

# HIV / AIDS A Factsheet

Prepared By: Rajat Goyal (IAVI) and John Butler (CLRA)

*A preventive vaccine offers the best hope for ending the AIDS pandemic no other health intervention is more cost effective or has a greater impact on public health than vaccination.*

## ✓ Global Pandemic

- ☐ 2,800,000 people have died of AIDS worldwide.
- ☐ 33,000,000 are currently living with HIV / AIDS.
- ☐ 7,500 people are infected every day.
- ☐ 95% of people living with HIV are in low and middle income countries.
- ☐ Half of new infections are among the under 25 age group.
- ☐ More than 15,00,000 children have been orphaned (lost one or both parents) to AIDS.
- ☐ Women are adversely affected by HIV, as they are biologically more susceptible and face gender inequalities and sexual violence.
- ☐ Vast majority of people living with HIV do not have access to prevention, care and treatment.
- ☐ Opportunistic infections such as TB, hepatitis and pneumonia are principal reasons for death amongst HIV infected people.

## ✓ The Face of HIV/AIDS in India

- ☐ It is estimated that 2,300,000 people in India are HIV positive.
- ☐ 70,000 children under the age of 15 are living with HIV.
- ☐ 50% of new HIV infections are reported amongst people aged 15-29 years.
- ☐ Women account for 38% of new infections.
- ☐ There is a great deal of stigma about HIV / AIDS and myths discourage collective action.
- ☐ People should be educated about how HIV is transmitted.
- ☐ Achieving the access targets to HIV treatment, care, and prevention is an urgent humanitarian imperative.

## ✓ Treatment

- ☐ India currently spends 4.4 per cent of its gross national product (GNP) on healthcare, and annual per capita healthcare spending by the government is about \$30.
- ☐ Although overall treatment costs were relatively low at Rs. 4636 (US \$122), the average burden of the cost of treatment in the predominantly low-income population was 49 per cent of total household income
- ☐ Antiretroviral drugs are the only way to strengthen the immune system and prevent opportunistic infections in patients of HIV / AIDS.
- ☐ Access to AIDS treatments has expanded dramatically in recent years.
- ☐ Reversing the course of the AIDS pandemic will require scale up of behavior change interventions and other proven tools currently available for both treatment and prevention.

## ✓ New Preventive Technologies (NPT)

- ☐ To end the pandemic completely, we will need a comprehensive toolbox of new HIV prevention technologies.
- ☐ An AIDS vaccine is the key preventive intervention that can be deployed at population level from a social, public health, and economic perspective.
- ☐ Vaccines and other NPTs can help in targeting at-risk populations that are most affected. These groups include "men who have sex with men", IV drug users, etc, who are not accessing treatment at the same levels as other groups.
- ☐ With expanded treatment and prevention methods including an efficacious AIDS vaccine e.g. a vaccine with 50% efficacy given to 30% of the population would avert 5.6 million new infections in low and middle income countries between 2015 and 2030.
- ☐ Scientific progress is being made towards a vaccine and important questions are being answered.
- ☐ Networks of clinical research and laboratories in India, capable of doing clinical trials, applied sciences, epidemiological and observational studies that inform vaccine design and discovery have been put in place.
- ☐ Research and development into AIDS vaccine and other NPTs, including the necessary funding, must be sustained and increased in country.

*We must not lose sight of the main goal: ending the pandemic. While it is important to expand access to existing prevention methods and to antiretroviral treatments, to address HIV/AIDS long-term we still need better prevention methods, including a vaccine.*

# Family Planning: Some Key Facts

Prepared By: Dr. Amit Bhanot, Population Services International

## India Country Profile

Total Population (Census 2001) (in million)	1,028.61
Average Annual Growth Rate (Census 2001) (%)	1.93
Population Density (Census 2001) (persons per sq km)	324
Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2007)	23.1
Crude Death Rate (SRS 2007)	7.4
Population Age Group 15-59 years (Census 2001) (% proportion to total population)	57

## Fertility and Marriage

India's population continues to grow faster than necessary to replace itself. NFHS-3<sup>1</sup> has determined that at current fertility rates, India can at best hope to achieve TFR of 2.6 by 2010, well above the replacement level<sup>2</sup>. Urban women have already achieved replacement level fertility, but the TFR among rural women (3.0) is still too high. The fertility rate is much higher (3 or more children per woman) in 8 states Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Key Indicators	NFHS-1 (1992-93)	NFHS -2 (1998-99)	NFHS -3 (2002-03)
Total Fertility Rate (children per woman)	3.39	2.85	2.68
- Total Fertility Rate Urban	2.70	2.27	2.06
- Total Fertility Rate Rural	3.67	3.07	2.98
Women age 20-24 married by age 18 (%)	54.2	50	44.5

## Need for Family Planning

The national family planning program is in operation since 1951, but 13 percent of currently married women (age 15-49) in India still have an unmet need<sup>3</sup> for family planning; only slightly lower than 16 percent recorded five years ago in NFHS-2. The unmet need increases up to 27 percent in 15-19 years age-group and 21 percent in 19-24 years. Nearly 16 percent of young females age 15-19 years were already mothers or pregnant at the time of NFHS-3 survey. The increase in population will continue for some more years even after TFR is 2.1 because of population momentum<sup>4</sup>.

Key Indicators	NFHS-1(1992-93)	NFHS -2(1998-99)	NFHS -3(2002-03)
<b>Current Use of Contraception</b>			
Any method (%)	40.6	48.2	56
Any modern method (%)	36.3	42.8	49
Pill (%)	1.2	2.1	3.1
IUD (%)	1.9	1.6	1.7
Condom (%)	2.4	3.1	5.2
Female Sterilization (%)	27.3	34.2	37.3
Male Sterilization (%)	3.4	1.9	1
<b>Unmet need for family planning</b>			
Total Unmet Need (%)	19.5	15.8	13.3
-for spacing (%)	11	8.3	6.3
-for limiting (%)	8.5	7.5	6.8

<sup>1</sup> NFHS is National Family and Health Survey - India's countrywide demographic and health survey. The last survey, NFHS-3 was carried out in 2002-03 and reports were developed by 2005-06

<sup>2</sup> In its National Population Policy, 2000, the Government of India set a goal of achieving by year 2010, the replacement level fertility of 2.1 children per woman nationally.

<sup>3</sup> Currently married women who are not using any method of contraception but who do not want any more children are defined as having an unmet need for limiting and those who are not using contraception but want to wait two or more years before having another child are defined as having an unmet need for spacing.

<sup>4</sup> Population momentum refers to the tendency for population growth to continue beyond the time that replacement-level fertility has been achieved, because of a relatively high concentration of people in the childbearing years.

# Fact Sheet on Child Protection

*Prepared by: Mohammad Aftab, Save the Children*

## A. Key facts on state of child protection in India:

- One in every six children aged 5 to 17 worldwide is exploited by child labour in its different forms, according to International Labour Organisation estimates of 2002.
- 12.6 million children are engaged in hazardous work in India as per Census 2001.
- Around 80% male children who are working are employed in the agricultural sector. Children working in manufacturing, servicing, and repairs account for 8.7% of the urban child labour force, out of this only 0.8% works in factories<sup>1</sup>.
- A UNICEF survey conducted in 2000 revealed that almost one out of every five (20%) children under 14, working outside of the family are child domestic workers and nearly 80% of them are girls<sup>2</sup>.
- Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER) for Scheduled Castes (SC) was only 83.35%, while that of Scheduled Tribes (ST) stood at 86.06%<sup>3</sup>. Tribal girls in rural areas are the most disadvantaged, with only 51% in school<sup>4</sup>.
- 34.2% SC and 42.3% ST children dropped out (DISE, 2006); majority of child labour come from disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC and Muslims.
- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) report indicates that about 44,000 children in India go missing every year. In 2008, UNICEF estimated that there are a staggering 133 million children in the world (0-17) who are orphans (i.e. those who have lost one or both parents).
- As per *Child Abuse: India 2007*, MWCD, GOI study in following information is available<sup>5</sup>:
  - ◆ 65% of school going children reported facing corporal punishment i.e. two out of three children were victims of corporal punishment.
  - ◆ Children on streets, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
  - ◆ 50% abuses are by persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
  - ◆ 50.2% child workers are working seven days a week.
  - ◆ 48.4% of girls wish they were boys.
  - ◆ Out of the child respondents (12447), 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted.

The current registration level of births in the country is about 58%. A UNICEF report states that, birth certificate is an important protection document for a child.

<sup>1</sup> PIL filed by Prof. Shantha Sinha, Enakshi vs Union Government

<sup>2</sup> ILO, Child Labour and Responses in South Asia, accessed on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2008

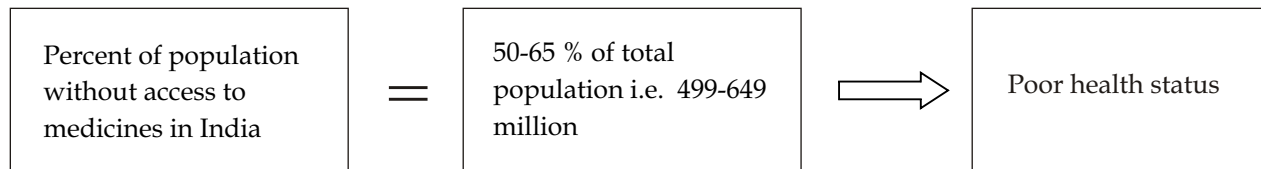
<sup>3</sup> GoI, 2007.

<sup>4</sup> Sedwal & Kamath, 2007

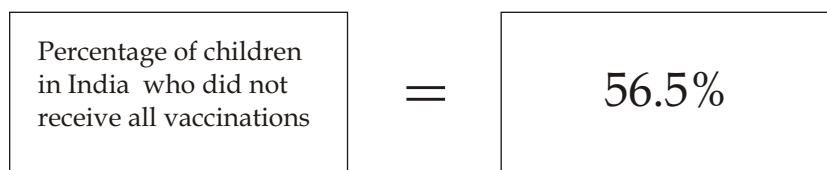
<sup>5</sup> Study covered 13 states of India with a sample size of 12447 children, 2324 young adult and 2449 stakeholders.

# Access to Medicines Denied: Some Key Facts

Prepared by: Santhosh MR, Centre for Trade and Development (Centad)

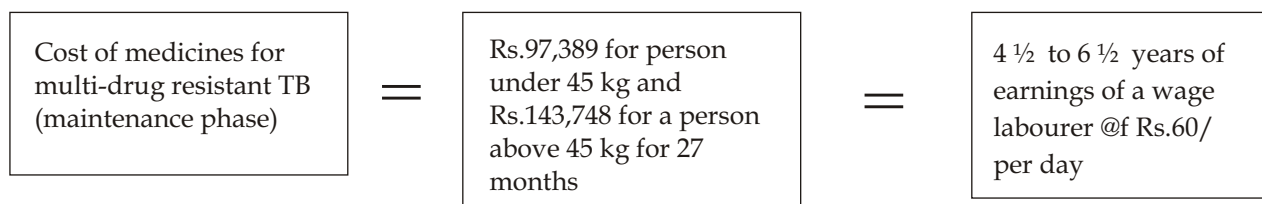


Source: World Health Organisation, 2004



Source: NFHS-3(2005-06)

## A poor household can not afford a TB Patient



Source: AIDAN 2009

## Rich drug companies and Poor countries



Source: IMF and IMS health

## Universe of Indian generics

