



Annex 3

ANNEX 3: COUNTRY PROGRESS INDICATORS

As of March 2006, 115 countries had reported indicators on progress towards implementing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS in their 2005 Country Progress Reports submitted to UNAIDS. Indicators reported were derived from the original *UNGASS Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (2001)*. The data in the following tables reflect Country Progress Report data as well as information taken from other sources.

Over 70 countries used the UNAIDS Country Response Information System (CRIS) to collect and report their relevant indicators. This not only represents a huge success in data reporting; it also provides what is likely to be the richest data source on the global commitment to responding to HIV, the status of the global epidemic and the country national responses.

Since the first UNGASS progress report *Follow-up to the 2001 UNGASS: Progress Report on the Global Response to HIV/AIDS (2003)* was compiled, core indicators for reporting have been consolidated and refined for 2005 reporting in collaboration with global partners and the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG), the international standards setting group for monitoring and evaluation. Instructions on how the indicators were constructed are available on the UNAIDS website in

the document: *UNGASS Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: Guidelines on the Construction of Core Indicators (2005)*.

All countries, regardless of their economic or epidemiological status, were requested to report on all indicators, where appropriate. These indicators included expenditures on HIV/AIDS as part of the National Composite Policy Index. The Index was substantially expanded since 2003 reporting to cover the status of strategic planning, political support, monitoring and evaluation, prevention, care and support programs, human rights issues, and civil society participation. The full data sets will be made available on the UNAIDS website.

The indicators for generalized epidemics, referred to here as GE-Indicators, are designed to measure progress in generalized epidemics regarding national

programs (GE-3 to GE-9), knowledge and behaviour (GE-10 to GE-14), and impact (GE-15 to GE-17); 17 indicators in all. With the exception of the two impact indicators which are reported in Annex 1: Country Profiles; and Annex 2: HIV and AIDS estimates and data, 2005, all available data for the GE indicators are provided in this Annex.

The new indicators for situations where there are concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics, referred to here as CLPE-Indicators, may also be relevant for countries with generalized epidemics. They measure progress in HIV testing and prevention programs for most-at-risk populations (CLPE-3 to CLPE-4), knowledge and behaviour of most-at-risk populations (CLPE-5 to 8) and impact on most-at-risk populations (CLPE-9). With the exception of the impact indicator which is reported in the preceding annexes, all available data for the CLPE indicators are provided here. Thus, while there are 23 country progress indicators in total, there are data from 20 indicators provided in this Annex.

The indicator data tables

To allow the reader to examine changes over time, where indicators and methods were consistent across reporting years, data from both years were provided. Where possible the year that the data were collected was differentiated from the year of reporting. The percentages and numbers in the tables are given rounded

to the nearest decimal point. However, in calculations of weighted averages and medians, un-rounded numbers were used, so there may be minor discrepancies. The reader will note substantial variations for some indicators across countries and regions. These ranges are noted in the discussion of these data in the 'Progress in countries' chapter, where the actual global ranges are often given and discussed. Some of the country progress report data were still under review with countries at the time of production of this Annex. Where this is the case, it has been explicitly noted in the Indicator Data Tables. As more data become available, these tables will be updated and made available on the UNAIDS website.

Please note: where there were no data reported by a country for a specific indicator, but data were available from another source such as the Coverage survey, the WHO "3 by 5" Global Report, or the Demographic and Health Survey, these data were included in the tables and are not necessarily the official data provided by the national governments. Where this was the case, the data source and year were clearly noted in the Indicator Data Table and the specific indicator definition used is described and a reference for the source provided in the Notes Section following this Annex 3. These tables have been compiled and produced from the various data sources by staff at UNAIDS headquarters in Geneva who cannot take responsibility for the accuracy of the data from the original source.

2005 list of countries and territories that provided reports on implementation of the Declaration of Commitment (N = 126)

*No narrative report, indicator data only

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

1. China
2. Federated States of Micronesia
3. Mongolia

SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

1. Bangladesh
2. Cambodia
3. India
4. Indonesia
5. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
6. Lao People's Democratic Republic
7. Malaysia
8. Nepal
9. Pakistan
10. Philippines
11. Sri Lanka
12. Thailand
13. Viet Nam

OCEANIA

1. Fiji
2. Kiribati*
3. Marshall Islands*
4. Nauru*
5. Norfolk Islands*
6. Palau
7. Samoa*
8. Solomon Islands*
9. Tokelau*
10. Tuvalu*
11. Vanuatu*

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

1. Armenia
2. Belarus
3. Czech Republic
4. Georgia
5. Kyrgyzstan
6. Latvia
7. Poland
8. Republic of Moldova
9. Romania

10. Russian Federation
11. Slovakia
12. Tajikistan*
13. Ukraine

WESTERN EUROPE

1. Albania
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
3. Serbia and Montenegro

LATIN AMERICA

1. Argentina*
2. Belize
3. Brazil*
4. Chile
5. Colombia*
6. Costa Rica
7. Ecuador
8. El Salvador
9. Guatemala
10. Honduras
11. Nicaragua
12. Panama
13. Paraguay*
14. Peru
15. Uruguay
16. Venezuela

CARIBBEAN

1. Antigua and Barbuda
2. Barbados
3. Cuba
4. Dominica
5. Haiti
6. Jamaica
7. Saint Kitts and Nevis
8. Saint Lucia
9. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
10. Trinidad and Tobago

*no narrative, indicator data only

NORTH AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST

1. Algeria
2. Morocco
3. Turkey

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

1. Angola
2. Benin
3. Botswana
4. Burkina Faso
5. Burundi
6. Cameroon*
7. Central African Republic
8. Chad
9. Comoros
10. Congo
11. Côte d'Ivoire
12. Democratic Republic of the Congo
13. Ethiopia
14. Gabon
15. Gambia
16. Ghana
17. Guinea
18. Guinea-Bissau
19. Kenya
20. Lesotho
21. Madagascar
22. Malawi
23. Mali
24. Mozambique
25. Namibia

26. Nigeria
27. Rwanda
28. Senegal
29. Seychelles*
30. Sierra Leone
31. Somalia
32. South Africa
33. Swaziland
34. Togo
35. Uganda
36. United Republic of Tanzania
37. Zambia
38. Zanzibar
39. Zimbabwe

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Germany
4. Guam*
5. Ireland
6. Israel
7. Japan
8. Malta
9. Netherlands
10. New Zealand
11. Norway
12. Sweden
13. Switzerland
14. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
15. United States of America

*no narrative, indicator data only

ANNEX 3: COUNTRY PROGRESS INDICATORS | 2006 REPORT ON THE GLOBAL AIDS EPIDEMIC

GE-1: Amount of national funds spent by governments from domestic sources for AIDS								
Countries	Sources for the Estimation	Methodology Used	Type of Information Presented	Domestic Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)				
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda	UNGASS Report	Financial monitoring system						\$0.40
Barbados	SIDALAC and UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures			\$4.20	\$4.60	\$3.30
Dominica *	UNGASS Report	TBD	TBD					\$0.00
Haiti	SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures		\$0.10	\$0.10		
Jamaica	Resource Flows Project and UNGASS Report	Budget Analysis	Expenditures			\$2.00	\$4.70	
Saint Kitts and Nevis *	UNGASS Report	Budget Analysis	Expenditure			\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.10
Saint Lucia	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures					\$2.20
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines *	UNGASS Report and PHR+	NAA embedded	Expenditures				\$0.50	\$0.50
Trinidad and Tobago	UNGASS Report and SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures		\$3.00	\$4.50	\$5.90	
East Asia								
China	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Budget			\$47.20	\$98.00	\$99.30
Mongolia *	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Disbursements					\$0.20
Eastern Europe and Central Asia								
Armenia	UNGASS report	TBD	Expenditures	\$0.10	\$0.00	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.30
Belarus	UNGASS Report and RFP	Financial monitoring system	Expenditures	\$0.70			\$5.80	\$6.10
Czech Republic	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures				\$1.00	\$1.40
Estonia	Resource Flows Project	Resource Flows Survey	Expenditures	\$0.50				
Georgia	UNGASS Report	Budget Analysis	Expenditures			\$0.40	\$0.50	\$0.60
Kyrgyzstan *	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures				\$0.20	
Latvia	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Estimated expenditures					\$1.00
Lithuania	Resource Flows Project	RF Survey	Expenditures	\$0.80				
Republic of Moldova	UNGASS Report	ad hoc survey	Expenditures			\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40
Romania	CRIS UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI	Desk Review	Expenditures			\$29.70	\$36.20	\$42.70
Russian Federation	UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures				\$33.40	
Tajikistan *	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures					\$0.30
Ukraine	UNGASS Report	NAA embedded in NHA	Expenditures				\$3.90	
Latin America								
Argentina	SIDALAC and UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures	\$123.90	\$152.30	\$77.50	\$89.60	\$115.20
Belize	SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures	\$0.40	\$0.50	\$1.10		
Brazil	UNGASS Report	Financial monitoring system	Federal Expenditures			\$376.40	\$401.70	\$385.50

GE-1: Amount of national funds spent by governments from domestic sources for AIDS								
Countries	Sources for the Estimation	Methodology Used	Type of Information Presented	Domestic Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)				
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Chile	UNGASS Report and SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures	\$8.80	\$10.70		\$25.20	
Colombia	SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures	\$35.90	\$36.00			
Costa Rica	SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures	\$8.10	\$7.50	\$6.40		
Ecuador	UNGASS Report	Budget	TBD			\$0.60	\$2.50	\$6.80
El Salvador	UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures	\$7.90	\$16.90	\$22.30	\$23.70	
Guatemala*	SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures		\$9.10	\$11.20		
Guyana	SIDALAC and RF 2003	NASA	Expenditures	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$0.80		
Honduras*	UNGASS Report and SIDALAC	Budget	Expenditures	\$6.60				\$6.20
Mexico	SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures	\$183.90	\$196.80			
Nicaragua	UNGASS Report and SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures	\$3.50	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.30	
Panama	SIDALAC and UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$9.70		
Paraguay*	SIDALAC and UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Disbursements	\$0.90	\$0.80			\$0.70
Peru	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures			\$2.10	\$4.30	
Uruguay*	UNGASS Report and SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures	\$8.60	\$7.50			\$3.80
Venezuela	UNGASS Report	Budgetary allocations	Expenditures	\$44.50	\$36.80	\$30.20	\$29.20	\$28.20
Middle East and Northern Africa								
Algeria	UNGASS Report	Financial monitoring system	Commitments					\$6.70
Morocco	UNGASS Report	None	Disbursements			\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Turkey*	Resource Flows Project	RF Survey	Expenditures	\$1.40		\$3.00		
Oceania								
Fiji	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Budget			\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.30
Micronesia	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures				\$0.00	
Palau	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures				\$0.00	
South and South-East Asia								
Cambodia*	IHPP NASA and UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures	\$0.40	\$1.40	\$0.80	\$1.00	
India*	UNGASS and NASA Reports	NASA	Expenditures	\$41.70	\$44.40	\$41.10	\$73.30	
Indonesia	UNGASS Report	Simplified NASA	Budget Disbursements	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$6.40	\$9.60	\$13.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	RFP and UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Budget Disbursements	\$4.20			\$14.00	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	IHPP NASA Report	NASA	Expenditures	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Nepal*	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures			\$0.10	\$0.10	

GE-1: Amount of national funds spent by governments from domestic sources for AIDS								
Countries	Sources for the Estimation	Methodology Used	Type of Information Presented	Domestic Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)				
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pakistan	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures	\$2.90	\$2.40	\$0.50	\$2.60	\$2.40
Philippines*	UNGASS and IHPP NASA Reports	NASA	Expenditures	\$0.60	\$0.80	\$0.70	\$0.60	\$0.60
Sri Lanka	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Disbursements					\$3.00
Thailand*	IHPP NASA Report	NASA	Expenditures	\$50.00	\$62.70	\$70.20	\$92.80	
Viet Nam*	UNGASS Report and RFP	Budget Allocation	Budget	\$4.80		\$4.40	\$5.60	\$5.60
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Angola	UNGASS Report	ad hoc survey	Expenditures				\$8.90	
Benin*	UNGASS Report	Program activities report	TBD				\$10.60	
Botswana	UNGASS Report	Program activities report	Expenditures	\$69.80				\$165.00
Burkina Faso	UNGASS Report	NASA and Financial monitoring	Expenditures	\$2.20	\$5.40	\$9.30	\$11.00	\$8.00
Burundi**	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures		\$5.70	\$5.70	\$18.60	\$14.00
Cameroon*	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures					\$4.40
Central African Republic	UNGASS Report and RFP	Resource Flows Survey	Expenditures			\$0.60		\$0.70
Chad	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures			\$0.20	\$0.50	\$0.90
Congo	UNGASS Report	TBD	Budget allocations			\$0.10	\$0.10	\$4.70
Côte d'Ivoire	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures			\$1.80	\$5.20	\$5.80
Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Budget					\$3.60
Gabon	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation						\$6.70
Gambia	UNGASS Report	ad hoc survey	Expenditures				\$5.50	
Ghana	UNGASS Report and SIDALAC	NASA	Expenditures		\$2.50	\$9.30		
Guinea	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures			\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.30
Guinea-Bissau**	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	
Kenya*	PHR+ and UNGASS Report	Budget	Expenditures		\$22.10	\$33.10	\$33.20	
Lesotho	UNGASS Report	ad hoc survey	Expenditures				\$1.30	\$1.40
Liberia	NASA Report	Partial NASA	Expenditures				\$0.10	
Madagascar	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Budget			\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.20
Malawi	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures	\$3.10	\$4.50	\$5.40	\$10.70	\$8.70
Mali	UNGASS Report	ad hoc survey	Expenditures				\$3.50	
Mauritius	NASA Report	NASA	Expenditures				\$0.10	

GE-1: Amount of national funds spent by governments from domestic sources for AIDS								
Countries	Sources for the Estimation	Methodology Used	Type of Information Presented	Domestic Public Expenditures (Million US Dollars)				
				2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mozambique	UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures				\$2.60	
Namibia*	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures		\$35.00			\$38.60
Nigeria	UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures		\$6.40	\$6.50		
Rwanda	UNGASS Report	NHA or Stand Alone NASA	Expenditures		\$1.30	\$2.70	\$1.70	
Senegal	UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures		\$5.90	\$11.90		
South Africa*	UNGASS Report	National Estimates of Expenditures	Expenditures	\$79.50	\$121.20	\$219.20	\$340.50	\$446.50
Swaziland	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Budget		\$2.60			\$4.00
Togo*	UNGASS Report	TBD	Expenditures		\$0.70	\$0.90	\$0.60	
Uganda	UNGASS Report	Budget Estimates	Expenditures			\$18.80		
United Republic of Tanzania	UNGASS Report	Budgetary allocations	Budget	\$2.80		\$5.60	\$22.10	\$45.00
Zambia*	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Budget					\$32.00
Zimbabwe	UNGASS Report	TBD	Disbursements		\$6.30	\$9.90	\$12.10	
Western Europe								
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	UNGASS Report	Budget Allocation	Expenditures					\$0.20
Serbia and Montenegro*	UNGASS Report	NASA	Expenditures	\$0.20†		\$0.20†	\$5.60‡	\$6.30‡
		(N= 95)				(N= 63)		(N= 54)

*These figures are preliminary and under revision because of the need to assure that they are comprehensive and include domestic public funds exclusively or because there was inadequate time for clarifications, differences in the reference period or countries stated these to be partial estimates.

**Country reports included multiple year estimates. Further work is needed to disaggregate by year.

NASA = National AIDS Spending Assessment

TBD = To Be Determined

IHPP = International Health Policy Program, Thailand

SIDALAC = Regional AIDS Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean

RF Survey = Resource Flows Project Survey

PHR+ = USAID Partnership for Health Reform

† Value for Montenegro

‡ Value for Serbia

GE-3: Life-skills-based HIV Education in Schools						
Country	2003			2005*		
	UNGASS Country Report 2003			UNGASS Country Report 2005		
	Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in life-skills-based HIV education and who taught it during the last year			Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in life skills-based HIV education and who taught it during the last year		
	Primary	Secondary	Overall	Primary	Secondary	Overall
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Botswana			50.0			
Burundi				100.0	0.0	78.9
Cape Verde			0.0			
Central African Republic				-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire				0.0	38.4	19.3
Ethiopia	100.0	77.0	97.0	75.0	81.8	
Guinea				-	-	-
Kenya			5.0	61.6	49.4	60.8
Malawi			6.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mali				82.7	73.8	77.2
Mauritius	100.0	30.0				
Nigeria						19.0
Seychelles	88.5	77.0	84.5			
Swaziland			25.0			90.2
Togo				0.0	40.4	7.1
Uganda	100.0					
United Republic of Tanzania			19.0			
Zambia			1.5			60.0
Zimbabwe			75.0			
East Asia and Pacific						
Mongolia	3.3	67.7	35.5			
South and South-East Asia						
Lao People's Democratic Republic			7.7			
Myanmar	32.0	46.5	39.0			
Thailand			100.0	-	-	-
Viet Nam	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Armenia		15.5				
Kazakhstan	0.0	54.7				
Kyrgyzstan		13.0				
Russian Federation			100.0			
Tajikistan		3.0				
North Africa and Middle East						
Jordan		26.0				
Morocco			28.0			
Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda				-	-	-
Barbados			100.0			
Dominica				100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominican Republic			18.8			
Saint Lucia						11.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						22.8
Trinidad and Tobago				-	-	-

GE-3: Life-skills-based HIV Education in Schools						
Country	2003			2005*		
	UNGASS Country Report 2003			UNGASS Country Report 2005		
	Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in life-skills-based HIV education and who taught it during the last year			Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in life skills-based HIV education and who taught it during the last year		
	Primary	Secondary	Overall	Primary	Secondary	Overall
Latin America						
Belize			80.0			
Brazil	41.4					25.8
Guatemala			7.0			
Honduras				16.7	18.4	15.4
Mexico						75.1
High-income Countries						
Bahamas	44.0	41.0	42.5			
	(N = 44)	(N = 30)			(N = 21)	

*Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2000 to 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

GE-4: Workplace HIV and AIDS Control				
Country	2003	2005*		
	UNGASS Country Report 2003	UNGASS Country Report 2005		
	Percentage of large public and private enterprises that adopted comprehensive HIV/AIDS workplace policies	Percentage of large enterprises/companies which have HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes		
		Public	Private	All
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Angola		-	-	-
Botswana	70.0			
Burundi		-	-	-
Cameroon		35.7	5.0	17.6
Cape Verde	0.0			
Central African Republic		-	-	-
Comoros	0.0			
Congo		3.0	70.0	28.3
Congo, Democratic Republic of the		0.0	9.1	4.8
Côte d'Ivoire	48.0	-	-	-
Ethiopia	92.5	33.3	33.3	33.3
Gabon		0.0	16.0	13.3
Ghana	100.0	0.0	12.0	10.0
Guinea		60.0	24.0	30.0
Kenya	70.0	-	-	-
Lesotho		0.0	0.0	0.0
Malawi	17.5			47.0
Mali		0.2	0.2	0.2
Mauritius	40.0			
Mozambique		0.0	6.3	3.2
Namibia	49.5			
Nigeria	53.0			46.9
Rwanda	6.0			
Seychelles	50.0			
South Africa	77.0			
Swaziland	100.0			47.7
Uganda	20.0			
Zambia				80.0
Zimbabwe	80.0			
South and South-East Asia				
Lao People's Democratic Republic	97.2			
Malaysia				
Philippines	13.0			
Thailand		-	-	-
Viet Nam	87.5			
Eastern Europe and Central Asia				
Ukraine		0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean				
Jamaica	5.0			
Saint Kitts and Nevis		-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				14.3
Trinidad and Tobago				11.9
Latin America				
Honduras	0.5			
Suriname	24.0			
	(N = 41)	(N = 23)	(N = 24)	

*Report date is 2003, but data collection can vary from 2001 to 2003

**Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

GE-5: Sexually Transmitted Infections—Comprehensive Case Management				
Country	2003	2005		
	UNGASS Country Report 2003	UNGASS Country Report 2005*		
	Percentage of patients with sexually transmitted infections who are appropriately diagnosed (D), counselled (C) and treated (T)	Percentage of women and men with sexually transmitted infections at health-care facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled		
		Males	Females	All
Sub Saharan Africa				
Benin				100.0
Botswana	30.0 ¹			
Burkina Faso	4.0 (D+T) 13.0 (C)			
Guinea-Bissau		-	-	-
Kenya	50.0			
Madagascar	20.0 (D+T) 44.0 (C)			
Mauritius	100.0			
Nigeria		46.0 ²	41.0 ²	
Rwanda		36.6 ³	26.6 ³	28.3 ³
Seychelles	37.0			
Togo		97.9	91.8	92.4
Uganda	21.0			40.0 ⁴
Zambia				10.0
Zimbabwe	57.0			
East Asia and Pacific				
Mongolia	100.0 ⁶			
Samoa	100.0 ⁷			
South and South-East Asia				
Cambodia	88.0 ⁸			
Thailand		69.2 ⁴	71.5 ⁴	70.2 ⁴
Viet Nam	38.0			
Eastern Europe and Central Asia				
Belarus	75.0			
Kazakhstan	98.0			
Kyrgyzstan	82.0			
Slovakia	100.0 ⁹			
Tajikistan	76.0			
Ukraine		38.6	44.4	41.4
North Africa and Middle East				
Djibouti	16.0 ¹⁰			
Morocco	49.0			
Caribbean				
Antigua and Barbuda				100.0
Trinidad and Tobago		-	-	-
Latin America				
Honduras		80.0	80.2	80.2
High-income Countries				
Guam	100.0 (D), 34.0 (T), 18.0 (C) ⁵			
	(N = 31)	(N = 20)	(N = 12)	

*Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2000 to 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

¹1998 data

²2003 data

³2000 data

⁴2004 data

⁵Public and Private Clinic Survey 2002

⁶Annual Report of National Center Communicable Diseases 2002

⁷Ministry of Health 2002 (all treated and counselled, but diagnosis is not lab-based)

⁸WHO 2002

⁹National AIDS Control Programme 2002

¹⁰Ministry of Health 2002

GE-6: Prevention of mother-to-child-transmission—antiretroviral prophylaxis				
Country	2003		2005*	
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*	Coverage Survey**	UNGASS Country Report 2005†	Coverage Survey††
	Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis	Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Angola		0.0	2.3	
Benin	0.0 ¹	94.0	18.0	38.0
Botswana	34.0	18.8		
Burkina Faso	<1.0	0.1		1.1
Burundi		1.2	13.2	2.4
Cameroon		6.9		4.2
Central African Republic			16.4 ¹⁰	
Chad	0.0 ¹		-	0.2
Congo		13.3	98.6	
Côte d'Ivoire		1.5	4.4	4.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0 ¹	0.6		
Eritrea		0.9		
Ethiopia	<1.0	0.2	3.0	0.3
Gabon			10.7	0.7
Gambia		2.8		16.6
Ghana		1.3	0.5	1.3
Guinea		0.0		0.4
Guinea-Bissau			19.5	
Kenya	1.0	3.4	9.3	27.0
Lesotho			5.3 ¹⁰	5.1
Madagascar			0.0 ¹⁰	0.0
Malawi	<1.0	1.7	2.3 ¹⁰	
Mali		0.5	0.7	0.8
Mauritania				
Mauritius	100.0	40.4		
Mozambique		1.3	4.9	3.4
Namibia	7.0	1.3	25.0	17.4
Niger	0.0 ¹			
Nigeria	<1.0	0.1		0.2
Rwanda		13.8	9.4	
Senegal		0.4		1.4
Seychelles	100.0		97.7 ¹⁰	
Sierra Leone	0.0			
Somalia			3.3	
South Africa	<1.0 ¹	8.9	78.7	14.6
Swaziland		1.7	16.2	11.9
Togo		0.3	32.8	1.8
Uganda	4.6	6.6	12.0	25.9
United Republic of Tanzania	0.0	0.3		
Zambia		6.3	25.0	4.0
Zimbabwe		4.1	6.6 ¹⁰	4.4
East Asia and Pacific				
China		0.4		1.3
Mongolia	0.0			
Samoa	0.0 ⁴			

GE-6: Prevention of mother-to-child-transmission—antiretroviral prophylaxis				
Country	2003		2005*	
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*	Coverage Survey**	UNGASS Country Report 2005†	Coverage Survey††
	Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis	Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis
Oceania				
Fiji			25.0 ¹⁰	
South and South-East Asia				
Afghanistan	0.0 ²			
Bhutan		25.7		
Cambodia	2.7 ³	0.3	5.0	1.4
India	<1.0	0.0		1.6
Indonesia		0.5		0.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		25.7		
Lao People's Democratic Republic		0.0		2.5
Malaysia	0.0 ¹	6.2		6.1
Myanmar	2.0			
Nepal	2.1 ¹	0.7		0.9
Philippines		0.5		0.4
Thailand		33.3	83.4 ¹⁰	30.6
Viet Nam	2.3	1.7		
Eastern Europe and Central Asia				
Armenia	3.0			
Belarus	87.5	9.4		
Kazakhstan	4.5	2.2		9.0
Kyrgyzstan	0.0 ⁸			
Latvia		9.2		58.6
Republic of Moldova	0.0 ⁹	3.5		
Romania			0.2 ¹¹	
Russian Federation	12.0			14.6
Tajikistan	0.0			
Ukraine	49.6 ⁴	21.3	86.7 ¹⁰	31.8
North Africa and Middle East				
Egypt				7.3
Morocco	1.0 ¹	1.5		
Oman		0.0		
Sudan				0.0
Caribbean				
Antigua and Barbuda			50.2	
Barbados	0.0 ¹	38.7	90.0 ¹⁰	
Cuba	2.5 ⁵	19.8		
Dominica			100.0	
Dominican Republic	0.0 ¹	14.2		15.7
Haiti	0.0 ¹	1.6		
Jamaica				
Saint Lucia			20.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			61.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0 ¹	35.6	71.4 ¹⁰	

GE-6: Prevention of mother-to-child-transmission—antiretroviral prophylaxis				
Country	2003		2005*	
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*	Coverage Survey**	UNGASS Country Report 2005†	Coverage Survey††
	Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis	Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis
Latin America				
Argentina	55.0	11.8	87.0	0.0
Belize	70.0	19.0	73.3	
Brazil	33.6	26.2	57.6 ¹⁰	0.0
Chile		10.8		
Colombia				1.8
Ecuador				8.3
El Salvador		21.1		20.8
Guatemala	10.0	3.7		
Guyana	<1.0	14.5		17.6
Honduras		1.9	3.4	
Mexico		3.5		2.1
Nicaragua		1.1		
Panama	0.0 ¹	7.5		0.0
Paraguay	40.0 ¹		2.1	
Peru	14.8 ³	9.6		3.5
Uruguay	97.8 ³	56.9	19.3	
Venezuela	0.0 ⁶			4.2
High-income Countries				
Cyprus	100.0 ⁷			
Germany			80.0	
Guam	0.0 ³			
Qatar	0.0 ⁴			
(N = 103)	(N = 53)	(N = 67)	(N = 45)	(N = 51)

*Report date 2003, but data collection can vary from 2002 to 2003

**Data are estimates for 2003 based on the latest available information at the time

†Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

††Data are estimates for 2005 based on the latest available information

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

¹WHO 2002²WHO country office³National AIDS Control Programme 2002⁴Ministry of Health 2002⁵National Target 2002⁶Global Report HIV/AIDS 2002⁷Department of Medical and Health Services⁸EURO Survey 2002⁹National AIDS Programme 2003¹⁰2004 data¹¹2003 data

GE-7: HIV Treatment—Antiretroviral Combination Therapy						
Country	2003	2005				
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*	UNGASS Country Report 2005**			3 by 5 December 2005	Coverage Survey 2005†
		Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage, December 2005	Estimated Coverage
		All	Males	Females		
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	<1.0 ¹				6.0	
Benin	2.5 ²				33.0	32.7
Botswana	7.9				85.0	
Burkina Faso	1.4				24.0	8.9
Burundi	1.9 ²				14.0	9.5
Cameroon	1.5 ³	17.8			22.0	3.8
Central African Republic	<1.0 ³	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.0	
Chad		-	-	-	17.0	4.7
Congo					17.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	2.7	22.1	19.3	24.6	17.0	4.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0 ²	2.7			4.0	
Djibouti	1.8 ⁸				16.0	
Equatorial Guinea	6.8 ¹				0.0	
Eritrea	<1.0 ¹				5.0	
Ethiopia	<1.0 ¹	7.1	8.2	6.2	7.0	7.7
Gabon		-	-	-	23.0	64.3
Gambia	6.3 ¹				10.0	1.2
Ghana	1.8 ¹	5.0	5.6	4.6	7.0	4.8
Guinea					9.0	9.4
Guinea-Bissau		-	-	-	1.0	
Kenya	3.0	19.7			24.0	17.0
Lesotho	<1.0 ¹				14.0	13.6
Liberia					3.0	
Madagascar		0.4			0.0	0.2
Malawi	1.8	17.7	14.9	19.7	20.0	
Mali	2.5 ¹⁴	11.0	16.8	8.1	32.0	
Mauritania					40.0	
Mauritius	100.0					
Mozambique	0.0 ¹	7.4	7.4	7.4	9.0	8.5
Namibia	0.0 ¹	35.0			71.0	58.6
Niger					5.0	
Nigeria	1.5	7.0			7.0	5.7
Rwanda	<1.0	-	-	-	39.0	
Senegal	<1.0 ²				47.0	52.3
Seychelles	68.2		78.0 ¹⁷	87.0 ¹⁷		
Sierra Leone	0.0 ¹				2.0	
Somalia		0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	
South Africa	0.0 ¹				21.0	13.0
Swaziland	1.7	44.4			31.0	29.7
Togo		-	-	-	27.0	19.6
Uganda	6.3	56.0			51.0	57.4
United Republic of Tanzania	<1.0				7.0	
Zambia	0.0 ¹	20.0			27.0	19.3
Zimbabwe	0.0 ¹				8.0	9.1

GE-7: HIV Treatment—Antiretroviral Combination Therapy						
Country	2003	2005				
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*	UNGASS Country Report 2005**			3 by 5 December 2005	Coverage Survey 2005†
		Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy	All	Males	Females	Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage, December 2005
East Asia and Pacific						
China	5.0 ³				25.0	18.3
Micronesia (Federated States of)		0.0	0.0	0.0		
Mongolia					0.0	
Samoa	100.0 ¹³					
Tonga	0.0 ⁶					
Oceania						
Fiji			100.0 ¹⁷	100.0 ¹⁷		
Papua New Guinea	0.0 ¹				15.0	
Palau		33.3	0.0	50.0		
South and South-East Asia						
Afghanistan	0.0 ⁴				0.0	
Bangladesh	0.0 ¹				1.0	8.9
Bhutan						
Cambodia	3.0 ⁵	57.0			36.0	35.1
India	2.0				7.0	6.8
Indonesia	2.7 ¹				30.0	94.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100.0 ¹	12.7			9.0	
Lao, People's Democratic Republic					49.0	84.5
Malaysia					27.0	87.3
Maldives					0.0	
Myanmar	<1.0				7.0	
Nepal					1.0	11.1
Pakistan	2.2 ¹				2.0	1.2
Philippines	3.5 ¹				5.0	100.0
Sri Lanka	2.0 ³				6.0	
Thailand	4.0 ⁶	39.2 ¹⁷			60.0	57.9
Viet Nam	1.0				12.0	58.9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Armenia	0.0 ⁹				15.0	
Azerbaijan	0.0 ⁹				0.0	
Belarus	<1.0				5.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.0 ⁹					
Bulgaria	44.5 ⁹					
Croatia	98.7 ⁹					100.0
Czech Republic						
Estonia	32.0 ⁹				17.0	
Georgia	8.0 ⁹	98.5	99.0	100.0	49.0	
Hungary	97.0 ⁹					
Kazakhstan	1.0				15.0	43.1
Kyrgyzstan	0.0 ¹⁰				12.0	
Latvia	51.0 ⁹				31.0	36.8
Lithuania	55.0 ⁹				64.0	
Poland	92.9 ⁹				100.0	
Republic of Moldova	8.3 ¹				39.0	100.0
Romania	64.4 ⁹					100.0
Russian Federation	83.3 ¹				5.0	3.7
Slovakia	95.0 ⁹					

GE-7: HIV Treatment—Antiretroviral Combination Therapy						
Country	2003	2005				
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*	UNGASS Country Report 2005**			3 by 5 December 2005	Coverage Survey 2005†
		Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage, December 2005	Estimated Coverage
		All	Males	Females		
Tajikistan	0.0				16.0	
Turkmenistan					0.0	
Ukraine	<1.0 ⁸	33.5	29.1	41.0	7.0	7.3
Uzbekistan	0.0 ⁹				0.0	
North Africa and Middle East						
Algeria					39.0	
Egypt					12.0	7.5
Iraq						
Jordan	21.3				45.0	
Lebanon	100.0 ⁶				36.0	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					35.0	
Morocco	20.7				48.0	100.0
Oman						
Sudan	<1.0 ¹				1.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic					9.0	
Tunisia					34.0	100.0
Turkey			26.0 ¹⁷	23.5 ¹⁷	9.0	
Yemen					0.0	
Western Europe						
Albania	0.0 ⁹					100.0
Macedonia	20.0 ⁹					
Serbia and Montenegro	26.4 ⁹					
Slovenia	96.3 ⁹					
Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda		60.0				
Barbados					95.0	
Cuba					100.0	
Dominica		36.7				
Dominican Republic	0.0 ³				17.0	13.7
Haiti					20.0	
Jamaica	<1.0 ²				56.0	
Saint Lucia		80.6				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		100.0				
Trinidad and Tobago	<1.0 ²	97.0			38.0	
Latin America						
Argentina	91.2	100.0			81.0	100.0
Belize	7.7				31.0	
Bolivia	<1.0 ¹				37.0	
Brazil	100.0				83.0	100.0
Chile					75.0	
Colombia					44.0	94.7
Costa Rica					80.0	
Ecuador					42.0	54.9
El Salvador					59.0	61.7
Guatemala	46.0				43.0	35.1
Guyana	0.0 ¹				50.0	100.0
Honduras	<1.0 ¹	36.5	26.0	53.7	35.0	
Mexico	92.0				71.0	100.0
Nicaragua	0.0 ¹				16.0	

GE-7: HIV Treatment—Antiretroviral Combination Therapy						
Country	2003	2005				
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*	UNGASS Country Report 2005**			3 by 5 December 2005	Coverage Survey 2005†
		Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage, December 2005	Estimated Coverage
		All	Males	Females		
Panama				97.0	100.0	
Paraguay	50.0			29.0	54.7	
Peru	19.2 ⁷			52.0	76.1	
Suriname				55.0		
Uruguay	50.5 ⁷			69.0		
Venezuela				84.0	100.0	
High-income Countries						
Australia	53.2 ¹⁶					
Austria	92.6 ⁹					
Bahamas	<1.0 ¹					
Belgium	93.8 ⁹					
China, Hong-Kong Special Administrative Region	100.0 ¹					
Cyprus	100.0 ¹¹					
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				0.0		
Denmark	90.9 ⁹					
Finland	94.6 ⁹					
Germany	94.7 ⁹					
Iceland	87.5 ⁹					
Italy	72.7 ⁹					
Luxembourg	96.9 ⁹					
Malta	94.3 ⁹					
Netherlands	96.0 ⁹					
Norway	89.6 ⁹					
Qatar	64.9 ¹²					
Saudi Arabia				14.0		
Singapore	0.0 ¹⁵					
Spain	92.3 ⁹					
Sweden	95.0 ⁹					
Switzerland	95.0 ⁹					
United Kingdom	92.1 ⁹					
United States		70.1 ¹⁸				
	(N = 163)	(N = 114)	(N = 41)	(N = 118)	(N = 61)	

*Report date 2003, but data collection can vary from 2002 to 2003

**Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

†Data are estimates for 2005 based on the latest available information

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

¹WHO 2002

²Accelerated Access Initiative 2002

³National Target 2002

⁴WHO country office

⁵National Centre for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STIs 2002

⁶National AIDS Control Programme 2003

⁷National AIDS Control Programme 2002

⁸Ministry of Health, WHO 2002

⁹WHO EURO Survey of ARV access 2003

¹⁰EURO Survey 2002

¹¹Dept. Medical and Health Service

¹²HIV Registry 2002

¹³Ministry of Health 2002

¹⁴WHO 2003

¹⁵Ministry of Health

¹⁶Annual Surveillance Report

¹⁷2004 Data

¹⁸2003 Data

GE-8: Support for Children affected by HIV and AIDS							
Country	2005						
	UNGASS Country Report 2005*						
	Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received free basic external support in caring for the child						
	Rural			Urban			All
Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	All	
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2.9	2.8	2.9	7.1	5.8	6.4	3.6
Kenya	6.6	6.4	6.5	10.3	18.1	14.0	10.3
Lesotho							25.0
Madagascar							7.4
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo							9.7
Zambia							13.4
	(N = 8)			(N = 8)			

*Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

GE-9: Blood Safety		
Country	2001	2005
	Coverage Survey*	UNGASS Country Report 2005**
	Donated blood screened for HIV	Percentage of transfused blood units screened for HIV
Sub-Saharan Africa		
Angola	100.0	
Benin	100.0	100.0
Botswana	100.0	
Burkina Faso	85.0	
Burundi	100.0	100.0
Central African Republic	80.0	
Chad	90.0	-
Congo	80.0	100.0
Côte d'Ivoire	100.0	100.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	70.0	
Ethiopia	100.0	100.0
Eritrea	100.0	
Gabon		72.5
Gambia	100.0	
Ghana	100.0	
Guinea	100.0	
Guinea-Bissau		100.0
Kenya	98.0	100.0
Lesotho		100.0
Liberia	80.0	
Madagascar	100.0	99.4
Malawi		100.0
Mali	100.0	100.0
Mauritania	80.0	
Mauritius	100.0	
Mozambique	100.0	100.0
Namibia	100.0	100.0
Niger	100.0	
Nigeria		100.0
Rwanda	100.0	
Senegal	100.0	
Seychelles	100.0	
Sierra Leone	20.0	
South Africa	100.0	100.0
Swaziland	100.0	100.0
Togo	100.0	79.0
Uganda	100.0	100.0
United Republic of Tanzania	100.0	
Zambia	100.0	100.0
Zimbabwe	100.0	100.0
East Asia and Pacific		
China	100.0	
Oceania		
Fiji		100.0
Micronesia (Federated States of)		100.0
Palau		100.0
Papua New Guinea	0.0	
South and South-East Asia		
Bangladesh	10.0	
Bhutan	10.0	
Cambodia	100.0	100.0
India	100.0	

GE-9: Blood Safety		
Country	2001	2005
	Coverage Survey*	UNGASS Country Report 2005**
	Donated blood screened for HIV	Percentage of transfused blood units screened for HIV
Indonesia	100.0	
Iran (Islamic Republic Of)		100.0
Malaysia	100.0	
Myanmar	35.0	
Nepal	99.0	
Pakistan	95.0	
Sri Lanka	100.0	100.0
Thailand	100.0	100.0
Viet Nam	100.0	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia		
Belarus	100.0	
Croatia	100.0	
Latvia	100.0	
Republic of Moldova	100.0	
Romania	100.0	
Russian Federation	100.0	
Ukraine	100.0	100.0
Uzbekistan	100.0	
North Africa and Middle East		
Algeria		98.9
Morocco	100.0	
Tunisia	100.0	
Caribbean		
Antigua and Barbuda		100.0
Bahamas	100.0	
Barbados	100.0	
Cuba	100.0	
Dominica		92.8
Dominican Republic	100.0	
Saint Lucia		96.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		99.7
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	100.0
Latin America		
Argentina	96.0	100.0
Belize	100.0	96.8
Bolivia	35.0	
Brazil	100.0	
Chile	100.0	
Colombia	100.0	
Costa Rica	100.0	
Ecuador	100.0	
El Salvador	100.0	
Guatemala	100.0	
Guyana	100.0	
Honduras	100.0	
Jamaica	100.0	
Mexico	100.0	
Nicaragua	100.0	
Panama	100.0	
Paraguay	98.0	
Peru	0.0	100.0
Suriname	100.0	

GE-9: Blood Safety		
Country	2001	2005
	Coverage Survey [*]	UNGASS Country Report 2005 ^{**}
	Donated blood screened for HIV	Percentage of transfused blood units screened for HIV
Uruguay	100.0	
Venezuela	100.0	
High-income Countries		
Bahamas	100.0	
United States		100.0
(N = 100)	(N = 85)	(N = 40)

^{*}Data are estimates for 2001 based on the latest available information at the time

^{**}Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2004 to 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

GE-10: Young People—Knowledge about HIV Prevention														
Country	2003			2005									DHS** (unless otherwise noted)	
	UNGASS Country Report 2003			UNGASS Country Report 2005*									Percentage of young women and men (aged 15–24) with comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge	
	Percentage of young women (aged 15–24) with comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge			Percentage of young women and men (aged 15–24) with comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge									Percentage of young women and men (aged 15–24) with comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge	
	Females			Males			Females			All			Males	Females
	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All		
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Angola				56.7	10.0	42.7	46.3	10.5	35.2	51.5	10.3	39.0		
Benin				7.9	13.1	10.6	3.4	11.8	8.1	5.7	12.4	9.3	14.0	8.0
Botswana	25.2	29.8	27.9										33.0 [†]	40.0 [†]
Burkina Faso													23.0	15.0
Burundi	40.0	21.0	24.0	0.6	3.9	3.6	0.3	3.8	3.6	0.4	3.9	3.6		
Cameroon	24.0	7.0	16.0	40.6	24.8	34.3	36.5	14.5	27.2	37.8	17.5	30.8	34.0	27.0
Central African Republic	1.5	8.7	5.1											
Chad	2.3	12.2	5.0										21.0	8.0
Comoros	9.8	10.4	9.9											
Congo				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Côte d'Ivoire	19.0	6.0	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Equatorial Guinea	1.1	6.1	3.8											
Eritrea														37.0
Ethiopia				56.7	25.1		44.4	14.0						
Gambia	20.0	11.0	15.0											
Ghana				54.4	28.8	40.3	43.8	29.3	35.8	48.2	29.0	38.0	44.0	38.0
Guinea-Bissau	16.0	2.0	8.0											
Kenya	35.0	22.0	26.0	77.8	80.0	79.5	61.5	57.1	58.3	68.2	66.7	68.9	47.0	34.0
Lesotho	27.0	16.0	18.0											
Madagascar						15.7			19.4				16.0	19.0
Malawi	44.0	31.0	34.0	43.3	34.4	36.0	30.9	22.0	23.5	33.7	24.3	29.8		
Mali				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	9.0
Mozambique													33.0	20.0
Niger	17.0	2.0	5.0											
Nigeria				33.6	19.8		30.5	14.8					21.0	18.0
Rwanda	40.0	23.0	23.0											
Sao Tome and Principe	13.0	7.0	11.0											
Sierra Leone	22.0	10.0	16.0											
Somalia				13.6	11.9	12.5	9.6	7.0	7.9	11.5	9.4	10.2		
South Africa	26.0	13.0	20.0											
Swaziland	26.1	28.4	26.9											
Togo	21.0	13.0	20.0											
Uganda	48.0	23.0	28.0											
United Republic of Tanzania	42.0	22.0	26.0										49.0 [†]	44.0 [†]
Zambia	32.0	20.9	25.6			46.1			40.5				33.0	31.0
Zimbabwe				57.7	55.5	56.3	57.8	51.4	54.1	57.7	53.4	55.2		
East Asia and Pacific														
Mongolia	28.1	36.9	32.1	4.1	2.2	3.0	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.4	4.0		
South and South-East Asia														
Cambodia	52.0	33.0	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indonesia	4.2	10.2	6.8											
Thailand				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Viet Nam	20.8	41.3	25.4										50.0 [†]	42.0 [†]

GE-10: Young People—Knowledge about HIV Prevention														
Country	2003			2005									DHS** (unless otherwise noted)	
	UNGASS Country Report 2003			UNGASS Country Report 2005*										
	Percentage of young women (aged 15–24) with comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge			Percentage of young women and men (aged 15–24) with comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge									Percentage of young women and men (aged 15–24) with comprehensive HIV and AIDS knowledge	
	Females			Males			Females			All			Males	Females
Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All			
Eastern Europe and Central Asia														
Azerbaijan	0.8	3.2	2.1											
Republic of Moldova	16.2	22.7	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation													48.0	
Ukraine				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	2.6	5.3	3.4										7.0	8.0
Western Europe														
Albania	0.3	0.0	0.2											
North Africa and Middle East														
Morocco														12.0
Caribbean														
Barbados													1.0	
Cuba	40.2	56.2	51.8											
Dominican Republic	33.0	23.0	33.0											
Haiti	24.0	8.0	14.0											
Trinidad and Tobago			33.0											
Latin America and Caribbean														
Bolivia	9.3	29.2	21.6											18.0
Brazil													58.4	
Guyana	35.2	36.4	35.6											
Suriname	21.0	36.8	26.5											
	(N = 57)	(N = 38)							(N = 24)					(N = 18)

*Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

**Date for 2005 based on data collected from 2001 to 2005

†Source: AIDS Indicator Survey

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

GE-11: Sex before the age of 15									
Country	2005								
	UNGASS Country Report 2005*							DHS** (unless otherwise noted)	
	Percentage of 15–24 year olds who had sex before age 15							Percentage of 15–19 year olds who had sex before age 15	
	Males			Females			All	Females	Males
Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All	All			
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Angola	40.9	60.0	46.7	21.7	30.0	24.3	35.5		
Benin	15.7	15.7	15.7	9.9	7.5	8.5	12.1	16.0	23.8
Burkina Faso								7.3	4.7
Burundi	14.3	14.0	14.0	2.5	5.7	5.5	9.7		
Cameroon	23.4	22.3	23.0	28.8	42.5	34.6	28.8	18.0	11.5
Central African Republic	8.2	10.7	9.6	12.3	8.1	9.9	9.8		
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	11.0
Congo	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0		
Côte d'Ivoire			13.3			14.5	14.1		
Eritrea								8.8	
Ethiopia	47.1	38.5	40.3	49.7	39.5	41.5	40.9		
Gabon	35.1			18.6					
Ghana								7.4	3.9
Guinea	16.5	15.0	15.7	23.0	14.4	17.6	16.6		
Kenya	23.7	19.5	20.4	19.6	16.2	17.1	18.7	14.5	30.9
Lesotho	27.9	27.3	27.5	9.5	16.2	14.4	20.9		
Madagascar			22.3			31.0		16.0	7.7
Mali								26.0	10.6
Mauritania								13.2	2.1
Mozambique								27.7	
Nigeria			4.9			14.7		20.3	7.9
United Republic of Tanzania								10.1 ¹	10.7 ¹
Uganda								12.2 ¹	16.3 ¹
Zambia								17.5	
Zimbabwe	6.3	9.7	8.5	5.8	9.8	8.1	8.3		
East Asia and Pacific									
Mongolia	5.7	1.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.6		
South and South-East Asia									
Cambodia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1		
Nepal								9.0	20.0
Thailand			10.9			6.6	8.7		
Viet Nam								0.5 ¹	0.3 ¹
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Azerbaijan								1.0 ²	
Republic of Moldova	45.8	26.6	34.1	30.9	19.0	23.5	28.8		
Russian Federation			17.2			8.2	13.3		
Caribbean									
Barbados			35.9			25.6	31.0		
Dominican Republic								13.0	18.0
Honduras								13.0 ²	19.0 ²
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			63.0			37.0			
Latin America									
Argentina							22.6		
Bolivia								6.0	15.0
Ecuador								7.0 ²	
Guatemala								7.0 ²	15.0 ²
Nicaragua								11.0	
	(N = 42)			(N = 24)			(N = 24)		

*Report date 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

**Data for 2005 based on data collected between 2001 and 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

¹Source: AIDS Indicator Survey²Source: Reproductive Health Survey

GE-12: Higher Risk Sex among Young Women and Men													
Country	2003		2005										
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*		UNGASS Country Report 2005**									DHS† (unless otherwise noted)	
	Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months		Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months									The percentage of respondents aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months of all respondents reporting sexual activity in the last 12 months	
			Urban			Rural			All				
Males	Females	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Angola			61.5	35.6	49.2	61.1	26.3	43.2	61.4	32.7	47.1		
Benin			31.0	2.0	9.6	32.6	4.5	13.0	31.8	3.4	17.6	90.0	36.0
Burkina Faso	82.0	19.0										78.0	23.0
Cameroon	86.0	41.0	95.2	57.2	68.6	82.0	27.3	40.1	89.9	44.7	67.3	91.0	44.0
Central African Republic			42.1	9.4	22.9	40.2	13.7	27.1	41.0	11.9	26.5		
Chad			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.0	7.0
Congo			72.0	63.5	67.6	72.0	65.4	68.6	72.0	64.7	68.4		
Côte d'Ivoire	91.0	51.0							57.9	64.3	61.0		
Ethiopia	64.0	7.0	43.5	24.8	30.1	36.5	3.0	12.0	37.9	7.4	22.7		
Ghana												83.0	50.0
Guinea	92.0	23.0											
Kenya	92.0	39.0	13.5	9.8	11.5	16.1	8.2	12.2	15.5	8.6	12.1	84.0	30.0
Lesotho			96.4	57.6	67.4	87.6	38.0	52.5	89.5	43.3	66.4		
Madagascar									71.9	30.9		72.0	31.0
Malawi	71.0	17.0							62.1	13.9			
Mali			100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	17.0	16.5	85.0	18.0
Mozambique												84.0	37.0
Nigeria			90.5	42.9		73.0	27.7					78.0	29.0
Rwanda	42.0	10.0											
United Republic of Tanzania	87.0	40.0										81.0	36.0
Togo	89.0	51.0											
Uganda	59.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.0	26.0
Zambia									24.0	13.0		86.0	30.0
Zimbabwe	82.0	20.0	75.0	21.3	40.2	80.7	24.8	47.6	78.6	23.3	51.0		
East Asia and Pacific													
Mongolia			93.5	76.4	86.6	93.4	81.1	88.9	93.5	79.2	86.3		

GE-12: Higher Risk Sex among Young Women and Men														
Country	2003		2005											
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*		UNGASS Country Report 2005**										DHS† (unless otherwise noted)	
	Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months		Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months										The percentage of respondents aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months of all respondents reporting sexual activity in the last 12 months	
			Urban			Rural			All					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
South and South-East Asia														
Cambodia				72.0	5.4	38.9	18.2	2.1	7.2	26.3	2.6	14.4		
India													12.0 ²	2.0 ²
Thailand													56.0	
Viet Nam													21.0 ¹	0.7 ¹
Eastern Europe and Central Asia														
Uzbekistan													45.0 ³	1.0 ³
Caribbean														
Barbados										26.6	15.9	21.6		
Dominican Republic													83.0	29.0
Latin America														
Bolivia													70.0	32.0
Nicaragua														10.0
(N = 34)		(N = 12)								(N = 21)			(N = 19)	

*Report date 2003, but data collection can vary from 1998 to 2000

**Report date 2005, but data collection can vary between 2003 and 2005

†Data for 2005 based on data collected between 2001 and 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

¹Source: AIDS Indicator Survey²Source: Behavioral Surveillance Survey³Source: Health Examination Survey

GE-13: Young People—Condom use with Non-regular Partners														
Country	2003		2005											
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*		UNGASS Country Report 2005**									DHS† (unless otherwise noted)		
	Percentage of young people (aged 15–24) who used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner		Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner									Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner		
			Urban			Rural			All					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Angola			63.6	71.2	66.2	63.6	20.0	50.0	63.6	55.2	59.4			
Benin	34.0	19.0	53.3	25.0	49.1	65.1	71.4	66.7	59.5	50.8	55.2	34.0	19.0	
Botswana	88.0	75.0										88.0 ¹	75.0 ¹	
Burkina Faso	55.0	41.0										67.0	54.0	
Burundi			50.0	7.1	20.0	55.7	48.7	51.1	55.2	46.0	50.6			
Cameroon	31.0	16.0	65.7	53.6	58.6	39.9	27.2	33.3	55.4	42.5	49.0	57.0	46.0	
Central African Republic														
Chad			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	17.0	
Côte d'Ivoire	56.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Democratic Republic of the Congo		12.0												
Ethiopia	30.0	17.0	84.4	46.3	69.5	23.3	6.7	19.5	36.1	14.6	25.4			
Eritrea												81.0		
Gabon	48.0	33.0												
Ghana	33.0	20.0	55.5	38.5	45.9	44.7	27.1	35.9	49.6	32.2	40.9	52.0	33.0	
Guinea	32.0	17.0										42.0	27.0	
Kenya	43.0	14.0	58.4	32.5	45.9	42.6	22.6	33.2	46.1	25.2	35.6	47.0	25.0	
Lesotho			72.0	65.6	67.9	42.0	44.0	43.0	48.6	49.8	49.2	48.0	50.0	
Madagascar												12.0	5.0	
Malawi	38.0	32.0	56.5	51.8	53.8	43.2	29.2	35.6	45.6	33.0	39.3	47.0	35.0	
Mali	30.0	14.0										30.0	14.0	
Mozambique												33.0	29.0	
Nigeria	38.0	21.0	66.8	50.9		54.1	34.1					46.0	24.0	
Rwanda	55.0	23.0										41.0	28.0	
Senegal												54.0	34.0	
South Africa		20.0												
Togo	41.0	22.0												
Uganda	62.0	44.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.0 ²	53.0 ²	
United Republic of Tanzania	31.0	21.0										47.0 ²	42.0 ²	
Zambia	38.0	38.0							38.4	26.1		40.0 ³	35.0 ³	
Zimbabwe	69.0	42.0	69.2	52.1	63.2	49.1	35.7	45.0	56.5	42.6	49.6			
East Asia and Pacific														
Mongolia			61.4	45.7	55.8	56.5	39.5	50.8	58.5	42.1	50.3			
South and South-East Asia														
Cambodia		43.0												
India	51.0	40.0										59.0 ⁴	51.0 ⁴	
Nepal	52.0													
Thailand			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Viet Nam												68.0 ²		

GE-13: Young People—Condom use with Non-regular Partners														
Country	2003		2005											
	UNGASS Country Report 2003 [*]		UNGASS Country Report 2005 ^{**}									DHS [†] (unless otherwise noted)		
	Percentage of young people (aged 15–24) who used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner		Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner									Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular partner		
			Urban			Rural			All					
		Males	Females	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females
Eastern Europe and Central Asia														
Czech Republic										55.0	31.0			
Republic of Moldova												63.0	44.0	
Russian Federation												78.8		
Ukraine			73.5	67.0	71.8	72.2	60.0	69.2	73.2	65.1	69.1			
Uzbekistan													50.0 ⁵	
Caribbean														
Barbados										77.8	33.3	49.3		
Dominican Republic	48.0	12.0										52.0	29.0	
Haiti	30.0	19.0												
Jamaica		38.0												
Latin America														
Argentina												46.0		
Bolivia	22.0	8.0										37.0	20.0	
Brazil	59.0	32.0										74.1		
Chile	33.0	18.0												
Colombia		29.0												
Mexico	57.0	57.0												
Nicaragua													17.0	
Paraguay		79.0												
Peru		19.0												
	(N = 54)	(N = 34)						(N = 24)					(N = 27)	

^{*}Report date 2003, but data collection can vary from 1996 to 2001

^{**}Report date is 2005, but data collection can vary from 2000 to 2005

[†]Data for 2005 based on data collected from 2001 to 2005

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

¹Source: AIDS Impact Survey

²Source: AIDS Indicator Survey

³Source: Sexual Behavior Survey

⁴Source: Behavioral Surveillance Survey

⁵Source: Health Examination Survey

GE-14: Orphans—School Attendance					
Country	2003			2005	
	UNGASS Country Report 2003*			UNGASS Country Report 2005**	DHS† (unless otherwise noted)
	Ratio of school attendance—orphans versus non-orphans			Ratio of current school attendance among orphans to that among non-orphans, aged 10–14	Ratio of the proportion of orphans (mother and father both dead) aged 10–14 attending school to the proportion of non-orphans (living with at least one parent) aged 10–14 attending school
	Males	Females	All	All	All
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Angola			0.90		0.90 ¹
Botswana			0.99		0.99 ²
Burkina Faso					1.09
Burundi			0.70		0.70 ¹
Cameroon		0.64	0.94		0.99
Central African Republic			0.91		0.91 ²
Chad			0.96		1.07
Comoros			0.59		0.59 ¹
Côte d'Ivoire			0.83		0.83 ¹
Democratic Republic of the Congo			0.72	-	0.72 ¹
Equatorial Guinea			0.95		0.95 ¹
Eritrea					0.83
Ethiopia	0.58	0.64	0.60	-	0.60
Gabon			0.98		0.98
Gambia			0.85		0.85 ¹
Ghana			0.93		0.79
Guinea	0.86	1.55	1.13		1.13
Guinea-Bissau			1.03		1.03 ¹
Kenya	0.79	0.71	0.74	0.97	0.95
Lesotho			0.87		0.87 ¹
Madagascar			0.65	0.80	0.76
Malawi	0.96	0.90	0.93	0.97	0.93
Mali			0.72		1.04
Mozambique	0.44	0.50	0.47		0.80
Namibia			0.92	0.97	0.92
Niger			1.07		
Nigeria	0.69	1.07	0.87		0.64
Rwanda	0.76	0.86	0.80		0.80 ¹
Senegal			0.74		0.74 ¹
Sierra Leone			0.71		0.71 ¹
Somalia			0.65		0.65 ¹
South Africa	0.95	0.96	0.95		
Swaziland			0.91		0.91 ¹
Togo			0.96		0.96 ¹
Uganda	0.90	1.00	0.95		0.95
United Republic of Tanzania	0.66		0.74		0.82 ³
Zambia			0.87	0.17	0.92 ⁴
Zimbabwe	0.89	0.82	0.85		0.98 ²

GE-14: Orphans—School Attendance					
Country	2003			2005	
	UNGASS Country Report 2003 [*]			UNGASS Country Report 2005 ^{**}	DHS [†] (unless otherwise noted)
	Ratio of school attendance—orphans versus non-orphans			Ratio of current school attendance among orphans to that among non-orphans, aged 10–14	Ratio of the proportion of orphans (mother and father both dead) aged 10–14 attending school to the proportion of non-orphans (living with at least one parent) aged 10–14 attending school
	Males	Females	All	All	All
South and South-East Asia					
Cambodia					0.71
Indonesia					0.82
North Africa and Middle East					
Sudan			0.96		0.96 ¹
Caribbean					
Dominican Republic					0.96
Haiti					0.87
Saint Lucia				-	
Latin America					
Guatemala					0.98
Peru					0.85
Suriname					0.89 ¹
	(N = 47)		(N = 37)	(N = 9)	(N = 44)

^{*}Report date 2003, but data collection can vary from 1997 to 2001

^{**}Report date 2005, but data collection can vary from 2001 to 2005

[†]Data for 2005 based on data collection can vary from 1999 to 2004

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

¹Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

²Source: Census

³Source: AIDS Indicator Survey

⁴Source: Sexual Behavior Survey

GE-16: HIV Treatment—Survival after 12 Months on Antiretroviral Therapy									
Country	2005								
	UNGASS Report 2005								
	Males			Females			All		
	<15	15+	All	<15	15+	All	<15	15+	All
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia			90.2			86.4			88.6
Madagascar									100.0
Malawi									83.0
Namibia									91.0
Nigeria									98.2
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe and Central Asia									
Georgia			85.0			100.0			88.0
Ukraine	100.0	67.6	68.9	100.0	73.7	75.4	100.0	70.3	71.9
Caribbean									
Barbados			92.5			94.0			93.3
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia									80.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>(N = 15)</i>			<i>(N = 15)</i>					

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

CLPE-3: Most-at-risk-populations—HIV Testing				
Country	2005			
	UNGASS Report 2005 ^a			
	Percentage most-at-risk population(s) who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and who knew the results			
	All	Sex workers	Injecting Drug Users	Men who have sex with men
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Burundi		37.6		
Congo		3.3		8.3
Senegal				10.8
East Asia & Pacific				
Mongolia		67		23.2
South and South East Asia				
Bangladesh	1.3	1.6 ^{**}	3.2	
India	28.9			
Indonesia		14.8	18.1	15.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			9.4	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		8.9		
Viet Nam		-	-	
Eastern Europe & Central Asia				
Armenia		33.2	21.1	42
Belarus		48.5	39.2	55.4
Georgia		24.4	6.4	27.1
Romania		35.5	36	
Ukraine	17.9	32.4	27.1	24.6
Western Europe				
Serbia and Montenegro				52.5 ^{††}
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		66.7	31.8	7.4
North Africa and Middle East				
Algeria			15.1	
Morocco			12.5	
Turkey		26		
Caribbean				
Jamaica		43.0 [†]		
Latin America				
Argentina		35.9		96.3
Panama		76.5		44.8
	(N = 23)		(N = 23)	

^aReport date 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

^{**}Female sex workers

[†]Commercial sex workers

^{††}Value for Serbia

(-) = Under review at the time of printing

CLPE-4: Most-at-risk populations—Prevention Programmes						
Country	2005					
	Men who have sex with men		Injecting drug users		Sex workers	
	UNGASS Country Report 2005*	Coverage Survey**	UNGASS Country Report 2005*	Coverage Survey**	UNGASS Country Report 2005*	Coverage Survey**
	Percentage of most-at-risk population(s) reached by prevention programmes	Percentage of men who have sex with men covered with outreach programmes	Percentage of most-at-risk population(s) reached by prevention programmes	Percentage of injecting drug users covered with harm reduction services	Percentage of most-at-risk population(s) reached by prevention programmes	Percentage of sex workers covered with outreach programmes
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Benin						100.0±
Burkina Faso					42.1	60.0
Burundi					77.7	
Chad						5.0
Congo	33.3				53.4	
Côte d'Ivoire				100.0±		71.0
Ghana						50.0
Guinea				100.0±		50.0
Kenya		2.0				17.0
Mali					45.3	
Mozambique				< 0.5		5.0
Niger						92.0
Senegal		100.0±				100.0±
Togo						30.0
Uganda						10.0
Zimbabwe						40.0
East Asia and Pacific						
China		8.0	45.0	8.0	25.0	38.0
Mongolia	68.1				58.0	
South and South-East Asia						
Bangladesh	77.0		82.0	7.0	71.6†	
Cambodia		17.0		97.0		60.0
India	45.0	45.0	47.8	48.0	52.4	52.0
Indonesia	1.3	10.0	15.0	89.0	37.3†	50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			11.4			
Lao People's Democratic Republic of					70.7	100.0±
Malaysia		10.0		4.0		
Nepal	5.4	36.0	8.6	<0.50	35.2†	68.0
Pakistan	22.0	15.0	28.4	100.0±	11.0†	20.0
Philippines		2.0		<0.50		7.0
Viet Nam			69.1		81.0	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia						
Armenia	0.7		25.1		28.9	
Belarus	7.1		16.4		8.8	
Croatia				20.0		
Czech Republic			60.0			
Georgia			25.0		75.6	
Kazakhstan		1.0		8.0		31.0
Kyrgyzstan	79.2		8.4		75.3	
Latvia		2.0	7.9	2.0		17.0
Republic of Moldova		90.0	22.4	74.0	14.1††	50.0
Romania	3.1		9.3	43.0	3.6	
Russian Federation		1.0	4.9	9.0	15.6	
Ukraine		5.0	38.4	13.0	33.7	5.0

CLPE-4: Most-at-risk populations—Prevention Programmes						
Country	2005					
	Men who have sex with men		Injecting drug users		Sex workers	
	UNGASS Country Report 2005*	Coverage Survey**	UNGASS Country Report 2005*	Coverage Survey**	UNGASS Country Report 2005*	Coverage Survey**
	Percentage of most-at-risk population(s) reached by prevention programmes	Percentage of men who have sex with men covered with outreach programmes	Percentage of most-at-risk population(s) reached by prevention programmes	Percentage of injecting drug users covered with harm reduction services	Percentage of most-at-risk population(s) reached by prevention programmes	Percentage of sex workers covered with outreach programmes
Western Europe						
Albania				7.0		
North Africa and Middle East						
Algeria			15.0			
Egypt				100.0 [±]		
Tunisia		5.0		2.0		20.0
Turkey					13.8	
Caribbean						
Dominican Republic		10.0		100.0 [±]		30.0
Jamaica					60.0	
Latin America						
Argentina		30.0		93.0		30.0
Colombia		30.0				75.0
Ecuador		5.0				50.0
El Salvador		17.0				60.0
Guatemala		10.0				75.0
Panama	43.8				48.0	71.0
Paraguay		50.0				10.0
Peru	22.6					20.0
Venezuela		1.0				30.0
(N = 57)	(N = 13)	(N = 24)	(N = 19)	(N = 24)	(N = 24)	(N = 36)

*Report date 2003, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

**Data are estimates for 2005 based on the latest available information

†Female sex workers

††Commercial sex workers

±Under review at the time of printing

CLPE-5: Most-at-risk-populations—Knowledge about HIV Prevention				
Country	2005			
	UNGASS Country Report 2005*			
	Percentage of most-at-risk population(s) who both correctly identified ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who rejected major misconceptions about HIV transmission			
	All	Men who have sex with men	Injection drug users	Sex workers
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Benin		42.2		
Burundi				4.3
Congo		3.3		66.7
Mali				90.1
East Asia and Pacific				
China		37.3	36.0	23.5**
South and South-East Asia				
Bangladesh	28.2	13.5	14.0	23.3
Indonesia		43.3	6.7	23.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic				20.5
Nepal		27.3	49.9	16.9
Viet Nam			34.4	24.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia				
Armenia		54.0	60.0	49.2
Belarus		62.8	61.4	23.8
Georgia			36.2	1.3
Kyrgyzstan		6.9		1.1
Republic of Moldova		38.3	37.1	34.7
Romania			18.0	14.1
Ukraine	39.4	48.9	21.2	8.1
Western Europe				
The former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia		33.9	26.7	9.9
North Africa and Middle East				
Morocco			6.9	72.2
Turkey				21.7
Caribbean				
Jamaica				26.1†
Latin America				
Argentina		55.9		69.4
Costa Rica		48.8		
Peru		72.6		
	(N = 24)		(N = 24)	

*Report date 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

**Female sex workers

†Commercial sex workers

CLPE-6: Sex Workers—Condom Use			
Country	2005		
	UNGASS Report 2005*		
	Percentage of female and male sex workers who reported the use of a condom with their most recent client		
	All	Males	Females
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Burkina Faso	95.9		
Burundi	73.7		73.8
Senegal	86.3		86.6
East Asia and Pacific			
China			68.5
Mongolia	94.1	50.0	96.4
South and South-East Asia			
Bangladesh	39.8	44.1	31.8
Cambodia	96.0		96.0
Indonesia	54.7	47.5	56.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	83.2	58.8	88.9
Nepal	67.1		
Pakistan	22.6	6.6	37.0
Sri Lanka			64.9
Viet Nam	90.4		90.4
Eastern Europe and Central Asia			
Armenia	89.2	100.0 [†]	89.2
Belarus	77.4	100.0 [†]	77.3
Georgia			95.0
Kyrgyzstan	80.9		
Republic of Moldova	98.4 ^{††}		
Romania			85.0
Russian Federation	77.0		
Western Europe			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	85.9	87.5	84.4
North Africa and Middle East			
Morocco	37.7		37.8
Caribbean			
Jamaica	84.3		
Latin America			
Panama	91.5	90.8	91.6
	(N = 24)	(N = 24)	

*Report date 2003, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

[†]Data under review at the time of printing^{††}Commercial sex workers

CLPE-7: Men who have Sex with Men—Condom Use			
Country	2005		
	UNGASS Country Reports 2005*		
	Percentage of men who reported the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner		
	All	Age <25	Age 25+
Sub-Saharan Africa			
Congo	23.3	23.5	23.1
Senegal	44.5		44.7
East Asia and Pacific			
China	41.1		
Mongolia	13.0	17.6	10.3
Oceania			
Fiji	20.0		
South and South-East Asia			
Bangladesh	49.2	52.9	48.8
Indonesia	47.6	45.6	48.6
Pakistan	7.6	9.8	4.9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia			
Armenia	30.4	40.0	12.5
Belarus	61.6	57.2	66.0
Georgia	53.6		
Kyrgyzstan	68.3		
Republic of Moldova	63.0	60.5	64.9
Russian Federation	38.8		
Ukraine	71.6	71.1	71.9
Western Europe			
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29.2		
Latin America			
Panama	84.2	83.8	84.4
Peru	46.3	47.2	45.5
High-income Countries			
United States			50.5
	(N = 19)	(N = 19)	

*Report date 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

CLPE-8: Injecting Drug Users - Safe Injecting and Sexual Practices					
Country	2005				
	UNGASS Country Report 2005*				
	Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV, i.e. who both avoid using non-sterile injecting equipment and use condoms, in the last month (for countries where injecting drug use is an established mode of HIV transmission).				
	All Ages	Age < 25		Age 25 +	
All	Males	Females	Males	Females	
East Asia and Pacific					
China	-	-	-	-	-
South and South-East Asia					
Bangladesh	-	8.3	31.3	16.2	68.3
Indonesia	-	18.9	27.3	19.2	8.7
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	18.8	28.6	27.4	15.6
Viet Nam	-	81.8		89.1	
Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Armenia	-	46.4	66.7	30.6	33.3
Belarus	-	50.7	66.7	45.8	43.5
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Moldova	-	61.9	57.1	37.3	36.2
Romania	-	-	-	1.5	0.9
Ukraine	-	18.3	21.3	20.6	17.4
Western Europe					
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	28.7	18.5	30.7	35
Serbia and Montenegro	20.1**	2.0†	-	-	-
North Africa and Middle East					
Algeria	-				
	(N = 18)		(N = 18)		

*Report date 2005, but data collection can vary from 2003 to 2005

**Value for Serbia

†Value for Montenegro

NOTES ON SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Additional details on the following indicators can be found in UNAIDS—Guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators (2005).

Generalized epidemic indicators

Since the *Progress Report on the Global Response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic* (2003), new core indicators were developed to better understand the nature and scope of the response to HIV and AIDS at national levels. In addition, there are now recommendations for use of separate sets of indicators for countries with generalized epidemics and those with concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics.

For countries with generalized epidemics, there are five new core indicators (see Box 1 below). (Please note that one of the original national indicators—percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV—has been shifted to the set of indicators for countries with concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics.)

BOX 1: FIVE NEW CORE INDICATORS FOR GENERALIZED EPIDEMICS

- Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received free basic external support in care for the child.
- Percentage of transfused blood units screened for HIV.
- Percentage of young women and men who have had sex before the age of 15.
- Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months.
- Percentage of adults and children with HIV still alive and known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral treatment.

1. GE-1: AMOUNT OF NATIONAL FUNDS SPENT BY GOVERNMENTS FROM DOMESTIC SOURCES FOR AIDS

This indicator is a comprehensive approach to monitoring spending on HIV and AIDS across all sectors. It is measured through the execution of National AIDS Spending Assessments; alternatively through a desk review or other proxy measures. It applies to all countries, including those with concentrated and low-prevalence epidemics.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Amount of national funds disbursed by governments in low- and middle-income countries.

It aims to measure the spending from governmental and other public institutions from their own sources at central or decentralized levels and excludes funds from international sources (even if these are being disbursed through the country government).

The indicator summary chart was compiled to represent the evolution from 2001, when the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS was agreed on, until the end of 2005. Sources for this chart included reports from countries for the review of the Declaration and other sources produced by members of the UNAIDS Global Resource Tracking Consortium.

Most countries reported the last available year and several methodologies were used in the construction of this indicator. These include the application of the National AIDS Spending Assessments framework as recommended by UNAIDS, which measures the actual expenditures by policy-relevant functions for the provision of AIDS services. Other sources of information used by reporting countries include AIDS budget analysis, desk reviews of the budgets' execution, reports to the resource flows project (UNFPA/UNAIDS/NIDI) on expenditures, reviews of activities of national programmes and national health accounts AIDS sub-analysis.

The best estimates, reflecting actual expenditures for the period 2001–2005, were selected when available. There was an attempt to separate and deduct the international funds received by governments to isolate countries' own expenditure.

In cases where countries had an ongoing loan or credit from a development bank, there was an effort to separate the reimbursable part of these loans. This part was classified as domestic expenditure along with the national counterpart and fees paid for the performance of the project in the calendar year when this appeared.

Countries reporting on this indicator, but whose figures are under revision, were not included here. Others are preliminary estimates and totals might change when additional information is available.

2. GE-3: LIFE-SKILLS-BASED HIV EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress towards implementation of life-skills-based HIV education in all schools and it applies to all countries. It is measured biennially through school surveys or education programme reviews.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in life-skills-based HIV education and who taught it during the last academic year.
- Numerator:** Number of schools with staff members trained in and regularly teaching life-skills-based HIV education.
- Denominator:** Number of schools surveyed.

3. GE-4: WORKPLACE HIV AND AIDS CONTROL

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in implementing workplace policies and programmes to combat HIV. It applies to all countries and is measured biennially. It is measured by surveying a representative sample of major employers in both the public and private sectors. Public-sector employers should, at a minimum, include the ministries of transport, labour, tourism, education and health. Private-sector employers should be selected on the basis of the size of their labour force.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of large enterprises or companies that have HIV and AIDS workplace policies and programmes.
- Numerator:** Number of employers with comprehensive HIV and AIDS policies and programmes (as defined in the UNAIDS guidelines on Construction of Core Indicators—2005)
- Denominator:** Number of employers surveyed.

4. GE-5: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS—COMPREHENSIVE CASE MANAGEMENT

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in preventing vertical transmission of HIV. The indicator applies to all countries and it is measured biennially through programme monitoring and estimates.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of women and men with sexually transmitted infections at health-care facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled.
- Numerator:** Number of sexually transmitted infection patients for whom the correct procedures were followed on: (a) history-taking; (b) examination; (c) diagnosis and treatment; and (d) effective counselling on partner notification, condom use and HIV testing.
- Denominator:** Number of sexually transmitted infection patients for whom provider-client interactions were observed.

5. GE-6: PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION—ANTIRETROVIRAL PROPHYLAXIS

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in preventing vertical transmission of HIV. The indicator applies to all countries and it is measured biennially through programme monitoring and estimates.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission.

Numerator: Number of HIV-infected pregnant women provided with antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce mother-to-child transmission according to the nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/UNAIDS standards) in the last 12 months.

Denominator: Estimated number of HIV-infected pregnant women.

Other available data source:

- **Coverage survey:** for further details regarding the survey, please see USAID, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, and POLICY Project—coverage of selected services for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in low- and middle-income countries in 2003 (June 2004).

6. GE-7: HIV TREATMENT—ANTIRETROVIRAL COMBINATION THERAPY

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress towards providing antiretroviral combination therapy to all people with advanced HIV infection. It applies to all countries and is measured biennially through programme monitoring.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy.

Numerator: Number of people with advanced HIV infection who receive antiretroviral combination therapy in accordance with the nationally approved treatment protocol (or WHO/UNAIDS standards); it is calculated as follows: number of people receiving treatment at the start of the year, plus number of people who commenced treatment in the preceding 12 months, minus number of people for whom treatment was terminated in the preceding 12 months (including those who died).

Denominator: Number of people with known advanced HIV infection (i.e. those in need of antiretroviral combination therapy).

Other available data sources:

Coverage survey—coverage for antiretroviral therapy for HIV/AIDS. For further details, please see USAID, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, and POLICY Project—coverage of selected services for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in low- and middle-income countries in 2003 (June 2004).

“3 by 5” Initiative—antiretroviral therapy coverage (December 2005). For further details, please see WHO and UNAIDS—Progress on global access to HIV antiretroviral therapy: a report on “3 by 5” and beyond (March 2006).

7. GE-8: SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN AFFECTED BY HIV AND AIDS

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in providing support to households that are caring for orphaned and vulnerable children and the indicator is measured in countries with high HIV-prevalence. It is measured every 4–5 years through population-based surveys such as Demographic and Health Survey and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children whose households received external support in caring for the child.

Numerator: Number of orphaned and vulnerable children who live in households that answered “yes” to at least one of four questions regarding the type and frequency of support received. (Household received medical support in the last 12 months; school-related assistance within the last 12 months; emotional/psychological support within the last 3 months; or social support within the last 3 months.)

Denominator: Total number of orphaned and vulnerable children.

8. GE-9: BLOOD SAFETY

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in screening transfused blood units for HIV. The indicator applies to all countries and it is measured biennially using the MEASURE Evaluation blood safety protocol.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of transfused blood units screened for HIV.

Numerator: Number of blood units screened for HIV in the last 12 months up to WHO or national standards.

Denominator: Number of blood units transfused in the last 12 months.

Other available data source:

Coverage survey—percentage of blood for transfusion that is tested for HIV. For further details, please see USAID, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, and POLICY Project—coverage of selected services for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support in low- and middle-income countries in 2003 (June 2004).

9. GE-10: YOUNG PEOPLE—KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV PREVENTION

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress towards universal knowledge of the essential facts about HIV transmission. The indicator applies to all countries and should be measured, at minimum, every 4–5 years; however, a biennial measurement is preferred. The indicator is measured using population-based surveys such as Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and Behavioural Surveillance Survey (youth section).

Targets: 2005—90%; 2010—95%

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of young people aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions.

Numerator: Number of respondents aged 15–24 years who gave the correct answers to *all five* questions regarding HIV transmission.

1. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with one faithful, uninfected partner?
2. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by using condoms?
3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?
4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?
5. Can a person get HIV by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?

Denominator: Number of respondents aged 15–24 who gave answers (i.e. including “don’t know”) to all five questions.

Other available data source:

Demographic and Health Survey: the percent of respondents who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV.

10. GE-11: SEX BEFORE THE AGE OF 15

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in increasing the age at which young men and women aged 15–24 first have sex. It applies to all countries and should be measured every 4–5 years through population-based surveys such as Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and Behavioural Surveillance Survey (youth section).

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of young women and men who have had sex before the age of 15.

Numerator: Number of respondents aged 15–24 years who report their age at sexual initiation as less than 15 years.

Denominator: Number of respondents aged 15–24 years.

Other available data source:

Demographic and Health Survey—percentage of young women and men aged 15–19 who had first sexual intercourse by exact age 15.

11. GE-12: HIGHER RISK SEX AMONG YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in reducing the percentage of young people aged 15–24 who have higher risk sex. It applies to all countries and should be measured every 4–5 years through population-based surveys such as Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and Behavioural Surveillance Survey (youth section).

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months.

Numerator: Number of respondents aged 15–24 who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months.

Denominator: Number of respondents aged 15–24 who reported sexual activity in the last 12 months.

Other available data source:

Demographic and Health Survey—the percent of respondents who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months of all respondents reporting sexual activity in the last 12 months.

12. GE-13: YOUNG PEOPLE—CONDOM USE WITH NON-REGULAR PARTNERS

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress towards preventing early-age exposure to HIV through unprotected sex with non-regular partners. The indicator applies to all countries and should be measured, at minimum, every 4–5 years; however, a biennial measurement is preferred. The indicator is measured using population-based surveys such as Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and Behavioural Surveillance Survey (youth section).

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of young people aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner.

Numerator: Number of the respondents aged 15–24 who reported having had a non-regular (i.e. non-marital and non-cohabiting) sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with this partner.

Denominator: Number of respondents aged 15–24 who reported having had a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months.

Other available data source:

Demographic and Health Survey—the percent of respondents who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months.

13. GE-14: ORPHANS—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress towards preventing relative disadvantage in school attendance among orphans versus non-orphans. This indicator applies to all countries and is measured using population-based surveys such as Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and other representative surveys. It should be measured, at minimum, every 4–5 years; however, a biennial measurement is preferred.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Ratio of current school attendance among orphans to that among non-orphans aged 10–14.

Orphan school attendance

Numerator: Number of children who have lost both parents and are still in school.

Denominator: Number of children who have lost both parents.

Non-orphan school attendance

Numerator: Number of children, both of whose parents are still alive, who live with at least one parent and who are still in school.

Denominator: Number of children both of whose parents are still alive and who live with at least one parent.

Other available data source:

Demographic and Health Survey—ratio of the proportion of orphans (mother and father both dead) aged 10–14 attending school to the proportion of non-orphans (living with at least one parent) aged 10–14 attending school.

14. GE-16: HIV TREATMENT—SURVIVAL AFTER 12 MONTHS ON ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in increasing survival among infected adults and children by maintaining them on antiretroviral therapy. It applies to all countries and is measured biennially through programme monitoring.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of adults and children with HIV still alive and known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy.

Numerator: Number of adults and children continually on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months after initiating treatment.

Denominator:

(a) Minimum survival: total number of adults and children who initiated antiretroviral therapy in the therapy start-up group 12 months earlier, including those who have stopped antiretroviral therapy, those who have transferred out, and people lost to follow-up.

(b) Maximum survival: total number of adults and children who initiated antiretroviral therapy in the therapy start-up group 12 months earlier, excluding those who have stopped antiretroviral therapy, those who have transferred out, and people lost to follow-up.

Concentrated or low-prevalence epidemic indicators

Since the *Progress Report on the Global Response to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic* (2003), new core indicators were developed to better understand the nature and scope of the response to HIV and AIDS at the national level. In addition, there are now recommendations for use of separate sets of indicators for countries with generalized epidemics and those with concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics.

For countries with concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics, the set of nine priority indicators includes four indicators from the national commitment and action category, four from the knowledge and behaviour category and one from the impact category (see Box 2).

BOX 2: NINE CORE INDICATORS FOR CONCENTRATED OR LOW-PREVALENCE EPIDEMICS

- Amount of national funds disbursed by governments in low- and middle-income countries.
- National Composite Policy Index.
- Percentage of [most-at-risk population(s)] who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and know the results.
- Percentage of [most-at-risk population(s)] reached with HIV/AIDS prevention programmes.
- Percentage of [most-at-risk population(s)] who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.
- Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client.
- Percentage of men reporting use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner.
- Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV, i.e. who avoid sharing equipment and use condoms, in the last month (*applies only to countries where injecting drug use is an established mode of HIV transmission*).
- Percentage of [most-at-risk population(s)] who are HIV infected (*impact indicator*).

Countries with generalized epidemics may also have a concentrated sub-epidemic among one or more most-at-risk populations. If so, it would be valuable for them to calculate and report on indicators for those populations.

1. CLPE-3: MOST-AT-RISK POPULATIONS—HIV TESTING

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in implementing HIV testing and counselling among most-at-risk populations. The indicator applies to countries with concentrated or low-prevalence

epidemics, including countries with concentrated sub-epidemics within a generalized epidemic. It is measured biennially through programme monitoring or special surveys such as the Family Health International Behavioural Surveillance Survey.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of [most-at-risk-population(s)] who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and who know the results.

The term “most-at-risk populations” included in the definition should be replaced with a defined segment of the population (e.g. sex workers, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men), which are being measured. In countries where there are multiple most-at-risk populations, the indicators should be reported for each population.

Numerator: Number of [most-at-risk population] respondents who have been tested for HIV during the last 12 months and who know the results of their test

Denominator: Number of [most-at-risk population] respondents included in the sample or prevalence estimation methods for the size of the most-at-risk population for the denominator.

2. CLPE-4: MOST-AT-RISK POPULATIONS—PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in implementing HIV prevention programmes for most-at-risk populations. The indicator applies to countries with concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics, including countries with concentrated sub-epidemics within a generalized epidemic. It is measured biennially through programme monitoring or special surveys such as the Family Health International Behavioural Surveillance Survey.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of [most-at-risk-population(s)] reached with HIV-prevention programmes.

The term “most-at-risk populations” included in the definition should be replaced with a defined segment of the population (e.g. sex workers, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men), which are being measured. In countries where there are multiple most-at-risk populations, the indicators should be reported for each population.

Numerator: Number of [most-at-risk population] respondents who have been reached by at least one HIV-prevention programme during the last 12 months. Depending on local contexts, prevention programmes may include: outreach and peer education, exposure to targeted mass media, sexually transmitted infection screening and/or treatment, HIV counselling and testing, and substitution therapy and safer injection practices for injecting drug users.

Denominator: Number of [most-at-risk population] included in the sample or prevalence estimation methods for the size of the most-at-risk population for the denominator.

Other available data source:

Coverage survey—percentage of [most-at-risk population] reached by intervention per year. For further details regarding the coverage survey, please see USAID, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, and POLICY Project—Coverage of Selected Services for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support in Low- and middle-income Countries in 2003 (June 2004).

3. CLPE-5: MOST-AT-RISK POPULATIONS—KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV PREVENTION

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in building knowledge of the essential facts about HIV transmission among most-at-risk populations. It applies to countries with concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics, including countries with concentrated sub-epidemics within a generalized epidemic. It is measured biennially through special surveys such as the Family Health International Behavioural Surveillance Survey.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of [most-at-risk-population(s)] who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Numerator: Number of [most-at-risk population] respondents who gave the correct answers to all five questions regarding HIV transmission.

1. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by having sex with one faithful, uninfected partner?
2. Can the risk of HIV transmission be reduced by using condoms?
3. Can a healthy-looking person have HIV?

4. Can a person get HIV from mosquito bites?
5. Can a person get HIV by sharing a meal with someone who is infected?

Denominator: Number of [most-at-risk population] respondents who gave answers, including “don’t know,” to all five questions.

4. CLPE-6: SEX WORKERS—CONDOM USE

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in preventing exposure to HIV among sex workers through unprotected sex with clients. It applies to countries with concentrated or low prevalence epidemics, including countries with concentrated sub-epidemics within a generalized epidemic. It is measured biennially through special surveys including the Family Health International Behavioural Surveillance Survey for sex workers.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client.

Numerator: Number of respondents who reported that a condom was used with their last client in the last 12 months.

Denominator: Number of respondents who reported having commercial sex in the last 12 months.

Other available data source:

Coverage survey—for further details regarding the survey, please see USAID, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, and POLICY Project—Coverage of selected services for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support in low- and middle-income countries in 2003 (June 2004).

5. CLPE-7: MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN—CONDOM USE

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in preventing exposure to HIV among men who have unprotected anal sex with a male partner. It applies to all countries with concentrated or low-prevalence epidemics, including countries with concentrated sub-epidemics within a generalized epidemic. It is measured biennially through special surveys including the Family Health International Behavioural Surveillance Survey for men who have sex with men.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner.

Numerator: Number of respondents who reported that a condom was used the last time they had anal sex.

Denominator: Number of respondents who reported having had anal sex with a male partner in the last 6 months.

6. CLPE-8: INJECTING DRUG USERS—SAFE INJECTING AND SEXUAL PRACTICES

The purpose of this indicator is to assess progress in preventing injecting drug use-associated HIV transmission. The indicator applies to countries where injecting drug use is an established mode of HIV transmission and it is measured biennially through special surveys such as the Family Health International Behavioural Surveillance Survey for injecting drug users.

Indicator definition(s) and components:

- **UNGASS country report:** Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV, i.e. who both avoided using non-sterile injecting equipment and used condoms in the last 12 months.

Numerator: Number of respondents who report having never used non-sterile injecting equipment during the last month and who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex.

Denominator: Number of respondents who report injecting drugs and having had sexual intercourse in the last month.

Descriptions—additional resources

COVERAGE SURVEY

This study attempted to measure national coverage for several essential services by collecting service statistics and expert assessment. In each country the information was collected through national consultants. The consultants identified knowledgeable respondents for each service. Respondents were asked to provide statistics on the number of people receiving the service in the last year if this information was available. The respondents were also asked to estimate the percentage of the population needing the service that had access to that service. The consultants used a standard questionnaire.

This study focuses on the services that can be measured most easily. Box 3 shows the services included in this study.

BOX 3: ESSENTIAL HIV AND AIDS SERVICES INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY

- **Voluntary counselling and testing.** Services providing pre-test counselling, testing for HIV infection and post-test counselling for anyone wanting to know their HIV status. It does not include testing done on hospital patients for medical purposes.
- **Prevention of mother-to-child transmission.** Services that provide voluntary counselling and testing for pregnant women and provide prevention services to those who are HIV-positive. Prevention services should include treatment with zidovudine, nevirapine or other antiretroviral drugs and may also include breastfeeding counselling and supplemental feeding.
- **Condoms.** The number of condoms distributed annually.
- **Harm reduction.** Services to reduce the risks associated with injecting drug use including risk reduction education and support, needle and syringe exchange and drug substitution.
- **Education.** AIDS education for primary and secondary school students.
- **Home-based care.** Services that reach HIV-infected people in their homes and provide basic palliative care, psychosocial support and planning services.
- **Treatment of opportunistic infections.** The standard of care available for HIV-positive patients needing treatment for specific conditions.
- **Prophylaxis for opportunistic infections.** Providing cotrimoxazole or isoniazid for people who are identified as HIV-positive.
- **Antiretroviral therapy.** Treatment of HIV-positive adults or children with a combination of at least three antiretroviral drugs.
- **Orphans and vulnerable children.** Service to support orphans and vulnerable children including food aid, education support, health care, protection services, psychosocial support and economic self-sufficiency.

Coverage is calculated by dividing the number of people using the service by the population needing the service.