

联合国首次披露感染艾滋病毒青少年的相关数据

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根据《危机中的机遇》报告，每天约新增 2500 名年轻人感染艾滋病毒

报告由联合国儿童基金会、联合国艾滋病规划署、联合国教科文组织、联合国人口基金会、国际劳工组织、世界卫生组织和世界银行联合完成，首次披露感染艾滋病毒青少年的相关数据

约翰内斯堡/纽约，2011 年 6 月 1

日：今天发布的全球艾滋病毒预防报告显示，每天约新增 2500 名年轻人感染艾滋病毒。尽管年轻人感染艾滋病毒的比率已呈下降趋势，但是由于生理上的脆弱性、社会不平等以及社会排斥等因素，青年女性和女孩感染艾滋病毒的风险依然很大。

《危机中的机遇：

从少年到青年时期艾滋病毒的预防

》第一次披露了青少年感染艾滋病毒的数据资料，并强调了青少年在过渡到成年期所面临的种种感染风险。这份报告由联合国儿童基金会、联合国艾滋病规划署、联合国教科文组织、联合国人口基金会、国际劳工组织、世界卫生组织和世界银行联合完成，在指出提高青少年感染艾滋病毒的风险因素的同时，也提出了加强预防服务以及减少危害社会行为的机遇。

联合国儿童基金会执行主任安东尼·雷克说

：“对许多年轻人来说，发生在他们家庭中、社区里、社会上、以及领导人面前的种种忽视、排斥以及叛逆行为，导致了年轻人感染艾滋病毒。这份报告敦促各级领导制定一系列预防措施，使青少年了解艾滋病、为他们提供保护、保证他们的健康。联合国儿童基金会一直致力于这一事业。我们必须保护好孩子生命里的第二个十年，让他们在从童年过渡到成年的这段人生不会因感染艾滋病毒而被毁——尤其是女孩和年轻女性。”

这份报告显示：2009 年，15 岁以上新增感染艾滋病毒的人群中，15 – 24 岁的被感染者占总数的41%。2009 年，在全球范围内，约有 500 万（430 万至 590 万）15 – 24 岁年龄段的年轻人成为艾滋病毒携带者。数据显示：约有 200 万（180 万至 240 万）10 – 19 岁年龄段的青少年为艾滋病毒携带者。他们中大多数居住在撒哈拉以南的非洲地区，大多数是女性，而且很多人并不了解自己的患病情况。在全球范围内的年轻艾滋病毒感染者中，女性的比例高达 60% 以上。在撒哈拉以南非洲地区，这一比例更是达到 72% 。

世界卫生组织总干事陈冯富珍 (Margaret Chan) 博士说：“

我们努力向更多有需要的年轻人提供抗逆转录病毒药物，帮助他们战胜艾滋病毒，

以确保卫生服务工作能满足他们预防、治疗、护理和被援助的需求。”

少年时期是进行干预的最佳时机。在这个阶段，大多数年轻人还没有开始性行为，而且会增加艾滋病毒感染风险的社交规范也还尚未行成。社区、领导人和年轻人都有责任改变和制止会让年轻人处于危险境遇的不良行为，为年轻一代创造一个茁壮成长的环境。比如：在南部非洲年龄较大的群体中，艾滋病毒感染率较高，那里的人通常有多个性伴侣且性伴侣年龄差异大，这导致艾滋病毒在年轻人中、

人们会讥讽寻觅年轻女性和女孩作为性伴侣的男性。

联合国人口基金会执行主任奥萨提因 (Babatunde

Osoimehin) 博士说：“正如这份报告所述，太多少女过早地怀孕，

在她们自己还是孩子的时候，

就做了母亲。这显然会危害她们自身及子女的健康，

并且会限制她们的发展机遇和潜力。为实现千年发展目标，更好地提供

综合性教育和整合型生育卫生服务（包括计划生育和男女性避孕措施）势在必行。事实表明：

性健康和生育卫生相关的信息和服务

不仅不会导致更频繁的性关系或高风险行为，而是能够减少意外怀孕几率，降低艾滋病毒感染的几率，促进健康。”

某些充满风险的做法（如：过早的初次性行为、怀孕和使用毒品）

是年轻人在所处环境中产生不良行为的信号，

这些行为可能与暴力、剥削、虐待和被忽视有关。然而，关注

艾滋病的社会保护体系可以改善弱势家庭的经济状况，

使他们有更多机会获得社会和健康服务，并且确保边缘化的青少年也能获得这种服务。

世界银行常务董事马哈茂德·穆希丁 (Mahmoud

Mohieldin) 博士说：“世界迫切需要新的艾滋病毒预防战略；

当每两个人获得拯救生命的艾滋病毒治疗的同时，有五个人新感染了艾滋病毒，

而大多数贫困国家

和社区无法为这些感染者提供相应的

治疗。现行的预防战略仅取得了有限的成功，所以，

我们必须努力寻找创新性的其它途径，对抗艾滋病毒/

艾滋病的传播。这些战略必须针对人们在教育、经济保障、理解、尊严和人权方面的最基本需求。这些问题对我们所

关注的青年女性、母亲和儿童以及社会边缘化群体的健康和福利而言，尤为关键。”

家庭成员、教师、社区领导人有责任在道德规范方面以身作则，努力提供全方位的服务以促进年轻人健康成长。为了降低艾滋病毒感染率，一次单一的干预还远远不够，需要持续的预防，提供贯彻整个生命周期的信息、支持和服务。然而，许多青少年对艾滋病毒及其预防缺乏最基本的了解，也无法获得有疗效的药物和检测服务。

联合国教科文组织总干事伊琳娜·博科娃 (Irina Bokova) 说：“

为了能够在健康和伴侣关系上作出安全的选择，年轻人应该拥有获得全面知识和服务的渠道。我们全身心地投入这项工作，以事实为依据推动性教育的普及，满足年轻人从少年过渡到成年过程中的不同需求。我们必须共同努力，确保所有年轻人，特别是女孩和弱势群体，获得预防艾滋病毒和能改善他们健康状况的教育、援助和保护。”

在全球范围内，很多年轻人由于经济压力、剥削、社会排斥和缺乏家庭支持，而进行商业性行为以及注射吸毒。他们面临非常高的感染风险，同时也因为这些行为而受到社会歧视。这些年轻人往往缺乏获得艾滋病毒预防和保护服务的途径。为使国家反艾滋病毒行动起到实效，各国政府急需解决贫困、排斥和性别歧视等社会根本问题，这些问题严重威胁到子孙后代的健康。以公平为准则，有助于确保最难获得帮助的人获得相应服务、接受治疗。

国际劳工组织 (ILO) 总干事胡安·索马维亚 (Juan Somavia) 说：“大约每两个新增艾滋病毒感染病例的成年人中，就有一例是15至24岁之间的年轻人。国际劳工组织《关于艾滋病毒/艾滋病与劳务世界的建议书》呼吁各国在艾滋病毒和艾滋病预防政策和项目里加强对年轻人的关注，强调教育培训系统及青年就业项目和服务是普及艾滋病毒信息的重要渠道。年轻人已经过多地承担了失业、就业不充分和贫穷的重压，全球经济的衰退更加恶化了这些现象。我们必须竭力让年轻人充分实现个人价值潜力。年轻人的强大意味着社区、社会和经济的强大。”

正如报告所指出的，我们仍有机会针对各种传染病采取成熟的预防战略。在病情严重的国家，我们仍有机会提倡人们树立正确的态度，养成良好的行为习惯，促进更大程度的两性平等，使“保护”成为新的社会准则。例如：在撒哈拉以南的非洲地区，提倡容忍家庭暴力的社会习俗也同样鼓励妇女不拒绝自己不希望的性行为、不向男性要求安全的性行为、或批评男性伴侣的不忠，这些都威胁着下一代无艾滋病目标的实现。在不发达和艾滋病例较集中的国家，青少年感染艾滋病毒的主要途径是注射式吸毒、从事性工作或同性性行为。我们仍有机会重塑法律和社会环境以保护弱势群体，给予年轻人知识，提供预防及医疗服务。

联合国艾滋病规划署执行主任米歇尔·西迪贝 (Michel Sidibé) 说：“年轻人不仅是未来的领导者，也是当代的领导者。如果年轻人有能力保护自己免受艾滋病毒的侵害，他们可以引领我们步入无艾滋病毒的时代。”

转播机构请注意：

免费提供录像和高清图像的网址：www.thenewsmarket.com/unicef

《携手儿童青少年，携手抗击艾滋病》背景：

《携手儿童青少年，携手抗击艾滋病》呼吁立即采取行动对抗艾滋病毒和艾滋病对儿童产生的影响。报告重点关注在称为“4P”的四个关键区域内的儿童青少年的需求：预防艾滋病毒母婴传播、为感染病毒的儿童青少年提供治疗、预防青少年人群中的新增感染病例，以及保护和援助受艾滋病毒和艾滋病侵害的儿童。

关于世界银行：

世界银行通过向发展中国家提供资金和技术援助，积极致力于消除贫困。世界银行重点关注改善国家卫生系统达到健康的目标，最终增强全球卫生系统；促进传染性和非传染性疾病的预防和治疗；改善儿童和孕、产妇的健康、营养、卫生和卫生设施状况；使贫困人群不会因高额且无法预估的支出而更加贫困。在紧急状况发生的初期，世界银行是全球艾滋病毒/艾滋病资助机构的领导者，自1989年以来共提供了44亿美元的援助。2010财年，世界银行资助了3.27亿美元支持现有艾滋病毒/艾滋病有关活动的运作，并通过缩小艾滋病预防、护理和治疗以及缓解疼痛等方面的关键性地域差距，支持各国的抗击艾滋病活动。
www.worldbank.org/aids

关于国际劳工组织：

国际劳工组织(ILO)是负责制定和监督国际劳工标准的联合国机构。它是唯一一个由政府、雇主和工人代表联合组成的三方联合国机构，这三方共同制定促进人人享有体面劳动的政策和项目。国际劳工组织及其183个成员国共同致力帮助女性和男性获得自由、平等、安全和有尊严的工作，充分发挥其自身技能。
www.ilo.org/aids/lang--en/index.htm

关于联合国艾滋病规划署：

联合国艾滋病规划署(UNAIDS)是一个创新型的联合国合作伙伴，致力于引导和鼓舞世界人民获得艾滋病毒预防、治疗、护理和支援服务。
www.unaids.org

关于世界卫生组织：

世界卫生组织(WHO)作为国际卫生的指导和协调机构，在联合国系统内带领全球卫生部门采取措施应对艾滋病毒/艾滋病。艾滋病/艾滋病部门为世界卫生组织会员国提供以实例为基础的技术支持，帮助他们扩大治疗范围、提供护理和预防服务以及药品和诊断设备的供应，确保全面且可持续性地应对艾滋病毒/艾滋病。
www.who.int

关于联合国人口基金会：

联合国人口基金会(UNFPA)是一个国际发展机构，致力于促进所有女性、男性和儿童享有健康及机会均等的生活。联合国人口基金会支持各国在分析人口数据的基础上制定政策和项目，减少贫困人口，努力确保孕妇都做好孕前准备，孕妇分娩过程安全，每一个年轻人都有艾滋病毒/艾滋病，每一个少女和妇女都有尊严且被社会尊重。
www.unfpa.org

关于联合国教科文组织：

联合国教科文组织(UNESCO)带头在联合国系统内的教育系统中为年轻人提供艾滋病毒预防方面的教育，协助联合国艾滋病规划署向所有人提供艾滋病毒预防方案、治疗、护理和援助。由联合国教科文组织领导的联合国艾滋病规划署艾滋病毒和艾滋病教育问题全球行动(EDUCAIDS)主要有两个目的：通过教育防止艾滋病毒的蔓延，防止教育系统的核心功能受到传染病的影响。联合国教科文组织的工作重点是领导全面性教育的工作，并将教育作为加强艾滋病毒预防的手段。
www.unesco.org/aids

关于联合国儿童基金会：

联合国儿童基金会 (UNICEF) 在150 多个国家和地区设有办事处，帮助儿童从幼儿到青少年期间的茁壮成长。联合国儿童基金会是世界范围内最大的针对发展中国家的疫苗供应者，在儿童健康和营养、优质水供应和卫生设施、男孩女孩平等接受优质基础教育以及保护儿童免受暴力、剥削和艾滋病影响等领域提供帮助。联合国儿童基金会的资金完全来自个人、企业、基金会和政府的自愿捐助。欲了解更多有关儿童基金会及其工作的信息，请登陆：www.unicef.org

欲了解更多信息，请联系：

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2500 Young People Newly Infected with HIV Every Day, According to Opportunity in Crisis

Joint publication by UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, WHO and The World Bank presents data on adolescents and HIV for the first time

Johannesburg/ New York, 1 June 2011: Every day, an estimated 2500 young people are newly infected with HIV, according to a global report on HIV prevention launched today. While HIV prevalence has declined slightly among young people, young women and adolescent girls face a disproportionately high risk of infection due to biological vulnerability, social inequality and exclusion.

For the first time, Opportunity in Crisis: Preventing HIV from early adolescence to young adulthood, presents data on HIV infections among young people and highlights the risks adolescents face as they transition to adulthood. A joint publication by UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, WHO and The World Bank, the report identifies factors that elevate their risk of infection as well as opportunities to strengthen prevention services and challenge harmful social practices.

“ For many young people HIV infection is the result of neglect, exclusion, and violations that occur with the knowledge of families, communities, social and political leaders. This report urges leaders at all levels to build a chain of prevention to keep adolescents and young people informed, protected and healthy, ” said UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake. “ UNICEF is committed to this cause. We must protect the second decade of life, so that the journey from childhood to adulthood is not derailed by HIV – a journey that is especially fraught for girls and young women. ”

According to the report, people aged 15-24 accounted for 41 per cent of new infections among adults over the age of 15 in 2009. Worldwide, an estimated 5 million (4.3 million to 5.9 million) young people in that age group were living with HIV in 2009. Among the 10 to 19 year age group, new data shows, an estimated 2 million adolescents (1.8 million to 2.4 million) are living with HIV. Most of them live in sub-Saharan Africa, most are women, and most do not know their status. Globally young women make up more than 60 per cent of all young people living with HIV. In sub-Saharan Africa that rate jumps to 72 per cent.

"Our success with improving access to antiretrovirals means more young people are surviving with HIV, but many are still unaware of their status, ” said World Health Organization Director-General, Dr. Margaret Chan. “ WHO is committed to helping improve adolescents' access to HIV testing and counseling and to making sure that health services address their needs for prevention, treatment, care and support.”

Early adolescence is a window of opportunity to intervene, before most youth become sexually active and harmful gender and social norms that elevate the risk of HIV infection are established. Communities, leaders and young people all have a role to play in changing the behaviours that place young people at risk and creating an environment where they may thrive. In southern Africa, for example where HIV infections are high in older age groups, sex with multiple partners and age-disparate relationships are fuelling HIV transmission among young people, particularly young women. But progress can be made. Community-led efforts to change such norms have been effective in communities in Tanzania, where the image of men seeking relations with younger women and girls was effectively turned into an image of ridicule.

"As the report says, too many adolescent girls become pregnant before they are ready, and have children while they are still children themselves," said UNFPA Executive Director, Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin. "This puts their own health and their children ' s health at risk and limits their opportunities and potential. To achieve the MDGs, it ' s absolutely critical to improve access to comprehensive sexuality education and integrated reproductive health services, including family planning and male and female

condoms. Evidence shows that sexual and reproductive health information and services do not lead to more frequent sexual relations or high-risk behavior, but rather to fewer unintended pregnancies, reduced HIV infections and better health."

Certain high-risk behaviours – such as early sexual debut, pregnancy and drug use – are all signs of things going wrong in the environment of the young adolescent, and may be associated with violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. Yet social protection systems that are HIV-sensitive can contribute to the financial security of vulnerable families, improve access to health and social services and ensure that services are delivered to marginalized youths.

“ The world desperately needs new HIV prevention strategies; for every two people who receive life-saving AIDS treatment, another five become newly infected, which is an impossible situation for many poor countries and their communities, ” says the World Bank ’ s Managing Director, Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin. “ Existing prevention strategies have had limited success, so we have to look for creative new approaches to reverse the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These must address people ’ s very basic needs for education, economic security, inclusion, dignity, and human rights. These issues are particularly crucial when we consider the health and well-being of adolescent girls, mothers and children, and socially marginalized groups. ”

Family members, teachers, community leaders have a role to play in setting norms for responsible behaviour, and in advocating for the full range of services needed for young people to stay healthy. Indeed, reducing the level of HIV incidence requires not one single intervention, but a continuum of prevention that provides information, support and services throughout the life cycle. Yet many adolescents lack access to basic HIV and prevention information, commodities and testing services.

“ Young people need to have access to comprehensive knowledge and services in order to make safe choices about their health and relationships ” , said UNESCO Director-General, Irina Bokova. “ We are fully committed to this effort, leading the evidence-based push to scale up sexuality education and supporting the different needs of young people as they transition from early adolescence to adulthood. We must work together to ensure that all young people, especially girls and vulnerable populations, receive the education, support and protection necessary for preventing HIV and promoting their overall well-being ” , she added.

Worldwide many young people driven by economic duress, exploitation, social exclusion and lack of family support turn to commercial sex and injecting drug use. They face an extremely high risk of infection as well as general stigma and discrimination for engaging in such behaviors. The very same young people most often lack access to HIV prevention and protection services. For national HIV responses to be effective, governments need to address the underlying problems of poverty, exclusion and gender inequality that threaten the health of future generations. Using equity as a guidepost helps to ensure those hardest to reach are not last in line, and that services are available to them and used by them.

“ Nearly one of every two new adult HIV infections occurs among 15 to 24 year olds. The ILO Recommendation on HIV and AIDS and the World of Work calls for a special focus on young people in national policies and programmes on HIV and AIDS and highlights the role of education and training systems and youth employment programmes and services as critical channels for mainstreaming information about HIV, ” said Juan Somavia, Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO). “ Already young people often bear a disproportionate share of the burden of unemployment, underemployment and poverty, a situation aggravated by the global recession. We must enable young people to realize their full potential. Their strength is the strength of communities, societies and economies. ”

As the report points out, there are opportunities to use proven prevention strategies in all epidemic contexts. In countries with generalized epidemics there are opportunities to encourage healthy attitudes and behaviours, ensure greater gender equality and allow protection to become the new norm. In sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the same social norms that tolerate domestic violence also prevent women from refusing unwanted sexual advances, negotiating safe sex, or criticizing a male partner ’ s infidelity

– all of which threatens the goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation. And in countries with low-level and concentrated epidemics, where HIV infections among youth are driven by injecting drug use, sex work, or male to male sex, there are opportunities to reshape the legal and social milieu that compounds vulnerability and to empower young people with knowledge, prevention services and health care.

“ Young people are not only tomorrow ’ s leaders, they are the leaders of today, ” said Michel Sidib é , Executive Director of UNAIDS. “ If young people are empowered to protect themselves against HIV , they can lead us to an HIV free generation. ”

Attention broadcasters:

Video footage and high resolution images will be available free of charge at www.thenewsmarket.com/unicef

Background on Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS:

Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS is a call to action around the impact of HIV and AIDS on children. It focuses on the needs of children in four key areas, known as the “ Four Ps ” : preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, providing paediatric treatment for children infected with the virus, preventing new infections among adolescents and young people, and protecting and supporting children affected by HIV and AIDS.

About the World Bank:

The World Bank fights poverty by providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries. The Bank focuses on strengthening country health systems to improve health results, which ultimately strengthens health systems; boosts the prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases; improves child and maternal health, nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation; and protects the poor from the impoverishing effects of high and unpredictable out-of-pocket spending. The Bank was a leader in global HIV/AIDS financing in the early days of the emergency, and since 1989 has provided US\$4.4 billion in financing. In FY10, the Bank disbursed US\$327 million to support HIV/AIDS-related activities for existing operations, and supported countries by filling critical gaps in AIDS prevention, care and treatment, and mitigation.

www.worldbank.org/aids

About ILO:

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is the United Nations agency responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards. It is the only tripartite UN agency that brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programmes promoting Decent Work for all. Working with its 183 member States, the ILO seeks to advance opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. www.ilo.org/aids/lang--en/index.htm

About UNAIDS:

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative United Nations partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. www.unaids.org

About WHO:

As the directing and coordinating authority on international health, the World Health Organization (WHO) takes the lead within the UN system in the global health sector response to HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS Department provides evidence-based, technical support to WHO Member States to help them scale up treatment, care and prevention services as well as drugs and diagnostics supply to ensure a comprehensive and sustainable response to HIV/AIDS. www.who.int

About UNFPA:

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. www.unfpa.org

About UNESCO:

UNESCO takes the lead within the UN system on HIV prevention with young people in the education system, in support of the UNAIDS commitment to universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention programmes, treatment, care and support. The UNAIDS Global Initiative on HIV and AIDS and Education (EDUCAIDS), led by UNESCO, has two primary aims: to prevent the spread of HIV through education and to protect the core functions of the education system from the impact of the epidemic. A key focus of UNESCO ' s work is leadership in the area of comprehensive sexuality education, as a means of strengthening HIV prevention. www.unesco.org/aids

About UNICEF:

UNICEF is on the ground in over 150 countries and territories to help children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence. The world ' s largest provider of vaccines for developing countries, UNICEF supports child health and nutrition, good water and sanitation, quality basic education for all boys and girls, and the protection of children from violence, exploitation, and AIDS. UNICEF is funded entirely by the voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments. For more information about UNICEF and its work visit: www.unicef.org

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