People living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

- South Africa: 25%
- Nigeria: 13%
- Zimbabwe: 6%
- Kenya: 6%
- Mozambique: 6%
- Tanzania: 6%
- Uganda: 6%
- Zambia: 4%
- Malawi: 4%
- Ethiopia: 3%
- Cameroon: 2%
- DR Congo: 2%
- Côte d’Ivoire: 2%
- Lesotho: 1%
- Botswana: 1%
- Rest of the region: 11%

Source: UNAIDS
Deaths due to AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

- 1% Chad
- 1% Lesotho
- 2% Zambia
- 2% Côte d’Ivoire
- 3% Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 4% Cameroon
- 4% Ethiopia
- 4% Malawi
- 5% Kenya
- 6% Uganda
- 6% Zimbabwe
- 7% Mozambique
- 7% United Republic of Tanzania
- 11% Rest of the region
- 19% Nigeria
- 17% South Africa

Source: UNAIDS
Trends in AIDS-related deaths in sub-Saharan Africa, 2005 and 2013

% change

Nigeria 0%
South Africa -48%
Mozambique +13%
United Republic of Tanzania -44%
Zimbabwe -57%
Uganda -19%
Kenya -60%
Malawi -51%
Ethiopia -63%
Cameroon -10%

2005 2013

Source: UNAIDS
Country scorecard: Adult access to antiretroviral therapy, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>40+%</th>
<th>Botswana</th>
<th>Burundi</th>
<th>Burkina Faso</th>
<th>Cabo Verde</th>
<th>Eritrea</th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
<th>Gabon</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
<th>Malawi</th>
<th>Namibia</th>
<th>Rwanda</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Swaziland</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
<th>United Republic of Tanzania</th>
<th>Zambia</th>
<th>Zimbabwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;25%</td>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNAIDS
Abbreviated HIV treatment cascade for adults in sub-Saharan Africa aged 15 years or more, 2013

Sources:
1. UNAIDS 2013 estimates
2. Demographic and Health Surveys, 2007-2012 and Shisana, O. Rehle, T. Simbayi LC, Zuma, K. Jooste, S. Zungu N. Labadarios, D. Onoja, D et al. (2014) South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour survey, 2012. Cape Town, HSRC Press. 45% is the mid-point between the low and high bounds. The low bound (33%) is the percentage of people living with HIV who are very likely to know their status (tested positive in the survey and report receiving the results of an HIV test in the previous twelve months). The high bound (67%) is calculated as the percentage who tested positive in the survey who self-report ever being tested for HIV (the test conducted in the survey is not disclosed to the recipients). Those persons who report never having been tested for HIV do not know their HIV status and make up the remaining 43%.

Source: UNAIDS
Estimated number of tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV, globally and for Africa, 2004-2012

Source: WHO
New HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa, 2013

- South Africa: 23%
- Nigeria: 15%
- Uganda: 10%
- Mozambique: 8%
- Kenya: 7%
- Zimbabwe: 5%
- UR Tanzania: 5%
- Cameroon: 3%
- Malawi: 2%
- DR Congo: 2%
- Angola: 2%
- Côte d’Ivoire: 1%
- Ethiopia: 1%
- Rest of the region: 9%

Source: UNAIDS
Trends in new HIV infections for top 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2005 and 2013

Source: UNAIDS
New HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa, by age and sex, 2013
HIV prevalence among young people aged 15-19 in eastern and southern Africa

Source: most recent population-based survey.
HIV prevalence among young people aged 20-24 in eastern and southern Africa

Source: UNAIDS
HIV prevalence in South Africa by sex and age, 2012


HIV prevalence among South African boys and girls in grades 9 and 10 in a rural district

Number of new HIV infections among children in 2013 and rate of reduction in new infections since 2009 in the 21 Global Plan priority countries

Source: UNAIDS
Percentage decline in new HIV infections among children in 21 countries, 2009–2013

**50%+ decline**
- Botswana
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Zimbabwe

**26-50% decline**
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Kenya
- Swaziland
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia

**<25% decline**
- Angola
- Chad
- Lesotho
- Nigeria

Source: UNAIDS
Antiretroviral therapy provided to pregnant women living with HIV in 21 countries

Source: UNAIDS / UNICEF / WHO
Gaps in treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV: Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women in the 21 Global Plan priority countries not receiving antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission, 2013

Source: UNAIDS / UNICEF / WHO
Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy and delivery, 2009–2013

Source: UNAIDS / UNICEF / WHO
Unmet needs for family planning among currently married women regardless of their HIV status in 21 Global Plan priority countries

Source: UNAIDS
Number of AIDS-related deaths among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) in the 21 Global Plan priority countries, 2005–2013

Source: WHO
Maternal deaths among women living with HIV, 2005 and 2013

12,000
2005

7,100
2013

Note: Countries with AIDS-related deaths exceeding 10% of indirect maternal mortalities were Botswana, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia.

Source: WHO
Voluntary medical male circumcision in 14 priority countries, 2016 needs versus 2013 achievements

Number of Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision needed to reach 80% prevalence by 2016

20.0 million

Achieved

5.8 million

Source: UNAIDS
People living with HIV in the Caribbean, 2013

- 55% Haiti
- 12% Jamaica
- 18% Dominican Republic
- 6% Cuba
- 3% Bahamas
- 5% Trinidad and Tobago
- 1% Barbados

Source: UNAIDS
AIDS-related deaths in the Caribbean, 2013

- 59% Haiti
- 16% Dominican Republic
- 12% Jamaica
- 6% Trinidad and Tobago
- 7% Bahamas
- 2% Cuba
- 0.4% Barbados

Source: UNAIDS
Trends in AIDS-related deaths in the Caribbean, 2005 and 2013

Source: UNAIDS
New HIV infections in the Caribbean, 2013

- 6% Trinidad and Tobago
- 13% Cuba
- 12% Jamaica
- 8% Dominican Republic
- 3% Bahamas
- 1% Barbados
- 57% Haiti

Source: UNAIDS
Trends in new HIV infections for the seven most affected countries in the Caribbean, 2005 and 2013

Source: UNAIDS
HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men across the Caribbean region

Source: UNAIDS
Median programme coverage and HIV prevalence among gay men and other men who have sex with men in the Caribbean

Source: UNAIDS
People living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific, 2013

- 43% India
- 17% China
- 13% Indonesia
- 9% Thailand
- 5% Viet Nam
- 4% Myanmar
- 2% Malaysia
- 2% Cambodia
- 1% Nepal
- 1% Pakistan
- 3% Rest of the region

Source: UNAIDS
Percentage of female sex workers, men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs who are under 25 years of age where data is available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Female sex workers</th>
<th>Men who have sex with men</th>
<th>People who inject drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Kathmandu 2009–2011, female sex workers &lt;20 years</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2006, people who inject drugs and men who have sex with men &lt;20–25 years old, calculated median value</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Men who have sex with men (Yangon and Mandalay)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao People’s Democratic Republic</td>
<td>2011, men who have sex with men &lt;20 years old, 2009</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNAIDS
AIDS-related deaths in Asia and the Pacific, 2013

- 51% India
- 14% China
- 12% Indonesia
- 8% Thailand
- 5% Viet Nam
- 4% Myanmar
- 2% Malaysia
- 1% Nepal
- 1% Pakistan
- 0.9% Cambodia

Source: UNAIDS
Trends in AIDS-related mortality in Asia and the Pacific, 2005 and 2013

Source: UNAIDS
Selected countries in Asia and the Pacific where AIDS-related mortality declined and increased between 2005 and 2013 (%)

Decline
- Cambodia (-72%)
- Thailand (-56%)
- India (-38%)
- Myanmar (-29%)

Increase
- Indonesia (427%)
- Pakistan (352%)
- Malaysia (20%)
- Nepal (8%)

Source: UNAIDS
Children (under 15 years) and adults (15–49) in select countries in Asia and the Pacific with access to treatment, 2013

>40%
Cambodia
Lao People’s Democratic Republic (the)
Papua New Guinea
Philippines (The)
Thailand

20-39%
India
Malaysia
Myanmar
Nepal
Viet Nam

<20%
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Indonesia
Sri Lanka

Source: UNAIDS
Children (under 15 years old) with access to antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific, 2013

>40%
- Cambodia
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Thailand
- Viet Nam

20-40%
- Bangladesh
- India
- Lao People’s Democratic Republic (the)
- Nepal
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines (The)

<20%
- Afghanistan
- Indonesia
- Pakistan
- Philippines
New HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific, 2013

- 38% India
- 23% Indonesia
- 20% China
- 4% Pakistan
- 4% Viet Nam
- 2% Thailand
- 2% Myanmar
- 0.6% Philippines (The)
- 0.6% Papua New Guinea
- 3% Rest of the region

Source: UNAIDS
Trends new HIV infections among the 10 most-affected countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2005 and 2013

Source: UNAIDS
Selected countries in Asia and the Pacific where new HIV infections have declined and increased between 2005 and 2013 (%)

**Decline**
- Myanmar (-58%)
- Thailand (-46%)
- Viet Nam (-43%)
- Papua New Guinea (-31%)
- India (-19%)

**Increase**
- Philippines (425%)
- Pakistan (338%)
- Indonesia (48%)

Source: UNAIDS
Condom use at last sex and HIV prevention coverage among female sex workers

Source: UNAIDS
HIV prevalence among male and female sex workers in Asia and the Pacific

Based on the population size estimates for men who have sex with men. Data for the adult male population 15-49 years is retrieved from the United Nations Population Division.

Source: UNAIDS
Median programme coverage among sex workers in Asia and the Pacific, 2009–2013
Estimated size of the population of men who have sex with men as a proportion of the adult male (15–49) population

*Regional median 1.4%; Range 0.1% - 4.3%.*
Number of syringes distributed per person who inject drugs per year, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Syringes per PWID per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional median</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High coverage: >200 syringes per PWID per year
Medium coverage: >100-<200 syringes per PWID per year
Low coverage: <100 syringes per PWID per year

Source: UNAIDS
HIV prevalence among transgender people in select cities in Asia and the Pacific, 2009–2012

- Dhaka: 1%
- Hili: 3.2%
- Suva, Nadi, Lautoka, Labasa: 1.8%
- Kampong Cham: 2.9%
- Phnom Penh: 3.6%
- Vientiane and Savannakhet: 3.1%
- Klang Valley: 9.3%
- Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Phuket: 10.4%
- Larkana: 14.9%
- Port Moresby: 23.7%

* TG sex workers
** TG sex workers, sample size = 38

Source: UNAIDS
People living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa, 2013

- 30% Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- 21% Sudan
- 14% Somalia
- 13% Morocco
- 11% Algeria
- 3% Djibouti
- 3% Yemen
- 1% Oman
- 1% Tunisia

Source: UNAIDS
AIDS-related deaths in the Middle East and North Africa, 2013

- 9% Algeria
- 10% Morocco
- 17% Somalia
- 21% Sudan
- 30% Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- 5% Djibouti
- 3% Yemen
- 3% Egypt
- 1% Tunisia
- 0.6% Oman

Source: UNAIDS
New HIV infections in the Middle East and North Africa, 2013

- 32% Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- 21% Sudan
- 14% Somalia
- 12% Morocco
- 11% Algeria
- 4% Egypt
- 3% Yemen
- 2% Tunisia
- 1% Oman
- 0.5% Djibouti

Source: UNAIDS
People living with HIV in Latin America, 2013

- 47% Brazil
- 11% Mexico
- 9% Colombia
- 7% Venezuela
- 5% Argentina
- 3% Guatemala
- 4% Peru
- 3% Chile
- 2% Ecuador
- 2% Honduras
- 7% Rest of the region

Source: UNAIDS
AIDS-related deaths in Latin America, 2013

- Brazil: 33%
- Colombia: 15%
- Mexico: 12%
- Venezuela: 9%
- Peru: 6%
- Guatemala: 6%
- Ecuador: 3%
- Argentina: 3%
- Honduras: 3%
- Bolivia: 3%
- Rest of the region: 7%

Source: UNAIDS
New HIV infections in Latin America, 2013

- 2% Paraguay
- 2% Chile
- 3% Ecuador
- 4% Peru
- 4% Guatemala
- 5% Argentina
- 7% Venezuela
- 9% Colombia
- 10% Mexico
- 47% Brazil
- 7% Rest of the region

Source: UNAIDS
People living with HIV in western and central Europe and North America, 2013

- United States of America: 56%
- United Kingdom: 5%
- Spain: 6%
- France: 8%
- Italy: 5%
- Canada: 4%
- Germany: 4%
- Portugal: 4%
- Poland: 2%
- Netherlands: 1%
- Rest of the region: 7%

Source: UNAIDS
People living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2013

- 19% Ukraine
- 69% Russian Federation
- 3% Uzbekistan
- 2% Belarus
- 2% Kazakhstan
- 1% Republic of Moldova
- 1% Tajikistan
- 1% Azerbaijan
- 1% Kyrgyzstan
- 1% Georgia
- 0.4% Rest of the Region

Source: UNAIDS
AIDS-related deaths in eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2013

- 5% Uzbekistan
- 25% Ukraine
- 61% Russian Federation
- 2% Tajikistan
- 2% Kazakhstan
- 2% Republic of Moldova
- 1% Azerbaijan
- 0.6% Kyrgyzstan
- 0.4% Armenia
- 0.3% Rest of the Region

Source: UNAIDS
New HIV infections in eastern Europe and central Asia, 2013

80% Russian Federation
8% Ukraine
3% Belarus
2% Kazakhstan
2% Tajikistan
1% Uzbekistan
1% Azerbaijan
1% Republic of Moldova
1% Kyrgyzstan
1% Georgia
0.6% Rest of the Region

Source: UNAIDS
HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs in eastern Europe and central Asia

Source: UNAIDS