

Children on the Brink 2002

A Joint Report on Orphan Estimates and
Program Strategies



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNAIDS

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TvT Associates
1101 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20005
Tel: (202) 842-2939
Fax: (202) 842-7646
E-mail at tvt@tvtassociates.com
Web site: www.synergyaids.com

Cover photos:

Girls learn from a poster that shows various groups at risk of contracting HIV, part of an HIV/AIDS prevention project in Thailand.

UNICEF/HQ97-0255/Jeremy Horner

Four children with their aunt and guardian in Botswana. The children come from two different mothers, both of whom died from AIDS.

UNICEF/HQ01-0185/GIACOMO PIROZZI

Adolescent girls in Brazil participate in an education workshop to increase HIV/AIDS awareness, promote safe sexual practices and build self-esteem and leadership qualities.

UNICEF/HQ00-0343/ ALEJANDRO BALAGUER



A grandmother with several of her orphaned grandchildren in Malawi. (Photo: UNICEF/HQ93-2043/Cindy Andrew)

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Introduction

HIV/AIDS is having a devastating impact on the world's youngest and most vulnerable citizens. Since researchers first identified HIV/AIDS nearly a generation ago, more than 20 million people around the world have died from the disease. An estimated 40 million are living with HIV today, including almost 3 million children under age 15.

One of the most telling and troubling consequences of the epidemic's growing reach is the number of children it has orphaned or seriously impacted. Today more than 13 million children currently under age 15 have lost one or both parents to AIDS, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa. By 2010, this number is expected to jump to more than 25 million.

While the impact of this loss of life differs across families, communities, and societies, one thing is clear: a child's life often falls apart when he or she loses a parent. With infection rates still rising and adults continuing to succumb to the disease, HIV/AIDS will continue to cause large-scale suffering among children for at least the next two decades.

Children on the Brink 2002 contains statistics on children orphaned by HIV/AIDS from 88 countries (Appendix I), analysis of the trends found in those statistics, and strategies and principles for helping the children. The third in a series (earlier editions were



In Uganda, a grandmother sits with six of her ten grandchildren, all orphaned by AIDS and now living with her, in the village of Namave, outside Kampala, the capital. (Photo: UNICEF/HQ99-1052/Giacomo Pirozzi)

published in 1997 and 2000), this document covers 1990 to 2010 and provides the broadest and most comprehensive statistics yet on the historical, current, and projected number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. The report is a collaboration of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Estimates of orphans from all causes are included to give a more realistic picture of the scale at which responses must be developed. By 2010, an estimated 106 million children under age 15 are projected to have lost one or both parents, with 25 million of this group orphaned due to HIV/AIDS. The report also stresses that the

growing needs of other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS must be met.

Turning the tide of this emergency requires immediate and sustained action at all levels. This report hopes to convey critical points that can help develop well-coordinated and compassionate responses from families, communities, governments, and others. The critical points are:

HIV/AIDS has created an orphan crisis. This unprecedented orphan crisis will require radically scaled-up national, regional, and community responses for at least two decades—especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where children have been hardest hit.

Orphans due to other causes also demand attention. Increases in the number of orphans due to AIDS should be considered as part of a much larger problem of orphaning due to all causes. In 12 African countries, projections show that orphans will comprise at least 15% of all children under 15 years of age by 2010.

Other children are also vulnerable. The safety, health, and survival of all children in affected countries are increasingly jeopardized due to the effects of AIDS on families and communities. Increasing numbers of children are living with sick or dying parents or in households that have taken in orphans. Moreover, the pandemic is deepening poverty in entire communities, with children usually the first to suffer from the deprivation.

AIDS threatens children's lives. The impacts of AIDS on children are both complex and multifaceted. Children suffer psychosocial distress and increasing material hardship due to AIDS. They may be pressed into service to care for ill and dying parents, be required to drop out of school to help with farm or household work, or experience declining access to food and health services. Many are at risk of exclusion, abuse, discrimination, and stigma.

Communities with a high proportion of orphans require urgent assistance. Responses need to be focused and scaled up in communities with high proportions of orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS. Because they are at the center of the crisis, these communities are the most overstretched.

Collaboration is key. The estimates on orphans due to AIDS presented here are the result of the first unified effort to provide a consistent set of numbers. This effort demonstrates the importance of strengthened collaboration and provides a springboard for expanded responses. No one can tackle this crisis alone.

Growing Global Commitment

Earlier editions of *Children on the Brink* helped break the silence about the effects of HIV/AIDS on children worldwide. With the pandemic's impact on children continuing unabated, contributors hope this year's edition will draw an even stronger response. The strategies and principles outlined in this report are designed to bolster national, regional, and local efforts by providing practical recommendations for action by policymakers, donors, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), religious leaders, and others who have a stake in securing the future of these children.

This report and its recommendations for action will add momentum to an international effort to confront HIV/AIDS that has taken root in the last couple years and is growing rapidly. A pivotal event was the June 2001 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, where member nations issued a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. It calls for new commitments to strong leadership at all levels of society, and specifies benchmarks for prevention, care, support, and treatment of HIV/AIDS. The Declaration established two goals specific to children affected by HIV/AIDS:

- Member countries will develop national policies and strategies that build and strengthen the ability of government, community, and family to support orphans and children infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS by 2003; and
- Member countries will implement these policies and strategies by 2005.

Reaching these goals will be difficult, but efforts are under way. For example, delegates from 21 West and Central African countries met for the first time in April 2002 to coordinate and strengthen their action to confront the crisis. And prominent African religious leaders met in Nairobi in June 2002 to commit themselves to concerted efforts on behalf of orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

The Pandemic's Toll on Children

This report is based on new statistics on orphans in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The statistics show the historical, current, and projected number of children orphaned by AIDS in each country. To provide a better understanding of the impact of HIV/AIDS on overall orphaning, they also include the total number of children orphaned by all causes. For a better comparison of the prevalence trends across countries and regions, the number of countries studied has expanded from 34 in the 2000 edition of *Children on the Brink* to 88 in the current version.

In the absence of HIV/AIDS, the percentage of children who are currently orphans in the three regions studied would be declining due to improvements in mortality rates for adults in the traditional child-rearing years. Instead, HIV/AIDS is causing the overall orphan rate to rise. By the end of 2001 in the 88 countries studied, 13.4 million children currently under 15 years of age had lost a mother, father, or both parents to AIDS. This number is expected to jump to 25 million by 2010. Over the same period, the percentage of children orphaned by AIDS compared to the total number of orphans will also rise sharply, from 12.4% to 24%.

Sub-Saharan Africa bears by far the greatest burden: 12% of all children in this region are orphans, compared with 6.5% in Asia and 5% in Latin America and the Caribbean. The pandemic is causing increases in both the absolute number of orphans and in the proportion of orphans as a percentage of all children



A boy in Zambia. He and his sister were orphaned by AIDS. (UNICEF/HQ96-1176/Giacomo Pirozzi)

in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 1). The rate of orphaning due to AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa would be even higher if it were not for reduced fertility in HIV-positive women. For biological reasons, they have fewer children, and they often die before they complete their reproductive years.

New Orphan Estimates

New orphan estimates (maternal, paternal, and double orphans due to AIDS, in addition to orphans due to other causes) have been developed by UNAIDS, UNICEF, USAID, and the U.S. Bureau of the

Census, in a joint effort that uses a shared methodology (Appendix II). These estimates are part of a new wave of statistical information about HIV/AIDS that promises to further clarify the main challenges facing the global partnership fighting the pandemic. They are based on new 2001 estimates on adult HIV prevalence and mortality prepared by the UNAIDS/World Health Organization Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS & STD Surveillance. They reflect a need for a single set of numbers to help plan and implement programs and, subsequently, measure progress on the global goals set at the 2001 U.N. General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS.

These estimates consider all orphans, but differentiate between AIDS and other causes. All orphans have essential needs irrespective of parental death. But in order to plan at the national and regional levels, it is important to determine and track the changing magnitude of orphaning. One thing is clear from this study: HIV/AIDS is causing the most significant and worrisome changes.

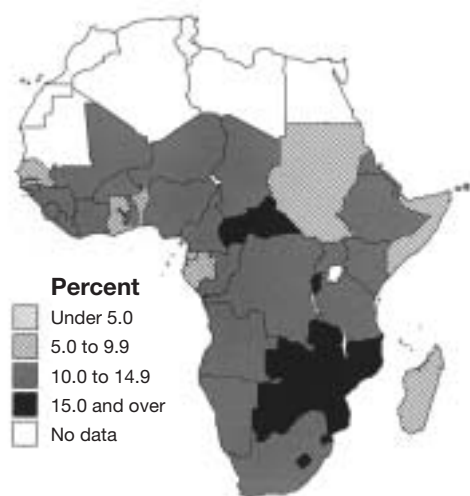


Figure 1: Total orphans as a percent of all children under age 15: sub-Saharan Africa, 2001

In the past, orphan estimates by United Nations agencies were cumulative. To give a better picture of the situation today, the numbers in this report reflect just the total current orphans, and not those who have reached adulthood or died. The major trends are briefly outlined below (note: children in this context are defined as less than 15 years of age):

1. Sub-Saharan Africa has the greatest proportion of children who are orphans. In 2001, 12% of sub-Saharan African children were orphans. This is almost double the proportion of orphans in Asia (6.5%), and more than double that found in Latin America (5%). Much of this difference is attributable solely to HIV/AIDS (Figure 2).

Because of AIDS, the number of orphans in sub-Saharan Africa is increasing dramatically, instead of declining. Orphans number more than 34 million in the region, with 11 million due to AIDS. By 2010, 5.8% of all children in sub-Saharan Africa will be orphaned by AIDS. In 2010, it is estimated that orphans from all causes will number 42 million, of whom 20 million will have lost one or both parents due to AIDS. Total orphans from all causes are expected to decrease in Latin America and Asia by 2010, with those orphaned by AIDS accounting for an increasing percentage of the total.

2. While the proportion of orphans due to AIDS in Asia is much less than in sub-Saharan Africa, the absolute number of orphans in Asia is much larger. In 2001, there were more than 65 million orphans in Asia—almost double Africa’s 34 million (Figure 3). The percentage of children orphaned by AIDS was much lower at 2.8%, or 1.8 million (in comparison, Africa’s 11 million orphans due to AIDS account for 32% of the total). This reflects the much larger populations in Asia, and lower HIV prevalence rates. The populations in many Asian countries are so large, however, that even at a low prevalence, the number of people with HIV/AIDS threatens to surpass the numbers in some of the most severely affected African countries.

For example, even though India has an adult HIV prevalence of less than 1%, 3.8 million adults are estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS. This places India second only to South Africa in absolute number of adult infections. HIV is spreading rapidly in India, and even a relatively small increase in HIV prevalence in India would cause a massive leap in total new orphans due to AIDS.

3. HIV/AIDS is rapidly increasing the number of orphans who have lost both parents, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The death of one parent at a young age usually does not imply that the other parent will die soon. With AIDS, however, if one parent is infected with HIV, the probability that the spouse is HIV-positive is quite high. This means a

Figure 2: Percent of children under age 15 who are orphans by region, year, and cause

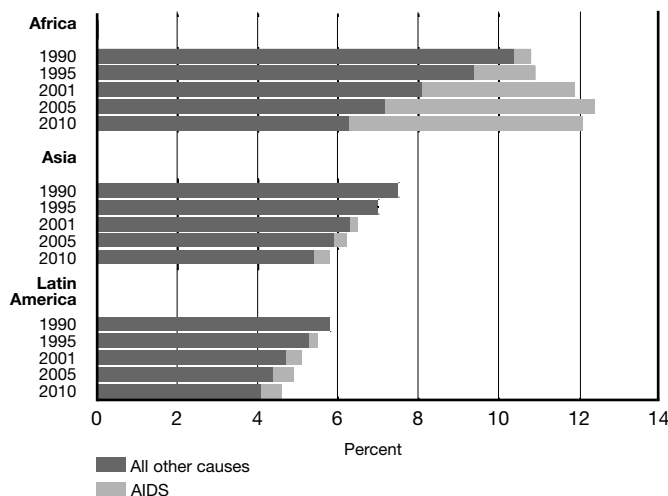
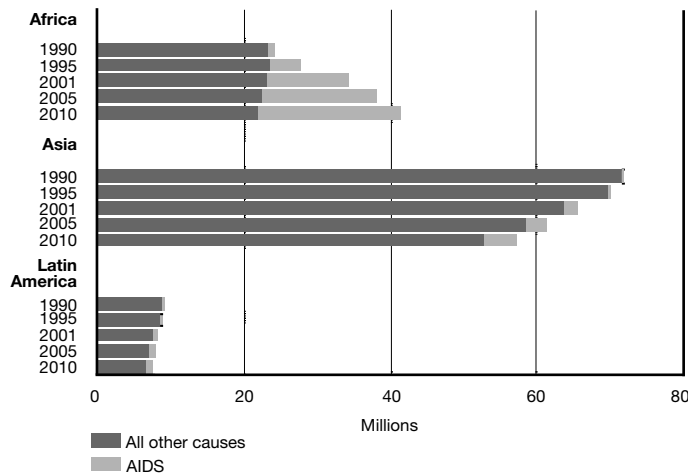


Figure 3: Number of orphans by region, year, and cause



child could lose both parents in a relatively short period of time. Without HIV/AIDS, the total number of double orphans would have declined, in line with overall orphan rates, from 1990 to 2010. HIV/AIDS, however, will nearly triple the number of orphans in sub-Saharan Africa who will have lost both parents by 2010.

The total number of double orphans in sub-Saharan Africa increased from 2.8 million in 1990 to 5.5 million in 2001, with 3.6 million of them losing at least one parent to AIDS. This total is expected to jump to 7.9 million in 2010, with 6.5 million of them losing at least one of their parents to AIDS (Figure 4). Overall, in the three regions studied, 9.5 million orphans had lost both parents, of whom 3.8 million, or 40%, had lost at least one parent due to AIDS.

4. Orphans in sub-Saharan Africa are concentrated in certain countries, reflecting broader trends in HIV prevalence and population. In 2001, 12 countries in sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 70% of orphans. As might be expected, the three countries with the largest populations also had the most orphans: Nigeria, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. By 2010, HIV/AIDS will play an increasingly significant role in orphaning in each of these countries. In Nigeria, the percentage of orphans due to AIDS will increase from 18% of the total to 40% (2.6 million). In Ethiopia, the jump will be from 26% to more than 43% (2.2 million), and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, it will increase from 34% to nearly 42% (1.4 million).

The impact of HIV/AIDS will be felt even more acutely in countries with smaller populations, but higher HIV prevalence rates. In 2001, 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa had orphan rates higher than 15%. Zimbabwe, for example, has an orphan rate of 17.6%, with more than three-quarters orphaned due to AIDS. In Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Botswana, and Zambia at least half of the orphans were due to AIDS (Figure 5).

By 2010, orphans will account for at least 15% of all children in 12 sub-Saharan African countries. The highest rate will be in Lesotho, where more than 25% of children will be orphaned, four out of five from AIDS. In Zimbabwe, where 21% of children will be orphans, 89% will be due to AIDS. In Zambia, Swaziland, and Namibia, 75% of all orphans will be due to AIDS. In South Africa, 16% of all children will be orphans, more than 70% of whom will be orphaned due to AIDS (Figure 6).

It is important to remember that orphan estimates are national averages. Particular areas within countries will have much lower or much higher percentages of orphans depending on the level of HIV prevalence. For example, in Kenya, HIV prevalence among pregnant women ranges from 3% in Mosoriot to 31% in Chulaimbo. Consequently, the proportion of orphaned children will be much higher in Chulaimbo than in Mosoriot.

5. The number of orphans will continue to rise for at least the next decade. In general it takes about 10 years between HIV infection and death from AIDS. So today's prevalence rates will largely determine the

Figure 4: Number of double orphans in sub-Saharan Africa is increasing due to HIV/AIDS

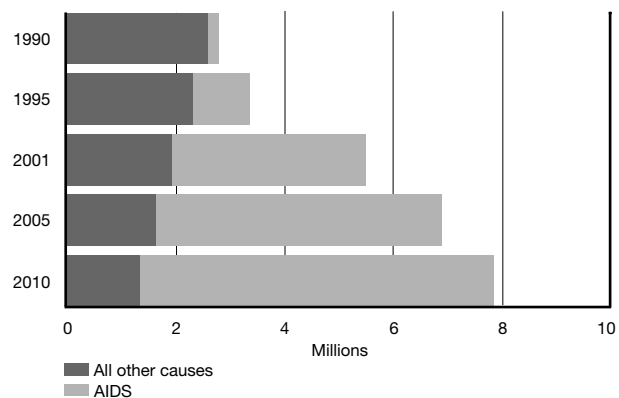


Figure 5: In 10 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, more than 15% of all children were orphans in 2001

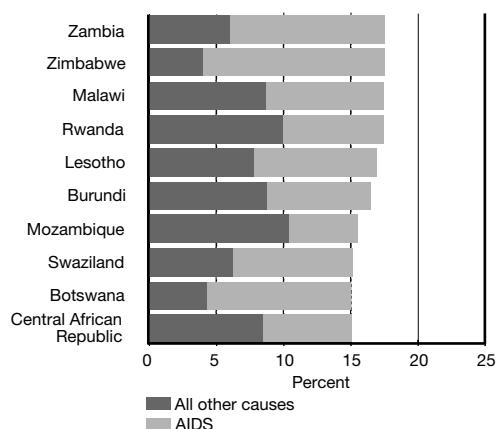


Figure 6: By 2010, orphans will account for 15% to over 25% of all children in 12 sub-Saharan African countries

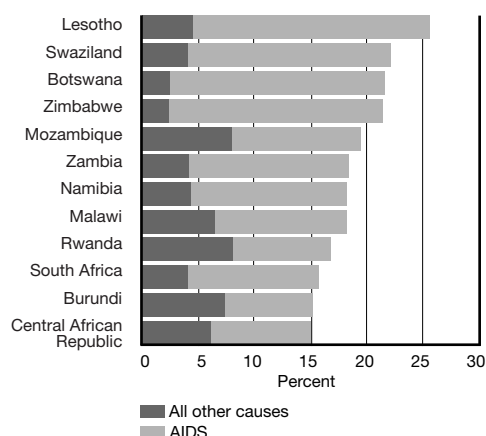
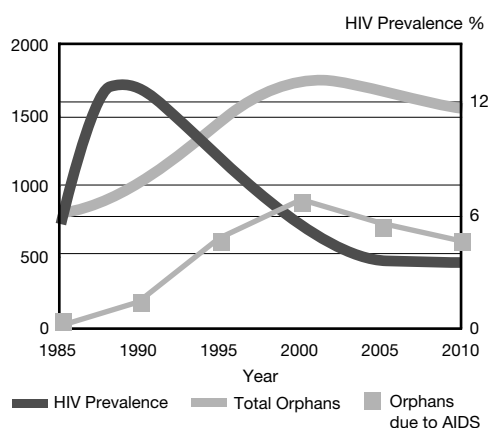


Figure 7: All orphans and orphans due to AIDS by HIV prevalence for Uganda, by year



pattern of orphaning for the next decade. Because of the 10-year lag between infection and death, even in a country where HIV prevalence has declined, the numbers of orphans will continue to remain high.

For example, HIV prevalence in Uganda peaked in the late 1980s at around 14% and then began to decline dramatically to an estimated 5% in 2001. The number of orphans, however, continued to increase for 10 years after the country's epidemic had peaked, and is only now beginning to decline, from 14.6% in 2001 to a projected 9.6% in 2010 (Figure 7).

In countries where HIV/AIDS prevalence has recently escalated, the full impact on the estimated number of orphans has yet to emerge. For example, South Africa has seen a rapid increase in HIV prevalence over the past 10 years, from less than 1% in 1990 to 20% in 2001. Even if HIV prevalence declined as rapidly as it did in Uganda, South Africa would still experience an increasing orphan burden for the following decade. The number of orphans in South Africa is expected to increase from 1.5 million (10%) in 2001 to 2.3 million (16%) in 2010.

DEFINITIONS

Maternal orphans are children under age 15 whose mothers, and perhaps fathers, have died (includes double orphans).

Paternal orphans are children under age 15 whose fathers, and perhaps mothers, have died (includes double orphans).

Double orphans are children under age 15 whose mothers and fathers have both died.

Total orphans are children under age 15 whose mother, father, or both parents have died.

The total number of orphans is equal to the sum of the maternal and paternal, minus double orphans, because they are counted in both the maternal and paternal category.

Children on the Brink intentionally avoids use of the term "AIDS orphans" because it may contribute to inappropriate categorization and stigmatization of vulnerable children. Instead the report uses "children affected by HIV/AIDS," "orphans due to AIDS," or "children orphaned by AIDS," which refer to children who have lost at least one parent due to AIDS. A "double orphan due to AIDS" is a child whose mother and father have both died, at least one from AIDS.

Impacts on Children, Families, and Communities

The impact of HIV/AIDS on children is complex and multifaceted, with the social costs both high and long term. Overall, AIDS is increasing the number of vulnerable, malnourished, poorly socialized, and uneducated young people, which in turn heightens the prospect of social instability. With scarce resources stretched well beyond their limits, the impact of the pandemic is placing tremendous strains on families, communities, and governments who are attempting to help.

Impacts on Children

The social and economic impacts of AIDS threaten the well-being and security of millions of children worldwide. As parents and other family members become ill, children take on greater responsibility for income generation, food production, and care of family members. They face decreased access to adequate nutrition, basic health care, housing, and clothing. Fewer families can afford to send their children to school, with young girls at particular risk of being denied an education. In both urban and rural areas, many orphans are struggling to survive on their own in child-headed households. Many others are forced to live on the street.

It is difficult to overstate the trauma and hardship that children affected by HIV/AIDS are forced to endure. They try to help, but can only watch as one



A grandmother and her grandchildren in Malawi. She has become the guardian of nine of her grandchildren since the death of both their parents from AIDS.

(Photo: UNICEF/HQ93-2043/Cindy Andrew)

parent, then often the other, gradually grows ill and dies. There may be little familial planning for the children's future. A myriad of interrelated factors take their toll: grief over the death of a parent, fear about the future, separation from siblings, distress about worsening economic circumstances, and HIV/AIDS-related discrimination and isolation. In addition, orphans and widows can face loss of inheritance, which impoverishes them further.

Extended families take in the overwhelming majority of orphans who lose both parents. But in many cases, orphaned siblings are sent to different households and experience a second profound loss through this separation. Many foster families are poor and have to stretch already inadequate resources

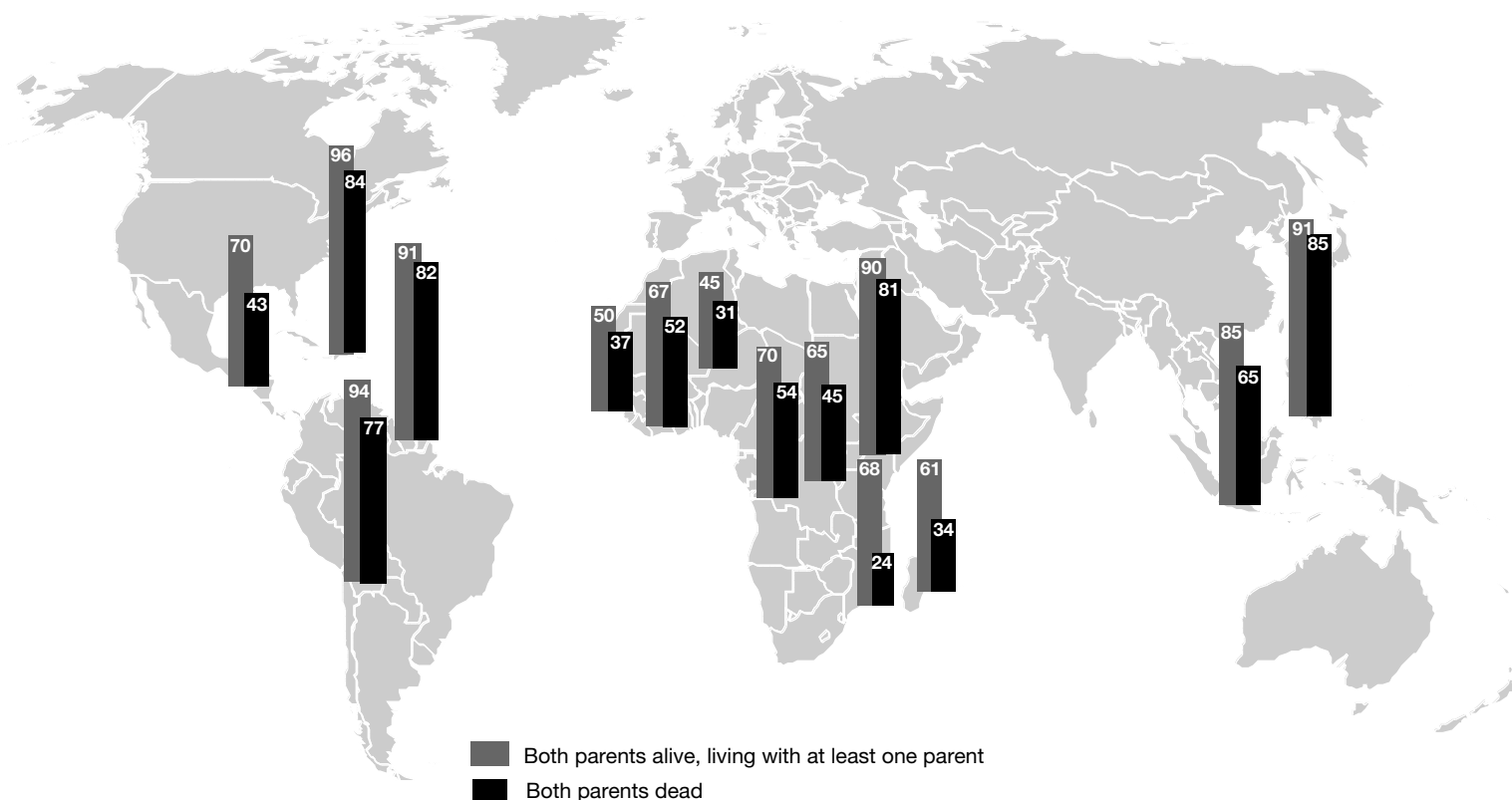
to provide for both the orphans and their own children. In addition, some step or foster parents treat orphans harshly.

Children impacted by HIV/AIDS are also at serious risk of exploitation, including physical and sexual abuse. Isolated from emotional connections with the family, some engage in risky sexual behavior. Those forced to live on the streets may turn to prostitution and crime as a means to survive. While most of these children were born free of HIV, they are highly vulnerable to infection.

One of the strongest indicators that orphaned children are suffering is their absence from school,

Figure 8: Proportion of children aged 10-14 who are still in school according to whether their parents are alive

Source: MICS/UNICEF & DHS, 1997 - 2001



and the education and sense of security it can provide (Figure 8). UNICEF recently reviewed the effects orphaning has on schooling and child labor in 20 sub-Saharan African countries. In all countries, children aged 5-14 who had lost one or both parents were less likely to be in school and more likely to be working more than 40 hours a week.

Impacts on Families and Communities

In the countries hardest hit by HIV/AIDS, care for orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS lies primarily with their families and communities. But HIV/AIDS is placing huge burdens on the extended family system—the backbone of African societies—while also ravaging entire communities. This can leave many orphans with little support. A recent study

in Zimbabwe, for example, found that half of street children are orphans, the majority due to AIDS.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on the family structure has not been widely studied, but extensive anecdotal evidence suggests that children are increasingly living in various types of families, including households headed by single parents, grandparents, other relatives, and children themselves. A situation analysis of children orphaned by AIDS in Cote d'Ivoire showed that extended families find it harder to assign substitute parents to children orphaned by AIDS than to children orphaned by other causes.

These alternate forms of families are constantly evolving, and psychosocial distress affects their ability to cope. Within them, HIV/AIDS can lead to loss of employment, loss of productive capacity, high expenditures for treatment of sick family members and care

for children absorbed into the household, and loss of family property or savings following a death. A study of Ugandan households in 2000 showed that foster care exacerbated already entrenched poverty in households. Those dependent on subsistence agriculture faced an urgent need to increase cash income to pay for extra commodities, while those relying more on wage-earning activities reported that their incomes were not enough to cope with the additional mouths to feed.

Another problem is that orphan caregivers are often poor women. Children in these households are significantly more disadvantaged than children in two-parent families, largely because women have less access to property and employment. Women also may feel pressure to exchange sex for material items or money, increasing their risk of HIV infection.

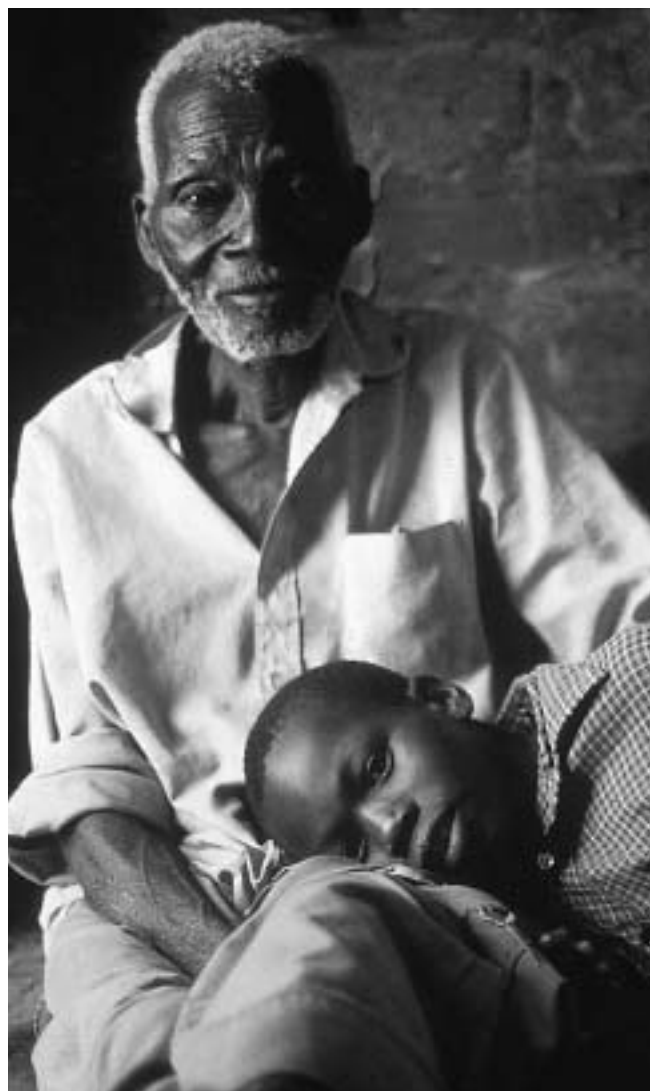
BEYOND ORPHANS, HIV/AIDS MAKES MILLIONS OF CHILDREN VULNERABLE

The *Children on the Brink* series has helped draw attention to the alarming rise in orphans due to HIV/AIDS. However, it is important to recognize that orphans are part of a much larger crisis. Countries that have high rates of orphaning due to AIDS also have high levels of children seriously impacted by the epidemic, and they are often just as vulnerable. Their total numbers are difficult to determine, except for this disturbing figure: almost 3 million children are living with HIV/AIDS.

Millions of additional children have sick and dying parents and are becoming caregivers of their parents and younger siblings. Relatives provide care to the large majority of orphans. AIDS directly affects other children in these households when scarce resources are stretched to provide food, school expenses and other essentials. In addition, this document's estimates do not include orphans 15 years and older who have particular needs and vulnerabilities, including increasing risk of sexual exploitation and HIV infection.

The widespread loss of life from HIV/AIDS undermines entire communities. Highly skilled personnel in public management, social services, education, and health care are becoming ill and dying in large numbers due to HIV/AIDS. The pandemic is reducing labor and agricultural productivity, weakening social structures, increasing demand for health and other services, and reducing the capacity to deliver those services. It can also contribute to increased crime and social unrest as despair mounts and individuals run out of options.

A man in Zambia cares for his grandson, who was orphaned by AIDS. (UNICEF/HQ98-0912/Giacomo Pirozzi)



WHAT ABOUT ORPHANAGES?

Some have suggested that building more orphanages or other group residential facilities is an effective way to care for the increasing numbers of orphans in AIDS-affected countries. It is generally accepted that orphanages are not appropriate as a first-line response to the AIDS crisis. Care provided in institutional settings often fails to meet the developmental and long-term needs of children, and orphanages are much more expensive to maintain than providing direct assistance to families and communities to care for orphaned children themselves.

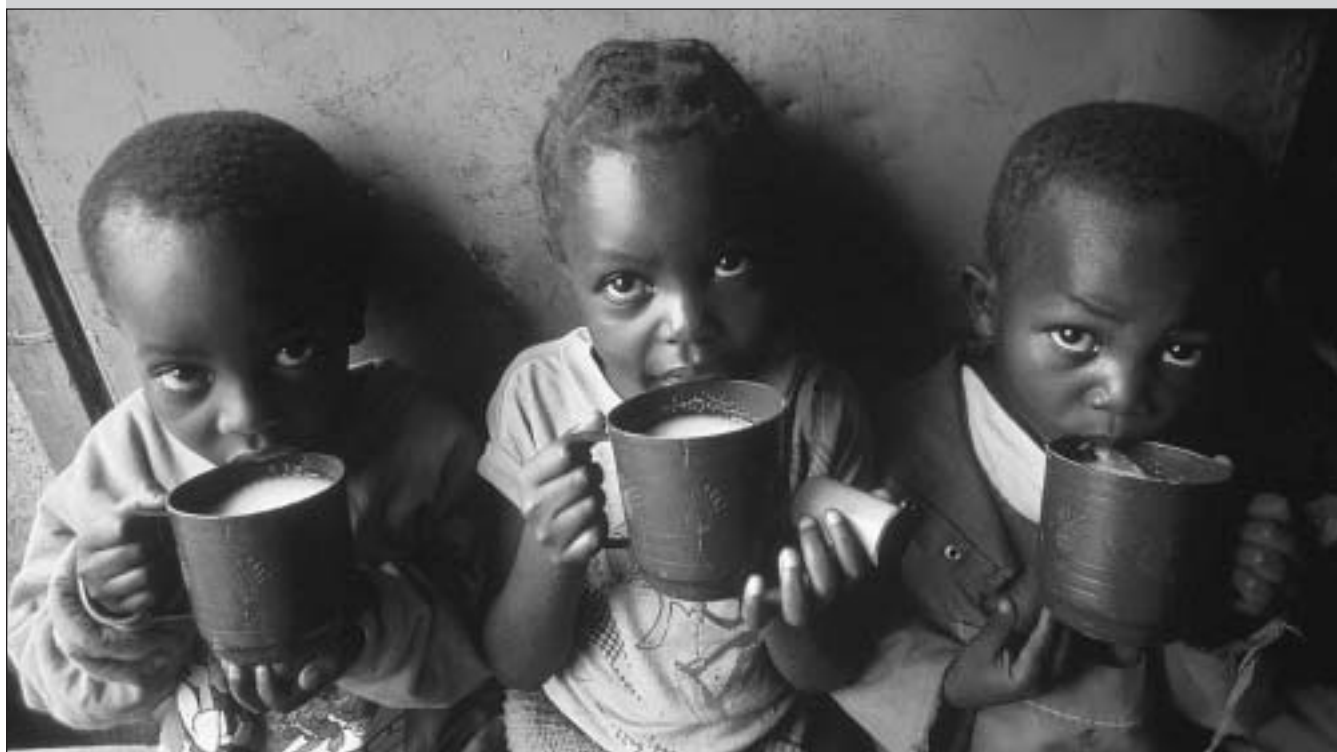
The experience of major international child welfare organizations has shown that children benefit greatly from the care, personal attention, and social connections that families and communities can provide. Particularly in the developing world, where the extended family and community are the primary social safety nets, the absence of such connections greatly increases long-term vulnerability. Children raised in orphanages often have difficulty re-entering society once they reach adulthood; many are ill-equipped to fend for themselves in the outside world. In Ethiopia and Uganda, long-term experience with orphanages has led those governments to shift their approach to adopt policies that now support family-based care.

Costs associated with providing basic care to orphans skyrocket when salaries must be paid, buildings constructed and maintained, food prepared, and

services provided. Cost comparisons conducted in Uganda show the ratio of operating costs for an orphanage to be 14 times higher than those for community care. A 1992 study by the World Bank found that institutional care at one facility in Tanzania cost \$1,000 per year per child, a figure six times more expensive than the average cost of foster care in that country. Other studies have found a ratio of 1:20, or even up to 1:100. In communities under severe economic stress, increasing the number of spaces in orphanages often results in families deciding that their children can be better served by orphanages than at home.

In developing nations, the extended family and community at large traditionally provide care for orphaned children. To reinforce this tradition, an alternative model for institutions has involved transformation of children's homes into community-based resource centers that help families support children in the community. Such centers provide daycare for foster parents or parents in need of relief, support groups, counseling, training in parenting skills, and skills training programs for older children. Where circumstances prevent a family from providing immediate care, institutionalized care is best used as a temporary measure until more appropriate placement can be arranged.

Three children at the UNICEF-assisted Kibera Day Care Centre in Nairobi, Kenya. (UNICEF/HQ96-1401/Giacomo Pirozzi)



Strategies to Assist Children

Since its inception in 1997, the *Children on the Brink* series has outlined key strategies for supporting orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS. These strategies, which focus on helping families and communities cope with the crisis, have been adopted by local, national, and international groups. They form a framework for interventions to match the massive scale and lengthy duration of this unprecedented crisis.

The five strategies outlined below were endorsed by the UNAIDS Committee of Co-sponsoring Organizations in November 2001. At the same time, the Committee endorsed 12 principles to guide organizations helping children affected by HIV/AIDS. The principles are summarized in Appendix III.

1. Strengthen and support the capacity of families to protect and care for their children.

The overwhelming majority of orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS are living with immediate or extended family members. The safety and well-being of these children depend largely on the ability of these relatives to protect and care for them. For most of them, there is no viable alternative. Even in countries where institutional care is relatively extensive, orphanages provide only for a very small portion of all vulnerable children (box on p. 12).

Support for families can take many forms. Attention must be given to both immediate survival needs and the longer-term issues of improving the ability of households and families to cope, including



A girl orphaned by AIDS in her foster mother's house in Zambia. (UNICEF/HQ98-0910/Giacomo Pirozzi)

economic strengthening and psychosocial support. Improving access to basic services such as health care and education is essential. Other critical issues include increasing agricultural productivity, improving access to employment and markets, and providing additional means for income generation. In addition, efforts must be made to help those who are ill live longer through basic care for AIDS-related illnesses. Parents can be encouraged to write wills, make arrangements for their children's care once they are unable to do so, and talk to their children about the future.

2. Mobilize and strengthen community-based responses.

The community is the second safety net for vulnerable children and households.

Community groups can help vulnerable children directly or assist AIDS-affected families to provide for children's needs. In addition, organized communities are best able to determine which children and households are the most vulnerable, and to channel local or outside resources to those most in need. Many poor communities have organized themselves to assist the children, but they could be much more effective if outside organizations provide more support.

Some community responses are ad hoc, while others have been initiated by NGOs or religious bodies, often with the active support of government ministries. In some countries, stakeholders have established district-level structures to stimulate and support efforts in rural villages and urban neighborhoods.

3. Strengthen the capacity of children and young people to meet their own needs.

HIV/AIDS catches children in a double bind. They must support themselves and their families, often under the pressure of serious poverty, yet many are forced out of school just when they most need to prepare for their own futures. Girls are often the first to drop out, which not only undermines their own health and well-being, but also that of the next generation.

Keeping vulnerable children in school is the first line of defense. This provides them a secure environment to learn skills that will help them provide for their own needs as they grow into adulthood. Interventions must address key factors that fuel the dropout rate: school expenses, caring for relatives, and compensating for lost income.

Overall, it is important to recognize that young people are not the problem, but an essential part of the solution. Support for them as they plan and carry out actions to meet their needs is crucial. This goes beyond addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS to preventing infection in the first place. Where HIV prevention has been most successful, young people have been at the forefront.

4. Ensure that governments develop appropriate policies, including legal and programmatic frameworks, as well as essential services for the most vulnerable children.

Governments have a crucial role in ensuring children, families, and communities are able to cope. They often have signed international agreements and national laws obliging them to take action. Governments facing HIV/AIDS epidemics need to further develop and reinforce laws and policies to protect increasing numbers of vulnerable children. Moreover, they need to implement and enforce these policies through ministries, agencies, and other governmental structures. Governments also have ultimate responsibility to ensure that children who fall through the safety nets of both family and community are protected and have access to essential social services.

The governmental response to children affected by HIV/AIDS must be multisectoral and integrated

with basic health, education, and development programs. Strategies for governments to pursue include: developing national action plans to guide programming; reviewing, strengthening, and developing child law and protection services; and strengthening delivery of education, health, and other essential services. These efforts require widespread governmental collaboration with international organizations, donors, NGOs, religious groups, community associations, and the private sector.

Strong and supportive leadership has been shown to be essential in countries that have reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence. While many countries have moved decisively against the disease in recent years, other have shown a lack of political will to tackle AIDS-related problems. Governments may not have sufficient funds to provide all necessary services, but they do have the capacity and the mandate to bring together stakeholders so each can contribute to a collaborative national effort.

5. Raise awareness within societies to create an environment that enables support for children affected by HIV/AIDS.

Increasing awareness among policymakers, community leaders, organizations, and the public about the impacts of HIV/AIDS on children and families helps generate a broadly shared sense of responsibility for action. Stigma and discrimination around HIV/AIDS remain major challenges. Effective public information and social mobilization can accelerate change so HIV/AIDS evolves from “their” problem to “our” problem.

A comprehensive situation analysis, particularly with broad participation from stakeholders, can provide much of the information needed to drive such social mobilization. Active involvement of the media, faith-based groups, and key opinion leaders is particularly important. For example, journalists can discuss the national scope of the problem and various solutions, while religious networks can be influential in urging a compassionate response to people impacted by HIV/AIDS.

Appendices



Boys playing a game at the Bana Ba Keletso drop-in center for orphaned children in Molepolole, Botswana. Most of the children at the center have been orphaned by AIDS. (UNICEF/HQ01-0199/Giacomo Pirozzi)

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1990 — AFRICA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
AFRICA 1990														
Angola	4,495	11.9	537	5,000	1.0	2,000	234,000	236,000	5,000	378,000	383,000	2,000	80,000	82,000
Benin	2,244	10.8	242	< 100	0.0	< 100	101,000	101,000	< 100	172,000	172,000	< 100	31,000	32,000
Botswana	574	5.9	34	1,000	3.0	< 100	13,000	14,000	1,000	22,000	23,000	< 100	2,000	2,000
Burkina Faso	4,374	11.4	500	16,000	3.2	7,000	219,000	226,000	14,000	341,000	355,000	6,000	76,000	82,000
Burundi	2,543	12.0	306	47,000	15.2	25,000	124,000	149,000	37,000	180,000	216,000	19,000	40,000	59,000
Cameroon	5,243	10.1	531	3,000	0.6	1,000	221,000	221,000	2,000	361,000	364,000	< 100	54,000	55,000
Central African Republic	1,280	12.0	154	8,000	4.9	3,000	58,000	60,000	6,000	104,000	110,000	2,000	15,000	17,000
Chad	2,652	12.1	322	3,000	1.0	1,000	137,000	139,000	3,000	228,000	231,000	1,000	46,000	48,000
Congo	1,011	10.1	102	3,000	3.1	1,000	40,000	41,000	2,000	70,000	72,000	< 100	11,000	11,000
Cote d'Ivoire	5,847	10.2	597	32,000	5.3	12,000	237,000	249,000	26,000	392,000	417,000	8,000	62,000	70,000
Djibouti	215	11.6	25	< 100	0.0	< 100	10,000	10,000	< 100	17,000	17,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
DRCongo	17,465	10.7	1,863	171,000	9.2	90,000	727,000	817,000	111,000	1,131,000	1,241,000	40,000	155,000	195,000
Equatorial Guinea	149	12.1	18	< 100	0.0	< 100	9,000	9,000	< 100	13,000	13,000	< 100	4,000	4,000
Eritrea	1,367	12.4	169	1,000	0.6	< 100	71,000	71,000	1,000	111,000	111,000	< 100	14,000	14,000
Ethiopia	21,147	12.8	2,700	61,000	2.3	22,000	1,135,000	1,158,000	49,000	1,796,000	1,845,000	14,000	288,000	302,000
Gabon	345	10.7	37	< 100	0.0	< 100	15,000	16,000	< 100	26,000	26,000	< 100	5,000	5,000
Gambia	389	11.8	46	< 100	0.0	< 100	18,000	19,000	< 100	35,000	35,000	< 100	7,000	7,000
Ghana	6,863	9.5	655	27,000	4.2	7,000	269,000	276,000	24,000	423,000	446,000	5,000	62,000	67,000
Guinea	2,811	11.7	330	2,000	0.7	1,000	163,000	163,000	2,000	239,000	241,000	1,000	73,000	74,000
Guinea Bissau	401	13.5	54	< 100	0.0	< 100	24,000	24,000	< 100	39,000	39,000	< 100	9,000	9,000
Kenya	11,678	8.1	951	27,000	2.9	10,000	378,000	388,000	20,000	623,000	643,000	4,000	76,000	81,000
Lesotho	688	10.6	73	< 100	0.0	< 100	31,000	31,000	< 100	49,000	49,000	< 100	8,000	8,000
Liberia	1,090	10.6	116	2,000	1.8	1,000	49,000	50,000	1,000	78,000	80,000	< 100	13,000	13,000
Madagascar	5,360	10.9	585	< 100	0.0	< 100	252,000	252,000	< 100	377,000	377,000	< 100	44,000	44,000
Malawi	4,438	11.8	524	30,000	5.7	11,000	222,000	233,000	23,000	324,000	346,000	6,000	49,000	55,000
Mali	4,035	11.6	468	4,000	0.9	2,000	217,000	218,000	3,000	318,000	321,000	1,000	69,000	71,000
Mozambique	6,006	14.1	845	1,000	0.1	< 100	357,000	357,000	1,000	580,000	580,000	< 100	92,000	92,000
Namibia	596	9.4	56	< 100	0.0	< 100	24,000	24,000	< 100	38,000	38,000	< 100	6,000	6,000
Niger	3,848	11.9	458	3,000	0.7	1,000	218,000	219,000	3,000	302,000	305,000	1,000	65,000	67,000
Nigeria	39,768	10.8	4,309	26,000	0.6	10,000	1,936,000	1,946,000	21,000	2,850,000	2,871,000	7,000	500,000	507,000
Rwanda	3,190	13.0	414	27,000	6.6	13,000	174,000	187,000	22,000	271,000	293,000	10,000	57,000	66,000
Senegal	3,330	11.2	374	1,000	0.3	< 100	160,000	160,000	1,000	264,000	264,000	< 100	50,000	50,000
Sierra Leone	1,770	14.0	248	3,000	1.3	1,000	108,000	110,000	3,000	181,000	183,000	1,000	44,000	45,000
South Africa	13,939	7.8	1,089	1,000	0.1	< 100	406,000	406,000	1,000	797,000	798,000	< 100	115,000	115,000
Sudan	10,450	11.0	1,150	< 100	0.0	< 100	498,000	498,000	< 100	778,000	778,000	< 100	126,000	126,000
Swaziland	340	8.2	28	< 100	0.0	< 100	11,000	11,000	< 100	19,000	19,000	< 100	2,000	2,000
Togo	1,575	10.1	159	1,000	0.7	< 100	68,000	68,000	1,000	108,000	109,000	< 100	17,000	17,000
Uganda	8,296	12.2	1,015	177,000	17.4	72,000	365,000	437,000	138,000	562,000	700,000	44,000	78,000	122,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	12,164	9.8	1,193	50,000	4.2	18,000	493,000	511,000	39,000	763,000	802,000	10,000	110,000	120,000
Zambia	3,703	10.9	405	47,000	11.5	17,000	157,000	174,000	36,000	236,000	272,000	9,000	32,000	41,000
Zimbabwe	4,691	7.9	370	59,000	16.0	21,000	123,000	145,000	43,000	210,000	253,000	7,000	19,000	27,000
Total	222,372	10.8	24,052	841,000	3.5	349,000	10,072,000	10,424,000	639,000	15,806,000	16,438,000	198,000	2,609,000	2,812,000

1990 — ASIA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS									
						Maternal			Paternal			Double			
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	
ASIA 1990															
Bangladesh	46,313	9.7	4,476	< 100	0.0	< 100	1,979,000	1,979,000	< 100	2,677,000	2,677,000	< 100	180,000	180,000	
Cambodia	4,297	9.6	414	< 100	0.0	< 100	206,000	206,000	< 100	296,000	296,000	< 100	88,000	88,000	
China	319,875	5.4	17,185	< 100	0.0	< 100	5,683,000	5,683,000	< 100	12,820,000	12,820,000	< 100	1,317,000	1,317,000	
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	5,362	10.6	566	< 100	0.0	< 100	146,000	146,000	< 100	451,000	451,000	< 100	32,000	32,000	
India	307,395	9.3	28,546					12,155,000			18,065,000			1,674,000	
Indonesia	65,679	8.6	5,642	< 100	0.0	< 100	2,300,000	2,300,000	< 100	3,824,000	3,824,000	< 100	482,000	482,000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25,700	7.0	1,799	< 100	0.0	< 100	748,000	748,000	< 100	1,166,000	1,166,000	< 100	114,000	114,000	
Japan	22,730	3.3	744	< 100	0.0	< 100	89,000	89,000	< 100	670,000	670,000	< 100	15,000	15,000	
Lao People's Dem. Rep	1,809	12.5	227	< 100	0.0	< 100	99,000	99,000	< 100	159,000	159,000	< 100	31,000	31,000	
Malaysia	6,514	5.0	324	< 100	0.0	< 100	108,000	108,000	< 100	235,000	235,000	< 100	20,000	20,000	
Myanmar	15,043	10.3	1,549	< 100	0.0	< 100	639,000	639,000	< 100	1,101,000	1,101,000	< 100	191,000	191,000	
Nepal	7,447	11.4	846	< 100	0.0	< 100	372,000	372,000	< 100	522,000	522,000	< 100	48,000	48,000	
Pakistan	46,106	10.5	4,828	< 100	0.0	< 100	2,188,000	2,188,000	< 100	3,110,000	3,110,000	< 100	469,000	469,000	
Papua New Guinea	1,574	10.3	162	< 100	0.0	< 100	71,000	71,000	< 100	107,000	107,000	< 100	16,000	16,000	
Philippines	24,939	6.4	1,594	< 100	0.0	< 100	625,000	625,000	< 100	1,097,000	1,098,000	< 100	129,000	129,000	
Republic of Korea	11,077	5.1	566	< 100	0.0	< 100	146,000	146,000	< 100	451,000	451,000	< 100	32,000	32,000	
Singapore	647	3.2	21	< 100	0.0	< 100	5,000	5,000	< 100	17,000	17,000	< 100	1,000	1,000	
Sri Lanka	5,474	5.2	282	< 100	0.0	< 100	82,000	82,000	< 100	216,000	216,000	< 100	15,000	15,000	
Thailand	17,437	5.1	886	< 100	0.0	< 100	274,000	274,000	< 100	650,000	650,000	< 100	38,000	38,000	
Viet Nam	25,690	7.5	1,930	< 100	0.0	< 100	737,000	737,000	< 100	1,388,000	1,388,000	< 100	196,000	196,000	
Total	961,109	7.6	72,587	7,000	0.0	1,000	28,651,000	28,652,000	6,000	49,016,000	49,023,000	<100	5,087,000	5,088,000	

1990 — LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 1990														
Argentina	9,961	5.4	536	3,000	0.6	< 100	102,000	103,000	3,000	454,000	458,000	< 100	24,000	24,000
Bahamas	83	4.6	4	< 100	6.8	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	2,900	3,100	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Barbados	63	3.7	2	< 100	3.0	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	1,900	1,900	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Belize	82	3.3	3	< 100	0.0	< 100	< 1000	< 1000	< 100	2,000	2,000	< 100	< 1000	< 1000
Bolivia	2,709	9.9	268	< 100	0.0	< 100	112,000	112,000	< 100	188,000	188,000	< 100	32,000	32,000
Brazil	51,353	6.3	3,231	13,000	0.4	2,000	1,066,000	1,068,000	12,000	2,335,000	2,347,000	1,000	182,000	183,000
Chile	3,938	4.3	170	1,000	0.6	< 100	39,000	39,000	1,000	137,000	137,000	< 100	6,000	6,000
Colombia	12,602	5.0	632	1,000	0.2	< 100	202,000	203,000	1,000	456,000	457,000	< 100	27,000	28,000
Costa Rica	1,112	2.8	31	< 100	0.0	< 100	9,000	9,000	< 100	22,000	22,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Cuba	2,450	3.0	74	< 100	0.0	< 100	16,000	16,000	< 100	60,000	60,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Dominican Republic	2,711	5.9	160	2,000	1.3	< 100	58,000	58,000	2,000	106,000	108,000	< 100	6,000	6,000
Ecuador	3,997	6.0	239	< 100	0.0	< 100	85,000	86,000	< 100	165,000	166,000	< 100	13,000	13,000
El Salvador	2,085	8.3	173	1,000	0.6	< 100	49,000	49,000	1,000	130,000	131,000	< 100	7,000	7,000
Guatemala	4,020	8.1	324	1,000	0.3	< 100	125,000	125,000	1,000	217,000	218,000	< 100	19,000	19,000
Guyana	268	6.7	18	< 100	0.0	< 100	7,000	7,000	< 100	12,000	12,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Haiti	3,056	11.1	339	25,000	7.2	10,000	134,000	144,000	19,000	215,000	234,000	6,000	34,000	39,000
Honduras	2,203	6.8	150	1,000	0.7	< 100	57,000	57,000	1,000	99,000	100,000	< 100	7,000	7,000
Jamaica	833	3.7	31	< 100	0.0	< 100	9,000	9,000	< 100	23,000	23,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Mexico	32,101	4.8	1,534	2,000	0.1	< 100	444,000	445,000	2,000	1,147,000	1,148,000	< 100	59,000	59,000
Nicaragua	1,773	7.1	126	< 100	0.0	< 100	47,000	47,000	< 100	83,000	83,000	< 100	5,000	5,000
Panama	846	3.7	31	< 100	0.0	< 100	9,000	9,000	< 100	23,000	23,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Paraguay	1,771	4.4	78	< 100	0.0	< 100	26,000	26,000	< 100	56,000	56,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
Peru	8,256	7.1	583	1,000	0.2	< 100	220,000	220,000	1,000	407,000	408,000	< 100	45,000	45,000
Suriname	145	5.1	7	< 100	2.7	< 1000	2,200	2,200	< 1000	5,400	5,500	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Trinidad & Tobago	407	4.6	19	1,000	2.9	< 1000	4,700	4,800	< 1000	14,000	14,500	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Uruguay	809	5.6	45	< 100	0.0	< 100	8,000	8,000	< 100	39,000	39,000	< 100	2,000	2,000
Venezuela	7,441	4.2	311	2,000	0.7	< 100	88,000	88,000	2,000	232,000	234,000	< 100	10,000	11,000
Total	157,076	5.8	9,119	54,000	0.6	12,000	2,921,000	2,937,000	47,000	6,632,000	6,679,000	7,000	487,000	496,000
Total All Regions	1,340,557	7.9	105,758	903,000	0.9	362,000	41,644,000	42,013,000	692,000	71,454,000	72,140,000	205,000	8,183,000	8,396,000

The use of names of countries, areas, and territories in the tables above does not imply their acceptance by all of the contributors to this publication.

1995 — AFRICA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
AFRICA 1995														
Angola	5,408	10.9	587	26,000	4.4	12,000	243,000	255,000	20,000	396,000	415,000	8,000	75,000	83,000
Benin	2,639	9.7	257	3,000	1.2	1,000	105,000	106,000	3,000	175,000	178,000	1,000	27,000	28,000
Botswana	627	8.3	52	18,000	33.7	7,000	13,000	19,000	13,000	24,000	37,000	3,000	2,000	5,000
Burkina Faso	4,964	11.9	589	92,000	15.6	47,000	228,000	275,000	73,000	343,000	416,000	35,000	66,000	102,000
Burundi	2,840	14.5	412	141,000	34.1	87,000	130,000	217,000	108,000	186,000	294,000	65,000	34,000	99,000
Cameroon	5,917	9.6	566	36,000	6.3	13,000	219,000	232,000	28,000	360,000	388,000	7,000	48,000	55,000
Central African Republic	1,447	12.6	182	38,000	21.1	18,000	56,000	74,000	28,000	103,000	131,000	10,000	13,000	24,000
Chad	3,096	11.3	349	22,000	6.2	10,000	141,000	151,000	17,000	232,000	249,000	7,000	43,000	50,000
Congo	1,184	10.9	129	27,000	21.3	12,000	42,000	54,000	21,000	72,000	93,000	7,000	10,000	17,000
Cote d'Ivoire	6,425	11.3	723	168,000	23.2	83,000	233,000	315,000	125,000	387,000	513,000	50,000	54,000	105,000
Djibouti	245	10.6	26	1,000	4.3	1,000	10,000	11,000	1,000	17,000	18,000	1,000	3,000	3,000
DRCongo	21,103	10.7	2,256	505,000	22.4	271,000	748,000	1,019,000	322,000	1,171,000	1,493,000	114,000	142,000	256,000
Equatorial Guinea	172	10.4	18	< 100	0.0	< 100	9,000	9,000	< 100	13,000	13,000	< 100	3,000	4,000
Eritrea	1,408	12.8	180	6,000	3.6	3,000	72,000	75,000	4,000	115,000	119,000	1,000	12,000	13,000
Ethiopia	24,764	12.4	3,062	294,000	9.6	130,000	1,179,000	1,309,000	210,000	1,866,000	2,077,000	66,000	258,000	324,000
Gabon	414	9.7	40	2,000	5.3	1,000	15,000	17,000	2,000	26,000	28,000	1,000	4,000	5,000
Gambia	456	10.1	46	1,000	2.4	1,000	18,000	19,000	1,000	33,000	34,000	1,000	6,000	7,000
Ghana	7,554	9.6	726	111,000	15.3	45,000	258,000	303,000	82,000	414,000	496,000	21,000	51,000	72,000
Guinea	3,293	10.5	347	8,000	2.2	4,000	166,000	170,000	8,000	242,000	250,000	5,000	68,000	73,000
Guinea Bissau	463	11.9	55	2,000	3.9	1,000	24,000	25,000	1,000	38,000	39,000	< 100	8,000	9,000
Kenya	12,700	9.1	1,160	257,000	22.1	120,000	372,000	491,000	173,000	608,000	782,000	47,000	66,000	113,000
Lesotho	748	10.3	77	4,000	5.5	1,000	31,000	31,000	4,000	49,000	52,000	1,000	6,000	7,000
Liberia	1,048	12.3	129	10,000	7.5	4,000	50,000	54,000	7,000	82,000	88,000	2,000	11,000	13,000
Madagascar	6,171	9.9	612	2,000	0.3	1,000	259,000	260,000	1,000	392,000	393,000	< 100	40,000	41,000
Malawi	4,678	14.2	664	163,000	24.6	78,000	227,000	305,000	115,000	327,000	442,000	41,000	43,000	83,000
Mali	4,562	11.3	516	22,000	4.2	11,000	228,000	238,000	16,000	332,000	348,000	7,000	64,000	70,000
Mozambique	7,127	12.8	914	47,000	5.2	13,000	363,000	376,000	40,000	589,000	630,000	9,000	83,000	92,000
Namibia	690	8.8	61	6,000	10.3	2,000	24,000	26,000	5,000	37,000	42,000	1,000	5,000	6,000
Niger	4,533	11.0	498	11,000	2.2	5,000	231,000	237,000	8,000	320,000	328,000	3,000	63,000	67,000
Nigeria	45,560	10.2	4,638	196,000	4.2	87,000	1,978,000	2,065,000	142,000	2,927,000	3,069,000	45,000	450,000	495,000
Rwanda	2,311	21.6	498	123,000	24.7	66,000	172,000	238,000	90,000	263,000	354,000	47,000	47,000	94,000
Senegal	3,741	10.4	389	4,000	1.1	2,000	162,000	164,000	3,000	269,000	272,000	1,000	46,000	47,000
Sierra Leone	1,781	14.6	260	11,000	4.3	6,000	110,000	115,000	9,000	181,000	190,000	5,000	40,000	45,000
South Africa	14,405	7.5	1,087	61,000	5.6	18,000	364,000	382,000	52,000	761,000	813,000	11,000	97,000	108,000
Sudan	11,495	10.1	1,156	1,000	0.1	< 100	491,000	491,000	1,000	775,000	777,000	< 100	112,000	112,000
Swaziland	356	9.0	32	4,000	13.1	2,000	11,000	12,000	3,000	19,000	22,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
Togo	1,728	10.1	175	13,000	7.3	5,000	69,000	74,000	10,000	110,000	120,000	3,000	15,000	18,000
Uganda	9,770	14.9	1,456	617,000	42.4	341,000	379,000	720,000	450,000	569,000	1,019,000	211,000	71,000	282,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	14,199	10.1	1,436	271,000	18.8	125,000	499,000	624,000	192,000	780,000	972,000	60,000	99,000	159,000
Zambia	4,242	13.8	586	241,000	41.2	123,000	155,000	278,000	177,000	231,000	408,000	72,000	27,000	100,000
Zimbabwe	5,281	11.9	627	330,000	52.7	163,000	120,000	283,000	228,000	204,000	432,000	72,000	16,000	88,000
Total	251,544	11.0	27,573	3,895,000	14.1	1,920,000	10,204,000	12,119,000	2,793,000	16,038,000	18,834,000	1,042,000	2,330,000	3,377,000

1995 — ASIA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
ASIA 1995														
Bangladesh	50,497	8.8	4,437	< 100	0.0	< 100	1,976,000	1,976,000	< 100	2,636,000	2,636,000	< 100	176,000	176,000
Cambodia	5,400	8.4	454	6,000	1.4	2,000	203,000	205,000	5,000	292,000	297,000	1,000	47,000	48,000
China	322,440	5.0	16,216	1,000	0.0	< 100	5,223,000	5,223,000	1,000	12,140,000	112,141,000	< 100	1,147,000	1,147,000
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	5,798	8.6	499	< 100	0.0	< 100	121,000	121,000	< 100	406,000	406,000	< 100	28,000	28,000
India	327,552	8.5	27,857					11,705,000			17,610,000			1,458,000
Indonesia	65,822	7.9	5,176	4,000	0.1	< 100	2,051,000	2,052,000	4,000	3,541,000	3,545,000	< 100	420,000	420,000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27,899	6.3	1,758	< 100	0.0	< 100	705,000	705,000	< 100	1,146,000	1,146,000	< 100	92,000	92,000
Japan	20,019	3.5	709	2,000	0.3	1,000	74,000	75,000	1,000	648,000	649,000	< 100	14,000	14,000
Lao People's Dem. Rep	2,047	11.3	232	< 100	0.0	< 100	98,000	98,000	< 100	159,000	159,000	< 100	26,000	26,000
Malaysia	7,197	4.7	335	3,000	0.9	< 100	104,000	105,000	3,000	245,000	247,000	< 100	17,000	17,000
Myanmar	15,573	9.4	1,468	6,000	0.4	1,000	589,000	590,000	6,000	1,036,000	1,042,000	1,000	163,000	164,000
Nepal	8,428	10.0	845	2,000	0.2	< 100	369,000	369,000	2,000	517,000	519,000	< 100	43,000	43,000
Pakistan	52,701	9.3	4,924	2,000	0.0	< 100	2,187,000	2,187,000	2,000	3,133,000	3,135,000	< 100	398,000	398,000
Papua New Guinea	1,789	9.3	166	1,000	0.6	< 100	71,000	71,000	1,000	109,000	110,000	< 100	15,000	15,000
Philippines	26,962	5.8	1,564	1,000	0.1	< 100	577,000	578,000	1,000	1,092,000	1,093,000	< 100	107,000	107,000
Republic of Korea	10,481	4.8	499	< 100	0.0	< 100	121,000	121,000	< 100	406,000	406,000	< 100	28,000	28,000
Singapore	774	2.8	22	< 100	0.0	< 100	4,000	4,000	< 100	18,000	18,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Sri Lanka	5,349	5.0	268	1,000	0.4	< 100	72,000	72,000	1,000	208,000	209,000	< 100	13,000	13,000
Thailand	16,828	5.4	904	63,000	7.0	< 100	253,000	261,000	58,000	625,000	683,000	4,000	36,000	40,000
Viet Nam	26,904	6.6	1,769	1,000	0.1	< 100	672,000	672,000	1,000	1,256,000	1,257,000	< 100	160,000	160,000
Total	1,000,458	7.0	70,102	353,000	0.5	68,000	27,119,000	27,190,000	300,000	47,009,000	147,308,000	28,000	4,367,000	4,395,000

1995 — LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 1995														
Argentina	10,048	5.0	504	14,000	2.8	3,000	88,000	90,000	12,000	422,000	434,000	1,000	20,000	21,000
Bahamas	89	5.4	5	1,000	27.1	< 1000	< 1000	1,300	< 1000	2,900	1,300	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Barbados	60	3.9	2	< 100	11.7	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	1,700	2,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Belize	85	3.3	3	< 100	4.6	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	2,000	2,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Bolivia	3,007	8.8	266	< 100	0.0	< 100	108,000	108,000	< 100	185,000	186,000	< 100	27,000	27,000
Brazil	50,646	5.9	2,982	71,000	2.4	14,000	901,000	915,000	61,000	2,158,000	2,219,000	6,000	147,000	153,000
Chile	4,185	4.1	170	1,000	0.6	< 100	36,000	36,000	1,000	138,000	139,000	< 100	5,000	5,000
Colombia	13,270	4.6	615	7,000	1.2	1,000	184,000	185,000	6,000	448,000	454,000	< 100	24,000	24,000
Costa Rica	1,228	2.7	33	1,000	3.1	< 100	8,000	9,000	1,000	24,000	25,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Cuba	2,447	2.9	71	< 100	0.0	< 100	14,000	14,000	< 100	58,000	59,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Dominican Republic	2,805	5.7	160	9,000	5.8	3,000	53,000	55,000	7,000	104,000	111,000	1,000	5,000	6,000
Ecuador	4,173	5.4	225	4,000	1.8	1,000	75,000	76,000	3,000	157,000	160,000	< 100	10,000	10,000
El Salvador	2,120	7.8	166	6,000	3.7	1,000	44,000	45,000	5,000	122,000	127,000	< 100	6,000	7,000
Guatemala	4,495	7.4	332	10,000	3.1	3,000	122,000	125,000	8,000	217,000	225,000	1,000	16,000	17,000
Guyana	248	7.2	18	1,000	5.7	< 100	6,000	7,000	1,000	12,000	12,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Haiti	3,234	12.9	416	112,000	26.9	57,000	131,000	188,000	76,000	207,000	283,000	28,000	27,000	56,000
Honduras	2,466	6.1	151	4,000	2.7	2,000	54,000	56,000	2,000	99,000	101,000	< 100	6,000	6,000
Jamaica	835	3.7	31	2,000	6.6	1,000	8,000	9,000	1,000	22,000	23,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Mexico	32,356	4.5	1,449	10,000	0.7	3,000	399,000	402,000	8,000	1,092,000	1,101,000	1,000	52,000	53,000
Nicaragua	1,990	6.3	125	< 100	0.0	< 100	46,000	46,000	< 100	83,000	83,000	< 100	5,000	5,000
Panama	878	3.9	34	2,000	5.9	< 100	8,000	9,000	2,000	24,000	26,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Paraguay	2,009	4.2	84	1,000	1.2	< 100	27,000	27,000	1,000	60,000	60,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
Peru	8,453	6.5	547	6,000	1.1	1,000	194,000	195,000	6,000	383,000	389,000	1,000	36,000	37,000
Suriname	141	5.4	8	1,000	10.4	< 1000	2,000	2,300	< 1000	5,100	5,700	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Trinidad & Tobago	384	4.9	19	2,000	9.3	< 1000	4,200	4,600	1,400	13,600	15,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Uruguay	806	5.3	43	1,000	2.3	< 100	7,000	7,000	1,000	36,000	37,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Venezuela	7,915	4.0	313	7,000	2.3	1,000	80,000	81,000	6,000	235,000	241,000	< 100	9,000	10,000
Total	160,375	5.5	8,771	275,000	3.1	92,000	2,601,000	2,695,000	211,000	6,311,000	6,523,000	39,000	405,000	448,000
Total All Regions	1,412,377	7.5	106,446	4,523,000	4.2	2,080,000	39,924,000	42,003,000	3,304,000	69,358,000	172,665,000	1,109,000	7,102,000	8,220,000

The use of names of countries, areas, and territories in the tables above does not imply their acceptance by all of the contributors to this publication.

2001 — AFRICA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
AFRICA 2001														
Angola	6,526	10.7	701	104,000	14.9	53,000	257,000	309,000	77,000	414,000	491,000	32,000	67,000	99,000
Benin	2,966	9.6	286	34,000	11.8	16,000	105,000	121,000	24,000	172,000	197,000	8,000	23,000	31,000
Botswana	650	15.1	98	69,000	70.5	58,000	11,000	69,000	69,000	22,000	91,000	61,000	2,000	62,000
Burkina Faso	5,769	13.3	769	268,000	34.9	158,000	234,000	392,000	199,000	339,000	538,000	106,000	55,000	161,000
Burundi	3,064	16.6	508	237,000	46.6	156,000	130,000	286,000	175,000	187,000	362,000	111,000	29,000	139,000
Cameroon	6,506	10.9	708	210,000	29.6	101,000	206,000	308,000	146,000	339,000	485,000	47,000	37,000	85,000
Central African Republic	1,626	15.1	245	107,000	43.8	62,000	56,000	118,000	77,000	98,000	175,000	38,000	11,000	48,000
Chad	3,787	11.0	417	72,000	17.4	38,000	147,000	186,000	53,000	239,000	291,000	23,000	38,000	60,000
Congo	1,443	12.5	180	78,000	43.2	43,000	42,000	85,000	54,000	72,000	126,000	23,000	8,000	31,000
Cote d'Ivoire	6,806	13.3	905	420,000	46.4	249,000	205,000	454,000	301,000	343,000	644,000	152,000	40,000	192,000
Djibouti	277	10.8	30	6,000	21.2	3,000	10,000	13,000	5,000	17,000	21,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
DRCongo	25,698	10.6	2,733	927,000	33.9	502,000	760,000	1,262,000	577,000	1,207,000	1,785,000	193,000	120,000	313,000
Equatorial Guinea	206	9.2	19	< 100	0.0	< 100	9,000	9,000	< 100	13,000	13,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
Eritrea	1,671	11.9	199	24,000	12.3	11,000	72,000	83,000	15,000	116,000	130,000	3,000	11,000	14,000
Ethiopia	29,141	13.2	3,839	989,000	25.8	488,000	1,218,000	1,706,000	668,000	1,920,000	2,588,000	227,000	228,000	455,000
Gabon	510	9.2	47	9,000	20.1	5,000	14,000	19,000	6,000	27,000	34,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
Gambia	537	8.8	47	5,000	11.3	3,000	18,000	20,000	4,000	30,000	33,000	2,000	5,000	6,000
Ghana	7,985	9.5	759	204,000	26.9	99,000	227,000	326,000	135,000	374,000	509,000	38,000	38,000	75,000
Guinea	3,632	10.4	377	29,000	7.8	17,000	165,000	182,000	24,000	244,000	268,000	14,000	59,000	73,000
Guinea Bissau	535	11.2	60	4,000	7.2	2,000	24,000	27,000	4,000	38,000	41,000	2,000	7,000	9,000
Kenya	13,428	12.4	1,659	892,000	53.8	526,000	321,000	847,000	575,000	528,000	1,103,000	243,000	47,000	291,000
Lesotho	805	17.0	137	73,000	53.5	38,000	27,000	66,000	63,000	45,000	108,000	32,000	5,000	37,000
Liberia	1,321	12.5	165	39,000	23.8	19,000	50,000	69,000	26,000	87,000	113,000	8,000	9,000	18,000
Madagascar	7,344	8.8	644	6,000	1.0	3,000	265,000	268,000	4,000	408,000	412,000	1,000	36,000	36,000
Malawi	5,350	17.5	937	468,000	49.9	282,000	225,000	506,000	315,000	309,000	624,000	159,000	34,000	194,000
Mali	5,391	11.2	602	70,000	11.6	37,000	242,000	278,000	47,000	353,000	400,000	19,000	57,000	76,000
Mozambique	8,196	15.5	1,274	418,000	32.8	194,000	368,000	562,000	309,000	587,000	896,000	113,000	71,000	184,000
Namibia	780	12.4	97	47,000	48.5	25,000	22,000	47,000	35,000	34,000	68,000	15,000	4,000	18,000
Niger	5,606	10.1	565	33,000	5.8	16,000	248,000	264,000	23,000	344,000	367,000	8,000	58,000	66,000
Nigeria	52,459	10.3	5,421	995,000	18.4	484,000	1,957,000	2,441,000	685,000	2,902,000	3,587,000	226,000	381,000	607,000
Rwanda	3,503	17.5	613	264,000	43.1	167,000	162,000	329,000	187,000	242,000	429,000	110,000	36,000	145,000
Senegal	4,262	9.4	402	15,000	3.7	7,000	160,000	167,000	10,000	268,000	278,000	3,000	39,000	42,000
Sierra Leone	2,037	14.7	299	42,000	14.0	22,000	112,000	134,000	33,000	184,000	216,000	17,000	35,000	52,000
South Africa	14,773	10.3	1,528	662,000	43.3	331,000	291,000	622,000	506,000	667,000	1,173,000	200,000	67,000	267,000
Sudan	12,701	9.4	1,190	62,000	5.2	23,000	468,000	491,000	47,000	753,000	801,000	11,000	91,000	102,000
Swaziland	388	15.2	59	35,000	58.8	22,000	10,000	32,000	29,000	17,000	46,000	18,000	2,000	19,000
Togo	2,054	10.9	224	63,000	28.2	31,000	67,000	98,000	44,000	109,000	153,000	15,000	13,000	27,000
Uganda	11,852	14.6	1,731	884,000	51.1	517,000	385,000	902,000	581,000	562,000	1,144,000	257,000	58,000	315,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	16,094	12.0	1,928	815,000	42.3	440,000	477,000	917,000	547,000	752,000	1,299,000	209,000	79,000	288,000
Zambia	4,961	17.6	874	572,000	65.4	402,000	145,000	547,000	436,000	207,000	643,000	296,000	20,000	316,000
Zimbabwe	5,779	17.6	1,018	782,000	76.8	628,000	105,000	733,000	655,000	173,000	828,000	532,000	11,000	543,000
Total	288,418	11.9	34,294	11,035,000	32.2	6,278,000	10,017,000	16,295,000	7,770,000	15,742,000	23,510,000	3,576,000	1,939,000	5,509,000

2001 — ASIA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS									
						Maternal			Paternal			Double			
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	
ASIA 2001															
Bangladesh	53,727	7.8	4,191	2,000	0.0	< 100	1,843,000	1,843,000	2,000	2,489,000	2,491,000	< 100	143,000	144,000	
Cambodia	5,816	8.2	478	52,000	10.9	21,000	186,000	207,000	40,000	282,000	322,000	11,000	41,000	52,000	
China	312,107	4.8	14,827	76,000	0.5	12,000	4,333,000	4,344,000	69,000	11,311,000	11,380,000	6,000	891,000	897,000	
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	5,895	7.1	420	1,000	0.2	< 100	89,000	89,000	1,000	350,000	350,000	< 100	19,000	19,000	
India	339,198	7.8	26,416					10,633,000			17,057,000			1,274,000	
Indonesia	65,006	6.9	4,456	18,000	0.4	3,000	1,644,000	1,646,000	16,000	3,087,000	3,103,000	2,000	292,000	293,000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25,841	5.7	1,474	< 100	0.0	< 100	557,000	557,000	< 100	983,000	984,000	< 100	66,000	66,000	
Japan	18,520	3.5	655	2,000	0.3	1,000	63,000	63,000	1,000	603,000	604,000	< 100	12,000	12,000	
Lao People's Dem. Rep	2,291	9.9	226	< 100	0.0	< 100	93,000	94,000	< 100	153,000	154,000	< 100	21,000	21,000	
Malaysia	7,646	4.4	334	14,000	4.3	3,000	91,000	94,000	12,000	243,000	255,000	1,000	14,000	15,000	
Myanmar	15,814	8.5	1,349	40,000	2.9	8,000	502,000	510,000	36,000	929,000	965,000	6,000	119,000	125,000	
Nepal	9,656	8.6	835	13,000	1.5	2,000	357,000	359,000	11,000	502,000	513,000	1,000	36,000	37,000	
Pakistan	60,288	8.2	4,934	25,000	0.5	3,000	2,112,000	2,115,000	23,000	3,124,000	3,146,000	2,000	325,000	327,000	
Papua New Guinea	1,965	8.6	170	4,000	2.5	1,000	69,000	70,000	4,000	109,000	113,000	1,000	13,000	13,000	
Philippines	28,623	5.2	1,482	4,000	0.3	1,000	500,000	501,000	3,000	1,061,000	1,064,000	< 100	83,000	84,000	
Republic of Korea	9,660	4.3	420	< 100	0.0	< 100	89,000	89,000	< 100	350,000	350,000	< 100	19,000	19,000	
Singapore	888	2.4	21	< 100	0.0	< 100	4,000	4,000	< 100	18,000	18,000	< 100	1,000	1,000	
Sri Lanka	4,929	4.7	231	2,000	0.9	< 100	55,000	55,000	2,000	183,000	185,000	< 100	9,000	10,000	
Thailand	16,752	6.3	1,048	289,000	27.6	54,000	210,000	264,000	251,000	583,000	835,000	21,000	30,000	50,000	
Viet Nam	25,764	6.0	1,537	22,000	1.4	4,000	540,000	544,000	19,000	1,088,000	1,106,000	2,000	111,000	113,000	
Total	1,010,387	6.5	65,504	1,827,000	2.8	492,000	23,592,000	24,081,000	1,434,000	43,560,000	44,995,000	159,000	3,413,000	3,572,000	

2001 — LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN 2001														
Argentina	10,313	4.5	463	25,000	5.5	5,000	72,000	77,000	22,000	380,000	402,000	2,000	14,000	16,000
Bahamas	90	6.7	6	3,000	46.9	1,300	< 1000	2,000	1,900	2,700	4,600	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Barbados	54	4.4	2	1,000	24.3	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	1,500	2,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Belize	87	4.1	4	1,000	26.8	< 1000	< 1000	1,200	< 1000	1,900	2,500	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Bolivia	3,354	7.7	258	1,000	0.4	< 100	101,000	101,000	1,000	178,000	179,000	< 100	22,000	22,000
Brazil	48,819	5.3	2,568	127,000	4.9	34,000	677,000	711,000	100,000	1,867,000	1,967,000	10,000	100,000	110,000
Chile	4,334	3.9	171	4,000	2.4	1,000	32,000	33,000	3,000	139,000	142,000	< 100	5,000	5,000
Colombia	13,894	4.3	595	21,000	3.6	5,000	156,000	161,000	17,000	435,000	453,000	1,000	18,000	20,000
Costa Rica	1,312	2.6	34	3,000	8.9	1,000	7,000	8,000	2,000	24,000	27,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Cuba	2,339	3.0	69	1,000	1.5	< 100	12,000	12,000	1,000	57,000	58,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Dominican Republic	2,804	6.1	171	33,000	19.2	13,000	44,000	57,000	21,000	99,000	120,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
Ecuador	4,294	4.8	206	7,000	3.5	2,000	62,000	64,000	6,000	144,000	150,000	1,000	7,000	8,000
El Salvador	2,259	7.1	160	13,000	8.3	2,000	38,000	40,000	12,000	113,000	125,000	1,000	5,000	5,000
Guatemala	5,061	6.8	342	32,000	9.4	12,000	113,000	125,000	22,000	212,000	233,000	3,000	13,000	16,000
Guyana	231	8.7	20	4,000	20.8	2,000	5,000	8,000	3,000	11,000	14,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Haiti	3,307	14.0	462	200,000	43.2	115,000	113,000	229,000	129,000	179,000	308,000	55,000	20,000	75,000
Honduras	2,718	5.6	153	14,000	9.4	7,000	48,000	55,000	8,000	96,000	104,000	1,000	4,000	6,000
Jamaica	806	4.0	32	5,000	15.9	2,000	7,000	9,000	3,000	21,000	24,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Mexico	32,804	4.1	1,343	27,000	2.0	9,000	329,000	338,000	20,000	1,025,000	1,044,000	2,000	38,000	39,000
Nicaragua	2,200	5.2	115	2,000	1.8	< 100	39,000	40,000	2,000	77,000	79,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
Panama	894	4.2	38	8,000	21.3	2,000	8,000	10,000	6,000	23,000	29,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Paraguay	2,203	3.9	86	2,000	2.4	< 100	25,000	25,000	2,000	62,000	64,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
Peru	8,576	5.7	491	17,000	3.6	4,000	155,000	159,000	15,000	344,000	359,000	2,000	26,000	27,000
Suriname	125	6.1	8	2,000	22.0	< 1000	1,600	2,400	1,000	4,600	5,600	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Trinidad & Tobago	312	5.7	18	4,000	20.1	1,300	3,200	4,500	2,500	11,600	14,100	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Uruguay	831	4.8	40	3,000	7.6	1,000	6,000	7,000	2,000	33,000	35,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Venezuela	8,266	3.8	312	17,000	5.5	4,000	69,000	73,000	14,000	233,000	247,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Total	162,289	5.0	8,166	578,000	7.1	225,000	2,125,000	2,352,000	418,000	5,774,000	6,192,000	83,000	297,000	378,000
Total All Regions	1,461,094	7.4	107,964	13,440,000	12.4	6,995,000	35,734,000	42,728,000	9,622,000	65,076,000	74,697,000	3,818,000	5,649,000	9,459,000

The use of names of countries, areas, and territories in the tables above does not imply their acceptance by all of the contributors to this publication.

2005 — AFRICA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
AFRICA 2005														
Angola	7,405	11.0	814	197,000	24.2	103,000	266,000	369,000	142,000	423,000	565,000	59,000	61,000	120,000
Benin	3,235	9.8	318	73,000	23.1	37,000	101,000	138,000	49,000	167,000	216,000	16,000	19,000	36,000
Botswana	644	20.8	134	113,000	84.0	107,000	10,000	117,000	102,000	18,000	120,000	101,000	1,000	102,000
Burkina Faso	6,478	13.4	866	363,000	42.0	214,000	234,000	448,000	259,000	337,000	597,000	130,000	48,000	178,000
Burundi	3,295	16.4	540	267,000	49.5	170,000	128,000	298,000	191,000	188,000	379,000	111,000	25,000	136,000
Cameroon	6,902	12.6	872	412,000	47.2	222,000	193,000	415,000	282,000	314,000	597,000	110,000	30,000	140,000
Central African Republic	1,725	15.8	272	146,000	53.6	88,000	52,000	140,000	102,000	91,000	193,000	52,000	9,000	60,000
Chad	4,311	10.8	464	107,000	23.0	57,000	152,000	209,000	75,000	244,000	319,000	31,000	34,000	65,000
Congo	1,642	12.1	198	98,000	49.5	55,000	40,000	94,000	66,000	72,000	138,000	27,000	7,000	34,000
Cote d'Ivoire	7,111	13.3	943	510,000	54.1	309,000	183,000	492,000	353,000	302,000	655,000	174,000	30,000	204,000
Djibouti	287	11.8	34	11,000	31.1	6,000	10,000	15,000	7,000	16,000	23,000	3,000	2,000	5,000
DRCongo	29,472	10.1	2,991	1,139,000	38.1	609,000	767,000	1,376,000	701,000	1,236,000	1,937,000	215,000	107,000	322,000
Equatorial Guinea	232	8.2	19	< 100	0.0	< 100	9,000	9,000	< 100	12,000	13,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
Eritrea	1,941	11.0	213	40,000	18.8	19,000	70,000	89,000	24,000	114,000	138,000	5,000	9,000	15,000
Ethiopia	32,084	13.8	4,414	1,563,000	35.4	795,000	1,223,000	2,018,000	1,036,000	1,918,000	2,954,000	355,000	203,000	557,000
Gabon	572	8.6	49	13,000	25.5	7,000	12,000	19,000	8,000	28,000	36,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
Gambia	580	8.3	48	7,000	15.3	4,000	17,000	21,000	5,000	28,000	33,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
Ghana	8,399	8.9	750	237,000	31.5	117,000	204,000	321,000	151,000	348,000	499,000	40,000	30,000	70,000
Guinea	3,810	10.5	400	46,000	11.6	26,000	165,000	191,000	36,000	245,000	280,000	19,000	53,000	72,000
Guinea Bissau	595	10.8	64	8,000	11.7	4,000	25,000	29,000	6,000	38,000	44,000	3,000	6,000	9,000
Kenya	13,851	13.9	1,920	1,265,000	65.9	814,000	277,000	1,090,000	812,000	455,000	1,268,000	404,000	35,000	439,000
Lesotho	818	23.6	193	143,000	73.9	97,000	23,000	120,000	114,000	38,000	152,000	76,000	3,000	79,000
Liberia	1,735	11.6	201	73,000	36.5	37,000	50,000	88,000	49,000	88,000	137,000	16,000	8,000	24,000
Madagascar	8,147	8.1	659	9,000	1.4	4,000	266,000	270,000	6,000	416,000	423,000	1,000	32,000	33,000
Malawi	5,765	18.9	1,088	648,000	59.5	407,000	216,000	624,000	416,000	287,000	703,000	211,000	28,000	239,000
Mali	6,089	10.8	656	98,000	14.9	52,000	249,000	301,000	64,000	367,000	432,000	24,000	53,000	77,000
Mozambique	8,763	18.1	1,587	767,000	48.3	420,000	363,000	783,000	540,000	567,000	1,107,000	243,000	61,000	303,000
Namibia	816	16.4	134	90,000	67.0	58,000	21,000	79,000	66,000	30,000	96,000	38,000	3,000	41,000
Niger	6,522	9.7	631	61,000	9.7	30,000	263,000	293,000	43,000	364,000	407,000	15,000	55,000	70,000
Nigeria	57,125	10.8	6,150	1,857,000	30.2	952,000	1,894,000	2,846,000	1,239,000	2,814,000	4,053,000	422,000	327,000	749,000
Rwanda	3,675	18.1	664	326,000	49.0	205,000	158,000	363,000	222,000	234,000	455,000	124,000	30,000	155,000
Senegal	4,600	8.8	403	20,000	5.0	10,000	155,000	165,000	13,000	263,000	277,000	4,000	34,000	38,000
Sierra Leone	2,486	13.6	337	75,000	22.2	41,000	113,000	155,000	58,000	185,000	244,000	30,000	31,000	61,000
South Africa	14,817	14.0	2,069	1,328,000	64.2	878,000	247,000	1,125,000	1,035,000	598,000	1,633,000	638,000	51,000	688,000
Sudan	13,637	9.4	1,287	195,000	15.2	86,000	448,000	534,000	133,000	733,000	866,000	33,000	79,000	112,000
Swaziland	394	21.0	83	63,000	75.9	48,000	9,000	58,000	50,000	15,000	65,000	38,000	1,000	40,000
Togo	2,232	11.6	258	102,000	39.4	54,000	66,000	119,000	67,000	106,000	173,000	24,000	11,000	35,000
Uganda	13,596	12.3	1,675	790,000	47.2	428,000	389,000	817,000	507,000	580,000	1,087,000	178,000	52,000	230,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	17,228	12.5	2,145	1,090,000	50.8	609,000	450,000	1,059,000	712,000	714,000	1,427,000	275,000	65,000	340,000
Zambia	5,370	19.4	1,042	769,000	73.8	534,000	135,000	669,000	536,000	186,000	722,000	333,000	15,000	349,000
Zimbabwe	6,019	22.1	1,330	1,140,000	85.7	914,000	90,000	1,004,000	848,000	144,000	991,000	657,000	8,000	665,000
Total	314,407	12.4	38,915	16,255,000	41.8	9,627,000	9,743,000	19,370,000	11,125,000	15,323,000	26,454,000	5,240,000	1,666,000	6,906,000

2005 — ASIA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS									
						Maternal			Paternal			Double			
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	
ASIA 2005															
Bangladesh	55,923	7.1	3,974	6,000	0.2	1,000	1,713,000	1,714,000	5,000	2,379,000	2,383,000	< 100	123,000	123,000	
Cambodia	6,160	8.2	508	105,000	20.7	45,000	172,000	217,000	78,000	269,000	348,000	22,000	35,000	57,000	
China	287,706	4.7	13,386	206,000	1.5	37,000	3,564,000	3,601,000	182,000	10,324,000	10,506,000	17,000	704,000	721,000	
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	5,775	7.1	408	1,000	0.2	< 100	79,000	80,000	1,000	345,000	346,000	< 100	17,000	17,000	
India	342,054	7.4	25,159					9,689,000			16,582,000			1,112,000	
Indonesia	63,868	6.3	4,029	37,000	0.9	6,000	1,396,000	1,402,000	33,000	2,826,000	2,859,000	3,000	229,000	232,000	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24,121	5.2	1,256	6,000	0.5	1,000	446,000	447,000	5,000	854,000	859,000	< 100	49,000	50,000	
Japan	18,029	3.5	625	2,000	0.3	1,000	57,000	58,000	1,000	577,000	578,000	< 100	11,000	11,000	
Lao People's Dem. Rep	2,416	9.0	218	1,000	0.5	< 100	89,000	89,000	1,000	146,000	147,000	< 100	18,000	19,000	
Malaysia	7,857	4.1	325	23,000	7.2	5,000	79,000	84,000	20,000	234,000	254,000	2,000	12,000	13,000	
Myanmar	15,635	8.3	1,303	101,000	7.7	23,000	441,000	464,000	88,000	861,000	949,000	14,000	96,000	110,000	
Nepal	10,420	7.9	825	26,000	3.1	5,000	343,000	348,000	22,000	488,000	510,000	2,000	31,000	33,000	
Pakistan	65,417	7.4	4,861	53,000	1.1	8,000	2,018,000	2,025,000	48,000	3,076,000	3,123,000	5,000	283,000	288,000	
Papua New Guinea	2,124	8.1	171	9,000	5.5	2,000	67,000	68,000	8,000	107,000	115,000	1,000	11,000	12,000	
Philippines	29,268	4.8	1,415	5,000	0.4	1,000	447,000	449,000	4,000	1,033,000	1,038,000	< 100	71,000	71,000	
Republic of Korea	9,483	4.3	408	1,000	0.2	< 100	79,000	80,000	1,000	345,000	346,000	< 100	17,000	17,000	
Singapore	873	2.3	20	< 100	0.0	< 100	3,000	3,000	< 100	17,000	18,000	< 100	1,000	1,000	
Sri Lanka	4,849	4.4	211	4,000	1.9	1,000	46,000	46,000	3,000	170,000	173,000	< 100	8,000	8,000	
Thailand	16,787	6.5	1,094	380,000	34.8	84,000	183,000	267,000	320,000	562,000	882,000	30,000	25,000	54,000	
Viet Nam	24,376	5.6	1,367	47,000	3.4	10,000	439,000	449,000	41,000	965,000	1,007,000	5,000	84,000	89,000	
Total	993,140	6.2	61,563	3,099,000	5.0	905,000	20,676,000	21,580,000	2,366,000	40,654,000	43,023,000	265,000	2,773,000	3,038,000	

2005 — LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN 2005														
Argentina	10,495	4.3	447	41,000	9.1	10,000	63,000	72,000	33,000	356,000	389,000	3,000	12,000	14,000
Bahamas	91	7.3	7	3,000	52.7	1,700	< 1000	2,300	2,300	2,700	5,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Barbados	51	4.7	2	1,000	30.4	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	1,400	2,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Belize	87	4.8	4	2,000	40.6	< 1000	< 1000	1,500	1,000	1,800	2,900	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Bolivia	3,540	7.1	250	3,000	1.2	1,000	95,000	95,000	2,000	172,000	174,000	< 100	19,000	19,000
Brazil	48,207	4.9	2,376	158,000	6.7	52,000	570,000	622,000	116,000	1,730,000	1,846,000	13,000	79,000	92,000
Chile	4,297	3.9	168	6,000	3.6	2,000	29,000	31,000	4,000	138,000	142,000	< 100	4,000	4,000
Colombia	14,148	4.2	591	33,000	5.5	9,000	140,000	149,000	25,000	435,000	460,000	2,000	16,000	18,000
Costa Rica	1,340	2.5	33	4,000	12.2	1,000	5,000	7,000	3,000	24,000	27,000	< 100	< 100	1,000
Cuba	2,143	3.1	66	1,000	1.5	< 100	10,000	10,000	1,000	55,000	56,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Dominican Republic	2,813	6.6	186	56,000	30.3	24,000	39,000	63,000	35,000	96,000	130,000	4,000	3,000	7,000
Ecuador	4,343	4.6	198	10,000	5.2	3,000	55,000	58,000	8,000	139,000	146,000	1,000	6,000	7,000
El Salvador	2,339	6.7	157	17,000	11.1	3,000	34,000	38,000	15,000	110,000	124,000	1,000	4,000	5,000
Guatemala	5,435	6.4	348	48,000	13.9	19,000	105,000	124,000	32,000	208,000	239,000	4,000	11,000	15,000
Guyana	225	9.8	22	7,000	33.0	3,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	11,000	16,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Haiti	3,319	13.1	434	206,000	47.5	116,000	97,000	212,000	131,000	156,000	287,000	50,000	15,000	66,000
Honduras	2,832	5.6	159	27,000	16.8	13,000	44,000	57,000	15,000	92,000	107,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
Jamaica	790	4.2	33	7,000	21.5	3,000	7,000	10,000	4,000	20,000	25,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Mexico	32,699	4.0	1,302	40,000	3.0	14,000	294,000	309,000	27,000	1,001,000	1,028,000	2,000	32,000	34,000
Nicaragua	2,357	4.9	115	4,000	3.5	1,000	37,000	38,000	3,000	77,000	80,000	< 100	3,000	3,000
Panama	888	4.5	40	11,000	27.9	4,000	7,000	11,000	8,000	22,000	31,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Paraguay	2,328	3.7	86	3,000	3.5	1,000	22,000	23,000	2,000	63,000	65,000	< 100	2,000	3,000
Peru	8,572	5.4	461	25,000	5.3	6,000	134,000	140,000	20,000	323,000	344,000	2,000	21,000	23,000
Suriname	118	6.2	7	2,000	26.4	< 1000	1,400	2,300	1,200	4,300	5,500	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Trinidad & Tobago	278	6.2	17	6,000	33.2	2,600	2,400	5,000	3,600	9,700	13,300	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Uruguay	840	4.5	38	3,000	8.0	1,000	5,000	6,000	2,000	31,000	33,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Venezuela	8,367	3.7	310	27,000	8.8	7,000	61,000	68,000	21,000	229,000	249,000	1,000	6,000	8,000
Total	162,944	4.8	7,858	752,000	9.6	299,000	1,863,000	2,162,000	521,000	5,508,000	6,027,000	89,000	243,000	333,000
Total All Regions	1,470,490	7.4	108,336	20,106,000	18.6	10,831,000	32,282,000	43,113,000	14,012,000	61,485,000	75,504,000	5,594,000	4,682,000	10,277,000

The use of names of countries, areas, and territories in the tables above does not imply their acceptance by all of the contributors to this publication.

2010 — AFRICA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
AFRICA 2010														
Angola	8,662	11.2	967	331,000	34.2	177,000	275,000	451,000	232,000	431,000	664,000	94,000	54,000	148,000
Benin	3,619	9.6	348	113,000	32.6	58,000	94,000	153,000	74,000	159,000	233,000	23,000	15,000	38,000
Botswana	630	21.6	136	120,000	88.4	128,000	9,000	136,000	112,000	13,000	124,000	124,000	1,000	125,000
Burkina Faso	7,597	12.3	935	415,000	44.4	229,000	235,000	464,000	289,000	346,000	635,000	122,000	41,000	163,000
Burundi	3,800	15.2	577	296,000	51.3	179,000	126,000	305,000	203,000	193,000	396,000	102,000	22,000	123,000
Cameroon	7,419	14.5	1,075	677,000	62.9	401,000	171,000	572,000	464,000	275,000	739,000	214,000	22,000	237,000
Central African Republic	1,847	15.2	280	165,000	59.0	97,000	47,000	144,000	113,000	81,000	194,000	52,000	7,000	58,000
Chad	5,019	10.0	503	132,000	26.3	68,000	156,000	224,000	91,000	251,000	343,000	33,000	31,000	63,000
Congo	1,908	11.2	214	112,000	52.2	60,000	38,000	98,000	75,000	73,000	148,000	27,000	6,000	32,000
Cote d'Ivoire	7,721	12.1	931	539,000	57.9	309,000	162,000	471,000	361,000	270,000	631,000	149,000	22,000	171,000
Djibouti	288	13.2	38	15,000	38.8	8,000	9,000	18,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	4,000	1,000	5,000
DRCongo	34,694	9.4	3,268	1,366,000	41.8	715,000	766,000	1,481,000	828,000	1,273,000	2,102,000	222,000	92,000	314,000
Equatorial Guinea	267	7.5	20	1,000	5.2	< 100	9,000	9,000	1,000	12,000	13,000	< 100	2,000	2,000
Eritrea	2,125	10.4	221	55,000	25.1	27,000	66,000	93,000	33,000	109,000	142,000	7,000	8,000	15,000
Ethiopia	35,981	14.0	5,029	2,165,000	43.0	1,101,000	1,225,000	2,326,000	1,411,000	1,920,000	3,331,000	454,000	173,000	627,000
Gabon	650	7.7	50	14,000	29.0	8,000	11,000	19,000	9,000	27,000	36,000	3,000	2,000	5,000
Gambia	624	7.9	49	8,000	17.0	4,000	17,000	21,000	6,000	28,000	34,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
Ghana	8,952	8.2	734	263,000	35.8	129,000	179,000	308,000	164,000	323,000	487,000	38,000	23,000	61,000
Guinea	4,286	9.7	417	57,000	13.8	31,000	165,000	196,000	43,000	245,000	288,000	20,000	46,000	67,000
Guinea Bissau	675	10.4	70	13,000	18.2	7,000	24,000	31,000	9,000	39,000	48,000	4,000	5,000	9,000
Kenya	14,708	14.3	2,099	1,541,000	73.4	1,027,000	231,000	1,258,000	980,000	394,000	1,374,000	509,000	24,000	533,000
Lesotho	807	25.5	206	169,000	82.1	140,000	19,000	159,000	134,000	29,000	163,000	113,000	2,000	115,000
Liberia	2,352	10.6	249	121,000	48.6	64,000	50,000	114,000	79,000	88,000	167,000	26,000	7,000	33,000
Madagascar	9,145	7.3	664	17,000	2.5	7,000	260,000	267,000	10,000	417,000	427,000	1,000	28,000	30,000
Malawi	6,305	18.2	1,150	741,000	64.4	463,000	203,000	666,000	465,000	261,000	726,000	221,000	22,000	242,000
Mali	7,109	9.9	705	117,000	16.6	59,000	257,000	316,000	76,000	385,000	461,000	24,000	48,000	72,000
Mozambique	9,340	19.5	1,820	1,064,000	58.5	621,000	342,000	963,000	726,000	523,000	1,248,000	344,000	48,000	392,000
Namibia	851	18.3	156	118,000	76.0	87,000	18,000	105,000	87,000	26,000	113,000	60,000	2,000	62,000
Niger	7,824	9.4	739	123,000	16.6	60,000	282,000	342,000	84,000	391,000	475,000	27,000	52,000	79,000
Nigeria	62,907	10.6	6,686	2,638,000	39.5	1,378,000	1,771,000	3,149,000	1,703,000	2,645,000	4,348,000	549,000	261,000	810,000
Rwanda	4,081	16.8	687	356,000	51.8	214,000	151,000	365,000	237,000	226,000	462,000	116,000	25,000	140,000
Senegal	5,019	7.9	395	23,000	5.8	11,000	146,000	157,000	15,000	256,000	271,000	4,000	28,000	32,000
Sierra Leone	2,858	13.5	385	121,000	31.4	67,000	114,000	181,000	91,000	185,000	276,000	45,000	27,000	72,000
South Africa	14,542	15.8	2,303	1,700,000	73.8	1,405,000	199,000	1,604,000	1,399,000	507,000	1,906,000	1,172,000	35,000	1,207,000
Sudan	14,489	9.6	1,396	373,000	26.8	183,000	410,000	593,000	238,000	691,000	929,000	63,000	64,000	126,000
Swaziland	393	22.1	87	71,000	81.6	65,000	8,000	73,000	59,000	11,000	71,000	56,000	1,000	57,000
Togo	2,469	11.1	275	127,000	46.1	67,000	61,000	128,000	82,000	101,000	182,000	27,000	9,000	35,000
Uganda	16,253	9.6	1,554	605,000	38.9	303,000	400,000	703,000	379,000	616,000	995,000	98,000	47,000	144,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	18,577	11.6	2,152	1,167,000	54.2	629,000	408,000	1,037,000	750,000	667,000	1,417,000	251,000	51,000	301,000
Zambia	5,902	18.4	1,083	836,000	77.2	564,000	120,000	684,000	576,000	166,000	742,000	332,000	11,000	343,000
Zimbabwe	6,275	21.4	1,341	1,191,000	88.8	1,016,000	71,000	1,088,000	912,000	112,000	1,024,000	765,000	5,000	770,000
Total	348,969	12.0	41,994	20,078,000	47.8	12,166,000	9,305,000	21,472,000	13,610,000	14,780,000	28,390,000	6,497,000	1,374,000	7,864,000

2010 — ASIA: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
ASIA 2010														
Bangladesh	58,230	6.3	3,693	10,000	0.3	2,000	1,529,000	1,531,000	8,000	2,254,000	2,262,000	< 100	100,000	100,000
Cambodia	6,654	7.8	516	142,000	27.5	61,000	154,000	215,000	103,000	253,000	356,000	27,000	28,000	55,000
China	276,145	4.5	12,519	487,000	3.9	98,000	2,892,000	2,990,000	421,000	9,713,000	10,134,000	40,000	566,000	605,000
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	5,429	7.0	382	1,000	0.3	< 100	65,000	65,000	1,000	331,000	332,000	< 100	14,000	14,000
India	340,119	6.8	23,246					8,364,000			15,797,000			915,000
Indonesia	62,464	5.7	3,566	79,000	2.2	15,000	1,117,000	1,132,000	68,000	2,542,000	2,610,000	6,000	169,000	175,000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22,926	4.7	1,079	32,000	2.9	6,000	342,000	349,000	27,000	739,000	766,000	2,000	33,000	35,000
Japan	17,749	3.4	595	2,000	0.3	1,000	53,000	55,000	1,000	550,000	550,000	< 100	10,000	10,000
Lao People's Dem. Rep	2,577	8.0	207	1,000	0.5	< 100	83,000	83,000	1,000	138,000	139,000	< 100	15,000	15,000
Malaysia	7,678	4.1	314	36,000	11.6	8,000	67,000	75,000	30,000	221,000	251,000	2,000	9,000	12,000
Myanmar	14,781	8.5	1,260	214,000	17.0	53,000	359,000	412,000	182,000	766,000	947,000	28,000	71,000	99,000
Nepal	11,247	7.1	804	45,000	5.7	9,000	321,000	330,000	38,000	465,000	503,000	3,000	26,000	29,000
Pakistan	71,954	6.5	4,709	93,000	2.0	16,000	1,865,000	1,881,000	82,000	2,987,000	3,069,000	8,000	233,000	241,000
Papua New Guinea	2,241	7.5	168	14,000	8.6	3,000	61,000	64,000	13,000	102,000	114,000	2,000	9,000	11,000
Philippines	29,220	4.5	1,322	7,000	0.5	2,000	382,000	383,000	5,000	992,000	996,000	< 100	57,000	58,000
Republic of Korea	9,005	4.2	382	1,000	0.3	< 100	65,000	65,000	1,000	331,000	331,000	< 100	14,000	14,000
Singapore	752	2.4	18	1,000	5.6	< 100	2,000	2,000	1,000	16,000	16,000	< 100	< 100	< 100
Sri Lanka	4,805	4.1	196	4,000	2.1	1,000	38,000	39,000	3,000	161,000	164,000	< 100	6,000	6,000
Thailand	16,635	6.3	1,054	374,000	35.5	95,000	156,000	251,000	303,000	551,000	854,000	30,000	21,000	51,000
Viet Nam	22,996	5.2	1,190	82,000	6.9	18,000	335,000	353,000	70,000	832,000	902,000	8,000	58,000	66,000
Total	983,607	5.8	57,220	4,320,000	7.5	1,278,000	17,360,000	18,639,000	3,277,000	37,821,000	41,093,000	349,000	2,161,000	2,511,000

2010 — LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBAEAN: Orphan Estimates by Year, Country, Type, and Cause

Country/Area	Number of Children 0-14 (1,000s)	Total Orphans as a Percentage of All Children %	Total Number of Orphans (1,000s)	Total Number of Orphans Due to AIDS (Absolute #)	Orphans Due to AIDS as a Percentage of Total Orphans %	ORPHANS								
						Maternal			Paternal			Double		
						AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total	AIDS	Non-AIDS	Total
LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN 2010														
Argentina	10,648	4.1	432	58,000	13.4	16,000	53,000	68,000	45,000	331,000	376,000	4,000	9,000	13,000
Bahamas	89	7.4	7	4,000	55.3	1,800	< 1000	2,300	2,400	2,600	5,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Barbados	49	4.8	2	1,000	33.8	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000	1,400	2,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Belize	83	5.2	4	2,000	48.7	< 1000	< 1000	1,600	1,300	1,700	3,000	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Bolivia	3,682	6.3	233	4,000	1.8	1,000	83,000	84,000	3,000	161,000	164,000	< 100	15,000	15,000
Brazil	48,371	4.6	2,248	201,000	8.9	76,000	470,000	546,000	136,000	1,644,000	1,779,000	15,000	62,000	77,000
Chile	4,235	3.8	161	7,000	4.4	2,000	25,000	27,000	5,000	133,000	138,000	< 100	3,000	4,000
Colombia	14,175	4.1	577	41,000	7.0	12,000	121,000	133,000	30,000	430,000	461,000	2,000	14,000	16,000
Costa Rica	1,387	2.3	32	5,000	15.8	2,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	24,000	27,000	< 100	< 100	< 100
Cuba	1,990	3.2	63	1,000	1.6	< 100	8,000	9,000	1,000	54,000	55,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Dominican Republic	2,854	7.1	202	82,000	40.5	36,000	33,000	69,000	50,000	92,000	142,000	6,000	3,000	9,000
Ecuador	4,347	4.3	186	10,000	5.5	3,000	47,000	50,000	8,000	133,000	141,000	1,000	5,000	6,000
El Salvador	2,370	6.4	151	19,000	12.8	4,000	30,000	34,000	16,000	106,000	122,000	1,000	3,000	4,000
Guatemala	5,824	5.9	345	60,000	17.5	24,000	95,000	119,000	39,000	200,000	240,000	4,000	9,000	13,000
Guyana	212	10.8	23	9,000	40.5	4,000	4,000	8,000	6,000	11,000	17,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Haiti	3,466	11.7	404	197,000	48.8	105,000	84,000	189,000	124,000	142,000	266,000	39,000	11,000	51,000
Honduras	2,902	5.7	165	42,000	25.4	21,000	40,000	61,000	23,000	87,000	110,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Jamaica	765	4.4	34	7,000	20.9	3,000	6,000	9,000	5,000	21,000	25,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mexico	32,106	3.9	1,253	49,000	3.9	19,000	255,000	274,000	32,000	976,000	1,009,000	3,000	27,000	29,000
Nicaragua	2,475	4.5	111	4,000	3.7	1,000	33,000	34,000	3,000	76,000	80,000	< 100	2,000	3,000
Panama	874	4.7	41	13,000	32.2	5,000	6,000	11,000	9,000	22,000	31,000	1,000	< 100	1,000
Paraguay	2,485	3.4	85	3,000	3.6	1,000	21,000	21,000	2,000	63,000	66,000	< 100	2,000	2,000
Peru	8,548	5.0	428	31,000	7.1	8,000	111,000	119,000	24,000	303,000	327,000	2,000	16,000	18,000
Suriname	109	6.3	7	2,000	28.6	< 1000	1,100	2,000	1,200	3,900	5,200	< 1000	< 1000	< 1000
Trinidad & Tobago	264	6.8	18	8,000	47.1	< 1000	1,700	6,200	4,900	8,200	13,100	1,000	< 1000	1,300
Uruguay	838	4.2	35	3,000	8.7	1,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	29,000	32,000	< 100	1,000	1,000
Venezuela	8,466	3.6	304	34,000	11.3	10,000	52,000	62,000	26,000	223,000	249,000	2,000	5,000	7,000
Total	163,613	4.6	7,551	898,000	11.9	362,000	1,589,000	1,948,000	602,000	5,279,000	5,885,000	87,000	194,000	282,000
Total All Regions	1,496,189	7.1	106,765	25,296,000	23.7	13,806,000	28,254,000	42,059,000	17,489,000	57,880,000	75,368,000	6,933,000	3,729,000	10,657,000

The use of names of countries, areas, and territories in the tables above does not imply their acceptance by all of the contributors to this publication.

APPENDIX II

Methods to Estimate and Project the Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Number of Orphaned Children

HIV/AIDS has an impact on adult mortality, fertility and child survival—the main factors for estimating numbers of orphans. To respond to the need for standardized, widely accepted methods for estimates and projections of orphan numbers (including paternal and double orphans), representatives from UNAIDS, UNICEF, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and USAID met in 2001-2 under the auspices of the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling, and Projections. An important part of these estimates are the new 2001 estimates on HIV prevalence and mortality prepared by the UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS & STD Surveillance.

Methods for estimation of orphans due to AIDS and other causes in countries with generalized epidemics derived by Grassly and Timæus (2002) were adopted by the Reference Group in 2002, and subsequently used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to produce the estimates in this report. The methods are reported in detail elsewhere (Grassly and Timæus 2002; UNAIDS Reference Group 2002). In countries with significant epidemics among injecting drug users or men who have sex with men, modifications of these methods were used to reflect lower fertility in these groups.

We use the definition of an orphan due to AIDS that was agreed upon at the Reference Group meeting as “a child who has at least one parent dead from AIDS,” and a double orphan due to AIDS as “a child whose mother and father have both died, at least one due to AIDS” (Figure 9).

Maternal Orphans

Maternal orphans are those children whose mother has died, and where the survival status of the father is unknown (alive, dead from AIDS, or dead from other causes). Maternal orphans due to AIDS

are estimated using a similar method to that previously described (Gregson et al. 1994).

The number of children born to women who have died from AIDS over the preceding 14 years is estimated using country- and age-specific fertility rates, and the number of these who are still alive and under 15 years old is calculated using a country-specific life table. These calculations take account of the impact of HIV infection on fertility, as well as the probability of the virus being transmitted from mother to child, resulting in a reduction in the chances of survival of the child. The HIV status of the mother in the years prior to death from AIDS, must be back-calculated, using estimates of the rate of disease progression. The calculations also account for the impact of maternal death on child survival in the year before and after birth, which occurs irrespective of the HIV status of the child (Zaba 2001).

Maternal orphans due to causes other than AIDS are estimated in a similar way. However, it is assumed that HIV prevalence (and hence vertical transmission) among women dying from causes other than AIDS is zero, since the majority tend to be women over the age of 35 years old, where HIV prevalence is low. This assumption is necessary because of the absence of data on prevalence among these women (as

Figure 9: The relationship between maternal, paternal and double AIDS orphans and parental status
(Modified from UNAIDS Reference Group 2002)

		MOTHER			
		Dead		Alive	
			AIDS	Other	
FATHER	Dead	AIDS	Double AIDS Orphan	Double AIDS Orphan	
		Other	Double AIDS Orphan	Double Non-AIDS Orphan	
	Alive				

Paternal AIDS
 Maternal AIDS

opposed to women attending antenatal clinics [ANC]), but at worst may overestimate maternal orphans due to causes other than AIDS by 5% (Grassly and Timæus 2002).

Paternal Orphans

The population projections based on female fertility schedules can be used to derive male fertility if an assumption is made about the age distribution of male fertility. Male fertility can then be used to estimate the number of children whose father died from AIDS in the preceding 14 years, in the same way as for estimates of maternal orphans due to AIDS. To account for the impact of HIV on the fertility of a man's partner, and the impact of mother-to-child transmission on child survival, additional information on concordance of parents' HIV status is required. This is based on data on the prevalence of HIV among the partners of HIV-positive men from 23 studies (Grassly and Timæus 2002). Logistic regression of concordance of HIV-positivity on HIV prevalence in the adult population (from ANC data) reveals a significant positive correlation, both because of the increased probability of pre-existing infection in the female partner, and because high HIV prevalence is a marker for risk factors for transmission, such as high prevalence of bacterial sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or low condom use.

Paternal orphans due to causes other than AIDS are estimated in a similar way, with the assumption that female partners of men dying from AIDS have a prevalence of HIV equivalent to that for women attending ANC.

Double Orphans

Numbers of double orphans due to AIDS as defined can be estimated by calculating the total number of children whose parents have both died from any cause, and subtracting those children where both deaths were not due to AIDS (Figure 9). Deaths of parents are not independent, due to shared risk factors, such as socioeconomic status and environment, and also due to the transmission of disease. The num-

ber of double orphans is therefore higher than would be expected if deaths were independent.

This excess risk of being a double orphan was estimated by fitting a multi-level Poisson regression model to data on maternal, paternal, and double orphan numbers from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) carried out in 31 countries. These analyses reveal the excess risk, and hence the ratio of double to maternal and paternal orphan numbers, is dependent on a child's age, HIV prevalence 5 years before the survey, and marriage patterns in the population (proportion of 15-19-year-old women unmarried, and prevalence of polygamy). If maternal and paternal orphan numbers are known precisely, this regression predicts orphan numbers within 5%, for the DHS data fitted (compared with a failure to predict double orphan numbers within 20% a quarter of the time, when estimates of paternal orphan numbers are unavailable). For projections of double orphan numbers into the future, where projected HIV prevalence (lagged by 5 years) may be higher than the range fitted in the DHS (0-15%, with only Zimbabwe 1999 with a higher lagged prevalence of 23.6%), care should be taken in applying these regression results.

Validation

The methods used for *Children on the Brink 2002* were found to produce estimates of total orphan numbers that are in broad agreement ($\pm 20\%$) with survey-based estimates produced by the DHS (UNAIDS Reference Group 2002). However, maternal and double orphan numbers were consistently 40%-110% higher than those found by the DHS. This is likely to reflect high estimates of female AIDS and other-cause mortality used in population projections (UNAIDS Reference Group 2002). It may also partly result from a failure of surveys to enumerate street children or children in institutions, who are more likely to be orphaned than those children found in households included in the surveys.

Estimates of orphan numbers will only be as accurate as the demographic and epidemiological data on which they are based. Differences in demographic and epidemiological assumptions in the past have led to

differing estimates of numbers of orphans due to AIDS by different organizations (United Nations 1995; Hunter and Williamson 2000; UNAIDS 2000). As the data and assumptions improve, and as consensus is reached on appropriate methods, global estimates of orphan numbers and the impact of HIV/AIDS will likewise improve.

Country Selection

Children on the Brink 2002 includes orphan estimates for 88 countries, an increase from 34 countries in the 2000 report. This includes 41 countries in Africa, 20 in Asia and 27 in Latin America and the Caribbean. A key change for 2002 is the inclusion of countries with low levels of HIV prevalence (the 2000 report included only countries with HIV adult prevalence greater than 1%). Only countries with estimates from the UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS & STD Surveillance could be included in this study. They are:

Sub-Saharan Africa: All countries were included, except Somalia and the nation islands of Cape Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Sao Tome & Principe, Seychelles and Reunion, because either insufficient information was available to prepare estimates or they have populations under 1 million and no significant AIDS epidemics.

Latin America and the Caribbean: All countries were included, except for countries where insufficient information was available to prepare estimates: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent/Grenadines.

Asia: For the purpose of this report, Asia includes all countries in the region outside the former Soviet Union. All countries were included, except those with populations under 3 million—Bhutan, Brunei, Maldives, and Mongolia. Afghanistan had insufficient information with which to prepare estimates.

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APPENDIX III

Principles for Programming

Programs aimed at mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS on children and their families should be guided by the following 12 principles developed by UNICEF, UNAIDS, and USAID. These principles evolved from widespread consultations during the XII International AIDS Conference in South Africa in July 2000, and subsequent regional meetings. Governments, NGOs, international agencies, the private sector, community organizations, and young people all participated in the consultations.

The principles provide practical guidance for implementing the five strategies presented in the previous section of this report. They also represent a common point of reference for the various groups working to help children, families, and communities, and can help guide collaborative action at all levels—local, national, regional, and global.

1. Strengthen the protection and care of orphans and other vulnerable children within their extended families and communities.

In each community, the capacity of families and communities to provide protection and care must be reinforced, and effective systems developed and strengthened to monitor the status of the most vulnerable children and to prevent exploitation and abuse.



Girls learn from a poster that shows various groups at risk of contracting HIV, part of an HIV/AIDS prevention project in Thailand. (UNICEF/HQ97-0255/Jeremy Horner)

2. Strengthen the economic coping capacities of families and communities.

It is important to establish sustainable interventions to respond to household economic needs. These will vary, depending on widely varying local circumstances, and could include: reduction or elimination of school-related or health care expenses, micro-enterprise or micro-finance programs, agricultural assistance, special investment funds to address local collective needs, provision of welfare assistance, or building basic infrastructure to support the productive base of the community.

3. Enhance the capacity of families and communities to respond to the psychosocial needs of orphans, vulnerable children, and their caregivers.

Psychosocial support efforts should be incorporated into existing community and school-based efforts to promote psychosocial well-being and social integration of children. Community volunteers and outreach workers should be trained to give support to children and their caregivers.

4. Link HIV/AIDS prevention activities, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, and efforts to support orphans and other vulnerable children.

Programs that focus on care for vulnerable children within the context of the greater population of people living with HIV/AIDS can be especially effective in HIV prevention. Making medicine and food

available through home-based care and support programs can benefit both parents and children.

5. Focus on the most vulnerable children and communities, not only those orphaned by AIDS.

Targeting specific categories of children can lead to increased stigmatization and discrimination. Communities are in the best position to determine who is at greatest risk and what factors should be used to assess vulnerability, in order to establish priorities for action.

6. Give particular attention to the roles of boys and girls, and men and women, and address gender discrimination.

Programs must address the increased vulnerability of women and girls to sexual abuse and exploitation. They must also address the greater burden of care that falls on them, often resulting in girls dropping out of school, and the denial of their rights to own and inherit property.

7. Ensure the full involvement of young people as part of the solution.

Young people should be fully involved in decisions and actions that affect their lives. Involving youth in addressing community-wide problems can lead to an increase in self-esteem and sense of control over their lives, while contributing to responsible behavior. Young people can help to provide psychosocial support to peers and younger children and can help those who are ill with household tasks. Young people whose caregivers are ill should be involved in decision-making about their future care.

8. Strengthen schools and ensure access to education.

Schools can involve children in building and reinforcing community capacities to prevent HIV infection and to provide care and support for affected families through solidarity clubs or credit for community service. They can serve as community resources and information centers. Schools need to take an active role in ensuring that all children are in school and are receiving quality education. Governments and other stakeholders must address the ways in which HIV/AIDS is weakening education systems.

9. Reduce stigma and discrimination.

Specific efforts to address stigma and discrimination must be an integral part of all care, support, and prevention activities, including through national anti-discrimination policies and legislation. The visible participation of people living with HIV/AIDS is critical, and partnerships with religious leaders and organizations have proven effective in many countries.

10. Accelerate learning and information exchange.

Lessons must be learned from current efforts through systematic monitoring, evaluation, research, and dissemination of examples of effective programs. Linkages, networks, cross-site visits, and other methods of information exchange are essential to building effective responses.

11. Strengthen partners and partnerships at all levels and build coalitions among key stakeholders.

Stakeholders at all levels must find ways to collaborate on responses that collectively match the scale of the impacts of AIDS, and must learn from the collaborative efforts of communities and grassroots organizations. This requires the active involvement of government structures, international organizations, NGOs, community-based organizations, religious bodies, donors, businesses, the media, and others.

12. Ensure that external support strengthens and does not undermine community initiative and motivation.

Donors, governments, and NGOs should recognize that families, communities, and children themselves are the front-line of response to HIV/AIDS. Community ownership of interventions is of paramount importance. Outside assistance should accordingly focus on engaging in long-term partnerships to support, strengthen, and sustain ongoing grassroots initiatives through training and technical assistance, organizational development, and sustained financial and material support.

APPENDIX IV

Selected Electronic Resources

Discussion Forum

Children Affected by AIDS Electronic Discussion Forum, hosted by USAID and the Synergy Project. This forum facilitates vital discussion and information exchange on efforts to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on children, families, and communities worldwide. Currently, the forum hosts about 600 subscribers from 40 countries.

See: <http://www.synergyaids.com/caba/>

Publications

USAID Project Profiles: Children Affected by HIV/AIDS

More than 75 USAID-supported projects to assist children and youth affected by HIV/AIDS are highlighted in this July 2002 report.

See: http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/aids/Publications/index.html

Children on the Brink, Updated Estimates and Recommendations for Intervention, Executive Summary

Published by USAID in 2000, this report provides data on maternal, paternal, and double orphans in 34 countries severely affected by HIV/AIDS. It also includes recommended strategies for intervention.

See: http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/aids/Publications/pubarchives.html

Investing in Our Future: Psychological Support for Children Affected by HIV/AIDS: A Case Study in Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania

This July 2002 UNAIDS case study describes efforts in Zimbabwe and Tanzania to address the rights and needs of children affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly orphans, with a focus on their psychosocial needs.

See: <http://www.unaids.org/publications/documents/children/children/JC606-InvFuture-E.pdf>

Finding a Way Forward: Principles and Strategies to Reduce the Impacts of AIDS on Children and Families

This March 2000 paper provides a framework for programmatic interventions to assist children and families affected by AIDS.

See: http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/dcofwvf/reports/orphanreps/dcfindingwayforward.html

Orphans and Other Children Affected by HIV/AIDS: A UNICEF Fact Sheet

This July 2002 fact sheet by UNICEF highlights the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and presents global goals and commitments and UNICEF actions to assist these children.

See: <http://www.unicef.org/aids/publications/fact-sheet-orphan-en.pdf>

(French: <http://www.unicef.org/french/aids/publications/fact-sheet-orphan-fr.pdf>)

(Spanish: <http://www.unicef.org/spanish/aids/publications/fact-sheet-orphan-sp.pdf>)

Children Orphaned by AIDS: Front-line Responses from Eastern and Southern Africa

This December 1999 UNICEF and UNAIDS publication discusses the situation of children orphaned by AIDS in Eastern and Southern Africa and describes responses in Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

See: <http://www.unicef.org/pubsgen/aids/AIDSen.pdf>

Web Sites

USAID: <http://www.usaid.gov>

UNAIDS: <http://www.unaids.org>

UNICEF: <http://www.unicef.org/aids/>

U.S. Bureau of the Census:

<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/hivaidnsn.html>

Contributors

DATA

(UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates and Projections)

Tim Brown, East-West Centre, Honolulu

Peter Ghys, UNAIDS, Geneva

Nicholas Grassly, UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates and Projections Secretariat, London

Roeland Monasch, UNICEF, New York

Wiwat Peeranapatopokin, East-West Centre, Honolulu

Bernhard Schwartländer, HIV/AIDS Department, WHO, Geneva

Karen Stanecki, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

John Stover, Futures Group International, Glastonbury, CT

Ian Timæus, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London

Neff Walker, UNAIDS, Geneva

TEXT

Mark Connolly, UNICEF, New York

Peter McDermott, USAID, Washington, DC

Aurorita Mendoza, UNAIDS, Geneva

Roeland Monasch, UNICEF, New York

Nicolette Moodie, UNICEF, New York

Karen Stanecki, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC

Linda Sussman, USAID, Washington, DC

John Williamson, Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, Washington, DC

EDITORS

Mark Dennis, UNICEF, New York

Julia Ross, TvT Associates/TheSynergy Project, Washington, DC

Shelley Smith, TvT Associates/The Synergy Project, Washington, DC



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U.S. Agency for International Development
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20523
www.usaid.gov

United Nations Children's Fund
3 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
www.unicef.org

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
20 Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland
www.unaids.org