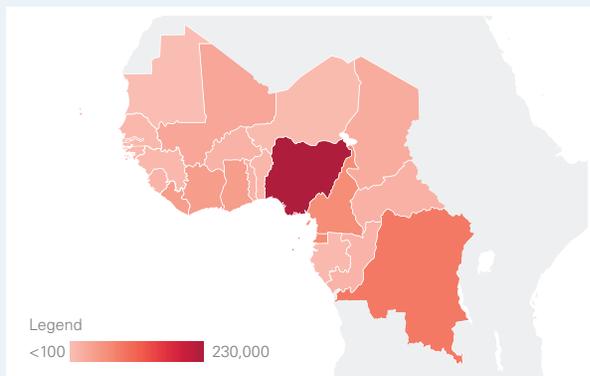


FIGURE 1. Number of children and adolescents aged 0–19 living with HIV, by country, 2018



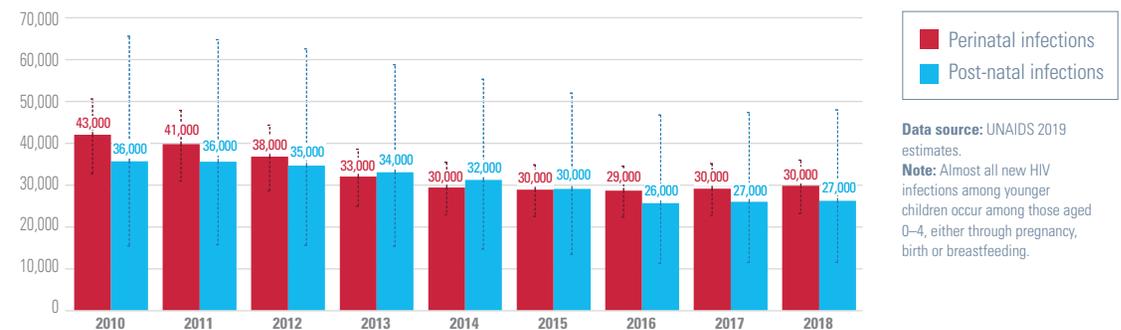
Country	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Nigeria	230,000	130,000	360,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	88,000	66,000	110,000
Cameroon	64,000	46,000	80,000
Côte d'Ivoire	46,000	33,000	62,000
Ghana	42,000	30,000	56,000
Mali	29,000	23,000	36,000
Chad	23,000	16,000	32,000
Togo	17,000	14,000	19,000
Central African Republic	15,000	11,000	20,000
Guinea	15,000	11,000	20,000
Burkina Faso	14,000	9,600	18,000
Congo	11,000	7,600	16,000
Sierra Leone	11,000	7,700	15,000
Guinea-Bissau	7,100	5,700	8,700
Benin	6,800	4,100	12,000
Equatorial Guinea	6,700	4,500	9,600
Senegal	6,100	5,200	7,000
Liberia	5,700	4,300	6,900
Gabon	4,600	3,100	6,400
Niger	3,700	3,000	4,500
Gambia	2,300	1,700	3,100
Mauritania	<500	<500	510
Sao Tome and Principe	<100	<100	<200
West and Central Africa	640,000	440,000	900,000

Data source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

Note: This map does not claim any official position by the United Nations. Countries are classified according to the West and Central Africa geographical region. Data are not available for Cabo Verde. For more information, please visit data.unicef.org.

West and Central Africa lags behind the world's other regions in many key HIV indicators for children, adolescents and mothers. Coverage of both paediatric antiretroviral treatment and early infant diagnosis were estimated to be below 30 per cent in 2018, access to antiretrovirals to reduce mother-to-child transmission has stalled and the annual number of adolescents newly infected with HIV has stopped declining. Priority approaches in the region include integrating HIV testing and treatment within routine maternal and child health programmes; strengthening community approaches, including family-based HIV testing of children; and scaling up point-of-care technology for early HIV infant diagnosis and dual HIV/syphilis testing to primary health care levels.

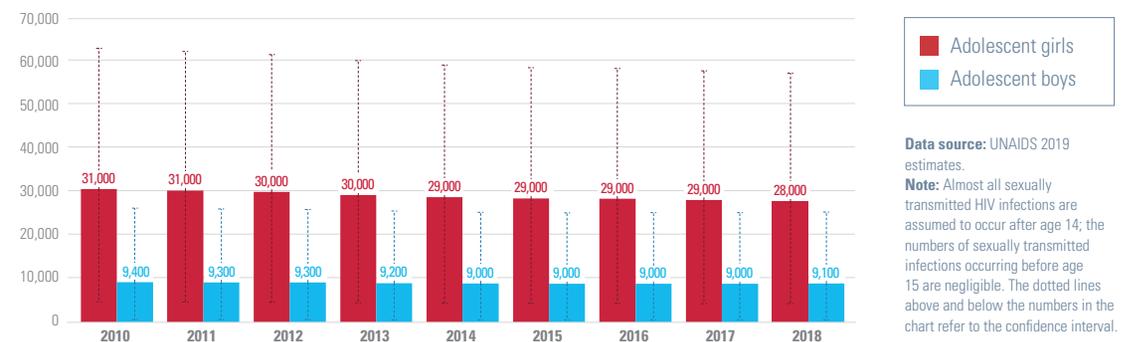
FIGURE 2. Annual number of new HIV infections among children aged 0–9, by period of transmission, West and Central Africa, 2010–2018



Data source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

Note: Almost all new HIV infections among younger children occur among those aged 0–4, either through pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding.

FIGURE 3. Annual number of new HIV infections among adolescents age 10–19, by sex, West and Central Africa, 2010–2018



Data source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

Note: Almost all sexually transmitted HIV infections are assumed to occur after age 14; the numbers of sexually transmitted infections occurring before age 15 are negligible. The dotted lines above and below the numbers in the chart refer to the confidence interval.

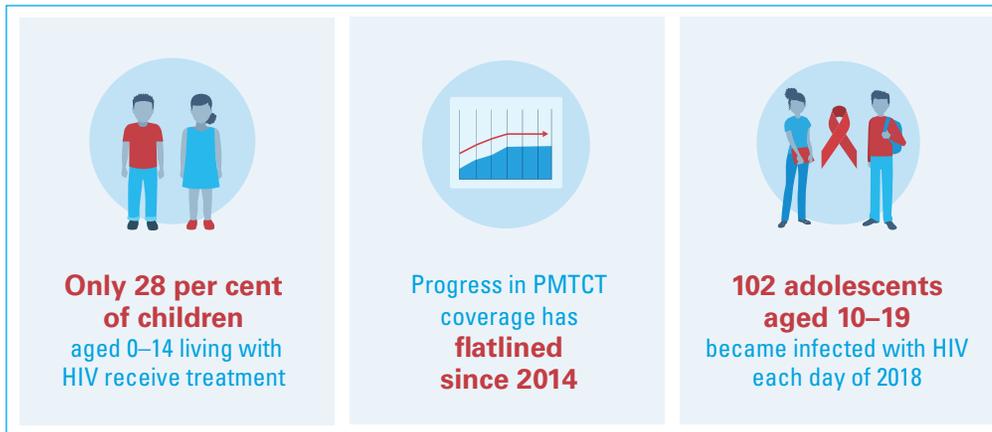
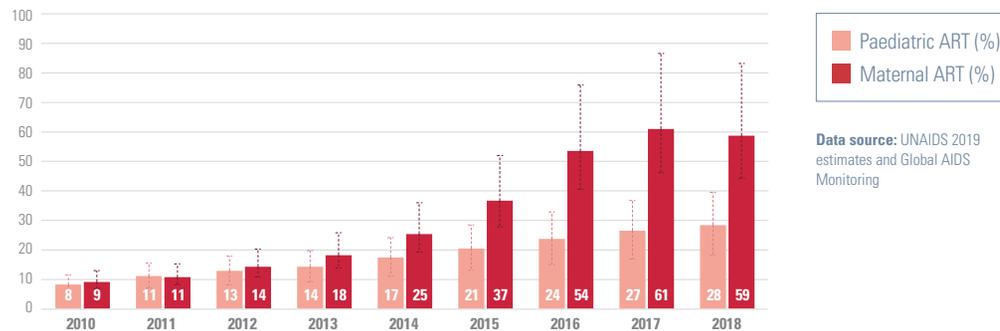


FIGURE 4. Percentage of children aged 0–14 living with HIV and pregnant women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), West and Central Africa, 2010–2018



Data source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates and Global AIDS Monitoring

FIGURE 5. Number of pregnant women living with HIV and number and percentage receiving antiretrovirals (ARVs) for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, West and Central Africa, 2010–2018

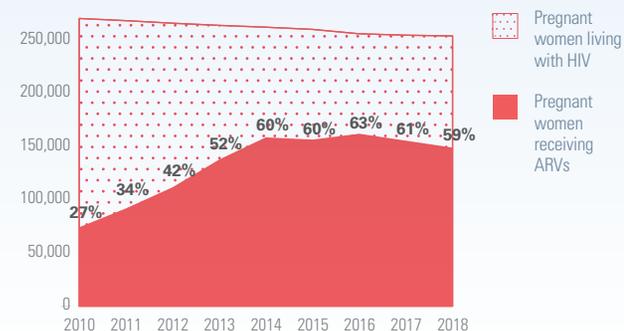


FIGURE 6. Number of HIV-exposed infants and number and percentage tested for HIV within two months of birth, West and Central Africa, 2010–2018

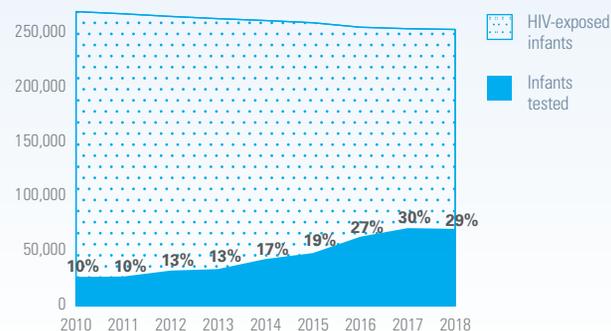
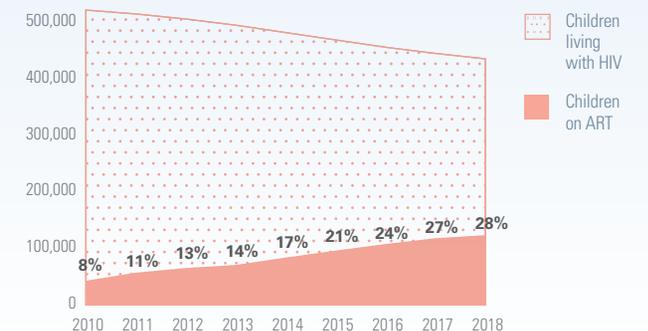


FIGURE 7. Number of children age 0–14 living with HIV and number and percentage receiving antiretroviral therapy, West and Central Africa, 2010–2018



Data source: Global AIDS Monitoring 2019 and UNAIDS 2019 estimates. Note: PMTCT coverage includes most effective antiretroviral regimens, excluding single-dose nevirapine.

KEY FACTS: Children and AIDS in West and Central Africa, 2018

Epidemiology	Estimate	Lower	Upper
Number of children and adolescents living with HIV	640,000	440,000	900,000
Children aged 0–9	300,000	220,000	400,000
Adolescents aged 10–19	340,000	220,000	500,000
Number of new HIV infections, children and adolescents	95,000	45,000	160,000
Children aged 0–9*	57,000	36,000	86,000
Adolescents aged 10–19	37,000	9,300	79,000
Adolescent girls	28,000	4,400	58,000
Adolescent boys	9,100	620	26,000
New HIV infections per 1,000 adolescents aged 15–19	0.67	0.17	1.43
Adolescent girls	1.04	0.16	2.13
Adolescent boys	0.32	0.02	0.91
Number of AIDS-related deaths, children and adolescents	43,000	28,000	65,000
Children aged 0–9	32,000	20,000	48,000
Adolescents aged 10–19	11,000	7,500	17,000
Number of children aged 0–17 who lost one or both parents due to AIDS	3,300,000	2,400,000	4,500,000
Number of pregnant women living with HIV	250,000	180,000	340,000
Mother-to-child transmission rate of HIV, final	22.6	18.8	26.1
Perinatal transmission	12.0	9.4	14.5
Post-natal transmission	10.6	9.5	11.7
HIV response	Estimate	Lower	Upper
PMTCT coverage (%)	58.8	41.5	77.7
Early infant diagnosis (%)	29.3	22.2	41.4
ART coverage, children 0–14 (%)**	28.4	18.1	39.5

Note: Due to rounding, estimates may not add up to the total. Lower and upper estimates refer to the confidence interval. *Almost all new HIV infections among younger children occur among those aged 0–4, either through pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding. **Data on ART coverage are insufficient by five-year age group. Global and regional ART coverage is only reliably estimated for children aged 0–14. Where available, data are presented separately for younger children (aged 0–9) and adolescents (10–19). Indicator definitions: Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) rate: Number of new HIV infections among children under five, per 100 pregnant women living with HIV in the last year. HIV incidence per 1,000 adolescents: Number of new HIV infections among adolescents age 15–19, per 1,000 adolescents. PMTCT coverage: Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Early infant diagnosis: Percentage of infants born to HIV-positive mothers who were tested for HIV within two months of birth. ART coverage among children aged 0–14: Percentage of children aged 0–14 living with HIV who are receiving antiretroviral treatment. Data sources: Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) rate: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; HIV incidence per 1,000 adolescents: UNAIDS 2019 estimates; PMTCT coverage: Global AIDS Monitoring 2019 and UNAIDS 2019 estimates; Early infant diagnosis: Global AIDS Monitoring 2019 and UNAIDS 2019 estimates; ART coverage among children aged 0–14: Global AIDS Monitoring 2019 and UNAIDS 2019 estimates