

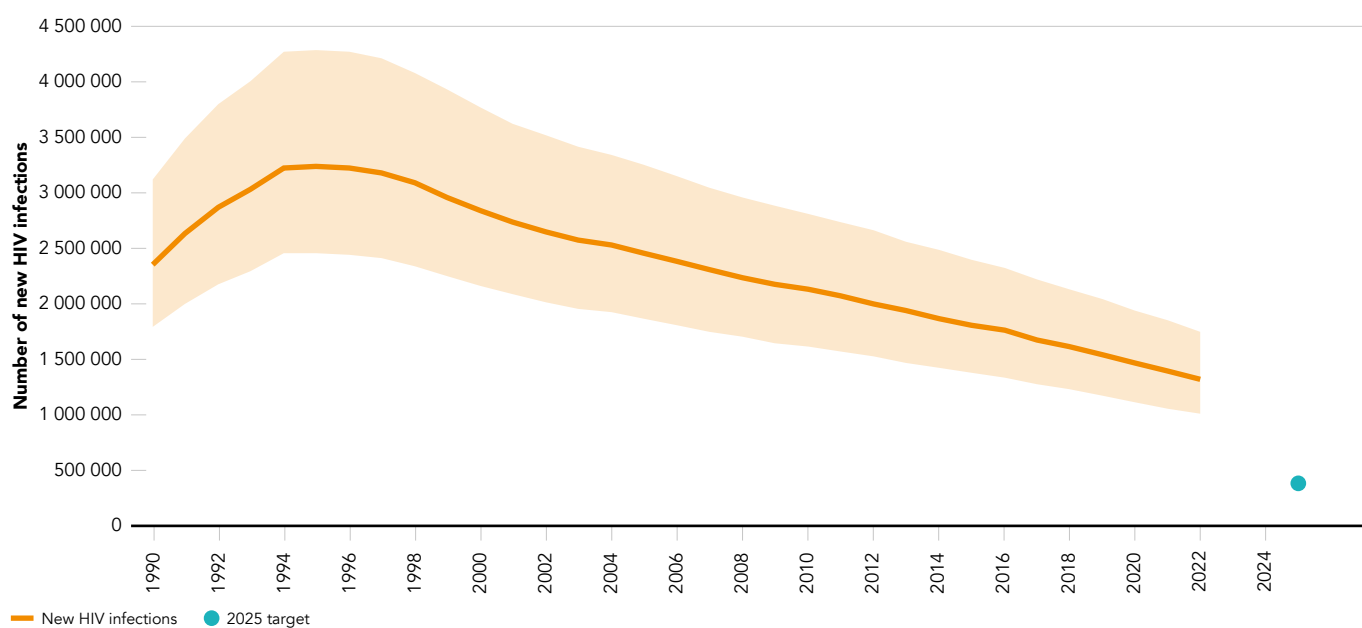
Progress towards the 2025 targets

The 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030 commits governments to a set of ambitious, achievable targets for 2025 that reinforce the evidence-informed targets in the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026: End Inequalities, End AIDS.

The latest data from countries indicate that important progress has been made, such as in reducing number of AIDS-related deaths and scaling up pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in some regions. Yet the world is not on track to reach the majority of the 2025 targets. Combination prevention interventions are not reaching the most vulnerable people, progress on societal enablers remains inadequate, and the funding gap for the HIV response is widening. Urgent action is needed to remove HIV-related inequalities so that the world can achieve the HIV targets set out in the 2021 Political Declaration and regain the momentum required to follow the path to end the AIDS pandemic.

Combination HIV prevention for all

Figure A1.1 Number of new HIV infections, global, 1990–2022, and 2025 target



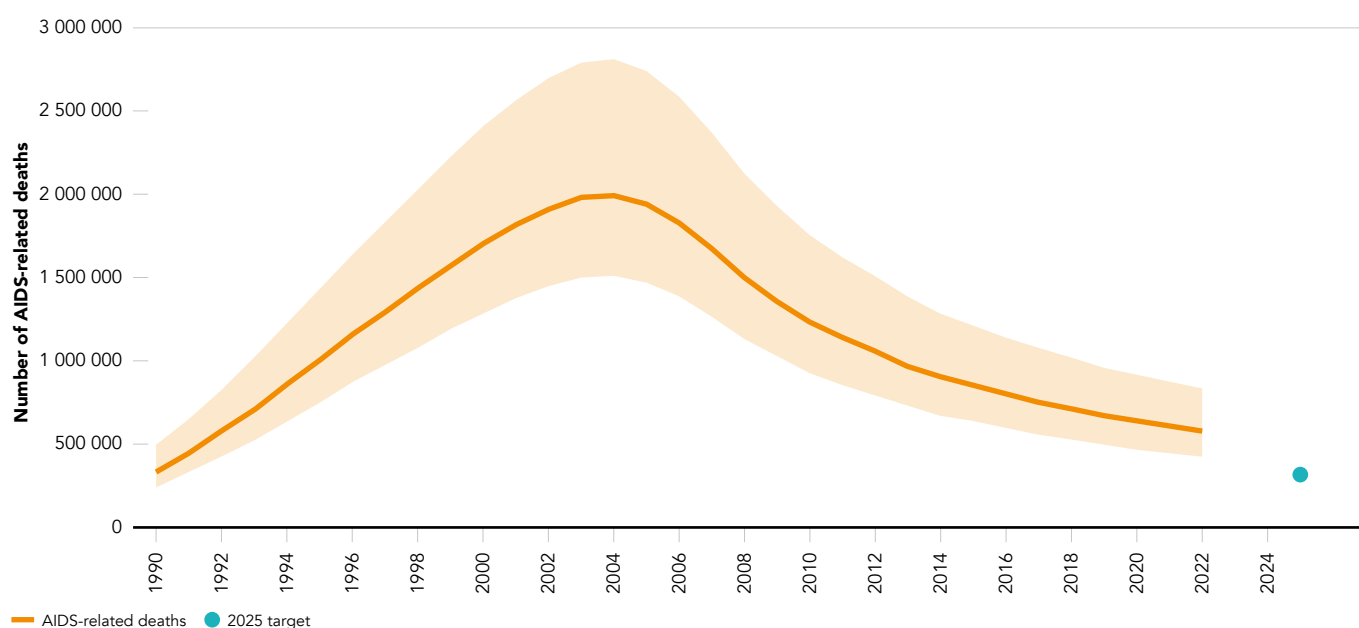
Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Reduce the number of new HIV infections to fewer than 370 000	Number of new HIV infections, global, 2022 Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million] (Figure A1.1)
Reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to fewer than 50 000	Number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–24 years), global, 2022 Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	210 000 [130 000–300 000]
Ensure 95% of people at risk of HIV infection, within all epidemiologically relevant groups, age groups and geographical settings, have access to and use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options	Condom use at last higher-risk sex among people from key populations, 2022 Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among key populations, 2022 Screening for sexually transmitted infections in past three months, 2022 People who received PrEP, 2022 Coverage of opioid agonist maintenance therapy, 2022 Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs, 2022 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	The coverage of combination HIV prevention among people from key populations reported as receiving at least two HIV prevention services from a list remains off target, ranging from a reported global median of 37% among people who inject drugs (20 reporting countries) to a global median of 55% among transgender people (16 reporting countries) (see factsheets on key populations)
Ensure availability of PrEP for 10 million people at substantial risk of HIV and PEP for people recently exposed to HIV by 2025	Number of people who received PrEP at least once during reporting period, global, 2022 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	2.5 million
Ensure 50% coverage of opioid agonist therapy among people who are dependent on opioids	Coverage of opioid agonist maintenance therapy, 2022 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	Use of opioid agonist therapy among people who inject drugs does not reach the 50% target in any region (see Figure 3.14 in Chapter 3)
Ensure 90% sterile injecting equipment use during last injection among people who inject drugs and people in prisons and other closed settings	Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs, 2022 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	Since 2018, among the 44 countries that reported the number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle–syringe programmes, only five reported achieving the recommended more than 200 needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs Only 12 of 28 reporting countries achieved the 90% target on coverage of safe injecting practices
Ensure 90% of adolescent boys and men in 15 priority countries have access to voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) integrated with a minimum package of services	Prevalence of VMMC, 15 priority countries, 2022 Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Population Health Impact Assessments (PHIA) (2023); UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	The number of men undergoing VMMC was consistently over 4 million per year in 2017–2019, it declined by 40% in 2020 and it was 2.8 million in 2021 In 2022, the number of men undergoing VMMC fell to 2.3 million, with only Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia meeting annual targets VMMC programmes require renewed focus to meet the 90% target

95–95–95 targets for HIV testing and treatment

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Reduce annual numbers of AIDS-related deaths to fewer than 250 000	Number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 2022 Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	630 000 [480 000–880 000] (Figure A1.2)

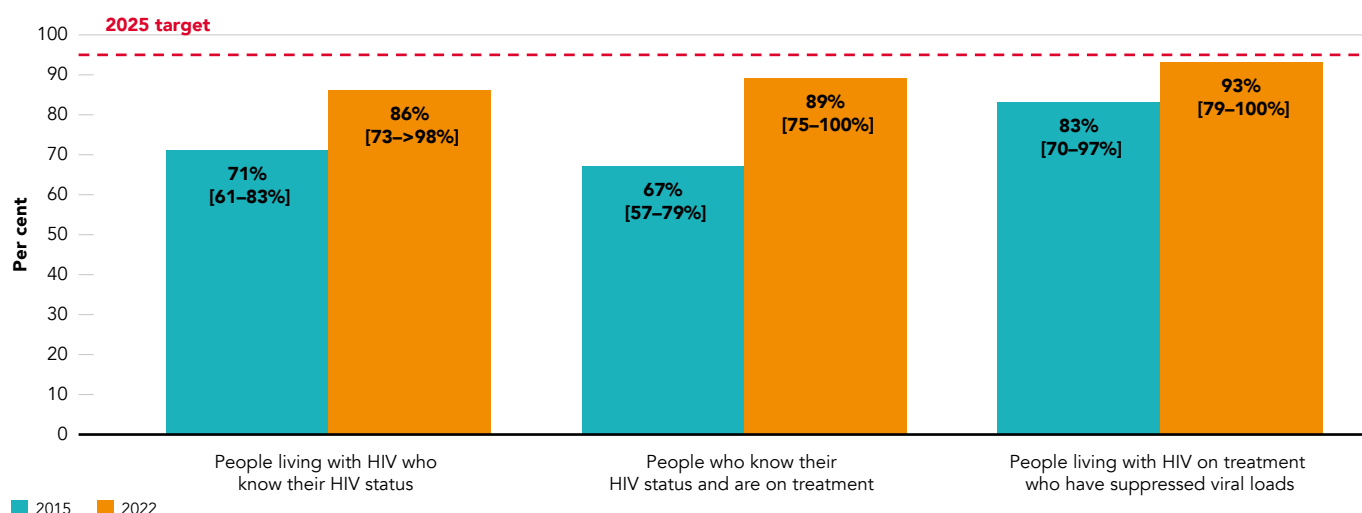
Figure A1.2 Number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 1990–2022, and 2025 target



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Ensure 34 million people living with HIV are on treatment by 2025	Number of people living with HIV on treatment, 2022 Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023	29.8 million
Achieve the 95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral suppression targets within all demographics and groups and geographical settings, including children and adolescents living with HIV	HIV testing and treatment cascade, global, 2022 Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023	Percentage of people living with HIV know their HIV status (Indicator 1), percentage of people who know their status and are receiving antiretroviral therapy (Indicator 2), percentage of people on antiretroviral therapy who have achieved viral load suppression (Indicator 3) All ages: 86–89–93 Women (15+ years): 90–91–93 Men (15+ years): 83–86–94 (Figure A1.3)

Figure A1.3 Progress towards the 95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral load suppression targets, global, 2015 and 2022



Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023.

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Ensure 90% of people living with HIV receive preventive treatment for tuberculosis (TB) by 2025	People living with HIV who received preventive treatment for TB, 2021 Source: 2022 Global AIDS Monitoring; Global tuberculosis report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022	2.8 million people Between 2005 and the end of 2021, a total of 16 million people living with HIV were initiated on TB preventive treatment. Given that 38.4 million people were estimated to be living with HIV, this is still much lower than the 90% target set for 2025
Reduce numbers of TB-related deaths among people living with HIV by 80% by 2025 (compared with 2010 baseline)	Number of TB-related deaths among people living with HIV, global, 2021 Source: Global tuberculosis report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022	190 000 [160 000–220 000] Between 2010 and 2021 there has been a 67% reduction in numbers of TB-related deaths globally among people living with HIV

End paediatric AIDS and eliminate vertical transmission

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Ensure 75% of all children living with HIV have suppressed viral loads by 2023 and 86% by 2025, in line with 95–95–95 HIV treatment targets	HIV testing and treatment cascade, children (aged 0–14 years) compared with adults (aged 15+ years), global, 2022 Source: UNAIDS special analysis of epidemiological estimates, 2023	In 2022, 63% [49–86%] of children living with HIV globally knew their HIV status, 57% [44–78%] of children living with HIV received antiretroviral therapy (representing 91% of those who knew their HIV-positive status), and 46% [36–63%] of children living with HIV had a suppressed HIV viral load (representing 81% of children on treatment)
Ensure all pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV are receiving lifelong antiretroviral therapy, with 95% achieving and sustaining viral suppression before delivery and during breastfeeding by 2025	Percentage of pregnant women receiving treatment to prevent vertical transmission of HIV, 2022 Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2022 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	82% [64–98%]

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: reduce to no more than 10% the number of women and girls who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months by 2027	Percentage of ever-married or partnered women (aged 15–49 years) who experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, countries with available data, 2018–2022 Source: population-based surveys, 2018–2022	Across 18 countries with available data from 2018 to 2022, the percentage of ever-married or partnered women (aged 15–49 years) who experienced intimate partner sexual or physical violence in the past year ranged from 3.8% in the Philippines to 40% in Sierra Leone In 14 of the 18 countries with data, more than 10% of ever-married or partnered women experienced intimate partner violence in the past 12 months
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: reduce to no more than 10% the number of people from key populations who experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by 2025	Physical or sexual violence experienced by people from key populations, 2022 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	A median of 29% of transgender people (in 11 reporting countries), 28% of people who inject drugs (eight reporting countries), 20% of sex workers (21 reporting countries), and 8% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (19 reporting countries) experienced violence in the past 12 months (see factsheets on key populations)
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: reduce to no more than 10% the number of people who support inequitable gender norms by 2025	Percentage of men and women (aged 15–49 years) who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason, countries with available data, 2018–2022 Source: population-based surveys, 2018–2022	According to survey data from 18 countries, a median of 39.9% of women and 26.0% of men said a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason
Ensure 95% of women and girls of reproductive age have their HIV and sexual and reproductive health-care service needs met, including antenatal and maternal care, information and counselling	Percentage of women (aged 15–49 years) who are currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and their own health care, countries with available data, 2018–2022 Source: UNFPA global database, 2022 (https://www.unfpa.org/data)	Based on data from 68 countries, 56% of women currently married or in union make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and their own health care

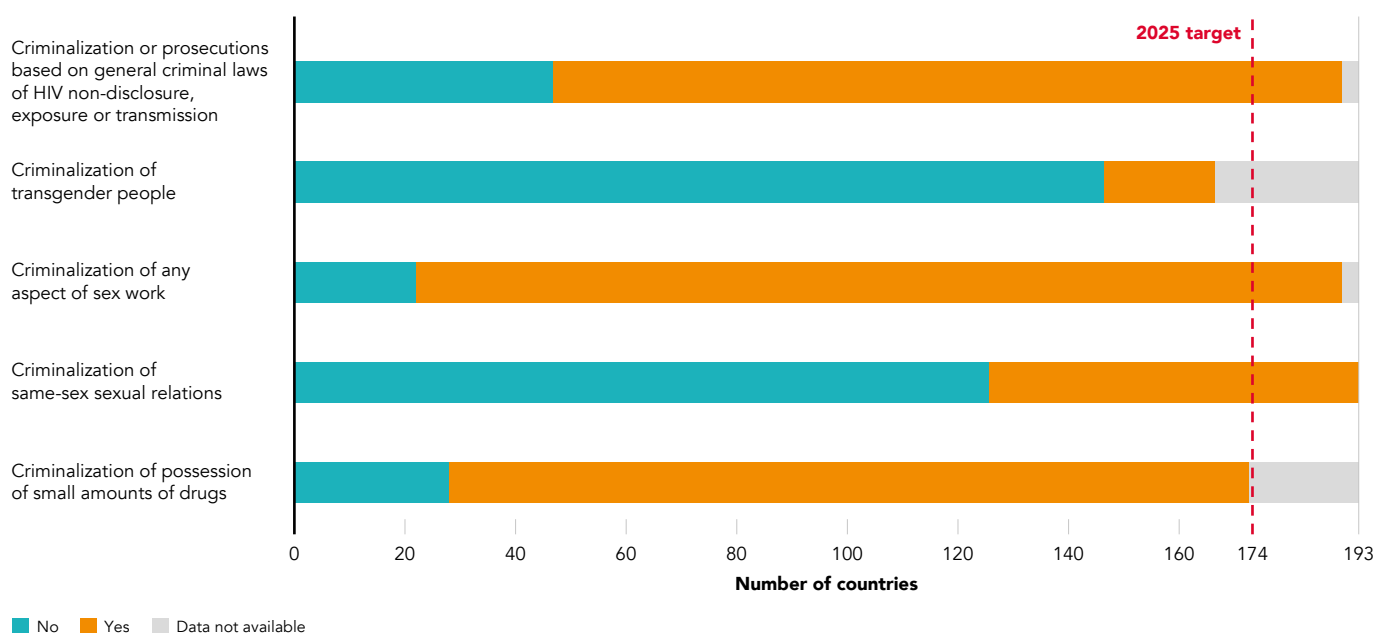
Community leadership

2025 TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Ensure community-led organizations deliver 30% of testing and treatment services, with a focus on HIV testing, linkages to treatment, adherence and retention support, and treatment literacy by 2025	
Ensure community-led organizations deliver 80% of HIV prevention services for people from populations at high risk of HIV infection, including for women within those populations by 2025	As existing monitoring systems generally do not track the proportion of services and programmes delivered by community-led organizations, UNAIDS is currently examining options for developing metrics to track progress towards the 30–80–60 targets An expert advisory group has been convened to guide development of a monitoring framework and identification of relevant proxy measures or development of new metrics
Ensure community-led organizations deliver 60% of programmes to support the achievement of societal enablers by 2025	

Realize human rights and eliminate stigma and discrimination

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of countries criminalize sex work, possession of small amounts of drugs, same-sex sexual behaviour and HIV transmission, exposure or non-disclosure by 2025	Countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, global, 2023 Source: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017–2022 (http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/), supplemented by additional sources (see references in laws and policies scorecards in regional factsheets)	The world is not on track to ensure less than 10% of countries have punitive legal and policy environments (Figure A1.4)

Figure A1.4 Countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, global, 2023

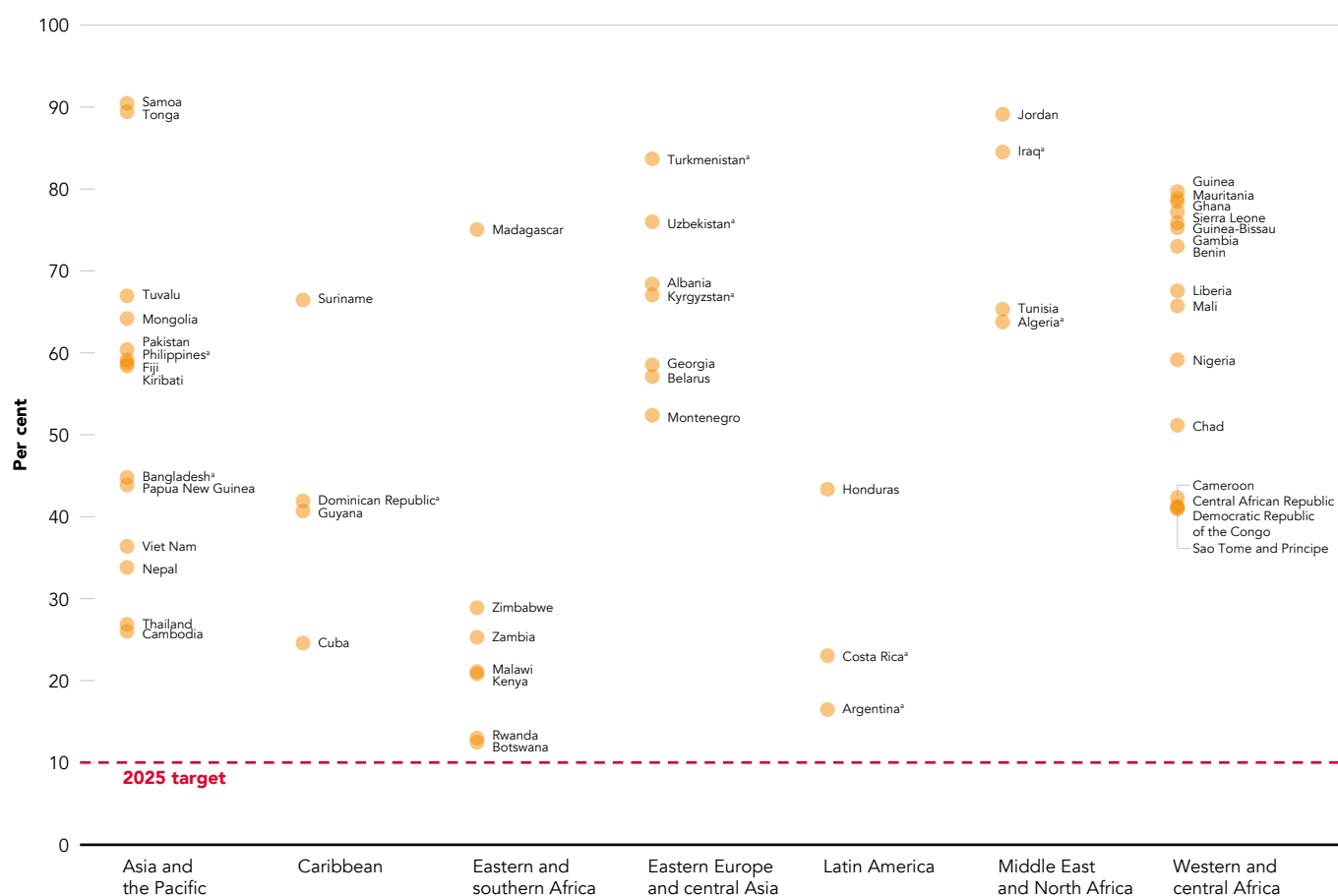


Sources: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017–2022 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>), supplemented by additional sources (see references in regional factsheets).

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of countries lack mechanisms for people living with HIV and people from key populations to report abuse and discrimination and seek redress by 2025	Countries with mechanisms in place to record and address HIV-related discrimination cases, 2017–2022 Source: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2022	In 2022, 107 countries (61%) had mechanisms established by either the government or community or nongovernmental organizations to assist people to complain and seek redress for discrimination based on perceived HIV status or belonging to any key population Ninety-four countries (54%) have government-established mechanisms and 65 countries (37%) have mechanisms established by the community or nongovernmental organizations for reporting instances of discrimination and seeking redress
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of people living with HIV and people from key populations lack access to legal services by 2025	Countries with mechanisms in place for accessing affordable legal services, 2017–2023 Source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2022	In 2018–2022, 41% of countries (containing approximately 78% of all people living with HIV in 2021) reported having mechanisms in place for people living with HIV or people from key populations to access legal services

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: more than 90% of people living with HIV who experienced rights abuses have sought redress by 2025	Percentage of people living with HIV who have experienced rights abuses in the past 12 months who have sought redress, countries with available data, 2020–2023 Source: People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys, 2020–2022	In 12 of 13 countries with available data from People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys conducted in 2020–2023, less than 50% of people living with HIV who experienced rights abuses in the past 12 months sought redress In eight countries, less than one in four people living with HIV sought redress
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of the general population reports discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by 2026	Percentage of people aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, countries with available data, 2018–2022 Source: population-based surveys, 2018–2022	Across 54 countries with recent survey data, a median of 58.6% of people reported discriminatory attitudes—this level is nearly six times higher than the 2025 global target In 32 of the 54 countries, more than 50% of people reported discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (Figure A1.5) In 13 of the 54 countries, more than 75% of people reported discriminatory attitudes

Figure A1.5 Percentage of men and women aged 15–49 years with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, countries with available data, 2018–2022



Note: discriminatory attitudes are measured through “No” responses to either of two questions: (1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew this person had HIV?; and (2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV-negative?
*Data are for women only. Source: Population-based surveys, 2018–2022.

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of people living with HIV report internalized stigma by 2025	Percentage of people living with HIV who report internalized stigma, countries with available data, 2020–2023 Source: People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys, 2020–2023	The prevalence of internalized stigma among people living with HIV (feeling ashamed of living with HIV) remains high in many countries In all 18 countries with pertinent information from People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys in 2020–2023, the percentage of people living with HIV who reported internalized stigma exceeded the 10% target for 2025 In four of 18 countries, more than half of people living with HIV surveyed reported internalized stigma
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of people from key populations report experiencing stigma and discrimination by 2025	Stigma and discrimination experienced by people from key populations, 2022 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/) Avoidance of health care among people from key populations because of stigma and discrimination, 2022 Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/)	A median of 15% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (12 reporting countries) and 22% of sex workers (11 reporting countries) say they have experienced stigma and discrimination in the past six months. A median of 30% of people who inject drugs (five reporting countries) and 72% of transgender people (five reporting countries) report similar experiences Across key populations, at least 33% of countries with recent survey data reported that more than 10% of respondents avoid accessing health care due to stigma and discrimination; this is particularly concerning among sex workers (29 reporting countries), people who inject drugs (14 reporting countries) and transgender people (12 reporting countries), where more than half of the reporting countries stated it was the case (see factsheets on key populations)
Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of people living with HIV experience stigma and discrimination in health-care and community settings by 2027	Percentage of people living with HIV who experienced stigma and discrimination in health-care and community settings, countries with available data, 2020–2023 Source: People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys, 2020–2023	According to People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys in 2020–2023, more than 10% of people living with HIV experienced stigma and discrimination in community settings in 12 of 17 countries with available data and in health-care settings in 10 of 12 countries (see societal enablers factsheet)

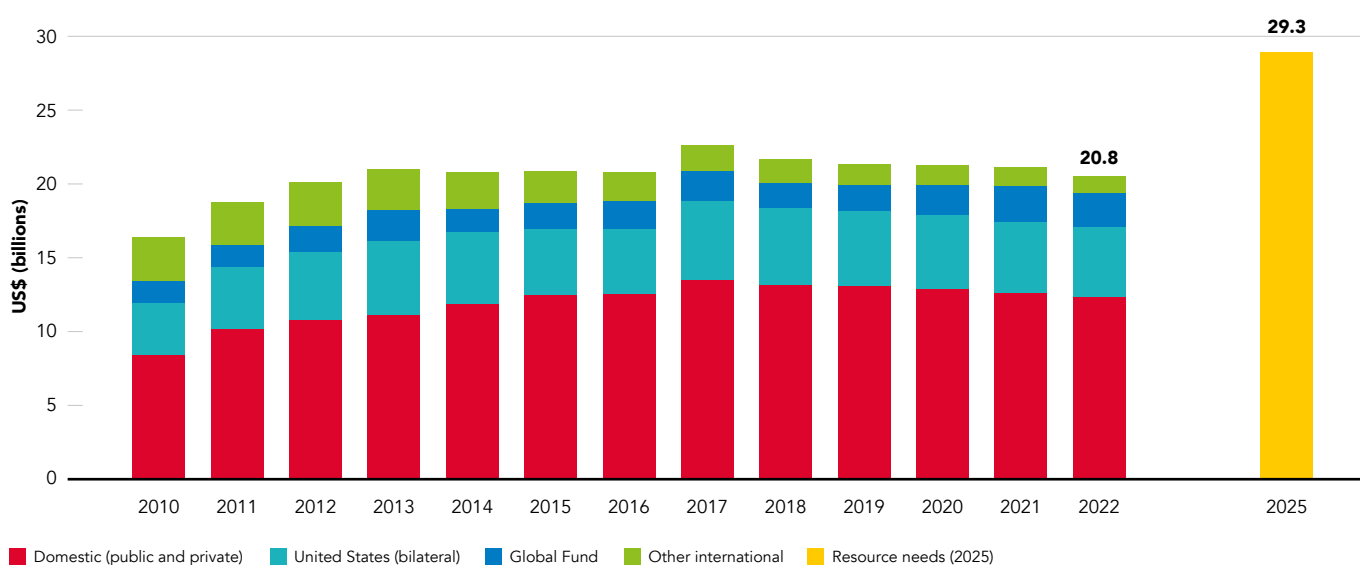
Universal health coverage and integration

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Invest in robust, resilient, equitable and publicly funded systems for health and social protection that provide 90% of people living with, at risk of or affected by HIV with people-centred and context-specific integrated services for HIV	See details on progress against this target in Chapter 3 (section “Integrated services can have an even better impact”)	
Ensure 90% of people in humanitarian settings have access to integrated HIV services	The lack of available data does not permit an up-to-date assessment of access to integrated HIV services among people in humanitarian settings	
Ensure that by 2025, 45% of people living with, at risk of or affected by HIV have access to social protection benefits	Estimated household prevalence of any external economic support in the past 12 months, by country and population group, 2015–2017 Source: PHIA surveys, 2015–2017	According to PHIA surveys across 12 high HIV burden countries in 2015–2018, only two populations in Eswatini (adolescent girls and young women, orphans and vulnerable children) and two populations in Namibia (female sex workers, women living with HIV) have at least 45% coverage of external economic support

Investments and resources

2025 TARGET	INDICATOR AND DATA SOURCE	CURRENT STATUS
Fully fund the HIV response by increasing annual HIV investments in low- and middle-income countries to US\$ 29 billion by 2025	Resource availability for HIV in low- and middle-income countries, 2022 Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html); Stover J, Glaubius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, et al. Modeling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. PLoS Med. 2021;18(10):e1003831	In 2022, US\$ 20.8 billion was available from all sources, 2.6% less than in 2011 and well below the US\$ 29.3 billion resource mobilization target for 2025 (Figure A1.6)

Figure A1.6 Resource availability for HIV in low- and middle-income countries by source of funding, 2010–2022 and 2025 target



Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, 2023 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>); Stover J, Glaubius R, Teng Y, Kelly S, et al. Modeling the epidemiological impact of the UNAIDS 2025 targets to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. PLoS Med. 2021;18(10):e1003831.
Note: the resource estimates are presented in constant 2019 US dollars. The countries included are those that were classified by the World Bank in 2020 as being low- or middle-income.