ETHIOPIA

2014 PROGRESS REPORT
ON THE GLOBAL PLAN

towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive
ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia achieved a 57% reduction in new HIV infections among children between 2009 and 2013. The percentage of women receiving antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission increased from 9% in 2009 to 55% in 2013. Challenges remain in maintaining women on antiretroviral medicines throughout the breastfeeding period, as the final HIV transmission rate remains elevated, at 25%. Paediatric diagnosis and treatment remains an area for further focus and strengthening; in 2013, only 21% of HIV-exposed infants received timely early infant diagnosis, and 9% of children 0–14 years of age living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.

**The number of new HIV infections among children (0–14 years old)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Percentage of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV with access to antiretroviral therapy**
Increasing coverage of antiretroviral medicines has translated into decreasing rates of HIV transmission from mother to child

Coverage

HIV transmission rate from mother to child at six weeks

Final HIV transmission rate from mother to child, including during breastfeeding

The number of women (15–49 years old) acquiring HIV increased by 74% since 2009

Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral medicines, and the proportion receiving lifelong antiretroviral therapy

Percentage of unmet need for family planning

Source: UNAIDS 2013 estimates, unless otherwise noted. Every year countries update their HIV estimates including the historical trends of those estimates. The 2013 results reflect updated surveillance and programme data and improved models. The 2013 estimates are likely to differ to estimates produced in earlier years and are believed to be more accurate than previous estimates. Pediatric ART coverage is based on all children living with HIV, while in previous years it was restricted to children eligible for ART.