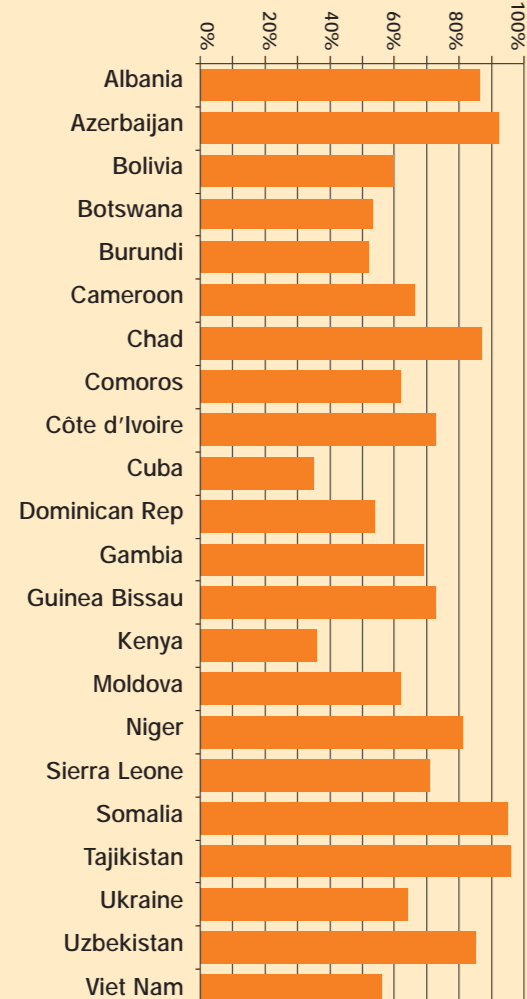


# NO TIME TO BE YOUNG IN A WORLD WITH AIDS

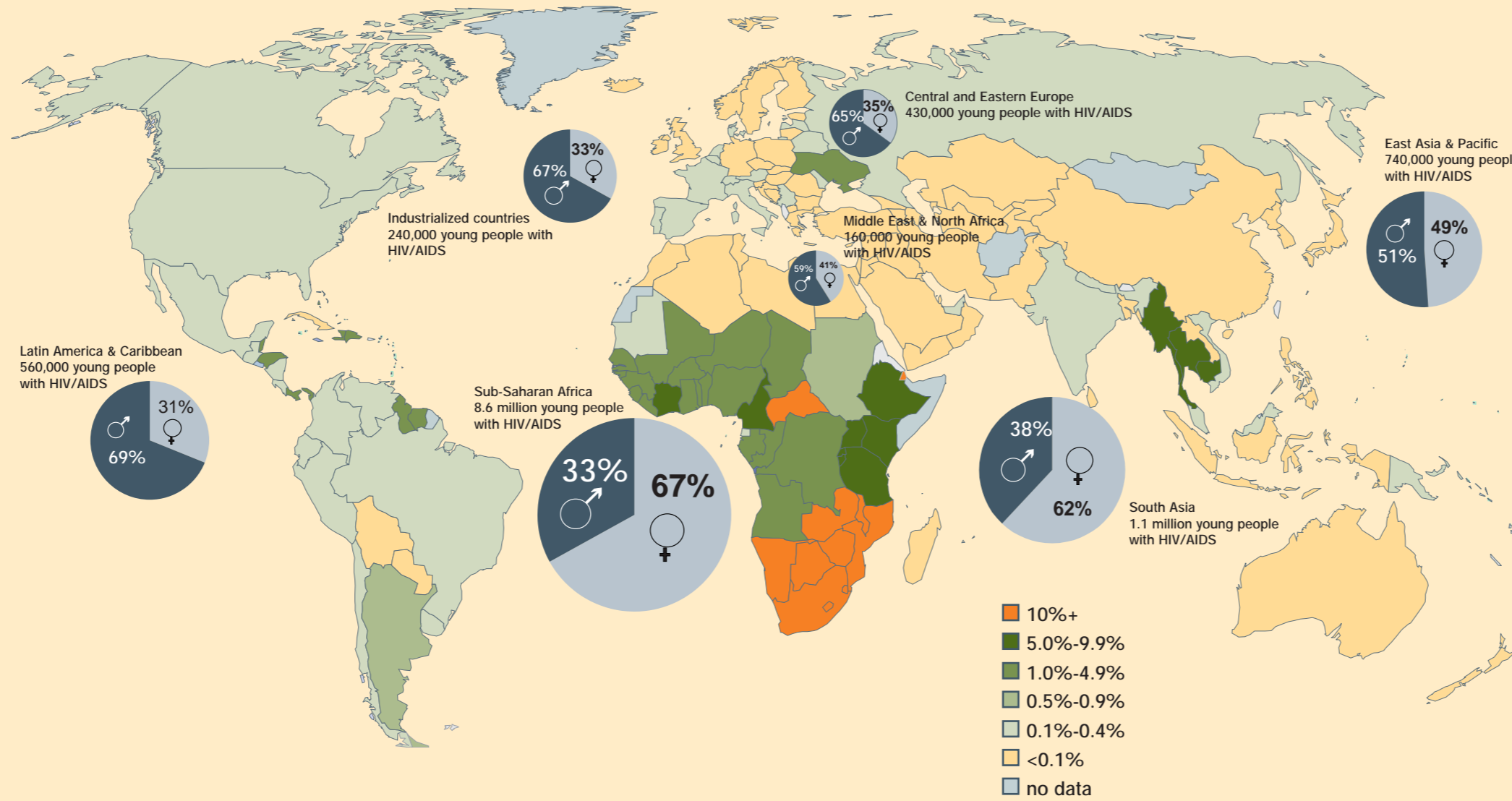
## Young people are our future

Proportion of young people (15–24) who have never heard about AIDS or who do not know that HIV cannot be transmitted through mosquitoes



Source: MICS, UNICEF 2000

HIV/AIDS prevalence among young people (15–24)  
11.8 million young people with HIV/AIDS as of end 2001  
7.3 million young women – 4.5 million young men



Source: Country-specific HIV prevalence rates, UNAIDS/UNICEF, 2000

### the target\*

By 2003, establish time-bound national targets [...] and, by 2005, reduce HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15–24 in the most affected countries by 25% and by 25% globally by 2010 [...].

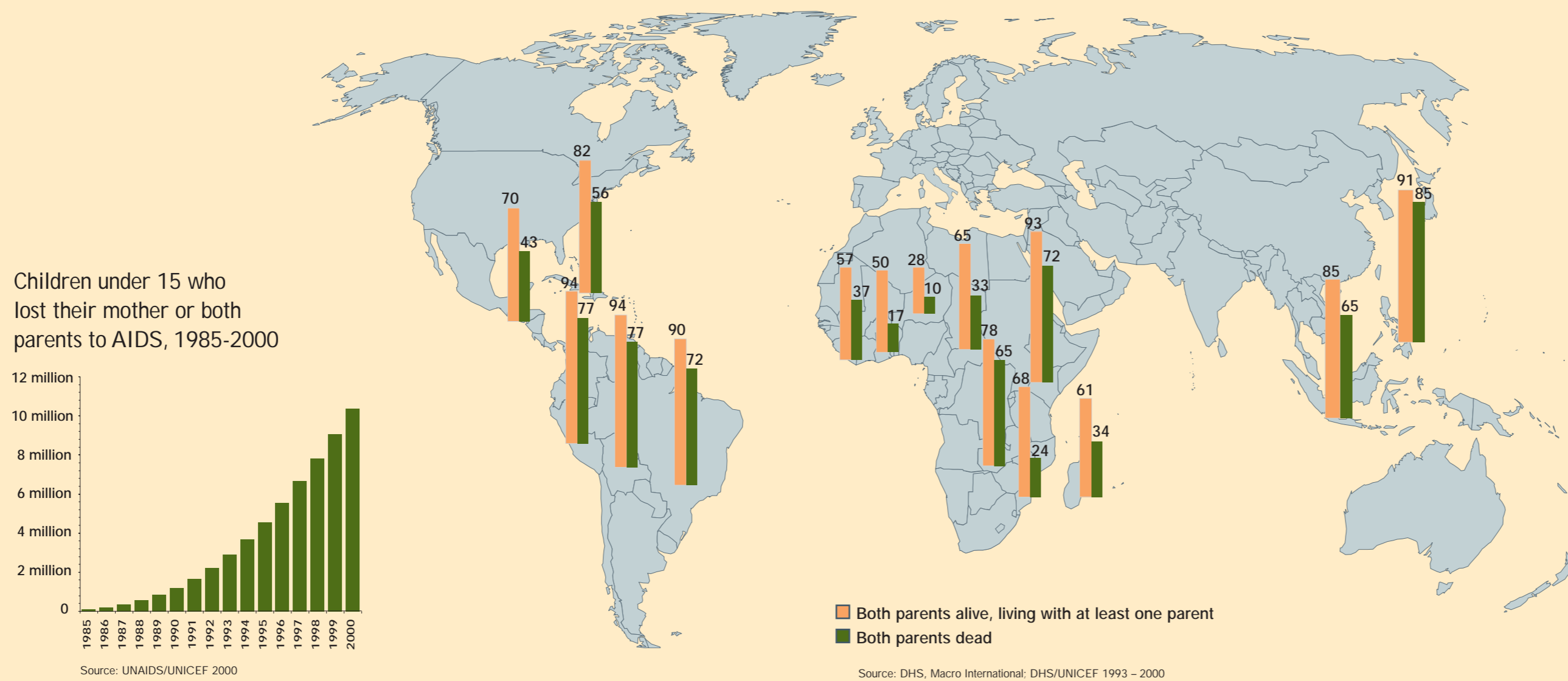
By 2005, ensure that at least 90%, and by 2010 at least 95%, of young men and women aged 15–24 have access to the information, education (including peer education and youth-specific HIV education), and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection, in full partnership with youth, parents, families, educators and health-care providers.

### the facts

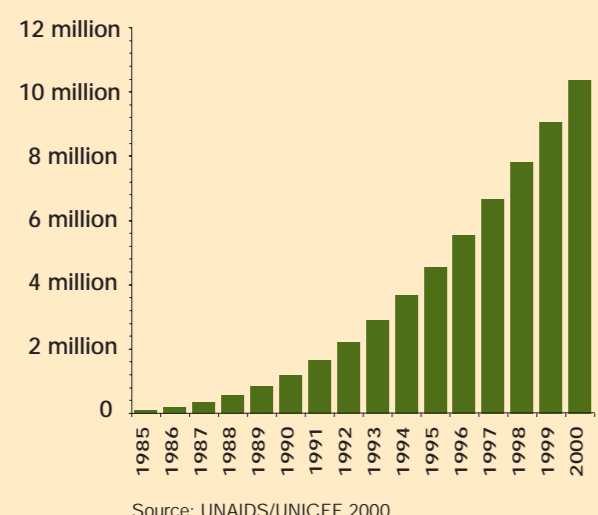
- An estimated 11.8 million young people aged 15–24 are living with HIV/AIDS. Most of them are girls. Half of all new infections—almost 6,000 daily—are occurring among young people.
- Ignorance about the epidemic is widespread among young people, many of whom do not know how to protect themselves from HIV.
- Young people are key to controlling HIV/AIDS. They have the right to knowledge and skills that reduce their vulnerability.

## Orphans need care, education and protection

Proportion of children aged 10–14 who are still in school according to whether their parents are alive



Children under 15 who lost their mother or both parents to AIDS, 1985-2000



Source: UNAIDS/UNICEF 2000

Source: DHS, Macro International; DHS/UNICEF 1993–2000

### the target\*

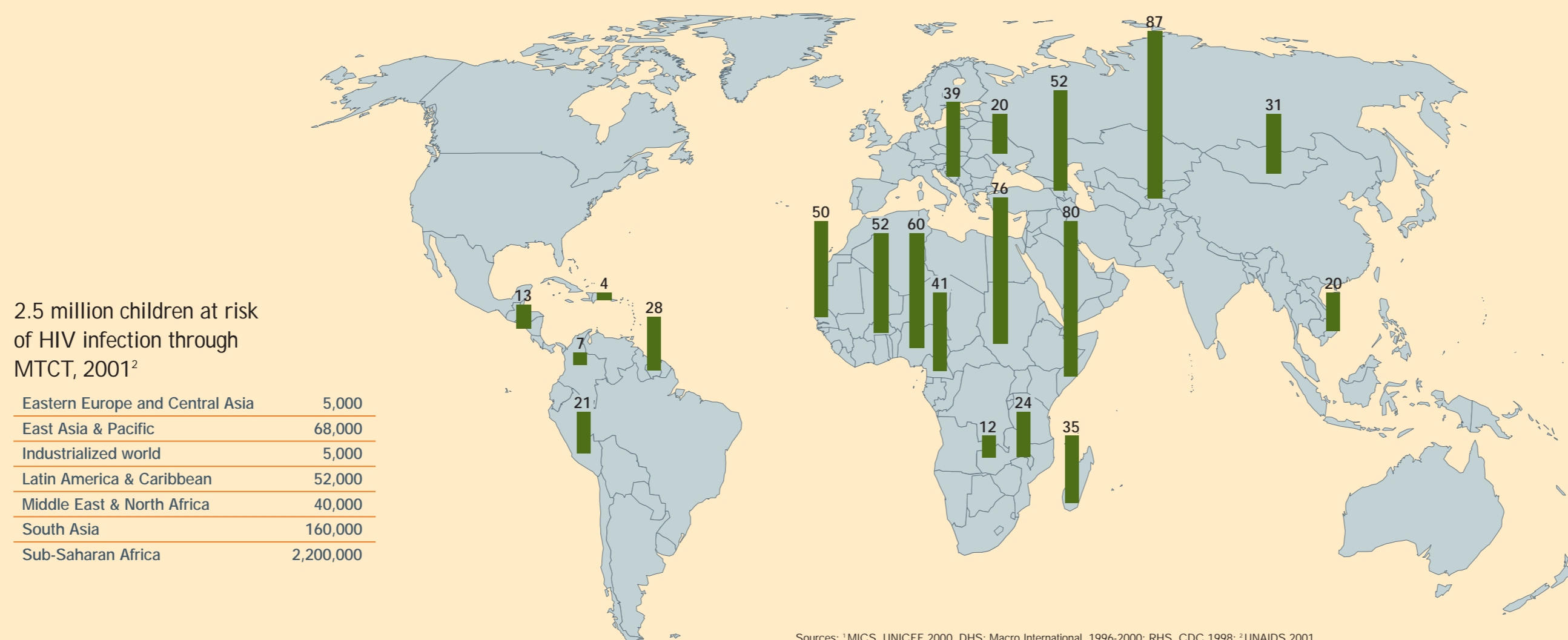
By 2003, develop and, by 2005, implement national policies and strategies to build and strengthen governmental, family and community capacities to provide a supportive environment for orphans [...] including by providing appropriate counselling and psychosocial support, ensuring their enrolment in school and access to shelter, good nutrition, health and social services on an equal basis with other children; to protect orphans and vulnerable children from all forms of abuse, violence, exploitation, discrimination, trafficking and loss of inheritance.

### the facts

- AIDS has orphaned at least 10.4 million children currently under 15 (that is, they have lost their mother or both parents to the epidemic).
- The total number of children orphaned by the epidemic is forecast to more than double by 2010.
- Children whose parents have died are less likely to access services and attend school than those who have not lost a parent.

## Mother-to-child transmission is preventable

Proportion of women (15–49) who do not know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child<sup>1</sup>



2.5 million children at risk of HIV infection through MTCT, 2001<sup>2</sup>

Region	Children at risk of HIV infection through MTCT, 2001 <sup>2</sup>
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	5,000
East Asia & Pacific	68,000
Industrialized world	5,000
Latin America & Caribbean	52,000
Middle East & North Africa	40,000
South Asia	160,000
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,200,000

Sources: <sup>1</sup>MICS, UNICEF 2000; DHS, Macro International, 1996-2000; RHS, CDC 1998; <sup>2</sup>UNAIDS 2001

### the target\*

By 2005, reduce the proportion of infants infected with HIV by 20%, and by 50% by 2010, by ensuring that 80% of pregnant women accessing antenatal care have information, counselling and other HIV prevention services available to them [...].

### the facts

- In 2001 alone, an estimated 800,000 children under 15 acquired HIV—over 90% of them through mother-to-child transmission (MTCT).
- HIV can be transmitted to an infant during pregnancy, labour and delivery or breastfeeding.
- Mother-to-child transmission can be prevented through effective voluntary counselling and testing, antiretroviral therapy or the use of long-term regimens of MTCT prevention, safe delivery practices, and safe feeding options.



# THIS TIME, LET'S ACT

\*Selected targets taken from the Declaration of Commitment, adopted by Member States at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001.

The maps on this poster do not reflect a position by UNICEF or UNAIDS on the legal status of any countries or territory or the delimitation of any frontiers.