



A DARE TO REMEMBER: FACT SHEET ON HIV/AIDS

- There are 33 million people living with HIV worldwide. Two-thirds (22 million) live in sub-Saharan Africa where AIDS is the leading cause of death.ⁱ
- In 2007, there were 2.7 million new HIV infections – 7,400 people every day.ⁱⁱ
- Young people aged 15-24 account for 45% of all new HIV infections.ⁱⁱⁱ
- For every 2 people accessing HIV treatment, another 5 people are becoming infected with HIV.^{iv}
- Only one-third of the 9.7 million people in need of treatment were receiving it at the end of 2007.^v
- Only one in three HIV-positive pregnant women (33%) receives treatment to prevent the transmission of the virus to their child.^{vi}

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:

- Sub-Saharan Africa is home to just over 10% of the world's population but accounts for more than two-thirds (67%) of all people living with HIV. More than 40% of the region's population lives on less than one US dollar per day.^{vii}
- In 2007, national adult HIV prevalence exceeded 15% of the total population in seven countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe).^{viii}
- The estimated 5.7 million South Africans living with HIV in 2007 make this the largest HIV epidemic in the world. Meanwhile, the 26% HIV prevalence found in adults in Swaziland in 2006 is the highest prevalence ever documented in a national population-based survey anywhere in the world.^{ix}
- In Lesotho and parts of Mozambique, HIV prevalence among pregnant women is increasing. In some of the provinces in the central and southern zones of the country, adult HIV prevalence has reached or exceeded 20%, while infections continue to increase among young people (ages 15–24).^x
- Sub-Saharan Africa is home to 90% of the world's 2 million children living with HIV.^{xi}
- The HIV epidemic has resulted in history's single sharpest reversal in human development. In the most heavily affected countries, HIV has reduced life expectancy, deepened poverty among vulnerable households and communities, skewed the size of populations, undermined national systems, and weakened institutional structures.^{xii}



- In sub-Saharan Africa, nearly 12 million children under age 18 have lost one or both parents to HIV:
 - o In Botswana and Zambia, an estimated 20% of children under 17 are orphans, with most orphaned as a result of HIV.
 - o Zimbabwe reports that 24% of its children (ages 0-17) have lost one or both parents to HIV.
 - o In Namibia, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, 40-60% of orphaned children are cared for by grandmothers.^{xiii}
- In 11 countries with HIV prevalence of 5% or greater, only 15% of households with orphans received any form of assistance in 2007.^{xiv}
- Recent data from 11 African countries clearly link higher education levels with lower HIV prevalence. A recent study in rural South Africa found that each additional year of educational attainment reduced the risk of HIV infection by 7%.^{xv}
- Girls who complete primary education are more than twice as likely to use condoms, while girls who finish secondary education are between four and seven times more likely to use condoms, and are less likely to be infected with HIV.^{xvi}
- Women account for two-thirds of all caregivers for people living with HIV in Africa.^{xvii}
- In several African countries, the risk of HIV among women who have experienced gender-based violence may be up to three times higher than among those who have not.^{xviii}

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ⁱ UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
ⁱⁱ UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
ⁱⁱⁱ UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 24 August 2009.
^{iv} UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
^v UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
^{vi} UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
^{vii} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 88.
^{viii} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 215.
^{ix} UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
^x UNAIDS. <http://www.unaids.org/learnmore/en/index.html>. Accessed 21 August 2009.
^{xi} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 216.
^{xii} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 161.
^{xiii} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 163-164.
^{xiv} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 178.
^{xv} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 69.
^{xvi} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 70.
^{xvii} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 168.
^{xviii} UNAIDS. 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2008, p. 72.