QUICK FACTS
Everyday, nearly 7500 people are infected with HIV and 5,500 die from AIDS. ~33 mill people were living with HIV/AIDS (2007) globally. Vast majority of those living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa (60% of them are women). Malaria kills over 1 mill people annually, (80% are children <5 in sub-Saharan Africa). About 250 mill anti-malaria insecticide-treated bed nets are required to reach 80% coverage in sub-Saharan Africa. The funds committed will provide < 1/2 of the requirement.

TARGET
• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
  Measures of success:
  6.1 HIV prevalence among 15-24 year olds
  6.2 Condom use among non-regular partners
  6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 yrs with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
• Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.
  Measures:
  6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.
• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
  Measures:
  6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with Malaria
  6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets
  6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs
  6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
  6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course.

WHERE DO WE STAND?
Even though the number of new HIV infections went down from 3 mill (2001) to 2.7 mill (2007), the world is struggling to meet the first target. The number of infected people is constant due to treatment. Access to antiretroviral therapy rose by 42% in 2007. Yet, <1/3 of the 9.7 mill in need of treatment receive it. Prevention is 28x more cost-effective than treatment and it is critical in controlling the epidemic.

Insecticide-treated bed nets have made such progress in malaria prevention that it has led the UN to target full coverage in Africa by 2010 to end Malaria deaths.

An estimated 1.7 mill died from tuberculosis. Success of eradication depends on early detection.

Access to essential drugs is a critical for prevention and treatment of neglected tropical diseases which continue to affect 1 bill.

Since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, the assistance for health has doubled to $16.7 bill.

WHAT HAS WORKED?
• Funding resulted in the expansion of antiretroviral treatment services and decline in deaths from AIDS to 2 mill (2007).
• HIV+ pregnant women receiving antiretroviral drugs to prevent mother-to-child transmission rose from 14 to 33% (2007). Argentina, Barbados, Cuba, Moldova and Thailand have achieved close to universal access (>75% coverage).
• Changes in sexual behavior in Rwanda and Zimbabwe has led to declines in new HIV infections.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Create closer linkages between HIV/AIDS interventions and reproductive health care to reduce risky sexual behavior and infections.
• Increase access to condoms, which is the only effective way to prevent HIV transmission during sex.
• Make sure young people have the knowledge and means to prevent infection.
• Ensure sustained funding for the HIV/AIDS pandemic and scale up programs for HIV prevention.
• Develop sustainable national health systems, delivering quality services to all society.
• Increase funding to promote R&D of essential drugs and vaccines.

TURN OVER TO SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP