

Taken together, the key results of the new analysis suggest that the global adolescent fertility rate has declined from about 89/1000 girls aged 15 to 19 years in 1990 to about 69/1000 girls aged 15 to 19 years in 2018. More than half of the global total fertility rate (TFR) decline occurred in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. The largest declines in TFR (about 15/1000 girls) occurred in South Central Asia and in Asia and the Pacific, with smaller declines in Africa and in the Western Hemisphere. Most of the remaining declines (about 11/1000 girls) occurred in Europe, North America, and Oceania. About 57% of the global total fertility rate decline occurred in un-mixed populations (i.e., those not including the effects of migration, which was estimated at 1.17 million in 2005). A smaller but still considerable part of the global TFR decline (about 40%) occurred in population groups considered to be at different stages in the contraceptive transition. The global TFR decline was accompanied by a decline in the cumulative risk of first birth; however, this decline seems to have leveled off in several regions. Moreover, over half of the cumulative risk of first birth is still concentrated in a few regions. If current contraceptive use trends continue and even accelerate, it is possible that by 2030 about 57% of adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years will have used modern methods (57% of all births) and about 43% of adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years will have had their first birth. More than half of these births will have been unplanned (i.e., without contraceptive use) and of those that will have been planned, more than two-thirds will have been unintended (i.e., with nonuse of modern methods). About one-third of these births will have been terminated.

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An estimated 22 million adolescent girls aged 15-19 may be living with HIV in developing countries (Table 2). Of these, 11 million are currently pregnant and of those, nearly 7 million are already receiving ART treatment (including 1.4 million pregnant women). Another 4 million adolescents who are not pregnant receive no ART treatment. 29 Information is available about costs of providing ART services to adolescent girls, but no estimates are available for girls who are not pregnant. The estimated annual cost of providing ART services to 1.4 million pregnant girls aged 15-19 in developing countries is \$110 million, including \$27 million in Africa, \$13 million in Asia and \$70 million in Latin America and the Caribbean (Table 2). 29 Service information is available for the two groups of girls that adolescents are most likely to be at high risk of HIV acquisition: those who were sexually active and those who had one or more recent pregnancies. As noted, pregnancy may be a particularly lethal experience for an adolescent. Available estimates suggest that the estimated annual cost of providing ART treatment to 1.1 million girls with one or more pregnancies aged 15-19 is \$80 million, including \$20 million in Africa, \$42 million in Asia and \$18 million in Latin America and the Caribbean (Table 3). 5 The current review is not intended to comprehensively cover all aspects of HIV testing and prevention as that would require an entirely different review. This report focuses on interventions (both voluntary and paid) which could help reduce the burden of HIV, particularly for adolescents. The number of children and adolescents living with HIV in developing countries has been increasing [9]. Although the number of HIV infections in adults remains much larger, the numbers of HIV-infected adolescents have increased at an estimated pace of about 1.5% per year since 2000 [10]. Adolescents are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection because they are less likely to know their HIV status and access health care services. About one-third of all HIV infections occur in adolescents. Most youth are now becoming infected later in their life. In 2015, approximately 370,000 adolescents aged 15-19 became infected with HIV. 10 Of these new HIV infections, more than 90% occurred in seven countries (Jamaica, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe). 5ec8ef588b

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