




*Based on various cross agency estimates/indicators published through 2013 – 2014. Scorecard is indicative snapshot of immediate past & not real time. Indicators may change as information updated.



In Partnership with HIVOS / Southern Africa SRHR Fund

Southern Africa / SADC 2014 Contextual Scorecard & Factsheet on: HIV; Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights; & Universal Health Coverage

Adult HIV Prevalence; Overall HIV Numbers; New Infections-Reflecting Impossibility of Universal Health-Without Universal Access to SRHR

Global Ranking / SADC Ranking By Adult HIV Prevalence Joint 10 Global Most Affected + Other SADC (With global & SADC ranking indicated)	Country Name	Adult HIV Prevalence % 	Country Population (At time of available comparable data)	Global Ranking / SADC Ranking By No's of People Living with HIV Joint 10 Global Most Affected + Other SADC (With global & SADC ranking indicated)	Country Name	Estimated No's of People Living With HIV 	Country Population (At time of available comparable data)	New Infections 
1. / 1.	Swaziland (SADC)	27.4%	1,231,000	1. / 1.	South Africa (SADC)	6,300,000	52,386,000	340,000
2. / 2.	Lesotho (SADC)	22.9%	2,052,000	2. (Non-SADC)	Nigeria	3,200,000	168,834,000	220,000
3. / 3.	Botswana (SADC)	21.9%	2,004,000	3. (Non-African)	India	2,100,000	1,236,687,000	130,000
4. / 4.	South Africa(SADC)	19.1%	52,386,000	4.* (Non-SADC)	Kenya	*1,600,000	43,178,000	100,000
5. / 5.	Zimbabwe (SADC)	15.0%	13,724,000	4.* / 2.	Mozambique (SADC)	*1,600,000	25,203,000	120,000
6. / 6.	Namibia (SADC)	14.3%	2,259,000	4.* (Non-SADC)	Uganda	*1,600,000	36,346,000	140,000
7. / 7.	Zambia (SADC)	12.5%	14,075,000	5.* / 3*. (Joint)	Tanzania (SADC)	*1,400,000	47,783,000	72,000
8. / 8.	Mozambique(SADC)	10.8%	25,203,000	5.* / 3*. (Joint)	Zimbabwe (SADC)	*1,400,000	13,724,000	69,000
9. / 9.	Malawi (SADC)	10.3%	15,906,000	6. / 4.	Zambia (SADC)	1,100,000	14,075,000	54,000
10. (Non-SADC)	Uganda	7.4%	36,346,000	7. / 5.	Malawi (SADC)	1,000,000	15,906,000	34,000
<i>(SADC countries outside global top 10 most affected - with global & SADC ranking)</i>				8. (Non-SADC)	Ethiopia	790,000	91,729,000	21,000
12. / 10.	Tanzania (SADC)	5.0%	47,783,000	9. (Non-African)	Brazil	730,000	198,656,000	44,000
23. / 11.	Angola (SADC)	2.4%	20,821,000	10. (Non-African)	Indonesia	640,000	246,864,000	80,000
<i>(SADC countries outside global top 10 most affected - with global & SADC ranking)</i>				12. / 6.	DRC (SADC)	440,000	65,705,000	34,000
38. / 12.	Mauritius (SADC)	1.1%	1,240,000	14. / 7.	Lesotho (SADC)	360,000	2,052,000	26,000
41. / 13.	DRC (SADC)	1.1%	65,705,000	15. / 8.	Botswana (SADC)	320,000	2,004,000	9,100
73. / 14.	Madagascar (SADC)	0.4%	22,294,000	16.* / 9.* (Joint)	Angola (SADC)	*250,000	20,821,000	28,000
	Seychelles (SADC)	NA	92,000	16.* / 9.* (Joint)	Namibia (SADC)	*250,000	2,259,000	12,000
				19.* / 10.	Swaziland (SADC)	200,000	1,231,000	11,000
				51. / 11.	Madagascar (SADC)	54,000	22,294,000	3,100
				85. / 12.	Mauritius (SADC)	9,600	1,240,000	<500
					Seychelles	NA	92,000	

Summary Findings: Southern Africa/SADC 2014 Contextual Scorecard & Factsheet - HIV; Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights; and Universal Health (Adult HIV Prevalence; Overall HIV Numbers; New Infections- Reflecting Impossibility of Universal Health-Without Universal Access to SRHR)

Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights – Universal Health Coverage; and Human Development

- **Continuously highest global HIV prevalence amongst adults in SADC** – demonstrates impossibility of Universal Health Coverage - without Universal Access to Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights – and why SRHR is integral to overall human development, and to success of all SADC / AU Development goals, and global Post 2015 Development Agenda.
- **Highest global HIV prevalence amongst adult population in SADC** - also demonstrates the inseparability of Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights from human existence – and why Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Education and Services are fundamental to human survival – in Africa and especially SADC.

Demographic Trends (By Prevalence)

- **SADC continues to be global epicentre of HIV: 9 of the 10 countries with global highest HIV prevalence amongst adults are from Southern Africa / SADC (between 10.3% and 27.4%)** – demonstrating the importance of intensive, continuous and improved policy and investment focus on SRHR in the sub-region: Swaziland 27.4%; Lesotho 22.9%; Botswana 21.9%; South Africa 19.1%; Zimbabwe 15.0%; Namibia 14.3%; Zambia 12.5%; Mozambique 10.8%; Malawi 10.3%. [Uganda is non-SADC country in 10 most affected globally at 7.4%].
- Overall, all countries globally with above 10% (rising up to 27.4%) adult HIV prevalence are in SADC.
- SADC remains the only sub-region globally with majority of countries (9 out of 15) with adult HIV prevalence of over 10%.

Demographic Trends (By Numbers)

- **SADC continues to be global epicentre of HIV with an estimated 14.6 million PLWHIV: Significantly 6 of the 10 joint countries with global highest numbers of people living with HIV are from Southern Africa – demonstrating importance of intensive, continuous, improved policy and investment focus on SRHR across SADC:** South Africa 6,300,000 (6.3 million); Mozambique 1,600,000 (1.6 million); Tanzania 1,400,000 (1.4 million); Zimbabwe 1,400,000 (1.4 million); Zambia 1,100,000 (1.1 million); Malawi 1,000,000 (1 million)

(The other countries in joint 10 countries with highest numbers of people living with HIV are: Nigeria (3.2 million); India (2.1 million); Kenya (1.6 million); Uganda (1.6 million); Ethiopia (790,000); Brazil (730,000); and Indonesia 640,000).
- Overall, SADC remains the only sub-region globally with biggest concentration of countries (6 out of 15 countries) in which at least 1,000,000 (One million) or more people live with HIV.
- **12 SADC countries are included in the joint top 19 countries globally with the highest numbers of people living with HIV of over 200,000 people each.** (i.e. each with between 200,000 to 6.3 million people living with HIV)

Demographic Trends (New Infections)

- **SADC countries collectively constitute the sub region globally with the highest number of new HIV infections – with an estimated 812,000 new infections annually:** South Africa, 340,000; Mozambique, 120,000; Tanzania 72,000; Zimbabwe 69,000; Zambia 54,000; Malawi 34,000; DRC 34,000; Angola 28,000; Lesotho 26,000; Namibia 12,000; Swaziland 11,000; Botswana 9,100; Madagascar 3,100; Mauritius <500.

Demographic Trends (Double Jeopardy - 5 Countries of Special Note)

- **Countries Facing Double Jeopardy - of both highest global adult HIV prevalence, and global highest numbers of people living with HIV:** South Africa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi are unique as - *the only 5 countries globally with both over 10% HIV prevalence in adults, and also over 1 million people each living with HIV.*

Multisectoral Strategy / Integration of SRHR With Key Sectors at SADC & Country Level Crucial to Successful 2015 Review of SADC Frameworks

- **Improved and effective policy and investment in 2015 review of SADC SRHR and related frameworks** - will require multisectoral coordination of Health, Gender, Education, Youth and Justice sectors – both Ministerial and Parliamentary – and establishment of integrated desks / focal points at both SADC and country level.

Cross Cutting: Sexual & Reproductive Health Education & Services, & Human Rights

- **Human Rights:** Continuously highest global prevalence of HIV - in SADC demonstrates that Sexual & Reproductive Health Education and Services are not yet clearly recognised and officially designated as a human rights imperative (with potential life and death implications for millions) and requiring urgent commensurate policy and investment to ensure universal access to SRHR - especially for girls and women.

Cross Cutting: Sexual & Reproductive Health Education & Services - Sustainable Economic & Social Development

- **Sustainable Economic & Social Development:** Not successfully upholding Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights continues to have a devastating effect on millions of individuals, families and their communities; and by extension the overall social and economic development of countries affected, and SADC as a whole.

Main sources for study summarized in scorecard: Africa, Health, Human & Social Development Information Service (Afri-Dev.Info); AIDSInfo; Global AIDS Response Progress Reports; UNAIDS Gap Report 2014; UNAIDS Report on Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030; UNICEF; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Universal Access in Health Sector Reporting; World Health Statistics 2013; World Health Statistics 2014.

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