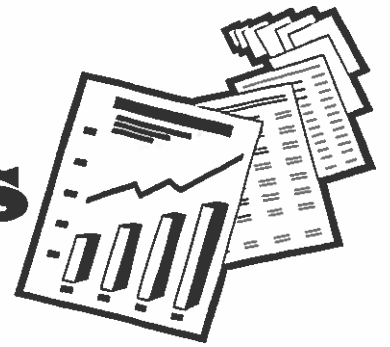
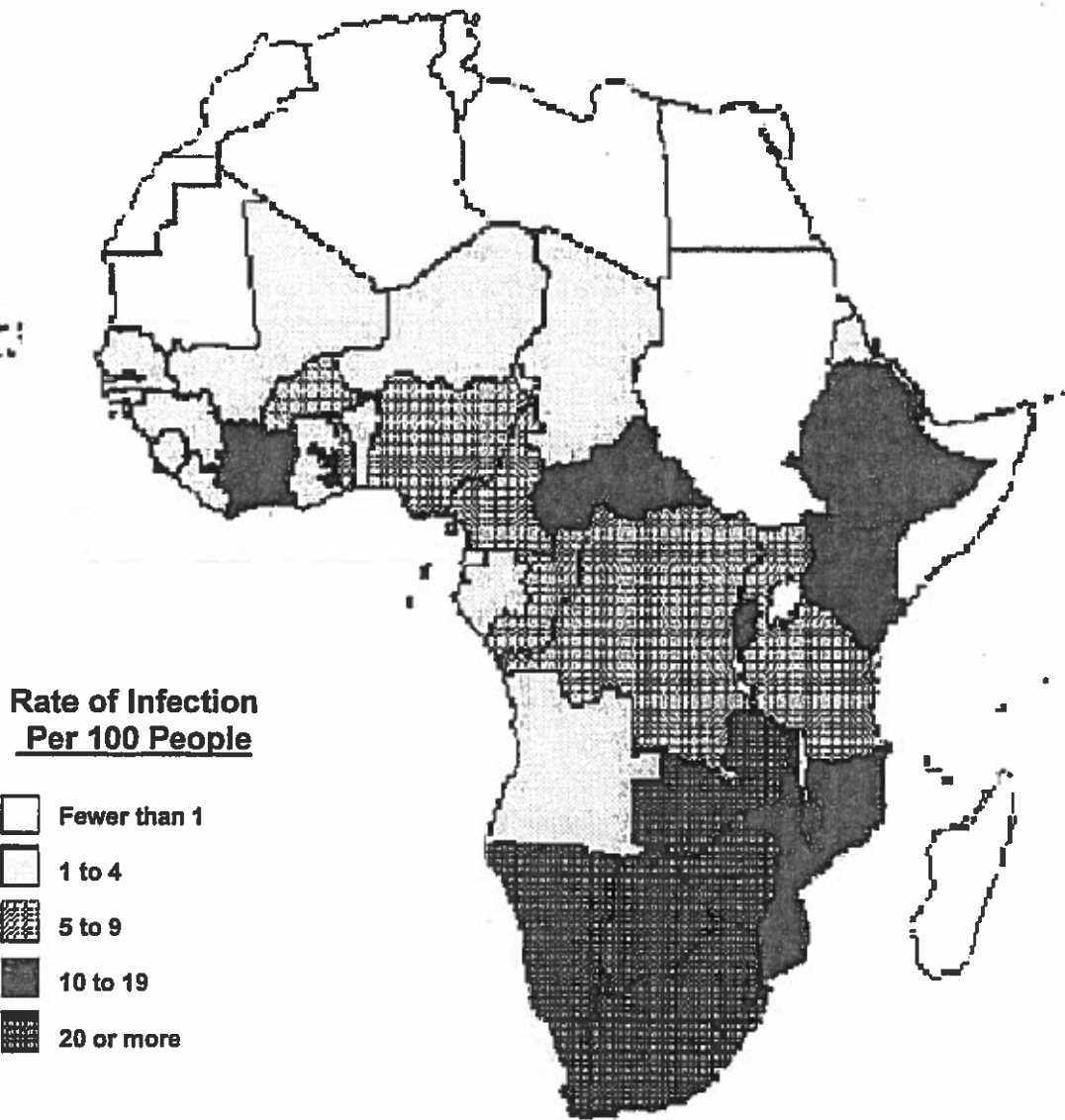


# THE GRIM STATISTICS

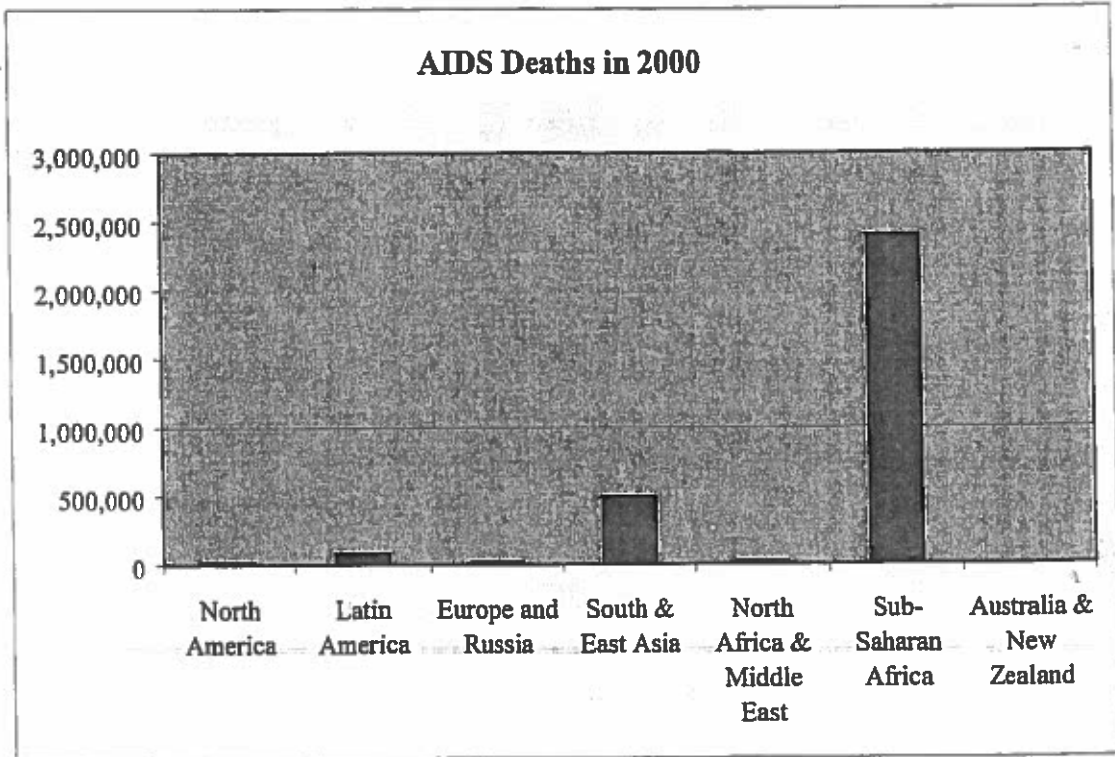


Source # 1



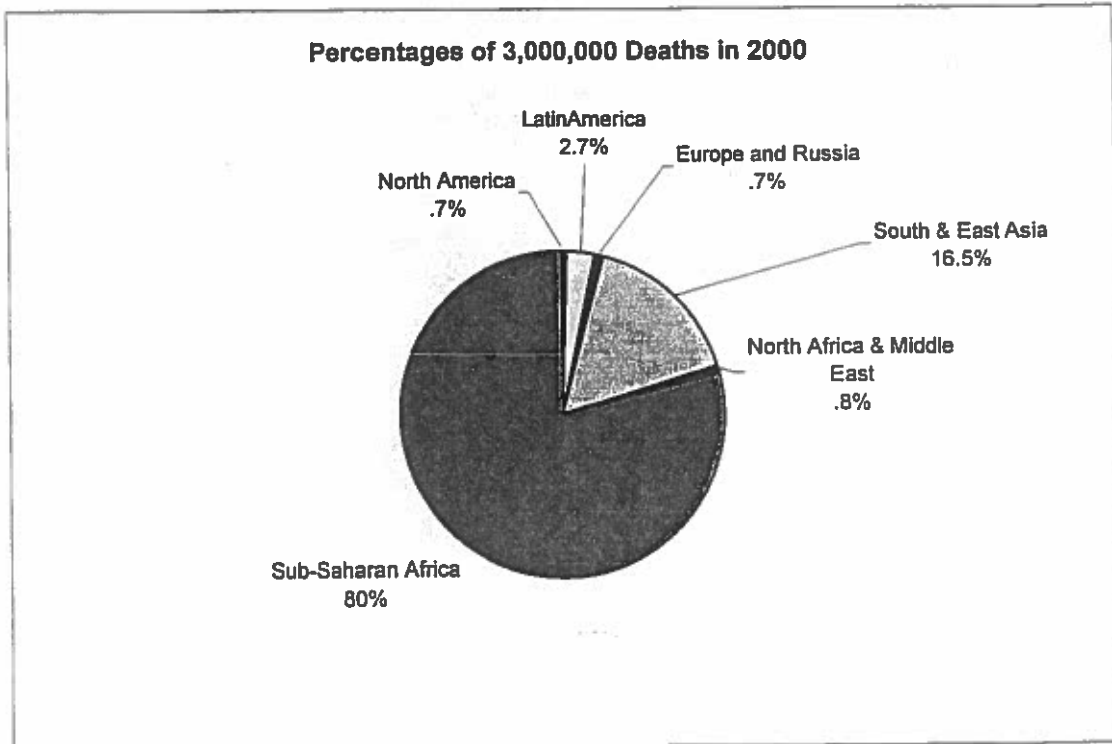
From UNAIDS, 2000

### Source # 2



From UNAIDS, 2000

### Source # 3



From UNAIDS, 2000

### Source # 4

#### Regional HIV / AIDS Statistics – December 2000

World Region	Epidemic Started	Infected Adults & Children	Average % of Infected Adults	% of Infected Adults That Are Women	Main Modes of Disease Transmission*
Sub-Saharan Africa	Late 70's – Early 80's	25.3 Million	8.8%	55%	S
North Africa & Middle East	Late 80's	400,000	.2%	40% ★	S, D
South and Southeast Asia	Late 80's	5.8 Million	.56%	35% ★	S, D
East Asia & Pacific	Late 80's	640,000	.07%	.13%	S, D
Latin America	Late 70's – Early 80's	1.4 Million	.7%	25%	S, D
Caribbean	Late 70's – Early 80's	390,000	2.3%	35% ★	S
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	Early 90's	700,000	.35%	25%	D
Western Europe	Late 70's – Early 80's	540,000	.24%	25%	S, D
North America	Late 70's	920,000	.6%	20%	S, D
Australia & New Zealand	Late 70's	15,000	.13%	10%	S
<b>TOTAL</b>		36.1 Million	1.1%	47%	

\* S – Sexually transmitted  
 \* D – Drugs (sharing needles)

From [www.hivafrica.org](http://www.hivafrica.org)

### Source # 5

#### Percentage of Infected Adults (15-49) in Sub-Saharan Africa in 1999

Country	% of Adults	Country	% of Adults	Country	% of Adults
Angola	2.78	Ethiopia	10.63	Namibia	19.54
Benin	2.45	Gabon	4.16	Niger	1.35
Botswana	35.8	Gambia	1.95	Nigeria	5.06
Burkina Faso	6.44	Ghana	3.6	Rwanda	11.21
Burundi	11.32	Guinea	1.54	Senegal	1.77
Cameroon	7.73	Guinea-Bissau	2.5	Sierra Leone	2.99
Central African Republic	13.84	Kenya	13.95	South Africa	19.94
Chad	2.69	Lesotho	23.57	Swaziland	25.25
Congo	6.43	Liberia	2.8	Togo	5.98
Cote d'Ivoire	10.76	Madagascar	.15	Uganda	8.3
Dem. Rep. Of Congo	5.07	Malawi	15.96	United Rep. of Tanzania	8.09
Djibouti	11.75	Mali	2.03	Zambia	19.95
Equatorial Guinea	.51	Mauritania	.52	Zimbabwe	25.06
Eritrea	2.87	Mozambique	13.22	<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>8</b>

From [www.hivafrica.org](http://www.hivafrica.org)

## Source # 6

### HIV / AIDS and Africa's Children - June, 2000

COUNTRY	# of Children with HIV/AIDS	*AIDS Orphans (14 and younger)	COUNTRY	# of Children with HIV/AIDS	*AIDS Orphans (14 and younger)
Angola	7,900	98,000	Lesotho	8,200	730,000
Benin	3,000	22,000	Liberia	2,000	4,500
Botswana	10,000	66,000	Madagascar	450	2,600
Burkina Faso	20,000	320,000	Malawi	40,000	390,000
Burundi	19,000	230,000	Mali	5,000	45,000
Cameroon	22,000	270,000	Mauritania	260	Unavailable
Central African Rep.	8,900	99,000	Mozambique	52,000	310,000
Chad	4,000	68,000	Namibia	6,600	67,000
Congo	4,000	53,000	Niger	3,300	31,000
Cote d'Ivoire	32,000	420,000	Nigeria	120,000	1,400,000
Dem. Rep. of Congo	53,000	680,000	Rwanda	22,000	270,000
Djibouti	1,500	7,200	Senegal	3,300	42,000
Equatorial Guinea	<100	860	Sierra Leone	3,300	420,000
Eritrea	Unavailable	Unavailable	South Africa	95,000	420,000
Ethiopia	150,000	1,200,000	Swaziland	3,800	12,000
Gabon	780	8,600	Togo	6,300	95,000
Gambia	520	9,600	Uganda	53,000	1,700,000
Ghana	14,000	170,000	United Rep. of Tanzania	59,000	1,100,000
Guinea	2,700	30,000	Zambia	40,000	650,000
Guinea-Bissau	560	6,100	Zimbabwe	56,000	900,000
Kenya	78,000	730,000			

\* AIDS Orphans – children who have lost one or both parents to the disease since the epidemic began

From [www.hivafrika.org](http://www.hivafrika.org)

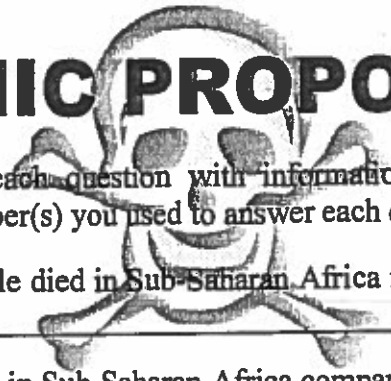
## Source # 7

### A Comparison of Sub-Saharan African and World HIV / AIDS 2000 Statistics

	World	Sub-Saharan Africa
Number of People Infected	36.1 million	25.3 million
Total Number of Deaths	21.8 million	17 million
Percentage of HIV / AIDS Patients that are Women	47%	55%
Number of Infected Children	1.4 million	1.08 million
Percentage of Total Population Infected	1.1%	8.8%
Number of AIDS Orphans	13.2 million	11.5 million

Compiled from [www.hivafrika.org](http://www.hivafrika.org) and [www.niaid.nih.gov](http://www.niaid.nih.gov)

# EPIDEMIC PROPORTIONS



**DIRECTIONS:** Answer each question with information from the map, charts, or graphs. List the source number(s) you used to answer each question.

About how many more people died in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2000 than in the rest of the world? \_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

How did the rate of infection in Sub-Saharan Africa compare with the rest of the world in 2000? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

What other world region(s) appear to have serious problems with AIDS? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

Which region(s) of Africa have the greatest problems with HIV / AIDS infection? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do many sources examine Sub-Saharan Africa separately from North Africa and the Middle East? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

Which Sub-Saharan countries have the most severe problems with HIV / AIDS? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

What factor(s) could explain why Sub-Saharan Africa has a greater number of infected adults than other world regions? (You will have to do some educated guessing for this question.) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

In which Sub-Saharan countries are children most affected by HIV / AIDS? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

Explain how these children are affected by HIV / AIDS. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_

Explain how much more severe the AIDS crisis is in Sub-Saharan Africa than elsewhere in the world? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source # \_\_\_\_\_





ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY  
ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE  
ORGANIZAÇÃO DA UNIDADE AFRICANA

منظمة الوحدة الإفريقية



## PANDEMIC REPORT

OAU Member States have in the past promised to help control AIDS, yet few nations have acted on their promises for many reasons. Some of the reasons are:

- **Denial of the problem** – For many years people denied that AIDS was a big problem. Particularly in the West, AIDS was considered a “gay and drug disease,” so little was done to fight it since most people felt safe. Even in Africa, where the disease has always been in the heterosexual population, most people do not believe “THEY” will become infected.
- **Misunderstanding of the disease and its causes** – Many people do not understand that a person who looks healthy could have HIV and be passing it on to others. Because of African “traditional beliefs,” many people think that AIDS is not caused by a virus, but by evil spirits. Therefore, they do not believe they can catch the disease from another person.
- **Prejudice against people with AIDS** – Perhaps because of the belief that AIDS is caused by evil spirits, many people are prejudiced toward AIDS victims. Therefore, those with the disease do not want others to know they are infected. One woman who wanted to help stop the spread of AIDS spoke out about her infection and was stoned to death by the people in her village.
- **Poverty** – Poverty hurts the people of Africa in many ways. Often people are underfed and sickly. They are unable to afford health care, even if it is available in their area. There is a higher rate of prostitution, since women in need will earn money any way they can. Men often leave their villages to find work in cities, contract the disease while away, and bring it home.
- **Poor general health care** - Many areas in Sub-Saharan Africa are without hospitals or doctors. They, therefore, have no access to medical care, other than their traditional healer or shaman. Many people have no way to learn about the disease, other than seeing the effects AIDS has on its victims. Those that are ill often have no medical care for the HIV or the many illnesses that AIDS patients develop because their immune systems cannot fight off diseases.
- **Lack of availability of medicines to treat AIDS** – In industrialized countries the death rate from HIV has dropped due to advances in treatments. Most people in Sub-Saharan Africa cannot get these medicines. For example, doctors know the drug AZT can prevent a pregnant mother with AIDS from passing the disease to her unborn baby, but few pregnant mothers in Africa have access to AZT.

- **Wars and other armed conflicts** – Soldiers travel a great deal and spread the virus from place to place. Rape is common, particularly in situations of ethnic violence, as a means of expressing hatred for a rival group. Countries at war typically do not have the time, money, or energy to devote to fighting disease when they are fighting for their lives in battles. Wars also prevent aid workers or supplies from coming into areas, since relief organizations do not want to risk the lives of their workers.
- **Lack of concern by some governments** – Many countries have been and still are in the hands of corrupt leaders who care little about their citizens. Money and other aid sent to these countries often goes into the pockets of the leader or his supporters. The people do not get the help they need to fight AIDS, either in the form of money or donated medical supplies and medicines.
- **Illiteracy** – Many people cannot read, so they do not have access to accurate medical information. They do not read newspapers and often do not own televisions or radios that could bring them needed knowledge. While campaigns in the West have encouraged people not to have sex or to have protected sex, these campaigns rarely reach the developing nations of Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Attitudes toward women** – Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world in which women are infected at a higher rate than men. Men are often away from their families for long periods of time and have many sexual partners, spreading the disease to many women. Rates of prostitution are high, which also contributes to the spread of the disease. Rape is used as a tool of warfare against enemies.
- **Confusion about AIDS treatments** – There are many incorrect ideas about AIDS among Africa's people. For example, one commonly held belief is that if a man has sex with a virgin, he will be cured of the disease. This belief has resulted in many young girls being infected with HIV.
- **Lack of help by foreign governments and organizations** – Foreign governments have long debated sending help in any form to fight AIDS. At first countries did not want to send aid because they did not understand the seriousness of the problem. Later, when the epidemic spread throughout the continent, they hesitated to send help because they did not believe the expensive treatments would make a difference.

When governments and other organizations decide to spend money, they weigh the effects of that aid. For example the life of a child dying of intestinal disease can be saved with a packet of salts, and relatively inexpensive antibiotics can cure tuberculosis and malaria. AIDS drugs are very expensive and do not cure the disease. Even if some patients receive treatment, the disease will continue to spread rapidly due to the factors discussed in this report.