Latest HIV estimates and updates on HIV policies uptake, July 2022
1. Global and regional epidemic

2. Global and regional progress and cascade

3. WHO policy uptake and accountability
## Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>People living with HIV in 2021</th>
<th>People acquiring HIV in 2021</th>
<th>People dying from HIV-related causes in 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>38.4 million [33.9–43.8 million]</td>
<td>1.5 million [1.1–2.0 million]</td>
<td>650 000 [510 000–860 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adults (15+ years)</strong></td>
<td>36.7 million [32.3–41.9 million]</td>
<td>1.3 million [990 000–1.8 million]</td>
<td>560 000 [430 000–740 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women (15+ years)</strong></td>
<td>19.7 million [17.6–22.4 million]</td>
<td>640 000 [480 000–870 000]</td>
<td>240 000 [180 000–320 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men (15+ years)</strong></td>
<td>16.9 million [14.6–19.7 million]</td>
<td>680 000 [500 000–920 000]</td>
<td>320 000 [250 000–430 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children (&lt;15 years)</strong></td>
<td>1.7 million [1.3–2.1 million]</td>
<td>160 000 [110 000–230 000]</td>
<td>98 000 [67 000–140 000]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2021

- 38.4 million people living with HIV (33.9–43.8 million)
- 1.5 million people acquiring HIV (1.1–2.0 million)
- 650,000 HIV-related deaths (510,000–860,000)

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Global HIV epidemic – people living with HIV

2021
Globally
38.4 million
People living with HIV

+24%
Relative to 2010

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Global HIV epidemic – incidence and mortality since 2010

2021
Globally
38.4 million
People living with HIV

- 32%
New infections annually relative to 2010

- 52%
Deaths annually relative to 2010

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Global HIV epidemic – incidence and mortality since 2000

2021
Globally
38.4 million
People living with HIV

- 49%
New infections annually relative to 2000

- 61%
Deaths annually relative to 2000

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Decline in number of people acquiring HIV and HIV-related deaths globally over time

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
People living with HIV by WHO region, 2021

38.4 million people living with HIV globally

Africa: 25.6 million
South-East Asia: 3.8 million
Europe: 2.8 million
Eastern Mediterranean: 430,000
Western Pacific: 1.9 million

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates
Updated: July 2022
Summary of global and WHO regional HIV epidemic, 2021

**GLOBAL**
- Number of people acquiring HIV: 1,500,000
  - [1,100,000-2,000,000]
- Number of people dying from HIV-related causes: 550,000
  - [510,000-600,000]

**REGION OF THE AMERICAS**
- Number of people acquiring HIV: 160,000
  - [110,000-210,000]
- Number of people dying from HIV-related causes: 43,000
  - [28,000-58,000]

**EUROPEAN REGION**
- Number of people acquiring HIV: 140,000
  - [100,000-210,000]
- Number of people dying from HIV-related causes: 49,000
  - [39,000-60,000]

**WESTERN PACIFIC REGION**
- Number of people acquiring HIV: 120,000
  - [83,000-160,000]
- Number of people dying from HIV-related causes: 42,000
  - [24,000-64,000]

**AFRICAN REGION**
- Number of people acquiring HIV: 340,000
  - [300,000-587,000]
- Number of people dying from HIV-related causes: 190,000
  - [140,000-280,000]

**EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN REGION**
- Number of people acquiring HIV: 42,000
  - [35,000-67,000]
- Number of people dying from HIV-related causes: 10,000
  - [6,000-28,000]

**SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION**
- Number of people acquiring HIV: 95,000
  - [82,000-160,000]
- Number of people dying from HIV-related causes: 95,000
  - [82,000-120,000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Summary of regional HIV epidemic

2021
WHO African Region
25.6 million People living with HIV

- 44%
New infections annually relative to 2010

- 55%
Deaths annually relative to 2010

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Summary of regional HIV epidemic

2021
WHO Region of the Americas
3.8 million People living with HIV

- 4% New infections annually relative to 2010
- 34% Deaths annually relative to 2010

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Summary of regional HIV epidemic

2021
WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

430,000 People living with HIV

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Summary of regional HIV epidemic

2021
WHO European Region

2.8 million
People living with HIV

+ 32%
New infections annually relative to 2010

+ 24%
Deaths annually relative to 2010

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
WHO South-East Asian Region

3.8 million People living with HIV

- 46% New infections annually relative to 2010
- 63% Deaths annually relative to 2010

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Summary of regional HIV epidemic

2021
WHO Western Pacific Region
1.9 million People living with HIV

- New infections annually relative to 2010: + 13%
- Deaths annually relative to 2010: - 38%

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
## New HIV infections by WHO region, 2020–2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>Number of people acquiring HIV 2020</th>
<th>Number of people acquiring HIV 2021</th>
<th>New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population) 2020</th>
<th>New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population) 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>920 000</td>
<td>860 000</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[710 000–1 300 000]</td>
<td>[660 000–1 200 000]</td>
<td>[0.66–1.18]</td>
<td>[0.6–1.07]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>160 000</td>
<td>160 000</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[110 000–210 000]</td>
<td>[110 000–210 000]</td>
<td>[0.11–0.21]</td>
<td>[0.11–0.21]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>110 000</td>
<td>110 000</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[83 000–160 000]</td>
<td>[82 000–160 000]</td>
<td>[0.04–0.08]</td>
<td>[0.04–0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>180 000</td>
<td>180 000</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[150 000–210 000]</td>
<td>[150 000–210 000]</td>
<td>[0.16–0.23]</td>
<td>[0.16–0.23]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>42 000</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[34 000–63 000]</td>
<td>[36 000–67 000]</td>
<td>[0.05–0.09]</td>
<td>[0.05–0.1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[80 000–150 000]</td>
<td>[83 000–160 000]</td>
<td>[0.04–0.08]</td>
<td>[0.04–0.08]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td><strong>1 500 000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 500 000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.19</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[1 200 000–2 000 000]</td>
<td>[1 100 000–2 000 000]</td>
<td>[0.15–0.27]</td>
<td>[0.15–0.26]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
### HIV-related deaths by WHO region, 2020–2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>Number of HIV-related deaths 2020</th>
<th>Number of HIV-related deaths 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>450 000</td>
<td>420 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[370 000–570 000]</td>
<td>[340 000–530 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>46 000</td>
<td>43 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[31 000–63 000]</td>
<td>[28 000–58 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>84 000</td>
<td>86 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[61 000–120 000]</td>
<td>[62 000–120 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>49 000</td>
<td>49 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[39 000–60 000]</td>
<td>[39 000–60 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mediterranean</td>
<td>17 000</td>
<td>19 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[14 000–26 000]</td>
<td>[15 000–28 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Pacific</td>
<td>41 000</td>
<td>42 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[24 000–63 000]</td>
<td>[24 000–64 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>690 000</td>
<td>650 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[540 000–900 000]</td>
<td>[510 000–860 000]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Distribution of acquisition of new HIV infections by population, global, 2021

- **12%** Sex workers
- **30%** Remaining population
- **25%** Clients of sex workers and sex partners of other key populations
- **10%** People who inject drugs
- **21%** Gay men and other men who have sex with men
- **2%** Transgender women

Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2022
1. Global and regional epidemic

2. Global and regional progress and cascade

3. WHO policy uptake and accountability
Global trends in people acquiring HIV and people dying from HIV-related causes, 2010–2021 and projections to 2030

Progress required to reach key 2025 and 2030 global HIV targets

Epidemiological progress until the end of 2021

Projected impact of scaling up and achieving the 2025 GHSS targets

Projected impact of scaling up and achieving the 2030 GHSS targets

Progress towards 90–90–90 and 95–95–95 targets of the HIV service cascade, global, 2021

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2022

Updated: July 2022
Progress towards 90–90–90 targets of the HIV service cascade, by age group, 2021

Children (aged 0–14 years) living with HIV

- Children living with HIV who know their status: 59% (48–73%)
- Children living with HIV who are on treatment: 52% (42–65%)
- Children living with HIV who are virally suppressed: 41% (33–51%)

Gap to reaching the first 90: 520,000
Gap to reaching the first and second 90s: 460,000
Gap to reaching the three 90s: 530,000

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2022

Updated: July 2022
Progress towards 90–90–90 targets of the HIV service cascade, by age group, 2021

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2022
Progress towards 90–90–90 and 95–95–95 targets of the HIV service cascade, by WHO region, 2021

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
HIV service cascade, global, 2021

95-95-95 targets by 2030 (displayed here):
- 95 percent of people living with HIV know their status
- 95 percent of people living with HIV who know their status are receiving treatment
- 95 percent of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads

The denominator is the value from the previous bar in the last three bars. For example, 88% of people who were aware of their status were receiving ART.

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
HIV service cascade, global, 2021

95-95-95 targets by 2030:
- 95 percent of people living with HIV know their status
- 95 percent of people living with HIV who know their status are receiving treatment
- 95 percent of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads

This results in the targets of 90% of all HIV positive people on treatment and 86% of all HIV positive people achieving viral suppression (displayed here).

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

The denominator is “People living with HIV” in the last three bars.
Increase in people receiving antiretroviral therapy over time

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: December 2022
Global antiretroviral therapy coverage over time, 2000–2021

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
ART coverage by sex among adults, by WHO region, 2021

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission coverage over time, global, 2010–2021

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission coverage, by WHO region, 2021

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates

Updated: July 2022
Percentage of countries reporting disruptions in communicable disease (TB, HIV, hepatitis and malaria) services during the COVID-19 pandemic in Q4 2021

About half of countries report disruptions to HIV testing and prevention services, and hepatitis B & C diagnosis and treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>5-25% disrupted</th>
<th>26-50% disrupted</th>
<th>More than 50% disrupted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TB diagnosis and treatment (n=90)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV testing services (n=87)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B and C diagnosis and treatment (n=62)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevention services (n=82)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria surveillance (n=53)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecticide-treated-mosquito nets (n=45)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation of new ARV treatment (n=83)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (n=10)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria diagnosis and treatment (n=52)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor residual spraying (n=40)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuation of established ARV treatment (n=84)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Round 3 Global pulse survey on continuity of essential health services, Nov-Dec 2021 (reflecting situation during previous 6 months)
Perceptions of levels of disruption and recovery in communicable disease services during the COVID-19 pandemic in Q4 2021 as compared to Q1 2021

Despite partial signs of recovery since Q1 2021, substantial disruptions persist across all communicable disease services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Back to pre-pandemic levels</th>
<th>Still disrupted, better than Jan-March 2021</th>
<th>Still disrupted, no change from Jan-March 2021</th>
<th>Still disrupted, worse than Jan-March 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal malaria chemoprevention (n=9)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuation of established ARV treatment (n=80)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation of new ARV treatment (n=83)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevention services (n=82)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecticide-treated-mosquito nets (n=45)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria diagnosis and treatment (n=52)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B and C diagnosis and treatment (n=61)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor residual spraying (n=39)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria surveillance (n=53)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV testing services (n=86)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB diagnosis and treatment (n=90)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Updated: July 2022

Source: Round 3 Global pulse survey on continuity of essential health services, Nov-Dec 2021 (reflecting situation during previous 6 months)
1. Global and regional epidemic

2. Global and regional progress and cascade

3. WHO policy uptake and accountability
Service provision modalities included in the national policy on ART for adults, adolescents and children (n=122), 2019 and 2022

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2022
National policies on frequency of ART pick-up for people who are stable on ART, 2022

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2022
By July 2022, 98 countries adopted HIV self-testing policies in their national guidelines, with 52 countries routinely implemented the policy.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2022
Adoption of TDF+3TC (or FTC) + DTG as the preferred first-line antiretroviral combination for treatment initiation in national guidelines for adults and adolescents, July 2022

By July 2022, 108 countries (88%) adopting DTG as part of the preferred first-line antiretroviral therapy for adults and adolescents, an 80% increase from 60 countries in 2020 when data for this indicator was first collected.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2022
Adoption of DTG regimens as the preferred treatment option in national guidelines for all infants and children living with HIV, July 2022

By July 2022, DTG has been adopted as the preferred treatment initiation option for infants and children in 55% (60/110) of reporting countries, this represents a 71% increase from 2020, when adoption of DTG as the preferred treatment initiation option was reported by 35 countries.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2022
National policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring ART and implementation status among adults and adolescents living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries, July 2022

By July 2022, routine viral load monitoring for adults and adolescents has been implemented countrywide in 74% (91/123) of reporting low- and middle-income countries; of the remainder almost half (47%, 15/32) reported implementation in many (50–95%) treatment sites.

Source: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2022
By July 2022, 71% of all reporting countries have national plans for elimination of vertical transmission of both HIV and syphilis (84/119), the majority of which are integrated, while a further 20% have a plan for the elimination of vertical transmission of either HIV (12 countries) or syphilis (12 countries).