### Definitions and sources

**Definitions:**
- **Total population 2007:** The total number of people living in a country at any specific time during the year 2007. It includes both permanent residents and temporary visitors. The total population is the sum of the number of males and females, irrespective of age.
- **Total child population:** The number of children aged under 15 years living in a country at any specific time during the year 2007. It includes both permanent residents and temporary visitors.
- **Total male population:** The number of males living in a country at any specific time during the year 2007. It includes both permanent residents and temporary visitors.
- **Total female population:** The number of females living in a country at any specific time during the year 2007. It includes both permanent residents and temporary visitors.
- **Births and deaths:** These are the number of births and deaths occurring in a country during a specific year.
- **AAP:** The percentage of total child population that are estimated to be living with an AIDS-related parent.
- **AAP index:** The ratio of the number of children under 15 years living with an AIDS-related parent to the total child population. It is a measure of the proportion of children living with an AIDS-related parent. It is calculated as the number of children under 15 years living with an AIDS-related parent divided by the total child population.
- **AAP index, 95% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 95% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 90% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 90% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 80% confidence interval:** The AAP index with an 80% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 50% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 50% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 20% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 20% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 10% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 10% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 5% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 5% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 2.5% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 2.5% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 1% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 1% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
- **AAP index, 0.5% confidence interval:** The AAP index with a 0.5% confidence interval, which indicates the range of values within which the true AAP index is likely to fall.
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...and children lived in Africa, although this region has just 20 per cent of adults living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, where the population living with HIV is estimated at 0.2 million in 2006 and Latin America and the Caribbean, where HIV-positive people number nearly 2 million.

Adult HIV prevalence

The international response

This threat to the health of populations has led to an unprecedented commitment to funding and strengthening of health services in the affected countries. In 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS which called for a comprehensive response to the epidemic. The initiative was followed by the creation of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the establishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In 2001, the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on HIV/AIDS marked a milestone in international action on the epidemic, with governments committing to take action at the local, national, regional and global levels. At the sixth special session in 2001, governments committed to pursue a multi-sectoral, comprehensive fight against HIV/AIDS. Since then, countries have made progress in their efforts around one agreed AIDS action framework that is known as the “Three Ones” or UNAIDS framework. They include:

1. One goal: universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010. By the end of 2008, 90 lower-income and middle-income countries had made progress in providing the backbone of improvements in condom provision, supply shortages of the greatest importance to women, and made improvements in the quality of care and treatment that is available.

2. Two-thirds of countries with prevention-related targets had achieved or exceeded the 2005 targets. For example, through the integration of prevention and treatment in programmes, countries have been able to increase the number of adults accessing antiretroviral treatment while also increasing condom use. In 50 countries, at least 5 per cent of the population is using condoms to protect against HIV infection. These programmes have targeted women and other vulnerable groups. In 2007, 70 per cent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa was living in countries where HIV-positive people were 0.6 per cent. In 2006, 28 per cent of the estimated 7.1 million people in need of care and treatment were accessing ART. As of December 2006, an estimated 2 million people were receiving ART. In all, 60 per cent of the estimated 70 million people who are in need of care and treatment are accessing ART today.

3. Most countries have introduced policies that include poverty reduction and gender equality and other human rights. In countries with a large number of people living with HIV, all population and development policies and population policies related to HIV/AIDS. This wall chart provides a snapshot of data on adult HIV prevalence for the 62 countries considered as significant demographic concern. For more than two-thirds of countries with prevention-related targets, though less consistency is apparent in the number of adults living with HIV, all population and development indicators are affected by the epidemic. The Population Division monitors and monitored through one agreed national monitoring framework and an agreed set of indicators. The framework is part of a broader and more comprehensive effort to measure and monitor progress towards the AIDS target. It includes a number of targets that are monitored at national, regional and global levels.

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