



PANCAP'S KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ★ A decline in overall regional prevalence from 2.2 % to less than 1% at the end of 2016.
- ★ Reduction in HIV incidence by 49% through 2014, and maintaining the annual number of new infections among adults at an estimated 17,000 [15,000–22,000] as reported in 2016. Incidence is estimated 0.82 per 1,000 population.
- ★ A decrease in new infections among children (aged 0–14 years) by 44% between 2010 and 2016, from an estimated 1,800 [1,500–2,200] in 2010 to fewer than 1,000 [$<1,000$ –1,000] in 2016.
- ★ A 55% reduction of AIDS-related deaths from 2000 to 2016, from an estimated 21,000 [16,000–26,000] in 2000 to an estimated 9,400 [7,300–12,000] in 2016.
- ★ At the end of 2016, almost two-third (64%) - an estimated 199,000 of the total 310,000 people living with HIV in the Caribbean knew their HIV status, compared with 54% in 2015.
- ★ More than half (52%) of Caribbean people living with HIV were on treatment in 2016 up from 24% in 2010. Among those who know their status, 81% are on treatment.
- ★ At the end of 2016, two-third (67%) of all people on antiretroviral treatment are virally suppressed. At least three of four people on treatment achieving viral suppression in Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Saint. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (2016).
- ★ Access to antiretroviral therapy for mother to child transmission has steadily increased over a six-year period, from 32% in 2010 to 90% in 2015.
- ★ In April 2015, Cuba became the first country in the world to achieve the target for elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and congenital Syphilis. In December 2017, six countries joined Cuba. These are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

For more information



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