

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has reduced new HIV infections among children by 84% since 2009, the second highest reduction among the Global Plan focus countries. By 2015 South Africa had also exceeded two major Global Plan milestones: an estimated final transmission rate of 2%, and provision of antiretroviral medicines to more than 95% of pregnant women living with HIV. South Africa has been implementing Option B+ since 2013. In 2015 over 95% of infants exposed to HIV received an early infant diagnosis test by two months of age, and 74% of all children younger than 15 years living with HIV received antiretroviral therapy. New infections among women of reproductive age have continued to increase, however, and cumulatively 1.2 million acquired HIV between 2009 and 2015, indicating the need to strengthen primary prevention.



5 100

NEW INFECTIONS AMONG CHILDREN IN 2015



9 OUT OF 10

PREGNANT WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV ACCESSING ANTIRETROVIRAL MEDICINES TO PREVENT MOTHER-TO-CHILD-TRANSMISSION OF HIV



84%

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG CHILDREN, 2009–2015

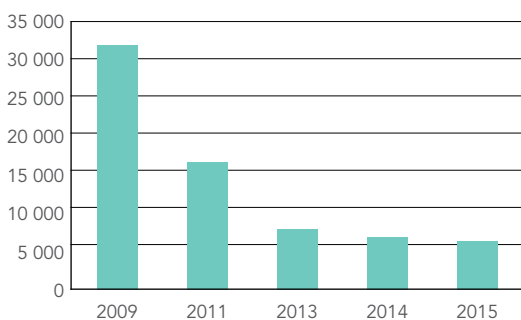


2%

RATE OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION, INCLUDING DURING BREASTFEEDING

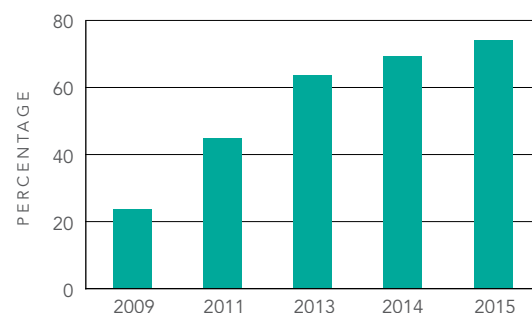
NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG CHILDREN

Number of new HIV infections among children (aged 0–14 years)



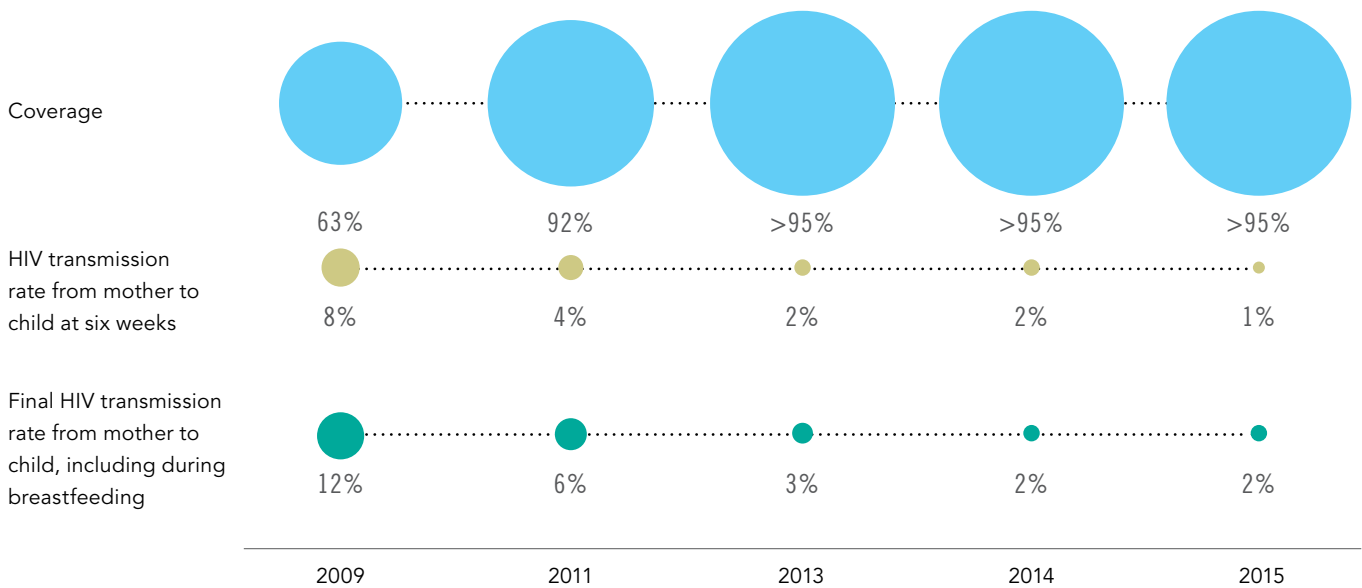
ART COVERAGE AMONG CHILDREN

Percentage of children (aged 0–14 years) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy



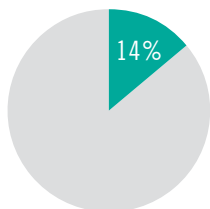
COVERAGE VS. TRANSMISSION

Increasing coverage of antiretroviral medicines has translated into decreasing rates of HIV transmission from mother to child



FAMILY PLANNING—UNMET NEED

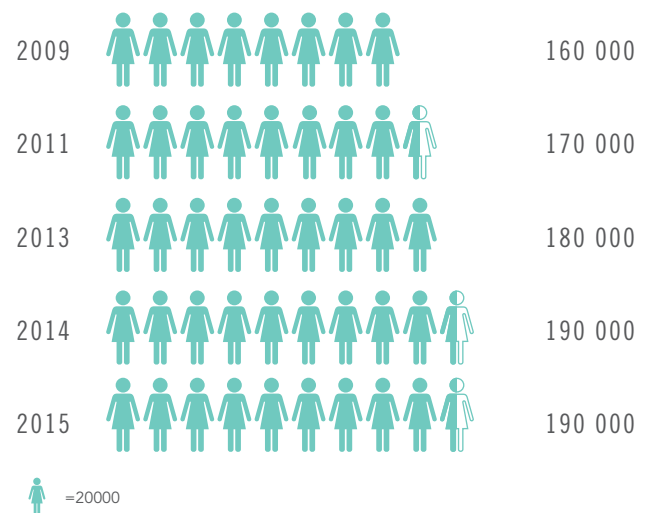
Percentage of unmet need for family planning



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2003, all currently married women (aged 15–49 years).

WOMEN ACQUIRING HIV INFECTION

The number of women (15–49 years old) acquiring HIV increased by 18% since 2009



Source: UNAIDS 2016 estimates, unless otherwise noted. Every year, countries update their HIV estimates, including the historical trends of those estimates. The 2016 results reflect updated surveillance and programme data and improved models. The 2016 estimates are likely to differ to estimates produced in earlier years and are believed to be more accurate. Paediatric antiretroviral therapy coverage is based on all children living with HIV, while in previous years it was restricted to children eligible for antiretroviral therapy.

EARLY INFANT DIAGNOSIS

Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test by two months of age

