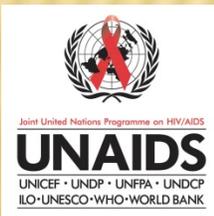


HIV and AIDS from UNAIDS / WHO



The Gap report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic



AIDS PANDEMIC

“We all have AIDS. ... The earth has AIDS”

Donald Berwick, CEO, Institute for Healthcare Improvement

The epidemic began in the late 1970's, peaking in 1997, now fewer people are becoming infected with HIV and fewer are dying from AIDS.

35 million were living with HIV in 2013
(of which 24.7 million are living in sub-Saharan Africa)

An estimated 3.2 million children (under age 15) worldwide were living with HIV in 2013.



**New Infections:
2.1 million in 2013**

Approximately 37% of people living with HIV had access to antiretroviral therapy.

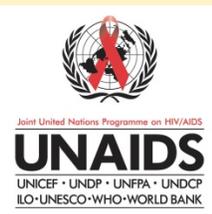
In 2013, almost 60% of all new HIV infections among young people aged 15-24 occurred among adolescents girls and young women.

1.5 Million Deaths in 2013

Worldwide:

Leading cause of death for women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years old)

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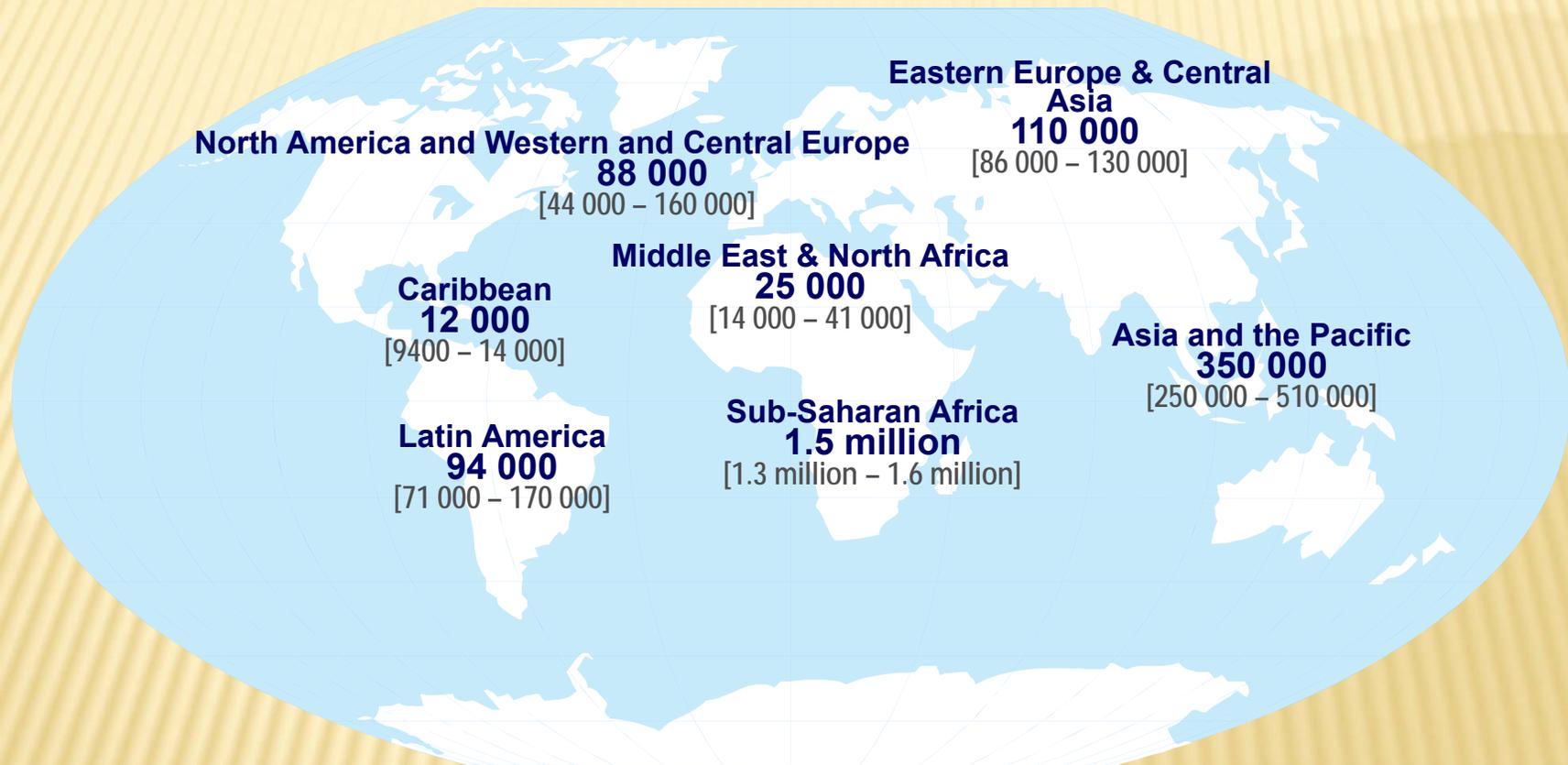
Global Summary of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic Among Adults and Children



	Living with HIV	Newly Infected with HIV
2013	35.0 million	2.1 million
2011	34.0 million	2.5 million
2001	29.4 million	3.2 million
	AIDS-related Deaths Adults & Children	AIDS-related Deaths Children (under age 15)
2013	1.5 million	190,000
2011	1.7 million	230,000
2005	3.1 million	570,000

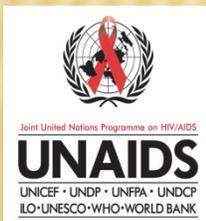
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Estimated Number of New HIV Infections in 2013



Total: 2.1 (1.9 – 2.4) million

Comment: This represents nearly one third (32%) decrease from the 3.1 million people newly infected in 1996 and more than one third (34%) decrease from the estimated 3.2 million in 1997, the year in which annual new infections peaked.



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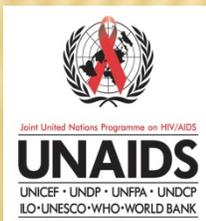


Estimated Number Living with HIV at the end of 2013

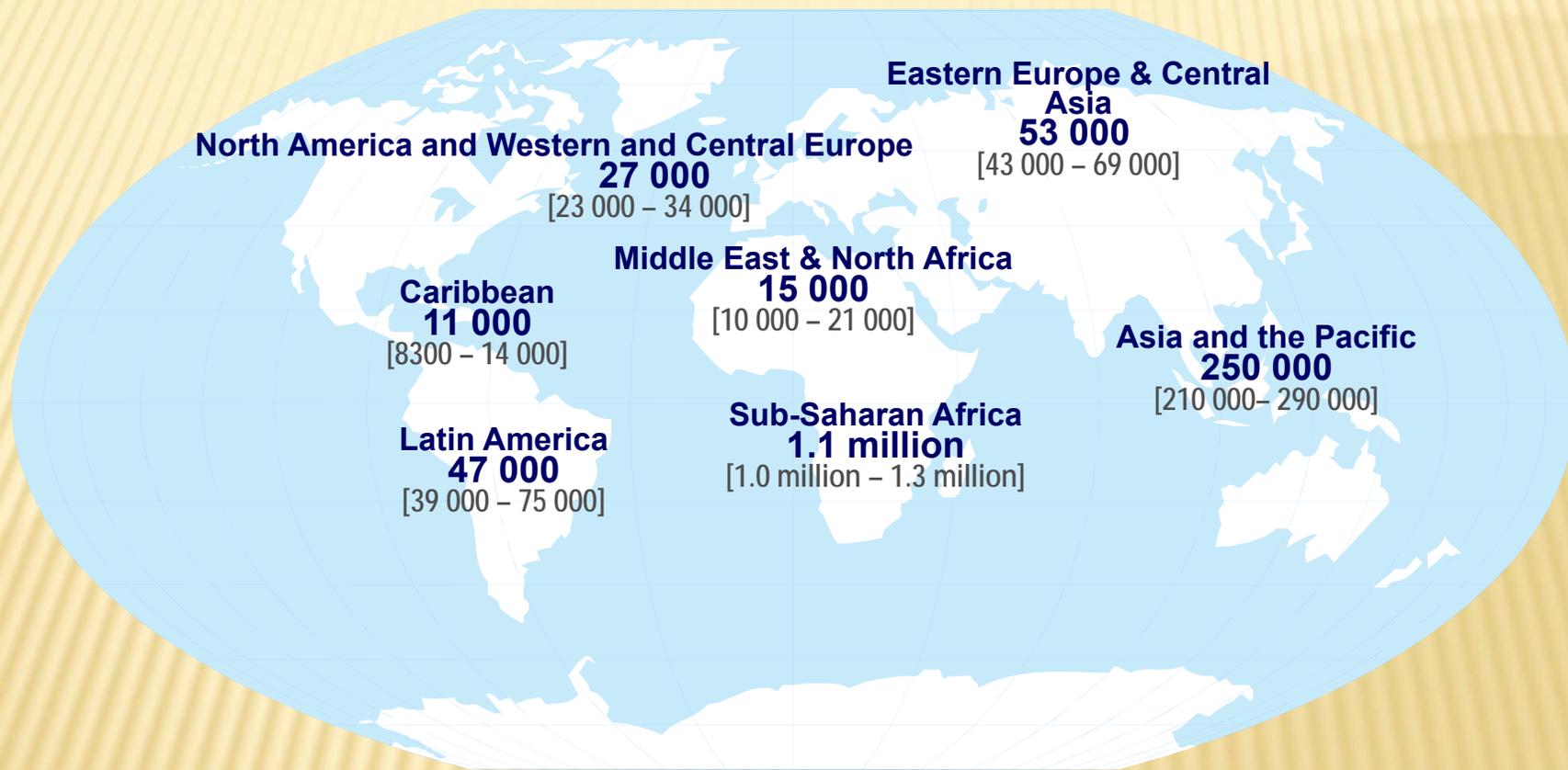


Total: 35.0 (33.2 – 37.2) million

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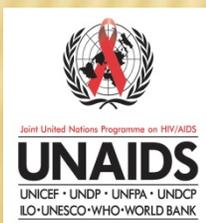


Estimated Number of AIDS-Related Deaths in 2013



Total: 1.5 (1.4 – 1.7) million

Comment: This is an estimated 29% decline from the 2.4 million AIDS-related deaths in 2004. 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.

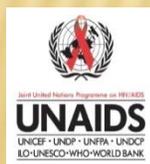


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2013 Regional HIV and AIDS statistics

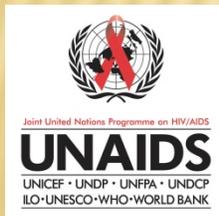
	Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	Adult prevalence (15–49) [%]	Adult & child deaths due to AIDS
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.7 million [23.5 million – 26.1 million]	1.5 million [1.3 million – 1.6 million]	4.7% [4.4% – 4.9%]	1.1 million [1.0 million – 1.3 million]
Middle East and North Africa	230 000 [160 000 – 330 000]	25 000 [14 000 – 41 000]	0.1% [<0.1% – 0.2%]	15 000 [10 000 – 21 000]
Asia and the Pacific	4.8 million [4.1 million – 5.5 million]	350 000 [250 000 – 510 000]	0.2% [0.2% – 0.2%]	250 000 [210 000 – 290 000]
Latin America	1.6 million [1.4 million – 2.1 million]	94 000 [71 000 – 170 000]	0.4% [0.4% – 0.6%]	47 000 [39 000 – 75 000]
Caribbean	250 000 [230 000 – 280 000]	12 000 [9400 – 14 000]	1.1% [0.9% – 1.2%]	11 000 [8300 – 14 000]
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.1 million [980 000 – 1.3 million]	110 000 [86 000 – 130 000]	0.6% [0.6% – 0.8%]	53 000 [43 000 – 69 000]
Western and Central Europe and North America	2 300 000 [2.0 million – 3.0 million]	88 000 [44 000 – 160 000]	0.3% [0.3% – 0.5%]	27 000 [23 000 – 34 000]
TOTAL	35.0 million [33.2 million – 37.2 million]	2.1 million [1.9 million – 2.4 million]	0.8% [0.7% - 0.8%]	1.5 million [1.4 million – 1.7 million]

Note: The ranges around the estimates in this table define the boundaries within which the actual numbers lie, based on the best available information.



Virtual Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV is Possible

- ✘ The Global Plan towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive was launched in July 2011 at the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on AIDS.
- ✘ Although the plan is global, it focuses on 22 priority countries. 21 are in Sub-Saharan Africa, where 85% of pregnant women living with HIV reside.

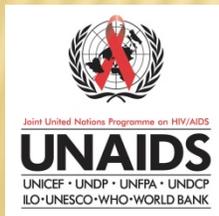


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Virtual Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV is Possible *cont'd*

- ✘ In 2013, 1.3 million women living with HIV gave birth—a figure which is unchanged from 2009. However, the number of children newly infected fell from 350,000 in 2009 to 199,000 in 2013.
- ✘ The rate of mother-to-child transmission also fell—in 2013, 16% of children born to women living with HIV became infected compared to 25.8% in 2009.

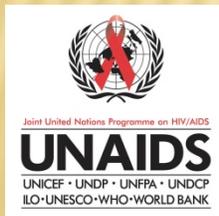


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HIV Prevention Works: New HIV Infections are Declining in Many Countries Most Affected by the Epidemic

- ✘ The number of people who are newly infected with HIV is continuing to decline in most parts of the world.
- ✘ There were 2.1 million new HIV infections in 2013—a decline of 38% from 2001, when there were 3.4 million new infections.
- ✘ Among the 82 countries for which the data for determining trends are of sufficient quality, new HIV infections have declined by more than 75% in 10 countries and by more than 50% in 27 countries.

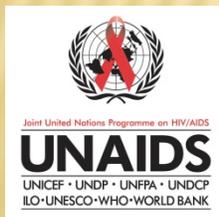


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Progress with Regard to HIV Treatment Worldwide

- ✘ Almost 12.9 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy globally at the end of 2013.
- ✘ Of these 12.9 million people, 5.6 million were added since 2010.
- ✘ The percentage of people living with HIV who are not receiving antiretroviral therapy has been reduced from 90% in 2006 to 63% in 2013.
- ✘ Since 1995, antiretroviral therapy has averted 7.6 million deaths globally, including 4.8 million deaths in sub-Saharan Africa.
- ✘ These life-saving medicines have gained approximately 40.2 million life-years since the epidemic started.



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Lack of Access to Antiretroviral Therapy Remains a Cause for Concern

- ✘ 22 million people living with HIV are still NOT accessing antiretroviral therapy.
- ✘ The proportions of people who DO NOT have access to treatment are 58% in South Africa, 64% in India and 80% in Nigeria.
- ✘ 76% of children living with HIV are NOT receiving HIV treatment.

12 Populations that Have Been Left Behind by the AIDS Response

- × People living with HIV
- × Adolescent girls and young women
- × Prisoners
- × Migrants
- × People who inject drugs
- × Sex workers
- × Gay men and other men who have sex with men
- × Transgender people
- × Children and pregnant women living with HIV
- × Displaced persons
- × People with disabilities
- × People aged 50 years or older

People Living with HIV

Top 4 reasons why people living with HIV are left behind:

1. Human rights violations, stigma and discrimination
2. Access to treatment and services
3. Gender-based inequalities
4. Criminalization and exclusion

How to close the gap:

1. Meaningful participation of people living with HIV
2. Improve services, including community-based services
3. Scale up antiretroviral therapy and integrated health services
4. Increase treatment and rights awareness

Adolescent Girls and Young Women

Top 4 reasons why adolescent girls and young women are left behind:

1. Gender-based violence
2. Lack of access to health services
3. Lack of access to education
4. Policies that do not translate into action

How to close the gap:

1. End all forms of gender-based violence
2. Ensure access to quality health services
3. Keep girls in school
4. Empower young women and girls and challenge and change social norms

Prisoners

Top 4 reasons why prisoners are left behind:

1. Unmet health-care needs
2. Overcrowding
3. Sexual violence, unsafe sexual practices and unsafe drug injection practices
4. Inappropriate, ineffective and excessive laws

How to close the gap:

1. Improve health-care provision, including harm reduction services
2. Reduce prison overcrowding
3. Address unsafe sex and sexual violence
4. Reform inappropriate laws

Migrants

Top 4 reasons why migrants are left behind:

1. Restrictive laws and policies
2. Limited access to health information and services
3. Vulnerability to exploitation
4. Stigma and discrimination

How to close the gap:

1. End restrictions and ensure rights
2. Provide access to health services, including cross-border initiatives
3. Protection from sexual and labor exploitation
4. Non-discrimination laws and strengthened civil society leadership

People Who Inject Drugs

Top 4 reasons why people who inject drugs are left behind:

1. Criminalization and punitive laws
2. Absent or inadequate prevention services
3. Widespread societal stigma
4. Lack of investment

How to close the gap:

1. Transform punitive laws that criminalize the use of drugs
2. Expand evidence-informed services
3. Address institutionalized stigma and discrimination
4. Increase domestic funding for harm reduction programs

Sex Workers

Top 4 reasons why sex workers are left behind:

1. Violence
2. Criminalization
3. Stigma and discrimination
4. Lack of programs and funding

How to close the gap:

1. Address violence
2. Decriminalize sex work
3. Empower sex work communities
4. Scale up and fund health and social services for sex workers

Gay Men and Other Men who Have Sex with Men

Top 4 reasons why gay men and other men who have sex with men are left behind:

1. Violence
2. Criminalization, stigma, discrimination and social exclusion
3. Poor access to HIV and other health services
4. Inadequate investments

How to close the gap:

1. Protective social and legal environments, including decriminalization
2. Access to quality, discrimination-free health services
3. Data collection on HIV and gay men and other men who have sex with men
4. Strengthening community systems

Transgender People

Top 4 reasons why transgender people are left behind:

1. Family rejection and violation of the right to education and employment
2. Violence, criminalization and transphobia
3. Lack of recognition of gender identity
4. Discrimination in health systems

How to close the gap:

1. Community leadership
2. Recognition of rights and freedom from violence
3. Quality health services and access to work
4. Better research

Children and Pregnant Women Living with HIV

Top 4 reasons why children and pregnant women living with HIV are left behind:

1. Limited access to sexual and reproductive health and HIV services
2. Limited access to HIV treatment
3. Failure to prioritize children
4. Poorly integrated health-care services

How to close the gap:

1. Improve access to health and HIV services for all women and children
2. Ensure treatment is available for all in need
3. Invest in pediatric commodities and approaches
4. Scale up integrated, family-centered health care services and information

Displaced Persons

Top 4 reasons why displaced persons are left behind:

1. Restrictive laws, policies and practices
2. Limited access to quality health services
3. Stigma and discrimination
4. HIV services not prioritized in humanitarian responses

How to close the gap:

1. Reform punitive laws and policies
2. Ensure access to treatment
3. Address stigma and discrimination
4. Integrate HIV into national disaster preparedness and response plans

People with Disabilities

Top 4 reasons why people with disabilities are left behind:

1. Lack of awareness by society
2. Violence and sexual abuse
3. Discrimination in health-care settings
4. Low awareness and risk perception about HIV

How to close the gap:

1. Ending violence and sexual abuse
2. Including people with disabilities fully in national HIV responses
3. Data collection on disability and HIV
4. Access to sexual and reproductive health services and information

People Aged 50 Years or Older

Top 4 reasons why people aged 50 years or older are left behind:

1. Low perception of HIV risk
2. Managing HIV and other health issues is complicated
3. Access to services
4. Stigma and discrimination

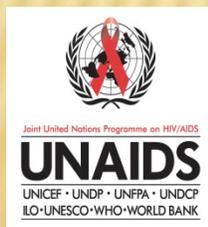
How to close the gap:

1. Early HIV detection and treatment
2. Integration of services
3. Psychological and medical support
4. Social protection

Sub-Saharan Africa has Three-Fourth of the Living HIV Cases World-Wide



- At the end of 2013, there were 35 million people living with HIV globally. Approximately 70% of the people living with HIV are located in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Women represent 50% of all adults living with HIV globally. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, 59% of people living with HIV are women.
- Some 87% of people living with HIV who know their status in sub-Saharan Africa are receiving antiretroviral therapy, and nearly 76% of them have achieved viral suppression.
- In sub-Saharan Africa although the number of AIDS-related deaths fell by 39% between 2005 and 2013, the region still accounted for 74% of all the people dying from AIDS-related causes in 2013.



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<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>

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