

# ANNEX 1

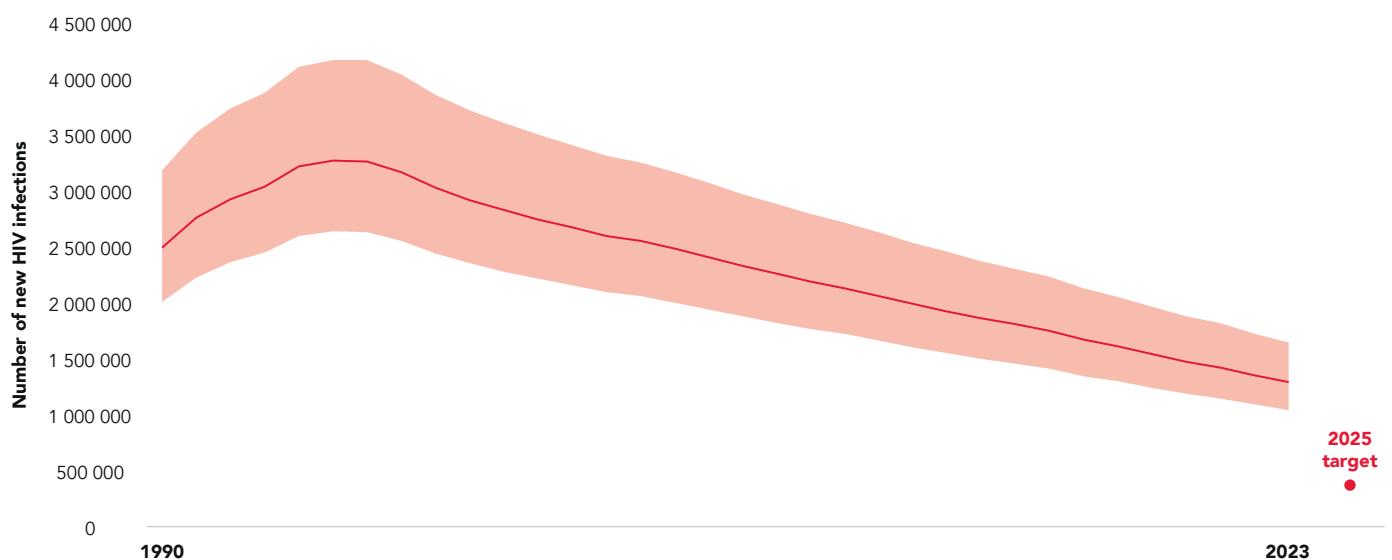
## PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2025 TARGETS

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, 1990–2023, and 2025 target



UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

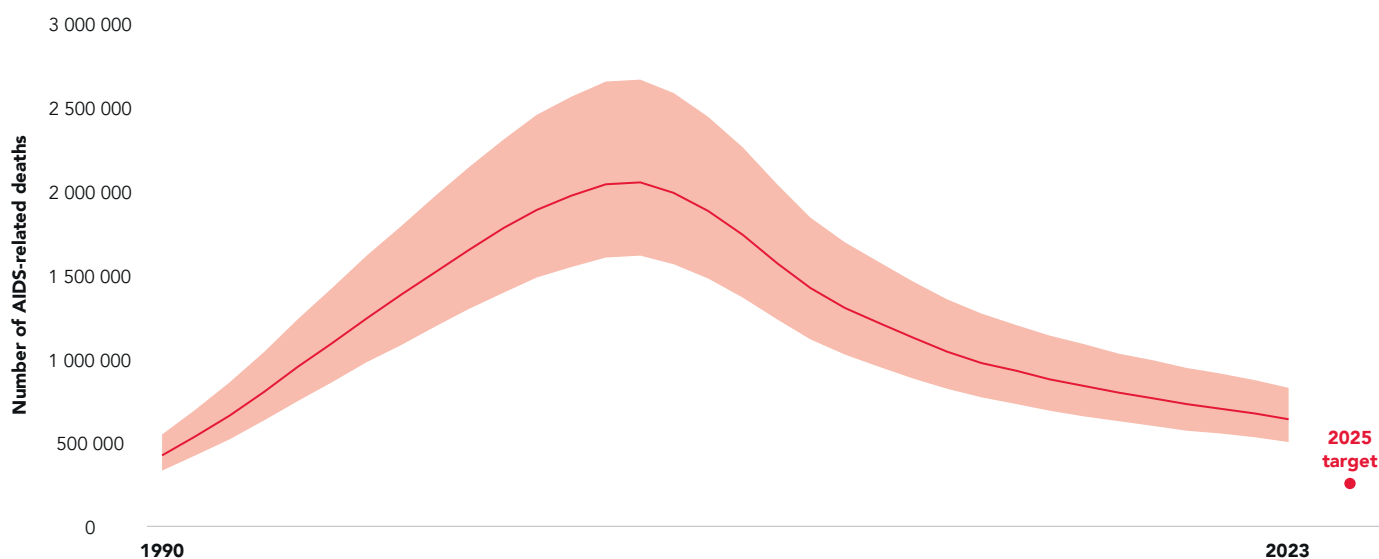
2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>Reduce number of new HIV infections to under 370 000</b>	Number of new HIV infections, global, 2023  Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024	1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million]  <b>(Figure A1.1)</b>
<b>Reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 50 000</b>	Number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women (aged 15–24 years), global, 2023  Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024	210 000 [130 000–280 000]
<b>Ensure 95% of people at risk of HIV infection, within all epidemiologically relevant groups, age groups and geographic settings, have access to and use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options</b>	Condom use at last higher-risk sex among people from key populations, 2023  Coverage of HIV prevention programmes among people from key populations, 2023  Screening for sexually transmitted infections in the past three months, 2023  People who received pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), global, 2023  Coverage of opioid agonist maintenance therapy, 2023  Sterile injecting practices among people who inject drugs, 2023  Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024	The coverage and use 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 39% among people who inject drugs and transgender people (22 and 13 reporting countries, respectively) to a reported global median of 50% among sex workers (32 reporting countries) (see briefing notes on key populations)
<b>Ensure availability of PrEP for 21.2 million people at substantial risk of HIV and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for people recently exposed to HIV by 2025</b>	Number of people who received PrEP at least once during the reporting period, global, 2023  Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024	3.5 million
<b>Ensure 50% coverage of opioid agonist maintenance therapy among people who are dependent on opioids</b>	Coverage of opioid agonist maintenance therapy, global, 2023  Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024	Use of opioid agonist maintenance therapy among people who inject drugs does not reach the 50% target in any region (see Figure 2.4 in the section on HIV prevention)
<b>Ensure 90% sterile injecting equipment use during last injection among people who inject drugs</b>	Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs, global, 2023  Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024	Since 2019, among the 35 countries that reported the number of needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs per year by needle–syringe programmes, only three reported achieving the recommended more than 200 needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs  Only 11 of the 27 reporting countries achieved the 90% target on coverage of safe injecting practices
<b>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</b>	Prevalence of VMMC, 15 priority countries, 2023  Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and Population Health Impact Assessments (PHIA), 2023; Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024	67%

## 95–95–95 for HIV testing and treatment

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>Reduce annual AIDS-related deaths to under 250 000</b>	Number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 2023	630 000 [500 000–820 000]

Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024

**Figure A1.2** Number of AIDS-related deaths, global, 1990–2023, and 2025 target

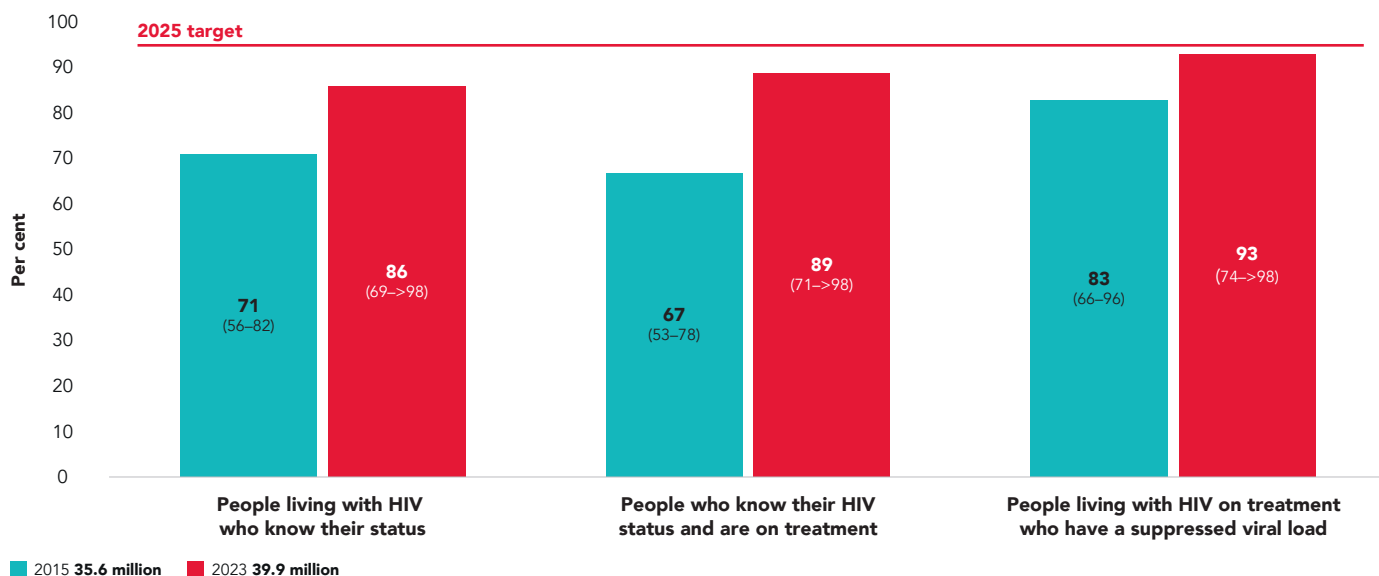


UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>Ensure 34 million people are on HIV treatment by 2025</b>	Number of people living with HIV on treatment, 2023	30.7 million
	Source: further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024	
<b>Achieve the 95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral suppression targets within all demographics and groups and geographic settings, including children and adolescents living with HIV</b>	HIV testing and treatment cascade, global, 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)
	Source: further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024	All ages: 86–89–93 Women (15+ years): 91–91–94 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, total population, global, 2015 and 2023



Further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024.

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>Ensure 90% of people living with HIV receive preventive treatment for tuberculosis (TB) by 2025</b>	Percentage not available People living with HIV who received preventive treatment for TB, 2022  Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023; Global tuberculosis report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023	1.9 million people  Between 2005 and the end of 2022, a total of 17 million people living with HIV were initiated on TB preventive treatment
<b>Reduce numbers of TB-related deaths among people living with HIV by 80% by 2025 (compared with 2010 baseline)</b>	Number of TB-related deaths among people living with HIV, global, 2022  Source: Global tuberculosis report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023	170 000 [140 000–200 000]  Between 2010 and 2022, there was a 70% reduction in the number 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
<b>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</b>	Percent of children (aged 0–14 years) living with HIV virally suppressed  Source: further analysis of UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024	In 2023, 48% [39–60%] of children living with HIV had a suppressed HIV viral load (representing 93% of children on treatment)
<b>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</b>	Percentage of pregnant women receiving treatment to prevent vertical transmission of HIV, 2023  Percentage of pregnant and breastfeeding women virally suppressed is not available  Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2024	84% [72–>98%]

## Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>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 2025</b>	<p>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, 2019–2023</p> <p>Source: Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018: global, regional and national prevalence estimates for intimate partner violence against women and global and regional prevalence estimates for non-partner sexual violence against women. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021</p>	<p>Globally, an estimated 13% [10–16%] of ever-married or partnered women (aged 15–49 years) are estimated to have experienced intimate partner sexual or physical violence in the previous year in 2018</p> <p>In 82 of 156 countries with available estimates, more than 10% of ever-married or partnered women experienced intimate partner violence in the past 12 months</p>
<b>Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: reduce to no more than 10% the proportion of people from key populations who experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months by 2025</b>	<p>Physical or sexual violence experienced by people from key populations, 2023</p> <p>Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024</p>	<p>A median of 28% of people who inject drugs (13 reporting countries), 24% of transgender people (15 reporting countries), 21% of sex workers (31 reporting countries), and 8% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (26 reporting countries) experienced violence in the past 12 months (see briefing notes on key populations)</p>
<b>Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: reduce to no more than 10% the percentage of people who support inequitable gender norms by 2025</b>	<p>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, 2019–2023</p> <p>Source: population-based surveys, 2019–2023</p>	<p>A median of 24.2% of women and 17.9% of men (aged 15–49 years) said a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for a specific reason according to survey data from 47 and 35 countries, respectively</p>
<b>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</b>	<p>Percentage of women (aged 15–49 years) who are currently married or in union and using contraceptives who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and their own health care, countries with available data, 2019–2023</p> <p>Source: population-based surveys, 2019–2023</p>	<p>Based on data from 16 countries, a median of 51% of women currently married or in union make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and their own health care</p>

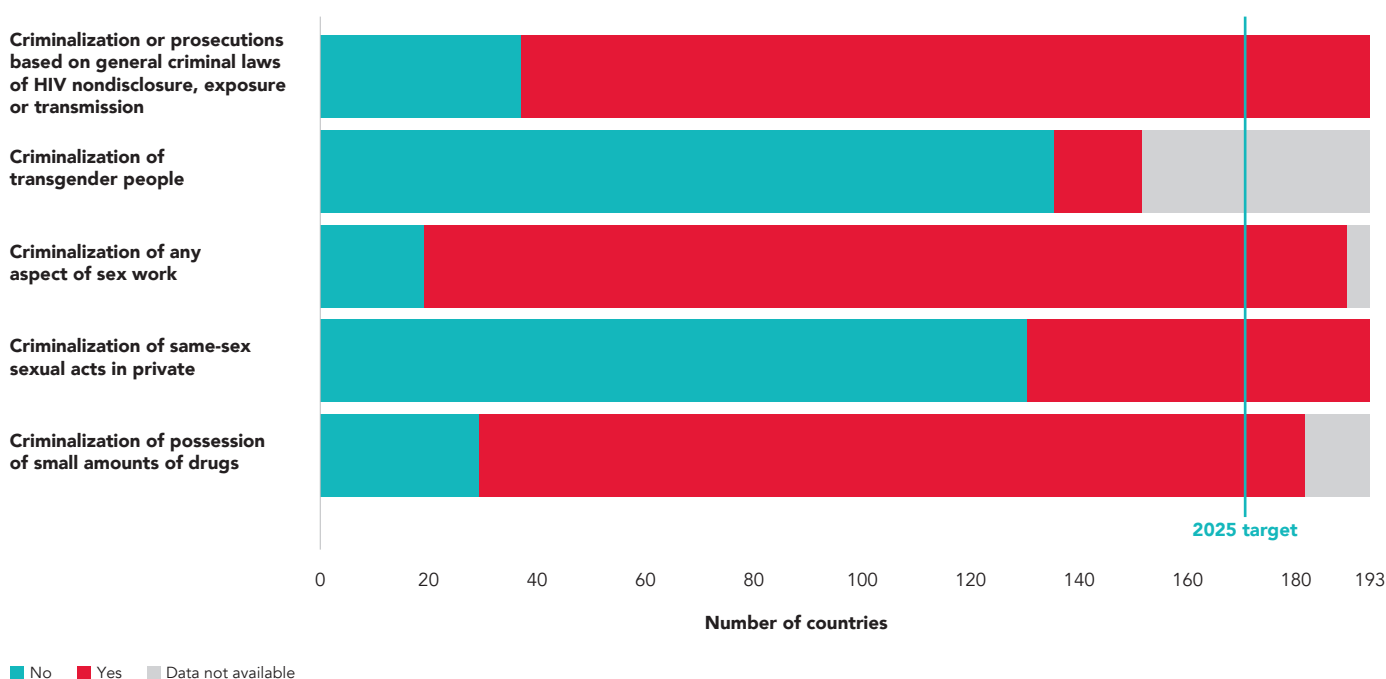
## Community leadership

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
Ensure community-led organizations deliver 30% of testing and treatment services, with a focus on HIV testing, linkage to treatment, adherence and retention support, and treatment literacy 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 80% of HIV prevention services for populations at high risk of HIV infection, including for women within these populations, by 2025		
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 nondisclosure by 2025	Countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, global, 2024  Source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2024 ( <a href="http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/">http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/</a> ), supplemented by additional sources	The world is not on track to ensure less than 10% of countries have punitive legal and policy environments ( <a href="#">Figure A1.4</a> )

**Figure A1.4** Number of countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, 2024



National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2024 (<http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>), supplemented by additional sources (see references in regional factsheets and <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>).

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>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</b>	<p>Countries with mechanisms in place to record and address HIV-related discrimination cases, 2017–2024</p> <p>Source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2024 (<a href="http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/">http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/</a>)</p>	<p>In 2024, 92 countries (48% of countries) had mechanisms established by the government and 63 countries (34% of countries) had mechanisms established by the 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</p>
<b>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</b>	<p>Countries with mechanisms in place for accessing affordable legal services, 2017–2024</p> <p>Source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017–2024 (<a href="http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/">http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/</a>)</p>	<p>In 2018–2024, 61% of countries reported having mechanisms in place for people living with HIV or people from key populations to access affordable legal services</p>
<b>Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: more than 90% of people living with HIV who experienced rights abuses have sought redress by 2025</b>	<p>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</p> <p>Source: Hear us out: community measuring HIV-related stigma and discrimination. Amsterdam: Global Network of People Living with HIV; 2023</p>	<p>Across 25 countries with available data from People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys conducted in 2020–2023, 31.1% of people living with HIV who experienced rights abuses in the past 12 months sought redress</p>
<b>Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of the general population reports discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by 2026</b>	<p>Percentage of people (aged 15–49 years) who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, countries with available data, 2019–2023</p> <p>Source: population-based surveys, 2019–2023</p>	<p>Across 42 countries with recent survey data, a median of 46.6% of people reported discriminatory attitudes—a level that is nearly six times higher than the 2025 global target</p> <p>In 19 of the 42 countries, more than 50% of people reported discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV (<b>Figure A1.5</b>)</p> <p>In eight countries, more than 75% of people reported discriminatory attitudes</p>
<b>Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of people living with HIV report internalized stigma by 2025</b>	<p>Percentage of people living with HIV who report internalized stigma, countries with available data, 2020–2023</p> <p>Source: Hear us out: community measuring HIV-related stigma and discrimination. Amsterdam: Global Network of People Living with HIV; 2023</p>	<p>The prevalence of internalized stigma among people living with HIV (i.e. reporting that one feels ashamed of living with HIV) remains high in many countries</p> <p>Across 25 countries with available data from People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2.0 surveys conducted in 2020–2023, the percentage of people living with HIV who reported internalized stigma was 37.6%, exceeding the 10% target for 2025</p>

**Figure A1.5** Percentage of women and men (aged 15–49 years) who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, countries with available data, 2019–2023



Population-based surveys, 2019–2023.

\*Data for women only.

Note: discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are measured as disagreement with two statements on whether the respondent would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper if they knew the person was living with HIV and whether children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who are HIV-negative.



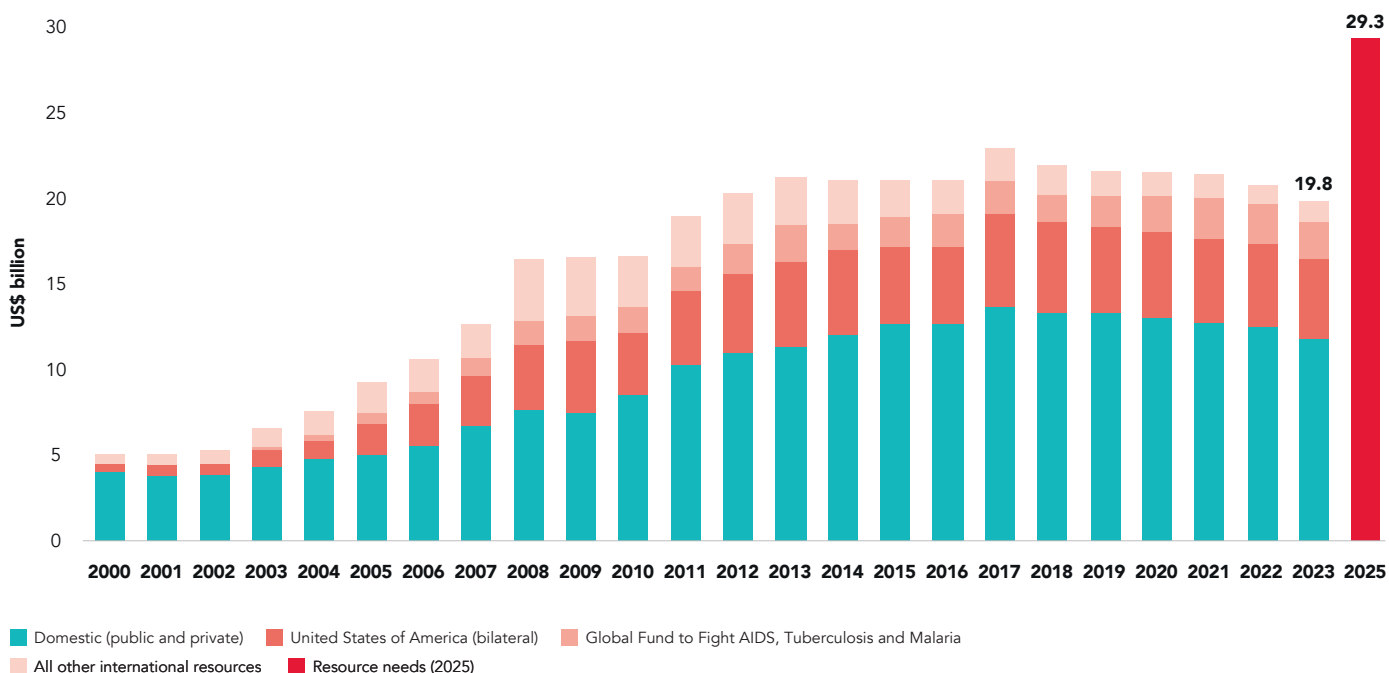
2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>Global AIDS Strategy sub-target: less than 10% of people from key populations report experiencing stigma and discrimination by 2025</b>	<p>Stigma and discrimination experienced by people from key populations, 2023</p> <p>Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024</p> <p>Avoidance of health care among people from key populations because of stigma and discrimination, 2023</p> <p>Source: Global AIDS Monitoring, 2024</p>	<p>A median of 16% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (21 reporting countries) and 26% of sex workers (20 reporting countries) say they have experienced stigma and discrimination in the past six months. A median of 40% of people who inject drugs (nine reporting countries) and 49% of transgender people (eight reporting countries) report similar experiences</p> <p>Across key populations, at least 41% 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 (34 reporting countries), people who inject drugs (19 reporting countries) and transgender people (16 reporting countries), where at least half of the reporting countries stated it was the case (see briefing notes on key populations)</p>
<b>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</b>	<p>Percentage of people living with HIV who experienced stigma and discrimination in health-care and community settings, countries with available data, 2020–2023</p> <p>Source: Hear us out: community measuring HIV-related stigma and discrimination. Amsterdam: Global Network of People Living with HIV; 2023</p>	<p>Across 25 countries with available data from People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2.0 surveys conducted in 2020–2023, 13% of respondents had experienced one or more forms of stigma and discrimination when seeking HIV-related health care, and 24.9% had such experiences when seeking non-HIV-related health care in the past 12 months; 23.6% of respondents had experienced one or more forms of stigma and discrimination in community settings in the past 12 months</p>

## Universal health coverage and integration

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>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 person-centred and context-specific integrated services for HIV</b>	<p>See details on progress against this target in the section “Integration of strategies, services and systems”</p>	
<b>Ensure 90% of people in humanitarian settings have access to integrated HIV services</b>	<p>The lack of available data does not permit an up-to-date assessment of access to integrated HIV services among people in humanitarian settings</p>	
<b>Ensure 45% of people living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV have access to social protection benefits by 2025</b>	<p>Estimated household prevalence of any external economic support in the past 12 months, by country and population group, 2015–2017</p> <p>Source: Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (PHIA) surveys, 2015–2017</p>	<p>According to PHIA surveys across 12 high HIV burden countries in 2015–2018, only two populations in Eswatini (adolescent girls and young women and orphans and vulnerable children) and two populations in Namibia (female sex workers and women living with HIV) have at least 45% coverage of external economic support</p>

## Investments and resources

**Figure A1.6** Resource availability for HIV in low- and middle-income countries, by source, 2010–2023, and 2025 target



UNAIDS financial estimates, July 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

2025 target	Indicator and data source	Current status
<b>Fully fund the HIV response by increasing annual HIV investments in low- and middle-income countries to US\$ 29 billion by 2025</b>	Resource availability for HIV in low- and middle-income countries, 2023  Source: UNAIDS financial estimates and projections, July, 2024 ( <a href="http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html">http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html</a> )	In 2023, US\$ 19.8 billion was available from all sources, an 18.8% increase since 2010 but well below the US\$ 29.3 billion resource mobilization target for 2025 ( <a href="#">Figure A1.6</a> )