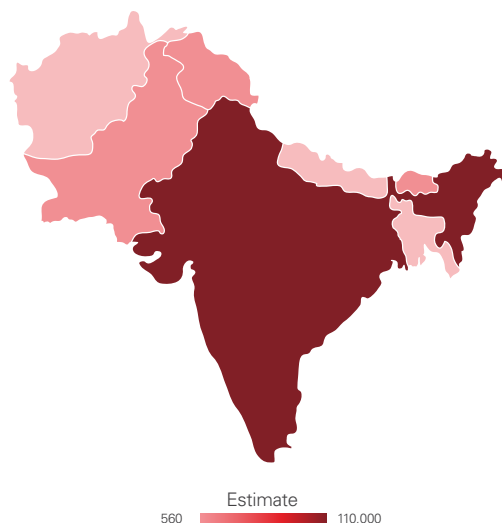


2021 HIV and AIDS South Asia Snapshot

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
India	110,000	64,000	150,000
Pakistan	7,300	5,300	10,000
Nepal	1,700	1,500	2,000
Afghanistan	810	330	2,900
Bangladesh	560	430	690
South Asia	120,000	71,000	170,000

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.

For more information, please visit data.unicef.org.

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

Overview	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Number of children and adolescents living with HIV	120,000	71,000	170,000
Children aged 0–9 years	43,000	26,000	57,000
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	78,000	45,000	110,000
Number of new HIV infections, children and adolescents	11,200	6,000	18,200
Children aged 0–9* years	6,600	4,000	9,500
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	4,600	2,000	8,700
Adolescent girls	2,300	1,300	3,800
Adolescent boys	2,300	570	6,800
HIV incidence per 1,000 population, adolescents aged 15–19 years	0.03	0.01	0.05
Adolescent girls	0.03	0.02	0.05
Adolescent boys	0.03	0.01	0.07
Number of AIDS-related deaths, children and adolescents	2,880	1,620	5,300
Children aged 0–9 years	2,400	1,400	4,300
Adolescents aged 10–19 years	<500	<500	1,000
Number of children aged 0–17 years who lost one or both parents due to AIDS	1,770,000	700,000	2,760,000
Number of pregnant women living with HIV	20,000	15,000	25,000
Mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV, final	33.2	25.9	38.3
Perinatal transmission	15.1	10.6	18.1
Post-natal transmission	18.1	15.3	20.2
HIV response	Estimate	Lower	Upper
PMTCT coverage (%)	67	53	91
Early infant diagnosis (%)	37	29	50
ART coverage, children aged 0–14 (%)	>95	57	>95

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

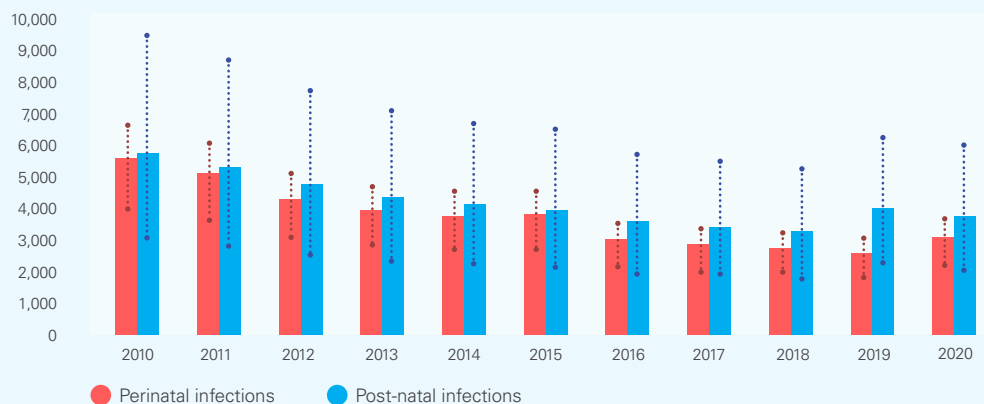
HIV incidence per 1,000 adolescents: Number of new HIV infections among adolescents aged 15-19 per 1,000 adolescents at risk of HIV infection

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

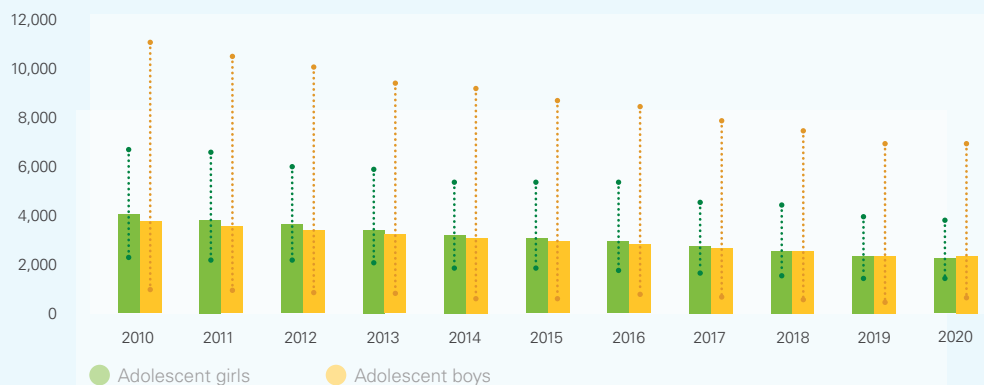


Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

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 South Asia, new HIV infections among younger children have dropped by 40 per cent since 2010. A similar reduction in child infections is observed during pregnancy or birth and 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 550 children.

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

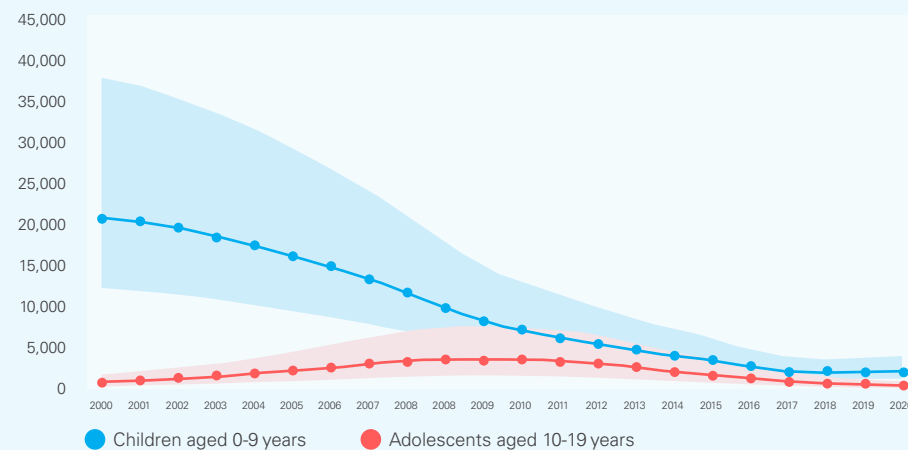


Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

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). About 50 per cent of new HIV infections among adolescents occur in girls and new HIV infections have declined comparably among girls and boys in the last ten years. A reduction of about 60 per cent is needed to meet the global target.

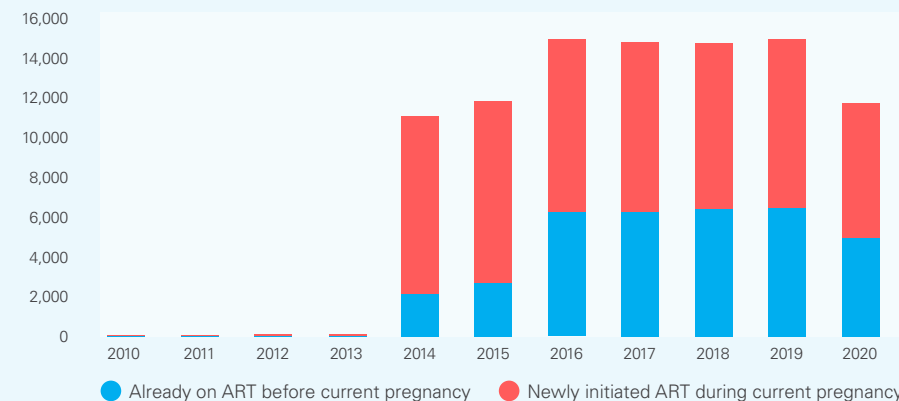
Figure 5: Number of AIDS-related deaths among children aged 0-9 years and adolescents aged 10-19 years, 2000-2020



Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

The number of annual AIDS-related deaths among children has declined by 88 per cent since its peak in 2003, while the number of annual AIDS-related deaths among those aged 10-19 years has decreased by 87 per cent since 2003. Deaths among children have dropped by 88 per cent since 2010 to 2020 while those among adolescents have dropped by 70 per cent in the same time period.

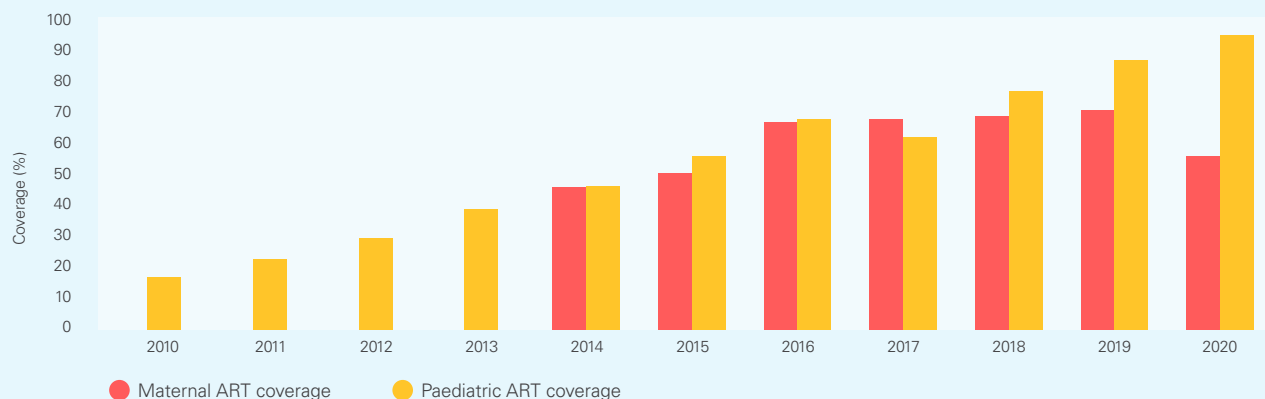
Figure 6: Pregnant women already on ART for prevention of mother-to-child-transmission (PMTCT) before current pregnancy compared to those that started ART for PMTCT during current pregnancy, 2010–2020



Data source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

About 2 in 5 pregnant women were already on antiretroviral treatment prior to their current pregnancy in 2020. Great gains have been made since 2010 to ensure that pregnant women are on lifetime antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child-transmission.

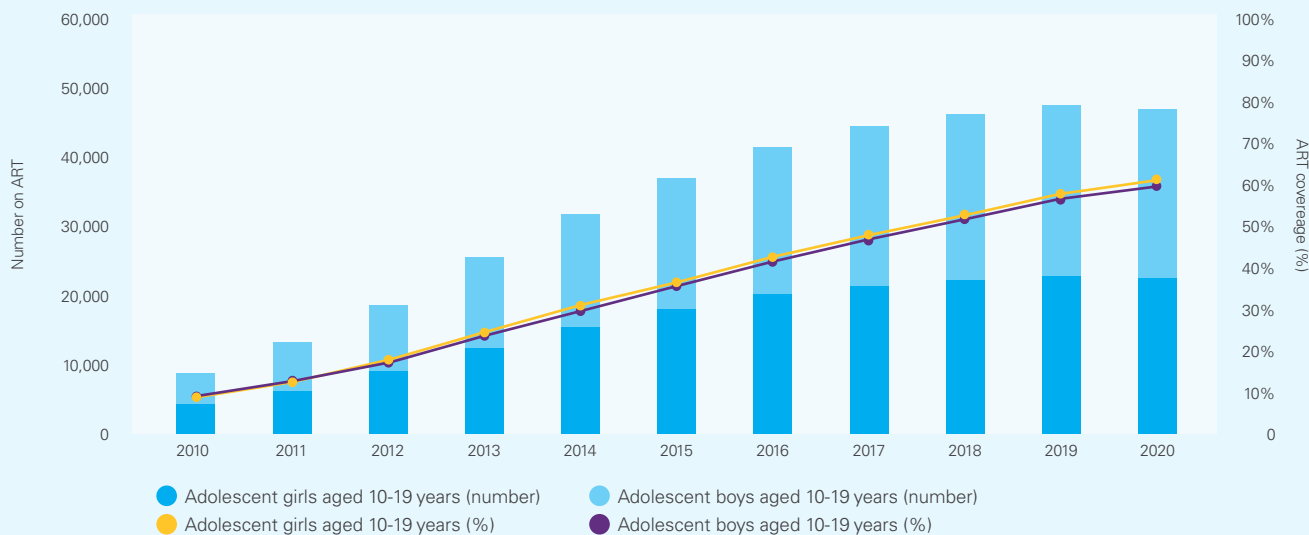
Figure 7: Percentage of children aged 0–14 living with HIV and pregnant women living with HIV receiving ART, 2010–2020



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

While the per cent of children receiving ART has increased from 18 to >95 per cent, the per cent of pregnant women living with HIV receiving lifelong ART has increased from 0 to only 56 per cent over the same 2010-2020 period.

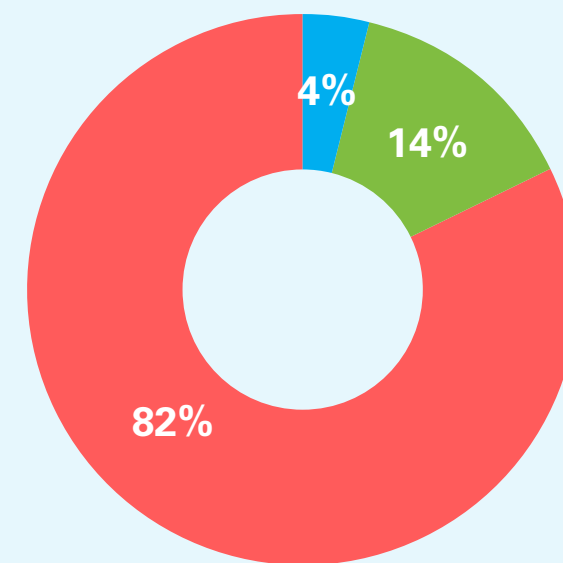
Figure 8: Number and coverage of ART among adolescents aged 10-19 years by gender, 2010-2020



Source: UNAIDS 2021 estimates.

Antiretroviral treatment coverage is moderate in South Asia (61 per cent). ART coverage among girls has increased from 9 per cent to 61 per cent from 2010 to 2020 and among boys it has increased from 9 per cent to 60 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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Published by UNICEF
 3 United Nations Plaza
 New York, NY 10017, USA
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