

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

In most economies for which data are available, less than 1% of the population is reported as suffering from **HIV**, although this may be due mainly to poor detection methods in some economies. **Malaria** is highly prevalent in a few Pacific economies. With regard to **tuberculosis**, most economies have been successful in reducing the spread of this disease but infection rates are rising in seven Central and West Asian economies.

Introduction

Goal 6 has three targets:

- 6.A: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.* This is targeted at the age 15–24 group but for most economies, comparable data on HIV prevalence are available only for those aged 15–49 years. Time series are currently too short to assess if this target will be met.
- 6.B: *Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.* This is a new target introduced in the revised MDG framework.
- 6.C: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.*

Key Trends

Box 6.1 summarizes the information available on the incidence of HIV in the 15–49-year-old age group. Percentages above 1% are reported by four economies—Cambodia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Thailand. Percentages exceed 0.2% in a further five economies, including India, Malaysia, and Viet Nam, but the large majority of economies report prevalence rates of less than 0.2%. In several economies these low rates may reflect faulty detection methods, and as better statistics become available these rates may be revised upward.

Box 6.1 Percentage of Population 15–49 Years with HIV, 2005 or Latest Year

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More than 1.0%			
Papua New Guinea	1.8	Thailand	1.4
Cambodia	1.6	Myanmar	1.3
0.2–0.5%			
Nepal	0.5	Singapore	0.3
Malaysia	0.5	Georgia	0.2
Viet Nam	0.5	Uzbekistan	0.2
India	0.4		
Less than 0.2%			
Maldives	<0.2	Tajikistan	0.1
Timor-Leste	<0.2	Afghanistan	<0.1
Armenia	0.1	Bangladesh	<0.1
Azerbaijan	0.1	Bhutan	<0.1
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	Brunei Darussalam	<0.1
Fiji Islands	0.1	Korea, Rep. of	<0.1
Indonesia	0.1	Mongolia	<0.1
Kazakhstan	0.1	Philippines	<0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	Sri Lanka	<0.1
Lao PDR	0.1	Taipei, China	<0.1
Pakistan	0.1	Turkmenistan	<0.1

Source: Table 6.1.

Box 6.2 groups economies with incidences of malaria into three risk groups. Malaria is highly prevalent in a few Pacific economies. In particular, the number of cases reported in Solomon Islands appears very high compared to other Pacific economies.

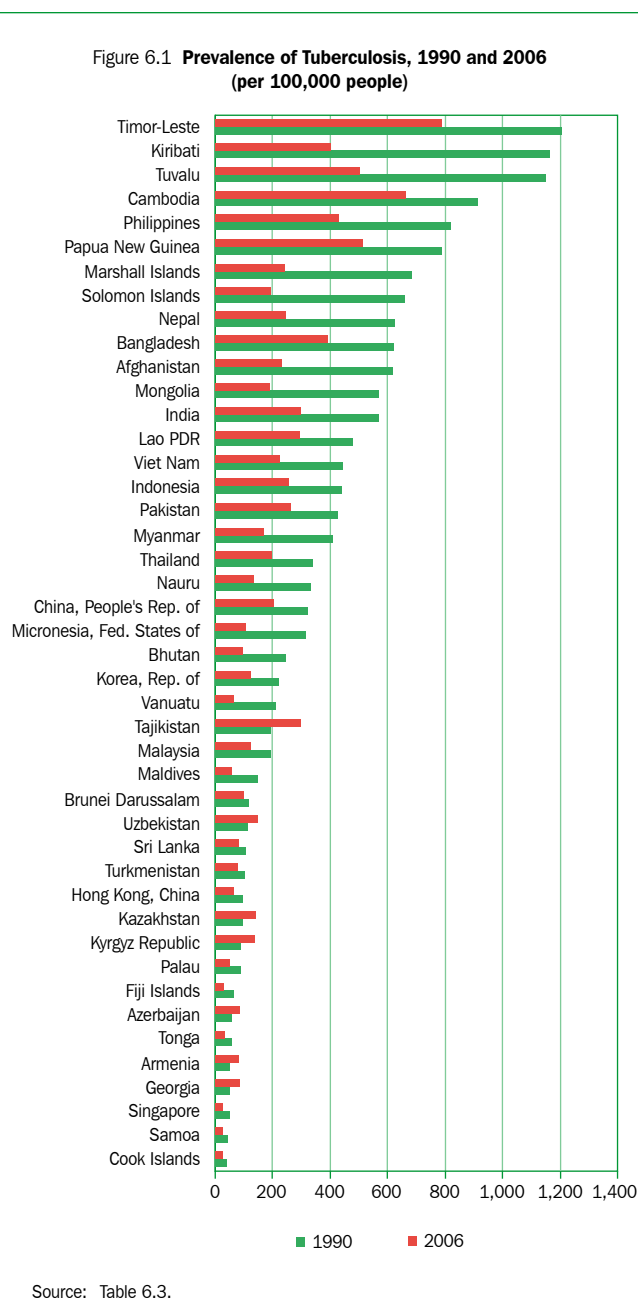
Box 6.2 Economies Reporting Cases of Malaria, Latest Year (per 100,000 people)

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High risk (100 and above)			
Solomon Islands	15565	Lao PDR	319
Timor-Leste	4462	Bhutan	287
Vanuatu	3645	Myanmar	274
Papua New Guinea	1311	Indonesia	197
Cambodia	554	India	165
Afghanistan	343		
Medium risk (10–99)			
Pakistan	79	Viet Nam	26
Thailand	46	Malaysia	20
Bangladesh	35	Nepal	20
Philippines	33	Tajikistan	20
Low risk (1–9)			
Sri Lanka	8	Azerbaijan	2
Kyrgyz Republic	6	Georgia	1
Korea, Rep. of	4	Maldives	1
China, People's Republic of	3		

Source: Table 6.3.

Figure 6.1 shows the prevalence of tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants for 44 economies. In 37 economies, tuberculosis prevalence rates were lower in 2006 compared with 1990. Particularly large reductions were achieved by five Pacific economies (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Tuvalu); and by Afghanistan, Mongolia, Nepal, and Philippines.

Meanwhile, in 2006, seven economies in Central and West Asia namely, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan reported increased prevalence, although the increases were generally small.



Data Issues and Comparability

Information on prevalence of HIV/AIDS generally comes from a variety of sources covering particular subgroups of the population. Infection rates may be under-reported in several countries because of the stigma attached to the disease. In addition, persons with HIV/AIDS are particularly susceptible to tuberculosis and other opportunistic diseases, and persons with HIV/AIDS may instead be reported as infected by only the opportunistic disease.

Information on prevalence of malaria and tuberculosis may be based on administrative data from clinics or health workers. In many developing countries, however, administrative records cannot be used and the main source will be health and demographic surveys of households. These are not generally repeated annually and may only cover particular target groups. They often have to be extrapolated to adjoining years and to the whole population.

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.1 **Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

	6.1 HIV Prevalence (percent of population 15–49 years)		6.3 Proportion of Population Aged 15–24 Years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS (percent)	
	2003	2005	Female	Male
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Armenia	0.1	0.1	22.6 (2005)	15.1 (2005)
Azerbaijan	<0.1	0.1	2.0 (2000)	...
Georgia	0.1	0.2	...	...
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.1	22.4 (2006)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	<0.1	0.1	20.3 (2006)	...
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	...	...
Tajikistan	<0.1	0.1	3.0 (2005)	...
Turkmenistan	...	<0.1	4.8 (2006)	...
Uzbekistan	0.1	0.2	31.0 (2006)	7.0 (2002)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	0.1	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Mongolia	<0.1	<0.1	34.5 (2005)	...
Taipei, China	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	<0.1	<0.1	15.8 (2006)	...
Bhutan	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
India	0.9	0.4 (2006)	19.9 (2006)	36.1 (2006)
Maldives	...	<0.2	...	...
Nepal	0.5	0.5	27.6 (2006)	43.6 (2006)
Sri Lanka	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Cambodia	2.0	1.6	50.1 (2005)	45.2 (2005)
Indonesia	0.1	0.1	1.0 (2003)	0.0 (2003)
Lao PDR	0.1	0.1	...	...
Malaysia	0.4	0.5	...	...
Myanmar	1.4	1.3	...	...
Philippines	<0.1	<0.1	12.0 (2003)	18.0 (2003)
Singapore	0.3	0.3	...	...
Thailand	1.4	1.4	46.1 (2005)	...
Viet Nam	0.4	0.5	44.0 (2006)	50.3 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.1	0.1	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.6	1.8	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	<0.2	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	0.1	0.1	...	...
Japan	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
New Zealand	0.1	0.1	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); UNAIDS/WHO Global HIV/AIDS Online Database (WHO 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.2 **Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it**

	6.5 Proportion of Population with Advanced HIV Infection with Access to Antiretroviral Drugs (percent)	
	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	...	...
Armenia	8	12
Azerbaijan	...	14
Georgia	...	...
Kazakhstan	23	23
Kyrgyz Republic	...	14
Pakistan	1	3
Tajikistan	4	6
Turkmenistan	...	...
Uzbekistan	30	24
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	19	19
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...
Mongolia	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	3	7
Bhutan	...	...
India	...	...
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	3	7
Sri Lanka	10	14
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...
Cambodia	54	67
Indonesia	15	15
Lao PDR	94	95
Malaysia	16	35
Myanmar	7	15
Philippines	24	31
Singapore	...	...
Thailand	46	61
Viet Nam	14	26
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	26	38
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	...	...
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Source: Millenium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008).

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.3 **Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

	6.6. Incidence of Malaria	6.6 Death Rates
	(per 100,000 people)	Associated with Malaria (per 100,000 people)
	Latest year	Latest year
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	343 (2006)	...
Armenia	– (2006)	– (2006)
Azerbaijan	2 (2006)	– (2006)
Georgia	1 (2006)	– (2006)
Kazakhstan	0 (2006)	– (2006)
Kyrgyz Republic	6 (2006)	– (2006)
Pakistan	79 (2006)	0 (2003)
Tajikistan	20 (2006)	– (2006)
Turkmenistan	0 (2005)	– (2005)
Uzbekistan	0 (2006)	– (2006)
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	3 (2006)	0 (2006)
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	4 (2006)	– (2006)
Mongolia	...	...
Taipei, China	0 (2006)	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	35 (2005)	0 (2005)
Bhutan	287 (2005)	1 (2005)
India	165 (2005)	0 (2005)
Maldives	1 (2003)	– (2003)
Nepal	20 (2005)	0 (2005)
Sri Lanka	8 (2005)	– (2005)
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...
Cambodia	554 (2006)	3 (2006)
Indonesia	197 (2005)	0 (2005)
Lao PDR	319 (2006)	0 (2006)
Malaysia	20 (2006)	0 (2006)
Myanmar	274 (2005)	3 (2005)
Philippines	33 (2006)	0 (2006)
Singapore	...	...
Thailand	46 (2005)	0 (2005)
Viet Nam	26 (2006)	0 (2006)
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1311 (2006)	11 (2006)
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	15565 (2006)	2 (2006)
Timor-Leste	4462 (2005)	7 (2005)
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	3645 (2006)	3 (2006)
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	...	...
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

continued.

Goal 6 Targets

Table 6.3 **Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases** (continued)

	6.9 Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		6.9 Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		6.10 Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases under DOTS (percent)			
	1990	2006	1990	2006	Detected		Cured	
					1995	2006	1995	2005
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	614	231	70	32	3 (1997)	66	45 (1997)	90
Armenia	53	80	6	10	12	59	83	72
Azerbaijan	58	87	5	10	5	50	86 (1996)	59
Georgia	53	84	7	9	18	109	58	73
Kazakhstan	95	142	8	17	4 (1998)	69	79 (1998)	71
Kyrgyz Republic	90	137	8	18	3 (1996)	63	88 (1996)	85
Pakistan	428	263	49	34	1	50	70	83
Tajikistan	195	298	22	39	2 (2002)	33	79 (2002)	86
Turkmenistan	105	78	10	9	17 (2000)	58	70 (2000)	81
Uzbekistan	114	145	10	17	0 (1998)	48	78 (1998)	81
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	322	201	24	15	15	79	96	94
Hong Kong, China	96	64	8	5	64 (1999)	56	85 (1998)	77
Korea, Rep. of	221	123	19	10	30	18	76	83
Mongolia	569	191	52	15	7	97	78 (1996)	88
Taipei, China	...	...	10	4 (2005)	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	621	391	74	45	6	65	71	92
Bhutan	244	96	17	7	99	112	97	91
India	568	299	42	28	0	64	79	86
Maldives	147	54	8	4	105	87	97	86
Nepal	625	244	51	23	5 (1996)	64	85 (1996)	88
Sri Lanka	108	80	10	8	62	85	79	86
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^a	117	99	14	11	91 (1999)	91	85 (1998)	71
Cambodia	915	665	119	92	40	62	91	93
Indonesia	438	253	90	39	1	73	91	91
Lao PDR	476	292	38	24	24 (1996)	77	70	90
Malaysia	192	125	22	17	64	80	70	70
Myanmar	411	169	50	13	26 (1996)	109	66	85
Philippines	819	432	80	45	0	77	82 (1996)	89
Singapore	52	25	6	2	62	107	86	83
Thailand	340	197	28	20	0 (1996)	73	78 (1996)	75
Viet Nam	444	225	39	23	30	85	91	92
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	39	24	3	3	126	0	100	100
Fiji Islands	63	30	7	3	57	88	86	71
Kiribati	1162	402	115	45	7 (1997)	82	83 (1998)	93
Marshall Islands	685	241	68	28	18 (1998)	79	83 (1998)	87
Micronesia, Fed. States of	313	109	33	12	12	82	80	50
Nauru	330	134	33	15	74 (2000)	42	50 (1999)	67
Palau	89	51	6	4	184	129	67	100
Papua New Guinea	790	513	68	48	1 (1997)	22	93 (1997)	71
Samoa	44	25	5	3	73	80	80	91
Solomon Islands	661	194	66	23	25 (1996)	42	65	85
Timor-Leste	1208	789	125	98	49 (2002)	33	73 (2001)	82
Tonga	54	34	6	3	67	127	75	73
Tuvalu	1150	504	106	55	...	29	...	100
Vanuatu	213	65	21	8	40 (1999)	73	88 (1999)	81
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	7	7	1	1	22 (1998)	40	66 (1997)	80
Japan	62	29	6	3	23 (2000)	79	76 (1999)	60
New Zealand	10	9	1	1	40 (2000)	61	30 (2000)	60

DOTS = Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course.

^a Brunei Darussalam is not a developing member country but an unclassified regional member country of ADB.

Sources: Country Profiles, WHO Global Malaria Programme (WHO 2008); MDG Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2008); for Taipei, China: economy sources; ADB staff estimates.