



UNAIDS reports a 52% reduction in new HIV infections among children and combined 33% reduction among adults and children since 2001.

World closing in on Millennium Development Goal 6, globally the AIDS epidemic has been halted and reversed—race is on to reach universal access to HIV treatment.

Declining new HIV infections in children

New HIV infections among adults and children were estimated at 2.3 million in 2012, a 33% reduction since 2001. New HIV infections among children have been reduced to 260 000 in 2012, a reduction of 52% since 2001.

Fewer AIDS-related deaths

AIDS-related deaths have also dropped by 30% since the peak in 2005 as access to antiretroviral treatment expands.

Progress in antiretroviral therapy

By the end of 2012, some 9.7 million people in low- and middle-income countries were accessing antiretroviral therapy, an increase of nearly 20% in just one year. In 2011, UN Member States agreed to a 2015 target of reaching 15 million people with HIV treatment.

More investments

Despite a flattening in donor funding for HIV, which has remained around the same as 2008 levels, domestic spending on HIV has increased, accounting for 53% of global HIV resources in 2012. The total global resources available for HIV in 2012 was estimated at US\$ 18.9 billion, US\$ 3-5 billion short of the US\$ 22-24 billion estimated to be needed annually by 2015.

In 2012, an estimated:

35.3 million people were living with HIV
2.3 million people became newly infected with HIV
1.6 million people died from AIDS-related illnesses

10 goals for 2015

- Sexual transmission of HIV reduced by half, including among young people, men who have sex with men and transmission in the context of sex work;
- Vertical transmission of HIV eliminated and AIDS-related maternal deaths reduced by half;
- All new HIV infections prevented among people who use drugs;
- Universal access to antiretroviral therapy for people living with HIV who are eligible for treatment;
- TB deaths among people living with HIV reduced by half;
- All people living with HIV and households affected by HIV are addressed in all national social protection strategies and have access to essential care and support;
- Countries with punitive laws and practices around HIV transmission, sex work, drug use or homosexuality that block effective responses reduced by half;
- HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence eliminated in half of the countries that have such restrictions;
- HIV-specific needs of women and girls are addressed in at least half of all national HIV responses;

- Zero tolerance for gender-based violence

Additional links :

[World AIDS Day](#)

[UNAIDS](#)

[2013 UNAIDS Report on the global AIDS epidemic](#)