



Information & Analysis on Health, Population, Human & Social Development

2013 Africa HIV & AIDS Multiple Indicator Scorecard (World AIDS Day 2013; Global Fund Replenishment 2013; ICASA 2013)

- Summary scorecard and research findings are at bottom of scorecard.
- **Note:** Africa ranking in 1st columns designates Africa regional position. Global ranking in 2nd columns designates global position. In some cases Africa ranking and global ranking are the same. *Ranking is based on the 1223 dense ranking methodology.

Summary 2013 Africa Scorecard People Living With HIV / AIDS			Summary 2013 Africa Scorecard Adult HIV Prevalence			Summary 2013 Africa Scorecard Girls/Women Living With HIV/AIDS			Summary 2013 Africa Scorecard Estimated Number of Persons Needing Antiretroviral Therapy (Aged 15 & Over)				Summary 2013 Africa Scorecard - AIDS Deaths (Adults & Children)		
Africa Ranking By No of People Living with HIV/AIDS -All Ages	Country Name & Global Ranking	Estimated No of People Living with HIV/AIDS (All Ages)	Africa Ranking By Adult HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Country Name & Global Ranking	Adult HIV/AIDS Prevalence (Percent)	Africa Ranking By Girls & Women Living with HIV/AIDS 15 yrs & over	Country Name & Global Ranking	Girls & Women Living with HIV/AIDS 15 yrs & over (Also tracker for potential EMTCT needs)	Africa Ranking By ARV Need	Country Name & Global Ranking	ARV Need (Based on WHO 2010 treatment guidelines. Estimates differ for newer 2013 guidelines)	ARV Coverage Rate (Aged 15 & Over)	Africa Ranking AIDS Deaths (Adults & Children)	Country Name & Global Ranking	AIDS Deaths (Adults & Children)
1	1. South Africa	6,100,000	1	1. Swaziland	26.5%	1	1. South Africa	3,400,000	1	1. South Africa	2,500,000	81%	Joint 1	1. Nigeria	240,000
2	2. Nigeria	3,400,000	2	2. Lesotho	23.1%	2	2. Nigeria	1,700,000	2	2. Nigeria	1,300,000	36%	Joint 1	1. South Africa	240,000
Joint 3	4. Kenya	1,600,000	3	3. Botswana	23.0%	3	3. Kenya	820,000	3	4. Kenya	680,000	81%	2	4. Tanzania	80,000
Joint 3	4. Mozambique	1,600,000	4	4. South Africa	17.9%	4	4. Mozambique	810,000	4	5. Zimbabwe	610,000	85%	3	5. Mozambique	77,000
Joint 4	5. Tanzania	1,500,000	5	5. Zimbabwe	14.7%	5	5. Uganda	780,000	5	6. Mozambique	590,000	48%	4	6. Uganda	63,000
Joint 4	5. Uganda	1,500,000	6	6. Namibia	13.3%	6	7. Tanzania	730,000	Joint 6	7. Tanzania	580,000	70%	5	7. Kenya	57,000
5	6. Zimbabwe	1,400,000	7	7. Zambia	12.7%	7	8. Zimbabwe	700,000	Joint 6	7. Uganda	580,000	68%	6	8. Ethiopia	47,000
Joint 6	7. Malawi	1,100,000	8	8. Mozambique	11.1%	8	9. Malawi	560,000	7	9. Zambia	520,000	86%	7	9. Malawi	46,000
Joint 6	7. Zambia	1,100,000	9	9. Malawi	10.8%	9	10. Zambia	490,000	8	10. Malawi	480,000	76%	8	10. Zimbabwe	39,000
7	9. Ethiopia	760,000	10	10. Uganda	7.2%	10	11. Ethiopia	380,000	9	11. Ethiopia	400,000	68%	9	11. Cameroon	35,000
8	11. Cameroon	600,000	11	11. Equatorial Guinea	6.2%	11	12. Cameroon	310,000	10	13. Cameroon	240,000	49%	10	12. Dem. Rep. Congo	32,000
9	13. Dem. Rep Congo	480,000	12	12. Kenya	6.1%	12	13. Dem. Rep. Congo	230,000	11	14. Botswana	200,000	>95%	11	13. Cote d'Ivoire	31,000
10	14. Cote d'Ivoire	450,000	13	13. Tanzania	5.1%	13	15. Cote d'Ivoire	220,000	12	15. Cote d'Ivoire	190,000	55%	12	15. Zambia	30,000
11	16. Lesotho	360,000	14	14. Cameroon	4.5%	14	18. Lesotho	190,000	13	17. Dem. Rep. Congo	170,000	38%	13	19. Lesotho	15,000
12	17. Botswana	340,000	15	15. Gabon	4.0%	15	20. Botswana	180,000	14	19. Lesotho	150,000	59%	14	20. Chad	14,000
13	19. Angola	250,000	16	16. Guinea-Bissau	3.9%	16	22. Angola	130,000	15	20. Namibia	120,000	91%	Joint 15	21. Angola	13,000
14	20. Ghana	240,000	17	18. Cote d'Ivoire	3.2%	17	23. Ghana	120,000	16	22. Rwanda	110,000	94%	Joint 15	21. South Sudan	13,000
15	22. Namibia	220,000	18	19. Nigeria	3.1%	17	23. Namibia	120,000	17	22. Ghana	110,000	62%	16	23. Ghana	12,000
Joint 16	23. Chad	210,000	Joint 19	20. Togo	2.9%	18	25. Swaziland	110,000	18	27. Swaziland	93,000	87%	17	27. Togo	7,200
Joint 16	23. Rwanda	210,000	Joint 19	20. Rwanda	2.9%	Joint 19	26. Chad	100,000	29	28. Angola	85,000	48%	18	29. Madagascar	6,200
Joint 16	23. Swaziland	210,000	20	21. Congo	2.8%	Joint 19	26. Rwanda	100,000	20	29. Chad	82,000	43%	19	30. Botswana	5,700
17	26. South Sudan	150,000	Joint 21	22. South Sudan	2.7%	20	29. South Sudan	78,000	21	34. Togo	57,000	50%	20	31. Rwanda	5,600

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18	28. Togo	130,000	Joint 21	22. Chad	2.7%	21	32. Togo	65,000	22	35. Burkina Faso	54,000	72%	Joint 21	32. BurkinaFaso	5,500
19	30. Guinea	120,000	22	23. Angola	2.3%	22	33. Guinea	63,000	23	37. South Sudan	49,000	9%	Joint 21	32. Swaziland	5,500
20	32. Burkina Faso	110,000	23	24. Comoros	2.1%	23	35. Burkina Faso	55,000	24	38. Mali	46,000	58%	22	34. Congo	5,200
21	32. Mali	100,000	24	26. Guinea	1.7%	24	36. Mali	50,000	25	39. Guinea	45,000	57%	23	36. Guinea	5,100
22	35. Burundi	89,000	25	29. Sierra Leone	1.5%	25	37. Burundi	43,000	26	40. Burundi	40,000	67%	24	37. Namibia	5,000
23	40. Congo	74,000	26	31. Ghana	1.4%	26	43. Benin	37,000	27	41. Congo	36,000	44%	25	38. Mali	4,900
24	41. Benin	72,000	Joint 27	32. Burundi	1.3%	27	44. Congo	36,000	28	44. Benin	34,000	70%	26	39. Burundi	4,800
25	45. Madagascar	59,000	Joint 27	32. Ethiopia	1.3%	28	47. Sierra Leone	31,000	29	48. Madagascar	25,000	1%	27	46. Niger	3,400
26	46. Sierra Leone	58,000	Joint 27	32. Gambia	1.3%	29	48. Gabon	25,000	Joint 30	49. Gabon	22,000	67%	28	48. Sierra Leone	3,300
27	49. Niger	46,000	Joint 28	34. Djibouti	1.2%	30	49. Senegal	24,000	Joint 30	49. Sierra Leone	22,000	35%	29	49. Benin	3,100
28	51. Senegal	43,000	Joint 28	34. Mauritius	1.2%	31	52. Madagascar	23,000	Joint 31	55. Niger	20,000	55%	30	52. Somalia	2,500
Joint 29	52. Gabon	41,000	Joint 29	36. Benin	1.1%	32	55. Guinea-Bissau	21,000	Joint 31	55. Senegal	20,000	67%	Joint 31	54. Gabon	2,300
Joint 29	52. Guinea-Bissau	41,000	Joint 29	36. Dem. Rep. Congo	1.1%	33	56. Niger	20,000	32	58. Guinea-Bissau	14,000	43%	Joint 31	54. Guinea-Bissau	2,300
Joint 30	55. Equatorial Guinea	31,000	Joint 30	37. Burkina Faso	1.0%	34	59. Equatorial Guinea	16,000	Joint 33	62. Equatorial Guinea	11,000	58%	32	56. Senegal	1,900
Joint 30	55. Somalia	31,000	Joint 30	37. Sao Tome & Principe	1.0%	35	60. Somalia	13,000	Joint 33	62. Liberia	11,000	47%	33	58. Liberia	1,700
31	56. Morocco	30,000	Joint 31	39. Liberia	0.9%	36	67. Morocco	11,000	34	64. Morocco	10,000	48%	34	60. Equatorial Guinea	1,400
32	63. Liberia	22,000	Joint 31	39. Mali	0.9%	37	67. Liberia	11,000	35	65. Somalia	9,500	15%	Joint 35	64. Eritrea	1,200
33	68. Eritrea	18,000	32	46. Eritrea	0.7%	38	73. Eritrea	8,800	36	66. Eritrea	9,400	81%	Joint 35	64. Morocco	1,200
34	76. Gambia	14,000	Joint 33	51. Madagascar	0.5%	39	76. Gambia	7,600	37	72. Gambia	5,600	64%	Joint 36	67. Gambia	<1000
35	84. Mauritius	11,000	Joint 33	51. Niger	0.5%	40	85. Mauritania	5,000	38	76. Mauritania	4,500	41%	Joint 36	67. Djibouti	<1000
36	85. Mauritania	10,000	Joint 33	51. Senegal	0.5%	41	95. Djibouti	3,700	39	78. Mauritius	4,200	36%	Joint 36	67. Mauritania	<1000
37	92. Comoros	7,800	Joint 33	51. Somalia	0.5%	42	102. Mauritius	2,800	40	79. Djibouti	4,100	35%	Joint 36	67. Mauritius	<1000
38	93. Djibouti	7,700	34	56. Mauritania	0.4%	43	105. Comoros	2,300	41	88. Egypt	2,500	38%	37	77. Egypt	<500
39	101. Egypt	6,500	35	74. Cape Verde	0.2%	44	116. Egypt	1,400	Joint 42	96. Sao Tome & Principe	<1000	51%	Joint 38	94. Cape Verde	<100
40	118. Tunisia	2,300	36	80. Morocco	0.1%	Joint 45	128. Sao Tome & Principe	<1000	Joint 42	96. Tunisia	<1000	56%	Joint 38	94. Comoros	<100
41	122. Sao Tome & Principe	1,400	37	86. Egypt	<0.1%	Joint 45	128. Tunisia	<1000	Joint 42	96. Cape Verde	<1000	>95%	Joint 38	94. Sao Tome & Principe	<100
42	130. Cape Verde	<1000	38	86. Tunisia	<0.1%	46	136. Cape Verde	<500	43	99. Comoros	<500	7%	Joint 38	94. Tunisia	<100
	Algeria	(NA)		Algeria	(NA)		Algeria	(NA)		Algeria	(NA)	(NA)		Algeria	(NA)
	Cent African Rep.	(NA)		Cent African Rep	(NA)		Cent African Rep	(NA)		Cent African Rep	(NA)	(NA)		Cent African Rep	(NA)
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(NA)		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(NA)		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(NA)		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(NA)	(NA)		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(NA)
	Seychelles	(NA)		Seychelles	(NA)		Seychelles	(NA)		Seychelles	(NA)	(NA)		Seychelles	(NA)
	Sudan	(NA)		Sudan	(NA)		Sudan	(NA)		Sudan	(NA)	(NA)		Sudan	(NA)
	Wst. Sahara	(NA)		Wst. Sahara	(NA)		Wst. Sahara	(NA)		Wst. Sahara	(NA)	(NA)		Wst. Sahara	(NA)

Summary Findings from Research and Scorecard

Number of People Living With HIV and AIDS

- **HIV continues to disproportionately affect sub-Saharan Africa** - where 70% of all new HIV infections in 2012 occurred – with 25m out of 35.3m people living with HIV globally.
- **9 African countries along with India top list of 10 countries globally with over 1 million people each living with HIV led by South Africa 6.1m, and Nigeria 3.4m** – (India 2.1m) - along with Kenya 1.6m, Mozambique 1.6m, Tanzania 1.5m, Uganda 1.5m, Zimbabwe 1.4m, Malawi 1.1m, Zambia 1.1m).
- **6 SADC countries are in top 10 countries globally with most number of people living with HIV.** (South Africa 6.1m, Mozambique 1.6m, Tanzania 1.5m, Zimbabwe 1.4m, Malawi 1.1m, Zambia 1.1m). Indicative of need for more investment in Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV Integration being a key outcome of Abuja+ 12 AU Special Summit on HIV, TB and Malaria.
- **4 of Africa's key sub regional economic powerhouses top the Africa list for countries with most number of people living with HIV.** South Africa 6.1m for SADC; Nigeria 3.4m for ECOWAS; and Kenya 1.6m for East Africa, along with Ethiopia 760,000 for Horn of Africa – indicating need for urgent and targeted improved prevention and treatment action in all sub regional economic hubs. (For North Africa Egypt is in lowest 3 countries with 6,500 people living with HIV).
- **All the 3 core East African Economies, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are in top 5 countries globally with most number of people living HIV** - with Kenya 1.6m, Tanzania 1.5m and Uganda 1.5m (Along with Rwanda and Burundi total of 4,899,000 in East African Community) - Indicative of urgent action by EAC, especially for more action on investment in Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV Integration - being a key outcome of Abuja+ 12 AU Special Summit on HIV, TB and Malaria.
- **Despite growing epidemic in North Africa, the region is still with countries with amongst least number of people living with HIV.** E.g. Morocco 30,000; Egypt 6,500; Tunisia 2,300.
- **Relative progress:** Since 2001, the annual number of new HIV infections among adults in sub- Saharan Africa has declined by 34%. **African Countries where adult HIV incidence declined more than 50% between 2001 and 2012 include:** Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti; Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, . Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Togo and Zambia.

HIV Prevalence

- **9 SADC countries with Uganda make up top 10 countries with highest HIV prevalence globally** – (Swaziland 26.5%; Lesotho 23.1%; Botswana 23%; South Africa 17.9%; Zimbabwe 14.7%; Namibia 13.3%; Zambia 12.7% Mozambique 11.1%; Malawi 10.8%; and Uganda 7.2%) - **Indicative of need for urgent improved SADC wide regional investment in Integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV education and services - being a key outcome of Abuja+ 12 AU Special Summit on HIV, TB and Malaria** – especially for young people, and young girls in particular.
- **23 of top 25 countries globally with highest HIV prevalence are African** (with other 2 being Bahamas and Haiti). i.e. of between 2.1% and 26.5%. **Overall Africa prevalence is global highest at 4.7%.**
- **All the 3 core East African Economies, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda closely follow SADC in HIV prevalence** - with Uganda at 7.2% Kenya at 6.1% and Tanzania at 5.1%

Gender and HIV

Numbers of Girls and Women Living with HIV (aged 15 years and over)

- **9 African countries along with India top list of 10 countries globally with most number of girls and women over 15 years old living with HIV. South Africa and Nigeria top list with 3.4m and 1.7m respectively** – followed by Kenya 820,000; Mozambique 810,000; Uganda 780,000; Tanzania 730,000; Zimbabwe 700,000; Malawi 560,000; Zambia 490,000; Ethiopia 380,000 – **reflecting potential investment and policy needs for Eliminating Mother to Child Transmission of HIV and AIDS.**
- **HIV continues to be driven by gender inequalities and harmful gender 'norms'** that promote unsafe sex and reduce access to HIV and sexual and reproductive health services.
- **In addition to greater physiological vulnerability of women to HIV, gender inequalities include vulnerability to rape, sex with much older men, unequal access to education and economic opportunities.** Due to these, women are more likely to acquire HIV at earlier ages, resulting in global HIV prevalence among girls / young women double or greater than among males of same age.
- **Gender-based violence increases the risk of HIV infection.** Two recent studies of women in Uganda (15–49 years) and South Africa (15–26 years) found that women who had experienced intimate partner violence were 50% more likely to have acquired HIV than women who had not experienced violence.
- **6 SADC countries in top 10 countries globally with most number of women living with HIV** - South Africa 3.4m; Mozambique 810,000; Tanzania 730,000; Zimbabwe 700,000; Malawi 560,000; Zambia 490,000;
- **All the 3 core East African Economies, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda closely follow SADC in number of women living with HIV** - with Kenya 820,000; Uganda 780,000; Tanzania 730,000.

- **Relative progress:** Across sub-Saharan Africa, diverse countries have achieved notable reductions in HIV prevalence among young people (15–24 years). In sub-Saharan Africa, HIV prevalence among young women and men fell by 42% from 2001 to 2012. *Nevertheless, HIV prevalence among young women remains more than twice as high as among young men throughout sub-Saharan Africa.*

Numbers of Boys and Men Living with HIV (aged 15 years and over)

- **9 African countries along with India top list of 10 countries globally with most number of boys and men over 15 years old living with HIV:** 1. South Africa 2,300,000; 2. Nigeria 1,300,000; (3. India 1,150,000); 4. Uganda 620,000; 5. Mozambique 590,000; 6. Kenya 580,000; 7. Zimbabwe 500,000; 8. Tanzania 470,000; 9. Zambia 460,000; 10. Malawi 390,000.
- In addition to persistent low treatment coverage for children, men are notably less likely than women worldwide to receive antiretroviral therapy,

HIV Treatment and Prevention

- Antiretroviral therapy not only prevents AIDS-related illness and death: it also has the potential to significantly reduce the risk of HIV transmission and spread of tuberculosis.
- **With exception of Mozambique (at 48%) all SADC countries with HIV prevalence of over 5% have achieved over 50 % treatment coverage of between 59% and 95%.**
- **With 36% treatment coverage, Nigeria is the country with least treatment coverage amongst 20 countries with highest number of those needing treatment.** Nigeria is also second country globally after South Africa with most number of people needing treatment.
- **East African Community is sub region with highest overall treatment coverage of between 67% and 94% coverage.**
- **The 30 Countries where 90% of the people with an unmet need for antiretroviral treatment live are in alphabetical order (with African countries in bold):** 1. Angola, 2. Brazil, 3. China, 4. Cameroon, **5. Central African Republic, 6. Chad,** 7. Colombia, **8. Côte d'Ivoire, 9. Democratic Republic of the Congo 10. Ethiopia, 11. Ghana,** 12. India, 13. Indonesia, **14. Kenya, 15. Lesotho, 16. Malawi, 17. Mozambique,** 18. Myanmar, **19. Nigeria,** 20. Russian Federation, **21. South Africa, 22. South Sudan,** 23. Thailand, **24. Togo, 25. Uganda,** 26. Ukraine, **27. United Republic of Tanzania,** 28. Viet Nam, **29. Zambia, 30. Zimbabwe**
- **The global target of providing antiretroviral therapy to 15 million people can be reached by 2015.** In 2012, 9.7 million people in low and middle-income countries received antiretroviral therapy, representing 61% of all who were eligible under the 2010 World Health Organization (WHO) HIV treatment guidelines.

However, under the new 2013 WHO guidelines, the HIV treatment coverage in low- and middle-income countries represented only 34% (32-37%) of the 28.3 million people eligible in 2013.

- **Affordability of Essential Medicines & Commodities:** Although several countries have effectively utilised available flexibilities to enhance affordability of essential HIV medicines, TRIPS flexibilities remain under-utilized as a strategy to further lower antiretroviral drug prices. Country reports have cited lack of knowledge and expertise as barriers to the development of favourable legislative environments to minimise intellectual property barriers to accessing essential medicines.
- **The cost of essential medicines and commodities has declined. However for sustainability, local manufacturing capacity must be stepped up.** The African Union's *Roadmap on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for the AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria Response in Africa* calls for investment in establishment of regional pharmaceutical manufacturing hubs, and to ensure knowledge and technology are transferred to Africa, harmonization of regulatory systems and maximum use of flexibilities permitted under TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement.
- **The 2011 UN Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS underlined that HIV prevention must remain the cornerstone of the HIV response.** To be optimally effective, prevention efforts must include strategic combinations of behavioural, bio- medical and structural programming.
- **Condom and lubricant programming remains a critical element of an evidence-based package to prevent HIV transmission.** When used correctly and consistently, condoms and lubricants remain one of the most efficient technologies available to prevent sexual transmission of HIV.
- **Integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV services is a key pillar for HIV prevention - especially for young persons and girls. New HIV infections in Africa in 2012 are estimated at 1.6m, out of 2.3m globally**

HIV Mortality

- **Nigeria and South Africa jointly top global HIV mortality list with 240,000 deaths each in 2012. Overall Africa HIV mortality for adults and children is 1.2m out of global total of 1.6m.**
- **East Africa tops region with most number of countries in top 5 Africa HIV mortality list – with Tanzania 80,000; Uganda 63,000 and Kenya 57,000.**

- From 1996 to 2012, antiretroviral therapy prevented 6.6 million AIDS-related deaths worldwide.

HIV and TB

- Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV.
- In 2012, people living with HIV accounted for 1.1 million (13%) of the estimated 8.7 million people globally who developed TB.
- Of the 2.8 million people with TB who received an HIV test result in 2012, 20% tested HIV-positive, including 42% of people with TB in sub-Saharan Africa.
- More than 75% of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases live in just 10 countries (**Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe**).
- As a result of progress in meeting needs of TB patients living with HIV, the world is within reach of achieving the 2015 target of reducing by 50% TB-related deaths among people living with HIV.
- **HIV, TB and Gender:** In addition to the direct health impact of HIV infection, the epidemic also undermines the health and wellbeing of women in other ways. In settings with high HIV prevalence, young women aged 15–24 experience TB rates 1.5–2 times higher than men in the same age group.
- **Relative Progress:** Since 2004, TB-related deaths among people living with HIV have declined by 36% worldwide and slightly less in Africa, home to 75% of all people living with TB and HIV. WHO estimates that scale-up of collaborative HIV/TB activities (including HIV testing, antiretroviral therapy and recommended preventive measures) prevented 1.3 million deaths from 2005 to 2012.

Financing and Investment (Also see *New Afri-Dev.Info & Abuja 15% Plus 2013 Multiple Indicator Africa Scorecard on Health Financing*)

- **For the second consecutive year, domestic sources accounted for the majority of HIV funding** - at an estimated US\$ 9.9, corresponding to 53% of all global resources available in 2012. i.e. domestic spending accounted for 53% of all HIV-related spending in 2012.
- **International spending on HIV programmes also rose slightly in 2012** - bringing it back to the level of the funding peak achieved in 2009 when the global financial and economic downturn began.
- **Including all sources, Eastern and Southern Africa accounted for 47% of all HIV spending in 2012** - followed by Latin America (17%). Other regions made up less than 10% of global HIV spending.
- **Nevertheless, many countries, notably those in East, Central and West Africa, remain heavily dependent on international financing** for their antiretroviral treatment programmes.
- **A sizeable proportion (28%) of all international assistance is provided through multilateral institutions, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the global health organization UNITAID, and United Nations agencies.**
- Multilateral funding accounted for 13% of total funding available for HIV activities from all sources (including international, domestic, public and private). Private philanthropic funders in the US and the European Union contributed more than 5% of international HIV assistance disbursed in 2012.
- In 2012 the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) made up approximately 73% of all bilateral aid for HIV, almost half (48.7%) of all international HIV contributions and 23% of total HIV funding available from all sources (including international, domestic, public and private).
- The UK accounted for an estimated 10.7% of all bilateral funding available in 2012, followed by the Netherlands (2.8%), Denmark (2.6%) and Germany (2.4%). Several countries – including Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK and the US – contributed a share of international HIV funding that exceeds their respective share of global gross domestic product.
- Domestic resources account for the majority of spending for treatment and care, but international spending financed the majority of prevention efforts.

Vulnerable Groups

- **In 2012, according to national reports, the highest median HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men was reported in Western and Central Africa (19%) and Eastern and Southern Africa (15%)** - with somewhat lower but still high levels of HIV infection reported among men who have sex with men in Latin America (12%), Asia and the Pacific (11%), Western and Central Europe and North America (8%) and the Caribbean (7%).
- In 2012, non-governmental informants in 70% of countries and national governments in 60% reported the existence of laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for key populations and vulnerable groups.

Main sources for study summarized in scorecard: UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2013; WHO World Health Statistics 2011, 2012 & 2013; WHO, Global Tuberculosis Report 2013. World Bank, And latest available comparable information from - WHO Statistical Database; Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria.

* Ranking is based on the 1223 dense ranking methodology in which items that compare equal receive the same ranking number, and the next item(s) receive the immediately following ranking number. i.e. if A ranks ahead of B and C (which compare equal) which are both ranked ahead of D, then A gets ranking number 1 ("first"), B gets ranking number 2 ("joint second"), C also gets ranking number 2 ("joint second") and D gets ranking number 3 ("third").

Data are estimates. For most countries, Agencies provide estimates as well as ranges around the estimates that define the boundaries within which the actual numbers lie. For some countries only a range is available. These data were included above as appropriate.

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