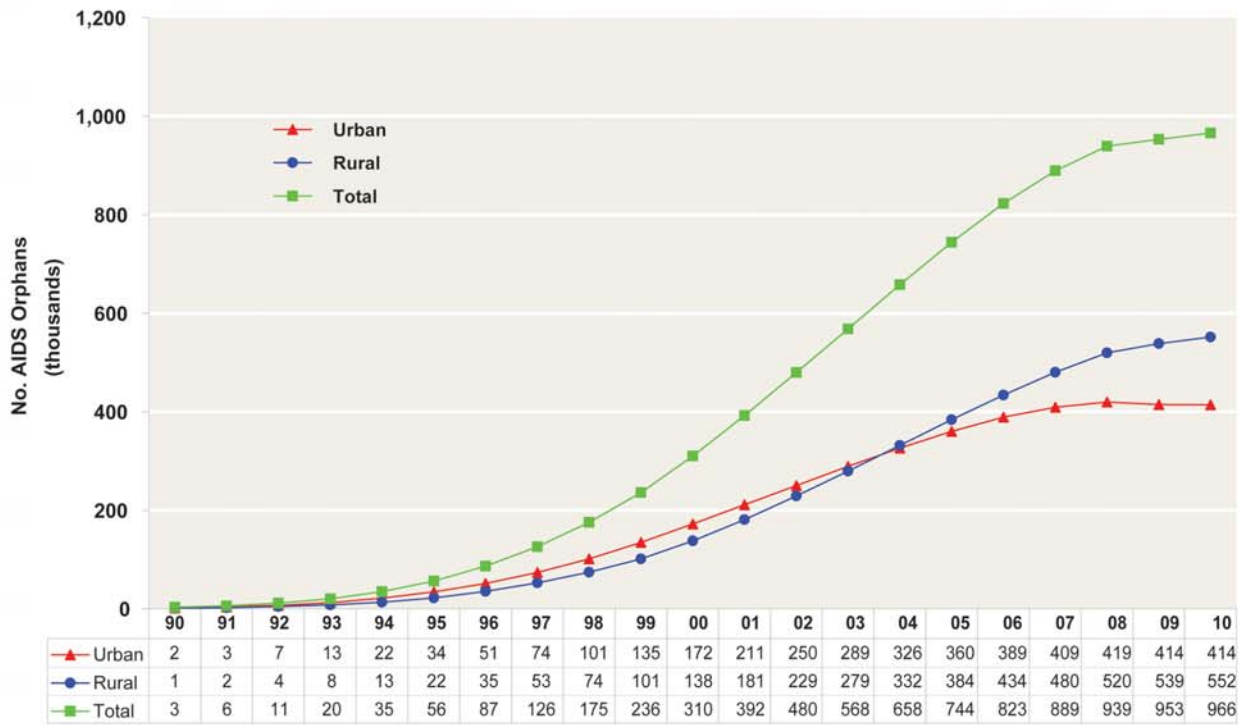


**Figure 3B.17: Estimated and Projected Number of AIDS Orphans, Ethiopia 1990-2010**



### 3C: IMPACT OF AIDS

Figure 3C.1: Estimated and Projected TB Cases due to HIV/AIDS, Ethiopia 1990-2010



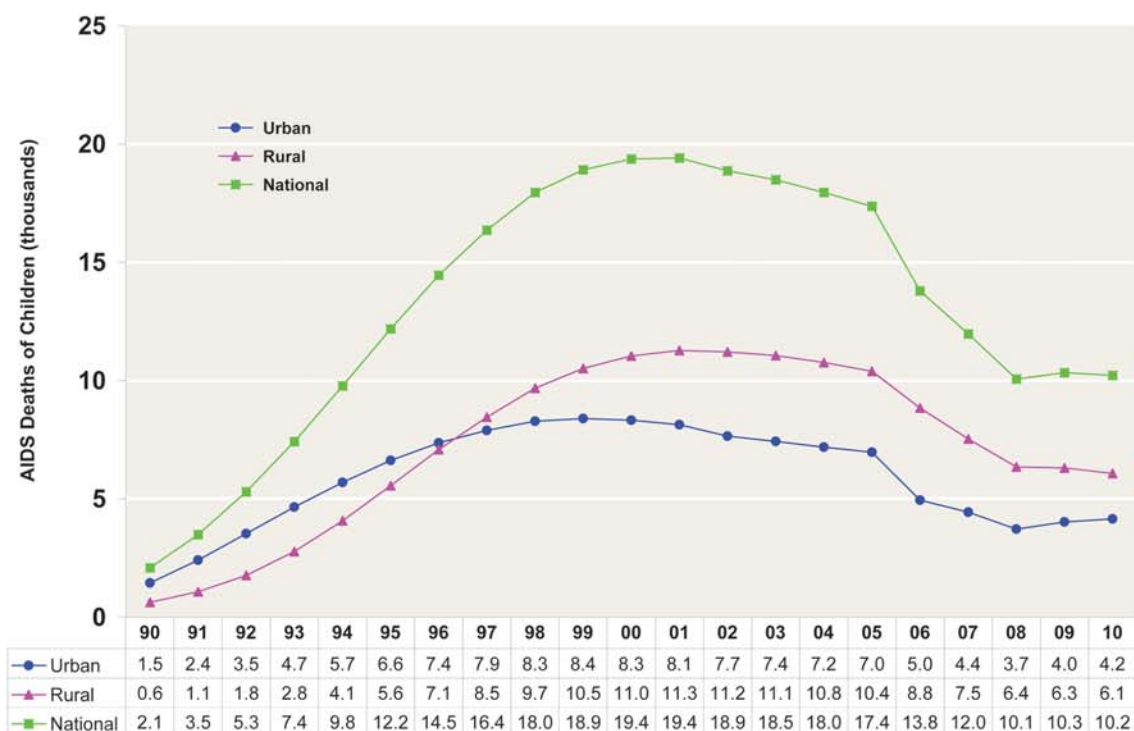
As shown in the graph HIV/AIDS accounted for an estimated 32% of the 141,000 TB cases in 2005. The effect of HIV on TB load is expected to continue in the coming years, contributing to 30% of the total projected TB caseload of 163,000 in 2010.

**Figure 3C.2: Actual Total Population Size and Population Lost to HIV/AIDS, Ethiopia 2000-2010**



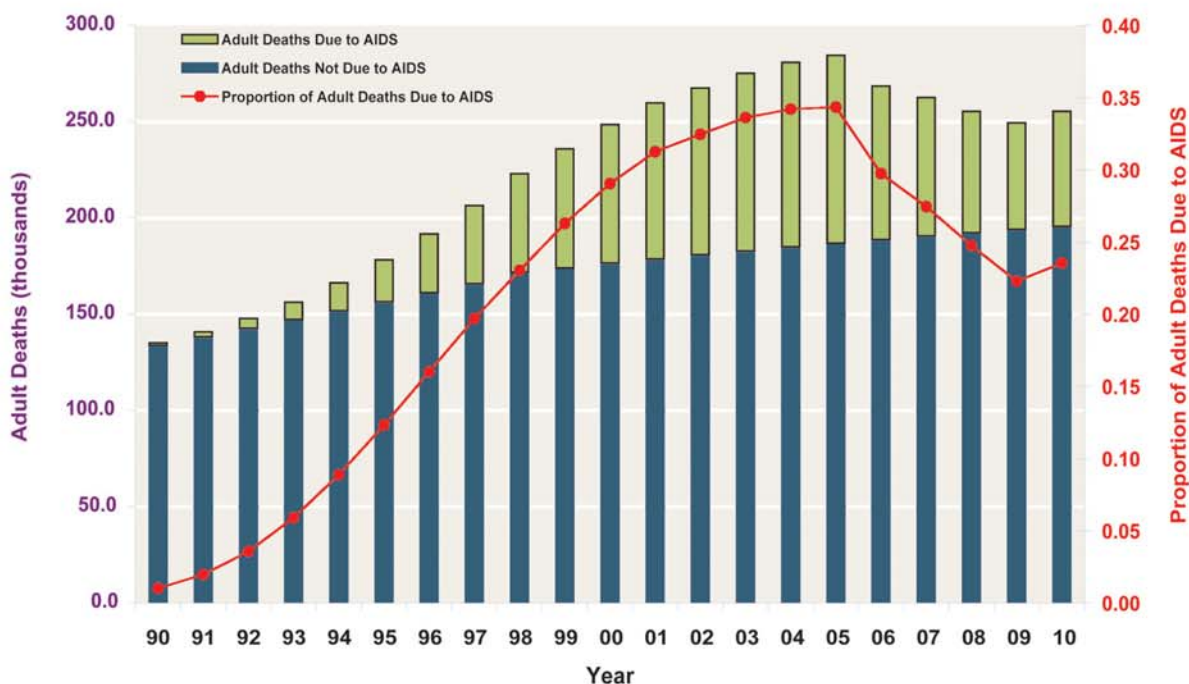
The graph shows the impact of AIDS on total population size. The population lost to AIDS was about 1.3 million by 2005 and is projected to reach 1.9 million by 2010 if present trends continue. However, it should be noted that the projected and estimated population losses due to HIV/AIDS will not bring a halt to the general population growth.

**Figure 3C.3: AIDS Deaths of Children Under Five Years of Age, Ethiopia 1990- 2010**



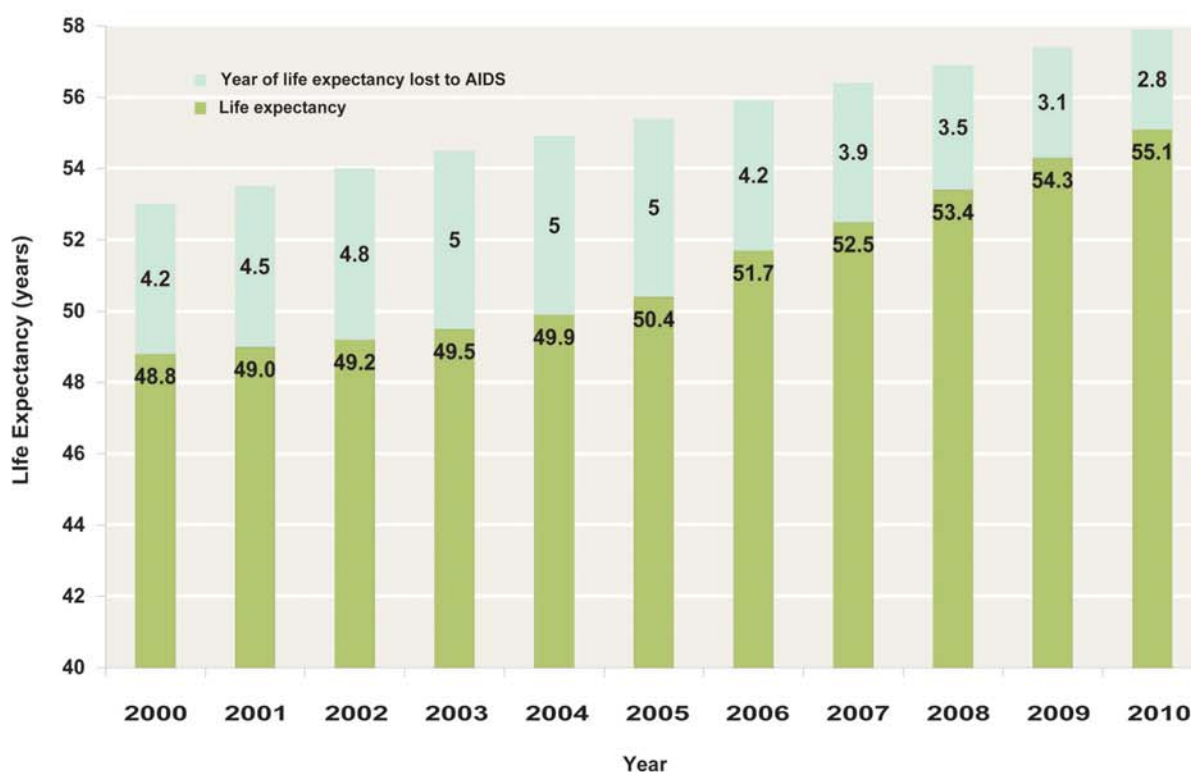
The numbers of AIDS deaths in children under the age of five years will decline following the introduction of ART, and then start to gradually rise after some years, because of an increasing number of infected children.

**Figure 3C.4: Estimated and Projected Number of Young Adult (15-49) Annual Deaths, With and Without AIDS, and Proportion of Deaths Due to AIDS, 1990-2010**



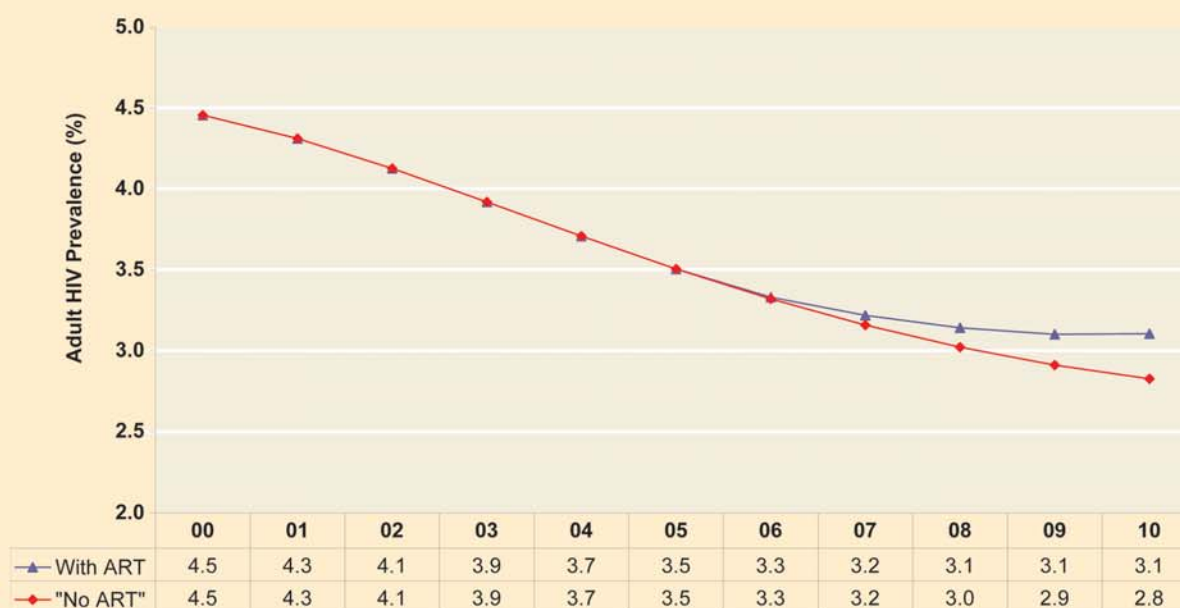
Adult (15-49 years) deaths due to AIDS had accounted for 35% of young adult deaths. It is expected that deaths due to AIDS will dramatically decline up to 2009 and again rise 2010. The main reason for the decline will be the effect of the massive introduction of ART services.

**Figure 3C.5: Estimated and Projected Life Expectancy at Birth, 2000-2010**



### 3D: IMPACT OF ART

**Figure 3D.1: Potential Effect of Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) on Adult (15 - 49) HIV Prevalence, Ethiopia 2000-2010**



**Year and Adult HIV Prevalence (%)**  
(ART levels from 2006 and onwards provided according to government targets)

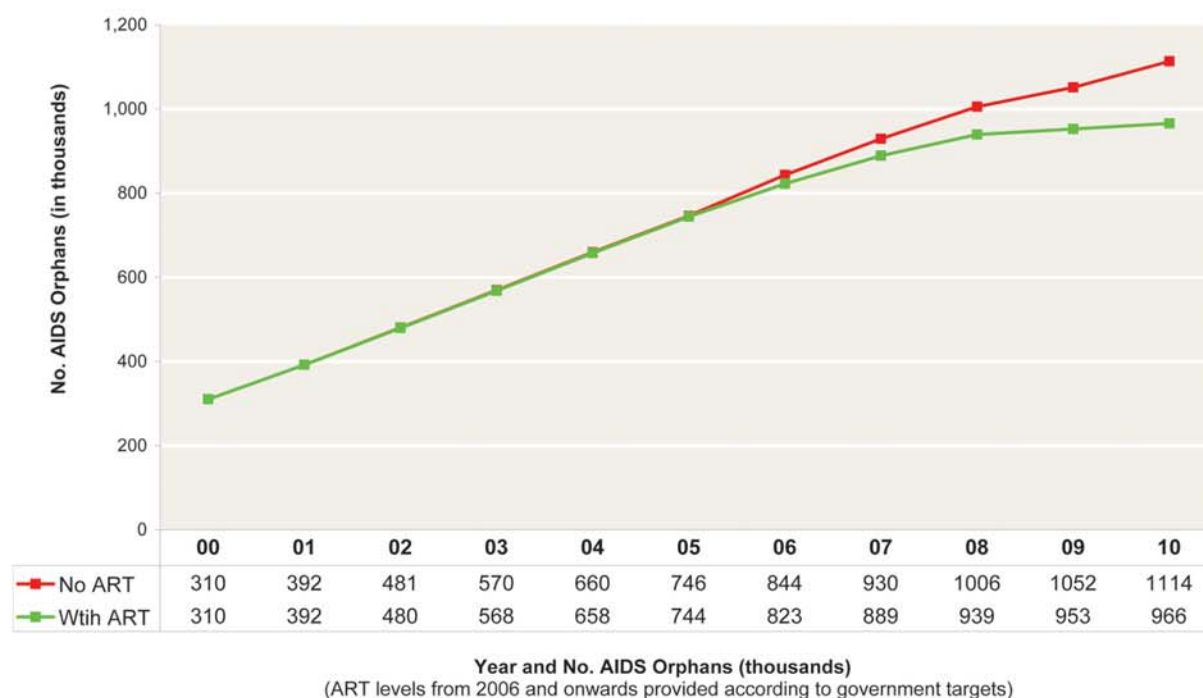
*The HIV prevalence is expected to increase as the number of people taking ART increases or survive longer. If universal access to ART is achieved, the national HIV prevalence will slightly increase from 2.8% without ART to 3.1% with ART in 2010.*

**Figure 3D.2: Potential Effect of Anti-retroviral Treatment (ART) on AIDS Deaths, Ethiopia 2000-2010**



Assuming a successful implementation of the MOH's ART rollout plan, the number of AIDS deaths will start to decline from 2005 onwards. By the year 2010, there will be 41% fewer AIDS deaths compared to a projection without an ART program.

**Figure 3D.3: Potential Effect of Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) on the Number of AIDS Orphans, Ethiopia 2000-2010**



The massive scale-up of ART as planned should also decrease the number of AIDS orphans by preventing the death of HIV-infected parents. The estimated number of AIDS orphans could be 13% lower with universal ART access by 2010.