

## SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

- There were an estimated **23.5** [22 200 000 - 24 700 000] million people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa in 2011, including 3.1 million children.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, an estimated **1.7 million** [1.6 million – 1.9 million] people were newly infected with HIV in 2011.
  - Approximately **300 000** [250 000–350 000] children were newly infected with HIV in the region in 2011—a 26% decline in infections since 2009.
  - More than 90% of children living with HIV globally live in sub-Saharan Africa.
- A majority of adult HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa resulted from unprotected sexual intercourse, including paid sex and sex between men.
- Nearly **6.2** million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa in 2011, up from just 100 000 in 2003.
- More than half (**56%** [53 – 60%]) of people eligible for antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa were receiving it in 2011.
  - There was a 22% increase in the number of people receiving HIV treatment in 2011 compared to a year earlier: 6.2 million versus 5.1 million.
  - According to preliminary estimates from country reports, the most dramatic progress was seen in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya: In 2011, at least 300 000 people in South Africa were newly enrolled in treatment; 100 000 in Kenya; and 150 000 in Zimbabwe.
  - Many other countries, including Botswana, Namibia, Rwanda and Swaziland have already achieved high levels of treatment coverage.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, increased access to HIV treatment has reduced the number of people dying from AIDS-related causes, from an annual peak of **1.8 million** [1.6 million – 1.9 million] in 2005 to **1.2 million** [1.1 million – 1.3 million] in 2011.
  - 550 000 (or 31%) fewer people died from AIDS-related causes in 2011 than in 2005.
- More than 80% of people living with HIV and tuberculosis are in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Women and girls comprise 60% of people living with HIV in the region.
- More than 80% of antiretroviral drugs dispensed in sub-Saharan Africa are imported.

## SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

- There were **4.2** million [3 100 000 - 4 700 000] people living with HIV in South and South-East Asia in 2011, including 180 000 children.
- In 2011, the number of people newly infected with HIV in South and South-East Asia was **300 000** [220 000 – 340 000].
  - An estimated **21 000** [14 000 – 27 000] children became infected with HIV in South and South-East Asia in 2011.
- An estimated **270 000** [140 000 – 600 000] people died from AIDS-related causes in this region in 2011.

## EAST ASIA

- There were **830 000** [590 000 - 1 200 000] people living with HIV in East Asia in 2011, including 16 000 children.
- The number of people newly infected with HIV in the region was **89 000** [44 000 – 170 000], including about **2000** [<1000 – 4100] children.
- An estimated **60 000** [42 000 – 83 000] people died from AIDS-related causes in East Asia in 2011.

## LATIN AMERICA

- There were **1.4** million [1 100 000 - 1 700 000] people living with HIV in Latin America in 2011, including 40 000 children.
- In 2011, the number of people newly infected with HIV in the region was **86 000** [52 000–140 000].
  - This included an estimated **2000** [<1000–3900] new HIV infections among children.
- In most countries in this region, HIV is spreading in and around networks of men who have sex with men.
- Latin America has a high coverage of antiretroviral treatment, at 70% [61 – 82%].
- Wide access to antiretroviral therapy has helped reduce the annual number of AIDS-related deaths: from **63 000** [35 000–105 000] 10 years earlier to **57 000** [35 000–86 000] in 2011.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

- There were **860 000** [780 000 – 960 000] people living with HIV in Western and Central Europe in 2011, including 1800 children.
- In Western and Central Europe, the number of people newly infected with HIV was **30 000** [21 000 – 40 000].
  - Less than 200 children were newly infected with HIV in the region in 2011.
- An estimated **9300** [8300 – 10 000] people died of AIDS-related causes in Western and Central Europe in 2011.

## NORTH AMERICA

- There were **1.4** [1 100 000 – 2 000 000] million people living with HIV in North America in 2011, including 4500 children.
- The number of people newly infected with HIV in the region in 2011 was **58 000** [21 000–130 000].
  - Less than 100 children in the region became infected with HIV in 2011.
- An estimated **20 000** [16 000 – 27 000] people in North America died of AIDS-related causes in 2011.

## EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

- There were **1.5** million [1 300 000 – 1 800 000] people living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in 2011, including 17 000 children.
- An estimated **170 000** [110 000 – 220 000] people were newly infected with HIV in 2011.
  - This included about **1700** [1400 – 2200] new HIV infections among children.
- There is no sign that the epidemics in Eastern Europe and Central Asia are slowing down.
  - In the Russian Federation, newly reported HIV cases increased from 39 207 in 2005 to 62 581 in 2010.
  - Newly reported HIV cases have also increased in the smaller epidemics of Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) since 2005.
- Treatment coverage in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is **23%** [20–27%].
- In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, AIDS-related deaths continue to rise.
  - In 2011, an estimated **90 000** [74 000 – 110 000] people died of AIDS-related causes compared to **15 000** [11 000 – 26 000] in 2001.

## CARIBBEAN

- There were **230 000** [200 000 – 250 000] people living with HIV in the Caribbean in 2011.
- The number of people newly infected with HIV in the region was **13 000** [9700 – 16 000].
  - An estimated **1100** children [<1000 – 1400] became infected with HIV in the Caribbean in 2011.
- Heterosexual transmission is a main route of HIV infection in the region, with high HIV prevalence documented among female sex workers.
  - Studies have also found a high HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men—ranging from more than 5% in cities in the Dominican Republic to 8% in the Bahamas, 19% in Guyana and 33% in Jamaica
- The Caribbean has a high coverage of antiretroviral treatment, at **67%** [60–73%].

- In the Caribbean, an estimated **10 000** [8000–12 000] people died from AIDS-related causes in 2011, about half as many as in 2001.

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

- There were an estimated **330 000** [250 000 – 450 000] people living with HIV in Middle East and North Africa in 2011, including 19 000 children.
- In 2011, an estimated **39 000** [29 000 – 60 000] people were newly infected with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa.
  - There were about **3100** [2100 – 4 500] new HIV infections among children in this region in 2011.
- Unprotected sex (including between men) and the sharing of contaminated drug-injecting equipment are the primary drivers of HIV infection in this region.
- Treatment coverage is very low in Middle East and North Africa, at **13%** [10–18%].
  - Coverage of antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy was also low in this region, at just **6%** [4–9%] in 2011.
- AIDS-related deaths in the Middle East and North Africa increased from **14 000** [8600 – 28 000] in 2001 to **25 000** [17 000 – 35 000] in 2011.

## OCEANIA

- There were **53 000** [47 000 – 60 000] people living with HIV in Oceania in 2011, including 3600 children.
- The annual number of people newly infected with HIV in Oceania has declined in recent years, including in Papua New Guinea, which has the largest HIV epidemic in this region.
  - In 2011, an estimated **2900** [2200 – 3800] people acquired HIV in Oceania, 17% fewer than in 2001.
  - Less than **500** [<200–<500] children became infected with HIV in this region in 2011.
- Sexual transmission is the main mode of HIV transmission in Oceania.
- The annual number of people dying from AIDS-related causes in Oceania fell from about **2300** [1700–3000] in 2006 to **1300** [1000 – 1800] in 2011.

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