



World Health
Organization






HIV estimates, July 2025

Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes, Strategic Information Analysis & Use
(HHS/SIA)

1. Global and regional epidemic

2. Global and regional progress and cascades

Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2024

	People living with HIV	People acquiring HIV	People dying from HIV-related causes
 Total	40.8 million [37.0–45.6 million]	1.3 million [1.0–1.7 million]	630 000 [490 000–820 000]
 Adults (15+ years)	39.4 million [35.7–44.0 million]	1.2 million [950 000–1.5 million]	550 000 [430 000–720 000]
 Women (15+ years)	21.0 million [19.0–23.5 million]	530 000 [410 000–710 000]	240 000 [180 000–320 000]
 Men (15+ years)	18.5 million [16.5–20.7 million]	650 000 [530 000–830 000]	320 000 [240 000–410 000]
 Children (<15 years)	1.4 million [1.1–1.8 million]	120 000 [82 000–170 000]	75 000 [50 000–110 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2023 and 2024

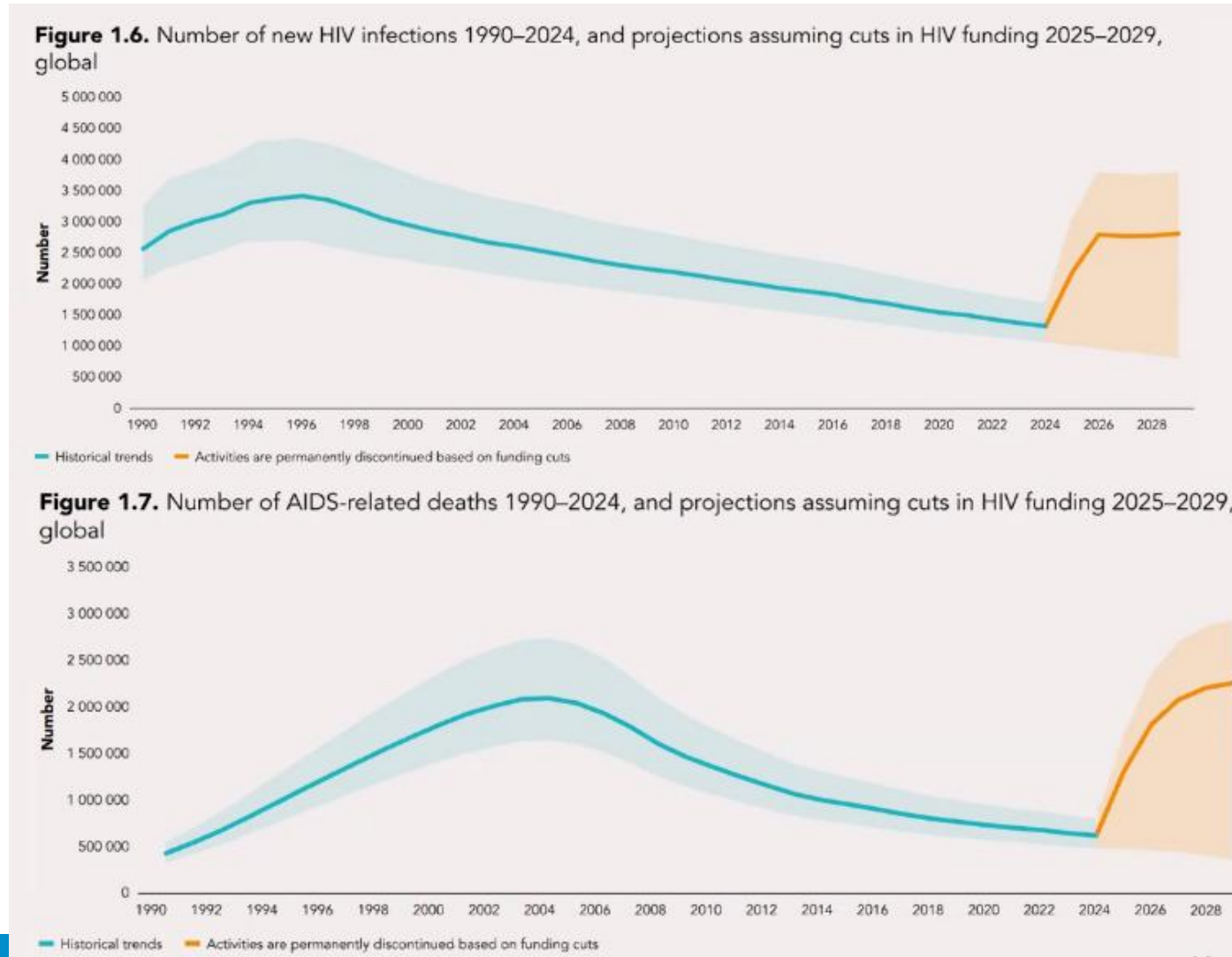
	2023	2024
People living with HIV	40.4 million	40.8 million
People acquiring HIV	1.4 million	1.3 million
HIV-related deaths	650 000	630 000
People on ART	30.3 million	31.6 million

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Cuts to foreign assistance could undo decades of progress

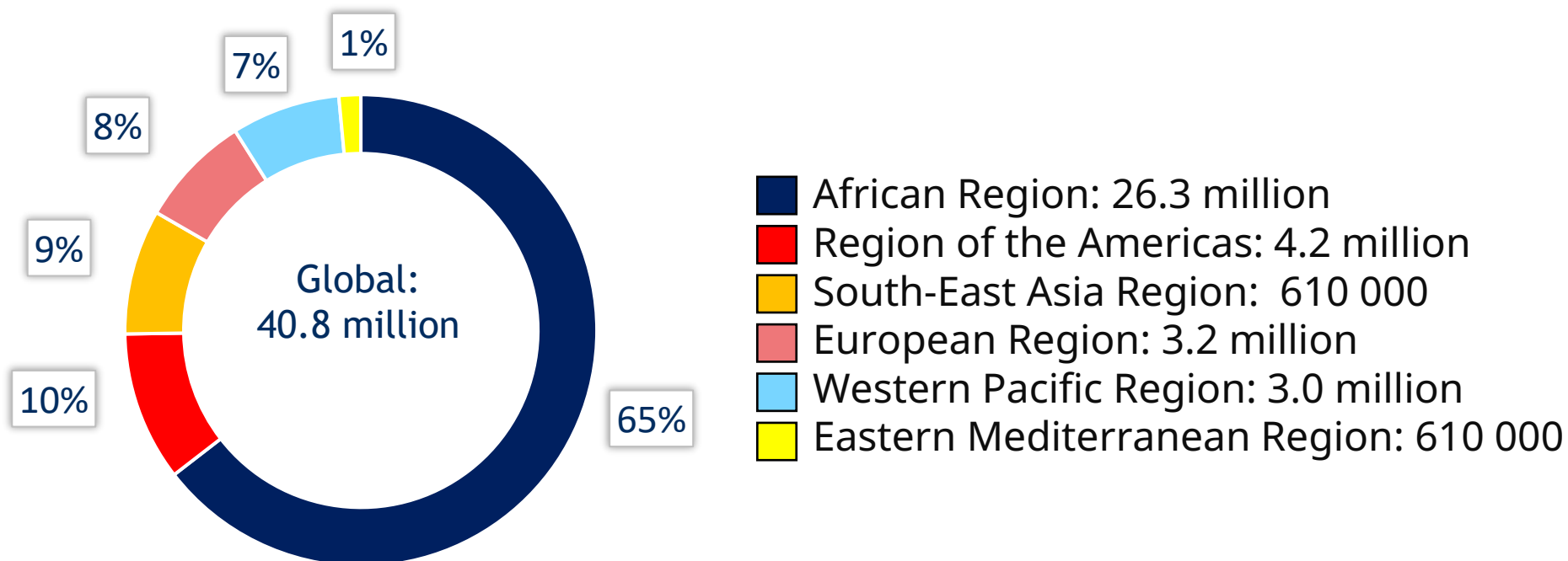
Potentially more than 4 million additional HIV-related deaths and more than 6 million additional new infections in the period 2025–2029

Source: AIDS, crisis and the power to transform: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2025. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 2025.



Distribution of people living with HIV, by WHO region, 2024

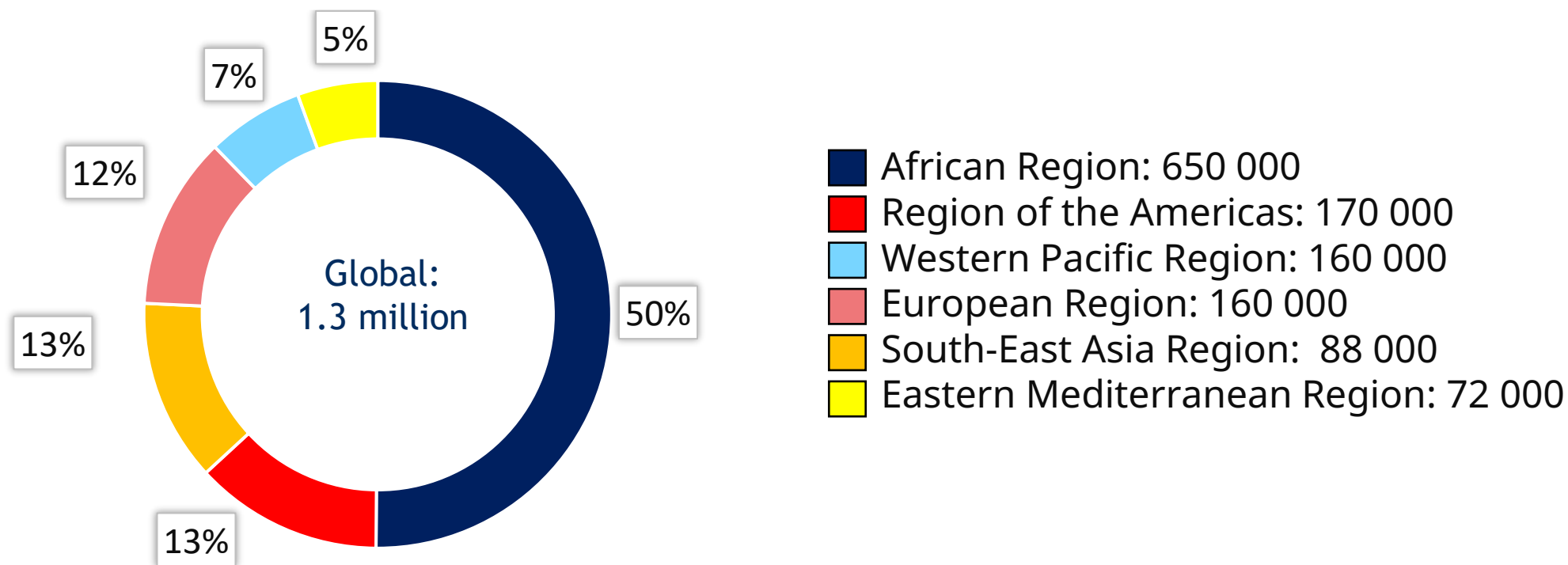
65% of people living with HIV are in the WHO African Region



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

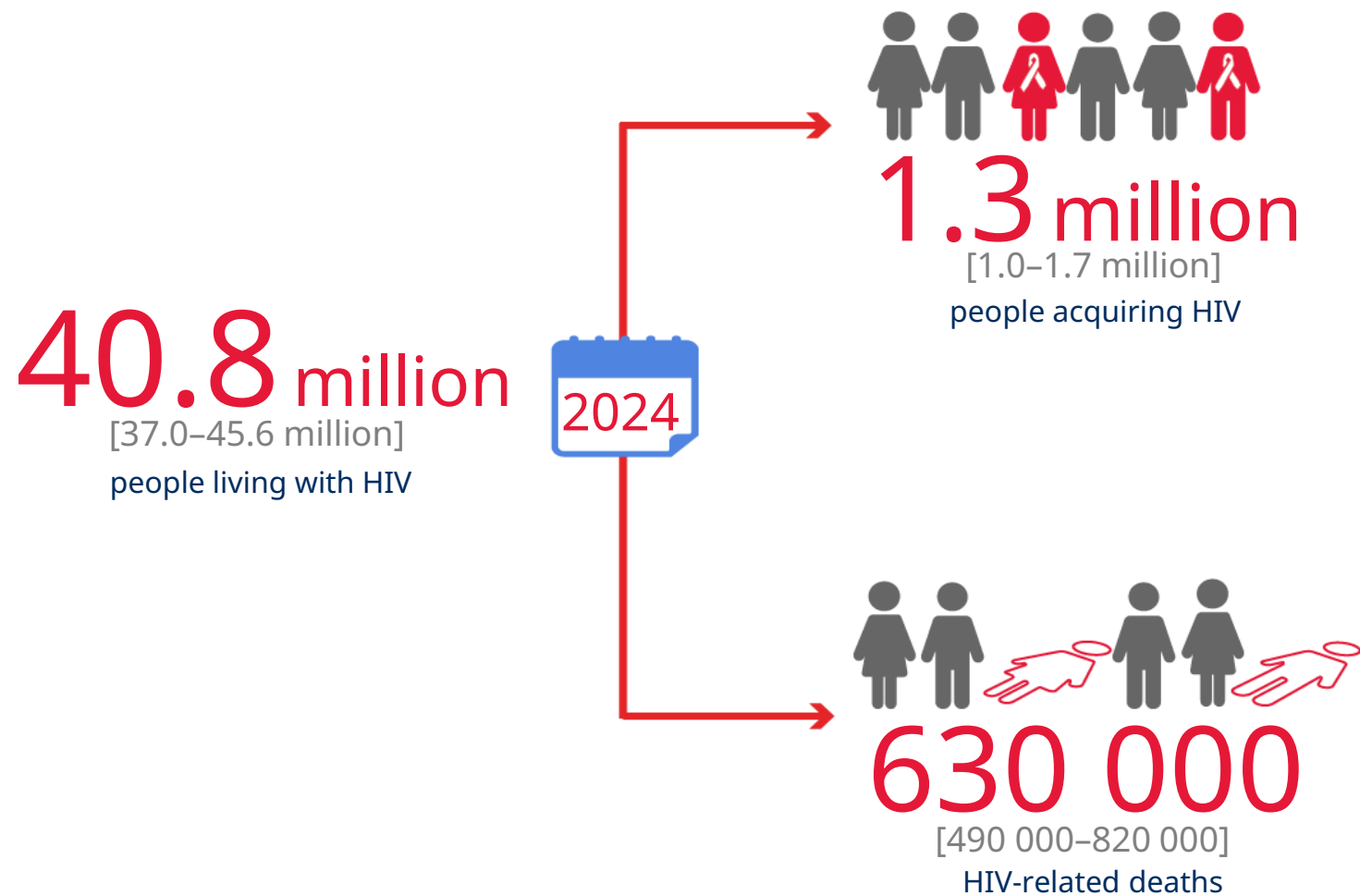
Distribution of new infections, by WHO region, 2024

50% of new HIV infections are in the WHO African Region



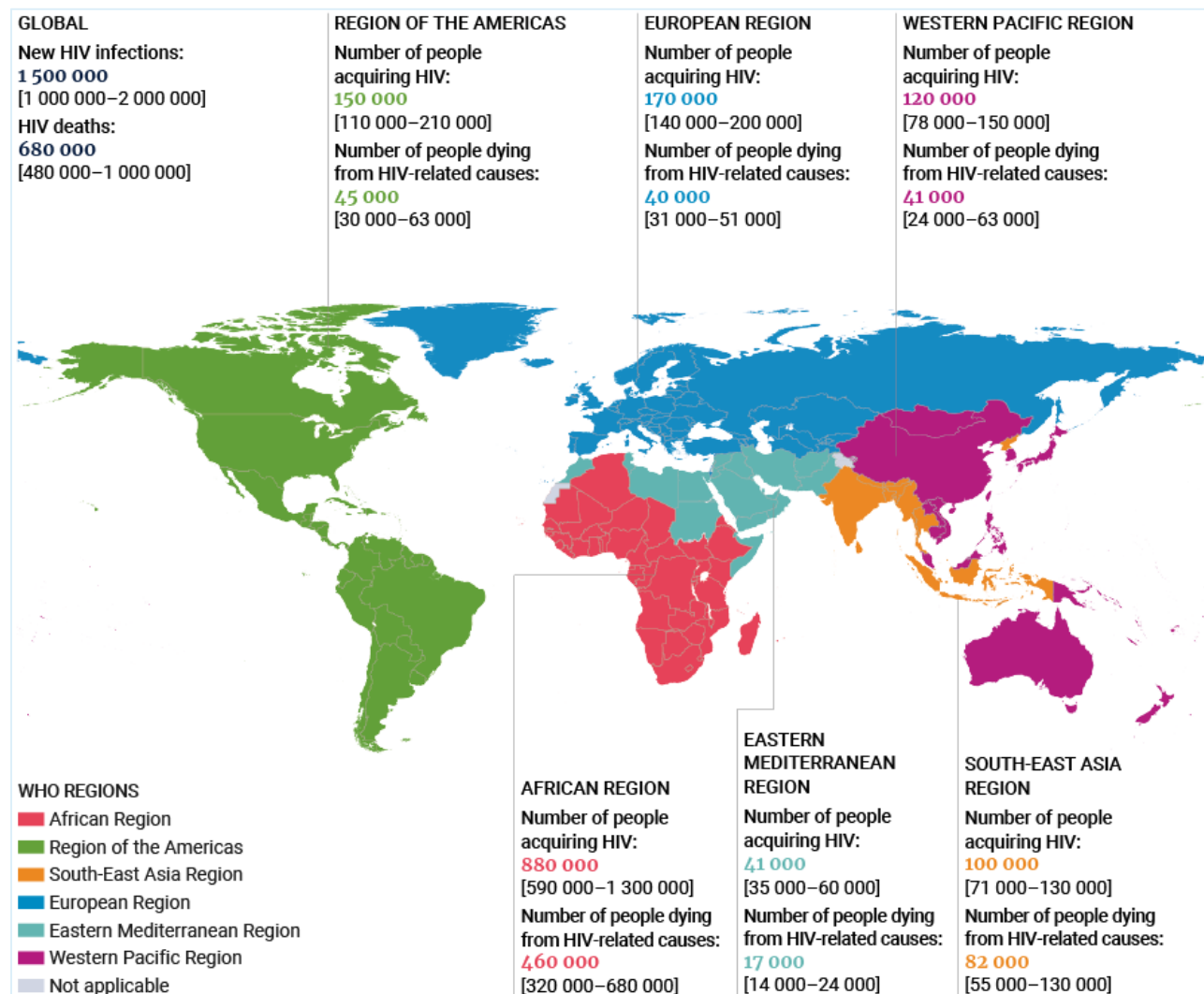
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2024



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the global and WHO regional HIV epidemic, 2024



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Global HIV epidemic – people living with HIV

2024

Globally

40.8 million

People living with HIV



+27%

compared with 2010

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Global HIV epidemic – incidence and mortality since 2010

2024
Globally

40.8 million

People living with HIV



–40%

New HIV infections
annually compared with 2010



–54%

HIV-related deaths
annually compared with 2010



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the regional HIV epidemic

2024

WHO African Region

26.3 million

People living with HIV



– 56%

New HIV infections
annually compared with 2010



– 59%

HIV-related deaths
annually compared with 2010



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the regional HIV epidemic

2024
WHO Region
of the Americas
4.2 million
People living with HIV



+ 1%

New HIV infections
annually compared with 2010



- 41%

HIV-related deaths
annually compared with 2010



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the regional HIV epidemic

2024

WHO Eastern
Mediterranean
Region

610 000

People living with HIV



+ 131%

New HIV infections
annually compared with 2010



+ 88%

HIV-related deaths
annually compared with 2010



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the regional HIV epidemic

2024
WHO European
Region
3.2 million
People living with HIV



+ 5%

New HIV infections
annually compared with 2010



+ 37%

HIV-related deaths
annually compared with 2010



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the regional HIV epidemic

2024
WHO South-East
Asian Region
3.5 million
People living with HIV



– **47%**

New HIV infections
annually compared with 2010



– **77%**

HIV-related deaths
annually compared with 2010



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Summary of the regional HIV epidemic

2024
WHO Western
Pacific Region
3.0 million
People living with HIV



– 7%

New HIV infections
annually compared with 2010



– 8%

HIV-related deaths
annually compared with 2010



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

New HIV infections by WHO region, 2020–2024

WHO region	Number of people acquiring HIV 2020	Number of people acquiring HIV 2024	New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population) 2020	New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population) 2024
Africa	860 000 [660 000–1 100 000]	650 000 [500 000–870 000]	0.77 [0.59–1.0]	0.53 [0.4–0.71]
Americas	180 000 [150 000–230 000]	170 000 [130 000–220 000]	0.18 [0.14–0.23]	0.16 [0.13–0.21]
South-East Asia	110 000 [76 000–160 000]	88 000 [63 000–130 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
Europe	160 000 [130 000–180 000]	160 000 [130 000–180 000]	0.17 [0.14–0.19]	0.17 [0.14–0.19]
Eastern Mediterranean	52 000 [42 000–73 000]	72 000 [59 000–100 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.12]
Western Pacific	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
Global	1 500 000 [1 200 000–1 900 000]	1 300 000 [1 000 000–1 700 000]	0.2 [0.16–0.25]	0.16 [0.13–0.21]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

HIV-related deaths by WHO region, 2020–2024

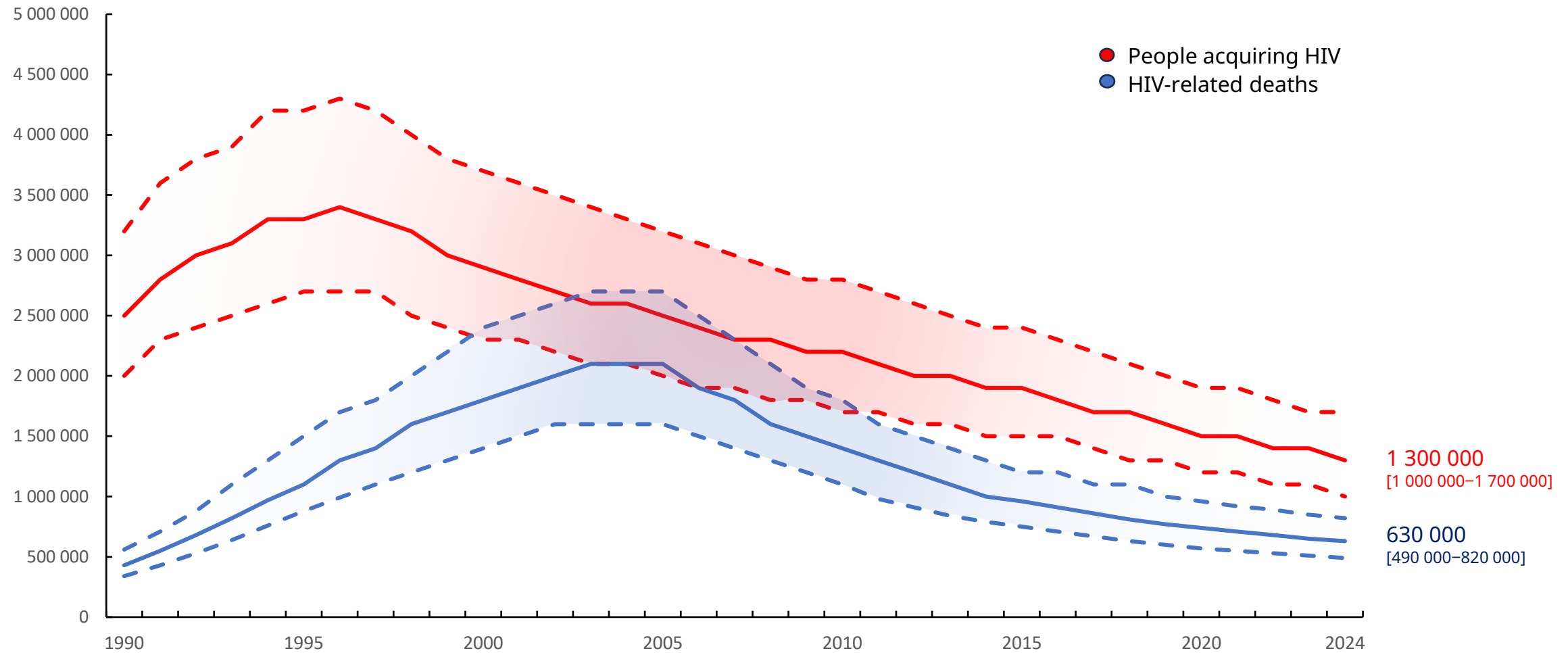
WHO region	Number of HIV-related deaths 2020	Number of HIV-related deaths 2024
Africa	490 000 [390 000–630 000]	380 000 [310 000–490 000]
Americas	41 000 [30 000–55 000]	38 000 [28 000–50 000]
South-East Asia	70 000 [45 000–110 000]	50 000 [32 000–76 000]
Europe	36 000 [28 000–44 000]	51 000 [39 000–62 000]
Eastern Mediterranean	20 000 [16 000–27 000]	23 000 [18 000–31 000]
Western Pacific	80 000 [64 000–98 000]	83 000 [66 000–100 000]
Global	740 000 [570 000–960 000]	630 000 [490 000–820 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

1. Global and regional epidemic

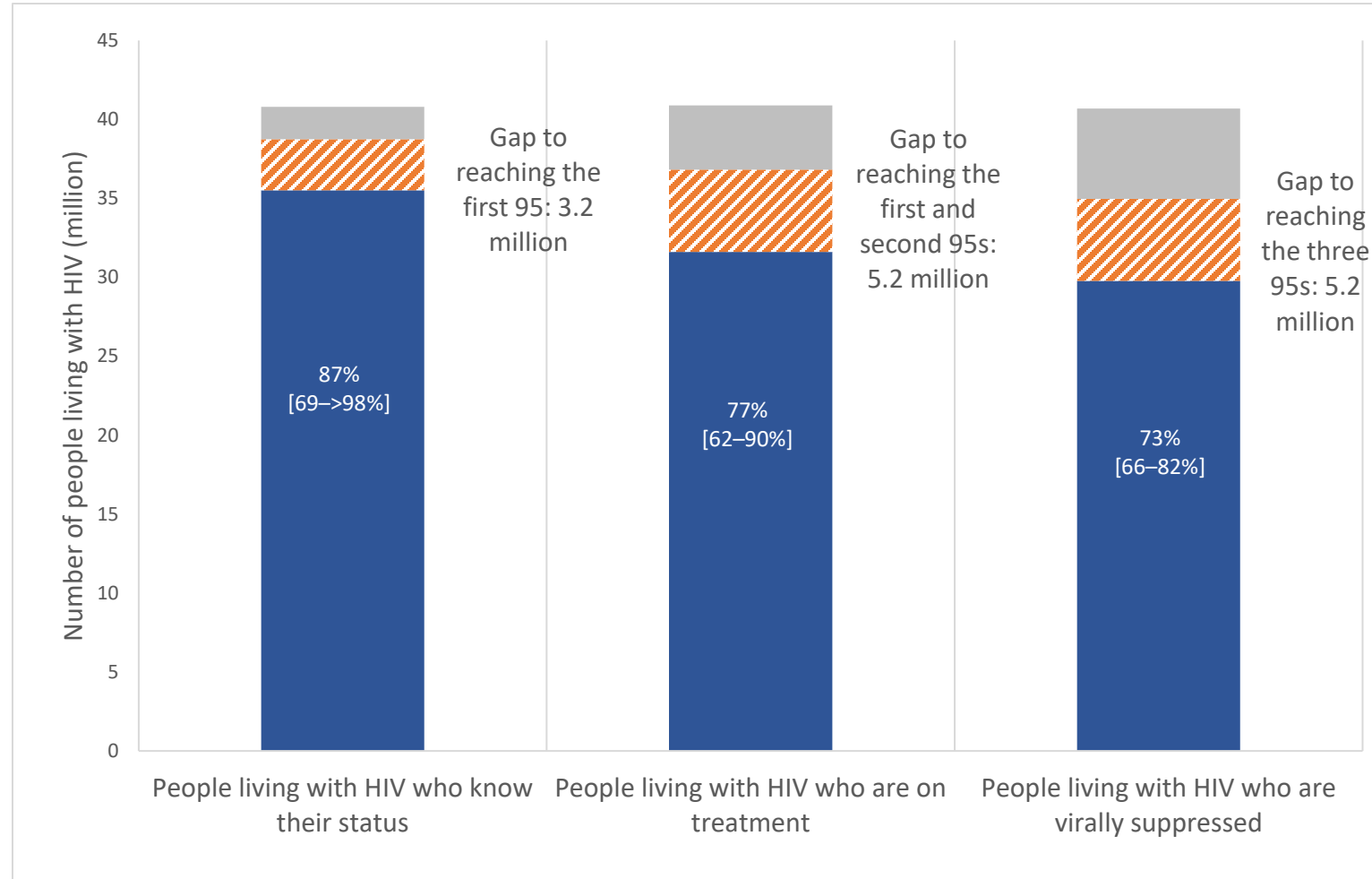
2. Global and regional progress and cascades

Decline in number of people acquiring HIV and HIV-related deaths, globally, 1990–2024



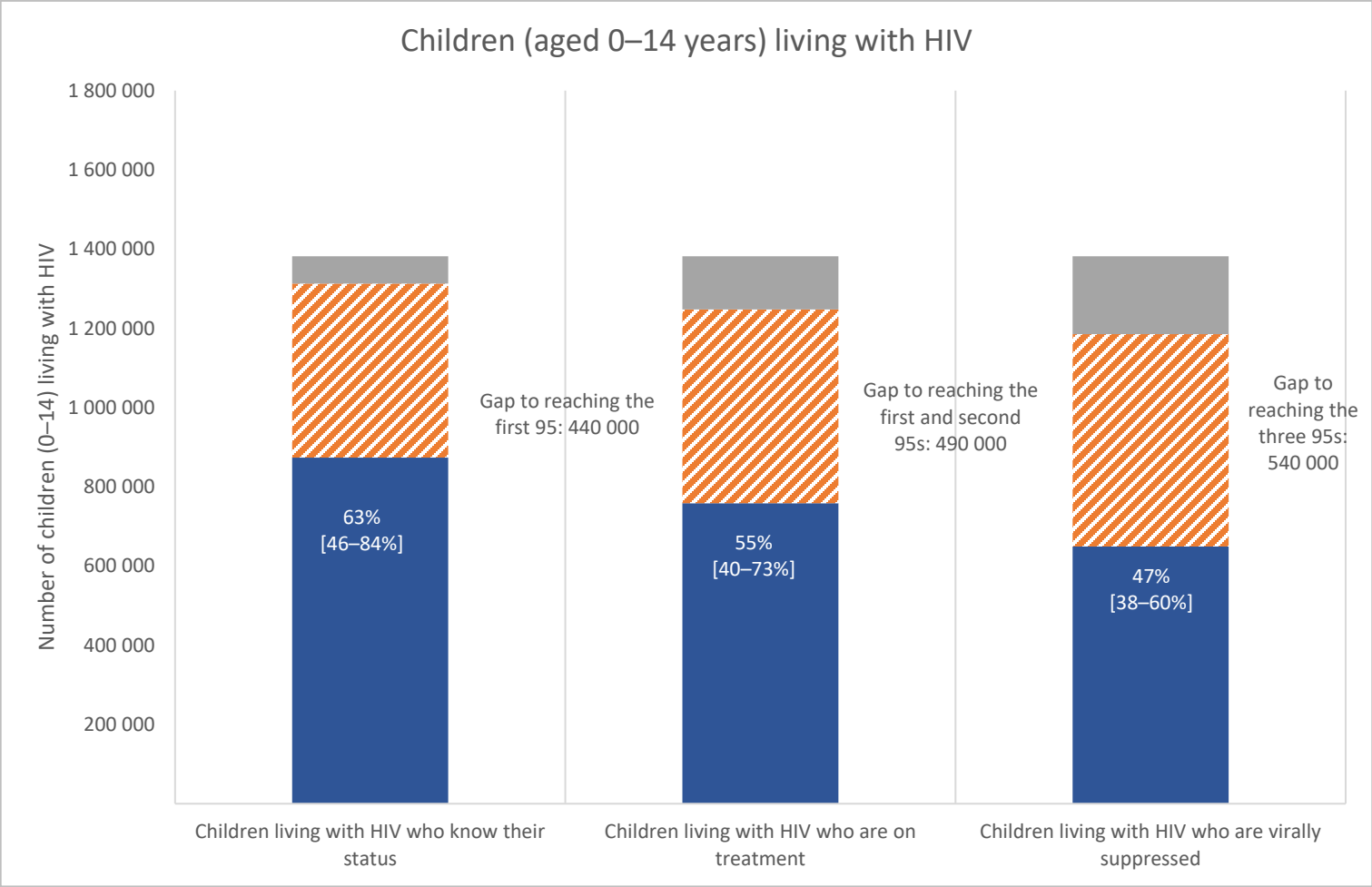
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards HIV testing and treatment cascades targets, global, 2024



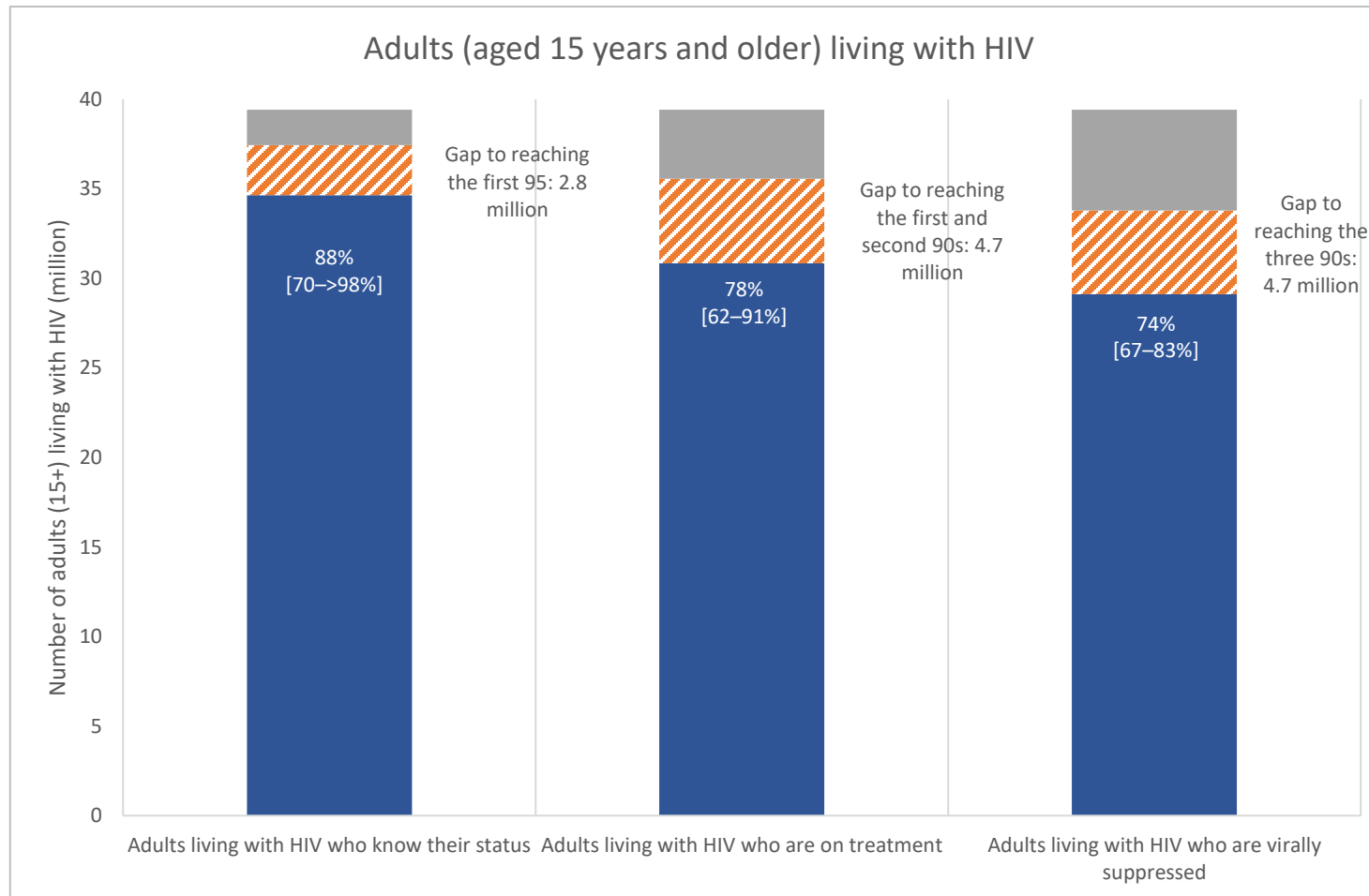
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards HIV testing and treatment cascades targets, by age group, 2024



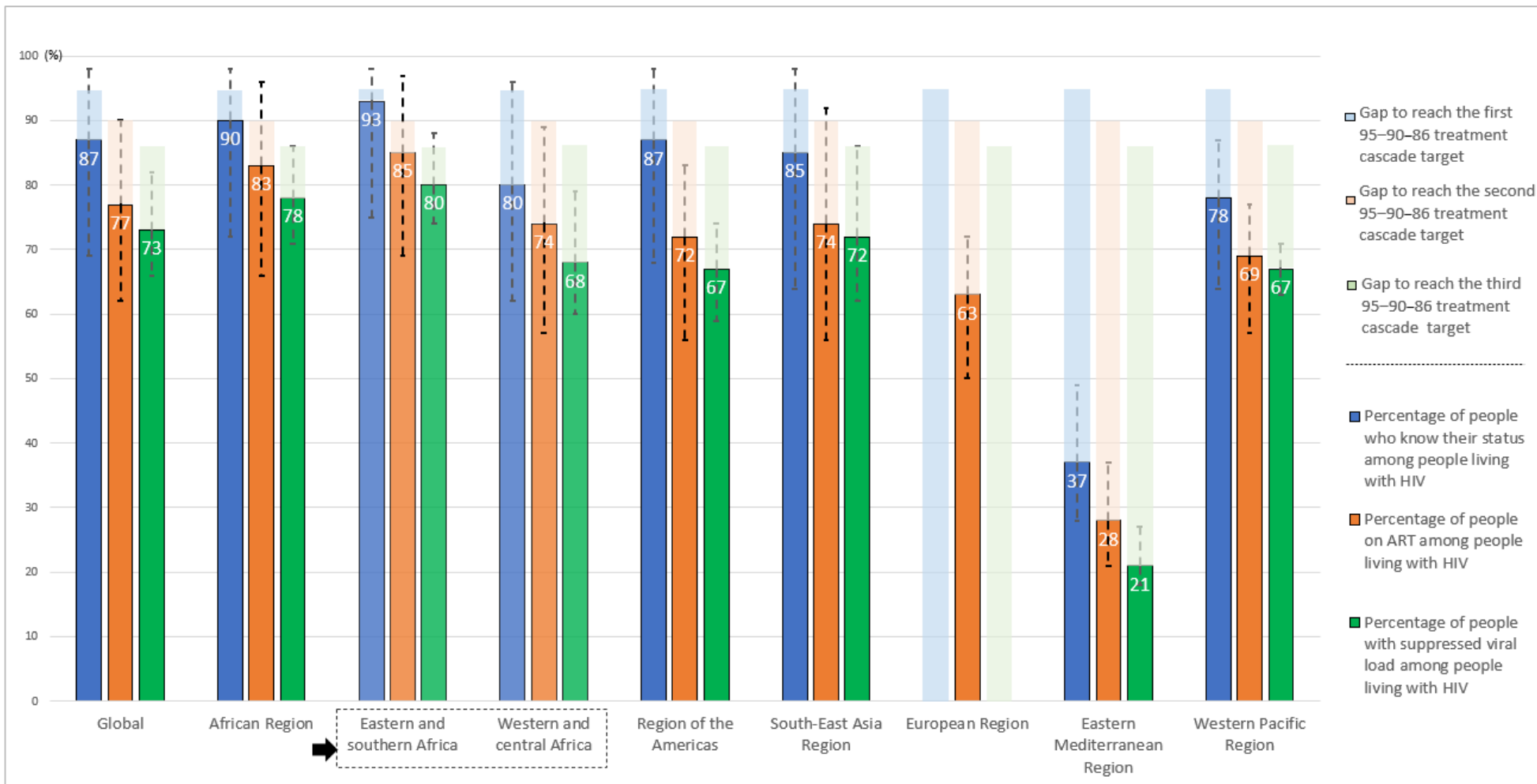
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards HIV testing and treatment cascades targets, by age group, 2024



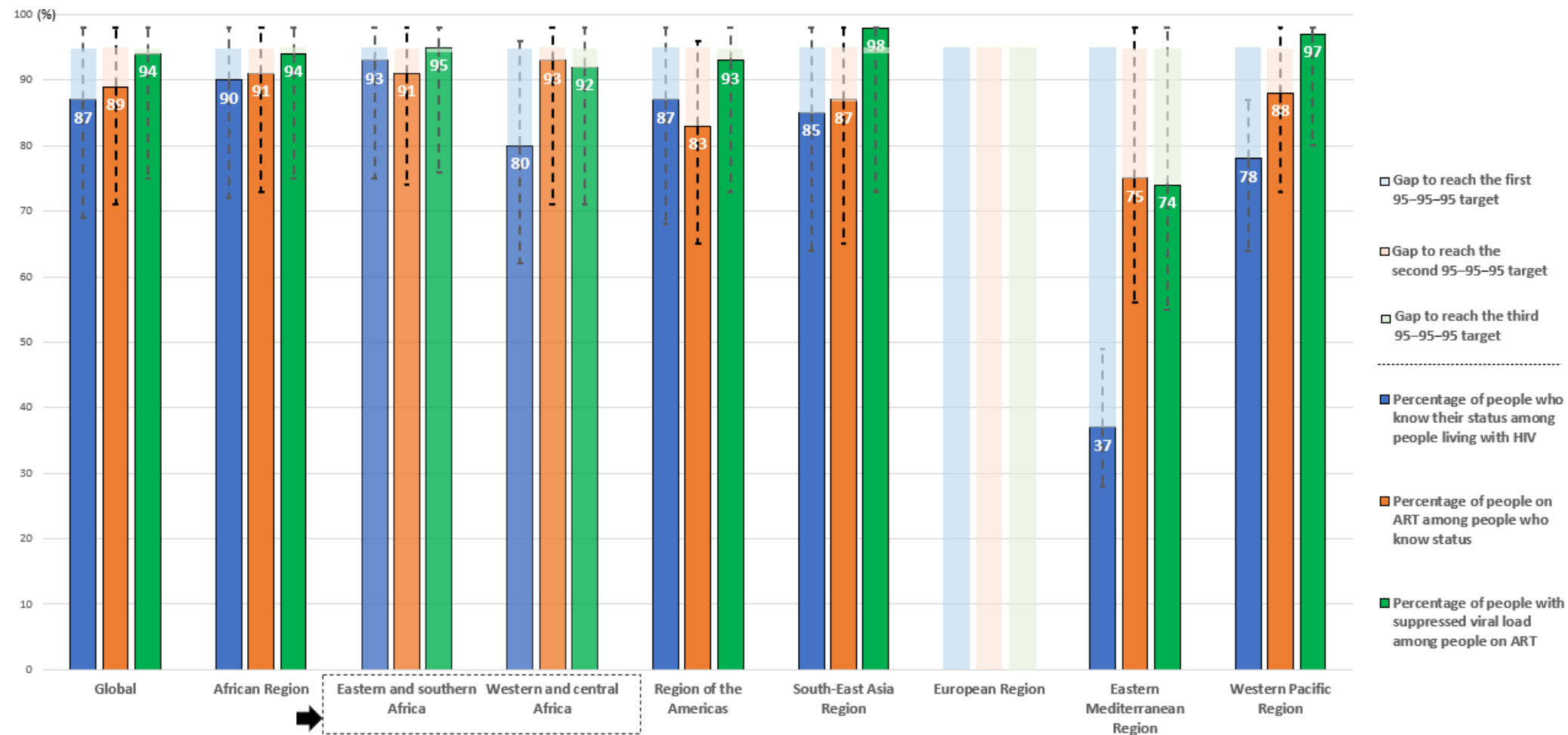
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards HIV testing and treatment cascade targets, by WHO region, 2024



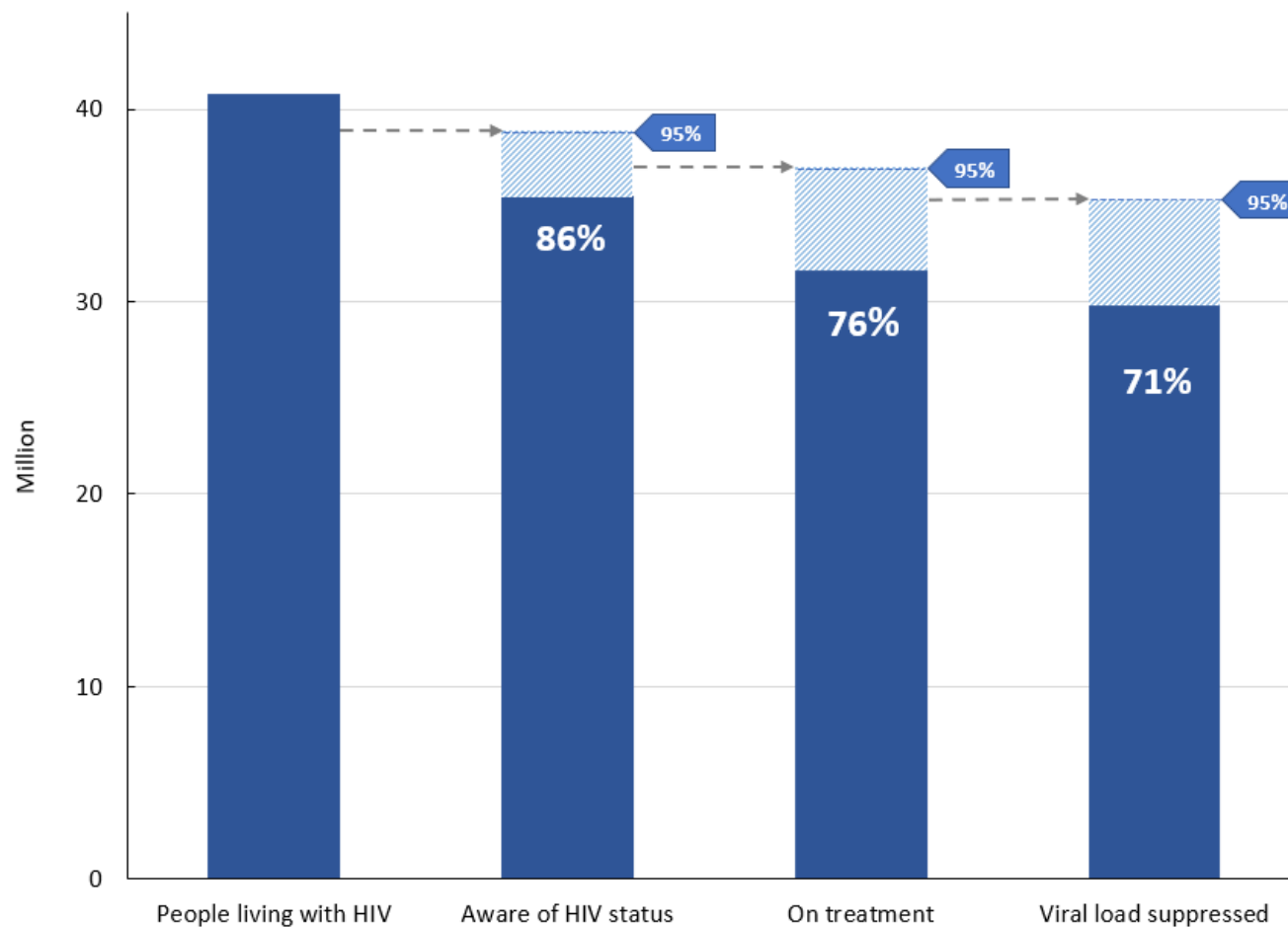
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards 95-95-95 targets, by WHO region, 2024



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards HIV testing and treatment cascade targets, global, 2024



95-95-95 targets by 2030:

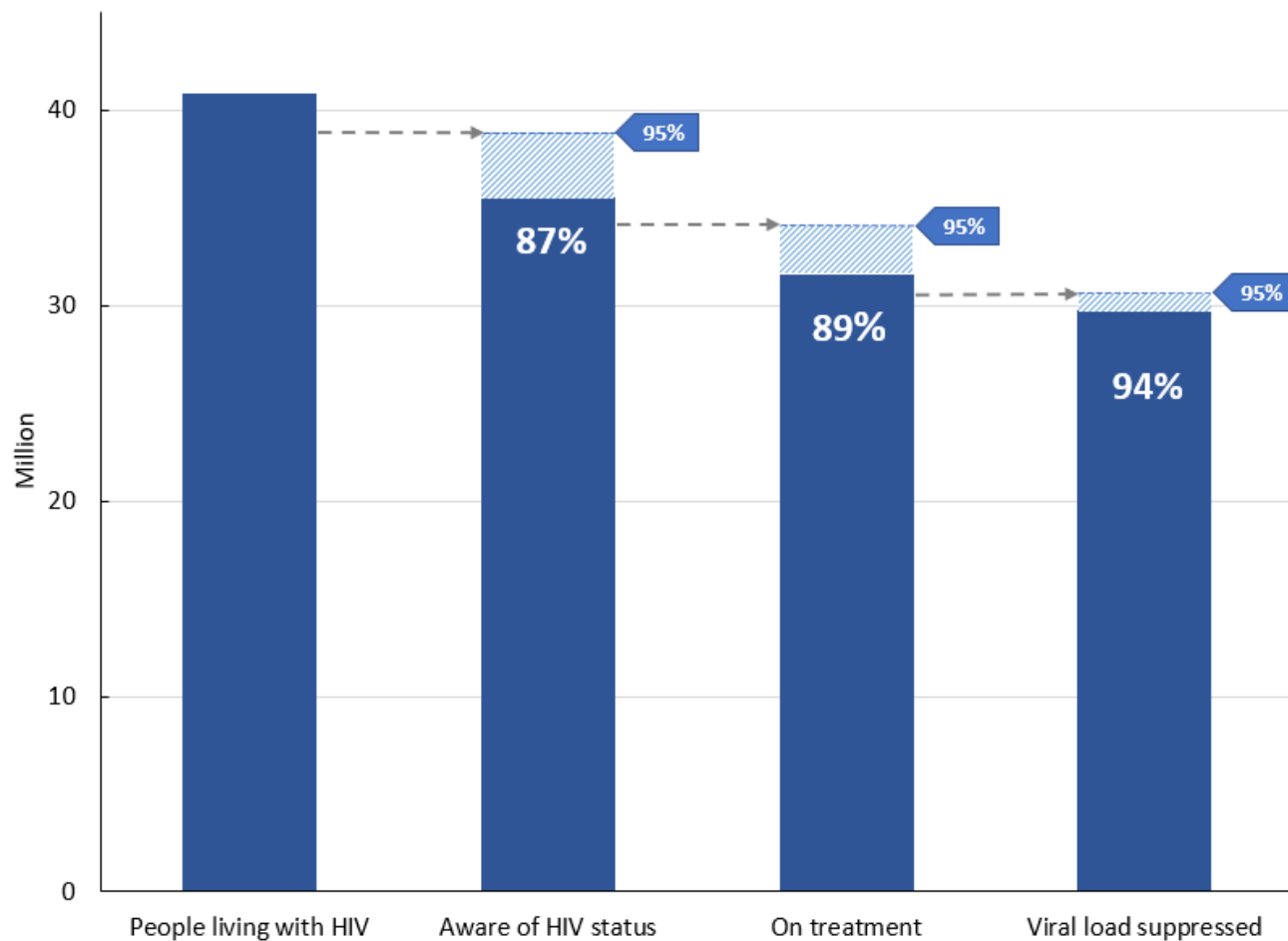
- 95 percent of people living with HIV know their status
- 95 percent of people living with HIV who know their status are receiving treatment
- 95 percent of people on treatment have suppressed viral loads

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).

The denominator is "People living with HIV" in the last three bars.

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards 95-95-95 targets, global, 2024



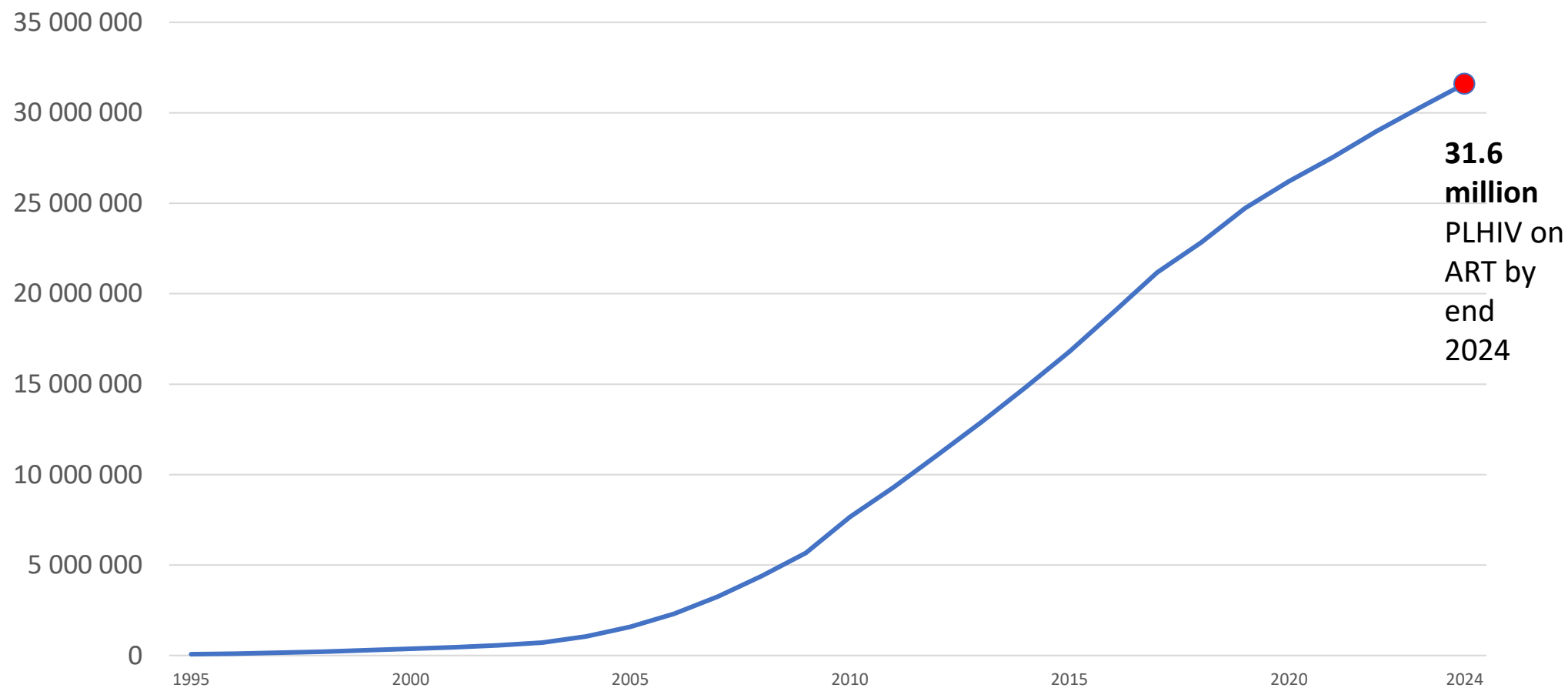
95-95-95 targets by 2030 (displayed here):

- 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, 89% of people who were aware of their status were receiving ART.

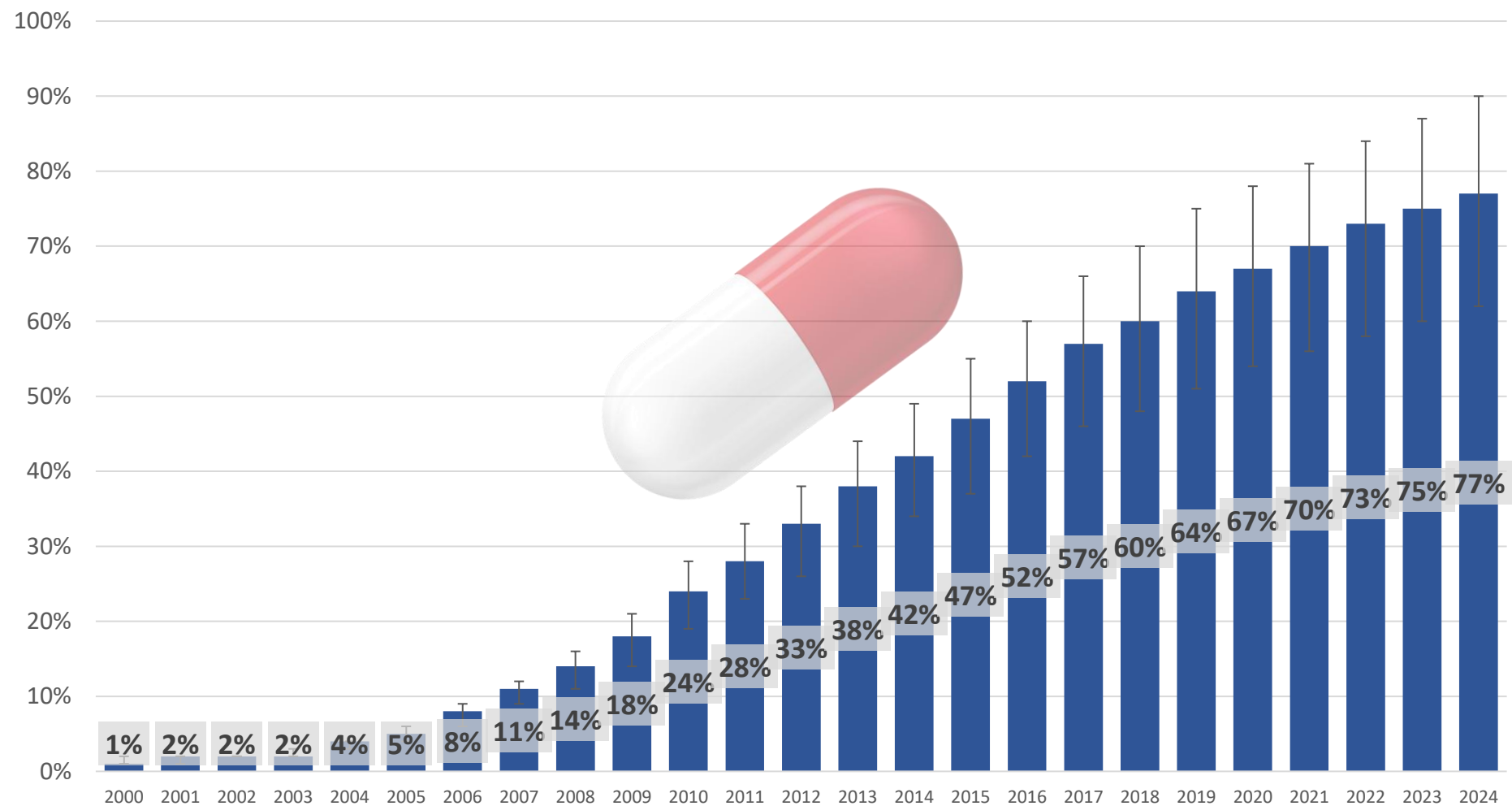
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Increase in people receiving antiretroviral therapy, global, 1995–2024



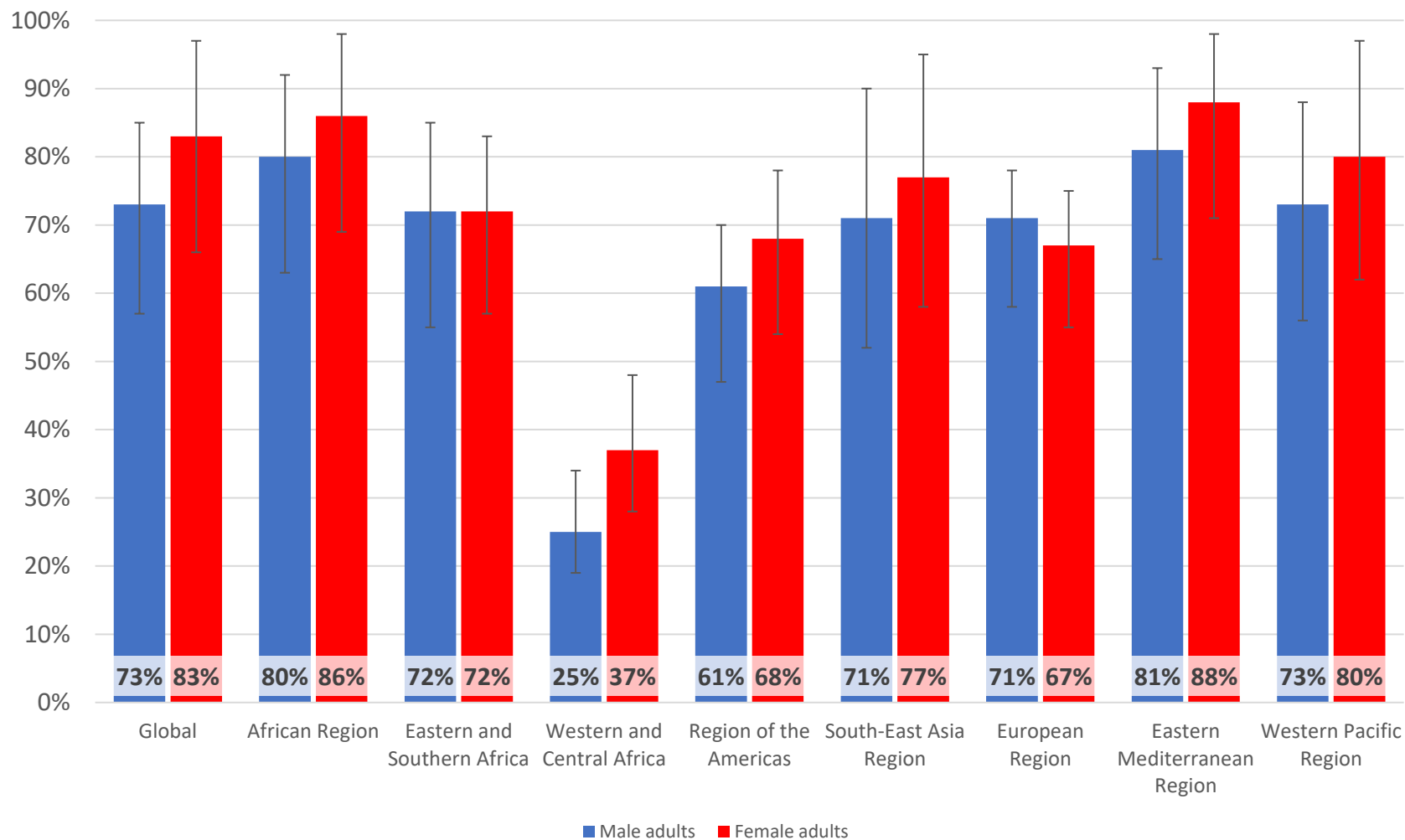
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Global antiretroviral therapy coverage over time, global, 2000–2024



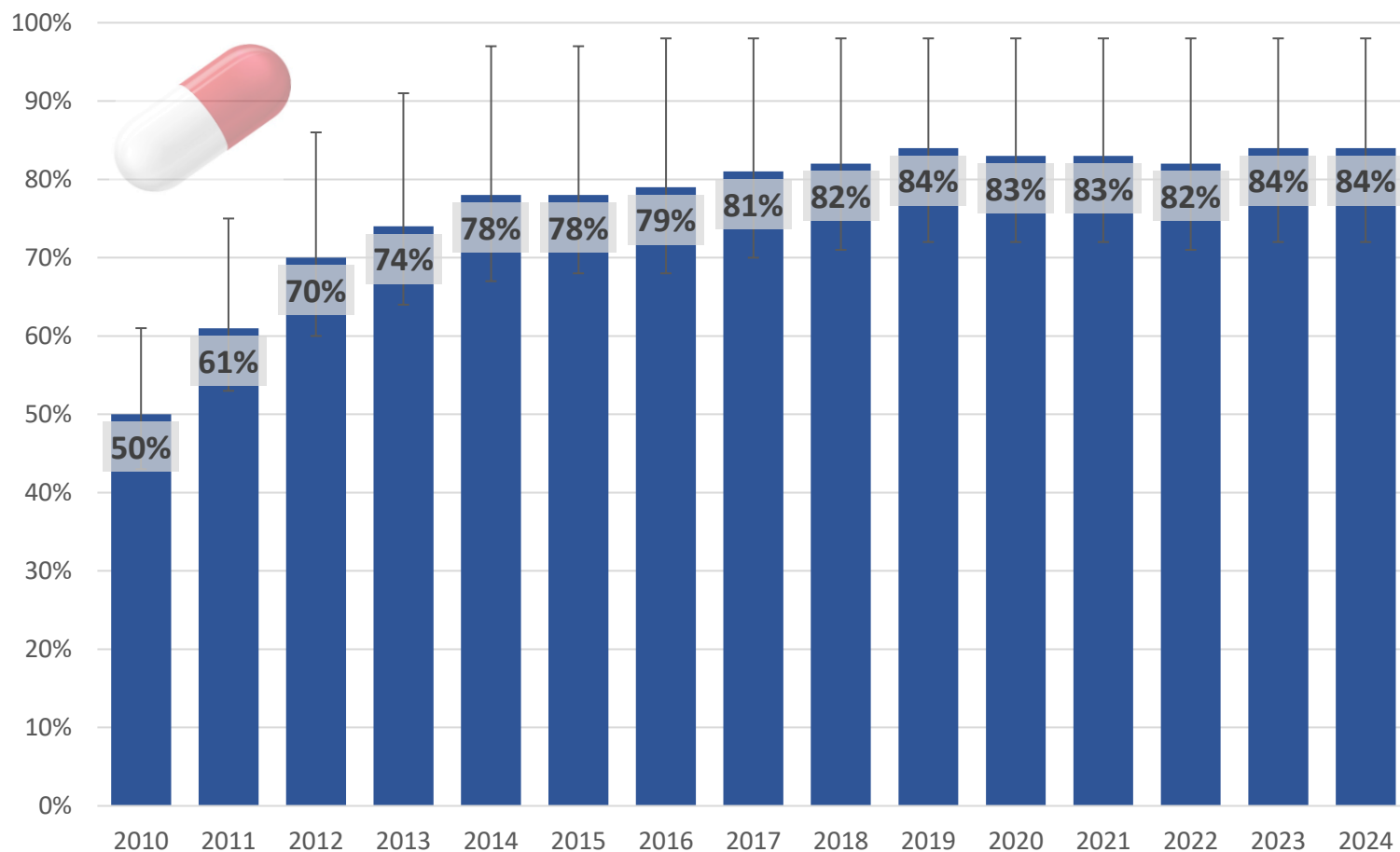
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

ART coverage by sex among adults, by WHO region, 2024



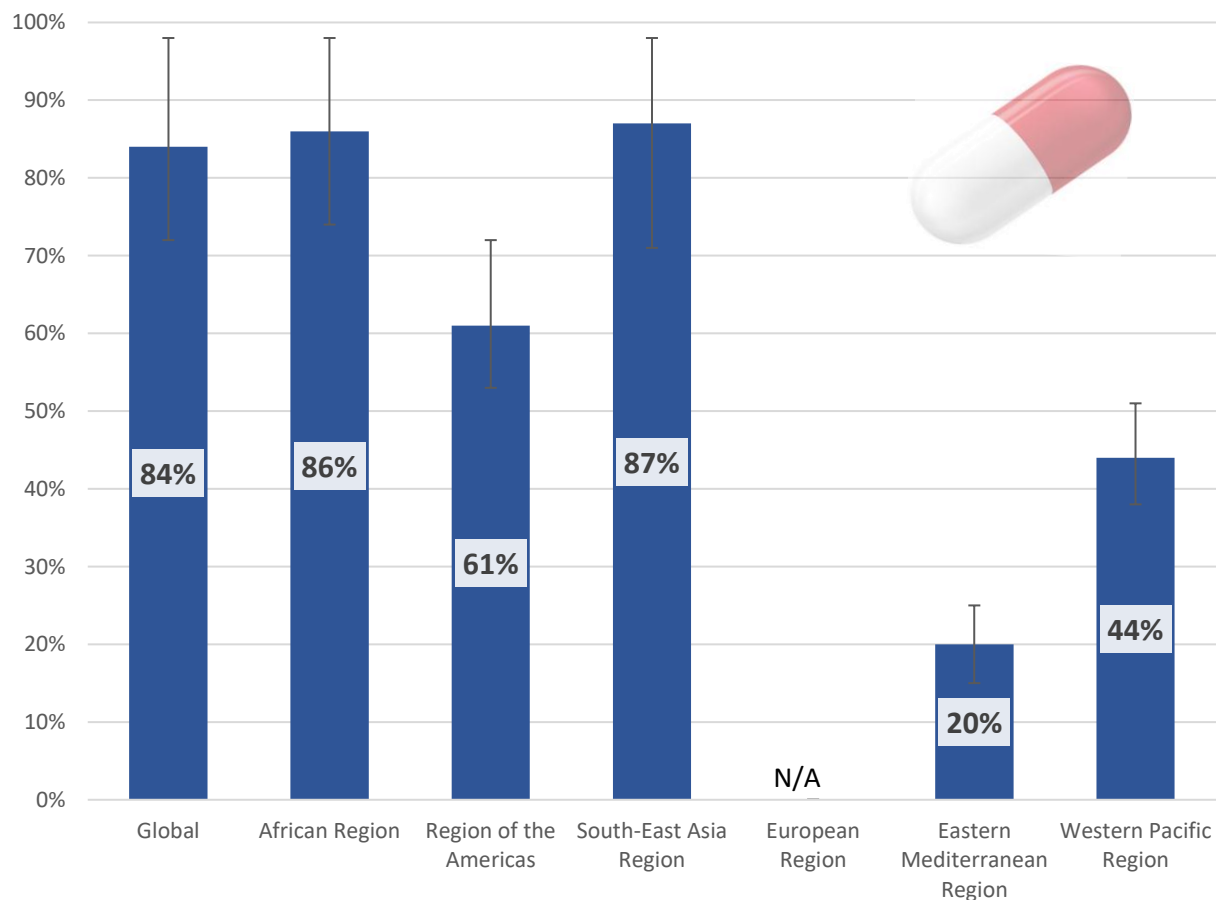
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission coverage over time, global, 2010–2024



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission coverage, by WHO region, 2024



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards global HIV testing, treatment and viral suppression targets, all countries, 2024

	ACHIEVED	ON TRACK BY 2025	ON TRACK BY 2025	PROGRESS BUT NOT ON TRACK	PROGRESS BUT NOT ON TRACK		OFF TRACK
Status	Reached 95% – 90% – 86%	Reached 90% – 81% – 73 %	Reached second 81%	ART coverage between 75% and 81%	ART coverage between 50% and 75%		ART coverage less than 50%
Number of countries (n=194)	8	16	12	14	53		26
	Botswana (97–95–94)	Azerbaijan (>98–86–80)	Benin (89–87–80)	Argentina (94–79–...)	Albania (88–61–...)	Jordan (84–64–62)	Afghanistan (29–11–...)
	Eswatini (>98–94–92)	Burundi (94–93–87)	Burkina Faso (85–82–74)	Cabo Verde (80–80–56)	Algeria (86–68–...)	Kuwait (–69–69)	Angola (71–48–...)
	Lesotho (97–94–93)	Cambodia (92–92–91)	Comoros (85–84–73)	Côte d'Ivoire (85–78–69)	Armenia (65–52–45)	Kyrgyzstan (77–53–51)	Bangladesh (60–41–37)
	Malawi (95–90–86)	Cameroon (92–88–82)	Croatia (86–85–84)	El Salvador (93–76–72)	Bahamas (95–74–68)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (82–64–63)	Belize (77–50–38)
	Namibia (96–95–93)	Ecuador (92–82–75)	Haiti (87–87–74)	Guatemala (...–78–66)	Bahrain (77–55–53)	Latvia (84–52–...)	Congo (36–34–...)
	Rwanda (96–96–93)	Ethiopia (94–88–86)	Iceland (88–88–88)	Guinea-Bissau (83–79–...)	Barbados (93–60–58)	Lithuania (73–52–49)	Djibouti (70–25–16)
	Zambia (95–94–92)	Kenya (97–87–83)	Liberia (86–86–...)	Lebanon (82–79–75)	Bhutan (71–70–...)	Malaysia (64–60–56)	Egypt (59–45–36)
	Zimbabwe (95–95–91)	Romania (91–89–82)	Luxembourg (84–84–83)	Mauritania (78–76–...)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (...–60–51)	Mali (71–68–...)	Fiji (36–24–...)
		Saudi Arabia (94–93–92)	Mozambique (87–82–75)	Morocco (80–76–72)	Brazil (89–73–69)	Malta (–69–)	Gambia (64–44–35)
		Slovenia (93–86–85)	New Zealand (87–84–)	Nepal (91–77–74)	Bulgaria (88–62–59)	Mexico (80–65–61)	Ghana (68–47–42)
		South Africa (95–81–74)	Nigeria (84–83–79)	Peru (87–80–66)	Central African Republic (85–66–...)	Montenegro (62–61–59)	Indonesia (60–41–38)
		Tajikistan (90–81–73)	Sierra Leone (87–86–...)	Senegal (82–79–73)	Chad (74–65–...)	Myanmar (80–75–72)	Madagascar (29–29–...)
		Thailand (96–88–86)		United Arab Emirates (93–77–...)	Chile (95–71–68)	Niger (80–66–...)	Maldives (70–48–38)
		Togo (92–92–85)		Uruguay (94–78–)	Costa Rica (69–62–...)	North Macedonia (68–59–56)	Mongolia (47–41–38)
		Uganda (94–85–82)			Cuba (81–68–60)	Oman (76–68–63)	Pakistan (21–16–7)
		United Republic of Tanzania (90–87–85)			Democratic Republic of the Congo (77–71–...)	Panama (...–67–62)	Papua New Guinea (59–46–...)
					Dominican Republic (92–66–64)	Paraguay (91–58–50)	Philippines (62–40–...)
					Eritrea (79–72–69)	Republic of Moldova (70–53–48)	Qatar (71–46–44)
					Gabon (77–64–...)	Saint Kitts and Nevis (92–61–53)	Saint Lucia (94–43–)
					Georgia (86–72–68)	Serbia (88–65–)	Solomon Islands (31–31–14)
					Greece (90–66–54)	Somalia (...–62–...)	South Sudan (...–50–...)
					Guinea (76–74–...)	Sri Lanka (87–71–64)	Sudan (37–20–...)
					Guyana (92–69–65)	Syrian Arab Republic (72–55–...)	Suriname (53–49–45)
					Honduras (83–74–70)	Timor-Leste (84–61–45)	Tunisia (36–29–22)
					India (84–72–70)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (79–57–...)	Vanuatu (8–27–...)
					Iraq (84–66–...)	Viet Nam (90–74–71)	Yemen (40–29–...)
					Jamaica (...–54–50)		

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Progress towards global HIV testing, treatment and viral suppression targets, low-and middle-income countries, 2024

	ACHIEVED	ON TRACK BY 2025	ON TRACK BY 2025	PROGRESS BUT NOT ON TRACK	PROGRESS BUT NOT ON TRACK	OFF TRACK
Status	Reached 95% – 90% – 86%	Reached 90% – 81% – 73 %	Reached second 81%	ART coverage between 75% and 81%	ART coverage between 50% and 75%	ART coverage less than 50%
Number of LMICs (n=128)	8	13	8	12	39	25
	Botswana (97–95–94)	Azerbaijan (>98–86–80)	Benin (89–87–80)	Argentina (94–79–...)	Albania (88–61–...)	Afghanistan (29–11–...)
	Eswatini (>98–94–92)	Burundi (94–93–87)	Burkina Faso (85–82–74)	Cabo Verde (80–80–56)	Algeria (86–68–...)	Angola (71–48–...)
	Lesotho (97–94–93)	Cambodia (92–92–91)	Comoros (85–84–73)	Côte d'Ivoire (85–78–69)	Armenia (65–52–45)	Laos People's Democratic Republic (82–64–63)
	Malawi (95–90–86)	Cameroon (92–88–82)	Haiti (87–87–74)	El Salvador (93–76–72)	Bhutan (71–70–...)	Malaysia (64–60–56)
	Namibia (96–95–93)	Ecuador (92–82–75)	Liberia (86–86–...)	Guatemala (...–78–66)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (...–60–51)	Mali (71–68–...)
	Rwanda (96–96–93)	Ethiopia (94–88–86)	Mozambique (87–82–75)	Guinea-Bissau (83–79–...)	Brazil (89–73–69)	Mexico (80–65–61)
	Zambia (95–94–92)	Kenya (97–87–83)	Nigeria (84–83–79)	Lebanon (82–79–75)	Central African Republic (85–66–...)	Montenegro (62–61–59)
	Zimbabwe (95–95–91)	South Africa (95–81–74)	Sierra Leone (87–86–...)	Mauritania (78–76–...)	Chad (74–65–...)	Myanmar (80–75–72)
		Tajikistan (90–81–73)		Morocco (80–76–72)	Costa Rica (69–62–...)	Niger (80–66–...)
		Thailand (96–88–86)		Nepal (91–77–74)	Cuba (81–68–60)	North Macedonia (68–59–56)
		Togo (92–92–85)		Peru (87–80–66)	Democratic Republic of the Congo (77–71–...)	Paraguay (91–58–50)
		Uganda (94–85–82)		Senegal (82–79–73)	Dominican Republic (92–66–64)	Republic of Moldova (70–53–48)
		United Republic of Tanzania (90–87–85)			Eritrea (79–72–69)	Serbia (88–65–...)
					Gabon (77–64–...)	Somalia (...–62–...)
					Georgia (86–72–68)	Sri Lanka (87–71–64)
					Guinea (76–74–...)	Syrian Arab Republic (72–55–...)
					Honduras (83–74–70)	Timor-Leste (84–61–45)
					India (84–72–70)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (79–57–...)
					Iraq (84–66–...)	Viet Nam (90–74–71)
					Jamaica (...–54–50)	
						South Sudan (...–50–...)
						Sudan (37–20–...)
						Suriname (53–49–45)
						Tunisia (36–29–22)
						Vanuatu (8–27–...)
						Yemen (40–29–...)

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.



**World Health
Organization**

