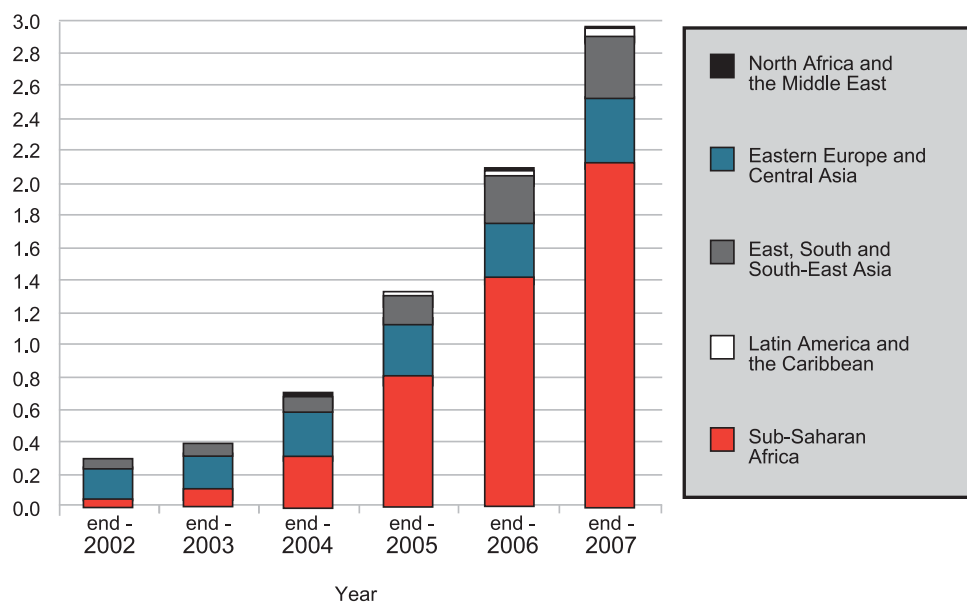


By the end of 2007, an estimated 3 million people in low- and middle-income countries were receiving antiretrovirals- a 50 per cent increase since December 2006 and a 10-fold rise over the last five years. Globally, 30 per cent of those who were estimated to need antiretrovirals in 2007 were receiving them. Although in real numbers most people receiving antiretrovirals are in sub Saharan Africa the gap in meeting this need remains highest.

Increases in treatment access have been extraordinary in many countries. For example, in Namibia, where treatment coverage was very low in 2003, 57 percent of adults in need were on antiretrovirals in 2007.

Number of people receiving antiretrovirals in low- and middle-income countries, 2002-2007



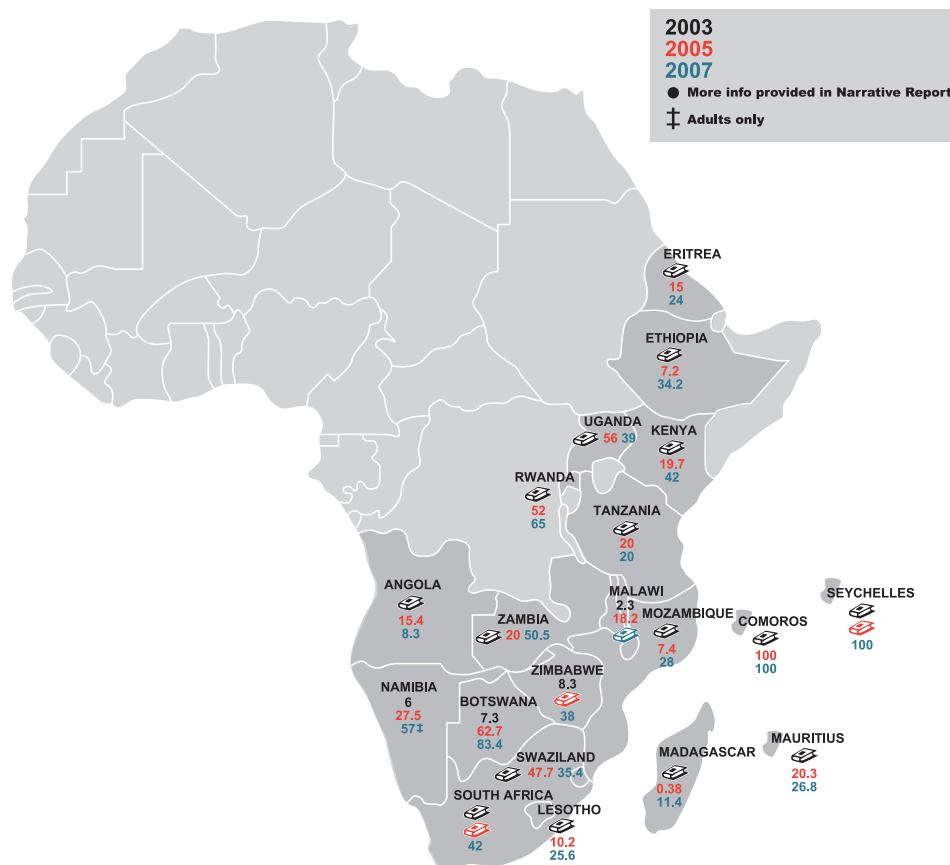
Globally, there seems to be gender parity in terms of coverage with antiretrovirals. In a number of countries with generalized epidemics, however, coverage is significantly higher among females.



These national reports feed into regional and global tracking and mobilization and inform national stakeholders of progress, gaps and challenges. The reports are used to guide national strategic planning and programmatic decisions and also inform resource mobilization efforts and advocacy.

All the data and analysis in these Fact Sheets have been taken from the National Reports.

The map below shows percentage of ARV coverage received by adults and children in need in Eastern and Southern African countries.



Angola, Swaziland and Uganda demonstrate a decline in the percentage of people in need who receive ARV treatment.

Children living with HIV are only one-third as likely to receive antiretrovirals as HIV-positive adults in sub-Saharan Africa.