

GLOBAL REPORT

UNAIDS REPORT ON THE
GLOBAL AIDS EPIDEMIC | 2010

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ZERO NEW HIV INFECTIONS.

ZERO DISCRIMINATION.

ZERO AIDS-RELATED DEATHS.

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FOREWORD



Ebube Sylvia Taylor at the 2010 United Nations Millennium Development Goals Summit

“No child should be born with HIV; no child should be an orphan because of HIV; no child should die due to lack of access to treatment,” urged Ebube Sylvia Taylor, an eleven year old born free of HIV, to world leaders gathered in New York to share progress made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

We have halted and begun to reverse the epidemic. Fewer people are becoming infected with HIV and fewer people are dying from AIDS.

We must be proud of these successes and the potential of our shared future—breakthroughs in a prevention revolution are at hand with a new microbicide gel holding promise for a generation of women who will be able to initiate usage and take control of their ability to stop HIV. Political breakthroughs will be achieved as more countries abolish discriminatory practices led by voices of a new law commission, and Treatment 2.0—a breakthrough that could save an additional 10 million lives.

However we are not yet in a position to say “mission accomplished”.

Growth in investment for the AIDS response has flattened for the first time in 2009. Demand is outstripping supply. Stigma, discrimination, and bad laws continue to place roadblocks for people living with HIV and people on the margins.

To fulfill Ebube’s hope, we must break the trajectory of the AIDS epidemic by redoubling our efforts to ensure countries meet their goals towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. We must leverage the growing integration of AIDS with maternal and child health and all of our Millennium Development Goals.

We know that there are solutions. We know that there is political and societal will to bring change. The real challenge is following through. This new fourth decade of the epidemic should be one of moving towards efficient, focused and scaled-up programmes to accelerate progress for Results. Results. Results.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michel Sidibé', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Michel Sidibé
UNAIDS Executive Director
Under Secretary-General of the United Nations

CHAPTER 1



INTRODUCTION

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On the cusp of the fourth decade of the AIDS epidemic, the world has turned the corner—it has halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV (Millennium Development Goal 6.A). The question remains how quickly the response can chart a new course towards UNAIDS’ vision of zero discrimination, zero new HIV infections, and zero AIDS-related deaths through universal access to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

Since 1999, the year in which it is thought that the epidemic peaked, globally, the number of new infections has fallen by 19%. Of the estimated 15 million people living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries who need treatment today, 5.2 million have access—translating into fewer AIDS-related deaths. For the estimated 33.3 million people living with HIV after nearly 30 years into a very complex epidemic, the gains are real but still fragile. Future progress will depend heavily on the joint efforts of everyone involved in the HIV response.

At a time of financial constraint, good investments are more important than ever. The evidence supporting increased investment in the HIV response has never been clearer or more compelling. New data from 182 countries, along with extensive input from civil society and other sources, clearly show that steady progress is being made towards achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. HIV prevention is working. Treatment is working.

Increasing evidence definitively demonstrates that investments in the HIV response can lead to clear reductions in discrimination and stigma, help people in accessing information and services to reduce their risk of HIV infection, and deliver the treatment, care, and support that will extend and improve the lives of people living with HIV.

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» **More than 5 million people are now receiving HIV treatment**

In 2009 alone, 1.2 million people received HIV antiretroviral therapy for the first time—an increase in the number of people receiving treatment of 30% in a single year. Overall, the number of people receiving therapy has grown 13-fold, more than five million people in low- and middle-income countries, since 2004. Expanding access to treatment has contributed to a 19% decline in deaths among people living with HIV between 2004 and 2009. This is just the beginning: 10 million people living with HIV who are eligible for treatment under the new WHO guidelines are still in need.

Efforts are now underway for Treatment 2.0, a new approach to simplify the way HIV treatment is currently provided and to scale up access to life-saving medicines. Using a combination of efforts, this new approach could bring down treatment costs, make treatment regimens simpler and smarter, reduce the burden on health systems, and improve the quality of life for people living with HIV and their families. Modelling suggests that, compared with current treatment approaches, Treatment 2.0 could avert an additional 10 million deaths by 2025.

In addition, the new platform could reduce the number of people newly infected with HIV by up to one million annually if countries provide antiretroviral therapy to all people in need, following revised WHO treatment guidelines.

HIV prevention works—new HIV infections are declining in many countries most affected by the epidemic

In 33 countries, HIV incidence has fallen by more than 25% between 2001 and 2009. Of these countries 22 are in sub-Saharan Africa. The biggest epidemics in sub-Saharan Africa—Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—have either stabilized or are showing signs of decline.

However, several regions and countries do not fit the overall trend. In seven countries, five of them in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, HIV incidence increased by more than 25% between 2001 and 2009.

These figures demonstrate that positive behaviour change can alter the course of the epidemic—while stigma and discrimination, lack of access to services and bad laws can make epidemics worse. In both cases, the effects are often profound.

Among young people in 15 of the most severely affected countries, HIV prevalence has fallen by more than 25% as these young people have adopted safer sexual practices. Similar to treatment access, the room for continued improvement on this success is great. Young people’s knowledge about HIV is increasing but needs to grow further.

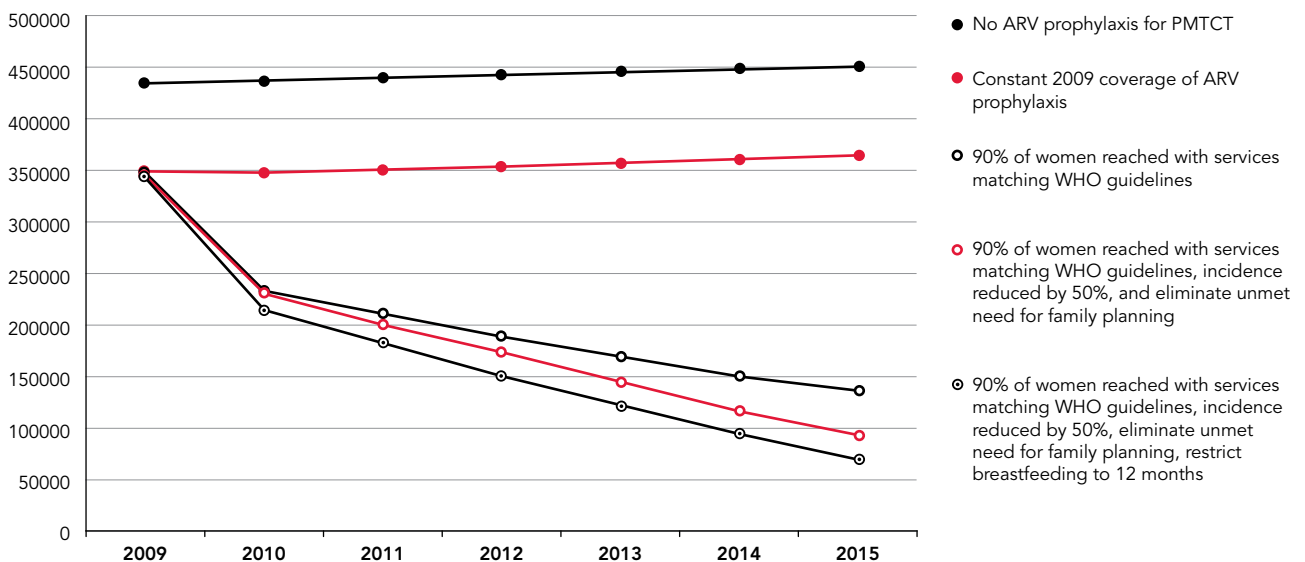
Virtual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is possible

In 2009, an estimated 370 000 children [220 000–520 000] contracted HIV during the perinatal and breastfeeding period, down from 500 000 [320 000–670 000] in 2001.

Figure 1.1
The virtual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is possible

Estimated New HIV infections among children 0-14:
 Different scenarios for 25 countries

Source: Mahy M, Stover J, Kiragu K, et al. *What will it take to achieve virtual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV? An assessment of current progress and future needs. Sex Trans Infect (Suppl) 2010.*



10m

Treatment 2.0 could avert an additional 10 million deaths by 2025.

>50%

Slightly more than half of all people living with HIV are women and girls.

Although this is a significant reduction, HIV continues to weigh heavily on maternal and child mortality in some countries. But in South Africa, which achieved almost 90% coverage of treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, transmission to infants has been drastically reduced. In many communities, countries and regions of the world, however, access to services to halt mother-to-child transmission needs to be scaled up.

In 2009, UNAIDS called for the virtual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV by 2015 (Figure 1.1). In the 10 most severely affected countries, this is a realistic aim and can be achieved with significantly increased action to implement proven strategies to eliminate HIV transmission to young people.

Women and girls need support

Slightly more than half of all people living with HIV are women and girls. In sub-Saharan Africa, more women than men are living with HIV, and young women aged 15–24 years are as much as eight times more likely than men to be HIV positive. Protecting women and girls from HIV means protecting against gender-based violence and promoting economic independence from older men.

Human rights are increasingly a part of national strategies

Human rights are no longer considered peripheral to the AIDS response. Today, the vast majority of countries (89%) explicitly acknowledge or address human rights in their national AIDS strategies, with 92% of countries reporting that they have programmes in place to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

At the same time, however, criminalization of people living with HIV still presents significant challenges to the AIDS response. More than 80 countries across the world have laws against same-sex behaviour, and the free travel of people living with HIV is restricted in 51 countries, territories and areas. Such laws are not only discriminatory and unjust—they also drive HIV underground and inhibit efforts to expand access to life-saving HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

Financing the response is a shared responsibility

Increasingly, countries with heavy HIV burdens are assuming their responsibilities to resource the response to the degree that their means permit. Domestic expenditure is the largest source of HIV financing globally today, accounting for 52% of resources for the HIV response in low- and middle-income countries. Improving financing for the global response will require ongoing efforts to mobilize domestic resources among countries that appear to be under-investing in the HIV response, increasing the efficient use of funds for HIV and other related health and development programmes, and increasing external aid in a global environment of constrained resources.

A fragile progress

Despite extensive progress against a number of indicators on the global scale, many countries will fail to achieve Millennium Development Goal 6: halting and reversing the spread of HIV (Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.2

Millennium Development Goal 6 indicators

Population-adjusted averages for indicators for Millennium Development Goal target 6.A (halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS), 1999–2003 and 2004–2009.

Source: DHS and UN Population Statistics.

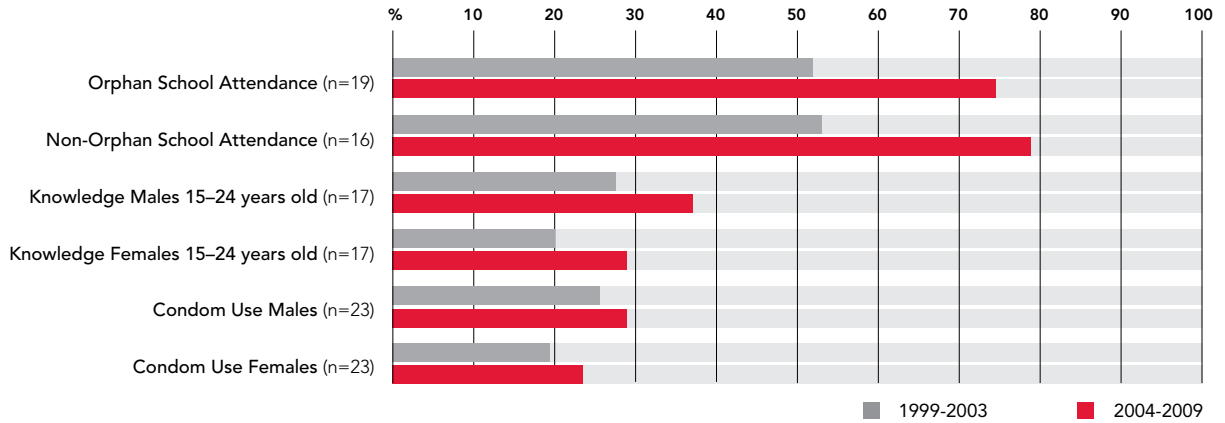
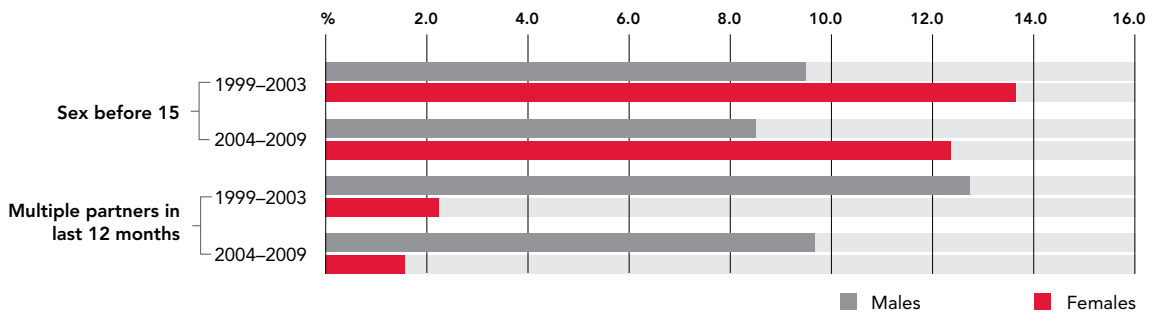


Figure 1.3

Young people and sexual risk

People aged 15–25 years who had sex before age 15 years and who had multiple partners in the past 12 months.

Source: DHS and UN Population Statistics.



Having more than 5 million people receiving treatment is a major public health achievement—but still represents only 35% of the people who need HIV therapy now, according to WHO guidelines issued in early 2010. Reaching the two thirds of people who need treatment, but are not yet receiving it, and financing this expansion in access to HIV therapy will require a continued and expanded global commitment to providing high quality HIV care for all.

Knowledge of the epidemic and how to prevent HIV infection has increased among young people aged 15–24 years—people frequently at the highest risk for infection. Six countries have achieved greater than 80% condom use at last higher-risk sex among males, and two countries have achieved this high level of condom use among females (see the HIV prevention scorecard).

“MANY PEOPLE STILL LACK READY ACCESS TO CONDOMS AND LUBRICATION, AND PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS ALSO LACK SUFFICIENT ACCESS TO STERILE NEEDLES.”

Young people still lack knowledge and, importantly, often lack the tools they need to practice HIV risk-reduction strategies, however. Many people still lack ready access to condoms and lubrication, and people who inject drugs also lack sufficient access to sterile needles.

A new vision

Fulfilling the UNAIDS vision of zero new infections will require a hard look at the societal structures, beliefs and value systems that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention efforts. Poverty, gender inequity, inequity in health and the education system, discrimination against marginalized people, and unequal resource pathways all affect—and often slow—the HIV response.

In a world that has had to learn to live with an evolving and seemingly unstoppable epidemic over the course of three decades, UNAIDS' vision of zero discrimination, zero new infections and zero AIDS-related deaths poses a challenge. But it is not a hopeless challenge. The vision of eliminating the toll that HIV imposes on human life can be made real using the knowledge and resources available today. Planners, programme administrators and implementers must make a sustained and dedicated effort to use the best social and scientific knowledge available. Strengthened programming using the latest knowledge and best practices to deliver effective prevention, treatment and care services to people in need, or at risk, is highly effective.

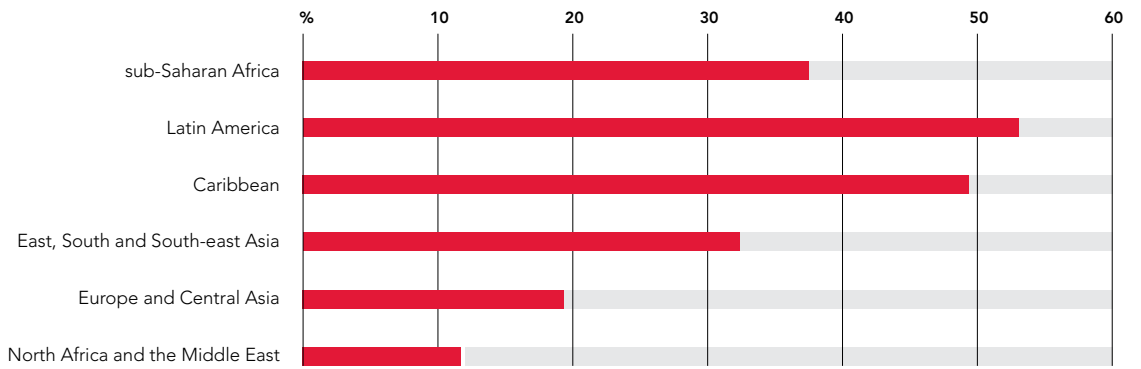
Building social coalitions to reduce vulnerability to HIV infection supports individuals and strengthens communities. Safeguarding the health of mothers and infants and optimizing infant feeding provides a strong basis for the growth of new generations. Investing in health care and social support systems, working to eliminate violence against women and girls and promote gender equality and working to end stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and members of other marginalized groups help to provide social environments that are effective against the spread of HIV and promote more general mental and physical well-being. And in providing HIV-specific services with an awareness of other health and social issues and forging appropriate linkages, the response to HIV can make an important contribution to global health.

Figure 1.4

Treatment coverage in low- and middle-income countries

Population-adjusted averages for treatment coverage in low- and middle-income countries by geographical region in 2009 based on 2010 WHO guidelines: Millennium Development Goal target 6.B (achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it). The regional figure for North America is not shown because of lack of data.

Source: WHO Towards Universal Access 2010.



The Millennium Development Goals are intertwined. Without achieving substantive progress towards the HIV-specific Goal 6, few other Goals are likely to be reached; likewise, without integration and significant progress towards most other Goals being made, Goal 6 will probably not be achieved.

Stopping infections, saving lives and improving the quality of life of people living with HIV have always been at the heart of the global AIDS response. The successes and continuing challenges described in this report should serve as catalysts for continued action. ■

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AIDS SCORECARDS

For the first time, UNAIDS is publishing scorecards to provide a quick overview of the progress made by United Nations Member States in the global AIDS response. Five scorecards for (1) HIV incidence (2) prevention, (3) treatment, care, and support, (4) human rights and gender equality, and (5) investment, show the top national values for key indicators at the end of each chapter. They provide a snapshot of achievements, failures and obstacles in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Readers seeking more detailed data can find a comprehensive tabulation of all available data on each of the indicators used for the international monitoring of national responses to HIV in the annexes.

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EPIDEMIC UPDATE

» THE OVERALL GROWTH OF THE GLOBAL AIDS EPIDEMIC APPEARS TO HAVE STABILIZED. THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS HAS BEEN STEADILY DECLINING SINCE THE LATE 1990s AND THERE ARE FEWER AIDS-RELATED DEATHS DUE TO THE SIGNIFICANT SCALE UP OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF NEW INFECTIONS HAS BEEN FALLING, LEVELS OF NEW INFECTIONS OVERALL ARE STILL HIGH, AND WITH SIGNIFICANT REDUCTIONS IN MORTALITY THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV WORLDWIDE HAS INCREASED.

New HIV infections are declining

In 2009, there were an estimated 2.6 million [2.3 million–2.8 million] people who became newly infected with HIV. This is nearly one fifth (19%) fewer than the 3.1 million [2.9 million–3.4 million] people newly infected in 1999, and more than one fifth (21%) fewer than the estimated 3.2 million [3.0 million–3.5 million] in 1997, the year in which annual new infections peaked (Figure 2.1).

In 33 countries, the HIV incidence has fallen by more than 25% between 2001 and 2009 (Figure. 2.2); 22 of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa, where the majority of new HIV infections continue to occur, an estimated 1.8 million [1.6 million–2.0 million] people became infected in 2009; considerably lower than the estimated 2.2 million [1.9 million–2.4 million] people in sub-Saharan Africa newly infected with HIV in 2001. This trend reflects a combination of factors, including the impact of HIV prevention efforts and the natural course of HIV epidemics.

Figure 2.1
Number of people newly infected with HIV

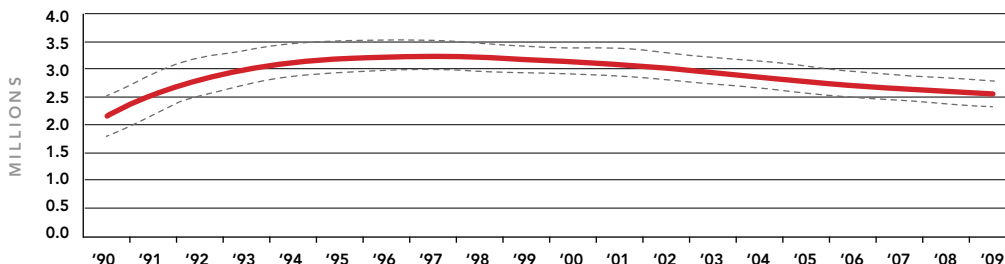
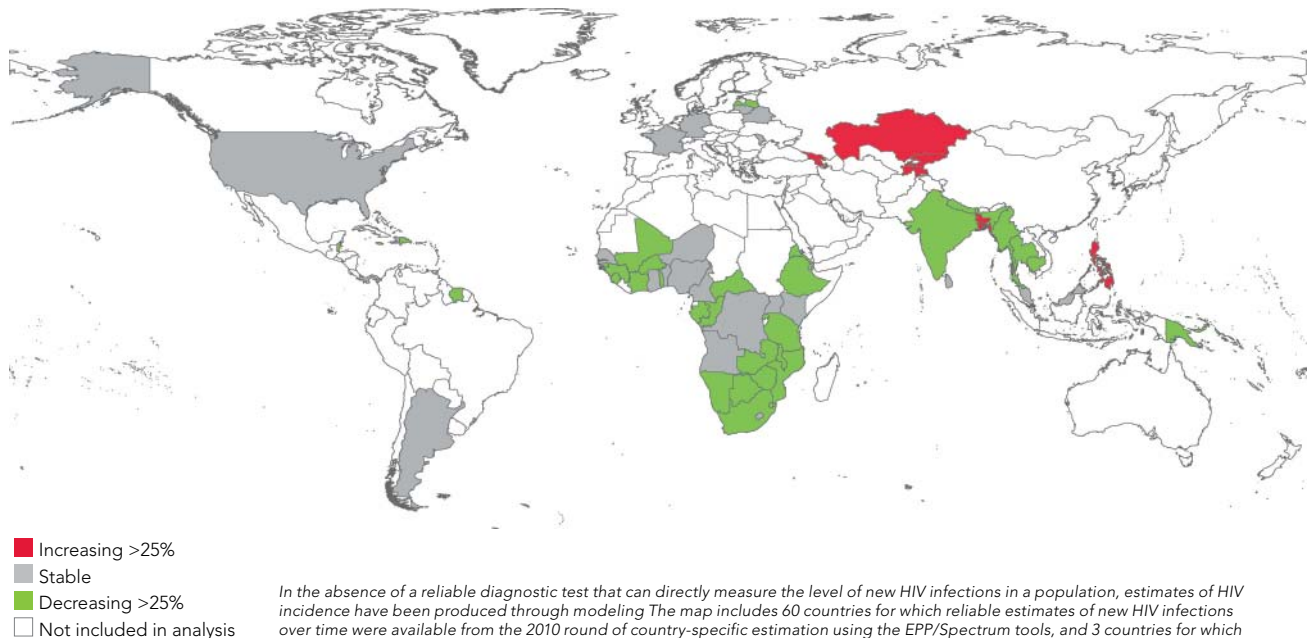


Figure 2.2

Changes in the incidence rate of HIV infection, 2001 to 2009, selected countries

Source: UNAIDS.



- Increasing >25%
- Stable
- Decreasing >25%
- Not included in analysis

In the absence of a reliable diagnostic test that can directly measure the level of new HIV infections in a population, estimates of HIV incidence have been produced through modeling. The map includes 60 countries for which reliable estimates of new HIV infections over time were available from the 2010 round of country-specific estimation using the EPP/Spectrum tools, and 3 countries for which peer-reviewed publications with incidence trends were available. The EPP/Spectrum methods estimate HIV incidence trends from HIV prevalence over time combined with the changing level of antiretroviral therapy. The criteria for including countries in this analysis were as follows. EPP files were available and trends in EPP were not derived from workbook prevalence estimates; prevalence data were available up to at least 2007; there were at least four time points between 2001 and 2009 for which prevalence data were available for concentrated epidemics and at least three data points in the same period for generalized epidemics; for the majority of epidemic curves for a given country, EPP did not produce an artificial increase in HIV prevalence in recent years due to scarcity of prevalence data points; data were representative of the country; the EPP/Spectrum-derived incidence trend was not in conflict with the trend in case reports of new HIV diagnoses; and the EPP/Spectrum-derived incidence trend was not in conflict with modelled incidence trends derived from age-specific prevalence in national survey results. For some countries with complex epidemics including multiple populations groups with different risk behaviours as well as major geographic differences, such as Brazil, China and the Russian Federation, this type of assessment is highly complex and it could not be concluded in the 2010 estimation round. UNAIDS will continue to work with countries and partners to improve the quality of available information and modeling methodologies to include HIV incidence data for additional countries in future reports.

Several regions and countries do not fit the overall trend. In seven countries, the HIV incidence increased by more than 25% between 2001 and 2009. In Western, Central, and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and North America, the rates of annual new HIV infections have been stable for at least the past five years. However, evidence is increasing of a resurgence of HIV in several high-income countries among men who have sex with men. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, high rates of HIV transmission continue to occur in networks of people who inject drugs and their sexual partners.

Note about Figures:
Dotted lines in figures represent ranges,
solid lines represent the best estimate.

Young people leading a revolution in HIV prevention

A recent analysis among young people provides further evidence of decreasing incidence and safer sexual behaviour (Table 2.1). Seven countries showed a statistically significant decline of 25% or more in HIV prevalence (the percentage of people living with HIV) by 2008 among young pregnant women attending antenatal clinics.

Table 2.1

HIV prevalence and behaviour

Trends in HIV prevalence and behaviour among young people in countries most severely affected by HIV

Source: UNAIDS.

| | Prevalence data were available from antenatal care surveillance | Prevalence trend among antenatal care attendees | | National HIV prevalence surveys conducted | Trend in HIV prevalence from national surveys | | Percentage who have had sex by age 15 | | Percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in past year | | Proportion who have had more than one partner not using condoms during last sex | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | URBAN | RURAL | | YEARS | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 2004–2007 | | ↑ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 2000–2008 | ↓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | 2001–2006 | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | 2004, 2008 | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 2000–2007 | ↓ | ↑ | 2002, 2007 | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | NA | | | | | | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | |
| Central African Republic | ID | | | | | | ↑ | ↓ | | | | | |
| Chad | ID | | | | | | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ | Ⓣ | ↑ | ↓ | |
| Congo | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2000–2008 | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | | | | Ⓣ | ↑ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | ↓ | |
| Djibouti | ID | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 2001–2005 | Ⓣ | ↓ | | | | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | | ↑ | |
| Gabon | ID | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | 2000–2007 | ↓ | ↑ | | | | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | Ⓣ | |
| Kenya | 2000–2005 | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | 2003, 2007 | ↓ | ↑ | ↔ | ↓ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | ↑ | Ⓣ | |
| Lesotho | 2003–2007 | ↓ | ↓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | 1999–2007 | Ⓣ | ↑ | | | | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | ↑ | Ⓣ | ↔ | ↓ | |
| Mozambique | 2001–2007 | ↔ | | | | | ↓ | ↑ | | | | | |
| Namibia | 2002–2008 | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | | | | ↔ | ↓ | ↔ | ↓ | Ⓣ | ↓ | |
| Nigeria | 2003–2008 | ↓ | ↓ | | | | Ⓣ | ↓ | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 2002–2007 | ↓ | ↓ | | | | ↑ | ↑ | ↔ | ↓ | | | |
| South Africa | 2000–2007 | ↔ | | 2002, 2005, 2007 | | Ⓣ | | | ↓ | ↑ | | | |
| Suriname | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | 2002–2008 | ↓ | ↔ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 2004–2007 | ↑ | ↑ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | 2003–2008 | ↑ | ↑ | | | | Ⓣ | ↓ | ↑ | ↔ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2002–2006 | ↓ | ↓ | 2003, 2004, 2007 | ↓ | Ⓣ | ↓ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | |
| Zambia | 2002–2006 | ↓ | ↓ | 2002, 2007 | Ⓣ | ↑ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | ↓ | |
| Zimbabwe | 2000–2006 | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | 2002, 2006 | Ⓣ | ↓ | ↓ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | Ⓣ | ↔ | ↔ | |

NOTES: NA=Not Available ID=Insufficient Data M=Male F=Female
 ↑ Increasing Trends ↓ Decreasing Trends ↔ No Evidence of Change Ⓣ Declining trend is statistically significant

Five countries—Botswana, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—showed a significant decline in HIV prevalence among young women or men in national surveys. Sexual behaviour changed in most countries. In eight countries with significant declines in HIV prevalence, the sexual behaviour of either men or women also changed significantly.

New infections among children decreasing

As access to services for preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV has increased, the total number of children being born with HIV has decreased. An estimated 370 000 [230 000–510 000] children were newly infected with HIV in 2009 (a drop of 24% from five years earlier).

AIDS-related deaths are decreasing

The number of annual AIDS-related deaths worldwide is steadily decreasing from the peak of 2.1 million [1.9 million–2.3 million] in 2004 to an estimated 1.8 million [1.6 million–2.1 million] in 2009 (Figure 2.3). The decline reflects the increased availability of antiretroviral therapy, as well as care and support, to people living with HIV, particularly in middle- and low-income countries; it is also a result of decreasing incidence starting in the late 1990s.

The effects of antiretroviral therapy are especially evident in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 320 000 (or 20%) fewer people died of AIDS-related causes in 2009 than in 2004, when antiretroviral therapy began to be dramatically expanded (Figure 2.5).

AIDS-related mortality began to decline in sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean in 2005. Different patterns have emerged in other regions. In North America and Western and Central Europe, deaths due to AIDS began to decline soon after antiretroviral therapy was introduced in 1996. In Asia and Central and South America, the number of deaths has stabilized, but there is no indication yet of decline. Deaths continue to increase in Eastern Europe.

Globally, deaths among children younger than 15 years of age are also declining. The estimated 260 000 [150 000–360 000] children who died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2009 were 19% fewer than the estimated 320 000 [210 000–430 000] who died in 2004. This trend reflects the steady expansion of services to prevent transmission of HIV to infants and an increase (albeit slow) in access to treatment for children.

19%

Estimated decrease in AIDS-related deaths globally among children from 2004 to 2009.

Table 2.2

Regional HIV and AIDS statistics, 2001 and 2009

Regional figures on adults and children newly infected and living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths

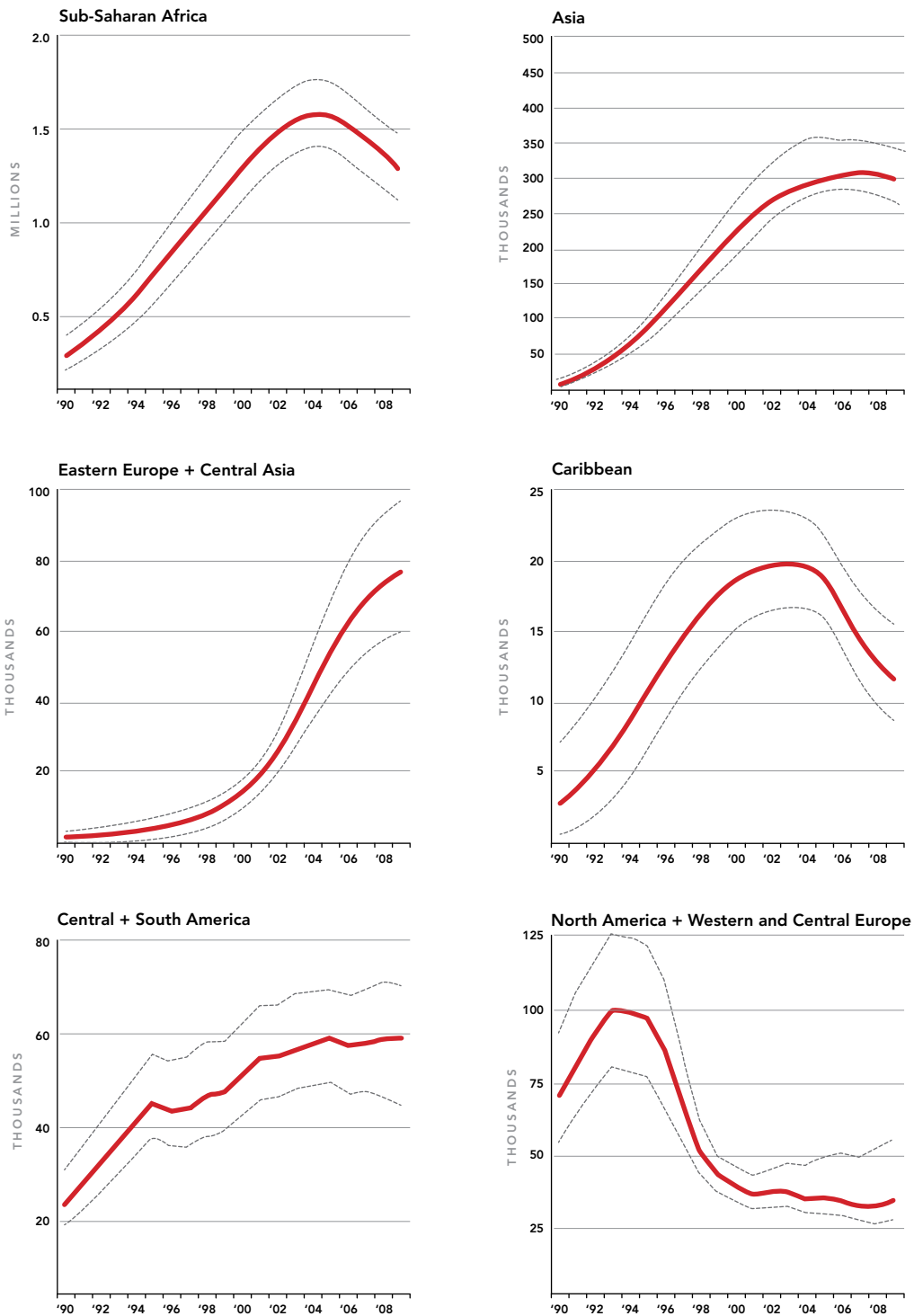
Source: UNAIDS.

| | | Adults and children living with HIV | Adults and children newly infected with HIV | % Adult prevalence (15–49 years) | AIDS-related deaths among adults and children |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 2009 | 22.5 million [20.9–24.2 million] | 1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million] | 5.0 [4.7–5.2] | 1.3 million [1.1–1.5 million] |
| | 2001 | 20.3 million [18.9–21.7 million] | 2.2 million [1.9–2.4 million] | 5.9 [5.6–6.1] | 1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million] |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 2009 | 460 000 [400 000–530 000] | 75 000 [61 000–92 000] | 0.2 [0.2–0.3] | 24 000 [20 000–27 000] |
| | 2001 | 180 000 [150 000–210 000] | 36 000 [32 000–42 000] | 0.1 [0.1–0.1] | 8300 [6300–11 000] |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | 2009 | 4.1 million [3.7–4.6 million] | 270 000 [240 000–320 000] | 0.3 [0.3–0.3] | 260 000 [230 000–300 000] |
| | 2001 | 3.8 million [3.5–4.2 million] | 380 000 [350 000–430 000] | 0.4 [0.3–0.4] | 230 000 [210 000–280 000] |
| EAST ASIA | 2009 | 770 000 [560 000–1.0 million] | 82 000 [48 000–140 000] | 0.1 [0.1–0.1] | 36 000 [25 000–50 000] |
| | 2001 | 350 000 [250 000–480 000] | 64 000 [47 000–88 000] | <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] | 15 000 [9400–28 000] |
| OCEANIA | 2009 | 57 000 [50 000–64 000] | 4500 [3400–6000] | 0.3 [0.2–0.3] | 1400 [<1000–2400] |
| | 2001 | 29 000 [23 000–35 000] | 4700 [3800–5600] | 0.2 [0.1–0.2] | <1000 [<500–1100] |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 2009 | 1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million] | 92 000 [70 000–120 000] | 0.5 [0.4–0.6] | 58 000 [43 000–70 000] |
| | 2001 | 1.1 million [1.0–1.3 million] | 99 000 [85 000–120 000] | 0.5 [0.4–0.5] | 53 000 [44 000–65 000] |

| | | Adults and children living with HIV | Adults and children newly infected with HIV | % Adult prevalence (15–49 years) | AIDS-related deaths among adults and children |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| CARIBBEAN | 2009 | 240 000 [220 000–270 000] | 17 000 [13 000–21 000] | 1.0 [0.9–1.1] | 12 000 [8500–15 000] |
| | 2001 | 240 000 [210 000–270 000] | 20 000 [17 000–23 000] | 1.1 [1.0–1.2] | 19 000 [16 000–23 000] |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | 2009 | 1.4 million [1.3–1.6 million] | 130 000 [110 000–160 000] | 0.8 [0.7–0.9] | 76 000 [60 000–95 000] |
| | 2001 | 760 000 [670 000–890 000] | 240 000 [210 000–300 000] | 0.4 [0.4–0.5] | 18 000 [14 000–23 000] |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 2009 | 820 000 [720 000–910 000] | 31 000 [23 000–40 000] | 0.2 [0.2–0.2] | 8500 [6800–19 000] |
| | 2001 | 630 000 [570 000–700 000] | 31 000 [27 000–35 000] | 0.2 [0.2–0.2] | 7300 [5700–11 000] |
| NORTH AMERICA | 2009 | 1.5 million [1.2–2.0 million] | 70 000 [44 000–130 000] | 0.5 [0.4–0.7] | 26 000 [22 000–44 000] |
| | 2001 | 1.2 million [960 000–1.4 million] | 66 000 [54 000–81 000] | 0.4 [0.4–0.5] | 30 000 [26 000–35 000] |
| TOTAL | 2009 | 33.3 million [31.4–35.3 million] | 2.6 million [2.3–2.8 million] | 0.8 [0.7–0.8] | 1.8 million [1.6–2.1 million] |
| | 2001 | 28.6 million [27.1–30.3 million] | 3.1 million [2.9–3.4 million] | 0.8 [0.7–0.8] | 1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million] |

Figure 2.3
Annual AIDS-related deaths by region, 1990-2009

Source: UNAIDS.



Trends in the number of people living with HIV

UNAIDS estimates that there were 33.3 million [31.4 million–35.3 million] people living with HIV at the end of 2009 compared with 26.2 million [24.6 million–27.8 million] in 1999—a 27% increase (Figure 2.4 and Figure 2.5). Although the annual number of new HIV infections has been steadily declining since the late 1990s, this decrease is offset by the reduction in AIDS-related deaths due to the significant scale up of antiretroviral therapy over the past few years (Table 2.2).

This report revises the estimate of the number of people living with HIV in 2008 of 33.4 million [31.1 million–35.8 million] published in *AIDS epidemic update: November 2009*, to 32.8 million [30.9 million–34.7 million], which is within the uncertainty range of the previous estimate. This revision is based on additional data becoming available for many countries, including data from population-based surveys such as in Mozambique. *AIDS epidemic update: November 2009* included Mexico in Latin America. This report includes Mexico in North America and categorizes the rest of Latin America as Central and South America. This report presents trend analysis based on the new definition of these regions.

The estimated number of children living with HIV increased to 2.5 million [1.7 million–3.4 million] in 2009 (Figure 2.3). The proportion of women living with HIV has remained stable, at slightly less than 52% of the global total (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.4
Global prevalence of HIV, 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

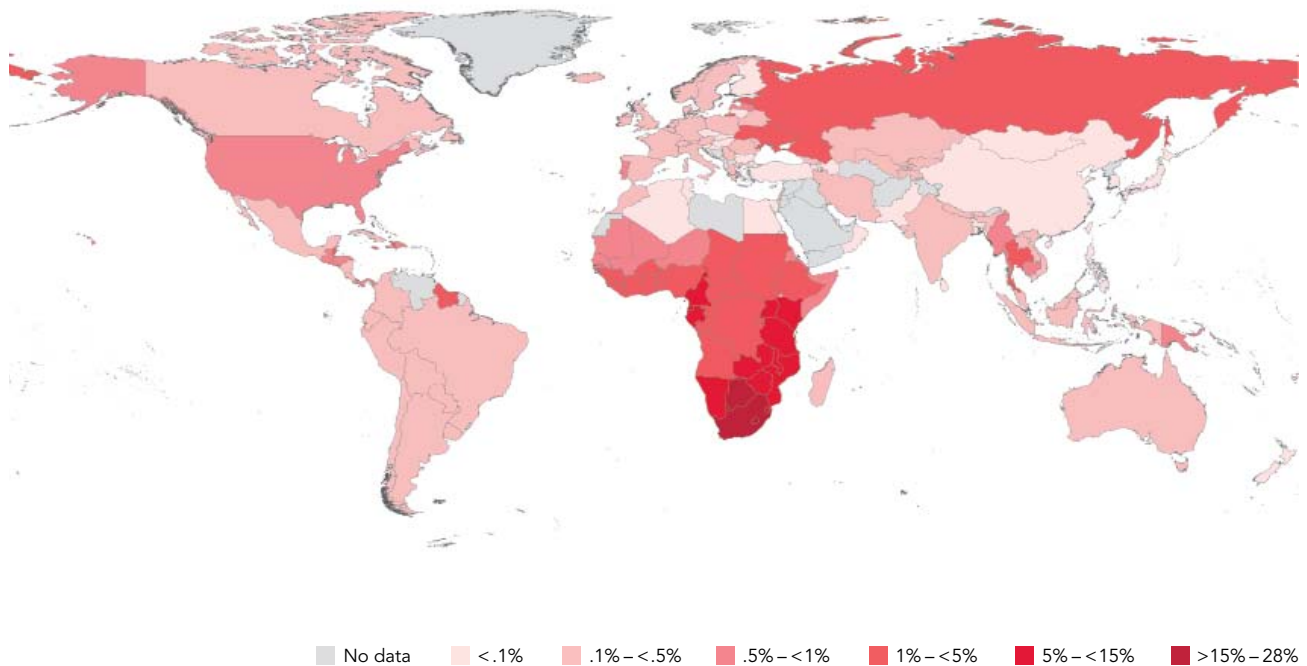
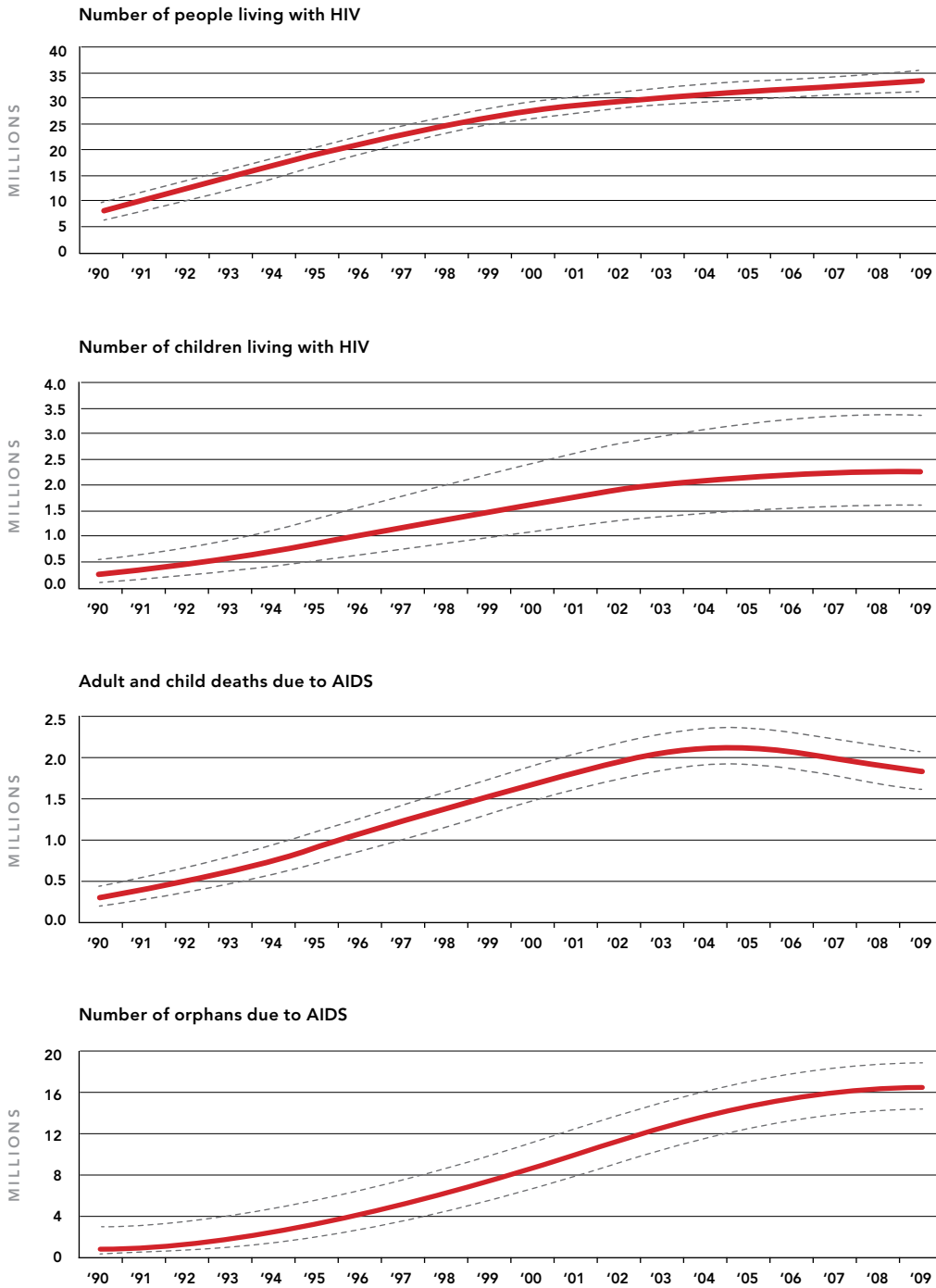


Figure 2.5
Global HIV trends, 1990 to 2009

Source: UNAIDS.



Sub-Saharan Africa still bears an inordinate share of the global HIV burden. Although the rate of new HIV infections has decreased, the total number of people living with HIV continues to rise. In 2009, that number reached 22.5 million [20.9 million–24.2 million], 68% of the global total. Sub-Saharan Africa has more women than men living with HIV.

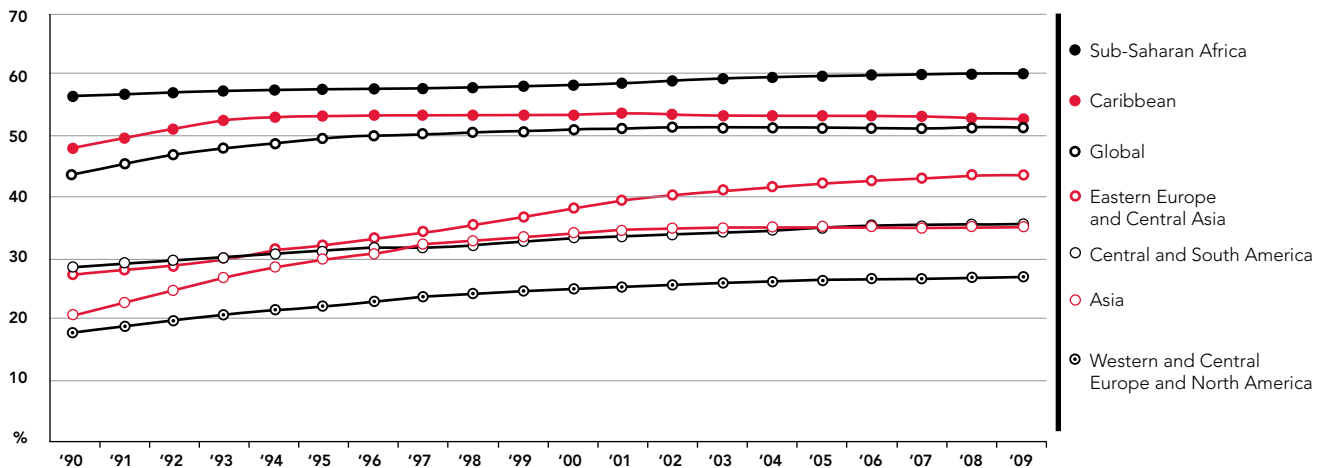
The largest epidemics in sub-Saharan Africa—Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—have either stabilized or are showing signs of decline. The estimated 1.3 million [1.1 million–1.5 million] people who died of HIV-related illnesses in sub-Saharan Africa in 2009 comprised 72% of the global total of 1.8 million [1.6 million–2.0 million] deaths attributable to the epidemic.

Figure 2.6

Trends in women living with HIV

Proportion of people 15 years and older living with HIV who are women, 1990–2009.

Source: UNAIDS.



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Table 2.3

AIDS statistics for sub-Saharan Africa, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|---|---|---|
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 2009 | 22.5 million [20.9–24.2 million] | 1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million] | 2.3 million [1.4–3.1 million] | 1.3 million [1.1–1.5 million] |
| | 2001 | 20.3 million [18.9–21.7 million] | 2.2 million [1.9–2.4 million] | 1.8 million [1.1–2.5 million] | 1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million] |

Figure 2.7

HIV prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in sub-Saharan Africa, 1990 to 2009.

Source: UNAIDS.

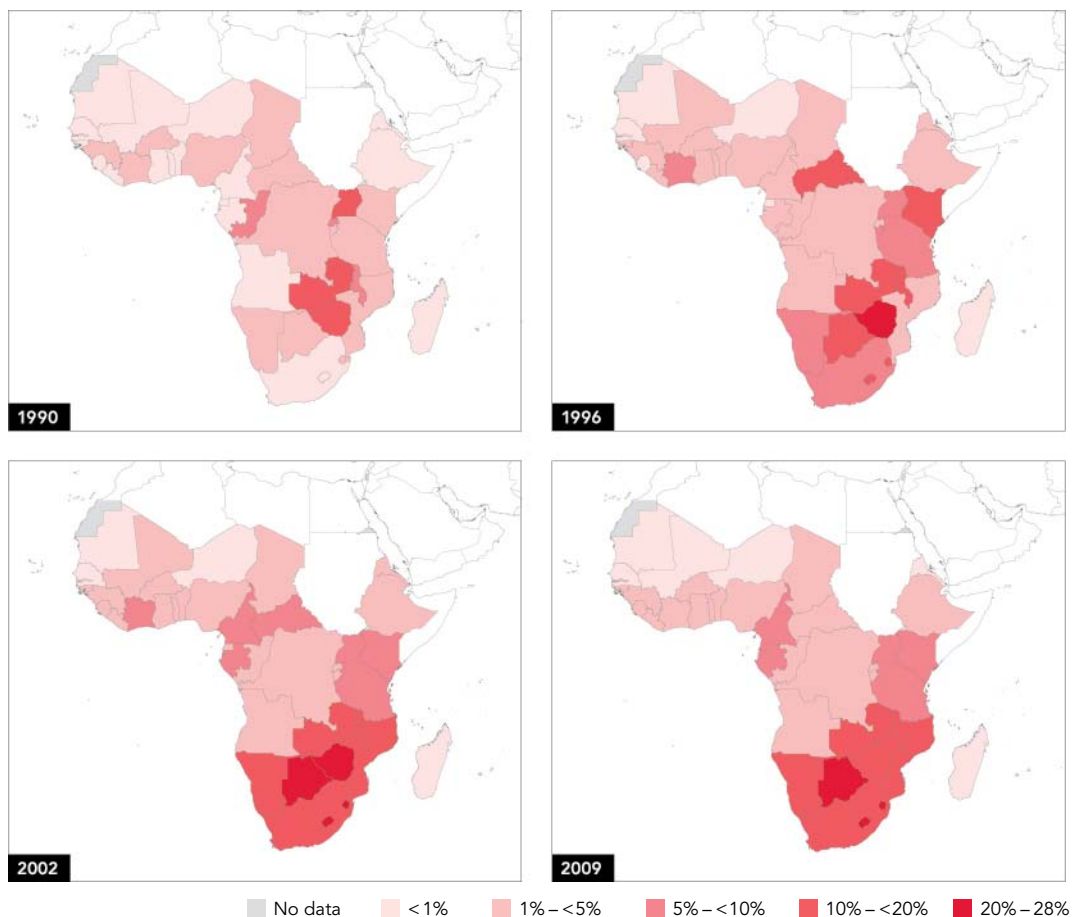
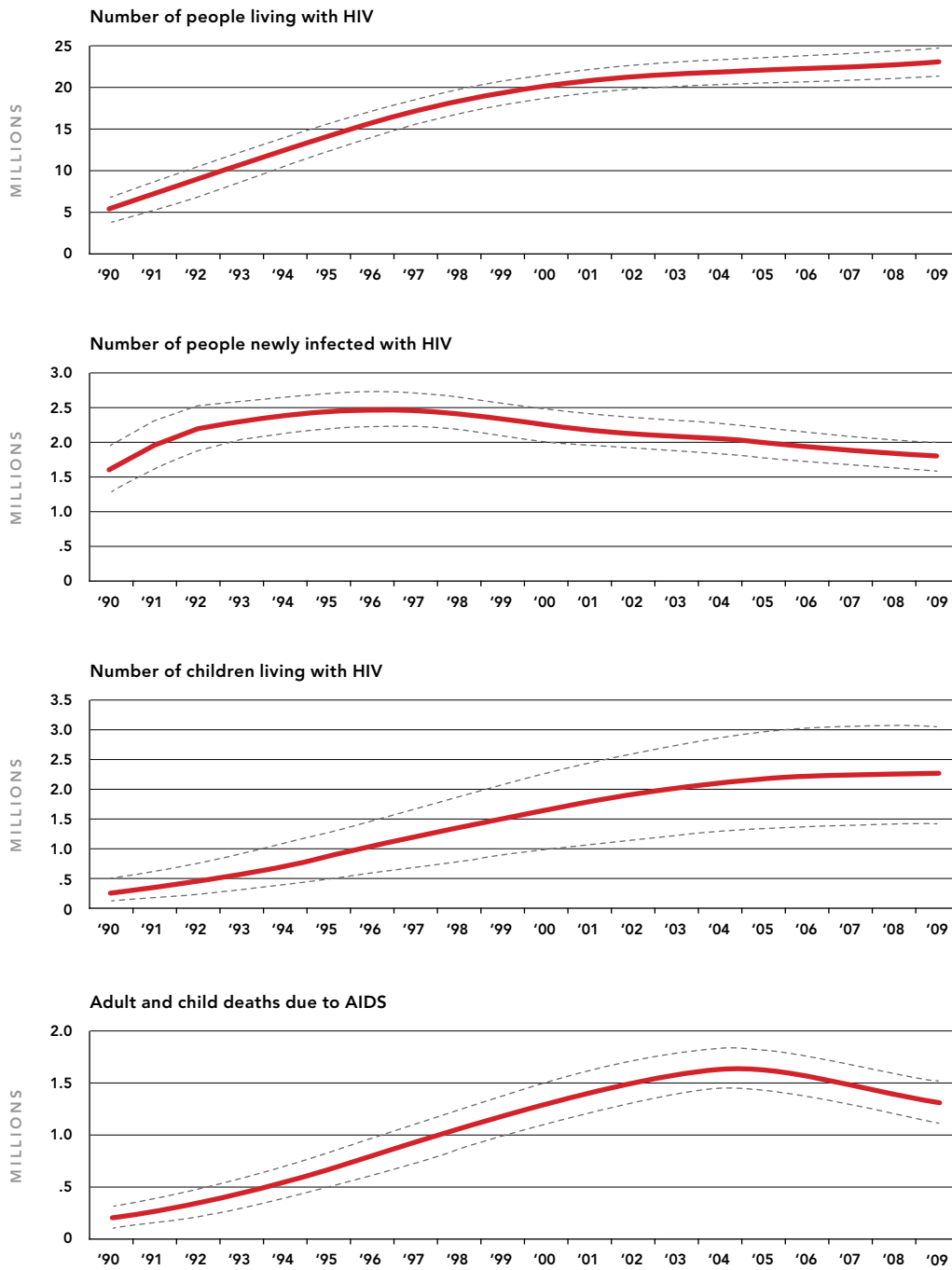


Figure 2.8
HIV trends in sub-Saharan Africa

Source: UNAIDS.



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa still bears an inordinate share of the global HIV burden

The epidemics in sub-Saharan Africa vary considerably, with southern Africa¹ still the most severely affected (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.8). An estimated 11.3 million [10.6 million–11.9 million] people were living with HIV in southern Africa in 2009, nearly one third (31%) more than the 8.6 million [8.2 million– 9.1 million] people living with HIV in the region a decade earlier.

Globally, 34% of people living with HIV in 2009 resided in the 10 countries in southern Africa; 31% of new HIV infections in the same year occurred in these 10 countries, as did 34% of all AIDS-related deaths. About 40% of all adult women with HIV live in southern Africa.

HIV incidence falling in 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa

The HIV incidence (number of people newly infected with HIV) appears to have peaked in the mid-1990s, and there is evidence of declines in incidence in several countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Between 2001 and 2009, the incidence of HIV infection declined by more than 25% in an estimated 22 countries.

In Zimbabwe, the main behavioural change appears to have been a reduction in the proportion of men with casual partners, while condom use with non-regular partners has remained high since the late 1990s (1,2).

With an estimated 5.6 million [5.4 million–5.8 million] people living with HIV in 2009, South Africa's epidemic remains the largest in the world. New indications show a slowing of HIV incidence amid some signs of a shift towards safer sex among young people (3). The annual HIV incidence among 18-year-olds declined sharply from 1.8% in 2005 to 0.8% in 2008, and among women 15–24 years old it dropped from 5.5% in 2003–2005 to 2.2% in 2005–2008 (4).

Other epidemics in southern Africa have also levelled off at very high levels. At an estimated 25.9% [24.9%–27.0%] in 2009, Swaziland has the highest adult HIV prevalence in the world.

The epidemics in East Africa have declined since 2000 but are stabilizing in many countries. The HIV incidence slowed in the United Republic of Tanzania to about 3.4 per 1000 person-years between 2004 and 2008 (5). The national HIV prevalence in Kenya fell from about 14% in the mid-1990s to 5% in 2006 (6). The HIV prevalence in Uganda has stabilized at between 6.5% and 7.0% since 2001. The HIV prevalence in Rwanda has been about 3.0% since 2005.

The HIV prevalence in West and Central Africa remains comparatively low, with the adult HIV prevalence estimated at 2% or under in 12 countries in 2009 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Sierra Leone). The prevalence of HIV is highest in Cameroon at 5.3% [4.9%–5.8%], Central African Republic 4.7% [4.2%–5.2%], Côte d'Ivoire 3.4% [3.1%–3.9%], Gabon 5.2% [4.2%–6.2%], and Nigeria 3.6% [3.3%–4.0%].

5.6m

With an estimated 5.6 million people living with HIV in 2009, South Africa's epidemic remains the largest in the world.

¹ Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Slight declines in prevalence have been detected in household surveys in Mali and Niger and among antenatal clinic attendees in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo (7).

Reducing new HIV infections among children

There has been pronounced progress in reducing the incidence and impact of HIV among children younger than 15 years in southern Africa. There were 32% fewer children newly infected—an estimated 130 000 [90 000–160 000] versus 190 000 [140 000–230 000]—and 26% fewer AIDS-related deaths among children—90 000 [61 000–110 000] versus 120 000 [88 000–150 000]—in 2009 compared with 2004. About 890 children became newly infected with HIV in Botswana in 2007, down from 4600 in 1999 (information from NACA).

South Africa is one of the few countries in the world where child and maternal mortality has risen since the 1990s (8). AIDS is the largest cause of maternal mortality in South Africa and also accounts for 35% of deaths in children younger than five years (3).

AIDS-related mortality decreasing

The scaling up of treatment is profoundly affecting sub-Saharan Africa. At the end of 2009, 37% of adults and children eligible for antiretroviral therapy were receiving it in the region overall (41% in Eastern and Southern Africa and 25% in Western and Central Africa), compared with only 2% seven years earlier (9). AIDS-related deaths decreased by 18% in southern Africa—an estimated 610 000 [530 000–700 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses in southern Africa in 2009, compared with 740 000 [670 000–820 000] five years earlier.

In Botswana, where antiretroviral therapy coverage exceeds 90%, the estimated annual number of AIDS-related deaths declined by half (from 18 000 [15 000–22 000] in 2002 to 9100 [2400–19 000] in 2009), while the estimated number of children newly orphaned by AIDS fell by 40% (10). The extensive provision of antiretroviral therapy has averted an estimated 50 000 adult deaths and, if this is sustained, Botswana could avert a further estimated 130 000 deaths through 2016 (11).

AIDS-related deaths in Kenya fell by 29% between 2002 and 2007 (6). In rural Malawi, provision of antiretroviral therapy was linked to a 10% drop in the adult death rate between 2004 and 2008 (12). Antiretroviral therapy and other types of treatment have expanded since the early 2000s, but the number of AIDS-related deaths remains high.

Most people receiving antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa start treatment late (13), which limits the overall impact of HIV treatment programmes. The infrastructure, systems, and staff required to properly monitor treatment retention and loss are becoming increasingly inadequate as programmes are scaled up. As HIV testing expands, systems are strengthened to monitor the health status of people living with HIV, and access to treatment is provided at the appropriate time, AIDS-related mortality is likely to further reduce.

25.9%

At an estimated 25.9% in 2009, Swaziland has the highest adult HIV prevalence in the world.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Addressing sexual behaviour to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV

The vast majority of people newly infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa are infected during unprotected heterosexual intercourse (including paid sex) and onward transmission of HIV to newborns and breastfed babies. Having unprotected sex with multiple partners remains the greatest risk factor for HIV in this region. Large proportions of people living with HIV are in long-term relationships—62% in Kenya and 78% in Malawi, for example (14).

As mainly heterosexual epidemics evolve, the numbers of discordant couples (only one person is infected with HIV) increase and HIV transmission within long-term relationships increases (15). Research in 12 countries in eastern and southern Africa shows that prevalence of discordant couples is high, ranging between 36% and 85% (16).

Urban data in Zambia suggest that 60% of the people newly infected through heterosexual transmission are infected within marriage or cohabitation (17), compared with more than half (50%–65%) in Swaziland (18), 35%–62% in Lesotho (19) and an estimated 44% in Kenya (20).

Prevention strategies, however, often do not adequately address the patterns of HIV transmission. Couples testing and other prevention services for serodiscordant couples receive inadequate support (20).

Increasing evidence indicates that unprotected paid sex, sex between men, and the use of contaminated drug-injecting equipment by two or more people on the same occasion are significant factors in the HIV epidemics of several countries with generalized epidemics. Together, those modes of transmission are believed to account for about 33% of new HIV infections in Kenya and almost 40% in Ghana, for example. However, comparatively little funding is channelled into prevention services for populations at higher risk (20).

Paid sex remains an important factor in many of the HIV epidemics in Western, Central and Eastern Africa. It is estimated that almost one third (32%) of new HIV infections in Ghana, 14% in Kenya and 10% in Uganda are linked to sex work (HIV infection among sex workers, their clients, or their other sex partners) (20, 21).

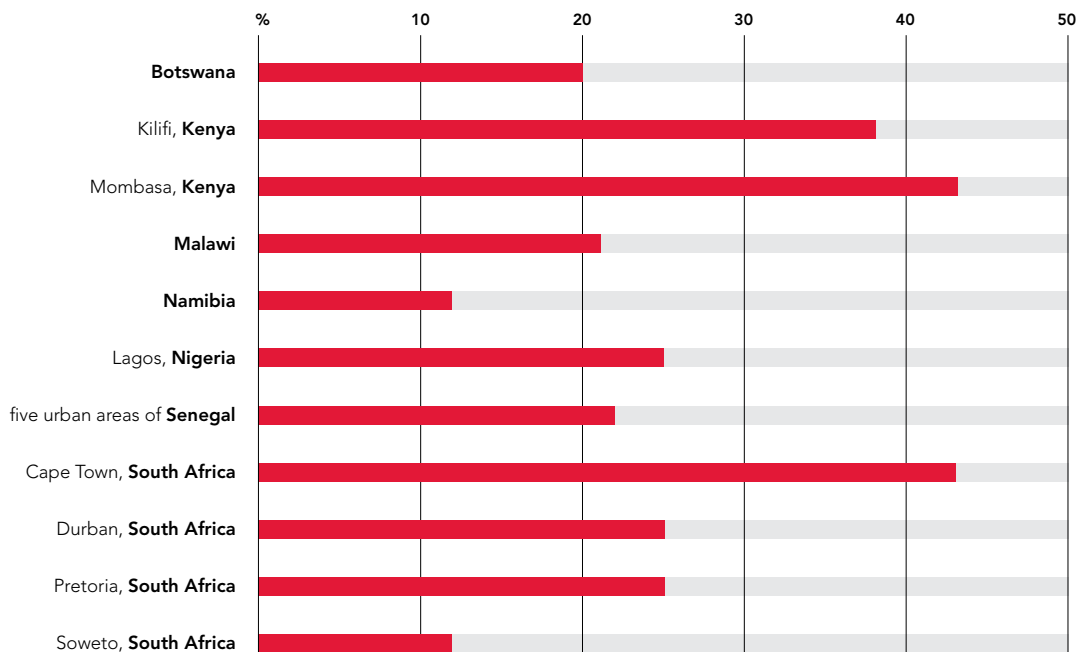
Results from recent studies in sub-Saharan Africa indicate the existence of groups of men who have sex with men and high levels of HIV infection among them (Figure 2.9) (22). Up to 20% of new HIV infections in Senegal (23) and 15% of those in Kenya (20) and Rwanda (24) could be linked to unprotected sex between men. Available evidence suggests that in sub-Saharan Africa, as elsewhere in the world, the majority of men who have sex with men also have sex with women. In Senegal, four fifths (82%) of the surveyed men who have sex with men said that they also have sex with women (25). In Malawi, one third of men who have sex with men were married or cohabiting with a woman (26), as were two thirds of those surveyed in the Nigerian state of Enugu (27).

Figure 2.9

HIV among men who have sex with men in sub-Saharan Africa

HIV prevalence (%) among male adults 15–49 years old who have sex with men in seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2009 or latest available year.

Source: Baral et al. (28); Nigeria Federal Ministry of Health (29); Lane et al. (30); Parry et al. (31); Sander et al. (32); Sander et al. (33); and Wade et al. (34).



Injecting drug use appearing in sub-Saharan Africa

Injecting drug use is a relatively recent phenomenon in sub-Saharan Africa that features in some of the region’s epidemics, including in Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa, and the United Republic of Tanzania. Uniquely in sub-Saharan Africa, injecting drug use is the main driver of the comparatively small HIV epidemic in Mauritius (35). Available research shows high HIV prevalence among people who inject drugs: 36% among those tested in Nairobi (Kenya) (36), 26% in Zanzibar (37), and an estimated 12% in South Africa (38). In 2007, 10% of people who inject drugs surveyed in the Kano region of Nigeria tested HIV-positive (29). Overall, however, injecting drug use remains a minor factor in most of the epidemics in the region. In Kenya, for example, it accounted for an estimated 3.8% of people newly infected with HIV in 2006 (20). ■

Table 2.4
AIDS statistics for Asia, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|------|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ASIA | 2009 | 4.9 million [4.5–5.5 million] | 360 000 [300 000–430 000] | 160 000 [110 000–210 000] | 300 000 [260 000–340 000] |
| | 2001 | 4.2 million [3.8–4.6 million] | 450 000 [410 000–500 000] | 100 000 [69 000–140 000] | 250 000 [220 000–300 000] |

Figure 2.10
HIV prevalence in Asia

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Asia, 1990 to 2009.

Source: UNAIDS.

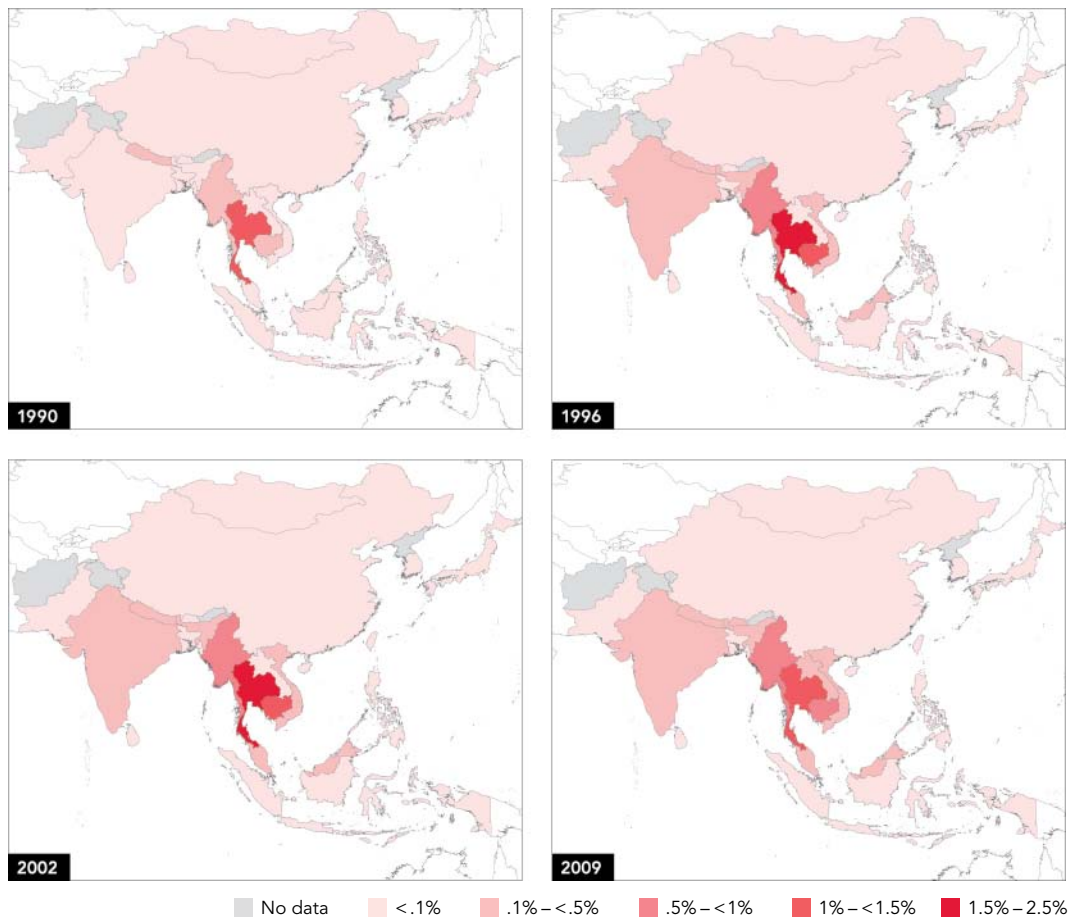
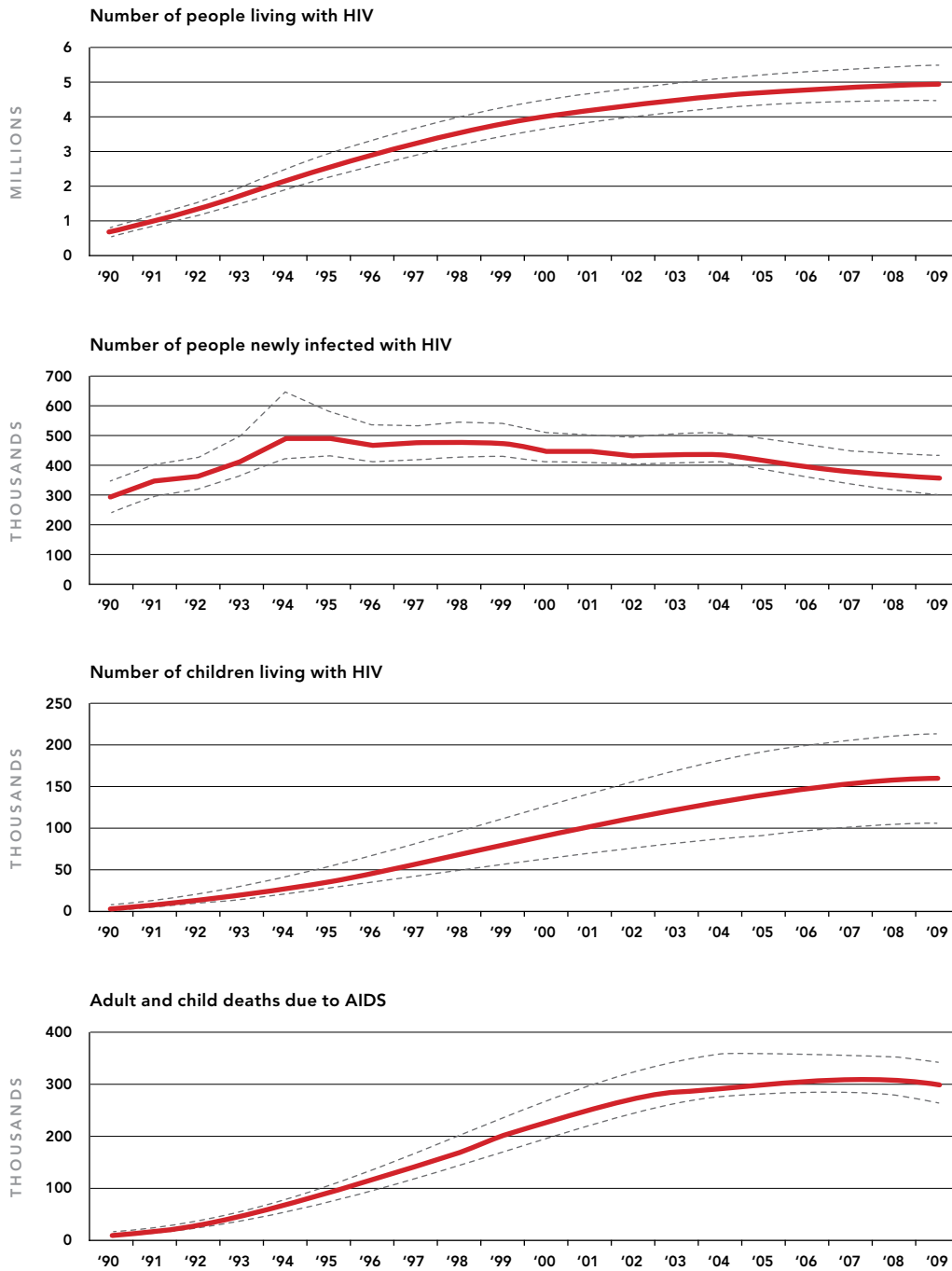


Figure 2.11
HIV trends in Asia

Source: UNAIDS.



ASIA

“HIV PREVALENCE IS INCREASING IN LOW-PREVALENCE COUNTRIES SUCH AS PAKISTAN, WHERE DRUG INJECTING IS THE MAIN MODE OF HIV TRANSMISSION.”

Asian epidemic largely stable

In Asia, an estimated 4.9 million [4.5 million–5.5 million] people were living with HIV in 2009, about the same as five years earlier (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.11). Most national HIV epidemics appear to have stabilized. No country in the region has a generalized epidemic. Thailand is the only country in this region in which the prevalence is close to 1%, and its epidemic appears to be stable overall. A resurgent epidemic in the late 1990s (when up to 60 000 people were becoming newly infected annually) has since receded. The adult HIV prevalence was 1.3% [0.8%–1.4%] in 2009, and the HIV incidence had slowed to 0.1% (39). In Cambodia, the adult HIV prevalence declined to 0.5% [0.4%–0.8%] in 2009, down from 1.2% [0.8%–1.6%] in 2001. But the HIV prevalence is increasing in such low-prevalence countries as Bangladesh, Pakistan (where drug injecting is the main mode of HIV transmission), and the Philippines.

New HIV infections—mixed progress

There were 360 000 [300 000–430 000] people newly infected with HIV in 2009, 20% lower than the 450 000 [410 000–500 000] in 2001. Incidence fell by more than 25% in India, Nepal, and Thailand between 2001 and 2009. The epidemic remained stable in Malaysia and Sri Lanka during this time period.

Incidence increased by 25% in Bangladesh and Philippines between 2001 and 2009 even as the countries continue to have relatively low epidemic levels.

Epidemic patterns vary—between and within countries

The overall trends in this region hide important variation in the epidemics, both between and within countries. In most of them, the epidemics appear stable. In many countries in the region, national epidemics are concentrated in a relatively small number of provinces. In China, five provinces account for just over half (53%) of the people living with HIV (40), and HIV infection levels in Indonesia’s Papua province are 15 times higher than the national average (41).

Asia’s epidemics remain concentrated largely among people who inject drugs, sex workers and their clients, and men who have sex with men. Incidence patterns can vary considerably in large countries such as India. About 90% of people newly infected with HIV in India are believed to have acquired it during unprotected sex, but the common use of contaminated injecting equipment by two or more people on the same occasion is the main mode of HIV transmission in the country’s north-eastern states (42).

Sex work—central to the region’s epidemics

Paid sex features centrally in the region’s HIV epidemics. In some countries such as Viet Nam, condom use during commercial sex is infrequent. Further, the people who inject drugs in some countries are also buying or selling sex. Almost one in five (18%) surveyed female sex workers in Myanmar tested HIV-positive in the mid-2000s. In southern India, up to 15% of female sex workers were living with HIV (43). The Indian state of Karnataka has shown evidence that intensive HIV prevention efforts among female sex workers can be highly effective. A four-year prevention programme in 18 of the state’s 27 districts almost halved HIV prevalence among young antenatal clinic attendees (from 1.4% to 0.8%) (44).

Injecting drug use—fuelling new epidemics

It is estimated that as many as 4.5 million people in Asia inject drugs, more than half of whom live in China (38). India, Pakistan, and Viet Nam also have large numbers of people who inject drugs. In Asia, on average, an estimated 16% of the people who inject drugs are living with HIV, although the prevalence is considerably higher in some countries. In studies in Myanmar, up to 38% of the people who inject drugs have tested HIV-positive; this is estimated to be 30%–50% in Thailand and more than half in parts of Indonesia (41,45,46). In Viet Nam, between 32% and 58% of people who inject drugs are living with HIV in various provinces (47–49). In China, an estimated 7%–13% of the people who inject drugs are living with HIV (40).

Men who have sex with men—marginalized but not marginal to the growth of the epidemic

High HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men has been reported in several countries: 29% in Myanmar (50), 5% nationally in Indonesia (41), 6% in the Laotian capital of Vientiane (51), between 7% and 18% in parts of southern India (52), and 9% in rural parts of Tamil Nadu state in India (53). The epidemic among men who have sex with men in Thailand had been largely ignored until a study uncovered 17% prevalence in Bangkok in 2005. Subsequent studies in 2005 and 2007 found that the infection levels had risen to 28% and 31% (54), and an annual HIV incidence of 5.5% was recorded in 2008 (55).

Surveys have also found rising HIV prevalence in China among men who have sex with men, including in Shandong (56) and Jiangsu provinces (57) and in the city of Beijing (58). Although studies in Asia suggest that a significant proportion of men who have sex with men also have sex with women (51), the risk of living with HIV appears to be much higher for men who only have sex with men (56,59).

As the epidemics mature in Asia, HIV is spreading more widely, especially to the female partners of people who inject drugs and the clients of sex workers and their other sex partners. In Asia overall, women account for a growing proportion of HIV infections: from 21% in 1990 to 35% in 2009.

New HIV infections among children

The estimated number of children younger than 15 years living with HIV has increased marginally, from 140 000 [92 000–190 000] in 2005 to 160 000 [110 000–210 000] in 2009. But decreasing HIV incidence and slowly widening access to services that prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV have led to a steep drop in the number of children becoming newly infected. An estimated 22 000 [15 000–31 000] children aged 0–14 years became infected in 2009—a 15% decrease on the 1999 estimate of 26 000 [18 000–38 000]. AIDS-related deaths in this age group have declined by 15% since 2004, from 18 000 [11 000–25 000] to 15 000 [9000–22 000].

AIDS-related mortality stable

The number of deaths has stabilized in Asia, but there are no indications of a decline. There were an estimated 300 000 [260 000–340 000] AIDS-related deaths in 2009 compared with 250 000 [220 000–300 000] in 2001. ■

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Table 2.5

AIDS statistics for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| EASTERN EUROPE + CENTRAL ASIA | 2009 | 1.4 million [1.3–1.6 million] | 130 000 [110 000–160 000] | 18 000 [8 600–29 000] | 76 000 [60 000–95 000] |
| | 2001 | 760 000 [670 000–890 000] | 240 000 [210 000–300 000] | 4 000 [2 000–6 100] | 18 000 [14 000–23 000] |

Figure 2.12

HIV prevalence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 1990 to 2009.

Source: UNAIDS.

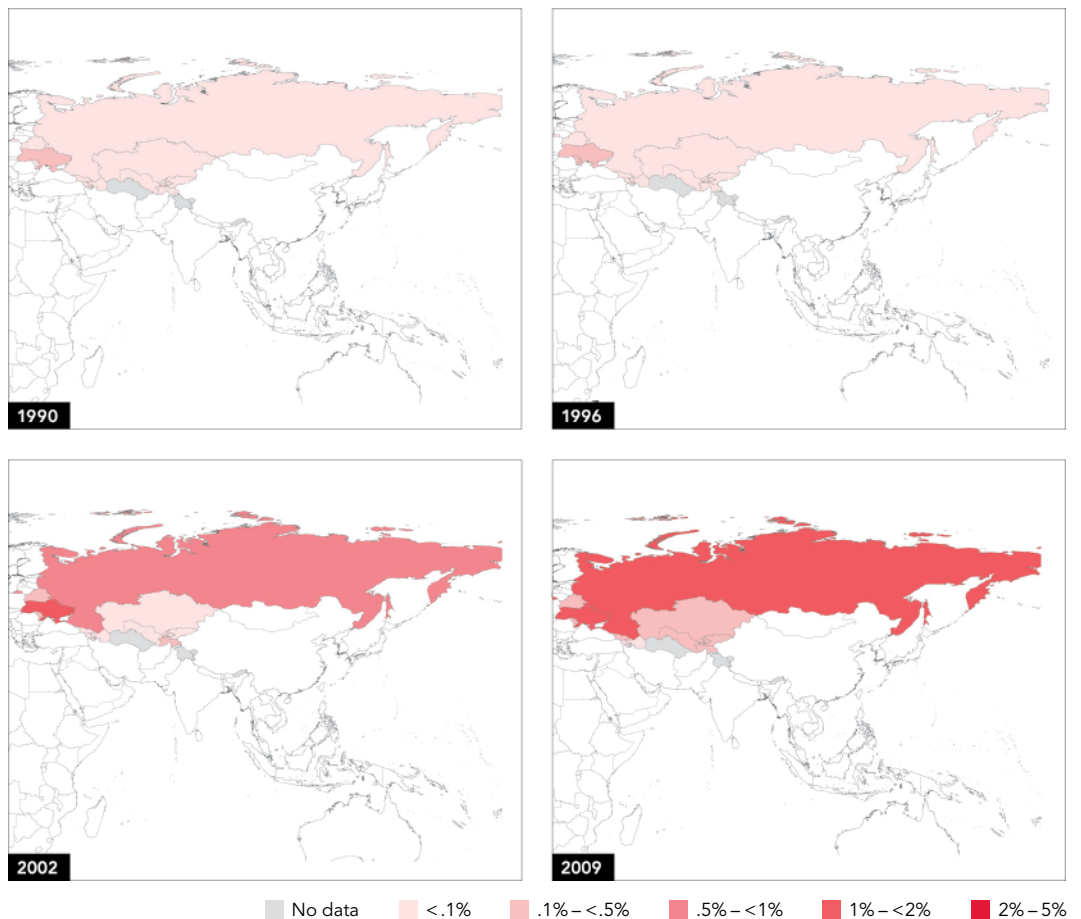
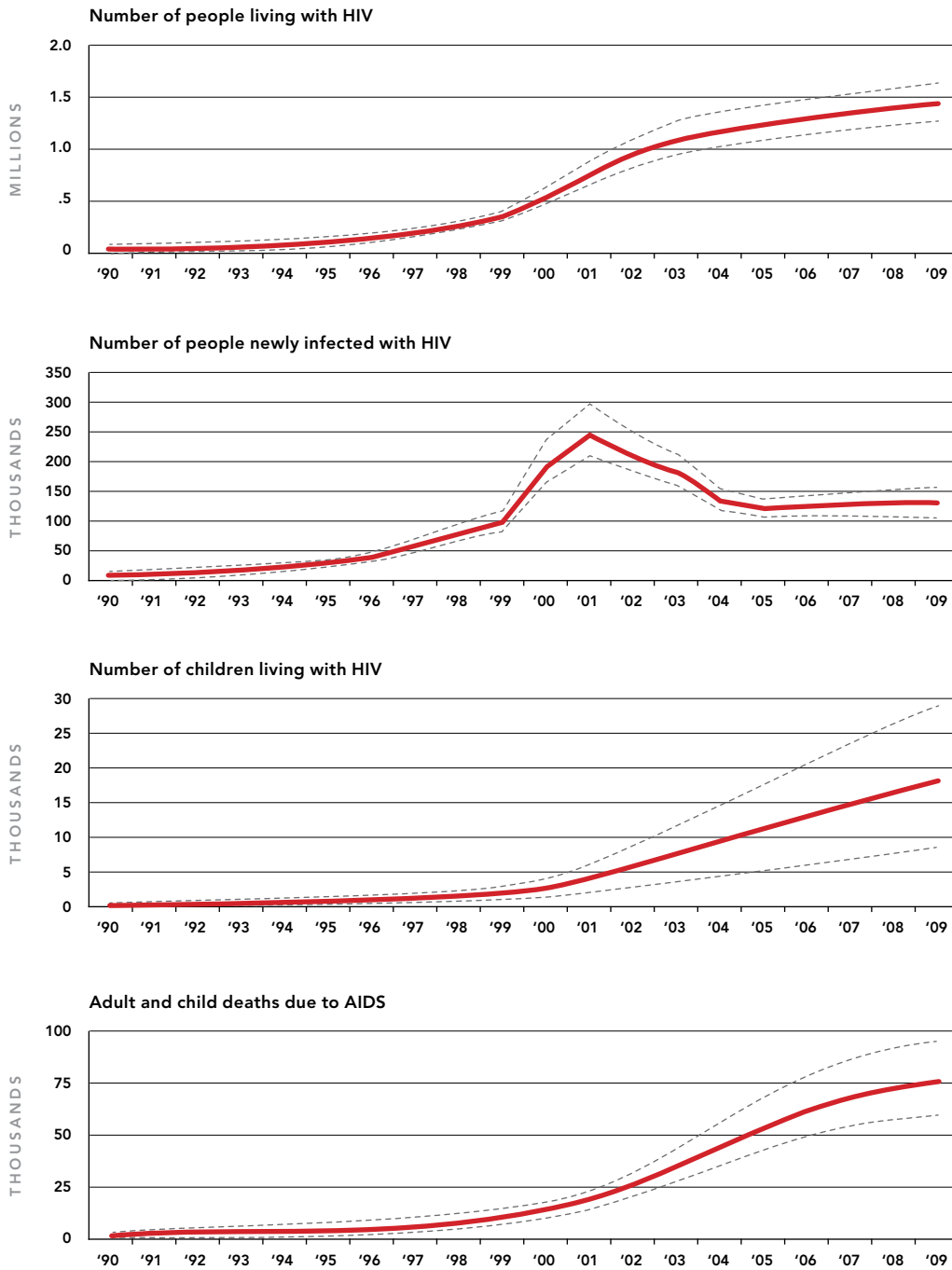


Figure 2.13
HIV trends in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Source: UNAIDS.



200%

The number of people living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia has almost tripled since 2000.

The largest regional increase in HIV prevalence

In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the number of people living with HIV has almost tripled since 2000 and reached an estimated total of 1.4 million [1.3 million–1.6 million] in 2009 compared with 760 000 [670 000–890 000] in 2001 (Table 2.5 and Figure 2.13). A rapid rise in HIV infections among people who inject drugs at the turn of the century caused the epidemic in this region to surge.

Overall, the HIV prevalence is 1% or higher in two countries in this region, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, which together account for almost 90% of newly reported HIV diagnoses.

At 1.1% [1.0%–1.3%], the adult HIV prevalence in Ukraine is higher than in any other country in all of Europe and Central Asia (60). Annual HIV diagnoses in Ukraine have more than doubled since 2001.

The HIV epidemic in the Russian Federation also continues to grow, but at a slower pace than in the late 1990s. Newly reported HIV cases have increased in several of the countries in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, which has the largest epidemic in Central Asia (61).

Concentrated epidemics—sex work, drug use and sex between men linked

The HIV epidemics in Eastern Europe and Central Asia are concentrated mainly among people who inject drugs, sex workers, their sexual partners and, to a much lesser extent, men who have sex with men. An estimated one quarter of the 3.7 million people (most of whom are men) who inject drugs in the region are living with HIV (38). In the Russian Federation, more than one third (37%) of the country's estimated 1.8 million people who inject drugs are believed to be living with HIV (38), compared with between 39% and 50% in Ukraine (60). Surveys among people who inject drugs in 2007 found HIV prevalence as high as 88% (in the city of Kryvyi Rih) (62).

High HIV prevalence has also been found in prison populations, especially among incarcerated people who inject drugs (63). An estimated 10 000 prisoners are living with HIV in Ukraine (60).

The interplay between sex work and injecting drug use is accelerating the spread of HIV in the region. At least 30% of sex workers in the Russian Federation, for example, have injected drugs (64), and the high HIV infection levels found among sex workers in Ukraine (14% to 31% in various studies) (60) are almost certainly due to the overlap of paid sex with injecting drug use.

Because most people who inject drugs are sexually active, sexual transmission of HIV has increased in older epidemics such as that in Ukraine, making these more challenging to manage (65). As the epidemic spreads from (predominantly male) people who inject drugs to their sexual partners, the proportion of women living with HIV is also growing. By 2009, an estimated 45% of the people living with HIV in Ukraine were women, compared with 41% in 2004

and 37% in 1999. Different people using the same contaminated injecting equipment within a short time frame remains a core driver of these epidemics. An estimated 35% of women living with HIV probably acquired HIV through injecting drug use, while an additional 50% were probably infected by partners who inject drugs (61,66).

Unprotected sex between men is responsible for a small share of new infections in the region—less than 1% of people newly diagnosed with HIV infection for whom the route of transmission was identified (67). Nevertheless, official data may underplay the actual extent of infection in this highly stigmatized population (68). In small surveys, the HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men has ranged from zero in Belarus, Lithuania and parts of Central Asia to 5% in Georgia (69), 6% in the Russian Federation (70) and between 4% (in Kyiv) and 23% (in Odessa) in Ukraine (60).

AIDS-related mortality

AIDS-related deaths continue to rise in the region. There were an estimated 76 000 [60 000–95 000] AIDS-related deaths in 2009 compared with 18 000 [14 000–23 000] in 2001, a four-fold increase during this period. ■

“AS THE EPIDEMIC SPREADS FROM PREDOMINANTLY MALE POPULATIONS WHO INJECT DRUGS TO THEIR SEXUAL PARTNERS, THE PROPORTION OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV IS ALSO GROWING.”

CARIBBEAN

Table 2.6

AIDS statistics for the Caribbean, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CARIBBEAN | 2009 | 240 000 [220 000–270 000] | 17 000 [13 000–21 000] | 17 000 [8500–26 000] | 12 000 [8500–15 000] |
| | 2001 | 240 000 [210 000–270 000] | 20 000 [17 000–23 000] | 18 000 [9100–27 000] | 19 000 [16 000–23 000] |

Figure 2.14

HIV prevalence in the Caribbean

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in the Caribbean, 1990 to 2009.

Source: UNAIDS.

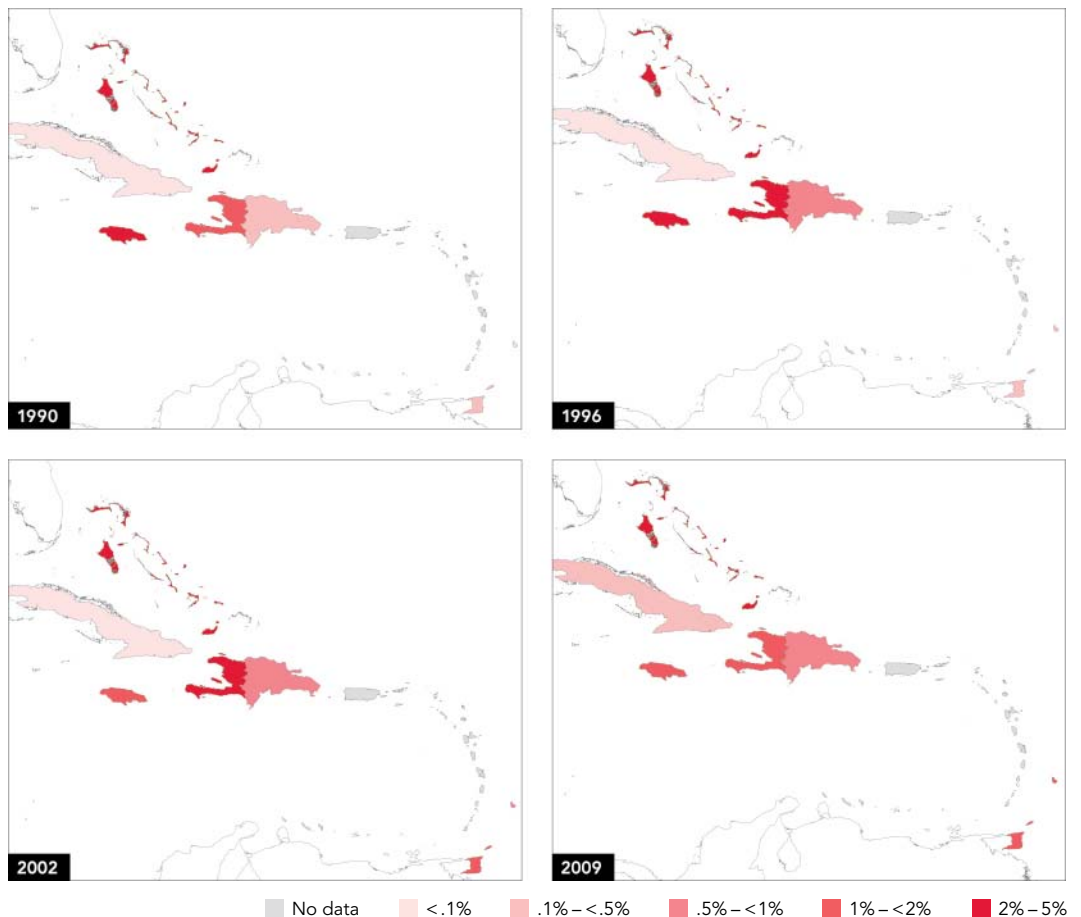
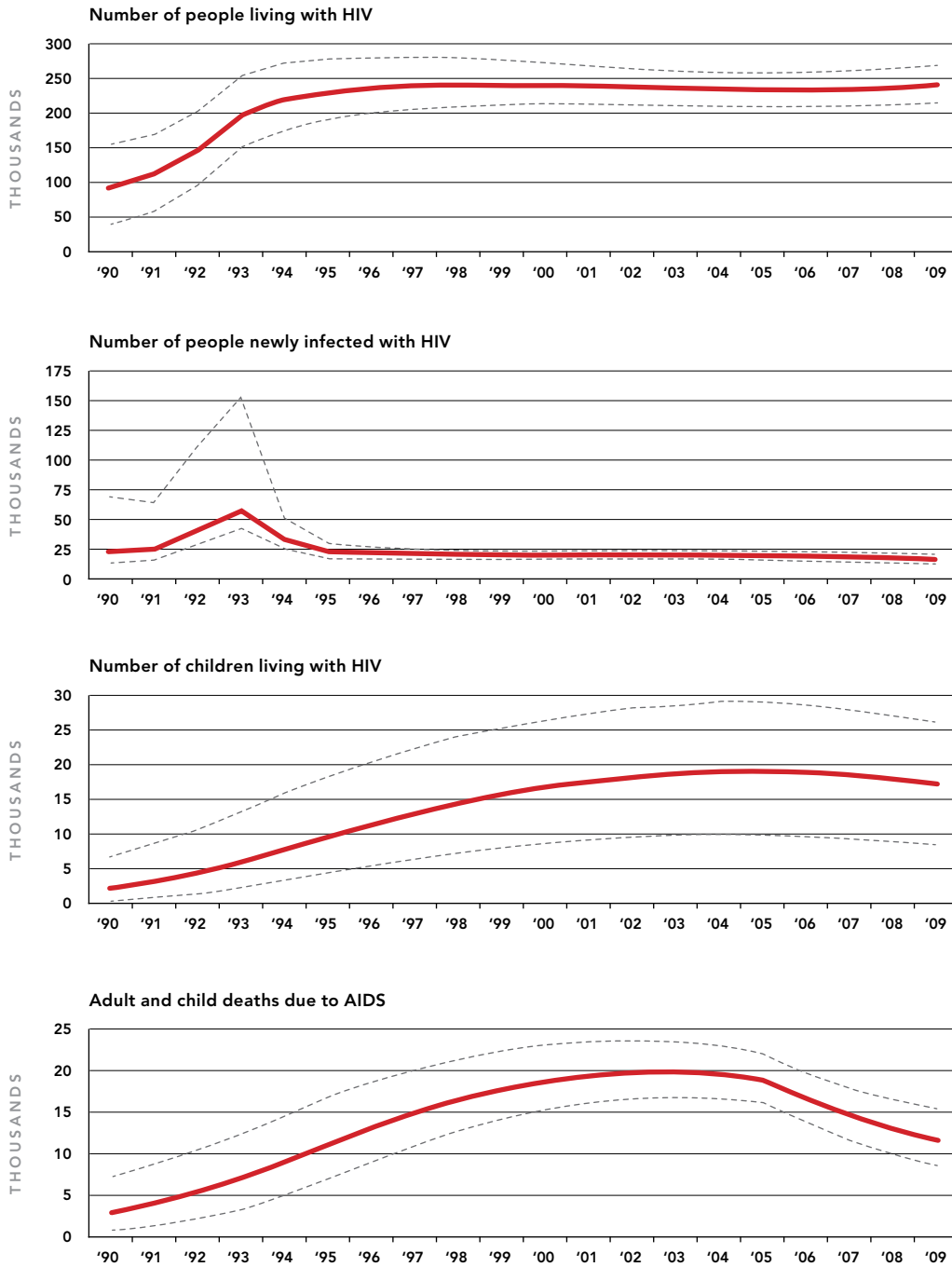


Figure 2.15
HIV trends in the Caribbean

Source: UNAIDS.



CARIBBEAN

High HIV prevalence but fewer people living with HIV

The HIV prevalence among adults in the Caribbean is about 1.0% [0.9%–1.1%], which is higher than in other all regions outside sub-Saharan Africa (Table 2.5 and Figure 2.13). However, the number of people living with HIV in the Caribbean is relatively small—240 000 [220 000–270 000] in 2009—and has varied little since the late 1990s.

0.1%

Estimated HIV prevalence in Cuba, which is exceptionally low.

The burden of HIV varies considerably between and within countries. The exceptionally low HIV prevalence in Cuba (0.1% [0.08%–0.13%]) contrasts, for example, with a 3.1% [1.2%–5.4%] adult HIV prevalence in the Bahamas (64). Meanwhile, 12% of pregnant women using antenatal facilities in one of Haiti's cities have tested HIV-positive, compared with less than 1% in the west of the country (71). In the neighbouring Dominican Republic, HIV infection levels also vary considerably, with HIV prevalence among communities near sugar plantations (the bateyes) about four times higher than the national average (72).

New HIV infections slightly declining

New infections have slightly declined between 2001 and 2009. An estimated 17 000 [13 000–21 000] people became newly infected with HIV in 2009, about 3000 less than the 20 000 [17 000–23 000] in 2001.

Unprotected sex between men and women—especially paid sex—is believed to be the main mode of HIV transmission in this region (73,74). The Caribbean remains the only region, besides sub-Saharan Africa, where women and girls outnumber men and boys among people living with HIV. In 2009, an estimated 53% of people with HIV were female.

High infection levels have been found among female sex workers, including 4% in the Dominican Republic (72,76), 9% in Jamaica (77), and 27% in Guyana (78). Most countries in the region have focused their HIV prevention efforts on paid sex.

Unsafe sex between men is a significant but largely hidden facet of the epidemics in this region, where several countries still criminalize sexual relations between men (79). One in five men who have sex with men surveyed in Trinidad and Tobago were living with HIV, for example, and one in four said they regularly also had sex with women (69). In Jamaica, a study found an HIV prevalence of 32% among men who have sex with men (73). Evidence indicates increasing HIV infections among men who have sex with men in Cuba (80) and the Dominican Republic (81).

In Bermuda and Puerto Rico, unsafe injecting drug use contributes significantly to the spread of HIV. In Puerto Rico, contaminated injecting equipment accounted for about 40% of males becoming newly infected in 2006 and for 27% among females (82).

AIDS-related mortality declining

AIDS-related deaths are falling in the Caribbean. An estimated 12 000 [8500–15 000] people lost their lives due to AIDS in 2009 compared with 19 000 [16 000–23 000] deaths in 2001. ■

**“THE CARIBBEAN
REMAINS THE ONLY
REGION, BESIDES
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA,
WHERE WOMEN AND
GIRLS OUTNUMBER MEN
AND BOYS AMONG
PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV.”**

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Table 2.7

AIDS statistics for Central and South America, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 2009 | 1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million] | 92 000 [70 000–120 000] | 36 000 [25 000–50 000] | 58 000 [43 000–70 000] |
| | 2001 | 1.1 million [1.0–1.3 million] | 99 000 [85 000–120 000] | 30 000 [20 000–42 000] | 53 000 [44 000–65 000] |

Figure 2.16

HIV prevalence in Central and South America

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Central and South America, 1990 to 2009.

Source: UNAIDS.

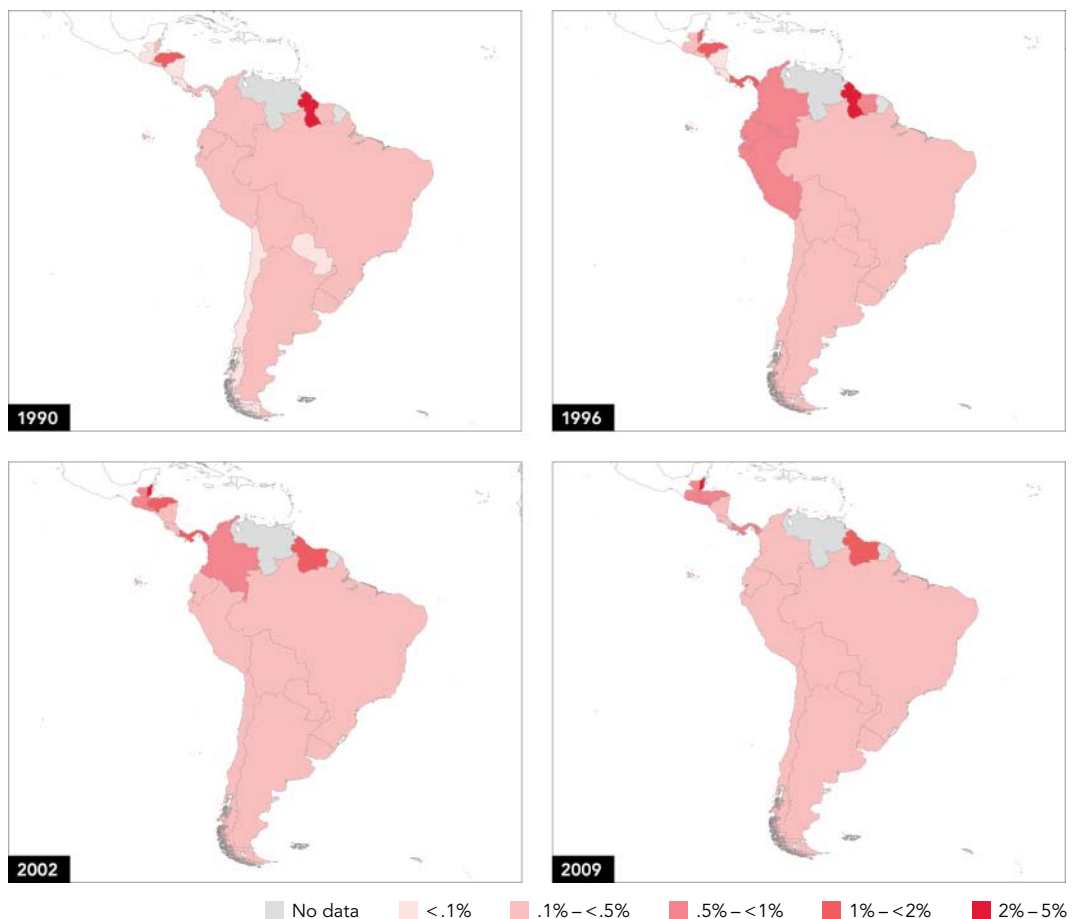
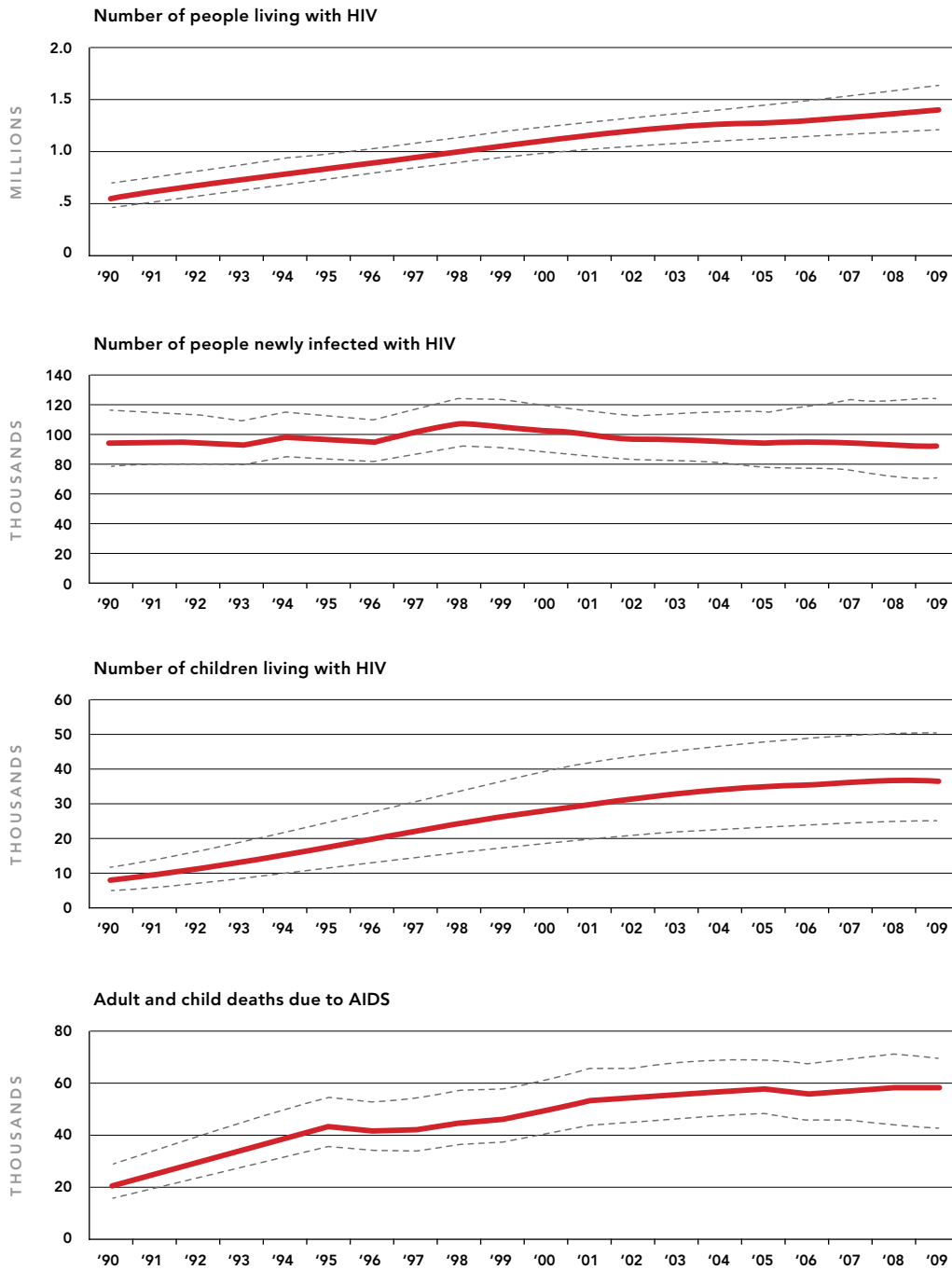


Figure 2.17
HIV trends in Central and South America

Source: UNAIDS.



Stable epidemic—but HIV prevalence rises with high access to antiretroviral therapy

The HIV epidemics in South and Central America have changed little in recent years (Table 2.6 and Figure 2.14). The total number of people living with HIV continues to grow to an estimated 1.4 million [1.2 million–1.6 million] in 2009 from 1.1 million [1.0 million–1.3 million] in 2001) due largely to the availability of antiretroviral therapy.

About one third of all people living with HIV in Central and South America live in populous Brazil, where early and ongoing HIV prevention and treatment efforts have contained the epidemic. The adult HIV prevalence in Brazil has remained well under 1% for at least the past decade.

Concentrated epidemics—primarily among men who have sex with men

Most of the HIV epidemics in this region are concentrated in and around networks of men who have sex with men. Surveys conducted in groups of urban men who have sex with men have found HIV prevalence of at least 10% in 12 of 14 countries (69), including in Costa Rica (83). High rates of HIV infection have been found in networks of men who have sex with men. In five Central American countries, the annual HIV incidence was 5.1% (84) among men who have sex with men, while an incidence of 3.5% has been found among men who have sex with men who attended public health clinics in Lima, Peru. These rates were higher than those observed among the men who have sex with men in Europe and North America (85).

Social stigma, however, has kept many of these epidemics among men who have sex with men hidden and unacknowledged. Several countries, especially in Central America and in the Andes, continue to have fewer programmes that address the key role of unsafe sex between men in their HIV epidemics (64).

Fear of being stigmatized can compel many men who have sex with men to also have sexual relationships with women. In Central America, for example, more than one in five men who said that they had sex with other men reported having had sex with at least one woman in the previous six months (84).

Stopping HIV among sex workers—investments are reaping dividends

Most countries have focused attention on preventing HIV transmission during paid sex, and there are indications that these efforts are paying off. High condom use rates and low HIV prevalence have been reported among female sex workers in Santiago, Chile (86), El Salvador (87) and Guatemala (88).

Injecting drug use has been the other main route of HIV transmission in this region, especially in the southern cone of South America. It has been estimated that as many as 2 million people in Central and South America inject drugs and that more than one quarter of these might be living with HIV (38).

1/3

Proportion of the population living with HIV in Central and South America that live in Brazil.

As in other regions with many people who inject drugs, prisoners and detainees also have a high HIV prevalence. Close to 6% of male inmates tested at a São Paulo (Brazil) penitentiary, for example, were living with HIV (89). Such evidence has prompted some countries to move towards introducing HIV prevention services in prisons.

Meanwhile, heterosexual HIV transmission is increasing in the older epidemics in South America. When injecting drug use receded as a mode of transmission in Argentina's HIV epidemic, for example, an estimated four of five new HIV diagnoses in the mid-2000s were attributed to unprotected sexual intercourse, mainly between men and women (90). Almost half (43%) of the new HIV infections in Peru are now attributed to heterosexual transmission (91), although most of those infections are believed to occur during paid and other forms of higher-risk sex.

HIV among children

The number of children (younger than 15 years of age) living with HIV, however, remains small in Central and South America (around 4000 children newly infected in 2009) and appears to be declining. This trend is occurring despite the comparatively low coverage of services for preventing the transmission of HIV to infants. At the end of 2009, 54% [39%–83%] of the pregnant women living with HIV in the region were receiving antiretroviral drugs to prevent transmission to their newborns, only slightly higher than the global coverage of 53% [40%–79%] in low- and middle-income countries (9). ■

"THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV REMAINS SMALL IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND APPEARS TO BE DECLINING."

NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Table 2.8

AIDS statistics for North America and Western and Central Europe, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|---|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 2009 | 2.3 million [2.0–2.7 million] | 100 000 [73 000–150 000] | 6000 [3500–8000] | 35 000 [29 000–56 000] |
| | 2001 | 1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million] | 97 000 [82 000–110 000] | 7400 [4500–10 000] | 37 000 [32 000–44 000] |

Figure 2.18

HIV prevalence in North America and Western and Central Europe

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in North America and Western and Central Europe, 1990 to 2009.

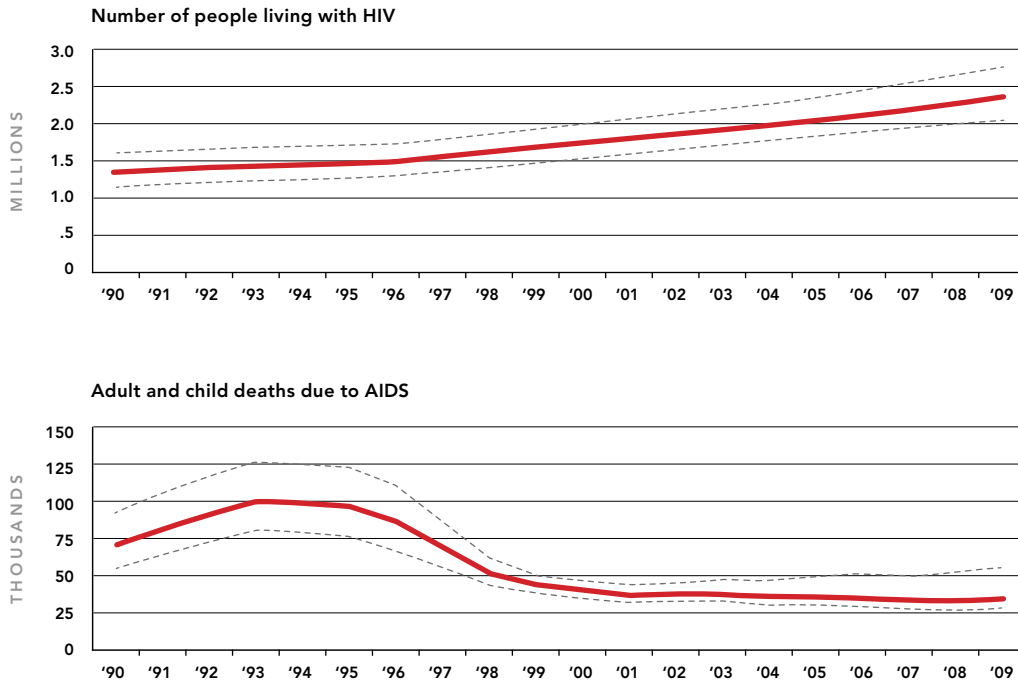
Source: UNAIDS.



Figure 2.19

HIV trends in North America and Western and Central Europe

Source: UNAIDS.



NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

AIDS is not over in the higher-income countries

The total number of people living with HIV in North America and Western and Central Europe continues to grow and reached an estimated 2.3 million [2.0 million–2.7 million] in 2009—30% more than in 2001 (Table 2.8, Figure 2.18).

Unprotected sex between men continues to dominate patterns of HIV transmission in North America and Western and Central Europe, although injecting drug use and unprotected paid sex also feature (especially in Mexico and parts of southern Europe).

In France, for example, men who have sex with men account for more than half the men newly diagnosed with HIV, yet they represent only 1.6% of the country's population (92,93). This epidemic pattern means that men outnumber women among people living with HIV. In 2009, women comprised about 26% of the people living with HIV in North America and 29% of those in Western and Central Europe.

Resurging epidemics among men who have sex with men

There is strong evidence of resurgent HIV epidemics among men who have sex with men in North America and in Western Europe (94). Data from 23 European countries show that the annual number of HIV diagnoses among men who have sex with men rose by 86% between 2000 and 2006 (95).

3160

Number of new HIV diagnoses among men who have sex with men in 2007 in the UK, the most ever reported up to that point.

The 3160 new HIV diagnoses among men who have sex with men in 2007 in the United Kingdom were the most ever reported up to that point (96). National surveillance data also show significant increases in new HIV diagnoses between 2000 and 2005 among men who have sex with men in Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and the United States of America (97). In the United States of America, new HIV infections attributed to unprotected sex between men increased by more than 50% from 1991–1993 to 2003–2006 (98). Similar trends have been reported in Canada (99).

Increases in higher-risk sexual behaviour are associated with this trend. Researchers in Catalonia (Spain), for example, have reported that one third (32%) of men who have sex with men had recently had unprotected anal sex with a casual partner (100), and surveys in Denmark and Amsterdam (the Netherlands) have reported similar findings (101,102).

The HIV epidemics are disproportionately concentrated in racial and ethnic minorities in some countries. In the United States of America, for example, African-Americans constitute 12% of the population but accounted for 45% of the people newly infected with HIV in 2006 (98). African-American males are 6.5 times and African-American females 19 times more likely to acquire HIV compared with their Caucasian counterparts (103).

In Canada in the mid-2000s, aboriginal people comprised 3.8% of the population but accounted for 8% of the cumulative people living with HIV and 13% of the people newly infected annually. Two thirds (66%) of the people newly infected inject drugs (99).

Rates of new infections among people who inject drugs have been falling overall—largely due to harm-reduction services. In the Netherlands (67) and Switzerland (98), for example, HIV infections due to ‘social’ drug using—several people using the same contaminated injecting equipment—have almost been eliminated: at most 5% of new infections (in 2008 and 2007, respectively) were attributable to injecting drug use.

The epidemic is also declining among people who inject drugs in North America. Fewer than 10 000 people who inject drugs contracted HIV in 2006 in the United States of America, for example, one third as many as in 1984–1986.

Multiple use by different people of contaminated drug-injecting equipment can still dramatically accelerate an HIV epidemic, as Estonia has discovered. Hardly any people newly infected with HIV were detected there a decade ago; within a few years, a majority of the surveyed people who inject drugs (72% in one survey) were living with HIV (38).

There are also flashpoints along the border between Mexico and the United States of America where intersecting networks of drug use and paid sex appear to be driving the spread of HIV. Studies have found an HIV prevalence of 12% among female sex workers who inject drugs in Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana (104) and 3% among other people who inject drugs (105) in Tijuana. These localized epidemics have considerable potential for growth. In a large study among pregnant women in Tijuana, for example, the HIV prevalence was 1%, and among those who used drugs it was 6% (106).

Immigrants living with HIV have become a growing feature of the epidemics in several countries in Europe. Heterosexual transmission accounts for about half of the people newly infected with HIV in Central Europe (67), but many of these people were infected abroad (mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia).

In the United Kingdom, about 44% of the people newly infected with HIV in 2007 had acquired HIV abroad, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa (96). Overall in Europe, almost one in five (17%) people newly diagnosed with HIV in 2007 were from countries with generalized epidemics (107). ■

19x

Increase in likelihood that African-American females will acquire HIV, compared to their Caucasian counterparts, in the United States.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Table 2.9

AIDS statistics for the Middle East and North Africa, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 2009 | 460 000 [400 000–530 000] | 75 000 [61 000–92 000] | 21 000 [13 000–28 000] | 23 000 [20 000–27 000] |
| | 2001 | 180 000 [150 000–200 000] | 36 000 [32 000–42 000] | 7100 [3800–13 000] | 8300 [6300–11 000] |

Figure 2.20

HIV prevalence in Middle East and North Africa

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Middle East and North Africa, 1990 to 2009.

Source: UNAIDS.

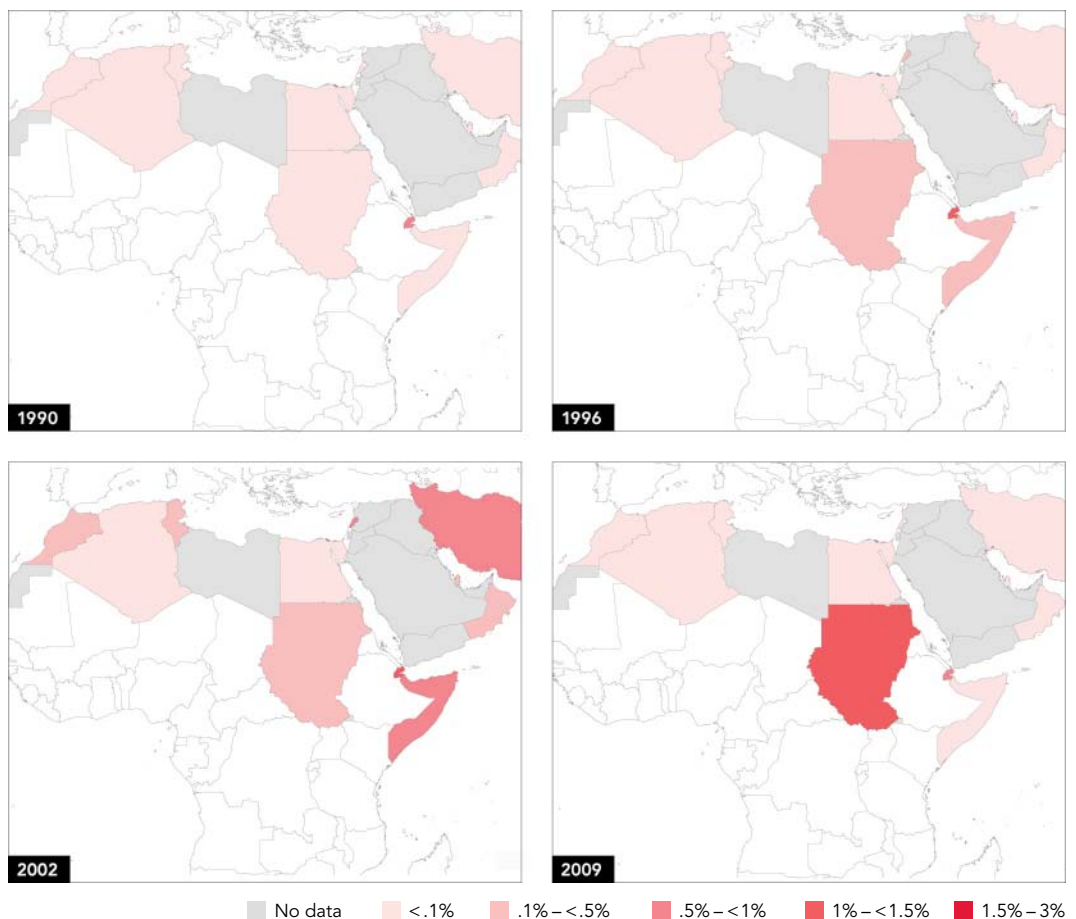
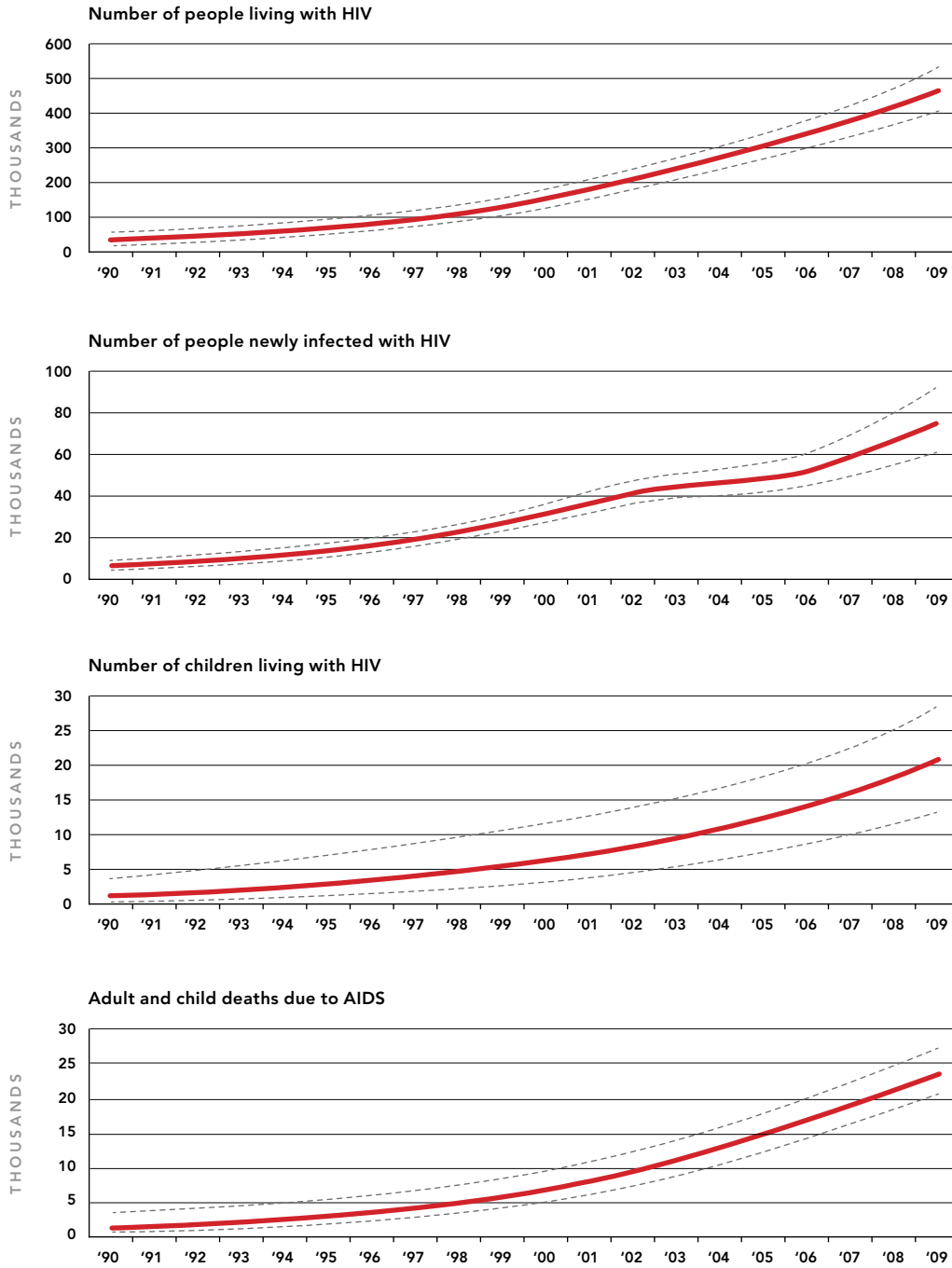


Figure 2.21
HIV trends in the Middle East and North Africa

Source: UNAIDS.



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Increasing HIV prevalence, new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

An estimated 460 000 [400 000–530 000] people were living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa at the end of 2009, up from 180 000 [150 000–200 000] in 2001 (Table 2.9 and Figure 2.20). The number of people newly infected has also increased over the last decade. There were 75 000 [61 000–92 000] people newly infected in 2009, more than twice the number (36 000 [32 000–42 000]) in 2001. AIDS-related deaths have nearly tripled: from 8300 [6300–11 000] in 2001 to 23 000 [20 000–27 000] at the end of 2009.

Reliable data on the epidemics in the Middle East and North Africa remain in short supply, creating difficulty in tracking recent trends with confidence. The available evidence points to increases in HIV prevalence, new HIV infections, and AIDS-related deaths.

The HIV prevalence is low—with the exceptions of Djibouti and southern Sudan, where HIV is spreading in the general population, and pregnant women using antenatal services have a HIV prevalence of more than 1%.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is believed to have the largest number of people who inject drugs in the region, and its HIV epidemic is centred mainly within this population group. An estimated 14% of people who inject drugs country-wide were living with HIV in 2007 (108).

80%

Prevalence of hepatitis C virus among detained people who inject drugs in Tehran.

The extremely high prevalence of hepatitis C virus (80%) found among detained people who inject drugs in Tehran (109) indicates considerable potential for the spread of HIV among and beyond people who inject drugs. It has been estimated that close to half (45%) of the Iranian prison population is incarcerated for drug-related offences (110,111). Exposure to contaminated drug-injecting equipment features in the epidemics of Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Tunisia.

Men who have sex with men disproportionately affected

Sex between men is heavily stigmatized in this region and is a punishable offence in many countries. HIV services for men who have sex with men tend to be limited (112). Evidence indicates that men who have sex with men bear a disproportionate share of the HIV burden in at least some countries.

In surveys in Sudan, 8%–9% of men who have sex with men were living with HIV (70), compared with 6% in Egypt (113). As in other regions, many men who have sex with men also have sex with women (114).

Sex work networks exist but have low HIV prevalence

The available evidence suggests that HIV transmission is still limited in paid sex networks. When surveyed in 2006, about 1% of female sex workers in Egypt were living with HIV (113), compared with an estimated 2%–4% in Algeria, Morocco and Yemen (112). There are not enough data to determine the extent to which HIV is being transmitted to sex workers' male clients and other sex partners and to their respective partners. ■

“SEX BETWEEN MEN IS HEAVILY STIGMATIZED IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA AND IS A PUNISHABLE OFFENCE IN MANY COUNTRIES.”

OCEANIA

Table 2.10
AIDS statistics for Oceania, 2001 and 2009

Source: UNAIDS.

| | | People living with HIV | People newly infected with HIV | Children living with HIV | AIDS-related deaths |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| OCEANIA | 2009 | 57 000 [50 000–64 000] | 4500 [3400–6000] | 3100 [1500–4800] | 1400 [900–2400] |
| | 2001 | 28 000 [23 000–35 000] | 4700 [3800–5600] | <1000 [<500–1600] | <1000 [<500–1000] |

Figure 2.22
HIV prevalence in Oceania

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Oceania, 1990 to 2009.

Source: UNAIDS.

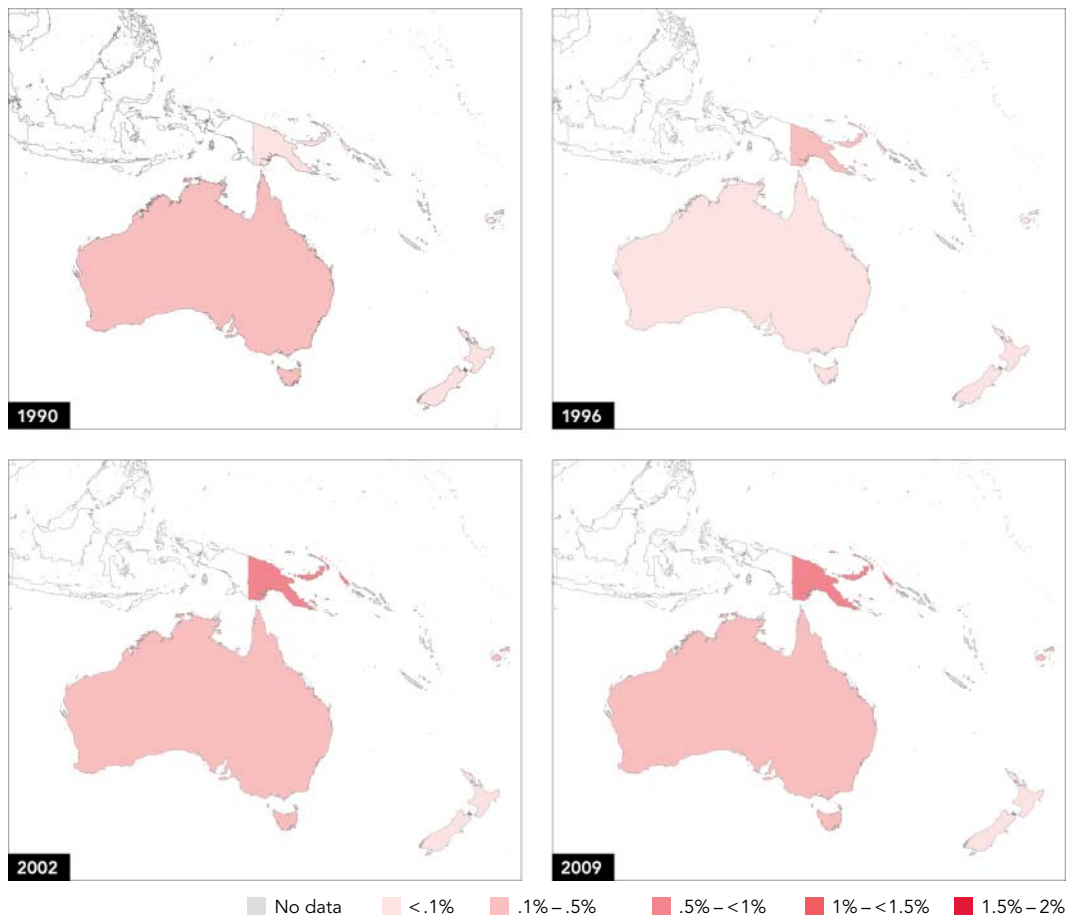
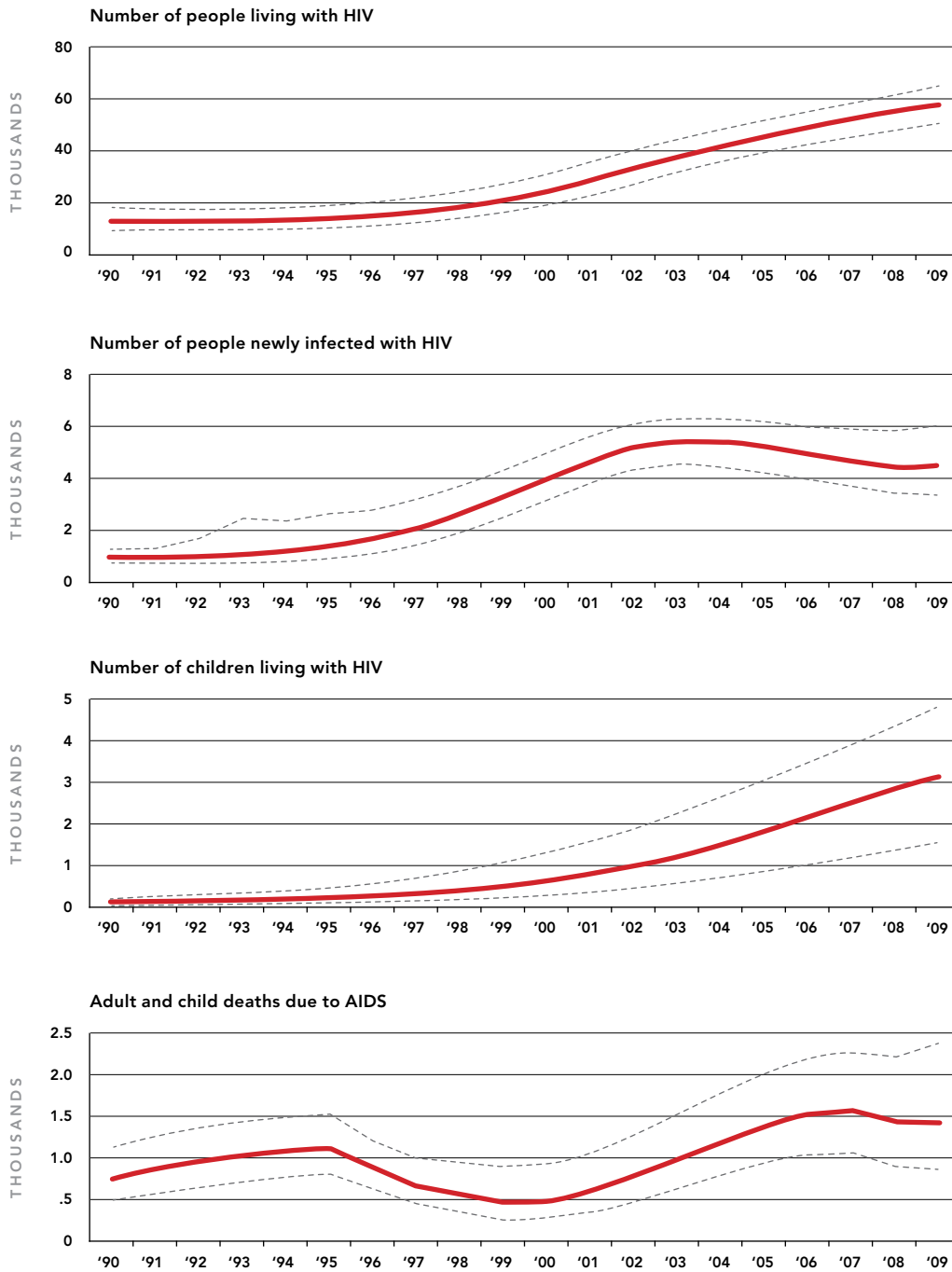


Figure 2.23
HIV trends in Oceania

Source: UNAIDS.



OCEANIA

“THE HIV EPIDEMIC IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA IS THE LARGEST AND THE ONLY GENERALIZED ONE IN OCEANIA.”

161

From 2005 to 2009, increase in number of testing sites with programmes that aim to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

HIV epidemic begins to stabilize

The HIV epidemic in Oceania is small, but the number of people living with HIV in this region nearly doubled between 2001 and 2009—from 28 000 [23 000–35 000] to 57 000 [50 000–64 000] (Table 2.10 and Figure 2.22). However, the number of people newly infected with HIV has begun to decline from 4700 [3800–5600] in 2001 to 4500 [3400–6000] in 2009.

The HIV epidemic in Papua New Guinea is the largest and the only generalized one in this region. Recent analysis of available data across the country shows that the epidemic is starting to level off. The national adult HIV prevalence in 2009 was estimated at 0.9% [0.8%–1.0%], with about 34 000 [30 000–39 000] people living with HIV. The estimates were calculated using data from antenatal clinics in all parts of Papua New Guinea that offer HIV testing to pregnant women as part of routine care. Programmes that aim to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV substantially increased the number of sites providing testing services to women during recent years, from 17 in 2005 to 178 in 2009, also resulting in more information available for the estimation process.

Sexual transmission promotes HIV epidemics

The HIV epidemics in Oceania are mainly driven by sexual transmission. Unprotected heterosexual intercourse is the main mode of transmission in Papua New Guinea, whereas unprotected sex between men predominates in the epidemics of the smaller Pacific countries and in those of Australia and New Zealand (115).

As in many other high-income countries with older HIV epidemics, new HIV diagnoses have increased among men who have sex with men in Australia and New Zealand in the past decade. The trend may point to increased higher-risk sexual behaviour in this population group (116,117).

A lack of survey data creates difficulty in determining the role of commercial sex work in Papua New Guinea’s epidemic, but paid sex appears to be commonplace among mobile populations, including migrant workers, transport workers, and military personnel (118).

Injecting drug use—a small but significant factor

Injecting drug use is a minor factor in the epidemics in this region. But in parts of Australia, it features prominently in the HIV epidemic among aboriginal people. HIV infection among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was attributed to injecting drug use in 22% of cases over the past five years (117). However, in French Polynesia and Melanesia (excluding Papua New Guinea), people who inject drugs comprise 12% and 6%, respectively, of cumulative HIV case reports (115).

Children newly infected—Papua New Guinea has most of the burden

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV is a significant factor only in Papua New Guinea's epidemic, where nearly 10% of all people newly diagnosed with HIV to date acquired it during perinatal exposure (115). ■

Increasing >25%

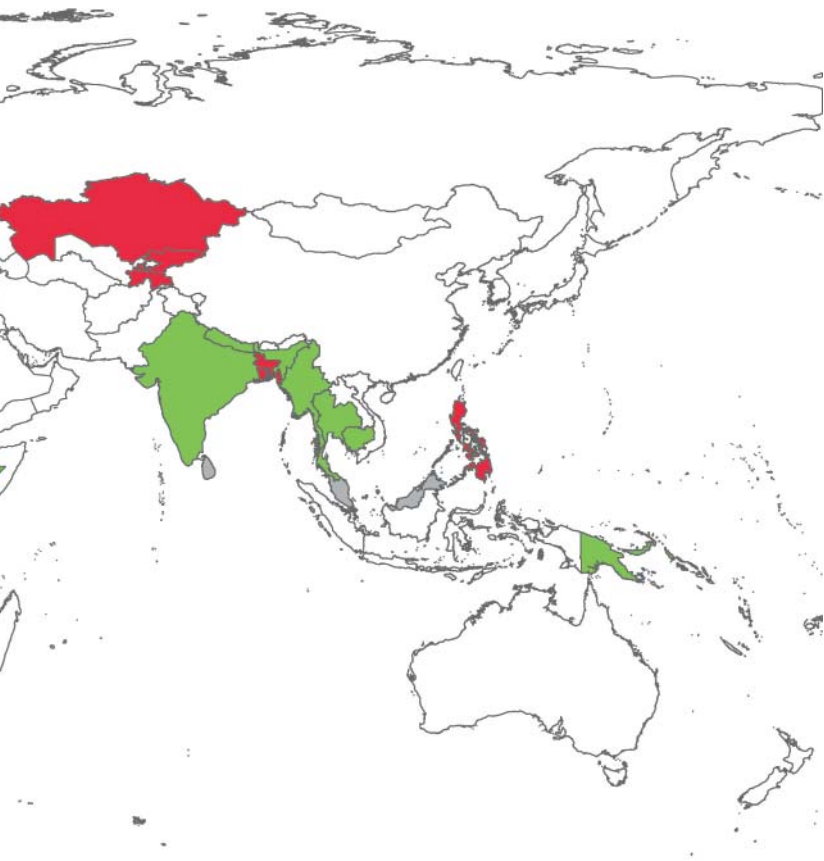
- Armenia
- Bangladesh
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Philippines
- Tajikistan

Stable

- Angola
- Argentina
- Belarus
- Benin
- Cameroon
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Djibouti
- France
- Germany
- Ghana
- Haiti
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Lithuania
- Malaysia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Panama
- Republic of Moldova
- Senegal
- Sri Lanka
- Uganda
- United States of America

Decreasing >25%

- Belize
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Central African Republic
- Congo
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Dominican Republic
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- India
- Jamaica
- Latvia
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nepal
- Papua New Guinea
- Rwanda
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Thailand
- Togo
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe



In the absence of a reliable diagnostic test that can directly measure the level of new HIV infections in a population, estimates of HIV incidence have been produced through modeling. The map includes 60 countries for which reliable estimates of new HIV infections over time were available from the 2010 round of country-specific estimation using the EPP/Spectrum tools, and 3 countries for which peer-reviewed publications with incidence trends were available. The EPP/Spectrum methods estimate HIV incidence trends from HIV prevalence over time combined with the changing level of antiretroviral therapy. The criteria for including countries in this analysis were as follows. EPP files were available and trends in EPP were not derived from workbook prevalence estimates; prevalence data were available up to at least 2007; there were at least four time points between 2001 and 2009 for which prevalence data were available for concentrated epidemics and at least three data points in the same period for generalized epidemics; for the majority of epidemic curves for a given country, EPP did not produce an artificial increase in HIV prevalence in recent years due to scarcity of prevalence data points; data were representative of the country; the EPP/Spectrum-derived incidence trend was not in conflict with the trend in case reports of new HIV diagnoses; and the EPP/Spectrum-derived incidence trend was not in conflict with modelled incidence trends derived from age-specific prevalence in national survey results. For some countries with complex epidemics including multiple populations groups with different risk behaviours as well as major geographic differences, such as Brazil, China and the Russian Federation, this type of assessment is highly complex and it could not be concluded in the 2010 estimation round. UNAIDS will continue to work with countries and partners to improve the quality of available information and modeling methodologies to include HIV incidence data for additional countries in future reports.

CHAPTER 3



HIV PREVENTION

KEY FINDINGS

- The global incidence of HIV infection declined by 19% between 1999 (the year of peak incidence) and 2009; the decline exceeded 25% in 33 countries, including 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - In 2009, 370 000 [230 000–510 000] children were infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission. This is a drop of 24% from five years earlier. However, rapid expansion of delivery of effective advances in preventing mother-to-child transmission is being held back by inadequate access to antenatal and postnatal services.
 - HIV prevention investments are about 22% of all spending in 106 low- and middle-income countries.
 - Globally, comprehensive and correct knowledge about HIV among both young men and young women has increased slightly since 2008—but at only 34%, the number of young people with this comprehensive knowledge is barely one third of the UNGASS target of 95%.
 - Trend analysis shows a general decline in the percentage of people who have had more than one sexual partner in the past year in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - Condom availability in places of need is increasing significantly, with 25.8 million female condoms provided through international and nongovernmental funding sources in 2009. Condom distribution increased by 10 million between 2008 and 2009.
 - Recent promising results of a tenofovir-based gel have raised hopes that an additional effective female-initiated prevention option may soon become viable.
-

» New HIV infections are declining globally

Dedicated efforts to promote and support combination HIV prevention are producing clear and impressive results. The incidence of HIV infection declined by 19% between 1999 and 2009 globally; the decline exceeded 25% in 33 countries, including 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. But while parts of the world experienced significant and encouraging decreases in HIV incidence between 2001 and 2009, during the same period the incidence increased by more than 25% in seven countries, including five in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. And HIV incidence remained stable in 23 countries between 2001 and 2009. Behaviour change is the most important factor accounting for these encouraging declines in new HIV infections in many countries. Among young people, noteworthy drops in HIV incidence have been associated with a significant positive trend (for either or both sexes) in important behaviour indicators, including increased condom use, delayed sexual debut, and reductions in multiple partnerships (1).

Correct and consistent condom use has been found to be greater than 90% effective in preventing transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Eleven countries reported levels of 75% or greater among either men or women for condom use at last higher-risk sex. Major successes in HIV prevention have been achieved in concentrated epidemic countries that have devoted substantial programming efforts and funds to prevention among people at higher risk of exposure to HIV. Too often, however, prevention responses still do not focus on these key populations.

In 2009, 370 000 [230 000–510 000] children were infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission (down from 500 000 [320 000–680 000] in 2001). Although this is an important achievement for the health of both mothers and infants, further rapid expansion in delivering advances in preventing mother-to-child transmission is being held back by inadequate access to antenatal and postnatal services.

Focusing HIV-prevention investments appropriately

HIV prevention investments are about 22% of all spending in 106 low- and middle-income countries. Even with existing resources, one notable challenge to strengthening the effects of the response to the epidemic has been the reluctance of planners and implementers to focus prevention efforts where they produce maximum impact. HIV prevention investments do not always follow epidemic patterns. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, areas experiencing

primarily concentrated epidemics, 89% of HIV-prevention investments in these regions are not focused on people at higher risk, such as people who inject drugs, sex workers and their clients, and men who have sex with men. A notable proportion of new infections are found among these population groups, even in countries with generalized epidemics, yet prevention spending often ignores this reality. For example, the proportion of HIV prevention expenditure devoted to programmes for sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs is only 1.7% in Burkina Faso, 0.4% in Côte d'Ivoire and 0.24% in Ghana, yet the percentage of new infections in these population groups is 30%, 28% and 43%, respectively (2).

In both Kenya and Mozambique, between one quarter and one third of new HIV infections occur among people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men, and sex workers and their clients (3). The proportions of Kenya's and Mozambique's total AIDS spending directed to HIV prevention among these key populations are 0.35% and 0.25% respectively, and almost all is from international sources. Spending directed specifically to support these populations in their response to HIV is only one hundredth of their respective share of the national epidemic (4).

Similarly, investment focused on young people often does not achieve an appropriate balance between the need for continued investment in HIV prevention among all young people and the need to pay particular attention to the special needs of young people at higher risk from drug use, sex work, or unprotected sex between men. For example in Asia, 90% of resources for young people are spent on low-risk youth, who represent just 5% of the people becoming infected with HIV (5).

Combination HIV prevention efforts are bearing results

Where key behavioural indicators related to the risk of HIV infection—condom use, sex before age 15 years (early sexual debut) and multiple partnerships—all have positive trends, the incidence of HIV infection is markedly reduced (1).

Evidence that combination HIV prevention efforts that address the most pressing HIV risks have decisively changed the course of the epidemic continues to accumulate. In Namibia, improvements across key knowledge and behaviour indicators—including comprehensive knowledge, age of sexual debut, engagement in higher-risk sex, and condom use among both males and females aged 15–24 years—were associated with declines in HIV prevalence among young people, from slightly more than 10% in 2007 to about 5% in 2009.

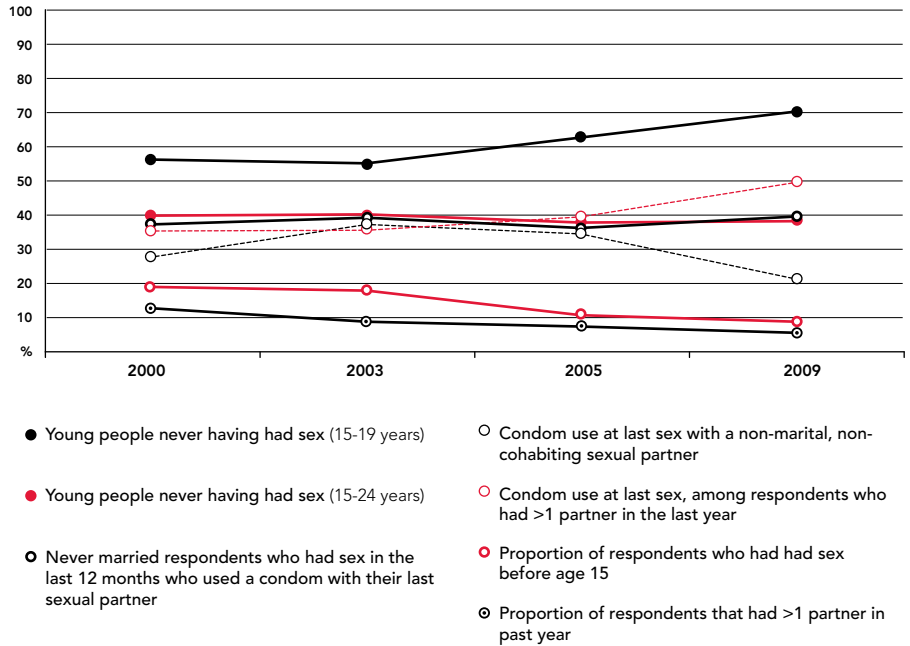
370k

In 2009, an estimated 370 000 children were infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission (down from 500 000 in 2001).

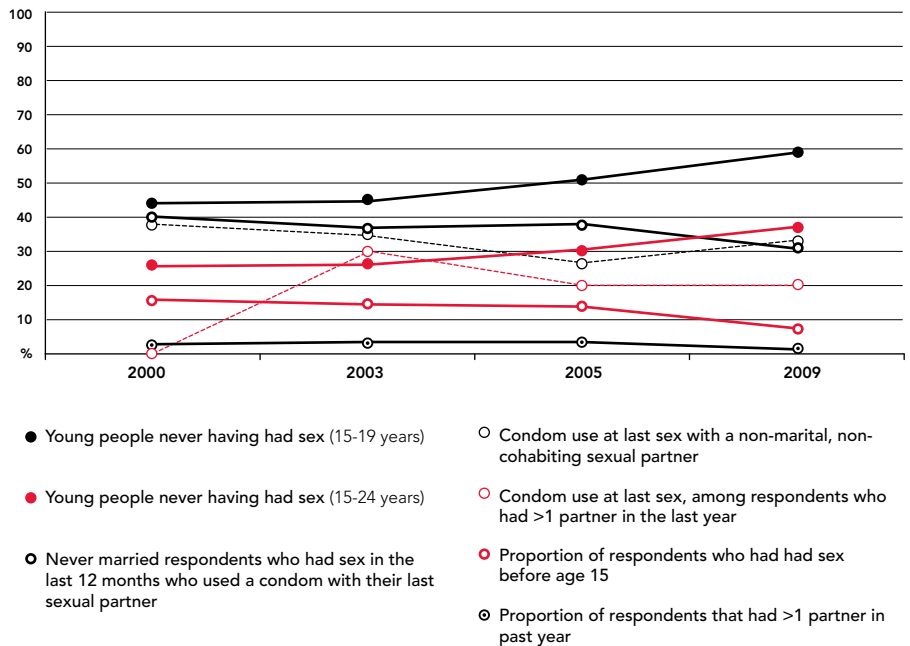
Figure 3.1
HIV prevention in Zambia, 2000-2009

Source: Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey.

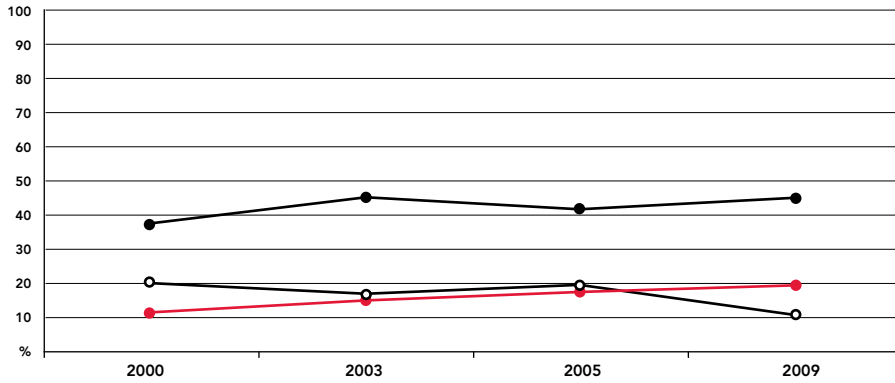
Males 15-24 years



Females 15-24 years

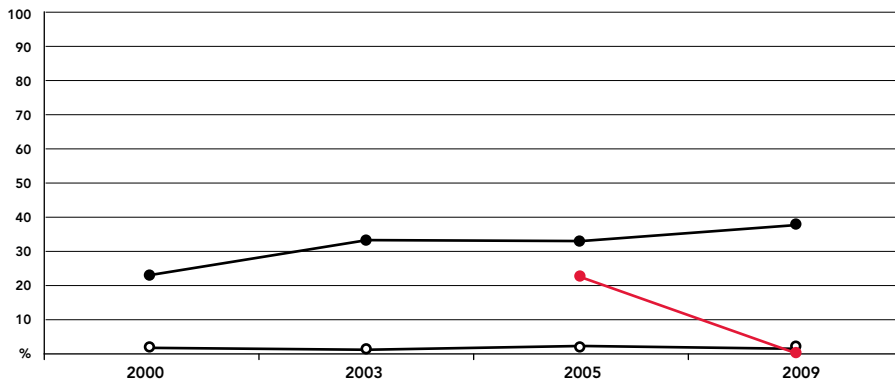


Males 25–49 years



- Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sexual partner
- Condom use at last sex among respondents who had >1 partner in the last year
- Proportion of respondents that had >1 partner in past year

Females 25–49 years



- Condom use at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sexual partner
- Condom use at last sex among respondents who had >1 partner in the last year
- Proportion of respondents that had >1 partner in past year

¹Limited data (nine of 41 countries) are available from Western and Central Europe, and to a lesser extent, the Middle East and North Africa (eight of 20 countries). Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the most complete data on comprehensive knowledge of HIV, largely due to the Demographic and Health Surveys that have been undertaken in 85 countries, with major support from the United States Government together with participating countries and other funders.

Between 2001 and 2009, overall HIV incidence in Namibia decreased by more than 25%. Similar trends were also recorded in Zimbabwe. But when different types of behaviour change vary—for example, when condom use increases and multiple partnerships do also, or vice versa—the effects of changes in reducing incidence are less easy to identify clearly.

In Zambia, HIV incidence declined by more than 25% between 2001 and 2009. The country has successfully increased both the age of sexual debut and abstinence among young people (6). The number of both young and older adults who have multiple partners has also declined. However, the proportion of men and women 15–24 years old with more than one partner in the past year who used a condom at last sex has also markedly declined.

Although fewer young men and women in Zambia are sexually active and fewer have had more than one partner in the past 12 months, condom use within this population has decreased rather than increased. For maximum effect, all routes to reducing the risk of sexual exposure to HIV must be pursued simultaneously (Figure 3.1).

Behaviour change and increased comprehensive correct knowledge reduces HIV incidence and prevalence in most countries with high HIV prevalence

Globally, comprehensive and correct knowledge about HIV among both young men and young women has increased slightly since 2003—but at only 34%, the number of young people with this comprehensive knowledge is only slightly greater than one third of the UNGASS target of 95%.¹ Ten countries have achieved comprehensive correct knowledge levels above 60% for either men or women 15–24 years old (Figure 3.2).

Opportunities to improve HIV prevention knowledge and behaviour still abound. Less than half of young people living in 15 of the 25 countries with the highest HIV prevalence can correctly answer five basic questions about HIV and its transmission (these include Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia). Young people ages 15–24 years old showed gradually improving knowledge about HIV in these 25 countries but still fall short of the global targets for comprehensive knowledge set in 2001.

Complex, changing, and multiple relationships

Understanding the varieties and patterns of sexual relationships is a necessary element in implementing effective prevention programmes. In most countries, a minority of males and females report having had sex with more than one partner in the last year. Trend analysis shows a general decline in the percentage of people who had more than one partner in the past year in sub-Saharan Africa, with some exceptions, such as Botswana, Congo, South Africa and Uganda. In Uganda, men older than 25 years are increasingly

Figure 3.2

Young people's knowledge of HIV

Countries with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV exceeding 60% among people 15–24 years old.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

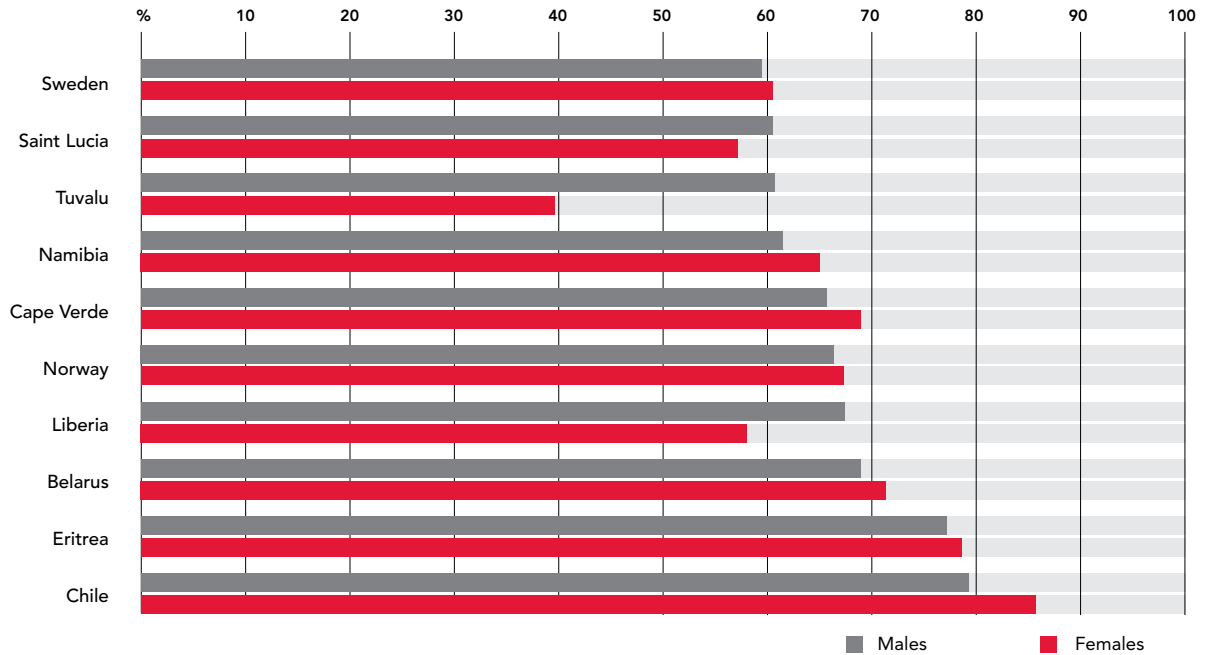
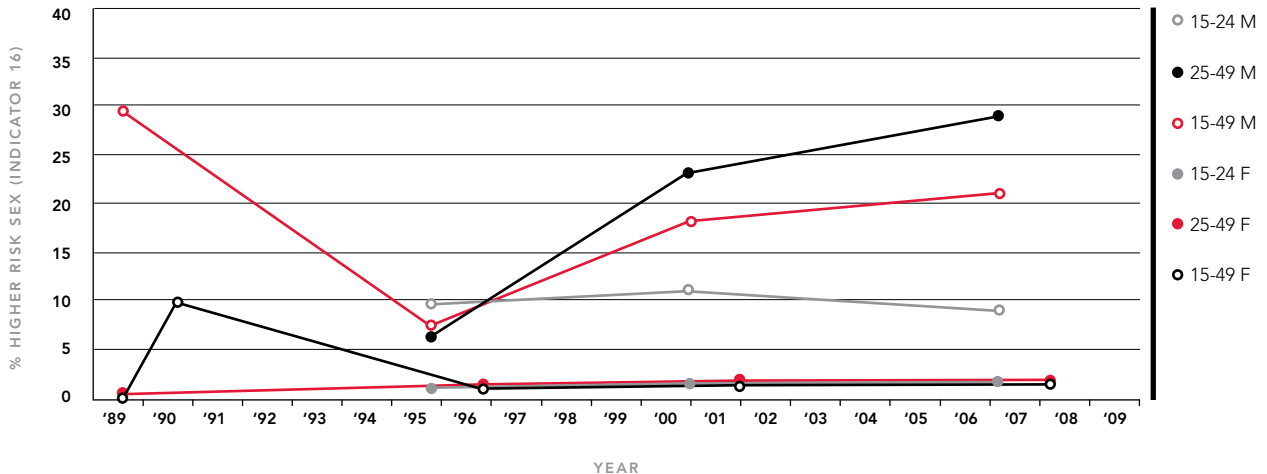


Figure 3.3

Multiple sexual partners in the past year, Uganda

Percentage of the population (ages 15–49 years old) that have had multiple sex partners in the past year in Uganda, by sex and age group, 1989–2006.

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys and other population-based behavioural survey data.



reporting multiple partners, while the number of women reporting sex with more than one partner has remained fairly stable (Figure 3.3).

75%

Level of condom use in risky sex by men and women reported by 11 countries

In 59 of the 93 countries reporting these data—including 18 of the 25 countries with the highest prevalence of HIV—less than 25% of men reported sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. A substantially larger number—84 countries—reported that less than 25% of women had sex with more than one partner in the past 12 months. On average, the proportion of men who reported having had sex with more than one partner in the past year was 16 percentage points higher than among women. Ten countries reported that 26% to 50% of men had more than one partner in the past year; two countries reported that 26% to 50% of women did so.

Condom availability and condom uptake is improving

Eleven countries reported levels of 75% or greater among either men or women for condom use at last higher-risk sex—these countries include Botswana, India and South Africa. Country progress reports show that the median percentage of condom use at last sex for males with more than one partner in the past 12 months is 48% versus 38% for women. Of the 83 countries for which data are available, 32 reported 60% or greater condom use at last sex among the men who have had sex with more than one partner in the past 12 months versus 20 of 80 reporting countries among women.

Trend data from Demographic and Health Surveys show that condom use is increasing in sub-Saharan Africa. Botswana reported that at least 80% of men used a condom at last higher-risk sex; no countries reported this level of condom use for women. In contrast, 14 countries report condom use rates of 20% or less at last sex for those with more than one partner in the past year among either males or females, including the high-prevalence countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

In Asia, women in Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand and men in Timor-Leste reported lower than 25% condom use at last higher-risk sex. The other countries in Asia showed higher rates of condom use at last higher-risk sex or did not report on this indicator. Of the countries reporting this indicator in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, most reported between 51% and 80% using a condom at last higher-risk sex.

Reports of condom use by sex workers at last sex with a client are encouraging. Of 86 countries providing data, 26 reported that 90% or more of sex workers report having used a condom with their last client, with another 13 countries reporting condom use levels from 80% to 90%. At the same time, 47 countries—more than half of those reporting—report rates of condom use by sex workers with their last client below 80%, including less than 60% in 17 countries. Greater condom promotion efforts are needed to increase the levels of usage of this technology for protection against HIV by sex workers and their clients.

The availability of female condoms in places of need is significantly increasing,

Ukraine—significant strides in protecting people who use drugs from HIV infection

For many years, Ukraine has had the most severe HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. However, four years of comprehensive, sustained funding for and implementation of evidence-based harm reduction programming have helped reduce the HIV incidence among people who inject drugs in Ukraine. Data from multiple sources, from behavioural surveillance, sentinel surveys and programmes serving people who inject drugs all indicate that HIV transmission among people who inject drugs in Ukraine appears to be significantly decreasing. HIV infections among people who started injecting drugs in only the past two years (and are thus more likely to represent incident infections rather than ones acquired much earlier) decreased from a peak of 30% in 2004 to 11% in 2008 (14).

Behavioural surveillance in Ukraine shows that people who inject drugs are increasingly adapting key HIV risk-reduction measures. The percentage of people who inject drugs who report using sterile injecting equipment at last injection rose from 80% in 2006 to 86% in 2008. In 2009, about 4600 people who inject drugs were accessing opioid substitution therapy at any time (15). Although the HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs in Ukraine has stabilized, they remain at high risk of acquiring HIV, whether by sharing contaminated equipment or through the sexual transmission of HIV from people who inject drugs to their partners (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4
Harm reduction programmes and HIV prevalence in Ukraine

Association between harm reduction programmes and HIV prevalence in Ukraine, 2004–2009.

Sources: M Mahy, C Chhea, T Saliuk, O Varetska, R Lyerla (2010). A proxy measure for HIV incidence among populations at increased risk to HIV Vol 2(1):8, *Journal of HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Epidemiology*. UNGASS Country Progress Reports 2010.

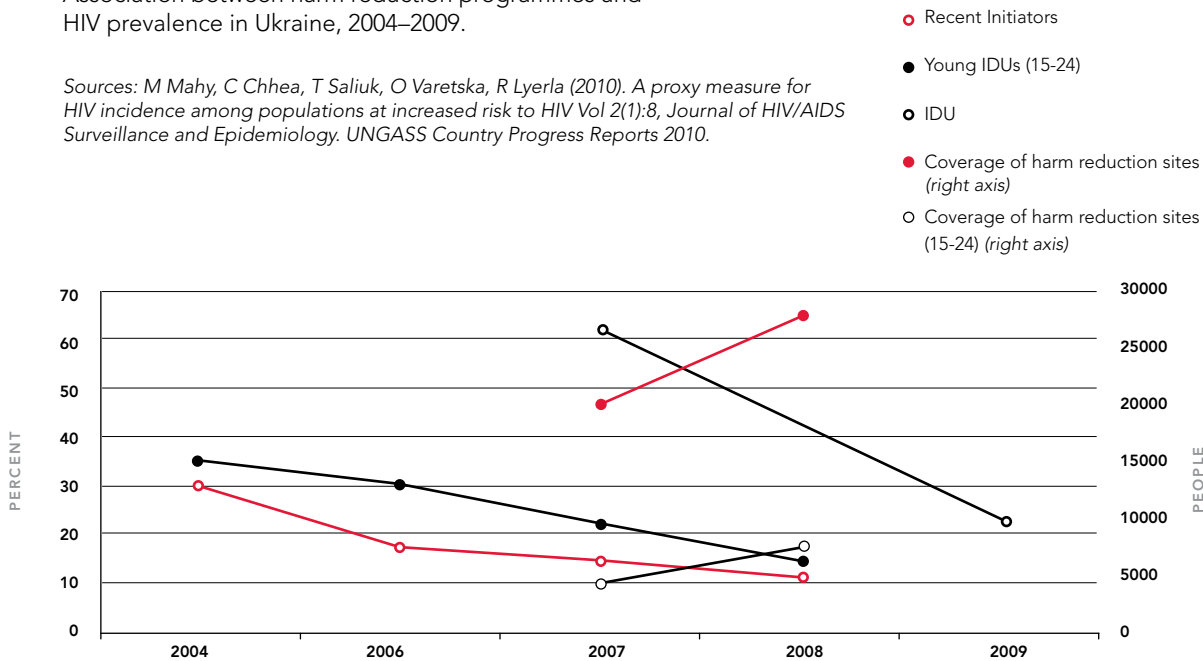
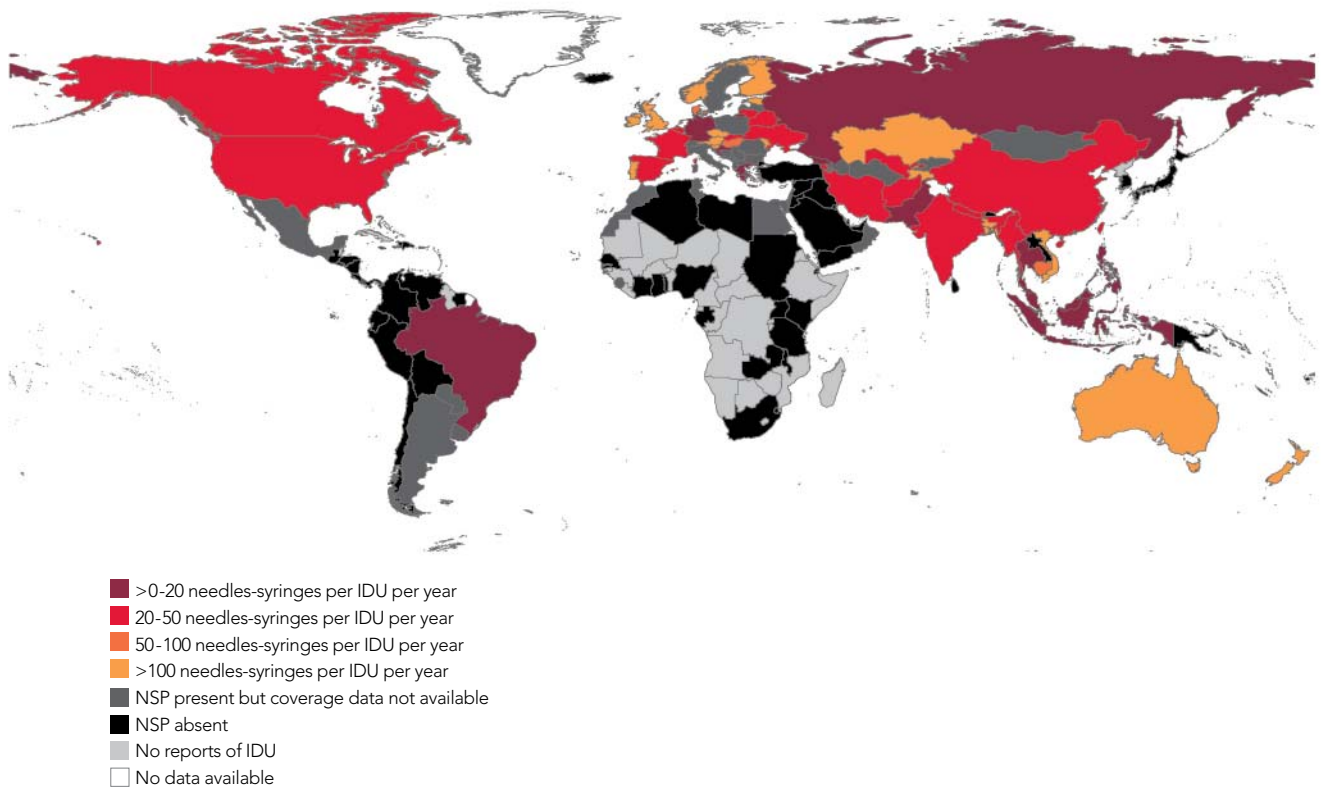


Figure 3.5

Availability of sterile injecting equipment, 2010

Global estimates of the availability of sterile injecting equipment per person who uses drugs per year, 2010.

Source: Mathers BM, Degenhardt L, Ali H, Wiessing L, Hickman M, Mattick R, et al. HIV prevention, treatment and care for people who inject drugs: A systematic review of global, regional and national coverage. *The Lancet* 2010;375:1014-28.



with 25.8 million condoms provided through international and nongovernmental funding sources in 2009, as opposed to 10.7 million condoms financed through these sources in 2006. Between 2008 and 2009 alone, condom distribution increased by 10 million. Global distribution of female condoms, however, still lags far behind that of male condoms.

HIV prevention efforts focused on people who inject drugs

An estimated 15.9 million [11.0 million–21.2 million] people inject drugs worldwide; of these, nearly 20%, an estimated 3 million [500 000–5.5 million] are living with HIV (12)(Table 3.1). Access to HIV prevention services, including harm-reduction programmes assisting people who use drugs, has increased, but not at the required scale. Globally, the median coverage of HIV prevention services was 32%. Although both men and women who inject drugs experience a significant burden of HIV disease, infection with other

bloodborne viruses and also potentially life-threatening conditions such as tuberculosis, women who inject drugs face even greater risks. Studies indicate that women who inject drugs are more likely to face violence and greater levels of stigma and are more likely to die earlier (13).

Making injecting safer for people who use drugs by providing sterile equipment is relatively easy and inexpensive and can significantly reduce levels of HIV transmission. Half of the 50 countries that report data about the use of safe injection equipment estimate that 80% or more of the people who inject drugs used a sterile needle at last injection. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where the HIV epidemics are primarily driven by injecting drug use, five of nine countries (Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) reported in 2009 that more than 80% of people who inject drugs used sterile injecting equipment at last injection. Eight of 12 countries reporting in South and South-East Asia report rates of sterile needle usage at last injection exceeding 80%. In Central and South America, Argentina reports more than 80% using a sterile needle at last injection (most other countries do not report on this indicator). In Oceania, Australia reports more than 80% using a sterile needle at last injection (other countries not reporting).

In North America and Europe, 10 countries report exceeding 80% usage of sterile equipment and nine below. In the Middle East and North Africa, all three reporting countries had levels below 80%. In the other regions, a large majority of countries did not report on this indicator.

According to WHO, UNODC and UNAIDS target-setting guidelines (16), the availability of fewer than 100 syringes per person who injects drugs per year is considered low, 100–200 medium, and more than 200 high. In addition to the survey data on the extent to which sterile needles were used at the most recent injection, Figure 3.5 illustrates that the number of sterile needles made available per estimated person who injects drugs is very low.

Men who have sex with men—a key population still needing support

Access to HIV prevention programmes and services for men who have sex with men has increased somewhat in the past two years but remains inadequate overall (Figure 3.6). Safer sex behaviour, especially not having unprotected penetrative sex, is effective in protecting individuals and the larger communities of men who have sex with men from HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Data from 78 countries show that condom use by men who have sex with men was less than 50% in 24 countries, between 50% to 60% in 16 countries, 60% to 80% in 28 countries and more than 80% in only seven countries: Andorra, Cambodia, Guyana, Myanmar, Panama, Suriname, and Uzbekistan. Figure 3.7 gives the median and range of the proportion of reported condom use at last sex by men who have sex with men by geographical region.

Among countries reporting to UNGASS in 2010, a global median of 42% of men who have sex with men reported receiving an HIV test and the result in the past 12 months. A man knowing his HIV-positive status can protect his health by receiving appropriate treatment early and also be encouraged through

Table 3.1
Countries in which HIV infections among people who inject drugs represent 20% or more of the total number of people living with HIV

Source: Mathers et al. (12).

- Azerbaijan
- Canada
- China
- Estonia
- Georgia
- Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Italy
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Malaysia
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Russian Federation
- Spain
- Tajikistan
- Ukraine
- United States of America
- Uzbekistan

counselling and support to lessen the risk of transmitting the virus to his future partners. A man who tests HIV-negative can be supported to continue to avoid being infected. Some regions report testing rates considerably above the median, such as in Central and South America, where Argentina, El Salvador, Guyana, and Paraguay reported that more than 80% of men who have sex with men have had an HIV test and know the results in the past 12 months.

80%

Argentina, El Salvador, Guyana, and Paraguay reported that more than 80% of men who have sex with men have had an HIV test and know the results in the past 12 months.

A recent survey by the Global Forum on MSM and HIV assessed the availability of and access to testing and prevention services for sexually transmitted infections and HIV among men who have sex with men in eight regions (18). Of the 17 services assessed (including sexually transmitted infection and HIV testing and counselling, HIV treatment, free condoms, mental health services, circumcision, and mass-media campaigns to reduce HIV and to reduce homophobia), only in two areas (sexually transmitted infection testing and circumcision) did a majority of respondents (only 51% in both cases) report that the services were easily accessible. Respondents also noted the many barriers to their access to services, including homophobia, stigma, criminalization of same-sex acts, policy barriers, and insensitivity or lack of awareness among health care providers.

Commercial and transactional sex

HIV prevention programmes among sex workers have achieved major progress both in increasing condom use in sex work and in reducing associated HIV infections. Considerable room remains, however, to improve the availability and use of condoms among sex workers and their clients. In 27 of 87 countries, data indicate that 90% or more of sex workers report condom use with their last client. A further 17 countries report condom use by sex workers at 80% to 90%. In contrast, 17 countries report rates of less than 60%.

In countries with concentrated epidemics, HIV prevalence trends among recent initiates into sex work provide insight into the trajectory of the HIV epidemic and are a proxy measure of HIV incidence. Figure 3.8 illustrates the case of sex workers in Cambodia: HIV prevalence among those engaged in sex work for less than one year declined steadily from 2002 to 2006, tracking a decline in estimated incidence. HIV prevalence also declined among sex workers who have been working for more than two years, but prevalence remains considerably higher than for those more recently engaged in sex work.

In India, the Avahan programme, underway since 2003, has demonstrated significant results among sex workers (19). The combined prevention approach of Avahan (community outreach, empowerment, condom programming and sexually transmitted infection and HIV testing services) explicitly addresses individuals with great vulnerability to HIV infection in six high-prevalence states: sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and men at higher risk along key trucking routes. Recent results from an Avahan study of sex workers in Karnataka, in south India, showed that, from the time the programme was first implemented, the HIV prevalence in this population declined from 20% to 16% and condom use at last client sex increased from 66% to 84% (20).

Figure 3.6
HIV prevention programmes for selected populations

Median coverage of HIV prevention programmes for selected population groups, 2008 and 2010.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

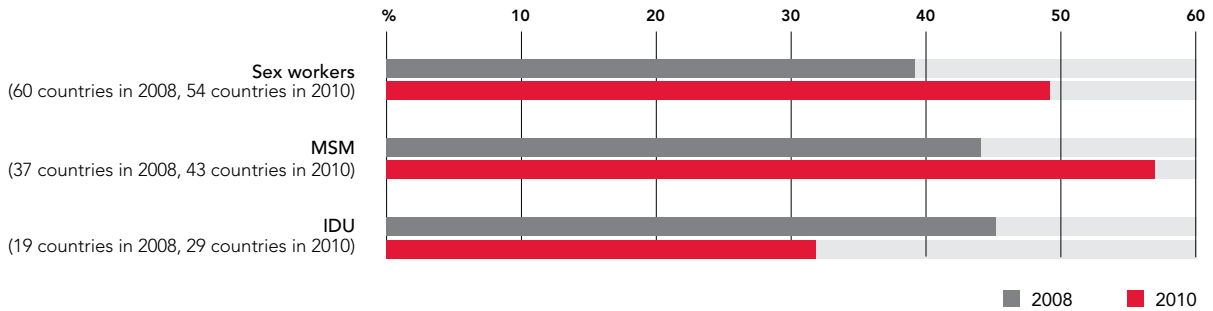


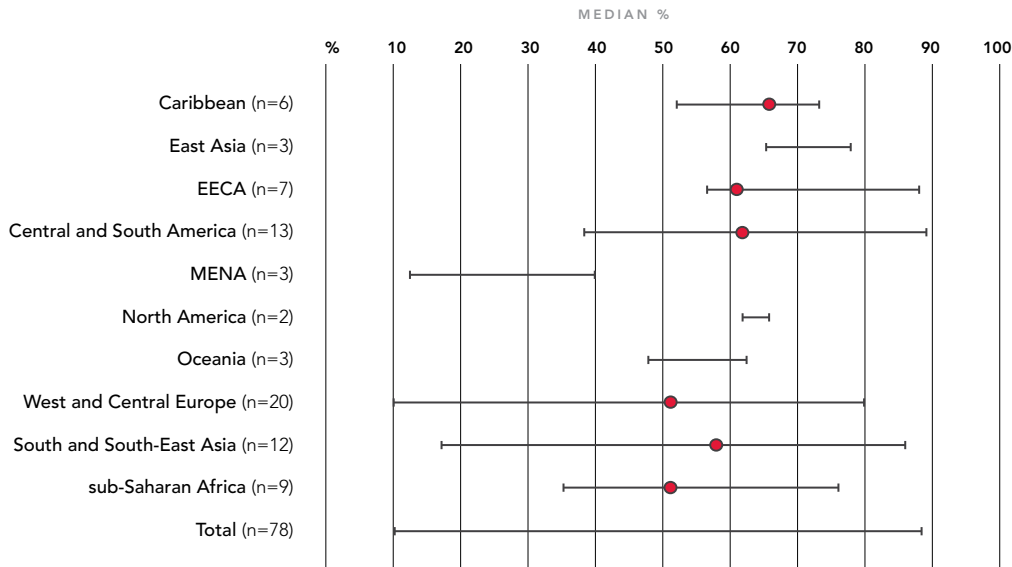
Figure 3.7
Condom use by men who have sex with men

Percentage (median and range) of men who have sex with men who used a condom at last sex by geographical region, 2010.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010

● Median

Medians were not calculated where number of countries was 5 or less



Structural approaches to HIV prevention

Tackling the social and economic drivers of HIV risk and vulnerability can significantly influence the epidemic if these approaches are implemented systematically.

One example of social change that could directly reduce the number of new HIV infections is reducing the violence faced by people who inject drugs. Moving beyond the availability of sterile needles and syringes and treatment programmes to reduce HIV for people who inject drugs—changes in the social, economic and policy environment can also have a marked effect. For example, an association has been observed between police violence against people who inject drugs and specific types of higher-risk behaviour such as using preloaded syringes. Building on this association, recent modelling has estimated the number of HIV infections that could be averted if police violence against people who inject drugs was eliminated (Figure 3.9).

Another approach is the IMAGE Programme in South Africa, which combines microfinance for women with gender training and community mobilization. The programme was evaluated as a randomized trial and found positive effects on household economic well-being and women's empowerment, a 50% reduction in intimate partner violence, and reduced HIV risk behaviour among young women participants. The programme has scaled up to reach more than 12 000 women in South Africa.

Schooling for girls has the potential to reduce HIV risk. The positive effects of both school participation and HIV programmes in schools on HIV-related risks have been well established (22). Age-disparate partnerships, in which young women are in relationships with men at least five years older, are also associated with elevated risk of HIV infection (23). Cash transfers are emerging as a potential intervention to mitigate certain social or economic drivers of HIV vulnerability.

Several recent studies provide evidence of the effectiveness of cash transfers in educational retention and HIV prevention. In Zomba, Malawi, for example, both conditional and unconditional cash transfers for adolescent girls resulted in increased school attendance among beneficiaries (24). Early marriage, pregnancy, and self-reported sexual activity declined notably among beneficiaries of both types of cash transfers. According to the evidence, observed changes in self-reported sexual `account for less than half of the programme's effects on HIV, with the rest due to a change in the risk profile of the girls' sexual partners (25). These results suggest that structural interventions such as cash transfers might be a promising tactic for overcoming age-disparate sex, a key driver of the epidemic in several countries.

In addition, structural approaches that strengthen solidarity and collective action `can play a critical role in enhancing resilience to HIV among marginalized groups, including sex workers. Avahan, the India AIDS Initiative funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (19), has found that structural activities can be feasible and cost-effective, and can contribute to more sustainable HIV prevention when integrated into a package of prevention activities. Pathfinder International, a key partner of Avahan, and its local implementing nongovernmental organization partner in Kolhapur are implementing a structural intervention that provides supported peer-led outreach, crisis response services and community mobilization to street-based sex workers, whose visibility makes them vulnerable to arrest and to violence from police, clients, and gangs (26).

Food insecurity is widespread globally (more than 1 billion people are undernourished) and forces people to use various types of coping behaviour, some of which increase the likelihood of engaging in unprotected sex, particularly sexual risk-taking among women, as they may engage in transactional sex to procure food for themselves and their children. A study, conducted in Botswana and Swaziland, showed that food insecurity was associated with inconsistent condom use with a "non-primary" partner: women reporting food insufficiency in the previous 12 months had 80% increased odds of selling sex for money or resources, 70% increased odds of engaging in unprotected sex and reporting lack of sexual control and 50% increased odds of intergenerational sex (27). Similarly, a study in Uganda that investigated the relationship between food insecurity and transactional sex showed the negative effects of food insecurity on control over condom use and the risk of staying in abusive relationships (28). Gender inequality, often reinforced by intergenerational sex, further weakens women's negotiating power. A study from Nigeria reported that 35% of female sex workers said that poverty and lack of means to obtain food caused them to join the sex trade, and to engage in unprotected sex with clients (29). These associations remained even when controlling for other markers of socioeconomic status.

Figure 3.8

Condom use and HIV prevalence among sex workers in Cambodia

Percentage of sex workers using condoms and HIV prevalence among brothel-based sex workers in Cambodia by length of time involved in sex work, 1998–2007.

Source: M Mahy, C Chhea, T Saliuk, O Varetska, R Lyerla (2010). A proxy measure for HIV incidence among populations at increased risk to HIV Vol 2(1):8, *Journal of HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Epidemiology*.

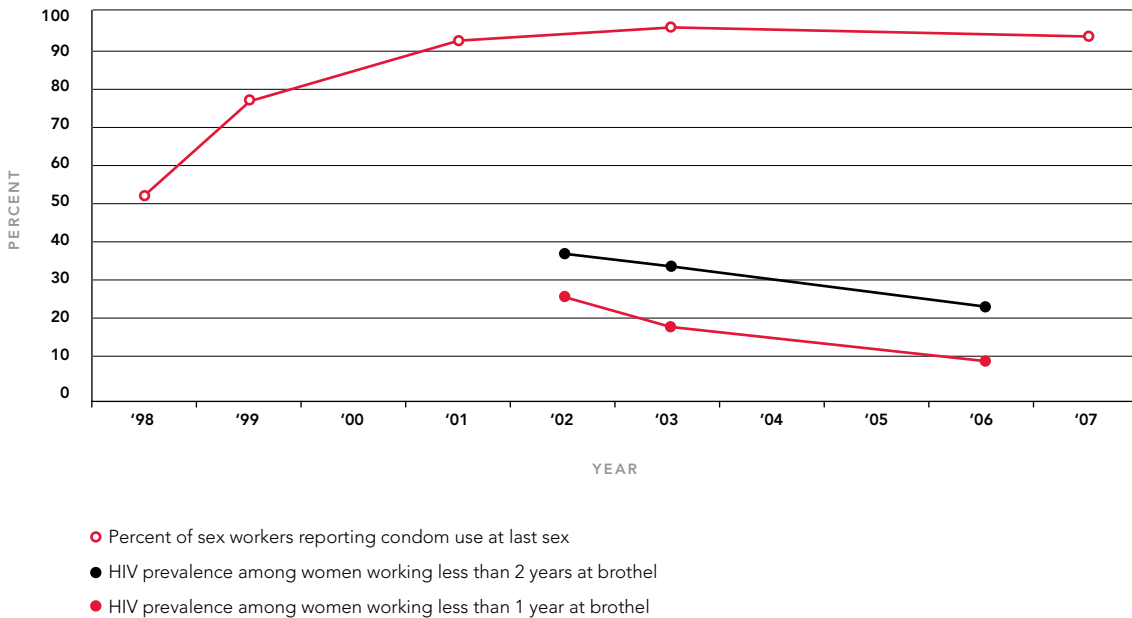
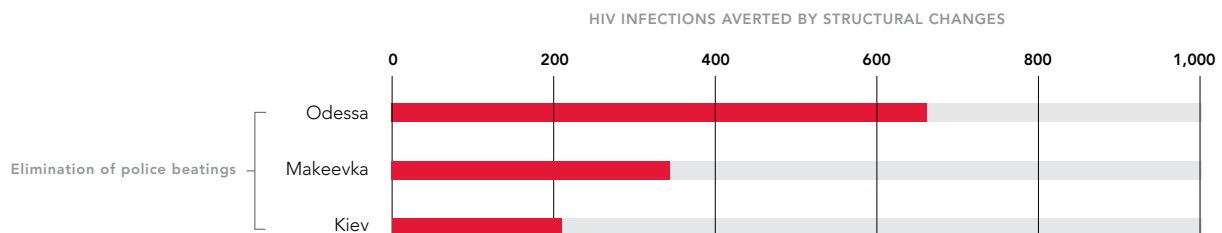


Figure 3.9

Averting HIV infection by eliminating police beatings of people who inject drugs, Ukraine

HIV infections that could be averted by eliminating police beatings of people who inject drugs in three cities in Ukraine

Source: Strathdee et al 2010



²Countries with the largest number of pregnant women living with HIV in 2009: Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Significant strides in preventing mother-to-child transmission

Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV has been a fundamental advance in the AIDS response for the past decade. Infection rates among children born to mothers living with HIV have dropped significantly in recent years, from 500 000 [320 000–680 000] in 2001 to 370 000 [230 000–510 000] children infected with HIV in 2009.

Several countries have advanced efforts to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland have achieved more than 80% coverage of antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent mother-to-child transmission. Seven other countries in sub-Saharan Africa have coverage levels of 50% to 80%. Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole achieved 54% [40%–84%] coverage. In East and Southern Africa, 68% [53%–95%] of pregnant women living with HIV received antiretroviral medication to prevent mother-to-child transmission in 2009 (up substantially from 15% in 2005). In West and Central Africa, however, coverage lags at 23% [16%–44%] (30).

Worldwide, 53% [40%–79%] of women in low- and middle-income countries received antiretroviral medication to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV in 2009, versus 45% [37%–57%] in 2008 and 15% in 2005 (31). The gap in reaching the target of 80% coverage of antiretroviral prophylaxis for preventing mother-to-child transmission is becoming more concentrated in a handful of countries, with 14 countries comprising more than 80% of the global gap. Nigeria alone now contributes to 32% of the gap, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo next, contributing 7% of the gap (Figure 3.10, Figure 3.11).

The proportion of pregnant women in low- and middle-income countries who received an HIV test reached 26%, up from 21% in 2008 and 7% in 2005 (31)—progress, but still a low figure, on the path towards the UNAIDS goal of virtually eliminating the mother-to-child transmission of HIV by 2015. In the 25 countries with the greatest number of pregnant women living with HIV,² the percentage receiving HIV testing and counselling varied greatly—from more than 95% in South Africa and Zambia to 9% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and 6% in Chad (31).

Coverage for services for preventing mother-to-child transmission has lagged behind antenatal care access (Figure 3.12). In addition, women living with HIV continue to have a high unmet need for family planning: in some countries, more than one quarter of women living with HIV do not desire their current pregnancy or would like to delay their next pregnancy by two years. Strengthening family planning services and the delivery of maternal, newborn and child health care would produce better outcomes for babies and their mothers.

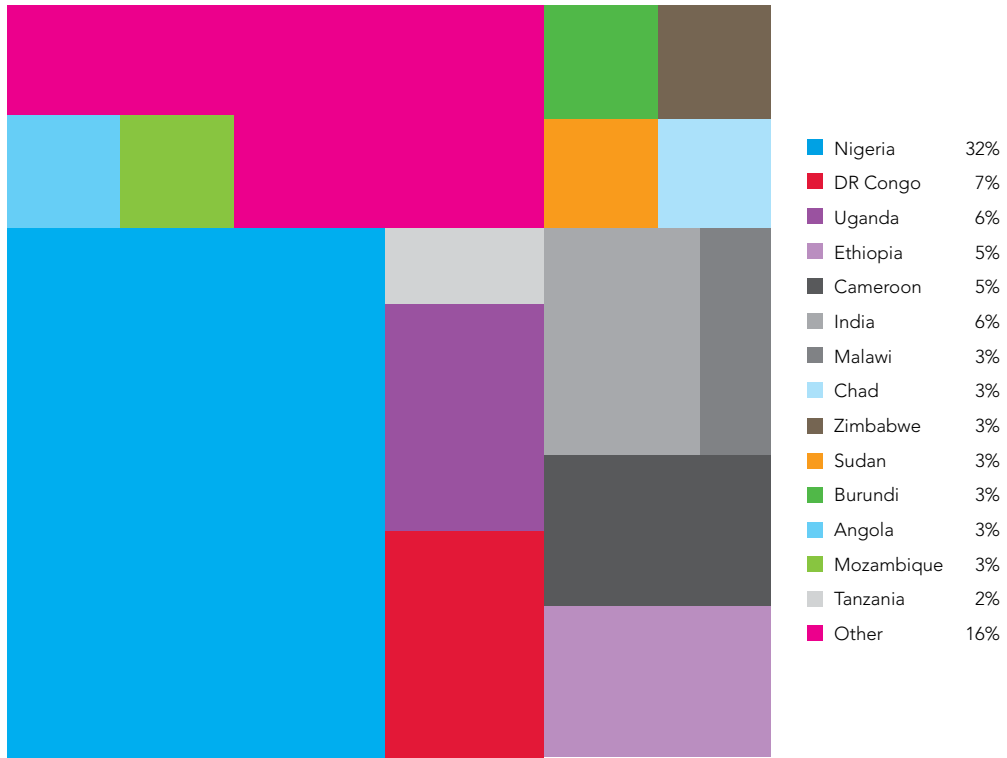
The efficacy of antiretroviral drugs in preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV varies with the type of regimen used and the duration over which it is given. Combination regimens which include different types of antiretroviral drugs are more efficacious than monotherapies. Monotherapies are also prone to building antiretroviral resistance in the virus, which may limit future therapeutic options when treatment is needed. According to the 2010 WHO

Figure 3.10

Gaps in antiretroviral therapy to prevent mother-to-child transmission

Global gap in providing antiretroviral therapy to 80% of mothers to prevent mother-to-child transmission in low- and middle-income countries.

Source: WHO Towards Universal Access 2010.



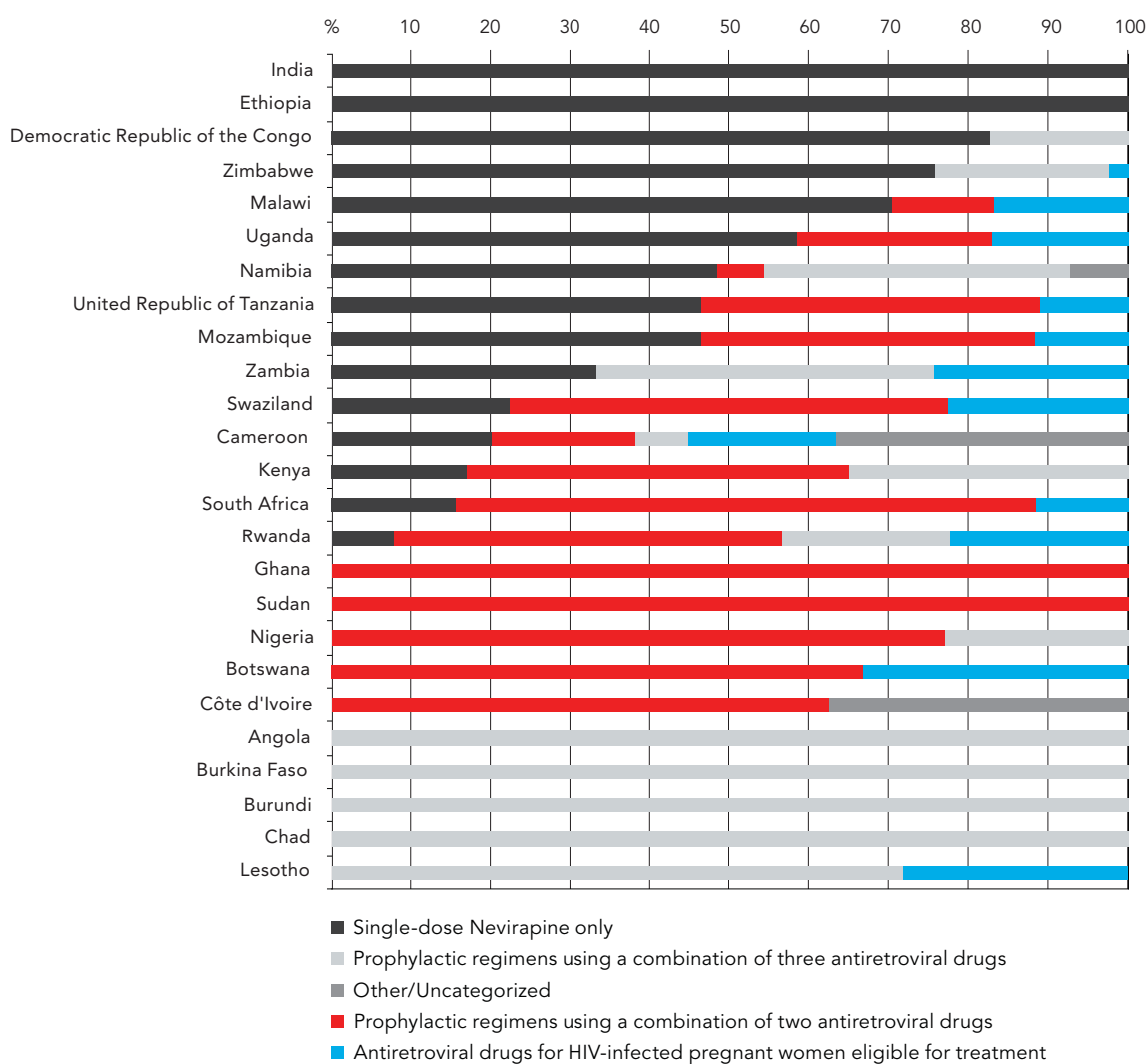
treatment guidelines it is recommended that pregnant women living with HIV and their exposed infants receive combination therapy rather than single-dose Nevirapine. Antiretroviral prophylaxis is also recommended during breastfeeding in settings where breastfeeding is judged to be the safest infant feeding option. In addition, all women eligible for treatment under WHO guidelines should receive an appropriate combination therapy for their own health.

In the 59 low- and middle-income countries that provided disaggregated data for their prevention of mother-to-child regimens around 30% of pregnant women received single-dose Nevirapine, while 54% received a combination regimen to avoid mother-to-child transmission of HIV. About 15% of all mothers received ongoing antiretroviral therapy based on eligibility criteria for treatment. Figure 3.11 shows the distribution of regimens given for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission in 2009 for the 25 countries with the greatest number of HIV positive pregnant women. Of those countries 10 have moved from using single-dose Nevirapine to providing more efficacious combination regimens.

Figure 3.11

Distribution of prophylactic regimens for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010



However, in India, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe and Malawi over two thirds of women who were provided with antiretroviral drugs for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission were still offered single dose Nevirapine. In these countries there is an urgent need to update the regimens in line with the global standards.

New tools to expanding effective HIV prevention

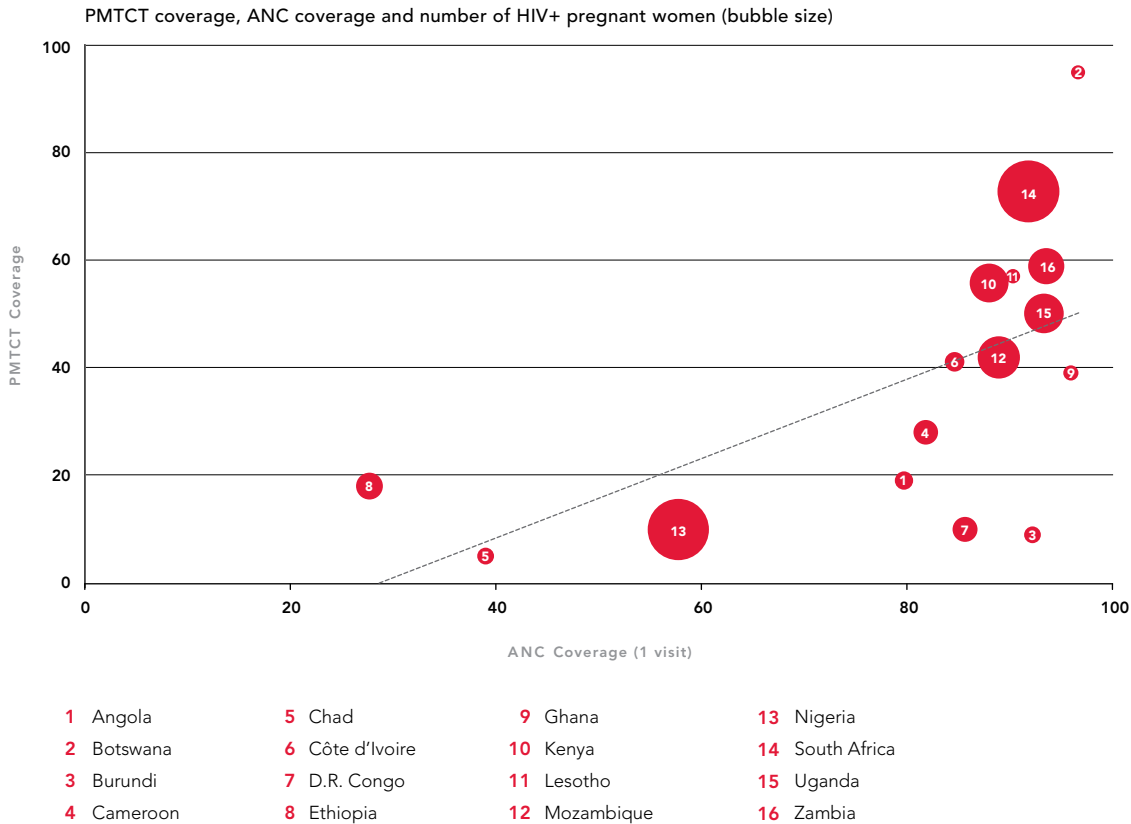
The goals and targets set at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) in 2001, which emphasize increasing knowledge and behaviour change, continue to be the mainstay of HIV prevention efforts. Since 2001, major advances in HIV prevention tools and methods have been integrated progressively into increasingly effective HIV prevention programmes.

Figure 3.12

Preventing mother-to-child transmission

Coverage of antenatal care services and services for preventing mother-to-child transmission among women living with HIV in high-prevalence countries, 2010

Source: WHO and UN Statistics Division



Among these are efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission and to promote male circumcision. On the horizon is the potential of expanded efforts to reap the prevention benefits of access to antiretroviral therapy, topical uses of antiretroviral drugs in microbicides, and the potential expansion of the prophylactic use of antiretroviral drugs before exposure to HIV.

Male circumcision

Three clinical trials have demonstrated that adult male circumcision significantly reduces the likelihood of uninfected men acquiring HIV from an HIV-infected female sex partner. UNAIDS and WHO have recommended that male circumcision be scaled up in areas of high HIV prevalence and low rates of male circumcision. A review of nine country experiences of scaling up adult male circumcision in Southern and Eastern Africa shows significant roll-out in the Nyanza province of Kenya and considerable experience gained in other areas (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2

Scaling up male circumcision

Recent roll-out of the scaling up of adult male circumcision in nine countries.

Source: Meeting reports and presentations. Durham, NC, Clearinghouse on Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention, 2010.

| | Number circumcised | Time period | Number of sites established |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| BOTSWANA | 6 180 | April 2009 – March 2010 | 35 |
| KENYA | 91 300 (90 000 in Nyanza alone) | 2009 – June 2010 | |
| NAMIBIA | 350 | September 2009 – June 2010 | 3 |
| RWANDA | 542 | October 2009 – April 2010 | 9 |
| SWAZILAND | 10 000 | 2008 – June 2010 | |
| UGANDA | 5 340 | October 2008 – March 2010 | |
| UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | 4 700 | September 2009 – May 2010 | 3 |
| ZAMBIA | 9 906 10 000 9 179 | January – June 2010 2009 2007 – 2008 | 56 |
| ZIMBABWE | 6 070 | May 2009 – April 2010 | 5 |

“RECENT PROMISING RESULTS OF A TENOFOVIR-BASED GEL HAVE RAISED HOPES THAT AN ADDITIONAL FEMALE-INITIATED PREVENTION OPTION MAY SOON BECOME VIABLE.”

Microbicides

Recent promising results of a tenofovir-based gel have raised hopes that an additional female-initiated prevention option may soon become viable. This landmark proof-of-concept study by the Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa (CAPRISA) (34) found that the microbicide gel studied reduced HIV infection by 39% and herpes simplex virus-2 infection by 51% and that the gel was both safe and acceptable when used once in the 12 hours before sex and once in the 12 hours after sex by women aged 18–40 years.

Moving forward, based on these data, and making a safe and effective tenofovir gel available to women who want it will require: rapidly moving to additional trials to confirm results; determining the requirements for the approval by national drug regulatory authorities of this new indication for tenofovir; conducting the operations research needed to determine how to deliver and sustain product supplies within combination prevention programmes; determining the frequency of HIV testing needed to ensure the safe use of the microbicide gel; and accelerating studies to expand knowledge of whether the product is safe and effective for women younger than 18 years of age and pregnant women. ■

THE HIV TREATMENT AND PREVENTION CONTINUUM

When the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS was held in 2001, access to antiretroviral therapy in low- and middle-income countries was in its infancy. By 2006, Member States unanimously supported goals towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. This commitment was underpinned by successful country experiences in accelerating access to HIV treatment.

Antiretroviral therapy is now better seen as having several crucial roles in the AIDS response. This is especially true when prevention and treatment interact in synergy, for example in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, in post-exposure prophylaxis, and in the beneficial results from reduced viral load at both the individual and population levels in reducing the onward transmission of HIV. Trials are also underway to examine their role in pre-exposure prophylaxis.

A concerted focus on bridging the gap between HIV treatment need and HIV treatment access will maximize the potential of antiretroviral therapy to contribute to secondary individual, family and population-level HIV prevention benefits. These secondary benefits will be realized where antiretroviral therapy reaches everyone in need of treatment and where people living with HIV are able to shape HIV prevention programming in a framework of “positive health, dignity and prevention”. Treatment is not a “magic bullet” to bring HIV epidemics to a halt (35), but antiretroviral therapy as an element of combination HIV prevention programmes seems likely to have potentially significant secondary benefits beyond prevention programmes that do not include increased treatment access. The action agenda to build stronger prevention and treatment responses in tandem requires:

- non-stigmatizing health services;
- effective referral systems across HIV, tuberculosis, and sexually transmitted infection behaviour and social support services;
- increased investment in the capacities of people living with HIV and key affected communities to organize and empower themselves; and
- social and behavioural change communication around risk and treatment.

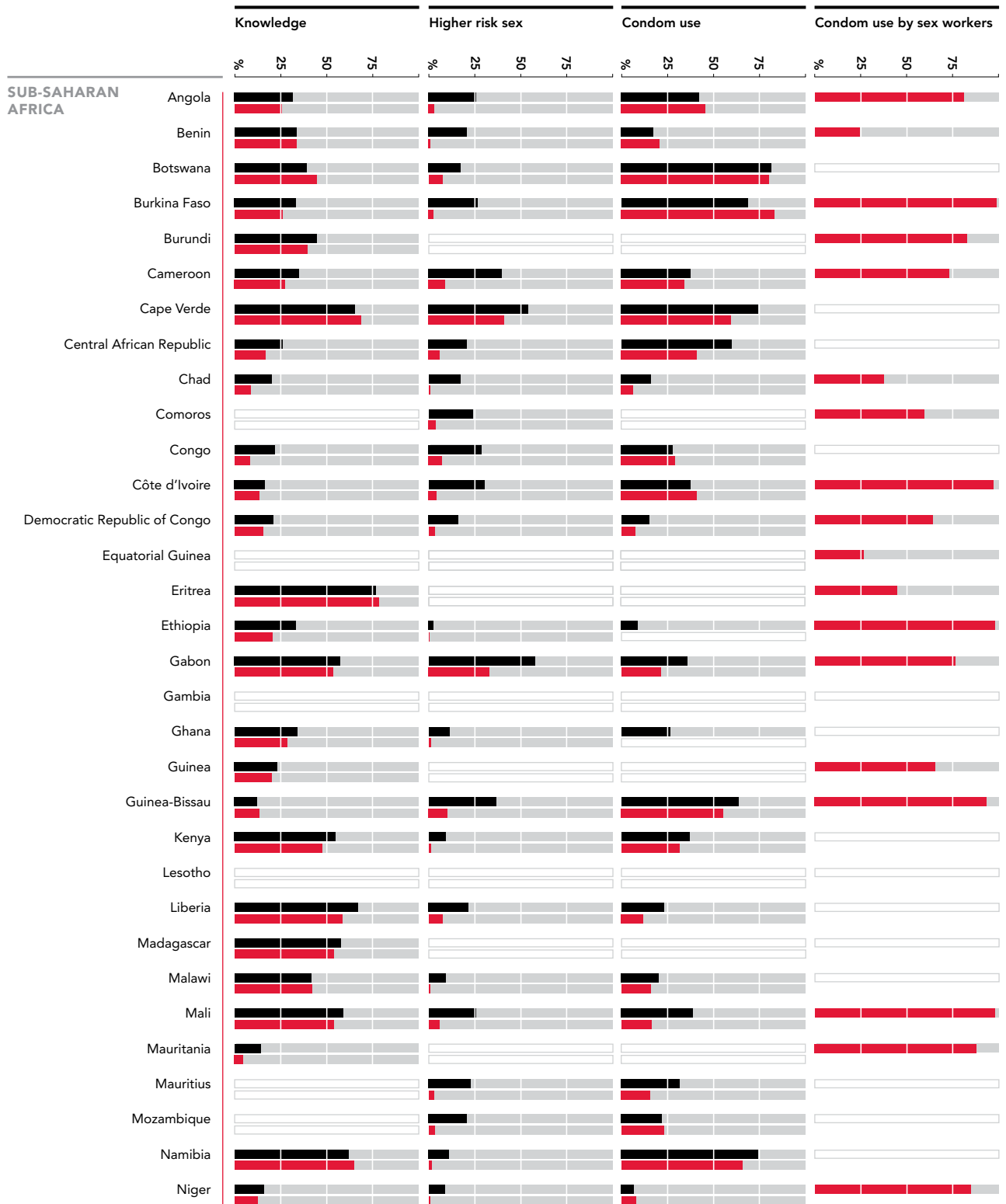


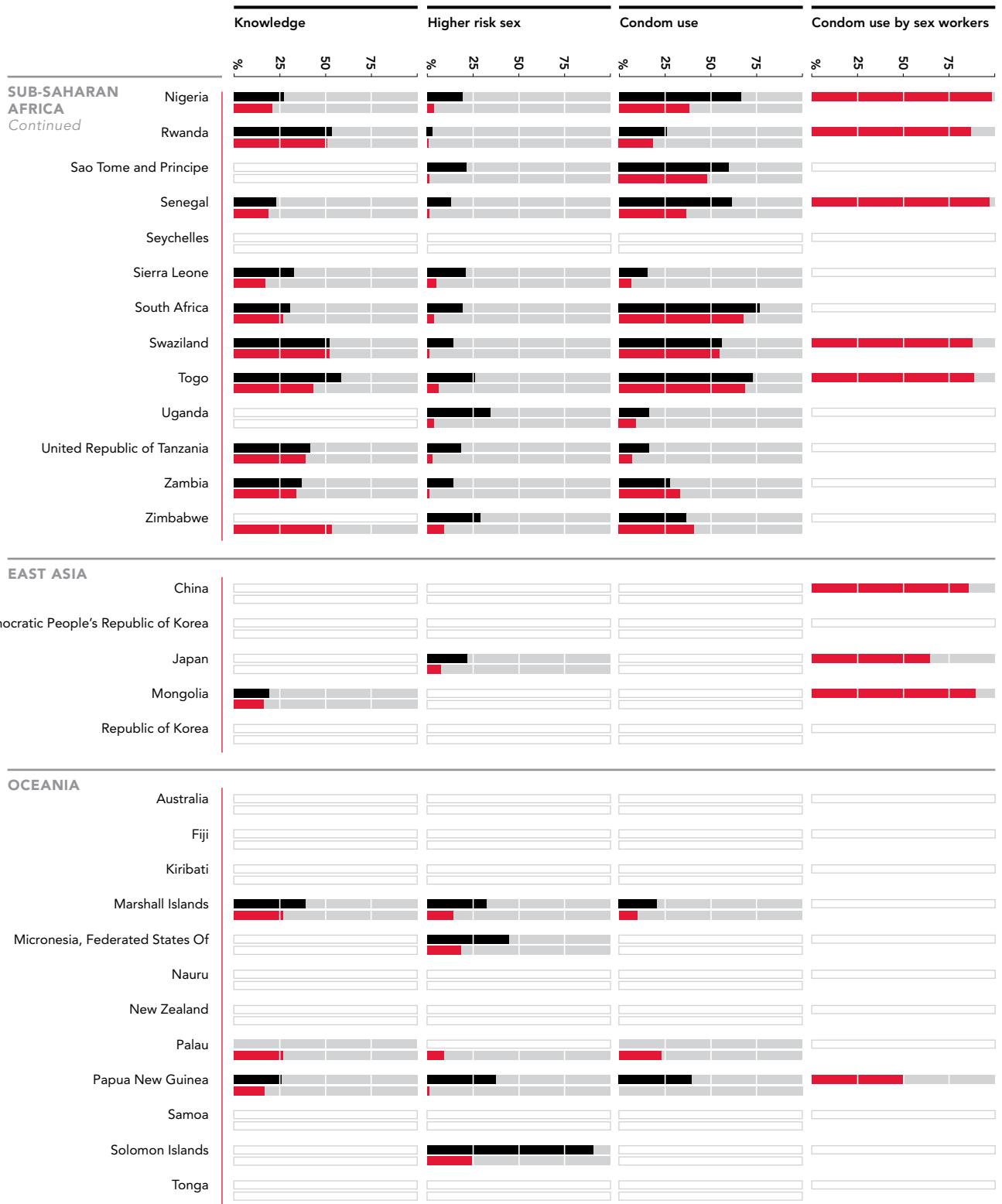
ACTION ITEMS

- HIV prevention programmes must be scaled up rapidly to deflect the upward trajectory of the epidemic.
 - Investments in HIV prevention programmes are insufficient and should increase. National programmes should ensure that investments are given priority according to epidemic patterns to reach the populations most in need.
 - HIV prevention programmes must include a combination of behavioural, biomedical, and structural responses, and these activities should operate in synergy.
 - HIV prevention programmes should reach men who have sex with men, sex workers and their clients, transgender people, and people who inject drugs. Behaviour change and condom promotion efforts must work in tandem.
 - The virtual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is possible. Current advances in stopping new infections among children must be accelerated by integrating services in antenatal care settings.
 - New HIV prevention methods such as male circumcision must be scaled up in countries with generalized epidemics.
 - The results from the CAPRISA microbicide gel trial hold promise for a woman-initiated and controlled HIV prevention option. The international community must fully support the next steps to confirm the trial results at the earliest.
-

SCORECARD: HIV PREVENTION

■ Male
■ Female
■ No Data Available

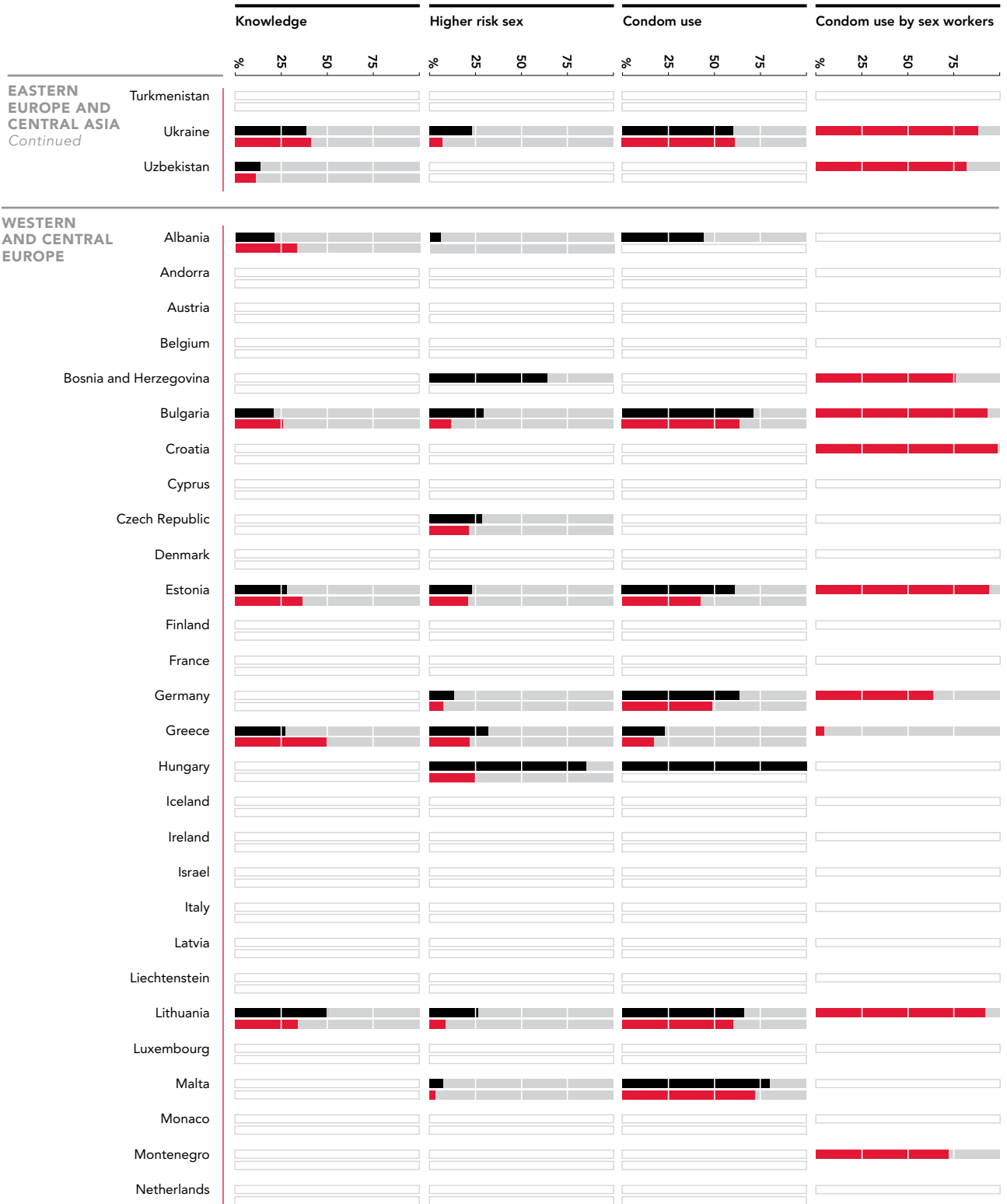




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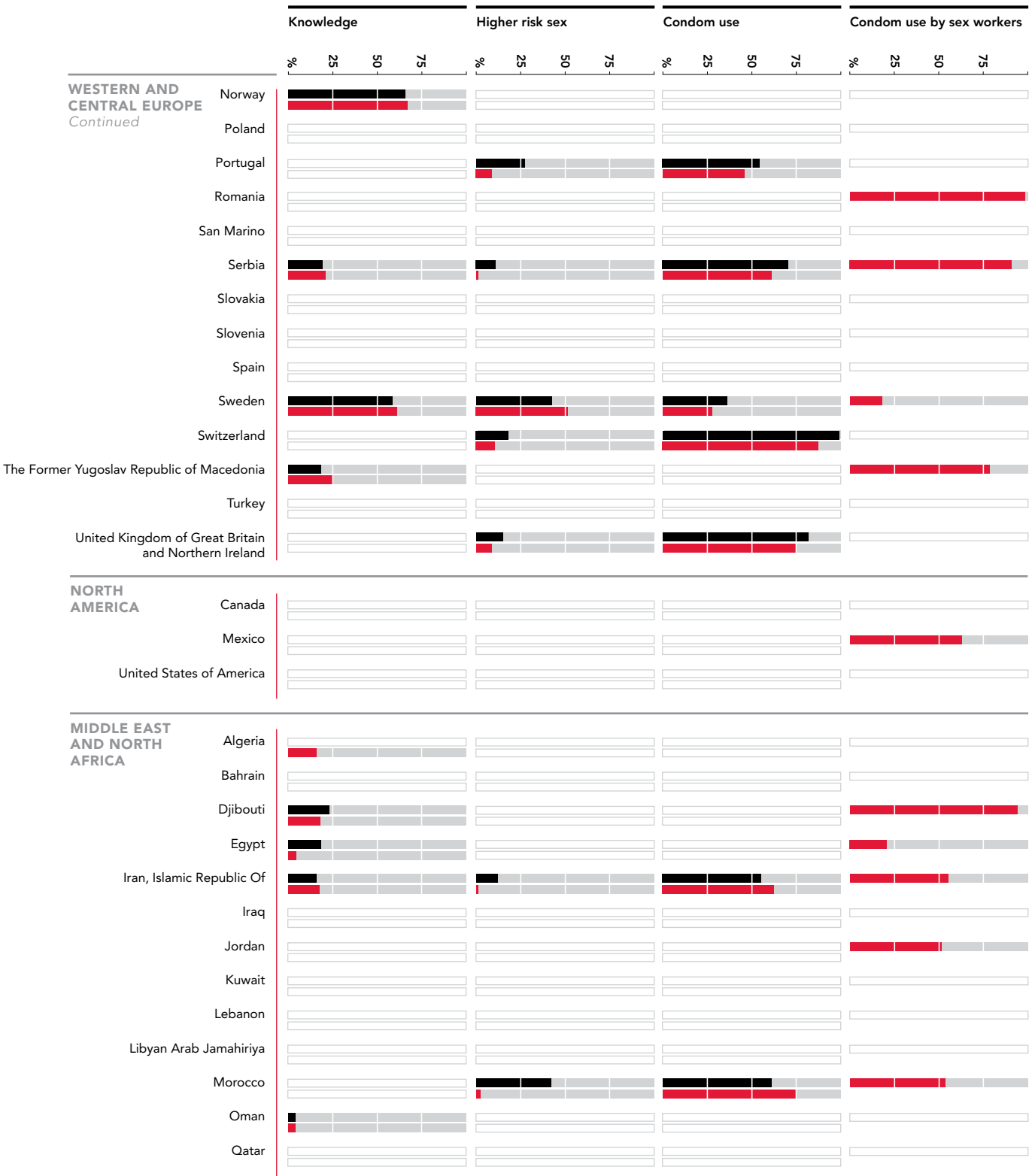
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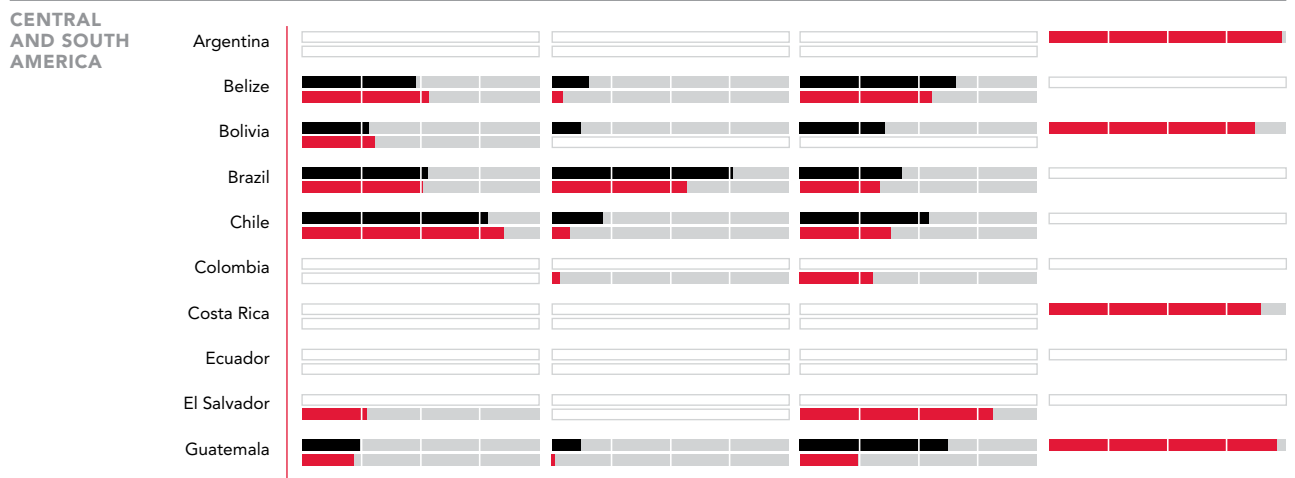
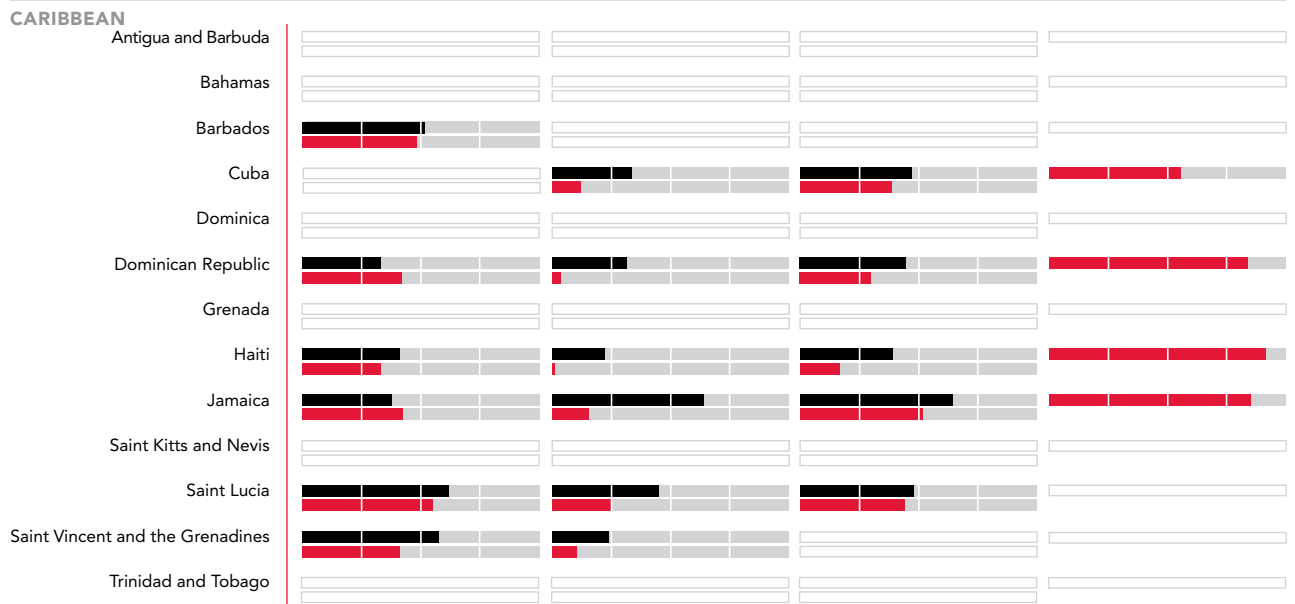




SCORECARD: HIV PREVENTION

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■ Female
■ No Data Available





SCORECARD: HIV PREVENTION

■ Male
■ Female
■ No Data Available





HIV TREATMENT

KEY FINDINGS

- An additional 1.2 million people received antiretroviral therapy in 2009, bringing the total number of people receiving treatment in low- and middle-income countries to 5.2 million, a 30% increase over 2008.
 - At the end of 2009, 36% (about 5.2 million) of the 15 million people in need in low- and middle-income countries were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - Fewer people are dying from AIDS-related causes. About 14.4 million life-years have been gained by providing antiretroviral therapy since 1996.
 - About 50% of pregnant women testing HIV positive were assessed for their eligibility to receive antiretroviral therapy for their own health.
 - Children and marginalized populations (such as people who inject drugs) are less likely to receive antiretroviral therapy than the population at large.
 - While steady progress is being made in scaling up access to HIV services for people with tuberculosis (TB), the percentage of people with TB who received an HIV test in 2009 remained low, at 26%. Progress in scaling up TB services for people living with HIV is also very slow.
 - Children orphaned by AIDS were nearly as likely to attend school as other children.
 - The availability of palliative and home-based care services for people living with HIV remains uneven.
-

» More people received antiretroviral therapy in all regions in 2009

Advances toward universal access to treatment, care and support services were a significant achievement in 2009, especially given the considerable challenges that accompanied the flattening of global funding for HIV programmes in low- and middle-income countries. More people are receiving antiretroviral therapy in all regions of the world than at any previous time in the epidemic. However, progress toward universal access goals remained mixed, with substantially greater gains in some settings and on certain aspects of treatment, care, and support than in others.

As of December 2009, an estimated 5.2 million people in low- and middle-income countries were receiving antiretroviral therapy (1). This represented an increase of 1.2 million people, or 30%, over the number receiving such treatment 12 months earlier.

In sub-Saharan Africa, nearly 37% [34%–40%] of people eligible for treatment were able to access life-saving medicines in 2009. Similarly 42% [35%–47%] in Central and South America, 51% [40%–60%] in Oceania, 48% [42%–55%] in the Caribbean, and 19% [15%–21%] in Eastern Europe and Central Asia were accessing such treatment. The increase in the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2009 was virtually even across Eastern Europe (34%), sub-Saharan Africa (33%), Asia (29%) and the Caribbean (30%). Only in Central and South America (6%), where antiretroviral therapy coverage was already high, was the rate of increase in access in 2009 significantly lower.

Antiretroviral therapy coverage for children is lower than that for adults; a low percentage of pregnant women were assessed for their eligibility and received antiretroviral therapy for their own health; limited data show low coverage for key populations at higher risk. Coverage needs to be more equitable.

The number of health facilities delivering antiretroviral therapy increased by 36% in 2009, and the average number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy per health facility rose from 260 in 2008 to 274 in 2009, according to data submitted by 99 countries.

In 2010, WHO issued revised treatment guidelines (2) recommending earlier initiation of antiretroviral therapy, at a CD4 count of <350 cells/mm³. These new criteria increased the total number of people medically eligible for antiretroviral therapy by roughly 50%—from 10 million to 15 million in 2009.

Half or more of all adults eligible for treatment (CD4 <350 cells/mm³) were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 29 of the 109 low- and middle-income countries for which data are available by December 2009. Eight countries—Botswana, Cambodia, Croatia, Cuba, Guyana, Namibia, Romania and Rwanda—achieved antiretroviral therapy coverage of 80% or more.

Of the 19 of the 25 low- and middle-income countries with the largest number of people living with HIV, Rwanda achieved 88% coverage among adults, Botswana 83%, and Namibia 76%. Eleven countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mozambique, South Africa, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe) had coverage of less than 40%. Indonesia and Ukraine reported less than 20% of eligible adults were receiving antiretroviral therapy (Table 4.1).

37%

People in sub-Saharan Africa eligible for treatment who were able to access life-saving medicines in 2009.

Antiretroviral therapy coverage for children is lower than that for adults

The number of children younger than 15 years receiving antiretroviral therapy increased by about 80 000 (or 29%) in 2009, from 275 000 to 354 000. However,

KEY ELEMENTS OF WHO'S 2010 REVISION OF ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT THERAPY GUIDELINES

Start antiretroviral therapy earlier: Begin antiretroviral therapy when the CD4 cell count is less than 350 cells/mm³.

Use less toxic and more patient-friendly options: Reduce the risk of adverse events and improve adherence by using less toxic drugs and fixed-dose antiretroviral therapy combinations.

Improve management of coinfections between HIV and TB or hepatitis B: Start antiretroviral therapy in all people living with HIV who have active TB and chronic active hepatitis B disease irrespective of CD4 cell count.

Promote strategic use of laboratory monitoring: Use laboratory monitoring such as CD4 and viral load counts to improve the efficiency and quality of HIV treatment and care.

Table 4.1

Treatment coverage for adults and children, 2009 (2006 and 2010 WHO guidelines)

Coverage of antiretroviral therapy among adults and children in 25 countries with the most people living with HIV, 2009 based on 2006 and 2010 WHO guidelines.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010 and UNAIDS estimates.

| | Children ^d | | | Adult Coverage 2010 Guidelines (CD4 350) ^c | | | Adult Coverage 2006 Guidelines (CD4 200) ^c | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|------|---|-----|------|---|------|------|
| | Point Estimate ^a | Low | High | Point Estimate | Low | High | Point Estimate | Low | High |
| Botswana | 90% | 76% | >95% | 83% | 77% | >95% | >95% | >95% | >95% |
| Brazil ^b | | 65% | >95% | | 50% | 89% | | 65% | >95% |
| Cameroon ^b | 11% | 8% | 20% | 30% | 27% | 34% | 46% | 40% | 54% |
| China ^b | | 21% | 74% | | 19% | 38% | | 31% | 67% |
| Côte d'Ivoire ^b | 15% | 10% | 30% | 29% | 26% | 32% | 44% | 38% | 49% |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | 9% | 23% | | 15% | 20% | | 22% | 32% |
| Ethiopia ^b | | 14% | 38% | | 52% | 65% | | 72% | 94% |
| Ghana | 12% | 8% | 24% | 25% | 23% | 29% | 40% | 34% | 46% |
| India ^b | | 24% | 59% | | 23% | 27% | | 37% | 45% |
| Indonesia | | 14% | 48% | 21% | 14% | 30% | 34% | 24% | 58% |
| Kenya | 32% | 22% | 59% | 50% | 46% | 55% | 72% | 64% | 81% |
| Lesotho | 23% | 17% | 39% | 50% | 45% | 54% | 75% | 65% | 86% |
| Malawi | 29% | 21% | 51% | 48% | 44% | 54% | 72% | 62% | 81% |
| Mozambique | 14% | 10% | 26% | 32% | 29% | 35% | 51% | 43% | 59% |
| Nigeria | 10% | 7% | 19% | 23% | 21% | 25% | 35% | 30% | 41% |
| Russian Federation ^b | | 17% | 60% | | 16% | 23% | | 27% | 42% |
| South Africa | 54% | 41% | 94% | 36% | 35% | 37% | 56% | 49% | 63% |
| Sudan ^{b,e} | 2% | 1% | 4% | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | 73% | >95% | 61% | 49% | 77% | 75% | 61% | 95% |
| Uganda | 18% | 12% | 33% | 43% | 38% | 48% | 62% | 54% | 72% |
| Ukraine | | 69% | >95% | 9% | 8% | 10% | 15% | 13% | 17% |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 17% | 11% | 34% | 32% | 29% | 35% | 49% | 43% | 55% |
| Viet Nam | | 54% | >95% | 33% | 25% | 44% | 44% | 35% | 55% |
| Zambia | 36% | 26% | 65% | 68% | 62% | 76% | >95% | 84% | >95% |
| Zimbabwe | 30% | 23% | 50% | 34% | 32% | 37% | 52% | 47% | 57% |

^aPoint estimates published for countries with generalized epidemics only.

^bEstimates of the number of people needing antiretroviral therapy are currently being reviewed and will be adjusted, as appropriate, based on ongoing data collection and analysis.

^cThe coverage estimates are based on the estimated unrounded numbers of adults receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated unrounded need for antiretroviral therapy (based on UNAIDS/WHO methods). The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator: that is, low and high estimates of need. The estimates are standardized for comparability according to UNAIDS/WHO methods.

^dThe coverage estimates are based on the estimated unrounded numbers of children receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated unrounded need for antiretroviral therapy (based on UNAIDS/WHO methods). The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator: that is, low and high estimates of need.

^eData for antiretroviral therapy coverage for adults in Sudan are not available for 2009.

children continued to have less access to antiretroviral therapy than adults (28% coverage of children, compared with 37% coverage of adults).

An estimated 90% of the world's children living with HIV reside in sub-Saharan Africa. Antiretroviral therapy coverage of children in the region is slightly below the global average, at just 26%. Among the 25 countries with the greatest number of people living with HIV, only Botswana reported antiretroviral therapy coverage of children of greater than 80% (Table 4.1).

A number of countries report sharply lower antiretroviral therapy coverage for children than for adults. Adult coverage is higher in 12 of the 14 high-burden countries for which coverage estimates for both adults and children are available. In six countries, antiretroviral therapy coverage of children is less than half that of adults, with particularly large differences in countries such as Cameroon (30% adults versus 11% children), Mozambique (32% versus 12%) and Uganda (43% versus 18%). By contrast, two of the 12 countries (South Africa and Botswana) report greater antiretroviral therapy coverage for children than for adults.

Very few pregnant women living with HIV receive antiretroviral therapy for their own health

Access to services for preventing mother-child-transmission of HIV increased between 2008 and 2009, but still few pregnant women living with HIV are screened for their own health. The proportion of pregnant women who tested positive for HIV and were assessed for their eligibility to receive antiretroviral therapy for their own health increased from 34% to 51%. Only 15% of pregnant women living with HIV whose HIV status is detected while accessing maternal and child health services were also provided antiretroviral therapy for their own health at the same time.

In the 12 high-prevalence countries that reported on antiretroviral therapy access for pregnant women in both 2007 and 2009, the total number of women enrolled in treatment roughly doubled, from more than 18 000 to more than 37 000. In Swaziland, a major effort to provide antiretroviral therapy in maternal and child health settings increased the number of women beginning therapy from 259 in 2007 to 1844 in 2009.

Access to antiretroviral therapy eludes marginalized populations

Few data are available about access to antiretroviral therapy by sex workers, men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs. Most countries do not collect such data. For example, in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, only four of the 12 countries collect such data. Many countries in Asia, Central and South America and other regions report that negative attitudes on the part of health care workers often deter people at high risk of HIV infection from seeking treatment services (4). Further obstacles to antiretroviral therapy access include laws in a number of countries with sizeable populations of people born outside national borders that limit antiretroviral therapy access to citizens (5). Many prison systems limit access to antiretroviral therapy, according to country reports to UNAIDS (6).

15%

15% of pregnant women living with HIV whose HIV status is detected while accessing maternal and child health services were also provided antiretroviral therapy for their own health at the same time.

Of the 21 countries that have data on antiretroviral therapy coverage for people living with HIV who inject drugs, 14 countries treat 5% or fewer of all such individuals (7). In only nine countries does treatment reach more than 10% of people living with HIV who inject drugs.

Treatment retention is possible and can be achieved

New data provide strong evidence that high antiretroviral therapy retention rates are achievable. Of the countries for which data are available, 26 report that at least 95% of people are still receiving treatment one year after initiating antiretroviral therapy. Of the 25 countries with the highest number of people living with HIV, Botswana, Brazil and Cameroon report that 90% or more remain on treatment 12 months after initiation. Ghana, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, and Viet Nam all report retaining at least 80% of people in treatment for at least one year. Sudan reports a 12-month retention rate of 56% and Chad only 47%.

“NEW DATA PROVIDE STRONG EVIDENCE THAT HIGH ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY RETENTION RATES ARE ACHIEVABLE. OF THE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH DATA ARE AVAILABLE, 26 REPORT THAT AT LEAST 95% OF PEOPLE ARE STILL RECEIVING TREATMENT ONE YEAR AFTER INITIATING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY.”

One likely reason for lower treatment retention rates is initiating treatment at a late stage of HIV illness and the premature death of the treatment recipient. Evidence shows that retention rates need to be improved, at least in part, through ongoing efforts to initiate HIV treatment earlier. Long-term retention in treatment is critical for health outcomes, but many people are lost to follow-up during the first year. Loss to follow-up in antiretroviral therapy programmes tends to increase over time.

In Malawi, which has rapidly scaled up antiretroviral therapy in recent years, data suggest that 70% of the people initiating treatment are still recorded as “in treatment” after 24 months, dropping to about 55% after 48 months (Figure 4.1). In Burundi and the Central African Republic, the 48-month retention rate is between 60% and 70%, whereas in Botswana it exceeds 80%. Retention rates may not always be directly comparable, however, as some countries may report data from tertiary hospitals only, report survival rather than retention, or erroneously record transfers to different treatment sites as loss to follow-up.

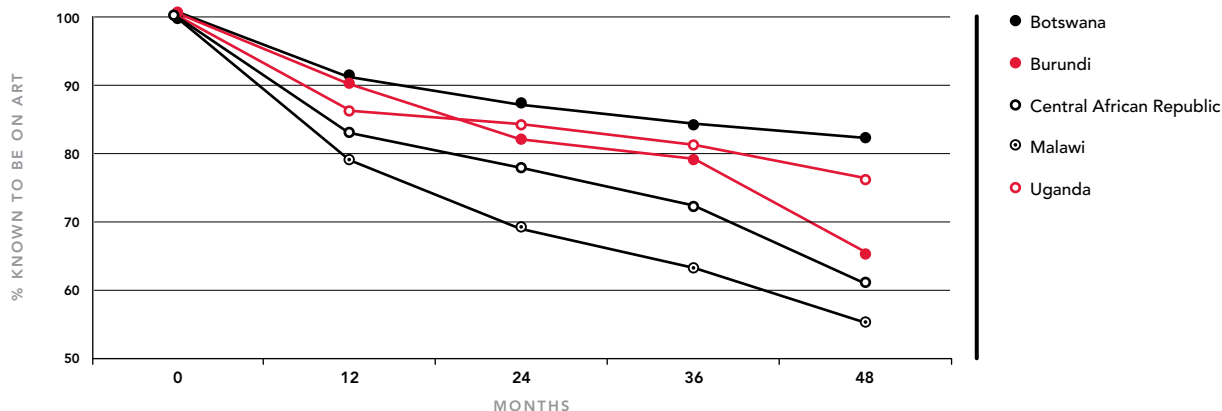
Better understanding of the factors that depress longer-term retention is needed, and new strategies are needed to increase retention in antiretroviral therapy programmes. Possible factors limiting treatment retention include constraints within health and community systems such as overly centralized treatment programmes that limit geographical accessibility; health worker shortages; drug stock-outs; and weak community treatment literacy.

Health systems challenged by and benefit from HIV treatment, care and support

In many countries, overburdened health systems are struggling valiantly to address the challenges posed by HIV, including health worker shortages, centralized programmes, fragmented rather than integrated and holistic services delivery, and weak procurement and supply systems. This is especially true for health systems in sub-Saharan Africa, which must care for two of three people living with HIV but have only 3% of the world’s health care providers (8). Challenges associated with health-system capacity are not limited to

Figure 4.1
Adult retention in antiretroviral therapy in selected countries, 0–48 months, 2009

Source: WHO Towards Universal Access 2010.



sub-Saharan Africa, however. Countries in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa report that an inadequate supply of health care workers skilled in delivering antiretroviral therapy impedes treatment scale-up.

In response, many countries have implemented innovative strategies to expand the capacity of health systems to address HIV and other challenges. These include increasing the use of civil society partners to manage health care facilities, other forms of task-shifting in clinical settings, and institutional twinning arrangements between local clinics and institutions in high-income countries. Shortages of human resources for health have severely hampered the rolling out of antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa. Current roll-out models are hospital- and physician-intensive. A recent review (9) has shown that task-shifting, or delegating tasks performed by physicians to staff with lower-level qualifications, including lay and community workers, is an effective strategy for addressing shortages of human resources for health in HIV treatment and care.

South Africa is using a nurse-driven model to decentralize antiretroviral therapy provision and expedite treatment scale-up. A randomized controlled trial that has assessed the effectiveness of task-shifting for antiretroviral therapy delivery in urban clinics of Johannesburg and Cape Town found that nurse-managed antiretroviral therapy was not inferior to doctor-managed antiretroviral therapy: both treatment arms had similar outcomes of viral suppression, adherence, toxicity, and death (10). Similarly, in Rwanda, nurses accurately determined eligibility for antiretroviral therapy for more than

INNOVATION AND FLEXIBILITY FOR INCREASING ACCESS TO ANTIRETROVIRAL MEDICINES

THE MEDICINES PATENT POOL

The Medicines Patent Pool was set up in July 2008 by the global health financing mechanism UNITAID, to increase access to newer antiretroviral medicines by creating a pool of patents and intelligence on antiretroviral drug production.

The Medicines Patent Pool aims to increase access to treatment by promoting price reductions of existing antiretroviral drugs, stimulating the production of newer first- and second-line drugs and increasing the number of generic producers of these medicines.

The United States National Institutes of Health recently announced that they will be sharing patents with the Medicines Patent Pool. This is the first time that a patent holder has shared intellectual property on antiretroviral medicines with the newly established Medicines Patent Pool.

MAKING THE MOST OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

The World Trade Organization Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (the Doha Declaration) emphasizes that the TRIPS Agreement does not and should not prevent states from taking measures to protect public health and reaffirms their right to use, to the full, the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement that provide flexibility for public health purposes, in particular to promote access to medicines for all. The Doha Declaration also clarifies some of the flexibility contained in the TRIPS Agreement, including that national authorities are free to determine the grounds on which compulsory licences are granted to allow the purchase and use of otherwise protected products, correcting the misconception that some form of emergency is required for issuing a compulsory licence.

Although a number of middle- and low-income countries such as Brazil, Thailand and, more recently, Ecuador have used the flexibility available to them under the TRIPS Agreement and Doha Declaration to make HIV medicines more affordable, in recent years fewer countries have taken advantage of such opportunities.

However, some middle- and low-income countries are entering bilateral and regional trade agreements with high-income countries that impose intellectual property protection that is stricter than necessary under the TRIPS Agreement and that may limit their rights to promote access to affordable HIV medicines and other pharmaceutical products in their countries.

99% of the people examined (11). In Mozambique, people seen by mid-level health workers (with 2.5 years of training) were almost 30% more likely to have CD4 counts done six months after antiretroviral therapy was initiated than those seen by doctors and were 44% less likely to be lost to follow-up. There were no significant differences in mortality, CD4 counts done at 12 months, or adherence rates (12). A study from Malawi found that the training of lay workers as pharmacy assistants reduced prescribing errors by 25% by unburdening the system (13). In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a study (14) examined concordance between the decisions of doctors and nurses to initiate antiretroviral therapy and found 95% agreement on initiating therapy.

Task-shifting offers high-quality, cost-effective care to more people than a physician-centred model. The main challenges to implementation include adequate and sustainable training, support and pay for staff in new roles, integrating new members into health care teams, and compliance with regulations. Task-shifting should be considered for careful implementation where shortages of human resources for health threaten roll-out programmes.

Systemic deficiencies in commodity procurement and supply management undermine treatment efforts in many countries. Of 94 countries, 38% responding to surveys report at least one drug stock-out in 2009 (1). The Islamic Republic of Iran, Tunisia, Yemen and several countries in Central and South America cite drug supply interruptions as notable barriers to access to antiretroviral therapy (6). In an effort to avoid stock-outs, Rwanda has moved to convene a Coordinated Procurement and Distribution System, which unites the national government, donors, international organizations, and other country-level partners in a common effort to ensure an uninterrupted supply of HIV drugs and other commodities (1).

Across health systems, scaling up antiretroviral therapy provision presents not only challenges but also opportunities and benefits that extend well beyond HIV. In hyper-endemic settings in which people living with HIV have accounted for the bulk of hospital patients in recent years, the scaling up of therapy is freeing up health system capacity to address other health priorities and is reducing absenteeism and deaths among health care workers living with HIV. In addition, infrastructure improvements financed by HIV funding—including refurbished clinics, improved laboratory capacity and strengthened systems for commodity procurement and supply management—are enhancing the availability and quality of care services for everyone, regardless of HIV serostatus.

Reducing the burden of HIV among people with tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death among people living with HIV. In 2009, there were an estimated 380 000 deaths from TB among people living with HIV. In sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for 78% of people with HIV-related TB (1), the HIV prevalence among people with TB is as high as 80% in some countries. However, only 79 000 (0.2%) people living with HIV received isoniazid preventive therapy, a treatment that can greatly reduce a person's risk of developing TB disease.

Under newly released WHO guidelines, everyone with TB who is living with HIV should receive antiretroviral therapy, regardless of their CD4 count. In 2009, 1.6 million people with TB (26% of the total) were tested for HIV, up from 22% in 2008 and 4% in 2003. Of the people tested, 450 000 were found to be HIV positive; 75% of those who were positive received co-trimoxazole and 37% received antiretroviral therapy. Two of the 21 countries with the highest burden of HIV-related TB provide treatment for both diseases for over half the people who need it (Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3).

Widening the provision of antiretroviral therapy reduces the incidence of TB and AIDS mortality. Multiple research studies show that antiretroviral therapy

“TUBERCULOSIS (TB) IS A LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV. IN 2009, THERE WERE AN ESTIMATED 380 000 DEATHS FROM TB AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV.”

Figure 4.2

Coverage of TB services among people living with HIV, 2009

Coverage services aimed to reduce the burden of TB per 1000 people living with HIV globally.

Source: UNAIDS estimates, WHO Towards Universal Access 2010 and WHO Global TB Control Report 2010.

- Eligible for ART (441)
 - Know HIV status (333)
 - On ART (158)
 - Incident TB in people living with HIV (33)
 - Screened for TB (50)
 - TB ART (5)
 - IPT (2)
- Outer square equals 1000 HIV incident cases

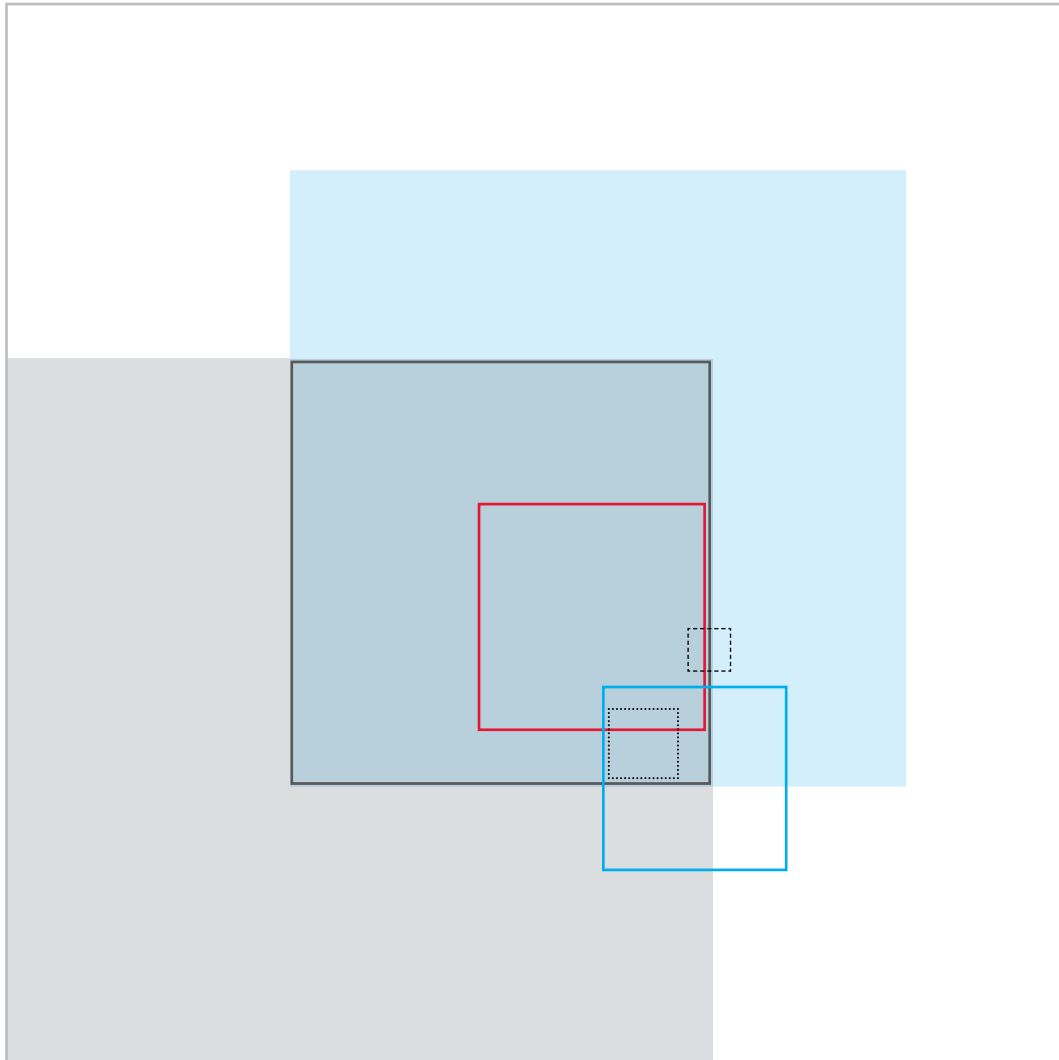


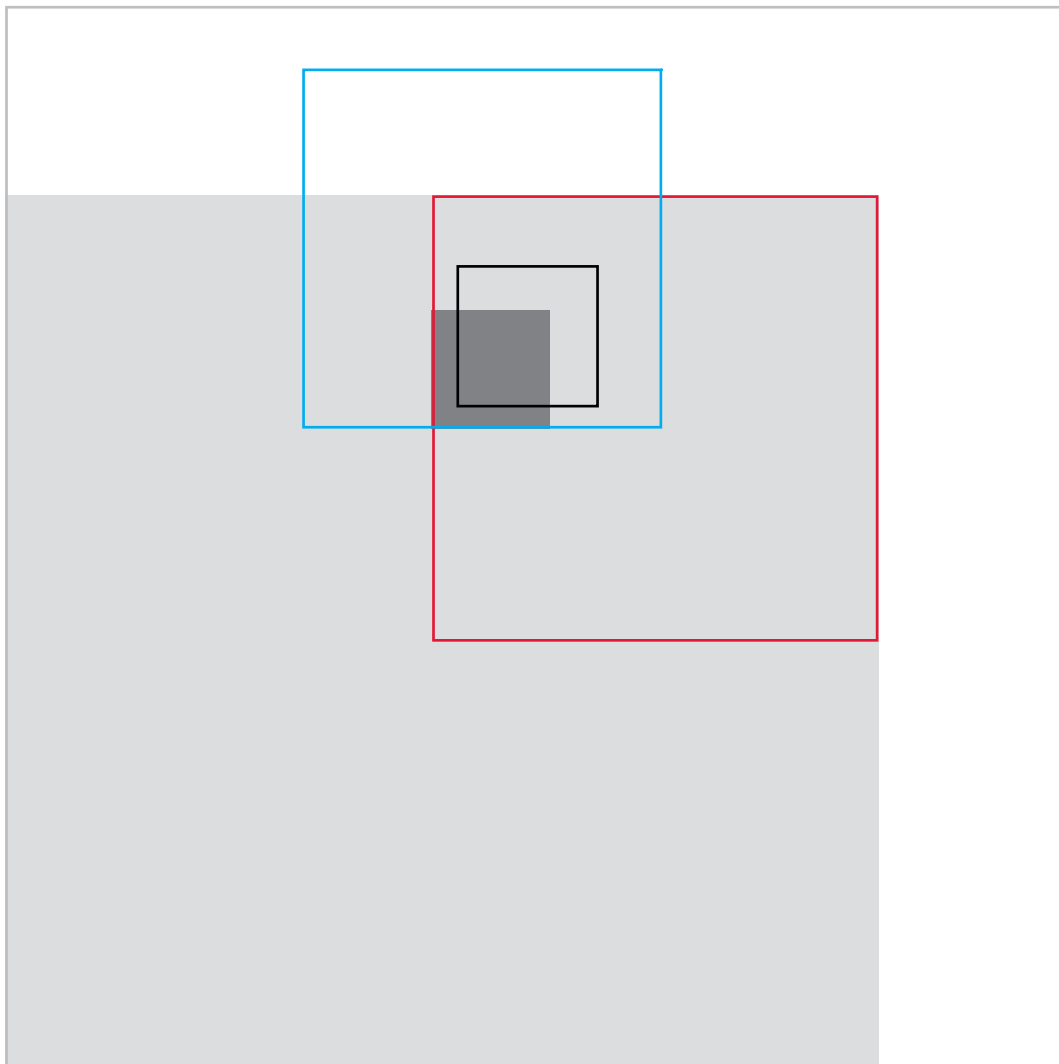
Figure 4.3

Coverage of HIV services among people with TB, 2009

Coverage of services aimed to reduce the burden of HIV per 1000 people with TB globally, 2009.

Source: WHO Global TB Control Report 2010.

- Diagnosed and registered to TB programme (656)
 - Offered HIV test (174)
 - HIV-positive incident TB cases (117)
 - HIV positive TB patients on ART (15)
 - HIV positive TB patients on co-trimoxazole (20)
- Outer square equals 1000 TB incident cases



TREATMENT 2.0

Treatment 2.0 is a new approach to simplifying the way HIV treatment is currently provided and to scale up access to life-saving medicines. Using a combination of efforts, it could reduce treatment costs, make treatment regimens simpler and smarter, reduce the burden on health systems and improve the quality of life for people living with HIV and their families. Modelling suggests that, compared with current treatment approaches, Treatment 2.0 could avert an additional 10 million deaths by 2025. (Figure 4.4)

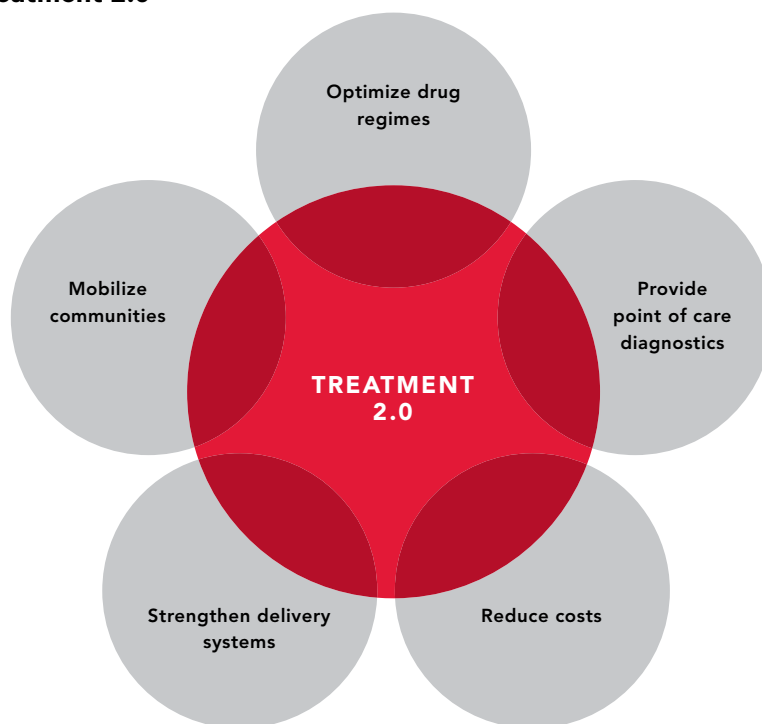
In addition, the new approach could also reduce the number of people newly infected with HIV by up to 1 million annually if countries provide antiretroviral therapy to everyone who needs it, following the 2010 WHO treatment guidelines. Today, 5 million of the 15 million people in need are accessing these life-saving medicines.

Achieving the full benefits of Treatment 2.0 requires progress across five areas.

- 1. Optimize drug regimes:** UNAIDS calls for the development of new pharmaceutical compounds that will lead to a “smarter, better pill” that will be less toxic, longer-acting and easier to use. Combined with dose optimization and improved sequencing of first and second line regimens this will simplify treatment protocols and improve efficacy. Optimizing HIV treatment will also result in other health benefits, including much lower rates of TB and malaria among people living with HIV.
 - 2. Provide access to point of care diagnostics:** Monitoring treatment requires complex equipment and specialized laboratory technicians. Simplifying diagnostic tools in order to provide viral load and CD4 cell counts at the point of care could help to reduce the burden on health systems. Such a simplified treatment platform will defray costs and increase people’s access to treatment.
 - 3. Reduce costs:** Despite drastic reductions in drug pricing over the past decade, the costs of antiretroviral therapy programmes continue to rise. While drugs must continue to be made more affordable- including first and second line regimens – potential gains are highest in reducing the non-drug-related costs of providing treatment, such as hospitalization, monitoring treatment, and out-of-pocket expenses. These costs are currently twice the cost of the drugs themselves.
 - 4. Adapt delivery systems:** Simpler diagnostics and treatment regimes will also allow for further decentralizing and integrating service delivery systems, thereby reducing redundancy and complexity, and facilitating a more effective continuum of care. Task-shifting and strengthening procurement and supply systems will be important elements of this change.
 - 5. Mobilize communities:** Treatment access and adherence can be improved by involving the community in managing treatment programmes. Strengthening the demand and uptake for testing and treatment will both improve treatment coverage and help to reduce costs for extensive outreach. Greater involvement of community based organizations in treatment maintenance, adherence support and monitoring will reduce the burden on health systems.
-

Figure 4.4

Five pillars of Treatment 2.0



can reduce the incidence of TB among people living with HIV. Data from Botswana (Figure 4.5) indicate a decline in the number of TB cases reported nationwide that has coincided with rapid antiretroviral therapy roll-out since 2002–2003. Improvements in Botswana’s national TB programme over this same period, including case detection and reporting, mean that this decline probably reflects a true reduction in TB infections due to antiretroviral therapy.

Effect of antiretroviral therapy on mortality

The expansion of antiretroviral therapy has yielded remarkable health dividends in countries in which an HIV diagnosis was regarded as a death sentence only a decade ago. Emerging evidence shows associations between rolling out treatment and reduced population mortality in high-prevalence settings. In South Africa’s North West Province, the roll-out of antiretroviral therapy, one of the earliest and most aggressive efforts to improve access, coincides and appears to be associated with a decline in mortality in most affected age groups (Figure 4.6). The data also suggest initial mortality declines by 2007 in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. The preliminary findings of a study on death registration undertaken by the Medical Research Council of South Africa provide supporting evidence of continued declines in mortality.

Estimates suggest that, worldwide, about 14.4 million life-years have been gained due to the provision of antiretroviral therapy (Table 4.2). More than 1.2 million life-years are estimated to have been gained in Brazil between 1996 and 2009,

Figure 4.5

Antiretroviral therapy and TB incidence in Botswana

Reported incidence of TB and number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in Botswana, 1990–2007.

Source: Ministry of Health, Botswana.

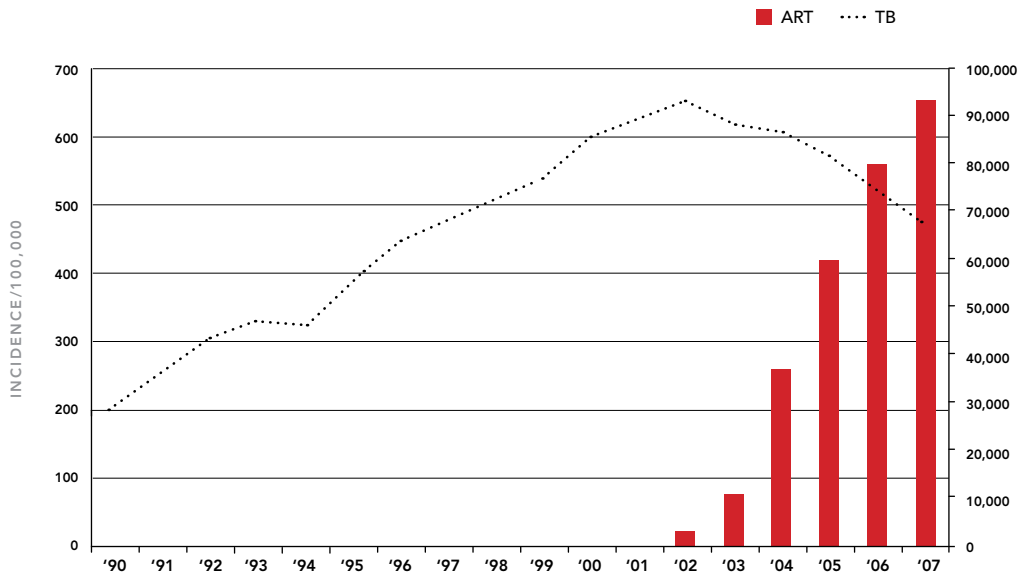
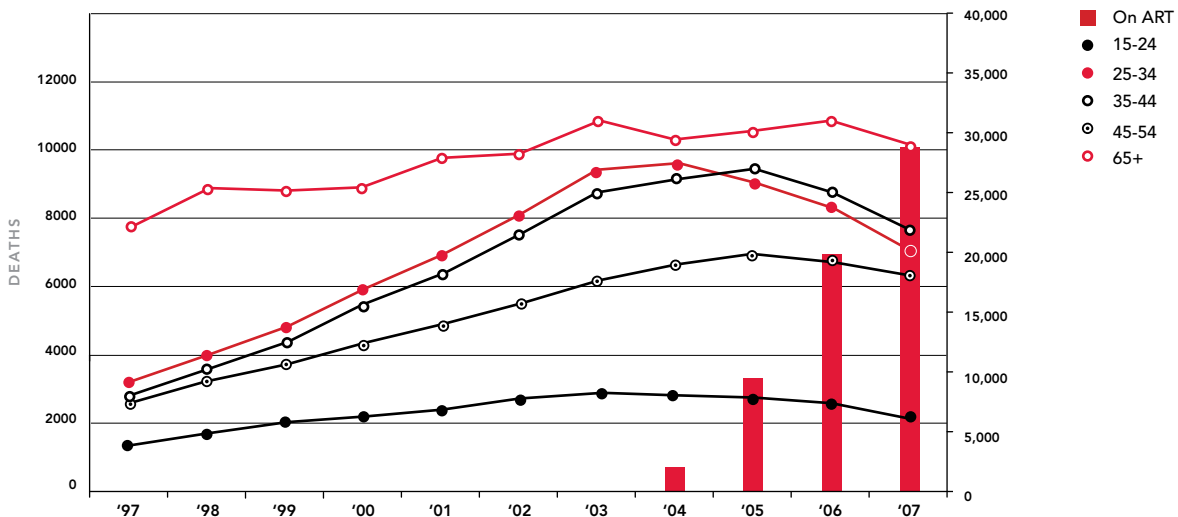


Figure 4.6

Antiretroviral therapy and mortality, Northwest Province, South Africa

Number of people ever receiving antiretroviral therapy and annual number of deaths by age group, Northwest Province, South Africa, 1997–2007.

Source: Ministry of Health, South Africa.



which has had a long-standing policy of universal therapy coverage. In South Africa, more than 970 000 people are now enrolled in antiretroviral therapy and more than 700 000 life-years have already been gained. Kenya and Nigeria have both enrolled more than 300 000 in treatment, leading to about 320 000 life-years gained in each country. Later roll-out of antiretroviral therapy and/or low coverage mean that significant gains in life-years have yet to be documented in some of the concentrated epidemic countries such as Indonesia, Ukraine and Viet Nam.

The availability of palliative and home-based care services remains uneven

People living with HIV, including people enrolled and people waiting for treatment, have a range of care and support needs in addition to antiretroviral therapy. These include the need for psychosocial, physical, socioeconomic, and legal care and support. Home-based care, which includes the care of people who are home-bound or bedridden, distribution of basic supplies, palliative care, and providing care and support to children orphaned because of AIDS, are essential elements of care and support programmes.

Most countries (162 of 171) report they have “a policy or strategy to promote comprehensive HIV treatment, care and support”. Access to these comprehensive services is far from complete, however. Because of a lack of clarity about what comprises comprehensive care and support, current national HIV policies or strategies may not address many central aspects of care and support.

Only 44% of governments (and 35% of civil society responses) report that most people in need have access to home-based care services (Figure 4.7). As Uganda notes in its 2010 country report (6), inadequate political will and insufficient resourcing are significant challenges in increasing access to high-quality care and support services.

While 73% of governments responding agree with the statement that the majority of people in need have access to palliative care and treatment of common HIV-related infections, only 57% of civil society respondents agree that that statement is true (Figure 4.8).

More often than not, volunteers rather than governments provide the bulk of needed psychosocial, physical, socioeconomic, and legal care services and support. Families and communities—particularly women, whose contribution to the HIV response often goes unrecognized and unsupported—meet most care and support responsibilities. At the same time, these families and communities

COMMUNITIES LEAD IN EXPANDING HIV TREATMENT

Community leadership helps drive the expansion of antiretroviral therapy worldwide. For example, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic has made concerted efforts to mobilize people living with HIV to support antiretroviral therapy initiatives, resulting in earlier diagnosis of HIV infection and increased survival rates (4). Through support provided by the HIV Collaborative Fund, about 30 community-based organizations headed by people living with HIV provide treatment literacy and adherence support services, home-based care, and HIV prevention education. In China, ongoing monitoring of more than 14 000 people by AIDS Care China indicates that individuals receiving such community-based services are more likely to adhere to treatment regimens and are better equipped to manage drug toxicity.

In Kenya, the AIDS Law Project and the East African Treatment Access Movement filed a legal challenge in 2008 requesting suspension of a national law prohibiting the importation or manufacture of affordable generic antiretroviral drugs. In April 2010, the court hearing the lawsuit stayed enforcement of the legislation, finding that people living with HIV would suffer irreparable damage as a result of the law.

Also in Kenya, in the Lurambi area in the west of the country, a mass campaign to mobilize the population for HIV testing and referral led to the testing of more than 47 000 residents in seven days, including 87% of the target age group 15–49 years. The 4% who tested positive were given a three-month supply of co-trimoxazole and were referred to treatment (18).

Community groups mostly undertake these efforts with little financial or technical support. At present, relatively few funding channels exist to build the capacity of grass-roots community groups, and many antiretroviral therapy programmes have yet to integrate community workers into their operations. In May 2010, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria issued its first guide on strengthening community systems in the context of Global Fund programming. The guide aims to encourage new funding channels to increase the capacity of communities to participate in designing, delivering, monitoring, and evaluating initiatives to improve health outcomes.

Table 4.2

Adult life-years gained by antiretroviral therapy

Adult life years gained due to antiretroviral therapy in 25 countries with the highest number of persons living with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS estimates, WHO Towards Universal Access Report 2010 and WHO Global TB Control Report 2010.

| | Number of people living with HIV, 2009 | Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in December 2009 | Antiretroviral therapy coverage (2010 WHO guidelines) | | | Life years among adults gained due to ART between 1996 and 2009 |
|----------------------|--|--|---|------|------|---|
| | | | Point Estimate | Low | High | |
| Botswana | 320 000 [300 000 - 350 000] | 145 190 | 83% | >95% | 77% | 271 000 |
| Brazil | [460 000 - 810 000] | | | 50% | 89% | 1 215 000 |
| Cameroon | 610 000 [540 000 - 670 000] | 76 228 | 30% | 34% | 27% | 97 000 |
| China | 740 000 [540 000 - 1 000 000] | 12 762 | | 38% | 19% | 84 000 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 450 000 [390 000 - 510 000] | 72 011 | 29% | 32% | 26% | 80 000 |
| D.R. Congo | [430 000 - 560 000] | 34 967 | | 20% | 15% | 42 000 |
| Ethiopia | | 176 632 | | 65% | 52% | 160 000 |
| Ghana | 260 000 [230 000 - 300 000] | 30 265 | 25% | 29% | 23% | 26 000 |
| India | 2 400 000 [2 100 000 - 2 800 000] | 320 074 | | 27% | 23% | 233 000 |
| Indonesia | 310 000 [200 000 - 460 000] | 15 442 | 21% | 30% | 14% | 13 000 |
| Kenya | 1 500 000 [1 300 000 - 1 600 000] | 336 980 | 50% | 55% | 46% | 326 000 |
| Lesotho | 290 000 [260 000 - 310 000] | 61 736 | 50% | 54% | 45% | 48 000 |
| Malawi | 920 000 [830 000 - 1 000 000] | 198 846 | 48% | 54% | 44% | 161 000 |
| Mozambique | 1 400 000 [1 200 000 - 1 500 000] | 170 198 | 32% | 35% | 29% | 139 000 |
| Nigeria | 3 300 000 [2 900 000 - 3 600 000] | 302 973 | 23% | 25% | 21% | 316 000 |

| | Number of people living with HIV, 2009 | Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in December 2009 | Antiretroviral therapy coverage (2010 WHO guidelines) | | | Life years among adults gained due to ART between 1996 and 2009 |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|-----|------|---|
| | | | Point Estimate | Low | High | |
| Russian Federation | 980 000 [840 000 - 1 200 000] | 75 900 | | 23% | 16% | 65 000 |
| South Africa | 5 600 000 [5 400 000 - 5 900 000] | 971 556 | 36% | 37% | 35% | 707 000 |
| Sudan | 260 000 [210 000 - 330 000] | 3 825 | | 0% | 0% | 3 000 |
| Thailand | 530 000 [420 000 - 660 000] | 216 118 | 61% | 77% | 49% | 389 000 |
| Uganda | 1 200 000 [1 100 000 - 1 300 000] | 200 413 | 43% | 48% | 38% | 293 000 |
| Ukraine | 350 000 [300 000 - 410 000] | 15 871 | 9% | 10% | 8% | 16 000 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1 400 000 [1 300 000 - 1 500 000] | 199 413 | 32% | 35% | 29% | 150 000 |
| Viet Nam | 280 000 [220 000 - 350 000] | 37 995 | 33% | 44% | 25% | 27 000 |
| Zambia | 980 000 [890 000 - 1 100 000] | 283 863 | 68% | 76% | 62% | 270 000 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 200 000 [1 100 000 - 1 300 000] | 218 589 | 34% | 37% | 32% | 172 000 |

often struggle to access adequate resources, training and support to provide these critical responses (Figure 4.9).

No decline in the number of children orphaned by AIDS

Despite the modest decline in HIV adult prevalence worldwide and increasing access to treatment, the total number of children aged 0–17 years who have lost their parents due to HIV has not yet declined. Indeed, it has further increased from 14.6 million [12.4 million–17.1 million] in 2005 to 16.6 million [14.4 million–18.8 million] in 2009. Almost 90% live in sub-Saharan Africa. The number of orphans due to AIDS living in six countries—Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe—is more than 9 million, with Nigeria alone counting 2.5 million orphans due to HIV. More than 10% of all children aged 0–17 years have lost one or two parents due to HIV in Zimbabwe (16%), Lesotho (13%), and Botswana and Swaziland (12%).

Among the most remarkable contributions to the global response to HIV are the systems and networks, both formal and informal, that have been established to support children orphaned by the epidemic (Figure 4.10). The narrowing of the difference in school attendance between orphans and non-orphans is one main achievement of this response. Most households caring for children affected by HIV, however, are still not accessing any external care and support. ■

Figure 4.7

Access to home-based care

Assessment by governments as to whether most people in need have access to home-based care.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

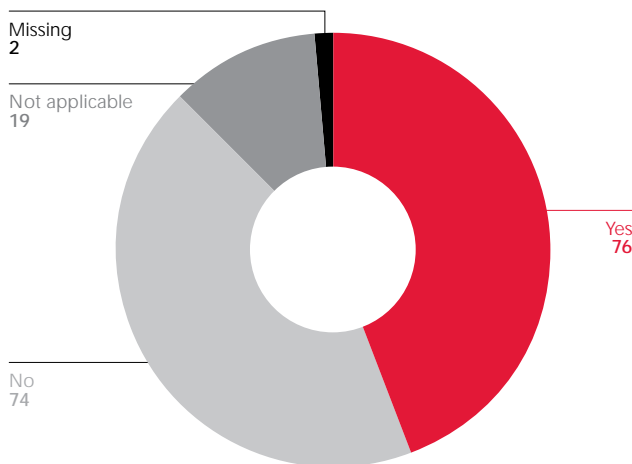


Figure 4.8

Availability of palliative care

Assessment by governments as to whether most people in need have access to palliative care.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

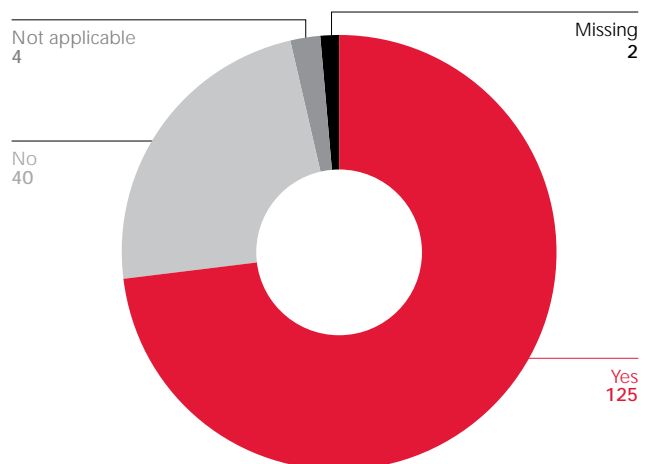


Figure 4.9

Types of care and support work performed by volunteers

Types of care and support work for people living with HIV performed by 1366 volunteer caregivers interviewed in Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda.

Source: *Compensation for Contributions: report on interviews with volunteer caregivers in six countries. Hairu Commission and Community Agency for Social Enquiry, Sept 2009.*

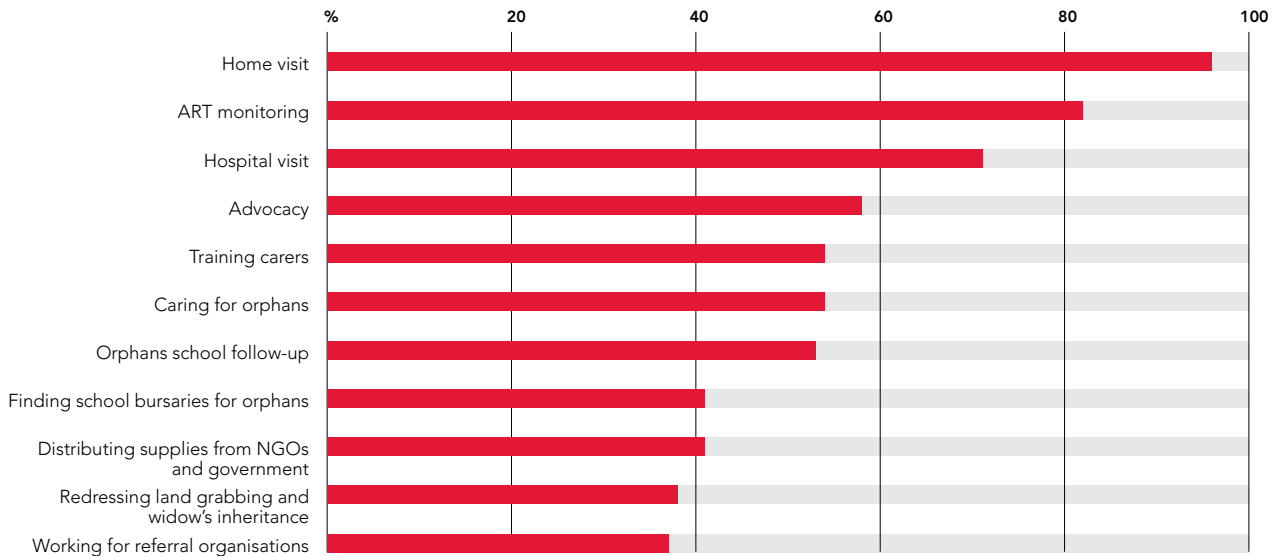


Figure 4.10

Trends in support for orphans and vulnerable children, 2005 to 2010

Changes in the coverage of support services for orphans and vulnerable children in three countries with high HIV prevalence, 2005 to 2010.

Zambia
Uganda
Ethiopia

Source: World Vision.





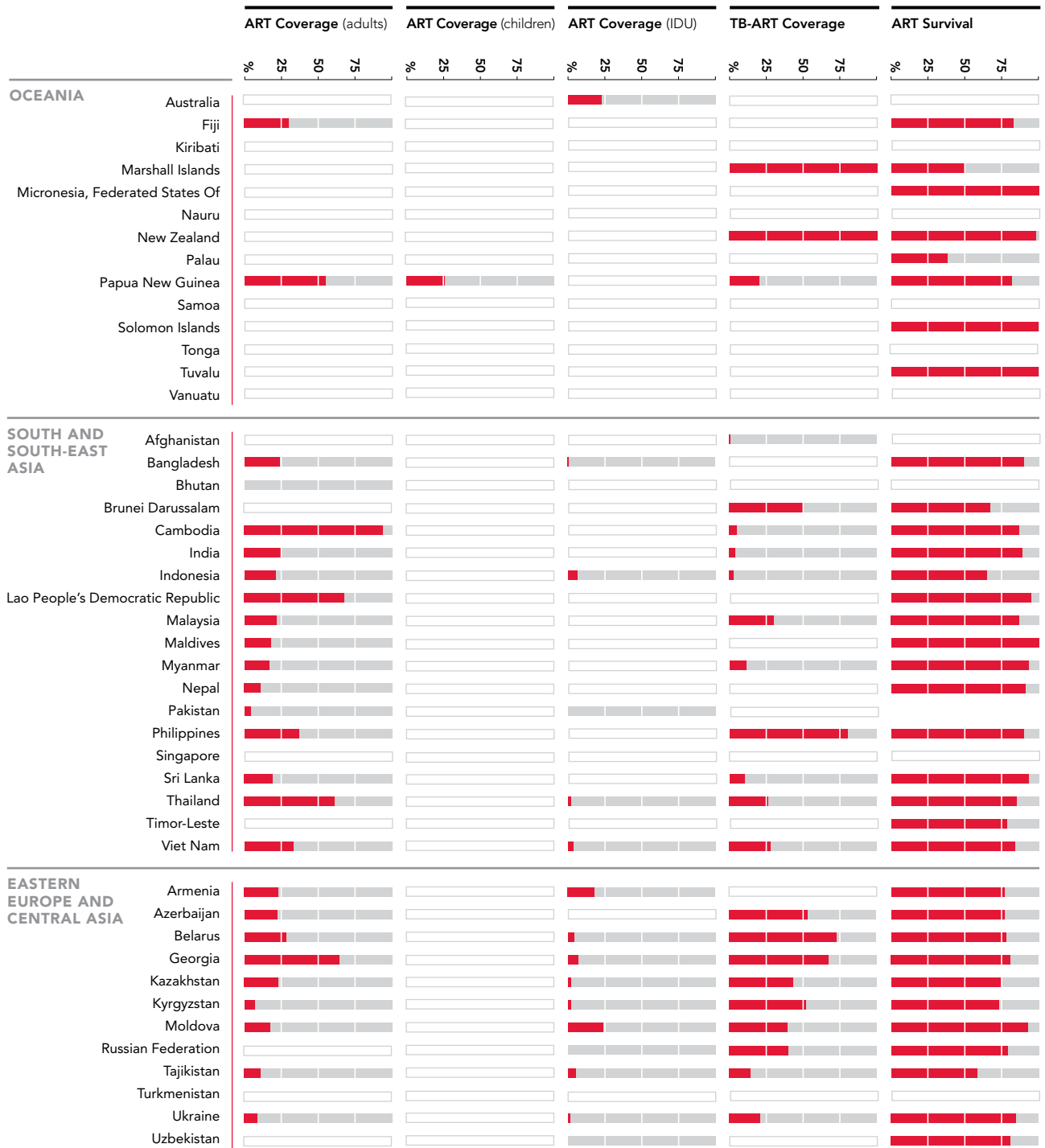
ACTION ITEMS

- HIV treatment must be scaled up to keep pace with increasing demand.
 - HIV testing and counselling must be expanded, as most people get to know their status very late and access treatment later, which reduces the effectiveness of treatment programmes.
 - An integrated HIV and TB programme is essential to meet the challenges posed by the dual epidemics.
 - Maternal and child health services must be strengthened so that all pregnant women living with HIV can access comprehensive services for preventing maternal and child mortality and infants from becoming newly infected and for providing antiretroviral therapy for mothers.
 - Children’s access to antiretroviral therapy must improve. This will require maternal and child health and antiretroviral therapy centres to work closely. In addition, better diagnostic tools and antiretroviral therapy formulations for children continue to be needed.
 - Current approaches to treatment have not been optimal for the 15 million people in need. Treatment 2.0—a radically simplified treatment platform—holds promise to simplify treatment and provide all people needing it with a better pill less likely to lead to resistance, simpler diagnostics and monitoring, easier HIV testing, and more community empowerment. All stakeholders should unite to make this a reality.
 - Social support for orphans must continue, and recent success in rolling out programmes of support such as cash transfers, food support, and education bursaries must be expanded and sustained.
 - Investments in treatment have brought results for AIDS-related mortality and reducing the number of people newly infected with HIV. These investments must be continued and sustained over the long term.
-

SCORECARD: HIV TREATMENT

□ Data not available





SCORECARD: HIV TREATMENT

□ Data not available





CHAPTER 5



HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

KEY FINDINGS

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Failing to address the human rights of key populations at higher risk of exposure to HIV facilitates the growth of the epidemic and enhances its socially damaging effects.
- Punitive laws that affect people living with HIV, or other people at higher risk of exposure, remain widespread. Laws protecting such people exist in many countries, but there are not enough data to show whether they are actively or widely enforced.
- Stigma, discrimination, and violence against transgender people, and men who have sex with men, increase their risk of HIV infection and also for their male and female partners.

GENDER EQUALITY

- The vulnerability of women and girls to HIV remains particularly high in sub-Saharan Africa; 80% of all women in the world living with HIV live in this region.
 - Efforts to promote universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services require a sharper focus on women and girls. Fewer than half of countries report having a specific budget for HIV-related programmes addressing women and girls.
 - Despite evidence that beneficial behaviour change can be achieved, few HIV programmes engage men and boys.
-

» **Human rights and gender equality are critical to effective responses to HIV**

In the context of HIV, protections comprise legal approaches that implement international human rights commitments as well as efforts to address harmful social and gender norms that put women, men, and children at increased risk of HIV infection and increase its impact. A rights-based approach to HIV requires: realization and protection of the rights people need to avoid exposure to HIV; enabling and protecting people living with HIV so that they can live and thrive with dignity; attention to the most marginalized within societies; and empowerment of key populations through encouraging social participation, promoting inclusion and raising rights-awareness. Significant advances have been made in expanding HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support services in recent years but some key populations at higher risk such as sex workers, people who inject drugs, and men who have sex with men, remain often underserved. Resources directed towards the needs of these populations, including support for them to claim and exercise their rights, are often not proportional to the degree to which they are affected by the epidemic.

Stigma and discrimination

In 2010, 91% of governments reported that they address stigma and discrimination as cross cutting issues in their national strategies. Further, from nongovernmental sources that have consistently reported on the National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) since 2006, reports of programmes to address stigma and discrimination have doubled in less than five years (92% in 2010 against 46% in 2006). This improvement indicates increased acknowledgement of the importance of working to eliminate stigmatization of, and discrimination against, people living with HIV.

However, these reports refer only to the existence of such programmes. They do not confirm whether efforts are implemented at sufficient scale and of a quality to make real and sustained improvements to the lives of people living with HIV and other members of key populations at higher risk of exposure.

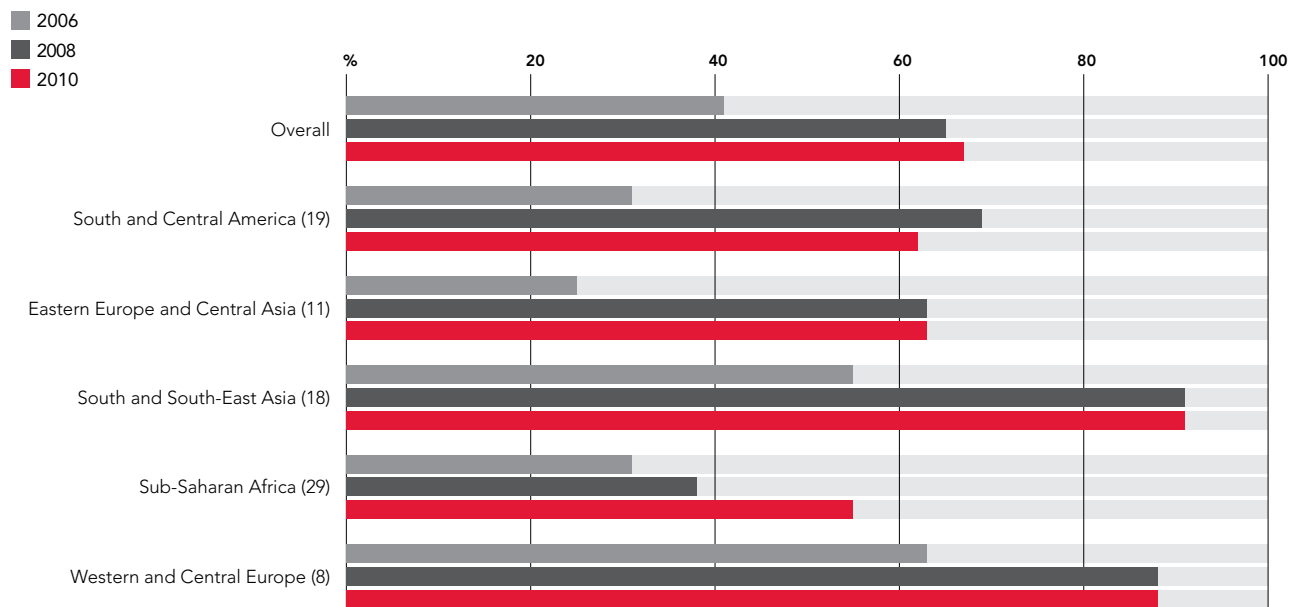
In 2008–2009, the UNAIDS Secretariat commissioned the International HIV/AIDS Alliance to review the national AIDS planning documents of 56 countries to ascertain whether they included programmes to increase access to justice and reduce stigma and discrimination (e.g. law reform; know your rights/legal literacy; and human rights training for service providers, provision of legal services, and programmes supporting the human rights of women and

Figure 5.1

Countries with laws or regulations that create obstacles

Percentage of countries in which nongovernmental sources report laws or regulations that create obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support for population groups at higher risk and other vulnerable population groups.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2006, 2008, 2010.



The following regions are not displayed due to insufficient countries: Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, East Asia, Oceania, and North America.

girls). This study (to be published in 2010) found that, although about 90% of country activity plans included stigma and discrimination reduction programmes, fewer than 50% of countries costed or budgeted such programmes. Further, the review indicated that countries rarely included a comprehensive package of programmes to reduce stigma and discrimination in their national strategies (1).

The United Nations Development Programme, UNAIDS, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria examined whether human rights programmes were included in the Global Fund's HIV portfolio for Rounds 6 and 7. This 2009-2010 study found that one third of the key human-rights programmes identified by Country Coordinating Mechanisms as being necessary for an effective HIV response were not implemented. The same study also found that less than one quarter of planned programmes explicitly engaged men who have sex with men, transgender people, people who use drugs, sex workers, and prisoners (2).

Results from the People Living with HIV Stigma Index illustrate the need to increase efforts to reduce stigma and discrimination as part of national HIV responses. The Index, currently being rolled out in more than 70 countries and with preliminary results from 10 now available (Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Myanmar, Paraguay, Rwanda, United Kingdom—including a separate component for Scotland—and Zambia), provides rich evidence of the multi-layered ways in which stigma and discrimination manifest in the lives of people living with HIV.

In China, for example, more than 30% of people living with HIV said they had been subject to verbal abuse, 9% had been physically harassed, 14% refused employment, and 12% denied health care (2). In Paraguay, 12% were excluded from social gatherings, 11% were physically harassed and 9% physically assaulted (3). In Rwanda, more than 50% were verbally insulted, 36% physically harassed and 20% physically assaulted, 65% experienced loss of job or income and 88% were denied access to family planning services due to their HIV status (4). In the United Kingdom, 17% reported having been denied health care (5).

High percentages of respondents in all countries reported internalized stigma: feeling ashamed, guilty, suicidal, and blameworthy.

An extensive survey by the nongovernmental organization representatives of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board in 2010 showed that people living with HIV and key populations at higher risk continue to experience high levels of HIV-related stigma and discrimination. Slightly less than half of respondents experienced negative attitudes or exclusion from family members. Other experiences in at least one third of the sample included loss of employment, refusal of care by health care workers, social or vocational exclusion, and/or involuntary disclosure (6). Several examples from the UNGASS narrative reports (7) also show that stigma and discrimination continue to hinder effective HIV responses. Narrative reports from Cambodia, Malaysia, Nepal, and Pakistan include stigma and discrimination as barriers to providing prevention, treatment, and care services to key population groups and to providing treatment and care for people living with HIV (8).

Several countries reported that stigma and discrimination in health care facilities adversely affect access to and the provision of services. For example, in Central and South America, several reports note that some health care personnel are likely to discriminate against people living with HIV and deny services to population groups at higher risk such as sex workers and men who have sex with men; in Mexico, service providers may treat people who inject drugs as “delinquents” (8). Country progress reports for 2010 from Lesotho, Mozambique and Senegal (7) mentioned stigma and discrimination towards sex workers and sexual minorities as barriers to their accessing health services, HIV testing, and HIV treatment.

There continue to be reports from many parts of the world of violence against and murder of individuals based on their perceived or actual sexual orientation (9–11). For example, the shadow report submitted under UNGASS reporting on Honduras described several murders and a climate of impunity for perpetrators of violations of human rights that seriously undermines the HIV response (12). Such grave situations call for concerted action and advocacy by both human rights and HIV stakeholders.

Meaningfully involving people living with and vulnerable to HIV in national HIV responses is a part of realizing human rights.

SOURCES TO ASSESS STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

UNGASS country report narratives

Country progress reports submitted by governments (7) include a narrative on progress made in the AIDS response. Often these include narratives that provide a rich context on the impact of stigma and discrimination. In some instances nongovernmental organizations also submit shadow reports, which provide a point of view different from the official version. Together, they may provide a realistic picture of national and community efforts to eliminate stigma and discrimination.

National Composite Policy Index

The National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) is an integral part of the core UNGASS indicators, which comprises a series of questions on each country’s legal and policy landscape in relation to HIV. The NCPI is divided into two parts: (a) the government’s responses to the questions and (b) the responses of civil society organizations, the United Nations and bilateral agencies (nongovernmental sources). Most questions are answered yes/no. The answers are not independently verified but provide a snapshot of how different organizations view the various national AIDS policies and their implementation.

People Living with HIV Stigma Index

The People Living with HIV Stigma Index is an innovative way to measure HIV-related stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV. National networks of people living with HIV lead the implementation of the Index. The Index is supported jointly by the Global Network of People Living with HIV, International Community of Women Living with HIV, International Planned Parenthood Federation and UNAIDS.

The Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV (GIPA) has been a key human rights principle within the HIV response since the Paris Declaration of 1994. In 2010, governments in 96% of countries reported that their national HIV strategy explicitly addressed the involvement of people living with HIV, up from 75% in 2006. Civil society has been leading efforts to assess the nature and quality of this participation. The Global Network of People Living with HIV has implemented the GIPA Report Card in six countries and is currently implementing assessments in four others. In Kenya, 33% of respondents indicated that they either “somewhat agreed” or “strongly agreed” that people living with HIV were meaningfully involved in developing the country’s national AIDS plan; in Nigeria, the figure was 60%; and in Zambia, 66%. Fear of stigma was cited as one of the most significant barriers to greater involvement in the national response in all three countries (13).

Laws, policies, and regulations that create obstacles to effective HIV responses are increasingly acknowledged but too often remain

Countries increasingly acknowledge the demonstrated and potential negative effects of punitive legislation, policies, and regulations on access to, and uptake of, HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support services and on the rights and dignity of people living with or vulnerable to HIV (14). In 2006, nongovernmental sources in 41% of countries reported that the countries had laws, policies, or regulations that posed obstacles to effective HIV service provision for key populations at higher risk. In 2010, sources in 67% of the same countries reported the existence of such obstacles. In Asia and the Pacific, nearly 90% of nongovernmental sources reported the existence of laws that pose obstacles to effective HIV responses for key populations at higher risk. In the Middle East and North Africa 56% of countries, and 55% in sub-Saharan Africa reported similar laws.

Government and civil society responses to the National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) in this area differ notably. In 2010, the governments of 78 countries (46% of those reporting) acknowledged the existence of laws, regulations, and policies that obstructed access to prevention, treatment, care, and support services for populations at higher risk; in contrast, civil society from 106 countries (62%) reported the same (Figure 5.1).

These reports do not capture the full reality of laws that can act as obstacles to the HIV response. For instance, 79 countries and territories criminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults, with six countries retaining the possibility of applying the death penalty for such acts (15). More than 100 countries criminalize some aspect of sex work (16,17). Fifty-one countries, territories, and entities are reported to impose some form of restriction on the entry, stay, and residence of people living with HIV (Figure 5.2) (18,19).

In their narrative UNGASS reports (7), several countries recognized that criminalization of same-sex practices, sex work, and/or provision of sterile needles and syringes, and of punitive law enforcement are barriers to fully effective HIV responses. Bangladesh, for example, reports that existing laws are often used to harass vulnerable people, leading to the weakening of programme

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REMOVING PUNITIVE AND DISCRIMINATORY LAWS: HIV-RELATED RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY, STAY, AND RESIDENCE

In 2010, a number of countries lifted their HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay, and residence: the United States of America (January); China (April); and Namibia (July). However, such restrictions continue in 51 countries—an indicator of the discrimination still faced by people living with HIV in today’s highly mobile world..
.....

Figure 5.2

HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay, or residence

A total of 51 countries, territories, and areas impose some form of restriction on the entry, stay, or residence of people living with HIV based on their HIV status.

Source: Mapping of Restrictions on the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV (UNAIDS, May 2009), and latest developments as of July 2010.

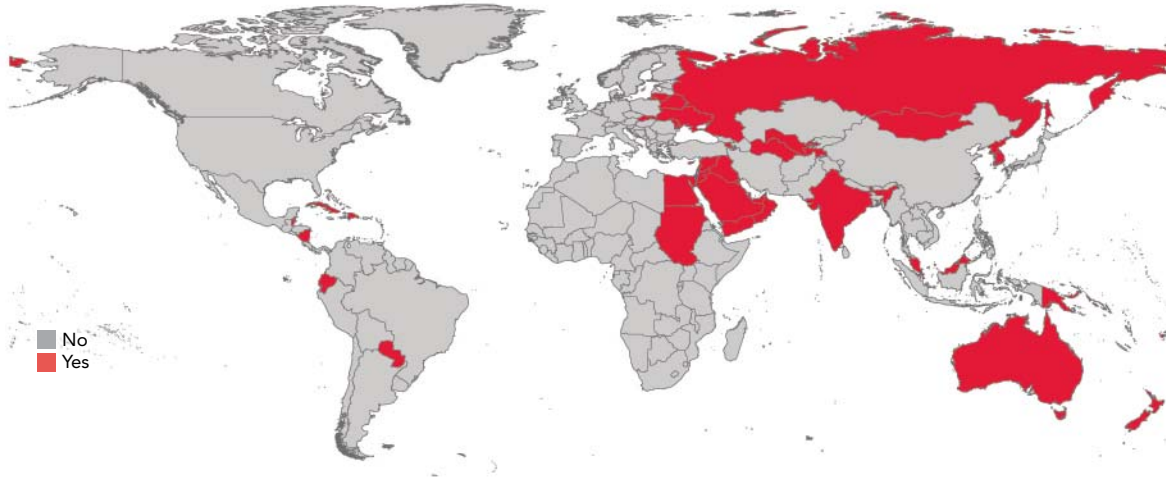
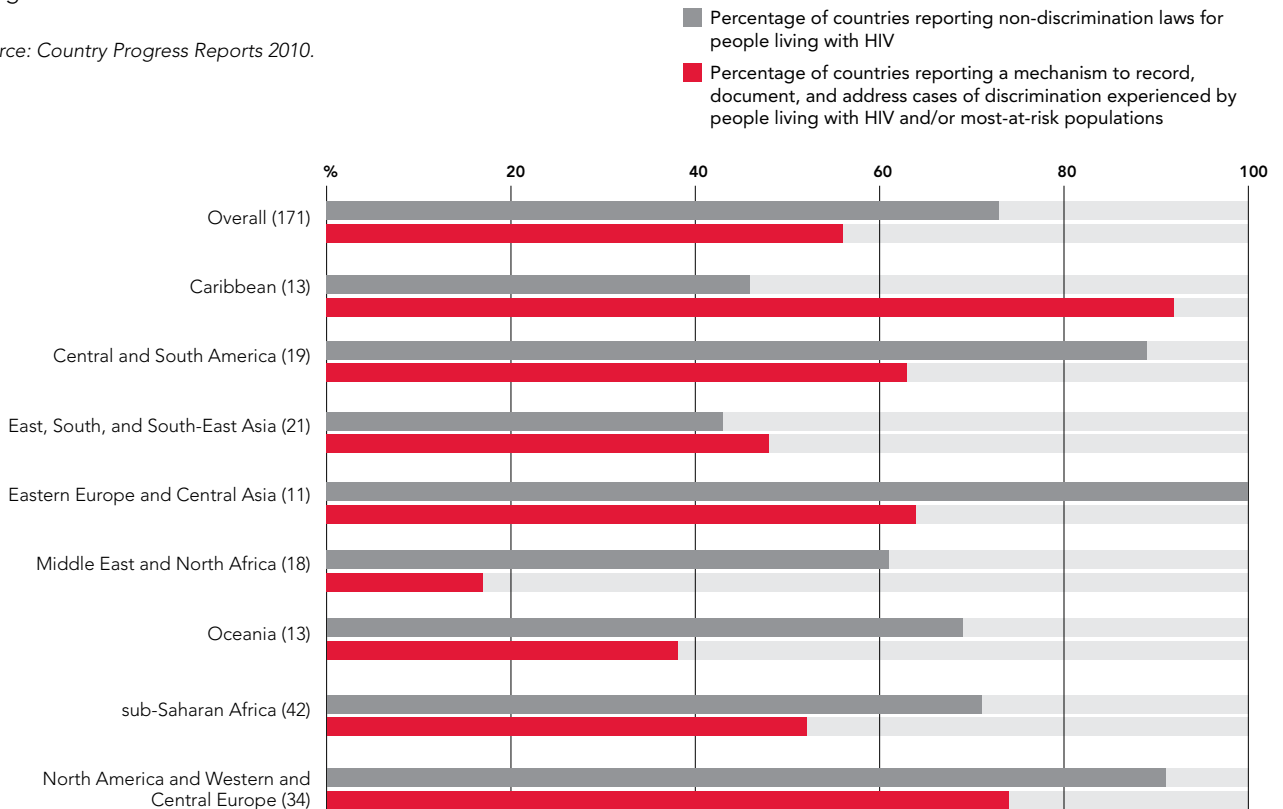


Figure 5.3

Legal protections against discrimination for people living with HIV

Percentage of countries with legal protections against discrimination for people living with HIV and mechanisms for redress, as reported by nongovernmental sources.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.



56%

Percentage of countries reporting having a mechanism to record and address cases of discrimination.

implementation supporting people at higher risk of exposure to HIV. Malaysia's report recognized the challenges posed by contradictory harm reduction and drug control policies. Reports from Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia acknowledge that criminalizing homosexuality makes providing services to men who have sex with men more difficult. Reports from Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the Syrian Arab Republic also note that laws that prohibit adultery, homosexuality, and sex work may hinder HIV prevention efforts (7).

Studies confirm that punitive laws have negative effects on access to HIV services and on the claiming and exercise of human rights by men who have sex with men (20), sex workers (21,22), and people who use drugs (14,23,24). Among those working in the response to HIV another concern is the apparent increased trend of passing laws that criminalize HIV transmission and/or the failure to disclose one's HIV status. Such laws contradict the commitment made by governments in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS in 2006 "to promote a social and legal environment that is supportive of and safe for voluntary disclosure of HIV status" (25). Countries in North America and Western Europe have long criminalized HIV transmission, and about 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have also chosen to do so in the past six years (26).

Parallel to increased acknowledgement of laws that pose obstacles to HIV responses, more countries report the existence of laws and regulations that protect people living with or vulnerable to HIV from discrimination but data are insufficient to indicate whether they are adequately enforced. In 2010, nongovernmental sources in 71% of countries reported the existence of laws protecting people living with HIV from discrimination versus 67% in 2008 and 56% in 2006 (of the same 85 countries reporting in all three years). Most worrying, however, is that the 2010 data indicate that almost one third of countries still do not have such protective legislation. In addition, only 56% of countries report having a mechanism to record, document, and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV or other people vulnerable to HIV (Figure 5.3).

In 2010, governments in 106 countries (62%) reported having laws or regulations that specify protections for key populations at higher risk such as women, young people, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, sex workers, prisoners and migrants. Nongovernmental sources in 112 countries (65%) reported the same. In 2004, when the first UNGASS reports were submitted, nongovernmental sources in only 32% of countries reported the same (of the 88 countries reporting that year). This suggests increased understanding among policy makers that protective laws are important in effectively responding to HIV (Figure 5.4).

Despite reporting of an increase in protective laws, there is little evidence whether these laws are effectively enforced or whether people living with HIV and other people key in the response have access to justice or can seek redress for wrongs experienced. For instance, while nongovernmental sources in 61% of countries in North Africa and the Middle East report the existence of non-discrimination laws, only 17% report having mechanisms to record, document, and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with or vulnerable to HIV.

Figure 5.4

Non-discrimination laws protecting key populations at higher risk

Countries in which nongovernmental sources report non-discrimination laws protecting key populations at higher risk.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

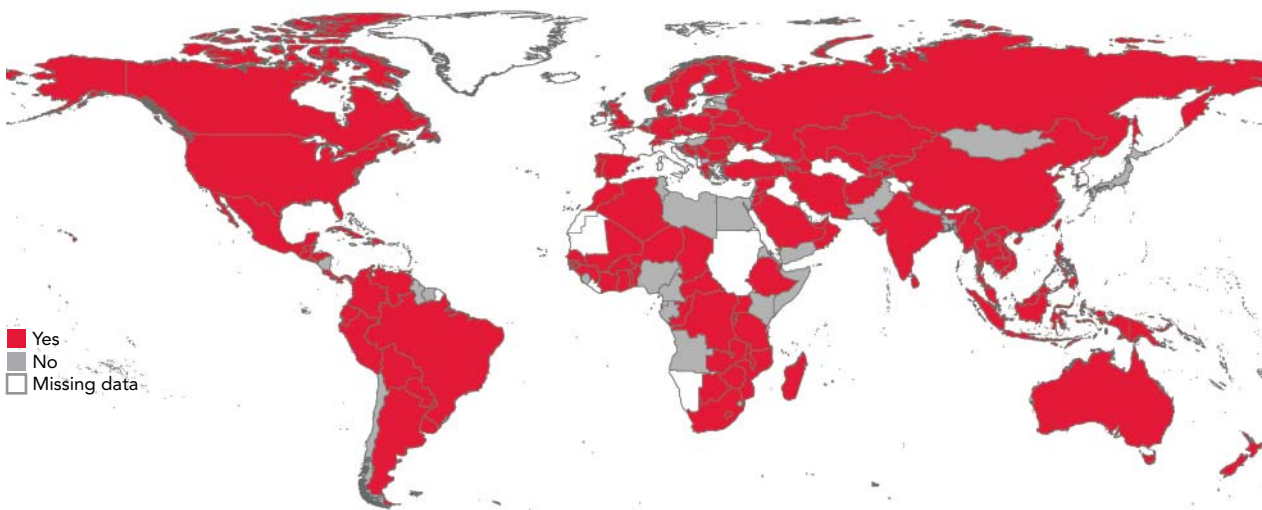
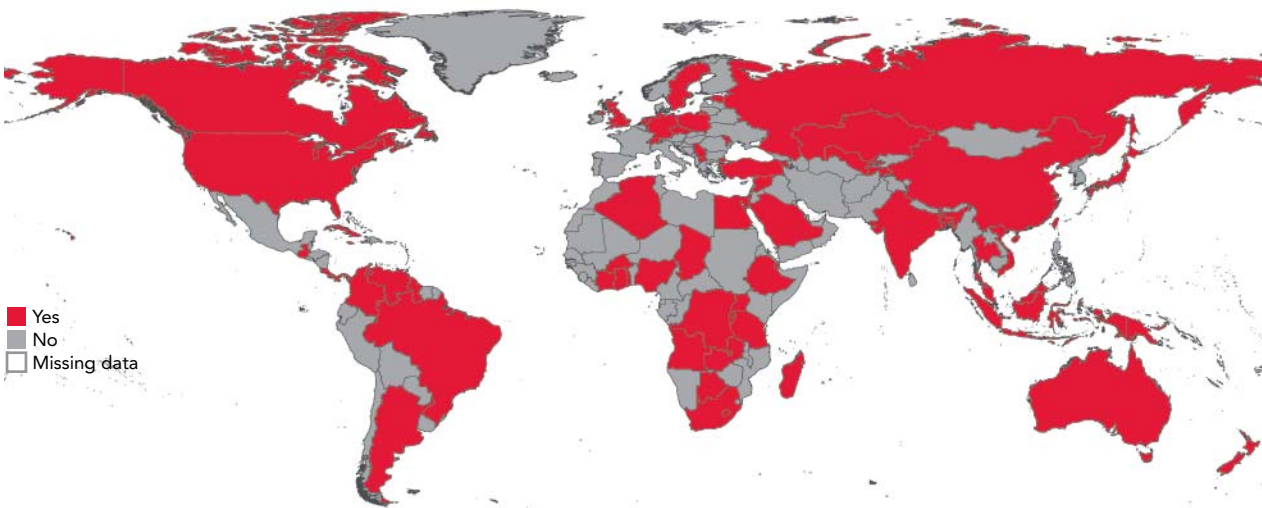


Figure 5.5

Legal aid for HIV casework

Countries in which nongovernmental sources report legal aid systems for HIV casework, 2010.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.



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THE GLOBAL COMMISSION ON HIV AND THE LAW

On 24 June 2010, UNDP and UNAIDS launched the Global Commission on HIV and the Law composed of renowned and independent global leaders in the areas of law, public health policy and governance. The establishment of the Commission is an essential milestone in supporting countries to remove punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination that block effective responses to HIV. The Commission is supported by a Technical Advisory Group of law, human rights and public health experts.

As an outcome of its first meeting in October 2010, the Commission will focus on the following issues: criminalization of sex workers, drug users, people living with HIV, men who have sex with men, gender inequality and violence against women, and legal barriers to treatment. Through its work, the Commission will marshal the evidence on the impact of the law on the HIV response, and make actionable recommendations on how to create effective, protective and enabling legal responses to HIV.

In the course of 2011, the Commission will hold a number of regional policy dialogues that will allow submissions from regional and national stakeholders, including governments, civil society, people living with HIV and representatives of key populations. These submissions will shape the final report and recommendations of the Commission, expected in December 2011.

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Access to HIV-related legal services is one effective means to protect the human rights of people living with HIV and other key populations as are efforts to sensitize officials engaged in the administration of justice. However, nongovernmental sources in only 51% of countries report having legal aid systems for HIV casework. Although this represents an increase from 2006, when 33% of countries reported having such systems, the figure has remained the same since 2008. Legal aid systems appear to be more common in high-income countries, with 75% of countries reporting such systems (NCPI), whereas only 48% of low-income countries and 40% of lower-middle-income countries report having them (Figure 5.5).

Gender equality

Although gender relationships, practices and HIV epidemics differ around the world, power imbalances, harmful social gender norms, gender-based violence and marginalization clearly increase the vulnerability of both women and men to HIV infection. The consequences of gender inequalities in terms of low socioeconomic and political status, unequal access to education, and fear of violence, add to the greater biological vulnerability of women and girls being infected with HIV. Too often they have little capacity to negotiate safer sex, access the services they need, and utilize opportunities for empowerment (27). In nearly all countries in sub-Saharan Africa and certain Caribbean countries, the majority of people living with HIV are women, especially girls and women aged 15–24 years (28,29).

In sub-Saharan Africa, women are more likely to become infected with HIV than are men (Figure 5.6). The most recent prevalence data show that in sub-Saharan Africa, 13 women become infected for every 10 men infected. One half of people living with HIV globally are women and 76% of all HIV-positive women live in sub-Saharan Africa.

Conversely, traditional roles and societal values related to masculinity might encourage boys and men to adopt risky behaviours, including excessive alcohol use and concurrent sexual relationships, so increasing their risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV. Many harmful norms related to masculinity and femininity also stigmatize transgender people, men who have sex with men, and other sexual minorities.

Levels of new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa continue to remain higher among women, a pattern that applies to every subregion in sub-Saharan Africa. Female-to-male ratios of new HIV infections range from 1.22:1 in West and East Africa to 1.33:1 in southern Africa, despite the different types of epidemics and predominant modes of transmission in these subregions.

In other regions, men are more likely to be infected with HIV than women, often in concentrated epidemics involving men who have sex with men or people who inject drugs. Men who have sex with men continue to bear a high burden of HIV infection even in regions with generalized epidemics. In sub-Saharan Africa, HIV programming has largely neglected same-sex behaviour because of homophobia and the widespread criminalization of homosexuality.

Figure 5.6

People newly infected with HIV, 2009

Number of people newly infected with HIV annually by sex and geographical region, 2009.

Source: UNAIDS 2010.

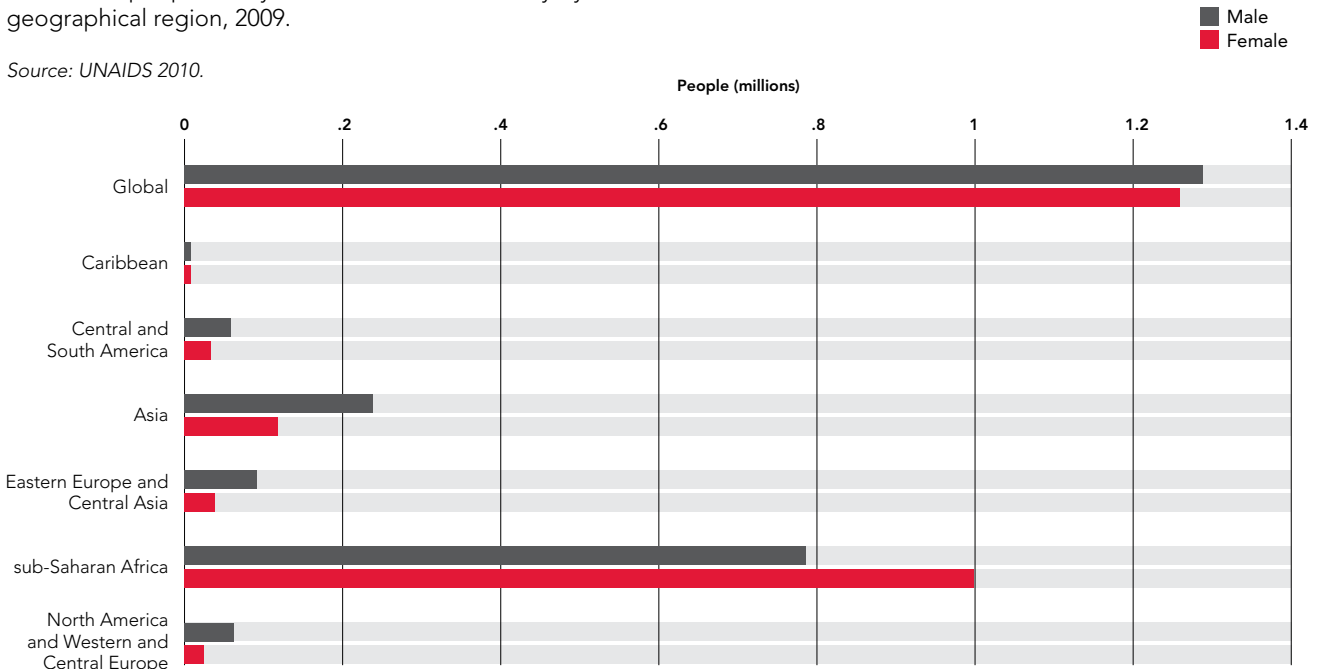
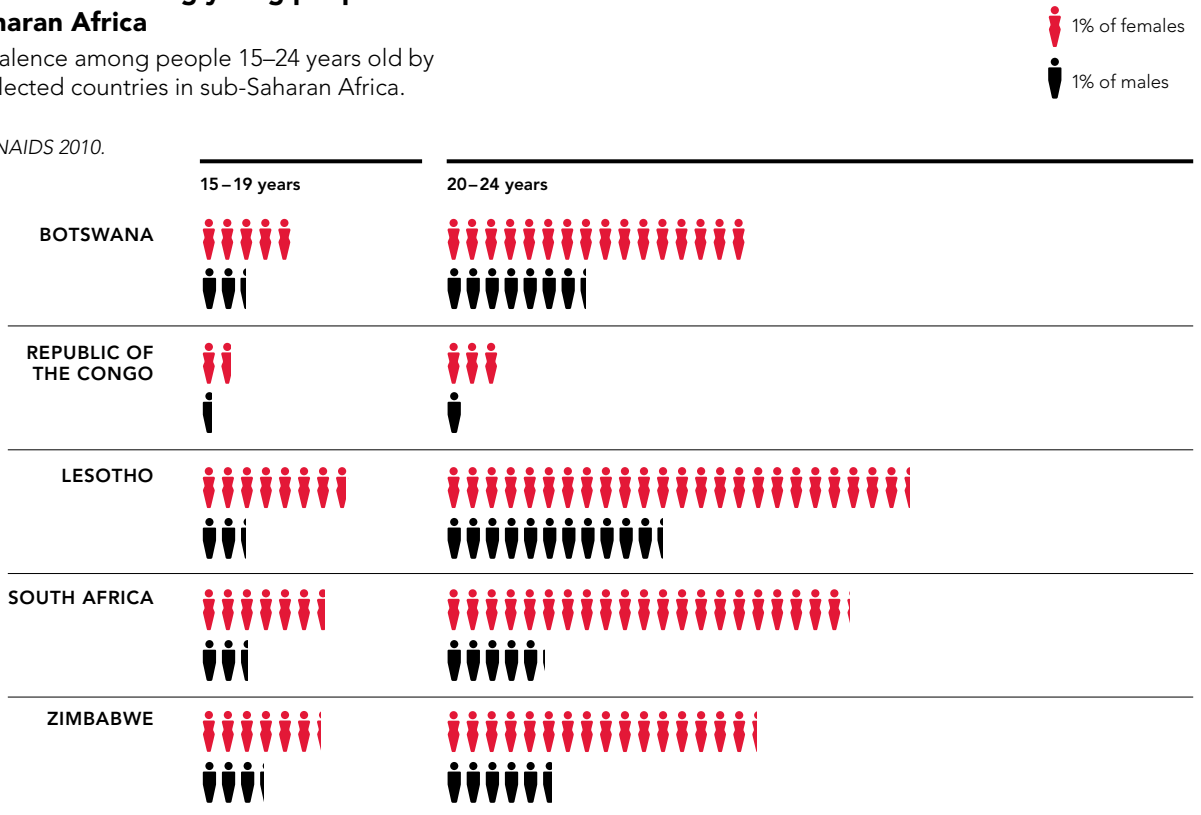


Figure 5.7

HIV prevalence among young people in sub-Saharan Africa

HIV prevalence among people 15–24 years old by sex in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: UNAIDS 2010.



“THE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH A SPECIFIC BUDGET FOR HIV ACTIVITIES RELATED TO WOMEN IS LOW: 46% OF REPORTING COUNTRIES.”

Research has found significantly higher levels of infection among men who have sex with men than among men in general, and has also confirmed that many men who have sex with men also have sex with women (30). Understanding the complexities of relationships engaged in by some married and long-term partners is important in focusing the HIV response. A recent study conducted in Botswana, Malawi, and Namibia found that 34% of men who have sex with men were married to women, and a total of 54% reported sex with both men and women in the previous six months (31). Marriage thus serves as a way to protect against possible prosecution and stigma against men who have sex with men (32,33). In Asia, data obtained through the Asia Intimate Partner Transmission Study (34) indicate that women are predominantly infected by their husband or intimate partner. For example, recent data on HIV infection patterns in India reveal that 90% of women in India were infected within long-term relationships.

Sociocultural practices significantly contribute to the risk of HIV infection, especially among young women

The effects of gender constructs are reflected in HIV infection rates among young women in Africa. Demographic and health surveys in selected countries in Africa show that young women are at particularly high risk of HIV infection, with rates substantially increasing among women 20–24 years old versus 15–19 years old (Figure 5.7). This is probably because young women, who are biologically more susceptible to HIV than men, also often have older male sexual partners, who are more likely than younger men to be infected with HIV. As a result, while levels of HIV infection among men rise slowly and peak at a lower level than female infection rates when men are in their mid- to late thirties, prevalence among women rises rapidly at a young age, with higher peaks when women are in their late twenties (35).

Data from sub-Saharan Africa indicate that women also engage in multiple concurrent partnerships (36). A recent ethnographic study conducted in the United Republic of Tanzania showed that both parents and daughters widely accepted transactional sex, including sex for power, pleasure, and material gain. The authors conclude that programmes that encourage young women to incorporate demands for safer sex into negotiations for gifts and money may ultimately be more effective than those that seek only to restrict transactional sex or highlight its health risks (37). Another study found that more affluent women are at greater risk of contracting HIV, as they are more mobile, more likely to live in an urban area, and more able to afford a lifestyle that includes having a higher number of sexual partners (38).

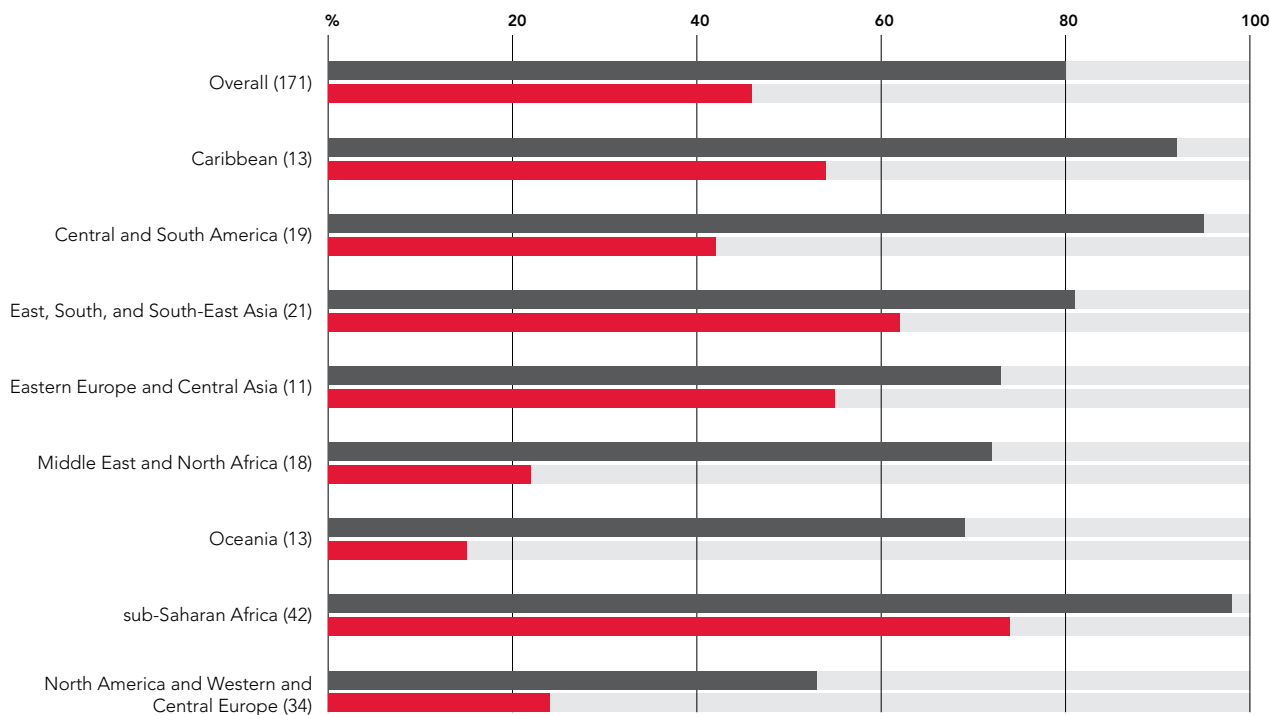
A 2009 study in Brazil (39) shows men who have sex with men have much higher levels of HIV infection than men in general (10.5% versus 0.8%). The study found that although men who have sex with men report more casual sexual partners than men in general, condom use among was only at about 50%, despite a comprehensive programme to increase condom use among men who have sex with men. Furthermore, young men who have sex with men used condoms with slightly less frequency than men in general (54% versus 57%) (39).

Figure 5.8
Multisectoral HIV strategies specifically including and budgeting for women

Percentage of countries in which governments report that multisectoral HIV strategies specifically include and budget for women.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.

■ Women included
 ■ Budget included



“VIOLENCE AND THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE CAN HAMPER WOMEN’S ABILITY TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM HIV INFECTION AND/OR ASSERT HEALTHY SEXUAL DECISION-MAKING.”

Women are included in HIV strategies but budgetary allocations are insufficient

Governments in 80% of countries (137 of 171) reported that they include women as a specific component of a multisectoral HIV strategy, but the rate of inclusion of women differs by geographical regions (Figure 5.8). The number of countries with a specific budget for HIV activities related to women is considerably lower: 46% (79 of the 171) reporting countries. Among countries in sub-Saharan Africa, nearly all strategic plans include interventions benefiting women, and three quarters of countries allocate budget accordingly, indicating a greater awareness of the need for and benefits of women-centred AIDS responses.

The HIV epidemic is intertwined with sexual and reproductive health

Data on unmet sexual and reproductive health needs, especially among young women a population highly affected by HIV and violence, underline the urgency to address Millennium Development Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6 simultaneously. A WHO report on women and health (40) highlights the critical role of gender inequality in increasing vulnerability to HIV infection and other conditions and limiting access to health care services and information. A review of maternal mortality data revealed that HIV-related causes contributed to at least 20% of maternal deaths (41).

Countries with high HIV prevalence rates among young women are equally challenged by high teenage pregnancy rates, and the consequences of unintended pregnancies in terms of unsafe abortion.

According to WHO, each year about 16 million women 15–19 years old around the world give birth, with most living in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, at least 2.5 million adolescents have unsafe abortions every year (42). Further, anecdotal reports indicate that women living with HIV are pressured, and even forced, to undergo sterilization or to have an abortion.

Recent research carried out by civil society on sexual and reproductive health policies, undertaken in 12 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean, South-East Asia, and Eastern Europe by GESTOS, Brazil (43) confirms that countries have reproductive and sexual health policies oriented towards women in place but generally fail to translate these into comprehensive services, leaving many sexual and reproductive health needs unmet.

Violence and HIV infections are often associated and require integrated responses

Violence and the threat of violence can hamper women’s ability to adequately protect themselves from HIV infection and/or assert healthy sexual decision-making. In addition, women living with HIV are more likely to experience violence due to their HIV status (44).

The WHO study also found that many women have a traumatic experience when engaging in sexual intercourse for the first time, with the prevalence of forced first sex among adolescent girls younger than 15 years ranging between 11% and 45% globally. In addition, younger women, especially those 15–19

Figure 5.9

Violence against women

Proportion of ever-married women 15–49 years old who ever experienced physical or sexual violence from their most recent spouse or co-resident partner, by country, 2008 or most recent survey.

Source: Demographic Health Surveys, 2002–2008, excepting Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Japan, Kenya, Samoa, Serbia, Tanzania and Thailand (WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's health and Domestic Violence, 2004).

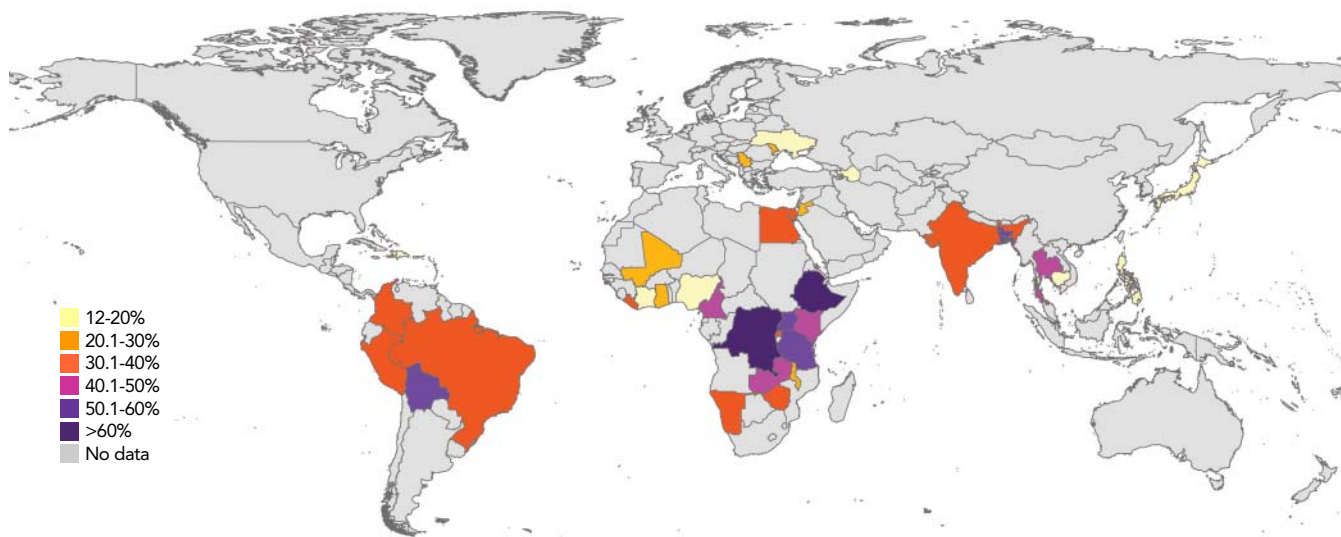
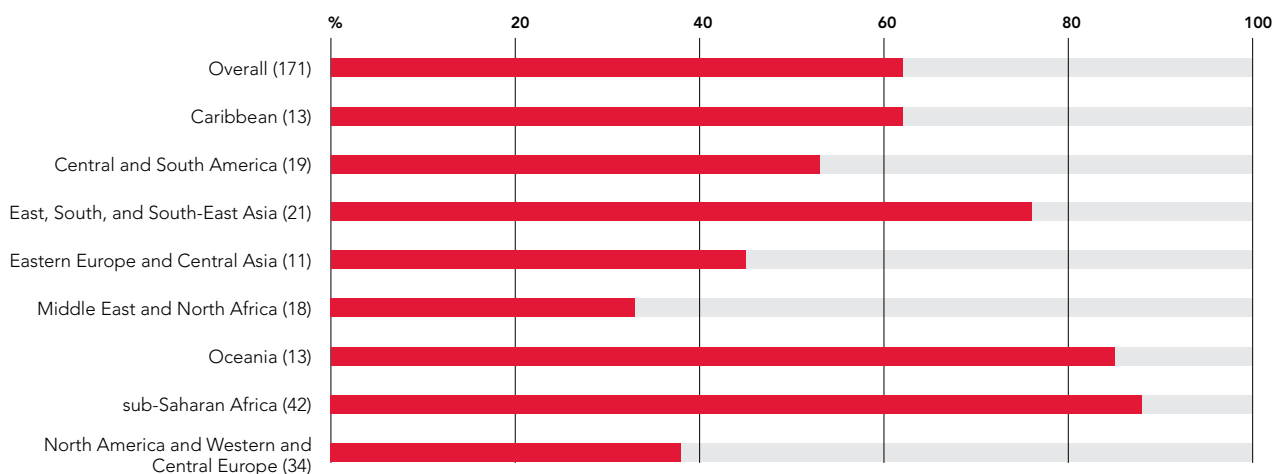


Figure 5.10

Governments involving men in reproductive health programmes

Percentage of countries in which governments report involving men in reproductive health programmes through information, education and communication, 2010.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.



**“MEN WHO HAVE
SEX WITH MEN AND
TRANSGENDER PEOPLE
ALSO FACE INCREASED
VULNERABILITY TO HIV
INFECTION DUE TO
VIOLENCE AND STIGMA.”**

years old, were generally at higher risk of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. In Swaziland, which has one of the highest levels of HIV prevalence, a 2007 study (45) showed that 33% of females 13–24 years old reported experiencing some form of sexual violence before reaching 18 years of age.

A 2010 study in South Africa (46) confirmed the association between violence and HIV infection. Power inequity in relationships and intimate partner violence increased the incident risk of HIV infection among young South African women. Prevalence of the population-attributable risk was 14% for power inequity in relationships and 12% for intimate partner violence. The GESTOS research (43) found that few countries have undertaken focused actions to prevent violence or to empower women survivors of violence. This finding is confirmed by the recent WHO/UNAIDS publication (44), indicating that effective programmatic models such as Stepping Stones, IMAGES, and Sasa! have so far only been incorporated to a limited extent in the HIV response. It is notable that countries might have laws in place to punish rapists, but few have legislation that penalizes domestic violence (43).

Figure 5.9 shows that the prevalence of violence against women can be as high as 50% in some countries. The limited availability of epidemiological data on violence underlines the urgent need for additional evidence to guide policy and programmatic action to address it.

UNGASS reports for several countries in sub-Saharan Africa (7) outline the increased HIV vulnerability of women due to violence and sexual coercion and highlight the link with armed conflict, including sexual violence against women in refugee camps. Other countries underline that violence against sex workers affects their capacity to insist on the use of condoms. Reporting on gender-based violence is not even. Outside sub-Saharan Africa, UNGASS reports are silent on violence against women and girls. In sub-Saharan Africa, countries have not reported on violence against men who have non-heterosexual identities or practices and transgender people.

Men who have sex with men and transgender people also face increased vulnerability to HIV infection due to violence and stigma. Historically, community-based organizations, rather than nationally funded HIV programmes, have led in attempting to increase access for men who have sex with men and transgender people. Such “self-help” efforts are hampered where homosexuality is criminalized, as in sub-Saharan Africa, where men who have sex with men experience violence, live under the threat of anti-sodomy laws, and are often excluded from HIV responses (47).

Engaging men is crucial in effectively responding to HIV

Despite evidence of positive changes in men’s and boys’ behaviour and attitudes when they participate in programmes that address HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence (48), few such programmes are in operation (49). UNGASS reporting also confirms that governments in only 60% of countries report having promoted greater involvement of men

in reproductive health programmes in information, education, and communication on reproductive health (Figure 5.10). The failure to engage men also directly affects their health. For example, fewer men than women access HIV-related treatment. ■

ACTION ITEMS

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Laws, policies, and regulations that create obstacles to effective HIV responses are increasingly acknowledged by key actors in the response. Countries should now take action to decriminalize sex workers, people who use drugs, men who have sex with men and transgender people, and reform other laws that block effective responses to HIV.
- Despite increased reporting on protective laws, countries and other stakeholders should establish effective enforcement mechanisms and provide people living with HIV and other key populations with access to justice and redress through HIV-related legal services and legal literacy programmes.
- Although progress has been noted, HIV-related stigma and discrimination are still highly prevalent globally and are not yet being sufficiently addressed. Countries and other stakeholders should urgently scale up comprehensive programmes that build capacities of HIV-related service providers, address stigma and discrimination in laws, institutions and communities, and empower those affected by HIV.
- To help to realize human rights in the context of HIV, there must be more meaningful involvement of people living with and those vulnerable to HIV in national HIV responses, as well as meaningful coverage of all affected populations. The GIPA principles must be fully implemented.

GENDER EQUALITY

- To achieve universal access goals towards HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, the AIDS response needs to be women and girls centred and include a dedicated budget to address their needs.
 - Given that violence is widespread and that there is a clear association between violence against women and the spread of HIV, national HIV responses must include specific interventions to address violence.
 - All countries need to ensure that women have access to integrated quality HIV and sexual and reproductive health services that enable women to exercise their rights.
 - Men and boys need to be engaged in innovative approaches to change harmful social and cultural practices and norms, as part of HIV prevention.
 - Countries need to address the needs of men who have sex with men through prevention interventions that go beyond health service provision.
-

SCORECARD: HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

- Yes/Agree
- No/Disagree
- Data not available
- No NCPI report
- No UNGASS report
- A** NCPI Part A (government response)
- B** NCPI Part B (civil society response)

| | | Laws & regulations protecting people living with HIV against discrimination | Laws, regulations, policies protecting specific sub-populations | Laws, regulations, policies obstructing access to prevention, treatment, care and support for vulnerable subpopulations | Mechanism to record, document and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV, vulnerable subpopulations | Women as a specific component of the national strategic plan | Women component of the national strategic plan budgeted | IEC activities on fighting Violence Against Women |
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SCORECARD: HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

- Yes/Agree
- No/Disagree
- Data not available
- No NCPI report
- No UNGASS report
- A** NCPI Part A (government response)
- B** NCPI Part B (civil society response)

| | | Laws & regulations protecting people living with HIV against discrimination | Laws, regulations, policies protecting specific sub-populations | Laws, regulations, policies obstructing access to prevention, treatment, care and support for vulnerable subpopulations | Mechanism to record, document and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV, vulnerable subpopulations | Women as a specific component of the national strategic plan | Women component of the national strategic plan budgeted | IEC activities on fighting Violence Against Women |
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| | Portugal | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Romania | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | San Marino | □ | □ □ | □ □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| | Serbia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Slovakia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Slovenia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Spain | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Sweden | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Switzerland | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Turkey | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| | Canada | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Mexico | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | United States of America | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ □ | ■ | □ | □ | □ |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | |
| | Algeria | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Bahrain | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Djibouti | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

SCORECARD: HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

- Yes/Agree
- No/Disagree
- Data not available
- No NCPI report
- No UNGASS report
- A** NCPI Part A (government response)
- B** NCPI Part B (civil society response)

| | | Laws & regulations protecting people living with HIV against discrimination | Laws, regulations, policies protecting specific sub-populations | Laws, regulations, policies obstructing access to prevention, treatment, care and support for vulnerable subpopulations | Mechanism to record, document and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV, vulnerable subpopulations | Women as a specific component of the national strategic plan | Women component of the national strategic plan budgeted | IEC activities on fighting Violence Against Women |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | B | A B | A B | B | A | A | A |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA <i>Continued</i> | Egypt | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Iran, Islamic Republic of | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Iraq | □ | □ □ | □ □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| | Jordan | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Kuwait | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Lebanon | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | □ | □ | ■ |
| | Morocco | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Oman | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ □ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Qatar | □ | ■ □ | ■ □ | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| | Saudi Arabia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Somalia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Sudan | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Syrian Arab Republic | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | □ | □ | □ |
| | Tunisia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| United Arab Emirates | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | □ | □ | □ | |
| Yemen | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| CARIBBEAN | Antigua & Barbuda | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | □ | □ | ■ |
| | Bahamas | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Barbados | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Cuba | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Dominica | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Dominican Republic | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Grenada | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Haiti | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Jamaica | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Saint Kitts and Nevis | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Saint Lucia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ | |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | Argentina | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Belize | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Bolivia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Brazil | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| | Chile | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | □ |
| | Colombia | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

| | | Laws & regulations protecting people living with HIV against discrimination | | Laws, regulations, policies protecting specific sub-populations | | Laws, regulations, policies obstructing access to prevention, treatment, care and support for vulnerable subpopulations | | Mechanism to record, document and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV, vulnerable subpopulations | | Women as a specific component of the national strategic plan | | Women component of the national strategic plan budgeted | | IEC activities on fighting Violence Against Women | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---|-------|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| | | B | A B | A B | B | A | A | A | | | | | | | |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Continued</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Costa Rica | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Ecuador | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | El Salvador | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Guatemala | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Guyana | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Honduras | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Nicaragua | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Panama | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Paraguay | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Peru | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Suriname | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Uruguay | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |
| | Venezuela | ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ | ■ ■ |

CHAPTER 6



HIV INVESTMENTS

KEY FINDINGS

- A total of US\$ 15.9 billion was available for the AIDS response in 2009, US\$ 10 billion short of what is needed in 2010.
 - In low- and middle-income countries, domestic resources account for over half of all AIDS-related investments. In low-income countries, however, 88% of spending on AIDS comes from international funding.
 - The majority of international funding for AIDS comes from bilateral donors. The United States of America is the largest international donor.
 - Investment in treatment and care is increasing—but many countries depend on international assistance for their treatment and care programmes.
 - HIV prevention programmes largely rely on international funds.
 - One third of countries make the AIDS response a high budgetary priority, based on disease burden and national income.
-

» Investing for AIDS is a shared responsibility

Investing for AIDS is a shared global responsibility that is paying clear dividends—it saves lives now, improves the quality of life of people living with HIV, and will lessen future burdens of cost and disease. In 2009, international donors and governments together provided US\$ 15.9 billion for the global AIDS response, more than half of which came from domestic sources in low- and middle-income countries.

As a result of this unprecedented health investment, HIV prevalence is falling due to programmes that reduce risk behaviour, more than 5 million people are receiving life-saving antiretroviral therapy, millions of orphans have received basic education and health care, and more tolerant and enabling social environments have been established in many countries through campaigns to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination. None of this would have been possible without the strong mobilization of the global community and the unprecedented levels of funding provided collectively by donors, governments, the private sector, philanthropic organizations and individuals to address HIV.

However, the gap between investment needs and resource availability is widening at a time of fiscal constraints. In 2009, there was a US\$ 10 billion gap as, for the first time, international assistance did not increase from 2008 levels.

In most countries, the AIDS response is funded by a complex interplay of domestic public spending, multilateral and bilateral aid, private-sector and philanthropic support and individual out-of-pocket spending. In many low- and middle-income countries, the largest source of HIV funding—52%—is domestic expenditure. Government donors provide an additional 42% and the international philanthropic sector 5% (1).

International investment levels have largely reflected the epidemic distribution. Donors' HIV-related spending is higher in countries with high HIV prevalence. The sharing of the responsibility has largely matched the financial capabilities of individual countries and the magnitude of national epidemics.

Middle-income countries contributed a far greater proportion of the resources to their national AIDS response. Low-income countries' share of investment for the national AIDS response was much smaller.

DOMESTIC INVESTMENT PRIORITY INDEX (DIPI)

A new UNAIDS Domestic Investment Priority Index attempts to measure the extent of investment priority given by governments to support their national AIDS response. The Index is calculated by dividing the percentage of government revenue each country directs to the AIDS response by the population HIV prevalence. A high value usually indicates a high level of priority.

$$\text{Domestic investment priority index} = \frac{\text{Public expenditure on AIDS response}}{\text{Government revenue}} \times \frac{\text{National population}}{\text{People living with HIV}}$$

On average, the percentage of government revenue allocated to the AIDS response was one fifth of the population HIV prevalence. Fifty-five countries allocated more than 0.5% of total government revenue. Data from 121 countries show that one third of all countries make investments at a level that is commensurate with their national income levels and share of the global epidemic burden. Among the 104 countries reporting, the median level of priority is 0.35. The Priority Index of a large majority of countries (70%), however, falls below this average—suggesting that many countries need to invest more in their AIDS responses.

Eight of 14 countries in West and Central Africa and six of 16 countries in east and southern Africa appear to be spending less on the AIDS response than might be expected given their disease burden and government resources. The Russian Federation and Ukraine, the two countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia with the highest HIV prevalence, are spending at relatively low levels given their disease burden and ability to pay. The Domestic Investment Priority Index implies that both countries could contribute more domestic resources to the AIDS response (Figure 6.1). Figure 6.2 shows the distribution of funds to different elements of the epidemic response.

Figure 6.1

Domestic Investment Priority Index for countries with the highest HIV prevalence

| | Year | DIPI | Median spending |
|----------------------------------|------|------|-----------------|
| Botswana | 2008 | 0.31 | ● |
| Brazil | 2008 | 0.80 | ● |
| Cameroon | 2008 | 0.06 | ● |
| China | 2009 | 0.69 | ● |
| Colombia | 2009 | 0.52 | ● |
| Congo | 2009 | 0.68 | ● |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2008 | 0.05 | ● |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2008 | 0.28 | ● |
| Ghana | 2008 | 0.10 | ● |
| India | 2009 | 0.07 | ● |
| Indonesia | 2008 | 0.29 | ● |
| Kenya | 2009 | 0.33 | ● |
| Lesotho | 2008 | 0.33 | ● |
| Malawi | 2009 | 0.03 | ● |
| Mozambique | 2008 | 0.03 | ● |
| Nigeria | 2008 | 0.13 | ● |
| Russian Federation | 2008 | 0.19 | ● |
| South Africa | 2009 | 0.18 | ● |
| Thailand | 2009 | 0.37 | ● |
| Uganda | 2008 | 0.72 | ● |
| Ukraine | 2008 | 0.09 | ● |
| Viet Nam | 2009 | 0.05 | ● |
| Zimbabwe | 2009 | 0.04 | ● |

DIPI=Domestic Investment Priority Index

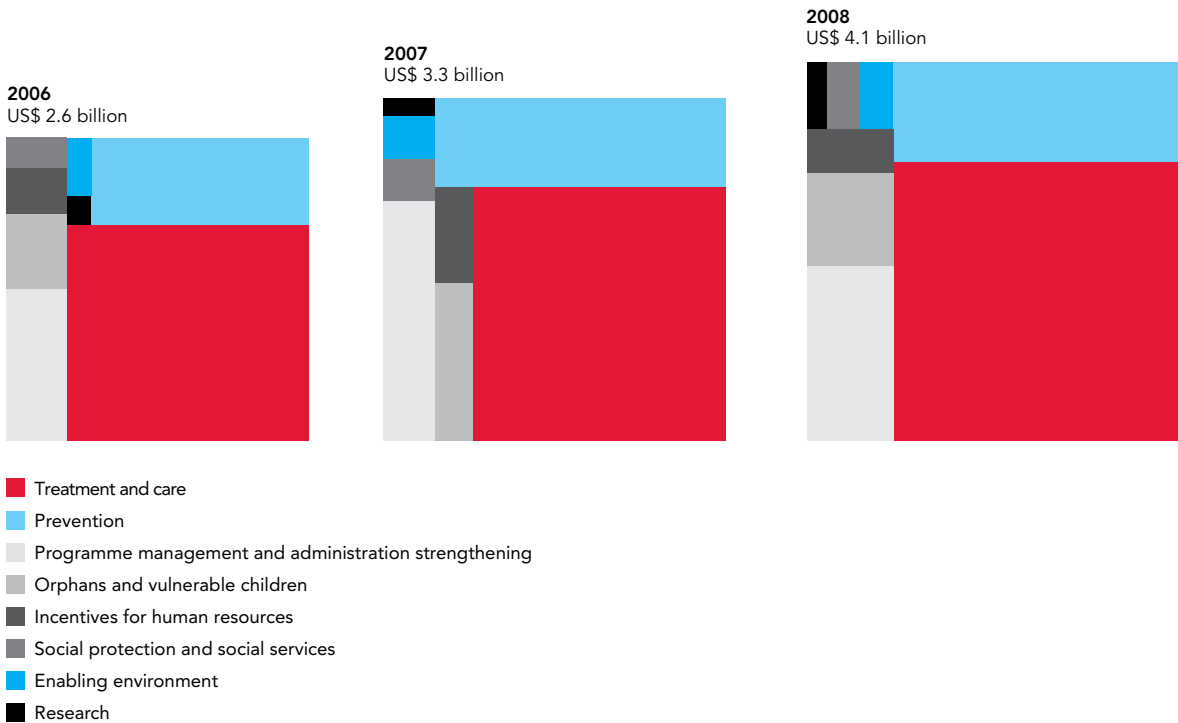
● Above median ● Below median

Figure 6.2

HIV spending in low- and middle-income countries

HIV spending in current US dollars by programmatic area in 43 low- and middle-income countries, 2006–2008.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.



Overall size of square is proportional to the total amount spent each year.

International investments are not increasing; donor fair share is not being met

Donor governments' actual disbursements for the AIDS response in 2009 stood at US\$ 7.6 billion in 2009, a slight decrease from the US\$ 7.7 billion made available in 2008. These disbursements include both bilateral aid (funds disbursed directly from a donor country to a recipient country) and contributions to multilateral organizations (Figure 6.3). The majority of these resources went to the countries most affected by the epidemic. The top 20 recipients of aid account for 71% of the people living with HIV globally. Low-income countries received 78% of international funds, with another 14% going to lower-middle-income countries.

International assistance is crucial to sustaining the AIDS response. Of the 132 countries reporting HIV spending by funding source, 70 countries (53%) rely on international funds to finance 50% or more of HIV spending. And for the majority of the low- and middle-income countries, increasing domestic investment priority to the optimum levels is not sufficient to meet the needs of the AIDS response. The United States of America was the largest international

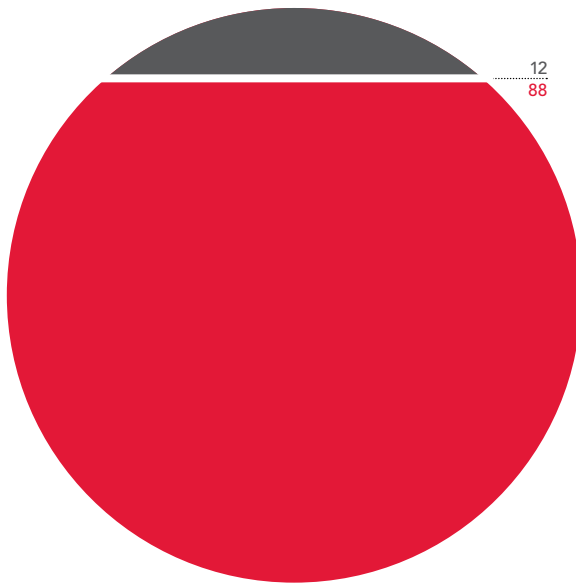
Figure 6.3
Channels used by major donor countries for disbursing international AIDS funding in 2009

Source: Kates et al. 2010.

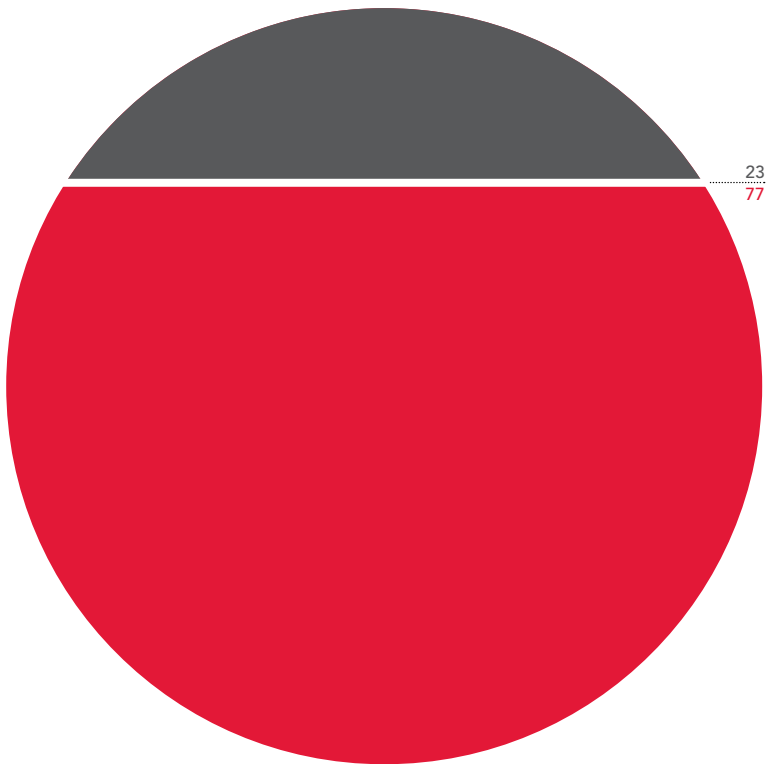


Bilateral funding includes HIV-earmarked multilateral funding; multilateral funding includes Global Fund contributions adjusted to represent the estimated HIV share based on Global Fund grant distribution by disease to date (61% for HIV) and UNITAID contributions adjusted to represent the estimated HIV share based on distribution by disease to date (49% for HIV).

United States
US\$ 4.4 billion



Total
US\$ 7.6 billion



donor, accounting for 58% of all donor-government disbursements for AIDS and for 27% of the funding available for AIDS from all sources (donor governments, multilateral institutions, domestic government spending, and private and individual out-of-pocket spending). The United Kingdom accounted for 10% of total donor government disbursements for AIDS, and Germany and the Netherlands accounted for 5% each.

International investment funding channels

Bilateral funding remains the principal source of international AIDS funds for low- and middle-income countries. Of the US\$ 7.6 billion donor governments made available for AIDS in 2009, US\$ 5.9 billion (77%) was provided as bilateral aid. The United States of America, the largest donor, provides a vast majority (88%) of its resources directly to countries.

However, a sizeable proportion (23%) of all international assistance is available through multilateral institutions such as the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and UNITAID. Canada, the European Union, France, Japan and Spain each provided more than two thirds of their HIV-related international assistance through the Global Fund and UNITAID in 2009. The Global Fund, which accounts for 72% of disbursements from multilateral sources, was the main source of AIDS funding in 52 of its 92 recipient countries.

Donor fair share of international investments for AIDS response is not being met

Comparing donor country funding for AIDS with their national gross domestic product (GDP) is one way of determining whether the contribution represents a fair share to the HIV response (Figure 6.4). Some donors give less in absolute terms than others but dedicate a greater share of their GDP to international assistance on AIDS. Most donor countries have the potential to provide substantially more resources than they are currently providing.

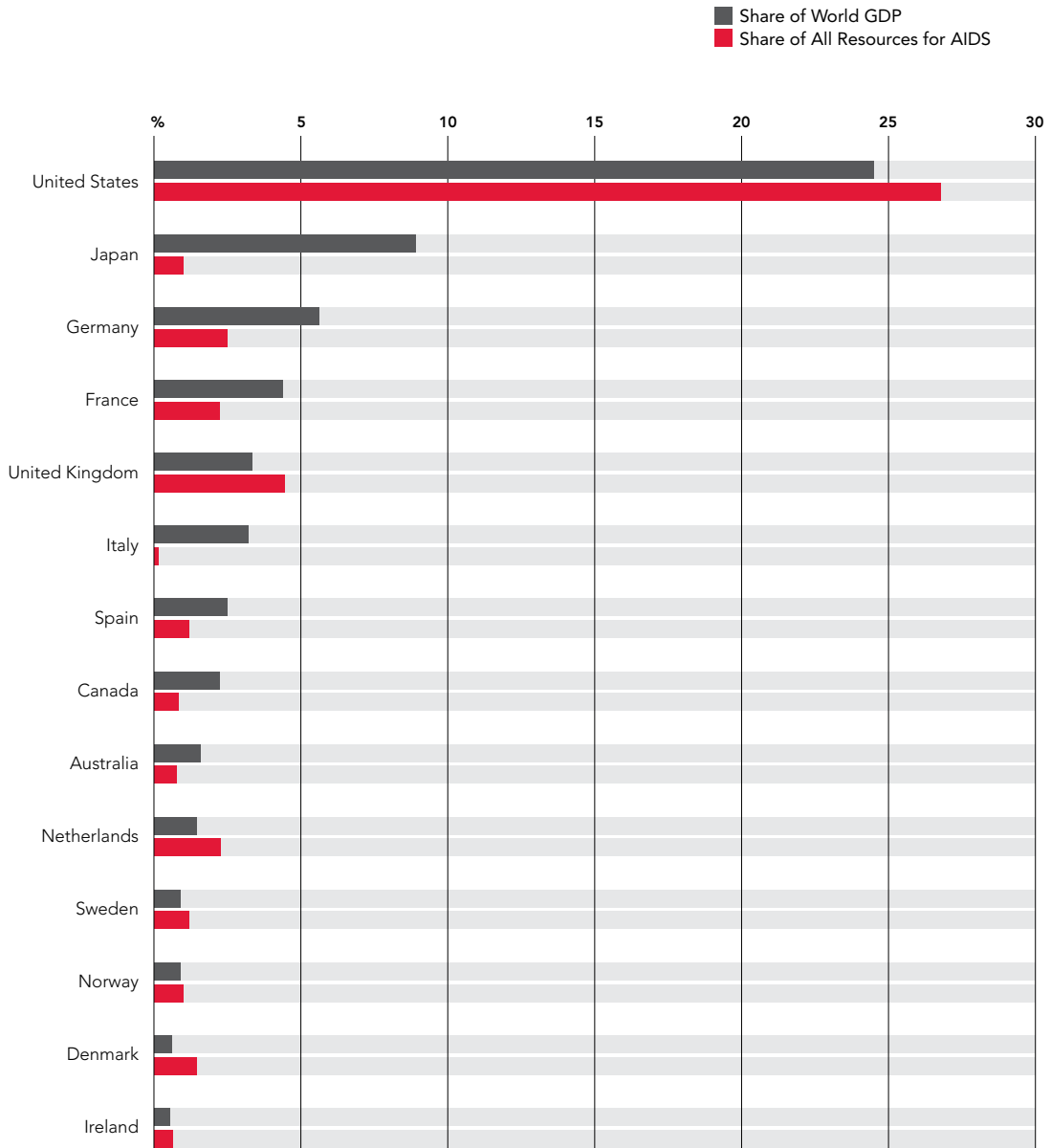
Improving cost-effectiveness can help bridge the resource gap

The resource availability for the AIDS response has always fallen short of what is needed. National programmes have had to ensure that programme choices are effective and efficient to have the maximum impact in averting new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths. Countries have seen best results when resources are tailored to epidemic patterns and have followed evidence: for example, treatment programmes that use the most effective combination of drugs and male circumcision as a priority component of prevention in generalized epidemics. In many countries, programmes promoting abstinence received far more resources than efforts to increase condom use or reduce multiple partners. Evidence from Zambia shows that, without the right mix of behavioural interventions, gains are minimal.

The use of antiretroviral drugs for preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission has been reported with costs of US\$ 34 per disability-adjusted life-year

Figure 6.4
Donor share of the world GDP and all resources available for AIDS, 2009

Source: Kates J et al. 2010.



GDP = gross domestic product. Bilateral funding includes HIV-earmarked multilateral funding. Bilateral funding includes multilateral funding earmarked for HIV but does not include the Global Fund or UNITAID. Global Fund contributions are adjusted to represent the estimated HIV share based on Global Fund grant distribution by disease to date (61% for HIV). UNITAID contributions are adjusted to represent the estimated HIV share based on distributions by disease to date (49% for HIV). The resources available are estimated and represent disbursements from all sources.



Figure 6.5

Price trends for commonly used antiretroviral therapy regimens

Price trends for some of the most commonly used antiretroviral therapy regimens for adult patients in low-income countries, 2008-2010.

Source: World Health Organization. Transaction prices for Antiretroviral Medicines and HIV Diagnostics from 2008 to March 2010. A summary report from the Global Price Reporting Mechanism. Geneva May, 2010.

■ 2008
■ 2009
■ 2010 (1st quarter)

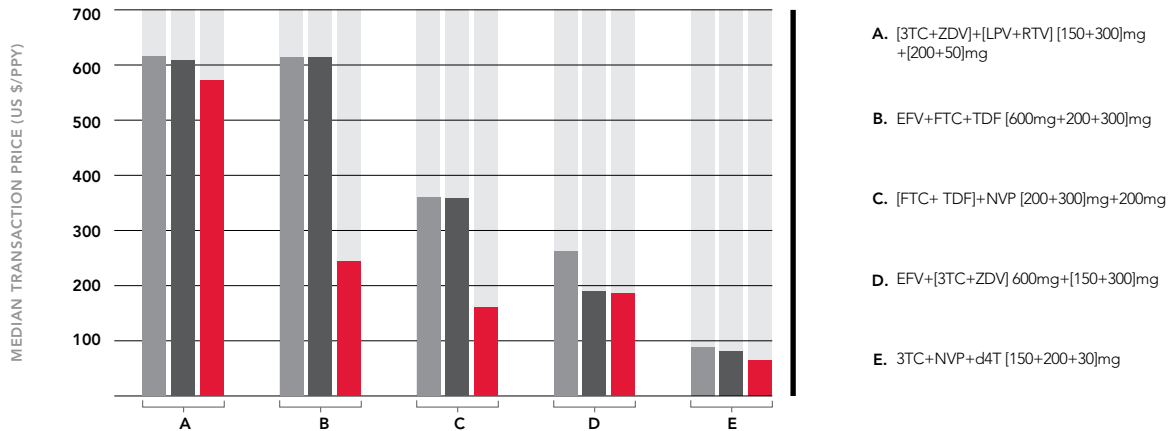
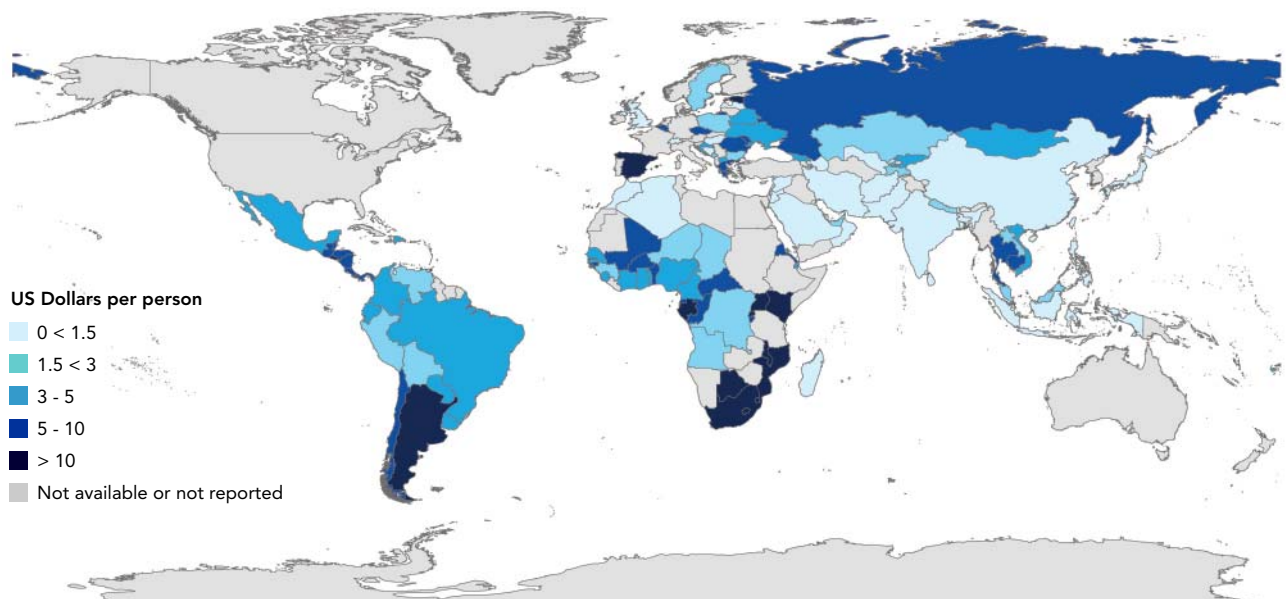


Figure 6.6

Domestic and international HIV spending per person

Domestic and international HIV spending in international US dollars (purchasing power parity) per person by country, 2009 or last available year.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.



saved; however, providing full treatment to the pregnant woman saves the life of the mother and protects an infant from HIV infection and orphanhood. There is also scope for innovation in promoting cost-effectiveness. Malawi is considering providing all pregnant women living with HIV with full antiretroviral therapy (for their own health and for stopping the mother-to-child transmission of HIV). Although this is potentially expensive at the beginning, the cumulative benefits over the long term are better mother-to-child outcomes, reduced maternal mortality, reduced orphanhood, and increased school retention rates.

Reducing the unit cost of procurement as well as delivery of services is one way to improve value for money. Antiretroviral therapy costs today are in many cases a fraction of what they used to be, due in large part to efficiency gained in service delivery and reduction in commodities prices (Figure 6.5). The median price of the most commonly prescribed regimen for adults has dropped to around US\$ 0.17 per day. Prevention costs have also declined. Stopping a single case of infection among infants now costs a mere US\$ 5 compared with thousands of dollars a few years ago. The cost of condoms has also declined to as low as US\$ 0.04 per unit.

Investment for the AIDS response must be predictable and sustainable

As resource availability for HIV increased over the last decade, spending on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support have increased. Overall investments for the AIDS response grew by 82% between 2006 and 2008. Treatment and care programmes received 56% and HIV prevention programmes received 20% of the total resources available. Nearly 71 countries depend on international sources for funding more than 50% of their prevention activities. In contrast, the cost of treatment and care programmes on average appears to be shared equally between domestic sources and international sources. However, 26 countries reported that nearly 77% or more of their treatment and care expenditure relies on external sources (Figure 6.6, Figure 6.7 and Figure 6.8).

At a time when demand for universal access for prevention and treatment is growing, lack of additional resources is slowing down the pace of achieving results for people. As countries strive to increase their investments for the AIDS response, attention is needed to make long-term resource availability predictable. ■

Figure 6.7

Annual HIV domestic and international spending

Annual HIV domestic public and international spending in current US dollars, total and per person living with HIV, among the 15 low- and middle-income countries with the highest spending, 2009 or last available year, international dollars (purchasing power parity).

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010

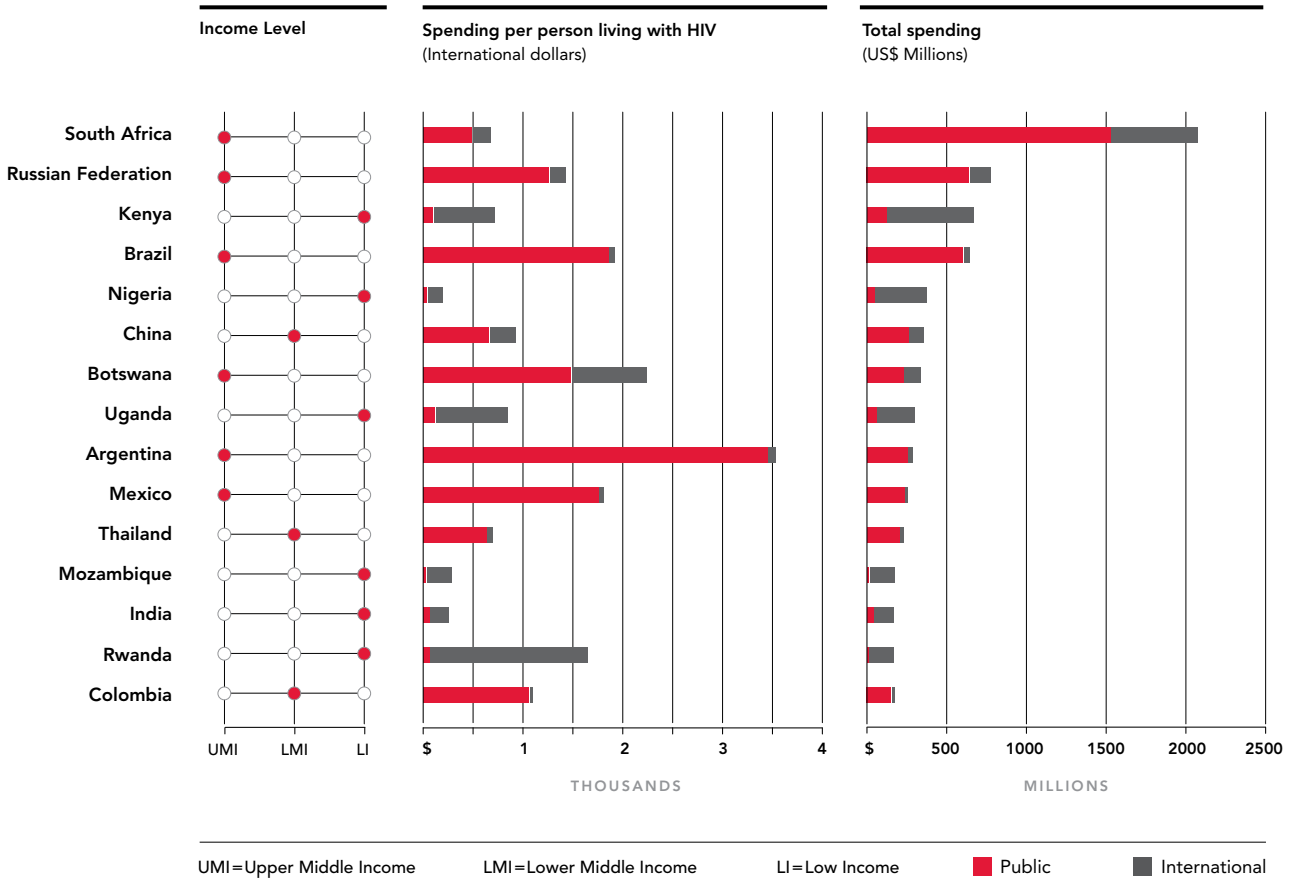
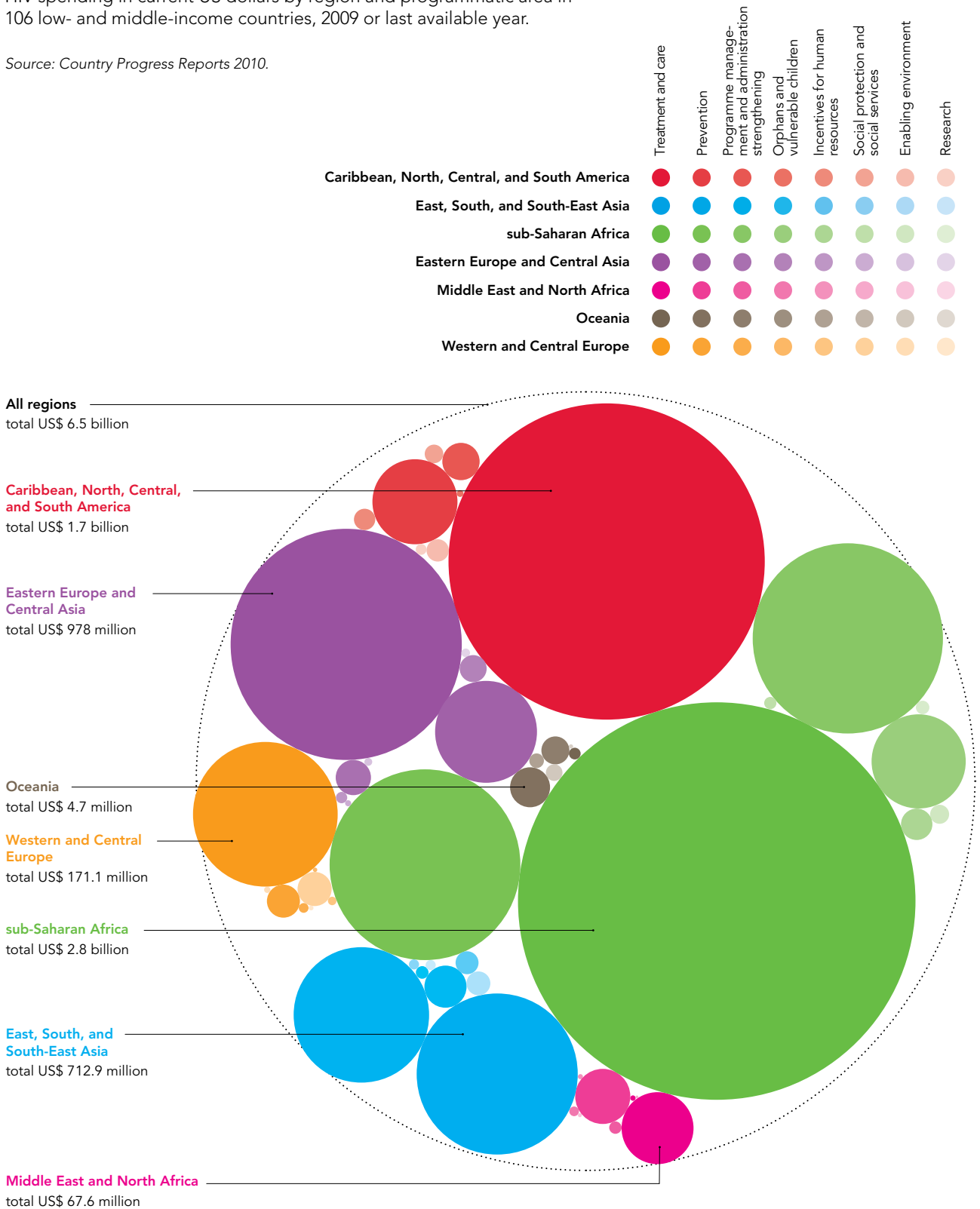


Figure 6.8

Regional HIV spending in low- and middle-income countries

HIV spending in current US dollars by region and programmatic area in 106 low- and middle-income countries, 2009 or last available year.

Source: Country Progress Reports 2010.





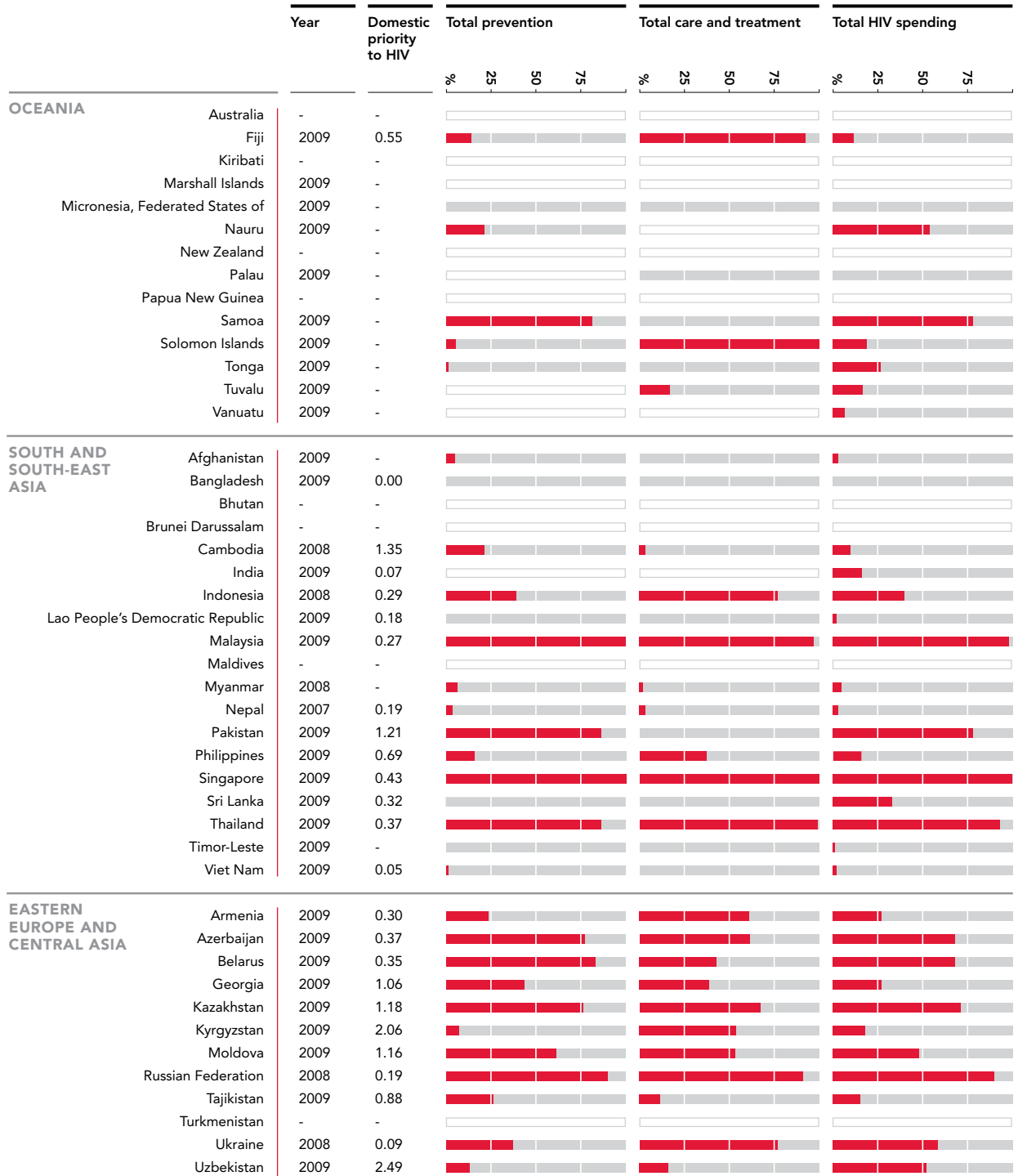
ACTION ITEMS

- The AIDS response must be fully funded. This is a shared responsibility between governments, donor countries, civil society and the private sector.
 - Donor countries must continue to increase their allocations to the AIDS response.
 - Countries that have the potential to increase domestic investments must do so to accelerate progress towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support.
 - Resources for AIDS programmes must be predictable. National strategic plans must be realistic.
 - Each national programme should set priorities to ensure that available resources are invested appropriately in cost-effective programmes.
 - Donor investments must match country priorities.
 - Investments must be evidence informed and reach populations most in need first so that the returns are maximized and meet human rights standards.
 - HIV treatment programmes should be expanded urgently and utilize optimal combinations of high-quality and less-toxic drugs that reduce mortality over the long term.
 - HIV prevention investments are cost-effective when they include combination approaches that maximize synergies rather than isolated interventions.
-

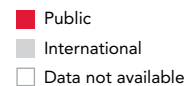
% of HIV spending from public and international sources



% of HIV spending from public and international sources



SCORECARD: HIV INVESTMENTS



% of HIV spending from public and international sources

| | Year | Domestic priority to HIV | % of HIV spending from public and international sources | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|--------------------------|---|----|----|--------------------------|---|----|--------------------|----|---|----|
| | | | Total prevention | | | Total care and treatment | | | Total HIV spending | | | |
| | | | % | 25 | 50 | 75 | % | 25 | 50 | 75 | % | 25 |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Andorra | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Austria | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Belgium | 2008 | 0.37 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | 2009 | 0.38 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Bulgaria | 2009 | - | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Croatia | 2009 | 1.90 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Cyprus | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Czech Republic | 2009 | 6.68 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Denmark | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Estonia | 2008 | 0.33 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Finland | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| France | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Germany | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Greece | 2008 | 0.65 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Hungary | 2009 | 0.16 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Iceland | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Ireland | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Israel | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Italy | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Latvia | 2009 | 0.05 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Liechtenstein | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Lithuania | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Luxembourg | 2009 | 0.00 | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Malta | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Monaco | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Montenegro | 2009 | - | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Netherlands | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Norway | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Poland | 2009 | 0.63 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Portugal | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Romania | 2009 | 2.02 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| San Marino | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Serbia | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Slovakia | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Slovenia | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Spain | 2009 | 0.82 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Sweden | 2009 | 0.00 | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Switzerland | 2009 | 0.05 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2008 | 2.70 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Turkey | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland | 2009 | 0.06 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Mexico | 2009 | 1.09 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| United States of America | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2009 | 0.05 | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | [██████████] | | | |
| Bahrain | - | - | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |
| Djibouti | 2009 | 0.00 | [] | | | [] | | | [] | | | |

% of HIV spending from public and international sources

| | Year | Domestic priority to HIV | Total prevention | | | Total care and treatment | | | Total HIV spending | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------------------|----|----|--------------------------|---|----|--------------------|----|---|----|----|----|
| | | | % | 25 | 50 | 75 | % | 25 | 50 | 75 | % | 25 | 50 | 75 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Continued</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 2008 | 0.74 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 2008 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 2009 | 1.14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait | 2009 | 0.23 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 2008 | 0.26 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oman | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qatar | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yemen | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua & Barbuda | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | 2009 | 0.61 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominica | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 2008 | 0.21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grenada | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Kitts & Nevis | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent & the Grenadines | 2009 | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 2009 | 0.20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 2008 | 1.06 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | 2009 | 0.19 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 2009 | 0.31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 2008 | 0.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | 2008 | 1.07 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | 2009 | 0.52 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 2008 | 1.16 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | 2009 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | 2008 | 1.22 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 2008 | 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | 2008 | 0.84 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 2008 | 3.96 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama | 2008 | 0.83 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | 2009 | 0.68 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | 2009 | 0.35 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suriname | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 2007 | 0.36 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | 2009 | 0.21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Chapter 1

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Chapter 2

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Chapter 3

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ANNEXES

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HIV AND AIDS ESTIMATES AND DATA,
2009 AND 2001
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COUNTRY PROGRESS INDICATORS AND DATA,
2004 TO 2010
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A1

Epidemiology data tables

The estimates and data provided in these tables relate to 2009 and 2001, unless stated otherwise. These estimates have been produced and compiled by UNAIDS/WHO. They have been shared with national AIDS programmes for review and comments but are not necessarily the official estimates used by national governments. For countries where no recent data were available or where the analysis could not be completed, country-specific estimates have not been listed in the table. In order to calculate regional totals, older data were used to produce estimates for these countries.

The estimates are given in rounded numbers. However, unrounded numbers were used in the calculation of rates and regional totals, so there may be minor discrepancies between the regional and global totals and the sum of the country figures.

The general methodology and tools used to produce the country-specific estimates in the table have been described in a series of papers in *Sexually Transmitted Infections 2010*: “Methods and tools for the 2009 HIV and AIDS estimates and projections, and related analyses 86 (Suppl 2)”. The estimates produced by UNAIDS/WHO are based on methods and parameters that are informed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on HIV/AIDS Estimates, Modelling and Projections, described in reports available at www.epidem.org/. This group is made up of leading researchers in HIV and AIDS, epidemiology, demography and related areas. The Reference Group assesses the most recent published and unpublished work drawn from research studies in different countries. It also reviews advances in the understanding of HIV epidemics and suggests methods to improve the quality and accuracy of the estimates.

According to suggestions from the Reference Group, software has been developed to model the course of HIV epidemics and their impact. Country analysts were trained in the use of these tools during a series of workshops in 2009. These changes in procedures and assumptions

and improved coordination with countries have resulted in improved estimates of HIV and AIDS for 2009. To allow readers to assess recent trends in the epidemic, we also present 2001 estimates developed using the same methodology and data as for the 2009 estimates.

The new estimates in this report are presented together with ranges, called ‘plausible bounds’. These bounds reflect the certainty associated with each of the estimates. The wider the bounds are, the greater the uncertainty surrounding an estimate. The extent of uncertainty depends mainly on the type of epidemic, the quality, coverage and consistency of a country’s surveillance system and, in generalized epidemics, whether or not a population-based survey with HIV testing was conducted.

Adults in this report are defined as men and women aged 15+ years, per the recommendations of the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections. The group also recognizes the burden of infection and disease beyond the age of 49. However, the HIV prevalence percent (%) continues to be for adults aged 15–49 years to allow comparisons across countries.

Notes on specific indicators are listed in the following tables

1. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, 2009 AND 2001

These estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, in 2009 and 2001.

ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV in 2009 and 2001.

Adults are 15 years and over. Children are defined as those aged 0–14 years.

ADULTS (15+ YEARS)

Estimated number of adults living with HIV, 2009 and 2001.

ADULT (15–49 YEARS) PREVALENCE (%)

To calculate adult HIV prevalence the estimated number of adults (15–49 years) living with HIV in 2009 was divided by the 2009 adult population (15–49 years) and similarly for 2001.

WOMEN (15+ YEARS)

Estimated number of women (15+ years) living with HIV in 2009 and 2001.

CHILDREN (0–14 YEARS)

Estimated number of children under age 15 living with HIV in 2009 and 2001.

YOUNG WOMEN (15–24 YEARS) PREVALENCE (%) 2009

Estimated percent of young women aged 15–24 who are living with HIV in 2009.

YOUNG MEN (15–24 YEARS) PREVALENCE (%) 2009

Estimated percent of young men (15–24 years) who are living with HIV in 2009.

2. NEW HIV INFECTIONS

ADULT (15–49 YEARS) INCIDENCE

To calculate the adult HIV incidence, the estimated number of adults (15–49 years) newly infected with HIV in 2009 was divided by the 2009 adult population (15–49 years) not infected at the start of 2009 and similarly for 2001.

ADULTS AND CHILDREN NEWLY INFECTED 2009

Estimated number of people newly infected with HIV in 2009.

ADULTS NEWLY INFECTED 2009

Estimated number of adults (15+ years) newly infected with HIV in 2009.

3. HIV-RELATED DEATHS: ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Estimated number of adults and children who died of HIV-related causes during 2009 and 2001.

4. ORPHANS DUE TO AIDS

ORPHANS (0–17 YEARS) CURRENTLY LIVING.

Estimated number of children (0–17 years) in 2009 and 2001 who have lost one or both parents to AIDS.

5. TRENDS OF HIV PREVALENCE IN KEY POPULATIONS AT HIGHER RISK OF HIV

These indicators are recommended for reporting against the goals of the 2001 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in countries with low-level epidemics or concentrated HIV epidemics. In theory, assessing progress in reducing the occurrence of new infections is best done through monitoring changes in incidence over time. However, in practice, prevalence data, rather than incidence data, are what are actually available. In analysing prevalence data of key populations at higher risk of HIV, it is desirable to report on those persons who are newly initiated to behaviours that put them at risk for infection. In this round of UNGASS reporting, guidance was provided to encourage this type of reporting, though whether or not this restricted analysis was used for reporting is not represented in this table.

The specific populations at higher risk of HIV in the tables include:

- injecting drug users
- female sex workers
- men who have sex with men



ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2009 Adults + Children | | 2001 Adults + Children | | 2009 Adults (15+) | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| GLOBAL | 33 300 000 | [31 400 000 – 35 300 000] | 28 600 000 | [27 100 000 – 30 300 000] | 30 800 000 | [29 200 000 – 32 600 000] |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 22 500 000 | [20 900 000 – 24 200 000] | 20 300 000 | [18 900 000 – 21 700 000] | 20 300 000 | [19 000 000 – 21 600 000] |
| Angola | 200 000 | [160 000 – 250 000] | 140 000 | [110 000 – 190 000] | 180 000 | [140 000 – 220 000] |
| Benin | 60 000 | [52 000 – 69 000] | 50 000 | [42 000 – 62 000] | 55 000 | [48 000 – 63 000] |
| Botswana | 320 000 | [300 000 – 350 000] | 270 000 | [250 000 – 290 000] | 300 000 | [280 000 – 330 000] |
| Burkina Faso | 110 000 | [91 000 – 140 000] | 140 000 | [120 000 – 180 000] | 93 000 | [77 000 – 120 000] |
| Burundi | 180 000 | [160 000 – 190 000] | 170 000 | [160 000 – 190 000] | 150 000 | [130 000 – 160 000] |
| Cameroon | 610 000 | [540 000 – 670 000] | 480 000 | [430 000 – 530 000] | 550 000 | [500 000 – 610 000] |
| Central African Republic | 130 000 | [110 000 – 140 000] | 180 000 | [160 000 – 220 000] | 110 000 | [98 000 – 120 000] |
| Chad | 210 000 | [170 000 – 300 000] | 140 000 | [99 000 – 180 000] | 180 000 | [150 000 – 280 000] |
| Comoros | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Congo | 77 000 | [68 000 – 87 000] | 69 000 | [61 000 – 80 000] | 69 000 | [61 000 – 78 000] |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 450 000 | [390 000 – 510 000] | 630 000 | [560 000 – 710 000] | 380 000 | [340 000 – 440 000] |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ... | [430 000 – 560 000] | ... | [310 000 – 420 000] | ... | [380 000 – 490 000] |
| Equatorial Guinea | 20 000 | [14 000 – 26 000] | 5700 | [3900 – 9100] | 18 000 | [13 000 – 23 000] |
| Eritrea | 25 000 | [18 000 – 33 000] | 26 000 | [19 000 – 34 000] | 22 000 | [16 000 – 29 000] |
| Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 46 000 | [37 000 – 55 000] | 36 000 | [29 000 – 46 000] | 43 000 | [35 000 – 51 000] |
| Gambia | 18 000 | [12 000 – 26 000] | 4300 | [2400 – 8400] | 17 000 | [11 000 – 24 000] |
| Ghana | 260 000 | [230 000 – 300 000] | 250 000 | [220 000 – 280 000] | 240 000 | [210 000 – 260 000] |
| Guinea | 79 000 | [65 000 – 95 000] | 78 000 | [57 000 – 120 000] | 70 000 | [58 000 – 84 000] |
| Guinea-Bissau | 22 000 | [18 000 – 26 000] | 14 000 | [12 000 – 17 000] | 20 000 | [16 000 – 24 000] |
| Kenya | 1 500 000 | [1 300 000 – 1 600 000] | 1 500 000 | [1 400 000 – 1 600 000] | 1 300 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 400 000] |
| Lesotho | 290 000 | [260 000 – 310 000] | 240 000 | [220 000 – 270 000] | 260 000 | [240 000 – 280 000] |
| Liberia | 37 000 | [32 000 – 43 000] | 51 000 | [36 000 – 70 000] | 31 000 | [27 000 – 37 000] |
| Madagascar | 24 000 | [19 000 – 30 000] | 18 000 | [15 000 – 22 000] | 23 000 | [18 000 – 28 000] |
| Malawi | 920 000 | [830 000 – 1 000 000] | 860 000 | [770 000 – 960 000] | 800 000 | [730 000 – 890 000] |
| Mali | 76 000 | [61 000 – 96 000] | 89 000 | [72 000 – 110 000] | 66 000 | [52 000 – 84 000] |
| Mauritania | 14 000 | [11 000 – 17 000] | 8900 | [7300 – 11 000] | 13 000 | [11 000 – 16 000] |
| Mauritius | 8800 | [6400 – 12 000] | 3100 | [2 100 – 4 200] | 8700 | [6300 – 12 000] |
| Mozambique | 1 400 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 500 000] | 850 000 | [760 000 – 940 000] | 1 200 000 | [1 100 000 – 1 400 000] |
| Namibia | 180 000 | [150 000 – 210 000] | 160 000 | [140 000 – 200 000] | 160 000 | [140 000 – 190 000] |
| Niger | 61 000 | [50 000 – 77 000] | 53 000 | [43 000 – 67 000] | 53 000 | [43 000 – 67 000] |
| Nigeria | 3 300 000 | [2 900 000 – 3 600 000] | 2 700 000 | [2 300 000 – 3 100 000] | 2 900 000 | [2 600 000 – 3 200 000] |
| Rwanda | 170 000 | [140 000 – 190 000] | 170 000 | [150 000 – 210 000] | 140 000 | [120 000 – 160 000] |
| Senegal | 59 000 | [50 000 – 69 000] | 33 000 | [29 000 – 38 000] | 54 000 | [46 000 – 63 000] |
| Sierra Leone | 49 000 | [40 000 – 63 000] | 25 000 | [13 000 – 39 000] | 46 000 | [38 000 – 59 000] |
| South Africa | 5 600 000 | [5 400 000 – 5 900 000] | 4 600 000 | [4 500 000 – 4 700 000] | 5 300 000 | [5 100 000 – 5 500 000] |
| Swaziland | 180 000 | [170 000 – 200 000] | 130 000 | [120 000 – 150 000] | 170 000 | [160 000 – 180 000] |
| Togo | 120 000 | [99 000 – 150 000] | 100 000 | [82 000 – 130 000] | 110 000 | [91 000 – 140 000] |
| Uganda | 1 200 000 | [1 100 000 – 1 300 000] | 980 000 | [870 000 – 1 100 000] | 1 000 000 | [940 000 – 1 100 000] |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1 400 000 | [1 300 000 – 1 500 000] | 1 400 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 500 000] | 1 200 000 | [1 100 000 – 1 400 000] |
| Zambia | 980 000 | [890 000 – 1 100 000] | 830 000 | [750 000 – 900 000] | 860 000 | [800 000 – 940 000] |
| Zimbabwe | 1 200 000 | [1 100 000 – 1 300 000] | 1 700 000 | [1 600 000 – 1 800 000] | 1 000 000 | [950 000 – 1 200 000] |

| | 2001 | | 2009 | | 2001 | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| GLOBAL | 26 700 000 | [25 400 000 – 28 000 000] | 0.8 | [0.7 – 0.8] | 0.8 | [0.7 – 0.8] |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 18 500 000 | [17 500 000 – 19 700 000] | 5.0 | [4.7 – 5.2] | 5.9 | [5.6 – 6.1] |
| Angola | 130 000 | [100 000 – 170 000] | 2.0 | [1.6 – 2.4] | 1.9 | [1.4 – 2.4] |
| Benin | 47 000 | [40 000 – 56 000] | 1.2 | [1.0 – 1.3] | 1.4 | [1.2 – 1.7] |
| Botswana | 260 000 | [240 000 – 280 000] | 24.8 | [23.8 – 25.8] | 26.3 | [25.5 – 27.4] |
| Burkina Faso | 120 000 | [99 000 – 150 000] | 1.2 | [1.0 – 1.5] | 2.1 | [1.7 – 2.5] |
| Burundi | 150 000 | [140 000 – 160 000] | 3.3 | [2.9 – 3.5] | 5.0 | [4.8 – 5.1] |
| Cameroon | 440 000 | [400 000 – 490 000] | 5.3 | [4.9 – 5.8] | 5.5 | [5.1 – 6.0] |
| Central African Republic | 170 000 | [150 000 – 200 000] | 4.7 | [4.2 – 5.2] | 8.9 | [8.1 – 10.6] |
| Chad | 130 000 | [91 000 – 170 000] | 3.4 | [2.8 – 5.1] | 3.2 | [2.3 – 4.0] |
| Comoros | <100 | [<100 – <100] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Congo | 61 000 | [54 000 – 71 000] | 3.4 | [3.1 – 3.8] | 3.8 | [3.4 – 4.4] |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 570 000 | [510 000 – 640 000] | 3.4 | [3.1 – 3.9] | 6.5 | [5.9 – 7.1] |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ... | [270 000 – 360 000] | ... | [1.2 – 1.6] | ... | [1.1 – 1.5] |
| Equatorial Guinea | 5400 | [3700 – 8700] | 5.0 | [3.5 – 6.6] | 1.9 | [1.3 – 3.1] |
| Eritrea | 23 000 | [18 000 – 31 000] | 0.8 | [0.6 – 1.0] | 1.2 | [0.9 – 1.5] |
| Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 34 000 | [27 000 – 43 000] | 5.2 | [4.2 – 6.2] | 5.3 | [4.3 – 6.8] |
| Gambia | 3900 | [2200 – 7500] | 2.0 | [1.3 – 2.9] | 0.6 | [0.3 – 1.1] |
| Ghana | 230 000 | [200 000 – 260 000] | 1.8 | [1.6 – 2.0] | 2.3 | [2.0 – 2.5] |
| Guinea | 70 000 | [52 000 – 100 000] | 1.3 | [1.1 – 1.6] | 1.7 | [1.2 – 2.4] |
| Guinea-Bissau | 13 000 | [11 000 – 16 000] | 2.5 | [2.0 – 3.0] | 2.0 | [1.7 – 2.4] |
| Kenya | 1 300 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 400 000] | 6.3 | [5.8 – 6.5] | 8.4 | [8.1 – 9.0] |
| Lesotho | 230 000 | [210 000 – 250 000] | 23.6 | [22.3 – 25.2] | 24.5 | [23.1 – 26.1] |
| Liberia | 46 000 | [33 000 – 63 000] | 1.5 | [1.3 – 1.8] | 3.1 | [2.2 – 4.1] |
| Madagascar | 17 000 | [14 000 – 20 000] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] |
| Malawi | 760 000 | [690 000 – 840 000] | 11.0 | [10.0 – 12.1] | 13.8 | [12.7 – 15.1] |
| Mali | 80 000 | [66 000 – 98 000] | 1.0 | [0.8 – 1.3] | 1.6 | [1.3 – 1.9] |
| Mauritania | 8600 | [7100 – 11 000] | 0.7 | [0.6 – 0.9] | 0.6 | [0.5 – 0.7] |
| Mauritius | 3100 | [2100 – 4200] | 1.0 | [0.7 – 1.3] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.5] |
| Mozambique | 800 000 | [720 000 – 870 000] | 11.5 | [10.6 – 12.2] | 9.4 | [8.7 – 10.3] |
| Namibia | 150 000 | [130 000 – 180 000] | 13.1 | [11.1 – 15.5] | 16.1 | [13.6 – 19.0] |
| Niger | 49 000 | [40 000 – 61 000] | 0.8 | [0.7 – 1.0] | 1.0 | [0.8 – 1.3] |
| Nigeria | 2 400 000 | [2 100 000 – 2 700 000] | 3.6 | [3.3 – 4.0] | 3.8 | [3.4 – 4.2] |
| Rwanda | 150 000 | [140 000 – 170 000] | 2.9 | [2.5 – 3.3] | 3.7 | [3.4 – 4.4] |
| Senegal | 31 000 | [26 000 – 35 000] | 0.9 | [0.7 – 1.0] | 0.6 | [0.6 – 0.7] |
| Sierra Leone | 24 000 | [13 000 – 38 000] | 1.6 | [1.4 – 2.1] | 1.1 | [0.6 – 1.7] |
| South Africa | 4 400 000 | [4 300 000 – 4 500 000] | 17.8 | [17.2 – 18.3] | 17.1 | [16.7 – 17.5] |
| Swaziland | 130 000 | [120 000 – 140 000] | 25.9 | [24.9 – 27.0] | 23.6 | [22.4 – 24.8] |
| Togo | 98 000 | [76 000 – 120 000] | 3.2 | [2.5 – 3.8] | 3.6 | [2.8 – 4.3] |
| Uganda | 840 000 | [760 000 – 920 000] | 6.5 | [5.9 – 6.9] | 7.0 | [6.4 – 7.4] |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1 200 000 | [1 100 000 – 1 300 000] | 5.6 | [5.3 – 6.1] | 7.1 | [6.7 – 7.7] |
| Zambia | 730 000 | [670 000 – 790 000] | 13.5 | [12.8 – 14.1] | 14.3 | [13.7 – 15.0] |
| Zimbabwe | 1 500 000 | [1 400 000 – 1 700 000] | 14.3 | [13.4 – 15.4] | 23.7 | [22.8 – 24.9] |



ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| GLOBAL | 15 900 000 | [14 800 000 – 17 200 000] | 13 600 000 | [12 900 000 – 14 700 000] | 2 500 000 | [1 600 000 – 3 400 000] |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 12 100 000 | [11 100 000 – 13 200 000] | 10 900 000 | [10 100 000 – 11 700 000] | 2 300 000 | [1 400 000 – 3 100 000] |
| Angola | 110 000 | [85 000 – 130 000] | 77 000 | [59 000 – 100 000] | 22 000 | [12 000 – 35 000] |
| Benin | 32 000 | [27 000 – 37 000] | 27 000 | [23 000 – 33 000] | 5400 | [2900 – 7800] |
| Botswana | 170 000 | [160 000 – 190 000] | 150 000 | [140 000 – 160 000] | 16 000 | [9900 – 20 000] |
| Burkina Faso | 56 000 | [44 000 – 70 000] | 73 000 | [60 000 – 92 000] | 17 000 | [8100 – 25 000] |
| Burundi | 90 000 | [78 000 – 100 000] | 90 000 | [81 000 – 99 000] | 28 000 | [17 000 – 40 000] |
| Cameroon | 320 000 | [290 000 – 370 000] | 260 000 | [230 000 – 290 000] | 54 000 | [29 000 – 78 000] |
| Central African Republic | 67 000 | [57 000 – 78 000] | 99 000 | [86 000 – 120 000] | 17 000 | [8200 – 25 000] |
| Chad | 110 000 | [88 000 – 160 000] | 76 000 | [54 000 – 98 000] | 23 000 | [12 000 – 35 000] |
| Comoros | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Congo | 40 000 | [35 000 – 47 000] | 36 000 | [31 000 – 42 000] | 7900 | [4000 – 12 000] |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 220 000 | [190 000 – 260 000] | 320 000 | [280 000 – 370 000] | 63 000 | [32 000 – 91 000] |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ... | [220 000 – 300 000] | ... | [160 000 – 220 000] | ... | [33 000 – 86 000] |
| Equatorial Guinea | 11 000 | [7600 – 14 000] | 3100 | [2100 – 5100] | 1600 | [<1000 – 2600] |
| Eritrea | 13 000 | [9800 – 18 000] | 14 000 | [11 000 – 19 000] | 3100 | [1500 – 5000] |
| Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 25 000 | [20 000 – 30 000] | 20 000 | [16 000 – 25 000] | 3200 | [1700 – 4800] |
| Gambia | 9700 | [6200 – 14 000] | 2300 | [1300 – 4400] | ... | ... |
| Ghana | 140 000 | [120 000 – 160 000] | 130 000 | [120 000 – 150 000] | 27 000 | [14 000 – 41 000] |
| Guinea | 41 000 | [34 000 – 50 000] | 41 000 | [30 000 – 61 000] | 9000 | [4300 – 14 000] |
| Guinea-Bissau | 12 000 | [9300 – 14 000] | 7800 | [6400 – 9300] | 2100 | [1100 – 3200] |
| Kenya | 760 000 | [650 000 – 860 000] | 780 000 | [700 000 – 870 000] | 180 000 | [98 000 – 260 000] |
| Lesotho | 160 000 | [140 000 – 180 000] | 140 000 | [130 000 – 160 000] | 28 000 | [17 000 – 37 000] |
| Liberia | 19 000 | [16 000 – 22 000] | 27 000 | [19 000 – 37 000] | 6100 | [3000 – 9900] |
| Madagascar | 7300 | [5800 – 9000] | 5400 | [4500 – 6400] | ... | ... |
| Malawi | 470 000 | [410 000 – 530 000] | 440 000 | [390 000 – 500 000] | 120 000 | [68 000 – 170 000] |
| Mali | 40 000 | [31 000 – 52 000] | 48 000 | [40 000 – 59 000] | ... | ... |
| Mauritania | 4000 | [3200 – 4900] | 2600 | [2100 – 3200] | ... | ... |
| Mauritius | 2500 | [1800 – 3400] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] | ... | ... |
| Mozambique | 760 000 | [680 000 – 840 000] | 470 000 | [430 000 – 530 000] | 130 000 | [70 000 – 180 000] |
| Namibia | 95 000 | [79 000 – 110 000] | 90 000 | [76 000 – 110 000] | 16 000 | [9100 – 23 000] |
| Niger | 28 000 | [23 000 – 36 000] | 25 000 | [20 000 – 32 000] | ... | ... |
| Nigeria | 1 700 000 | [1 500 000 – 1 900 000] | 1 400 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 600 000] | 360 000 | [180 000 – 520 000] |
| Rwanda | 88 000 | [76 000 – 98 000] | 91 000 | [83 000 – 110 000] | 22 000 | [11 000 – 34 000] |
| Senegal | 32 000 | [27 000 – 38 000] | 18 000 | [16 000 – 21 000] | ... | ... |
| Sierra Leone | 28 000 | [22 000 – 35 000] | 14 000 | [7500 – 23 000] | 2900 | [1500 – 4500] |
| South Africa | 3 300 000 | [3 000 000 – 3 500 000] | 2 600 000 | [2 500 000 – 2 700 000] | 330 000 | [190 000 – 440 000] |
| Swaziland | 100 000 | [91 000 – 110 000] | 74 000 | [69 000 – 82 000] | 14 000 | [8300 – 18 000] |
| Togo | 67 000 | [54 000 – 83 000] | 57 000 | [45 000 – 72 000] | 11 000 | [3700 – 18 000] |
| Uganda | 610 000 | [540 000 – 680 000] | 490 000 | [430 000 – 560 000] | 150 000 | [80 000 – 210 000] |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 730 000 | [650 000 – 830 000] | 720 000 | [640 000 – 800 000] | 160 000 | [83 000 – 240 000] |
| Zambia | 490 000 | [440 000 – 550 000] | 420 000 | [380 000 – 470 000] | 120 000 | [64 000 – 160 000] |
| Zimbabwe | 620 000 | [530 000 – 710 000] | 890 000 | [800 000 – 990 000] | 150 000 | [92 000 – 200 000] |

| | 2001 | | 2009 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| GLOBAL | 2 000 000 | [1 200 000 – 2 700 000] | 0.6 | [0.5 – 0.7] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.3] |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 1 800 000 | [1 100 000 – 2 500 000] | 3.4 | [3.0 – 4.2] | 1.4 | [1.2 – 1.7] |
| Angola | 14 000 | [6900 – 24 000] | 1.6 | [1.1 – 2.2] | 0.6 | [0.4 – 0.9] |
| Benin | 3100 | [1600 – 6600] | 0.7 | [0.5 – 1.1] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] |
| Botswana | 14 000 | [7800 – 19 000] | 11.8 | [9.0 – 15.9] | 5.2 | [3.7 – 7.3] |
| Burkina Faso | 24 000 | [12 000 – 37 000] | 0.8 | [0.6 – 1.2] | 0.5 | [0.3 – 0.6] |
| Burundi | 26 000 | [16 000 – 36 000] | 2.1 | [1.6 – 2.7] | 1.0 | [0.8 – 1.2] |
| Cameroon | 33 000 | [18 000 – 50 000] | 3.9 | [3.1 – 5.4] | 1.6 | [1.2 – 2.1] |
| Central African Republic | 17 000 | [8600 – 25 000] | 2.2 | [1.4 – 3.1] | 1.0 | [0.6 – 1.4] |
| Chad | 13 000 | [6400 – 22 000] | 2.5 | [1.7 – 5.2] | 1.0 | [0.7 – 2.0] |
| Comoros | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Congo | 8300 | [4200 – 12 000] | 2.6 | [2.1 – 3.6] | 1.2 | [0.9 – 1.6] |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 59 000 | [31 000 – 95 000] | 1.5 | [1.1 – 2.3] | 0.7 | [0.5 – 1.1] |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ... | [26 000 – 70 000] | ... | [0.9 – 1.5] | ... | [0.4 – 0.6] |
| Equatorial Guinea | <500 | [<200 – <1000] | 5.0 | [2.7 – 7.9] | 1.9 | [1.0 – 3.2] |
| Eritrea | 2300 | [1200 – 4100] | 0.4 | [0.2 – 0.7] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] |
| Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 2000 | [1200 – 3100] | 3.5 | [2.1 – 5.2] | 1.4 | [0.8 – 2.0] |
| Gambia | ... | ... | 2.4 | [1.4 – 4.0] | 0.9 | [0.5 – 1.6] |
| Ghana | 18 000 | [9900 – 29 000] | 1.3 | [0.9 – 1.8] | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.7] |
| Guinea | 8400 | [3500 – 18 000] | 0.9 | [0.6 – 1.3] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.6] |
| Guinea-Bissau | <1000 | [<1000 – 1400] | 2.0 | [1.5 – 2.9] | 0.8 | [0.5 – 1.1] |
| Kenya | 170 000 | [98 000 – 230 000] | 4.1 | [3.0 – 5.4] | 1.8 | [1.3 – 2.4] |
| Lesotho | 18 000 | [11 000 – 23 000] | 14.2 | [11.2 – 19.2] | 5.4 | [4.1 – 7.4] |
| Liberia | 4600 | [2100 – 8400] | 0.7 | [0.2 – 1.2] | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.5] |
| Madagascar | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.4] |
| Malawi | 100 000 | [57 000 – 140 000] | 6.8 | [5.3 – 9.2] | 3.1 | [2.3 – 4.2] |
| Mali | ... | ... | 0.5 | [0.2 – 0.9] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.4] |
| Mauritania | ... | ... | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.5] | 0.4 | [0.2 – 1.4] |
| Mauritius | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] |
| Mozambique | 53 000 | [30 000 – 77 000] | 8.6 | [7.0 – 12.1] | 3.1 | [2.4 – 4.4] |
| Namibia | 7900 | [4400 – 11 000] | 5.8 | [3.7 – 8.6] | 2.3 | [1.3 – 3.6] |
| Niger | ... | ... | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.6] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] |
| Nigeria | 270 000 | [130 000 – 410 000] | 2.9 | [2.3 – 3.9] | 1.2 | [0.9 – 1.6] |
| Rwanda | 23 000 | [11 000 – 38 000] | 1.9 | [1.3 – 2.3] | 1.3 | [0.9 – 1.6] |
| Senegal | ... | ... | 0.7 | [0.5 – 1.0] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] |
| Sierra Leone | <1000 | [<500 – 2100] | 1.5 | [0.9 – 2.5] | 0.6 | [0.3 – 1.0] |
| South Africa | 170 000 | [97 000 – 220 000] | 13.6 | [12.3 – 15.0] | 4.5 | [4.1 – 5.0] |
| Swaziland | 7600 | [4700 – 10 000] | 15.6 | [12.6 – 21.3] | 6.5 | [4.8 – 8.8] |
| Togo | 6700 | [2700 – 11 000] | 2.2 | [1.5 – 3.1] | 0.9 | [0.6 – 1.2] |
| Uganda | 150 000 | [84 000 – 210 000] | 4.8 | [4.0 – 6.4] | 2.3 | [1.8 – 2.8] |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 150 000 | [83 000 – 210 000] | 3.9 | [3.1 – 5.3] | 1.7 | [1.3 – 2.3] |
| Zambia | 100 000 | [57 000 – 140 000] | 8.9 | [7.3 – 12.0] | 4.2 | [3.2 – 5.5] |
| Zimbabwe | 160 000 | [100 000 – 210 000] | 6.9 | [5.3 – 9.3] | 3.3 | [2.5 – 4.4] |



ESTIMATED NEW HIV INFECTIONS

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adults + children newly infected | Adults + children newly infected |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| GLOBAL | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 2 600 000 | [2 300 000 – 2 800 000] |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 0.41 | [0.36 – 0.46] | 0.61 | [0.54 – 0.65] | 1 800 000 | [1 600 000 – 2 000 000] |
| Angola | 0.21 | [0.14 – 0.28] | 0.22 | [0.17 – 0.28] | 22 000 | [16 000 – 29 000] |
| Benin | 0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.13] | 0.11 | [<0.10 – 0.15] | 4900 | [3400 – 6500] |
| Botswana | 1.56 | [1.11 – 2.27] | 3.03 | [2.64 – 3.48] | 14 000 | [10 000 – 20 000] |
| Burkina Faso | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.11] | 0.11 | [<0.10 – 0.16] | 6800 | [4300 – 11 000] |
| Burundi | ... | [0.17 – 0.28] | ... | [0.34 – 0.47] | ... | [11 000 – 17 000] |
| Cameroon | 0.53 | [0.43 – 0.61] | 0.59 | [0.50 – 0.69] | 58 000 | [48 000 – 67 000] |
| Central African Republic | 0.17 | [<0.10 – 0.25] | 0.56 | [0.43 – 0.69] | 5200 | [3100 – 7100] |
| Chad | ... | [0.15 – 0.87] | ... | [0.39 – 0.55] | ... | [12 000 – 47 000] |
| Comoros | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Congo | 0.28 | [0.23 – 0.35] | 0.43 | [0.36 – 0.51] | 6500 | [5200 – 7900] |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.11 | [<0.10 – 0.20] | 0.39 | [0.30 – 0.51] | 17 000 | [11 000 – 27 000] |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ... | [0.13 – 0.18] | ... | [0.13 – 0.18] | ... | [49 000 – 67 000] |
| Equatorial Guinea | ... | [0.23 – 1.20] | ... | [0.38 – 0.83] | ... | [1200 – 4500] |
| Eritrea | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.14] | 1300 | [<1000 – 2300] |
| Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 0.43 | [0.10 – 0.61] | 0.63 | [0.46 – 0.85] | 3600 | [1300 – 5000] |
| Gambia | ... | [0.21 – 0.83] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.22] | ... | [1900 – 6400] |
| Ghana | 0.15 | [0.12 – 0.19] | 0.18 | [0.15 – 0.22] | 22 000 | [17 000 – 27 000] |
| Guinea | 0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.13] | 0.15 | [0.11 – 0.21] | 6200 | [3800 – 8400] |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0.21 | [0.14 – 0.32] | 0.32 | [0.24 – 0.40] | 2100 | [1400 – 2900] |
| Kenya | 0.53 | [0.34 – 0.70] | 0.55 | [0.38 – 0.76] | 110 000 | [81 000 – 150 000] |
| Lesotho | 2.58 | [2.18 – 3.04] | 2.88 | [2.53 – 3.40] | 23 000 | [20 000 – 27 000] |
| Liberia | ... | [<0.10 – 0.17] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.22] | ... | [<1000 – 3800] |
| Madagascar | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [1800 – 3700] |
| Malawi | 0.95 | [0.67 – 1.23] | 1.35 | [1.15 – 1.61] | 73 000 | [57 000 – 91 000] |
| Mali | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.12] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.14] | 4600 | [1300 – 8300] |
| Mauritania | ... | [<0.10 – 0.11] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.11] | ... | [<1000 – 1900] |
| Mauritius | ... | [<0.10 – 0.22] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.12] | ... | [<1000 – 1800] |
| Mozambique | 1.19 | [0.99 – 1.35] | 1.77 | [1.56 – 1.96] | 130 000 | [110 000 – 150 000] |
| Namibia | 0.43 | [<0.10 – 0.93] | 2.29 | [1.77 – 2.90] | 5800 | [2100 – 11 000] |
| Niger | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.12] | 6100 | [4300 – 8400] |
| Nigeria | 0.38 | [0.33 – 0.44] | 0.39 | [0.33 – 0.47] | 340 000 | [280 000 – 390 000] |
| Rwanda | 0.18 | [<0.10 – 0.32] | 0.34 | [0.26 – 0.41] | 8800 | [3800 – 15 000] |
| Senegal | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.11] | 0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.12] | 6000 | [4100 – 7900] |
| Sierra Leone | 0.14 | [<0.10 – 0.35] | 0.22 | [0.16 – 0.29] | 4700 | [3000 – 9900] |
| South Africa | 1.49 | [1.27 – 1.76] | 2.35 | [2.14 – 2.60] | 390 000 | [340 000 – 440 000] |
| Swaziland | 2.66 | [2.19 – 3.14] | 4.07 | [3.72 – 4.46] | 14 000 | [12 000 – 16 000] |
| Togo | 0.27 | [0.15 – 0.39] | 0.37 | [0.28 – 0.48] | 10 000 | [6200 – 14 000] |
| Uganda | 0.74 | [0.62 – 0.85] | 0.71 | [0.61 – 0.82] | 120 000 | [100 000 – 140 000] |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 0.45 | [0.34 – 0.57] | 0.64 | [0.55 – 0.76] | 100 000 | [82 000 – 130 000] |
| Zambia | 1.17 | [0.96 – 1.40] | 1.72 | [1.52 – 1.95] | 76 000 | [62 000 – 89 000] |
| Zimbabwe | 0.84 | [0.54 – 1.19] | 1.94 | [1.62 – 2.36] | 62 000 | [45 000 – 80 000] |

ESTIMATED AIDS-RELATED DEATHS

| | 2009 Adults newly infected | | 2009 AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | | 2001 AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| | GLOBAL | 2 200 000 | [2 000 000 – 2 400 000] | 1 800 000 | [1 600 000 – 2 100 000] | 1 800 000 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 1 500 000 | [1 300 000 – 1 600 000] | 1 300 000 | [1 100 000 – 1 500 000] | 1 400 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 600 000] |
| Angola | 17 000 | [12 000 – 23 000] | 11 000 | [7700 – 16 000] | 10 000 | [6500 – 14 000] |
| Benin | 4000 | [2700 – 5400] | 2700 | [1800 – 3700] | 3100 | [1900 – 5200] |
| Botswana | 13 000 | [9400 – 19 000] | 5800 | [2300 – 14 000] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 18 000] |
| Burkina Faso | 5000 | [2800 – 7900] | 7100 | [4800 – 9700] | 15 000 | [11 000 – 19 000] |
| Burundi | ... | [7000 – 11 000] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 17 000] | 14 000 | [12 000 – 17 000] |
| Cameroon | 48 000 | [39 000 – 56 000] | 37 000 | [29 000 – 46 000] | 31 000 | [25 000 – 37 000] |
| Central African Republic | 3600 | [1800 – 5200] | 11 000 | [8800 – 13 000] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 20 000] |
| Chad | ... | [8000 – 39 000] | 11 000 | [8100 – 15 000] | 8900 | [5400 – 13 000] |
| Comoros | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Congo | 5100 | [4100 – 6300] | 5100 | [4100 – 6400] | 5800 | [4800 – 7100] |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 11 000 | [5700 – 19 000] | 36 000 | [29 000 – 44 000] | 51 000 | [37 000 – 66 000] |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ... | [38 000 – 52 000] | ... | [26 000 – 40 000] | ... | [24 000 – 34 000] |
| Equatorial Guinea | ... | [<1000 – 3800] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1400] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Eritrea | <1000 | [<500 – 1700] | 1700 | [1000 – 2500] | 1800 | [1200 – 2600] |
| Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 3100 | [<1000 – 4300] | 2400 | [1600 – 3400] | 2000 | [1500 – 2800] |
| Gambia | ... | [1600 – 5800] | <1000 | [<500 – 1200] | <500 | [<200 – <1000] |
| Ghana | 18 000 | [14 000 – 23 000] | 18 000 | [14 000 – 22 000] | 16 000 | [13 000 – 21 000] |
| Guinea | 4800 | [2600 – 6600] | 4700 | [3100 – 6900] | 6300 | [3000 – 14 000] |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1600 | [1100 – 2300] | 1200 | [<1000 – 1600] | <1000 | [<1000 – <1000] |
| Kenya | 92 000 | [61 000 – 120 000] | 80 000 | [61 000 – 99 000] | 120 000 | [100 000 – 150 000] |
| Lesotho | 20 000 | [17 000 – 24 000] | 14 000 | [10 000 – 18 000] | 14 000 | [12 000 – 18 000] |
| Liberia | ... | [<200 – 3100] | 3600 | [2800 – 4600] | 3900 | [2300 – 6200] |
| Madagascar | ... | [1600 – 3400] | 1700 | [1400 – 2000] | 1300 | [1100 – 1600] |
| Malawi | 56 000 | [40 000 – 72 000] | 51 000 | [38 000 – 67 000] | 68 000 | [57 000 – 81 000] |
| Mali | 3400 | [<500 – 6800] | 4400 | [3000 – 6100] | 7200 | [4200 – 11 000] |
| Mauritania | ... | [<1000 – 1700] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1000] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Mauritius | ... | [<1000 – 1800] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <200] |
| Mozambique | 110 000 | [91 000 – 120 000] | 74 000 | [57 000 – 92 000] | 43 000 | [34 000 – 53 000] |
| Namibia | 4400 | [<1000 – 9300] | 6700 | [2500 – 11 000] | 8100 | [6200 – 11 000] |
| Niger | 4600 | [3200 – 6100] | 4300 | [3300 – 5600] | 3300 | [2500 – 4500] |
| Nigeria | 270 000 | [230 000 – 310 000] | 220 000 | [170 000 – 260 000] | 210 000 | [130 000 – 260 000] |
| Rwanda | 6000 | [1100 – 12 000] | 4100 | [<1000 – 9700] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 21 000] |
| Senegal | 4800 | [3100 – 6300] | 2600 | [1900 – 3500] | 1800 | [1500 – 2300] |
| Sierra Leone | 3900 | [2300 – 8900] | 2800 | [2100 – 3700] | <1000 | [<500 – 2200] |
| South Africa | 340 000 | [300 000 – 400 000] | 310 000 | [260 000 – 390 000] | 220 000 | [180 000 – 260 000] |
| Swaziland | 12 000 | [10 000 – 14 000] | 7000 | [4600 – 10 000] | 6800 | [5700 – 8400] |
| Togo | 8700 | [5100 – 12 000] | 7700 | [5300 – 10 000] | 6400 | [4600 – 8400] |
| Uganda | 100 000 | [84 000 – 120 000] | 64 000 | [49 000 – 80 000] | 89 000 | [75 000 – 100 000] |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 88 000 | [66 000 – 110 000] | 86 000 | [69 000 – 110 000] | 110 000 | [94 000 – 130 000] |
| Zambia | 59 000 | [48 000 – 71 000] | 45 000 | [30 000 – 60 000] | 68 000 | [57 000 – 78 000] |
| Zimbabwe | 48 000 | [31 000 – 66 000] | 83 000 | [70 000 – 97 000] | 130 000 | [110 000 – 160 000] |

ESTIMATED ORPHANS DUE TO AIDS

HIV PREVALENCE (%) IN MOST-AT-RISK GROUPS IN CAPITAL CITY

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | Injecting drug users | | Female sex workers | | Men who have sex with men | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Orphans (0-17) currently living | | | | Year | | Year | | Year | |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | HIV (%) | HIV (%) | HIV (%) | HIV (%) | HIV (%) | HIV (%) |
| GLOBAL | 16 600 000 | [14 400 000 – 18 800 000] | 10 000 000 | [7 900 000 – 12 500 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 14 800 000 | [12 800 000 – 17 000 000] | 8 900 000 | [6 900 000 – 11 200 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Angola | 140 000 | [95 000 – 200 000] | 65 000 | [30 000 – 110 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Benin | 30 000 | [18 000 – 53 000] | 13 000 | [5100 – 100 000] | 2009 | 4.2 | 2009 | 24.7 | ... | ... |
| Botswana | 93 000 | [71 000 – 120 000] | 56 000 | [45 000 – 72 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burkina Faso | 140 000 | [100 000 – 170 000] | 140 000 | [100 000 – 190 000] | ... | ... | 2005 | 16.3 | ... | ... |
| Burundi | 200 000 | [170 000 – 230 000] | 130 000 | [110 000 – 160 000] | ... | ... | 2007 | 39.8 | ... | ... |
| Cameroon | 330 000 | [270 000 – 420 000] | 140 000 | [91 000 – 230 000] | ... | ... | 2009 | 35.5 | ... | ... |
| Central African Republic | 140 000 | [110 000 – 180 000] | 82 000 | [54 000 – 120 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chad | 120 000 | [79 000 – 170 000] | 50 000 | [26 000 – 91 000] | ... | ... | 2009 | 20.0 | ... | ... |
| Comoros | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Congo | 51 000 | [41 000 – 66 000] | 51 000 | [34 000 – 73 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 440 000 | [330 000 – 550 000] | 270 000 | [170 000 – 440 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | ... | [350 000 – 510 000] | ... | [290 000 – 450 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Equatorial Guinea | 4100 | [2500 – 6400] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eritrea | 19 000 | [12 000 – 28 000] | 8 700 | [4100 – 18 000] | ... | ... | 2008 | 7.8 | ... | ... |
| Ethiopia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gabon | 18 000 | [12 000 – 25 000] | 7 600 | [5200 – 11 000] | ... | ... | 2010 | 23.6 | ... | ... |
| Gambia | 2800 | [1400 – 6500] | <1000 | [<500 – 6400] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ghana | 160 000 | [120 000 – 210 000] | 60 000 | [42 000 – 120 000] | ... | ... | 2009 | 25.0 | ... | ... |
| Guinea | 59 000 | [34 000 – 120 000] | 40 000 | [12 000 – 100 000] | ... | ... | 2008 | 32.7 | ... | ... |
| Guinea-Bissau | 9700 | [7700 – 12 000] | 2800 | [1800 – 3900] | ... | ... | 2009 | 39.6 | ... | ... |
| Kenya | 1 200 000 | [980 000 – 1 400 000] | 820 000 | [640 000 – 1 100 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lesotho | 130 000 | [110 000 – 160 000] | 52 000 | [41 000 – 68 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Liberia | 52 000 | [34 000 – 76 000] | 19 000 | [9900 – 33 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madagascar | 11 000 | [9 300 – 14 000] | 9500 | [7600 – 12 000] | ... | ... | 2007 | 0.5 | ... | ... |
| Malawi | 650 000 | [540 000 – 780 000] | 430 000 | [330 000 – 550 000] | ... | ... | 2006 | 70.7 | ... | ... |
| Mali | 59 000 | [36 000 – 93 000] | 35 000 | [15 000 – 89 000] | ... | ... | 2006 | 35.3 | ... | ... |
| Mauritania | 3600 | [2700 – 4800] | 1500 | [<1000 – 2200] | ... | ... | 2007 | 7.6 | ... | ... |
| Mauritius | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | 2009 | 47.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mozambique | 670 000 | ... | 220 000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Namibia | 70 000 | [50 000 – 96 000] | 30 000 | [22 000 – 42 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Niger | 57 000 | [44 000 – 73 000] | 17 000 | [12 000 – 24 000] | ... | ... | 2009 | 35.6 | ... | ... |
| Nigeria | 2 500 000 | [1 800 000 – 3 100 000] | 1 300 000 | [420 000 – 1 900 000] | 2007 | 5.6 | 2007 | 32.7 | 2007 | 13.5 |
| Rwanda | 130 000 | [98 000 – 180 000] | 170 000 | [140 000 – 250 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Senegal | 19 000 | [15 000 – 25 000] | 8700 | [6600 – 11 000] | ... | ... | 2006 | 19.8 | 2007 | 21.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 15 000 | [9 200 – 26 000] | 2100 | [1000 – 7000] | ... | ... | 2005 | 8.5 | ... | ... |
| South Africa | 1 900 000 | [1 600 000 – 2 400 000] | 580 000 | [460 000 – 750 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 13.2 |
| Swaziland | 69 000 | [55 000 – 86 000] | 29 000 | [23 000 – 37 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Togo | 66 000 | [47 000 – 89 000] | 25 000 | [12 000 – 45 000] | ... | ... | 2005 | 44.5 | ... | ... |
| Uganda | 1 200 000 | [1 000 000 – 1 400 000] | 1 100 000 | [860 000 – 1 400 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1 300 000 | [1 100 000 – 1 500 000] | 840 000 | [690 000 – 1 000 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Zambia | 690 000 | [570 000 – 810 000] | 580 000 | [410 000 – 770 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Zimbabwe | 1 000 000 | [910 000 – 1 200 000] | 760 000 | [630 000 – 940 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2009 Adults + Children | | 2001 Adults + Children | | 2009 Adults (15+) | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| EAST ASIA | 770 000 | [560 000 – 1 000 000] | 350 000 | [250 000 – 480 000] | 760 000 | [560 000 – 1 000 000] |
| China | 740 000 | [540 000 – 1 000 000] | ... | [240 000 – 470 000] | 730 000 | [540 000 – 1 000 000] |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 8100 | [6300 – 10 000] | 6500 | [5200 – 8100] | 8100 | [6300 – 10 000] |
| Mongolia | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Republic of Korea | 9500 | [7000 – 13 000] | 5200 | [4100 – 6700] | 9500 | [7000 – 13 000] |
| OCEANIA | 57 000 | [50 000 – 64 000] | 29 000 | [23 000 – 35 000] | 54 000 | [47 000 – 61 000] |
| Australia | 20 000 | [15 000 – 25 000] | 13 000 | [10 000 – 16 000] | 20 000 | [15 000 – 25 000] |
| Fiji | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| New Zealand | 2500 | [2000 – 3200] | 1600 | [1400 – 2100] | 2400 | [2000 – 3200] |
| Papua New Guinea | 34 000 | [30 000 – 39 000] | 14 000 | [9400 – 21 000] | 31 000 | [27 000 – 35 000] |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | 4 100 000 | [3 700 000 – 4 600 000] | 3 800 000 | [3 500 000 – 4 200 000] | 4 000 000 | [3 600 000 – 4 400 000] |
| Bangladesh | 6300 | [5200 – 8300] | 1100 | [<100 – 2400] | 6200 | [5100 – 8100] |
| Bhutan | <1000 | [<1000 – 1500] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1500] |
| Cambodia | 63 000 | [42 000 – 90 000] | 92 000 | [63 000 – 130 000] | 56 000 | [38 000 – 82 000] |
| India | 2 400 000 | [2 100 000 – 2 800 000] | 2 500 000 | [2 300 000 – 2 900 000] | 2 300 000 | [2 000 000 – 2 600 000] |
| Indonesia | 310 000 | [200 000 – 460 000] | 11 000 | [<100 – 34 000] | 300 000 | [200 000 – 460 000] |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 8500 | [6000 – 13 000] | <1000 | [<100 – 1700] | 8300 | [5800 – 12 000] |
| Malaysia | 100 000 | [83 000 – 120 000] | 67 000 | [57 000 – 80 000] | 100 000 | [83 000 – 120 000] |
| Maldives | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Myanmar | 240 000 | [200 000 – 290 000] | 250 000 | [190 000 – 310 000] | 230 000 | [190 000 – 280 000] |
| Nepal | 64 000 | [51 000 – 80 000] | 60 000 | [49 000 – 72 000] | 60 000 | [48 000 – 75 000] |
| Pakistan | 98 000 | [79 000 – 120 000] | 39 000 | [32 000 – 48 000] | 95 000 | [76 000 – 120 000] |
| Philippines | 8700 | [6100 – 13 000] | 1700 | [<100 – 4000] | 8600 | [6000 – 13 000] |
| Singapore | 3400 | [2500 – 4400] | 2800 | [2200 – 3800] | 3300 | [2400 – 4300] |
| Sri Lanka | 2800 | [2100 – 3800] | 1300 | [<1000 – 1900] | 2800 | [2100 – 3700] |
| Thailand | 530 000 | [420 000 – 660 000] | 640 000 | [480 000 – 820 000] | 520 000 | [410 000 – 640 000] |
| Viet Nam | 280 000 | [220 000 – 350 000] | 140 000 | [110 000 – 180 000] | 270 000 | [220 000 – 350 000] |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | 1 400 000 | [1 300 000 – 1 600 000] | 760 000 | [670 000 – 890 000] | 1 400 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 600 000] |
| Armenia | 1900 | [1500 – 2400] | 1400 | [1100 – 1700] | 1900 | [1500 – 2300] |
| Azerbaijan | 3600 | [2600 – 5200] | 1300 | [<500 – 1700] | 3500 | [2500 – 5100] |
| Belarus | 17 000 | [13 000 – 20 000] | 6300 | [5100 – 7800] | 16 000 | [13 000 – 20 000] |
| Georgia | 3500 | [2600 – 4900] | 1200 | [<100 – 1700] | 3400 | [2500 – 4800] |
| Kazakhstan | 13 000 | [9000 – 19 000] | 1800 | [<1000 – 3400] | 13 000 | [8900 – 19 000] |
| Kyrgyzstan | 9800 | [6500 – 16 000] | <1000 | [<100 – 11 000] | 9700 | [6400 – 16 000] |
| Republic of Moldova | 12 000 | [9900 – 16 000] | 12 000 | [9900 – 16 000] | 12 000 | [9800 – 15 000] |
| Russian Federation | 980 000 | [840 000 – 1 200 000] | 430 000 | [350 000 – 550 000] | 960 000 | [830 000 – 1 100 000] |
| Tajikistan | 9100 | [6400 – 13 000] | 4100 | [3100 – 5300] | 8900 | [6300 – 12 000] |
| Ukraine | 350 000 | [300 000 – 410 000] | 290 000 | [250 000 – 330 000] | 350 000 | [300 000 – 410 000] |
| Uzbekistan | 28 000 | [18 000 – 46 000] | <1000 | [<100 – <100] | 28 000 | [18 000 – 45 000] |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 820 000 | [720 000 – 910 000] | 630 000 | [570 000 – 700 000] | 820 000 | [720 000 – 910 000] |
| Austria | 15 000 | [12 000 – 20 000] | 5300 | [3900 – 7000] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 20 000] |
| Belgium | 14 000 | [11 000 – 18 000] | 12 000 | [9500 – 16 000] | 14 000 | [11 000 – 18 000] |
| Bulgaria | 3800 | [2800 – 5200] | 1 800 | [1300 – 2300] | 3800 | [2700 – 5200] |

A1

ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2001 Adults (15+) | | 2009 Adult (15-49) prevalence percent | | 2001 Adult (15-49) prevalence percent | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| EAST ASIA | 350 000 | [250 000 – 480 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| China | ... | [240 000 – 470 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | ... | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 6400 | [5200 – 8100] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Mongolia | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Republic of Korea | 5200 | [4100 – 6700] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| OCEANIA | 28 000 | [22 000 – 34 000] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Australia | 13 000 | [9900 – 16 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Fiji | <200 | [<100 – <500] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| New Zealand | 1600 | [1400 – 2100] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Papua New Guinea | 13 000 | [9100 – 19 000] | 0.9 | [0.8 – 1.0] | 0.5 | [0.3 – 0.7] |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | 3 700 000 | [3 400 000 – 4 100 000] | 0.3 | [0.3 – 0.3] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.4] |
| Bangladesh | 1100 | [<100 – 2300] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Bhutan | <100 | [<100 – <500] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Cambodia | 83 000 | [58 000 – 110 000] | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.8] | 1.2 | [0.8 – 1.6] |
| India | 2 500 000 | [2 200 000 – 2 800 000] | 0.3 | [0.3 – 0.4] | 0.4 | [0.4 – 0.5] |
| Indonesia | 11 000 | [<100 – 34 000] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | <1000 | [<100 – 1700] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.4] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Malaysia | 67 000 | [56 000 – 80 000] | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.6] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.5] |
| Maldives | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Myanmar | 250 000 | [190 000 – 310 000] | 0.6 | [0.5 – 0.7] | 0.8 | [0.6 – 0.9] |
| Nepal | 57 000 | [47 000 – 69 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.5] | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.6] |
| Pakistan | 39 000 | [32 000 – 47 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Philippines | 1600 | [<100 – 3900] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Singapore | 2700 | [2100 – 3700] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Sri Lanka | 1300 | [<1000 – 1900] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Thailand | 610 000 | [470 000 – 790 000] | 1.3 | [1.0 – 1.6] | 1.7 | [1.3 – 2.1] |
| Viet Nam | 140 000 | [110 000 – 170 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.5] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.3] |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | 750 000 | [660 000 – 880 000] | 0.8 | [0.7 – 0.9] | 0.4 | [0.4 – 0.5] |
| Armenia | 1400 | [1100 – 1700] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Azerbaijan | 1200 | [<500 – 1600] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Belarus | 6300 | [5000 – 7800] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Georgia | 1200 | [<100 – 1700] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Kazakhstan | 1800 | [<1000 – 3400] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Kyrgyzstan | <1000 | [<100 – 11 000] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.5] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Republic of Moldova | 12 000 | [9800 – 16 000] | 0.4 | [0.4 – 0.6] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.6] |
| Russian Federation | 430 000 | [350 000 – 550 000] | 1.0 | [0.9 – 1.2] | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.6] |
| Tajikistan | 4000 | [3000 – 5200] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Ukraine | 290 000 | [250 000 – 330 000] | 1.1 | [1.0 – 1.3] | 0.9 | [0.8 – 1.1] |
| Uzbekistan | <1000 | [<100 – <100] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 620 000 | [570 000 – 700 000] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.2] |
| Austria | 5300 | [3900 – 7000] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Belgium | 12 000 | [9500 – 16 000] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] |
| Bulgaria | 1800 | [1300 – 2300] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |

| | 2009 Women (15+) | | 2001 Women (15+) | | 2009 Children (0-14) | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| EAST ASIA | 220 000 | [160 000 – 300 000] | 98 000 | [71 000 – 140 000] | 8000 | [3600 – 13 000] |
| China | 230 000 | [160 000 – 300 000] | ... | [67 000 – 130 000] | ... | ... |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 2700 | [2100 – 3400] | 2200 | [1700 – 2700] | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | <200 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Republic of Korea | 2900 | [2200 – 4000] | 1600 | [1200 – 2000] | ... | ... |
| OCEANIA | 25 000 | [22 000 – 28 000] | 12 000 | [9400 – 16 000] | 3100 | [1500 – 4800] |
| Australia | 6200 | [4800 – 7800] | 3900 | [3100 – 4900] | ... | ... |
| Fiji | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | <1000 | [<1000 – 1000] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 18 000 | [16 000 – 21 000] | 7600 | [5100 – 11 000] | 3100 | [1600 – 4800] |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | 1 400 000 | [1 400 000 – 1 700 000] | 1 300 000 | [1 300 000 – 1 600 000] | 150 000 | [97 000 – 200 000] |
| Bangladesh | 1900 | [1500 – 2400] | <500 | [<100 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 35 000 | [23 000 – 52 000] | 51 000 | [34 000 – 71 000] | ... | ... |
| India | 880 000 | [730 000 – 1 000 000] | 880 000 | [780 000 – 1 000 000] | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 88 000 | [58 000 – 130 000] | 3200 | [<100 – 9600] | ... | ... |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 3500 | [2400 – 5500] | <500 | [<100 – <500] | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 11 000 | [8600 – 15 000] | 6100 | [4100 – 8100] | ... | ... |
| Maldives | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Myanmar | 81 000 | [67 000 – 96 000] | 67 000 | [53 000 – 83 000] | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 20 000 | [16 000 – 25 000] | 19 000 | [15 000 – 22 000] | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 28 000 | [23 000 – 35 000] | 11 000 | [9000 – 13 000] | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 2600 | [1800 – 3900] | <500 | [<100 – 1100] | ... | ... |
| Singapore | 1000 | [<1000 – 1300] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1100] | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <500 | [<200 – <500] | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 210 000 | [160 000 – 260 000] | 220 000 | [160 000 – 300 000] | ... | ... |
| Viet Nam | 81 000 | [63 000 – 100 000] | 39 000 | [31 000 – 50 000] | ... | ... |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | 690 000 | [600 000 – 790 000] | 330 000 | [290 000 – 390 000] | 18 000 | [8600 – 29 000] |
| Armenia | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 2100 | [1500 – 3000] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| Belarus | 8300 | [6700 – 10 000] | 2300 | [1900 – 2900] | ... | ... |
| Georgia | 1500 | [1100 – 2100] | <500 | [<100 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 7700 | [5300 – 11 000] | 1100 | [<1000 – 2000] | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2800 | [1900 – 4700] | <500 | [<100 – 3200] | ... | ... |
| Republic of Moldova | 5100 | [4100 – 6600] | 3700 | [2900 – 4800] | ... | ... |
| Russian Federation | 480 000 | [400 000 – 570 000] | 190 000 | [160 000 – 250 000] | 15 000 | [6800 – 24 000] |
| Tajikistan | 2700 | [1900 – 3700] | 1100 | [<1000 – 1500] | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | 170 000 | [140 000 – 200 000] | 130 000 | [110 000 – 150 000] | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 8000 | [4900 – 13 000] | <500 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 240 000 | [210 000 – 270 000] | 180 000 | [160 000 – 200 000] | 1400 | [<1000 – 1800] |
| Austria | 4600 | [3500 – 5900] | 1600 | [1100 – 2100] | ... | ... |
| Belgium | 4400 | [3400 – 5500] | 3700 | [2900 – 4800] | ... | ... |
| Bulgaria | 1100 | [<1000 – 1500] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... |



ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2001 | | 2009 | | 2009 | |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| EAST ASIA | 2800 | [1200 – 5400] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| China | ... | ... | ... | [<0.1 – <0.1] | ... | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Republic of Korea | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| OCEANIA | <1000 | [<500 – 1600] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.3] |
| Australia | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Fiji | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Papua New Guinea | <1000 | [<500 – 1500] | 0.8 | [0.6 – 1.2] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.5] |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | 100 000 | [67 000 – 140 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| India | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Malaysia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Maldives | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.3 – 0.4] |
| Nepal | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.6] |
| Pakistan | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Philippines | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Singapore | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Sri Lanka | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Thailand | ... | ... | ... | [0.4 – 0.7] | ... | [0.4 – 0.5] |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | 4000 | [2000 – 6100] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Armenia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Belarus | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Georgia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Republic of Moldova | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Russian Federation | 2000 | [<1000 – 3100] | 0.3 | [0.3 – 0.4] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 2200 | [1300 – 3100] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Austria | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.9] |
| Belgium | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Bulgaria | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |

ESTIMATED NEW HIV INFECTIONS

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | 2009 | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adults + children newly infected | Adults + children newly infected |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| EAST ASIA | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 82 000 | [48 000 – 140 000] |
| China | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [47 000 – 140 000] |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Mongolia | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Republic of Korea | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <1000 | [<500 – 1000] |
| OCEANIA | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 4500 | [3400 – 6000] |
| Australia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 1500] |
| Fiji | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <200] |
| New Zealand | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <200] |
| Papua New Guinea | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.13] | 0.13 | [0.11 – 0.16] | 3200 | [2100 – 4800] |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 270 000 | [240 000 – 320 000] |
| Bangladesh | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 1400 | [1000 – 2400] |
| Bhutan | ... | [<0.10 – 0.13] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<200 – <1000] |
| Cambodia | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.11] | 1700 | [<1000 – 4200] |
| India | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 140 000 | [110 000 – 160 000] |
| Indonesia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [29 000 – 87 000] |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 3400] |
| Malaysia | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 10 000 | [8400 – 13 000] |
| Maldives | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Myanmar | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 17 000 | [14 000 – 20 000] |
| Nepal | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 4800 | [2700 – 7800] |
| Pakistan | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [7300 – 15 000] |
| Philippines | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 2100 | [1200 – 4900] |
| Singapore | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <500] |
| Sri Lanka | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <500 | [<200 – <1000] |
| Thailand | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 12 000 | [9800 – 15 000] |
| Viet Nam | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [16 000 – 38 000] |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 0.14 | [0.11 – 0.16] | 130 000 | [110 000 – 160 000] |
| Armenia | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Azerbaijan | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – 1100] |
| Belarus | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 1500 | [1100 – 2200] |
| Georgia | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <1000 | [<500 – 1200] |
| Kazakhstan | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 1900 | [1200 – 3600] |
| Kyrgyzstan | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.22] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 2600 | [1400 – 6500] |
| Republic of Moldova | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] |
| Russian Federation | ... | [<0.10 – 0.14] | ... | [0.17 – 0.25] | ... | [67 000 – 120 000] |
| Tajikistan | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 1400 | [<1000 – 2300] |
| Ukraine | ... | [<0.10 – 0.12] | ... | [0.10 – 0.16] | ... | [16 000 – 32 000] |
| Uzbekistan | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [3100 – 11 000] |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 31 000 | [23 000 – 40 000] |
| Austria | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 2100] |
| Belgium | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <500] |
| Bulgaria | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – <1000] |

A1

ESTIMATED NEW HIV INFECTIONS

ESTIMATED AIDS-RELATED DEATHS

| | 2009 | | 2009 | | 2001 | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Adults newly infected | | AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | | AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| EAST ASIA | 81 000 | [47 000 – 140 000] | 36 000 | [25 000 – 50 000] | 15 000 | [9400 – 28 000] |
| China | ... | [46 000 – 140 000] | 26 000 | [24 000 – 49 000] | ... | [9100 – 28 000] |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Mongolia | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Republic of Korea | <1000 | [<500 – 1000] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <500 | [<100 – <500] |
| OCEANIA | 3700 | [2600 – 5300] | 1400 | [<1000 – 2400] | <1000 | [<500 – 1100] |
| Australia | ... | [<1000 – 1500] | <100 | [<100 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Fiji | ... | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| New Zealand | ... | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Papua New Guinea | 2400 | [1400 – 4100] | 1300 | [<1000 – 1900] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | 250 000 | [220 000 – 300 000] | 260 000 | [230 000 – 300 000] | 230 000 | [210 000 – 280 000] |
| Bangladesh | 1400 | [<1000 – 2400] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Bhutan | ... | [<200 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Cambodia | 1200 | [<200 – 3500] | 3100 | [<1000 – 5600] | 7400 | [5000 – 11 000] |
| India | 120 000 | [100 000 – 150 000] | 170 000 | [150 000 – 200 000] | 140 000 | [120 000 – 170 000] |
| Indonesia | ... | [29 000 – 86 000] | 8300 | [3800 – 15 000] | <200 | [<100 – 1900] |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | ... | [<1000 – 3100] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Malaysia | 10 000 | [8400 – 13 000] | 5800 | [4500 – 7200] | 3900 | [3000 – 5200] |
| Maldives | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Myanmar | 16 000 | [14 000 – 19 000] | 18 000 | [13 000 – 23 000] | 16 000 | [12 000 – 20 000] |
| Nepal | 4300 | [2300 – 7200] | 4700 | [3800 – 5700] | 4000 | [3200 – 4900] |
| Pakistan | ... | [6700 – 14 000] | 5800 | [4500 – 7400] | 1400 | [<1000 – 1900] |
| Philippines | 2100 | [1200 – 4800] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <500] |
| Singapore | ... | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <500] |
| Sri Lanka | <500 | [<200 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Thailand | 12 000 | [9500 – 14 000] | 28 000 | [21 000 – 37 000] | 52 000 | [39 000 – 68 000] |
| Viet Nam | ... | [15 000 – 37 000] | 14 000 | [9500 – 20 000] | 5500 | [3900 – 7500] |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | 130 000 | [100 000 – 150 000] | 76 000 | [60 000 – 96 000] | 18 000 | [14 000 – 23 000] |
| Armenia | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Azerbaijan | ... | [<500 – 1100] | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Belarus | 1500 | [1100 – 2200] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] |
| Georgia | <1000 | [<500 – 1200] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Kazakhstan | 1900 | [1200 – 3600] | <500 | [<200 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2600 | [1400 – 6500] | <500 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – 3300] |
| Republic of Moldova | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1100] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Russian Federation | ... | [64 000 – 110 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | 1300 | [<1000 – 2200] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<200 – <500] |
| Ukraine | ... | [16 000 – 32 000] | 24 000 | [20 000 – 29 000] | 13 000 | [9400 – 16 000] |
| Uzbekistan | ... | [3100 – 11 000] | <500 | [<200 – 1000] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 31 000 | [23 000 – 39 000] | 8500 | [6800 – 19 000] | 7300 | [5700 – 11 000] |
| Austria | ... | [<1000 – 2100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Belgium | ... | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Bulgaria | ... | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |

ESTIMATED ORPHANS DUE TO AIDS

HIV PREVALENCE (%) IN MOST-AT-RISK GROUPS IN CAPITAL CITY

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | Injecting drug users | | Female sex workers | | Men who have sex with men | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Orphans (0-17) currently living | | Orphans (0-17) | | Year | HIV (%) | Year | HIV (%) | Year | HIV (%) |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | | | | | | |
| EAST ASIA | 52 000 | [35 000 – 78 000] | 18 000 | [10 000 – 37 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| China | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 9.3 | 2009 | 0.6 | 2009 | 5.0 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 4.0 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 1.8 |
| Republic of Korea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| OCEANIA | 6300 | [4000 – 10 000] | 2700 | [1900 – 4400] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 1.5 | 2008 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Fiji | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2004 | 0.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 7.4 | 2009 | 4.4 |
| SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA | 1 000 000 | [820 000 – 1 100 000] | 500 000 | [420 000 – 620 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2007 | 1.6 | 2007 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2007 | 24.4 | ... | ... | 2005 | 4.5 |
| India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 9.2 | 2009 | 4.9 | 2009 | 7.3 |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2007 | 52.4 | 2007 | 7.8 | 2007 | 5.2 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22.1 | ... | ... | 2009 | 3.9 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 36.3 | 2008 | 18.1 | 2008 | 28.8 |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 20.7 | 2008 | 2.2 | 2009 | 3.8 |
| Pakistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 20.8 | 2009 | 1.0 | ... | ... |
| Philippines | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 0.2 | 2009 | 0.2 | 2009 | 1.0 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 2.6 |
| Sri Lanka | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 0.5 |
| Thailand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 38.7 | 2009 | 2.8 | 2009 | 13.5 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 18.4 | 2009 | 3.2 | 2010 | 16.7 |
| EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA | 73 000 | [59 000 – 91 000] | 15 000 | [9000 – 22 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 10.3 | 2008 | 1.7 | 2008 | 1.0 |
| Belarus | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 13.7 | 2009 | 6.4 | 2009 | 2.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 2.2 | 2009 | 2.0 | 2007 | 3.6 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 2.9 | 2009 | 1.3 | 2009 | 0.3 |
| Kyrgyzstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 14.3 | 2009 | 1.6 | ... | ... |
| Republic of Moldova | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russian Federation | 37 000 | [27 000 – 50 000] | 1200 | [<1000 – 1700] | 2009 | 15.6 | 2009 | 4.5 | 2009 | 8.3 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 17.6 | 2008 | 2.8 | ... | ... |
| Ukraine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 22.9 | ... | ... | 2009 | 8.6 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 11.0 | 2009 | 2.2 | 2009 | 6.8 |
| WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE | 26 000 | [22 000 – 42 000] | 50 000 | [41 000 – 60 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Austria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 4.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 8.7 | 2009 | 0.4 | 2010 | 5.6 |
| Bulgaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 6.8 | 2008 | 0.7 | 2008 | 3.3 |

ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2009 Adults + Children | | 2001 Adults + Children | | 2009 Adults (15+) | |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| Croatia | <1000 | [<1000 – 1 100] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1100] |
| Czech Republic | 2000 | [1700 – 2300] | 1300 | [1200 – 1600] | 2000 | [1700 – 2300] |
| Denmark | 5300 | [4000 – 6300] | 3300 | [2800 – 3800] | 5300 | [4000 – 6300] |
| Estonia | 9900 | [8000 – 12 000] | 4700 | [3800 – 5700] | 9800 | [8000 – 12 000] |
| Finland | 2 600 | [2200 – 3100] | 1600 | [1300 – 1900] | 2600 | [2200 – 3100] |
| France | 150 000 | [120 000 – 190 000] | 120 000 | [100 000 – 140 000] | 150 000 | [120 000 – 190 000] |
| Germany | 67 000 | [56 000 – 75 000] | 49 000 | [42 000 – 56 000] | 67 000 | [56 000 – 75 000] |
| Greece | 8800 | [7300 – 11 000] | 8100 | [6800 – 9500] | 8800 | [7300 – 11 000] |
| Hungary | 3000 | [2200 – 3900] | 2800 | [2100 – 3700] | 3000 | [2200 – 3900] |
| Iceland | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Ireland | 6900 | [5200 – 8700] | 4500 | [3400 – 5900] | 6900 | [5200 – 8700] |
| Israel | 7500 | [5600 – 9900] | 5200 | [3900 – 6800] | 7500 | [5600 – 9900] |
| Italy | 140 000 | [110 000 – 180 000] | 130 000 | [99 000 – 170 000] | 140 000 | [110 000 – 180 000] |
| Latvia | 8600 | [6300 – 12 000] | 4700 | [3500 – 6 200] | 8600 | [6300 – 11 000] |
| Lithuania | 1200 | [<1000 – 1600] | <1000 | [<1000 – <1000] | 1200 | [<1000 – 1600] |
| Luxembourg | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] |
| Malta | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <500 | [<500 – <500] |
| Netherlands | 22 000 | [17 000 – 32 000] | 18 000 | [14 000 – 24 000] | 22 000 | [17 000 – 32 000] |
| Norway | 4000 | [3000 – 5400] | 3000 | [2300 – 4100] | 4000 | [3000 – 5400] |
| Poland | 27 000 | [20 000 – 34 000] | 21 000 | [16 000 – 28 000] | 27 000 | [20 000 – 34 000] |
| Portugal | 42 000 | [32 000 – 53 000] | 31 000 | [24 000 – 41 000] | 42 000 | [32 000 – 53 000] |
| Romania | 16 000 | [12 000 – 20 000] | 16 000 | [12 000 – 20 000] | 15 000 | [11 000 – 20 000] |
| Serbia | 4900 | [3500 – 7100] | 1900 | [<500 – 2800] | 4900 | [3400 – 7100] |
| Slovakia | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <500 | [<500 – <500] |
| Slovenia | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Spain | 130 000 | [120 000 – 150 000] | 120 000 | [100 000 – 130 000] | 130 000 | [120 000 – 150 000] |
| Sweden | 8100 | [6100 – 11 000] | 6300 | [4900 – 8700] | 8100 | [6100 – 11 000] |
| Switzerland | 18 000 | [13 000 – 24 000] | 13 000 | [9500 – 17 000] | 18 000 | [13 000 – 24 000] |
| Turkey | 4600 | [3400 – 6100] | 1700 | [1300 – 2300] | 4500 | [3300 – 6100] |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 85 000 | [66 000 – 110 000] | 43 000 | [35 000 – 54 000] | 85 000 | [66 000 – 110 000] |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 460 000 | [400 000 – 530 000] | 180 000 | [150 000 – 210 000] | 440 000 | [380 000 – 510 000] |
| Algeria | 18 000 | [13 000 – 24 000] | 6800 | [4900 – 9000] | 17 000 | [12 000 – 24 000] |
| Djibouti | 14 000 | [10 000 – 18 000] | 12 000 | [9000 – 16 000] | 13 000 | [9400 – 16 000] |
| Egypt | 11 000 | [8400 – 17 000] | 3300 | [2900 – 5300] | 10 000 | [8100 – 16 000] |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 92 000 | [74 000 – 120 000] | 54 000 | [45 000 – 65 000] | 91 000 | [72 000 – 110 000] |
| Lebanon | 3600 | [2700 – 4800] | 3800 | [2900 – 5100] | 3400 | [2600 – 4600] |
| Morocco | 26 000 | [19 000 – 34 000] | 14 000 | [11 000 – 18 000] | 25 000 | [19 000 – 33 000] |
| Oman | 1100 | [<1000 – 1400] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | 1100 | [<1000 – 1400] |
| Qatar | <200 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <200 | [<100 – <200] |
| Somalia | 34 000 | [25 000 – 48 000] | 11 000 | [<500 – 14 000] | 32 000 | [23 000 – 46 000] |
| Sudan | 260 000 | [210 000 – 330 000] | 72 000 | [35 000 – 98 000] | 250 000 | [200 000 – 310 000] |
| Tunisia | 2400 | [1800 – 3300] | <1000 | [<500 – 1000] | 2400 | [1700 – 3300] |

| | 2001 Adults (15+) | | 2009 Adult (15-49) prevalence percent | | 2001 Adult (15-49) prevalence percent | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| Croatia | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Czech Republic | 1300 | [1200 – 1600] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Denmark | 3300 | [2800 – 3800] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Estonia | 4700 | [3800 – 5700] | 1.2 | [1.0 – 1.5] | 0.6 | [0.5 – 0.8] |
| Finland | 1600 | [1300 – 1900] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| France | 120 000 | [100 000 – 140 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.5] | 0.3 | [0.3 – 0.4] |
| Germany | 49 000 | [42 000 – 56 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Greece | 8000 | [6800 – 9500] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Hungary | 2800 | [2100 – 3700] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Iceland | <500 | [<500 – <500] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] |
| Ireland | 4500 | [3400 – 5900] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Israel | 5100 | [3900 – 6800] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Italy | 130 000 | [99 000 – 170 000] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] |
| Latvia | 4700 | [3500 – 6200] | 0.7 | [0.5 – 0.9] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.5] |
| Lithuania | <1000 | [<1000 – <1000] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Luxembourg | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.3] |
| Malta | <500 | [<200 – <500] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Netherlands | 18 000 | [14 000 – 24 000] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] |
| Norway | 3000 | [2300 – 4100] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Poland | 21 000 | [16 000 – 28 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Portugal | 31 000 | [24 000 – 41 000] | 0.6 | [0.4 – 0.7] | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.6] |
| Romania | 16 000 | [12 000 – 20 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Serbia | 1900 | [<500 – 2700] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Slovakia | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Slovenia | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Spain | 110 000 | [100 000 – 130 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.4] | 0.4 | [0.4 – 0.5] |
| Sweden | 6300 | [4900 – 8700] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Switzerland | 13 000 | [9500 – 17 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.5] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] |
| Turkey | 1700 | [1300 – 2300] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 43 000 | [35 000 – 53 000] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 170 000 | [150 000 – 200 000] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Algeria | 6700 | [4800 – 9000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Djibouti | 11 000 | [8600 – 15 000] | 2.5 | [1.9 – 3.2] | 2.9 | [2.2 – 3.9] |
| Egypt | 3200 | [2900 – 5300] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 54 000 | [44 000 – 64 000] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Lebanon | 3700 | [2800 – 5000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Morocco | 14 000 | [10 000 – 18 000] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Oman | <500 | [<500 – <500] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Qatar | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Somalia | 10 000 | [<500 – 13 000] | 0.7 | [0.5 – 1.0] | 0.3 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Sudan | 68 000 | [34 000 – 89 000] | 1.1 | [0.9 – 1.4] | 0.4 | [0.2 – 0.5] |
| Tunisia | <1000 | [<500 – 1000] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |



ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2009 Women (15+) | | 2001 Women (15+) | | 2009 Children (0-14) | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| Croatia | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <200 | [<200 – <500] | ... | ... |
| Czech Republic | <1000 | [<1000 – <1000] | <500 | [<500 – <500] | ... | ... |
| Denmark | 1400 | [1100 – 1700] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1000] | ... | ... |
| Estonia | 3000 | [2400 – 3800] | 1400 | [1100 – 1700] | ... | ... |
| Finland | <1000 | [<1000 – <1000] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| France | 48 000 | [38 000 – 59 000] | 37 000 | [31 000 – 44 000] | ... | ... |
| Germany | 12 000 | [11 000 – 14 000] | 9000 | [7700 – 10 000] | ... | ... |
| Greece | 2700 | [2200 – 3200] | 2500 | [2100 – 2900] | ... | ... |
| Hungary | <1000 | [<1000 – 1300] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] | ... | ... |
| Iceland | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | ... | ... |
| Ireland | 2000 | [1500 – 2600] | 1300 | [1000 – 1800] | ... | ... |
| Israel | 2200 | [1700 – 2900] | 1500 | [1200 – 2100] | ... | ... |
| Italy | 48 000 | [36 000 – 61 000] | 42 000 | [32 000 – 56 000] | ... | ... |
| Latvia | 2600 | [1900 – 3500] | 1400 | [1000 – 1800] | ... | ... |
| Lithuania | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <500 | [<200 – <500] | ... | ... |
| Luxembourg | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <200 | [<200 – <500] | ... | ... |
| Malta | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Netherlands | 6900 | [5200 – 9700] | 5400 | [4200 – 7400] | ... | ... |
| Norway | 1200 | [<1000 – 1600] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] | ... | ... |
| Poland | 8200 | [6200 – 11 000] | 6400 | [4800 – 8500] | ... | ... |
| Portugal | 13 000 | [9900 – 16 000] | 9400 | [7300 – 12 000] | ... | ... |
| Romania | 4700 | [3500 – 5900] | 4600 | [3600 – 5900] | ... | ... |
| Serbia | 1200 | [<1000 – 1600] | <500 | [<100 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| Slovakia | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Slovenia | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Spain | 32 000 | [27 000 – 36 000] | 28 000 | [23 000 – 32 000] | ... | ... |
| Sweden | 2500 | [1900 – 3400] | 1900 | [1500 – 2700] | ... | ... |
| Switzerland | 5700 | [4100 – 7500] | 4000 | [3000 – 5200] | ... | ... |
| Turkey | 1400 | [1000 – 1800] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 26 000 | [20 000 – 32 000] | 13 000 | [10 000 – 16 000] | ... | ... |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 210 000 | [180 000 – 240 000] | 74 000 | [61 000 – 87 000] | 21 000 | [13 000 – 28 000] |
| Algeria | 5200 | [3700 – 7200] | 2000 | [1500 – 2600] | ... | ... |
| Djibouti | 7400 | [5300 – 9500] | 6600 | [5000 – 9000] | ... | ... |
| Egypt | 2400 | [2500 – 4900] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1600] | ... | ... |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 26 000 | [20 000 – 33 000] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 18 000] | ... | ... |
| Lebanon | 1100 | [<1000 – 1400] | 1100 | [<1000 – 1500] | ... | ... |
| Morocco | 8100 | [6000 – 11 000] | 4300 | [3300 – 5600] | ... | ... |
| Oman | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <200 | [<200 – <200] | ... | ... |
| Qatar | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | ... | ... |
| Somalia | 15 000 | [11 000 – 21 000] | 4700 | [<200 – 6300] | ... | ... |
| Sudan | 140 000 | [110 000 – 180 000] | 39 000 | [20 000 – 53 000] | ... | ... |
| Tunisia | <1000 | [<1000 – 1000] | <500 | [<100 – <500] | ... | ... |

| | 2001 Children (0-14) | | 2009 Young women (15-24) prevalence (%) | | 2009 Young men (15-24) prevalence (%) | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| Croatia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Denmark | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Estonia | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.4] |
| Finland | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| France | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.6] |
| Germany | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Greece | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Hungary | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Iceland | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.4] |
| Ireland | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Israel | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Italy | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Latvia | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Luxembourg | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.4] |
| Malta | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Netherlands | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Norway | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Poland | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Portugal | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.4] | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.9] |
| Romania | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Serbia | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Slovenia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Spain | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Sweden | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.6] |
| Turkey | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.6] |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 7100 | [3800 – 13 000] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] |
| Algeria | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] |
| Djibouti | ... | ... | 1.9 | [1.0 – 2.9] | 0.8 | [0.4 – 1.3] |
| Egypt | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Lebanon | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |
| Morocco | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Oman | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Qatar | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] |
| Somalia | ... | ... | 0.6 | [0.4 – 1.1] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.7] |
| Sudan | ... | ... | 1.3 | [0.9 – 1.8] | 0.5 | [0.4 – 0.7] |
| Tunisia | ... | ... | <0.1 | [<0.1 – <0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] |



ESTIMATED NEW HIV INFECTIONS

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | 2009 | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | Adults + children newly infected | Adults + children newly infected |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| Croatia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Czech Republic | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Denmark | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<200 – <500] |
| Estonia | ... | [<0.10 – 0.14] | ... | [0.13 – 0.21] | ... | [<1000 – 1000] |
| Finland | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <200] |
| France | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 6900 | [3900 – 10 000] |
| Germany | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 3300 | [2500 – 4200] |
| Greece | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<200 – <500] |
| Hungary | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <1000] |
| Iceland | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Ireland | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <500] |
| Israel | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<200 – <500] |
| Italy | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | ... | ... | [1700 – 6200] |
| Latvia | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.11] | <1000 | [<500 – 1200] |
| Lithuania | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Luxembourg | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Malta | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Netherlands | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – 1100] |
| Norway | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <500] |
| Poland | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – 1300] |
| Portugal | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 2300] |
| Romania | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – 1000] |
| Serbia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – <1000] |
| Slovakia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Slovenia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <200] |
| Spain | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [2200 – 4100] |
| Sweden | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <500] |
| Switzerland | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – 1000] |
| Turkey | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – <1000] |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [1500 – 6000] |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 75 000 | [61 000 – 92 000] |
| Algeria | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [1100 – 3700] |
| Djibouti | 0.25 | [0.10 – 0.34] | 0.29 | [0.18 – 0.51] | 1300 | [<1000 – 1800] |
| Egypt | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 2900] |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [5600 – 11 000] |
| Lebanon | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <500] |
| Morocco | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [1200 – 5800] |
| Oman | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<200 – <500] |
| Qatar | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <100] |
| Somalia | ... | [<0.10 – 0.29] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [4200 – 13 000] |
| Sudan | ... | [0.17 – 0.35] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.10] | ... | [38 000 – 74 000] |
| Tunisia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – <1000] |

ESTIMATED AIDS-RELATED DEATHS

| | 2009 Adults newly infected | | 2009 AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | | 2001 AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| | Croatia | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 |
| Czech Republic | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Denmark | ... | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Estonia | ... | [<1000 – 1000] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <200] |
| Finland | ... | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| France | 6800 | [3900 – 10 000] | 1700 | [1400 – 3900] | 1200 | [<1000 – 3000] |
| Germany | 3300 | [2500 – 4200] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1900] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Greece | ... | [<200 – <500] | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <500 | [<500 – <500] |
| Hungary | ... | [<100 – <100] | <200 | [<100 – <200] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Iceland | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Ireland | ... | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Israel | ... | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Italy | ... | [1700 – 6200] | <1000 | [<1000 – 4100] | 1300 | [<1000 – 2400] |
| Latvia | <1000 | [<500 – 1200] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] |
| Lithuania | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Luxembourg | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Malta | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Netherlands | ... | [<500 – 1100] | <100 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Norway | ... | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Poland | ... | [<500 – 1300] | <200 | [<100 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Portugal | ... | [<1000 – 2300] | <500 | [<100 – 1300] | <500 | [<500 – <500] |
| Romania | ... | [<500 – 1000] | <1000 | [<500 – 1200] | <500 | [<200 – <1000] |
| Serbia | ... | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <500 | [<100 – <500] |
| Slovakia | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Slovenia | ... | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Spain | ... | [2200 – 4100] | 1600 | [1200 – 2000] | 1800 | [1500 – 2100] |
| Sweden | ... | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Switzerland | ... | [<500 – 1000] | <100 | [<100 – <500] | <200 | [<100 – <500] |
| Turkey | ... | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | ... | [<100 – <100] | <1000 | [<500 – 1600] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 68 000 | [55 000 – 84 000] | 24 000 | [20 000 – 27 000] | 8300 | [6300 – 11 000] |
| Algeria | ... | [1000 – 3600] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1100] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Djibouti | 1100 | [<500 – 1500] | 1000 | [<1000 – 1400] | <1000 | [<500 – 1400] |
| Egypt | ... | [<1000 – 2700] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <200 | [<100 – <500] |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | ... | [5400 – 11 000] | 6400 | [5200 – 8000] | 2000 | [1600 – 2600] |
| Lebanon | ... | [<100 – <500] | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Morocco | ... | [<100 – <100] | 1200 | [<1000 – 1600] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1000] |
| Oman | ... | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Qatar | ... | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Somalia | ... | [3700 – 11 000] | 1600 | [1200 – 2300] | <1000 | [<100 – <1000] |
| Sudan | ... | [34 000 – 67 000] | 12 000 | [9200 – 15 000] | 3500 | [<1000 – 6700] |
| Tunisia | ... | [<500 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <200] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |

ESTIMATED ORPHANS DUE TO AIDS

HIV PREVALENCE (%) IN MOST-AT-RISK GROUPS IN CAPITAL CITY

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | Injecting drug users | | Female sex workers | | Men who have sex with men | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Orphans (0–17) currently living | | Orphans (0–17) | | Year | HIV (%) | Year | HIV (%) | Year | HIV (%) |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | | | | | | |
| Croatia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Czech Republic | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 0.1 | ... | ... | 2009 | 2.6 |
| Denmark | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 11.8 |
| Estonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2007 | 62.5 | 2006 | 7.7 | 2007 | 1.7 |
| Finland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 0.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| France | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Greece | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hungary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 2.6 |
| Iceland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ireland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Israel | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Italy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Latvia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2007 | 22.6 | ... | ... | 2008 | 4.0 |
| Lithuania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 8.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Luxembourg | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malta | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Netherlands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Norway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Portugal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 14.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Romania | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 1.1 | 2009 | 1.0 | 2009 | 4.4 |
| Serbia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 4.8 | ... | ... | 2008 | 6.1 |
| Slovakia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Slovenia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 1.6 |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 19.5 | 2008 | 0.9 | 2008 | 10.2 |
| Sweden | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Switzerland | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2006 | 10.9 | ... | ... | 2007 | 8.1 |
| Turkey | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 96 000 | [73 000 – 120 000] | 36 000 | [22 000 – 63 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Algeria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Djibouti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 20.3 | ... | ... |
| Egypt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2006 | 0.9 | 2006 | 5.6 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lebanon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 1.0 |
| Morocco | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 2.1 | 2009 | 2.4 | ... | ... |
| Oman | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Qatar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Somalia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 5.5 | ... | ... |
| Sudan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 0.9 | ... | ... |
| Tunisia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 3.1 | 2009 | 0.4 | 2009 | 4.8 |

ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2009 Adults + Children | | 2001 Adults + Children | | 2009 Adults (15+) | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| NORTH AMERICA | 1 500 000 | [1 200 000 – 2 000 000] | 1 200 000 | [960 000 – 1 400 000] | 1 500 000 | [1 200 000 – 2 000 000] |
| Canada | 68 000 | [53 000 – 83 000] | 49 000 | [40 000 – 62 000] | 68 000 | [53 000 – 83 000] |
| Mexico | 220 000 | [180 000 – 280 000] | 180 000 | [150 000 – 210 000] | 220 000 | [180 000 – 270 000] |
| United States of America | 1 200 000 | [930 000 – 1 700 000] | 940 000 | [730 000 – 1 200 000] | 1 200 000 | [930 000 – 1 700 000] |
| CARIBBEAN | 240 000 | [220 000 – 270 000] | 240 000 | [210 000 – 270 000] | 220 000 | [200 000 – 250 000] |
| Bahamas | 6600 | [2600 – 11 000] | 5900 | [3900 – 8500] | 6100 | [2400 – 11 000] |
| Barbados | 2100 | [1800 – 2500] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1 000] | 2100 | [1800 – 2500] |
| Cuba | 7100 | [5700 – 8900] | 2600 | [1900 – 3400] | 7000 | [5600 – 8800] |
| Dominican Republic | 57 000 | [49 000 – 66 000] | 54 000 | [45 000 – 65 000] | 54 000 | [45 000 – 62 000] |
| Haiti | 120 000 | [110 000 – 140 000] | 130 000 | [110 000 – 160 000] | 110 000 | [95 000 – 130 000] |
| Jamaica | 32 000 | [21 000 – 45 000] | 32 000 | [23 000 – 41 000] | 31 000 | [20 000 – 43 000] |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 15 000 | [11 000 – 19 000] | 10 000 | [7900 – 14 000] | 14 000 | [11 000 – 19 000] |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 1 400 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 600 000] | 1 100 000 | [1 000 000 – 1 300 000] | 1 400 000 | [1 200 000 – 1 600 000] |
| Argentina | 110 000 | [88 000 – 140 000] | 80 000 | [66 000 – 99 000] | 110 000 | [87 000 – 140 000] |
| Belize | 4800 | [4000 – 5700] | 3600 | [3000 – 4200] | 4400 | [3600 – 5300] |
| Bolivia | 12 000 | [9000 – 16 000] | 12 000 | [9100 – 16 000] | 11 000 | [8400 – 15 000] |
| Brazil | ... | [460 000 – 810 000] | ... | [380 000 – 560 000] | ... | [450 000 – 800 000] |
| Chile | 40 000 | [32 000 – 51 000] | 24 000 | [19 000 – 31 000] | 39 000 | [31 000 – 50 000] |
| Colombia | 160 000 | [120 000 – 210 000] | 210 000 | [170 000 – 260 000] | 150 000 | [120 000 – 200 000] |
| Costa Rica | 9800 | [7500 – 13 000] | 4400 | [3400 – 5900] | 9600 | [7300 – 12 000] |
| Ecuador | 37 000 | [28 000 – 50 000] | 36 000 | [27 000 – 47 000] | 36 000 | [27 000 – 49 000] |
| El Salvador | 34 000 | [25 000 – 44 000] | 25 000 | [19 000 – 33 000] | 32 000 | [24 000 – 42 000] |
| Guatemala | 62 000 | [47 000 – 82 000] | 31 000 | [23 000 – 41 000] | 60 000 | [45 000 – 79 000] |
| Guyana | 5900 | [2700 – 8800] | 7800 | [5300 – 12 000] | 5500 | [2400 – 8200] |
| Honduras | 39 000 | [26 000 – 51 000] | 44 000 | [33 000 – 61 000] | 37 000 | [24 000 – 49 000] |
| Nicaragua | 6900 | [5200 – 9100] | 3700 | [2900 – 4800] | 6700 | [5000 – 8900] |
| Panama | 20 000 | [14 000 – 36 000] | 26 000 | [17 000 – 50 000] | 20 000 | [13 000 – 36 000] |
| Paraguay | 13 000 | [9800 – 16 000] | 9200 | [7200 – 13 000] | 12 000 | [9600 – 16 000] |
| Peru | 75 000 | [58 000 – 100 000] | 82 000 | [65 000 – 100 000] | 73 000 | [56 000 – 98 000] |
| Suriname | 3700 | [2700 – 5300] | 3300 | [2300 – 4500] | 3600 | [2700 – 5100] |
| Uruguay | 9900 | [8400 – 12 000] | 7000 | [5900 – 8200] | 9600 | [8100 – 11 000] |
| Venezuela | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |



ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2001 Adults (15+) | | 2009 Adult (15-49) prevalence percent | | 2001 Adult (15-49) prevalence percent | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | estimate | [low - high estimate] | estimate | [low - high estimate] | estimate | [low - high estimate] |
| NORTH AMERICA | 1 200 000 | [950 000 - 1 400 000] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.7] | 0.4 | [0.4 - 0.5] |
| Canada | 49 000 | [40 000 - 62 000] | 0.3 | [0.2 - 0.4] | 0.3 | [0.2 - 0.3] |
| Mexico | 180 000 | [150 000 - 210 000] | 0.3 | [0.3 - 0.4] | 0.3 | [0.2 - 0.4] |
| United States of America | 930 000 | [730 000 - 1 200 000] | 0.6 | [0.4 - 0.8] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.7] |
| CARIBBEAN | 220 000 | [200 000 - 250 000] | 1.0 | [0.9 - 1.1] | 1.1 | [1.0 - 1.2] |
| Bahamas | 5400 | [3400 - 7600] | 3.1 | [1.2 - 5.4] | 3.1 | [1.9 - 4.4] |
| Barbados | <1000 | [<1000 - 1000] | 1.4 | [1.2 - 1.6] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.6] |
| Cuba | 2600 | [1900 - 3400] | 0.1 | [0.1 - 0.1] | <0.1 | [<0.1 - 0.1] |
| Dominican Republic | 50 000 | [43 000 - 60 000] | 0.9 | [0.7 - 1.0] | 0.9 | [0.8 - 1.1] |
| Haiti | 120 000 | [100 000 - 140 000] | 1.9 | [1.7 - 2.2] | 2.6 | [2.3 - 3.0] |
| Jamaica | 31 000 | [22 000 - 39 000] | 1.7 | [1.1 - 2.5] | 1.9 | [1.3 - 2.4] |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 10 000 | [7800 - 14 000] | 1.5 | [1.1 - 2.0] | 1.2 | [0.9 - 1.6] |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 1 100 000 | [1 000 000 - 1 200 000] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.6] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.5] |
| Argentina | 79 000 | [65 000 - 97 000] | 0.5 | [0.3 - 0.6] | 0.4 | [0.3 - 0.5] |
| Belize | 3300 | [2800 - 3800] | 2.3 | [2.0 - 2.8] | 2.2 | [1.9 - 2.6] |
| Bolivia | 11 000 | [8600 - 15 000] | 0.2 | [0.1 - 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.2 - 0.3] |
| Brazil | ... | [360 000 - 550 000] | ... | [0.3 - 0.6] | ... | [0.3 - 0.5] |
| Chile | 24 000 | [18 000 - 30 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 - 0.5] | 0.3 | [0.2 - 0.3] |
| Colombia | 210 000 | [160 000 - 260 000] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.7] | 0.8 | [0.7 - 1.1] |
| Costa Rica | 4400 | [3300 - 5800] | 0.3 | [0.2 - 0.4] | 0.2 | [0.1 - 0.2] |
| Ecuador | 35 000 | [26 000 - 46 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 - 0.6] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.6] |
| El Salvador | 24 000 | [18 000 - 32 000] | 0.8 | [0.6 - 1.1] | 0.8 | [0.6 - 1.0] |
| Guatemala | 30 000 | [22 000 - 40 000] | 0.8 | [0.6 - 1.0] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.7] |
| Guyana | 7000 | [4600 - 11 000] | 1.2 | [0.5 - 1.9] | 1.4 | [0.9 - 2.2] |
| Honduras | 42 000 | [31 000 - 57 000] | 0.8 | [0.5 - 1.0] | 1.2 | [0.9 - 1.6] |
| Nicaragua | 3600 | [2800 - 4700] | 0.2 | [0.1 - 0.3] | 0.1 | [0.1 - 0.2] |
| Panama | 25 000 | [16 000 - 49 000] | 0.9 | [0.6 - 1.5] | 1.4 | [0.9 - 2.7] |
| Paraguay | 9000 | [7000 - 12 000] | 0.3 | [0.2 - 0.4] | 0.3 | [0.2 - 0.4] |
| Peru | 81 000 | [64 000 - 99 000] | 0.4 | [0.3 - 0.5] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.6] |
| Suriname | 3200 | [2300 - 4400] | 1.0 | [0.7 - 1.4] | 1.0 | [0.7 - 1.4] |
| Uruguay | 6800 | [5800 - 8000] | 0.5 | [0.4 - 0.6] | 0.4 | [0.3 - 0.4] |
| Venezuela | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | 2009 Women (15+) | | 2001 Women (15+) | | 2009 Children (0-14) | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| NORTH AMERICA | 390 000 | [310 000 – 510 000] | 270 000 | [220 000 – 320 000] | 4500 | [4000 – 5800] |
| Canada | 21 000 | [16 000 – 25 000] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 18 000] | ... | ... |
| Mexico | 59 000 | [47 000 – 75 000] | 41 000 | [33 000 – 49 000] | ... | ... |
| United States of America | 310 000 | [220 000 – 430 000] | 210 000 | [160 000 – 270 000] | ... | ... |
| CARIBBEAN | 120 000 | [100 000 – 140 000] | 120 000 | [100 000 – 140 000] | 17 000 | [8500 – 26 000] |
| Bahamas | 3700 | [1500 – 6400] | 3300 | [2100 – 4600] | ... | ... |
| Barbados | <1000 | [<1000 – <1000] | <500 | [<500 – <500] | ... | ... |
| Cuba | 2200 | [1700 – 2700] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1000] | ... | ... |
| Dominican Republic | 32 000 | [26 000 – 37 000] | 29 000 | [24 000 – 35 000] | ... | ... |
| Haiti | 67 000 | [56 000 – 78 000] | 73 000 | [61 000 – 87 000] | 12 000 | [5700 – 18 000] |
| Jamaica | 10 000 | [6700 – 14 000] | 9900 | [7300 – 13 000] | ... | ... |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 4700 | [3500 – 6100] | 3300 | [2600 – 4300] | ... | ... |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 490 000 | [420 000 – 590 000] | 370 000 | [330 000 – 420 000] | 36 000 | [25 000 – 50 000] |
| Argentina | 36 000 | [28 000 – 45 000] | 25 000 | [20 000 – 30 000] | ... | ... |
| Belize | 2600 | [2100 – 3100] | 1900 | [1600 – 2200] | ... | ... |
| Bolivia | 3600 | [2700 – 4800] | 3500 | [2700 – 4600] | ... | ... |
| Brazil | ... | [180 000 – 330 000] | ... | [140 000 – 210 000] | ... | ... |
| Chile | 12 000 | [9700 – 15 000] | 7200 | [5500 – 9300] | ... | ... |
| Colombia | 50 000 | [38 000 – 65 000] | 65 000 | [51 000 – 80 000] | ... | ... |
| Costa Rica | 2800 | [2100 – 3600] | 1300 | [<1000 – 1700] | ... | ... |
| Ecuador | 11 000 | [8400 – 15 000] | 11 000 | [8200 – 14 000] | ... | ... |
| El Salvador | 11 000 | [8500 – 14 000] | 8000 | [6000 – 11 000] | ... | ... |
| Guatemala | 20 000 | [15 000 – 26 000] | 9600 | [7200 – 13 000] | ... | ... |
| Guyana | 2800 | [1100 – 4200] | 3800 | [2400 – 5700] | ... | ... |
| Honduras | 12 000 | [7900 – 16 000] | 13 000 | [9700 – 18 000] | ... | ... |
| Nicaragua | 2100 | [1600 – 2800] | 1100 | [<1000 – 1400] | ... | ... |
| Panama | 6300 | [4200 – 11 000] | 7600 | [4900 – 15 000] | ... | ... |
| Paraguay | 3800 | [2900 – 4800] | 2700 | [2100 – 3700] | ... | ... |
| Peru | 18 000 | [14 000 – 25 000] | 15 000 | [12 000 – 19 000] | ... | ... |
| Suriname | 1100 | [<1000 – 1600] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1300] | ... | ... |
| Uruguay | 3100 | [2600 – 3600] | 2100 | [1800 – 2500] | ... | ... |
| Venezuela | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |



ESTIMATED PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

| | 2001 | | 2009 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| NORTH AMERICA | 5200 | [2900 – 7700] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.4] |
| Canada | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.2] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.5] |
| Mexico | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| United States of America | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.5] |
| CARIBBEAN | 18 000 | [9100 – 27 000] | 0.8 | [0.6 – 1.0] | 0.4 | [0.3 – 0.7] |
| Bahamas | ... | ... | 3.1 | [0.8 – 6.6] | 1.4 | [0.5 – 2.8] |
| Barbados | ... | ... | 1.1 | [0.8 – 1.4] | 0.9 | [0.7 – 1.1] |
| Cuba | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Dominican Republic | ... | ... | 0.7 | [0.4 – 0.9] | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.4] |
| Haiti | 12 000 | [6300 – 19 000] | 1.3 | [1.0 – 1.8] | 0.6 | [0.4 – 0.8] |
| Jamaica | ... | ... | 0.7 | [0.3 – 1.4] | 1.0 | [0.4 – 3.1] |
| Trinidad and Tobago | ... | ... | 0.7 | [0.3 – 1.2] | 1.0 | [0.4 – 3.3] |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 30 000 | [20 000 – 42 000] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.2 – 0.5] |
| Argentina | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.8] |
| Belize | ... | ... | 1.8 | [1.4 – 2.7] | 0.7 | [0.5 – 1.1] |
| Bolivia | ... | ... | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [<0.1 – 0.3] |
| Brazil | ... | ... | ... | [0.1 – 0.4] | ... | [0.1 – 0.3] |
| Chile | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.7] |
| Colombia | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.7] |
| Costa Rica | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] |
| Ecuador | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.8] |
| El Salvador | ... | ... | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.5] | 0.4 | [0.2 – 1.3] |
| Guatemala | ... | ... | 0.3 | [0.2 – 0.6] | 0.5 | [0.2 – 1.4] |
| Guyana | ... | ... | 0.8 | [0.2 – 1.5] | 0.6 | [0.2 – 1.0] |
| Honduras | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.4] | 0.3 | [0.1 – 1.1] |
| Nicaragua | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.1] | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] |
| Panama | ... | ... | 0.3 | [0.1 – 0.5] | 0.4 | [0.2 – 1.3] |
| Paraguay | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.6] |
| Peru | ... | ... | 0.1 | [0.1 – 0.2] | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] |
| Suriname | ... | ... | 0.4 | [0.2 – 0.7] | 0.6 | [0.2 – 2.0] |
| Uruguay | ... | ... | 0.2 | [0.1 – 0.3] | 0.3 | [0.1 – 1.0] |
| Venezuela | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

ESTIMATED NEW HIV INFECTIONS

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | | Adult (15–49) incidence rate | | Adults + children newly infected | |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| NORTH AMERICA | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 70 000 | [44 000 – 130 000] |
| Canada | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 3800] |
| Mexico | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [8800 – 21 000] |
| United States of America | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 54 000 | [24 000 – 110 000] |
| CARIBBEAN | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.11] | 17 000 | [13 000 – 21 000] |
| Bahamas | ... | [<0.10 – 0.62] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.43] | ... | [<200 – 1200] |
| Barbados | ... | [<0.10 – 0.16] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.13] | ... | [<200 – <500] |
| Cuba | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – <1000] |
| Dominican Republic | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – 0.10] | 3600 | [1600 – 5000] |
| Haiti | 0.15 | [0.10 – 0.19] | 0.19 | [0.15 – 0.23] | 8800 | [6500 – 11 000] |
| Jamaica | 0.13 | [<0.10 – 0.27] | 0.19 | [0.10 – 0.25] | 2100 | [<1000 – 4200] |
| Trinidad and Tobago | ... | [<0.10 – 0.21] | ... | [0.10 – 0.19] | ... | [<1000 – 1800] |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 92 000 | [70 000 – 120 000] |
| Argentina | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 7500 | [4100 – 11 000] |
| Belize | 0.20 | [0.13 – 0.32] | 0.30 | [0.23 – 0.35] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Bolivia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 1600] |
| Brazil | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [18 000 – 70 000] |
| Chile | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [1400 – 4300] |
| Colombia | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [2800 – 16 000] |
| Costa Rica | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – 1100] |
| Ecuador | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [1100 – 6200] |
| El Salvador | ... | [<0.10 – 0.11] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.14] | ... | [1200 – 4000] |
| Guatemala | ... | [<0.10 – 0.15] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.12] | ... | [3600 – 11 000] |
| Guyana | ... | [<0.10 – 0.17] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<100 – <1000] |
| Honduras | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.13] | ... | [<1000 – 3700] |
| Nicaragua | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – 1300] |
| Panama | ... | [<0.10 – 0.11] | ... | [<0.10 – 0.14] | ... | [<1000 – 2200] |
| Paraguay | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<1000 – 1600] |
| Peru | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [2300 – 6700] |
| Suriname | <0.10 | [<0.10 – <0.10] | 0.11 | [<0.10 – 0.16] | <500 | [<100 – <500] |
| Uruguay | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<0.10 – <0.10] | ... | [<500 – <1000] |
| Venezuela | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

A1

ESTIMATED NEW HIV INFECTIONS

ESTIMATED AIDS-RELATED DEATHS

| | 2009 | | 2009 | | 2001 | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Adults newly infected | | AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | | AIDS-related deaths in adults + children | |
| | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] | estimate | [low – high estimate] |
| NORTH AMERICA | 69 000 | [43 000 – 120 000] | 26 000 | [22 000 – 44 000] | 30 000 | [26 000 – 35 000] |
| Canada | ... | [<1000 – 3800] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Mexico | ... | [8300 – 20 000] | ... | [6400 – 12 000] | ... | [9800 – 15 000] |
| United States of America | 54 000 | [24 000 – 110 000] | 17 000 | [13 000 – 36 000] | 17 000 | [14 000 – 23 000] |
| CARIBBEAN | 15 000 | [12 000 – 19 000] | 12 000 | [8500 – 15 000] | 19 000 | [16 000 – 23 000] |
| Bahamas | ... | [<100 – 1100] | <500 | [<200 – <1000] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Barbados | ... | [<200 – <500] | <100 | [<100 – <100] | <100 | [<100 – <100] |
| Cuba | ... | [<500 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <500] | <200 | [<100 – <200] |
| Dominican Republic | 3200 | [1300 – 4400] | 2300 | [1300 – 3400] | 3900 | [2900 – 5500] |
| Haiti | 7600 | [5400 – 10 000] | 7100 | [5200 – 9400] | 12 000 | [9200 – 14 000] |
| Jamaica | 2000 | [<1000 – 4000] | 1200 | [<500 – 2100] | 2700 | [2100 – 3500] |
| Trinidad and Tobago | ... | [<1000 – 1700] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] | <1000 | [<500 – <1000] |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 87 000 | [66 000 – 120 000] | 58 000 | [43 000 – 70 000] | 53 000 | [44 000 – 65 000] |
| Argentina | 7400 | [4100 – 11 000] | 2900 | [1600 – 4500] | 2800 | [1600 – 4100] |
| Belize | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <500 | [<500 – <500] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Bolivia | ... | [<500 – 1500] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1200] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1100] |
| Brazil | ... | [17 000 – 69 000] | ... | [2000 – 25 000] | ... | [7200 – 24 000] |
| Chile | ... | [1200 – 4000] | ... | [<1000 – 2200] | ... | [<500 – 1200] |
| Colombia | ... | [2300 – 16 000] | 14 000 | [11 000 – 18 000] | 13 000 | [9800 – 17 000] |
| Costa Rica | ... | [<500 – 1000] | <500 | [<100 – <1000] | <100 | [<100 – <200] |
| Ecuador | ... | [<100 – <100] | 2200 | [1300 – 3300] | 2800 | [2100 – 3700] |
| El Salvador | ... | [1000 – 3800] | 1400 | [<1000 – 2100] | <1000 | [<200 – 1100] |
| Guatemala | ... | [3200 – 10 000] | 2600 | [1600 – 3700] | 1500 | [1000 – 2100] |
| Guyana | ... | [<100 – <1000] | <500 | [<100 – <1000] | <1000 | [<1000 – 1300] |
| Honduras | ... | [<1000 – 3400] | 2500 | [1700 – 3400] | 3700 | [2800 – 5000] |
| Nicaragua | ... | [<500 – 1300] | <500 | [<200 – <500] | <200 | [<200 – <500] |
| Panama | ... | [<1000 – 2100] | 1500 | [<1000 – 3600] | 1600 | [<1000 – 3200] |
| Paraguay | ... | [<1000 – 1600] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] | <500 | [<500 – <1000] |
| Peru | ... | [2100 – 6300] | 5000 | [3800 – 6600] | 6300 | [5200 – 7900] |
| Suriname | <200 | [<100 – <500] | <200 | [<200 – <500] | <500 | [<200 – <500] |
| Uruguay | ... | [<500 – <1000] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Venezuela | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

ESTIMATED ORPHANS DUE TO AIDS

HIV PREVALENCE (%) IN MOST-AT-RISK GROUPS IN CAPITAL CITY

| | 2009 | | 2001 | | Injecting drug users | | Female sex workers | | Men who have sex with men | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Orphans (0-17) currently living | | Orphans (0-17) | | Year | HIV (%) | Year | HIV (%) | Year | HIV (%) |
| | estimate | [low - high estimate] | estimate | [low - high estimate] | | | | | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | 140 000 | [110 000 - 180 000] | 210 000 | [160 000 - 260 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Canada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 12.7 | ... | ... | 2008 | 14.7 |
| Mexico | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 5.0 | 2009 | 0.9 | 2009 | 10.2 |
| United States of America | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| CARIBBEAN | 140 000 | [110 000 - 170 000] | 100 000 | [63 000 - 170 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bahamas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 25.6 |
| Barbados | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cuba | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 0.1 | 2009 | 0.7 |
| Dominican Republic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 4.8 | 2004 | 10.7 |
| Haiti | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 5.3 | ... | ... |
| Jamaica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 4.9 | 2007 | 31.8 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | 240 000 | [200 000 - 280 000] | 190 000 | [150 000 - 240 000] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Argentina | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 11.9 | 2008 | 1.9 | 2008 | 11.8 |
| Belize | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolivia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 11.6 |
| Brazil | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 5.9 | ... | ... | 2009 | 12.6 |
| Chile | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 20.3 |
| Colombia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 1.6 | ... | ... |
| Costa Rica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 12.7 |
| Ecuador | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| El Salvador | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 4.1 | 2009 | 9.8 |
| Guatemala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2006 | 1.0 | 2006 | 18.3 |
| Guyana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 16.6 | 2009 | 19.4 |
| Honduras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2006 | 2.3 | 2006 | 6.6 |
| Nicaragua | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 4.2 |
| Panama | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paraguay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 1.8 | 2008 | 9.6 |
| Peru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2009 | 10.1 |
| Suriname | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uruguay | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2008 | 9.1 |
| Venezuela | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

A1

Monitoring progress in national responses to HIV

In adopting the 2001 *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*, Member States of the United Nations agreed to systematically review and regularly report on their progress in realizing universal access to HIV prevention, treatment care and support by 2010. As part of that review process and on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General, the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) requests Member States to submit biennial reports to UNAIDS—the Country Progress Reports—against a set of standardized core indicators.

The information provided by Country Progress Reports represents the most comprehensive and readily accessible data on the status of the epidemic and progress being made by countries in the response. The primary purpose of this annex is to compile that data in one place, thus providing a transparent monitoring of progress towards the targets set in the *Declaration of Commitment* and the Millennium Development Goals. The data compiled allow a deeper understanding of the global, as well as regional and national responses to the epidemic.

INDICATORS

Core indicators for reporting have been consolidated and refined in each round of reporting since 2003, when the first UNGASS Progress Report, Follow-up to the 2001 UNGASS: Progress Report on the Global Response to HIV/AIDS, was published. This ongoing work is done in collaboration with global partners and the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG), which sets the international standards for monitoring and evaluation. Details on how the indicators were constructed are available on the UNAIDS Web site in the document *UNGASS Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: Guidelines on the Construction of Core Indicators* (March 2009).

All countries, regardless of their economic or epidemiological status, were requested to report on all indicators, where appropriate. Countries were expected to consider each indicator in light of the individual dynamics of their epidemic. When countries chose not to report on a particular indicator, they were asked to provide an explanation as to why they chose not to report. This allowed for an analysis that differentiates between an absence of data, the inapplicability of particular indicators to particular country situations, or the non-relevance of the particular issue, such as orphans and vulnerable children in low-prevalence settings.

RESPONSE RATES

In 2010, 182 countries (94% of UN Member States) submitted Country Progress Reports to UNAIDS. The proportion of Member States submitting such reports has increased consistently over each of the four rounds of reporting, as seen in figures 1 and 2. In the first round of reporting slightly more than half (54%) of Member States reported, increasing to 64% in 2006 and 77% in 2008.

All but two regions have response rates above 90%. There was a substantial increase in the numbers of reports received from Western and Central Europe, which resulted in an increase in the response rate for this region from 67% in 2008 to 88% in 2010. No change in response rate was observed in East Asia with three of the five countries in the region submitting reports, as was the case in 2008.

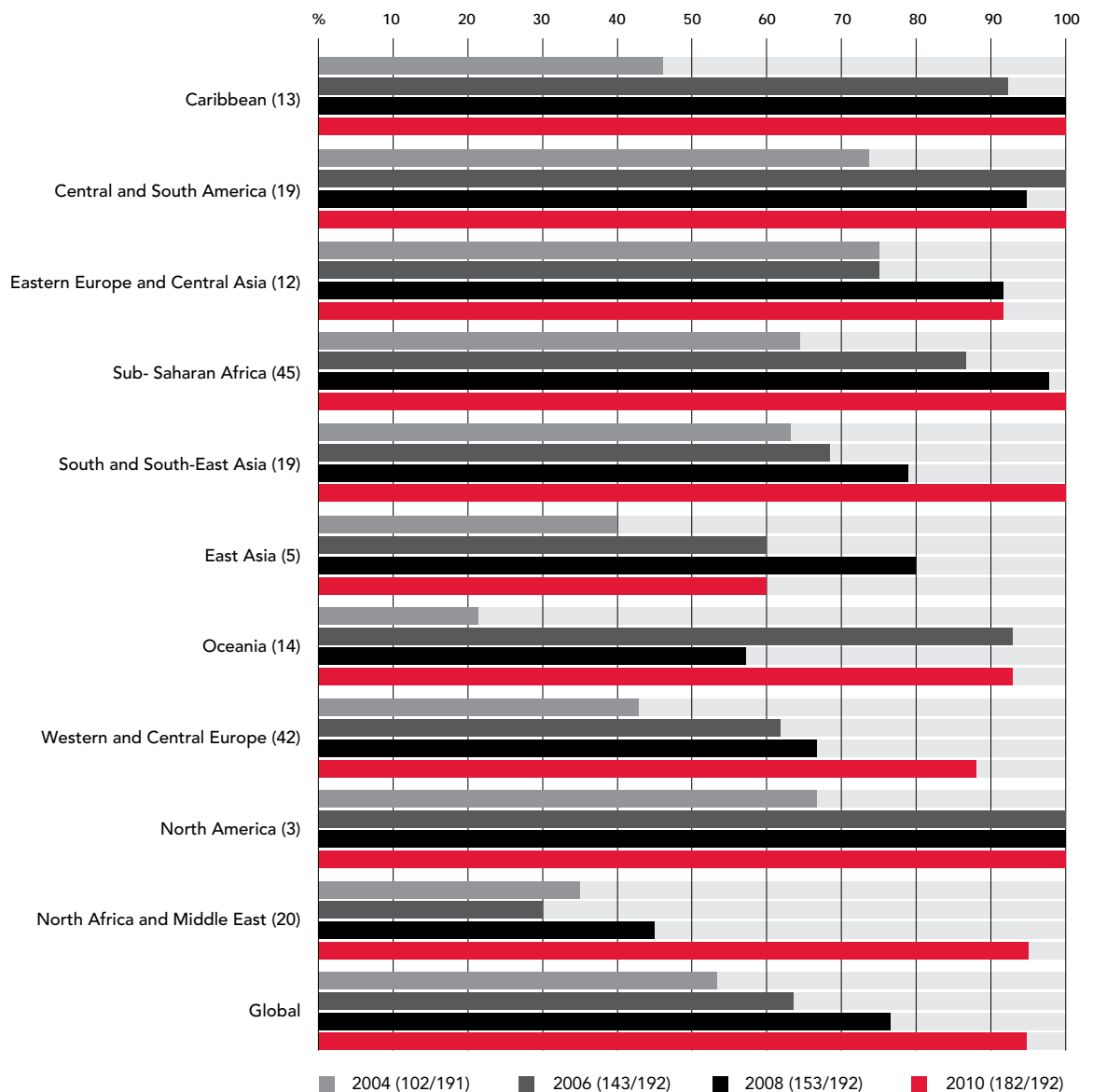
The most remarkable increase in response rates was seen in North Africa and the Middle East, where the percentage of Member States submitting Country Progress Reports jumped from 45% in 2008 to 95% in 2010.

Figure A2.1

Response rates by region and reporting round*

UNGASS Submissions by region (UN Member States reporting/total number of UN Member States)

* Includes all country progress reports submitted to UNAIDS, including late or incomplete submissions



A2

Figure A2.2

Country Progress Reports received by year*

* Includes all country progress reports submitted to UNAIDS, including late or incomplete submissions

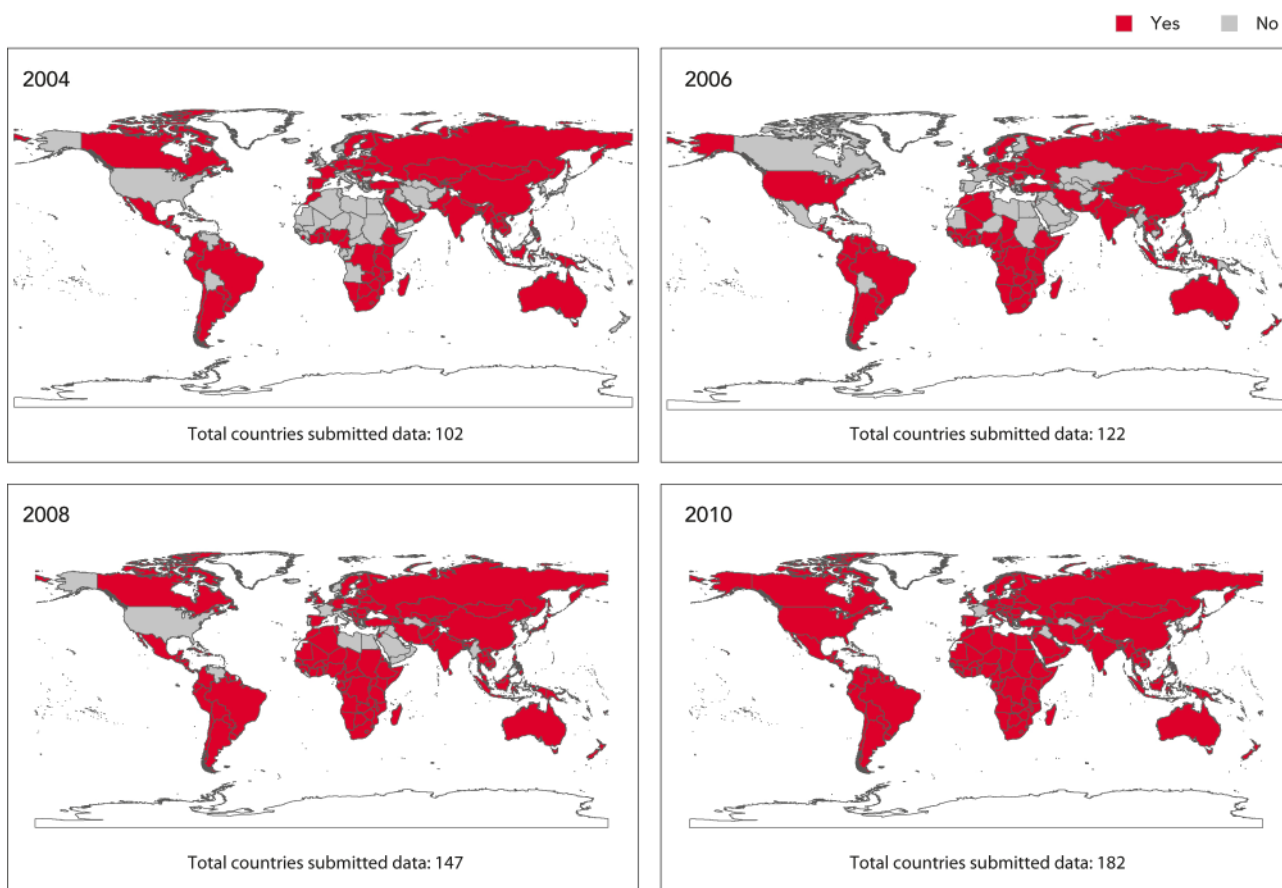


Table A2.1

Countries that did not provide reports on the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment in 2010 (n=10)

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Andorra | Iceland | San Marino |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Iraq | Turkmenistan |
| Republic of Korea | Kiribati | |
| France | Liechtenstein | |

Table A2.2

Countries that provided reports on the implementation of the *Declaration of Commitment* in 2010 (n=182)

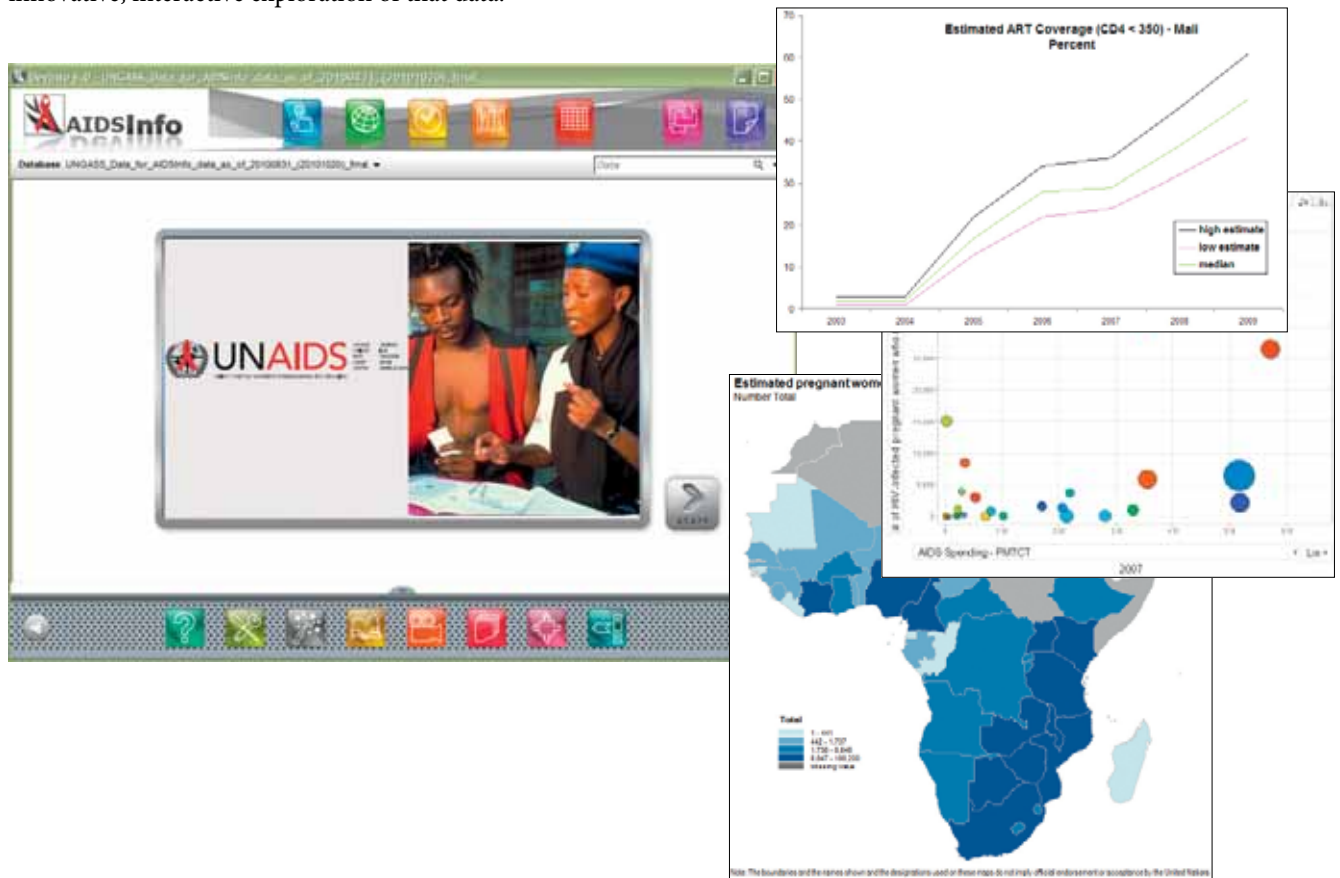
| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Afghanistan | Djibouti | Luxembourg | Samoa |
| Albania | Dominica | Madagascar | Sao Tome and Principe |
| Algeria | Dominican Republic | Malawi | Saudi Arabia |
| Angola | Ecuador | Malaysia | Senegal |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Egypt | Maldives | Serbia |
| Argentina | El Salvador | Mali | Seychelles |
| Armenia | Equatorial Guinea | Malta | Sierra Leone |
| Australia | Eritrea | Marshall Islands | Singapore |
| Austria | Estonia | Mauritania | Slovakia |
| Azerbaijan | Ethiopia | Mauritius | Slovenia |
| Bahamas | Fiji | Mexico | Solomon Islands |
| Bahrain | Finland | Micronesia, Federated States of | Somalia |
| Bangladesh | Gabon | Moldova | South Africa |
| Barbados | Gambia | Monaco | Spain |
| Belarus | Georgia | Mongolia | Sri Lanka |
| Belgium | Germany | Montenegro | Sudan |
| Belize | Ghana | Morocco | Suriname |
| Benin | Greece | Mozambique | Swaziland |
| Bhutan | Grenada | Myanmar | Sweden |
| Bolivia | Guatemala | Namibia | Switzerland |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Guinea | Nauru | Syrian Arab Republic |
| Botswana | Guinea-Bissau | Nepal | Tajikistan |
| Brazil | Guyana | Netherlands | Thailand |
| Brunei Darussalam | Haiti | New Zealand | The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| Bulgaria | Honduras | Nicaragua | Timor-Leste |
| Burkina Faso | Hungary | Niger | Togo |
| Burundi | India | Nigeria | Tonga |
| Cambodia | Indonesia | Norway | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Cameroon | Iran, Islamic Republic of | Oman | Tunisia |
| Canada | Ireland | Pakistan | Turkey |
| Cape Verde | Israel | Palau | Tuvalu |
| Central African Republic | Italy | Panama | Uganda |
| Chad | Jamaica | Papua New Guinea | Ukraine |
| Chile | Japan | Paraguay | United Arab Emirates |
| China | Jordan | Peru | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Colombia | Kazakhstan | Philippines | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Comoros | Kenya | Poland | United States of America |
| Congo, Republic of the | Kuwait | Portugal | Uruguay |
| Costa Rica | Kyrgyzstan | Qatar | Uzbekistan |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Lao People's Democratic Republic | Romania | Vanuatu |
| Croatia | Latvia | Russian Federation | Venezuela |
| Cuba | Lebanon | Rwanda | Viet Nam |
| Cyprus | Lesotho | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Yemen |
| Czech Republic | Liberia | Saint Lucia | Zambia |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Zimbabwe |
| Denmark | Lithuania | | |

To facilitate the use of AIDS-related data in countries and globally, UNAIDS has developed AIDSInfoOnline. AIDSInfoOnline is a data visualization and dissemination tool, based on the DevInfo project. It contains data from multiple agencies, including WHO, Measure DHS, UNAIDS and UNICEF. AIDSInfoOnline is populated with multisectoral HIV data, including AIDS spending, epidemiological estimates, country-reported programmatic data and National Composite Policy Index responses from government and civil society.

AIDSInfoOnline's data visualization capabilities allow for rapid production of charts, maps and tables, along with export of data and graphics to numerous formats for presentation and analysis. AIDSInfoOnline allows comparison of similar indicators from multiple sources. It is provided free of charge and installable on a PC or as a web-based service.

Under development for AIDSInfoOnline are e-learning materials to familiarize users with the tool and its advanced features, continued sourcing of relevant and complementary data into the database and assistance and guidance to regional and national entities that want to establish HIV/AIDS data hubs.

AIDSInfoOnline aims to be the leading source of HIV/AIDS data globally and provide its users with the most innovative, interactive exploration of that data.



DATA VALIDATION

A comprehensive review of the national Reports was conducted by evaluation specialists at UNAIDS to ensure the completeness, accuracy and harmonization of data in relation to the core indicators. UNAIDS contacted 150 countries with follow-up data questions. The majority of issues regarding reported data were resolved through these communications. Data issues that were not resolved as of the publication date were not included in the data analyses summarized in this report.

In addition, a reconciliation process took place for data reported to UNAIDS, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNICEF, the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, WHO and Measure DHS (data collected through the Demographic and Health Survey programme). As a result of discrepancies identified in this reconciliation, direct communications were undertaken with national focal points for UNGASS reporting in 113 countries to obtain clarification and resolution of outstanding questions. Over 85% of these 113 countries responded with clarifying information.

Due to their complex nature, separate validation processes were undertaken for the National AIDS Spending Matrix and the National Composite Policy Index, a questionnaire that assesses progress in the development of national HIV policies and strategies. A comprehensive data review was undertaken at UNAIDS to check the completeness and accuracy of the funding matrices submitted. One hundred and eleven countries were contacted with follow-up data questions, the majority of which were resolved through these communications. The Policy Index reports were checked for internal consistency and completeness of the response. Confusing or illogical values were corrected; countries were contacted in cases of substantial missing data and multiple, non-consolidated Policy Index submissions. To resolve data issues relating to the Policy Index, 67 countries were contacted, the majority of countries responded.

NATIONAL COMPOSITE POLICY INDEX (NCPI)

The National Composite Policy Index, (NCPI), is a questionnaire completed through a review of relevant

documents and interviewing people most knowledgeable about the topics covered. One part¹ of the NCPI is completed by government officials, while another part² is completed by representatives from civil society and bilateral or multilateral organizations. The recommended consultative process for completing the NCPI aims to foster an environment conducive to including both government and nongovernment perspectives in the consolidated NCPI response that is eventually submitted by the government as part of its UNGASS report. It is strongly recommended that a final workshop is organized with key stakeholders, including representatives from networks of people living with HIV and from populations at higher risk of HIV and other vulnerable populations, to present, discuss and validate the NCPI responses and write-up before the final submission. In general, NCPI responses provided by the government are often more optimistic than those provided by nongovernment respondents.

As there are over 200 data points for each country NCPI, not all data are included in the data tables presented in this report, but are available alongside individual country reports on the UNAIDS website and on AIDSInfoOnline.org. Validated data from 171 UN member states were included in the analyses summarized in this report.

CHALLENGES IN MONITORING KEY POPULATIONS AT RISK

Ensuring country-level representative samples and establishing a global information system regarding programme coverage and risk behaviours for key populations at higher risk for HIV³ present significant technical and ethical challenges. Methods are being developed to improve sampling of these often hard-to-reach populations, such as respondent-driven sampling. While new methods may lead to samples that are more representative, it is recognized that obtaining a truly representative national sample may never be feasible. However, even though countries may not be able to attest to the national representativeness of samples used for surveys of key populations at higher risk for HIV, repeated measures using the same sampling frame and methodology can produce reliable data on trends in behaviours and service coverage.

¹ Government officials complete questions on the national strategic plan, political support, and key policies and strategies of HIV programmes.

² Nongovernment representatives complete questions on the country's human rights context in relation to HIV; civil society involvement in the HIV response; and key policies and strategies of HIV programmes.

³ These groups were previously referred to as most-at-risk populations.

The data from behavioural surveillance surveys (BSS), which are often obtained from urban convenience samples in programme catchment areas, are likely to produce a bias when measuring service coverage and risk behaviours. In order to enable the monitoring of trends countries were advised to keep these biases constant by using a consistent methodology and sampling frame. In order to better understand potential biases and accurately interpret the data obtained in these surveys countries were encouraged to report data for these indicators that had been reviewed and endorsed by technical experts within the country, such as monitoring and evaluation technical working groups or national research councils.

During the global data analysis, a number of methodological differences among countries were observed in the approach for data collection on key populations at risk. These differences mostly relate to group definitions, measurement tools and time periods applied for the data collection. All recognized differences are systematically presented in the footnotes provided in the tables.

On a country level, it is important to interpret these indicator data alongside the country-reported NCPI, which provides an overview of the policy environment and programmatic response regarding key populations at risk in a given country, from the perspective of both the government and nongovernmental groups and civil society.

NATIONAL CONSULTATION

While they are perhaps most pronounced in monitoring the behaviours and service coverage of key populations at risk of HIV, methodological challenges affect any efforts to obtain national estimates of behaviours and services. It is therefore important to assess potential biases and other weaknesses of all available data in order to obtain the most robust assessment possible of the status of the national response.

Countries are strongly encouraged to undertake a consultation process with all relevant stakeholders to review and consolidate national-level data. The purpose of this consultation is to collectively assess the strengths and weaknesses of these data, and to obtain consensus on the interpretation of these data. Such discussions allow for a better understanding of national responses, and contribute to a strengthening of multisectoral responses.

The vast majority of Country Progress Reports received provided information about the consultation process that was used for the validation and interpretation of the data reported. These reports are available in full and unaltered on the UNAIDS website at www.unaids.org.

COUNTRY DATA TABLES

The following tables present data submitted to UNAIDS in Country Progress Reports, as a part of the monitoring of progress towards the *Declaration of Commitment*. Where indicators and methods were consistent across reporting years, all available data from previous years are provided in order to allow the reader to examine changes over time. Where possible the year that the data were collected was differentiated from the year of reporting. The percentages and numbers in the tables are rounded to the nearest whole number. Some of the Country Progress Report data were still under review with countries at the time of production of this reference report. Where this is the case, it has been explicitly footnoted in the Indicator Data Tables.

Countries may not have submitted data for a given indicator because either (1) no data were available with which to construct the indicator according to the UNGASS definition, (2) the country uses an alternate methodology or indicator for tracking this particular issue, or (3) the country chose not to report on the indicator because it was considered not relevant to the country's epidemic. In some instances an alternative source was used to provide values when a country submission was not received for that indicator. An example of this is the blood safety indicator, where supplementary values were provided by the World Health Organization (Department of Blood Transfusion Safety). Where no data were reported for a given indicator, and no data for that country are available from another comparable source, that country has been excluded from the relevant data table.

Values printed in the tables are those endorsed by countries. In some instances these values differ from those originally submitted as a result of the reconciliation process. As such, some values in these data tables may differ from those published in individual Country Progress Reports.

In addition to data reported by countries, values for these countries from the most recent Demographic and Health Survey or Multiple Indicator Cluster survey are provided. In the absence of confidence intervals and detailed

methodological notes with which to interpret original country submissions, these values allow for some very simple data triangulation. However, in many instances the DHS or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was used as the source of country reporting, which should not be misinterpreted as a convergence of values from different sources rather than a repetition of the same data.

MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

Progress towards Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6, “to halt and begin to reverse the HIV epidemic”, is monitored using data contained in Country Progress Report submissions received from Member States of the United Nations. These reports include data on 25 standardized core indicators for use in monitoring progress towards the *Declaration of Commitment* made in the 2001 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS).

This report describes and presents individual country data for the 25 UNGASS indicators, five of which are also explicitly included in the core set of indicators used for monitoring progress towards MDG 6 and are available in the MDG database at www.mdgs.un.org. Data for these five indicators are sourced from Country Progress Reports and provided to the United Nations Statistics Division by UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO. Table A2.3 shows the response rates for these indicators over the four rounds of UNGASS reporting.

Table A2.3

Response rates for the indicators for monitoring progress towards Millennium Development Goal 6: to halt and begin to reverse the HIV epidemic

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY | Number of responding countries | 113 | 118 | 117 | 154 |
| | Response rate | 60% | 61% | 61% | 80% |
| ORPHANS' SCHOOL ATTENDANCE | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 50 | 46 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 26% | 24% |
| YOUNG PEOPLES' KNOWLEDGE | Number of responding countries | 38 | 16 | 110 | 119 |
| | Response rate | 20% | 8% | 57% | 62% |
| CONDOM USE | Number of responding countries | 34 | 20 | 91 | 106 |
| | Response rate | 18% | 10% | 47% | 55% |
| PREVALENCE | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 91 | 106 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 47% | 55% |

National commitment indicators

AIDS SPENDING

As the national and international response to AIDS continues to scale up, it is increasingly important to accurately track in detail both where the funds originate and how they are spent at the national level. The data are used to measure national commitment and action, which is an important component of the UNGASS *Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS*. When aggregated across multiple countries, the data help to evaluate the status of the response globally. In addition, the data help national-level decision-makers monitor the scope and effectiveness of their programmes, and provide the basis for resource allocation and improved strategic planning processes.

Since different countries can choose from among different methodologies and tools to monitor the flow of AIDS funding (e.g. National AIDS Spending Assessments (NASA), AIDS sub-account of the National Health Accounts (NHA) and ad hoc Resource Flows Surveys), the National AIDS Spending Matrix includes a spreadsheet that allows financial data from any of these three methodologies to be easily entered, reviewed and reported. While NASA provide information on expenditures on activities performed outside the health system, methods have been developed to allow comparison between NASA and NHA for AIDS health expenditures. Both tools can therefore track AIDS-health expenditures. A similar alignment process was undertaken for the UNFPA/UNAIDS/Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute Resource Flows Project.

Definition

Domestic and international AIDS spending by categories and financing sources

Methodology

This indicator is measured using a National AIDS Spending Assessment, which documents actual expenditures classified by eight AIDS spending categories and by three main sources of financing, including public expenditure from its own sources (i.e. such government revenues as taxes) and from international sources.

Spending categories

1. Prevention.
2. Care and treatment.
3. Orphans and vulnerable children.

4. Programme management and administration strengthening.
5. Incentives for human resources.
6. Social protection and social services (excluding orphans and vulnerable children).
7. Enabling environment and community development.
8. Research (excluding operations research included under programme management).

Financing sources

1. Domestic public.
2. International.
3. Domestic private (optional for UNGASS reporting).

Table A2.4

Response rates for AIDS spending

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| AIDS SPENDING | Number of responding countries | N/A | 95 | 106 | 137 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 50% | 55% | 71% |

In 2010, 137 countries (71% of UN Member States) reported on domestic and international AIDS spending. Response rates for this indicator increased consistently over each round of reporting: 95 countries reported in 2006, 106 in 2008 and 137 in 2010. Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Central and South America, South and South East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are the regions with the highest response rate, with more than 80% of the countries on these regions reporting on HIV spending. Not all countries reported a complete spending matrix. Some countries reported only total spending (11%) hence spending figures were not disaggregated among the eight AIDS spending categories (Prevention, Treatment and care, OVC, etc.). Out of the 122 countries that did report on spending using the AIDS Spending Categories, 112 countries reported spending on some or all of the sub categories of the eight AIDS Spending Categories such as: Antiretroviral therapy, Home-based care, Prevention of mother-to-child transmission or Blood safety among others.

GOVERNMENT HIV AND AIDS POLICIES—NATIONAL COMPOSITE POLICY INDEX

Purpose

To assess progress in the development and implementation of national-level HIV policies, strategies and laws.

The NCPI is an extensive questionnaire with close to 200 questions. It is the most comprehensive standardized questionnaire available to assess the following broad areas of policy, strategy and programme implementation for the HIV response:

Part A—completed by government respondents

1. Strategic plan
2. Political support
3. Prevention
4. Treatment, care and support
5. Monitoring and evaluation

Part B—completed by civil society respondents

1. Human rights
2. Civil society involvement
3. Prevention
4. Care and support

Although the NCPI is often referred to as an ‘indicator’ or index, it is not used in that sense. The NCPI provides a unique opportunity for the variety of stakeholders to take stock of progress made and to discuss what still needs to be done to support an effective and efficient HIV response. Many of the Country Progress reports received in 2010 describe the role the NCPI has had in strengthening in-country collaboration and increasing shared ownership of the HIV response.

The NCPI is an integral part of the UNGASS set of indicators and has been so since the first reporting round. Some of the questions have been the same since 2004 and the majority of the questions are similar in this reporting round to what they were in 2006 and 2008. This makes it possible to do trend analyses.

Many of the standardized responses are complemented with open text boxes. These text boxes facilitate a better understanding of the current country situation, provide examples of good practice for others to learn from and can pinpoint issues for further improvement.

Out of the 182 countries that submitted UNGASS reports, 171 countries (94%) also submitted the NCPI. This is an inspiring increase (in 2004 only 88 countries submitted NCPI reports). All countries except one submitted both part A and part B in this year’s round of reporting. Representatives from around 2000 organizations, the majority being civil society organizations, took part in the preparation of the reports.

Table A2.5

Response rates for the National Composite Policy Index

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| NATIONAL COMPOSITE POLICY INDEX | Number of responding countries | 88 | 95 | 137 | 171 |
| | Response rate | 47% | 50% | 71% | 89% |

Full NCPI reports including the answers from both the standardized responses and the text boxes are found next to the individual country reports on the UNAIDS web site. A small subset of the information available is presented in the following tables. Full access to NCPI data is available through www.AIDSInfoOnline.org.

Indicators for health sector interventions

BLOOD SAFETY

HIV is efficiently transmitted via transfusion of unsafe blood and blood products. The establishment of systems to ensure that all donated blood is screened for transfusion-transmissible infections, including HIV (and also hepatitis B and C) is a core component of every national blood programme. Globally, however, there are significant variations in the extent to which donated blood is screened, the screening strategies adopted and the overall quality and effectiveness of the blood screening process. As a result, in many countries the recipients of blood and blood products remain at unacceptable risk of acquiring life-threatening infections that could easily be prevented.

Purpose

To assess progress in ensuring a safe blood supply. The indicator applies to all countries and it is measured

annually using the WHO Global Database on Blood Safety protocol.

Definition

The percentage of donated blood units screened for HIV in a quality-assured manner.

Numerator: number of donated blood units screened for HIV in blood centres/blood screening laboratories that have both: (1) followed documented standard operating procedures and (2) participated in an external quality assurance scheme.

Denominator: total number of blood units donated.

Table A2.6

Response rates for blood safety

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| BLOOD SAFETY | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 130 | 165 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 68% | 86% |

ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

Purpose

To assess the progress of countries in providing antiretroviral combination therapy to adults and children with advanced HIV infection. The indicator is applicable to all countries and data for the numerator is collected continuously (monthly or quarterly) with the denominator estimated.

Definition

Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy.

Numerator: number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection who are currently receiving antiretroviral therapy in accordance with the nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/UNAIDS standards) at the end of the reporting period.

Denominator: estimated number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection.

All analyses of this indicator reflect numerators which were reconciled between UNAIDS, WHO and UNICEF. To ensure comparability between countries, denominators estimated using the UNAIDS/WHO Reference group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections methodology were used for all analyses. The country-reported denominators are also presented in the data table.

Table A2.7

Response rates for HIV treatment

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| HIV TREATMENT | Number of responding countries | 113 | 118 | 117 | 154 |
| | Response rate | 60% | 61% | 61% | 80% |

RETENTION ON ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AFTER 12 MONTHS

The goals of any programme of antiretroviral therapy (ART) are to increase survival and quality of life among infected individuals. As ART is scaled up in countries around the world, it is also important to understand why and how many people drop out of treatment programmes. These data can be used to demonstrate the effectiveness of those programmes and highlight obstacles to expanding and improving them.

Purpose

To assess progress in retaining infected adults and children on ART.

Definition

Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy.

Numerator: number of adults and children who are on ART at 12 months after initiating treatment.

Denominator: total number of adults and children who initiated ART who were expected to achieve 12-month outcomes within the reporting period, including those who have died since starting ART, those who have stopped ART and those recorded as lost to follow-up at month 12.

This indicator reflects retention rates on ART, rather than survival rates. To determine survival rates individuals who stopped ART or were lost to follow-up would need to be excluded. In cases where it is known that a reported data value is not consistent with this definition, this has been footnoted in the data tables.

Table A2.8

Response rates for survival (retention) on antiretroviral therapy

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| SURVIVAL ON ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY | Number of responding countries | N/A | 11 | 106 | 143 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 6% | 55% | 74% |

PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

In the absence of any preventive interventions, infants born to and breastfed by HIV-infected women have roughly a one-in-three chance of acquiring infection themselves. This can happen during pregnancy, during labour and delivery or after delivery through breastfeeding. Comprehensive programmes to reduce the number of children who become infected with HIV utilize four strategies, known as the “four prongs” for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. These are: primary prevention of HIV for women of child bearing age; prevention of unwanted pregnancies for women living with HIV; antiretroviral prophylaxis for the mother; and antiretroviral prophylaxis for the child. The risk of mother-to-child transmission can be further reduced through the implementation of safe delivery practices and safe breastfeeding. This indicator measures one of the four prongs—the provision of prophylactic antiretroviral therapy to the mother.

Purpose

To assess progress in preventing vertical transmission of HIV.

Definition

Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who received antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission.

Numerator: number of HIV-infected pregnant women who received antiretrovirals during the last 12 months to reduce mother-to-child transmission.

Denominator: estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women in the last 12 months.

All analyses of this indicator reflect numerators which were reconciled between UNAIDS, WHO and UNICEF. To ensure comparability between countries, denominators estimated using the UNAIDS/WHO Reference group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections methodology were used for all analyses. The country-reported denominators are also presented in the data table.

For data representing 2007, some countries did not report data reflecting 12 months and in these instances the data were projected in order to reflect a consistent time period.⁴

Table A2.9

Response rates for prevention of mother to child transmission

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|--|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION | Number of responding countries | 52 | 45 | 100 | 135 |
| | Response rate | 28% | 24% | 52% | 70% |

The data tables include additional data on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission provided by the World Health Organization. These data were gathered through the joint WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS monitoring of progress towards Universal Access in the Health Sector.

CO-MANAGEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND HIV

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality in people living with HIV, including those on antiretroviral therapy. Intensified TB case-finding and access to quality diagnosis and treatment of TB in accordance with international/national guidelines are essential for improving the quality and quantity of life for people living with HIV.

⁴ Method for projection – all values reported that represent less than 12 month period are projected taking the number of HIV positive pregnant women on antiretrovirals per month and dividing by the number of months the data represents and multiplying by 12 months.



Purpose

To assess progress in detecting and treating TB in people living with HIV.

Definition

Percentage of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV.

Numerator: number of adults with advanced HIV infection who are currently receiving antiretroviral combination therapy in accordance with the nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/UNAIDS standards) and who were started on TB treatment (in accordance with national TB programme guidelines) within the reporting year.

Denominator: estimated number of incident TB cases in people living with HIV.

Table A2.10

Response rates for co-management of tuberculosis and HIV

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CO-MANAGEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND HIV | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 88 | 119 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 46% | 62% |

General population indicators

SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED BY HIV AND AIDS

Care and support for orphaned children comes from families and communities. As the number of orphaned and vulnerable children continues to grow, those supporting families and communities themselves require support.

Purpose

To assess progress in providing support to households that are caring for orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0–17.

Definition

Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0–17 whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child.

Numerator: number of orphaned and vulnerable children who live in households that received at least one of four types of support for each child.

Denominator: total number of orphaned and vulnerable children aged 0–17.

For the purposes of this indicator an orphan is defined as a child below the age of 18 who has lost one or both parents.

A child made vulnerable by HIV is below the age of 18, and:

- (i), has lost one or both parents; or
- (ii), has a chronically ill parent (regardless of whether the parent lives in the same household as the child); or
- (iii), lives in a household where, in the last 12 months, at least one adult died and was sick for three of the four months before he or she died; or
- (iv), lives in a household where at least one adult was seriously ill for at least three of the past 12 months.

A number of countries chose to report on this indicator using data obtained through HIV testing programmes. These data are not comparable to data obtained through general population-based surveys.

Table A2.11

Response rates for support for children affected by HIV and AIDS

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED BY HIV AND AIDS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 8 | 36 | 42 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 4% | 19% | 22% |

ORPHANS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

AIDS claims young adults just at the time in their lives when they are forming families and bringing up children. As a result, orphan prevalence is rising steadily in many countries, while fewer relatives within the prime adult ages mean that orphaned children face an increasingly uncertain future. Orphanhood is frequently accompanied by prejudice and increased poverty, factors that can further jeopardize children's chances of completing school education and may lead to the adoption of

survival strategies that increase vulnerability to HIV. It is important therefore to monitor the extent to which AIDS support programmes succeed in securing the educational opportunities of orphaned children.

Purpose

To assess progress towards preventing relative disadvantage in school attendance among orphans compared to non-orphans.

Definition

Current school attendance among orphans and non-orphans aged 10–14.

Part A: Current school attendance of orphans aged 10–14

Numerator: number of children who have lost both parents and who attend school.

Denominator: number of children who have lost both parents.

Part B: Current school attendance of children aged 10–14 both of whose parents are alive and who live with at least one parent.

Numerator: number of children whose two parents are alive who are living with at least one parent and who attend school.

Denominator: number of children whose two parents are alive who are living with at least one parent.

Table A2.12

Response rates for orphans' school attendance

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| ORPHANS' SCHOOL ATTENDANCE | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 50 | 46 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 26% | 24% |

LIFE SKILLS-BASED HIV EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Life skills-based education uses participatory exercises to teach behaviours to young people that help them deal with the challenges and demands of everyday life. Such education can include decision-making and problem-solving skills, creative and critical thinking, self-awareness,

communication and interpersonal relations. It can also teach young people how to cope with their emotions and causes of stress. When adapted specifically for HIV education in schools, a life skills-based approach helps young people understand and assess the individual, social and environmental factors that raise and lower the risk of HIV transmission. When properly implemented, it can have a positive effect on behaviours, including delay in sexual debut and reduction in number of sexual partners.

Purpose

To assess progress towards implementation of life skills-based HIV education in all schools.

Definition

Percentage of schools that provided life skills-based HIV education in the last academic year.

Numerator: number of schools that provided life skills-based HIV education in the last academic year.

Denominator: number of schools surveyed.

Table A2.13

Response rates for life skills-based HIV education in schools

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|--|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| LIFE SKILLS-BASED HIV EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 74 | 99 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 39% | 52% |

YOUNG PEOPLE'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV PREVENTION

HIV epidemics are sustained primarily through sexual transmission of infection to successive generations of young people. Sound knowledge about HIV and AIDS is an essential prerequisite—albeit insufficient in itself—for adoption of behaviours that reduce the risk of HIV transmission.

Purpose

To assess progress towards comprehensive knowledge of the essential facts about HIV transmission.

Definition

Percentage of young people aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Numerator: number of respondents aged 15–24 years who gave the correct answer to all five of the following questions:

1. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?
2. Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?
3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?
4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?
5. Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?

Denominator: number of all respondents aged 15–24.

Table A2.14

Response rates for young peoples' knowledge

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| YOUNG PEOPLES' KNOWLEDGE | Number of responding countries | 38 | 16 | 110 | 119 |
| | Response rate | 20% | 8% | 57% | 62% |

HIV TESTING IN THE GENERAL POPULATION

HIV testing and counselling is a critical element in the HIV response, as it facilitates HIV treatment and care and other prevention. In addition, testing increases the awareness of people living with HIV of their own status and encourages them to take protective measures. Finally, HIV testing increases social awareness of HIV and can reduce stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV. Trends in the uptake of HIV testing and counselling can be assessed based on the results of successive surveys conducted in the same country over time. It should be noted that while this indicator measures the proportion of the general population who have been tested in a 12 month period, this should not be taken to imply that all people should be tested annually. The frequency with which people should be tested should be

determined based on their individual behaviour patterns and the nature of the HIV epidemic in their country.

Purpose

To assess progress in implementing HIV testing and counselling.

Definition

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results.

Numerator: number of respondents aged 15–49 who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know their results.

Denominator: number of all respondents aged 15–49.

A number of countries chose to report on this indicator using data obtained through HIV testing programmes. These data are not comparable to data obtained through general population-based surveys and are footnoted in the data table.

Table A2.15

Response rates for HIV testing in the general population

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| HIV TESTING IN THE GENERAL POPULATION | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 102 | 116 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 53% | 60% |

SEX BEFORE THE AGE OF 15

A HIV prevention strategy adopted by many countries is to delay the age at which young people first have sex and discourage premarital sexual activity because it reduces their potential exposure to HIV. There is also evidence to suggest that first having sex at a later age reduces susceptibility to infection per act of sex, at least for women.

Purpose

To assess progress in increasing the age at which young women and men aged 15–24 first have sex.

Definition

Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15.

Numerator: number of respondents aged 15–24 who report the age at which they first had sexual intercourse as under 15 years.

Denominator: number of all respondents aged 15–24.

Table A2.16

Response rates for sex before the age of 15

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| SEX BEFORE THE AGE OF 15 | Number of responding countries | N/A | 23 | 108 | 117 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 12% | 56% | 61% |

HIGHER-RISK SEX

The spread of HIV is, for the most part, a function of unprotected sex. Individuals who have multiple partners (concurrently or sequentially) have a higher risk of HIV transmission than individuals that do not link into a wider sexual network.

Purpose

To assess progress in reducing the percentage of people who have higher-risk sex.

Definition

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

Numerator: number of respondents aged 15–49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months .

Denominator: number of all respondents aged 15–49.

Table A2.17

Response rates for higher-risk sex

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| HIGHER-RISK SEX | Number of responding countries | 12 | 19 | 97 | 108 |
| | Response rate | 6% | 10% | 51% | 56% |

CONDOM USE DURING HIGHER-RISK SEX

Condom use is effective in protecting against HIV and other infections transmitted through sexual intercourse. Condom use rates are an important measure of protection against HIV, especially among people with multiple sexual partners.

Purpose

To assess progress towards preventing exposure to HIV through unprotected sex with non-regular partners.

Definition

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Numerator: number of respondents aged 15–49 who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex.

Denominator: number of respondents aged 15–49 who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months.

Table A2.18

Response rates for condom use during higher-risk sex

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CONDOM USE DURING HIGHER-RISK SEX | Number of responding countries | 34 | 20 | 91 | 106 |
| | Response rate | 18% | 10% | 47% | 55% |

Indicators for key populations at higher risk of HIV

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV PREVENTION AMONG KEY POPULATIONS AT RISK

Concentrated epidemics are sustained by sexual transmission of HIV in paid sex and between men who have sex with men or transmission through the use of contaminated injecting equipment. Accurate information about HIV and AIDS is an essential prerequisite if people are going to adopt behaviours that reduce their risk of infection. This indicator should be calculated separately for each population that is considered to be at higher risk of HIV: sex workers, injecting drug users and men who have sex with men.

Purpose

To assess progress in building knowledge of the essential facts about HIV transmission among key populations at risk.

Definition

Percentage of key populations at risk who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Numerator: number of respondents from populations at higher risk of HIV who gave the correct answer to all five of the following questions.

1. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners?
2. Can a person reduce the risk of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?
3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?
4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?
5. Can a person get HIV by sharing food with someone who is infected?

Denominator: number of respondents from populations at higher risk of HIV who gave answers, including “don’t know”, to all five questions.

Table A2.19

Response rates for knowledge of key populations at risk

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| SEX WORKERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 21 | 67 | 84 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 11% | 35% | 44% |
| MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN | Number of responding countries | N/A | 16 | 47 | 54 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 8% | 24% | 28% |
| INJECTING DRUG USERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 16 | 33 | 43 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 8% | 17% | 22% |

HIV TESTING IN KEY POPULATIONS AT HIGHER RISK OF HIV

HIV testing and counselling is a critical element in the HIV response, as it facilitates HIV treatment and care and prevention activities. In addition, testing increases the awareness of people living with HIV of their own status and encourages them to take protective measures. Finally, HIV testing increases social awareness of HIV and can reduce stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV. Trends in the uptake of HIV testing and counselling can be assessed based on the results of successive surveys conducted in the same country over time. The frequency with which people should be tested should be determined based on their individual behaviour patterns and the nature of the HIV epidemic in their country. In some epidemiological contexts it may be appropriate for members of key populations at higher risk of HIV to be tested annually. It should be noted that HIV testing should be voluntary and confidential, and that due care should be taken to protect the rights of those tested. This is particularly important in contexts where the behaviours of key populations at risk of HIV are illegal or heavily stigmatized and where any breaches of confidentiality can have serious legal and social ramifications.

Purpose

To assess progress in implementing HIV testing and counselling among key populations at risk.

Definition

Percentage of respondents from key populations at risk who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results.

Numerator: number of respondents from key populations at risk who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know the results.

Denominator: number of respondents from key populations at risk included in the sample.

Table A2.20

Response rates for HIV testing in key populations at risk

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| SEX WORKERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 21 | 87 | 96 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 11% | 45% | 50% |
| MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN | Number of responding countries | N/A | 22 | 70 | 83 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 12% | 36% | 43% |
| INJECTING DRUG USERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 18 | 44 | 59 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 9% | 23% | 31% |

PREVENTION PROGRAMME COVERAGE FOR KEY POPULATIONS AT HIGHER RISK OF HIV

Key populations at risk are often difficult to reach with HIV prevention programmes. However, in order to prevent the spread of HIV among these populations as well as into the general population, it is important that they access these services. This indicator should be calculated separately for each population that is considered to be at higher risk of HIV: sex workers, injecting drug users and men who have sex with men.

Purpose

To assess progress in implementing HIV prevention programmes for key populations at risk.

Definition

Percentage of key populations at risk reached with HIV prevention programmes.

Numerator: number of respondents from key populations at risk who replied “yes” to both (all three for injecting drug users) of the following questions:

Do you know where you can go if you wish to receive an HIV test?

In the last twelve months, have you been given condoms?

(for injecting drug users) In the last twelve months, have you been given sterile needles and syringes?

Denominator: total number of respondents from key populations at risk surveyed.

Table A2.21

Response rates for HIV prevention programmes for key populations at risk

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| SEX WORKERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 27 | 63 | 74 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 14% | 33% | 39% |
| MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN | Number of responding countries | N/A | 18 | 43 | 53 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 9% | 22% | 28% |
| INJECTING DRUG USERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 22 | 30 | 39 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 12% | 16% | 20% |

CONDOM USE BY SEX WORKERS

Various factors increase the risk of exposure to HIV among sex workers, including multiple, non-regular partners and more frequent sexual intercourse. However, sex workers can substantially reduce the risk of HIV transmission, both from clients and to clients, as well as to regular partners, through consistent and correct condom use.

Purpose

To assess progress in preventing exposure to HIV among sex workers through unprotected sex with clients.

Definition

Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client.

Numerator: number of respondents who reported that a condom was used with their last client in the last 12 months.

Denominator: number of respondents who reported having commercial sex in the last 12 months.

Table A2.22

Response rates for condom use by sex workers

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CONDOM USE BY SEX WORKERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | 32 | 91 | 101 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 17% | 47% | 53% |

CONDOM USE BY MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Condoms can substantially reduce the risk of sexual transmission of HIV. Consequently, consistent and correct condom use is important for men who have sex with men because of the high risk of HIV transmission during unprotected anal sex. In addition, men who have anal sex with men may also have female partners. Hence condom use during male-to-male sex may be an important determinant of spousal transmission.

Purpose

To assess progress in preventing exposure to HIV among men who have unprotected anal sex with a male partner.

Definition

Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner.

Numerator: number of respondents who reported that a condom was used the last time they had anal sex.

Denominator: number of respondents who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the last six months.

Table A2.23

Response rates for condom use by men who have sex with men

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|---|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CONDOM USE BY MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN | Number of responding countries | N/A | 29 | 68 | 82 |
| | Response rate | N/A | 15% | 35% | 43% |

CONDOM USE BY INJECTING DRUG USERS

Safer sexual practices among injecting drug users are essential, even in countries where other modes of HIV transmission predominate. The high risk of HIV transmission from contaminated injecting equipment places the sexual partners of injecting drug users at higher risk of HIV. Condom use by injecting drug users is therefore an important aspect of the prevention of HIV sexual transmission.

Purpose

To assess progress in preventing sexual transmission of HIV.

Definition

Percentage of injecting drug users reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.

Numerator: number of respondents who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex.

Denominator: number of respondents who report having had sexual intercourse in the last month.

Table A2.24

Response rates for condom use by injecting drug users

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|--|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| CONDOM USE BY INJECTING DRUG USERS | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 43 | 51 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 22% | 27% |

SAFE INJECTING PRACTICES BY INJECTING DRUG USERS

Safer injecting practices among injecting drug users are essential, even in countries where other modes of HIV transmission predominate, due to the high risk of HIV transmission from contaminated injecting equipment. Harm-reduction programmes aim to prevent HIV transmission among injecting drug users through a range of services which seek to reduce illicit drug use, reduce injecting frequency and reduce the re-use of used injecting equipment. While this indicator is designed to measure the behavioural outcome of services aimed at reducing the use of contaminated injecting equipment, any behaviour changes that are observed may not necessarily be attributable to such services.

Purpose

To assess progress in preventing injecting drug use-associated HIV transmission.

Definition

Percentage of injecting drug users reporting the use of sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected.

Numerator: number of respondents who report using sterile injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs.

Denominator: number of respondents who report injecting drugs in the last month.

Table A2.25

Response rates for safe injecting practices

| | | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| SAFE INJECTING PRACTICES | Number of responding countries | N/A | N/A | 44 | 55 |
| | Response rate | N/A | N/A | 23% | 29% |

**COUNTRY REPORTS OF
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INTERNATIONAL AIDS
SPENDING BY SERVICE
CATEGORIES AND
FINANCING SOURCES**

SHARE BY FINANCING SOURCE

| | Survey Year | Total reported domestic public and international expenditure million USD | Public | | International | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Domestic public (%) | Bilaterals (%) | Global Fund (%) | UN (%) | All other multilaterals (%) | All other international sources (%) |
| Caribbean | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda ¹ | 2008 | 0.329 | 78.9% | 0.0% | 21.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Antigua and Barbuda ¹ | 2009 | 0.391 | 66.3% | 0.0% | 33.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Bahamas | 2008 | 4.442 | 89.7% | 2.8% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 0.0% | 4.0% |
| Bahamas | 2009 | 4.889 | 90.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.8% | 0.0% | 6.2% |
| Barbados | 2009 | 11.903 | 67.3% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Cuba | 2007 | 44.509 | 80.3% | 0.0% | 19.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Cuba | 2008 | 46.616 | 79.7% | 0.0% | 20.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Cuba | 2009 | 76.893 | 81.5% | 0.0% | 18.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| Dominica ⁵ | 2008 | 0.178 | 17.3% | 42.2% | 31.7% | 8.5% | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Dominica ⁵ | 2009 | 0.178 | 17.3% | 42.2% | 31.7% | 8.5% | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Dominican Republic ⁸ | 2008 | 23.416 | 34.8% | 6.8% | 53.9% | 2.9% | 0.2% | 1.3% |
| Grenada | 2008 | 0.484 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Grenada | 2009 | 0.194 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2007 | 1.343 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2008 | 1.487 | 92.3% | 0.0% | 7.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2009 | 1.210 | 89.4% | 0.0% | 10.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2008 | 1.625 | 11.4% | 0.0% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 85.3% | 0.0% |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2009 | 2.629 | 8.4% | 0.0% | 5.3% | 1.1% | 85.1% | 0.0% |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2007 | 9.716 | 96.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2008 | 15.033 | 90.6% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 3.8% | 0.0% | 5.3% |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2009 | 13.533 | 84.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.2% | 10.3% | 0.1% |
| Central and South America | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 2007 | 209.455 | 97.4% | 0.0% | 2.4% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Argentina | 2008 | 248.773 | 97.4% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Belize | 2009 | 2.024 | 32.2% | 0.0% | 10.2% | 8.6% | 42.9% | 6.1% |
| Bolivia | 2008 | 5.394 | 17.5% | 8.2% | 46.8% | 14.8% | 1.2% | 11.5% |
| Bolivia | 2009 | 7.418 | 12.6% | 4.9% | 58.6% | 14.0% | 0.0% | 9.9% |
| Brazil ² | 2007 | 575.139 | 99.5% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Brazil ² | 2008 | 623.134 | 99.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.4% |
| Chile ⁴ | 2008 | 88.012 | 99.0% | 0.1% | 0.8% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Colombia | 2007 | 69.262 | 99.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Colombia | 2008 | 103.557 | 99.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Colombia | 2009 | 108.792 | 99.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Costa Rica | 2008 | 19.885 | 93.1% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Ecuador | 2008 | 25.972 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Ecuador | 2009 | 31.900 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| El Salvador | 2007 | 38.261 | 90.8% | 1.3% | 4.5% | 0.3% | 2.2% | 0.9% |
| El Salvador | 2008 | 39.227 | 79.7% | 4.7% | 7.1% | 1.9% | 0.0% | 6.5% |
| Guatemala | 2007 | 43.648 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Guatemala | 2008 | 51.350 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Honduras | 2007 | 18.420 | 43.2% | 13.6% | 28.4% | 6.7% | 0.2% | 7.8% |
| Honduras | 2008 | 24.320 | 38.3% | 14.3% | 36.1% | 4.7% | 0.0% | 6.6% |
| Nicaragua | 2007 | 12.665 | 45.4% | 54.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Nicaragua | 2008 | 14.909 | 42.3% | 57.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Panama | 2008 | 13.628 | 86.6% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Paraguay | 2008 | 9.298 | 65.3% | 14.9% | 12.4% | 5.8% | 0.4% | 1.2% |

UNGASS Indicator 1

TOTAL HIV EXPENDITURES ON SELECTED SERVICES (MILLION CURRENT USD DOLLARS)

| Prevention | | | | | | Care and Treatment | | Orphans and vulnerable children | Programme Support | | | Other HIV expenditures |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Total for prevention | Communication for social and behavioral change | Voluntary counseling and testing | Programmes for sex workers and their clients for MSM and for harm reduction for IDUs | Male and female condom social marketing and public and commercial sector provision | Prevention of mother to child transmission | Total for care and treatment | Antiretroviral therapy | | Total for programme management and administration strengthening | Planning, coordination and programme management | Monitoring and evaluation | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 0.708 | 0.007 | 0.241 | NA/NR | 0.035 | 0.182 | 3.492 | 0.693 | NA/NR | 0.033 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.208 |
| 0.399 | NA/NR | 0.245 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.102 | 3.093 | 0.292 | NA/NR | 1.114 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.281 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 8.967 | 5.584 | 0.801 | NA/NR | 2.582 | NA/NR | 32.604 | 11.314 | NA/NR | 0.176 | 0.176 | NA/NR | 2.762 |
| 5.543 | 0.313 | 0.088 | 0.102 | 4.167 | 0.003 | 15.420 | 13.163 | 0.014 | 21.148 | 2.758 | NA/NR | 4.491 |
| 16.422 | 2.124 | 0.061 | 0.106 | 10.537 | 0.044 | 26.035 | 15.184 | 0.044 | 31.945 | 12.072 | NA/NR | 2.447 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 5.450 | 0.481 | 0.497 | 0.283 | 0.561 | 0.721 | 7.220 | 2.657 | 0.024 | 9.036 | 4.650 | 0.329 | 1.686 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 0.033 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.012 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.290 | 0.015 | 0.019 | 0.008 |
| 0.035 | 0.017 | 0.007 | NA/NR | 0.003 | NA/NR | 0.184 | 0.090 | NA/NR | 1.228 | 0.050 | NA/NR | 0.040 |
| 0.106 | 0.013 | 0.012 | NA/NR | 0.013 | NA/NR | 0.065 | 0.028 | NA/NR | 1.010 | 0.025 | NA/NR | 0.029 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 4.535 | 2.329 | 0.033 | 0.350 | 0.001 | 0.194 | 3.481 | 2.535 | NA/NR | 1.310 | 0.111 | NA/NR | 0.390 |
| 6.864 | 3.335 | 0.132 | 0.211 | NA/NR | 0.340 | 5.016 | 3.350 | NA/NR | 2.870 | 0.455 | 0.004 | 0.283 |
| 5.739 | 3.290 | 0.005 | 0.051 | NA/NR | 0.471 | 6.538 | 4.221 | 0.048 | 0.774 | 0.618 | NA/NR | 0.434 |
| 28.705 | 3.065 | NA/NR | 0.017 | 2.867 | 5.826 | 156.449 | 46.787 | 0.269 | 10.302 | 8.418 | 0.044 | 13.730 |
| 35.216 | 4.665 | NA/NR | 0.010 | 2.813 | 5.795 | 186.732 | 50.532 | 0.353 | 5.823 | 3.667 | 0.016 | 20.649 |
| 0.541 | 0.246 | 0.011 | NA/NR | 0.031 | 0.035 | 0.402 | 0.198 | 0.043 | 0.800 | 0.618 | 0.080 | 0.238 |
| 2.178 | 0.193 | NA/NR | 0.004 | 0.096 | 0.369 | 1.384 | 0.164 | 0.010 | 0.566 | 0.158 | 0.174 | 1.256 |
| 2.775 | 0.727 | NA/NR | 0.072 | NA/NR | 0.126 | 2.303 | 0.404 | 0.008 | 0.753 | 0.187 | 0.170 | 1.580 |
| 82.027 | 15.222 | 8.896 | 0.022 | 37.915 | 3.694 | 438.853 | 362.674 | 0.036 | 19.692 | 6.561 | 2.274 | 34.531 |
| 41.759 | 16.241 | 7.967 | 0.100 | 0.092 | 3.799 | 522.611 | 427.759 | NA/NR | 23.447 | 6.063 | 2.324 | 35.316 |
| 20.321 | 0.550 | 1.952 | 2.349 | 0.348 | 1.332 | 57.672 | 53.450 | 0.005 | 0.784 | 0.681 | 0.033 | 9.230 |
| 9.193 | 0.821 | 1.731 | 0.122 | 0.388 | 1.043 | 56.118 | 24.853 | 0.077 | 1.664 | 0.272 | 0.164 | 2.210 |
| 20.788 | 1.066 | 3.583 | 0.107 | 0.232 | 2.713 | 77.010 | 33.783 | 0.075 | 3.594 | 1.675 | 0.185 | 2.092 |
| 21.464 | 2.426 | 2.577 | 0.127 | 0.644 | 1.996 | 83.036 | 37.316 | 0.073 | 2.037 | 0.565 | 0.214 | 2.182 |
| 6.480 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 11.987 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.576 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.842 |
| 13.596 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 9.093 | NA/NR | 0.043 | 1.534 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.706 |
| 16.195 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 12.250 | NA/NR | 0.052 | 1.643 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.759 |
| 11.209 | 0.962 | 1.355 | 0.286 | 1.037 | 0.534 | 21.090 | 7.103 | 0.347 | 3.409 | 1.230 | 0.390 | 2.206 |
| 8.338 | 0.845 | 0.682 | 0.441 | 0.071 | 0.435 | 25.957 | 8.163 | 0.130 | 3.588 | 2.025 | 0.061 | 1.214 |
| 10.447 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 28.613 | NA/NR | 0.035 | 3.998 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.555 |
| 14.000 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 30.927 | NA/NR | 0.039 | 5.835 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.548 |
| 9.844 | 1.060 | 2.483 | 0.358 | 0.493 | 0.968 | 4.727 | 1.482 | 0.582 | 2.388 | 0.852 | 0.195 | 0.878 |
| 14.420 | 1.408 | 0.881 | 0.764 | 0.591 | 1.286 | 5.749 | 3.139 | 0.609 | 1.883 | 0.490 | 0.448 | 1.660 |
| 3.703 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.234 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.519 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 5.209 |
| 4.669 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.261 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.428 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 5.522 |
| 0.922 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 11.302 | NA/NR | 0.093 | 0.658 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.652 |
| 1.164 | 0.164 | 0.427 | NA/NR | 0.078 | 0.053 | 6.990 | 1.902 | 0.024 | 0.623 | 0.417 | 0.097 | 0.497 |

A2

**COUNTRY REPORTS OF
DOMESTIC AND
INTERNATIONAL AIDS
SPENDING BY SERVICE
CATEGORIES AND
FINANCING SOURCES**

SHARE BY FINANCING SOURCE

| Country | Survey Year | Total reported domestic public and international expenditure million USD | Public | | International | | | |
|--|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Domestic public (%) | Bilaterals (%) | Global Fund (%) | UN (%) | All other multilaterals (%) | All other international sources (%) |
| Paraguay | 2009 | 11.418 | 67.6% | 10.4% | 14.5% | 5.1% | 2.1% | 0.3% |
| Peru | 2007 | 34.892 | 37.6% | 7.2% | 13.1% | 4.1% | 0.0% | 37.9% |
| Peru | 2008 | 41.056 | 45.3% | 1.1% | 36.8% | 2.7% | 0.0% | 14.1% |
| Peru | 2009 | 43.639 | 54.8% | 0.0% | 36.4% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 7.8% |
| Uruguay | 2007 | 7.534 | 90.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.2% | 3.8% | 0.1% |
| Venezuela | 2007 | 79.818 | 99.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Venezuela | 2008 | 71.723 | 99.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Venezuela | 2009 | 78.801 | 99.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| East Asia | | | | | | | | |
| China | 2008 | 323.834 | 72.9% | 4.0% | 13.6% | 2.4% | 0.0% | 7.1% |
| China | 2009 | 353.535 | 76.0% | 3.1% | 13.0% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 5.8% |
| Japan | 2009 | 73.197 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Mongolia | 2008 | 5.044 | 31.2% | 1.8% | 46.1% | 14.2% | 2.8% | 3.9% |
| Mongolia | 2009 | 4.664 | 24.8% | 4.8% | 57.5% | 4.2% | 5.7% | 2.9% |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 2008 | 2.605 | 21.4% | 0.5% | 56.9% | 9.2% | 0.0% | 12.0% |
| Armenia | 2009 | 2.301 | 27.5% | 1.1% | 51.6% | 10.7% | 0.0% | 9.1% |
| Azerbaijan | 2008 | 5.002 | 63.7% | 2.1% | 25.4% | 5.9% | 0.0% | 2.9% |
| Azerbaijan | 2009 | 6.062 | 68.4% | 0.4% | 19.1% | 4.6% | 0.0% | 7.6% |
| Belarus | 2008 | 18.616 | 72.7% | 0.0% | 19.3% | 2.3% | 2.1% | 3.5% |
| Belarus | 2009 | 16.660 | 68.1% | 0.0% | 24.8% | 3.6% | 0.0% | 3.5% |
| Georgia | 2008 | 8.043 | 15.8% | 13.1% | 58.1% | 6.9% | 0.0% | 6.1% |
| Georgia | 2009 | 8.387 | 26.6% | 7.5% | 59.4% | 3.1% | 0.0% | 3.3% |
| Kazakstan | 2009 | 22.778 | 71.4% | 4.7% | 22.7% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2008 | 8.796 | 16.5% | 5.5% | 58.5% | 3.0% | 10.8% | 5.7% |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2009 | 9.987 | 18.1% | 20.0% | 45.3% | 6.4% | 6.5% | 3.6% |
| Republic of Moldova | 2008 | 12.871 | 38.6% | 0.4% | 23.2% | 10.1% | 27.7% | 0.0% |
| Republic of Moldova | 2009 | 11.482 | 48.3% | 0.9% | 32.8% | 11.1% | 6.9% | 0.0% |
| Russian Federation ¹¹ | 2008 | 777.021 | 90.2% | 0.1% | 8.4% | 1.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Tajikistan | 2008 | 6.178 | 16.5% | 0.0% | 59.2% | 7.2% | 6.8% | 10.3% |
| Tajikistan | 2009 | 7.479 | 15.4% | 0.0% | 61.6% | 4.5% | 8.6% | 9.9% |
| Ukraine | 2007 | 77.575 | 60.3% | 8.7% | 23.6% | 2.7% | 3.6% | 1.1% |
| Ukraine | 2008 | 100.004 | 59.5% | 8.7% | 26.8% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| Uzbekistan | 2009 | 15.940 | 51.7% | 0.0% | 40.6% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 0.0% |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2008 | 3.802 | 69.8% | 0.4% | 27.5% | 2.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Algeria | 2009 | 2.721 | 93.7% | 4.2% | 0.0% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Djibouti | 2007 | 3.691 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.1% | 27.1% | 65.8% | 0.0% |
| Djibouti | 2008 | 3.221 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 57.3% | 11.8% | 30.9% | 0.0% |
| Djibouti | 2009 | 2.007 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 30.5% | 69.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Egypt | 2007 | 5.737 | 59.7% | 16.3% | 0.0% | 10.7% | 0.6% | 12.7% |
| Egypt | 2008 | 7.538 | 50.3% | 3.7% | 17.8% | 12.9% | 1.2% | 14.0% |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2008 | 36.011 | 87.6% | 0.0% | 8.7% | 3.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Jordan | 2009 | 3.099 | 40.2% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Kuwait | 2007 | 4.219 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kuwait | 2008 | 4.696 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Kuwait | 2009 | 4.578 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Lebanon | 2007 | 4.400 | 72.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 10.2% | 0.0% | 17.0% |

TOTAL HIV EXPENDITURES ON SELECTED SERVICES (MILLION CURRENT USD DOLLARS)

| Prevention | | | | | | Care and Treatment | | | Orphans and vulnerable children | Programme Support | | | Other HIV expenditures |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|---|---|---------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Total for prevention | Communication for social and behavioral change | Voluntary counseling and testing | Programmes for sex workers and their clients for MSM and for harm reduction for IDUs | Male and female condom social marketing and public and commercial sector provision | Prevention of mother to child transmission | Total for care and treatment | Antiretroviral therapy | | Total for programme management and administration strengthening | Planning, coordination and programme management | Monitoring and evaluation | | |
| 1.342 | 0.187 | 0.171 | 0.031 | 0.091 | 0.147 | 8.698 | 1.899 | 0.021 | 0.940 | 0.667 | 0.106 | 0.416 | |
| 7.393 | 1.012 | NA/NR | 2.196 | 0.033 | 1.044 | 10.689 | 4.841 | 0.171 | 1.562 | 0.727 | 0.359 | 15.075 | |
| 14.135 | 0.860 | NA/NR | 2.493 | 0.022 | 4.355 | 16.864 | 10.541 | 1.120 | 1.992 | 1.130 | 0.756 | 6.944 | |
| 13.550 | 0.410 | NA/NR | 4.870 | 0.000 | 3.521 | 22.307 | 18.359 | 0.679 | 2.230 | 1.181 | 0.794 | 4.873 | |
| 1.607 | 0.163 | 0.299 | 0.014 | 0.152 | 0.064 | 4.823 | 4.187 | NA/NR | 0.076 | 0.021 | NA/NR | 1.028 | |
| 3.471 | 0.138 | NA/NR | 0.159 | 0.437 | 0.960 | 75.245 | 73.636 | NA/NR | 0.172 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.930 | |
| 5.662 | 0.133 | NA/NR | 0.116 | 0.385 | 0.835 | 64.145 | 59.561 | NA/NR | 0.263 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.653 | |
| 6.013 | 0.095 | NA/NR | 0.309 | NA/NR | 0.697 | 69.644 | 65.588 | NA/NR | 0.325 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.819 | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| 2.756 | 0.149 | 0.145 | 0.015 | 0.099 | NA/NR | 0.600 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 1.371 | 0.564 | 0.046 | 0.311 | |
| 2.589 | 0.085 | 0.101 | 0.006 | 0.022 | NA/NR | 0.104 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.649 | 0.407 | 0.024 | 0.315 | |
| 1.100 | 0.104 | 0.197 | 0.253 | 0.023 | 0.089 | 0.705 | 0.142 | NA/NR | 0.425 | 0.257 | 0.080 | 0.375 | |
| 0.894 | 0.051 | 0.153 | 0.172 | 0.024 | 0.082 | 0.690 | 0.156 | NA/NR | 0.305 | 0.163 | 0.071 | 0.413 | |
| 3.512 | 0.152 | 0.003 | 0.422 | 0.089 | 0.393 | 0.621 | 0.065 | 0.000 | 0.241 | 0.084 | 0.005 | 0.629 | |
| 3.940 | 0.101 | 0.002 | 0.248 | 0.050 | 0.468 | 0.917 | 0.114 | NA/NR | 0.343 | 0.081 | 0.024 | 0.861 | |
| 12.365 | 0.323 | 0.890 | 0.995 | 0.000 | 0.213 | 2.578 | 1.060 | 0.094 | 2.010 | 0.291 | 0.142 | 1.569 | |
| 10.057 | 0.101 | 0.833 | 1.341 | 0.000 | 0.461 | 2.856 | 1.028 | 0.100 | 2.370 | 0.269 | 0.201 | 1.278 | |
| 3.218 | 0.260 | 0.424 | 1.380 | 0.259 | 0.090 | 2.408 | 1.352 | NA/NR | 0.591 | 0.081 | 0.011 | 1.826 | |
| 2.995 | 0.132 | 0.500 | 1.534 | 0.024 | 0.098 | 2.794 | 0.954 | NA/NR | 1.278 | 0.060 | 0.018 | 1.320 | |
| 15.923 | 0.373 | 0.662 | 2.996 | NA/NR | 0.291 | 2.463 | 0.689 | NA/NR | 4.042 | 0.595 | 0.423 | 0.351 | |
| 5.547 | 0.257 | 0.188 | 2.921 | 0.020 | 0.035 | 0.351 | 0.086 | 0.067 | 1.883 | 0.022 | 0.061 | 0.949 | |
| 6.422 | 0.261 | 1.863 | 2.265 | 0.020 | 0.157 | 0.781 | 0.031 | 0.065 | 1.683 | 0.005 | 0.154 | 1.037 | |
| 8.966 | 0.070 | 0.452 | 0.402 | 0.048 | 0.088 | 2.060 | 0.673 | 0.138 | 1.259 | 0.221 | 0.106 | 0.448 | |
| 6.565 | 0.049 | 0.443 | 0.667 | NA/NR | 0.058 | 2.634 | 1.299 | 0.078 | 1.081 | 0.096 | 0.117 | 1.125 | |
| 181.902 | 7.859 | 10.100 | 8.083 | 2.002 | 9.398 | 447.312 | 228.410 | 64.972 | 45.272 | 5.244 | 0.763 | 37.563 | |
| 2.930 | 0.094 | 0.104 | 0.485 | NA/NR | 0.168 | 0.407 | 0.055 | NA/NR | 2.397 | 0.791 | 0.137 | 0.444 | |
| 2.878 | 0.112 | 0.181 | 0.794 | NA/NR | 0.208 | 0.722 | 0.068 | NA/NR | 3.065 | 0.738 | 0.185 | 0.814 | |
| 28.679 | 0.592 | 7.377 | 8.779 | 0.955 | 1.964 | 37.445 | 7.669 | 0.504 | 5.406 | 1.131 | 0.706 | 5.541 | |
| 22.808 | 0.936 | 3.806 | 9.687 | 1.481 | 1.867 | 48.799 | 21.632 | 2.562 | 21.256 | 2.978 | 2.176 | 4.578 | |
| 3.153 | 0.031 | 0.141 | 0.014 | NA/NR | 0.228 | 4.250 | 0.134 | 1.029 | 4.556 | 0.227 | 0.154 | 2.951 | |
| 0.432 | 0.361 | 0.003 | 0.034 | 0.013 | NA/NR | 2.788 | 2.430 | NA/NR | 0.107 | 0.069 | 0.003 | 0.475 | |
| 0.736 | 0.071 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.004 | NA/NR | 1.819 | 1.681 | NA/NR | 0.078 | 0.060 | NA/NR | 0.087 | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| 2.420 | 0.345 | 0.350 | 0.194 | NA/NR | 0.002 | 1.325 | 0.824 | 0.005 | 0.747 | 0.027 | 0.007 | 1.239 | |
| 2.601 | 0.295 | 0.301 | 0.307 | NA/NR | 0.010 | 1.492 | 0.464 | 0.007 | 1.324 | 0.147 | 0.093 | 2.115 | |
| 20.402 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 4.302 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 4.639 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 6.667 | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.508 | 1.508 | NA/NR | 2.711 | 0.273 | NA/NR | 0.000 | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.785 | 1.785 | NA/NR | 2.910 | 0.293 | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.860 | 1.860 | NA/NR | 2.718 | 0.276 | NA/NR | NA/NR | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | |

A2

COUNTRY REPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL AIDS SPENDING BY SERVICE CATEGORIES AND FINANCING SOURCES

SHARE BY FINANCING SOURCE

| | Survey Year | Total reported domestic public and international expenditure million USD | Public | | International | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Domestic public (%) | Bilaterals (%) | Global Fund (%) | UN (%) | All other multilaterals (%) | All other international sources (%) |
| Lebanon | 2008 | 7.300 | 43.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 44.5% | 0.0% | 11.6% |
| Lebanon | 2009 | 4.450 | 71.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.6% | 0.0% | 22.5% |
| Morocco | 2007 | 10.313 | 50.3% | 5.8% | 29.3% | 7.8% | 2.9% | 3.9% |
| Morocco | 2008 | 12.566 | 44.4% | 3.7% | 36.7% | 7.9% | 0.0% | 7.3% |
| Oman | 2009 | 0.812 | 76.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 23.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Saudi Arabia | 2009 | 19.389 | 99.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Somalia ⁵ | 2008 | 5.995 | 0.2% | 0.0% | 83.5% | 13.0% | 2.9% | 0.4% |
| Somalia ⁵ | 2009 | 5.982 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 83.7% | 13.0% | 2.9% | 0.4% |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2007 | 1.638 | 91.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.3% | 0.0% | 1.2% |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2008 | 1.986 | 88.1% | 1.3% | 0.0% | 9.9% | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2009 | 1.977 | 91.1% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 6.4% | 0.0% | 1.3% |
| United Arab Emirates | 2009 | 17.584 | 99.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Yemen | 2009 | 4.956 | 2.5% | 0.0% | 83.5% | 14.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| North America | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 2008 | 266.037 | 99.4% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Mexico | 2009 | 218.421 | 99.4% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| Oceania | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 2007 | 1.849 | 20.1% | 49.6% | 0.1% | 25.9% | 1.0% | 3.3% |
| Fiji | 2008 | 2.506 | 15.9% | 44.1% | 3.6% | 24.6% | 11.4% | 0.4% |
| Fiji | 2009 | 2.100 | 11.8% | 35.7% | 15.9% | 27.6% | 8.0% | 1.0% |
| Marshall Islands | 2008 | 0.578 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Marshall Islands | 2009 | 0.539 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | 2008 | 0.355 | 0.0% | 68.2% | 8.1% | 0.0% | 12.5% | 11.3% |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | 2009 | 0.540 | 0.0% | 45.9% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 31.4% | 8.3% |
| Nauru | 2008 | 0.081 | 43.7% | 0.0% | 54.2% | 2.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Nauru | 2009 | 0.097 | 53.8% | 0.0% | 46.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Palau | 2007 | 0.057 | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Palau | 2008 | 0.057 | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Palau | 2009 | 0.067 | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Samoa | 2009 | 0.792 | 78.1% | 0.0% | 21.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Solomon Islands | 2008 | 0.598 | 16.4% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Solomon Islands | 2009 | 0.575 | 18.8% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Tonga | 2008 | 0.210 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 47.2% | 16.0% | 36.8% | 0.0% |
| Tonga | 2009 | 0.279 | 26.5% | 1.0% | 42.2% | 5.5% | 24.8% | 0.0% |
| Tuvalu | 2008 | 0.054 | 11.8% | 0.0% | 88.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Tuvalu | 2009 | 0.038 | 16.6% | 0.0% | 83.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Vanuatu | 2008 | 1.092 | 6.6% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Vanuatu | 2009 | 1.115 | 6.5% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| South and South-East Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 2008 | 3.241 | 4.0% | 7.8% | 0.0% | 5.8% | 82.3% | 0.0% |
| Afghanistan | 2009 | 5.159 | 2.6% | 5.5% | 21.1% | 8.4% | 62.4% | 0.0% |
| Bangladesh | 2008 | 37.265 | 0.0% | 13.1% | 38.6% | 43.0% | 5.4% | 0.0% |
| Bangladesh | 2009 | 26.938 | 0.0% | 17.4% | 38.4% | 36.9% | 7.4% | 0.0% |
| Cambodia | 2007 | 53.259 | 11.4% | 45.8% | 31.1% | 10.5% | 0.0% | 1.2% |
| Cambodia | 2008 | 51.847 | 10.1% | 39.9% | 36.8% | 9.1% | 4.1% | 0.0% |
| India ⁶ | 2008 | 145.590 | 16.5% | 19.1% | 41.1% | 0.7% | 22.6% | 0.0% |
| India ⁶ | 2009 | 140.002 | 16.5% | 19.1% | 41.1% | 0.7% | 22.6% | 0.0% |
| Indonesia | 2007 | 58.671 | 26.3% | 57.2% | 6.2% | 9.2% | 1.1% | 0.0% |

TOTAL HIV EXPENDITURES ON SELECTED SERVICES (MILLION CURRENT USD DOLLARS)

| Prevention | | | | | | Care and Treatment | | Orphans and vulnerable children | Programme Support | | | Other HIV expenditures |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Total for prevention | Communication for social and behavioral change | Voluntary counseling and testing | Programmes for sex workers and their clients for MSM and for harm reduction for IDUs | Male and female condom social marketing and public and commercial sector provision | Prevention of mother to child transmission | Total for care and treatment | Antiretroviral therapy | | Total for programme management and administration strengthening | Planning, coordination and programme management | Monitoring and evaluation | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 3.911 | 0.812 | 0.502 | 0.491 | 0.171 | 0.012 | 4.457 | 1.666 | NA/NR | 1.680 | 1.006 | 0.374 | 0.264 |
| 4.685 | 0.797 | 0.475 | 0.962 | 0.325 | 0.106 | 4.848 | 1.429 | NA/NR | 1.612 | 1.210 | 0.300 | 1.421 |
| 0.217 | 0.044 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.039 | 0.297 | 0.134 | 0.045 | 0.162 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.091 |
| 5.968 | NA/NR | 5.146 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 10.094 | 9.209 | NA/NR | 3.264 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.063 |
| 1.088 | 0.264 | 0.023 | NA/NR | 0.004 | NA/NR | 1.040 | 0.048 | 0.016 | 2.400 | 0.697 | 0.263 | 1.451 |
| 1.088 | 0.264 | 0.023 | NA/NR | 0.004 | NA/NR | 1.040 | 0.048 | 0.016 | 2.400 | 0.697 | 0.263 | 1.438 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.027 | 0.424 | NA/NR | 0.506 | 0.486 | NA/NR | 0.104 |
| 0.007 | NA/NR | 0.007 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.211 | 0.502 | NA/NR | 0.596 | 0.576 | NA/NR | 0.172 |
| 0.050 | NA/NR | 0.050 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.381 | 0.548 | NA/NR | 0.461 | 0.461 | NA/NR | 0.085 |
| 0.018 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.826 | 2.390 | NA/NR | 14.638 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.102 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 50.606 | 6.496 | 3.569 | 1.765 | 0.440 | 13.897 | 200.711 | 156.923 | 0.014 | 8.617 | 4.178 | 0.121 | 6.089 |
| 48.242 | 3.252 | 3.751 | 1.680 | 0.507 | 15.805 | 163.405 | 122.275 | 0.012 | 5.537 | 3.738 | 0.124 | 1.226 |
| 0.800 | 0.382 | 0.051 | 0.019 | 0.002 | 0.044 | 0.091 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.486 | 0.348 | 0.083 | 0.472 |
| 0.917 | 0.141 | 0.027 | 0.015 | 0.022 | 0.056 | 0.095 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.713 | 0.569 | 0.025 | 0.782 |
| 0.635 | 0.264 | 0.002 | 0.017 | 0.050 | 0.001 | 0.079 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.704 | 0.582 | 0.041 | 0.681 |
| 0.302 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.000 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.275 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 0.158 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.084 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.289 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.008 |
| 0.184 | 0.015 | 0.009 | NA/NR | 0.000 | NA/NR | 0.040 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.033 | 0.016 | 0.012 | 0.098 |
| 0.170 | 0.004 | 0.012 | NA/NR | 0.005 | NA/NR | 0.041 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.110 | 0.043 | 0.010 | 0.219 |
| 0.040 | 0.007 | 0.002 | NA/NR | 0.002 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.041 | 0.032 | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 0.030 | 0.006 | 0.001 | NA/NR | 0.001 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.058 | 0.038 | 0.005 | 0.009 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.031 | 0.013 | NA/NR | 0.027 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.014 | 0.014 | NA/NR | 0.038 | 0.034 | NA/NR | 0.005 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.018 | 0.018 | NA/NR | 0.036 | 0.028 | NA/NR | 0.013 |
| 0.765 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.027 | 0.027 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 0.204 | 0.018 | 0.000 | 0.005 | 0.022 | 0.009 | 0.038 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.158 | 0.061 | 0.015 | 0.198 |
| 0.122 | 0.028 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.014 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.134 | 0.015 | 0.008 | 0.305 |
| 0.013 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.001 | NA/NR | 0.103 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.015 | 0.015 | NA/NR | 0.078 |
| 0.021 | 0.005 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.001 | NA/NR | 0.104 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.032 | 0.027 | 0.004 | 0.123 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.054 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.038 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 1.472 | 0.069 | 0.003 | 0.725 | NA/NR | 0.009 | 0.019 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.615 | 0.365 | 0.013 | 1.135 |
| 2.456 | 0.154 | 0.275 | 0.950 | 0.001 | 0.016 | 0.107 | NA/NR | 0.001 | 1.162 | 0.435 | 0.063 | 1.433 |
| 25.566 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.408 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 7.175 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.117 |
| 17.334 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.403 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 6.378 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.823 |
| 23.273 | 2.269 | 1.537 | 4.078 | 2.912 | 1.524 | 13.482 | 7.052 | 2.788 | 9.494 | 7.134 | 0.919 | 4.222 |
| 19.929 | 2.538 | 0.821 | 2.477 | 4.077 | 0.742 | 14.809 | 4.467 | 2.225 | 10.280 | 6.836 | 0.901 | 4.605 |
| 98.974 | 18.647 | 21.843 | NA/NR | 3.178 | 0.071 | 24.171 | 23.636 | NA/NR | 21.535 | NA/NR | 4.314 | 0.910 |
| 71.989 | 9.524 | 14.110 | NA/NR | 0.316 | 0.002 | 52.245 | 52.152 | NA/NR | 15.468 | NA/NR | 1.500 | 0.299 |
| 24.369 | 0.532 | 0.008 | 1.961 | 0.136 | 0.017 | 9.270 | 0.083 | NA/NR | 20.191 | 0.030 | 0.056 | 4.841 |

A2

**COUNTRY REPORTS OF
DOMESTIC AND
INTERNATIONAL AIDS
SPENDING BY SERVICE
CATEGORIES AND
FINANCING SOURCES**

SHARE BY FINANCING SOURCE

| | Survey Year | Total reported domestic public and international expenditure million USD | SHARE BY FINANCING SOURCE | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Public Domestic public (%) | International | | | | |
| | | | | Bilaterals (%) | Global Fund (%) | UN (%) | All other multilaterals (%) | All other international sources (%) |
| Indonesia | 2008 | 49.563 | 40.0% | 39.5% | 11.7% | 4.5% | 3.0% | 1.1% |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2007 | 5.147 | 1.3% | 19.4% | 36.0% | 20.3% | 7.9% | 15.0% |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2008 | 5.017 | 2.0% | 13.5% | 39.6% | 29.9% | 6.9% | 8.1% |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2009 | 5.997 | 1.9% | 19.4% | 42.0% | 22.2% | 3.5% | 11.0% |
| Malaysia | 2008 | 24.289 | 98.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Malaysia | 2009 | 27.700 | 98.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| Myanmar | 2007 | 32.763 | 3.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 96.4% |
| Myanmar | 2008 | 32.802 | 4.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 95.3% |
| Nepal | 2007 | 17.662 | 3.5% | 67.8% | 14.9% | 7.5% | 0.0% | 6.3% |
| Pakistan | 2008 | 14.195 | 68.5% | 2.8% | 7.7% | 18.5% | 2.5% | 0.0% |
| Pakistan | 2009 | 19.999 | 78.4% | 0.5% | 5.5% | 13.3% | 1.8% | 0.6% |
| Philippines | 2007 | 4.827 | 33.5% | 47.3% | 0.6% | 16.5% | 1.7% | 0.3% |
| Philippines | 2008 | 6.577 | 25.5% | 9.0% | 44.0% | 16.7% | 4.0% | 0.9% |
| Philippines | 2009 | 10.466 | 16.2% | 7.3% | 63.9% | 11.7% | 0.7% | 0.2% |
| Singapore | 2007 | 11.350 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Singapore | 2008 | 15.338 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Singapore | 2009 | 16.088 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sri Lanka | 2008 | 1.568 | 29.5% | 0.0% | 17.3% | 13.9% | 39.2% | 0.0% |
| Sri Lanka | 2009 | 1.555 | 33.2% | 0.0% | 28.4% | 18.6% | 19.8% | 0.0% |
| Thailand | 2007 | 199.645 | 82.7% | 0.5% | 16.0% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Thailand | 2008 | 209.123 | 85.4% | 1.2% | 12.9% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Thailand | 2009 | 213.775 | 93.3% | 0.9% | 5.1% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Timor Leste | 2008 | 1.827 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 87.9% | 12.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Timor Leste | 2009 | 1.803 | 1.2% | 0.0% | 96.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% |
| Viet Nam | 2007 | 66.281 | 12.0% | 67.5% | 3.5% | 4.6% | 11.8% | 0.6% |
| Viet Nam | 2008 | 108.814 | 8.0% | 74.0% | 3.5% | 4.2% | 9.8% | 0.5% |
| Viet Nam | 2009 | 102.988 | 2.1% | 87.1% | 0.1% | 1.8% | 8.1% | 0.8% |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 2008 | 31.766 | 75.8% | 0.0% | 21.2% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 0.0% |
| Angola | 2009 | 24.839 | 64.6% | 0.0% | 32.5% | 1.7% | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Benin | 2007 | 16.836 | 27.1% | 28.0% | 17.8% | 17.9% | 6.2% | 3.0% |
| Benin | 2008 | 20.770 | 19.9% | 21.7% | 28.7% | 18.2% | 5.5% | 6.0% |
| Benin | 2009 | 28.789 | 45.2% | 9.4% | 25.8% | 11.7% | 3.5% | 4.3% |
| Botswana | 2008 | 339.868 | 67.3% | 21.3% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 10.9% |
| Burkina Faso | 2007 | 36.336 | 25.0% | 36.3% | 15.2% | 13.3% | 5.1% | 5.1% |
| Burkina Faso | 2008 | 48.011 | 25.3% | 21.3% | 25.0% | 14.4% | 4.0% | 10.1% |
| Burundi | 2007 | 25.964 | 29.5% | 21.3% | 27.1% | 12.5% | 0.2% | 9.3% |
| Burundi | 2008 | 26.060 | 22.5% | 25.2% | 22.1% | 12.4% | 1.0% | 16.9% |
| Cameroon | 2007 | 36.559 | 18.7% | 9.7% | 54.1% | 8.8% | 0.0% | 8.7% |
| Cameroon | 2008 | 39.972 | 17.6% | 18.7% | 47.7% | 10.5% | 0.0% | 5.4% |
| Cape Verde | 2008 | 2.570 | 1.2% | 92.9% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 2.1% | 0.3% |
| Cape Verde | 2009 | 1.111 | 1.7% | 85.9% | 0.0% | 3.5% | 1.4% | 7.6% |
| Central African Republic | 2007 | 10.332 | 4.6% | 18.8% | 37.6% | 36.2% | 0.0% | 2.7% |
| Central African Republic | 2008 | 20.282 | 3.5% | 13.3% | 47.3% | 33.7% | 0.0% | 2.2% |
| Chad | 2007 | 8.617 | 34.1% | 37.5% | 7.8% | 14.5% | 3.1% | 3.0% |
| Chad | 2008 | 13.895 | 16.1% | 41.2% | 15.8% | 17.6% | 6.7% | 2.6% |

TOTAL HIV EXPENDITURES ON SELECTED SERVICES (MILLION CURRENT USD DOLLARS)

| Prevention | | | | | | Care and Treatment | | Orphans and vulnerable children | Programme Support | | | Other HIV expenditures |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Total for prevention | Communication for social and behavioral change | Voluntary counseling and testing | Programmes for sex workers and their clients for MSM and for harm reduction for IDUs | Male and female condom social marketing and public and commercial sector provision | Prevention of mother to child transmission | Total for care and treatment | Antiretroviral therapy | | Total for programme management and administration strengthening | Planning, coordination and programme management | Monitoring and evaluation | |
| 24.703 | 0.649 | 3.021 | 5.641 | 0.183 | 0.003 | 7.325 | 5.504 | 0.032 | 10.307 | 3.528 | 1.353 | 7.197 |
| 2.582 | 0.393 | 0.026 | 0.443 | 0.561 | 0.189 | 0.339 | 0.182 | 0.015 | 1.065 | 0.608 | 0.119 | 1.145 |
| 1.571 | 0.211 | 0.079 | 0.107 | 0.029 | 0.049 | 0.791 | 0.643 | 0.016 | 1.330 | 0.722 | 0.123 | 1.309 |
| 2.160 | 0.406 | 0.083 | 0.343 | 0.085 | 0.101 | 0.962 | 0.503 | 0.099 | 1.466 | 0.679 | 0.158 | 1.310 |
| 11.000 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 9.861 | 9.286 | 0.000 | 3.429 | 3.429 | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 13.459 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 10.447 | 9.559 | 0.000 | 3.529 | 3.529 | NA/NR | 0.265 |
| 16.844 | 1.310 | 0.031 | 8.032 | NA/NR | 1.132 | 11.758 | 5.556 | 0.419 | 2.191 | 0.195 | 0.142 | 1.552 |
| 15.546 | NA/NR | 0.041 | 8.301 | NA/NR | 1.672 | 12.680 | 10.629 | 0.674 | 1.578 | 0.608 | 0.245 | 2.324 |
| 8.187 | 0.638 | 0.487 | 2.186 | NA/NR | 0.126 | 2.936 | 0.667 | 0.159 | 5.110 | 1.553 | 0.253 | 1.269 |
| 9.709 | 2.317 | NA/NR | 3.739 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.443 | 1.443 | NA/NR | 2.360 | 2.360 | NA/NR | 0.683 |
| 15.522 | 3.483 | NA/NR | 8.288 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.521 | 1.521 | NA/NR | 2.521 | 2.521 | NA/NR | 0.436 |
| 3.845 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.090 | 2.763 | 0.009 | 0.151 | 0.005 | NA/NR | 0.473 | 0.023 | 0.018 | 0.358 |
| 3.462 | 0.109 | 0.096 | 0.522 | 0.082 | 0.004 | 0.679 | 0.081 | 0.123 | 1.334 | 0.282 | 0.012 | 0.979 |
| 5.860 | 0.077 | 0.278 | 0.607 | 0.000 | 0.037 | 0.911 | 0.184 | 0.036 | 2.703 | 0.481 | 0.122 | 0.956 |
| 2.721 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 7.965 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.664 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 4.241 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 9.330 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.767 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 4.125 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 9.075 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.888 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 1.030 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.064 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.071 | 0.047 | NA/NR | 0.088 | 0.087 | NA/NR | 0.379 |
| 0.917 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.130 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.076 | 0.054 | NA/NR | 0.102 | 0.099 | NA/NR | 0.459 |
| 28.186 | 0.188 | 5.497 | 1.029 | 2.529 | 3.542 | 143.334 | 93.625 | 3.006 | 19.449 | 10.948 | 1.511 | 5.669 |
| 45.287 | 0.920 | 0.694 | 0.566 | 1.529 | 4.110 | 137.646 | 61.295 | 1.507 | 11.984 | 6.425 | 0.143 | 12.699 |
| 29.259 | 1.424 | 1.096 | 1.418 | 0.708 | 3.893 | 162.604 | 92.680 | 1.535 | 7.421 | 0.575 | 0.274 | 12.956 |
| 0.570 | 0.211 | 0.060 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.016 | 0.019 | 0.019 | NA/NR | 1.003 | 0.728 | NA/NR | 0.236 |
| 0.358 | 0.053 | 0.008 | NA/NR | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.061 | 0.061 | NA/NR | 1.166 | 0.694 | NA/NR | 0.218 |
| 24.553 | 4.874 | 3.459 | 0.051 | 0.007 | 2.226 | 25.900 | 12.670 | 0.578 | 9.326 | 2.607 | 2.540 | 5.924 |
| 39.344 | 7.050 | 4.911 | 0.117 | 0.051 | 4.226 | 42.324 | 21.245 | 1.818 | 16.312 | 3.714 | 7.628 | 9.016 |
| 35.872 | 3.736 | 5.634 | 0.012 | NA/NR | 4.573 | 47.383 | 21.868 | 3.231 | 10.278 | 1.755 | 6.781 | 6.223 |
| 12.215 | 1.733 | 0.897 | 0.244 | 1.418 | 5.430 | 13.105 | 4.615 | NA/NR | 5.562 | 1.793 | NA/NR | 0.884 |
| 7.263 | 1.292 | 1.418 | 0.453 | 0.604 | 2.030 | 8.636 | 3.714 | NA/NR | 7.135 | 2.544 | 0.531 | 1.806 |
| 4.667 | 0.472 | 1.134 | NA/NR | 0.785 | 0.937 | 6.776 | 2.664 | 0.231 | 4.228 | 3.718 | 0.091 | 0.935 |
| 5.745 | 1.017 | 0.937 | NA/NR | 1.349 | 0.431 | 5.902 | 4.408 | 0.500 | 7.295 | 5.003 | 1.029 | 1.328 |
| 9.530 | 0.359 | 1.078 | NA/NR | 1.335 | 1.197 | 6.578 | 3.645 | 0.727 | 9.721 | 6.763 | 0.518 | 2.233 |
| 29.766 | 2.160 | 8.566 | NA/NR | 3.127 | 5.621 | 165.330 | 48.827 | 80.607 | 49.952 | 40.913 | 2.617 | 14.213 |
| 7.064 | 2.132 | 0.544 | NA/NR | 0.948 | 1.010 | 13.060 | 9.248 | 2.930 | 9.130 | 4.185 | 0.765 | 4.153 |
| 12.956 | 1.945 | 1.993 | 0.362 | 1.630 | 0.918 | 15.661 | 6.495 | 2.632 | 10.487 | 6.528 | 1.780 | 6.275 |
| 5.899 | 1.015 | 0.766 | 0.073 | 0.941 | 0.861 | 7.420 | 3.210 | 2.616 | 7.175 | 5.783 | 1.195 | 2.852 |
| 5.736 | 0.783 | 0.865 | 0.069 | 0.846 | 0.857 | 8.684 | 2.501 | 2.664 | 6.134 | 4.719 | 0.792 | 2.842 |
| 10.000 | 1.646 | 0.946 | 0.004 | 0.931 | 1.376 | 15.297 | 11.474 | 2.251 | 5.920 | 2.907 | 0.369 | 3.092 |
| 11.435 | 2.313 | 1.561 | NA/NR | 2.780 | 0.565 | 16.036 | 11.055 | 3.148 | 6.089 | 5.260 | 0.486 | 3.263 |
| 0.749 | 0.253 | 0.012 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.233 | 0.624 | 0.074 | 0.366 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.147 |
| 0.153 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.415 | 0.214 | 0.133 | 0.381 | 0.212 | 0.137 | 0.029 |
| 2.387 | 0.224 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.878 | 0.176 | 4.207 | 1.008 | 0.113 | 2.915 | 1.890 | 0.151 | 0.710 |
| 3.031 | 0.493 | 0.195 | 0.000 | 1.208 | 0.178 | 8.230 | NA/NR | 0.979 | 5.665 | 3.672 | 0.454 | 2.377 |
| 3.324 | 0.704 | 0.158 | 0.039 | 0.970 | 0.116 | 3.210 | 3.035 | 0.025 | 1.417 | 1.235 | 0.077 | 0.640 |
| 5.323 | 1.821 | 0.033 | NA/NR | 1.903 | 0.300 | 4.088 | 3.036 | 0.188 | 3.402 | 2.252 | 0.133 | 0.894 |

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**COUNTRY REPORTS OF
DOMESTIC AND
INTERNATIONAL AIDS
SPENDING BY SERVICE
CATEGORIES AND
FINANCING SOURCES**

SHARE BY FINANCING SOURCE

| | Survey Year | Total reported domestic public and international expenditure million USD | Public | | International | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Domestic public (%) | Bilaterals (%) | Global Fund (%) | UN (%) | All other multilaterals (%) | All other international sources (%) |
| Congo | 2007 | 9.442 | 10.2% | 1.9% | 51.3% | 14.7% | 21.8% | 0.0% |
| Congo | 2008 | 11.629 | 11.0% | 5.8% | 34.9% | 2.8% | 45.5% | 0.0% |
| Congo | 2009 | 17.395 | 52.5% | 4.1% | 25.0% | 2.1% | 16.4% | 0.0% |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2007 | 67.012 | 9.1% | 72.6% | 13.4% | 4.5% | 0.0% | 0.4% |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 2008 | 62.011 | 8.4% | 76.8% | 11.4% | 2.4% | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2008 | 85.964 | 3.6% | 13.9% | 40.0% | 18.5% | 16.8% | 7.3% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 2007 | 1.310 | 74.0% | 6.7% | 0.0% | 19.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 2008 | 2.827 | 33.5% | 7.1% | 41.9% | 17.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 2009 | 2.797 | 32.8% | 4.2% | 55.3% | 7.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Eritrea | 2008 | 14.457 | 5.9% | 2.7% | 46.7% | 18.7% | 26.0% | 0.0% |
| Eritrea | 2009 | 13.661 | 8.9% | 4.7% | 30.1% | 23.8% | 32.5% | 0.0% |
| Gabon | 2007 | 10.471 | 58.2% | 2.6% | 24.0% | 10.9% | 4.4% | 0.0% |
| Gabon | 2008 | 11.852 | 87.4% | 4.6% | 3.5% | 4.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Gabon | 2009 | 12.263 | 77.1% | 2.1% | 15.3% | 5.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Gambia | 2007 | 4.893 | 4.5% | 0.8% | 51.4% | 17.3% | 4.3% | 21.6% |
| Gambia | 2008 | 4.985 | 3.6% | 1.9% | 63.2% | 14.6% | 0.1% | 16.7% |
| Ghana | 2007 | 52.308 | 21.5% | 12.9% | 46.2% | 1.0% | 16.1% | 2.3% |
| Ghana | 2008 | 37.928 | 14.1% | 11.9% | 29.2% | 7.2% | 18.7% | 19.0% |
| Guinea | 2007 | 7.402 | 0.6% | 35.5% | 7.1% | 21.9% | 18.1% | 16.9% |
| Guinea | 2008 | 13.184 | 2.0% | 19.9% | 14.0% | 15.8% | 33.1% | 15.3% |
| Guinea | 2009 | 10.231 | 6.5% | 25.7% | 21.7% | 23.6% | 0.0% | 22.5% |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2008 | 3.648 | 7.3% | 24.1% | 11.0% | 42.8% | 3.3% | 11.5% |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2009 | 5.256 | 4.5% | 28.1% | 45.9% | 19.0% | 0.1% | 2.3% |
| Kenya | 2007 | 418.582 | 13.7% | 68.3% | 6.3% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 10.2% |
| Kenya | 2008 | 659.866 | 11.2% | 79.3% | 1.5% | 2.4% | 0.1% | 5.6% |
| Kenya | 2009 | 687.258 | 14.2% | 75.2% | 2.8% | 2.2% | 0.0% | 5.5% |
| Lesotho | 2007 | 53.737 | 37.2% | 16.0% | 16.1% | 16.3% | 3.9% | 10.5% |
| Lesotho | 2008 | 81.315 | 56.9% | 18.5% | 8.9% | 5.0% | 0.1% | 10.6% |
| Madagascar | 2008 | 11.954 | 45.3% | 36.2% | 0.5% | 18.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Malawi | 2008 | 106.722 | 1.8% | 19.9% | 65.1% | 3.2% | 1.6% | 8.4% |
| Malawi | 2009 | 103.907 | 1.4% | 26.4% | 54.7% | 2.5% | 6.0% | 8.9% |
| Mali | 2007 | 40.800 | 12.5% | 19.2% | 30.6% | 31.3% | 6.1% | 0.3% |
| Mali | 2008 | 40.390 | 10.9% | 16.3% | 25.9% | 37.6% | 8.8% | 0.5% |
| Mozambique | 2007 | 104.542 | 5.7% | 68.0% | 5.0% | 8.5% | 1.0% | 11.8% |
| Mozambique | 2008 | 144.946 | 3.5% | 70.0% | 2.8% | 8.0% | 5.9% | 9.8% |
| Niger | 2007 | 14.522 | 4.4% | 10.0% | 24.2% | 37.5% | 23.2% | 0.7% |
| Niger | 2008 | 12.457 | 4.5% | 12.6% | 25.5% | 40.1% | 5.6% | 11.8% |
| Nigeria | 2007 | 299.242 | 14.7% | 65.9% | 6.6% | 3.1% | 9.8% | 0.0% |
| Nigeria | 2008 | 394.664 | 7.6% | 80.8% | 6.9% | 1.5% | 3.1% | 0.0% |
| Rwanda | 2007 | 74.565 | 8.2% | 62.7% | 15.1% | 4.3% | 3.8% | 5.9% |
| Rwanda | 2008 | 110.812 | 5.5% | 58.1% | 24.3% | 2.5% | 2.9% | 6.7% |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2007 | 0.098 | 47.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 23.0% | 29.5% |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2008 | 0.093 | 45.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 19.5% | 34.7% |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2009 | 1.065 | 3.6% | 0.0% | 60.5% | 31.9% | 0.4% | 3.5% |
| Senegal | 2008 | 25.570 | 25.0% | 40.7% | 30.4% | 3.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Seychelles | 2007 | 0.479 | 96.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Seychelles | 2008 | 0.573 | 83.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 12.1% | 2.0% | 1.9% |
| Seychelles | 2009 | 0.575 | 80.4% | 4.3% | 0.0% | 15.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sierra Leone | 2007 | 9.173 | 2.2% | 15.0% | 24.6% | 20.1% | 34.7% | 3.3% |

TOTAL HIV EXPENDITURES ON SELECTED SERVICES (MILLION CURRENT USD DOLLARS)

| Prevention | | | | | Care and Treatment | | | Orphans and vulnerable children | Programme Support | | | Other HIV expenditures |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Total for prevention | Communication for social and behavioral change | Voluntary counseling and testing | Programmes for sex workers and their clients for MSM and for harm reduction for IDUs | Male and female condom social marketing and public and commercial sector provision | Prevention of mother to child transmission | Total for care and treatment | Antiretroviral therapy | | Total for programme management and administration strengthening | Planning, coordination and programme management | Monitoring and evaluation | |
| 3.787 | 0.091 | 0.455 | 0.009 | 1.015 | 0.287 | 1.145 | 0.422 | 0.956 | 2.586 | 1.764 | 0.083 | 0.968 |
| 4.118 | 0.008 | 0.243 | 0.080 | 0.961 | 0.217 | 0.332 | NA/NR | 2.044 | 3.694 | 2.119 | 0.280 | 1.440 |
| 2.826 | 0.078 | 0.441 | 0.032 | 0.374 | 0.412 | 8.557 | 6.038 | 0.874 | 3.953 | 1.422 | 0.371 | 1.184 |
| 18.448 | 0.925 | 1.118 | 1.698 | 5.043 | 1.005 | 28.610 | NA/NR | 1.962 | 15.310 | 8.249 | 1.007 | 2.681 |
| 19.417 | 1.726 | 1.477 | 2.011 | 4.966 | 0.239 | 17.631 | NA/NR | 1.631 | 18.411 | 9.406 | 0.675 | 4.922 |
| 18.115 | 0.801 | 1.730 | 0.291 | 2.978 | 1.727 | 25.521 | NA/NR | 4.703 | 28.544 | 21.112 | 1.600 | 9.082 |
| 0.013 | 0.006 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.003 | 0.007 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.169 | 0.197 | 0.003 | 0.120 |
| 0.329 | 0.117 | 0.001 | NA/NR | 0.017 | 0.084 | 0.228 | 0.178 | 0.046 | 2.029 | 0.683 | 0.078 | 0.195 |
| 0.258 | 0.060 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.022 | 0.078 | 0.231 | 0.213 | NA/NR | 2.190 | 1.165 | NA/NR | 0.117 |
| 3.574 | 0.340 | 0.459 | NA/NR | 0.200 | 0.061 | 3.943 | 0.408 | 1.384 | 3.200 | 0.257 | 0.588 | 2.356 |
| 3.641 | 0.680 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.273 | 0.118 | 4.130 | NA/NR | 1.155 | 2.464 | NA/NR | 0.136 | 2.270 |
| 3.728 | 0.055 | 0.198 | 0.042 | 0.235 | 0.006 | 3.333 | 2.214 | 0.344 | 2.494 | 0.784 | 0.301 | 0.573 |
| 4.542 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.032 | 0.065 | NA/NR | 2.524 | 1.819 | 0.117 | 4.358 | 0.290 | 0.165 | 0.310 |
| 4.488 | 0.045 | NA/NR | 0.022 | 0.080 | 0.010 | 3.898 | 3.196 | 0.110 | 3.478 | 0.173 | 0.065 | 0.289 |
| 0.700 | 0.209 | 0.085 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.106 | 0.651 | 0.163 | 0.265 | 2.046 | 0.227 | 0.434 | 1.231 |
| 0.563 | 0.067 | 0.124 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.183 | 1.019 | 0.225 | 0.227 | 2.048 | 0.170 | 0.374 | 1.129 |
| 6.336 | 1.742 | 0.339 | 0.577 | 1.190 | NA/NR | 21.026 | 6.119 | 0.153 | 18.466 | 2.292 | 0.482 | 6.327 |
| 8.307 | 2.596 | 2.303 | 0.080 | 0.043 | 0.514 | 9.554 | NA/NR | 0.422 | 11.562 | 2.823 | 1.091 | 8.083 |
| 3.675 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.820 | NA/NR | 0.020 | 1.322 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.565 |
| 4.087 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.875 | NA/NR | 0.001 | 4.965 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.256 |
| 2.650 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 5.626 | NA/NR | 0.192 | 1.063 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.700 |
| 1.238 | 0.577 | 0.274 | 0.000 | 0.041 | 0.196 | 1.009 | 0.801 | 0.052 | 0.944 | 0.712 | 0.004 | 0.406 |
| 1.001 | 0.389 | 0.042 | 0.176 | 0.017 | 0.224 | 1.495 | 1.140 | 0.109 | 1.949 | 1.753 | 0.019 | 0.701 |
| 87.310 | 13.472 | 30.670 | 0.581 | 4.075 | 15.043 | 257.239 | 147.934 | 31.067 | 36.432 | 23.880 | 0.000 | 6.533 |
| 158.619 | 45.742 | 32.005 | 0.500 | 4.758 | 29.333 | 379.551 | 226.436 | 50.887 | 67.159 | 39.811 | 0.061 | 3.650 |
| 181.152 | 39.484 | 41.119 | 0.500 | 6.246 | 29.847 | 376.273 | 207.071 | 55.427 | 68.239 | 39.060 | 0.061 | 6.167 |
| 4.802 | 0.246 | 1.848 | NA/NR | 0.473 | 1.377 | 25.393 | 17.211 | 4.699 | 7.918 | 5.007 | 0.612 | 10.924 |
| 9.869 | 0.409 | 1.694 | NA/NR | 0.531 | 4.125 | 41.210 | 9.995 | 10.839 | 14.968 | 3.979 | 0.868 | 4.429 |
| 5.003 | 1.179 | 0.151 | 0.247 | 1.328 | 0.008 | 0.112 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 4.959 | 3.421 | 0.478 | 1.881 |
| 20.598 | 2.398 | 7.043 | 0.243 | NA/NR | 4.132 | 33.459 | 6.379 | 7.623 | 24.246 | 6.450 | 3.627 | 20.796 |
| 17.704 | 0.868 | 3.058 | 0.335 | NA/NR | 3.602 | 39.925 | 0.781 | 4.448 | 23.127 | 8.409 | 2.940 | 18.702 |
| 10.857 | 2.324 | 1.334 | 0.216 | 1.498 | 0.597 | 9.413 | 6.352 | 1.341 | 12.292 | 8.676 | 0.438 | 6.897 |
| 11.987 | 0.895 | 3.169 | 0.525 | 1.001 | 0.665 | 7.787 | 4.805 | 1.544 | 12.397 | 8.003 | 0.728 | 6.675 |
| 25.779 | 4.774 | 2.440 | 0.000 | 0.029 | 5.166 | 28.690 | 14.308 | 8.983 | 32.587 | 25.987 | 2.160 | 8.503 |
| 38.543 | 4.581 | 4.481 | 0.462 | 0.003 | 8.681 | 41.850 | 21.237 | 13.022 | 35.818 | 28.114 | 2.501 | 15.714 |
| 5.168 | 0.091 | 1.335 | 0.207 | 0.850 | 0.062 | 3.700 | 2.752 | 0.586 | 3.910 | 3.671 | 0.124 | 1.158 |
| 2.822 | 0.035 | 0.358 | 0.008 | 0.749 | 0.025 | 2.615 | 1.288 | 0.639 | 4.837 | 4.485 | 0.325 | 1.545 |
| 37.654 | 4.606 | 3.741 | 0.228 | 2.336 | 7.501 | 135.088 | 67.342 | 5.715 | 102.825 | 33.919 | 11.476 | 17.959 |
| 57.949 | 8.043 | 7.852 | 0.527 | 2.025 | 12.599 | 185.912 | 79.196 | 9.972 | 117.521 | 38.549 | 13.137 | 23.310 |
| 17.115 | 2.176 | 2.069 | NA/NR | 0.628 | 2.710 | 27.794 | 1.671 | 9.359 | 10.791 | 5.809 | 1.879 | 9.506 |
| 29.308 | 1.895 | 1.981 | NA/NR | 1.425 | 3.131 | 44.670 | 14.411 | 12.850 | 13.273 | 6.588 | 3.415 | 10.711 |
| 0.052 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.001 | 0.014 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.028 | 0.028 | NA/NR | 0.019 |
| 0.044 | 0.004 | 0.014 | 0.003 | 0.015 | 0.001 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.026 | 0.026 | NA/NR | 0.023 |
| 0.453 | 0.123 | 0.112 | 0.004 | 0.052 | 0.005 | 0.069 | 0.015 | 0.035 | 0.119 | 0.045 | NA/NR | 0.389 |
| 7.148 | 1.028 | 1.766 | 0.645 | 1.773 | 1.100 | 4.373 | 3.699 | 1.478 | 10.460 | 6.733 | 1.304 | 2.112 |
| 0.029 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.014 | 0.327 | 0.171 | NA/NR | 0.119 | 0.119 | NA/NR | 0.005 |
| 0.098 | 0.027 | NA/NR | 0.012 | NA/NR | 0.008 | 0.271 | 0.141 | 0.123 | 0.020 | 0.020 | NA/NR | 0.062 |
| 0.133 | 0.025 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.008 | 0.212 | 0.102 | 0.091 | 0.073 | 0.018 | NA/NR | 0.066 |
| 5.611 | 1.554 | 0.113 | 0.215 | 0.312 | 0.224 | 1.043 | 0.663 | 0.193 | 1.545 | 1.075 | 0.196 | 0.779 |

A2

COUNTRY REPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL AIDS SPENDING BY SERVICE CATEGORIES AND FINANCING SOURCES

SHARE BY FINANCING SOURCE

| Country | Survey Year | Total reported domestic public and international expenditure million USD | Public | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | Domestic public (%) | International | | | | |
| | | | | Bilaterals (%) | Global Fund (%) | UN (%) | All other multilaterals (%) | All other international sources (%) |
| South Africa | 2008 | 1,694.000 | 77.0% | 21.3% | 0.7% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| South Africa | 2009 | 2,088.000 | 72.7% | 26.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% |
| Swaziland | 2007 | 49.447 | 39.6% | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Togo | 2007 | 10.203 | 9.5% | 4.1% | 56.5% | 10.8% | 1.3% | 17.7% |
| Togo | 2008 | 15.368 | 7.0% | 15.3% | 47.4% | 6.5% | 23.7% | 0.1% |
| Uganda | 2007 | 270.011 | 2.5% | 92.7% | 0.0% | 4.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Uganda | 2008 | 296.650 | 13.0% | 83.0% | 0.8% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Zimbabwe | 2008 | 27.344 | 1.3% | 34.7% | 0.0% | 2.4% | 0.0% | 61.7% |
| Zimbabwe | 2009 | 39.548 | 19.5% | 21.4% | 17.1% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 40.9% |
| Western and Central Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 2008 | 111.777 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2008 | 2.760 | 10.9% | 0.0% | 70.8% | 12.5% | 5.9% | 0.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2009 | 3.584 | 8.4% | 0.0% | 76.4% | 10.8% | 4.4% | 0.0% |
| Bulgaria ³ | 2007 | 6.666 | 50.8% | 0.0% | 43.4% | 5.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Bulgaria ³ | 2008 | 9.212 | 66.0% | 0.6% | 30.6% | 2.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Bulgaria ³ | 2009 | 10.702 | 52.7% | 0.2% | 44.4% | 2.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Croatia | 2007 | 8.908 | 99.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Croatia | 2008 | 9.957 | 98.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Croatia | 2009 | 10.367 | 98.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Czech Republic | 2007 | 56.998 | 97.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.4% |
| Czech Republic | 2008 | 64.279 | 98.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% |
| Czech Republic | 2009 | 69.311 | 96.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.4% |
| Estonia | 2008 | 18.373 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Greece | 2008 | 96.058 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Hungary ⁵ | 2007 | 2.275 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Hungary | 2008 | 3.673 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Hungary | 2009 | 3.496 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Latvia | 2009 | 2.264 | 94.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 5.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Luxembourg | 2009 | 7.356 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Montenegro ⁷ | 2007 | 1.471 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Montenegro ⁷ | 2008 | 0.597 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Montenegro ⁷ | 2009 | 0.830 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Poland | 2007 | 41.202 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Poland | 2008 | 62.586 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Poland | 2009 | 55.520 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Romania | 2008 | 87.241 | 92.7% | 0.0% | 6.0% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| Romania | 2009 | 84.256 | 95.1% | 0.0% | 3.9% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 0.4% |
| Spain | 2007 | 551.413 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Spain | 2008 | 916.739 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Spain | 2009 | 1,031.381 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sweden | 2007 | 21.598 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Sweden | 2008 | 22.155 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Sweden | 2009 | 19.085 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| Switzerland ⁹ | 2008 | 14.898 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Switzerland ⁹ | 2009 | 14.843 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2008 | 3.659 | 56.5% | 0.7% | 31.4% | 10.8% | 0.0% | 0.7% |
| United Kingdom | 2007 | 1,204.082 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| United Kingdom | 2008 | 925.714 | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

¹ Antigua and Barbuda 2008 and 2009 expenditures for HIV patients' hospitalization, ARV, and out-patient clinic visits for care and treatment are not reported.

² Brazil sub-national spending at state, federal district and municipal level is not reported, except for acquisition of opportunistic infection drugs.

³ Bulgaria opportunistic infection treatment expenditures not reported.

⁴ Chilean armed forces HIV-related expenditures were not reported.

⁵ The country reported biannual figures for HIV spending. The expenditures were therefore divided in two and distributed equally over the two years.

⁶ India: The values reported reflect only NACO's (public) spending from the budgetary funds. The extra budgetary expenditures by donors and others is not reflected in the table provided and is still under compilation and analysis in a separate study.

⁷ Montenegro spending includes only the budgeted activities of the GFATM project proposal.

⁸ Dominican Republic: Blood safety expenditures were not reported.

⁹ Switzerland: Only central government funding is reported.

¹⁰ Timor Leste: Original submission for 2008 was for a one and a half year period (Aug. 2007 – Dec. 2008). The current figure for 2008 was derived by adjusting all figures by 2/3.

¹¹ Blood safety spending reported by Russia included expenditures such as equipment upgrades; some of which were not HIV related.

TOTAL HIV EXPENDITURES ON SELECTED SERVICES (MILLION CURRENT USD DOLLARS)

| Prevention | | | | | | Care and Treatment | | Orphans and vulnerable children | Programme Support | | | Other HIV expenditures |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Total for prevention | Communication for social and behavioral change | Voluntary counseling and testing | Programmes for sex workers and their clients for MSM and for harm reduction for IDUs | Male and female condom social marketing and public and commercial sector provision | Prevention of mother to child transmission | Total for care and treatment | Antiretroviral therapy | | Total for programme management and administration strengthening | Planning, coordination and programme management | Monitoring and evaluation | |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 8.567 | 3.167 | 2.243 | NA/NR | 0.713 | 0.344 | 9.384 | 6.244 | 15.027 | 6.933 | 3.136 | 0.879 | 9.535 |
| 4.245 | 0.483 | 0.114 | 0.146 | 0.671 | 0.216 | 2.074 | 1.480 | 0.189 | 2.727 | 2.131 | 0.197 | 0.969 |
| 5.887 | 2.005 | 0.614 | 0.139 | 0.378 | 0.246 | 2.496 | 1.011 | 0.805 | 5.130 | 3.289 | 0.566 | 1.049 |
| 70.370 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 114.934 | NA/NR | 25.749 | 55.450 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 3.508 |
| 64.185 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 147.367 | NA/NR | 15.246 | 65.502 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 4.349 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 6.576 | 0.206 | NA/NR | 2.426 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 102.713 | 79.482 | NA/NR | 2.488 | NA/NR | 0.358 | 0.000 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 2.880 | 0.418 | 0.553 | 0.598 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.935 | 2.027 | NA/NR | 0.349 | 0.122 | 0.139 | 0.501 |
| 4.711 | 0.214 | 1.265 | 0.832 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 3.502 | 2.831 | NA/NR | 0.321 | 0.108 | 0.136 | 0.677 |
| 5.710 | 0.198 | 1.645 | 1.084 | 0.122 | NA/NR | 3.421 | 2.713 | 0.200 | 0.881 | 0.514 | 0.350 | 0.489 |
| 2.219 | NA/NR | 0.284 | 0.580 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 6.531 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.159 | 0.111 | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 2.128 | NA/NR | 0.272 | 0.615 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 7.677 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.153 | 0.107 | NA/NR | 0.000 |
| 2.287 | NA/NR | 0.307 | 0.869 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 7.562 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.152 | NA/NR | 0.100 | 0.366 |
| 32.921 | 0.103 | 0.456 | 8.289 | 0.003 | 2.446 | 15.687 | 10.779 | NA/NR | 0.147 | 0.030 | 0.010 | 8.243 |
| 34.591 | 0.088 | 0.415 | 8.565 | NA/NR | 2.442 | 19.867 | 12.204 | NA/NR | 0.617 | 0.031 | 0.009 | 9.204 |
| 36.831 | 0.022 | 0.326 | 8.309 | 0.003 | 2.629 | 21.537 | 13.746 | 0.026 | 0.477 | 0.024 | 0.016 | 10.440 |
| 5.989 | NA/NR | 0.523 | 2.671 | NA/NR | 0.024 | 12.010 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.375 | NA/NR | 0.212 | 0.000 |
| 13.969 | NA/NR | 0.897 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 81.231 | 79.063 | NA/NR | 0.781 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.077 |
| 1.733 | 0.029 | 0.052 | 0.124 | 0.003 | NA/NR | 0.449 | 0.051 | NA/NR | 0.075 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.017 |
| 2.546 | 0.295 | 0.055 | 0.016 | 0.027 | 0.109 | 0.448 | 0.045 | NA/NR | 0.531 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.148 |
| 2.492 | 0.293 | 0.052 | 0.068 | 0.026 | NA/NR | 0.423 | 0.042 | NA/NR | 0.493 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.089 |
| 0.736 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.494 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.034 | NA/NR | 0.012 | 0.000 |
| 1.661 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 4.942 | 4.517 | NA/NR | 0.023 | 0.003 | 0.021 | 0.730 |
| 0.812 | NA/NR | 0.065 | 0.322 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.185 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.277 | 0.277 | NA/NR | 0.197 |
| 0.313 | NA/NR | 0.025 | 0.126 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.168 | 0.168 | NA/NR | 0.116 |
| 0.480 | NA/NR | 0.027 | 0.197 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.048 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 0.154 | 0.154 | NA/NR | 0.147 |
| 4.237 | 0.261 | 0.149 | 2.774 | NA/NR | 0.682 | 36.614 | 35.292 | 0.013 | 0.018 | NA/NR | 0.017 | 0.319 |
| 5.420 | 0.430 | 0.784 | 0.148 | NA/NR | 0.881 | 56.035 | 56.035 | NA/NR | 0.023 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 1.107 |
| 2.661 | 0.211 | 0.409 | 0.145 | NA/NR | 0.960 | 51.726 | 51.726 | NA/NR | 0.025 | 0.013 | 0.003 | 1.108 |
| 4.726 | NA/NR | 0.003 | 0.411 | 0.037 | NA/NR | 54.667 | 54.040 | 0.003 | 0.748 | 0.030 | 0.054 | 27.097 |
| 3.372 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.459 | 0.070 | NA/NR | 54.767 | 54.067 | 0.001 | 0.388 | 0.017 | NA/NR | 25.727 |
| 36.532 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 500.918 | 500.918 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 13.963 |
| 40.374 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 859.361 | 859.361 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 17.004 |
| 21.649 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 997.670 | 997.670 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 12.063 |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR |
| 4.611 | 2.456 | NA/NR | 0.996 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.019 | 0.649 | 0.371 | 9.268 |
| 4.594 | 2.447 | NA/NR | 0.993 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1.016 | 0.646 | 0.369 | 9.234 |
| 2.833 | 0.207 | 0.301 | 1.858 | 0.005 | NA/NR | 0.172 | 0.154 | NA/NR | 0.478 | 0.282 | 0.070 | 0.176 |
| 46.939 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 4.082 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 1,106.122 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 51.020 |
| 35.714 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 2.857 | NA/NR | NA/NR | 857.143 | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | NA/NR | 32.857 |

A2

National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) 2010

UNGASS Indicator 2

| | National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) 2010 | | | | | | | | HIV Prevention Services Implementation | | | | | | Treatment Implementation | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|----------------------|-----|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | 2004 NCPI Submission | | 2006 NCPI Submission | | 2008 NCPI Submission | | 2010 NCPI Submission | | Strategic Plan | Civil society involvement in planning | NAC | M & E Plan | Laws that protect MARPs/vulnerable population | Laws that pose obstacles | PMTCT | Condom promotion | HIV testing and counseling | Harm reduction for IDU | Risk reduction for men who have sex with men | Risk reduction for sex workers | Antiretroviral therapy | Paediatric AIDS treatment | HIV testing and counselling for TB patients | |
| | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A | B | A | B | A | A | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | A/B | |
| Afghanistan | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Albania | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Algeria | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Andorra | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Angola | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Antigua and Barbuda | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Argentina | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Armenia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Australia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Austria | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Azerbaijan | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 0 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Bahamas | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Bahrain | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Bangladesh | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Barbados | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Belarus | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Belgium | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 1 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Belize | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Benin | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Bhutan | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Bolivia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Botswana | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Brazil | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Brunei Darussalam | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Bulgaria | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Burkina Faso | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Burundi | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Cambodia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Cameroon | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Canada | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Cape Verde | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Central African Republic | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Chad | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Chile | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 0 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| China | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Colombia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 1 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Comoros | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Congo, Republic of the | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Costa Rica | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

■ Yes/Agree ■ No/Disagree □ Data not available ■ In progress □ Not applicable Number SCALE: 0= low; 5 = High

National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) 2010

| Country | 2010 NCPI Submission | | | | | | | | | HIV Prevention Services Implementation | | | | | | Treatment Implementation | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|---|---|----------------------|-----|-----|--|---------------------------------------|-----|------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | 2004 NCPI Submission | | | 2006 NCPI Submission | | | 2008 NCPI Submission | | | Strategic Plan | Civil society involvement in planning | NAC | M & E Plan | Laws that protect MARPs/vulnerable population | Laws that pose obstacles | PMTCT | Condom promotion | HIV testing and counseling | Harm reduction for IDU | Risk reduction for men who have sex with men | Risk reduction for sex workers | Antiretroviral therapy | Paediatric AIDS treatment | HIV testing and counselling for TB patients |
| | A/B | A/B | A/B | A | B | A | A | A/B | A/B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Cuba | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Cyprus | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Czech Republic | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Côte d'Ivoire | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Denmark | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 1 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Djibouti | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Dominica | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Dominican Republic | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Ecuador | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Egypt | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| El Salvador | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Equatorial Guinea | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Eritrea | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Estonia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Ethiopia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Fiji | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Finland | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| France | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Gabon | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Gambia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Georgia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Germany | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 5 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Ghana | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Greece | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Grenada | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Guatemala | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Guinea | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Guinea-Bissau | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Guyana | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Haiti | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Honduras | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 3 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Hungary | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Iceland | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| India | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 2 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Indonesia | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 1 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | 4 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |

■ Yes/Agree
 ■ No/Disagree
 Data not available
 In progress
 Not applicable
 Number SCALE: 0 = low; 5 = High

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF DONATED
BLOOD UNITS SCREENED FOR
HIV IN A QUALITY-ASSURED
MANNER**

| | 2007 ¹ | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Indicator Value | Indicator Value |
| Afghanistan | 39 | 52 |
| Albania | | 100 |
| Algeria | 100 | 100 |
| Angola | | 26 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 33 | 100 |
| Argentina | 100 | 100 |
| Armenia | 100 | 100 |
| Australia | 100 | 100 |
| Austria | 100 ² | 100 |
| Azerbaijan | | 100 |
| Bahamas | 100 | 100 |
| Bahrain | 100 ² | 100 |
| Bangladesh | | 100 |
| Barbados | 100 | 100 |
| Belarus | 100 | 100 |
| Belgium | 100 | 100 |
| Belize | 100 | 100 |
| Benin | 99 | 99 |
| Bhutan | 50 ² | |
| Bolivia | 88 | 69 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0 | 0 |
| Botswana | 100 | 100 |
| Brazil | | 100 |
| Brunei Darussalam | | 100 ³ |
| Bulgaria | 100 | 100 |
| Burkina Faso | 66 | 75 |
| Burundi | 100 | 100 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 100 | 100 |
| Cambodia | 97 | 100 |
| Cameroon | | 100 |
| Canada | 100 | 100 |
| Cape Verde | 61 | 100 |
| Central African Republic | 76 | 84 |
| Chad | 100 | 100 |
| China | 100 | 100 |
| Colombia | 100 | 100 |
| Comoros | 100 | 62 |
| Congo, Republic of the | 100 | 100 |
| Costa Rica | 100 | 100 |
| Croatia | 86 | 100 |
| Cuba | 100 | 100 |
| Cyprus | 100 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | 100 ² | 100 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 47 | 55 |
| Denmark | | 100 |
| Djibouti | | 100 |
| Dominica | 100 | 100 |
| Dominican Republic | 100 | 86 |
| Ecuador | 100 | 100 |
| Egypt | | 100 |
| El Salvador | 100 | 100 |

UNGASS Indicator 3

**PERCENTAGE OF DONATED
BLOOD UNITS SCREENED FOR
HIV IN A QUALITY-ASSURED
MANNER**

| | 2007 ¹ | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Indicator Value | Indicator Value |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 0 |
| Eritrea | 100 | 100 |
| Estonia | 100 | 100 |
| Ethiopia | 100 | 100 |
| Fiji | 100 | 100 |
| Finland | 100 | 100 |
| Gabon | 100 | 100 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 100 | 100 |
| Ghana | 100 | 100 |
| Greece | | 100 |
| Grenada | 91 | 100 |
| Guatemala | 100 | 75 |
| Guinea | 53 | 100 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 100 | 0 |
| Guyana | 100 | 100 |
| Haiti | 100 | 100 |
| Honduras | 46 | 48 |
| Hungary | 100 | 100 |
| India | 100 | 100 |
| Indonesia | | 100 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 100 | 100 |
| Ireland | 100 | 100 |
| Israel | 100 | |
| Jamaica | 100 | 100 |
| Japan | 100 | 100 |
| Jordan | 100 | 100 |
| Kazakhstan | 95 | 100 |
| Kenya | 100 | 100 |
| Kuwait | 100 ² | 100 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 88 | 52 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 100 | 100 |
| Latvia | 100 | 100 |
| Lebanon | 100 | 100 |
| Lesotho | 100 | 100 |
| Lithuania | 100 | 100 |
| Luxembourg | 100 ² | 100 |
| Madagascar | 99 | 100 |
| Malawi | 99 | 100 |
| Malaysia | 100 | 100 |
| Maldives | 0 ² | 100 |
| Mali | 94 | 100 |
| Malta | 100 ² | |
| Marshall Islands | 100 | 97 |
| Mauritania | 100 | 100 |
| Mauritius | 100 | 100 |
| Mexico | 100 | 100 |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | | 100 |
| Moldova | 74 | 100 |
| Monaco | | 94 |
| Mongolia | 72 | 70 |
| Montenegro | 100 | 0 |

| | 2007 ¹ | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Indicator Value | Indicator Value |
| Morocco | 100 | 100 |
| Mozambique | 36 | 70 |
| Myanmar | | 76 |
| Namibia | 100 ² | 100 |
| Nauru | | 100 |
| Nepal | 100 | 39 |
| Netherlands | 100 ² | 100 |
| New Zealand | 100 | 100 |
| Nicaragua | 90 | 100 |
| Niger | 100 | 26 |
| Nigeria | 100 | 100 |
| Norway | 100 ² | 100 |
| Oman | | 0 |
| Pakistan | 87 | |
| Palau | 100 | 100 |
| Panama | 100 | 100 |
| Papua New Guinea | 100 | 100 |
| Paraguay | 95 | 100 |
| Peru | 99 | 88 |
| Philippines | | 96 |
| Poland | 100 ² | |
| Portugal | | 100 |
| Qatar | | 100 |
| Republic of Korea | 100 ² | |
| Romania | 100 | 100 |
| Russian Federation | | 79 |
| Rwanda | 100 | 100 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 100 | 100 |
| Saint Lucia | 100 | 100 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | 100 |
| Samoa | 100 ² | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 0 | 100 |
| Saudi Arabia | | 100 |
| Senegal | 78 | 86 |
| Serbia | 100 | 49 |
| Seychelles | 100 | 100 |
| Sierra Leone | 100 | 100 |
| Singapore | 100 | 100 |
| Slovakia | | 100 |
| Slovenia | 100 | 100 |
| Solomon Islands | | 79 |
| Somalia | | 0 |
| South Africa | 100 | 100 |
| Spain | 100 | 100 |
| Sri Lanka | 42 | 100 |
| Sudan | | 0 |
| Suriname | 100 | 100 |
| Swaziland | 100 | 100 |
| Sweden | 100 | 100 |
| Switzerland | 100 | 100 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | 0 |

| | 2007 ¹ | 2009 |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Indicator Value | Indicator Value |
| Tajikistan | 97 | 100 |
| Thailand | 99 | 100 |
| Timor-Leste | 58 ² | 100 |
| Togo | 85 | 92 |
| Tonga | | 100 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 100 | 100 |
| Tunisia | 100 | 100 |
| Turkey | 100 | 100 |
| Uganda | 100 | 100 |
| Ukraine | 0 | |
| United Arab Emirates | | 100 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 100 | 100 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 100 | 36 |
| Uruguay | 100 | 100 |
| Uzbekistan | | 82 |
| Vanuatu | | 91 |
| Venezuela | | 100 |
| Zambia | 100 | 100 |
| Zimbabwe | 100 | 100 |

¹ Report date 2007, but data collection can vary from 2005-2007.

² Data provided by WHO Department of Blood Transfusion Safety.

³ Data collection started before 2008.

REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING AND NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND COVERAGE, 2008-2009. LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

| | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2008 ^{b,c} | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2009 ^{b,c} | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 0 | Dec 08 | 12 | Dec 09 |
| Albania | 110 | Dec 08 | 114 | Dec 09 |
| Algeria | 1 111 | Dec 08 | 1 526 | Dec 09 |
| Angola | 14 139 ^f | Dec 08 | 20 640 | Dec 09 |
| Argentina | 40 240 ^f | Dec 08 | 42 815 | Dec 09 |
| Armenia | 100 | Dec 08 | 179 | Dec 09 |
| Azerbaijan | 159 | Dec 08 | 238 | Dec 09 |
| Bangladesh | 283 | Dec 08 | 353 | Dec 09 |
| Belarus | 1 249 | Dec 08 | 1 776 | Dec 09 |
| Belize | 630 | Dec 08 | 855 | Dec 09 |
| Benin | 12 078 | Dec 08 | 15 401 | Dec 09 |
| Bhutan | 30 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 758 ^f | Dec 08 | 1 115 | Dec 09 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 33 | Dec 08 | 38 | Dec 09 |
| Botswana | 117 045 | Dec 08 | 145 190 | Dec 09 |
| Brazil | 194 984 ^f | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Bulgaria | 251 | Dec 08 | 327 | Dec 09 |
| Burkina Faso | 21 103 | Dec 08 | 26 448 | Dec 09 |
| Burundi | 14 343 | Dec 08 | 17 661 | Dec 09 |
| Cambodia | 31 999 | Dec 08 | 37 315 | Dec 09 |
| Cameroon | 59 960 | Dec 08 | 76 228 | Dec 09 |
| Cape Verde | 360 | Dec 08 | 611 | Dec 09 |
| Central African Republic | 10 551 ^f | Dec 08 | 14 474 | Dec 09 |
| Chad | 17 900 ^f | Oct 08 | 32 288 | Dec 09 |
| Chile | 10 904 ^f | Dec 08 | 12 762 | Dec 09 |
| China | 48 254 | Dec 08 | 65 481 | Dec 09 |
| Colombia | 17 551 ^f | Dec 08 | 16 302 | Dec 09 |
| Comoros | 8 | Dec 08 | 12 | Dec 09 |
| Congo | 9 400 | Dec 08 | 7 998 | Dec 09 |
| Cook Islands | 1 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Costa Rica | 2 886 ^f | Dec 08 | 3 064 | Dec 09 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 51 820 ^f | Dec 08 | 72 011 | Dec 09 |
| Croatia | 398 | Dec 08 | 441 | Dec 09 |
| Cuba | 3 999 | Dec 08 | 5 034 | Dec 09 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 0 | Dec 06 | ... | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 24 645 ^f | Dec 08 | 34 967 | Dec 09 |
| Djibouti | 816 | Dec 08 | 913 | Dec 09 |
| Dominica | 36 ^f | Dec 08 | 38 | Dec 09 |
| Dominican Republic | 11 072 ^f | Dec 08 | 13 785 | Dec 09 |
| Ecuador | 3 728 | Dec 08 | 5 538 | Dec 09 |
| Egypt | 291 | Dec 08 | 359 | Dec 09 |
| El Salvador | 7 104 | Dec 08 | 8 348 | Dec 09 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 839 | Dec 08 | 1 645 | Dec 09 |
| Eritrea | 4 299 ^f | Dec 08 | 4 955 | Dec 09 |
| Ethiopia | 132 379 | Dec 08 | 176 632 | Dec 09 |
| Fiji | 39 | Dec 08 | 52 | Nov 09 |
| Gabon | 7 773 | Dec 08 | 9 976 | Dec 09 |
| Gambia | 770 | Dec 08 | 921 | Sep 09 |
| Georgia | 498 | Dec 08 | 655 | Dec 09 |
| Ghana | 21 548 ^f | Dec 08 | 30 265 | Dec 09 |

UNGASS Indicator 4
MDG 6b indicator

| ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON WHO 2010 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,d} | | | ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE BASED ON WHO 2010 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^b | | | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON WHO 2006 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,d} | | | ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE BASED ON WHO 2006 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,e} | | | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON COUNTRY REPORT, 2009 ^d |
|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|--|
| Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 6 000 | 4 500 | 8 000 | 25% | 19% | 34% | 3 700 | 2 700 | 4 900 | 42% | 31% | 56% | ... |
| 86 000 | 65 000 | 110 000 | 24% | 19% | 32% | 59 000 | 43 000 | 79 000 | 35% | 26% | 48% | 84 250 |
| 61 000 | 42 000 | 74 000 | 70% | 58% | >95% | 50 000 | 37 000 | 58 000 | 86% | 74% | >95% | ... |
| <1 000 | <1 000 | <1 000 | 24% | 20% | 29% | <500 | <500 | <1 000 | 39% | 32% | 47% | 352 |
| 1 100 | <1 000 | 1 400 | 21% | 16% | 29% | <1 000 | <500 | <1 000 | 36% | 26% | 51% | 418 |
| 1 500 | <1 000 | 2 000 | 23% | 17% | 39% | <1 000 | <500 | 1 200 | 40% | 28% | 71% | 740 |
| 6 000 | 4 700 | 7 800 | 29% | 23% | 37% | 3 700 | 3 000 | 4 500 | 48% | 40% | 59% | 2 852 |
| 2 100 | 1 800 | 2 500 | 40% | 34% | 47% | 1 500 | 1 200 | 1 800 | 57% | 49% | 69% | 1 394 |
| 29 000 | 24 000 | 34 000 | 53% | 45% | 64% | 21 000 | 17 000 | 26 000 | 72% | 59% | 88% | 20 396 |
| <500 | <200 | <500 | 14% | 10% | 29% | <200 | <100 | <200 | 26% | 16% | 53% | ... |
| 6 000 | 4 700 | 7 600 | 19% | 15% | 24% | 3 900 | 3 100 | 5 000 | 28% | 22% | 36% | 5 050 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 50 |
| 170 000 | 150 000 | 190 000 | 83% | 77% | >95% | 140 000 | 120 000 | 150 000 | >95% | 94% | >95% | 161 706 |
| ... ^g | 220 000 | 390 000 | ... | 50% | 89% | ... ^g | 190 000 | 300 000 | ... | 65% | 101% | ... |
| 1 400 | 1 100 | 1 800 | 23% | 18% | 30% | <1 000 | <1 000 | 1 100 | 38% | 29% | 50% | ... |
| 58 000 | 46 000 | 71 000 | 46% | 37% | 58% | 44 000 | 34 000 | 55 000 | 60% | 48% | 77% | 56 241 |
| 91 000 | 79 000 | 100 000 | 19% | 17% | 22% | 65 000 | 53 000 | 78 000 | 27% | 23% | 33% | 57 438 |
| 40 000 | 28 000 | 55 000 | 94% | 68% | >95% | 33 000 | 24 000 | 44 000 | >95% | 86% | >95% | 40 483 |
| 270 000 | 230 000 | 310 000 | 28% | 25% | 33% | 190 000 | 150 000 | 220 000 | 41% | 34% | 51% | 164 070 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 74 000 | 64 000 | 85 000 | 19% | 17% | 23% | 51 000 | 41 000 | 61 000 | 28% | 24% | 35% | 40 334 |
| 90 000 | 73 000 | 110 000 | 36% | 30% | 44% | 61 000 | 47 000 | 79 000 | 53% | 41% | 68% | 66 000 |
| 20 000 | 17 000 | 24 000 | 63% | 53% | 76% | 16 000 | 12 000 | 19 000 | 81% | 68% | >95% | 15 520 |
| ... ^h | 170 000 | 350 000 | ... | 19% | 38% | ... ^h | 97 000 | 210 000 | ... | 31% | 67% | 190 000 |
| 95 000 | 79 000 | 120 000 | 17% | 14% | 21% | 63 000 | 53 000 | 75 000 | 26% | 22% | 31% | 22 924 |
| <100 | <100 | <100 | 18% | 13% | 24% | <100 | <100 | <100 | 29% | 21% | 40% | 12 |
| 35 000 | 30 000 | 41 000 | 23% | 19% | 27% | 25 000 | 20 000 | 30 000 | 33% | 26% | 41% | ... |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 4 500 | 3 100 | 6 100 | 68% | 50% | >95% | 3 500 | 2 500 | 4 800 | 86% | 64% | >95% | ... |
| 260 000 | 220 000 | 300 000 | 28% | 24% | 32% | 180 000 | 150 000 | 220 000 | 39% | 33% | 47% | 164 000 |
| <1 000 | <500 | <1 000 | 80% | 62% | >95% | <500 | <500 | <1 000 | >95% | 75% | >95% | ... |
| 3 500 | 2 900 | 4 100 | >95% | >95% | >95% | 2 900 | 2 400 | 3 400 | >95% | >95% | >95% | 5 034 |
| <1 000 | <1 000 | <1 000 | 0% | | | <500 | <500 | <1 000 | 0% | | | ... |
| ... ^h | 170 000 | 240 000 | ... | 14% | 21% | ... ^h | 110 000 | 180 000 | ... | 20% | 32% | 283 055 |
| 6 400 | 4 700 | 8 200 | 14% | 11% | 20% | 4 300 | 3 100 | 5 700 | 21% | 16% | 29% | 4 235 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 13 |
| 29 000 | 25 000 | 34 000 | 47% | 41% | 55% | 22 000 | 18 000 | 25 000 | 64% | 55% | 77% | 19 410 |
| 19 000 | 14 000 | 26 000 | 30% | 21% | 40% | 16 000 | 10 000 | 22 000 | 36% | 25% | 54% | 13 128 |
| 3 300 | 1 600 | 3 000 | 11% | 12% | 22% | 1 900 | 1 600 | 3 000 | 19% | 12% | 22% | 1 500 |
| 16 000 | 10 000 | 22 000 | 53% | 38% | 84% | 13 000 | 8 100 | 16 000 | 66% | 51% | >95% | ... |
| 6 600 | 4 700 | 8 800 | 25% | 19% | 35% | 4 300 | 2 800 | 6 000 | 39% | 27% | 58% | 3 108 |
| 14 000 | 10 000 | 18 000 | 37% | 28% | 49% | 9 700 | 7 300 | 13 000 | 51% | 39% | 68% | 7 182 |
| ... ^h | 280 000 | 390 000 | ... | 45% | 62% | ... ^h | 200 000 | 310 000 | ... | 58% | 86% | 336 160 |
| <200 | <200 | <500 | 30% | 23% | 40% | <200 | <100 | <200 | 52% | 38% | 73% | ... |
| 21 000 | 16 000 | 26 000 | 47% | 38% | 61% | 15 000 | 12 000 | 19 000 | 66% | 53% | 86% | 14 258 |
| 5 000 | 3 100 | 7 300 | 18% | 13% | 30% | 3 300 | 2 000 | 5 000 | 28% | 18% | 45% | 1 500 |
| 1 000 | <1 000 | 1 300 | 65% | 51% | 91% | <1 000 | <500 | <1 000 | >95% | 77% | >95% | 686 |
| 130 000 | 110 000 | 150 000 | 24% | 21% | 28% | 85 000 | 69 000 | 100 000 | 36% | 29% | 44% | 70 988 |

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REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING AND NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND COVERAGE, 2008-2009. LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

| | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2008 ^{b,c} | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2009 ^{b,c} | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Grenada | 46 ^f | Dec 08 | 54 | Dec 09 |
| Guatemala | 9 694 | Dec 08 | 10 362 | Dec 09 |
| Guinea | 9 212 | Dec 08 | 14 999 | Dec 09 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1 832 ^f | Dec 08 | 2 764 | Dec 09 |
| Guyana | 2 473 | Dec 08 | 2 832 | Dec 09 |
| Haiti | 19 990 ^f | Dec 08 | 26 007 | Dec 09 |
| Honduras | 6 288 | Dec 08 | 7 075 | Dec 09 |
| Hungary | 559 ^f | Dec 08 | 547 | Dec 09 |
| India | 234 581 ^l | Dec 08 | 320 074 ^l | Dec 09 |
| Indonesia | 10 606 ^f | Dec 08 | 15 442 | Nov 09 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 878 | Sep 08 | 1 486 | Jan 10 |
| Iraq | 4 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Jamaica | 4 444 ^f | Dec 08 | 7 244 | Dec 09 |
| Jordan | 58 | Dec 08 | 63 | Dec 09 |
| Kazakhstan | 707 | Dec 08 | 1 035 | Jan 10 |
| Kenya | 250 576 ^f | Dec 08 | 336 980 | Dec 09 |
| Kiribati | 6 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 89 | Dec 08 | 231 | Jan 10 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1 009 | Dec 08 | 1 345 | Dec 09 |
| Latvia | 334 | Dec 08 | 439 | Dec 09 |
| Lebanon | 285 ^f | Dec 08 | 354 | Dec 09 |
| Lesotho | 45 262 | Dec 08 | 61 736 | Dec 09 |
| Liberia | 2 017 ^f | Dec 08 | 2 970 | Dec 09 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 1 000 | Dec 07 | ... | |
| Lithuania | 127 | Dec 08 | 145 | Dec 09 |
| Madagascar | 162 | Dec 08 | 214 | Dec 09 |
| Malawi | 147 497 ^f | Dec 08 | 198 846 | Dec 09 |
| Malaysia | 8 197 | Dec 08 | 9 962 | Mar 10 |
| Maldives | 2 | Dec 08 | 3 | Dec 09 |
| Mali | 16 475 ^f | Dec 08 | 21 100 | Dec 09 |
| Marshall Islands | 4 | Dec 08 | 4 | Dec 09 |
| Mauritania | 1 072 ^f | Dec 08 | 1 401 | Dec 09 |
| Mauritius | 491 ^f | Jan 08 | 652 | Dec 09 |
| Mexico | 55 599 ^f | Dec 08 | 60 911 | Dec 09 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 2 ^f | Dec 08 | 5 | Dec 09 |
| Mongolia | 5 | Dec 08 | 9 | Dec 09 |
| Montenegro | 25 | Dec 08 | 31 | Mar 10 |
| Morocco | 2 207 | Dec 08 | 2 647 | Dec 09 |
| Mozambique | 128 330 | Dec 08 | 170 198 | Dec 09 |
| Myanmar | 15 191 | Dec 08 | 21 138 | Dec 09 |
| Namibia | 59 376 | Dec 08 | 70 498 | Sep 09 |
| Nauru | 0 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Nepal | 1 992 ^f | Jul 08 | 3 226 | Jul 09 |
| Nicaragua | 744 ^f | Dec 08 | 1 063 | Dec 09 |
| Niger | 2 846 | Dec 08 | 6 445 | Dec 09 |
| Nigeria | 238 659 | Dec 08 | 302 973 | Dec 09 |
| Niue | 0 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Oman | 412 | Dec 08 | 486 | Dec 09 |
| Pakistan | 875 ^f | Dec 08 | 1 320 | Dec 09 |
| Palau | 3 | Dec 08 | 3 | Dec 09 |

| ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON WHO 2010 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,d} | | | ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE BASED ON WHO 2010 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^b | | | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON WHO 2006 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,d} | | | ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE BASED ON WHO 2006 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,e} | | | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON COUNTRY REPORT, 2009 ^d |
|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|--|
| Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 59 |
| 24 000 | 18 000 | 31 000 | 44% | 33% | 59% | 16 000 | 12 000 | 21 000 | 63% | 48% | 84% | 14 966 |
| 38 000 | 30 000 | 46 000 | 40% | 32% | 50% | 27 000 | 20 000 | 35 000 | 56% | 43% | 74% | 22 500 |
| 9 100 | 7 300 | 11 000 | 30% | 25% | 38% | 6 000 | 4 700 | 7 600 | 46% | 36% | 59% | 5 885 |
| 2 900 | 1 700 | 4 200 | >95% | 68% | >95% | 2 700 | 1 700 | 3 700 | >95% | 76% | >95% | 3 390 |
| 60 000 | 49 000 | 71 000 | 43% | 37% | 53% | 43 000 | 34 000 | 52 000 | 61% | 50% | 76% | 38 491 |
| 21 000 | 16 000 | 27 000 | 33% | 26% | 44% | 15 000 | 12 000 | 18 000 | 47% | 38% | 61% | 13 356 |
| 2 100 | 1 600 | 2 600 | 27% | 21% | 34% | 1 600 | 1 200 | 2 000 | 35% | 28% | 44% | ... |
| 1 200 000 | 1 100 000 | 1 400 000 | 26% | 23% | 28% | 790 000 | 700 000 | 890 000 | 41% | 36% | 46% | 580 000 |
| 73 000 | 50 000 | 110 000 | 21% | 14% | 31% | 45 000 | 26 000 | 64 000 | 34% | 24% | 58% | 40 200 |
| 40 000 | 33 000 | 48 000 | 4% | 3% | 4% | 23 000 | 18 000 | 29 000 | 6% | 5% | 8% | 16 540 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 16 000 | 12 000 | 20 000 | 46% | 36% | 62% | 11 000 | 8 500 | 13 000 | 67% | 55% | 85% | 14 000 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 3 800 | 2 600 | 5 400 | 27% | 19% | 40% | 2 300 | 1 600 | 3 300 | 45% | 31% | 66% | 1 900 |
| 710 000 | 610 000 | 800 000 | 48% | 42% | 55% | 520 000 | 430 000 | 610 000 | 65% | 55% | 79% | 555 000 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 1 900 | <1 000 | 2 700 | 12% | 9% | 24% | 1 000 | <1 000 | 1 600 | 22% | 15% | 46% | 450 |
| 2 000 | 1 200 | 2 800 | 67% | 48% | >95% | 1 300 | <1 000 | 1 900 | >95% | 71% | >95% | 1 461 |
| 3 600 | 2 700 | 4 600 | 12% | 9% | 16% | 2 100 | 1 600 | 2 800 | 21% | 16% | 28% | ... |
| 1 900 | 1 500 | 2 500 | 18% | 14% | 24% | 1 200 | <1 000 | 1 600 | 29% | 22% | 37% | 1 171 |
| 130 000 | 110 000 | 140 000 | 48% | 43% | 54% | 90 000 | 75 000 | 110 000 | 68% | 58% | 83% | 122 818 |
| 22 000 | 17 000 | 27 000 | 14% | 11% | 17% | 15 000 | 11 000 | 19 000 | 20% | 15% | 27% | 10 023 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| <1 000 | <500 | <1 000 | 27% | 21% | 34% | <500 | <500 | <500 | 42% | 32% | 52% | 274 |
| 10 000 | 8 300 | 12 000 | 2% | 2% | 3% | 6 000 | 4 900 | 7 600 | 4% | 3% | 4% | 5 000 |
| 440 000 | 370 000 | 500 000 | 46% | 40% | 53% | 310 000 | 260 000 | 370 000 | 63% | 53% | 77% | 305 805 |
| 43 000 | 34 000 | 55 000 | 23% | 18% | 29% | 26 000 | 22 000 | 31 000 | 38% | 32% | 44% | 20 977 |
| <100 | <100 | <100 | 17% | 14% | 23% | <100 | <100 | <100 | 28% | 22% | 36% | 71 |
| 42 000 | 34 000 | 51 000 | 50% | 41% | 61% | 32 000 | 26 000 | 40 000 | 65% | 53% | 81% | 31 410 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 8 |
| 5 700 | 4 700 | 6 900 | 25% | 20% | 30% | 3 500 | 2 800 | 4 300 | 41% | 33% | 51% | 2 790 |
| 2 900 | 2 200 | 3 800 | 22% | 17% | 30% | 1 700 | 1 300 | 2 300 | 38% | 28% | 51% | 1 587 |
| 110 000 | 89 000 | 130 000 | 54% | 46% | 68% | 86 000 | 69 000 | 98 000 | 71% | 62% | 88% | 74 000 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 5 |
| <200 | <100 | <200 | 8% | 6% | 15% | <100 | <100 | <100 | 15% | 10% | 31% | 53 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 388 |
| 9 800 | 7 500 | 13 000 | 27% | 21% | 35% | 6 300 | 4 900 | 8 100 | 42% | 33% | 54% | 5 266 |
| 570 000 | 500 000 | 650 000 | 30% | 26% | 34% | 380 000 | 310 000 | 470 000 | 45% | 36% | 55% | 445 672 |
| 120 000 | 98 000 | 140 000 | 18% | 15% | 22% | 75 000 | 60 000 | 89 000 | 28% | 24% | 35% | 74 058 |
| 93 000 | 77 000 | 110 000 | 76% | 62% | 92% | 70 000 | 56 000 | 86 000 | >95% | 82% | >95% | 76 727 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 31 000 | 26 000 | 36 000 | 11% | 9% | 13% | 19 000 | 16 000 | 23 000 | 17% | 14% | 21% | 16 950 |
| 2 600 | 2 100 | 3 300 | 40% | 32% | 51% | 1 700 | 1 400 | 2 200 | 62% | 49% | 79% | 1 580 |
| 29 000 | 26 000 | 31 000 | 22% | 21% | 25% | 19 000 | 15 000 | 23 000 | 33% | 28% | 42% | 16 738 |
| 1 400 000 | 1 200 000 | 1 700 000 | 21% | 18% | 25% | 990 000 | 790 000 | 1 200 000 | 31% | 25% | 38% | 882 139 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| <500 | <500 | <1 000 | >95% | 83% | >95% | <500 | <200 | <500 | >95% | >95% | >95% | 513 |
| 36 000 | 27 000 | 48 000 | 4% | 3% | 5% | 21 000 | 16 000 | 27 000 | 6% | 5% | 8% | 13 422 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |

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REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING AND NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND COVERAGE, 2008-2009. LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

| | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2008 ^{b,c} | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2009 ^{b,c} | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Panama | 3 972 ^f | Dec 08 | 4 463 | Dec 09 |
| Papua New Guinea | 5 195 | Dec 08 | 6 751 | Dec 09 |
| Paraguay | 1 613 | Dec 08 | 2 073 | Dec 09 |
| Peru | 10 232 ^f | Dec 08 | 14 780 | Dec 09 |
| Philippines | 532 | Dec 08 | 750 | Dec 09 |
| Poland | 3 822 | Dec 08 | 4 329 | Dec 09 |
| Republic of Moldova | 682 | Dec 08 | 984 | Dec 09 |
| Romania | 7 434 | Dec 08 | 7 244 | Dec 09 |
| Russian Federation | 54 900 | Dec 08 | 75 900 | Dec 09 |
| Rwanda | 63 149 | Dec 08 | 76 726 | Dec 09 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | ... | | ... | |
| Saint Lucia | 85 ^f | Dec 08 | 124 | Dec 09 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 120 ^f | Dec 08 | 162 | Dec 09 |
| Samoa | 8 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 109 | Dec 08 | 169 | Dec 09 |
| Senegal | 9 252 ^f | Dec 08 | 12 249 | Dec 09 |
| Serbia | 842 | Dec 08 | 790 | Dec 09 |
| Seychelles | 113 | Dec 08 | 139 | Dec 09 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 950 ^f | Feb 09 | 3 660 | Dec 09 |
| Slovakia | 97 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Solomon Islands | 3 ^f | Dec 08 | 4 | Dec 09 |
| Somalia | 413 | Dec 08 | 578 | Dec 09 |
| South Africa | 730 183 | Dec 08 | 971 556 ^j | Oct 09 |
| Sri Lanka | 142 ^f | Dec 08 | 207 | Dec 09 |
| Sudan | 1 151 ^k | Dec 08 | 3 825 ^k | Dec 09 |
| Suriname | 858 ^f | Dec 08 | 996 | Jul 09 |
| Swaziland | 32 701 | Dec 08 | 47 241 | Dec 09 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 73 ^f | Dec 08 | 99 | Dec 09 |
| Tajikistan | 138 ^f | Dec 08 | 322 | Dec 09 |
| Thailand | 185 086 ^f | Sep 08 | 216 118 | Sep 09 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 23 | Dec 08 | 24 | Dec 09 |
| Timor-Leste | 29 | Dec 08 | 31 | Dec 09 |
| Togo | 11 211 | Dec 08 | 16 710 | Dec 09 |
| Tonga | 2 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Tunisia | 326 ^f | Dec 08 | 412 | Dec 09 |
| Turkey | 900 | Dec 08 | 1 000 | Dec 09 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Tuvalu | 1 | Dec 08 | 1 | Dec 09 |
| Uganda | 153 718 | Sep 08 | 200 413 | Sep 09 |
| Ukraine | 10 629 ^f | Dec 08 | 15 871 | Dec 09 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 154 468 | Dec 08 | 199 413 | Dec 09 |
| Uruguay | ... | | 2 510 | Dec 09 |
| Uzbekistan | 1 200 | Dec 08 | 1 753 | Dec 09 |
| Vanuatu | 2 | Dec 08 | 2 | Dec 09 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 27 240 ^f | Dec 08 | 32 302 | Dec 09 |
| Viet Nam | 25 597 | Dec 08 | 37 995 | Dec 09 |
| Yemen | 189 | Dec 08 | 274 | Dec 09 |
| Zambia | 219 576 ^f | Dec 08 | 283 863 | Dec 09 |
| Zimbabwe | 148 144 ^f | Dec 08 | 218 589 | Feb 10 |

| ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON WHO 2010 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,d} | | | ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE BASED ON WHO 2010 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^b | | | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON WHO 2006 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,d} | | | ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE BASED ON WHO 2006 GUIDELINES, 2009 ^{b,e} | | | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON COUNTRY REPORT, 2009 ^d |
|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|--|
| Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | |
| 12 000 | 8 200 | 22 000 | 37% | 21% | 54% | 8 400 | 6 100 | 14 000 | 53% | 32% | 73% | 20 836 |
| 13 000 | 10 000 | 16 000 | 52% | 42% | 65% | 8 800 | 6 500 | 11 000 | 77% | 59% | >95% | 9 061 |
| 5 600 | 4 200 | 7 400 | 37% | 28% | 49% | 3 600 | 2 900 | 4 500 | 57% | 46% | 70% | 3 066 |
| 40 000 | 33 000 | 48 000 | 37% | 31% | 44% | 26 000 | 22 000 | 31 000 | 57% | 47% | 67% | 20 201 |
| 2 000 | 1 000 | 2 800 | 37% | 27% | 75% | 1 300 | <1 000 | 1 800 | 60% | 42% | >95% | 919 |
| 20 000 | 14 000 | 27 000 | 22% | 16% | 31% | 17 000 | 12 000 | 22 000 | 26% | 19% | 35% | 5 000 |
| 5 800 | 4 800 | 7 200 | 17% | 14% | 20% | 3 500 | 2 900 | 4 400 | 28% | 22% | 34% | 2 780 |
| 9 000 | 5 300 | 13 000 | 81% | 55% | >95% | 7 700 | 4 700 | 10 000 | 95% | 71% | >95% | 7 244 |
| ... | 320 000 | 460 000 | ... | 16% | 24% | ... | 180 000 | 280 000 | ... | 27% | 42% | 79 116 |
| 88 000 | 71 000 | 100 000 | 88% | 74% | >95% | 72 000 | 55 000 | 88 000 | >95% | 87% | >95% | 104 900 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 134 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 182 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 1 096 |
| 24 000 | 20 000 | 28 000 | 51% | 43% | 62% | 17 000 | 13 000 | 21 000 | 72% | 58% | 92% | 16 198 |
| 2 100 | 1 600 | 2 700 | 38% | 30% | 51% | 1 400 | 1 100 | 1 800 | 55% | 44% | 75% | 950 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 146 |
| 20 000 | 16 000 | 24 000 | 18% | 15% | 23% | 13 000 | 9 400 | 16 000 | 29% | 22% | 39% | 7 277 |
| <200 | <200 | <500 | 62% | 46% | 86% | <200 | <100 | <200 | 78% | 56% | >95% | ... |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 4 |
| 10 000 | 7 300 | 13 000 | 6% | 4% | 8% | 6 300 | 4 200 | 8 700 | 9% | 7% | 14% | 5 213 |
| 2 600 000 | 2 500 000 | 2 800 000 | 37% | 35% | 39% | 1 700 000 | 1 500 000 | 2 000 000 | 56% | 48% | 65% | 1 630 000 |
| 1 100 | <1 000 | 1 400 | 20% | 15% | 26% | <1 000 | <500 | <1 000 | 33% | 24% | 45% | 510 |
| 74 000 | 60 000 | 90 000 | 5% | 4% | 6% | 46 000 | 34 000 | 61 000 | 8% | 6% | 11% | 45 466 |
| 1 900 | 1 400 | 2 600 | 53% | 39% | 72% | 1 300 | 1 000 | 1 700 | 76% | 57% | >95% | ... |
| 80 000 | 71 000 | 88 000 | 59% | 53% | 66% | 56 000 | 47 000 | 65 000 | 85% | 72% | >95% | 52 965 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| 3 000 | 2 300 | 3 900 | 11% | 8% | 14% | 1 700 | 1 300 | 2 300 | 19% | 14% | 25% | 579 |
| 350 000 | 280 000 | 440 000 | 61% | 50% | 78% | 290 000 | 230 000 | 350 000 | 76% | 62% | 95% | 285 271 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 442 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 151 |
| 58 000 | 44 000 | 73 000 | 29% | 23% | 38% | 40 000 | 29 000 | 51 000 | 42% | 33% | 57% | 33 030 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| <1 000 | <1 000 | 1 000 | 53% | 41% | 72% | <1 000 | <500 | <1 000 | 79% | 60% | >95% | 470 |
| 1 600 | 1 200 | 2 100 | 62% | 48% | 84% | 1 100 | <1 000 | 1 500 | 90% | 67% | >95% | 1 400 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 1 |
| 520 000 | 430 000 | 600 000 | 39% | 33% | 46% | 380 000 | 300 000 | 450 000 | 53% | 44% | 67% | 373 383 |
| 160 000 | 140 000 | 190 000 | 10% | 9% | 11% | 99 000 | 85 000 | 110 000 | 16% | 14% | 19% | 33 016 |
| 660 000 | 580 000 | 750 000 | 30% | 27% | 34% | 450 000 | 380 000 | 550 000 | 44% | 36% | 53% | 361 295 |
| 5 100 | 4 300 | 6 100 | 49% | 41% | 59% | 3 700 | 3 100 | 4 400 | 67% | 57% | 81% | 3 018 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 2 850 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 2 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 161 510 |
| 110 000 | 84 000 | 150 000 | 34% | 26% | 45% | 85 000 | 67 000 | 110 000 | 45% | 35% | 56% | 67 047 |
| ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | ... | | | 3 150 |
| 440 000 | 380 000 | 510 000 | 64% | 56% | 75% | 330 000 | 270 000 | 390 000 | 85% | 72% | >95% | 416 533 |
| 640 000 | 580 000 | 720 000 | 34% | 30% | 38% | 450 000 | 390 000 | 520 000 | 49% | 42% | 57% | 389 895 |

A2

REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING AND NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY AND COVERAGE, 2008-2009. HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES^a

| | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2005-2008 | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT | REPORTED NUMBER OF PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, 2009 | MONTH AND YEAR OF REPORT |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Andorra | 25 | Dec 07 | ... | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 148 | Sep 07 | 98 | Dec 09 |
| Australia | 9 933 | Dec 07 | ... | |
| Austria | 2 250 | Dec 08 | 1 800 | Sep 09 |
| Bahamas | 1 244 | Sep 07 | 1 506 | Dec 09 |
| Bahrain | ... | | ... | |
| Barbados | 719 | Dec 08 | 804 | Dec 09 |
| Belgium | 6 928 | Dec 07 | ... | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 10 | Dec 08 | 15 | Jan 10 |
| Canada | 27 000 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Cyprus | 151 | Dec 07 | 187 | Dec 09 |
| Czech Republic | 570 | Jun 07 | 706 | Oct 09 |
| Denmark | 3 000 | Dec 08 | 3 000 | Oct 09 |
| Estonia | 772 | Dec 07 | 1 263 | Dec 09 |
| Finland | 450 | Aug 06 | ... | |
| France | 79 680 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Germany | 36 500 | Dec 08 | 37 000 | Jun 09 |
| Greece | 3 746 | Dec 07 | ... | |
| Iceland | 100 ¹ | <05 | ... | |
| Ireland | 1 600 | Dec 05 | ... | |
| Israel | 2 876 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Italy | 95 000 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Japan | 48 | Dec 06 | 94 | Mar 09 |
| Kuwait | ... | | 131 | Dec 09 |
| Luxembourg | 344 | Dec 08 | 434 | Dec 09 |
| Malta | 65 | Jun 07 | 100 | Dec 09 |
| Monaco | 45 | Dec 05 | ... | |
| Netherlands | 7 919 | Apr 07 | ... | |
| New Zealand | ... | | 1 204 | Jun 09 |
| Norway | 900 | Dec 05 | ... | |
| Portugal | 12 366 | Dec 08 | 18 107 | Dec 09 |
| Qatar | ... | | 70 | Jan 09 |
| Republic of Korea | ... | | ... | |
| San Marino | ... | | ... | |
| Saudi Arabia | 865 | Dec 08 | ... | |
| Singapore | ... | | ... | |
| Slovenia | 157 | Jul 07 | ... | |
| Spain | 82 710 | Dec 08 | 79 500 | Dec 09 |
| Sweden | 2 800 | Dec 06 | 4 185 | Dec 09 |
| Switzerland | ... | | ... | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3 172 | Dec 08 | 2 639 | Dec 09 |
| United Arab Emirates | 59 | Sep 07 | ... | |
| United Kingdom | 39 556 | Dec 07 | 39 704 | Dec 09 |
| United States of America | 268 000 ¹ | <05 | ... | |

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a Countries classified by World Bank income status.

^b Antiretroviral therapy data by age and available.

^c Private sector data have been included in the total number of people on treatment, when available, but only South Africa and India have specified how many of the total number of people on treatment received it through private facilities.

^d The needs estimates are based on the methods described in the explanatory notes.

^e The coverage estimates are based on the estimated unrounded numbers of people receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated unrounded need for antiretroviral therapy (based on UNAIDS/WHO methodology). The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator: that is, low and high estimates of need.

^f Updated 2008 value. See last year's annex (http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/data/tuapr2009_annex1.xls).

^g Estimates of the number of people needing antiretroviral therapy are currently being reviewed and will be adjusted, as appropriate, based on ongoing data collection and analysis.

^h At the request of the country, only ranges in the estimates are being presented.

ⁱ By December 2009, the government reported that 285 074 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy through the public sector sites. A further estimated 35 000 people were treated in the unorganized private sector – the same figure as in 2008. Overall, an estimated 320 074 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy by the end of 2009, including those enrolled through private facilities.

^j The number collected from public sector health facilities only is 919 923 and was provided by the Department of Health based on routine monitoring data. The majority of these facilities report people currently on treatment. The main AIDS Disease Management organisation, Aid for AIDS, reported that they had 51 633 patients on treatment in 2009, and the government estimated that this represents the majority of people on treatment in the private sector.

^k Two separate reports were received for 2009 from Sudan: northern Sudan, 1996; southern Sudan, 1829. The figure of 1151 for 2008 applies to northern Sudan only.

^l '<05' indicates that data exist but no update has been received since December 2004. These data should be interpreted cautiously, as they may reflect the situation in early 2004 or even 2003.

PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, AND ESTIMATED CHILDREN RECEIVING AND NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, AND COVERAGE, 2009. LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

REPORTED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

| | Month and year of report | Males | % of total | Females | % of total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Afghanistan | | ... | | ... | |
| Albania | | ... | | ... | |
| Algeria | Dec 09 ^d | 762 | 51% | 739 | 49% |
| Angola | Dec 08 ^d | 2 444 | 31% | 5 440 | 69% |
| Argentina | Dec 08 ^d | 26 791 | 64% | 15 250 | 36% |
| Armenia | Dec 09 | 114 | 64% | 65 | 36% |
| Azerbaijan | Dec 09 | 178 | 75% | 60 | 25% |
| Bangladesh | | ... | | ... | |
| Belarus | Dec 09 | 1 032 | 58% | 744 | 42% |
| Belize | Dec 09 | 444 | 52% | 411 | 48% |
| Benin | Dec 09 | 6 468 | 42% | 8 933 | 58% |
| Bhutan | Dec 08 | 14 | 47% | 16 | 53% |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | Dec 09 | 721 | 65% | 394 | 35% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Dec 09 ^d | 26 | 70% | 11 | 30% |
| Botswana | Dec 09 | 56 566 | 39% | 88 624 | 61% |
| Brazil | Dec 08 ^d | 106 769 | 57% | 79 867 | 43% |
| Bulgaria | Dec 09 | 223 | 68% | 104 | 32% |
| Burkina Faso | Dec 09 | 8 609 | 33% | 17 839 | 67% |
| Burundi | Dec 09 | 5 869 | 33% | 11 792 | 67% |
| Cambodia | Dec 09 | 17 873 | 48% | 19 442 | 52% |
| Cameroon | Dec 09 | 25 196 | 33% | 51 032 | 67% |
| Cape Verde | Dec 09 | 272 | 45% | 339 | 55% |
| Central African Republic | Dec 08 ^e | 4 321 | 45% | 5 229 | 55% |
| Chad | Dec 09 | 11 888 | 37% | 20 400 | 63% |
| Chile | Dec 09 | 10 376 | 81% | 2 386 | 19% |
| China | Dec 09 ^d | 38 350 | 59% | 26 659 | 41% |
| Colombia | Dec 09 | 12 254 | 75% | 4 043 | 25% |
| Comoros | Dec 09 | 6 | 50% | 6 | 50% |
| Congo | Dec 08 ^{d,e} | 3 565 | 40% | 5 347 | 60% |
| Cook Islands | | ... | | ... | |
| Costa Rica | | ... | | ... | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Dec 09 | 21 603 | 30% | 50 408 | 70% |
| Croatia | Dec 09 | 366 | 83% | 75 | 17% |
| Cuba | Dec 09 | 4 027 | 80% | 1 007 | 20% |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | ... | | ... | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | ... | | ... | |
| Djibouti | Dec 09 | 451 | 49% | 462 | 51% |
| Dominica | Dec 09 ^d | 10 | 91% | 1 | 9% |
| Dominican Republic | | ... | | ... | |
| Ecuador | | ... | | ... | |
| Egypt | | ... | | ... | |
| El Salvador | Dec 08 ^e | 4 262 | 60% | 2 842 | 40% |
| Equatorial Guinea | Dec 08 ^e | 235 | 28% | 604 | 72% |
| Eritrea | Dec 09 | 2 153 | 43% | 2 802 | 57% |
| Ethiopia | Dec 09 ^d | 90 527 | 45% | 111 693 | 55% |
| Fiji | Nov 09 | 25 | 48% | 27 | 52% |
| Gabon | Dec 09 | 3 492 | 35% | 6 484 | 65% |
| Gambia | | ... | | ... | |
| Georgia | Dec 09 | 468 | 71% | 187 | 29% |
| Ghana | Dec 09 ^d | 10 477 | 33% | 20 954 | 67% |

UNGASS Indicator 4
MDG 6b indicator

REPORTED NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON UNAIDS/WHO METHODS, 2009^b

ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE AMONG CHILDREN, DECEMBER 2009^c

| Month and year of report | Adults (15+) | % of total | Children (<15) | % of total | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| Dec 09 | 12 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 99 | 87% | 15 | 13% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 1 429 | 94% | 97 | 6% | ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 36% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 19 092 | 93% | 1 548 | 8% | 12 000 | 6 300 | 18 000 | 13% | 8% | 25% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 40 041 | 95% | 2 000 | 5% | ... | <500 | <1 000 | ... | >95% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 172 | 96% | 7 | 4% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 54% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 235 | 99% | 3 | 1% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 3% | 9% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 277 | 98% | 6 | 2% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 6% | 16% |
| Dec 09 | 1 681 | 95% | 95 | 5% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 77% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 775 | 91% | 80 | 9% | ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 28% | 66% |
| Dec 09 | 14 266 | 93% | 1 135 | 7% | 2 700 | 1 500 | 4 100 | 41% | 28% | 77% |
| Dec 08 | 29 | 97% | 1 | 3% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 8% | 33% |
| Dec 09 | 1 065 | 96% | 50 | 4% | ... | <200 | <1 000 | ... | 8% | 28% |
| Dec 09 | 37 | 97% | 1 | 3% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Jan 09 | 136 700 | 94% | 8 490 | 6% | 9 400 | 8 200 | 11 000 | 90% | 76% | >95% |
| Dec 08 ^d | 178 697 | 96% | 7 939 | 4% | ... ^f | 8 200 | 12 000 | ... | 65% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 324 | 99% | 3 | 1% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 10% | 33% |
| Dec 09 | 25 094 | 95% | 1 354 | 5% | 8 000 | 3 900 | 12 000 | 17% | 11% | 35% |
| Dec 09 | 16 065 | 91% | 1 596 | 9% | 14 000 | 8 500 | 20 000 | 11% | 8% | 19% |
| Dec 09 | 33 677 | 90% | 3 638 | 10% | ... | 2 800 | 6 100 | ... | 60% | >95% |
| Dec 09 ^e | 73 114 | 96% | 3 114 | 4% | 28 000 | 15 000 | 41 000 | 11% | 8% | 20% |
| Dec 09 | 574 | 94% | 37 | 6% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 13 750 | 95% | 724 | 5% | 7 600 | 3 600 | 11 000 | 9% | 6% | 20% |
| Dec 09 ^d | 31 514 | 98% | 774 | 2% | 12 000 | 6 600 | 19 000 | 6% | 4% | 12% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 10 865 | 98% | 186 | 2% | ... | <500 | <1 000 | ... | 21% | 59% |
| Dec 09 | 63 887 | 98% | 1 594 | 2% | ... | 2 100 | 7 600 | ... | 21% | 74% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 000 | 3 400 | ... | <1% | <1% |
| Jan 09 | 11 | 92% | 1 | 8% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 14% | 50% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 8 912 | 95% | 488 | 5% | 4 000 | 2 000 | 5 900 | 12% | 8% | 24% |
| Dec 08 | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 3 003 | 98% | 61 | 2% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 33% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 67 662 | 94% | 4 349 | 6% | 29 000 | 14 000 | 42 000 | 15% | 10% | 30% |
| Dec 09 | 438 | 99% | 3 | 1% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 30% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 5 014 | 100% | 20 | 0% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 22% | 59% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | | |
| Dec 08 ^e | 20 470 | 83% | 4 053 | 17% | ... ^g | 17 000 | 46 000 | ... | 9% | 23% |
| Dec 09 | 889 | 97% | 24 | 3% | <1 000 | <500 | <1 000 | 4% | 2% | 8% |
| Dec 09 | 37 | 97% | 1 | 3% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 08 ^e | 10 266 | 93% | 782 | 7% | ... | <1 000 | 2 900 | ... | 27% | 84% |
| Dec 09 | 5 131 | 93% | 407 | 7% | ... | <500 | 1 000 | ... | 39% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 332 | 92% | 27 | 8% | ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 12% | 36% |
| Dec 09 | 8 048 | 96% | 300 | 4% | ... | 1 100 | 1 500 | ... | 20% | 28% |
| Dec 09 | 1 618 | 98% | 27 | 2% | <1 000 | <500 | 1 500 | 3% | 2% | 7% |
| Dec 09 | 4 631 | 93% | 324 | 7% | 1 500 | <1 000 | 2 400 | 21% | 14% | 45% |
| Dec 09 | 166 640 | 94% | 9 992 | 6% | ... ^g | 27 000 | 74 000 | ... | 14% | 38% |
| Nov 09 | 51 | 98% | 1 | 2% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 20% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 9 701 | 97% | 275 | 3% | 1 600 | <1 000 | 2 500 | 17% | 11% | 34% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 461 | 60% | 309 | 40% | ... | <500 | 1 300 | ... | 25% | 88% |
| Dec 09 | 627 | 96% | 28 | 4% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 62% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 28 648 | 95% | 1 617 | 5% | 13 000 | 6 700 | 20 000 | 12% | 8% | 24% |

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PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, AND ESTIMATED CHILDREN RECEIVING AND NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, AND COVERAGE, 2009. LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

REPORTED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

| | Month and year of report | Males | % of total | Females | % of total |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Grenada | Dec 09 | 27 | 53% | 24 | 47% |
| Guatemala | Dec 09 | 5 904 | 57% | 4 458 | 43% |
| Guinea | Dec 09 | 5 850 | 39% | 9 149 | 61% |
| Guinea-Bissau | Dec 09 | 840 | 30% | 1 924 | 70% |
| Guyana | Dec 08 ^e | 1 113 | 45% | 1 360 | 55% |
| Haiti | Dec 09 | 10 871 | 42% | 15 136 | 58% |
| Honduras | Dec 09 | 3 323 | 47% | 3 752 | 53% |
| Hungary | Dec 08 ^{d,e} | 467 | 84% | 86 | 16% |
| India | Dec 09 ^d | 168 598 | 59% | 115 036 | 41% |
| Indonesia | Dec 08 ^e | 7 934 | 75% | 2 682 | 25% |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Jan 10 | 1 198 | 81% | 288 | 19% |
| Iraq | Dec 08 | 4 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Jamaica | | ... | | ... | |
| Jordan | Dec 08 ^e | 44 | 76% | 14 | 24% |
| Kazakhstan | Jan 10 | 691 | 67% | 344 | 33% |
| Kenya | Sep 09 ^{d,e} | 107 401 | 36% | 190 429 | 64% |
| Kiribati | | ... | | ... | |
| Kyrgyzstan | Jan 10 | 158 | 68% | 73 | 32% |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Dec 09 | 722 | 54% | 623 | 46% |
| Latvia | Dec 08 ^e | 240 | 72% | 94 | 28% |
| Lebanon | | ... | | ... | |
| Lesotho | Dec 09 | 22 471 | 36% | 39 265 | 64% |
| Liberia | Dec 09 | 1 079 | | 1 891 | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | ... | | ... | |
| Lithuania | Dec 09 | 113 | 78% | 32 | 22% |
| Madagascar | Dec 09 | 106 | | 108 | |
| Malawi | | ... | | ... | |
| Malaysia | | ... | | ... | |
| Maldives | Dec 09 | 3 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Mali | Dec 09 | 7 596 | 36% | 13 504 | 64% |
| Marshall Islands | Dec 09 | 1 | 25% | 3 | 75% |
| Mauritania | Dec 09 | 723 | 52% | 678 | 48% |
| Mauritius | | ... | | ... | |
| Mexico | Dec 09 | 47 384 | 78% | 13 527 | 22% |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | Dec 09 | 2 | 40% | 3 | 60% |
| Mongolia | Dec 09 | 1 | 11% | 8 | 89% |
| Montenegro | Mar 10 | 26 | 84% | 5 | 16% |
| Morocco | Dec 09 | 1 372 | 52% | 1 275 | 48% |
| Mozambique | Sep 09 ^{d,e} | 43 159 | 37% | 72 854 | 63% |
| Myanmar | Dec 09 | 11 987 | 57% | 9 151 | 43% |
| Namibia | Sep 09 ^d | 26 212 | 37% | 44 365 | 63% |
| Nauru | Dec 08 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Nepal | Jul 09 | 1 928 | 60% | 1 298 | 40% |
| Nicaragua | Dec 09 | 679 | 64% | 384 | 36% |
| Niger | Dec 09 | 2 836 | 44% | 3 609 | 56% |
| Nigeria | Dec 09 | 105 122 | 35% | 197 851 | 65% |
| Niue | Dec 08 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Oman | Dec 08 ^e | 262 | 64% | 150 | 36% |
| Pakistan | Dec 09 | 944 | 72% | 376 | 28% |
| Palau | Dec 09 | 1 | 33% | 2 | 67% |
| Panama | | ... | | ... | |

REPORTED NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON UNAIDS/WHO METHODS, 2009^a

ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE AMONG CHILDREN, DECEMBER 2009^a

| Month and year of report | Adults (15+) | % of total | Children (<15) | % of total | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| Dec 09 | 51 | 94% | 3 | 6% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 9 594 | 93% | 768 | 7% | ... | <1 000 | 2 500 | ... | 31% | 77% |
| Dec 09 | 14 325 | 96% | 674 | 4% | 4 400 | 2 100 | 6 900 | 15% | 10% | 32% |
| Dec 09 | 2 646 | 96% | 118 | 4% | 1 100 | <1 000 | 1 700 | 10% | 7% | 21% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 2 308 | 93% | 165 | 7% | ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 73% | 92% |
| Dec 09 | 24 909 | 96% | 1 098 | 4% | 5 700 | 2 700 | 8 600 | 19% | 13% | 41% |
| Dec 09 | 6 356 | 90% | 719 | 10% | ... | <1 000 | 1 800 | ... | 40% | 81% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 553 | 99% | 6 | 1% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 29% | >95% |
| Dec 09 ^e | 302 122 | 94% | 17 952 | 6% | ... | 30 000 | 76 000 | ... | 24% | 59% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 10 260 | 97% | 356 | 3% | ... | <1 000 | 2 600 | ... | 14% | 48% |
| Jan 10 | 1 432 | 96% | 54 | 4% | ... | <500 | 1 300 | ... | 4% | 14% |
| Dec 08 | 4 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 6 808 | 94% | 436 | 6% | ... | <500 | <1 000 | ... | 52% | >95% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 56 | 97% | 2 | 3% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Jan 10 | 844 | 82% | 191 | 18% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | >95% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 308 610 | 92% | 28 370 | 8% | 89 000 | 48 000 | 130 000 | 32% | 22% | 59% |
| Dec 08 | 6 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Jan 10 | 130 | 56% | 101 | 44% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | >95% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 1 250 | 93% | 95 | 7% | ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 36% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 413 | 94% | 26 | 6% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 34% | >95% |
| Dec 07 ^{de} | ... | | 9 | | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 9% | 28% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 42 224 | 93% | 3 038 | 7% | 13 000 | 7 800 | 18 000 | 23% | 17% | 39% |
| Dec 09 ^e | 2 704 | 91% | 266 | 9% | 2 900 | 1 400 | 4 500 | 9% | 6% | 19% |
| Dec 09 | 143 | 99% | 2 | 1% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 20% | 67% |
| Dec 09 | 209 | 98% | 5 | 2% | ... | <500 | <1 000 | ... | 1% | 2% |
| Dec 09 | 181 482 | 91% | 17 364 | 9% | 61 000 | 34 000 | 84 000 | 29% | 21% | 51% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 7 696 | 94% | 501 | 6% | ... | <1 000 | <1 000 | ... | 88% | 94% |
| Dec 09 | 3 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 0% | 0% |
| Dec 09 | 19 834 | 94% | 1 266 | 6% | ... | 2 300 | 7 200 | ... | 18% | 55% |
| Dec 09 | 4 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 1 359 | 97% | 42 | 3% | ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 9% | 28% |
| Dec 09 | ... | | ... | | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 59 317 | 97% | 1 594 | 3% | ... | 1 300 | 3 200 | ... | 50% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 5 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 9 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 0% | 0% |
| Mar 10 | 30 | 97% | 1 | 3% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 2 502 | 95% | 145 | 5% | ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 29% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 160 805 | 94% | 9 393 | 6% | 66 000 | 36 000 | 93 000 | 14% | 10% | 26% |
| Dec 09 | 19 603 | 93% | 1 535 | 7% | ... | 1 900 | 4 900 | ... | 32% | 83% |
| Sep 09 | 62 310 | 88% | 8 188 | 12% | 9 200 | 7 300 | 13 000 | 89% | 65% | >95% |
| Dec 08 | 0 | | 0 | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Jul 09 | 3 048 | 94% | 178 | 6% | ... | <1 000 | 2 600 | ... | 7% | 23% |
| Dec 09 | 1 007 | 95% | 56 | 5% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 34% | 79% |
| Dec 09 | 6 187 | 96% | 258 | 4% | ... | 1 800 | 5 900 | ... | 4% | 15% |
| Dec 09 | 284 881 | 94% | 18 092 | 6% | 180 000 | 94 000 | 270 000 | 10% | 7% | 19% |
| Dec 08 | 0 | | 0 | | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 460 | 95% | 26 | 5% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | >95% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 1 263 | 96% | 57 | 4% | ... | <1 000 | 2 300 | ... | 2% | 8% |
| Dec 09 | 3 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | | | ... | | |
| Dec 09 | 4 207 | 94% | 256 | 6% | ... | <500 | <500 | ... | 79% | >95% |

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PEOPLE RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, AND ESTIMATED CHILDREN RECEIVING AND NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY, AND COVERAGE, 2009 LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

REPORTED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

| | Month and year of report | Males | % of total | Females | % of total |
|---|--------------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|
| Papua New Guinea | Dec 09 | 2 936 | 43% | 3 815 | 57% |
| Paraguay | Dec 08 ^d | 1 022 | 69% | 461 | 31% |
| Peru | Dec 09 | 10 346 | 70% | 4 434 | 30% |
| Philippines | Dec 09 | 726 | 97% | 24 | 3% |
| Poland | Dec 09 | 3 130 | 72% | 1 199 | 28% |
| Republic of Moldova | Dec 09 | 571 | 58% | 413 | 42% |
| Romania | Dec 09 | 3 538 | 49% | 3 706 | 51% |
| Russian Federation | | ... | | ... | |
| Rwanda | Dec 09 | 29 795 | 39% | 46 931 | 61% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | ... | | ... | |
| Saint Lucia | Dec 09 | 59 | 48% | 65 | 52% |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Dec 09 | 87 | 54% | 75 | 46% |
| Samoa | | ... | | ... | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | Dec 09 | 62 | 37% | 107 | 63% |
| Senegal | Dec 09 | 4 427 | 36% | 7 822 | 64% |
| Serbia | Dec 09 | 598 | 76% | 192 | 24% |
| Seychelles | Dec 09 | 78 | 56% | 61 | 44% |
| Sierra Leone | Nov 08 ^{d,e} | 1 542 | 37% | 2 680 | 63% |
| Slovakia | Dec 08 | 70 | 72% | 27 | 28% |
| Solomon Islands | Dec 09 | 1 | 25% | 3 | 75% |
| Somalia | | ... | | ... | |
| South Africa | Oct 09 ^d | 349 967 | 35% | 649 939 | 65% |
| Sri Lanka | Dec 09 | 120 | 58% | 87 | 42% |
| Sudan | Dec 09 ^{d,h} | 1 141 | 57% | 855 | 43% |
| Suriname | | ... | | ... | |
| Swaziland | Dec 09 | 17 300 | 37% | 29 941 | 63% |
| Syrian Arab Republic | Dec 09 | 66 | 67% | 33 | 33% |
| Tajikistan | Dec 09 | 218 | 68% | 104 | 32% |
| Thailand | | ... | | ... | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Dec 09 | 18 | 75% | 6 | 25% |
| Timor-Leste | Dec 09 | 15 | 48% | 16 | 52% |
| Togo | Dec 09 | 5 307 | 32% | 11 403 | 68% |
| Tonga | | ... | | ... | |
| Tunisia | Dec 09 | 262 | 64% | 150 | 36% |
| Turkey | | ... | | ... | |
| Turkmenistan | | ... | | ... | |
| Tuvalu | Dec 09 | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Uganda | Sep 09 ^d | 64 604 | 37% | 110 763 | 63% |
| Ukraine | Dec 09 | 8 356 | 53% | 7 515 | 47% |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Sep 09 ^d | 70 558 | 36% | 126 854 | 64% |
| Uruguay | | ... | | ... | |
| Uzbekistan | | ... | | ... | |
| Vanuatu | Dec 09 | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | Dec 09 | 23 338 | 72% | 8 964 | 28% |
| Viet Nam | Sep 09 ^{d,e} | 16 854 | 72% | 6 558 | 28% |
| Yemen | Dec 08 ^e | 123 | 65% | 66 | 35% |
| Zambia | Dec 09 | 124 189 | 44% | 159 674 | 56% |
| Zimbabwe | Dec 08 ^d | 49 701 | 37% | 85 625 | 63% |

... Data not available or not applicable.

^a Countries classified by World Bank income status.

^b The needs estimates are based on the methods described in the explanatory notes to the annexes. The estimates for individual countries may differ according to the local methods used.

^c The coverage estimates are based on the estimated unrounded numbers of children receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated unrounded need for antiretroviral therapy (based on UNAIDS/WHO methodology). The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator: that is, low and high estimates of need.

^d Point estimates and ranges are given for countries with a generalized epidemic, whereas only ranges are given for countries with a low or concentrated epidemic.

^e The latest available breakdowns refer to partial or cumulative data sets and do not reflect national-level data.

^f The latest available breakdowns are not as recent as the latest reported national-level data.

^g Estimates of the number of children needing antiretroviral therapy are currently being reviewed and will be adjusted, as appropriate, based on ongoing data collection and analysis.

^h At the request of the country, only ranges in the estimates are being presented.

ⁱ Breakdowns by sex and age groups were only received for northern Sudan, therefore data should be interpreted cautiously.

REPORTED NUMBER OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY BASED ON UNAIDS/WHO METHODS, 2009^b

ESTIMATED ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY COVERAGE AMONG CHILDREN, DECEMBER 2009^c

| Month and year of report | Adults (15+) | % of total | Children (<15) | % of total | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Dec 09 | 6 324 | 94% | 427 | 6% | 1 700 | <1 000 | 2 600 | 26% | 17% | 49% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 1 483 | 92% | 130 | 8% | ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 49% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 14 263 | 97% | 517 | 3% | ... | <500 | 1 400 | ... | 36% | >95% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 521 | 98% | 11 | 2% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 8% | 30% |
| Dec 09 | 4 192 | 97% | 137 | 3% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | >95% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 950 | 97% | 34 | 3% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 45% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 7 052 | 97% | 192 | 3% | ... | <500 | <500 | ... | 52% | 71% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 52 902 | 96% | 1 998 | 4% | ... | 3 400 | 12 000 | ... | 17% | 60% |
| Dec 09 | 70 047 | 91% | 6 679 | 9% | 11 000 | 7 000 | 17 000 | 60% | 40% | >95% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 121 | 98% | 3 | 2% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 159 | 98% | 3 | 2% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 08 ^e | 104 | 95% | 5 | 5% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 11 455 | 94% | 794 | 6% | ... | 1 600 | 4 300 | ... | 18% | 51% |
| Dec 09 | 779 | 99% | 11 | 1% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 55% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 130 | 94% | 9 | 6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 3 423 | 94% | 237 | 6% | 1 700 | <1 000 | 2 600 | 14% | 9% | 25% |
| Dec 08 | 97 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 0% | 0% |
| Dec 09 | 4 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 08 ^e | 404 | 98% | 9 | 2% | ... | <1 000 | 1 900 | ... | 0% | 1% |
| Oct 09 | 885 286 | 91% | 86 270 | 9% | 160 000 | 92 000 | 210 000 | 54% | 41% | 94% |
| Dec 09 | 196 | 95% | 11 | 5% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 34% | 92% |
| Dec 09 ^{d,h} | ... | ... | 188 | ... | 8 700 | 4 400 | 13 000 | 2% ^h | 1% | 4% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 778 | 91% | 80 | 9% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 74% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 42 469 | 90% | 4 772 | 10% | 6 800 | 4 400 | 9 000 | 70% | 53% | >95% |
| Dec 09 | 91 | 92% | 8 | 8% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 313 | 97% | 9 | 3% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 5% | 21% |
| Sep 09 | 208 042 | 96% | 8 076 | 4% | ... | 7 900 | 11 000 | ... | 73% | >95% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 23 | 96% | 1 | 4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 28 | 90% | 3 | 10% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 15 682 | 94% | 1 028 | 6% | 5 200 | 1 800 | 8 800 | 20% | 12% | 58% |
| Dec 08 | 2 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 400 | 97% | 12 | 3% | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 35% | 86% |
| Dec 07 ^{d,e} | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 10% | 21% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sep 08 | 187 000 | 93% | 13 413 | 7% | 76 000 | 41 000 | 110 000 | 18% | 12% | 33% |
| Dec 09 | 14 151 | 89% | 1 720 | 11% | ... | 1 500 | 2 500 | ... | 69% | >95% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 08 | 186 591 | 94% | 12 822 | 6% | 75 000 | 38 000 | 110 000 | 17% | 11% | 34% |
| Dec 06 | 2 350 | 94% | 160 | 6% | ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 81% | >95% |
| Dec 07 ^{d,e} | ... | ... | 225 | ... | ... ^f | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 1 | 50% | 1 | 50% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 31 518 | 98% | 784 | 2% | ... ^f | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 36 008 | 95% | 1 987 | 5% | ... | 1 700 | 3 700 | ... | 54% | >95% |
| Dec 08 ^e | 265 | 97% | 9 | 3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dec 09 | 262 743 | 93% | 21 120 | 7% | 59 000 | 32 000 | 82 000 | 36% | 26% | 65% |
| Feb 10 | 197 068 | 90% | 21 521 | 10% | 71 000 | 43 000 | 95 000 | 30% | 23% | 50% |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WITH HIV KNOWN TO BE ON TREATMENT 12 MONTHS AFTER INITIATION OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY¹

| | 2005 | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Both sexes | Total |
| | | | <15 | 15+ |
| Albania | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | |
| Angola | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | |
| Austria | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | |
| Barbados | 93 | 94 | | 93 |
| Belarus | | | | |
| Belize | | | | |
| Benin | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | |
| Botswana | | | 92 | |
| Brazil | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | |
| Central African Republic | | | | |
| Chad | | | | |
| Chile | | | | |
| China | | | | |
| Colombia | | | | |
| Comoros | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | |
| Cuba | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | |
| Dominica | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 90 | 86 | | 89 |
| Fiji | | | | |
| Finland | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | |
| Gambia | | | | |
| Georgia | 85 | 100 | | 88 |
| Germany | | | | |
| Ghana | | | | |
| Greece | | | | |

UNGASS Indicator 24

2007

2009

| 2007 | | | | 2009 | | | | | |
|-------|---------|------------|-----|------------------|-------|---------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total | Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total |
| | | <15 | 15+ | | | | <15 | 15+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | 98 |
| | | | | | 59 | 62 | 73 | 61 | 61 |
| 53 | 57 | | | 55 ² | | | | | 78 |
| | | | | 90 | | | | | |
| 80 | 100 | | 84 | 84 | 77 | 75 | | 77 | 77 |
| | | | | | 90 | 90 | | | 90 |
| 57 | 43 | | 86 | 86 ³ | 72 | 94 | | 77 | 77 |
| 68 | 71 | 90 | 68 | 70 | 83 | 98 | 30 | 97 | 91 |
| | | | | | | | | | 90 |
| 93 | 96 | | 95 | 95 | 89 | 89 | 100 | 88 | 89 |
| 74 | 77 | 97 | 74 | 75 | 78 | 79 | 100 | 77 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | | 76 |
| | | | | 73 | 87 | 88 | 98 | 87 | 88 |
| 97 | 96 | 100 | 97 | 97 | 81 | 75 | 75 | 79 | 79 |
| | | | | 100 ³ | | | | | 72 |
| 82 | 86 | | | 85 ⁴ | | | | | 91 |
| | | | | | 98 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| | | | | | 67 | | | 67 | 67 |
| 89 | 93 | 33 | 97 | 91 | 91 | 86 | | 90 | 90 |
| 77 | 71 | 77 | 73 | 73 | 87 | 80 | 86 | 82 | 83 |
| 77 | 82 | 77 | 81 | 80 | 88 | 91 | 88 | 90 | 90 |
| | | 94 | 87 | 88 | | | 94 | 87 | 87 |
| 96 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 90 | 93 | 97 | 92 | 92 |
| 93 | 86 | 100 | 88 | 89 | | | 92 | 88 | 88 |
| 85 | 85 | 89 | 85 | 85 | | | | | 81 |
| | | | | | 38 | 54 | 14 | 50 | 47 |
| | | | | 89 | | | | | 94 |
| 84 | 91 | 96 | 85 | 85 | 81 | 86 | 86 | 82 | 82 |
| | | | | 76 | | | | | |
| 40 | 60 | 0 | 100 | 100 ³ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| | | | | 91 | | | | | 94 |
| 86 | 91 | 82 | 90 | 89 | | | | | 67 |
| 100 | 88 | 0 | 97 | 97 | 89 | 100 | | 89 | 89 |
| 96 | 96 | 100 | 96 | 96 | 93 | 98 | 100 | 94 | 94 |
| | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 66 | 72 | 62 | 70 | 70 | | | | | 77 |
| | | | | 82 | 78 | 77 | | 77 | 77 |
| | | | | | 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 |
| | | 89 | 90 | 90 | | | | | 83 |
| | | | | | | | | | 95 |
| | | | | | | | 95 | 74 | 75 |
| | | | | 85 | | | 87 | 95 | 90 |
| | | | | | | | | | 70 |
| | | | | 93 | | | | | |
| | | | | 70 | | | | | 72 ⁸ |
| | | 100 | 78 | 79 | 96 | 93 | | 83 | 83 |
| | | | | 90 | | | | | 95 |
| 50 | 62 | 63 | 58 | 58 | 83 | 88 | 50 | 87 | 86 |
| | | | | 92 | | | | | |
| 71 | 86 | 75 | 71 | 75 ⁵ | 79 | 87 | 82 | 81 | 81 |
| 77 | 80 | | | 78 | | | | | 79 |
| | | | | | | | | | 90 |
| 95 | 96 | 100 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 97 | 97 |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WITH HIV KNOWN TO BE ON TREATMENT 12 MONTHS AFTER INITIATION OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY¹

| | 2005 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| | Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total |
| | | | <15 | 15+ | |
| Grenada | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | |
| GuineaBissau | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | |
| Haiti | | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | |
| India | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | |
| Jordan | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | |
| Kuwait | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | 82 |
| Lithuania | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | 100 |
| Malawi | | | | | 83 |
| Malaysia | | | | | |
| Maldives | | | | | |
| Mali | | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | | |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | | | | | |
| Moldova | | | | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | 91 ² |
| Nepal | | | | | |
| New Zealand | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | |
| Nigeria | | | | | 98 ⁴ |
| Oman | | | | | |
| Pakistan | | | | | |
| Palau | | | | | |
| Panama | | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | |
| Peru | | | | | |
| Philippines | | | | | |

2007

2009

| 2007 | | | | | 2009 | | | | |
|-------|---------|------------|-----|------------------|-------|---------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total | Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total |
| | | <15 | 15+ | | | | <15 | 15+ | |
| 83 | 100 | 100 | 83 | 88 | 56 | 67 | 100 | 50 | 60 |
| | | | | 91 | 82 | 83 | 90 | 82 | 83 |
| | | | | | 75 | 79 | 19 | 81 | 78 ⁷ |
| | | | | 62 | 81 | 85 | 65 | 84 | 84 |
| 70 | 78 | 97 | 73 | 75 | 70 | 75 | 65 | 73 | 72 |
| | | | | 84 | | | | | |
| | | | | 91 | 76 | 81 | 95 | 78 | 79 |
| 99 | 98 | 83 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| | | | | 80 | | | | | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | 65 ⁸ |
| 78 | 79 | 75 | 78 | 78 | 69 | 72 | 68 | 70 | 70 |
| | | | 88 | 88 | | | | | 92 |
| | | | | 100 | | | | | 99 ⁸ |
| | | | | 98 | 95 | 100 | 100 | 95 | 96 |
| 72 | 61 | 8 | 73 | 68 | 73 | 80 | 100 | 69 | 75 |
| | | | | 87 | | | | | 80 ⁷ |
| | | | | | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| 70 | 57 | 100 | 66 | 68 | 67 | 85 | 82 | 66 | 73 |
| 90 | 90 | 93 | 90 | 90 | 93 | 97 | 100 | 95 | 95 |
| | | | | 100 | | | | | 100 |
| 74 | 75 | 79 | 73 | 74 | | | | | 81 |
| 54 | 71 | | 58 | 58 | 83 | 100 | | 88 | 88 |
| | | | | | 87 | 89 | | 89 | 89 |
| | | | | 94 | 91 | 97 | 100 | 95 | 95 |
| | | | | 69 | | | 79 | 79 | 79 ⁸ |
| | | | | 87 | | | | | 87 |
| | | | | | 100 | | | 100 | 100 |
| 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | | | | | 72 |
| | 100 | | 100 | 100 ³ | 50 | 50 | | 50 | 50 |
| | | | | 92 | 92 | 97 | 93 | 95 | 95 |
| 84 | 90 | | 85 | 85 | 94 | 85 | | 93 | 93 |
| | | | | | 88 | 89 | 35 | 96 | 88 |
| | | | | | 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 |
| 82 | 93 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 90 | 85 | 100 | 88 | 88 |
| 67 | | | 67 | 67 ³ | 100 | | | 100 | 100 |
| 75 | 20 | | 60 | 60 ³ | 83 | 50 | | 75 | 75 ⁸ |
| | | | | 93 | 89 | 93 | 100 | 91 | 91 |
| | | | | 97 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 90 | 85 | 94 | 87 | 88 |
| | | 82 | 69 | 71 | | | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| | | | | 85 | 88 | 94 | 98 | 90 | 91 |
| | | | | 98 | | | | | 98 ⁸ |
| | | | | 100 | | | | | 67 |
| | | 36 | 47 | 47 | 95 | 95 | 67 | 96 | 95 |
| | | 92 | 95 | 95 | 67 | 72 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| | | | | | 84 | 79 | 100 | 83 | 83 |
| | | | | 87 | | | | | |
| 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 ³ | | | | | 38 |
| | | | | 96 | | | 94 | 76 | 77 |
| 67 | 56 | 10 | 67 | 61 | 91 | 91 | 67 | 91 | 82 |
| 30 | 14 | 6 | 44 | 49 | | | | | 85 |
| 85 | 87 | 95 | 85 | 85 | | | 82 | 87 | 86 |
| 96 | 96 | | 96 | 96 | | | | | 90 |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WITH HIV KNOWN TO BE ON TREATMENT 12 MONTHS AFTER INITIATION OF ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY¹

| | 2005 | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|------------|-----|-------|
| | Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total |
| | | | <15 | 15+ | |
| Portugal | | | | | |
| Qatar | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | |
| Russian Federation | | | | | |
| Rwanda | | | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | 80 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | |
| Suriname | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | | | | |
| TimorLeste | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | | | | |
| Uganda | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 69 | 75 | 70 | 100 | 72 |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | |
| Uruguay | | | | | |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | |
| Venezuela | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | | | | | |
| Zambia | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | |

¹ Data values represent 1 cohort with 12 month minimum survival, with patients lost to followup and death included in the denominator, unless otherwise noted.

² Represents cumulative survival.

³ Represents <10 persons alive and still on ART in last 12 months.

⁵ Represents 2006.

⁶ Represents 8 month survival.

⁷ Represents 2007.

⁸ Reflects greater than 12 months survival.

| 2007 | | | | | 2009 | | | | |
|-------|---------|------------|-----|-----------------|-------|---------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total | Males | Females | Both sexes | | Total |
| | | <15 | 15+ | | | | <15 | 15+ | |
| | | | | | | | | | 84 |
| | | | | | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | 93 |
| | | | | | | | | | 79 |
| | | | | 91 | | | | | 95 ^a |
| | | | | 100 | 100 | | 100 | | 100 |
| 100 | 97 | 100 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 43 | 80 | 50 | 63 | 62 | 90 | 82 | 100 | 86 | 86 |
| 65 | 82 | 100 | 74 | 75 | 100 | 83 | | 88 | 88 |
| 79 | 94 | | | 89 | | | | | 85 |
| 62 | 43 | 100 | 53 | 55 | 94 | 94 | 100 | 93 | 94 |
| | | | | 81 | 84 | 84 | | | 84 |
| | | | | | 89 | 93 | | 90 | 90 |
| | | | | | 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | 72 |
| | | | | 53 | | | | | |
| | | | | 64 | 96 | 86 | | 93 | 93 |
| | | | | 80 | | | 57 | 63 | 62 |
| 63 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 64 | | | 78 | 77 | 77 |
| | | | | | 99 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| 92 | 84 | | 89 | 89 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 100 | 100 | | 100 | 100 |
| 55 | 61 | | 57 | 57 | 54 | 71 | | 58 | 58 |
| 85 | 85 | 88 | 85 | 85 | 78 | 93 | 90 | 85 | 85 ^a |
| 43 | 50 | | 44 | 44 ³ | 71 | 100 | | 78 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | | 78 |
| 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | | | | | 95 |
| | | | | | | | 9 | 77 | 86 |
| 93 | 90 | | | 92 | | | 100 | 96 | 96 ^a |
| 26 | 16 | 3 | 24 | 23 | | | | | |
| | | | | | 100 | | | 100 | 100 |
| | | | | 88 | | | | | 86 |
| 73 | 83 | 91 | 76 | 78 | | | | | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| | | | | | 92 | 84 | 79 | 89 | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| | | | | 74 | | | | 87 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | 84 | 80 | 81 |
| | | | | | 86 | 80 | 87 | 84 | 84 |
| | | 93 | 81 | 82 | | | 81 | 84 | 84 |
| 87 | 90 | 92 | 88 | 88 | | | | | |
| | | | | 93 | 72 | 77 | | | 75 |

A2

PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, 2009^a

NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV WHO RECEIVED ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

PERIOD

| Afghanistan | ... | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Albania | ... | |
| Algeria | 65 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Angola | 3 053 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Argentina | 2 039 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Armenia | 13 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Azerbaijan | 11 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Bangladesh | 7 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Belarus | 194 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Belize | 63 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Benin | 1 703 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Bhutan | 19 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 105 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Botswana | 12 406 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Brazil | 5 988 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Burkina Faso | 2 084 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Burundi | 1 837 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Cambodia | 798 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Cameroon | 9 092 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Cape Verde | 61 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Central African Republic | 2 157 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Chad | 989 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Chile | 121 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| China | 1 554 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Colombia | 519 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Comoros | 1 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Congo | 441 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Cook Islands | ... | |
| Costa Rica | 31 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 11 064 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Croatia | 2 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Cuba | 50 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2 232 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Djibouti | 63 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Dominica | 2 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Dominican Republic | 949 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Ecuador | 477 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Egypt | 11 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| El Salvador | 170 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 365 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Eritrea | 464 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Ethiopia | 6 721 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Fiji | 5 | Jan 09–Nov 09 |
| Gabon | 577 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Gambia | 885 | Jan 09–Sep 09 |
| Georgia | 12 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Ghana | 3 643 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |

UNGASS Indicator 5

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION BASED ON UNAIDS/WHO METHODS^b **ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV WHO RECEIVED ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION^c**

| Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 14% | 59% |
| 16 000 | 8 400 | 25 000 | 19% | 12% | 36% |
| ... | <1 000 | 2 400 | ... | 86% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 65% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 5% | 17% |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 4% | 13% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | >95% | >95% |
| ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 22% | 61% |
| 3 700 | 1 900 | 5 800 | 46% | 29% | 92% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 95% | >95% |
| ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 22% | 83% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| 13 000 | 6 900 | 17 000 | >95% | 74% | >95% |
| ... | 3 700 | 12 000 | ... | 49% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 23% | 82% |
| 6 500 | 3 500 | 11 000 | 32% | 19% | 60% |
| 15 000 | 8 400 | 21 000 | 12% | 9% | 22% |
| ... | <1 000 | 3 000 | ... | 26% | >95% |
| 34 000 | 18 000 | 50 000 | 27% | 18% | 50% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| 6 300 | 3 200 | 9 500 | 34% | 23% | 67% |
| 16 000 | 8 300 | 29 000 | 6% | 3% | 12% |
| ... | <500 | <1 000 | ... | 15% | 55% |
| ... | 2 600 | 11 000 | ... | 14% | 59% |
| ... | <1 000 | 3 900 | ... | 13% | 55% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 10% | 33% |
| 3 800 | 1 900 | 5 600 | 12% | 8% | 23% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 17% | 53% |
| 20 000 | 10 000 | 31 000 | 54% | 36% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 15% | 67% |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 39% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | | |
| ... ^d | 20 000 | 54 000 | ... | 4% | 11% |
| <1 000 | <500 | 1 000 | 10% | 6% | 21% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <1 000 | 3 000 | ... | 32% | 95% |
| ... | <500 | <1 000 | ... | 48% | >95% |
| ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 3% | 10% |
| ... | <500 | <1 000 | ... | 19% | 71% |
| 1 400 | <1 000 | 2 300 | 26% | 16% | 50% |
| 1 400 | <1 000 | 2 200 | 34% | 21% | 71% |
| ... ^d | 17 000 | 51 000 | ... | 13% | 40% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 28% | >95% |
| 1 900 | <1 000 | 2 900 | 30% | 20% | 60% |
| ... | <1 000 | 2 000 | ... | 43% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 19% | 86% |
| 13 000 | 6 900 | 20 000 | 27% | 18% | 53% |

A2

PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, 2009^a

| | NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV WHO RECEIVED ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION | PERIOD |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Grenada | 2 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Guatemala | 440 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Guinea | 783 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 383 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Guyana | 183 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Haiti | 2 960 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Honduras | 255 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Hungary | 5 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| India | 11 319 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Indonesia | 196 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 25 | Mar 08–Feb 09 |
| Iraq | 0 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Jamaica | 379 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Jordan | 0 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Kazakhstan | 193 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Kenya | 58 591 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Kiribati | 0 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 58 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 24 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Latvia | 56 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Lebanon | ... | |
| Lesotho | 8 846 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Liberia | 377 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | ... | |
| Lithuania | 12 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Madagascar | 17 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Malawi | 33 156 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Malaysia | 300 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Maldives | 0 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Mali | 1 710 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Marshall Islands | 1 | Oct 08–Sep 09 |
| Mauritania | 68 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Mauritius | 41 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Mexico | 124 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | ... | |
| Mongolia | 1 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Montenegro | 0 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Morocco | 90 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Mozambique | 68 248 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Myanmar | 2 398 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Namibia | 6 744 | Apr 08–Mar 09 |
| Nauru | ... | |
| Nepal | 56 | Jul 08–Jun 09 |
| Nicaragua | 91 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Niger | 1 737 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Nigeria | 44 723 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Niue | ... | |
| Oman | 9 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Pakistan | 25 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Palau | ... | |

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION BASED ON UNAIDS/WHO METHODS^a **ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV WHO RECEIVED ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION^b**

| Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate |
|----------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <1 000 | 2 900 | ... | 15% | 56% |
| 4 600 | 2 300 | 7 200 | 17% | 11% | 34% |
| 1 600 | <1 000 | 2 400 | 24% | 16% | 49% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 88% | >95% |
| 5 000 | 2 600 | 7 500 | 60% | 39% | >95% |
| ... | <500 | 1 300 | ... | 20% | 82% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 14% | 63% |
| ... | 23 000 | 65 000 | ... | 17% | 48% |
| ... | 1 100 | 4 600 | ... | 4% | 17% |
| ... | <500 | 1 300 | ... | 2% | 7% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <200 | <1 000 | ... | 46% | >95% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <200 | <1 000 | ... | 38% | >95% |
| 81 000 | 41 000 | 120 000 | 73% | 50% | >95% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 23% | >95% |
| ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 5% | 20% |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 52% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | | |
| 14 000 | 8 400 | 18 000 | 64% | 48% | >95% |
| 2 400 | 1 100 | 3 700 | 16% | 10% | 33% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 92% | >95% |
| ... | <500 | 1 100 | ... | 1% | 5% |
| 57 000 | 31 000 | 83 000 | 58% | 40% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <1 000 | ... | 55% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 0% | 0% |
| ... | 2 100 | 6 700 | ... | 26% | 82% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <200 | <1 000 | ... | 12% | 37% |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 33% | >95% |
| ... | 1 500 | 4 500 | ... | 3% | 9% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 10% | 33% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <200 | <1 000 | ... | 13% | 49% |
| 97 000 | 53 000 | 130 000 | 70% | 51% | >95% |
| ... | 1 800 | 5 600 | ... | 43% | >95% |
| 7 700 | 4 100 | 11 000 | 88% | 61% | >95% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <1 000 | 2 100 | ... | 3% | 10% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 45% | >95% |
| ... | 2 300 | 7 000 | ... | 25% | 74% |
| 210 000 | 110 000 | 300 000 | 22% | 15% | 42% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 29% | >95% |
| ... | 1 000 | 3 700 | ... | 1% | 2% |
| ... | | | ... | | |



PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, 2009^a

NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV WHO RECEIVED ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

| | | PERIOD |
|---|---------|---------------|
| Panama | 118 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Papua New Guinea | 263 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Paraguay | 148 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Peru | 550 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Philippines | 3 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Poland | 81 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Republic of Moldova | 109 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Romania | 152 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Russian Federation | 9 380 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Rwanda | 7 030 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 1 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Saint Lucia | 6 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 14 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Samoa | ... | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 11 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Senegal | 917 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Serbia | 2 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Seychelles | 12 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Sierra Leone | 637 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Slovakia | 2 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Solomon Islands | 1 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Somalia | 0 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| South Africa | 188 200 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Sri Lanka | 4 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Sudan | 245 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Suriname | 83 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Swaziland | 8 182 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 2 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Tajikistan | 25 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Thailand | 5 457 | Oct 08–Sep 09 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 0 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Timor-Leste | 1 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Togo | 1 451 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Tonga | ... | |
| Tunisia | 3 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Turkey | 4 | Jan 06–Dec 06 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | |
| Tuvalu | ... | |
| Uganda | 46 948 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Ukraine | 3 645 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 58 833 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Uruguay | 70 | Jan 08–Dec 08 |
| Uzbekistan | 304 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Vanuatu | ... | |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 233 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Viet Nam | 1 372 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Yemen | 13 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Zambia | 47 175 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |
| Zimbabwe | 28 208 | Jan 09–Dec 09 |

^a Countries classified by World Bank income status.

^b The needs estimates are based on the methods described in the explanatory notes. The estimates for individual countries may differ according to the local methods used.

^c The coverage estimates are based on the numbers of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals and the estimated unrounded need for antiretrovirals (based on UNAIDS/WHO methods). The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator: that is, low and high estimates of need. Point estimates and ranges are given for countries with a generalized epidemic, whereas only ranges are given for countries with a low-level or concentrated epidemic.

^d The data may include double-counting.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV NEEDING ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION BASED ON UNAIDS/WHO METHODS^a **ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV WHO RECEIVED ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION^b**

| Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate | Estimate | Low estimate | High estimate |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| ... | <200 | <1 000 | ... | 19% | >95% |
| 2 000 | <1 000 | 3 000 | 13% | 9% | 27% |
| ... | <200 | <500 | ... | 38% | >95% |
| ... | <500 | 1 700 | ... | 33% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 1% | 4% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 27% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 71% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 76% | >95% |
| ... | 5 100 | 16 000 | ... | 57% | >95% |
| 11 000 | 5 400 | 16 000 | 65% | 43% | >95% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | 2 000 | 5 900 | ... | 16% | 45% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 3% | 10% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| 3 300 | 1 800 | 5 100 | 19% | 12% | 36% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 50% | >95% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | 1 000 | 3 700 | ... | 0% | 0% |
| 210 000 | 120 000 | 290 000 | 88% | 66% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 9% | 31% |
| 14 000 | 7 300 | 22 000 | 2% | 1% | 3% |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 82% | >95% |
| 9 300 | 5 700 | 12 000 | 88% | 68% | >95% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 9% | 36% |
| ... | 4 900 | 8 300 | ... | 66% | >95% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| 5 600 | 2 200 | 9 400 | 26% | 15% | 67% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | <100 | <100 | ... | 6% | 25% |
| ... | <100 | <200 | ... | 3% | 13% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| 88 000 | 48 000 | 130 000 | 53% | 37% | >95% |
| ... | 1 200 | 4 800 | ... | 76% | >95% |
| 84 000 | 45 000 | 120 000 | 70% | 48% | >95% |
| ... | <100 | <500 | ... | 31% | >95% |
| ... ^d | | | ... | | |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| ... ^d | | | ... | | |
| ... | 1 700 | 4 700 | ... | 29% | 79% |
| ... | | | ... | | |
| 68 000 | 37 000 | 94 000 | 69% | 50% | >95% |
| 50 000 | 28 000 | 69 000 | 56% | 41% | >95% |



MATERNAL AND INFANT HIV TESTING AND INFANT PROPHYLAXIS IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

PREGNANT WOMEN TESTED FOR HIV

| | Reported number | Estimated coverage |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Afghanistan | ... | |
| Albania | ... | |
| Algeria | ... | |
| Angola | 203 463 | 26% |
| Argentina | 598 123 ^d | 87% |
| Armenia | 40 679 | 86% |
| Azerbaijan | 172 153 ^d | >95% |
| Bangladesh | 91 | <1% |
| Belarus | 150 186 ^e | >95% |
| Belize | 6 310 | 85% |
| Benin | 171 532 ^f | 49% |
| Bhutan | ... | |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 73 369 | 28% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1 012 | 3% |
| Botswana | 44 386 ^h | 93% |
| Brazil | 2 381 280 ^d | 79% |
| Bulgaria | ... | |
| Burkina Faso | 310 583 | 42% |
| Burundi | 113 053 | 40% |
| Cambodia | 153 884 | 42% |
| Cameroon | 291 473 | 41% |
| Cape Verde | 8 500 | 71% |
| Central African Republic | 43 775 | 28% |
| Chad | 32 119 | 6% |
| Chile | 144 772 | 57% |
| China | 3 741 337 ^h | 20% |
| Colombia | 353 764 | 39% |
| Comoros | 1 034 | 5% |
| Congo | 28 699 | 23% |
| Cook Islands | ... | |
| Costa Rica | ... | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 342 698 | 47% |
| Croatia | ... | |
| Cuba | 122 611 ^e | >95% |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | ... | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 253 297 | 9% |
| Djibouti | 9 371 | 39% |
| Dominica | 947 | ... |
| Dominican Republic | 114 046 | 51% |
| Ecuador | 286 211 ^e | >95% |
| Egypt | 1 750 ^g | <1% |
| El Salvador | 65 712 | 53% |
| Equatorial Guinea | 16 228 | 63% |
| Eritrea | 46 544 ^d | 25% |
| Ethiopia | 488 554 | 16% |
| Fiji | 9 041 ^d | 52% |
| Gabon | 9 321 | 23% |
| Gambia | 31 071 | 50% |
| Georgia | 58 769 ^d | >95% |
| Ghana | 388 254 | 51% |

Supplemental data received obtained by World Health Organization through the monitoring of progress towards Universal Access in the Health Sector

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING CO-TRIMOXAZOLE PROPHYLAXIS WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF BIRTH

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING A VIROLOGICAL TEST BY TWO MONTHS OF AGE

| Reported number | Estimated coverage | Reported number | Estimated coverage | Reported number | Estimated coverage |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 2 435 | 15% | 2 435 | 15% | ... | |
| 2 280 ^d | >95% | 2 160 ^d | >95% | ... | |
| 9 | 75% | 2 | 17% | 0 | 0% |
| 14 ^d | 11% | 13 ^d | 10% | 15 ^d | 12% |
| 12 | 12% | 16 | 16% | ... | |
| 195 | >95% | 148 | >95% | 192 | >95% |
| 51 | 26% | ... | | 53 | 27% |
| 1 473 | 39% | 1 473 | 39% | ... | |
| 13 ^d | >95% | 7 ^d | 58% | ... | |
| 28 ^a | 10% | 27 ^d | 10% | 23 ^d | 8% |
| 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 14 073 ⁱ | >95% | 8 232 ⁱ | 65% | ... | |
| 7 511 ^d | >95% | ... | | 2 306 ^d | 32% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 2 140 | 33% | 1 815 | 28% | 199 | 3% |
| 1 332 | 9% | 1 332 | 9% | ... | |
| 730 | 45% | 203 ^a | 12% | ... | |
| 8 378 | 25% | 8 378 | 25% | 8 940 | 26% |
| 67 | ... | 67 | ... | 67 | ... |
| 1 380 | 22% | 887 | 14% | 40 | 1% |
| 676 | 4% | 676 | 4% | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 1 701 | 28% | ... | | ... | |
| 248 | 12% | ... | | 83 | 4% |
| 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 0 | 0% |
| 615 | 16% | 548 | 15% | 444 | 12% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 38 | 33% | 44 | 38% | 44 | 38% |
| 6 696 | 33% | ... | | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 0 | 0% | 1 ^a | 1% | 50 | 67% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 2 232 | 6% | 396 | 1% | ... | |
| 36 ^d | 6% | 22 | 4% | ... | |
| 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1 133 | 59% | ... | | 391 ^d | 20% |
| 315 | 56% | ... | | 5 | 1% |
| 2 ^a | 1% | ... | | 5 ^a | 3% |
| 216 | 42% | 176 | 34% | ... | |
| 164 | 11% | ... | | ... | |
| 424 ^d | 31% | 225 ^d | 17% | ... | |
| 5 025 | 15% | 1 076 | 3% | 1 375 | 4% |
| 1 ^d | 10% | 2 ^d | 20% | 1 ^d | 10% |
| 312 | 16% | 219 ^d | 12% | ... | |
| 230 | 20% | 99 | 8% | ... | |
| 19 ^d | 58% | 19 ^d | 58% | 19 ^d | 58% |
| 1 730 ^m | 13% | ... | | ... | |

A2

MATERNAL AND INFANT HIV TESTING AND INFANT PROPHYLAXIS IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

PREGNANT WOMEN TESTED FOR HIV

| | Reported number | Estimated coverage |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Grenada | 1 229 | 60% |
| Guatemala | 102 957 | 23% |
| Guinea | 39 893 | 10% |
| Guinea-Bissau | 13 864 ^o | 21% |
| Guyana | 14 283 ^e | >95% |
| Haiti | 154 835 | 57% |
| Honduras | 103 562 | 51% |
| Hungary | 8 357 ^d | 8% |
| India | 5 717 819 | 21% |
| Indonesia | 10 026 | <1% |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 158 ^a | <1% |
| Iraq | 1 550 ^d | <1% |
| Jamaica | 28 659 ^d | 55% |
| Jordan | 0 | 0% |
| Kazakhstan | 434 548 ^e | >95% |
| Kenya | 961 990 | 63% |
| Kiribati | 1 159 | ... |
| Kyrgyzstan | 171 480 ^o | >95% |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 3 094 | 2% |
| Latvia | 20 608 | 88% |
| Lebanon | ... | ... |
| Lesotho | 29 626 | 50% |
| Liberia | 32 659 | 22% |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | ... | ... |
| Lithuania | 30 057 | 95% |
| Madagascar | 140 261 | 20% |
| Malawi | 316 000 | 52% |
| Malaysia | 403 287 ^s | 73% |
| Maldives | 3 911 | 67% |
| Mali | 86 814 | 16% |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... |
| Mauritania | 6 371 ^d | 6% |
| Mauritius | 15 026 | 83% |
| Mexico | 757 863 ^d | 37% |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | ... | ... |
| Montenegro | ... | ... |
| Morocco | 2 723 ^d | <1% |
| Mozambique | 672 020 | 77% |
| Myanmar | 182 760 | 18% |
| Namibia | 51 970 | 88% |
| Nauru | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 65 791 | 9% |
| Nicaragua | 81 686 | 58% |
| Niger | 158 695 | 19% |
| Nigeria | 820 865 | 13% |
| Niue | ... | ... |
| Oman | 30 875 | 50% |
| Pakistan | 10 277 | <1% |
| Palau | ... | ... |
| Panama | 59 334 | 85% |

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING CO-TRIMOXAZOLE PROPHYLAXIS WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF BIRTH

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING A VIROLOGICAL TEST BY TWO MONTHS OF AGE

| Reported number | Estimated coverage | Reported number | Estimated coverage | Reported number | Estimated coverage |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 159 ^d | 9% | 222 ^d | 13% | ... | ... |
| 231 ⁿ | 5% | 801 ⁿ | 17% | ... | ... |
| 143 ^d | 9% | ... | ... | 0 | 0% |
| 206 | >95% | 97 ^p | >95% | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 448 ^d | 9% | ... | ... |
| 255 | 35% | ... | ... | 309 | 42% |
| 5 | 26% | 5 | 26% | ... | ... |
| 11 593 | 27% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 165 ^d | 6% | 25 ^g | 1% | ... | ... |
| 24 ^d | 3% | 20 ^d | 3% | 7 ^d | 1% |
| 0 ^d | ... | 0 ^d | ... | ... | ... |
| 605 ^d | >95% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 198 | 68% | 204 | 70% | 188 | 64% |
| 39 482 | 49% | 4 043 | 5% | ... | ... |
| 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 60 | 51% | 70 | 59% | 0 | 0% |
| 18 ^d | 7% | 17 ^d | 7% | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 52 | 84% | ... | ... |
| 0 | 0% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 240 | 31% | 1 542 ^d | 11% | 4 621 | 33% |
| 194 | 8% | 45 ^r | 2% | 109 ^r | 5% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | >95% | ... | ... | 10 | >95% |
| 8 | 1% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23 773 | 41% | 28 079 | 49% | ... | ... |
| 163 | 54% | 163 | 54% | 163 | 54% |
| 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| 810 | 19% | 722 | 17% | 531 | 13% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 ^d | 4% | 18 ^g | 5% | ... | ... |
| 53 | 73% | 48 | 66% | ... | ... |
| 58 ^d | 2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% | 1 | 17% |
| 1 ^g | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 ^d | 5% | 19 ^d | 5% | 4 ^d | 1% |
| 41 266 | 43% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 697 | 46% | 858 | 23% | ... | ... |
| 7 120 | 93% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 89 | 7% | 75 | 6% | 10 | 1% |
| 81 | 63% | 81 | 63% | 81 | 63% |
| 708 | 15% | 309 | 6% | ... | ... |
| 15 905 | 8% | 3 927 ^t | 2% | 6 101 ^t | 3% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 21% | 4 | 21% | 4 | 21% |
| 16 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 15 | 1% |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 154 ^{d,u} | 56% | 62 ^{d,u} | 23% | ... | ... |

A2

MATERNAL AND INFANT HIV TESTING AND INFANT PROPHYLAXIS IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

PREGNANT WOMEN TESTED FOR HIV

| | Reported number | Estimated coverage |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Papua New Guinea | 43 942 | 21% |
| Paraguay | 73 123 | 47% |
| Peru | 599 012 ^e | >95% |
| Philippines | ... ^v | |
| Poland | ... | |
| Republic of Moldova | 45 557 ^e | >95% |
| Romania | 100 589 | 47% |
| Russian Federation | 1 468 091 ^{d,w} | 95% |
| Rwanda | 294 457 | 71% |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | ... | |
| Saint Lucia | ... | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2 635 ^e | >95% |
| Samoa | ... | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 6 475 ^e | >95% |
| Senegal | 166 830 | 35% |
| Serbia | 5 665 ^d | 5% |
| Seychelles | 1 650 | ... |
| Sierra Leone | 99 256 | 44% |
| Slovakia | ... | |
| Solomon Islands | 41 ^d | <1% |
| Somalia | 1 131 | <1% |
| South Africa | 1 099 712 ^e | >95% |
| Sri Lanka | 13 475 | 4% |
| Sudan | 33 127 ^x | 3% |
| Suriname | 8 885 ^d | 91% |
| Swaziland | 25 769 | 73% |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 4 ^g | <1% |
| Tajikistan | 76 297 | 39% |
| Thailand | 797 047 | 82% |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | ... | |
| Timor-Leste | 71 ^d | <1% |
| Togo | 42 101 | 20% |
| Tonga | ... | |
| Tunisia | ... | |
| Turkey | ... | |
| Turkmenistan | ... | |
| Tuvalu | ... | |
| Uganda | 968 157 ⁱ | 64% |
| Ukraine | 555 535 ^e | >95% |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1 194 172 | 66% |
| Uruguay | 47 428 ^d | 95% |
| Uzbekistan | 414 346 ^{***} | 74% |
| Vanuatu | 1 499 ^{d,t} | 21% |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | ... | |
| Viet Nam | 480 814 ^f | 32% |
| Yemen | 4 211 | <1% |
| Zambia | 532 484 ^e | >95% |
| Zimbabwe | 175 223 | 46% |

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING ANTIRETROVIRALS FOR PREVENTING MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING CO-TRIMOXAZOLE PROPHYLAXIS WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF BIRTH

INFANTS BORN TO WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV RECEIVING A VIROLOGICAL TEST BY TWO MONTHS OF AGE

| Reported number | Estimated coverage | Reported number | Estimated coverage | Reported number | Estimated coverage |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 251 | 13% | 19 | 1% | ... | |
| 148 | 62% | 85 | 36% | ... | |
| 426 | 43% | ... | | ... | |
| 2 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 2 | 1% |
| 69 | 41% | 69 | 41% | 69 | 41% |
| 118 | >95% | 33 | 37% | 112 | >95% |
| 192 | >95% | 7 | 6% | 192 | >95% |
| 8 744 ^d | >95% | ... | | ... | |
| 6 684 | 62% | 7 222 | 67% | 5 646 | 52% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | ... |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | |
| 433 | 11% | ... | | 339 | 9% |
| 1 | 2% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 2% |
| 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 518 ^d | 16% | 363 ^d | 11% | 0 ^d | 0% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 1 ^d | ... | 0 ^d | | ... | |
| 6 | 0% | 0 | 0% | ... | |
| 119 395 ^d | 56% | 43 394 | 20% | ... | |
| 4 | 15% | 4 | 15% | 0 | 0% |
| 56 ^v | <1% | 34 ^z | <1% | ... | |
| 91 ^d | >95% | ... | | 9 | 16% |
| 7 655 | 82% | 9 189 | >95% | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 19 | 12% | 23 | 15% | 19 ^g | 1% |
| 5 722 | 88% | 2 074 | 32% | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 1 ^d | ... | ... | | ... | |
| 1 508 | 27% | 945 | 17% | 614 | 11% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 1 | 4% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 24 554 | 28% | ... | | 5 607 | 6% |
| 3 840 | >95% | 3 021 | >95% | 2 033 | 69% |
| 43 119 | 51% | 8 348 ^{**} | 10% | 11 345 | 13% |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 399 | ... | ... | | 2 | ... |
| 0 ^d | ... | ... | | ... | |
| ... | | ... | | ... | |
| 274 | ... | ... | | ... | |
| 1 511 | 48% | 944 | 30% | ... | |
| 10 | ... | 8 | ... | 0 | ... |
| 26 743 | 39% | 25 139 | 37% | 35 824 | 53% |
| 17 331 | 35% | 13 852 | 28% | ... | |



MATERNAL AND INFANT HIV TESTING AND INFANT PROPHYLAXIS IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES^a

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- ^a Countries classified by World Bank income status.
- ^b No reference b.
- ^c No reference c.
- ^d The latest reported data are to December 2008.
- ^e The reported number of pregnant women tested for HIV was higher than the estimated number of pregnant women, implying a coverage of >100%. Last year, coverage was already >95% in these countries, thus in the regional and global analysis, data are adjusted.
- ^f Data are from 323 out of 364 maternity hospitals with PMTCT services.
- ^g The latest reported data are to December 2007.
- ^h Number of tests were reported, as tests for women who tested more than once at ANC, labour/delivery and postpartum cannot be deduplicated.
- ⁱ The data may include double-counting.
- ^j The data cannot specify whether data reported were for infants within two months of birth, but the policy is for all infants to start co-trimoxazole at 6 weeks of age. Data suggest that around two-thirds of infants who started cotrimoxazole, started within two months of birth.
- ^k Data are collected from 453 priority counties out of a total of 2860.
- ^l No reference l.
- ^m Data reported in 2009 is lower than reported value of 2 450 in 2008. This is due to the transition from the old regimen of single-dose nevirapine to the new regimen of single-dose nevirapine at birth and Zidovudine and Lamivudine for 1 or 6 weeks as relevant, which were both still used in 2008. Now only the new regimen is used and is still being scaled up.
- ⁿ Only partial data were collected.
- ^o Data are based on the number of pregnant women having access to antenatal clinics/maternity hospitals who know their HIV status.
- ^p Data are collected on a monthly data reporting form at 6 weeks, not at 2 months. Therefore, some infants may be lost to follow up.
- ^q The latest data reported are to August 2007.
- ^r Data may be under-reported.
- ^s Only public data were reported, which represent about 70% of total ANC cases.
- ^t Four out of ten Implementing partners reported for this indicator.
- ^u The data are from three of four paediatric care clinics.
- ^v A data value of 26 was reported. The data value was from one site only and for the period September-November 2009.
- ^w Russian Federation reported 4 827 215 pregnant women being tested for HIV. As the number of pregnant women tested likely reflects double or triple counting, 95% of the estimated number of births in Russia (1 545 359) was used as a proxy and most likely represents the total number of tests conducted among pregnant women.
- ^x Two separate reports were received from Sudan: Northern Sudan reported 19 986 for the period between January-December 2009; southern Sudan reported 13 141 to November 2009, giving a total of 33 127.
- ^y Two separate reports were received from Sudan: Northern Sudan reported 34 for the period between January-December 2009; southern Sudan reported 22 to November 2009, giving a total of 56.
- ^z Two separate reports were received from Sudan: Northern Sudan reported 34 for the period between January-December 2009; southern Sudan reported "no data" stating that services have just been initiated and co-trimoxazole was initially not part of the supplies for PMTCT. Data for southern Sudan are expected to be ready in next reporting period.
- ⁺ The data are reported for the period July 2008-July 2009.
- ⁺⁺ Data are under-reported.
- ⁺⁺⁺ In 2009, there was a substantial increase in the number of pregnant women tested for HIV, up from the last reported value of 58 063 in 2007. Previously, only those pregnant women with risky behaviour or those who had sexual partners with risky behaviour were recommended for VCT. Now all pregnant women are now recommended for VCT; however, only 77% of pregnant women were reached through VCT by the end of 2009.
- [†] Data were collected from Northern District Hospital, Vila Central Hospital, Leneakeel Hospital, Lolowai Hospital and Norsup Hospital.
- [‡] Data are based on total number tested and received results.

PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED HIV-POSITIVE INCIDENT TB CASES THAT RECEIVED TREATMENT FOR TB AND HIV

TREATMENT FOR TB AND HIV

| | 2007 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Adults treated | % of patients treated | Adults treated | % of patients treated |
| Afghanistan | 2 | <1 | 4 | 1 |
| Albania | | | 4 | |
| Algeria | 82 | 87 ¹ | 111 | 99 |
| Angola | | | 359 | 20 |
| Argentina | 415 | 55 | 250 | 83 |
| Armenia | 15 | 59 ¹ | 6 | |
| Austria | | | 12 | 100 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | 4 | 62 | 53 |
| Bahamas | 26 | 81 | 15 | 100 |
| Barbados | 2 | 100 | | |
| Belarus | 136 | 72 | 138 | 73 |
| Belize | 9 | 69 | | |
| Benin | 157 | 31 | 629 | 16 |
| Bolivia | 60 | 41 | 94 | 51 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | 25 | 25 |
| Brazil | | | 3333 | 26 ⁵ |
| Brunei Darussalam | | | 1 | 50 |
| Bulgaria | 32 | ² | 23 | |
| Burkina Faso | 199 | 1 | 503 | 4 |
| Burundi | | | 594 | 3 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 994 | 10 | 1633 | 31 |
| Cambodia | | | 526 | 5 |
| Cameroon | | | 117 | 3 |
| Cape Verde | 3 | 3 | 61 | 61 |
| Central African Republic | 3671 | 15 | 414 | 36 |
| Chad | | | 7560 | 70 |
| China | 901 | 13 | | |
| Colombia | | | 343 | 45 |
| Comoros | | | 0 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | 13 | 100 | 36 | 100 |
| Croatia | 3 | 100 | | |
| Cuba | 46 | 90 | 31 | 97 |
| Czech Republic | | | 3 | 60 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 162 | <1 | 724 | 5 |
| Djibouti | | | 170 | 23 |
| Dominica | 1 | 100 | 2 | 67 |
| Dominican Republic | 322 | 115 ¹ | 260 | 42 |
| Ecuador | 150 | 40 | | |
| Egypt | | | 3 | 2 |
| El Salvador | 63 | 100 | 37 | 50 |
| Equatorial Guinea | | | 205 | 11 ⁵ |
| Ethiopia | 2658 | 13 | 4515 | 41 |
| Fiji | 2 | 40 | 0 | |
| Finland | 0 | | | 90 |
| Gabon | 521 | 13 | 366 | 33 |
| Georgia | 34 | 71 | 76 | 67 |
| Ghana | | | 531 | |
| Grenada | 0 | ² | 1 | 100 |
| Guatemala | 109 | 33 | 342 | 11 |
| Guinea | 245 | 61 | 335 | 6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | 171 | 10 |

UNGASS Indicator 6

A2

PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED HIV-POSITIVE INCIDENT TB CASES THAT RECEIVED TREATMENT FOR TB AND HIV

| | TREATMENT FOR TB AND HIV | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 2007 | | 2009 | |
| | Adults treated | % of patients treated | Adults treated | % of patients treated |
| Guyana | | | 75 | 94 |
| Haiti | 61 | 5 | 2409 | 24 |
| Honduras | 383 | 71 | 203 | 33 |
| Hungary | 7 | <1 ³ | 1 | 100 |
| India | 19 400 | 23 | 2693 | 4 |
| Indonesia | | | 2976 | 3 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 52 | 20 | 120 | 32 |
| Jamaica | 18 | 72 | | |
| Japan | 10 | 83 | 16 | 94 |
| Jordan | 0 | | 0 | |
| Kazakhstan | 76 | 33 | 103 | 43 |
| Kenya | | | 14116 | 23 |
| Kuwait | | | 0 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | 177 | 52 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | | 85 | |
| Latvia | 27 | 57 | 8 | 13 |
| Lebanon | 3 | 148 ¹ | | |
| Lesotho | | | 2235 | 27 |
| Liberia | | | 926 | |
| Lithuania | 5 | 38 | 5 | 38 |
| Malawi | 18 910 | 70 | 4929 | 16 |
| Malaysia | 72 | 33 | 390 | 30 |
| Malta | | | 6 | 100 |
| Marshall Islands | | | 2 | 100 |
| Mauritania | 95 | 86 ^{1,4} | 55 | 6 |
| Mauritius | 3 | 16 | 7 | 100 |
| Mexico | 806 | 78 | 216 | 77 |
| Moldova | 23 | 10 | 63 | 39 |
| Morocco | 88 | 73 | 103 | 22 |
| Mozambique | 1008 | 4 ¹ | 5622 | 10 |
| Myanmar | | | 959 | 11 ⁵ |
| Nepal | 321 | 46 ¹ | | |
| New Zealand | | | 8 | 100 |
| Nicaragua | 13 | 14 | 40 | 77 |
| Niger | 197 | 1 | 271 | 3 |
| Nigeria | 28 625 | 56 | 18 788 | 69 |
| Oman | | | 3 | 100 |
| Panama | 270 | 5 | 171 | 35 |
| Papua New Guinea | 320 | 35 | 127 | 20 |
| Paraguay | 20 | 14 | 72 | |
| Peru | 93 | 11 | 529 | 71 |
| Philippines | 99 | 49 | | 80 |
| Poland | 70 | 176 ¹ | | |
| Portugal | | | 309 | 100 |
| Qatar | | | 0 | |
| Russian Federation | 463 | 39 ^{1,4} | 6679 | 40 |
| Rwanda | | | 1148 | 9 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2 | 100 | | |
| Saint Lucia | 2 | 50 | 1 | 100 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 4 | 100 | 3 | 27 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 0 | 2 ² | 10 | 77 |

PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED HIV-POSITIVE INCIDENT TB CASES THAT RECEIVED TREATMENT FOR TB AND HIV

TREATMENT FOR TB AND HIV

| | 2007 | | 2009 | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Adults treated | % of patients treated | Adults treated | % of patients treated |
| Senegal | 319 | 15 | 259 | 6 |
| Seychelles | 11 | 100 | 2 | 100 |
| Slovakia | | | 0 | 0 |
| Slovenia | 0 | ² | | |
| Somalia | 14 | 2 | 59 | 3 |
| South Africa | 159 382 | 50 ³ | 42 576 | 42 |
| Sri Lanka | | | 3 | 10 |
| Sudan | | | 823 | 8 |
| Suriname | | | 15 | 60 |
| Sweden | | | 57 | 100 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | 0 | |
| Tajikistan | 6 | 8 | 52 | 14 |
| Thailand | 2260 | 23 ¹ | 4151 | 26 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2 | ² | | |
| Togo | 44 | 2 ¹ | 94 | 4 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | 6 | 6 |
| Tunisia | | | 11 | 55 |
| Turkey | 47 | ² | | |
| Uganda | | | 18 062 | 60 |
| Ukraine | 411 | 15 | 740 | 21 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | 310 | 100 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 188 | 12 | 5918 | 30 |
| Uruguay | 20 | 25 | 18 | 18 |
| Venezuela | | | 81 | 22 |
| Viet Nam | 390 | 15 | 1818 | 28 |
| Yemen | | | 25 | |
| Zambia | 21103 | 35 | 6951 | 41 |

¹ Estimate of denominator provided by WHO (Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2008).

² No denominator is available.

³ Denominator is the total number of TB cases reported in 2007.

⁴ For Mauritania, data available for 2 year period only, thus indicator for 2007 assumes cases evenly spread over each year. For Russian Federation, data reported from 4 geographical regions only – Ulyanovskaya oblast, Saratovskaya oblast, Tverskaya oblast, and Altayskiy kray

⁵ Data collection started before 2008.

TREATMENT AND HIV TESTING OF TB PATIENTS

| | Survey Year | TB patients (new and re-treatment) with an HIV test result recorded in the TB register | TB patients (new and re-treatment) recorded as HIV-positive | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on antiretroviral therapy (ART) | People registered as HIV-positive screened for TB at least once during year | People registered as HIV-positive given isoniazid prophylaxis (treatment of latent TB infection) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Afghanistan | 2009 | 1175 | 5 | | 5 | 93 | |
| Albania | 2009 | 211 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 51 | 3 |
| American Samoa | 2009 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Andorra | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Angola | 2009 | 2023 | 306 | 42 | 29 | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2009 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Argentina | 2009 | 131 | 115 | | | | |
| Armenia | 2009 | 521 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 167 | 0 |
| Australia | 2009 | 297 | 15 | | | | |
| Bahamas | 2009 | 46 | 15 | 6 | 9 | | |
| Bahrain | 2009 | 256 | 9 | 0 | 1 | | |
| Bangladesh | 2009 | 662 | 36 | 35 | 36 | 57 | |
| Barbados | 2009 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Belarus | 2009 | | 190 | | | | |
| Belize | 2009 | 89 | 17 | 17 | 17 | | |
| Benin | 2009 | 3845 | 629 | | | | |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 2009 | 1105 | 38 | 8 | 29 | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2009 | | | | | | |
| Botswana | 2009 | 6128 | 4036 | 1467 | 1467 | 15 9112 | 11732 |
| Brazil | 2009 | 39 744 | 8668 | | 7935 | 8668 | |
| Burkina Faso | 2009 | 4817 | 981 | 959 | 503 | | |
| Burundi | 2009 | 2857 | 1305 | 617 | 423 | 768 | 617 |
| Cambodia | 2009 | 28 246 | 3597 | 1081 | 526 | | 66 |
| Cameroon | 2009 | 18 677 | 7494 | 0 | 0 | 18 677 | 0 |
| Cape Verde | 2009 | 282 | 57 | | | | 0 |
| Central African Republic | 2009 | 3749 | 1230 | 808 | 427 | | 0 |
| Chad | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 2009 | 63 227 | 2511 | 2176 | 1072 | | |
| China, Hong Kong SAR | 2009 | 3993 | 40 | 9 | 11 | 606 | 78 |
| China, Macao SAR | 2009 | 336 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 |
| Colombia | 2009 | 5031 | 1018 | | 237 | | |
| Comoros | 2009 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Congo | 2009 | 205 | 99 | 99 | 99 | | |
| Cook Islands | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | 2009 | 476 | 41 | | | 41 | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2009 | 17 253 | 5207 | 3674 | 1633 | 88 | 0 |
| Cuba | 2009 | 687 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1249 | 1561 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2009 | 20 630 | 4173 | 1435 | 656 | 5161 | 0 |
| Djibouti | 2009 | 1819 | 197 | 0 | 152 | | |
| Dominica | 2009 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| Ecuador | 2009 | 2262 | 443 | | 443 | | |
| Egypt | 2009 | 3204 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 89 | 1 |
| El Salvador | 2009 | 1650 | 204 | 58 | 71 | 67 | 97 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 2009 | 720 | 121 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Estonia | 2009 | 380 | 39 | 0 | 21 | | 0 |

Supplemental data obtained by the World Health Organization through annual reporting of national tuberculosis programmes

TREATMENT AND HIV TESTING OF TB PATIENTS

| | Survey Year | TB patients (new and re-treatment) with an HIV test result recorded in the TB register | TB patients (new and re-treatment) recorded as HIV-positive | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on antiretroviral therapy (ART) | People registered as HIV-positive screened for TB at least once during year | People registered as HIV-positive given isoniazid prophylaxis (treatment of latent TB infection) |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Ethiopia | 2009 | 56 040 | 11098 | 7516 | 4515 | 24112 | 2403 |
| Fiji | 2009 | 144 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| French Polynesia | 2009 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Gabon | 2009 | 1130 | 667 | 348 | 348 | | |
| Gambia | 2009 | 2045 | 326 | | 35 | 1238 | |
| Ghana | 2009 | 9870 | 2218 | 1601 | 531 | 10730 | 0 |
| Grenada | 2009 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Guam | 2009 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Guatemala | 2009 | 1920 | 342 | 342 | 342 | 525 | 250 |
| Guinea | 2009 | 5444 | 1288 | 520 | 84 | | |
| Guyana | 2009 | 562 | 156 | 116 | 87 | 893 | 162 |
| Honduras | 2009 | 1619 | 192 | 192 | 170 | 764 | 96 |
| India | 2009 | 258 037 | 31058 | | | 280903 | |
| Indonesia | 2009 | 2782 | 479 | | 201 | 2812 | 0 |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 2009 | 700 | 223 | 28 | 47 | 11400 | 418 |
| Iraq | 2009 | 6121 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Israel | 2009 | 20 | 20 | | 8 | 20 | |
| Jamaica | 2009 | 96 | 29 | | | | |
| Jordan | 2009 | 387 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 |
| Kenya | 2009 | 96 676 | 42294 | 38989 | 14250 | 14116 | |
| Kiribati | 2009 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Kuwait | 2009 | 933 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2009 | 6615 | 88 | | 12 | | 58 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 2009 | 686 | 179 | 159 | | | |
| Latvia | 2009 | 830 | 73 | | 44 | | 0 |
| Lebanon | 2009 | 298 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 97 | 19 |
| Lesotho | 2009 | 10 563 | 8084 | 7636 | 2235 | | |
| Liberia | 2009 | 5964 | 72 | 30 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 2009 | 950 | 144 | | | 148 | |
| Lithuania | 2009 | | 14 | | | | |
| Malawi | 2009 | 19 289 | 13329 | 12748 | 6185 | 0 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 2009 | 15 192 | 1644 | 164 | 164 | 2156 | 0 |
| Mali | 2009 | 3760 | 585 | 263 | 61 | | 0 |
| Malta | 2009 | 30 | 4 | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | 2009 | 98 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Mauritania | 2009 | 199 | 23 | | | | |
| Mauritius | 2009 | 110 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 210 | 0 |
| Mexico | 2009 | 4196 | 945 | 945 | 216 | 2368 | 676 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 2009 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monaco | 2009 | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | 2009 | 3993 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 |
| Montenegro | 2009 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Montserrat | 2009 | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 2009 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4972 | 0 |
| Mozambique | 2009 | 38 087 | 25 056 | 22183 | 5622 | 24330 | 2429 |
| Myanmar | 2009 | 4174 | 1015 | 981 | 681 | 489 | 333 |
| Namibia | 2009 | 9849 | 5676 | 5192 | 1995 | 87529 | 17737 |
| Nauru | 2009 | | | | | 0 | 0 |

TREATMENT AND HIV TESTING OF TB PATIENTS

| | Survey Year | TB patients (new and re-treatment) with an HIV test result recorded in the TB register | TB patients (new and re-treatment) recorded as HIV-positive | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on antiretroviral therapy (ART) | People registered as HIV-positive screened for TB at least once during year | People registered as HIV-positive given isoniazid prophylaxis (treatment of latent TB infection) |
|---|-------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| New Zealand | 2009 | 137 | 4 | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 2009 | 1081 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 | 60 |
| Niger | 2009 | 2424 | 300 | | | | |
| Nigeria | 2009 | 64 246 | 16 813 | 7730 | 5486 | 195 112 | 1853 |
| Niue | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 2009 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Oman | 2009 | 334 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 116 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 2009 | 4714 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2917 | 0 |
| Palau | 2009 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Panama | 2009 | 1494 | 107 | | 107 | | 196 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2009 | 1305 | 196 | | | | |
| Paraguay | 2009 | 239 | 133 | 0 | 72 | 273 | 0 |
| Peru | 2009 | 11 893 | 697 | | 121 | | 1361 |
| Philippines | 2009 | 1136 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 1 |
| Puerto Rico | 2009 | 59 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Qatar | 2009 | 619 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Romania | 2009 | 5755 | 209 | | 169 | | 188 |
| Russian Federation | 2009 | 204 624 | 7442 | | 1448 | 235 753 | 10451 |
| Rwanda | 2009 | 7448 | 2529 | 2329 | 1239 | 12 152 | 0 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2009 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Saint Lucia | 2009 | 11 | 4 | | 4 | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2009 | 13 | 7 | | 1 | | 1 |
| Samoa | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| San Marino | 2009 | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2009 | 79 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2009 | 1929 | 49 | | | | |
| Senegal | 2009 | 6906 | 455 | 386 | 123 | | 0 |
| Seychelles | 2009 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 52 | 0 |
| Sierra Leone | 2009 | 8625 | 987 | | | | |
| Singapore | 2009 | 1121 | 52 | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Somalia | 2009 | 698 | 96 | 89 | 7 | | 0 |
| South Africa | 2009 | 197 448 | 114 523 | 80 954 | 48 314 | 433 662 | 23583 |
| Sudan | 2009 | 16 168 | 692 | 296 | 375 | 1482 | |
| Suriname | 2009 | 154 | 49 | 6 | 25 | | |
| Swaziland | 2009 | 8272 | 6895 | | | | |
| Tajikistan | 2009 | 3714 | 49 | 0 | 22 | 435 | 0 |
| Thailand | 2009 | 49 955 | 8202 | 5930 | 4151 | 25 172 | 127 |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2009 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Timor-Leste | 2009 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 |
| Togo | 2009 | 1429 | 357 | | 94 | | 0 |
| Tonga | 2009 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2009 | 306 | 95 | 22 | 17 | 335 | 4 |
| Tunisia | 2009 | 130 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 35 | 24 |
| Tuvalu | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uganda | 2009 | 31 695 | 17 131 | 14 731 | 3766 | 57 679 | |
| Ukraine | 2009 | | 3380 | | 915 | | |

TREATMENT AND HIV TESTING OF TB PATIENTS

| Survey Year | TB patients (new and re-treatment) with an HIV test result recorded in the TB register | TB patients (new and re-treatment) recorded as HIV-positive | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on co-trimoxazole preventive therapy (CPT) | HIV-positive TB patients started or continued on antiretroviral therapy (ART) | People registered as HIV-positive screened for TB at least once during year | People registered as HIV-positive given isoniazid prophylaxis (treatment of latent TB infection) | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|------|
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2009 | 56 162 | 21 031 | 19 007 | 6639 | 5526 | 153 |
| United States of America | 2009 | 7032 | 703 | | | | |
| Uruguay | 2009 | 666 | 109 | 0 | 18 | | |
| Uzbekistan | 2009 | 21 453 | 357 | 89 | 37 | 3022 | 1056 |
| Vanuatu | 2009 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 2009 | 4856 | 487 | 0 | 102 | 30 158 | 102 |
| Viet Nam | 2009 | 34 907 | 5934 | 5265 | 354 | 7092 | 1500 |
| Wallis and Futuna Islands | 2009 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Bank and Gaza Strip | 2009 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yemen | 2009 | | | | | | |
| Zambia | 2009 | 34 992 | 23 584 | 15 041 | 10 009 | | |
| Zimbabwe | 2009 | 28 006 | 21 967 | | | | |

**PERCENTAGE OF ORPHANED
AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN
AGED 0-17 WHOSE HOUSE-
HOLDS RECEIVED FREE BASIC
EXTERNAL SUPPORT IN
CARING FOR THE CHILD**

| | 2005 | | 2007 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------------|
| | Survey year | Coverage | Survey year | Coverage |
| Angola | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | |
| Benin | | | 2006 | 69 ¹ |
| Botswana | 2004 | 34 | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | 2007 | 5 ¹ |
| Burundi | | | 2006 | 50 ¹ |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | 2006 | 9 ¹ |
| Cameroon | | | 2006 | 9 |
| Central African Republic | | | 2006 | 20 ² |
| Chad | | | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | 2006 | 100 ¹ |
| Croatia | | | 2007 | 100 ¹ |
| Cuba | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | 2007 | 4 ¹ |
| Eritrea | | | 2007 | |
| Ethiopia | 2004 | 4 | 2004 | 4 |
| Finland | | | | 99 |
| Gabon | | | 2007 | 10 |
| Ghana | | | 2006 | 2 ¹ |
| Guinea | | | 2007 | 17 ¹ |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | 2006 | 8 |
| Haiti | | | 2006 | 5 |
| Honduras | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | |
| Kenya | | 10 | | |
| Lesotho | 2004 | 25 | | |
| Madagascar | 2003 | 7 | | |
| Malawi | | | 2006 | 53 ² |
| Mali | 2005 | 39 | 2007 | 45 ¹ |
| Mozambique | | | | |
| Namibia | | | 2007 | 17 |
| Nigeria | | | 2007 | 10 ¹ |
| Rwanda | | | 2005 | 13 |
| Saint Lucia | | | 2007 | 69 ¹ |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | |
| Senegal | | | 2007 | 44 ¹ |
| Seychelles | | | 2006 | 100 ¹ |
| Sierra Leone | | | 2005 | 1 |
| South Africa | | | 2007 | 67 ¹ |
| Swaziland | | | 2007 | 41 |
| Togo | | 10 | 2006 | 60 ² |
| Turkey | | | 2006 | 100 ¹ |
| Uganda | | | 2006 | 11 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | 2006 | 51 ¹ |
| Zambia | 2005 | 13 | 2007 | 16 |
| Zimbabwe | | | 2006 | 31 |

UNGASS Indicator 10
MDG 6a indicator

| 2009 | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ³ | |
|-------------|----------|--|----------|
| Survey year | Coverage | Survey year | Coverage |
| 2009 | 17 | | |
| 2009 | 100 | | |
| 2009 | 7 | | |
| 2008 | 31 | | |
| 2008 | 5 | | |
| 2009 | 7 | | |
| 2009 | 27 | 2005 | 9 |
| 2009 | 16 | | |
| 2006 | 7 | 2006 | 7 |
| 2009 | 35 | | |
| 2009 | | | |
| 2009 | 100 | | |
| 2007 | 9 | 2007 | 9 |
| 2009 | 14 | | |
| 2008 | 37 | | |
| 2004 | 3 | | |
| 2009 | 100 | | |
| 2010 | 20 | | |
| 2008 | 7 | | |
| 2009 | 17 | | |
| 2005 | 5 | 2005 | 5 |
| 2009 | 0 | | |
| 2007 | 13 | | |
| 2007 | 21 | | |
| 2010 | | | |
| 2006 | 19 | | |
| 2009 | 17 | | |
| 2008 | 22 | | |
| 2006 | 17 | 2006 | 17 |
| 2008 | 6 | 2008 | 6 |
| 2005 | 13 | 2005 | 13 |
| 2009 | 83 | | |
| 2008 | | | |
| 2007 | 43 | | |
| 2005 | 1 | | |
| 2009 | 75 | | |
| 2006 | 41 | 2007 | 41 |
| 2007 | 60 | | |
| 2010 | | 2006 | 11 |
| 2008 | 16 | | |
| 2006 | 16 | 2007 | 16 |
| 2009 | 21 | 2005-06 | 28 |

¹ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

² Differs from value provided by UNICEF.

³ Demographic Health Survey (or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey).

RATIO OF ORPHANS TO NON-ORPHANS AGED 10-14 ATTENDING SCHOOL

ORPHANS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

| | 2003 | 2005 | | 2007 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|
| | Ratio | Survey year | Ratio | Survey year | Ratio | Survey year | Ratio |
| Angola | 0.90 | | | 2001 | 0.90 | 2009 | 0.87 |
| Argentina | | | | 2005 | 1.03 | | |
| Bahamas | | | | | | 2009 | 1.00 |
| Belize | | | | | | 2006 | 0.66 |
| Benin | | | | 2006 | 0.85 | 2009 | 0.00 |
| Bolivia | | | | 2003 | 0.74 ¹ | | |
| Botswana | 0.99 | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | 2007 | 0.87 | 2007 | 1.15 |
| Burundi | 0.70 | | | 2005 | 0.85 | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 0.83 | | | 2005 | 1.21 ³ | 2009 | 0.69 |
| Cambodia | | | | 2006 | 0.83 | 2005 | 0.83 |
| Cameroon | 0.94 | | | 2006 | 0.89 | 2006 | 0.91 |
| Central African Republic | 0.91 | | | 2006 | 0.96 | 2006 | 0.97 |
| Chad | 0.96 | | | 2004 | 1.03 | 2004 | 1.17 |
| Colombia | | | | 2005 | 0.85 ¹ | | |
| Comoros | 0.59 | | | | | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | | | | 2005 | 1.12 | 2009 | 0.88 |
| Croatia | | | | 2007 | 1.00 | | |
| Cuba | | | | 2005 | 1.00 | 2009 | 1.00 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 0.72 | | | 2007 | 0.77 ¹ | 2007 | 0.77 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | 2006 | 0.71 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0.95 | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | 2002 | 0.83 ¹ | | |
| Ethiopia | 0.60 | | | 2004 | | 2004 | 0.90 |
| Finland | | | | | >0.99 | | |
| Gabon | 0.98 | | | 2007 | 1.14 | 2010 | 0.84 |
| Gambia | 0.85 | | | 2006 | 0.87 | | |
| Ghana | 0.93 | | | 2006 | 1.04 ⁴ | 2008 | 0.76 |
| Guinea | 1.13 | | | 2005 | 0.73 ¹ | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1.03 | | | 2006 | 0.97 | | |
| Guyana | | | | 2005 | 0.95 ¹ | | |
| Haiti | | | | 2000 | 0.87 ¹ | 2005 | 0.86 |
| Honduras | | | | | | 2005 | 1.08 |
| India | | | | 2006 | 0.72 ¹ | | |
| Indonesia | | | | 2002 | 0.84 ¹ | 2007 | 0.94 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | | | | 2008 | 0.81 |
| Japan | | | | | | 2008 | 1.00 |
| Kenya | 0.74 | 2005 | 0.97 | 2003 | 0.95 ¹ | 2007 | 1.05 |
| Lesotho | 0.87 | | | 2007 | 0.95 | | |
| Madagascar | 0.65 | 2003 | 0.80 | 2004 | 0.83 | 2009 | 1.00 |
| Malawi | 0.93 | 2004 | 0.97 | | | 2006 | 0.97 |
| Mali | 0.72 | | | | | 2006 | 0.87 |
| Mauritania | | | | | | 2007 | 0.72 |
| Moldova | | | | | | 2010 | 0.52 |
| Mozambique | 0.47 | | | 2004 | 0.80 | 2008 | 0.91 |
| Namibia | 0.92 | 2005 | 0.97 | 2007 | 1.00 | 2006 | 1.01 |
| Nicaragua | | | | 2007 | 0.88 | | |
| Niger | 1.07 | | | 2006 | 0.67 | 2006 | 0.66 |
| Nigeria | 0.87 | | | 2007 | 0.86 | 2008 | 1.17 |

UNGASS Indicator 12
MDG 6a indicator

RATIO OF ORPHANS TO NON-ORPHANS AGED 10-14 ATTENDING SCHOOL

ORPHANS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

| | 2003 | | 2005 | | 2007 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------|
| | Ratio | Survey year | Ratio | Survey year | Ratio | Survey year | Ratio | Survey year |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | 2007 | 0.86 | 2006 | 0.86 |
| Rwanda | 0.80 | | | | 2005 | 0.82 | 2005 | 0.82 |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | 2007 | 1.76 ² | 2009 | 1.38 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | 2008 | 1.00 |
| Senegal | 0.74 | | | | 2007 | 1.25 ² | | |
| Sierra Leone | 0.71 | | | | 2005 | 0.83 | 2008 | 0.62 |
| Somalia | 0.65 | | | | 2006 | 0.78 | | |
| South Africa | 0.95 | | | | 2007 | 0.81 ² | 2008 | 0.99 |
| Spain | | | | | | | 2007 | 0.00 |
| Sudan | 0.96 | | | | | | 2006 | 0.80 |
| Swaziland | 0.91 | | | | 2007 | 0.97 | 2006 | 0.97 |
| Thailand | | | | | 2006 | 0.93 | 2005 | 0.99 |
| Togo | 0.96 | | | | 2007 | 0.94 | 2007 | 0.96 |
| Turkey | | | | | 2007 | 0.70 ² | | |
| Uganda | 0.95 | | | | 2000 | 0.95 | 2010 | 0.00 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 0.74 | | | | 2007 | 0.64 | 2008 | |
| Zambia | 0.87 | 2005 | 0.17 | 2005 | 2005 | 1.02 ² | 2006 | 0.92 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.85 | | | | 2006 | 0.95 | | |

¹ Demographic and Health Survey value provided by MEASURE DHS (www.measuredhs.com).

² Data collection method differs from the UNGASS recommended methodology.

³ Differs from value provided by UNICEF.

⁴ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey based on small denominators, typically 25-49 unweighted cases.

**PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS
THAT PROVIDED LIFE SKILLS-
BASED HIV EDUCATION IN
THE LAST ACADEMIC YEAR**

| | 2007 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------------|
| Afghanistan | | 1 |
| Angola | 1 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 13 | 100 |
| Argentina | | 3 |
| Azerbaijan | 19 | 100 |
| Bahamas | 72 | 78 |
| Bangladesh | | 0 |
| Barbados | 41 | 85 |
| Belarus | 79 | 13 |
| Belize | | 38 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24 | |
| Botswana | 100 | 100 |
| Brazil | | 63 ¹ |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 17 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 | 10 |
| Burundi | 64 | 66 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1 | 2 |
| Cambodia | 26 | 34 |
| Cameroon | | 6 ¹ |
| Cape Verde | 100 | 100 |
| Central African Republic | 15 | 27 |
| Chad | 4 | 75 |
| Comoros | 15 | 27 |
| Congo, Republic of the | 82 | 63 |
| Costa Rica | 100 | 100 |
| Croatia | 5 | 5 |
| Cuba | 71 | 94 |
| Czech Republic | | 59 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 0 | 68 |
| Djibouti | | 38 |
| Dominica | 100 | 100 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | 8 |
| Ecuador | | 63 |
| El Salvador | 4 | 100 |
| Eritrea | 26 | 31 |
| Ethiopia | 70 | 38 |
| Finland | 95 | 100 |
| Gabon | 35 | 35 ¹ |
| Gambia | 33 | |
| Germany | 50 | ¹ |
| Ghana | 58 | 79 |
| Grenada | 0 | 94 |
| Guatemala | | 2 |
| Guinea | | 82 |
| Guyana | | 62 |
| Haiti | | 13 |

UNGASS Indicator 11

| | 2007 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|------|------------------|
| Honduras | 39 | 11 |
| India | | 31 |
| Indonesia | 10 | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 0 | |
| Jamaica | 24 | 44 |
| Japan | 72 | 100 |
| Kazakhstan | | 81 |
| Kenya | | 100 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | 84 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 32 | 74 |
| Lesotho | | 88 |
| Liberia | | 2 |
| Luxembourg | | 100 |
| Malaysia | | 0 ¹ |
| Mali | | 49 |
| Mexico | 27 | |
| Moldova | 93 | 0 |
| Montenegro | | 27 |
| Namibia | 79 | |
| Nepal | 6 | 8 |
| Nicaragua | 8 | 88 |
| Niger | 8 | 82 |
| Nigeria | 34 | 23 |
| Oman | | 100 |
| Pakistan | 6 | |
| Papua New Guinea | 25 | 100 |
| Portugal | | 100 ¹ |
| Romania | 64 | 67 |
| Russian Federation | 82 | 92 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | 45 |
| Saint Lucia | 91 | 59 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 87 | 100 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 100 | |
| Serbia | 1 | |
| Seychelles | 100 | 100 |
| Singapore | | 100 |
| South Africa | 96 | 100 |
| Sudan | | 13 |
| Suriname | | 0 |
| Swaziland | 51 | 85 |
| Sweden | | 100 |
| Tajikistan | | 5 |
| Timor-Leste | | 0 |
| Togo | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 100 | |
| Tuvalu | | 100 |

| | 2007 | 2009 |
|------------|------|------|
| Ukraine | 57 | 59 |
| Uruguay | | 90 |
| Uzbekistan | | 100 |
| Vanuatu | | 8 |
| Venezuela | | 100 |
| Viet Nam | | 34 |
| Yemen | | 4 |
| Zambia | 60 | |
| Zimbabwe | 100 | 100 |

¹ Data collection started before 2008.

**YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN
AGED 15-24 WHO CORRECTLY
IDENTIFY WAYS OF
PREVENTING THE SEXUAL
TRANSMISSION OF HIV
AND WHO REJECT MAJOR
MISCONCEPTIONS**

| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| | Females | Survey | Males | Females |
| | 15-24 | year | 15-24 | 15-24 |
| Albania | <1 | | | |
| Algeria | | | | |
| Angola | | | 43 | 35 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 2 | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | |
| Belarus | | | | |
| Belize | | | | |
| Benin | | | 11 | 8 |
| Bolivia | 22 | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | |
| Botswana | 28 | | | |
| Brazil | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | |
| Burundi | 24 | 2004 | 4 | 4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 16 | | | |
| Cambodia | 37 | | | |
| Cameroon | 16 | 2004 | 34 | 27 |
| Cape Verde | | | | |
| Central African Republic | 5 | | | |
| Chad | 5 | | | |
| Chile | | | | |
| China | | | | |
| Colombia | | | | |
| Comoros | 10 | | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | |
| Cuba | 52 | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 33 | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 4 | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | |
| Gambia | 15 | | | |
| Georgia | | | | |
| Germany | | | | |
| Ghana | | 2003 | 40 | 36 |
| Greece | | | | |

UNGASS Indicator 13
MDG 6a indicator

| 2007 | | | | 2009 | | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ¹ | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 2006 | | 16 | 16 | 2008 | 22 | 36 | | | | |
| 2006 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 2006 | | 16 | | | | |
| 2005 | | | 48 | 2009 | 32 | 25 | 28 | | | |
| 2005 | 83 | 89 | 86 | | | | 93 | 2005 | 15% | 23% |
| 2007 | 42 | 34 | 36 | | | | | 2006 | 5% | 5% |
| | | | | 2006 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | |
| 2005 | 24 | 21 | 22 | 2008 | 22 | 13 | 18 | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | 52 | 49 | 50 | | | |
| 2007 | 70 | 65 | 68 | 2009 | 68 | 72 | 70 | | | |
| 2006 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 2009 | 47 | 53 | 50 | | | |
| 2006 | 35 | 16 | 20 | 2008 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 2006 | 35% | 16% |
| | | | | 2008 | 28 | 30 | 24 | 2008 | 28% | 25% |
| 2006 | | 44 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 39 | 45 | 42 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 53 | 50 | 52 | | | |
| 2006 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 2009 | 21 | 25 | 23 | | | |
| 2007 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 2008 | 29 | 21 | 25 | 2003 | 23% | 15% |
| 2005 | | 31 | | 2007 | 45 | 39 | 35 | | | |
| 2005 | 28 | 18 | 22 | 2009 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 2005 | 28% | 18% |
| 2006 | 45 | 49 | 47 | 2005 | 45 | 50 | 48 | 2005 | 45% | 50% |
| 2006 | | 32 | 32 | 2004 | 35 | 27 | 30 | 2004 | 35% | 27% |
| 2005 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 2009 | 65 | 68 | 67 | 2005 | 36% | 36% |
| | | | | 2006 | 26 | 17 | 20 | 2006 | 27% | 17% |
| 2006 | 31 | 22 | 24 | 2004 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 2004 | 20% | 8% |
| 2004 | 20 | 8 | 11 | 2009 | 78 | 85 | 82 | | | |
| 2007 | | | | 2008 | | | 85 | | | |
| 2007 | 50 | 55 | 42 | | | | | 2005 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 2009 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 2009 | 22% | 8% |
| 2006 | 43 | 42 | 42 | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 16 | 25 | 20 | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 55 | 61 | 58 | 2008 | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 10 | 11 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 29 | 22 | 26 | 2007 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 2007 | 21% | 15% |
| | | | | 2008 | 23 | 18 | 21 | | | |
| 2007 | 34 | 41 | 37 | 2007 | 34 | 41 | 37 | 2007 | 34% | 41% |
| 2006 | 31 | 27 | 29 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | 18 | 5 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | | 27 | | | | |
| | | | | 2006 | | | 2 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 2002 | | 37% |
| 2007 | 28 | 37 | 32 | 2007 | 28 | 37 | 32 | | | |
| 2005 | 33 | 21 | 24 | 2005 | 33 | 21 | | 2005 | 33% | 21% |
| 2007 | 58 | 60 | 59 | 2010 | 58 | 53 | 55 | | | |
| 2005 | 34 | 25 | 29 | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | | | | 2009 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 34 | 28 | | 2008 | 34% | 28% |
| 2007 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 2009 | 27 | 50 | 38 | | | |

A2

**YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN
AGED 15-24 WHO CORRECTLY
IDENTIFY WAYS OF
PREVENTING THE SEXUAL
TRANSMISSION OF HIV
AND WHO REJECT MAJOR
MISCONCEPTIONS**

| | 2003 | 2005 | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Females 15-24 | Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 |
| Grenada | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 8 | | | |
| Guyana | 36 | | | |
| Haiti | 14 | | | |
| Honduras | | | | |
| India | | | | |
| Indonesia | 7 | | | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | |
| Japan | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | |
| Kenya | 26 | 2005 | 80 | 58 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | |
| Lesotho | 18 | | | |
| Liberia | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | |
| Madagascar | | 2003 | 16 | 19 |
| Malawi | 34 | 2005 | 36 | 24 |
| Malaysia | | | | |
| Mali | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | |
| Micronesia | | | | |
| Moldova | 19 | | | |
| Mongolia | 32 | 2005 | 3 | 5 |
| Montenegro | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | |
| Nepal | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | |
| Niger | 5 | | | |
| Nigeria | | | | |
| Norway | | | | |
| Oman | | | | |
| Palau | | | | |
| Panama | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | |
| Peru | | | | |
| Philippines | | | | |
| Russian Federation | | | | |
| Rwanda | 23 | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | |
| Samoa | | | | |

| 2007 | | | | 2009 | | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ¹ | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 2006 | 43 | 40 | 41 | 2008 | 24 | 22 | 23 | | | |
| 2002 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 2009 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 2005 | 23% | 17% |
| 2007 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 2008 | 13 | 13 | 13 | | | |
| 2006 | | 18 | | 2008 | | | 46 | 2005 | 47% | 53% |
| 2005 | 34 | 44 | 39 | 2005 | 40 | 34 | 35 | 2005 | 40% | 34% |
| 2006 | 40 | 32 | 35 | 2005 | | 30 | | 2005-06 | | 30% |
| 2005 | 39 | 89 | 77 | 2009 | 44 | 35 | 40 | 2005-06 | 36% | 20% |
| 2006 | 33 | 24 | 28 | 2007 | 14 | 15 | 14 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 15 | 17 | 16 | | | |
| 2004 | 23 | 47 | 35 | 2008 | 38 | 43 | 40 | | | |
| 2004 | | | | 2008 | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 2008 | 29 | 32 | 30 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 55 | 48 | | 2003 | 47% | 34% |
| 2006 | 30 | 33 | 32 | 2009 | 33 | 37 | 35 | | | |
| 2007 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2009 | | | | 2004 | 19% | 27% |
| | | | | 2006 | 67 | 57 | 62 | 2007 | 27% | 21% |
| | | | | 2009 | 50 | 34 | 41 | | | |
| 2006 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 2008 | 57 | 54 | | 2003-04 | 16% | 19% |
| | | | | 2006 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 2004 | 36% | 24% |
| | | | | 2008 | | | 23 | | | |
| 2006 | 22 | 18 | 20 | 2006 | 59 | 54 | 55 | 2006 | 22% | 18% |
| 2006 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2007 | 39 | 27 | 32 | 2007 | 39% | 27% |
| | | | | 2007 | 14 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| 2004 | | | 22 | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 18 | 18 | | 2006-07 | | | | | | |
| | 0 | | | 2008 | 39 | 42 | 41 | 2005 | na | na |
| 2006 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 2009 | 19 | 16 | 18 | | | |
| 2005 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 2007 | | | | | | |
| 2006 | | | | 2007 | | | | 2003 | na | 12% |
| 2007 | | | | | | | | 2009 | 34% | 36% |
| 2004 | 39 | 25 | 28 | 2007 | 47 | 48 | 48 | | | |
| | | | | 2006 | 62 | 65 | | 2006 | 62% | 65% |
| 2007 | 62 | 65 | 63 | 2006 | 44 | 28 | 32 | 2006 | 44% | 28% |
| 2006 | 44 | 28 | 32 | | | | | 2001 | | 22% |
| 2007 | | 81 | 81 | 2006 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 2006 | 16% | 13% |
| 2006 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 2006 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 2006 | 16% | 13% |
| 2005 | 25 | 20 | 23 | 2007 | 27 | 21 | 24 | 2008 | 33% | 22% |
| | | | | 2008 | 66 | 67 | 65 | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| 2006 | | 27 | | 2008 | 0 | 27 | 27 | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | 12 | 15 | 14 | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | 26 | 17 | 22 | | | |
| 2006 | | | 55 | 2008 | 28 | 20 | 23 | 2007 | | 19% |
| | | | | | | | | 2008 | | 21% |
| 2007 | 33 | 35 | 34 | 2009 | 35 | 39 | 37 | | | |
| 2005 | 54 | 51 | 52 | 2005 | 54 | 51 | 52 | 2005 | 54% | 51% |
| 2006 | | | 52 | 2005 | | | 52 | | | |
| 2006 | 61 | 57 | 59 | 2005 | 61 | 57 | 60 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 59 | 40 | 49 | | | |
| 2006 | 59 | 40 | 49 | 2008 | | | | | | |



**YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN
AGED 15-24 WHO CORRECTLY
IDENTIFY WAYS OF
PREVENTING THE SEXUAL
TRANSMISSION OF HIV
AND WHO REJECT MAJOR
MISCONCEPTIONS**

| | 2003 | | 2005 | |
|--|---------|----------------|-------|---------|
| | Females | Survey year | Males | Females |
| | 15-24 | | 15-24 | 15-24 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 11 | | | |
| Senegal | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | 16 | | | |
| Singapore | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | | | | |
| Somalia | | 2004 | 13 | 8 |
| South Africa | 20 | | | |
| Spain | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | |
| Suriname | 27 | | | |
| Swaziland | 27 | | | |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | | | |
| Timor-Leste | | | | |
| Togo | 20 | | | |
| Tonga | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 33 | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | | | |
| Uganda | 28 | | | |
| Ukraine | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 26 | | | |
| Uruguay | | | | |
| Uzbekistan | 3 | | | |
| Vanuatu | | | | |
| Viet Nam | 25 | | | |
| Zambia | 26 | 2005 | 46 | 41 |
| Zimbabwe | | 2003 | 56 | 54 |

¹ Demographic Health Survey (or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey).

| 2007 | | | | 2009 | | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ¹ | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 2006 | | | | 2008 | | | | 2008-09 | 43% | 43% |
| 2005 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 2005 | 24 | 19 | 23 | 2005 | 24% | 19% |
| 2006 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 2006 | 20 | 21 | 20 | | | |
| 2003 | 59 | 67 | 63 | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | | | | 2008 | 28 | 17 | | 2008 | 28% | 17% |
| 2007 | 15 | 20 | 17 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | | | | | | |
| 2006 | | 4 | 4 | 2006 | | 4 | | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 30 | 27 | 29 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 2006 | | 17 | | | | |
| | | | | 2006 | | 7 | 7 | | | |
| 2006 | | 41 | 41 | 2006 | | 41 | | | | |
| 2007 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 2006 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 2007 | 52% | 52% |
| | | | | 2009 | 59 | 61 | 60 | | | |
| 2007 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 2008 | 11 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| 2006 | 47 | 33 | 40 | 2006 | 44 | 30 | 37 | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | 18 | 25 | 22 | | | |
| 2007 | 19 | 26 | 22 | 2008 | 21 | 36 | | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | 59 | 44 | 51 | | | |
| 2007 | 59 | 44 | 51 | 2008 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | | | 56 | 2009 | 5 | 11 | 8 | | | |
| | 26 | 29 | 27 | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 35 | 39 | 37 | | | | | 2000 | | 3% |
| | | | | 2007 | 61 | 39 | 48 | | | |
| 2005 | | | | 2010 | | | | 2006 | 38% | 32% |
| 2006 | 38 | 32 | 33 | 2009 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 2007 | 43% | 45% |
| 2007 | 39 | 42 | 40 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | | | 65 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 2007-08 | 42% | 39% |
| 2007 | 52 | 48 | 50 | 2008 | 23 | 44 | 34 | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | 14 | 11 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 50 | 42 | 46 | 2009 | 44 | 41 | 42 | 2005 | 50% | 42% |
| 2007 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 2007 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 2007 | 37% | 34% |
| 2006 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 2009 | | 53 | | 2005-06 | 46% | 44% |

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG
WOMEN AND MEN AGED
15-24 WHO HAVE HAD
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
BEFORE THE AGE OF 15**

| | | 2005 ¹ | |
|----------------------------------|------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Survey year | |
| | | Males | Females |
| | | 15-24 | 15-24 |
| Albania | | | |
| Angola | | 47 | 24 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | |
| Argentina | | | |
| Armenia | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | |
| Bahamas | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | |
| Barbados | | 36 | 26 |
| Belarus | | | |
| Belize | | | |
| Benin | | 16 | 9 |
| Bolivia | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | |
| Botswana | | | |
| Brazil | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | |
| Burundi | | 14 | 6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2004 | 13 | 15 |
| Cambodia | | <1 | <1 |
| Cameroon | 2004 | 23 | 35 |
| Cape Verde | | | |
| Central African Republic | 2004 | 10 | 10 |
| Chad | | | |
| Chile | | | |
| Colombia | | | |
| Comoros | | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | 2003 | 10 | 10 |
| Costa Rica | | | |
| Cuba | | | |
| Cyprus | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | |
| Djibouti | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | |
| Ecuador | | | |
| El Salvador | | | |
| Eritrea | | | |
| Estonia | | | |
| Ethiopia | | 40 | 42 |
| Fiji | | | |
| Finland | | | |
| Gabon | | | |
| Gambia | | | |
| Georgia | | | |
| Germany | | | |
| Ghana | | | |
| Greece | | | |
| Grenada | | | |
| Guatemala | | | |

UNGASS Indicator 15

| 2007 ¹ | | | | 2009 ¹ | | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ² | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males | Females |
| | | | | 2008 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 2006 | 36 | 28 | 32 | 2009 | 37 | 23 | 30 | | | |
| 2006 | | | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 27 | 19 | 23 | 2008 | | | 19 | 2005 | 3 | 0 |
| 2007 | 11 | <1 | 3 | | | | | 2006 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 2006 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | 70 | 41 | 58 | | | |
| 2005 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2008 | 12 | 31 | 24 | 2007 | 1 | |
| | | | | 2009 | 22 | 16 | 20 | | | |
| 2007 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2009 | 7 | 2 | 4 | | | |
| 2006 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 2009 | 11 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| 2006 | 13 | 12 | 12 | | 22 | 13 | 17 | 2006 | 13 | 12 |
| | | | | 2008 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 2008 | 13 | 7 |
| | | 1 | | 2009 | 17 | | 18 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 5 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 41 | 29 | 35 | | | |
| 2006 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 2009 | 11 | 5 | 8 | | | |
| 2007 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 2008 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 2003 | 4 | 7 |
| 2005 | | 3 | | 2007 | 5 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| 2005 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 2009 | | | 21 | 2005 | 15 | 19 |
| 2006 | <1 | 1 | 1 | 2005 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2005 | 0 | 1 |
| 2006 | | 14 | | 2004 | 23 | 35 | 31 | 2004 | 11 | 20 |
| 2005 | 41 | 24 | 30 | 2009 | 26 | 13 | 26 | 2005 | 41 | 24 |
| 2006 | 20 | 33 | 30 | 2006 | 36 | 52 | 48 | 2006 | 13 | 25 |
| 2004 | 19 | 39 | 35 | 2004 | 10 | 26 | | 2004 | 10 | 26 |
| 2006 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 2009 | 13 | 8 | 11 | | | |
| 2007 | | | 37 | | | | | 2005 | | 13 |
| | | | | 1996 | 16 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | 25 | 20 | 22 | 2009 | 25 | 20 |
| 2005 | 27 | 24 | 24 | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 2008 | 32 | 15 | 24 | | | |
| 2006 | 33 | 15 | 24 | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 2008 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 2007 | 18 | 18 |
| 2006 | 31 | 23 | 28 | 2008 | 11 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | 2007 | 24 | 15 | 19 | 2007 | 24 | 15 |
| 2007 | 24 | 33 | 29 | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | | 10 | | 2008 | | 11 | | | | |
| 2003 | 54 | 21 | 27 | | | | | 2002 | | 13 |
| | | | | 2007 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| 2007 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 2005 | 2 | 16 | | 2005 | 2 | 16 |
| 2005 | 2 | 16 | 12 | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | | | 50 | 2009 | 27 | 30 | 28 | | | |
| | | | | 2010 | 28 | 8 | 15 | 2000 | 42 | 24 |
| 2007 | 38 | 14 | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 2005 | 12 | 14 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 4 | 8 | | 2008 | 4 | 8 |
| 2007 | 35 | 7 | 24 | 2009 | 22 | 10 | 16 | | | |
| 2006 | 32 | 20 | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 2008 | 16 | 8 | 11 | 1999 | | 10 |

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**PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG
WOMEN AND MEN AGED
15-24 WHO HAVE HAD
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
BEFORE THE AGE OF 15**

| | | 2005 ¹ | | |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------------|-------|---------|
| | | Survey year | Males | Females |
| | | | 15-24 | 15-24 |
| Guinea | 2005 | | 16 | 18 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | |
| Haiti | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | |
| India | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | |
| Japan | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | |
| Kenya | 2005 | | 20 | 17 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | |
| Lesotho | 2004 | | 27 | 14 |
| Liberia | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | |
| Madagascar | 2003 | | 22 | 31 |
| Malawi | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | |
| Mali | | | | |
| Malta | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | | | | |
| Moldova | 2005 | | 34 | 24 |
| Mongolia | 2005 | | 3 | <1 |
| Montenegro | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | |
| Nepal | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | |
| Niger | | | | |
| Nigeria | 2005 | | 5 | 15 |
| Norway | | | | |
| Pakistan | | | | |
| Palau | | | | |
| Panama | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | |
| Peru | | | | |
| Philippines | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | |
| Romania | | | | |
| Russian Federation | 2004 | | 17 | 8 |
| Rwanda | | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | |

| 2007 ¹ | | | | 2009 ¹ | | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ² | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 2007 | 20 | 31 | 25 | 2009 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 2005 | 17 | 22 |
| 2006 | | 22 | | 2008 | 26 | 16 | 21 | | | |
| 2005 | 30 | 12 | 21 | 2009 | 19 | 10 | 14 | 2009 | | |
| 2006 | 43 | 15 | 23 | 2005 | 43 | 15 | 23 | 2005 | 43 | 15 |
| 2005 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 2006 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 2005-06 | | 11 |
| 2006 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2009 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2005-06 | 2 | 10 |
| | | | | 2007 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2007 | | |
| 2005 | | | | 2007 | 7 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| 2004 | | | | 2008 | 57 | 16 | 36 | | | |
| 2004 | 8 | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 20 | 3 | 9 | 2008 | 7 | 0 | 4 | | | |
| 2003 | 29 | 14 | 21 | 2008 | 22 | 11 | | 2003 | 29 | 14 |
| 2007 | 9 | <1 | 5 | 2009 | 6 | 0 | 3 | | | |
| 2007 | 16 | 9 | 12 | | | | | | | |
| 2004 | | | 4 | 2004 | | | 4 | | | |
| 2005 | 12 | 6 | 8 | | | | | 2004 | 13 | 6 |
| | | | | 2006 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 2007 | 9 | 17 |
| 2006 | 22 | 10 | 16 | 2008 | 18 | 7 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | 2006 | 18 | 15 | 16 | | | |
| 2006 | 33 | 39 | 36 | 2009 | 9 | 18 | | 2003-04 | 9 | 15 |
| 2006 | | | | 2004 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 2004 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | 2001 | | | 5 | | | |
| 2006 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 2006 | 5 | 25 | 21 | 2006 | 5 | 25 |
| | | | | 2009 | 7 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| 2006 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 2007 | 27 | 14 | 19 | 2007 | 27 | 14 |
| 2007 | | 14 | 14 | 2007 | | 14 | 14 | | | |
| 2004 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2008 | 10 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| 2005 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2005 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | 2006 | | | 22 | | | |
| 2006 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2008 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 2005 | 9 | 1 |
| 2005 | 3 | <1 | 1 | 2009 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| 2007 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2007 | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2007 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 1992 | | 0 |
| 2004 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 2009 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 2009 | 25 | 25 |
| | | | | 2007 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 2007 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 2006 | 18 | 7 | | 2006 | 18 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | 2006 | 4 | 8 |
| 2007 | | 14 | 14 | | | | | 2001 | | 12 |
| 2006 | 8 | 39 | 25 | 2006 | 5 | 30 | | 2006 | 5 | 30 |
| 2005 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 2007 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 2008 | 6 | 16 |
| | | | | 2009 | 8 | 10 | 9 | | | |
| 2006 | 1 | <1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | | 5 | | 2008 | 17 | 15 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | 30 | 21 | 24 | | | |
| 2007 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2007 | 8 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | | 64 | | | | |
| 2007 | | 6 | | 2008 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 2007 | | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | 2008 | | 2 |
| | | | | 2008 | 11 | 6 | 8 | | | |
| 2006 | 17 | 3 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 2009 | 10 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| 2005 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 2005 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 2005 | 13 | 4 |
| 2006 | 36 | 10 | 22 | 2005 | 36 | 10 | 22 | | | |

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| 2007 ¹ | | | | 2009 ¹ | | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ² | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|--|-------|---------|
| Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males 15-24 | Females 15-24 | Both sexes 15-24 | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 2006 | 32 | 20 | 26 | 2005 | 32 | 20 | 26 | | | |
| 2006 | 31 | 14 | 22 | 2008 | 31 | 14 | 22 | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 11 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| 2006 | | | | | | | | 2008-09 | 12 | 9 |
| 2005 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 2005 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 2005 | 12 | 9 |
| | | | | 2006 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| 2005 | 25 | | 25 | 2008 | 11 | 25 | | 2008 | 11 | 25 |
| 2007 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2008 | 44 | 22 | 29 | | | |
| 2005 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 2008 | 11 | 6 | 9 | | | |
| 2003 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 2008 | 30 | 18 | | | | |
| 2007 | | | 3 | 2006 | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | | | 41 | | | |
| 2006 | | | 8 | 2006 | | 9 | | | | |
| 2007 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2006 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2007 | 5 | 7 |
| 2007 | 15 | 21 | 19 | 2009 | 19 | 24 | 22 | | | |
| 2007 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 2007 | 9 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| 2006 | 1 | <1 | 1 | 2008 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 2006 | 21 | 5 | 13 | 2006 | 8 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2007 | 9 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| 2007 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 2007 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 1998 | 0 | 19 |
| 2007 | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | <1 | 4 | 2009 | 52 | 14 | 36 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2000 | | 0 |
| | | | | 2007 | 15 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| 2006 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 2010 | | | | 2006 | 12 | 16 |
| 2007 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2009 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2007 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 2001 | 14 | 12 | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 2008 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 2007-08 | 10 | 11 |
| 2007 | 25 | 10 | 18 | 2008 | 44 | 30 | 37 | | | |
| | | | | 2009 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1996 | | 1 |
| 2005 | 1 | <1 | <1 | 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2005 | 0 | 1 |
| 2007 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 2006 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 2007 | 16 | 14 |
| 2006 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2007 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2005-06 | 5 | 5 |

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO
HAVE HAD SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE WITH MORE
THAN ONE PARTNER IN
THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

2003¹

| Country | Survey Year | 2003 ¹ | | Both sexes | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| | | Males 15-49 | Females 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | |
| Armenia | 2000 | 9 | <1 | 4 | 4 |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | |
| Belarus | | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | |
| Benin | 1996 | | 2 | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 1999 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Burundi | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1998 | 33 | 5 | 19 | 19 |
| Cambodia | 2000 | | <1 | | |
| Cameroon | 1998 | 41 | 10 | 25 | 25 |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | | | | | |
| Chad | 1997 | 19 | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| Chile | | | | | |
| Colombia | 2000 | | 3 | | |
| Comoros | | | | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | |
| Cuba | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 1996 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Eritrea | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 2000 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Gabon | 2000 | 24 | 14 | 20 | 18 |
| Gambia | | | | | |
| Germany | | | | | |
| Ghana | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | |
| Grenada | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | |
| Guinea | 1999 | 26 | 4 | 15 | 15 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | |
| Haiti | 2000 | 24 | 1 | 11 | 13 |
| Honduras | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | |
| India | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | |

UNGASS Indicator 16

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO
HAVE HAD SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE WITH MORE
THAN ONE PARTNER IN
THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

2003¹

| | Survey Year | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------------|--|
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 | | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 1998 | 24 | 3 | 16 | 11 | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | 2000 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 9 | | |
| Mali | 1996 | 13 | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | | | | |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | | | | | | | |
| Moldova | | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | 2000 | 16 | 2 | 9 | 10 | | |
| Nepal | 2001 | 3 | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 2001 | | 1 | | | | |
| Niger | 1998 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 5 | | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | |
| Palau | | | | | | | |
| Panama | | | | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | |
| Peru | 1996 | 23 | <1 | 4 | 9 | | |
| Philippines | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 2000 | 2 | <1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | | | | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | |

| 2005 ¹ | | | | | 2007 ⁴ | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Survey Year | Males | Females | Both sexes | | Survey Year | Males | Females | Both sexes | | | |
| | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 |
| | | | | | 2004 | 48 | 11 | 29 | | | |
| | | | | | 2007 | 25 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 23 | 15 |
| 2003 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2003 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| | | | | | 2007 | 28 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 21 | |
| | | | | | 2004 | 24 | 4 | 17 | | | |
| 2004 | 21 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 2005 | 30 | 11 | 16 | | | |
| | | | | | 2007 | 43 | 26 | 41 | <1 | <1 | 41 |
| 2004 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 2004 | 20 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| 2004 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2005 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2001 | 17 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 2006 | 23 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | | | 2006 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 30 | |
| | | | | | 2004 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | | 2003 | 8 | | | | 6 | 9 |
| | | | | | 2005 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | 2007 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 5 |
| | | | | | 2005 | 54 | | 54 | | | |
| | | | | | 2007 | 37 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 27 | |
| 2003 | 30 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 2004 | 52 | 24 | 29 | 60 | 34 | 19 |
| | | | | | 2007 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 7 |
| | | | | | 2007 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | | | 2006 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| 2003 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2005 | 19 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 14 |
| | | | | | 2006 | | 9 | | 36 | 13 | 5 |
| | | | | | 2007 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| 2000 | | <1 | | | 2006 | 33 | 12 | | | | |
| 2003 | 6 | | | | 2005 | 8 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| | | | | | 2006 | 20 | 9 | 15 | 16 | 26 | 13 |
| | | | | | 2005 | 3 | <1 | 2 | <1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | 2006 | 53 | 19 | 36 | | | |
| | | | | | 2007 | 42 | 25 | 35 | | | |
| | | | | | 2006 | 25 | 10 | 17 | 13 | 32 | 9 |
| | | | | | 2005 | 25 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 7 |
| 2005 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2006 | 42 | 11 | 26 | 32 | 24 | <1 |
| | | | | | 2003 | 23 | 11 | 17 | | | |
| | | | | | 2005 | 9 | 36 | 21 | | | |
| | | | | | 2007 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| | | | | | 2005 | 3 | 18 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 8 |
| | | | | | 2003 | 27 | 13 | 20 | | | |
| | | | | | 2007 | 3 | <1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

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**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO
HAVE HAD SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE WITH MORE
THAN ONE PARTNER IN
THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

2003¹

| Country | Survey Year | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 |
| Suriname | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | | | | |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 1998 | 21 | 3 | 13 | | 13 | |
| Tonga | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | 2000 | | <1 | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | 1995 | 8 | 1 | 5 | | 5 | 4 |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1999 | 29 | 9 | 17 | | 17 | 20 |
| United States of America | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | 1996 | 27 | 4 | 18 | | 18 | 12 |
| Zimbabwe | 1999 | 13 | 2 | 6 | | 6 | 8 |

¹ Data provided by MEASURE DHS.

² 15-24 years.

³ 25-64 years only.

⁴ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

⁵ Demographic Health Survey (or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey).

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAVE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

2009⁴

| | Survey Year | 2009 ⁴ | | 2009 ⁴ | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Males 15-49 | Females 15-49 | Males 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 |
| Albania | 2008 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 15 | |
| Angola | 2009 | 25 | 3 | 10 | 31 | 27 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 2006 | 6 | | 3 | 16 | 5 |
| Bangladesh | 2005 | 12 | | 39 | 28 | 9 |
| Belarus | 2009 | 22 | 10 | 28 | 17 | 18 |
| Belize | 2009 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 27 | 14 |
| Benin | 2006 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 27 |
| Bolivia | 2008 | 12 | | 10 | 21 | 11 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2009 | 64 | | | | |
| Botswana | 2008 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 26 | 16 |
| Brazil | 2008 | 76 | 57 | 66 | 74 | 78 |
| Bulgaria | 2009 | 29 | 12 | 27 | 43 | |
| Burkina Faso | 2008 | 27 | 2 | 24 | 26 | 27 |
| Burundi | 2007 | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2005 | 31 | 5 | 32 | 33 | 30 |
| Cambodia | 2005 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Cameroon | 2004 | 40 | 9 | 35 | 45 | 40 |
| Canada | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | 2009 | 54 | 42 | 93 | 80 | 36 |
| Central African Republic | 2006 | 21 | 6 | 12 | 29 | |
| Chad | 2004 | 17 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 21 |
| Chile | 2009 | 21 | 7 | 16 | 29 | 21 |
| Colombia | 2005 | | 3 | | | |
| Comoros | 2003 | 24 | 4 | | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | 2009 | 29 | 7 | 9 | 34 | 33 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 2008 | 34 | 12 | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | 2008 | 29 | 21 | 47 | 36 | 26 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2007 | 17 | 3 | 10 | 19 | 18 |
| Djibouti | 2008 | | | 70 | 90 | |
| Dominican Republic | 2007 | 30 | 4 | 33 | 43 | 27 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 2006 | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 2007 | 23 | 21 | 14 | 31 | |
| Ethiopia | 2005 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Gabon | 2010 | 57 | 33 | 54 | 63 | 55 |
| Gambia | | | | | | |
| Germany | 2009 | 13 | 7 | 23 | 30 | 10 |
| Ghana | 2008 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 15 |
| Greece | 2009 | 32 | 22 | 50 | 35 | 28 |
| Grenada | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 2008 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 10 |
| Guinea | 2008 | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2008 | 37 | 10 | 31 | 41 | 41 |
| Guyana | 2009 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 9 |
| Haiti | 2005 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 29 | 26 |

UNGASS Indicator 16

| 2009 ⁴ | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ⁵ | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| Females | | | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 |
| 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 9 | 0 |
| | | | 2006 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | 2007 | | |
| 9 | 26 | 5 | | | |
| 4 | 6 | 5 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 2006 | 21 | 1 |
| | | | 2008 | 12 | |
| 4 | 13 | 7 | | | |
| 56 | 63 | 55 | | | |
| 10 | 14 | | | | |
| 6 | 3 | 2 | 2003 | 15 | 1 |
| 7 | 6 | 3 | 2005 | 24 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2005 | 6 | 0 |
| 20 | 11 | 6 | 2004 | 31 | 6 |
| 71 | 62 | 27 | 2005 | 36 | 3 |
| 5 | 7 | | 2006 | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2004 | 17 | 1 |
| 5 | 10 | 6 | | | |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | 2005 | | 3 |
| 9 | 10 | 5 | 2009 | 29 | 7 |
| 43 | 28 | 18 | | | |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 2007 | 17 | 3 |
| 56 | 85 | | | | |
| 10 | 7 | 2 | 2007 | 24 | 3 |
| | | | 1995 | 6 | |
| 19 | 22 | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2005 | 2 | 0 |
| 34 | 44 | 28 | 2000 | 46 | 14 |
| 14 | 17 | 5 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2008 | 11 | 1 |
| 28 | 27 | 17 | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 25 | 2 |
| 9 | 13 | 9 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2009 | | 1 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2005 | 23 | 1 |

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**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO
HAVE HAD SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE WITH MORE
THAN ONE PARTNER IN
THE LAST 12 MONTHS**

| | | 2009 ⁴ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Survey Year | Males | Females | Males | | |
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 |
| Honduras | 2006 | 19 | 1 | 32 | 29 | 14 |
| Hungary | 2009 | 85 | 25 | | | |
| India | 2009 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Indonesia | 2007 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 2008 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 14 | |
| Jamaica | 2008 | 62 | 17 | 50 | 81 | 61 |
| Japan | 1999 | 22 | 7 | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 2008 | 22 | 4 | 16 | 31 | 21 |
| Kenya | 2008 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 11 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2009 | 22 | 1 | 16 | 32 | |
| Lebanon | 2004 | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | |
| Liberia | 2006 | 22 | 7 | 16 | 27 | 21 |
| Lithuania | 2008 | 26 | 8 | | | |
| Madagascar | 2009 | | | 14 | 24 | 15 |
| Malawi | 2004 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 11 |
| Mali | 2006 | 25 | 6 | 93 | 64 | 20 |
| Malta | 2009 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 23 | 8 |
| Marshall Islands | 2007 | 32 | 15 | 59 | 47 | 16 |
| Mauritius | 2008 | 23 | 3 | 41 | 26 | |
| Mexico | | | | | | |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | 2006 | 45 | 18 | | | |
| Moldova | 2009 | 18 | 2 | 17 | 29 | 15 |
| Mongolia | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 2007 | 37 | 2 | | | |
| Mozambique | 2009 | 20 | 3 | 10 | 24 | 22 |
| Myanmar | 2006 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 17 |
| Namibia | 2006 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 17 | |
| Nepal | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 2007 | | 2 | | | |
| Niger | 2006 | 9 | 1 | 76 | 27 | 5 |
| Nigeria | 2007 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 26 |
| Palau | 2008 | | 9 | | | |
| Panama | 2009 | 45 | 41 | 31 | 54 | 48 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2007 | 37 | 1 | 62 | 38 | 34 |
| Paraguay | 2008 | | 6 | | | |
| Peru | 2008 | 14 | 1 | 18 | 25 | 9 |
| Philippines | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | |
| Portugal | 2007 | 27 | 9 | 45 | 43 | 23 |
| Russian Federation | 2008 | 21 | 9 | 32 | 36 | 16 |
| Rwanda | 2005 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2005 | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | 2007 | 42 | 25 | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2008 | 24 | 10 | 16 | 52 | 13 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2008 | 22 | 1 | 21 | 23 | |
| Senegal | 2005 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 19 |
| Serbia | 2006 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 25 | 8 |
| Seychelles | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | 2008 | 21 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 34 |
| Singapore | | | | | | |

| 2009 ⁴ | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ⁵ | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| Females | | | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 2005-06 | | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2005-06 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 17 | 23 | 14 | | | |
| 2 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2003 | 12 | |
| 0 | 2 | | | | |
| | | | 2004 | 21 | 8 |
| 12 | 8 | 6 | 2007 | 18 | 6 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2003-04 | 17 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2004 | 9 | 1 |
| 21 | 9 | 2 | 2006 | 15 | 1 |
| 3 | 4 | 2 | | | |
| 31 | 22 | 7 | 2007 | 7 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 3 | 5 | 1 | 2005 | 11 | 1 |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 2009 | | 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1 | 4 | | 2006 | 11 | 2 |
| | | | 2006 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | | 2001 | | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2006 | 12 | 1 |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | 2008 | 10 | 1 |
| 36 | 13 | 5 | | | |
| 23 | 41 | 46 | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| 7 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 2004-08 | | 1 |
| | | | 2003 | 6 | |
| | | | | | |
| 26 | 22 | 7 | | | |
| 14 | 13 | 8 | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2000 | 2 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| 3 | 2 | | | 18 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2005 | 13 | 1 |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | 6 | 12 | 2008 | 16 | 4 |

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PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAVE HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

| | | 2009 ⁴ | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Survey Year | Males | Females | Males | | |
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 |
| Solomon Islands | 2008 | 91 | 24 | 71 | 82 | |
| South Africa | 2008 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| Spain | 2008 | | | | | |
| South Africa | 2008 | 19 | 4 | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | |
| Suriname | 2006 | | 1 | | | |
| Swaziland | 2006 | 14 | 1 | 26 | 30 | 20 |
| Sweden | 2009 | 42 | 51 | 37 | 47 | |
| Switzerland | 2007 | 18 | 10 | | | |
| Tajikistan | 2008 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 16 |
| Thailand | 2006 | 18 | 1 | | | |
| Timor-Leste | 2008 | 92 | | | | |
| Togo | 2007 | 26 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 27 |
| Tonga | 2008 | | | 19 | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | 2009 | 37 | 14 | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | 2007 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 1 |
| Uganda | 2010 | 29 | 4 | | | |
| Ukraine | 2009 | 23 | 7 | 18 | 41 | 20 |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 2008 | 15 | 8 | | 25 | 13 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2008 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 24 |
| United States of America | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | 2007 | 23 | 11 | 40 | 52 | 14 |
| Vanuatu | 2008 | 53 | 27 | | | |
| Viet Nam | 2009 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | |
| Zambia | 2007 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 18 |
| Zimbabwe | 2007 | 28 | 9 | 18 | 34 | 29 |

¹ Data provided by MEASURE DHS.

² 15-24 years.

³ 25-64 years only.

⁴ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

⁵ Demographic Health Survey (or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey).

| 2009 ⁴ | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ⁵ | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| Females | | | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 |
| 45 | 32 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | 2 | 2007 | 14 | 2 |
| 49 | 53 | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | | | |
| 24 | 18 | 7 | | | |
| 7 | 11 | 4 | 1998 | 21 | 3 |
| 10 | | | | | |
| | | | 2000 | | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 2006 | 21 | 2 |
| 3 | 10 | 7 | 2007 | 13 | 2 |
| | 24 | 5 | | | |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 2007-08 | 18 | 3 |
| | | | | | |
| 16 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| 0 | 0 | | 2005 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 2007 | 14 | 1 |
| 8 | 12 | 8 | 2005-06 | 9 | 1 |

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE SEXUAL PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTING THE USE OF A CONDOM DURING THEIR LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

| | | 2003 ¹ | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|------------|-------|
| | Survey Year | Males | Females | Both sexes | |
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 |
| Albania | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | |
| Armenia | 2000 | 32 | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | |
| Belarus | | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 1999 | 55 | 36 | 56 | |
| Burundi | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1998 | 45 | 23 | 53 | 34 |
| Cambodia | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 1998 | 23 | 13 | 27 | 17 |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | | | | | |
| Chad | 1997 | 20 | 10 | 22 | 17 |
| Chile | | | | | |
| Colombia | 2000 | | 22 | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | |
| Cuba | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1996 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 10 |
| Djibouti | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 2000 | 20 | 11 | 43 | 10 |
| Gabon | 2000 | 40 | 26 | 41 | 29 |
| Germany | | | | | |
| Ghana | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | |
| Grenada | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | |
| Guinea | 1999 | 24 | 9 | 31 | 17 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | |
| Haiti | 2000 | 21 | 30 | 30 | 16 |
| Honduras | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | |
| India | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | | | |

UNGASS Indicator 17

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE SEXUAL PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTING THE USE OF A CONDOM DURING THEIR LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

2003¹

| Country | Survey Year | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | 1998 | 36 | 18 | 38 | 30 | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | 2000 | 14 | 15 | 26 | 7 | | |
| Mali | 1996 | 34 | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | |
| Marshall Islands | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | | | | |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | | | | | | | |
| Moldova | | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | 2000 | 65 | 45 | 72 | 56 | | |
| Nepal | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 2001 | | | 19 | | | |
| Niger | 1998 | 26 | 28 | | | | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | |
| Palau | | | | | | | |
| Panama | | | | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | |
| Peru | 2000 | | 15 | | | | |
| Philippines | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | 2000 | 28 | 30 | | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | |
| Samoa | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | |
| Suriname | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | |

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE SEXUAL PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTING THE USE OF A CONDOM DURING THEIR LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

2003¹

| Country | Survey Year | Males | | Females | | Both sexes | |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | | | | |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 1998 | 33 | 21 | 42 | 25 | | |
| Tonga | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | 1995 | 18 | 8 | 24 | 9 | | |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 1999 | 22 | 16 | 25 | 17 | | |
| Uruguay | | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | 1996 | 31 | 18 | 36 | 23 | | |
| Zimbabwe | 1999 | 40 | 46 | 56 | 30 | | |

¹ Data provided by MEASURE DHS.

² data from two cities only.

³ female is 15-24 years only.

⁴ No reference 4.

⁵ No reference 5.

⁶ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

⁷ Demographic Health Survey (or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey).

2005¹

| Survey Year | Males | Females | Both sexes | |
|-------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|
| | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-24 | 25-49 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 2001 | 24 | 25 | | |
| | | | | |
| 2004 | 29 | 21 | 37 | 23 |
| 2005 | 58 | | | |
| 2001 | 27 | 21 | 40 | 20 |
| 2006 | 36 | 41 | 57 | 24 |

2007⁶

| Survey Year | Males | Females | Both sexes | | | |
|-------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2006 | | | 65 | 53 | 69 | |
| 2006 | 53 | 14 | 51 | 63 | 49 | 50 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 73 | 69 | 73 | 72 | 76 | 71 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2007 | | 58 | 53 | 52 | 71 | 45 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 42 | 41 | 42 | | 30 | 41 |
| 2007 | 75 | 61 | 72 | 77 | 64 | 72 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 15 | 5 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 50 | 38 | 44 | 38 | 41 | |
| 2007 | 69 | 65 | 68 | 76 | 81 | 56 |
| | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2007 | 50 | 37 | 46 | 39 | 49 | 48 |
| 2006 | 71 | 47 | 64 | 50 | 67 | 68 |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE SEXUAL PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTING THE USE OF A CONDOM DURING THEIR LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

| | Survey Year | 2009 ⁶ | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Males | Females | Males | | |
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 |
| Albania | 2008 | 40 | | | 50 | |
| Angola | 2009 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 56 | 35 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 2008 | | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 2006 | 26 | | | 26 | 24 |
| Bangladesh | 2005 | 33 | | | | |
| Belarus | 2009 | 70 | 68 | 80 | 71 | 54 |
| Belize | 2009 | 66 | 56 | 81 | 70 | 61 |
| Benin | 2006 | 17 | 21 | 49 | 43 | 11 |
| Bolivia | 2008 | 35 | | 44 | 39 | 31 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2009 | | | | | |
| Botswana | 2008 | 82 | 80 | 83 | 88 | 79 |
| Brazil | 2008 | 43 | 34 | 76 | 58 | 33 |
| Bulgaria | 2009 | 71 | 64 | 71 | 70 | |
| Burkina Faso | 2008 | 69 | 78 | 93 | 94 | 60 |
| Burundi | 2007 | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2005 | 38 | 41 | 64 | 61 | 25 |
| Cambodia | 2005 | 41 | 9 | 86 | 72 | 24 |
| Cameroon | 2004 | 38 | 35 | 57 | 56 | 28 |
| Canada | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | 2009 | 75 | 59 | 83 | 75 | 66 |
| Central African Republic | 2006 | 60 | 41 | | | |
| Chad | 2004 | 16 | 7 | 30 | 18 | 14 |
| Chile | 2009 | 55 | 38 | 57 | 55 | 48 |
| Colombia | 2005 | | 31 | | | |
| Congo, Republic of the | 2009 | 28 | 29 | 49 | 37 | 24 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 2008 | 48 | 38 | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2007 | 16 | 7 | 28 | 19 | 12 |
| Djibouti | 2008 | | | 33 | 70 | |
| Dominican Republic | 2007 | 45 | 35 | 72 | 57 | 35 |
| El Salvador | 2008 | | 81 | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 2006 | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 2007 | 61 | 42 | 66 | 59 | |
| Ethiopia | 2005 | 9 | | | 24 | 5 |
| Gabon | 2010 | 35 | 22 | 30 | 40 | 34 |
| Germany | 2009 | 64 | 49 | 74 | 65 | 61 |
| Ghana | 2008 | 26 | | 24 | 49 | 22 |
| Greece | 2009 | 23 | 17 | 33 | 25 | 20 |
| Grenada | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 2008 | 62 | 24 | 79 | 68 | 47 |
| Guinea | 2008 | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2009 | 64 | 55 | 65 | 62 | 65 |
| Guyana | 2009 | 65 | 48 | 86 | 70 | 58 |
| Haiti | 2005 | 34 | 21 | 42 | 56 | 23 |
| Honduras | 2006 | | 27 | | | |
| Hungary | 2009 | 100 | | 5 | 18 | 77 |

UNGASS Indicator 17

| 2009 ^a | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ⁷ | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| Females | | | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 |
| 47 | 51 | 42 | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 58 | |
| | | | 2006 | 26 | 0 |
| 69 | 77 | 46 | | | |
| 58 | 77 | 50 | | | |
| 20 | 35 | 10 | 2006 | 17 | 21 |
| | | | 2008 | 35 | |
| 85 | 83 | 78 | | | |
| 52 | 37 | 30 | | | |
| 60 | 65 | | | | |
| 76 | 86 | 75 | 2003 | 43 | 44 |
| 45 | 45 | 35 | 2005 | 38 | 41 |
| 0 | 100 | 2 | 2005 | 41 | 8 |
| 47 | 37 | 27 | 2004 | 38 | 35 |
| 78 | 60 | 41 | 2005 | 69 | 57 |
| | | | 2006 | | |
| | | | 2004 | 16 | 7 |
| 49 | 34 | 31 | | | |
| 35 | 36 | 27 | 2005 | | 31 |
| 24 | 26 | 33 | 2009 | 28 | 29 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 7 | 10 | 7 | 2007 | 16 | 8 |
| 47 | 90 | | | | |
| 37 | 31 | 36 | 2007 | 45 | 35 |
| 83 | 79 | 81 | | | |
| | | | 1995 | 54 | |
| 56 | 33 | | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 9 | |
| 24 | 30 | 18 | 2000 | 40 | 26 |
| 58 | 51 | 45 | | | |
| | | | 2008 | 26 | 18 |
| 23 | 24 | 11 | | | |
| 13 | 43 | 23 | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 24 | 20 |
| 57 | 46 | 66 | | | |
| | | 48 | 2009 | 65 | 48 |
| 31 | 18 | 19 | 2005 | 34 | 21 |
| 34 | 17 | 26 | 2005-06 | | 27 |

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE SEXUAL PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTING THE USE OF A CONDOM DURING THEIR LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

| | | 2009 ⁶ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Survey Year | Males | | Females | Males | |
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-49 | 20-24 | 25-49 |
| India | 2009 | 79 | | 100 | 70 | 100 |
| Indonesia | 2007 | 60 | | | 100 | 58 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 2008 | 55 | 63 | 52 | 59 | |
| Jamaica | 2008 | 65 | 52 | 90 | 65 | 52 |
| Japan | 2008 | | | 77 | | |
| Kazakhstan | 2008 | 72 | 64 | 83 | 84 | 65 |
| Kenya | 2008 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 67 | 20 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2009 | 81 | 62 | 87 | 77 | |
| Lebanon | 2004 | | | | | |
| Lesotho | 2009 | | | 60 | 60 | |
| Liberia | 2006 | 23 | 12 | 29 | 28 | 21 |
| Lithuania | 2008 | 65 | 60 | | | |
| Madagascar | 2008 | | | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Malawi | 2004 | 20 | 16 | 31 | 36 | 14 |
| Mali | 2006 | 39 | 17 | 31 | 40 | 43 |
| Malta | 2009 | 80 | 72 | 85 | 85 | 76 |
| Marshall Islands | 2007 | 20 | 10 | 21 | 25 | 14 |
| Mauritania | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | 2008 | 37 | 15 | 47 | 26 | |
| Mexico | | | | | | |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | 2006 | | | | | |
| Moldova | 2009 | 52 | 38 | 81 | 59 | 40 |
| Mongolia | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 2007 | 61 | 75 | | | |
| Mozambique | 2009 | 22 | 23 | 41 | 35 | 15 |
| Myanmar | 2006 | 45 | 0 | 67 | 71 | 40 |
| Namibia | 2006 | 74 | 66 | 84 | 81 | |
| Nepal | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 2007 | | 19 | | | |
| Niger | 2006 | 7 | 8 | | | 4 |
| Nigeria | 2007 | 66 | 39 | 94 | 81 | 49 |
| Palau | 2008 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Panama | 2009 | 25 | 9 | 47 | 32 | 18 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2008 | 40 | 0 | 38 | 43 | 39 |
| Paraguay | 2008 | | 5 | | | |
| Peru | 2008 | 72 | 25 | 73 | 80 | 65 |
| Philippines | | | | | | |
| Portugal | 2007 | 55 | 46 | 74 | 71 | 47 |
| Russian Federation | 2008 | 52 | 45 | 62 | 64 | 43 |
| Rwanda | 2005 | 25 | 19 | | | 25 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2005 | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | 2007 | 48 | 39 | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2008 | | | 62 | 62 | |
| Samoa | 2008 | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2008 | 60 | 48 | 65 | 63 | |
| Senegal | 2005 | 62 | 37 | | | |
| Serbia | 2006 | 71 | 61 | 83 | 77 | 64 |
| Sierra Leone | 2008 | 15 | 7 | 14 | 34 | |
| Singapore | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 2008 | 77 | 68 | | | |
| Spain | 2008 | | | | | |

| 2009 ⁶ | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ⁷ | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| Females | | | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 |
| | | | 2005-06 | 23 | 12 |
| 60 | 67 | | | | |
| 45 | 64 | 48 | | | |
| 76 | | | | | |
| 71 | 70 | 59 | | | |
| | 36 | | 2003 | 33 | 12 |
| 100 | 56 | | | | |
| 39 | 48 | | 2004 | 41 | 19 |
| 11 | 22 | 9 | 2007 | 22 | 14 |
| | | | | | |
| 4 | 2 | 8 | 2003-04 | 9 | 2 |
| 16 | 23 | 9 | 2004 | 20 | 16 |
| 14 | 21 | 17 | 2006 | 12 | 8 |
| 80 | 50 | 75 | | | |
| 9 | 7 | 14 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 17 | 14 | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 60 | 14 | 50 | 2005 | 45 | 22 |
| | | | | | |
| 31 | 32 | 15 | 2009 | 22 | 24 |
| | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 77 | 46 | | 2006 | 74 | 66 |
| | | | 2006 | 30 | |
| 12 | 30 | 16 | 2001 | | 19 |
| | | 8 | 2006 | 7 | 8 |
| 69 | 37 | 28 | 2008 | 33 | 23 |
| 0 | 0 | 60 | | | |
| 17 | 14 | 7 | | | |
| | | 0 | | | |
| 5 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| 82 | 32 | 8 | 2007 | | 31 |
| | | | 2008 | | |
| 65 | 55 | 39 | | | |
| 56 | 50 | 41 | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 8 | 14 |
| | | | | | |
| 55 | 50 | | | | |
| | | 59 | | | |
| 53 | 54 | | 2008-09 | 33 | 28 |
| | | | 2005 | 32 | 21 |
| 67 | 71 | 53 | | | |
| 11 | 14 | 4 | 2008 | 15 | 7 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE SEXUAL PARTNER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS REPORTING THE USE OF A CONDOM DURING THEIR LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

2009⁶

| Survey Year | Males | | Females | Males | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|----|
| | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | |
| Suriname | 2006 | | 80 | | | |
| Swaziland | 2006 | 56 | 55 | 74 | 64 | 50 |
| Sweden | 2009 | 36 | 27 | 33 | 38 | |
| Switzerland | 2007 | 99 | 87 | | | |
| Tajikistan | 2008 | 60 | 19 | 74 | 61 | 55 |
| Thailand | 2006 | 53 | 14 | | | |
| Timor-Leste | 2008 | 25 | | | | |
| Togo | 2007 | 73 | 69 | 73 | 77 | 72 |
| Tonga | 2008 | | | 22 | | |
| Tunisia | 2009 | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | 2007 | 45 | | | | |
| Uganda | 2010 | 16 | 9 | | | |
| Ukraine | 2009 | 60 | 61 | 84 | 73 | 51 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 2008 | 82 | 75 | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2008 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 15 |
| Uruguay | 2007 | 69 | 65 | 78 | 80 | 56 |
| Viet Nam | | | | | | |
| Zambia | 2006 | 27 | 33 | 50 | 40 | 23 |
| Zimbabwe | 2005 | 36 | 41 | 71 | 56 | 22 |

¹ Data provided by MEASURE DHS.

² data from two cities only.

³ female is 15-24 years only.

⁴ No reference 4.

⁵ No reference 5.

⁶ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

⁷ Demographic Health Survey (or Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey).

| 2009 ^a | | | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) ⁷ | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|---------|
| Females | | | Survey year | Males | Females |
| 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 |
| 52 | 56 | 55 | 2007 | 56 | 55 |
| 26 | 29 | | | | |
| 20 | 42 | 15 | | | |
| 63 | 49 | 50 | | | |
| 69 | 72 | 64 | 1998 | 33 | 21 |
| 19 | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | 2006 | 20 | 24 |
| 100 | 75 | 54 | 2007 | 46 | 48 |
| | | | | | |
| 10 | 8 | 6 | 2007-08 | 22 | 21 |
| 71 | 86 | 56 | | | |
| | | | 2005 | 58 | |
| | | | 2007 | 28 | 33 |
| | | 43 | 2005-06 | 36 | 41 |

PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15-24 YEARS WHO SAY THEY USED A CONDOM THE LAST TIME THEY HAD SEX WITH A NON-MARITAL, NON-COHABITING PARTNER, OF THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEX WITH SUCH A PARTNER IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.

| | Time Period | Males | Females |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | | 15-24 | 15-24 |
| Albania | 2008-2009 | 55 | 25 |
| Armenia | 2005 | 86 | |
| Armenia | 2000 | 44 | |
| Azerbaijan | 2006 | 31 | |
| Belize | 2006 | | 50 |
| Benin | 2006 | 45 | 28 |
| Benin | 2001 | 35 | 19 |
| Benin | 1996 | | 9 |
| Bolivia | 2008 | 49 | |
| Bolivia | 2003 | 37 | 20 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2006 | – | 71 |
| Botswana | 2001 | 88 | 75 |
| Botswana | 1996 | 85 | |
| Brazil | 2004 | | |
| Brazil | 1996 | 59 | 32 |
| Bulgaria | 2005 | 70 | 57 |
| Burkina Faso | 1998–1999 | 56 | 41 |
| Burkina Faso | 2006 | | 64 |
| Burkina Faso | 2003 | 67 | 54 |
| Burundi | 2005 | | 25 |
| Cambodia | 2005 | 84 | |
| Cameroon | 2006 | | 62 |
| Cameroon | 2004 | 57 | 47 |
| Cameroon | 1998 | 31 | 16 |
| Cape Verde | 2005 | 79 | 56 |
| Central African Republic | 2006 | 60 | 41 |
| Chad | 2004 | 25 | 17 |
| Colombia | 2005 | | 36 |
| Colombia | 2000 | | 30 |
| Congo | 2005 | 38 | 20 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 2007 | 27 | 17 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1998–1999 | 56 | 25 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2005 | 53 | 39 |
| Djibouti | 2005 | 51 | 26 |
| Dominican Republic | 2007 | 70 | 44 |
| Dominican Republic | 2002 | 52 | 29 |
| Dominican Republic | 1996 | 48 | 12 |
| Eritrea | 1995 | 81 | |
| Ethiopia | 2005 | 50 | 28 |
| Ethiopia | 2000 | 31 | 17 |
| Gabon | 2000 | 48 | 33 |
| Gambia | 2006 | | 54 |
| Gambia | 2000 | | |
| Ghana | 2008 | 46 | 28 |
| Ghana | 2006 | 56 | 42 |
| Ghana | 2003 | 52 | 33 |
| Guinea | 2005 | 37 | 26 |
| Guinea | 1999 | 32 | 17 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2006 | | 39 |
| Guyana | 2005 | 68 | 62 |
| Haiti | 2005–2006 | 43 | 29 |
| Haiti | 2000 | 30 | 19 |
| Honduras | 2005-2006 | | 24 |

Supplemental data obtained by UNICEF through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and Demographics Health Survey programmes.
MDG 6a indicator

| | Time Period | Males | Females |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | | 15-24 | 15-24 |
| India | 2005–2006 | 37 | 22 |
| India | 2001 | 59 | 51 |
| Kazakhstan | 1999 | 65 | 32 |
| Kenya | 2008-2009 | 64 | 40 |
| Kenya | 2003 | 47 | 25 |
| Kenya | 1998 | 43 | 14 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2006 | | 56 |
| Lesotho | 2004 | 48 | 50 |
| Liberia | 2007 | 22 | 14 |
| Madagascar | 2003-2004 | 12 | 5 |
| Malawi | 2006 | 58 | 40 |
| Malawi | 2004 | 47 | 35 |
| Malawi | 2000 | 38 | 32 |
| Mali | 1995–1996 | 31 | |
| Mali | 2006 | 36 | 17 |
| Mali | 2001 | 30 | 14 |
| Marshall Islands | 2007 | 22 | 9 |
| Moldova | 2008 | 76 | 60 |
| Moldova | 2005 | 63 | 44 |
| Montenegro | 2006 | | 66 |
| Mozambique | 2008 | | 44 |
| Mozambique | 2003 | 33 | 29 |
| Namibia | 2006-2007 | 81 | 64 |
| Namibia | 2000 | 69 | 48 |
| Nauru | – | 17 | 10 |
| Nepal | 2006 | 78 | |
| Nepal | 2001 | 52 | |
| Nicaragua | 2001 | | 17 |
| Niger | 2006 | 37 | 18 |
| Niger | 1998 | 30 | 7 |
| Nigeria | 2008 | 49 | 36 |
| Nigeria | 2007 | | 39 |
| Nigeria | 2003 | 46 | 24 |
| Peru | 2004-2006 | | 34 |
| Peru | 2004–2005 | | 32 |
| Peru | 2000 | | 19 |
| Philippines | 2008 | | 13 |
| Philippines | 2003 | 25 | 11 |
| Rwanda | 2005 | 40 | 26 |
| Rwanda | 2000 | 55 | 23 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2008-2009 | 63 | 54 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 2006 | | 56 |
| Senegal | 2005 | 52 | 36 |
| Serbia | 2006 | | 74 |
| Sierra Leone | 2008 | 22 | 10 |
| Sierra Leone | 2005 | | 20 |
| Solomon Islands | 2007 | 26 | 17 |
| South Africa | 2003 | 72 | 52 |
| South Africa | 1998 | | 20 |
| Suriname | 2006 | | 49 |
| Swaziland | 2006–2007 | 70 | 54 |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | 2007-2008 | 49 | 46 |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | 2004–2005 | 46 | 34 |

| | Time Period | Males | Females |
|---|-------------|-------|---------|
| | | 15-24 | 15-24 |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | 2003–2004 | 47 | 42 |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | 1999 | 31 | 21 |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | 1996 | 31 | 18 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2005 | | 70 |
| Togo | 2006 | | 50 |
| Togo | 1998 | 41 | 22 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2006 | | 51 |
| Tuvalu | 2007 | 44 | – |
| Uganda | 2004–2005 | 55 | 53 |
| Uganda | 2006 | 55 | 38 |
| Uganda | 2001 | 62 | 44 |
| Uganda | 1995 | 42 | 25 |
| Ukraine | 2007 | 71 | 68 |
| Uzbekistan | 2006 | | 61 |
| Uzbekistan | 2002 | 50 | |
| Viet Nam | 2005 | 68 | |
| Zambia | 2001–2002 | 42 | 33 |
| Zambia | 2007 | 48 | 38 |
| Zambia | 2005 | 38 | 26 |
| Zambia | 2003 | 40 | 35 |
| Zambia | 2000 | 41 | 38 |
| Zambia | 1996 | 39 | 20 |
| Zimbabwe | 2005–2006 | 68 | 42 |
| Zimbabwe | 1999 | 69 | 42 |
| Zimbabwe | 1994 | 61 | 42 |

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED 15-49 WHO RECEIVED AN HIV TEST IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND WHO KNOW THEIR RESULTS

| | | 2007 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Survey Year | Males | Females | Both sexes | | | |
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | 15-49 |
| Afghanistan | 2007 | | | | | | 27 |
| Albania | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2006 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 ¹ | 1 | 1 |
| Angola | 2006 | 7 | 4 | | | | 5 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 2006 | | | | | | 25 |
| Argentina | 2005 | | 8 | 4 | 12 | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | 2006 | 97 ¹ | 99 ¹ | | | | 99 ¹ |
| Belarus | 2007 | 26 | 33 | 26 | 35 | 31 | 31 |
| Belgium | | 8 | 9 | | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| Belize | 2006 | 10 | 20 | | | | 15 |
| Benin | 2006 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 15 | 14 |
| Bhutan | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 2007 | 87 ¹ | 87 ¹ | 86 ¹ | 88 ¹ | 87 ¹ | 87 ¹ |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2006 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | 2007 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 28 | 27 | 21 |
| Burundi | 2007 | 91 ¹ | 93 ¹ | 91 ¹ | 92 ¹ | 93 ¹ | 92 ¹ |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2005 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Cambodia | 2006 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Cameroon | 2004 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Canada | 2006 | | | | | | 32 |
| Cape Verde | 2005 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| Central African Republic | 2006 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 19 | 17 | 16 |
| Chad | 2004 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chile | 2007 | 22 | 35 | 8 | 33 | 48 | 28 |
| China | 2006 | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Colombia | 2007 | 11 ² | 27 ² | | | | 19 ² |
| Congo, Republic of the | 2005 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Costa Rica | 2007 | 8 ¹ | 7 ¹ | | | 80 ¹ | 12 ¹ |
| Cuba | 2006 | 28 | 32 | 17 | 32 | 32 | 30 |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2007 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 2007 | 19 | 21 | 8 | 22 | 23 | 20 |
| Ecuador | 2007 | | 11 | 7 | 13 | 12 | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | 2007 | | | | | | 6 |
| Estonia | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 2005 | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Gabon | 2007 | 50 ¹ | 64 ¹ | 33 ¹ | 54 ¹ | 62 ¹ | 59 ¹ |
| Gambia | 2005 | 8 | 12 | | | | 10 |
| Germany | 2007 | 14 | 11 | | | | 13 |
| Ghana | 2006 | | | | | | |

UNGASS Indicator 7

2009

MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS)

| Survey Year | 2009 | | | 2009 | | | 2009 | | | Survey Year | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Males 15-49 | Females 15-49 | Both sexes 15-49 | Males 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | Females 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | Males 15-49 | Females 15-49 |
| 2008 | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 13 | | | |
| 2009 | 35 | 65 | 80 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | | | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2005 | | |
| 2009 | | | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2006 | | |
| 2009 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 22 | 11 | 19 | 23 | | | |
| 2009 | 30 | 42 | 37 | 12 | 32 | 35 | 15 | 52 | 46 | | | |
| 2009 | 92 | 98 | 95 | 85 | 90 | 94 | 90 | 86 | 100 | 2006 | 5% | 7% |
| 2008 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2008 | 2% | |
| 2009 | 91 | 62 | 93 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 38 | 62 | 41 | 29 | 36 | 39 | 71 | 65 | 61 | | | |
| 2008 | 10 | 16 | 13 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 8 | 7 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 23 | 18 | 21 | | | | | | | 2003 | 2% | |
| 2008 | 16 | 16 | 16 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2005 | 3% | 4% |
| 2005 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2005 | 5% | 3% |
| 2004 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 2004 | 7% | 5% |
| 2009 | 19 | 32 | 26 | 3 | 23 | 25 | 13 | 50 | 38 | 2005 | 10% | 10% |
| 2006 | 15 | 17 | 16 | | | | | | | 2006 | 6% | |
| 2004 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2004 | 2% | 1% |
| 2009 | 19 | 40 | 30 | 7 | 26 | 39 | 17 | 53 | 66 | | | |
| 2007 | 22 | 36 | 30 | | | | | | | 2005 | | |
| 2009 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 2009 | 9% | 9% |
| 2008 | 26 | 32 | 29 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2007 | 4% | 4% |
| 2008 | | | | 14 | 55 | | 14 | 48 | | | | |
| 2007 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 5 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 22 | 2007 | 19% | 21% |
| 2008 | | 10 | | | | | 8 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| 2006 | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 29 | 14 | | | |
| 2005 | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2005 | 2% | 2% |
| 2010 | 44 | 66 | 57 | 12 | 26 | 64 | 36 | 51 | 79 | | | |
| 2009 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 12 | | | |
| 2009 | 4 | 7 | | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 2008 | 4% | 7% |

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
AND MEN AGED 15-49
WHO RECEIVED AN HIV
TEST IN THE LAST
12 MONTHS AND WHO
KNOW THEIR RESULTS**

| | | 2007 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Survey Year | Males 15-49 | Females 15-49 | Both sexes | | | |
| | | | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | 15-49 |
| Greece | 2007 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 12 |
| Grenada | 2006 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 10 |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | 2005 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 2006 | | 5 | | | | |
| Guyana | 2005 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 11 | 11 |
| Haiti | 2006 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Honduras | 2006 | 21 ¹ | 23 ¹ | | | | 23 ¹ |
| Hungary | 2007 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 |
| India | 2006 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Israel | | | | 16 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Jamaica | 2004 | 12 | 19 | | | 17 | 16 |
| Japan | 2006 | | | | | | 98 ¹ |
| Kazakhstan | 2007 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Kenya | 2003 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 14 |
| Lesotho | 2005 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Liberia | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 2007 | 24 ¹ | 20 ¹ | | | 24 ¹ | 24 ¹ |
| Madagascar | 2004 | 1 ³ | 0 ³ | | | | |
| Malawi | 2007 | | | | | | 11 ¹ |
| Malaysia | 2007 | | | | | | 75 ¹ |
| Mali | 2006 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Marshall Islands | 2006 | 56 ¹ | 67 ¹ | 67 ¹ | 50 ¹ | | 60 ¹ |
| Mauritania | 2007 | 10 | 3 | | | | 5 |
| Mauritius | 2004 | | | | 3 ¹ | 2 ¹ | 2 ¹ |
| Mexico | 2006 | | | | | | 1 ¹ |
| Moldova | 2007 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | |
| Montenegro | 2006 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | |
| Morocco | 2007 | 6 ¹ | 4 ¹ | 3 ¹ | 6 ¹ | | 5 ¹ |
| Mozambique | 2004 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | 2007 | 18 | 29 | 9 | 26 | 27 | 23 |
| Nauru | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | 2007 | | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Niger | 2006 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Nigeria | 2005 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 9 |
| Oman | | | | | | | |
| Palau | 2006 | | 16 ¹ | 27 ¹ | 20 ¹ | 14 ¹ | |
| Panama | | | | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | |
| Peru | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 2003 | 2 | | | | | |
| Poland | 2007 | | | | | | 1 ¹ |
| Portugal | | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation | 2007 | 30 ¹ | 38 ¹ | 20 ¹ | 35 ¹ | 37 ¹ | 34 ¹ |
| Rwanda | 2005 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 11 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 2006 | | | | | 10 ¹ | 10 ¹ |
| Saint Lucia | 2007 | 34 ¹ | 39 ¹ | | | | 36 ¹ |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 2006 | 8 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | 2005 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

2009

MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS)

| Survey Year | Males | | | Females | | | Both sexes | | | Survey Year | Males | | Females | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|--|
| | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | 15-49 | 15-49 | | |
| 2009 | 22 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 23 | 23 | 5 | 14 | 12 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 96 | 87 | 88 | 98 | 27 | 96 | 85 | 100 | 88 | | | | | |
| 2008 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | | | | | |
| 2008 | | | 4 | | | | | | | 2005 | 3% | 1% | | |
| 2008 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 12 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 22 | 27 | 25 | | | | | | | 2005 | 10% | 11% | | |
| 2005 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 2005 | 5% | 8% | | |
| 2006 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 4 | 19 | 27 | 10 | 27 | 27 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2005-06 | 1% | 1% | | |
| 2008 | 20 | 35 | 28 | 8 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 49 | 35 | | | | | |
| 2008 | 20 | 24 | 22 | 12 | 21 | 22 | 15 | 29 | 25 | | | | | |
| 2008 | 23 | 29 | | 13 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 39 | 30 | 2003 | 8% | 7% | | |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | | | 2004 | 5% | 6% | | |
| 2006 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2007 | 2% | 2% | | |
| 2009 | 16 | 20 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | | | | 16 | 22 | | 18 | 29 | | 2004 | 1% | 0% | | |
| 2004 | 8 | 7 | | 4 | 10 | | 5 | 10 | | 2004 | 8% | 7% | | |
| 2009 | | | 98 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2006 | 3% | 3% | | |
| 2007 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 18 | 27 | 21 | | | | | |
| 2007 | 10 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8 | | 3 | 9 | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 18 | 2005 | 10% | 12% | | |
| 2008 | | 32 | 32 | | | | 9 | 42 | 33 | | | | | |
| 2009 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 6 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 2009 | 9% | 15% | | |
| 2006 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 12 | | | | | |
| 2006 | 18 | 29 | | 6 | 16 | | 13 | 36 | | 2006 | 18% | 29% | | |
| 2009 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | |
| 2007 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2006 | 2% | 1% | | |
| 2007 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 2008 | 7% | 7% | | |
| 2009 | | | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | | 18 | 18 | | | | 8 | 47 | 45 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 17 | 12 | | | | | |
| 2008 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 3 | | | | | |
| 2008 | 5 | 30 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 2007 | | | | |
| 2008 | | 1 | | | | | 0 | 1 | | 2008 | | 1% | | |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 8 | 30 | 15 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 43 | 30 | 23 | 31 | 36 | | | | | |
| 2005 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 2005 | 11% | 12% | | |
| 2005 | | | 10 | | | 17 | | | 15 | | | | | |
| 2007 | 34 | 39 | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 16 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 2008-09 | 23% | 31% | | |
| 2005 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2005 | 2% | 1% | | |

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
AND MEN AGED 15-49
WHO RECEIVED AN HIV
TEST IN THE LAST
12 MONTHS AND WHO
KNOW THEIR RESULTS**

| | | 2007 | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Survey Year | Males | Females | Both sexes | | | |
| | | 15-49 | 15-49 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | 15-49 |
| Seychelles | 2006 | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ |
| Sierra Leone | 2007 | 8 ¹ | 9 ¹ | | | | 9 ¹ |
| Singapore | 2007 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 8 |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | 2004 | 5 ¹ | 3 ¹ | | | | 4 ¹ |
| South Africa | 2006 | 90 ¹ | 90 ¹ | 90 ¹ | 90 ¹ | 90 ¹ | 90 ¹ |
| Spain | 2003 | | | | | | 25 |
| Sri Lanka | 2007 | 0 ¹ | 0 ¹ | 0 ¹ | 0 ¹ | 0 ¹ | 0 ¹ |
| Sudan | | | | | | | |
| Suriname | 2006 | | 30 | | | | |
| Swaziland | 2007 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 18 | 21 | 16 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 2007 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Tajikistan | 2007 | 4 ¹ | 2 ¹ | 2 ¹ | 5 ¹ | | 3 ¹ |
| Thailand | 2006 | 16 | 22 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 19 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 2006 | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| Togo | 2007 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| Tonga | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 2006 | | | | | | 8 ¹ |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 2006 | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ | 100 ¹ |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | 2006 | 10 | 12 | | | | 12 |
| Ukraine | 2007 | 11 ¹ | 20 ¹ | 12 ¹ | 19 ¹ | 16 ¹ | 16 ¹ |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 2006 | 1 ¹ | 3 ¹ | | | | 2 ¹ |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 2007 | | | | | | 36 |
| Uruguay | 2007 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | 2005 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Zambia | 2007 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 19 | 17 | 15 |
| Zimbabwe | 2006 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 7 |

¹ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

² 14-26 years.

³ 15-24 years.

2009

MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS)

| Survey Year | 2009 | | | 2009 | | | 2009 | | | Survey Year | MOST RECENT DHS (OR MICS) | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Males 15-49 | Females 15-49 | Both sexes 15-49 | Males 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | Females 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-49 | | Males 15-49 | Females 15-49 |
| 2008 | 3 | 4 | | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2008 | 3% | 4% |
| 2009 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | | 4 | 5 | 33 | | | |
| 2003 | 5 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | | | 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | | | 29 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2006 | 9 | 22 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 28 | 25 | 2007 | 9% | 22% |
| 2007 | 12 | 22 | 18 | 4 | 20 | 20 | 9 | 25 | 31 | | | |
| 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| 2006 | 16 | 22 | 19 | | | | 16 | 22 | 19 | | | |
| 2005 | | 3 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| 2007 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 9 | 19 | 17 | | | |
| 2008 | | | | 73 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 2009 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009 | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| 2010 | | | 20 | | | | | | | 2006 | 10% | 12% |
| 2009 | 12 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 2007 | 7% | 12% |
| 2008 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 6 | | | |
| 2008 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 21 | 22 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 2007-08 | 19% | 19% |
| 2007 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 4 | 27 | 22 | 9 | 20 | 18 | | | |
| 2008 | 12 | 11 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2005 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 2005 | 3% | 2% |
| 2006 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 20 | 2007 | 12% | 19% |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2005-06 | 7% | 7% |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF SEX WORKERS, INJECTING DRUG USERS AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN WHO BOTH CORRECTLY IDENTIFY WAYS OF PREVENTING THE SEXUAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV AND WHO REJECT MAJOR MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION

SEX WORKERS

| | 2005 | | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Afghanistan | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Albania | | | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | 69 | | 69 |
| Argentina | 69 | | 67 ⁶ | | 96 | | |
| Armenia | 49 | 54 ⁴ | | 54 | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | 43 | | 43 |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 23 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 ⁷ | 30 | 31 |
| Barbados | | 37 ^{3,4} | | 37 ³ | | | |
| Belarus | 24 | 50 ⁴ | | 50 | 67 | | 67 |
| Belize | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | 60 | | 60 |
| Bolivia | | | | | 48 | | 48 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | 42 |
| Bulgaria | | 35 ⁴ | | 35 | 37 | 38 | 37 |
| Burundi | 4 | 44 ^{2,4} | | 44 ² | 52 ⁷ | | 52 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 32 ⁴ | | 32 | 32 ⁷ | | 32 |
| Cameroon | | 40 ^{2,4} | | 40 ² | 81 ⁷ | | 81 |
| Chad | | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Chile | | | | | | | |
| China | 24 ⁴ | 41 | | | 54 | | 54 |
| Colombia | | | | | | | 24 |
| Congo, Republic of the | 67 | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | | | 40 | | |
| Cuba | | 52 | 49 | 61 | 60 | 62 | 56 |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | 30 ^{2,4} | | 30 ² | 31 | | 31 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | 73 | | 73 |
| Ecuador | | | | 47 ³ | | | |
| El Salvador | | 6 | | | | | |
| Eritrea | | | | | 60 | | 60 |
| Estonia | | 83 ^{3,4} | | 83 ³ | ⁷ | | |
| Ethiopia | | 36 ⁴ | | 36 | 36 ⁷ | | 36 |
| Gabon | | 24 | 13 | 25 | 27 | 39 | 26 |
| Georgia | 1 | 4 ⁴ | | 4 | 8 | | 8 |
| Greece | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Guatemala | | 3 ⁴ | | 3 | 3 ⁷ | | 3 |
| Guinea | | 4 ⁴ | | 4 | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | 31 | | 31 |
| Guyana | | 63 | | | 35 | | 35 |
| Haiti | | 6 ⁴ | | 6 | 6 ⁷ | | 6 |
| Honduras | | 21 ⁴ | | 21 | 30 ⁷ | | 30 |
| Hungary | | | | | | | |
| India | | | | 38 | 24 | | 24 |
| Indonesia | 24 | 28 | 37 | 26 | 27 ⁷ | 37 | 25 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | 8 ⁴ | | 8 | 8 | | 8 |
| Jamaica | 26 | 26 ⁴ | | 26 | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | 63 ⁴ | | 63 | 69 | | 69 |
| Kenya | | | | | | | 59 |

UNGASS Indicator 14

INJECTING DRUG USERS

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

| 2005 | | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 |
|------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | All | All |
| | | | | 29 | 29 | | | | 18 |
| | | | | | | | 56 | | 96 ⁷ |
| 60 | 68 | 69 | 56 | | | | 54 | 74 | |
| | | | | 33 ⁷ | 33 | 38 | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | 45 | 36 |
| 14 | 20 ⁵ | 20 | | 19 ⁷ | 19 | | 14 | 27 | 28 ⁷ |
| 61 | 58 | 51 | 68 | 58 | 59 | 53 | 63 | 56 | 72 |
| | | | | 20 | 20 | 0 | 42 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 55 |
| | 22 ⁵ | 22 | | 36 | 31 | | | | |
| | | | | 32 | | | | | 62 |
| | 29 | 28 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 39 | | 32 | 38 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| 36 | 49 | 48 | 52 | 57 | 56 | 63 | 37 | 55 | 51 |
| | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| | | | | | | | 49 | 85 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 54 | 59 |
| | | | | | | | | | 71 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| | | | | | | | | 59 ³ | |
| | | | | | | | | 25 | 52 |
| | 75 ³ | 75 ³ | 74 ³ | 7 | | | | 60 ³ | 60 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 41 ⁵ | 41 | | 38 | 38 | | | 0 ² | 25 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | 74 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | 33 | 33 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 67 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | 36 | 37 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | 21 | 8 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | 100 |
| | | | | 27 | 24 | 30 | | | 30 |
| 7 | 58 | 58 | 68 | 59 ⁷ | 58 | 69 | 43 | 42 | 44 ⁷ |
| | 24 | 24 | 15 | 24 | 24 | 15 | | | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | 63 | 63 | 63 | 77 | 76 | 80 | | 66 | 68 |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF SEX WORKERS, INJECTING DRUG USERS AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN WHO BOTH CORRECTLY IDENTIFY WAYS OF PREVENTING THE SEXUAL TRANSMISSION OF HIV AND WHO REJECT MAJOR MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION

SEX WORKERS

| | 2005 | | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | |
|---|------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 | 36 ⁴ | | 36 | 89 | | 89 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 21 | | | | 45 | | 45 |
| Latvia | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | 24 ⁴ | | 24 | 41 | | 41 |
| Madagascar | | 30 | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | 38 |
| Malaysia | | 78 ² | | | 38 | | |
| Mali | 90 | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | 22 ⁷ | | 22 |
| Mauritius | | 2 ^{2,4} | | | | | |
| Mexico | | 49 | 54 | 47 | | | |
| Moldova | 35 | 58 ⁴ | | 58 | 29 | | 29 |
| Mongolia | | 29 ⁴ | | 29 | 47 | | 47 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 72 | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | | 71 | | 71 |
| Nepal | 17 | 32 | 41 | 30 | | 81 | 36 |
| Niger | | | | | 11 | | 11 |
| Nigeria | | 33 ⁴ | | 33 | 33 ⁷ | | 33 |
| Pakistan | | 10 ³ | 21 ³ | <1 ³ | 13 | 23 | 1 |
| Panama | | 91 | 91 | 92 | 91 ⁷ | 91 | 92 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 35 ⁴ | | 35 | 35 ⁷ | | 35 |
| Paraguay | | | | | 20 | 28 | 17 |
| Peru | | | | | | | 5 |
| Philippines | | 2 | | 2 | 30 | | 30 |
| Romania | 14 | 14 ⁴ | | 14 | 11 | | 11 |
| Russian Federation | | 36 ⁴ | | 36 | 45 | | 45 |
| Rwanda | | 36 ⁴ | | 36 | 36 ⁷ | | 36 |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | 72 | | | |
| Senegal | | 41 ⁴ | | 41 | 41 ⁷ | | 41 |
| Serbia | | | | | 14 | 17 | 13 |
| Somalia | | | | | | | 6 |
| South Africa | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | 10 ⁴ | | 10 | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | 25 | | 25 |
| Suriname | | 78 | 75 | 79 | 21 | | |
| Swaziland | | 46 ⁴ | | 46 ⁴ | 32 | | 32 |
| Sweden | | 46 | 100 | 45 | 71 | 60 | 100 |
| Tajikistan | | 41 ⁴ | | 41 | 31 | | 31 |
| Thailand | | 28 | 23 | 29 | 38 | 29 | 41 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 10 | 47 | 67 | 43 | 47 ⁷ | 67 | 43 |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | | 24 |
| Togo | | 45 | 46 | 42 | 52 | 50 | 52 |
| Tunisia | | | | | 13 | | 13 |
| Turkey | 22 | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 8 | 48 ⁴ | | 48 | 51 | | 51 |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | 36 | | 36 |
| Viet Nam | 24 | 35 ⁴ | | 35 | 51 | | 51 |
| Zambia | | 41 | 41 | 42 | | | |

¹ Report date 2007, but data collection can vary from 2005-2007.

² Data collection started before 2005.

³ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

⁴ Females only.

⁵ Males only.

⁶ Transgender.

⁷ Data collection started before 2008.

INJECTING DRUG USERS

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

| 2005 | | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|-----------------|-----------------|
| All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | All | All |
| | 64 | 62 | 69 | 51 | 49 | 61 | 7 | 89 | |
| | | | | | | | | 31 ³ | |
| | 45 | 44 | 50 | | | | | | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | 39 | 39 |
| | 98 ² | | | 50 | | | | | |
| | 62 ² | | | 14 | | | | 48 ² | |
| | | | | | | | | 66 | |
| 37 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 67 | 38 | 47 | |
| | | | | | | | | 23 | 54 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 76 | 76 | | | | 68 |
| 50 | 66 ⁵ | 66 | | 68 | 68 | | 27 | 45 | 64 |
| | 34 | 34 | 36 | 34 ⁷ | 34 | 35 | | 44 | 44 ⁷ |
| | | 20 | | 23 | 26 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 78 | 78 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | 71 | 71 ⁷ |
| | | | | 30 | | | | | 49 |
| | | | | | | | 73 | 40 | 22 |
| | 26 | 27 | 23 | 45 | 44 | 57 | | 10 | 34 |
| 18 | 30 | 24 | 63 | 10 | 10 | 8 | | 45 | |
| | 46 | 47 | 43 | 40 | 40 | 42 | | 26 | 66 |
| | 13 ³ | 10 ³ | 33 ³ | 15 | 15 | 19 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 64 | 61 | 75 | | | 65 |
| | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 65 | 63 | 78 | | | |
| | 46 | 45 | 51 | 55 | 55 | 59 | | | |
| | 49 | | | | | | | 25 | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | 34 | 32 | 47 | 34 ⁷ | 32 | 47 | 34 | 41 | 41 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| | | | | | | | | | 54 |
| | | | | 24 | 24 | 20 | | | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 49 | 47 | 71 |
| | | | | 46 | 46 | 50 | | | 47 |
| 34 | 38 ^{3,5} | 38 ³ | | 49 | 49 | | | 55 ³ | 60 |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF SEX WORKERS, INJECTING DRUG USERS, AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN REACHED WITH HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMMES¹

SEX WORKERS

| | 2007 ¹ | | | 2009 | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Afghanistan | 11 ³ | 9 ³ | 11 ³ | 1 | | 1 |
| Angola | 17 | | | 23 | | 23 |
| Argentina | | | 82 | 90 | | |
| Armenia | 41 ⁴ | | 41 | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| Bahamas | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 54 | 47 | 57 | 10 ⁷ | 18 | 7 |
| Belarus | 86 ⁴ | | 86 | 86 | | 86 |
| Benin | 60 ⁴ | | 60 | 56 | | 56 |
| Bolivia | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | 47 |
| Bulgaria | 77 ⁴ | | 77 | 59 | 72 | 57 |
| Burkina Faso | 37 | 15 | 59 | 37 ⁷ | 15 | 59 |
| Burundi | 72 ^{2,4} | | 72 ² | 77 ⁷ | | 77 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | 7 | | |
| Cameroon | 70 ^{2,4} | | 70 ² | | | |
| Chad | | | | 17 | | 17 |
| Chile | | | | 7 | | 43 |
| China | 46 ⁴ | | 46 | 74 | | 74 |
| Colombia | | | | | | 21 |
| Comoros | 59 ⁴ | | 59 | 74 ⁷ | 0 | 74 |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 60 | 59 | 65 | 97 | 96 | 98 |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | 26 ⁷ | | 26 |
| Djibouti | | | | 89 | | 89 |
| Dominican Republic | | | | 44 | | |
| Ecuador | | | 76 | | | |
| El Salvador | 73 | | | | | 77 |
| Eritrea | 88 ^{3,4} | | 88 ³ | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | |
| Gabon | 29 | 27 | 29 | 35 | 48 | 34 |
| Georgia | | | | 67 | | 67 |
| Ghana | | | | 48 | | |
| Greece | | | | 14 | | 14 |
| Guatemala | 93 ⁴ | | 93 | 93 ⁷ | | 93 |
| Guinea | 92 ⁴ | | 92 | 89 | | 89 |
| Guyana | 28 ⁴ | | 28 | | | |
| Honduras | 23 ⁴ | | 23 | 33 | | 33 |
| Hungary | | | | | | |
| India | | | | 31 | | 31 |
| Indonesia | 40 | 60 | 34 | 29 ⁷ | 55 | 24 |
| Jamaica | 60 | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 71 ³ | | | 88 | | 88 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 89 ^{3,4} | | 89 ³ | 61 | | 61 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | | | 70 | | 70 |
| Latvia | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | <1 ³ | 11 ³ | 22 ³ | | | |
| Lithuania | 43 ⁴ | | 43 | 74 | | 74 |
| Malawi | 69 | | 69 | | | |
| Malaysia | 86 ⁴ | | | 12 | | |

UNGASS Indicator 9

INJECTING DRUG USERS

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

| 2007 | | | 2009 | | | 2007 | 2009 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | All |
| | | | 17 | 17 | | | |
| | | | | | | 98 | |
| 54 | 55 | 44 | | | | 10 | |
| | | | 2 | 2 | 0 | | 22 |
| | | | | | | 48 | 71 |
| 82 | 82 | 90 | 2 ⁷ | 2 | | 13 | 8 ⁷ |
| 56 | 54 | 61 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 90 | 85 |
| | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | | | | 51 |
| | | | 32 | 39 | | | |
| | | | 40 | | | | 37 |
| 47 | 45 | 60 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 30 | 38 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 100 ³ | 100 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | 57 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 39 | 38 | 45 | 38 | 75 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 26 | 64 |
| | | | | | | 56 | 92 |
| | | | | | | | 65 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 49 | |
| | | | | | | 62 | 58 |
| | | | | | | 56 | 56 ⁷ |
| 17 ⁵ | 17 | | 11 | 11 | | | 66 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | 19 | 74 |
| | | | | | | 75 | 75 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 17 | ⁷ |
| | | | | | | 24 | 31 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | 55 |
| | | | 15 | 9 | 22 | | 18 |
| 45 | 44 | 55 | 43 ⁷ | 43 | 52 | 40 | 44 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | |
| 44 ³ | | | 60 | 60 | 61 | 48 ³ | 68 |
| 78 ³ | 78 ³ | 78 ³ | 38 | 36 | 48 | 77 ³ | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 47 | 45 | 53 | ⁷ | | | | |
| | | | | | | 15 ³ | |
| | | | | | | 40 | 43 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | 7 | | | 100 ³ | |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF SEX WORKERS, INJECTING DRUG USERS, AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN REACHED WITH HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMMES¹

SEX WORKERS

| | 2007 ¹ | | | 2009 | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Mexico | 36 | 55 | 28 | 60 | 61 | 59 |
| Moldova | 96 | | 96 | 15 | | 15 |
| Mongolia | 64 | | | 74 | | 74 |
| Montenegro | | | | 44 | 43 | 45 |
| Morocco | 49 ⁴ | | 49 | 49 ⁷ | | 49 |
| Myanmar | | | | 76 | | 76 |
| Nepal | 42 | 56 | 39 | | 93 | 41 |
| Nigeria | | | | 49 ⁷ | | 49 |
| Norway | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | 3 ³ | 3 ³ | 2 ³ | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| Panama | 76 | 73 | 78 | 76 ⁷ | 73 | 78 |
| Papua New Guinea | 31 ⁴ | | 31 | 31 ⁷ | | 31 |
| Paraguay | 18 | | | | | |
| Peru | | | 80 | | | |
| Philippines | 14 ⁴ | | 14 | 55 | | 55 |
| Romania | | | | 33 | | 33 |
| Russian Federation | 39 | | | 22 | | 22 |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 80 ^{3,4} | | 80 ³ | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | |
| Serbia | | | | 30 | 19 | 38 |
| Sierra Leone | 73 ⁴ | | 73 | | | |
| Singapore | | | 100 ³ | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Swaziland | 77 ^{3,4} | | 77 ³ | 100 | | 100 |
| Sweden | 50 ³ | 100 ³ | 55 ³ | 43 | 41 | 50 |
| Tajikistan | 60 ⁴ | | 60 | 51 | | 51 |
| Togo | 76 | 75 | 81 | 82 | 63 | 84 |
| Tunisia | | | | 38 | | 38 |
| Turkey | 42 ⁴ | | 42 | | | |
| Ukraine | 69 ⁴ | | 69 | 58 | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | | 68 |
| Uzbekistan | | | | 71 | | 71 |
| Viet Nam | 65 ^{3,4} | | 65 ³ | 47 | | 47 |
| Zambia | 63 ^{2,4} | | 63 ^{2,3} | | | |

¹ Report date 2007, but data collection can vary from 2005-2007.

² Data collection started before 2005.

³ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

⁴ Females only.

⁵ Males only.

⁷ Data collection started before 2008.

INJECTING DRUG USERS
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

| 2007 | | | 2009 | | | 2007 | 2009 |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|------|-----------------|
| All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | All |
| 5 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 38 |
| 89 | 89 | 89 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 86 | |
| | | | | | | 67 | 77 |
| | | | 53 | 53 | | | 69 |
| 78 ⁵ | 78 | | 57 | 57 | | 47 | 77 |
| | | | 59 ⁷ | 60 | 54 | | 60 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | 56 ⁷ |
| | 16 ³ | | 51 | 51 | | | |
| | | | | | | 89 | 89 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | 10 | 10 |
| | | | | | | 44 | |
| 14 | 13 | 28 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 29 |
| | | | | | | 59 | |
| 24 | 33 | 21 | 14 | 11 | 21 | 17 | |
| | | | | | | | 100 |
| | | | | | | | 85 ⁷ |
| | | | 21 | 19 | 25 | | 14 |
| | | | | | | | 85 |
| 27 | 26 | 30 | 8 | 8 | 12 | | 54 |
| 25 | 21 | 41 | 64 | 63 | 69 | | |
| | | | | | | | 46 |
| | | | | | | | 53 |
| | 22 | 30 | | | | 19 | |
| 46 | 45 | 50 | 32 | 31 | 33 | 50 | 63 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | 34 | 32 | 49 | | 42 |
| 43 ³ | 43 ³ | | 15 | 15 | | 26 | 24 |

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE
AND MALE SEX WORKERS
REPORTING THE USE OF A
CONDOM WITH THEIR MOST
RECENT CLIENT**

| | 2005 ⁷ | | | 2007 ⁷ | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | All | Males | Females | All | Males | Females |
| Afghanistan | | | | 50 ^{3,5} | | 50 ³ |
| Angola | | | | 78 ⁵ | | 78 |
| Argentina | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 89 | 100 | 89 | 91 ⁵ | | 91 |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 40 | 44 | 32 | 63 | 44 | 67 |
| Barbados | | | | 80 ⁵ | | 80 |
| Belarus | 77 | 100 | 77 | 76 ⁵ | | 76 |
| Benin | | | | 83 ⁵ | | 83 |
| Bolivia | | | | 88 ⁴ | 57 ⁴ | 88 ⁴ |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | 95 ⁵ | | 95 |
| Burkina Faso | 96 | | | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| Burundi | 74 | | 74 | 74 ^{2,5} | | 74 ² |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | 96 ⁵ | | 96 |
| Cambodia | 96 | | 96 | 99 ⁵ | | 99 |
| Cameroon | | | | 74 ^{2,4,5} | | 74 ^{2,4} |
| Canada | | | | | 61 ⁴ | 80 ⁴ |
| Cape Verde | | | | 74 ⁵ | | 74 |
| Chad | | | | | | |
| Chile | | | | | | |
| China | | | 69 | 82 ⁵ | | 82 |
| Colombia | | | | 89 | 82 | 97 |
| Comoros | | | | 59 ⁵ | | 59 |
| Costa Rica | | | | 92 ⁵ | | 92 |
| Croatia | | | | 86 ² | | |
| Cuba | | | | 61 | 63 | 56 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | | | 61 ^{2,5} | | 61 ² |
| Djibouti | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | 96 ² | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | 95 |
| Egypt | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | 96 | 89 | 97 |
| Eritrea | | | | 76 ⁵ | | |
| Estonia | | | | 94 ⁵ | | 94 |
| Ethiopia | | | | 87 ⁵ | | 84 |
| Gabon | | | | 67 | 53 | 67 |
| Georgia | | | 95 | 94 ⁵ | | 94 |
| Germany | | | | | | |
| Ghana | | | | 98 | | |
| Greece | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | 96 | 91 | 97 |
| Guinea | | | | 100 ⁵ | | 100 |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | 60 |
| Guyana | | | | 89 ⁵ | | 89 |
| Haiti | | | | 90 ⁵ | | 90 |
| Honduras | | | | 68 | 71 | 66 |
| India | | | | | | 88 |
| Indonesia | 55 | 48 | 56 | 69 | 72 | 68 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | | 55 ⁵ | | 55 |
| Jamaica | 84 | | | 84 | | |
| Japan | | | | | | |
| Jordan | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | 97 ⁵ | | 97 |
| Kenya | | | | | | |

UNGASS Indicator 18

2009⁷

| All | Males | Females |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 58 | | 58 |
| 81 ⁵ | | 81 |
| 99 ^{1,5} | | 99 |
| 75 ^{1,5} | | 75 |
| 63 ¹ | 44 | 67 |
| 70 | | 70 |
| 25 ⁵ | | 25 |
| 87 ⁵ | | 87 |
| 76 ⁵ | | 76 |
| | | 90 |
| 93 | 90 | 94 |
| 99 ¹ | 98 | 99 |
| 82 ^{1,5} | | 82 |
| 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 99 ^{1,5} | | 99 |
| 73 ⁵ | | 73 |
| | | |
| 38 ⁵ | | 38 ¹ |
| | | 73 ¹ |
| 85 ⁵ | | 85 |
| | | 96 |
| 59 ^{1,5} | | 59 |
| 89 | | |
| 98 | | |
| 56 | 53 | 63 |
| 62 ^{1,5} | | 62 |
| 94 | | 94 |
| 81 | | 81 |
| | | 97 |
| 21 ¹ | 9 | 31 |
| | | 90 |
| 45 ⁵ | | 45 |
| 94 ^{1,5} | | 94 |
| 98 ^{1,5} | | 98 |
| 76 | 57 | 77 |
| 99 ⁵ | | 99 |
| 64 | 62 | 64 |
| | | |
| 5 ⁵ | | 5 |
| 96 ¹ | 91 | 97 |
| 65 ⁵ | | 65 |
| 93 ⁵ | | 93 |
| 61 ⁵ | | 61 |
| 90 | | |
| 80 | 87 | 79 |
| 83 ⁵ | | 83 |
| 68 ¹ | 79 | 66 |
| 55 ^{1,5} | | 55 |
| 97 ⁵ | | 97 |
| 65 ^{1,5} | | 65 |
| 51 ⁵ | | 51 |
| 96 ⁵ | | 96 |
| | | 88 |

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE
AND MALE SEX WORKERS
REPORTING THE USE OF A
CONDOM WITH THEIR MOST
RECENT CLIENT**

| | 2005 ⁷ | | | 2007 ⁷ | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | All | Males | Females | All | Males | Females |
| Kyrgyzstan | 81 | | | 84 ⁵ | | 84 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 83 | 59 | 89 | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | 34 ⁴ | 47 ⁴ | 34 ⁴ |
| Lithuania | | | | 77 ⁵ | | 77 |
| Madagascar | | | | 79 | | |
| Malawi | | | | 69 ⁵ | | 69 |
| Malaysia | | | | 35 ² | | |
| Mali | | | | 99 ⁵ | | 99 |
| Mauritania | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | 100 ^{2,5} | | 100 ² |
| Mexico | | | | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| Moldova | 98 | | | 93 ⁵ | | 93 |
| Mongolia | 94 | 50 | 96 | 92 ⁵ | | 92 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 38 | | 38 | 54 ⁵ | | 54 |
| Myanmar | | | | | | |
| Nepal | 67 | | | 81 | 93 | 77 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | 96 ⁵ | | 96 |
| Nigeria | | | | 98 ⁵ | | 98 |
| Pakistan | 23 | 7 | 37 | 34 | 21 | 45 |
| Panama | 92 | 91 | 92 | 76 | 64 | 84 |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | 94 ⁵ | | 94 |
| Paraguay | | | | 76 | 71 | 78 |
| Peru | | | | | 42 | 96 |
| Philippines | | | | 65 | 50 | 65 |
| Poland | | | | | | 46 ² |
| Romania | | | 85 | 85 ⁵ | | 85 |
| Russian Federation | 77 | | | 92 ⁵ | | 92 |
| Rwanda | | | | 87 ⁵ | | 87 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | 60 |
| Senegal | 86 | | 87 | 99 ⁵ | | 99 |
| Serbia | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | 68 ⁵ | | 68 |
| Singapore | | | | | | 99 |
| Somalia | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | 65 | 89 ⁵ | | 89 |
| Sudan | | | | | | |
| Suriname | | | | 70 | 79 | 68 |
| Swaziland | | | | 98 ⁵ | | 98 |
| Sweden | | | | 22 | 100 | 20 |
| Switzerland | | | | | 72 | |
| Tajikistan | | | | 75 ⁵ | | 75 |
| Thailand | | | | 96 ^{4,5} | | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 86 | 88 | 84 | 78 | 93 | 75 |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | 78 | 76 | 84 |
| Tunisia | | | | | | |
| Turkey | | | | 33 ⁵ | | 33 |
| Ukraine | 80 | | 80 | 86 ⁵ | | 86 |
| Uruguay | | | | | | |
| Uzbekistan | | | | 65 ⁵ | | 65 |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | 90 | | 90 | 97 ^{4,5} | | 97 ⁴ |
| Zambia | | | | 81 | 72 | 82 |
| Zimbabwe | | | | 4 ^{4,6} | 4 ⁴ | |

¹ Data collection started before 2008.

² Data collection started before 2005.

³ Data collection period not defined.

⁴ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

⁵ Females only.

⁶ Males only.

⁷ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

2009⁷

| All | Males | Females |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 94 ⁵ | | 94 |
| 94 ⁵ | | 94 |
| 92 ⁵ | | 92 |
| | | 92 |
| 61 | | |
| 99 ^{1,5} | | 99 |
| 88 ^{1,5} | | 88 |
| 62 | 45 | 66 |
| 91 ⁵ | | 91 |
| 90 ⁵ | | 90 |
| 72 ¹ | 64 | 73 |
| 54 ^{1,5} | | 54 |
| 96 ⁵ | | 96 |
| | 38 | 75 |
| 74 | | |
| 85 ⁵ | | 85 |
| 98 ^{1,5} | | 98 |
| 38 | 33 | 43 |
| 76 ¹ | 64 | 84 |
| 50 | 42 | 53 |
| | | |
| 65 ⁵ | | 65 |
| | | |
| 98 ⁵ | | 98 |
| 71 ⁵ | | 71 |
| 87 ^{1,5} | | 87 |
| | | |
| 97 ^{1,5} | | 97 |
| 91 | 93 | 89 |
| | | 68 ¹ |
| 99 | | |
| | | 25 |
| 89 ^{1,5} | | 89 |
| 45 ⁵ | | 45 |
| 87 | | |
| 87 ⁵ | | 87 |
| 19 | 20 | 14 |
| | 72 ^{1,6} | |
| 84 ⁵ | | 84 |
| 92 ⁵ | | 92 |
| | | |
| 78 ¹ | 93 | 75 |
| | | 65 |
| 88 | 67 | 89 |
| 52 ⁵ | | 52 |
| | | 42 |
| 88 ⁵ | | 88 |
| 76 ⁶ | 76 | |
| 81 ⁵ | | 81 |
| 67 ^{1,5} | | 67 |
| 78 ⁵ | | 78 |

A2

**PERCENTAGE OF MEN
REPORTING THE USE OF A
CONDOM THE LAST TIME
THEY HAD ANAL SEX WITH
A MALE PARTNER**

| | 2005 ⁵ | 2007 ⁵ | 2009 ⁵ |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Argentina | | 91 | |
| Armenia | 30 | 84 | |
| Australia | | 58 ^{3,4} | 47 |
| Azerbaijan | | | 57 |
| Bahamas | | 69 | 69 |
| Bangladesh | 49 | 24 | 31 ¹ |
| Barbados | | | |
| Belarus | 62 | 67 | 61 |
| Bolivia | | | 69 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | | 56 |
| Brazil | | | 48 |
| Bulgaria | | 46 | 70 |
| Burkina Faso | | | 52 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 47 | 42 |
| Cambodia | | 86 | 86 |
| Cameroon | | | 43 |
| Canada | | | 62 ¹ |
| Chile | | 29 | 56 |
| China | 41 | 64 | 73 |
| Costa Rica | | 71 | 65 |
| Cuba | | 55 | 52 |
| Czech Republic | | | 30 |
| Denmark | | | 73 |
| Dominican Republic | | 79 ² | 66 |
| Egypt | | | 13 ¹ |
| El Salvador | | 83 | 55 |
| Estonia | | 47 | 47 |
| Fiji | 20 | | |
| Georgia | 54 | | 62 |
| Germany | | 58 | 59 |
| Ghana | | 48 | |
| Greece | | 89 | 11 |
| Guatemala | | 78 | 78 |
| Guyana | | 81 | 84 |
| Haiti | | 73 | 73 ¹ |
| Honduras | | 47 | 47 ¹ |
| Hungary | | | 25 |
| India | | | 58 |
| Indonesia | 48 | 39 | 57 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | | 38 ¹ |
| Jamaica | | | 73 |
| Japan | | 55 | 65 |
| Kazakhstan | | 66 | 76 |
| Kenya | | 75 | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 68 | 81 | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 24 ⁴ | |
| Latvia | | | 50 |
| Lebanon | | 39 ⁴ | |
| Lithuania | | 58 | 47 |
| Malaysia | | | 21 |
| Mali | | 54 | 54 |
| Mauritius | | 52 ² | |
| Mexico | | 79 | 64 |
| Moldova | 63 | 48 | |

UNGASS Indicator 19

| | 2005 ⁵ | 2007 ⁵ | 2009 ⁵ |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mongolia | 13 | 67 | 78 |
| Myanmar | | | 82 |
| Nepal | | 74 | 75 |
| Nicaragua | | | 36 |
| Nigeria | | 53 | 53 |
| Norway | | | 53 |
| Pakistan | 8 | 24 | |
| Panama | 84 | 86 | 86 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 88 ⁴ | 51 |
| Paraguay | | | 63 |
| Peru | 46 | 47 | |
| Philippines | | 32 | 32 |
| Poland | | 32 ^{2,4} | |
| Portugal | | | 43 |
| Romania | | 73 | 43 |
| Russian Federation | 39 | 60 | 56 |
| Rwanda | | | 50 |
| Saint Lucia | | 74 | 63 |
| Senegal | 45 | 55 ² | 76 |
| Serbia | | | 67 |
| Singapore | | | 17 |
| Slovenia | | 75 ⁴ | 43 |
| South Africa | | | 35 |
| Spain | | | 66 |
| Sri Lanka | | 61 | 61 |
| Suriname | | 89 | 89 ¹ |
| Sweden | | 42 ⁴ | 51 |
| Switzerland | | 80 ⁴ | 80 |
| Thailand | | 88 | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 29 | 56 | 56 |
| Timor-Leste | | | 38 |
| Togo | | 60 | 72 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 47 ² | |
| Tunisia | | | 40 |
| Turkey | | 37 | |
| Tuvalu | | 63 | |
| Ukraine | 72 | 39 | 64 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | 63 ¹ |
| Uruguay | | | 47 |
| Uzbekistan | | 61 | 87 |
| Vanuatu | | | 63 |
| Viet Nam | | 61 | 66 |

¹ Data collection started before 2008.

² Data collection started before 2005.

³ Data collection period not defined.

⁴ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

⁵ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

**PERCENTAGE OF INJECTING
DRUG USERS REPORTING
THE USE A CONDOM THE
LAST TIME THEY HAD
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE**

| | 2007 ^{1,6} | | | 2009 ⁶ | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| | All | Males | Females | All | Males | Females |
| Afghanistan | | | | 35 | 35 | |
| Argentina | 64 | 63 | 65 | 5 | | |
| Armenia | 56 | 56 | 55 | | | |
| Australia | 20 ³ | 20 ³ | 20 ³ | 27 | 27 | 25 |
| Azerbaijan | 18 ² | | | 15 | 16 | 8 |
| Bangladesh | 44 | 44 | 55 | 43 ⁵ | 43 | |
| Belarus | 59 | 57 | 65 | 59 | 56 | 68 |
| Benin | | | | 30 | 29 | 33 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 23 ⁴ | 23 | | 30 | | |
| Brazil | | | | 70 | | |
| Bulgaria | 19 | 18 | 28 | 38 | 37 | 43 |
| Canada | 43 | | | 39 ⁵ | 42 | 35 |
| China | 34 ³ | 32 ³ | 43 ³ | 36 | 35 | 42 |
| Croatia | | | | 50 | | |
| Egypt | | | | | 5 ⁵ | |
| Estonia | 68 | 66 | 74 | 66 | 66 | 113 |
| Georgia | 48 ⁴ | 48 | | 78 | 78 | |
| Greece | 48 | | | | | |
| India | | | | 16 | 16 | |
| Indonesia | 34 | 34 | 30 | 36 | 36 | 35 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 33 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 33 | 30 |
| Japan | 65 ⁴ | 65 | | | | |
| Jordan | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 37 | 37 | 36 | 46 | 46 | 47 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 11 | 11 | 9 | 53 | 55 | 48 |
| Latvia | 38 | 40 | 34 | | | |
| Lebanon | 15 ³ | 15 ³ | | 43 | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | 49 | | |
| Malaysia | 5 ² | | | 28 | | |
| Mauritius | 13 ² | 15 ² | 0 ² | 31 | | |
| Mexico | 29 | 27 | 38 | 28 | 29 | 25 |
| Moldova | 68 | 73 | 52 | 36 | 41 | 12 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | |
| Morocco | 13 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 12 | 21 |
| Myanmar | | | | 78 | 78 | |
| Nepal | 38 ⁴ | 38 | | 51 | 51 | |
| Nigeria | 66 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 68 |
| Pakistan | | 21 | | 31 | 31 | |
| Paraguay | 33 | 33 | 36 | 22 | | |
| Philippines | | | | 22 | 23 | 0 |
| Portugal | | | | 38 | 39 | 31 |
| Romania | | | | 17 | 18 | 12 |
| Russian Federation | 37 | 39 | 31 | 45 | 46 | 40 |
| Serbia | | | | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Spain | | | | 55 | | |
| Sweden | 25 | 28 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 50 ³ | 53 ³ | 42 ³ | 50 ⁵ | 53 | 42 |
| Tajikistan | 36 | 33 | 47 | 28 | 26 | 40 |
| Thailand | 35 | | | 42 | 45 | 29 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Tunisia | | | | 35 | | |
| Turkey | 10 | 9 | 13 | | | |
| Ukraine | 55 | 55 | 56 | 48 | 50 | 45 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | 44 | 43 | 46 |
| Uzbekistan | 39 | 37 | 50 | 26 | 25 | 32 |
| Viet Nam | 36 ^{3,4} | 36 ³ | | 52 | 52 | |

UNGASS Indicator 20

¹ Report date 2007, but data collection can vary from 2005 to 2007.

² Data Collection period started before 2005.

³ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

⁴ Males only.

⁵ Data collection period started before 2008.

⁶ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

PERCENTAGE OF INJECTING DRUG USERS REPORTING THE USE OF STERILE INJECTING EQUIPMENT THE LAST TIME THEY INJECTED

| | 2007 ⁶ | | | 2009 ⁶ | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | All | Males | Females | All | Males | Females |
| Afghanistan | 46 | | | 94 | 94 | |
| Albania | | | | 82 | | |
| Argentina | 65 | 64 | 67 | 91 | | |
| Armenia | 95 | 95 | 93 | | | |
| Australia | 71 ⁴ | | | 80 | | |
| Azerbaijan | 77 | | | 62 | 62 | 65 |
| Bangladesh | 34 | 34 | 74 | 32 ¹ | 32 | |
| Belarus | 71 | 71 | 70 | 87 | 87 | 88 |
| Belgium | | | | 53 | | |
| Benin | | | | 31 | 31 | 33 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 25 ⁵ | 25 | | 87 | 90 | |
| Brazil | | | | 54 | | |
| Bulgaria | 25 | 26 | 23 | 86 | 87 | 84 |
| Canada | 68 ^{3,4} | | | | | |
| China | 41 | 42 | 32 | 72 | 72 | 68 |
| Egypt | | | | | 40 ¹ | |
| Georgia | 93 ⁵ | 93 | | 48 | 48 | |
| Greece | 67 | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | 74 | | |
| India | | | | 87 | 83 | 90 |
| Indonesia | 82 ² | 82 ² | 89 ² | 88 ¹ | 88 | 94 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 75 | 75 | 62 | 74 | 75 | 62 |
| Japan | 47 ⁵ | 47 | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 59 | 59 | 58 | 63 | 65 | 55 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 77 | 76 | 81 | | | |
| Latvia | 90 | 87 | 96 | 82 | 85 | 80 |
| Lebanon | 60 ⁴ | 63 ⁴ | 0 ⁴ | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | 98 | 98 | 97 |
| Luxembourg | | | | 71 | | |
| Malaysia | 28 ² | | | 83 | | |
| Maldives | | | | 72 | 74 | 29 |
| Mauritius | 32 ² | 32 ² | 33 ² | 72 | | |
| Mexico | 14 | 15 | 9 | 40 | 39 | 43 |
| Moldova | 96 | 96 | 95 | 99 | 99 | 100 |
| Montenegro | | | | 24 | | |
| Morocco | 7 | 7 | 12 | 7 ¹ | 7 | 12 |
| Myanmar | | | | 81 | 81 | |
| Nepal | 96 ⁵ | 96 | | 99 | 99 | |
| Nigeria | 89 | 89 | 86 | 89 | 89 | 86 |
| Pakistan | | 28 | | 77 | 77 | |
| Paraguay | 80 | 80 | 79 | 71 | | |
| Philippines | 48 | 47 | 63 | 85 | 84 | 94 |
| Portugal | | | | 69 | 71 | 59 |
| Romania | 28 ² | 30 ² | 17 ² | 85 | 86 | 83 |
| Russian Federation | 82 | 83 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 76 |
| Serbia | | | | 80 | 81 | 73 |
| Spain | | | | 81 | | |
| Sweden | 38 | 38 | 35 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Switzerland | 94 ⁴ | 95 ⁴ | 92 ⁴ | 94 ¹ | 95 | 92 |
| Tajikistan | 32 | 35 | 21 | 63 | 61 | 84 |
| Thailand | | | | 63 | 63 | 64 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 73 | 73 | 69 | 73 | 73 | 69 |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | 3 | 11 |
| Tunisia | | | | 78 | | |
| Turkey | 10 | 9 | 13 | | | |
| Ukraine | 84 | 85 | 81 | 87 | 89 | 84 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | 81 | 82 | 77 |
| Uzbekistan | 23 | 23 | 25 | 82 | 81 | 81 |
| Viet Nam | 89 ⁵ | 89 | | 95 | 95 | |

UNGASS Indicator 21

¹ Data collection period started before 2008.
² Data Collection period started before 2005.
³ Data collection period undefined.
⁴ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS guidelines.
⁵ Males only.
⁶ Methodology may vary for individual countries.

A2

PERCENTAGE OF SEX WORKERS, INJECTING DRUG USERS, AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED AN HIV TEST IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND WHO KNOW THEIR RESULTS

SEX WORKERS

| | 2005 | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------|--------|
| | All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Afghanistan | | 11 ⁵ | | 11 | 4 | | 4 |
| Albania | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | |
| Angola | | 42 ⁵ | | 42 | 35 | | 35 |
| Argentina | 36 | | 38 | 65 | 62 | | |
| Armenia | 33 | 18 ⁵ | | 18 | | | |
| Australia | | 63 ⁵ | | 63 | 82 | | 44 |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | 6 ⁷ | | 6 |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 2 ⁵ | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 ⁷ | 4 | 4 |
| Barbados | | 73 ^{4,5} | | 73 ⁴ | 73 ⁷ | | 73 |
| Belarus | 49 | 63 ⁵ | | 63 | 85 | | 85 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | 30 ⁵ | | 30 | 87 | | 87 |
| Bolivia | | 78 ⁴ | 85 ⁴ | 78 ⁴ | 45 | | 45 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 96 ^{2,4} | | | 14 | | 14 |
| Brazil | | | | | | | 18 |
| Bulgaria | | 53 ⁵ | | 53 | 58 | 60 | 58 |
| Burkina Faso | | 94 ^{4,5} | | 94 ⁴ | 100 | | 100 |
| Burundi | 38 | 38 ^{2,5} | | 38 ² | 65 ⁷ | | 65 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 51 ⁵ | | 51 | 51 ⁷ | | 51 |
| Cambodia | | 68 ⁵ | | 68 | 68 ⁷ | | 68 |
| Cameroon | | 32 ^{2,5} | | 32 ² | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | 38 | | 38 |
| Chile | | | | | ⁷ | | 85 |
| China | | 29 ⁵ | | 29 | 37 | | 37 |
| Colombia | | 82 | 71 | 85 | | | 42 |
| Comoros | | | | | 100 ⁷ | 0 | 100 |
| Congo, Republic of the | 3 | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | 49 | | |
| Cuba | | 36 | 38 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | | 37 ^{2,5} | | 37 ² | 36 ⁷ | | 36 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | 85 | | 85 |
| Dominican Republic | | 64 ^{2,5} | | 64 ² | 67 | | 67 |
| Ecuador | | | | 87 ⁴ | | | |
| El Salvador | | 96 ⁵ | | 96 | | | 89 |
| Eritrea | | 78 | | | 93 | | 93 |
| Estonia | | 52 ⁵ | | 56 | 52 ⁷ | | 52 |
| Ethiopia | | 97 ⁵ | | 97 | 97 ⁷ | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | 54 | 33 | 55 | 64 | 52 | 65 |
| Georgia | 24 | 33 ⁵ | | 33 | 28 | | 28 |
| Germany | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | | 39 | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | 66 | | 66 |
| Guatemala | | 93 ⁵ | | 93 | 93 ⁷ | | 93 |
| Guinea | | 58 ⁵ | | 58 | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | 43 | | 43 |

UNGASS Indicator 8

INJECTING DRUG USERS

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

| 2005 | | | 2007 ¹ | | | 2009 | | | 2005 | 2007 ¹ | 2009 |
|------|-----------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|------|--------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|
| All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | All | All | | |
| | 6 | | | 22 | 22 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 17 | | | | | | 45 | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 47 | 43 | 62 | | | | 96 | 98 | 85 ⁷ | | |
| 21 | 23 | 23 | 13 | | | | 42 | 5 | | | |
| | 57 ⁴ | | | | | | | 50 | 61 | | |
| | | | | 5 | 5 | 15 | | | 13 ⁷ | | |
| | | | | | | | | 61 | 50 | | |
| 3 | 3 ⁶ | 3 | | 4 ⁷ | 4 | | | 6 | 3 ⁷ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 57 | 56 | 58 | 55 | 53 | 80 | | |
| | | | | 36 ⁷ | 35 | 40 | | 62 ³ | 86 | | |
| | | | | 25 | 25 | 33 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 100 ⁴ | 35 | | |
| | 53 ⁶ | 53 | | 31 | 28 | | | 10 ^{2,4} | 26 | | |
| | | | | 13 | | | | | 19 | | |
| | 38 | 36 | 52 | 48 | 47 | 49 | | 29 | 42 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 100 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 57 ⁴ | 57 ⁷ | | |
| | | | | 35 ⁷ | | | | 58 | 58 ⁷ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 59 | | | 47 ⁷ | 44 | 52 | | 43 ⁴ | 34 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 37 | 25 | | |
| | 41 | 40 | 45 | 37 | 36 | 46 | | 33 | 45 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 61 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 43 | 61 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 33 | 32 | | |
| | | | | 34 ⁷ | | | | | 43 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 55 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 33 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 50 ⁴ | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 55 | 85 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 62 | 63 | 60 | 47 ⁷ | 45 | 62 | | 27 ⁴ | 27 ⁷ | | |
| | | | | 63 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 9 ⁶ | 9 | | 6 | 6 | | 27 | 30 ² | 24 ⁷ | | |
| | | | | | | | | 18 | 23 ⁷ | | |
| | | | | | | | | 25 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 39 | 78 | | |
| | | | | | | | | 64 | 64 ⁷ | | |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF SEX WORKERS, INJECTING DRUG USERS, AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED AN HIV TEST IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND WHO KNOW THEIR RESULTS

SEX WORKERS

| | 2005 | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Guyana | | 64 | | 64 | 88 | | 88 |
| Haiti | | 71 | | | 71 ⁷ | | |
| Honduras | | 71 ⁵ | | 71 | 76 | | 76 |
| Hungary | | | | | | | |
| India | | | | 34 | 32 | | 32 |
| Indonesia | 15 | 31 | 52 | 25 | 33 ⁷ | 57 | 28 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | | 20 ⁵ | | 20 | 20 ⁷ | | 20 |
| Jamaica | 43 | 43 ⁵ | | 43 | 73 | | 73 |
| Japan | | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | 70 ⁵ | | 70 | 81 | | 81 |
| Kenya | | 12 ² | | | | | 92 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | 53 ⁵ | | 53 | 42 | | 42 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 9 | | | | 14 | | 14 |
| Latvia | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | 24 ⁴ | 11 ⁴ | 25 ⁴ | 7 | | 69 |
| Lithuania | | 50 ⁵ | | 50 | 53 | | 53 |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | 49 ⁵ | | 49 | | | |
| Malawi | | 69 ⁵ | | 69 | | | |
| Malaysia | | 100 ^{3,4} | | | 20 | | |
| Maldives | | | | | 14 | | 14 |
| Mali | | 7 | | | 91 ⁷ | | 91 |
| Mauritania | | 100 ^{4,5} | | 100 ⁴ | 69 ⁷ | | 69 |
| Mauritius | | 30 ² | | | | | |
| Mexico | | 72 | 63 | 76 | | | |
| Moldova | | 31 ⁵ | | 31 | 23 | | 23 |
| Mongolia | 67 | 53 ⁵ | | 53 | 52 | | 52 |
| Montenegro | | 73 ^{4,5} | | 73 ⁴ | 83 ⁷ | | |
| Morocco | | 51 ⁵ | | 51 | 51 ⁷ | | 51 |
| Myanmar | | | | | 71 | | 71 |
| Nepal | | 40 | 52 | 37 | | 65 | 32 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | 91 | | |
| Niger | | 38 ⁵ | | 38 | 45 | | 45 |
| Nigeria | | 38 ⁵ | | 38 | 38 ⁷ | | 38 |
| Norway | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| Panama | 77 | 55 | 59 | 52 | 55 ⁷ | 59 | 52 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 47 ⁵ | | 47 | 56 | 47 | 60 |
| Paraguay | | 100 ⁵ | 100 | 100 | 100 | | 100 |
| Peru | | | | 54 ⁴ | 20 | 6 | 55 |
| Philippines | | 12 ⁵ | | 12 | 19 | | 19 |
| Poland | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | |
| Romania | 36 | 35 ⁵ | | 35 | 29 | | 29 |
| Russian Federation | | 61 ⁵ | | 61 | 39 | | 39 |
| Rwanda | | 65 ⁵ | | 65 | 7 | | 65 |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | 72 ^{4,5} | | 72 ⁴ | 31 ⁷ | | 31 |
| Senegal | | 70 ⁵ | | 70 | 70 | | 70 |
| Serbia | | | | | 45 | 35 | 52 |
| Sierra Leone | | 79 | 75 | | 48 ⁷ | | 48 |
| Singapore | | | | 100 | 100 | | 100 |

INJECTING DRUG USERS

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

| 2005 | | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | | 2005 | 2007 ¹ | 2009 |
|------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|-------------------|-----------------|
| All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | All | All |
| | | | | | | | | 44 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | 48 | 71 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | 29 ⁷ |
| | 8 | | | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | 100 |
| | | | | 21 | 9 | 36 | | | 17 |
| 18 | 36 | 36 | 42 | 44 ⁷ | 43 | 61 | 15 | 32 | 34 ⁷ |
| 9 | 23 | 23 | 16 | 23 ⁷ | 23 | 16 | | | 11 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | 53 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | 38 | 32 |
| | 42 | 41 | 49 | 56 | 56 | 56 | | 38 | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | 40 | |
| | 34 | 32 | 43 | 40 | 39 | 45 | | 70 | |
| | | | | | | | | 5 | 14 |
| | 61 | 62 | 60 | 63 ⁷ | 60 | 70 | | | 26 |
| | 4 ⁴ | 2 ⁴ | 50 ⁴ | | | | | 14 ⁴ | 30 |
| | 64 | 60 | 81 | 73 ⁷ | 73 | 72 | | 28 | 41 |
| | | | | 65 ⁷ | | | | | |
| | 100 ⁴ | | | 33 | | | | 100 | |
| | | | | 17 | 15 | 67 | | | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | 15 ⁴ | |
| | 20 ² | 24 ² | 0 ² | 75 | | | | 16 ² | |
| | 31 ² | 28 ² | 48 ² | 32 | 29 | 49 | | 54 | 50 |
| | 34 | 33 | 38 | 48 | 49 | 41 | | 38 | |
| | | | | | | | 23 | 60 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | 81 ⁴ | |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 13 ⁷ | 13 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | 27 | 27 | | | | 48 |
| | 21 ⁶ | 21 | | 22 | 22 | | | 30 | 42 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | 23 | 23 | 33 | 23 ⁷ | 23 | 32 | | 30 | 30 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | 56 ⁷ |
| | | 4 ⁴ | | 12 | 12 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 45 | 76 | 76 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | 42 | 67 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | 100 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | 21 | 6 |
| | 4 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 0 | | 16 | 7 |
| | <1 | | | | | | | <1 | |
| | | | | 36 ⁷ | 35 | 41 | | | 27 ⁷ |
| 36 | 16 ⁴ | 17 ⁴ | 10 ⁴ | 19 | 18 | 20 | | 47 | 75 |
| | 46 | 44 | 50 | 26 | 23 | 33 | | 32 | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| | 100 ⁴ | 100 ⁴ | 100 ⁴ | 17 | 16 | 23 | | | 100 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 11 | | 34 ⁷ |
| | | | | 32 | 30 | 39 | 53 | | 31 |
| | | | | | | | | 47 | 43 |

A2

PERCENTAGE OF SEX WORKERS, INJECTING DRUG USERS, AND MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN THAT HAVE RECEIVED AN HIV TEST IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND WHO KNOW THEIR RESULTS

| | SEX WORKERS | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | 2005 | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | | |
| | All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | 5 |
| South Africa | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | 67 ^{2,4,5} | | | 67 ⁷ | | |
| Sri Lanka | | 43 ⁵ | | 43 | 43 ⁷ | | 43 |
| Sudan | | | | | 7 | | 7 |
| Suriname | | 62 | 75 | 59 | 64 | | |
| Swaziland | | 94 ^{4,5} | | 94 ⁴ | | | |
| Sweden | | 34 ⁴ | 100 ⁴ | 33 ⁴ | 78 | 70 | 100 |
| Switzerland | | | 38 | | ⁷ | 38 | |
| Tajikistan | | 29 ⁵ | | 29 | 42 | | 42 |
| Thailand | | 53 | 54 | 52 | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 67 | 47 | 87 | 39 | 47 ⁷ | 87 | 39 |
| Timor-Leste | | | | | | | 53 |
| Togo | | 40 | 22 | 89 | 58 | 43 | 59 |
| Tonga | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | 100 ⁴ | 14 | | 14 |
| Turkey | 26 | 97 | 100 | 97 | | | |
| Ukraine | 32 | 46 ⁵ | | 46 | 59 | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | | | | | 26 | 26 | |
| Uzbekistan | | 19 ⁵ | | 19 | 35 | | 35 |
| Vanuatu | | | | | 12 ⁷ | | 12 |
| Viet Nam | | 15 ⁵ | | 15 | 35 | | 35 |
| Zambia | | 17 | 14 | 23 | | | |

¹ Report date 2007, but data collection can vary from 2005-2007.

² Data collection started before 2005.

³ Data collection period not defined.

⁴ Methodology not harmonized with UNGASS 2008 guidelines.

⁵ Females only.

⁶ Males only.

⁷ Data collection started before 2008.

INJECTING DRUG USERS

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

| 2005 | | 2007 ¹ | | 2009 | | | 2005 | 2007 ¹ | 2009 |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|-------------------|-----------------|
| All | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | All | All |
| | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| | 68 ^{2,4} | 67 ^{2,4} | 72 ^{2,4} | 76 ⁷ | | | | 49 ³ | 87 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | 14 | 14 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| | 84 ⁴ | 83 ⁴ | 86 ⁴ | 82 | 82 | 81 | | 41 | 39 |
| | 60 | 59 | 61 | 60 ⁷ | 59 | 61 | | 31 | 31 ⁷ |
| | 24 | 23 | 30 | 36 | 37 | 30 | | | |
| | | | | 62 | 61 | 71 | | 35 | 21 |
| 32 | 44 | 42 | 53 | 44 ⁷ | 42 | 53 | 7 | 56 | 56 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| | | | | 21 | 22 | 13 | | 35 ³ | 18 |
| | 8 | 11 | 0 | | | | | 31 | |
| 27 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 43 |
| | | | | 70 | | | | 17 ² | 31 ⁷ |
| | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| | 18 | 18 | 18 | 34 | 33 | 37 | | 25 | 44 |
| | 11 ⁶ | 11 | | 18 | 18 | | | 16 | 19 |



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