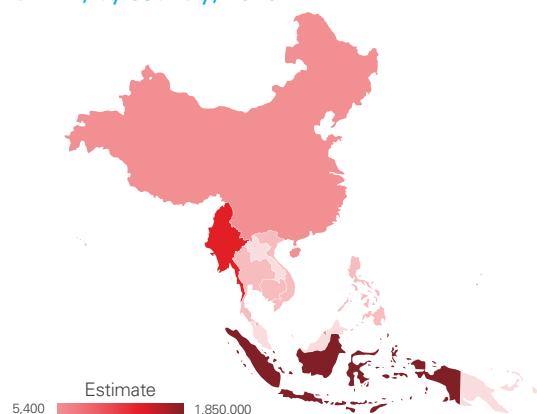


# 2021 HIV and AIDS East Asia and the Pacific Snapshot

## Pregnant Women, Children and Adolescents November 2021

**Figure 1: Number of children and adolescents aged 0-19 years living with HIV, by country, 2020**



Country	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Indonesia	27,000	21,000	32,000
Myanmar	19,000	15,000	22,000
China	14,000	7,600	21,000
Thailand	8,000	6,100	10,000
Philippines	7,100	2,300	20,000
Viet Nam	5,800	4,700	7,100
Cambodia	5,400	4,600	6,200
Papua New Guinea	4,600	2,900	7,000
Malaysia	<1000	680	1,100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<1000	670	1,000
<b>East Asia and the Pacific</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>

Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Note: This map does not claim any official position by the United Nations. The numbers in brackets refer to the confidence interval.

**Figure 2: Situation of children and adolescents with HIV and AIDS, 2020**

Overview	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Number of children and adolescents living with HIV	92,000	66,000	126,000
Children aged 0–9 years	34,000	26,000	42,000
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	58,000	40,000	84,000
Number of new HIV infections, children and adolescents	18,100	10,000	30,400
Children aged 0–9* years	6,100	4,100	8,400
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	12,000	5,900	22,000
Adolescent girls	4,500	2,700	7,200
Adolescent boys	8,000	3,000	18,000
HIV incidence per 1,000 population, adolescents aged 15–19 years	0.08	0.04	0.14
Adolescent girls	0.06	0.04	0.10
Adolescent boys	0.10	0.04	0.23
Number of AIDS-related deaths, children and adolescents	4,180	2,640	6,200
Children aged 0–9 years	3,500	2,200	5,100
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	680	<500	1,100
Number of children aged 0–17 years who lost one or both parents due to AIDS	1.03 million	730,000	1.37 million
Number of pregnant women living with HIV	900,000	680,000	1.1 million
Mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV, final	8.4	6.7	11.4
Perinatal transmission	4.3	3.2	6.8
Post-natal transmission	4.1	3.5	4.6
HIV response	Estimate	Lower	Upper
PMTCT coverage (%)	85	69	>95
Early infant diagnosis (%)	63	51	85
ART coverage, children aged 0–14 (%)	54	37	69

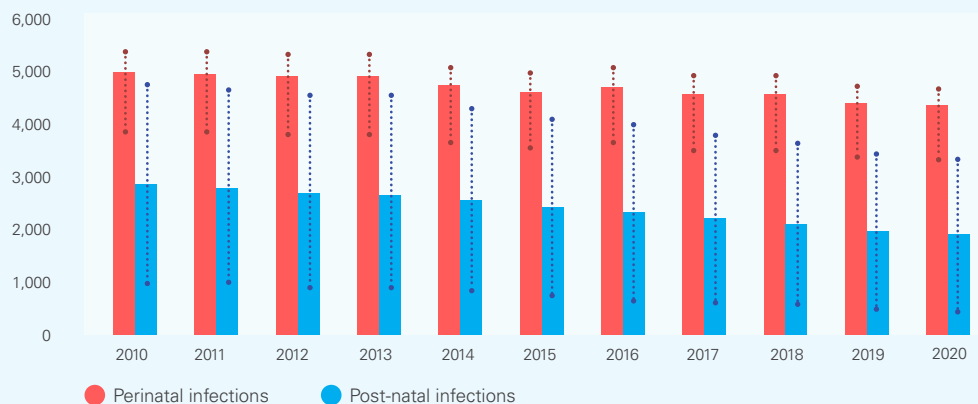
Data source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2021 and UNAIDS 2021 estimates

\*Almost all new HIV infections among younger children occur among those aged 0-4 years, either through pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding.

**Indicator definitions**

**Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) rate:** Number of children aged 0–4 newly infected with HIV per 100 pregnant women living with HIV  
**HIV incidence per 1,000 adolescents:** Number of new HIV infections among adolescents aged 15–19 per 1,000 adolescents at risk of HIV infection  
**PMTCT coverage:** Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV  
**Early infant diagnosis:** Percentage of infants born to HIV-positive mothers who were tested for HIV within two months of birth  
**ART coverage among children aged 0–14:** Percentage of children aged 0–14 living with HIV who are receiving antiretroviral treatment

**Figure 3: Annual number of new HIV infections among children aged 0-14 years, by period of transmission, 2010–2020**

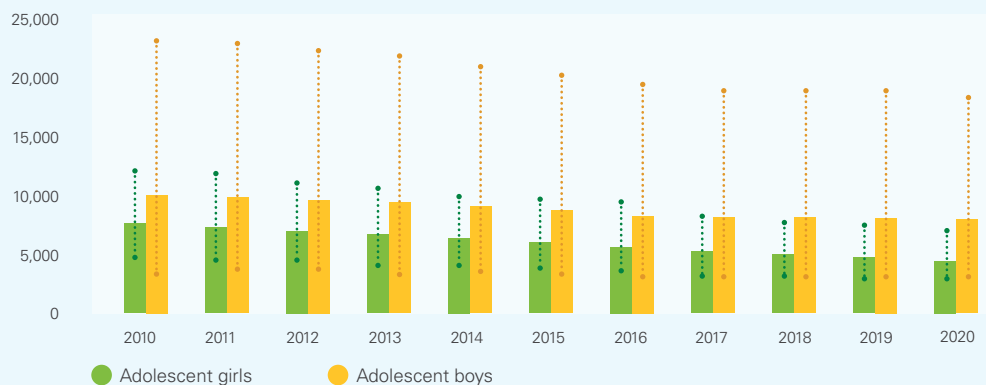


Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Note: Almost all new HIV infections among younger children occur among those aged 0-4, either through pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding. The 95 per cent reduction by 2020 refers to Super-Fast-Track targets. The dotted lines above and below the numbers in the chart refer to the confidence interval.

In East Asia and the Pacific, new HIV infections among younger children have dropped by 20 per cent since 2010. A similar reduction in child infections is observed during pregnancy or birth and the breastfeeding period. No matter the period of infection, the HIV response did not reach the global target of reducing new HIV infections from mother-to-child transmission to under 500 children.

**Figure 4: Annual number of new HIV infections among adolescents aged 10-19 years, by sex, 2010–2020**

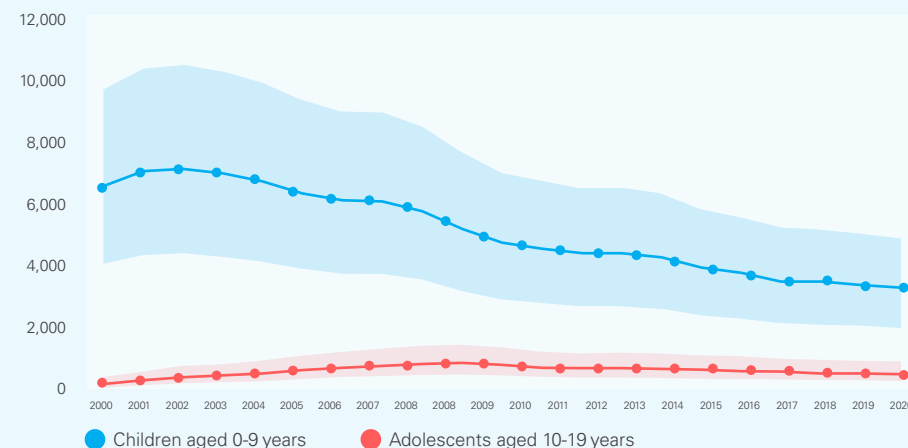


Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Note: Almost all sexually transmitted HIV infections are assumed to occur after age 14, since negligible numbers of sexually transmitted infections occur before age 15. The 75 per cent reduction by 2020 refers to Super-Fast-Track targets. The dotted lines above and below the numbers in the chart refer to the confidence interval.

Overall, new HIV infections among adolescents have dropped by two-fifths (41 per cent). While 74 per cent of new HIV infections among adolescents occur in boys, new HIV infections have declined more for girls than boys in the last ten years. A reduction of more than 60 per cent is need to meet the global target.

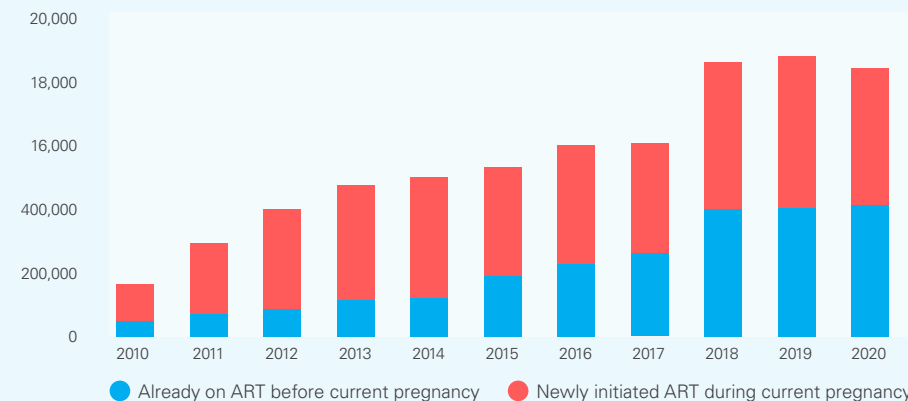
**Figure 5: Number of AIDS-related deaths among children aged 0-9 years and adolescents aged 10-19 years, 2000-2020**



Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

The number of annual AIDS-related deaths among children has declined by 52 per cent since its peak in 2003, while the number of annual AIDS-related deaths among those aged 10-19 years has only decreased by 9 per cent since 2003. Deaths among children and adolescents have dropped by one-third from 2010 to 2020.

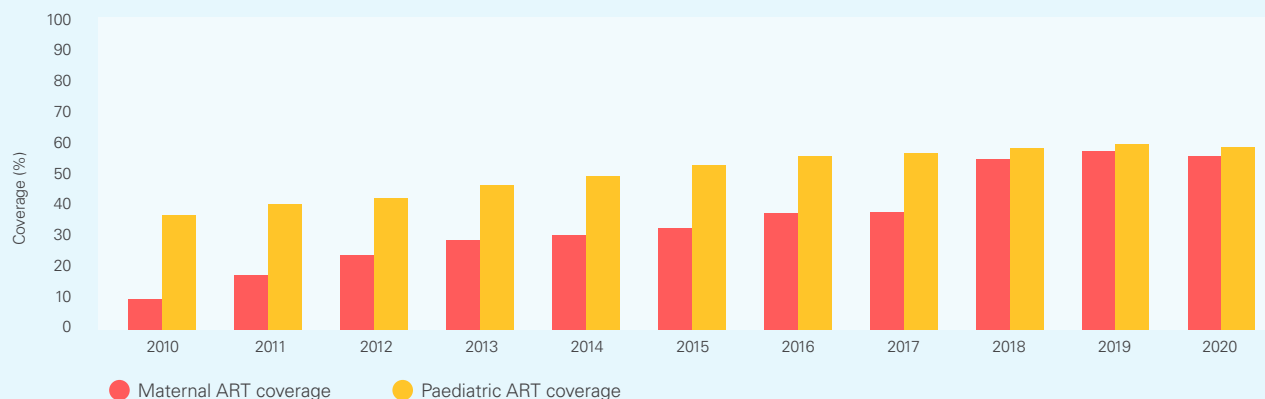
**Figure 6: Pregnant women already on ART for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) before current pregnancy compared to those that started ART for PMTCT during current pregnancy, 2010–2020**



Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

About half of pregnant women were already on antiretroviral treatment prior to their current pregnancy in 2020. There is a need for increased efforts to ensure that pregnant women are on lifetime antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child-transmission.

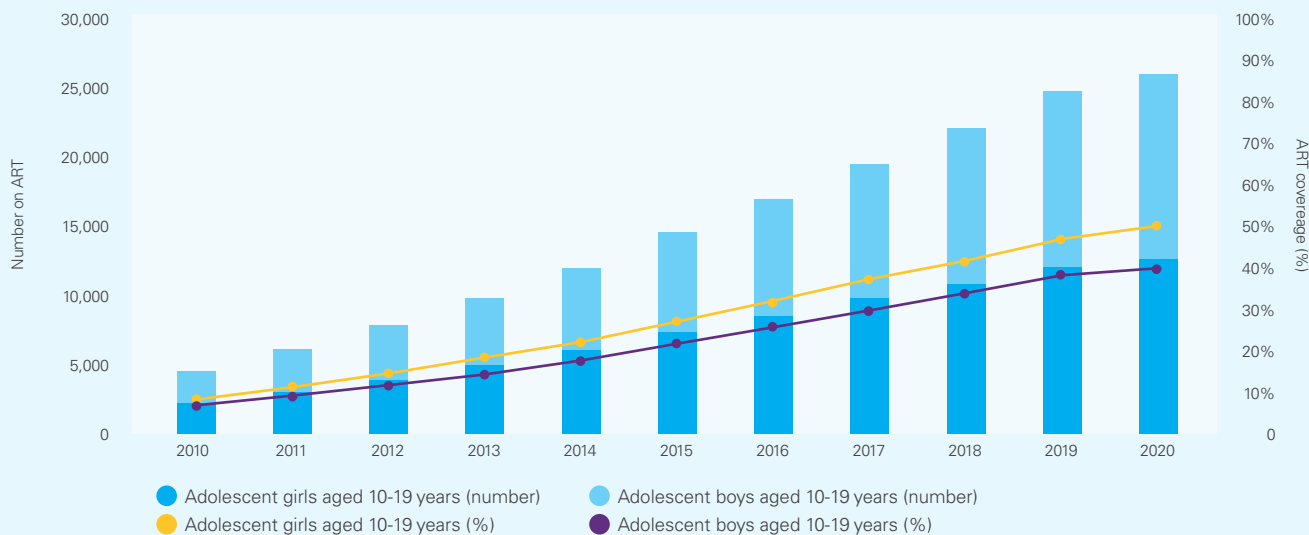
**Figure 7: Percentage of children aged 0–14 living with HIV and pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART, 2010–2020**



Data source: Global AIDS Monitoring and UNAIDS 2021 estimates  
 Note: Maternal antiretroviral treatment (ART) includes only Option B+ regimens

While the per cent of pregnant women living with HIV receiving lifelong ART has increased from 10 per cent to 56 per cent, the per cent of children receiving ART has only increased from 37 per cent to 59 per cent over the same 2010-2020 period.

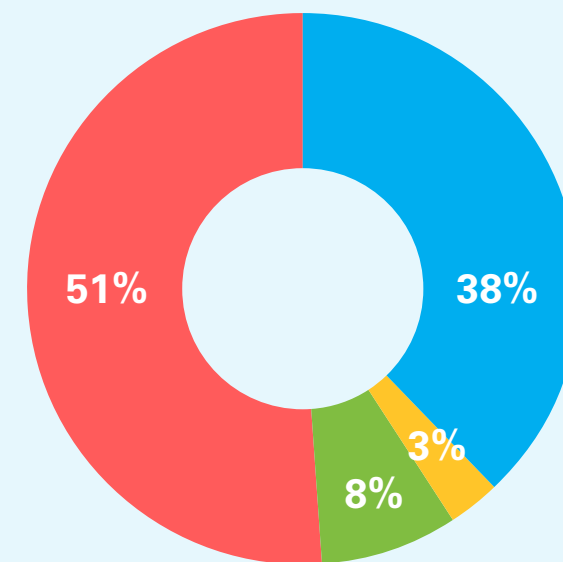
**Figure 8: Number and coverage of ART among adolescents aged 10-19 years by gender, 2010-2020**



Source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Antiretroviral treatment coverage is extremely low in East Asia and the Pacific (45 per cent). While ART coverage among girls has increased from 9 per cent to 50 per cent from 2010 to 2020, among boys it has only increased to 40 per cent in the same time period.

**Figure 9: Knowledge of status, coverage of antiretroviral therapy, and viral load suppression among all children aged 0-14 years living with HIV, 2020**



- Children living with HIV with unknown HIV status
- Children living with HIV with known HIV status and who are not on ART
- Children living with HIV who are on ART and not virally suppressed
- Children living with HIV who are on ART and virally suppressed

Source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates

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