

## Annex 8

# Global plan milestones and targets

Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 End Inequalities. End AIDS. UNAIDS, Geneva, 2021. 2024 Global AIDS Report – The Urgency of Now: AIDS at a Crossroads. UNAIDS, Geneva, 2024.		
	Target	2023 status
<b>By 2025</b>		
<b>Combination HIV prevention for all</b>		
Reduce new HIV infections to under 370,000	370,000	1,300,000
Reduce new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 50,000	50,000	210,000
95% of people at risk of HIV access effective combination prevention	95%	50%/40%/39%/39% (medians) (sex workers/gay men and other men who have sex with men/people who inject drugs/transgender people)
Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for 10 million people at substantial risk of HIV infection (or 21.2 million who used PrEP at least once during the year)	21.2 million	3.5 million
50% opioid agonist maintenance therapy coverage among people who are opioid-dependent	50%	0 of 8 regions
90% sterile injecting equipment at last injection	90%	11 of 27 countries
90% of men aged 15 years and over in 15 priority countries have access to voluntary medical male circumcision	90%	67%

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**Target**

**2023 status**

**95–95–95 for HIV testing and treatment**

Reduce annual AIDS-related deaths to under 250,000	250,000	630,000
34 million people are on HIV treatment by 2025	34 million	30.7 million
95–95–95 testing, treatment and viral suppression targets	95–95–95	All ages: 86–89–93 Women (aged 15+ years): 91–91–94 Men (aged 15+ years): 83–86–94 Children (aged 0–14 years): 66–86–84 Key populations: unknown
90% of people living with HIV receive preventive treatment for tuberculosis (TB) by 2025	90%	17 million people living with HIV initiated on TB preventive treatment between 2005 and 2022
Reduce numbers of TB-related deaths among people living with HIV by 80%	80%	71%

**Pediatric HIV**

75% of children living with HIV have suppressed viral loads by 2023	75%	48%
100% of pregnant and breastfeeding women with HIV receive antiretroviral therapy and 95% achieving viral suppression	100%	84%

**Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**

<10% of women and girls experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	10%	13% [10–16%]
<10% of people from key populations experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months	10%	21%/8%/28%/24% (medians) (sex workers/gay men and other men who have sex with men/people who inject drugs/transgender people)
<10% people support inequitable gender norms by 2025	10%	24.2% (median)
95% of women and girls aged 15-49 years have their sexual and reproductive health care service needs met	95%	Median of 50.8% of women currently married or in union make their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and their own health care (data from 16 countries)

**Realize human rights and eliminate stigma and discrimination**

<p>&lt;10% of countries criminalize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex work</li> <li>• Possession of small amounts of drugs</li> <li>• Same-sex sexual behavior</li> <li>• HIV transmission, exposure or nondisclosure</li> </ul>	10%	<p>169 countries 152 countries 63 countries 156 countries</p>
<10% of countries lack mechanisms for people living with HIV and people from key populations to report abuse and discrimination and seek redress		52% of countries have mechanisms established by the government, 66% of countries have mechanisms established by communities
<10% of people living with HIV and people from key populations lack access to legal services	10%	39% of countries
>90% of people living with HIV who experienced rights abuses have sought redress	90%	31% of people sought redress
<10% of people in the general population report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV	10%	47% (median)
<10% of people living with HIV report internalized stigma	10%	38%
<10% of people from key populations report experiencing stigma and discrimination	10%	26%/16%/40%/49% (medians) (sex workers/gay men and other men who have sex with men/people who inject drugs/transgender people)
<10% of people living with HIV report experiencing stigma and discrimination in health care and community settings	10%	13% (HIV care) 25% (non-HIV care) 24% (community settings)

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**Target**

**2023 status**

**Community leadership**

Community-led organizations deliver 30% of testing and treatment services

30%

Community-led organizations deliver 80% of HIV prevention services for women and populations at high risk of HIV infection

80%

Community-led organizations deliver 60% of programs to support societal enablers

60%

As existing monitoring systems generally do not track the proportion of services and programs delivered by community-led organizations, UNAIDS is currently examining options for developing metrics to track progress towards the 30–80–60 targets

**Universal health coverage and integration**

Systems for health and social protection that provide 90% of people living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV with integrated HIV services

90%

90% of people in humanitarian settings access integrated HIV services

90%

45% of people living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV have access to social protection benefits

90%

**Investments and resources**

Fully fund the HIV response by increasing annual HIV investments in low- and middle-income countries to US\$29 billion

US\$29.3 billion

US\$19.8 billion

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<b>By 2030</b>				
Population viral load suppression of 90% among all people living with HIV (to be approved)			90%	
PrEP to 50% of people at very high risk of HIV infection (to be approved)			50%	
Continued push for community-led services (30-80-60 targets) that will ensure the quality and reach of services (to be approved)			30-80-60 targets	
90% reduction in the number of new HIV infections from the 2010 baseline			90%	
90% reduction in the number of AIDS deaths from the 2010 baseline			90%	
Global Health Sector Strategies on HIV, Viral Hepatitis and STIs for the Period 2022-2030. WHO, Geneva, 2022.			Target	2023 status
<b>By 2030</b>				
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				
1. Deliver high-quality, evidence-based, people-centered 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				

The End TB Strategy/Global Plan to End TB/Second UN high-level meeting. The United Nations General Assembly, New York, 2023.	Target	2023 status
By 2025		
Percentage reduction in the absolute number of TB deaths (compared with 2015 baseline)	75%	23% reduction in absolute number of TB deaths, compared with 2015
Percentage reduction in the TB incidence rate (compared with 2015 baseline)	50%	8.3% decline in TB incidence rate, compared with 2015
0% of TB-affected households facing catastrophic total costs due to TB (level in 2015 unknown)	0%	49% of TB-affected families facing catastrophic costs due to TB
By 2027		
90% TB treatment coverage (percentage of the estimated number of people who develop TB disease each year who are provided with quality-assured diagnosis and treatment) (equivalent to up to 45 million people globally in the 5-year period 2023–2027, including up to 4.5 million children and up to 1.5 million people with drug-resistant TB)	90%	75% of all people with TB diagnosed and placed on appropriate treatment
90% coverage of TB preventive treatment (percentage of people at high risk of developing TB disease who are provided with TB preventive treatment) (equivalent to up to 45 million people globally in the 5-year period 2023–2027, including 30 million household contacts of people with TB and 15 million people living with HIV)	90%	Coverage of TB preventive treatment (TPT) 56% among people living with HIV who were newly enrolled on antiretroviral therapy (ART), and 21% among household contacts of people diagnosed with TB
100% coverage of rapid diagnostic testing for TB (percentage of those diagnosed with TB who were initially tested with a WHO-recommended rapid molecular test)	100%	49% of people diagnosed with TB initially tested with a rapid diagnostic test
100% coverage of health and social benefits package for people with TB so they do not have to endure financial hardship because of their illness	100%	
Annual funding for universal access to quality prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for TB: US\$22 billion	US\$22 billion	
Annual funding for TB research: US\$5 billion	US\$5 billion	

The End TB Strategy/Global Plan to End TB/Second UN high-level meeting. The United Nations General Assembly, New York, 2023.	Target	2023 status
By 2030		
90% reduction in the absolute number of TB deaths (compared with 2015 baseline)	90%	23% reduction in absolute number of TB deaths, compared with 2015
80% reduction in the TB incidence rate (compared with 2015 baseline)	80%	8.3% decline in TB incidence rate, compared with 2015
0% of TB-affected households facing catastrophic total costs due to TB (level in 2015 unknown)	0%	
Annual funding for universal access to quality prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for TB: US\$35 billion	US\$35 billion	
Availability of new TB vaccines that are safe and effective – rollout initiated, preferably from 2028		Six vaccine candidates in Phase III trials as of August 2024
By 2035		
95% reduction in the absolute number of TB deaths (compared with 2015 baseline)	95%	
90% reduction in the TB incidence rate (compared with 2015 baseline)	90%	
0% of TB-affected households facing catastrophic total costs due to TB (level in 2015 unknown)	0%	



Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2021-2030, 2021 Update. WHO, Geneva, 2021.			Target	2023 status
<b>By 2025</b>				
Reduction in malaria case incidence and mortality rate of at least 75%, compared with 2015			75%	4.1% increase in malaria case incidence, compared with 2015; and 8.1% increase in malaria mortality rate, compared with 2015
Eliminate malaria from countries in which malaria was transmitted in 2015 – at least 20 countries			20 countries	Elimination in 26 countries (18 certified malaria-free by WHO) since 2000
Prevent re-establishment of malaria in all countries that are malaria-free				100% of malaria-free countries have prevented re-establishment
<b>By 2030</b>				
Reduction in malaria case incidence and mortality rate of at least 90%, compared with 2015			90%	
Eliminate malaria from countries in which malaria was transmitted in 2015 – at least 35 countries – re-establishment prevented			35 countries	
Prevent re-establishment of malaria in all countries that are malaria-free – re-establishment prevented				
Optimize the use of currently available interventions at levels above 80% coverage of at-risk populations and by improving the quality of services			80%	

## Source documents

### HIV and AIDS

- Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026: End Inequalities. End AIDS. ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/PCBSS\\_Global\\_AIDS\\_Strategy\\_2021--2026\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/PCBSS_Global_AIDS_Strategy_2021--2026_EN.pdf))
- The Urgency of Now: AIDS at a Crossroads. Geneva: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, 2024. ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/2024-unaids-global-aids-update\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2024-unaids-global-aids-update_en.pdf))
- Global Health Sector Strategies on, Respectively, HIV, Viral Hepatitis and STIs, 2022–2030 (GHSS). Geneva: WHO, 2022. ([Global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections for the period 2022-2030](#))
- Implementing the Global Health Sector Strategies on HIV, Viral Hepatitis and STIs, 2022–2030: Report on Progress and Gaps 2024, Second Edition. Geneva: WHO, 2024. ([Implementing the global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, 2022–2030: Report on progress and gaps 2024, second edition](#))

### Tuberculosis

- Global Tuberculosis Report 2024, WHO. (<https://www.who.int/teams/global-tuberculosis-programme/tb-reports/global-tuberculosis-report-2024>)
- Tuberculosis Research Funding Trends, 2005-2023, Treatment Action Group. ([https://www.treatmentactiongroup.org/resources/tbrd-report/tbrd-report-2024/#:~:text=December%2013%2C%202024%20%E2%80%93%20A%20new,High%2DLevel%20Meeting%20\(HLM\)](https://www.treatmentactiongroup.org/resources/tbrd-report/tbrd-report-2024/#:~:text=December%2013%2C%202024%20%E2%80%93%20A%20new,High%2DLevel%20Meeting%20(HLM)))
- Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting on the Fight Against Tuberculosis, 2023. (<https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4025280?ln=en&v=pdf>)
- The Global Plan to End TB 2023-2030. (<https://www.stoptb.org/what-we-do/advocate-endtb/global-plan-end-tb/global-plan-end-tb-2023-2030>)
- The End TB Strategy. WHO, 2015. (<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/331326/WHO-HTM-TB-2015.19-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>)

### Malaria

- Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030, 2021 update. WHO, Geneva, 2021. (<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/342995/9789240031357-eng.pdf>)