

# 7. TOWARDS UNIVERSAL ACCESS: THE WAY FORWARD

Overall, progress in scaling up the health sector response to meet universal access targets for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support has accelerated. Key health sector interventions, such as antiretroviral therapy, prevention of mother-to-child transmission and testing and counselling, are increasingly available and accessible. Stronger national commitment, financial investment and technical guidance along with multilateral, bilateral and private sector initiatives have contributed to this progress.

Nevertheless, even at the current pace of scale-up, few countries are on course to meet universal access targets by 2010 or those laid out in the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Although the gains in scaling up treatment are impressive, the annual number of new HIV infections continues to outstrip the annual additional number of people who receive treatment. In 2007, about 2.5 million people were newly infected with HIV, but less than 1 million more people received antiretroviral therapy compared with the end of 2006.

Predictable and sustainable funding, continuing political commitment, better coordination among stakeholders and additional research are required to address the formidable challenges that face the health sector. Proven HIV prevention measures, coupled with increased testing and counselling services, must be made more widely available to prevent new infections, and efforts must continue to expand access to treatment, care and support services for people living with HIV.

To achieve universal access goals, countries and partners must focus on the following priority areas in the health sector.

## 1. Strengthening the role of the health sector in HIV prevention

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### 1.A Scaling up implementation of proven HIV prevention interventions

The health sector can and must play a greater role in scaling up and sustaining proven HIV prevention interventions, such as condom use and harm reduction strategies. HIV prevention must be an integral part of services for reproductive health, family planning and managing sexually transmitted infections.

Population groups at high risk of HIV infection, such as sex workers, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men and prisoners, continue to face barriers to accessing health services in many countries. The health sector must intensify its efforts to make evidence-based HIV prevention services available and accessible to these population groups.

The health sector also needs to ensure better follow-up of people diagnosed with HIV to ensure that they have access to services to prevent opportunistic infections and optimize their own health and to prevent further transmission.

### 1.B Intensifying interventions in health care settings

Patients and health care workers continue to be at risk of HIV infection in health care settings. Countries must ensure that universal precautions against HIV infection, including universal, quality-assured screening of blood supplies and injection safety, are implemented.

Countries must also expand the availability of post-exposure prophylaxis in health care settings for occupational and non-occupational exposure to HIV and provide appropriate training to service providers to effectively assess the risk of exposure and to manage post-exposure follow-up.

Infection control strategies aimed at preventing the spread of TB require greater attention. These include developing TB infection control plans, "fast-tracking" coughing patients, assuring rapid TB diagnosis and improving ventilation.

### 1.C Expanding male circumcision programmes

Male circumcision has been proven to reduce the risk of heterosexually transmitted HIV infection among men in countries with a high rate of heterosexual transmission and a low prevalence of male circumcision. Expanding male circumcision programmes in such settings requires that this intervention be undertaken by trained staff, integrated into a comprehensive prevention strategy and accompanied by accurate information on the limits of its protective effect.

## 2. Overcoming obstacles to increase knowledge of HIV status

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Universal access will not be achieved if people do not know their HIV status. Provider-initiated testing and counselling in health care settings presents an opportunity to increase testing and counselling coverage and to ensure appropriate referral to other health services. Countries must also continue to promote client-initiated approaches to HIV testing and counselling and extend outreach to population groups at risk and to people with limited access to health facilities.

### 3. Strengthening and sustaining efforts to scale up HIV treatment and care

#### 3.A Capitalizing on recent progress in scaling up access to treatment

Many low- and middle-income countries have expanded access to antiretroviral therapy for adults and children, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. However, the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy continues to fall short of the need.

To scale up further, national treatment programmes must continue to provide life-long access to people currently receiving antiretroviral therapy and to deliver services to additional people in need. This includes people who are more difficult to reach, such as rural and populations most at risk. Further, with increased knowledge of HIV status, more people with HIV who are eligible to receive antiretroviral therapy will seek treatment services. International partners need to support countries in scaling up access to treatment through a public health approach based on simplified clinical decision-making, standardized regimens and decentralized and integrated delivery of services.

#### 3.B Ensuring timely access to treatment and high levels of retention

Many adults and children eligible for treatment are diagnosed late in disease progression, and many either die before being able to access antiretroviral therapy or receive antiretroviral therapy too late. Countries must intensify efforts to ensure that people are referred for appropriate clinical assessment following an HIV-positive diagnosis.

Poor retention in treatment programmes threatens to undermine the impact of scaling up antiretroviral therapy services and to increase drug resistance. Improved patient monitoring systems, adequate resources and the integration of treatment programmes with other health services are prerequisites to maximizing the impressive gains made in scaling up antiretroviral therapy.

As treatment programmes are expanded, additional research will be required to guide decisions on when to initiate treatment and the acceptability, efficacy and optimal use of first-line treatment regimens. Additional evidence is also needed on how the public health approach can integrate wider access to laboratory monitoring for people receiving antiretroviral therapy.

#### 3.C Reducing the cost of second-line regimens

Although the cost of first-line antiretroviral drug regimens has declined as a result of efforts by bilateral and multilateral partners, the cost of second-line drug regimens remains high. The cost of second-line regimens must be reduced as scale-up efforts continue, since increasing numbers of people may develop resistance or toxicity related to first-line regimens.

#### 3.D Enhancing collaboration to respond to the dual epidemic of TB and HIV

Urgent action and strong political support are needed to prevent, diagnose and treat TB associated with HIV and avoid the emergence of multi-drug resistant and extensively drug-resistant TB. All national programmes should give greater priority to adopting and implementing WHO's policy on collaborative TB/HIV activities. Higher rates of HIV testing and counselling of people with TB are necessary to increase access to antiretroviral therapy and co-trimoxazole prophylaxis for people living with HIV and TB. The "three Is" – isoniazid preventive therapy, intensified case-finding for active TB and infection control for TB – are vital to expanding the prevention and treatment of TB among people living with HIV.

#### 3.E Scaling up access to care, including co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

Countries must make co-trimoxazole prophylaxis available for adults, children and HIV-exposed infants. Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis is safe and one of the most cost-effective interventions for people living with HIV in resource-limited settings. However implementation has been slow, especially in rural areas. These policies should be implemented more widely to ensure that more adults and children enrolled in HIV care have sustained access to co-trimoxazole prophylaxis.

#### 3.F Developing comprehensive strategies to prevent, diagnose and treat viral hepatitis and HIV coinfection

HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C coinfection represent a substantial public health threat, particularly in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with high rates of HIV transmission through injecting drug use and of high levels of hepatitis C. Considering the great anticipated impact of HIV and hepatitis B and C coinfection in the coming years, countries must devote more resources to gauging the magnitude of

disease associated with hepatitis B and hepatitis C among people living with HIV and expand access to diagnosis, prevention and treatment strategies and policies for hepatitis B and hepatitis C control. This includes measures such as improving access to diagnostic tests, implementing harm reduction programmes and blood safety policies, promoting hepatitis B immunization and providing access to anti-hepatitis B and anti-hepatitis C therapies.

#### **4. Accelerating access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for women and children**

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##### **4.A Strengthening links with maternal, child and reproductive health services**

Health care settings such as maternal, newborn and child health services and sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, are vital points of contact in providing HIV services to women and children. Strengthening operational links between these services will enable health care providers to reinforce HIV prevention and care for women and children, including increasing HIV testing and counselling among pregnant women, early HIV diagnosis among children born to mothers living with HIV and antiretroviral therapy, care and support to women and children.

The high rates of antenatal care coverage in many high-prevalence countries provide an excellent opportunity to expand provider-initiated testing and counselling as a part of comprehensive antenatal screening. Health workers need to be adequately trained and supervised to increase the number of pregnant women who know their HIV status and who can benefit from the necessary interventions.

##### **4.B Scaling up the provision of efficacious antiretroviral prophylaxis regimens**

Global progress in providing access to antiretroviral medicines to pregnant women living with HIV to prevent HIV transmission to their child has been encouraging. Countries must continue efforts to scale up access to antiretroviral prophylaxis with regimens that have been shown to be more efficacious than single-dose nevirapine.

##### **4.C Ensuring access to antiretroviral therapy for pregnant women living with HIV**

Although access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission is increasing, all pregnant women living with HIV must also be assessed for their eligibility to receive antiretroviral therapy for their own health. Identifying and treating women in need of antiretroviral therapy will also reduce transmission and prevent orphanhood.

##### **4.D Expanding infant diagnosis and the availability of care and treatment for children**

The availability of virological testing for infants and the timely reporting of results need to be expanded to ensure that more children receive the necessary care and treatment. Countries must also continue to expand the availability of co-trimoxazole prophylaxis to reduce morbidity and mortality among infants and children living with or exposed to HIV. Further, mothers living with HIV must receive appropriate information and counselling regarding optimal and safe infant feeding practices.

#### **5. Implementing strategies to overcome health system weaknesses**

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Investing in HIV programmes can strengthen health systems if HIV interventions are appropriately integrated with other health services and aligned with national planning processes for the health sector as a whole. Greater attention must be paid to integrating HIV services into primary health care as part of managing chronic diseases while ensuring that the availability of treatment and care for people living with HIV is not compromised.

Countries must invest in building human resource capacity in the health sector by training health workers, decentralizing health service delivery, task-shifting and other approaches to addressing health worker shortages.

Countries must also develop strategies for strengthening procurement and supply management systems to ensure uninterrupted access to antiretroviral drugs. Additional investment and planning are needed to strengthen laboratory infrastructure to provide greater access to diagnostics for HIV testing and patient monitoring.

## 6. Improving the generation and use of strategic information to guide the health sector response

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The availability of epidemiological data and information on access to priority health sector interventions is gradually improving. However, more investment and capacity are needed to generate and use quality information in several critical areas. These include:

- HIV descriptive epidemiology, including HIV incidence;
- the availability and coverage of essential health sector interventions such as HIV testing and counselling, management of sexually transmitted infections, care and access to health services for populations most at risk of HIV infection; and

- the impact and outcome of priority HIV interventions on mortality, HIV incidence, HIV prevalence and strengthening the health system.

Several high-priority operational research questions need to be answered to ensure the most effective delivery of health sector interventions using a public health approach. Increased human resources, research infrastructure and technical guidance will be necessary to implement operational research.

**Annex 1. Estimated numbers of people receiving and needing antiretroviral therapy and coverage percentages, 2006-2007**

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2006 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2007 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Average monthly increase in the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in the last year <sup>d</sup>	Estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, December 2007 <sup>e</sup>			Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy based on UNAIDS/WHO methodology, 2007 <sup>e</sup>			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage, December 2007 <sup>f</sup>			Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy based on country report, 2007 <sup>g</sup>
						Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	
Afghanistan	0	Sep 06	0	Dec 07	0	0	<100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Albania	45	Oct 06	74	Dec 07	2	<100	<100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Algeria	588	Nov 06	929	Oct 07	32	1 000	900	4 900	2 700	10 000	20%	10%	36%	...	
Angola	6 514 <sup>g</sup>	Dec 06	11 540 <sup>g</sup>	Dec 07	419	12 000	10 000	47 000	33 000	110 000	25%	11%	35%	45 287	
Argentina	35 211	Dec 06	38 242	Dec 07	253	38 000	36 000	53 000	38 000	67 000	73%	57%	>95%	38 242	
Armenia	47	Dec 06	78	Dec 07	3	<100	<100	660	<500	1 000	12%	8%	17%	860	
Azerbaijan	7	Dec 06	81	Dec 07	6	<100	<100	580	<500	1 300	14%	6%	24%	...	
Bangladesh	53	Sep 06	178	Dec 07	10	<200	<200	2 400	1 500	4 000	7%	4%	12%	1 125	
Belarus	638	Dec 06	884	Dec 07	21	900	800	4 300	3 000	6 200	20%	14%	29%	1 210	
Belize	381	Sep 06	558	Dec 07	12	600	500	1 100	740	1 700	49%	32%	76%	...	
Benin	7 417	Nov 06	9 765	Dec 07	181	9 800	8 800	20 000	16 000	24 000	49%	41%	60%	21 706	
Bhutan	19	Dec 06	18	Dec 07	<1	<100	<100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolivia	382	Dec 06	496	Dec 07	10	<500	500	2 300	1 700	3 100	22%	16%	30%	1 055	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19	Dec 06	30	Dec 07	1	<100	<100	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Botswana	79 490 <sup>g</sup>	Dec 06	92 932 <sup>g</sup>	Dec 07	1 120	93 000	86 000	120 000	100 000	130 000	79%	69%	91%	110 000	
Brazil	174 270	Dec 06	181 000	Dec 07	561	181 000	172 000	230 000	190 000	260 000	80%	69%	>95%	...	
Bulgaria	196	Dec 06	221	Dec 07	2	<500	<500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burkina Faso	14 079	Dec 06	15 888	Sep 07	350	17 000	15 000	48 000	39 000	58 000	35%	29%	43%	...	
Burundi	8 048	Dec 06	10 894	Dec 07	237	11 000	10 000	47 000	35 000	59 000	23%	18%	31%	23 532	
Cambodia	20 131	Dec 06	26 664	Dec 07	544	27 000	25 000	40 000	34 000	47 000	67%	57%	80%	29 200	
Cameroon	28 403	Dec 06	45 817	Dec 07	1 451	46 000	44 000	180 000	140 000	220 000	25%	21%	32%	86 453	
Cape Verde	223	Dec 06	291	Dec 07	6	<500	<500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 028	
Central African Republic	2 782	Dec 06	8 037	Sep 07	518	9 600	9 100	45 000	36 000	54 000	21%	18%	27%	36 920	
Chad	5 500	Dec 06	7 400	Dec 07	158	7 400	6 700	55 000	41 000	79 000	13%	9%	18%	21 000	
Chile	7 782	Dec 06	10 223	Dec 07	203	10 000	9 200	12 000	9 100	16 000	82%	64%	>95%	9 023	
China	31 140 <sup>g</sup>	Dec 06	35 112 <sup>g</sup>	Dec 07	331	35 000	33 000	190 000	120 000	290 000	19%	12%	29%	85 000	
Colombia	17 540 <sup>g</sup>	Dec 06	...	...	208	21 000	15 000	54 000	39 000	78 000	38%	26%	53%	...	
Comoros	5	Dec 06	7	Dec 07	<1	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100	...	...	...	8	
Congo	3 186	Dec 06	4 716	Sep 07	80	5 000	3 700	29 000	23 000	35 000	17%	14%	21%	...	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2006 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2007 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Average monthly increase in the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in the last year <sup>d</sup>	Estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, December 2007 <sup>e</sup>			Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy based on UNAIDS/WHO methodology, 2007 <sup>e</sup>			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage December 2007 <sup>f</sup>			Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy based on country report, 2007 <sup>g</sup>
						Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	
Costa Rica	2 866	Dec 06	2 952	Dec 07	7	3 000	2 700	3 200	2 800	1 600	4 600	>95%	64%	>95%	3 060
Côte d'Ivoire	36 348	Dec 06	46 007	Sep 07	1 935	52 000	49 000	54 000	190 000	150 000	230 000	28%	23%	35%	165 448
Croatia	291	Dec 06	310	Jun 07	2	<500		<500	...			...			...
Cuba	1 711	Dec 06	3 106	Dec 07	116	3 100	2 800	3 400	1 400	760	2 500	>95%	>95%	>95%	1 887
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	Dec 06	...		...	0			...			0%			...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17 561	Dec 06	...		947	29 000	27 000	30 000	120 000	99 000	150 000	24%	20%	29%	347 490
Djibouti	578	Nov 06	705	Dec 07	9	700	700	800	4 500	3 300	5 900	16%	12%	21%	...
Dominica	37	Dec 06	39	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	...			...			53
Dominican Republic	5 001	Dec 06	8 199	Dec 07	267	8 200	7 800	8 600	22 000	17 000	27 000	38%	31%	48%	...
Ecuador	1 700	Sep 06	3 214	Dec 07	101	3 200	2 900	3 500	7 600	4 500	13 000	42%	25%	71%	...
Egypt	205	Dec 06	209	Dec 07	<1	<500	<200	<500	2 200	1 600	3 100	9%	7%	13%	...
El Salvador	4 712	Dec 06	5 773	Dec 07	88	5 800	5 500	6 100	11 000	7 800	63 000	51%	9%	74%	4 840
Equatorial Guinea	396	Nov 06	859	Sep 07	42	1 000	1 000	1 200	3 100	2 300	4 300	31%	23%	43%	...
Eritrea	1 175	Dec 06	1 301	Dec 07	11	1 300	1 200	1 400	10 000	6 700	15 000	13%	9%	20%	12 940
Ethiopia	53 720	Dec 06	90 212	Dec 07	3 041	90 000	86 000	95 000	310 000	250 000	370 000	29%	25%	36%	260 000
Fiji	...		28	Dec 07	...	<100		<100	<200	<100	<200	...			...
Gabon	5 278	Dec 06	6 373	Dec 07	91	6 400	6 100	6 700	15 000	11 000	21 000	42%	30%	60%	14 598
Gambia	392	Sep 06	423	Sep 07	3	<500		<500	2 300	1 200	3 700	18%	12%	37%	4 787
Georgia	267	Dec 06	334	Nov 07	5	<500		<500	<500	<200	<500	...			476
Ghana	9 420	Nov 06	13 357	Dec 07	303	13 000	13 000	14 000	87 000	69 000	110 000	15%	13%	19%	74 060
Grenada	33	Dec 06	47	Dec 07	1	<100		<100	...			...			129
Guatemala	6 030	Dec 06	7 812	Dec 07	149	7 800	7 400	8 200	21 000	15 000	28 000	37%	28%	51%	11 113
Guinea	4 699	Dec 06	5 228	Sep 07	144	5 700	5 100	6 200	21 000	15 000	27 000	27%	21%	37%	23 250
Guinea-Bissau	349	Dec 06	890	Dec 07	45	900	800	1 000	4 400	2 900	6 600	20%	13%	30%	3 171
Guyana	1 569	Dec 06	1 965	Dec 07	33	2 000	1 900	2 100	4 300	3 200	6 000	45%	33%	61%	3 240
Haiti	8 796	Dec 06	14 514	Dec 07	477	15 000	14 000	15 000	36 000	29 000	43 000	41%	33%	51%	...
Honduras	4 674	Dec 06	5 580	Dec 07	76	5 600	5 000	6 100	12 000	7 900	19 000	47%	29%	71%	9 916
Hungary	412	Dec 06	452	Dec 07	3	<500		<500	2 000	1 200	3 600	22%	13%	38%	...
India	90 597 <sup>h</sup>	Dec 06	158 020 <sup>h</sup>	Dec 07	5 619	158 000	138 000	178 000	...	...	...	...			...
Indonesia	5 100	Dec 06	...		122	6 600	5 000	8 300	43 000	23 000	84 000	15%	8%	28%	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	522	Sep 06	829	Aug 07	28	900	900	1 000	19 000	13 000	26 000	5%	4%	7%	8 730
Iraq	0	Jun 06	0	Dec 07	0	0			...			...			...

Jamaica	2 633	Dec 06	3 637	Dec 07	84	3 600	3 300	4 000	8 500	6 000	11 000	43%	32%	60%	6 000
Jordan	45	Sep 06	53	Dec 07	1	<100		<100	...			...			...
Kazakhstan	326	Dec 06	442	Dec 07	10	<500		<500	1 900	1 200	3 200	23%	14%	36%	1 078
Kenya	125 026 <sup>o</sup>	Dec 06	177 000 <sup>o</sup>	Dec 07	4 331	177 000	166 000	188 000	470 000 <sup>1</sup>	370 000	570 000	38%	31%	48%	407 000
Kiribati	...		5	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	...			...			...
Kyrgyzstan	47	Dec 06	87	Dec 07	3	<100		<100	610	<500	1 100	14%	8%	26%	345
Lao People's Democratic Republic	479	Dec 06	700	Dec 07	18	700	500	900	690	<200	1 200	>95%	59%	>95%	...
Latvia	301	Dec 06	323	May 07	4	<500		<500	2 200	1 500	3 400	15%	9%	22%	763
Lebanon	213	Dec 06	246	Dec 07	3	<500		<500	940	550	2 300	26%	11%	45%	432
Lesotho	14 579	Aug 06	21 710	Dec 07	446	22 000	20 000	24 000	85 000	66 000	100 000	26%	21%	33%	84 791
Liberia	715	Sep 06	1 414	Dec 07	47	1 400	1 300	1 600	8 500	6 100	17 000	17%	9%	23%	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	450	Dec 05	1 000	Dec 07	23	1 000	900	1 100	...			...			...
Lithuania	75	Dec 06	98	Dec 07	2	<100		<200	550	<500	1 200	18%	8%	31%	311
Madagascar	89	Nov 06	138	Dec 07	3	<200		<200	3 200	2 000	5 400	4%	3%	7%	1 206
Malawi	59 980 <sup>o</sup>	Dec 06	100 649 <sup>o</sup>	Dec 07	3 389	101 000	96 000	106 000	290 000	240 000	340 000	35%	29%	42%	252 720
Malaysia	2 700	<05	6 590	Oct 07	86	6 800	6 100	7 400	20 000	14 000	28 000	35%	24%	49%	...
Maldives	1	Dec 06	...		0	<100		<100	<100	<100	<100	...			...
Mali	11 508	Dec 06	12 172	Nov 07	226	12 000	12 000	13 000	30 000	24 000	38 000	41%	32%	51%	31 198
Marshall Islands	...		1	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	...			...			...
Mauritania	256	Dec 06	839	Dec 07	49	800	800	900	3 600	2 100	6 300	23%	13%	40%	1 627
Mauritius	243	Dec 06	321	Dec 07	17	<500		<500	1 500	1 000	2 400	22%	14%	32%	1 200
Mexico	39 295	Dec 06	...		373	43 000	32 000	54 000	76 000	54 000	110 000	57%	40%	80%	...
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...		1	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	...			...			...
Moldova	262	Dec 06	464	Dec 07	17	<500		<500	800	540	1 100	58%	43%	86%	856
Mongolia	2	Nov 06	3	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	<100	<100	<100	...			26
Montenegro	26	Dec 06	...		0	<100		<100	...			...			...
Morocco	1 370	Dec 06	1 648	Dec 07	23	1 600	1 500	1 800	5 300	3 700	7 900	31%	21%	44%	2 230
Mozambique	37 133	Oct 06	85 822	Nov 07	3 745	90 000	85 000	94 000	370 000	290 000	460 000	24%	20%	31%	294 986
Myanmar	4 845	Sep 06	11 100	Dec 07	416	11 000	10 000	12 000	76 000	55 000	100 000	15%	11%	20%	...
Namibia	33 593	Dec 06	52 316	Dec 07	1 394	52 000	50 000	55 000	59 000	48 000	72 000	88%	73%	>95%	...
Nauru	...		...		...	...		...	...			...			...
Nepal	522	Nov 06	1 240	Sep 07	64	1 400	1 300	1 600	20 000	13 000	30 000	7%	5%	11%	19 200
Nicaragua	387	Dec 06	522	Dec 07	11	500	<500	600	1 700	1 200	4 700	30%	11%	43%	1 233
Niger	1 168	Dec 06	1 474	Oct 07	31	1 500	1 500	1 600	16 000	12 000	22 000	10%	7%	13%	8 929
Nigeria	95 008 <sup>o</sup>	Dec 06	145 392 <sup>o</sup>	Sep 07	7 434	198 000	144 000	252 000	750 000	550 000	1 100 000	26%	17%	36%	...
Niue	...		...		...	...		...	...			...			...

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2006 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2007 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Average monthly increase in the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in the last year <sup>d</sup>	Estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, December 2007 <sup>e</sup>			Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy based on UNAIDS/WHO methodology, 2007 <sup>e</sup>			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage December 2007 <sup>f</sup>			Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy based on country report, 2007 <sup>g</sup>
						Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	
Oman	225	Jan 06	260	Dec 07	3	<500	500	<500	20 000	13 000	34 000	3%	2%	4%	7 400
Pakistan	164	Nov 06	550	Dec 07	32	600	500	600	20 000	13 000	34 000	3%	2%	4%	7 400
Palau	2	Dec 06	3	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	...			...			3
Panama	2 835	Dec 06	3 994	Dec 07	97	4 000	3 600	4 400	7 200	5 600	9 300	56%	43%	71%	6 500
Papua New Guinea	1 098	Dec 06	2 250	Dec 07	96	2 300	2 100	2 400	5 900	5 000	6 800	38%	33%	45%	6 348
Paraguay	1 018	Sep 06	1 053	Nov 07	3	1 100	1 000	1 200	4 800	2 900	8 800	22%	12%	37%	3 066
Peru	8 424	Dec 06	10 860	Dec 07	203	11 000	9 800	12 000	23 000	17 000	30 000	48%	36%	62%	...
Philippines	170	Dec 06	336	Dec 07	14	<500		<500	1 100	740	1 500	31%	22%	45%	600
Poland	3 072	Dec 06	3 382	Dec 07	26	3 400	3 200	3 600	9 300	5 500	17 000	36%	20%	62%	4 390
Romania	6 790	Dec 06	6 500	Dec 07	- 24	6 500	6 200	6 800	8 900	5 400	10 000	73%	62%	>95%	6 418
Russian Federation	14 681	Dec 06	31 094	Dec 07	1 368	31 000	30 000	33 000	190 000	120 000	300 000	16%	10%	25%	33 365
Rwanda	34 636 <sup>h</sup>	Dec 06	48 569 <sup>h</sup>	Dec 07	1 161	49 000	46 000	51 000	68 000	58 000	78 000	71%	62%	84%	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	39	Dec 06	...	Dec 07	1	<100		<100	...			...			...
Saint Lucia	50	Dec 06	72	Sep 07	2	<100		<100	...			...			384
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	74	Sep 06	...	Dec 07	2	<100		<200	...			...			...
Samoa	...	Dec 06	6	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	...			...			...
Sao Tome and Principe	51	Dec 06	74	Dec 07	2	<100		<100	...			...			300
Senegal	5 500	Dec 06	6 699	Dec 07	100	6 700	6 000	7 400	12 000	9 600	15 000	56%	44%	70%	10 465
Serbia	608	Dec 06	628	May 07	2	600	500	800	3 700	2 100	7 700	17%	8%	30%	...
Seychelles	82	Dec 06	...	Dec 07	1	<100		<200	...			...			...
Sierra Leone	1 416	Dec 06	2 649	Dec 07	103	2 600	2 400	2 900	13 000	9 000	20 000	20%	13%	30%	...
Slovakia	96	Dec 06	98	Jun 07	<1	<100		<200	...			...			...
Solomon Islands	...	Dec 06	3	Dec 07	<1	<100		<100	...			...			...
Somalia	111	Dec 06	211	Dec 07	8	<500		<500	6 300	3 500	11 000	...			...
South Africa	291 754 <sup>h</sup>	Sep 06	428 951 <sup>(h)</sup>	Sep 07	12 266	460 000	398 000	520 000	1 700 000	1 300 000	2 100 000	28%	22%	36%	889 000
Sri Lanka	69	Dec 06	107	Dec 07	3	<200	<100	<200	780	540	1 100	14%	10%	20%	776
Sudan	968	Dec 06	1 198 <sup>k</sup>	Dec 07	19	1 200	1 100	1 300	87 000	58 000	120 000	1%	1%	2%	...
Suriname	460	Dec 06	729	Dec 07	21	700	700	800	1 600	980	2 400	45%	29%	72%	...
Swaziland	17 160	Oct 06	24 535	Dec 07	503	25 000	23 000	26 000	59 000	49 000	68 000	42%	36%	50%	58 249



High-income countries	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2006 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2007 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>
Andorra	24	Dec 06	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	114	Sep 06	148	Sep 07
Australia	...	...	...	...
Austria	2 101	Dec 05	...	...
Bahamas	1 252	Dec 06	1 244	Sep 07
Bahrain	...	...	...	...
Barbados	623	Dec 06	660	Jun 07
Belgium	6 450	Apr 06	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Canada	21 000	Sep 06	...	...
Cyprus	...	...	151	Dec 07
Czech Republic	570	Dec 06	570	Jun 07
Denmark	2 800	Dec 06	...	...
Estonia	495	Dec 06	772	Dec 07
Finland	450	Aug 06	...	...
France	52 600	<05	...	...
Germany	27 000	Dec 06	...	...
Greece	...	...	3 500	Dec 07
Iceland	100	<05	...	...
Ireland	1 600	Dec 05	...	...
Israel	2 431	Dec 06	...	...
Italy	81 600	<05	...	...
Japan	48	Dec 06	...	...
Kuwait	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	312	Dec 06	...	...
Malta	...	...	65	Jun 07
Monaco	45	Dec 05	...	...
Netherlands	...	...	7 919	Apr 07
New Zealand	...	...	...	...
Norway	900	Dec 05	...	...
Portugal	18 679	Dec 05	...	...
Qatar	...	...	...	...

High-income countries	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2006 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2007 <sup>b</sup>	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>
Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...
San Marino	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	147	Dec 06	157	Jul 07
Spain	77 500	Dec 06	...	...
Sweden	2 800	Dec 06	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	2 133	Dec 06	2 592	Dec 07
United Arab Emirates	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	36 000	Jun 06	...	...
United States of America	268 000	<05	...	...

... Data not available or not applicable.

- a See country classification by income, level of the epidemic and geographical, UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO regions.
- b An increasing number of countries report the number of children younger than 15 years of age receiving antiretroviral therapy, and this table includes them. Annex 2 provides antiretroviral therapy data by age and sex.
- c '<05' indicates that data exist but no update has been received since December 2004. These data should be interpreted cautiously, as they may reflect the situation in early 2004 or even 2003.
- d The monthly increase in the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy during, in most cases, the last six months of 2007, is calculated using two data points in 2007, with the longest period between them and applying a linear projection for each month up to December 2007. For countries with data available for both December 2006 and 2007, the monthly growth is calculated by dividing the growth in one year by 12. Except for Botswana and Zimbabwe, the calculated monthly growth rate only applies to the growth in the public sector. For countries that have not reported treatment data in 2007, the monthly growth is shown in italics.
- e The needs estimates are based on the methods described in the explanatory notes to Annex 2.
- f The coverage estimates are based on the estimated unrounded numbers of people receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated unrounded need for antiretroviral therapy (based on UNAIDS/WHO methodology). The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator: that is, low and high estimates of need. No coverage has been calculated where the estimated need is less than 500.
- g Private-sector data are included in the reported total.

Country	2006	2007
Angola	300	300
Botswana	8 500	9 514
China <sup>1</sup>	500	500
Colombia	1 000	....
India	35 000	35 000
Kenya	5 000	5 000
Malawi	2 624	3 937
Nigeria	5 000	30 000
Rwanda	500	500
South Africa	110 000	100 000
Thailand	10 000	10 000
Zambia	2 000	2 000
Zimbabwe	6 000	10 000

<sup>1</sup>World Bank project

- h By December 2007, the government reported that 118 052 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy through the public sector at 137 sites. Nongovernmental organizations and intersectoral health centres treated about 5000 people at 10 sites. A further estimated 35 000 people were treated in the unorganized private sector. Overall, an estimated 158 000 [138 000–178 000] people were receiving antiretroviral therapy by the end of 2007, including people enrolled through private facilities.
- i Estimates of the number of people needing antiretroviral therapy are currently being reviewed and will be adjusted, as appropriate, based on ongoing data collection and analysis.
- j Includes a private-sector estimate of 100 000. The Department of Health reported a cumulative number of 371 731 for the public sector in September 2007. WHO/UNAIDS adjusted the public sector number for attrition.
- k Two separate reports were received from Sudan: northern Sudan, 895; southern Sudan, 303.
- l No coverage has been calculated as no data have been reported since December 2005.

## Annex 2. Reported numbers of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in low- and middle-income countries by sex and by age, 2006-2007

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Reported number of all males and females receiving antiretroviral therapy					Reported number of adults and children receiving antiretroviral therapy <sup>b</sup>				
	Month and year of report	Males	% of total	Females	% of total	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Children (<15 years)	% of total	Adults (15+ years)	% of total
Afghanistan	Dec 07	0		0		Dec 07	0		0	
Albania		...		...		Dec 07	12	16%	62	84%
Algeria		...		...		Oct 07	45	5%	884	95%
Angola		...		...		Dec 07	363	3%	10 877	97%
Argentina	Dec 07	22 557	59%	15 685	41%	Dec 07	3 654	10%	34 588	90%
Armenia	Dec 07	52	67%	26	33%	Dec 07	4	5%	74	95%
Azerbaijan		...		...		Dec 07	0	0%	81	100%
Bangladesh		...		...			...		...	
Belarus	Dec 07	655	74%	229	26%	Dec 07	69	8%	815	92%
Belize	Dec 07	263	47%	295	53%	Dec 07	65	12%	493	88%
Benin		...		...		Dec 07	542	6%	9 223	94%
Bhutan	Dec 07	10	56%	8	44%	Dec 07	0	0%	18	100%
Bolivia	Dec 07	345	70%	151	30%	Dec 07	22	4%	474	96%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec 07	22	73%	8	27%	Dec 07	1	3%	29	97%
Botswana	Dec 07	32 623	39%	50 795	61%	Dec 07	9 496	11%	73 922	89%
Brazil	Dec 07	109 057	60%	71 943	40%	Dec 07	6 815	4%	174 185	96%
Bulgaria	Dec 07	150	68%	71	32%	Dec 07	3	1%	218	99%
Burkina Faso	Sep 07	5 084	32%	10 804	68%	Sep 07	629	4%	15 259	96%
Burundi	Dec 07	3 486	32%	7 408	68%	Dec 07	1 198	11%	9 696	89%
Cambodia	Dec 07	13 118	49%	13 546	51%	Dec 07	2 541	10%	24 123	90%
Cameroon	Dec 07	16 036	35%	29 781	65%	Dec 07	1 694	4%	44 123	96%
Cape Verde	Dec 07	125	43%	166	57%	Dec 07	23	8%	268	92%
Central African Republic	Sep 07	3 215	40%	4 822	60%	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	380	6%	5 876	94%
Chad	Dec 07	2 738	37%	4 662	63%	Dec 07	148	2%	7 252	98%
Chile	Dec 07	8 495	83%	1 728	17%		...		...	
China	Dec 07 <sup>d</sup>	19 245	56%	15 148	44%	Dec 07	766	2%	33 846	98%
Colombia		...		...			...		...	
Comoros	Dec 07	4	57%	3	43%	Dec 07	1	14%	6	86%
Congo	Dec 07	1 886	40%	2 830	60%	Dec 07	462	10%	4 254	90%
Cook Islands		...		...			...		...	
Costa Rica		...		...			...		...	
Côte d'Ivoire	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	12 349	35%	22 525	65%	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	1 785	5%	33 089	95%
Croatia	Dec 06 <sup>e</sup>	232	80%	59	20%	Dec 06 <sup>e</sup>	5	2%	286	98%
Cuba		...		...		Dec 07	17	1%	3 089	99%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		...		...			...		...	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Dec 06	8 397	48%	9 164	52%	Dec 06	527	3%	17 034	97%
Djibouti	Dec 07	343	49%	362	51%	Dec 07	25	4%	680	96%
Dominica	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	9	24%	28	76%	Dec 07	2	5%	37	95%
Dominican Republic	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	3 661	49%	3 803	51%	Dec 07	589	7%	7 610	93%
Ecuador		...		...		Dec 07	252	8%	2 962	92%
Egypt		...		...			...		...	
El Salvador	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	2 136	48%	2 315	52%	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	693	16%	3 758	84%
Equatorial Guinea		...		...			...		...	
Eritrea		...		...		Dec 07	65	5%	1 236	95%
Ethiopia	Dec 07	40 138	44%	50 074	56%	Dec 07	4 534	5%	85 678	95%
Fiji		...		...		Dec 07	1	4%	27	96%
Gabon	Dec 07	2 886	45%	3 487	55%	Dec 07	73	1%	6 300	99%
Gambia		...		...			...		...	
Georgia	Nov 07	239	72%	95	28%	Nov 07	15	4%	319	96%
Ghana		...		...		Dec 07	576	4%	12 781	96%
Grenada	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	24	53%	21	47%	Dec 07	2	4%	45	96%

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Reported number of all males and females receiving antiretroviral therapy					Reported number of adults and children receiving antiretroviral therapy <sup>b</sup>				
	Month and year of report	Males	% of total	Females	% of total	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Children (<15 years)	% of total	Adults (15+ years)	% of total
Guatemala		...		...		Dec 07	597	8%	7 215	92%
Guinea	Sep 07	2 296	44%	2 932	56%	Sep 07	307	6%	4 921	94%
Guinea-Bissau	Dec 07	321	36%	569	64%	Dec 07	41	5%	849	95%
Guyana	Dec 07	894	45%	1 071	55%	Dec 07	162	8%	1 803	92%
Haiti	Dec 07	6 240	43%	8 274	57%	Sep 06 <sup>e</sup>	439	5%	7 597	95%
Honduras		...		...		Dec 07	751	13%	4 829	87%
Hungary	Dec 07	381	84%	71	16%	Dec 07	7	2%	445	98%
India	Dec 07 <sup>f</sup>	73 061	64%	40 888	36%	Dec 07	8 887	7%	114 133	93%
Indonesia		...		...			...		...	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Aug 07	697	84%	132	16%	Aug 07	21	3%	808	97%
Iraq	Dec 07	0		0		Dec 07	0		0	
Jamaica		...		...		Sep 06 <sup>e</sup>	223	10%	2 122	90%
Jordan	Dec 07	42	79%	11	21%	Dec 07	4	8%	49	92%
Kazakhstan	Dec 07	283	64%	159	36%	Dec 07	71	16%	371	84%
Kenya	Dec 07	60 200	35%	111 800	65%	Dec 07	15 090	9%	156 910	91%
Kiribati		...		...			...		...	
Kyrgyzstan	Dec 07	67	77%	20	23%	Dec 07	26	30%	61	70%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Dec 07	427	61%	273	39%	Dec 07	36	5%	664	95%
Latvia	Dec 06 <sup>e</sup>	181	60%	120	40%	Dec 06 <sup>e</sup>	14	5%	287	95%
Lebanon	Dec 07	192	78%	54	22%	Dec 07	9	4%	237	96%
Lesotho	Dec 07	7 582	35%	14 128	65%	Dec 07	1 553	7%	20 157	93%
Liberia		...		...			...		...	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		...		...			...		...	
Lithuania	Dec 07	81	83%	17	17%	Dec 07	1	1%	97	99%
Madagascar		...		...			...		...	
Malawi	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	51 204	39%	79 284	61%	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	10 238	8%	120 250	92%
Malaysia		...		...			...		...	
Maldives		...		...		Dec 06	0	0%	1	100%
Mali	Nov 07	4 369	36%	7 803	64%	Nov 07	579	5%	11 593	95%
Marshall Islands		...		...			...		...	
Mauritania	Dec 07	469	56%	370	44%	Dec 07	23	3%	816	97%
Mauritius		...		...			...		...	
Mexico		...		...			...		...	
Micronesia (Federated States of)		...		...			...		...	
Moldova	Dec 07	261	56%	203	44%	Dec 07	19	4%	445	96%
Mongolia	Dec 07	3	100%	0	0%	Dec 07	0	0%	3	100%
Montenegro	Dec 06 <sup>c</sup>	17	81%	4	19%	Dec 06	2	8%	24	92%
Morocco	Dec 07	867	53%	781	47%	Dec 07	58	4%	1 590	96%
Mozambique	Nov 07	32 990	38%	52 832	62%	Nov 07	6 320	7%	79 502	93%
Myanmar	Dec 07	6 634	60%	4 466	40%		...		...	
Namibia	Sep 07 <sup>c,e</sup>	13 783	35%	25 939	65%	Sep 07 <sup>c,e</sup>	5 283	13%	34 439	87%
Nauru		...		...			...		...	
Nepal	Sep 07	762	61%	478	39%	Sep 07	51	4%	1 189	96%
Nicaragua	Dec 07	336	64%	186	36%	Dec 07	45	9%	477	91%
Niger	Oct 07	723	49%	751	51%	Oct 07	62	4%	1 412	96%
Nigeria	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	40 643	38%	65 429	62%	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	15 345	20%	61 381	80%
Niue		...		...			...		...	
Oman	Dec 07	200	77%	60	23%	Jan 06 <sup>e</sup>	25	11%	200	89%
Pakistan	Dec 07	415	75%	135	25%	Dec 07	21	4%	529	96%
Palau	Dec 07	1	33%	2	67%	Dec 07	0	0%	3	100%
Panama		...		...		Sep 06 <sup>e</sup>	167	6%	2 726	94%

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Reported number of all males and females receiving antiretroviral therapy					Reported number of adults and children receiving antiretroviral therapy <sup>b</sup>				
	Month and year of report	Males	% of total	Females	% of total	Month and year of report <sup>c</sup>	Children (<15 years)	% of total	Adults (15+ years)	% of total
Papua New Guinea	Dec 07	1 037	46%	1 213	54%	Dec 07	185	8%	2 065	92%
Paraguay	Nov 07 <sup>c</sup>	678	71%	271	29%	Nov 07	104	10%	949	90%
Peru		...		...		Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	322	4%	7 721	96%
Philippines	Dec 07	134	40%	202	60%	Dec 07	4	1%	332	99%
Poland	Dec 07	2 392	71%	990	29%	Dec 07	118	3%	3 264	97%
Romania	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	3 231	50%	3 187	50%	Dec 07	196	3%	6 304	97%
Russian Federation		...		...		Jan 06 <sup>e</sup>	330	7%	4 520	93%
Rwanda	Dec 07	17 980	37%	30 089	63%	Dec 07	4 350	9%	43 719	91%
Saint Kitts and Nevis		...		...			...		...	
Saint Lucia	Sep 07	40	56%	32	44%	Sep 07	2	3%	70	97%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...		...			...		...	
Samoa		...		...			...		...	
Sao Tome and Principe	Dec 07	27	36%	47	64%	Dec 07	2	3%	72	97%
Senegal	Dec 07	2 220	33%	4 479	67%	Dec 07	384	6%	6 315	94%
Serbia	Dec 06 <sup>e</sup>	360	60%	240	40%	Dec 06 <sup>e</sup>	14	2%	586	98%
Seychelles		...		...			...		...	
Sierra Leone		...		...			...		...	
Slovakia	Jun 07 <sup>c</sup>	79	82%	17	18%	Jun 07	0	0%	98	100%
Solomon Islands		...		...			...		...	
Somalia	Dec 07	86	41%	125	59%	Dec 07	5	2%	206	98%
South Africa	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	73 882	36%	130 401	64%	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	32 060	9%	339 671	91%
Sri Lanka		...		...			...		...	
Sudan		...		...			...		...	
Suriname		...		...		Dec 07	58	8%	650	92%
Swaziland	Jun 07 <sup>e</sup>	7 702	37%	12 908	63%	Dec 07	2 123	9%	22 412	91%
Syrian Arab Republic	Dec 07	57	76%	18	24%	Dec 07	4	5%	71	95%
Tajikistan	Dec 07	57	66%	29	34%	Dec 07	4	5%	82	95%
Thailand		...		...		Sep 07	6 687	5%	126 852	95%
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Dec 07	4	27%	11	73%	Dec 07	1	7%	14	93%
Timor-Leste		...		...			...		...	
Togo	Dec 07	2 793	35%	5 187	65%	Dec 07	559	7%	7 421	93%
Tonga		...		...			...		...	
Tunisia	Dec 06	204	68%	94	32%	Dec 06	3	1%	295	99%
Turkey	Dec 06	519	76%	166	24%	Dec 06	5	1%	680	99%
Turkmenistan	Dec 06	0		0		Dec 06	0		0	
Tuvalu		...		...			...		...	
Uganda	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	30 943	37%	52 606	63%	Sep 07	8 532	8%	102 700	92%
Ukraine	Dec 07	4 111	54%	3 546	46%	Dec 07	908	12%	6 749	88%
United Republic of Tanzania	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	30 100	36%	53 346	64%	Dec 07 <sup>e</sup>	11 176	8%	124 520	92%
Uruguay		...		...		Sep 06	70	5%	1 355	95%
Uzbekistan		...		...			...		...	
Vanuatu		...		...			...		...	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		...		...			...		...	
Viet Nam	Sep 07 <sup>c</sup>	6 872	76%	2 118	24%	Sep 07	789	5%	14 180	95%
Yemen	Dec 07	69	64%	38	36%	Dec 07	1	1%	106	99%
Zambia	Dec 07	65 648	44%	83 551	56%	Dec 07	11 602	8%	137 597	92%
Zimbabwe	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	32 377	38%	52 837	62%	Dec 07 <sup>c</sup>	8 237	10%	77 479	90%

... Data not available or not applicable.

a See country classification by income, level of the epidemic and geographical, UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO regions.

b More recent data on children receiving antiretroviral therapy, which were not reported as part of the breakdown by age group, are listed below:

Country	Month and year of report	Children (<15 years)
Bangladesh	Dec 06	1
Burkina Faso	Dec 07	658
Central African Republic	Dec 07	417
Colombia	Dec 07	3
Costa Rica	Dec 06	52
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Dec 07	1 632
Egypt	Dec 07	18
Gambia	Dec 06	83
Haiti	Dec 06	867
Indonesia	Dec 07	19
Jamaica	Sep 07	336
Liberia	Sep 07	92
Madagascar	Dec 06	0
Malawi	Dec 07	10 439
Malaysia	Dec 07	500
Mexico	Dec 06	176
Montenegro	Dec 07	1
Myanmar	Dec 06	287
Niger	Dec 07	104
Panama	Dec 06	214
Saint Lucia	Dec 07	2
Sierra Leone	Dec 06	12
Sri Lanka	Dec 06	0
Turkey	Dec 07	9
Uruguay	Dec 06	160
Uzbekistan	Dec 07	225
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Dec 06	611

c The latest available breakdowns refer to partial or cumulative data sets and do not reflect national-level data. See Annex 1 for national-level data.

d This breakdown excludes 219 people whose sex is not recorded. See Annex 1 for national-level data.

e The latest available breakdowns are not as recent as the latest reported national-level data. See Annex 1 for the latest reported national-level data.

f This breakdown excludes 184 transgender adults and 8887 children (younger than 15 years).

### Annex 3. Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV in low- and middle-income countries, 2007

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Number of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission <sup>b</sup>	Period	Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV needing antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission based on UNAIDS/WHO methods		Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission <sup>c</sup>			Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV needing antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission based on country report	Pregnant women tested for HIV		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving co-trimoxazole prophylaxis within two months of birth		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test by two months of age	
			Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate		High estimate	Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number
Afghanistan	0	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algeria	19	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<200	660	3%	12%	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angola	1 645	Jan 07–Dec 07	18 000	13 000	22 000	9%	13%	22 332	57 605 <sup>d</sup>	7%	899 <sup>d</sup>	5%	...	...	...	...
Argentina	2 193	Jan 07–Dec 07	1 700	1 200	2 400	...	>95%	2 530	584 000 <sup>d</sup>	85%	50 <sup>d</sup>	3%	...	...	2 148 <sup>d</sup>	>95%
Armenia	6	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	45%	6	34 364	>95%	7	35%	0	0%	0	0%
Azerbaijan	6	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<200	...	17%	...	162 565	>95%	1	1%	2	3%	4	6%
Bangladesh	5	Jan 06–Dec 06	<500	<200	<500	...	4%	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	5 <sup>d</sup>	2%	5 <sup>d</sup>	2%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Belarus	127	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<200	...	>95%	144	122 614	>95%	136	>95%	136	>95%	114 <sup>d</sup>	>95%
Belize	55	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<100	<500	...	64%	57	6 345	91%	57	39%	9	6%	51	35%
Benin	1 830	Jan 07–Dec 07	4 500	3 900	5 300	40%	47%	1 158	83 776	23%	984	22%	984	22%	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 244 <sup>d</sup>	19%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Bolivia	34	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<200	<500	...	13%	763	7 933 <sup>e</sup>	3%	28	15%	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 198	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	12 419	Jan 07–Dec 07	11 000	10 000	12 000	>95%	>95%	...	35 970	77%	6 632	58%	9 489	83%	...	...
Brazil	6 188	Jan 07–Dec 07	8 600	5 600	13 000	...	49%	12 535	2 473 604	66%	4 386	79%	...	...	2 626	47%
Bulgaria	1	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burkina Faso	1 480	Jan 07–Dec 07	8 300	6 800	10 000	18%	22%	18 495	61 628	10%	1 366	16%	...	...	68	1%
Burundi	1 102	Jan 07–Dec 07	7 800	5 100	10 000	14%	22%	18 010	17 422 <sup>d</sup>	5%	814 <sup>d</sup>	10%	814 <sup>d</sup>	10%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Cambodia	505	Jan 07–Dec 07	1 600	1 200	2 000	...	41%	4 509	72 450	19%	517	33%	203	13%	43	3%
Cameroon	7 516 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	34 000	22 000	42 000	22%	18%	67 875	200 000 <sup>e</sup>	31%	4 948	14%	1 030	3%	...	...
Cape Verde	51	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	99	6 097 <sup>d</sup>	41%	31 <sup>d</sup>	41%	31 <sup>d</sup>	41%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Central African Republic	3 714 <sup>g</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	11 000	9 800	12 000	34%	38%	36 093	25 517	16%	749	7%	443 <sup>d</sup>	4%	117	1%
Chad	254	Jan 06–Dec 06	18 000	10 000	22 000	1%	2%	...	...	...	128 <sup>d</sup>	1%	63 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Chile	117	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	500	...	23%	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	593 <sup>h</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	6 800	4 300	11 000	6%	14%	787	1 309 625 <sup>h</sup>	8%	683 <sup>h</sup>	10%	650 <sup>d</sup>	10%	...	...

Colombia	144	Jan 07–Dec 07	2 500	1 600	3 700	...	4%	9%	184	145 404	16%	131	5%	...	65	3%
Comoros	0	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	0%	0%	4	181 <sup>d</sup>	1%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Congo	240	Jan 07–Dec 07	4 400	3 400	5 400	5%	4%	7%	1 617	5 549	4%	462	10%	462	462	10%
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	21	Jan 06–Dec 06	<200	<100	<500	...	9%	25%	37	61 000 <sup>d</sup>	76%	40 <sup>d</sup>	28%	40 <sup>d</sup>	40 <sup>d</sup>	28%
Côte d'Ivoire	3 240 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	28 000	21 000	34 000	12%	9%	16%	21 977	48 574	7%	1 672	6%	...	...	...
Croatia	2	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	>95%	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	41	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<200	...	37%	>95%	35	112 434	93%	41	75%	1	41	75%
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3 435	Jan 07–Dec 07	38 000	33 000	46 000	9%	8%	10%	68 865	130 009	4%	1 930	5%	170 <sup>d</sup>	...	...
Djibouti	52	Jan 06–Dec 06	820	610	1 000	6%	5%	9%	...	6 992 <sup>d</sup>	29%	52 <sup>d</sup>	6%	52 <sup>d</sup>	...	6%
Dominica	1	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 224 <sup>d</sup>	...	2 <sup>d</sup>	...	2 <sup>d</sup>	0 <sup>d</sup>	...
Dominican Republic	795	Jan 07–Dec 07	1 600	1 200	2 200	...	36%	65%	1 649	97 350	42%	872	53%	...	43	3%
Ecuador	268	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	800	...	34%	>95%	347	114 000 <sup>d</sup>	40%	251 <sup>d</sup>	54%	...	...	...
Egypt	5	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<200	<500	...	2%	4%	...	1 750	0%	2	1%	2	5	3%
El Salvador	130	Jan 07–Dec 07	650	<500	1 100	...	12%	32%	130	103 498	65%	5	1%	111	116	18%
Equatorial Guinea	103	Jan 06–Dec 06	710	530	950	14%	11%	20%	...	6 300 <sup>d</sup>	33%	...	...	...	...	...
Eritrea	168 <sup>l</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	2 500	1 600	4 000	7%	4%	11%	3 578	34 884 <sup>e</sup>	19%	133	5%	150 <sup>e</sup>	0	0%
Ethiopia	4 888	Jan 07–Dec 07	66 000	58 000	74 000	7%	6%	8%	75 420	157 919	5%	3 031	5%	388 <sup>d</sup>	94 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Fiji	7	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	82%	>95%	7	5 <sup>d</sup>	0%	...	...	2 <sup>d</sup>	...	...
Gabon	494	Jan 07–Dec 07	2 300	1 600	3 500	21%	14%	32%	2 570	10 918	32%	248	11%	58 <sup>h</sup>	...	...
Gambia	133 <sup>l</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	510	<500	800	...	17%	58%	709	15 686 <sup>l</sup>	26%	116 <sup>l</sup>	23%	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Georgia	22	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	41%	>95%	25	49 805 <sup>l</sup>	>95%	23	>95%	21	23	>95%
Ghana	2 896	Jan 07–Dec 07	14 000	12 000	16 000	21%	18%	24%	19 918	109 334 <sup>l</sup>	16%	263 <sup>d</sup>	2%	...	...	...
Grenada	7	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	373	Jan 07–Dec 07	5 300	3 200	8 100	...	5%	12%	2 270	45 549	10%	184 <sup>k</sup>	3%	171 <sup>k</sup>	...	...
Guinea	679 <sup>l</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	6 200	5 000	8 600	11%	8%	14%	1 722	29 919	8%	364 <sup>k</sup>	6%	334 <sup>k</sup>	4 <sup>k</sup>	0%
Guinea-Bissau	349	Jan 07–Dec 07	1 500	1 000	2 100	24%	17%	34%	3 716	6 886	8%	217 <sup>d</sup>	15%	0	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Guyana	144	Jan 06–Dec 06	<500	<200	<500	...	29%	>95%	...	13 041 <sup>d</sup>	>95%	174 <sup>d</sup>	52%	90 <sup>d</sup>	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
Haiti	1 107	Jan 07–Dec 07	5 100	4 200	6 100	22%	18%	26%	5 224	110 114	41%	1 752	35%	...	...	...
Honduras	220	Jan 07–Dec 07	650	<500	1 200	...	19%	79%	...	79 507	40%	6	1%	...	196	30%
Hungary	1	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	2%	8%	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	8 816	Jan 07–Dec 07	64 000	37 000	92 000	...	10%	24%	86 121	2 771 665 <sup>l</sup>	10%	5 043	8%	1 200 <sup>d</sup>	...	...
Indonesia	89	Jan 07–Dec 07	3 300	2 100	5 300	...	2%	4%	...	4 830	0%	25	1%	25	18 <sup>d</sup>	1%
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22	Sep 06–Sep 07	1 300	940	1 800	...	1%	2%	220	158	0%	22 <sup>m</sup>	2%	13 <sup>m</sup>	19 <sup>m</sup>	1%
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Number of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission <sup>b</sup>	Period	Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV needing antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission based on UNAIDS/WHO methods			Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission <sup>c</sup>			Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV needing antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission based on country report	Pregnant women tested for HIV		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving co-trimoxazole prophylaxis within two months of birth		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test by two months of age	
			Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate		Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage
Jamaica	292 <sup>1</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	640	...	45%	>95%	171	12 080 <sup>n</sup>	22%	162 <sup>n</sup>	37%	...	...	...	
Jordan	2	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	<100	<500	...	...	...	0	6	0%	1	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	4	...	
Kazakhstan	126	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<100	<500	...	30%	>95%	210	406 129	>95%	153	87%	130	150	85%	
Kenya	52 858 <sup>1</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	76 000	66 000	86 000	69%	61%	80%	105 000	428 624	30%	18 874	25%	4 534 <sup>o</sup>	17 000	22%	
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kyrgyzstan	3	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<200	...	2%	8%	197	59 794	53%	1	1%	...	...	...	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<100	<500	...	9%	36%	235	1 860	1%	17	14%	16	0	0%	
Latvia	37	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<200	...	33%	75%	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lebanon	...	...	<100	<100	<100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lesotho	3 966	Jan 07–Dec 07	12 000	11 000	14 000	32%	29%	36%	12 750	23 985	41%	2 767	22%	...	3 437	28%	
Liberia	224	Jan 07–Dec 07	3 100	2 400	3 900	7%	6%	9%	...	9 318	5%	197	6%	112	4	0%	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lithuania	9	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	27%	>95%	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madagascar	25	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	760	...	3%	9%	1 521	66 983 <sup>d</sup>	9%	4 <sup>d</sup>	1%	2 <sup>d</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup>	0%	
Malawi	23 158	Jan 07–Dec 07	73 000	64 000	82 000	32%	28%	36%	71 847	280 446	50%	12 039	17%	8 803	2 435	3%	
Malaysia	183	Jan 07–Dec 07	1 300	770	2 000	...	9%	24%	158	380 346	68%	177	14%	...	177	14%	
Maldives	...	...	<100	<100	<100	...	...	...	...	4 438	63%	...	...	...	...	...	
Mali	1 018	Jan 07–Dec 07	8 600	6 800	11 000	...	10%	15%	8 570	48 019 <sup>k</sup>	8%	602 <sup>l</sup>	7%	195 <sup>p</sup>	63 <sup>l</sup>	1%	
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mauritania	45	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	770	...	6%	20%	800	6 840 <sup>k</sup>	7%	21	5%	18	0	0%	
Mauritius	19	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<100	<500	...	6%	23%	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mexico	146	Jan 06–Dec 06	3 100	2 000	4 900	...	3%	7%	...	...	...	146 <sup>d</sup>	5%	...	176 <sup>d</sup>	6%	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moldova	73	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<200	...	51%	>95%	86	36 879	84%	77	93%	0	65	78%	
Mongolia	0	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	0%	0%	13	...	...	0	0%	0	0	0%	
Montenegro	1	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Morocco	42	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	550	...	8%	18%	544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mozambique	44 975	Jan 07–Dec 07	97 000	81 000	120 000	46%	39%	56%	150 995	366 281	43%	26 708	27%	...	585	1%	

Myanmar	1 280 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	4 500	2 900	7 100	...	18%	43%	...	99 789 <sup>d</sup>	11%	1 008 <sup>d</sup>	22%	...	...	...
Namibia	6 022	Jan 06–Dec 06	9 400	7 600	11 000	64%	53%	80%	...	42 322 <sup>d</sup>	80%	6 400 <sup>d</sup>	66%	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	36	Oct 06–Sep 07	1 500	990	2 300	...	2%	4%	...	1 800	4%	34	2%	31	2%	0
Nicaragua	43	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<100	<500	...	15%	44%	...	174	20%	43 <sup>k</sup>	26%	43 <sup>k</sup>	26%	43 <sup>k</sup>
Niger	1 006 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	3 300	2 100	5 000	...	20%	47%	...	6 710	10%	278	9%	...	...	...
Nigeria	12 278	Jan 07–Dec 07	190 000	130 000	240 000	7%	5%	10%	...	207 107	4%	4 259	2%	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	5	Jan 07–Dec 07	2 300	1 500	3 700	...	<1%	<1%	...	3 249	0%	3	0%	0	0%	4
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	71 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	510	...	14%	29%	...	377	...	153 <sup>d</sup>	44%	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	84	Jan 07–Dec 07	1 900	1 800	2 100	4%	3%	5%	...	3 621	4%	25 <sup>d</sup>	1%	60	3%	0
Paraguay	141 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<500	830	...	17%	57%	...	374	23%	86 <sup>d</sup>	19%	42 <sup>d</sup>	9%	54 <sup>d</sup>
Peru	502	Jan 07–Dec 07	1 300	890	1 800	...	28%	56%	...	284 923 <sup>d</sup>	49%	634 <sup>d</sup>	49%	...	...	...
Philippines	1	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<200	<500	...	<1%	<1%	...	2	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0
Poland	63	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<100	<500	...	26%	85%	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	68	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<200	<500	...	22%	42%	...	70	38%	78 <sup>d</sup>	29%	78	29%	156
Russian Federation	6 419	Jan 07–Dec 07	7 300	4 500	11 000	...	59%	>95%	...	3 895 308 <sup>d</sup>	>95%	...	...	...	...	...
Rwanda	6 485 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	11 000	9 100	13 000	60%	51%	71%	...	212 501 <sup>k</sup>	51%	5 951 <sup>k</sup>	55%	...	2 564	24%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	11	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sao Tome and Principe	22	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	>95%	24	3 <sup>d</sup>	3 <sup>d</sup>	...	...
Senegal	264	Jan 07–Dec 07	4 400	3 000	6 300	...	4%	9%	...	385	5%	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	2	Jan 06–Dec 06	<100	<100	<200	...	2%	5%	...	...	6%	2 <sup>d</sup>	3%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%	2 <sup>d</sup>
Seychelles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sierra Leone	919	Jan 07–Dec 07	4 400	3 100	6 200	21%	15%	29%	...	520	20%	216	5%	66	2%	0
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somalia	11	Jan 07–Dec 07	940	510	1 700	...	<1%	2%	...	2 865	...	...	...	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	0%
South Africa	127 164 <sup>f</sup>	Jan 07–Dec 07	220 000	180 000	260 000	57%	49%	69%	...	290 000	64%	89 962 <sup>d</sup>	41%	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1	Jan 06–Dec 06	<100	<100	<100	...	1%	3%	...	55	1%	1 <sup>d</sup>	2%	1 <sup>d</sup>	2%	0 <sup>d</sup>
Sudan	9 <sup>f</sup>	...	18 000	12 000	26 000	<1%	<1%	<1%	...	1 608	0%	2	0%	14	0%	0
Suriname	35	Jan 06–Dec 06	<200	<100	<200	...	18%	57%	...	7 156 <sup>d</sup>	80%	...	...	...	...	...

Low- and middle-income countries <sup>a</sup>	Number of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission <sup>b</sup>	Period	Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV needing antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission based on UNAIDS/WHO methods			Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission <sup>c</sup>			Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV needing antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission based on country report	Pregnant women tested for HIV		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving co-trimoxazole prophylaxis within two months of birth		Infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test by two months of age	
			Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate		Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage	Reported number	Estimated coverage
Swaziland	8 772	Jan 07–Dec 07	13 000	12 000	15 000	67%	60%	74%	13 178	33 838	>95%	7 376	56%	725 <sup>d</sup>	6%	2 517	19%
Syrian Arab Republic	0	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Tajikistan	9	Jan 07–Dec 07	<200	<100	<500	...	2%	11%	438	19 893	11%	9	5%	1	1%	1	1%
Thailand	9 352	Jan 07–Dec 07	10 000	6 400	15 000	...	62%	>95%	6 196	794 406 <sup>s</sup>	85%	6 196 <sup>s</sup>	61%	...	...	...	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	2	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Togo	705	Jan 07–Dec 07	8 000	6 300	10 000	9%	7%	11%	10 329	20 553	8%	749	9%	488	6%	0	0%
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	1	Jan 07–Dec 07	<100	<100	<100	...	1%	3%	...	110	0%	1	2%	0	0%	1	2%
Turkey	4	Jan 06–Dec 06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 070 <sup>d</sup>	0%	4 <sup>d</sup>	0%	0 <sup>d</sup>	0 <sup>d</sup>	0 <sup>d</sup>	0 <sup>d</sup>
Turkmenistan	0	Jan 06–Dec 06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	...	0 <sup>d</sup>	0 <sup>d</sup>
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uganda	26 484	Jan 07–Dec 07	78 000	68 000	92 000	34%	29%	39%	91 000	476 994	34%	13 914	18%	...	...	5 437	7%
Ukraine	3 046	Jan 07–Dec 07	5 200	3 800	6 700	...	45%	79%	3 293	624 000	>95%	3 325	63%	3 325	63%	5 605	>95%
United Republic of Tanzania	31 863	Jan 07–Dec 07	100 000	91 000	110 000	32%	29%	35%	114 800	519 287 <sup>i</sup>	33%	21 093 <sup>i</sup>	21%	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	53	Jan 06–Dec 06	<200	<100	<500	...	20%	76%	...	...	...	68 <sup>d</sup>	51%	70 <sup>d</sup>	52%	70 <sup>d</sup>	52%
Uzbekistan	95	Jan 07–Dec 07	<500	<200	840	...	11%	68%	...	58 063	9%	120	38%	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	310	Jan 06–Dec 06	2 300	1 300	4 600	...	7%	24%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	744	Oct 06–Sep 07	3 900	2 400	6 400	...	12%	31%	5 352	138 682	8%	705 <sup>d</sup>	18%	...	...	...	...
Yemen	2	Jan 07–Dec 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Zambia	35 314	Jan 07–Dec 07	76 000	68 000	86 000	47%	41%	52%	90 252	306 451	65%	15 631	21%	11 884	16%	7 664	10%
Zimbabwe	15 381	Jan 07–Dec 07	52 000	48 000	57 000	29%	27%	32%	16 769	130 429	35%	14 693	25%	9 975	19%	375 <sup>h</sup>	1%

... Data not available or not applicable.

- a See country classification by income, level of the epidemic and geographical, UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO regions.  
 b Most countries have reported data for a full 12-month period in 2006 or 2007. For the countries with data reported for a period of less than 12 months in 2007, the values are projected to a 12-month period, based on the monthly value (see footnote f). Fifteen countries reported data for 2006. They reflect a 12-month period and the values are therefore not projected.  
 c The coverage estimates are based on the numbers of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals and the estimated unrounded need for antiretrovirals (based on UNAIDS/WHO methods). The point estimates and ranges are given for countries with a generalized epidemic, whereas only ranges are given for countries with a low or concentrated epidemic.  
 d The latest reported data are to December 2006.  
 e Data reported for the period January 2007–October 2007.  
 f Data were reported from January 2007 but not for the full year to December. The projection to a 12-month period is based on the monthly value (see the table below for the reported values).

Country	Period	Reported value
Cameroun	Jan 07–Oct 07	6 263
Central African Republic	Jan 07–Jun 07	1 857
Côte d'Ivoire	Jan 07–Jul 07	1 890
Eritrea	Jan 07–Oct 07	140
Gambia	Jan 07–Sep 07	100
Guinea	Jan 07–Sep 07	509
Jamaica	Jan 07–Jun 07	146
Kenya	Jan 07–Jun 07	26 429
Myanmar	Jan 07–Oct 07	1 067
Niger	Jan 07–Jun 07	503
Panama	Jan 07–Sep 07	53
Paraguay	Jan 07–Nov 07	129
Rwanda	Jan 07–Nov 07	5 945
South Africa	Jan 07–Sep 07	95 373

g From 271 programme countries, January–September 2007.

h Data reported for the period September–December 2007.

i Data reported for the period January–September 2007.

j Source: Vishnevskaya-Rostropovich Foundation

k Data reported for the period January–November 2007.

l Does not include social services and private sector.

m Data reported for the period March 2006–February 2007.

n Data reported for the period January–June 2007.

o Data reported for the period April–September 2007.

p Data reported for the period January–August 2007.

q Data reported for the period July–December 2007.

r Northern Sudan reported 3 for the period August–December 2007, and southern Sudan reported 6 for the period January–December 2007, giving a total of 9.

s Data reported for the period October 2006–September 2007. Adjusted data.

#### Annex 4. Estimated numbers of people receiving and needing antiretroviral therapy and antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission and coverage percentages in low- and middle-income countries by WHO and UNICEF regions, 2007

WHO	Estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, December 2007 (range) <sup>a</sup>	Estimated number of people needing antiretroviral therapy, 2007 (range) <sup>b</sup>	Antiretroviral therapy coverage, December 2007 (range) <sup>c</sup>	Reported number of children younger than 15 years receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2007	Number of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission, December 2007	Estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV needing antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission, 2007 (range) <sup>b</sup>	Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission, 2007 (range) <sup>c</sup>
<b>African Region</b>	2 120 000 [1 925 000–2 315 000]	7 000 000 [6 250 000–7 900 000]	30% [27–34%]	158 008	446 000	1 300 000 [1 200 000–1 400 000]	34% [32–37%]
<b>Region of the Americas</b>	390 000 [350 000–430 000]	630 000 [550 000–770 000]	62% [51–70%]	16 571	13 000	36 000 [30 000–45 000]	36% [29–43%]
<b>Eastern Mediterranean Region</b>	7 500 [6 800–8 200]	150 000 [110 000–190 000]	5% [4–7%]	194	<200	24 000 [17 000–33 000]	1% [<1%]
<b>European Region</b>	55 000 [51 000–57 000]	320 000 [240 000–440 000]	17% [13–23%]	2 053	10 000	14 000 [11 000–19 000]	71% [53–91%]
<b>South-East Asia Region</b>	330 000 [290 000–370 000]	1 300 000 [1 000 000–1 700 000]	25% [19–33%]	15 932	20 000	84 000 [54 000–120 000]	24% [17–37%]
<b>Western Pacific Region</b>	89 000 [84 000–94 000]	320 000 [240 000–440 000]	28% [20–37%]	4 822	2 100	16 000 [12 000–21 000]	13% [10–18%]
<b>All low- and middle-income countries</b>	2 990 000 [2 700 000–3 280 000]	9 700 000 [8 700 000–11 000 000]	31% [27–34%]	197 580	491 000	1 500 000 [1 400 000–1 600 000]	33% [31–35%]
<b>UNICEF</b>							
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	2 120 000 [1 925 000–2 315 000]	7 000 000 [6 250 000–7 900 000]	30% [27–34%]	157 968	446 000	1 300 000 [1 200 000–1 400 000]	34% [32–37%]
<b>Eastern and Southern Africa</b>	1 690 000 [1 560 000–1 820 000]	5 300 000 [4 700 000–6 000 000]	32% [28–36%]	132 427	403 000	930 000 [860 000–1 000 000]	43% [40–47%]
<b>West and Central Africa</b>	430 000 [370 000–490 000]	1 700 000 [1 400 000–2 100 000]	25% [20–31%]	25 541	43 000	390 000 [320 000–450 000]	11% [10–13%]
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	390 000 [350 000–430 000]	630 000 [550 000–770 000]	62% [51–70%]	16 571	13 000	36 000 [30 000–45 000]	36% [29–43%]
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>	260 000 [230 000–290 000]	700 000 [570 000–870 000]	37% [30–46%]	11 815	13 000	34 000 [27 000–44 000]	38% [30–48%]
<b>South Asia</b>	160 000 [140 000–180 000]	950 000 [670 000–1 300 000]	17% [12–24%]	8 960	8 900	69 000 [40 000–97 000]	13% [9–22%]
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>	7 700 [7 000–8 400]	130 000 [93 000–160 000]	6% [5–8%]	213	<200	21 000 [15 000–29 000]	1% [<1%]
<b>Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States<sup>d</sup></b>	50 000 [47 000–53 000]	310 000 [230 000–420 000]	16% [12–22%]	1 913	10 000	14 000 [10 000–18 000]	71% [56–>95%]
<b>All low- and middle-income countries</b>	2 990 000 [2 700 000–3 280 000]	9 700 000 [8 700 000–11 000 000]	31% [27–34%]	197 440	491 000	1 500 000 [1 400 000–1 600 000]	33% [31–35%]

Note: some groups do not add up to the total due to rounding.

a Data on children – when available – are included.

b For an explanation of the methods used, see the explanatory notes for annexes.

c The coverage estimate is based on the estimated numbers of people receiving and needing antiretroviral therapy. Ranges around the levels of coverage are based on the uncertainty ranges around the estimates of need.

d UNICEF classifies five low- and middle-income countries (Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia) as industrialized countries, and their values are not included in these totals.

## Classification of low- and middle-income countries by income level, epidemic level and geographical, UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO regions

Country	Classification of economy	Level of epidemic	Geographical region	UNAIDS region	UNICEF region	WHO region
Afghanistan	Low income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Albania	Lower middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Western and Central Europe	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Algeria	Lower middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	African Region
Angola	Lower middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Argentina	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Armenia	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Azerbaijan	Lower middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Bangladesh	Low income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	South-East Asia Region
Belarus	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Belize	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Benin	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Bhutan	Lower middle income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	South-East Asia Region
Bolivia	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Botswana	Upper middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Brazil	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Bulgaria	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Burkina Faso	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Burundi	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Cambodia	Low income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Cameroon	Lower middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Cape Verde	Lower middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Central African Republic	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Chad	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Chile	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
China	Lower middle income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Colombia	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Comoros	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Congo	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Cook Islands	Lower middle income	Generalized	Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Costa Rica	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Côte d'Ivoire	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Croatia	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Cuba	Lower middle income	Low	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas

Country	Classification of economy	Level of epidemic	Geographical region	UNAIDS region	UNICEF region	WHO region
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Not a World Bank member	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	South-East Asia Region
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Djibouti <sup>a</sup>	Lower middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Dominica	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Dominican Republic	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Ecuador	Lower middle income	Low	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Egypt	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
El Salvador	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Equatorial Guinea	Upper middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Eritrea	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Ethiopia	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Fiji	Lower middle income	Low	Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Gabon	Upper middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Gambia	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Georgia	Lower middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Ghana	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Grenada	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Guatemala	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Guinea	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Guinea-Bissau	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Guyana	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Haiti	Low income	Generalized	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Honduras	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Hungary	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Western and Central Europe	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
India	Low income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	Industrialized countries	European Region
Indonesia	Lower middle income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	South-East Asia Region
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Lower middle income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	South-East Asia Region
Iraq	Lower middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Jamaica	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Jordan	Lower middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Kazakhstan	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Kenya	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Kiribati	Lower middle income	Generalized	Oceania	Oceania	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Kyrgyzstan	Low income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Low income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Latvia	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
					Industrialized countries	European Region

Country	Classification of economy	Level of epidemic	Geographical region	UNAIDS region	UNICEF region	WHO region
Lebanon	Upper middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Lesotho	Lower middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Liberia	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Upper middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Lithuania	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Industrialized countries	European Region
Madagascar	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Malawi	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Malaysia	Upper middle income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Maldives	Lower middle income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	South-East Asia Region
Mali	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Marshall Islands	Lower middle income		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Mauritania	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Mauritius	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Mexico	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Lower middle income		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Moldova	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Mongolia	Low income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Montenegro	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Western and Central Europe	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Morocco	Lower middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Mozambique	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Myanmar	Low income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	South-East Asia Region
Namibia	Lower middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Nauru	Not a World Bank member		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Nepal	Low income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	South-East Asia Region
Nicaragua	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Niger	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Nigeria	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Niue	Not a World Bank member		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Oman	Upper middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Pakistan	Low income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Palau	Upper middle income		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Panama	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Papua New Guinea	Low income	Generalized	East, South and South-East Asia	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Paraguay	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Peru	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Philippines	Lower middle income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region

Country	Classification of economy	Level of epidemic	Geographical region	UNAIDS region	UNICEF region	WHO region
Poland	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Western and Central Europe	Industrialized countries	European Region
Romania	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Russian Federation	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Rwanda	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Upper middle income		Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Saint Lucia	Upper middle income		Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle income		Latin America and the Caribbean	Caribbean	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Samoa	Lower middle income		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Sao Tome and Principe	Low income		Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Senegal	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Serbia	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Seychelles	Upper middle income		Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Sierra Leone	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Slovakia	Upper middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Western and Central Europe	Industrialized countries	European Region
Solomon Islands	Low income		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Somalia	Low income	Concentrated	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
South Africa	Upper middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Sri Lanka	Lower middle income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	South Asia	South-East Asia Region
Sudan	Low income	Generalized	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Suriname	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Swaziland	Lower middle income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Syrian Arab Republic	Lower middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Tajikistan	Low income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Thailand	Lower middle income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	South-East Asia Region
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Lower middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Western and Central Europe	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Timor-Leste	Low income	Low	East, South and South-East Asia	East, South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	South-East Asia Region
Togo	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	West and Central Africa	African Region
Tonga	Lower middle income		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Tunisia	Lower middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Turkey	Upper middle income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Turkmenistan	Lower middle income	Low	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Tuvalu	Not a World Bank member		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Uganda	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Ukraine	Lower middle income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
United Republic of Tanzania	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Uruguay	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas

Country	Classification of economy	Level of epidemic	Geographical region	UNAIDS region	UNICEF region	WHO region
Uzbekistan	Low income	Concentrated	Europe and Central Asia	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	European Region
Vanuatu	Lower middle income		Oceania	Oceania	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Upper middle income	Concentrated	Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America	Latin America and Caribbean	Region of the Americas
Viet Nam	Low income	Concentrated	East, South and South-East Asia	South and South-East Asia	East Asia and the Pacific	Western Pacific Region
Yemen	Low income	Low	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Middle East and North Africa	Eastern Mediterranean Region
Zambia	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region
Zimbabwe	Low income	Generalized	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern and Southern Africa	African Region

a For the analysis throughout the report, values for Djibouti have been included in sub-Saharan Africa based on UNAIDS classification, while UNICEF and WHO classify Djibouti under Middle East and North Africa, and Eastern Mediterranean Region respectively.

## STATISTICAL ANNEXES: EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Data collection and validation

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Annexes 1–3 present country data related to two priority health sector interventions for HIV: antiretroviral therapy and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

The data presented in these annexes were collected through three international monitoring and reporting processes.

#### 1) Health sector response to HIV/AIDS (WHO)

At the Fifty-ninth World Health Assembly in 2006, countries mandated WHO to monitor and report annually on the global health sector response to HIV/AIDS in recognition of the fundamental importance of the health sector in achieving universal access. WHO sent an annual questionnaire to its regional and country offices in the fourth quarter of 2007 to collect data on key indicators related to the availability, coverage and impact of priority health sector interventions for HIV (1). Annexes 1–3 present data on selected interventions received from 143 countries by April 2008.

#### 2) Prevention of mother-to-child transmission and HIV care and treatment for children (Interagency Task Team on Prevention of HIV Infection in Pregnant Women, Mothers and their Children)

Since 2004, UNICEF and WHO, on behalf of the Interagency Task Team on Prevention of HIV Infection in Pregnant Women, Mothers and their Children (see Box 5.1), have been jointly tasked with collecting national data to track progress towards goals for preventing mother-to-child transmission and HIV care and treatment for children (2). An annual reporting form (Report Card on Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Paediatric HIV Care and Treatment in Low- and Middle-income Countries) was sent to UNICEF and WHO country offices in December 2007, to facilitate data collection in collaboration with national governments and other in-country implementing partners. By April 2008, 109 low- and middle-income countries had provided data.

#### 3) Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

With the adoption of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in 2001, countries committed to providing a progress report to the General Assembly every two years. The UNAIDS Secretariat facilitates this reporting and develops regular reports for submission to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. As of March 2008, 147 countries had submitted country progress reports to UNAIDS based on international guidelines on the construction of core indicators (3).

All three processes are linked through common indicators and a harmonized timeline for reporting. To facilitate collaboration at the country level, the country offices of WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS worked jointly with national counterparts and partner agencies to collate and validate data in a single collaborative consultation process.

In addition, an international data reconciliation meeting was organized in February 2008 to review and validate data reported to WHO, UNICEF, the UNAIDS Secretariat, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and MEASURE DHS (a project of demographic and health surveys supported by the United States Agency for International Development). When discrepancies were identified between data reported to the different organizations, follow-up letters were sent to UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO country offices to liaise with national authorities to seek clarification and resolve the discrepancies. The analysis discussed in this report uses reconciled data values.

### Explanatory notes for Annexes 1 and 2

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Annexes 1 and 2 present country data on access to antiretroviral therapy.

Annex 1 provides country-specific data on the scaling up of antiretroviral therapy at the national level for all age groups in 149 low- and middle-income countries.

Annex 2 provides data on access to antiretroviral therapy disaggregated by sex and by age (adults constituting the age group 15 years and older and children constituting the age group younger than 15 years). For most countries, this disaggregation relates only to the public sector. Data on the number of children receiving antiretroviral therapy are available for 128 countries. For 27 of these 128 countries, more recent data on the number of children receiving antiretroviral therapy (which were not reported as part of the data breakdown by age group) were also available. Annex 2 includes these data (footnote b).

#### Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy

This report provides the most recent reported data on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in December 2007 in low- and middle-income countries. The report also presents the most recent reported data on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in high-income countries.

The reported data were compiled from the most recent reports (see above) received by WHO and/or UNAIDS from health ministries or from other reliable sources in the countries, such as bilateral partners, foundations and nongovernmental agencies that are major providers of treatment services. WHO and UNAIDS work with countries to obtain as many facility-specific data as possible on the numbers of people receiving treatment.

The estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy at the end of 2007 is derived through two processes: projections to the end of the year for countries that did not report data for December 2007 and analysis of the uncertainty related to these data.

End-of-year estimates are based on simple linear projections of reported numbers, using monthly increases to indicate growth. Of the 149 low- and middle-income countries, 104 countries provided data for December 2007 and hence no projections were necessary. Twenty-two countries provided updates for September 2007 or later, and hence projections of 1–3 months were made to December 2007. Together these 126 countries represent 96% of the total estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy as of December 2007 in low- and middle-income countries. Among the remaining countries, five provided updates for a month between May and August 2007, and the data were extrapolated to December 2007. For 14 countries, data were available only for 2006 and, for one country, only for 2005. Projections were made for only nine of these countries (insufficient data were available for the other five countries). No data were available from four countries.

No projections to December 2007 were made for high-income countries because of the lack of an adequate number of recent data points on which to base extrapolation.

Estimating the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy involves some uncertainty for countries that have not yet established regular reporting systems that can capture data on people who initiate treatment for the first time, rates of adherence among people who receive treatment, people who discontinue treatment, people lost to follow-up and deaths. A particular source of uncertainty is that, in some cases, country-reported figures do not distinguish between people who have ever started antiretroviral therapy and those who are still receiving it (continuing to pick up their medicine). The difference between the two numbers reflects discontinuation of treatment, losses to follow-up and mortality.

Uncertainty may also arise because of the difficulty in measuring the extent of treatment provision in the private sector. Many people receive treatment through local pharmacies and private clinics that do not report through official channels. Private companies may have programmes to support the provision of treatment to workers with advanced HIV disease, but in some cases the data relating to these programmes are not reported to the public health authorities.

Because of such uncertainties involved in estimating the overall number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in a country, Annex 1 indicates uncertainty ranges around the estimates derived for December 2007. For reported data on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy through the public sector, uncertainty ranges from 5% to 25% have been used, depending on the strength of the monitoring system and the comprehensiveness of the reported data (4). The same ranges have been used for countries reporting data on the public and private sectors combined. For data on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy through the private sector, which were reported separately in some countries, uncertainty ranges from 10% to 40% have been used. Annex 1 provides private-sector data in a table in the footnotes.

Annex 1 also presents an update of data on the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2006 published in the previous progress report (5) as more recent reported treatment data for December 2006 became available through the interagency data reconciliation process in 2007 described above. The updated global number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy at the end of 2006 is therefore 2 040 000 [1 850 000–2 230 000] instead of 2 015 000 [1 795 000–2 235 000] as previously published.

### **Estimating treatment need**

UNAIDS and WHO have developed a standard method for estimating the size and course of the HIV epidemic, including estimates of the number of people living with HIV, new HIV infections, deaths attributable to AIDS and treatment need (6,7).

The number of people who need antiretroviral therapy in a country is estimated using statistical modelling methods that include all people who meet criteria for initiating treatment, whether or not these people know their HIV status and their eligibility for antiretroviral therapy (see Box 2.1).

WHO recommends that, in resource-limited settings, adults and children living with HIV should start antiretroviral therapy when the infection has been confirmed and there are signs of clinically advanced disease (6–8). The number of adults with advanced HIV infection who should start treatment is estimated based on the assumption that the average time from HIV seroconversion to eligibility for antiretroviral therapy is eight years and, without antiretroviral therapy, the average time from eligibility to death is about three years. These parameters were revised in 2007: the previous estimates were based on the assumption of seven years from seroconversion to eligibility and two years from eligibility to death in absence of treatment.

The total number of people needing antiretroviral therapy is calculated by adding the estimated number of people eligible for antiretroviral therapy to the number who were receiving treatment in the previous year and survived into the current year.

Annex 1 provides country estimates of treatment need in 2007 based on standard UNAIDS/WHO methods, including uncertainty ranges.<sup>1</sup> Some countries have developed their own methods of estimating the number of people who need antiretroviral therapy, which could differ from estimates derived using UNAIDS/WHO methods. It is not always clear how these country estimates have been generated. For example, in some cases they are based only on registered HIV cases and therefore do not account for people with HIV who are unaware of their HIV status. Annex 3 presents country-generated estimates of need based on individual country methods, but these are not aggregated and are not used for calculating and analysing regional and global coverage.

### **Antiretroviral therapy coverage**

The estimates of antiretroviral therapy coverage presented in Annex 1 were calculated by dividing the estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy as of December 2007 by the number of people estimated to need treatment in 2007 (based on UNAIDS/WHO methods). Ranges around the levels of coverage are based on the uncertainty ranges around the estimates of need (10). When need is less than 500 people, no point estimate for coverage is provided.

## **Explanatory notes for Annex 3**

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### **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission**

Annex 3 provides data on indicators collected through the 2007 Report Card on Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Paediatric HIV Care and Treatment in Low- and Middle-income Countries.<sup>2</sup>

### **Number of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission**

The number of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission is based on national programme data aggregated from facilities or other service delivery sites and as reported by the country. Of 149 low- and middle-income countries, 91 countries reported data for the full calendar year in 2007, 15 countries for the full calendar year in 2006 and 3 countries for a 12-month period but not from January to December. Fourteen countries reported data from January 2007 but not for the full year to December. For these 14 countries, simple linear projections of reported numbers were calculated based on the monthly value. The data for Sudan comprise the data for northern and southern Sudan, which reported for different reporting periods. Twenty-five countries did not report data.

### **Estimating the number of pregnant women living with HIV who need antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission**

The number of pregnant women living with HIV who need antiretroviral medicine for preventing mother-to-child transmission is estimated using standardized statistical modelling based on UNAIDS/WHO methods that consider various epidemic and demographic parameters and national programme coverage of antiretroviral therapy in the country (such as HIV prevalence among women of reproductive age, effect of HIV on fertility and antiretroviral therapy coverage).<sup>3</sup> These statistical modelling procedures are used to derive a comprehensive population-based estimate of the number of all pregnant women living with HIV who need antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission in the country.

Similar to the estimates on antiretroviral therapy need presented in Annex 1, Annex 3 presents uncertainty ranges around the estimated population needing antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and, accordingly, the coverage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission.

### **Coverage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission**

The coverage of antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV is calculated by dividing the number of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV by the estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV who need antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission in the country.

Estimates of coverage are based on the standardized estimates of pregnant women living with HIV who need antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission derived using UNAIDS/WHO methods. Ranges around the levels of coverage are based on the uncertainty ranges around the estimates of need. Point estimates and ranges are given for countries with a generalized epidemic, whereas only ranges are given for countries with a concentrated epidemic. In general, the uncertainty around the estimates of need for preventing mother-to-child transmission in countries with a concentrated epidemic does not allow for releasing point estimates. See the classification of countries by level of income, HIV epidemic and geographical distribution for further information.

<sup>1</sup> Revised estimates of antiretroviral therapy coverage in 2006 (based on updated parameters for estimating treatment need) are published in *World health statistics 2008* (9).

<sup>2</sup> Data for 2004–2006 collected through the same process are also published in other reports (11–13).

<sup>3</sup> The reports of the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections (14) provide further information on this method.

Some countries have developed their own methods of estimating the number of pregnant women living with HIV who need antiretroviral medicine to prevent mother-to-child transmission, which could differ from estimates derived using UNAIDS/WHO methods. It is not always clear how these specific country estimates have been generated. In some cases, they are based only on pregnant women attending antenatal care or maternal health services and therefore do not account for pregnant women who are unaware of their HIV status. Annex 3 presents country estimates of need based on individual country methods, but these are not aggregated and are not used for calculating and analysing regional and global coverage.

In addition, Annex 3 also presents data on the following indicators:

- the number and percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV
- the number and percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving antiretrovirals for preventing mother-to-child transmission;
- the number and percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving co-trimoxazole within two months of birth; and
- the number and percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test by two months.

## Explanatory notes on the classification of countries by income, HIV epidemic level and geographical region

### Classification by income

Unless stated otherwise, all data analysis in this report is based on data from 149 countries classified as low and middle income by the World Bank as of July 2007 (15).

Economies are classified as low, middle or high income according to gross national income per capita in 2007, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method (to reduce the effect of exchange-rate fluctuation). The groups are: low income, US \$905 or less; lower-middle income, US\$ 906 to US\$ 3595; upper-middle income, US\$ 3596 to US\$ 11 115; and high income, US\$ 11 116 or more.

### Classification by HIV epidemic level

HIV epidemics are categorized as low-level, concentrated and generalized based on the following principles and numerical proxies:

#### Low-level

- *Principle:* Although HIV infection may have existed for many years, it has never spread to significant levels in any sub-population. Recorded infection is largely confined to individuals with higher risk behaviour: e.g. sex workers, drug injectors, men having sex with other men. This epidemic state suggests that networks of risk are rather diffuse (with low levels of partner exchange or sharing of drug injecting equipment), or that the virus has been introduced only very recently.
- *Numerical proxy:* HIV prevalence has not consistently exceeded five percent in any defined sub-population.

#### Concentrated

- *Principle:* HIV has spread rapidly in a defined sub-population, but is not well-established in the general population. This epidemic state suggests active networks of risk within the sub-population. The future course of the epidemic is determined by the frequency and nature of links between highly infected sub-populations and the general population.
- *Numerical proxy:* HIV prevalence consistently over five percent in at least one defined subpopulation. HIV prevalence below one percent in pregnant women in urban areas.

#### Generalized

- *Principle:* In generalized epidemics, HIV is firmly established in the general population. Although sub-populations at high risk may continue to contribute disproportionately to the spread of HIV, sexual networking in the general population is sufficient to sustain an epidemic independent of sub-populations at higher risk of infection.
- *Numerical proxy:* HIV prevalence consistently over one percent in pregnant women.

This classification is currently under review by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections.

### Classification by geographical region

This report presents data on 149 low- and middle-income countries by geographical region. The geographical regions are based on UNAIDS regions.<sup>4</sup> East, South and South-East Asia combines two UNAIDS regions as does Latin America and the Caribbean. The 149 countries are therefore categorized as follows: sub-Saharan Africa ( $n = 47$ ); Latin America and the Caribbean ( $n = 29$ ); East, South and South-East Asia ( $n = 21$ ); Eastern Europe and Central Asia ( $n = 25$ ); and the Middle East and North Africa ( $n = 13$ ). In Oceania ( $n = 14$ ), only Fiji and Papua New Guinea reported data. For this report, the values for Oceania are included in East, South and South-East Asia.

4 UNAIDS brings together the efforts and resources of 10 United Nations System organizations in the response to HIV. The 10 UNAIDS Cosponsors are:

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- World Food Programme (WFP);
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
- International Labour Organization (ILO);
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- World Health Organization (WHO); and
- World Bank.

WHO has 193 Member States grouped in six regions, and 149 WHO Member States are low- and middle-income countries: WHO African Region ( $n = 46$ ); WHO Region of the Americas ( $n = 29$ ); WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region ( $n = 16$ ); WHO European Region ( $n = 26$ ); WHO South-East Asia Region ( $n = 11$ ); and WHO Western Pacific Region ( $n = 21$ ). Annex 1 lists the remaining 44 high-income countries in the second section.

UNICEF groups the 149 low- and middle-income countries into seven regions: Eastern and Southern Africa ( $n = 22$ ); West and Central Africa ( $n = 24$ ); East Asia and the Pacific ( $n = 26$ ); Latin America and the Caribbean ( $n = 29$ ); South Asia ( $n = 8$ ); Middle East and North Africa ( $n = 14$ ); and Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States ( $n = 21$ ). Five middle-income countries are classified as being industrialized.

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