

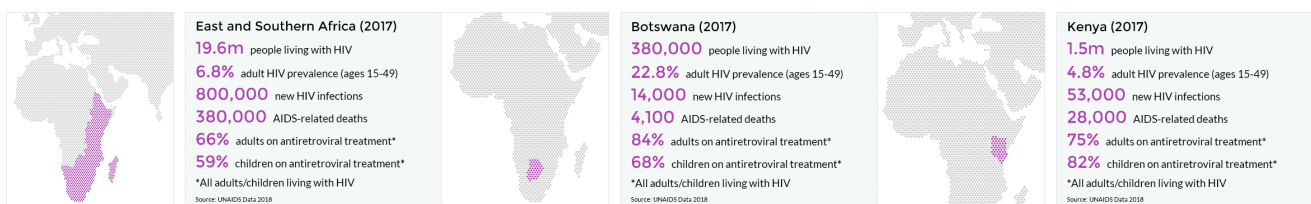
HIV and AIDS in East and Southern Africa

HIV and AIDS in Africa continue to be long-term development challenges. East Africa and southern Africa are the regions hardest hit by HIV.

There has been considerable political and financial commitment to fighting the epidemic in this region, with some countries such as South Africa and Kenya seeing dramatic scaling up of prevention, treatment and care services.

However, many countries in this region are still reliant on donor funding to finance their HIV response.

Find out more about [HIV and AIDS in West and Central Africa](#).



East and Southern Africa regional overview

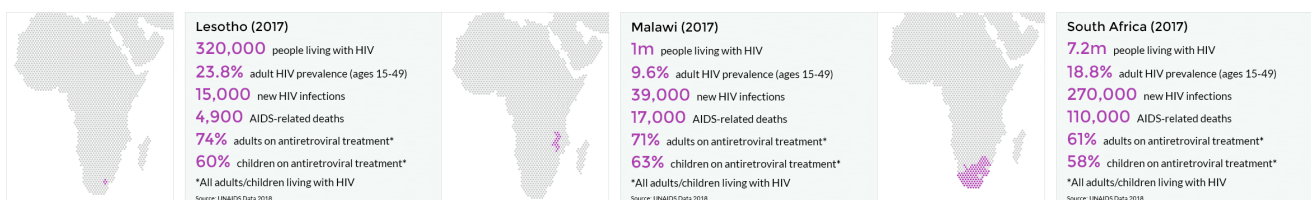
East and Southern Africa is the region hardest hit by HIV; it is home to over 50% of the total number of people living with HIV in the world.

Botswana

Botswana has made great progress in reducing HIV prevalence through the provision of universal free antiretroviral treatment.

Kenya

Kenya has the joint fourth largest HIV epidemic in the world but has been a pioneer in HIV prevention, including VMMC, PrEP and self-testing.



Lesotho

Malawi

South Africa

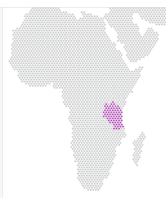
Lesotho has one of the highest HIV prevalences in the world, but treatment coverage remains inadequate.

Over the past decade, new HIV infections have dropped significantly in Malawi. However, young people remain a concern.

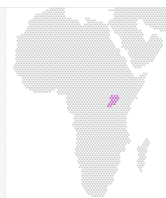
Despite having the world's biggest HIV epidemic, South Africa now fully funds its HIV programmes.



Eswatini (2017)
210,000 people living with HIV
27.4% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
7,000 new HIV infections
3,500 AIDS-related deaths
86% adults on antiretroviral treatment*
75% children on antiretroviral treatment*
*All adults/children living with HIV
 Source: UNAIDS Data 2018



Tanzania (2017)
1.5m people living with HIV
4.5% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
65,000 new HIV infections
32,000 AIDS-related deaths
68% adults on antiretroviral treatment*
46% children on antiretroviral treatment*
*All adults/children living with HIV
 Source: UNAIDS Data 2018



Uganda (2017)
1.3m people living with HIV
5.9% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
50,000 new HIV infections
26,000 AIDS-related deaths
73% adults on antiretroviral treatment*
68% children on antiretroviral treatment*
*All adults/children living with HIV
 Source: UNAIDS Data 2018

eSwatini

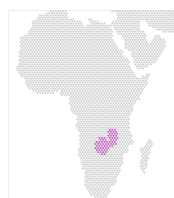
Tanzania

Uganda

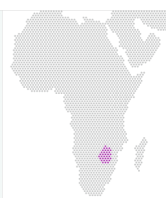
eSwatini has the highest HIV prevalence in the world. This is largely due to cultural beliefs which discourage safe-sex practices.

In Tanzania, access to HIV treatment is low because of drug costs, a lack of healthcare workers and high levels of corruption.

Treatment programmes have been scaled up in Uganda, but access remains low. Punitive laws also act as barriers to HIV services.



Zambia (2017)
1.1m people living with HIV
11.5% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
48,000 new HIV infections
16,000 AIDS-related deaths
76% adults on antiretroviral treatment*
64% children on antiretroviral treatment*
*All adults/children living with HIV
 Source: UNAIDS Data 2018



Zimbabwe (2017)
1.3m people living with HIV
13.3% adult HIV prevalence (ages 15-49)
41,000 new HIV infections
22,000 AIDS-related deaths
84% adults on antiretroviral treatment*
89% children on antiretroviral treatment*
*All adults/children living with HIV
 Source: UNAIDS Data 2018

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Unprotected heterosexual sex and mother-to-child transmission are the primary modes of HIV infection in Zambia.

Zimbabwe has a high HIV prevalence, with unprotected heterosexual sex continuing to be the main route transmission route for new infections.

Next full review: 24 April 2019

Last updated: 24 April 2017