

# Global facts and figures

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- To date around 65 million people have been infected with HIV and AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it was first recognised in 1981. The vast majority of the 38.6 million people living with HIV in 2005 are unaware of their status. AIDS is among the greatest development and security issues facing the world today.
- In 2005 AIDS claimed the lives of 2.8 million people and over 4 million people were newly infected with the virus.
- At around 17.3 million, women make up almost half of the total number of people living with the virus, 13.2 million of which live in sub-Saharan Africa (76% of all women living with HIV).
- Sub-Saharan remains the most affected region in the world. Two thirds of all people living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa where 24.5 million people were living with HIV in 2005.
- Growing epidemics are underway in Eastern Europe and Central Asia where 220,000 people were newly infected with HIV in 2005.
- Declines in HIV prevalence have been noted in Kenya, Zimbabwe, urban parts of Haiti and Burkina Faso and four Indian states including Tamil Nadu.

## Regional Statistics

	People living with HIV	New infections 2005	AIDS deaths 2005	Adult prevalence %
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	24.5 million	2.7 million	2 million	6.1%
<b>Asia</b>	8.3 million	930,000	600,000	0.4%
<b>Latin America</b>	1.6 million	140,000	59,000	0.5%
<b>North America &amp; Western &amp; Central Europe</b>	2 million	65,000	30,000	0.5%
<b>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>	1.5 million	220,000	53,000	0.8%
<b>Middle-East &amp; North Africa</b>	440,000	64,000	37,000	0.2%
<b>Caribbean</b>	330,000	37,000	27,000	1.6%
<b>Oceania</b>	78,000	7,200	3,400	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.6 million</b>	<b>4.1 million</b>	<b>2.8 million</b>	<b>1%</b>

## Prevention

- There are more new HIV infections every year than AIDS-related deaths and as more people become infected with HIV, more people will die of AIDS-related illnesses.
- Worldwide, less than one in five people at risk of becoming infected with HIV has access to basic prevention services.. Across the world, only one in eight people who want to be tested are currently able to do so.
- Each day, 1500 children worldwide become infected with HIV, the vast majority of them newborns. In 2005, 9% of pregnant women in low- and middle-income countries were offered services to prevent transmission to their newborns.

- To get ahead of the epidemic, HIV prevention efforts must be scaled up and intensified, as part of a comprehensive response that simultaneously expands access to treatment and care.
- Scaling up available prevention strategies in 125 low- and middle-income countries would avert an estimated 28 million new infections between 2005 and 2015, more than half of those that are projected to occur during this period and would save US\$ 24 billion in associated treatment costs.
- Simultaneous scaling up of both prevention and treatment would avert 29 million new infections by the end of 2020.

### Treatment

- According to the latest UNAIDS/WHO '3 by 5' progress report, around 1.3 million people living with HIV are receiving ARV therapy in low and middle income countries – this means that 20% of those in need of treatment are now receiving it.
- The number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment in low and middle income countries has tripled since the end of 2001.

Geographical region	Estimated no. of people receiving ARV therapy, December 2005	Estimated no. of people needing ARV therapy, December 2005	ARV therapy coverage, December 2005
Sub-Saharan Africa	810,000	4,700,000	17%
Latin America & Caribbean	315,000	465,000	68%
East, South & South East Asia	180,000	1,100,000	16%
Europe and Central Asia	21,000	160,000	13%
Middle East & North Africa	4,000	75,000	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330,000</b>	<b>6.5 million</b>	<b>20%</b>

Note: Some numbers do not add up due to rounding

### Resource Needs

- In 2005, a total of US\$ 8.3 billion was estimated to be available for AIDS funding; this figure is estimated to rise to US\$ 8.9 billion in 2006 and US\$ 10 billion in 2007. But it falls short of what is needed -- US\$ 14.9 billion in 2006, US\$ 18.1 billion in 2007 and US\$ 22.1 billion in 2008.
- For treatment and care, about 55% of these resources will be needed in 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.

### AIDS Resource Needs (US\$ billion)

	2006	2007	2008	Totals for 2006–2008*
Prevention	8.4	10.0	11.4	29.8
Treatment and care	3.0	4.0	5.3	12.3
Orphans & vulnerable children	1.6	2.1	2.7	6.4
Programme costs	1.5	1.4	1.8	4.6
Human resources	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>55.1</b>

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