

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Worldwide, the number of people newly infected with HIV peaked in 1996 and has since declined,
- In only five years, coverage of antiretroviral treatment in poorer countries increased tenfold, resulting in
- The estimated number of AIDS deaths also appears to have peaked in 2005, at 2.2 million, and has since declined
- Since 1996, annual funding for AIDS in low and middle-income countries grew 28-fold from US\$300 million to US\$8.4 billion

CHALLENGES :

- Infection rates continue to rise in some parts of the world, especially Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Preventing children from becoming infected and mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS should be a priority
- Despite an overall decrease in the number of new infections, the number of people living with HIV has increased
- For every new person that receives treatment (antiretroviral therapy), another six people are becoming infected
- Despite the increased financial resources, there remains a large funding gap for universal access to treatment
- As well as the funding gap, there is also an implementation gap. Gender inequality, stigma and discrimination are barriers to access
- 57 countries are reported to have a critical shortage of health professionals. 36 of these countries have no