

REGIONAL FACT SHEET

2011 UNAIDS *World AIDS Day* report

Sub-Saharan Africa

- In 2010, an estimated 68% of all people living with HIV resided in sub-Saharan Africa, a region with only 12% of the global population.
- South Africa has more people living with HIV (an estimated 5.6 million) than any other country in the world.
- Since the peak of the epidemic in 1997, the total number of new HIV infections in the region has declined by more than 26%, from **2.6 million** [2.4 million–2.8 million] to **1.9 million** [1.7 million–2.1 million].
 - In 22 sub-Saharan African countries, the rate of new HIV infections declined by more than 25% between 2001 and 2009.
 - However, in 2010, the region continued to account for 70% of all new HIV infections globally.
- AIDS has claimed at least one million lives annually in sub-Saharan Africa since 1998. Nearly half of all AIDS-related deaths in 2010 occurred in southern Africa.
- Globally, the most dramatic increases in antiretroviral therapy coverage have occurred in sub-Saharan Africa, with a 20% increase between 2009 and 2010 alone.
 - As free antiretroviral therapy becomes more widely available across the region, there has been a steady decline in AIDS-related deaths.

Asia

- HIV prevalence remains substantially lower in Asia than in some other regions.
 - In 2010, an estimated 0.1% of the population in East Asia was living with HIV, and 0.3% in South and South-East Asia.
 - However, the Asian population represents the second largest grouping of people living with HIV globally, due to its absolute size.
- New HIV infections among adults and children in South and South-East Asia declined from an estimated **380 000** [340 000–420 000] in 2001 to **270 000** [230 000–340 000] in 2010.
 - Since the epidemic's peak in 1996, there has been a 40% decline in new HIV infections in South and South-East Asia.
- In East Asia, there has been a small increase in number of adults and children newly infected with HIV, from **74 000** [54 000–100 000] in 2001 to **88 000** [48 000–160 000] in 2010.
- HIV prevalence among key populations (sex workers, IDUs, MSM) remains high in several Asian countries and, over time, the virus has spread to other populations.

[Zero new HIV infections. Zero discrimination. Zero AIDS-related deaths.](#)

Oceania

- The number of people living with HIV in Oceania reached an estimated **54 000** [48 000–62 000] at the end of 2010, about 34% more than the estimate for 2001.
- Since 2001, the number of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths in the region has declined.
 - Between 2001 and 2010, the annual number of adults and children newly infected with HIV fell from **4000** [3300–4600] to **3300** [2400–4200].
 - AIDS-related deaths in this same time period declined from **1800** [1300–2900] to **1600** [1200–2000].

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- Since 2001, there has been a 250% increase in the number of people living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
 - The estimated number of adults and children living with HIV in the region grew from **410 000** [340 000–490 000] in 2001 to **1.5 million** [1.3–1.7 million] in 2010.
- Russia and the Ukraine account for nearly 90% of the regional epidemic, although considerable transmission also occurs to the sexual partners of people who inject drugs.
- Over the past decade, there has been a considerable increase in the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region:
 - In 2010, an estimated **90 000** [74 000–110 000] adults and children died of AIDS, up from **7800** [6000–11 000] in 2001.
- Injecting drug use remains the leading cause of HIV infection in this region.

North America and Western and Central Europe

- HIV epidemics in these two regions remain relatively stable.
 - In West and Central Europe, the number of adults and children who became newly infected with HIV annually between 2001 and 2010 remained unchanged, at **30 000** [22 000–39 000].
 - In North America, there was a small increase in the number of annual new HIV infections among adults and children, from **49 000** [34 000–70 000] in 2001 to **58 000** [24 000–130 000] in 2010.
- In both regions, the total number of people living with HIV reached an estimated 2.2 million in 2010, about one third (34%) more than in 2001.
 - This increase reflects the wide-scale availability of antiretroviral therapy, which has significantly reduced AIDS-related mortality.
- Recent trends vary in West and Central Europe. For example, in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia, rates of diagnosed HIV cases doubled between 2000 and 2009. In Latvia, Portugal and Romania, new HIV diagnoses decreased by more than 20%.

Latin America

- The HIV epidemics in Latin America are generally stable.
 - Between 2001 and 2010, adult HIV prevalence in the region remained unchanged at 0.4%.
 - Since 2001, there have been an estimated **100 000** [73 000–140 000] new HIV infections each year.
- As AIDS-related deaths decline due to greater access to life-saving antiretroviral therapy, the total number of people living with HIV is increasing.
 - An estimated **1.5 million** [1.2–1.7 million] people were living with HIV in 2010, up from **1.3 million** [1.0–1.7 million] in 2001.
- More than one third (36%) of adults living with HIV in this region in 2010 were women.

Caribbean

- The epidemic in the Caribbean has slowed considerably since the mid 1990's.
 - An estimated **12 000** [9400–17 000] adults and children were newly infected with HIV in 2010, down from **19 000** [16 000–22 000] in 2001.
 - Since 2001, new HIV infections have declined by an estimated 25% in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica and by about 12% in Haiti.
- AIDS-related deaths have decreased significantly, from **18 000** [14 000–22 000] in 2001 to **9000** [6900–12 000] in 2010.
- Increased access to HIV prevention services for pregnant women has led to a steep decline in the number of children newly infected with HIV and in AIDS-related deaths among children.
- Despite progress, the Caribbean continues to have the second highest regional HIV prevalence (0.9%) after sub-Saharan Africa.
- Unprotected sex remains the primary mode of transmission in the region.

Middle East and North Africa

- Over the past decade, there has been an increase in the number of people living with HIV in the region. New HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths are also on the rise.
 - The estimated number of adults and children living with HIV increased from **320 000** [190 000–450 000] in 2001 to **470 000** [350 000–570 000] in 2010.
 - The estimated number of adults and children newly infected with HIV grew from **43 000** [31 000–57 000] in 2001 to **59 000** [40 000–73 000] in 2010.
 - AIDS-related deaths among adults and children in the region rose from an estimated **22 000** [9700–38 000] in 2001 to **35 000** [25 000–42 000] in 2010.
- HIV prevalence in the region, estimated at 0.2% in 2010, remains low—except in Djibouti and South Sudan where the epidemic is becoming generalized (national HIV prevalence exceeds 1%).