3	13	19	...
Cameroon	19 958	500	5.3	45	39	300	51	22 669	23 162	6.5	60	28	...
Central African Republic	4 506	140	6.3	14	11	72	47	5 187	5 188	3.5	10	23	...
Chad	11 506	180	3.5	19	14	85	49	13 120	13 451	0.4	15	5	...
Congo	3 759	73	3.5	7	6	69	54	4 225	4 418	8.9	9	10	...
Dem. Republic of the Congo ¹⁴	67 827	...	...	...	...	...	47	74 419	78 584	3.4	25	5	...
Equatorial Guinea ¹⁵	693	10	3.4	<0.1	...	...	50	781	799	0.4	<0.2	...	...
Gabon	1 501	46	5.3	2	2	18	60	1 639	1 696	5.1	8	35	...
St. Tome and Principe	165	...	...	...	...	...	66	180	...	0.1	<0.1	...	...
Northern Africa	212 921	...	...	...	...	...	68	230 595	1.0	...	...	...	...
Algeria	35 423	21	0.1	<0.1	...	...	72	38 088	...	2.3	1	...	...
Egypt ¹⁶	84 474	9	...	<0.5	...	...	70	91 778	...	0.7	<0.5	...	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ¹⁵	6 546	...	...	...	...	...	74	7 158	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	32 381	21	0.1	<0.1	...	...	71	34 330	...	1.5	2	...	...
Sudan	43 192	290	14	25	25	...	58	47 730	48 414	0.3	2	1	...
Tunisia	10 174	4	0.1	<0.2	...	...	74	10 884	...	1.3	<0.5	...	...
Western Sahara	530	...	...	...	...	...	62	625	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Africa	57 968	...	...	...	...	...	56	59 658	5.4	...	...	...	...
Botswana	1 978	280	23.9	15	11	95	55	2 106	2 440	15.5	117	>95	...
Lesotho	2 084	260	23.2	12	18	110	45	2 168	2 492	4.8	45	57	...
Namibia	2 212	180	15.3	14	5	...	61	2 412	2 596	10.6	59	91	...
South Africa	50 492	5 400	18.1	280	350	1 400	52	51 684	57 932	4.7	701	73	...
Swaziland	1 202	170	26.1	15	10	56	46	1 287	1 485	12.2	33	>95	...
Western Africa	306 038	...	...	...	...	...	51	341 182	1.4	...	...	...	...
Benin	9 212	59	1.2	5	3	29	61	10 647	10 778	1.1	12	40	...
Burkina Faso	16 287	120	1.6	10	9	100	53	19 113	19 349	1.4	21	20	...
Cape Verde	513	...	...	...	...	...	71	548	...	...	<0.5	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	21 571	420	3.9	52	38	420	57	24 210	25 389	1.0	52	41	...
Gambia ^{16, 11}	1 751	8	0.9	...	...	...	56	1 985	...	0.5	<0.1	...	...
Ghana	24 333	250	1.9	17	21	160	57	26 925	27 388	2.4	22	39	...
Guinea	10 324	81	1.6	6	5	25	58	11 844	12 030	1.1	9	22	...
Guinea-Bissau	5 15	18	1.8	2	2	18	48	6 049	6 274	0.7	20	20	...
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	4 102	32	1.7	3	2	15	58	4 665	4 730	...	1.6	2	14
French Guiana	13 323	93	1.5	9	6	44	48	14 993	15 209	0.4	17	...	...
Guayana ¹⁷	3 366	14	0.8	<0.5	<0.1	...	57	3 732	...	0.4	<0.1	...	...
Niger	15 891	56	0.8	3	4	25	51	19 150	...	0.0	3	...	...
Nigeria	158 259	2 400	3.1	220	170	1 200	48	175 928	180 914	1.6	239	10	...
Sierra Leone ¹⁸	12 861	64	1.0	3	2	8	55	14 526	...	1.5	8	...	...
Senegal	8 836	51	1.7	4	3	16	47	9 657	6 679	0.6	5	31	...
Sierra Leone	6 780	120	3.3	10	9	68	62	7 607	7 840	3.8	11	18	...
Asia	4 166 741	...	...	...	...	...	69	4 390 603	5.4	...	...	...	...
Eastern Asia	1 563 951	...	...	...	...	...	74	1 606 163	6.5	...	...	...	...
China ¹⁹	1 354 146	690	0.1	...	...	...	73	1 395 998	1 398 180	4.4	48	...	...
China, Hong Kong SAR ¹⁸	7 069	...	...	...	...	...	82	7 398	...	45.6	...	...	...
China, Macao SAR ¹⁹	548	...	...	...	...	...	81	568	...	...	...	...	...
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	23 991	...	...	...	...	...	67	24 399	...	5.8	0	...	...
Japan	126 985	...	...	...	...	...	65	127 891	...	40.7	<0.1	...	...
Mongolia ²⁰	2 701	<0.1	0.1	...	...	...	66	2 855	...	5.3	<0.1	...	...
Republic of Korea	48 501	13	<0.1	...	...	...	79	49 153	...	8.5	<0.1	...	...
South-Central Asia²⁰	1 780 473	...	...	...	...	...	64	1 908 283	2.2	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan ²¹	29 117	...	...	...	...	...	44	34 246	...	5.2	0	...	...
Bangladesh ²²	164 425	12	...	<0.5	...	...	66	175 217	...	4.5	<0.5	...	...
Bhutan ²³	708	<0.5	0.1	...	...	...	66	770	...	1.2	<0.1	...	...
India	1 214 464	2 300	0.3	...	...	...	63	1 294 192	1 300 054	5.2	235	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	75 078	85	0.2	...	...	...	71	79 554	...	6.0	<0.1	...	...
Kazakhstan	15 753	12	0.1	...	...	...	65	16 289	...	4.8	<0.1	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	5 550	4	0.1	<0.2	...	...	68	5 877	...	5.8	<0.2	...	...
Maldives ^{18, 21}	314	...	...	...	...	...	71	338	...	9.0	<0.1	...	...
Nepal	29 853	68	0.5	...	...	...	67	32 503	...	4.8	3	...	...
Pakistan	184 753	94	0.1	...	...	...	66	205 504	...	6.8	<0.1	...	...
Sri Lanka ^{24, 15}	21 810	4	...	...	...	...	74	23 667	...	5.5	<0.2	...	...
Tajikistan	7 075	10	0.3	...	...	...	67	7 761	...	14.1	<0.2	...	...
Turkmenistan	5 177	<											

The global AIDS epidemic in 2007



Population and HIV/AIDS 2010

Although the last two decades have witnessed great progress in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, the global AIDS epidemic remains one of the greatest challenges in the field of global health. Since the disease was first identified in 1981, more than 25 million people have died of AIDS and, at the end of 2008, 33.4 million people were living with HIV. With an additional 2.7 million people newly infected with HIV each year, the need to provide universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention as well as treatment, care and support to individuals, families and communities affected by the disease remains urgent. Recognizing this urgency, the international community has strengthened its commitment to combat the spread of the disease and to address the needs of people affected by HIV and AIDS. In the Millennium Declaration that the United Nations General Assembly adopted in 2000, it made a commitment to halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015 and in its 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, the General Assembly pledged to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010. By 2009, 90 per cent of Governments cited the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a major concern and many had implemented a range of measures to address it. These measures include the routine screening of the blood supply for HIV; information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS; condom distribution programmes; the provision of free or subsidized antiretroviral therapy (ART); and the adoption of legislation to protect against HIV/AIDS-related discrimination. Countries that have implemented such measures have succeeded in slowing the spread of HIV and have managed both to prolong the lives and to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV. This wall chart presents key indicators of the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its impact on populations at the global, regional and country levels. The wall chart also shows which measures have been implemented by Governments to address the epidemic and its consequences.

People living with HIV. In 2008, among the 33.4 million people living with HIV, 2.1 million were children under 15 years of age and 31.3 million were persons aged 15 or over. Although the annual number of

newly infected people has fallen from an estimated 3.5 million in 1996 to 2.7 million in 2008, the total number of people living with HIV worldwide is still increasing rapidly because of both the large number of newly infected persons and the increasing longevity of the growing number of persons receiving antiretroviral therapy. At the end of 2007, South Africa was home to the largest number of people living with HIV: 5.4 million adults and 280,000 children. It was followed by Nigeria, with 2.6 million people living with HIV, and India, with 2.4 million.

Adult HIV prevalence. Adult HIV prevalence, measured as the percentage of HIV-positive persons among those aged 15 to 49, varies widely across regions and countries. In 2008, adult HIV prevalence was highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where the populations of some countries have been especially hard hit by the epidemic. In 2007, Swaziland had the highest adult HIV prevalence in the region, at 26 per cent. Adult HIV prevalence also exceeded 20 per cent in Botswana and Lesotho. Outside Africa, only 15 countries or areas are experiencing generalized epidemics (that is, they have an adult HIV prevalence higher than 1 per cent), namely, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago in Latin America and the Caribbean; Thailand in Asia; Estonia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Papua New Guinea in Oceania.

Children living with HIV. At the end of 2008, 2.1 million children under age 15 were living with HIV. During that year, an estimated 430,000 children became newly infected with HIV, more than 90 per cent of whom acquired the virus from their mothers during pregnancy, labour, delivery or breastfeeding. Because of its high fertility, high adult HIV prevalence among women and far from universal coverage of interventions to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, sub-Saharan Africa has high numbers of children living with HIV. By the end of 2008, 1.8 million HIV-positive children under 15 lived in countries in that region, accounting for 86 per cent of the world total. Without prompt treatment, almost half of the children born with HIV will die before their second birthday. Efforts to achieve uni-

versal prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV are still lagging behind set targets.

AIDS deaths. Globally, the annual number of deaths caused by AIDS increased steadily since the epidemic began but it reached a peak in 2004 at 2.2 million and has since declined to 2 million in 2008. The decline is mainly due to the increasing coverage of antiretroviral therapy. Despite advances in treatment, AIDS remains a major cause of death worldwide and a leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, one in every seven deaths due to AIDS is of a child under 15.

AIDS orphans. In 2008, there were an estimated 15 million children under age 18 who had lost one or both of their parents to AIDS, nearly 12 million of whom lived in sub-Saharan Africa. They constitute the so-called "AIDS orphans". UNAIDS projects that sub-Saharan Africa will be home to more than 14 million AIDS orphans in 2015, provided the current pace of increase of the coverage of antiretroviral treatment is maintained. Children in families where a parent dies of AIDS frequently experience significant declines in standards of living related to that death and often show disadvantages in schooling. Moreover, the absence of one or both parents often makes orphans more vulnerable to exploitation or abuse. Programmes that provide food and educational assistance together with family and community support are needed to protect children whose parents die because of the disease.

Life expectancy at birth. In the countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, life expectancy has plummeted. In Zimbabwe, for instance, life expectancy at birth was 44 years in 2005-2010, a full 21 years lower than it would have been in the absence of the epidemic. In both Lesotho and Swaziland, the epidemic has resulted in life expectancies that are about 18 years lower than they would have been without the epidemic.

Total population in 2015. For the 58 countries significantly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the population is projected according to different assumptions about the course of the epidemic. The projection labelled "with AIDS" is made by assuming that by 2015, in 26 of the affected countries, at least 70 per cent of the people needing antiretroviral treatment would be receiving it and that in another 11 affected countries, between 50 per cent and 70 per cent of the

population requiring treatment will receive it. In the rest of the affected countries, the proportion receiving treatment by 2015 is projected to range between 40 per cent and 50 per cent in 2015. In addition, it is assumed that persons receiving treatment will survive, on average, 27.8 years after being infected with HIV, whereas those lacking treatment are assumed to live, on average, just 11.7 years after infection. A second projection, labelled "no AIDS" is made assuming that the HIV/AIDS epidemic never occurred. For Southern Africa, the projected population in 2015 is 11 per cent smaller when projected "with AIDS" than under the "no AIDS" scenario. The effect of the epidemic is especially pronounced for the middle-aged population. Thus, Southern Africa is projected to have 33 per cent fewer women and 24 per cent fewer men aged 40 to 44 in 2015 than it would have had under the "no AIDS" scenario.

Government measures implemented in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The search for effective measures to halt the spread of HIV remains a top priority in the global health agenda. Most countries have implemented strategies that include measures to prevent transmission and programmes to provide care, support or treatment to persons living with HIV. The wall chart provides information on the implementation of programmes to screen blood, carry out information, education and communication campaigns on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, provide antiretroviral therapy and distribute condoms. It also documents which countries have adopted legislation banning HIV/AIDS-related discrimination.

Blood screening programmes. Transmission of HIV and other infectious diseases via blood transfusions and other blood products poses a serious public health problem in many countries. In 2009, over 90 per cent of the Governments providing information on the subject had programmes in place to screen the national blood supply for HIV, including 98 per cent of Governments in Africa, the region where HIV prevalence is highest. Nevertheless, national programmes ensuring the safety of blood products vary in coverage and comprehensiveness.

Information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns. Preventing the transmission of HIV is the cornerstone of any effective strategy to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2009, most Governments had programmes to raise public awareness about ways to prevent HIV infection which involved infor-

mation, education and communication campaigns using print media, theatre, radio, television and other ways of transmitting key messages. Critical to the effectiveness of such efforts has been the active participation of non-governmental organizations, people living with HIV and religious institutions as well as the support of multilateral and bilateral donors to developing countries. However, more remains to be done to discourage behaviours that carry a high-risk of HIV transmission.

Provision of antiretroviral therapy (ART). Although ART can significantly prolong life and reduce the suffering of AIDS patients, in 2008, only 42 per cent of the people needing treatment in low- and middle-income countries were receiving it. By 2009, more than 90 per cent of countries had instituted programmes to provide ART to persons with AIDS, including 89 per cent of the developing countries. However, many programmes reached only a fraction of those in need of treatment.

Anti-discrimination legislation. Recognizing that discrimination and stigma undermine efforts to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to achieve universal access to ART, increasing numbers of Governments have enacted legislation to ban HIV/AIDS-related discrimination. Nevertheless, by 2009, only 58 per cent of the Governments reporting such information had adopted legal measures prohibiting discrimination related to HIV/AIDS. Of the 52 countries with adult HIV prevalence greater than 1 per cent in 2007, 23 had not yet enacted legislation to bar HIV/AIDS-related discrimination.

Distribution of condoms. In 2009, 86 per cent of all Governments promoted condom use to protect against sexual transmission of HIV. However, despite widespread recognition of the effectiveness of condoms to slow the spread of HIV, supply shortages and poor quality of the condoms available remain areas of concern. Globally, the supply of condoms continues to fall short of the number needed to ensure adequate protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

Condom use. Although programmes that distribute condoms to protect against HIV infection are common, condom use remains rare in most regions of the world. Data on condom use for contraceptive purposes indicate that in 83 countries, at least 5 per cent of couples who were married or in union used

condoms. Condom use exceeded 10 per cent in 43 countries. Condom use was highest in Europe, where 14.3 per cent of couples used condoms for contraceptive purposes. In Africa, only 1.7 per cent of couples who are married or in union use condoms to prevent pregnancy. When used consistently and correctly, condoms provide a high level of protection against the sexual transmission of HIV.

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy. Approximately 4 million people in low- and middle-income countries were receiving ART at the end of 2008, and UNAIDS estimates that 2.9 million lives have been saved thus far because of increased access to ART. However, despite progress in delivering ART to people in need of treatment, achievement of universal access to ART is still a distant goal. In 2008, only 42 per cent of the estimated 9.5 million people in need of treatment in low- and middle-income countries were receiving it. ART coverage was especially poor among children: just 38 per cent of the 730,000 children estimated to be in need of treatment in low- and middle-income countries had access to ART at the end of 2008. Regional disparities in ART coverage are also a cause of concern. High coverage of ART has been achieved in developed countries, whereas it is still low in developing countries. Within sub-Saharan Africa, ART coverage is higher in Eastern and Southern Africa than in Western and Central Africa. Efforts to expand access to ART must be intensified if universal coverage is to be achieved within the next decade.

The prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Appropriate and targeted interventions can eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Providing access to safe and effective contraception for women living with HIV can prevent unintended pregnancy. For pregnant women who are HIV-positive, access to antiretroviral drugs for the prevention of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV is key to ensure the health of their children. At the end of 2008, an estimated 45 per cent of the pregnant women in need of antiretroviral drugs to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV had access to them, up from 35 per cent in 2007. However, coverage in low- and middle-income countries remains uneven. Among countries with data for 2008, the coverage of HIV-positive pregnant women with antiretroviral drugs to prevent mother-to-child transmission ranged from a low of 1 per cent in Sudan to a high of more than 95 per cent in Botswana and Swaziland.



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