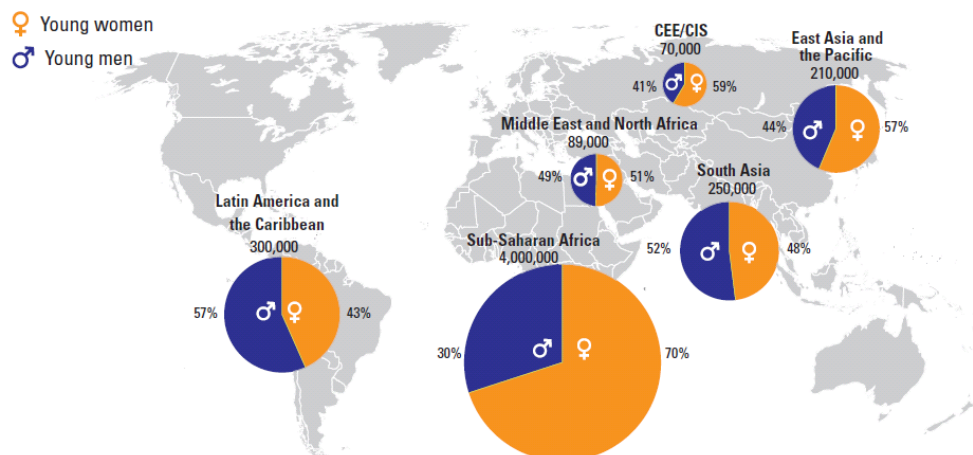


COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

MDG target: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

About 4.9 million young people were living with HIV in developing countries in 2008: 3.23 million young women and 1.64 million young men

Estimated number and percentage of young people 15–24 years old living with HIV, by region, 2008

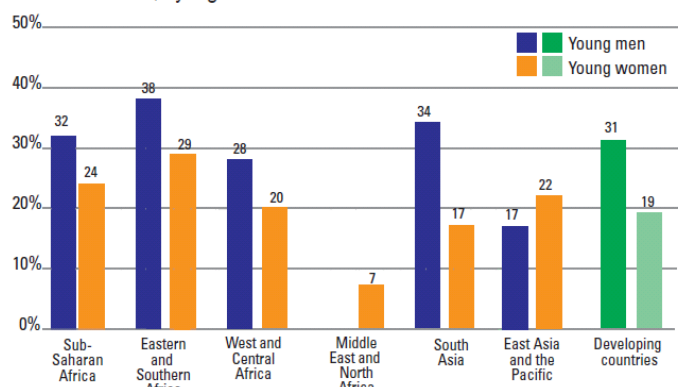


Note: The size of the pie charts indicates approximately the number of young people living with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS, *AIDS Epidemic Update*, 2009.

Although young men are better informed about HIV and AIDS than young women, accurate knowledge remains insufficient in all regions

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by region

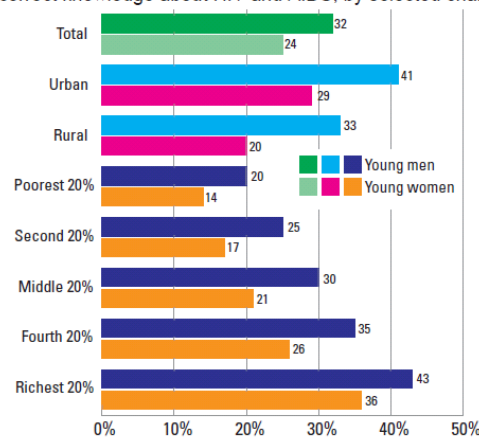


Note: Regional analysis is based on household survey data (2003–2007) collected in 77 developing countries for females and 41 developing countries for males, representing 76% and 59%, respectively, of the female and male populations 15–24 years old. Data were insufficient to calculate regional average for Latin America and the Caribbean and CEE/CIS, and for males in the Middle East and North Africa. Regional averages for East Asia and the Pacific and developing countries exclude China.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Accurate knowledge of HIV and AIDS is lowest among the poorest households and in rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old with comprehensive, correct knowledge about HIV and AIDS, by selected characteristics

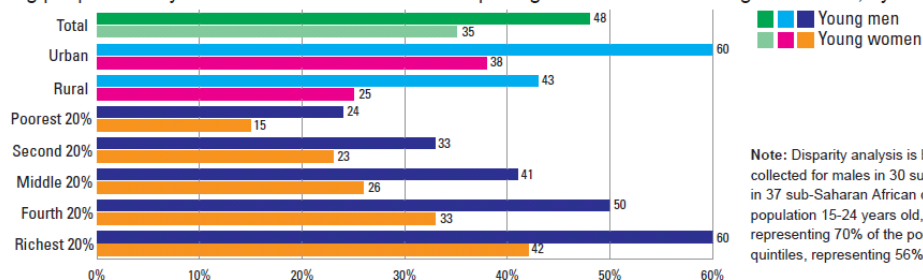


Note: Disparity analysis is based on household survey data (2003–2008) collected for males in 28 sub-Saharan African countries and for females in 38 sub-Saharan African countries, representing 75% and 85% of the population 15–24 years old, respectively; 23 countries for residence, representing 65% of the population; and 20 countries for household wealth quintiles, representing 64% of the population.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

In sub-Saharan Africa, condom use is higher among young men and among young people living in richer households and in urban areas

Percentage of young people 15–24 years old in sub-Saharan Africa reporting condom use at last higher-risk sex, by selected characteristics



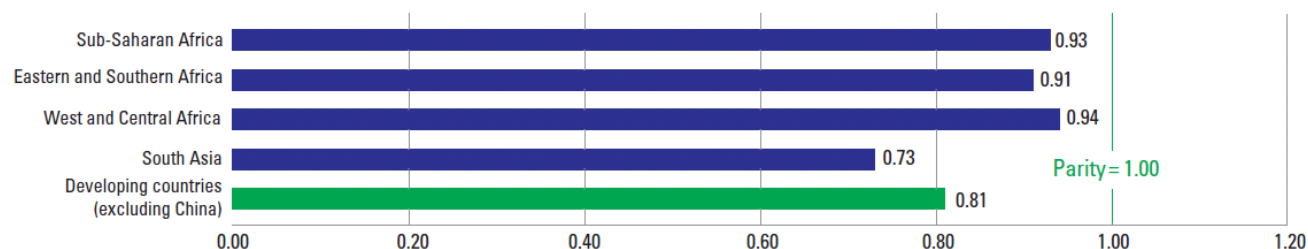
Note: Disparity analysis is based on household survey data (2003–2009) collected for males in 30 sub-Saharan African countries and for females in 37 sub-Saharan African countries, representing 81% and 90% of the population 15–24 years old, respectively; 25 countries for residence, representing 70% of the population; and 21 countries for household wealth quintiles, representing 56% of the population.

Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

Protection and support for children affected by AIDS

School attendance of orphans and non-orphans is close to parity in sub-Saharan Africa

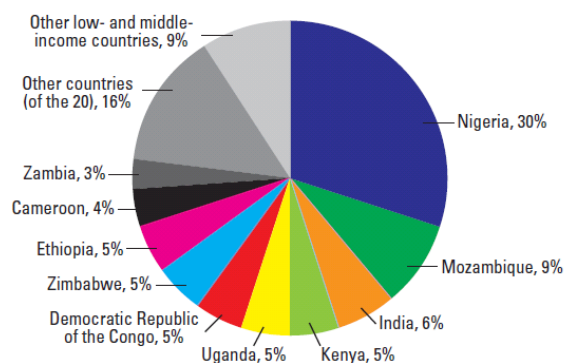
Ratio of the percentage of children 10–14 years old who have lost both biological parents and are currently attending school to the percentage of non-orphaned children of the same age, both of whose parents are alive and who are living with at least one parent and attending school



Note: Analysis is based on household survey data collected in a subset of countries with recent data (2003–2008). The subset includes 47 developing countries covering 50% of their population of children 10–14 years old; 35 countries of sub-Saharan Africa (86%); 15 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa (83%); 20 countries of West and Central Africa (99%); and 2 countries of South Asia (83%). Data were insufficient to estimate coverage for other regions.
Source: UNICEF global databases, 2010.

20 countries contribute to about 90% of the global gap in reaching women with effective drugs to prevent HIV transmission to their babies

Percentage distribution of countries with the largest numbers of HIV-infected pregnant women needing antiretrovirals for PMTCT, 2008

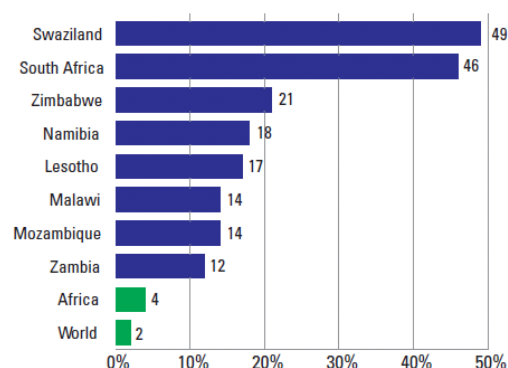


Note: Other countries of the 20 are Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania. These countries are estimated to contribute less than 3% each to the global gap.

Source: WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS, Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector – Progress Report 2009.

AIDS remains the main cause of under-five mortality in countries with high HIV prevalence

Percentage of deaths attributable to HIV among children under 5 years old, 2008

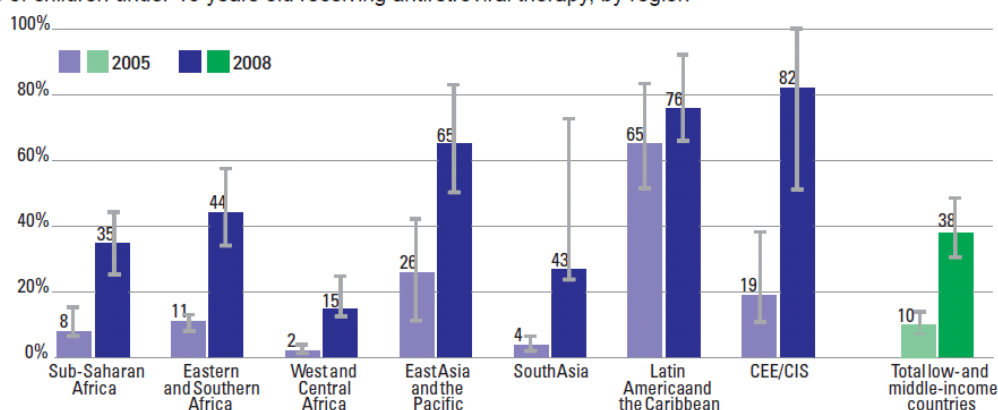


Note: The selected countries have an HIV prevalence of 10% or more.

Source: WHO/Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG), World Health Statistics 2010.

All regions have made progress in providing antiretroviral therapy to children in need, yet almost two thirds of these children still lack treatment

Percentage of children under 15 years old receiving antiretroviral therapy, by region



Note: The vertical bar indicates the uncertainty range around the estimates. Global and regional analysis is based on data collected annually from national ministries of health and other relevant national authorities.

Source: WHO, UNICEF and UNAIDS, Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector – Progress Report 2009.