

# GLOBAL REPORT

## FACT SHEET

### Asia

#### Asian HIV epidemics remain largely stable

- Most national HIV epidemics in the region appear to have stabilized.
- An estimated 4.9 million [4.5 million–5.5 million] people were living with HIV in 2009, about the same number as five years earlier.
- An estimated 300 000 [260 000–340 000] people died from AIDS-related causes in 2009 compared to 250 000 [220 000–300 000] in 2001.

#### Progress in the HIV response among children

- Wider access to services that prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV has led to a significant drop in new HIV infections among children.
- An estimated 22 000 [15 000–31 000] children 0-14 years of age became infected with HIV in 2009—a 15% decrease from the 1999 estimate of 26 000 [18 000–38 000].
- AIDS-related deaths among children declined from 18 000 [11 000–25 000] in 2004 to 15 000 [9000–22 000] in 2009—a decrease of 15%.

#### Mixed progress on new HIV infections

- An estimated 360 000 [300 000–430 000] people were newly infected with HIV in 2009, compared to 450 000 [410 000–500 000] in 2001—a 20% reduction over eight years.
- In India, Nepal and Thailand, the incidence rate of new HIV infections fell by more than 25% between 2001 and 2009.
- Between 2001 and 2009, the incidence rate of new HIV infections in Bangladesh and the Philippines—countries with relatively low epidemic levels—increased by more than 25%.

#### HIV epidemic patterns vary between and within countries

- Overall trends in the epidemic hide important variations. In China, for example, five of the country's 22 provinces account for 53% of people living with HIV.
- In Indonesia's Papua province, HIV infections levels are 15 times higher than the national average.
- Thailand is the only country in Asia with an HIV prevalence of close to 1%.
- In Cambodia, adult HIV prevalence declined from 1.2% [0.8%–1.6%] in 2001 to 0.5% [0.4%–0.8%] in 2009.

### **Key populations are central to the region's HIV epidemics**

- Asia's HIV epidemics remain largely concentrated among injecting drug users, men who have sex with men and sex workers.
- About 16% of people who inject drugs in Asia are living with HIV. In some countries, this estimate is considerably higher: 30%–50% in Thailand and 32%–58% in Viet Nam.
- High prevalence among men who have sex with men has been reported in several countries in the region: 29% in Myanmar, 5% in Indonesia, and between 7%–18% in parts of southern India.
- Nearly one in five (18%) female sex workers surveyed in Myanmar tested positive for HIV in the mid-2000s.

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