Regional action plans 2022–2030
for ending AIDS and the epidemics of viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections

Why are new plans needed?

Major public health burden

- 2.6 million people live with HIV
- 14 million people infected with the hepatitis B virus
- 13 million people chronically infected with the hepatitis C virus
- 23 million cases of gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia and trichomoniasis a year

Insufficient progress

- HIV 90-90-90 targets not met
- Numbers of new HIV infections and the HIV-associated mortality rate rose in 2020
- 50% of people have a late diagnosis; many people remain undiagnosed and untreated
- Persisting barriers for key populations: legal, stigma and discrimination

Strategic directions

1. A shared response to HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs within UHC and a health systems approach
2. Ending AIDS
3. Ending the epidemics of viral hepatitis
4. Ending the epidemics of STIs

What are the Regional action plans?

The plans set ambitious targets for 2030 and interim targets for 2025. These align with the European Programme of Work 2020-2025 which includes specific milestones for 2025 for treatment coverage for HIV and viral hepatitis.

Key impact targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Condition</th>
<th>In 2020</th>
<th>By 2025</th>
<th>By 2030</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New HIV infections</td>
<td>170 000</td>
<td>32 000</td>
<td>13 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV-related deaths</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>16 000</td>
<td>8 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New hepatitis C infections</td>
<td>300 000</td>
<td>65 000</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C-related deaths</td>
<td>64 000</td>
<td>53 000</td>
<td>31 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New hepatitis B infections</td>
<td>19 000</td>
<td>10 500</td>
<td>2 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B-related deaths</td>
<td>43 000</td>
<td>28 000</td>
<td>16 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis</td>
<td>23 million</td>
<td>18.4 million</td>
<td>9.9 million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
24% drop in HIV diagnoses

Renewed political and financial commitment needed to rebuild the disease response and urgently get back on track.

Impact of COVID-19

Humanitarian crises

Innovative technologies and approaches

24% drop in HIV diagnoses

Risk of loss in progress against targets

Agile systems for rapid uptake of innovations

How will the targets in the Regional action plans be met?

- Using a partnership-based approach with primary health care, civil society and public health institutions to deliver quality, differentiated and people-centred services
- Prioritizing key populations and focusing on reducing social and structural barriers to accessing services
- Enabling rapid recovery following acute or prolonged emergencies and future-proofing for health emergencies
- Supporting country-owned sustainability with adequate domestic financing of services and commodities, and a community workforce equipped to provide quality care
- Making data-driven decisions based on comprehensive surveillance and quality strategic information
- Refocusing testing to advance early diagnosis
- Rapidly scaling up use of the new HIV and viral hepatitis treatment regimens and models of care
- Using innovative combination prevention approaches via a broad range of service delivery platforms

Key principles of the Regional action plans

- Disease-specific responses and a health system approach
- Person-centred care, based on primary health care and universal health coverage
- Equity-driven response
- Urgency to get response back on track
- Innovation-focused
- Broad partnership approach
- Country-owned response

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates 2021


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