Implementing the global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, 2022–2030

Figures and Maps

2024

World Health Organization
Vision, goals and strategic directions of the global health sector strategies 2022–2030

A common vision

End epidemics and advance universal health coverage, primary health care and health security

End AIDS and the epidemics of viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections by 2030

Disease-specific goals

1. Deliver high-quality, evidence-based, people-centred services
2. Optimize systems, sectors and partnerships for impact
3. Generate and use data to drive decisions for action
4. Engage empowered communities and civil society
5. Foster innovations for impact

Strategic directions with shared and disease-specific actions

HIV strategy
Viral hepatitis strategy
Sexually transmitted infections strategy

Source: Global health sector strategies 2022–2030 (3).
Theory of change of the global health sector strategies 2022–2030

Vision: End epidemics and advance universal health coverage, primary health care and health security

Global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections 2022–2030

SD1. Deliver high-quality evidence-based people-centred services

Shared actions

Disease-specific actions

Outputs and outcomes

Global public health goods for HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs are available

National policies and plans are evidence-based, up-to-date and funded

Evidence-based HIV, viral hepatitis and STI services are delivered with quality along the continuum of prevention, testing, treatment and care

Delivery of services is people-centred and tailored to diverse populations and settings, reducing inequalities

Health systems are jointly strengthened in relation to primary health care, data, governance, financing, workforce, commodities and service delivery

Communities are engaged and empowered to bring services closer to people and promote accountability

Impact

By 2030, End AIDS and the epidemics of viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections.

Advancing universal health coverage and health security

SD2. Optimize systems, sectors and partnerships for impact

People-centred and integrated services for universal health coverage

SD3. Generate and use data to drive decisions for action

SD4. Engage empowered communities and civil society

SD5. Foster innovations for impact

The 2022-2030 Global Health Sector Strategies build on the progress achieved during the previous Global health Sector Strategies period from 2016–2021, supported by Member States and partners commitment, community and civil society engagement, and WHO’s normative leadership and country support.

Source: Global health sector strategies 2022–2030 [2].
Distribution of new cases of HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C by sex, global, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New HIV infections</td>
<td>1.3 million</td>
<td>(1.0 million–1.7 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New hepatitis B infections</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
<td>(0.8 million–1.5 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New hepatitis C infections</td>
<td>1.0 million</td>
<td>(0.8 million–1.3 million)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Distribution of new cases of four curable STIs among adults (aged 15–49 years), by sex, global, 2020 and 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STI</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trichomoniasis</td>
<td>156.3 million</td>
<td>(96.4 million–235.8 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>128.5 million</td>
<td>(90.0 million–173.8 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhoea</td>
<td>82.4 million</td>
<td>(47.7 million–130.4 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td>8.0 million</td>
<td>(5.6 million–10.4 million)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progress towards universal health coverage and selected sub-indices, 2010–2021

- Overall UHC coverage index
- Non-communicable diseases sub-index
- Infectious diseases sub-index
- Reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health sub-index

Source: Global Health Observatory [online database], WHO, 2024 (5).

Integration of viral hepatitis testing and treatment services with other health services, WHO focus countries for the viral hepatitis response, 2023

- Prison settings
- Harm reduction
- HIV/ART
- Primary health care facilities

Source: Global hepatitis report, WHO, 2024 (2).
Global coverage of the human papillomavirus vaccine, by sex, 2010–2022

Note: HPV1: One dose of HPV vaccine received; HPVC: Complete dose series of HPV vaccine received.

National plans for eliminating the vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis, July 2023


Uptake of national policies on hepatitis B virus testing during pregnancy, July 2023

Progress towards achieving the HIV testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascades targets among people living with HIV, global and by WHO region, 2022

HIV incidence and mortality from implementing the strategy compared to current trends, global, 2010–2030

**Epidemiological progress until the end of 2022**

**Projections towards 2025**

**Projections towards 2030**

Shaded areas: gaps towards achieving 2025 and 2030 targets

Note: The United Nations global targets for 2025 are twofold: reducing the number of people acquiring HIV to less than 370 000 and reducing the number of HIV-related deaths to less than 250 000. To end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, the targets are a 90% reduction of the number of people acquiring HIV and dying from HIV using 2010 as the baseline.

HIV testing, treatment and care cascades by sex and age group, global, 2022

**Number of females (15+) living with HIV (million)**

- **Know their status**: 90% (76–98%)
- **On treatment**: 82% (69–95%)
- **Virally suppressed**: 76% (65–89%)

**Gap to the first 95**: 2.0 million

**Gap to the second 90**: 1.63 million

**Gap to the third 86**: 1.39 million

**Number of males (15+) living with HIV (million)**

- **Know their status**: 83% (70–98%)
- **On treatment**: 72% (60–84%)
- **Virally suppressed**: 67% (57–78%)

**Gap to the first 95**: 2.0 million

**Gap to the second 90**: 3.2 million

**Gap to the third 86**: 3.3 million

**Number of children (0–14) living with HIV (million)**

- **Know their status**: 63% (49–86%)
- **On treatment**: 57% (44–78%)
- **Virally suppressed**: 46% (36–63%)

**Gap to the first 95**: 500 000

**Gap to the second 90**: 510 000

**Gap to the third 86**: 610 000

**Number of adults (15+) living with HIV (million)**

- **Know their status**: 87% (74–98%)
- **On treatment**: 77% (65–90%)
- **Virally suppressed**: 72% (61–84%)

**Gap to the first 95**: 3.0 million

**Gap to the second 90**: 4.8 million

**Gap to the third 86**: 5.2 million

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**Source:** UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.
Adoption of WHO recommendations on oral PrEP in national guidelines, July 2023


Distribution of new HIV infections among key populations and their partners, global, 2022

8%
Sex workers

45%
Remaining population

18%
Client of sex workers and sex partners of all key populations (non-clients)

8%
People who inject drugs

20%
Gay men and other men who have sex with men

1%
Transgender women

Source: Korenromp E et al., 2024 (24).
Trends in incidence and mortality of hepatitis B, 2015–2030

The shaded areas depict the uncertainty intervals around the estimates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target new infections</th>
<th>Reported new infections</th>
<th>Target new deaths</th>
<th>Reported new deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
<td>1.0 million infections (0.76 million–1.34 million)</td>
<td>820 000 deaths (560 000–1.23 million)</td>
<td>290 000 deaths (200 000–350 000)</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
<td>1.0 million infections (0.76 million–1.34 million)</td>
<td>820 000 deaths (560 000–1.23 million)</td>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
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<td>2021</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
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<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
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<td>2026</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
<td>1.0 million infections (0.76 million–1.34 million)</td>
<td>820 000 deaths (560 000–1.23 million)</td>
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<td>2027</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
<td>1.0 million infections (0.76 million–1.34 million)</td>
<td>820 000 deaths (560 000–1.23 million)</td>
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<td>2028</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
<td>1.0 million infections (0.76 million–1.34 million)</td>
<td>820 000 deaths (560 000–1.23 million)</td>
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<td>2029</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
<td>1.0 million infections (0.76 million–1.34 million)</td>
<td>820 000 deaths (560 000–1.23 million)</td>
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<td>2030</td>
<td>1.5 million infections (1.11 million–2.09 million)</td>
<td>1.0 million infections (0.76 million–1.34 million)</td>
<td>820 000 deaths (560 000–1.23 million)</td>
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Note: HCV incidence is based on significantly new data from key countries. These data will also affect and reduce the baseline and mean that the decline is less significant than shown. The trendline will need to be recalculated as part of the 2026 review of the global health sector strategies 2022-2030. The graph shows the considerable uncertainty around the trend.

Source: Global hepatitis report, WHO, 2024.
Hepatitis B birth dose coverage, by WHO region and globally, 2010–2022

Gonorrhoea case notification rates per 100 000 population in selected high-income countries, 2010–2022

Note: For illustrative purposes, only high-income countries with more than 10 million inhabitants are included in this figure. Several other high-income countries with smaller populations also reported increases in gonorrhoea case notification rates between 2010 and 2022.

Sources:
Europe: Surveillance atlas of infectious diseases [online database]. Solna: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; 2024 (Surveillance Atlas of Infectious Diseases (europa.eu)).
Canada: Large data extract: notifiable diseases on-line [online database]. Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada; 2024 (Large Data Extract - Notifiable diseases on-line (canada.ca)).
United States: Sexually transmitted infections: reported cases and rates of reported cases, United States, 1941–2022. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2022.
Estimates of the total number of new cases of syphilis among people aged 15–49 years by WHO region, 2016–2022

![Graph showing the number of new syphilis cases per year and region.]

Source: Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2024.

Estimates of congenital syphilis case rates per 100 000 live births, global and by WHO region, 2016–2022

![Graph showing congenital syphilis case rates by region and year.]

Source: Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2024.
Annual investment in STI research needs of people in low- and middle-income countries, 2018–2022

Note: The definition of sexual & reproductive health aims to capture R&D that is relevant to the sexual and reproductive health needs of people in low- and middle-income countries according to the following overarching criteria: the area is a significant health issue affecting people in low- and middle-income countries; and there is a need for new products (i.e. there is no existing product, or improved or additional products are needed to meet the needs of people in low- and middle-income countries). Not all basic research and product types are included and some are included only with restrictions.

Source: G-FINDER project [online database] (33), (accessed 2 May 2024).
Number of WHO Member States reporting data on gonococcal antimicrobial susceptibility or resistance to the WHO Gonococcal Antimicrobial Surveillance Programme (WHO-GASP) for four drugs used to treat gonorrhoea, 2018–2021

Note: Data for 2019 and 2020 were combined owing to the impact of COVID-19 on laboratory testing services.

Source: Global Health Observatory [online database] (5), [accessed 2 May 2024].
Uptake of national policies on frequency of antiretroviral therapy pick-up for people who are established on antiretroviral therapy, July 2023


Uptake of national policies on dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests, July 2023
