



Online resources for data on HIV/AIDS

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AIDS Epidemic Update: December 2005

UNAIDS

<http://www.unaids.org/Epi2005/doc/report.html>

UNAIDS lists its most recent estimates of HIV prevalence and AIDS mortality, country by country. With maps and regional summaries, the 2005 edition explores new trends, including evidence that adult HIV infection rates have decreased in certain countries, in large part due to changes in behavior to prevent infection—such as increased use of condoms, delay of first sexual experience, and fewer sexual partners. A special section on HIV prevention looks at intensive efforts to reduce transmission, but despite their success, overall rates of HIV transmission continue to increase in all regions of the world except the Caribbean.

Population, Development, and HIV/AIDS, with Particular Emphasis on Poverty: The Concise Report (2005)

UN Population Division

<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/concise2005/PopdevHIVAIDS.pdf>

The UN Population Division examines the relationship between poverty and HIV prevalence to illustrate how poverty not only exacerbates the impact of HIV/AIDS but is also a key factor leading to behaviors that expose people to the risk of HIV infection. Globally, the UN finds the highest prevalence of HIV in poor countries, but within regions such as Africa, the poorest countries do not necessarily have the highest rates. Data resources include demographic and poverty indicators, among others, grouped by both region and level of HIV prevalence.

Population and HIV/AIDS 2005: Wall Chart

UN Population Division

http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/POP_HIVAIDS2005/POP_HIVAIDS.htm

The extensive tables in this wall chart display country-level data on HIV/AIDS, with a special focus on government policies and programs for the prevention and treatment of the disease. It tracks five government measures for each country, in addition to per capita expenditures on health. Other datasets report HIV prevalence; demographic indicators impacted by AIDS; number of AIDS orphans; and condom usage.

Financing the Response to HIV/AIDS in Low and Middle Income Countries: Funding for HIV/AIDS from the G7 and the European Commission

Kaiser Family Foundation

<http://www.kff.org/hivaids/7344.cfm>

The Kaiser Family Foundation's detailed overview of donor financing for HIV/AIDS programs includes the latest data on funding commitments and disbursements by the Group of 7 and the European Commission, the largest international donors for HIV/AIDS through their bilateral programs and contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The report—which suggests that despite these commitments the funding gap continues to grow—also examines several ways to assess “fair share” among donors.

Combating AIDS in the Developing World: Report of the UN Millennium Project's Working Group on HIV/AIDS

UN Development Programme

<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/HIVAIDS-complete.pdf>

The Working Group on HIV/AIDS draws on existing data and research to examine strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. Chapters of the report address the scope of the epidemic, prevention, treatment, AIDS orphans, and financing. The report offers 10 imperatives for meeting the MDG, including rapidly scaling up essential HIV prevention and antiretroviral treatment through sustained investment in health systems.

Please visit <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/ecsp> for more population, health, environment, and security links.