

GLOBAL FACTS AND FIGURES

The number of people living with HIV has now risen to reach its highest level ever: close to 40 million people are living with the virus and close to 5 million people were newly infected with HIV in 2004 alone. Worldwide, the AIDS epidemic killed over 3 million people last year alone.

Overview

- The number of people living with HIV has been rising in every region with the steepest increases occurring in East Asia and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia where the epidemic has increased almost nine-fold in less than ten years.
- Sub-Saharan Africa remains the world's worst-affected region. The region holds just over 10% of the world's population, but is home to more than 60% of all people living with HIV and more than three quarters of all women living with HIV.
- The populations of many Asian nations are so large that even low national HIV prevalence translates into millions of people living with HIV. Without immediate action, the region could witness an additional 12 million new infections between 2005 and 2010.
- Globally, the Caribbean has the world's second highest prevalence rate, topped only by sub-Saharan Africa. Overall, the highest HIV-infection levels among women in the Americas are in Caribbean countries and AIDS has become the leading cause of death in the Caribbean among adults aged 15-44 years.

Regional Statistics

	People living with HIV	New infections 2004	AIDS deaths 2004	Adult prevalence %
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.4 million	3.1 million	2.3 million	7.4%
Asia	8.2 million	1.2 million	540,000	0.4%
Latin America	1.7 million	240,000	95,000	0.6%
North America & Western & Central Europe	1.6 million	64,000	23,000	0.4%
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	1.4 million	210,000	60,000	0.8%
Middle-East & North Africa	540,000	92,000	28,000	0.3%
Caribbean	440,000	53,000	36,000	2.3%
Oceania	35,000	5,000	700	0.2%
Total	39.4 million	4.9 million	3.1 million	1.1%

Prevention

- At this stage of the epidemic there are more new HIV infections every year (around five million) than AIDS-related deaths (around three million).
- Currently, only one in five people needing HIV prevention worldwide have access to basic prevention services and only one in ten people living with HIV has been tested for

the virus.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, only 5% of pregnant women living with HIV have access to services which would prevent the virus from infecting their children.
- The number of new infections must be dramatically reduced in the next few years to ensure that antiretroviral treatment scale up remains economically and socially sustainable.
- It has been estimated that the implementation of a comprehensive HIV prevention package could avert 29 million (or 63%) of the 45 million new infections expected to occur between 2002 and 2010.

Treatment

- According to the latest UNAIDS/WHO '3 by 5' progress report, 1 million people living with HIV are currently receiving ARV therapy in developing countries – this means that only 15% of those in need of treatment are receiving it.

Geographical region	Estimated no. of people receiving ARV therapy, 2005	Estimated no. of people needing ARV therapy, 2005	ARV therapy coverage, June 2005
Sub-Saharan Africa	500,000	4,700,000	11%
Latin America & Caribbean	290,000	465,000	62%
East, South & South East Asia	155,000	1,100,000	14%
Europe and Central Asia	20,000	160,000	13%
Middle East & North Africa	4,000	75,000	5%
Total	970,000	6.5 million	15%

Note: Some numbers do not add up due to rounding

Resource Needs

- According to latest UNAIDS estimates, US\$22 billion will be needed in 2008 to reverse the spread of AIDS in the developing world.
- For treatment and care, about 55% of these resources will be needed in sub-Saharan Africa, 20% in Asia and the Pacific, 17% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 7% in Eastern Europe and 1% in North Africa and the Near East.
- According to the latest UNAIDS projections, a total of US\$ 8 billion is estimated to be available from all sources in 2005, rising to US\$ 9 billion and US\$10 billion in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

AIDS resource needs (US\$ billion)

	2006	2007	2008
Prevention	8.4	10.0	11.4
Treatment and care	3.0	4.0	5.3
Orphans & vulnerable children	1.6	2.1	2.7
Programme costs	1.5	1.4	1.8
Human resources	0.4	0.6	0.9
Total	14.9	18.1	22.1

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