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EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION– FACT SHEET 2013

Progress towards the 2011 Political Declaration

- A few countries in the region have already reached some of the ten HLM targets, several others are on track to reach them by 2015

A decline in new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths

- In 2011, there were an estimated 1.2 million [1.1 million–1.3 million] new HIV infections in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) compared to 1.7 million [1.6 million–1.9 million] new infections in 2001—a 30% decline.
- All countries in the region showed a decline in new infections between 2001 and 2011, with the exception of Uganda, Tanzania, Comoros and Madagascar.
- Between 2005 and 2011, the number of people dying from AIDS-related causes in ESA declined by 38%, from 1.3 million [1.2 million–1.4 million] to 800 000 [730 000 – 890 000].

Progress in preventing new infections among children

- Between 2009 and 2011, the number of children newly infected with HIV in ESA fell by 33%.
 - Between 2009 and 2012, the number of children newly infected with HIV declined by more than 50% in 6 countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia, and by 30–49% in Kenya, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. In Angola and Lesotho, the decline between 2009 and 2012 was less than 30%.
- In 2011, coverage of services to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV in ESA reached 72% [64%–80%].
 - 5 countries in the region achieved PMTCT coverage of more than 80% in 2011: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia.
 - 4 countries reported PMTCT coverage of less than 25%: Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia and South Sudan

Progress in HIV treatment coverage

- In 2012, an estimated 6.3 million people living with HIV in ESA were receiving antiretroviral therapy, up from 5.1 million in 2011
 - The ESA region accounts for 65% of all people who received ART globally in 2012
 - Using the 2010 WHO eligibility criteria, 5 countries in the region had achieved more than 80% coverage of HIV treatment by 2011: Botswana, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland and Zambia.
 - Kenya, Malawi, South Africa and Zimbabwe achieved more than 60% coverage of HIV treatment among people living with HIV and meeting the treatment eligibility criteria.
 - Coverage of antiretroviral therapy in 3 countries in the region—Madagascar, Comoros and South Sudan—was less than 20% in 2011.

Treatment coverage for children remains low

- There was little improvement in treatment coverage for children between 2009 and 2012.
- Coverage of children eligible for treatment was only 33% [30 – 37%] in 2011

Reduction in tuberculosis deaths among people living with HIV in the region

- TB deaths among people living with HIV declined by 30% between 2005 and 2011.
- Total number of TB deaths among people living with HIV in 2011 was 230 000.

Improvement in domestic AIDS investments

- Reliance on donor funding is still a major challenge in the region. In 4 countries (Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Zimbabwe) more than 75% of total spending on the AIDS response was still dependent on external resources.
- However, some countries made remarkable strides in increasing domestic funding to support the national AIDS response. For example:
 - Botswana, Seychelles and South Africa cover more than 75% of their national HIV responses through domestic public sources;
 - Angola, Lesotho, Mauritius and Namibia fund more than 50% of their national HIV responses through domestic sources.

Stigma and discrimination continue to hamper effective HIV responses in the region

- Most countries' national strategic plans for HIV contain commitments to a rights-based response, but actual programmes to advance these commitments are lacking in most countries

Eastern and Southern Africa remains the most heavily affected region in the global HIV epidemic

- In 2011, an estimated 17.1 million [16.3–17.9 million] people living with HIV resided in ESA, representing 50% of the global HIV burden.
- In 2011, 57% of women and 67% of children living with HIV resided in ESA.
- 55% of children who were newly infected globally with HIV in 2011 were in the ESA region.

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