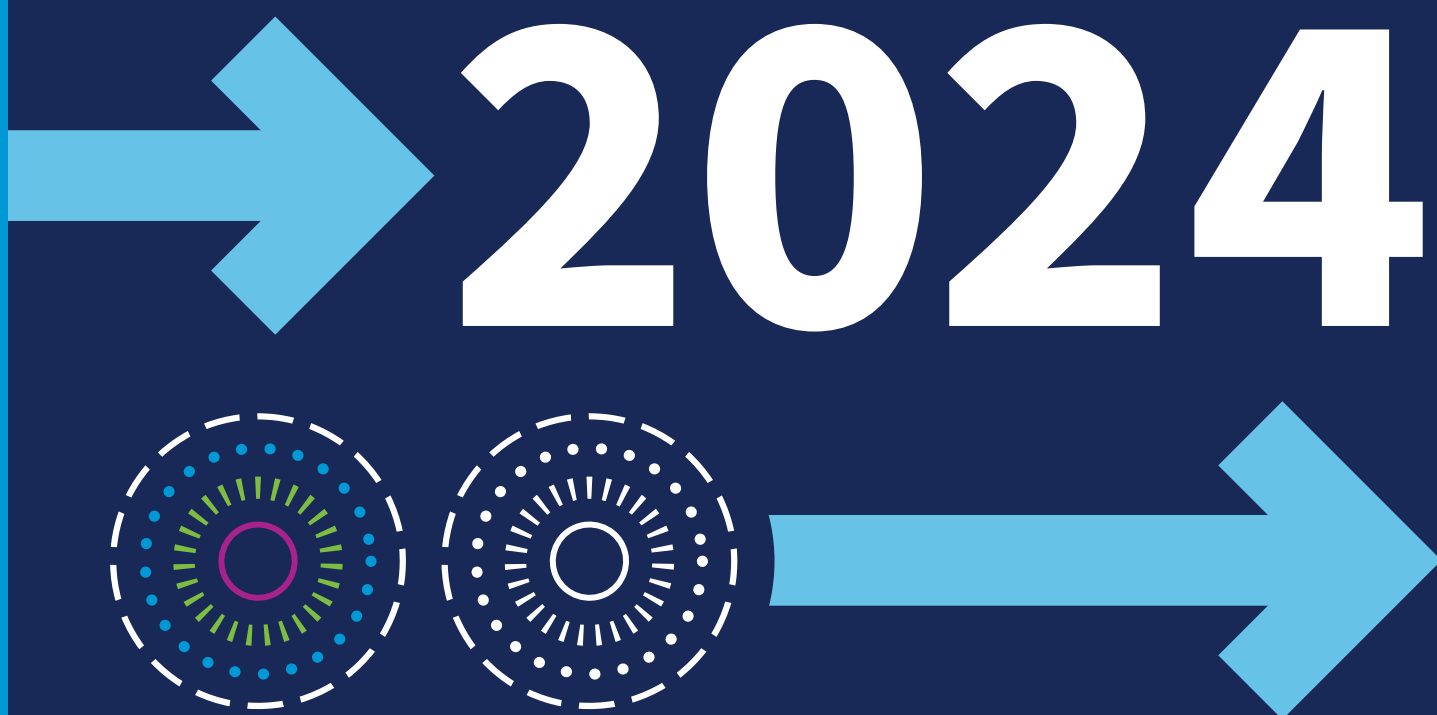


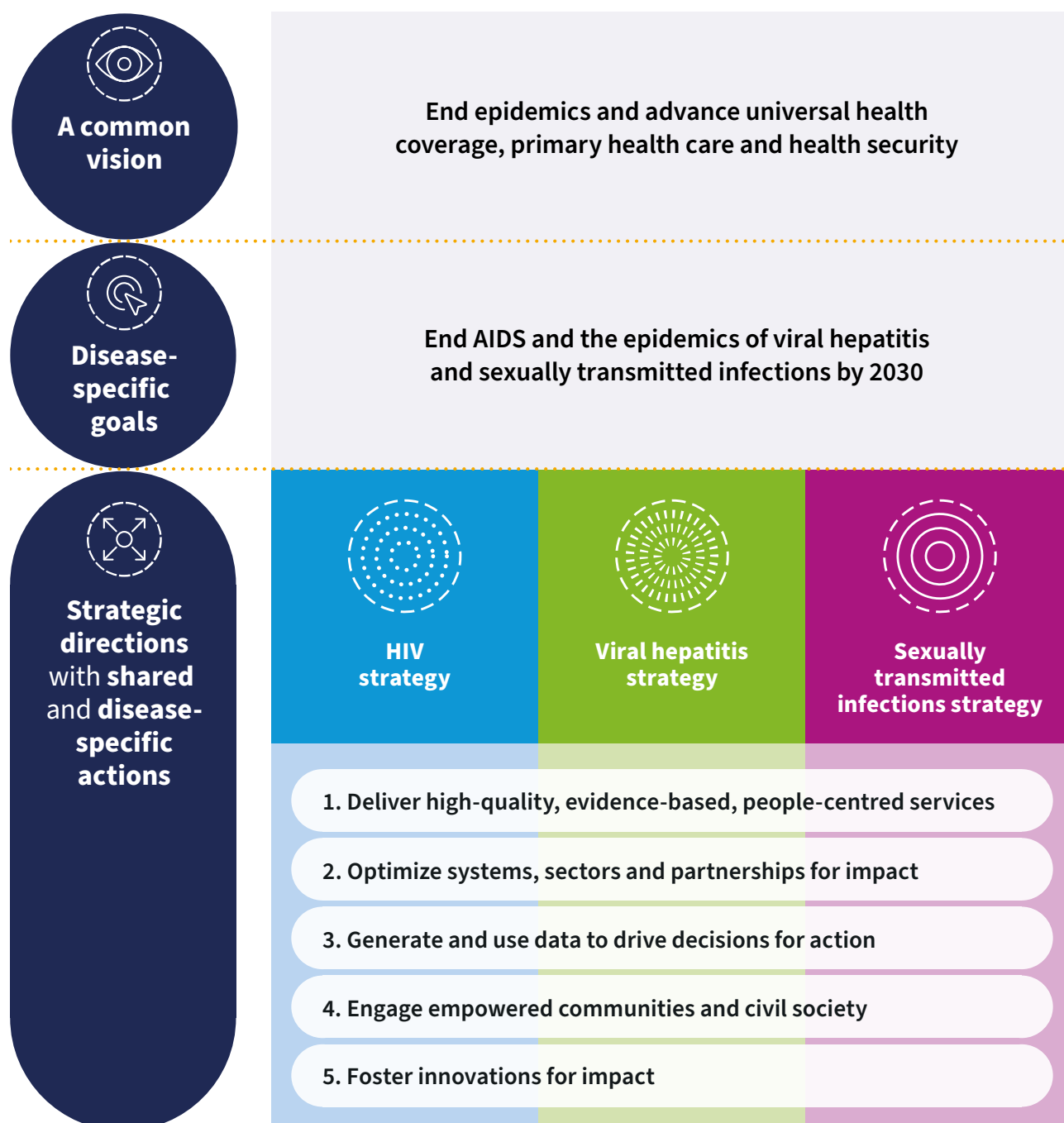
Implementing the global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, 2022–2030

Figures and Maps



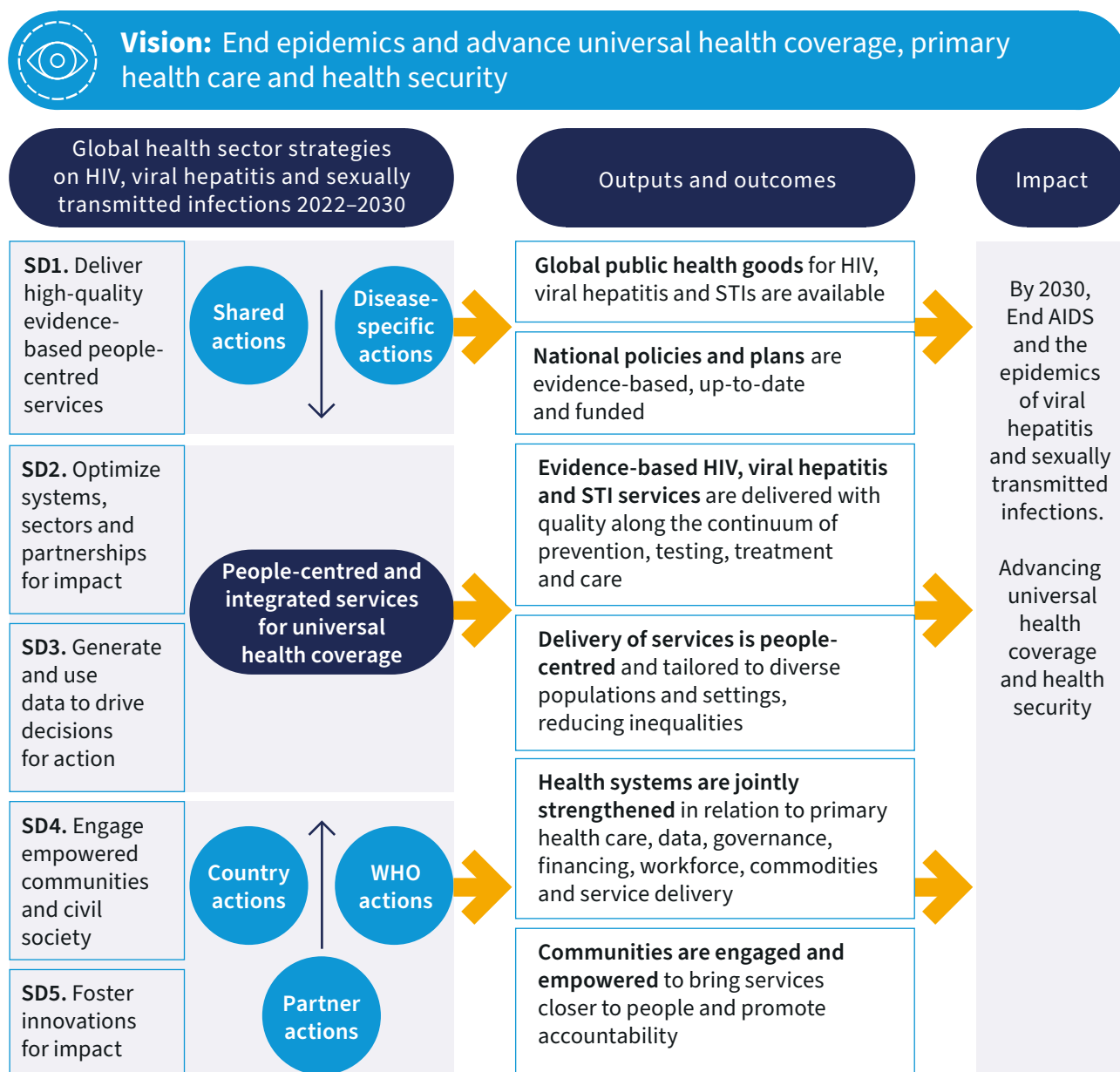
World Health
Organization

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



Source: Global health sector strategies 2022–2030 (3).

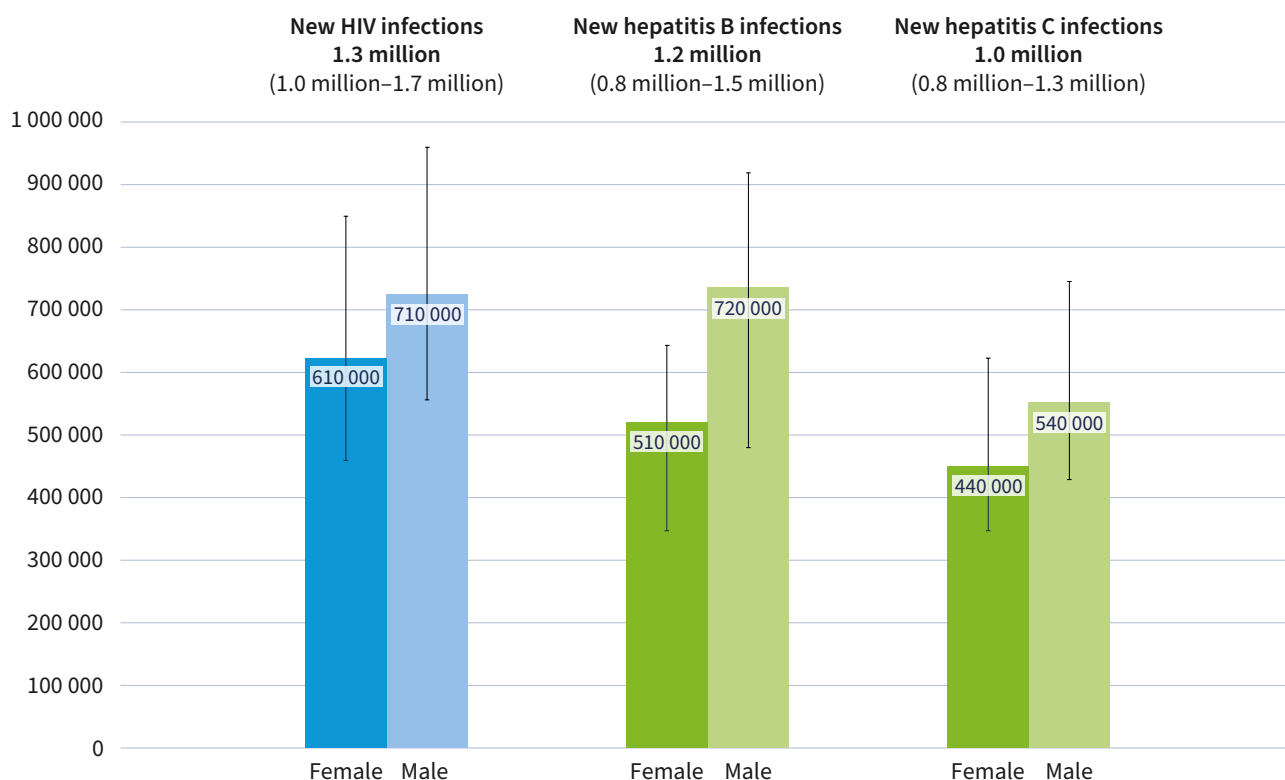
Theory of change of the global health sector strategies 2022–2030



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.

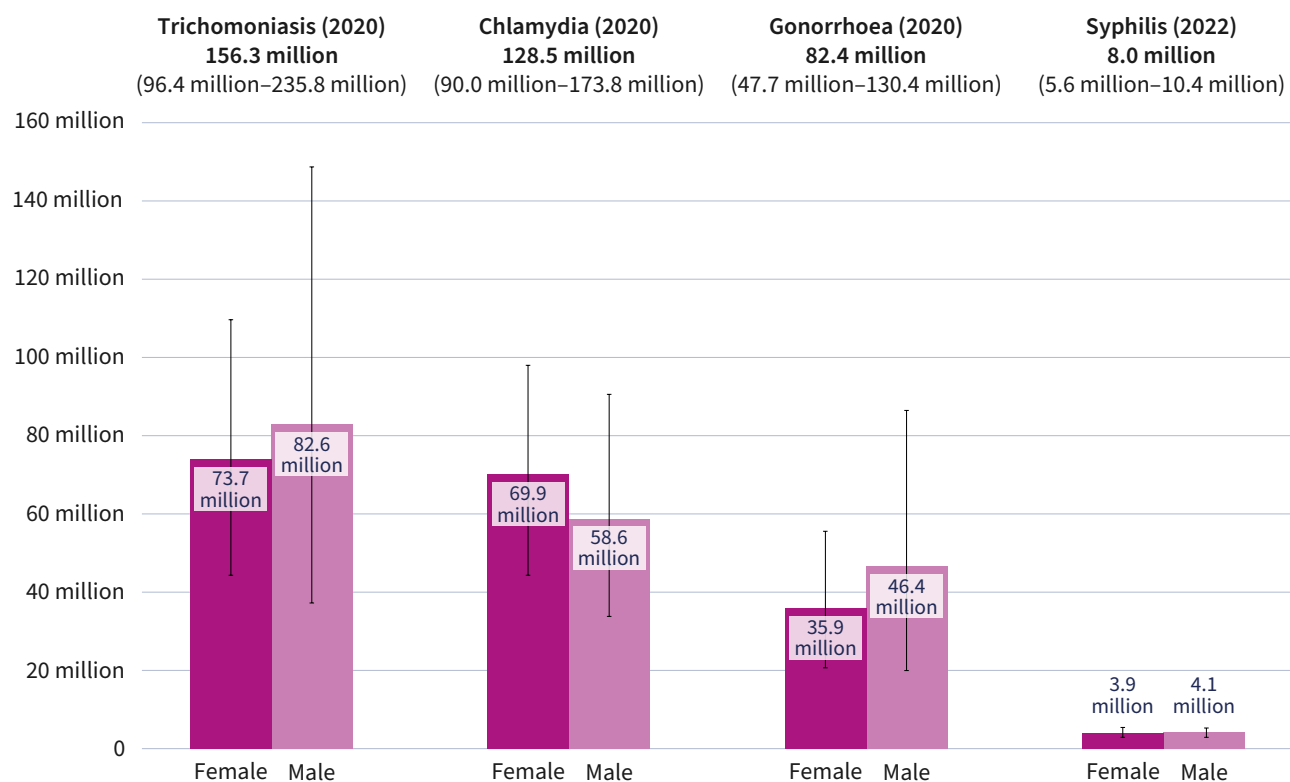
Source: Global health sector strategies 2022–2030 (3).

Distribution of new cases of HIV, hepatitis B and hepatitis C by sex, global, 2022



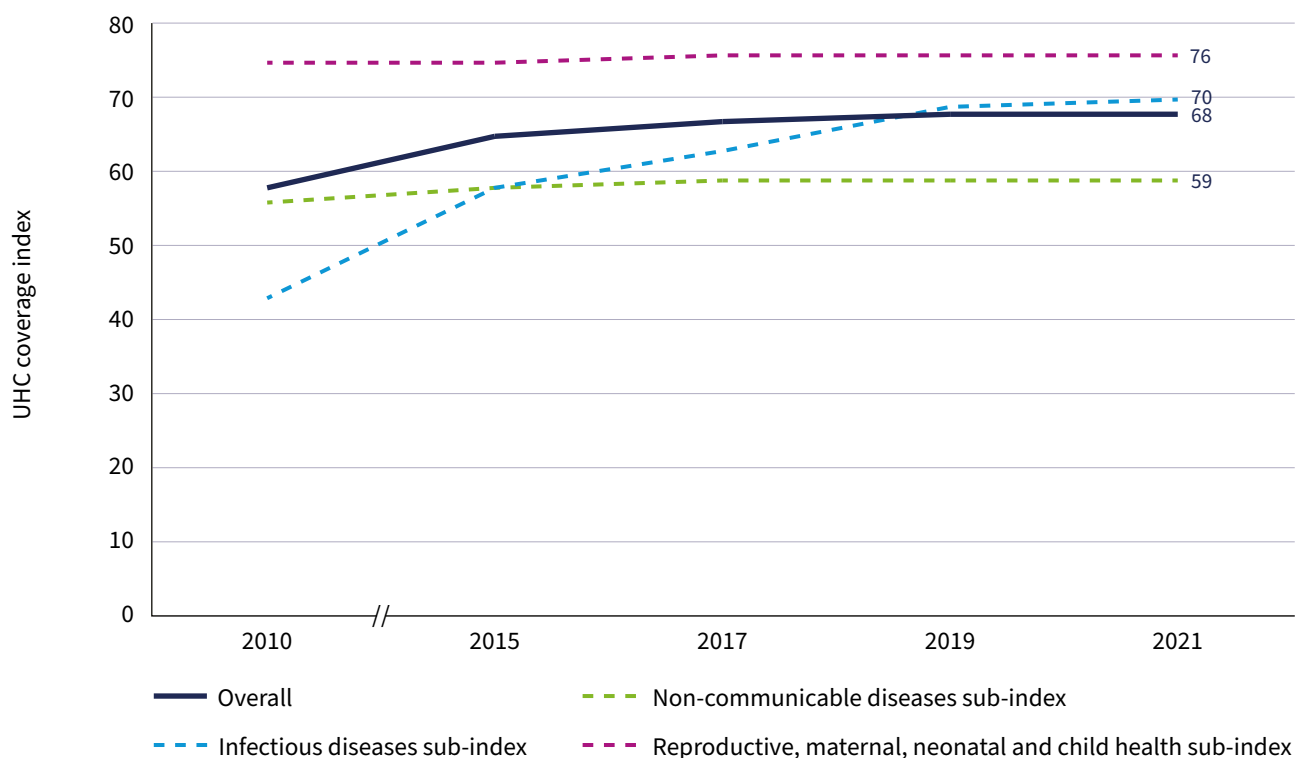
Sources: HIV: UNAIDS/WHO, 2023. Global hepatitis report, WHO, 2024 (2).

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



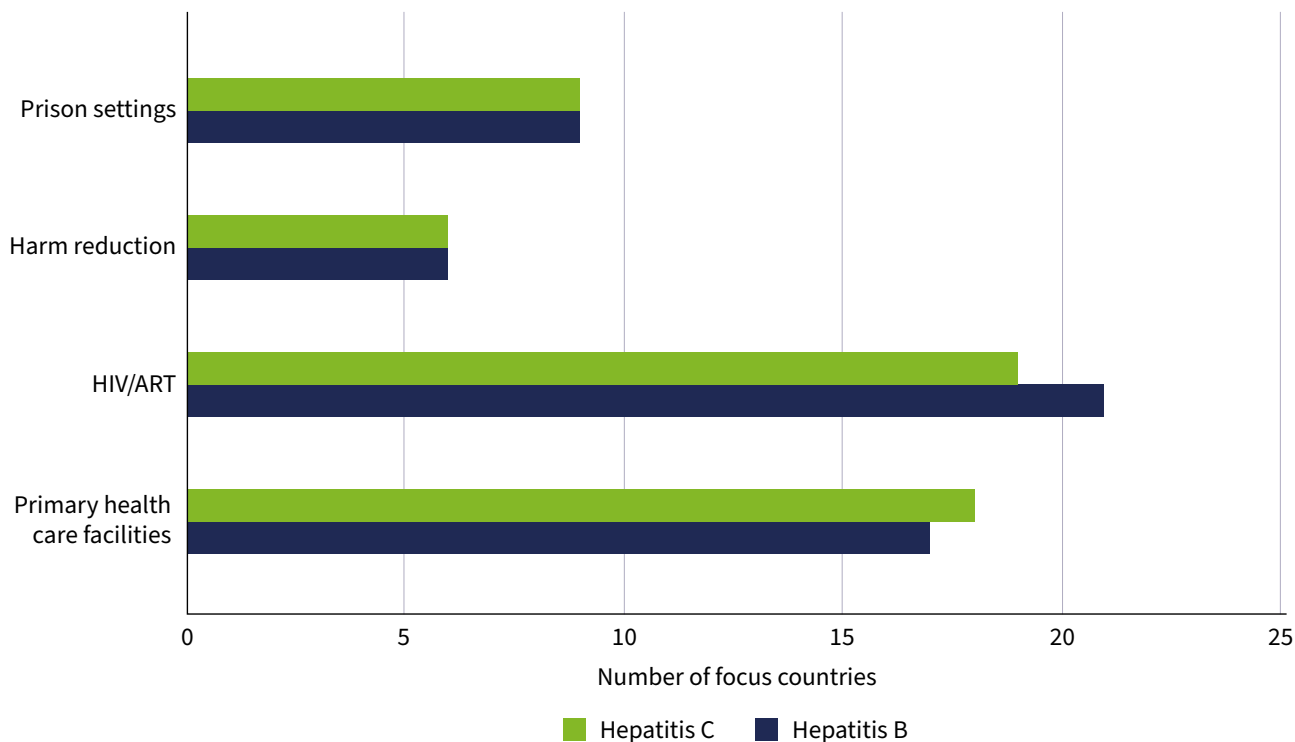
Sources: Global progress report on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections, 2021 (32).
Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2024.

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



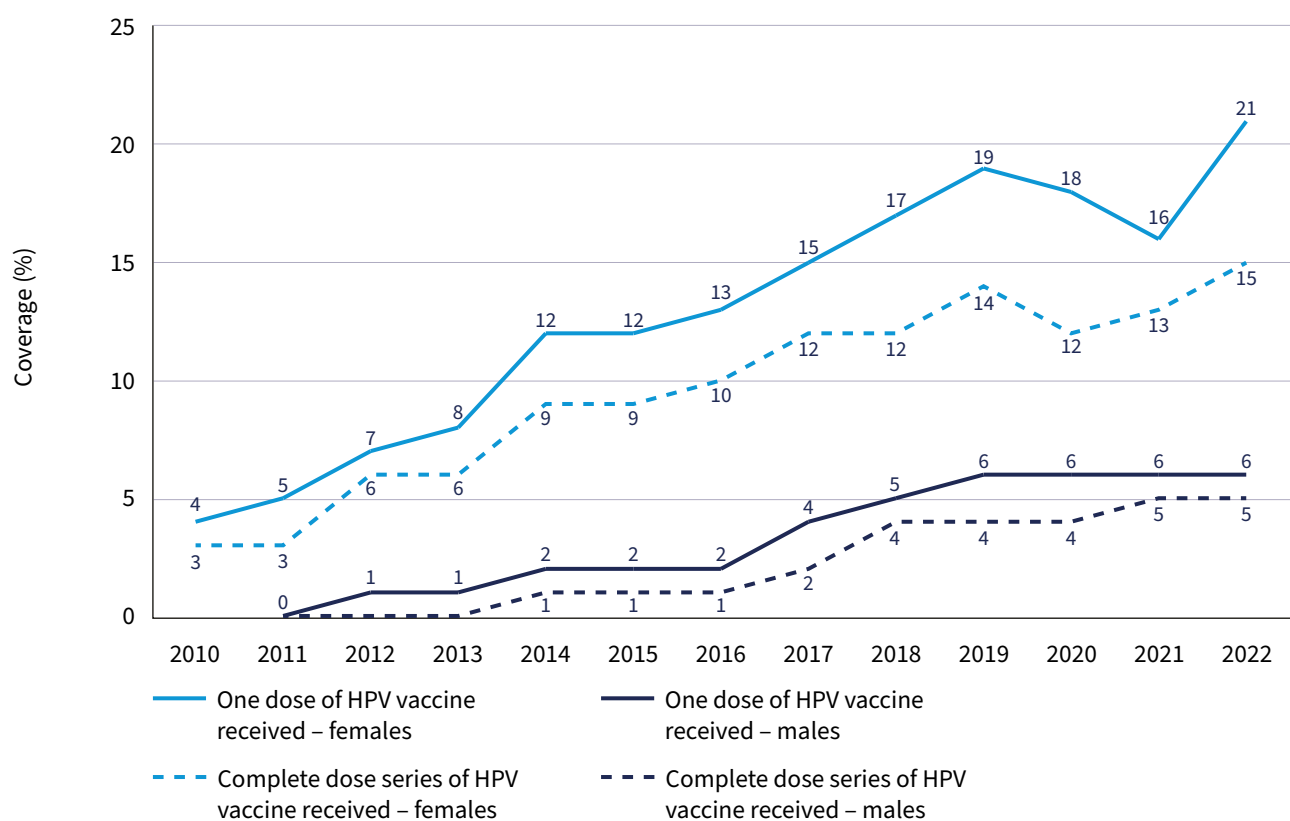
Source: Global Health Observatory [online database], WHO, 2024 (5).

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



Source: Global hepatitis report, WHO, 2024 (2).

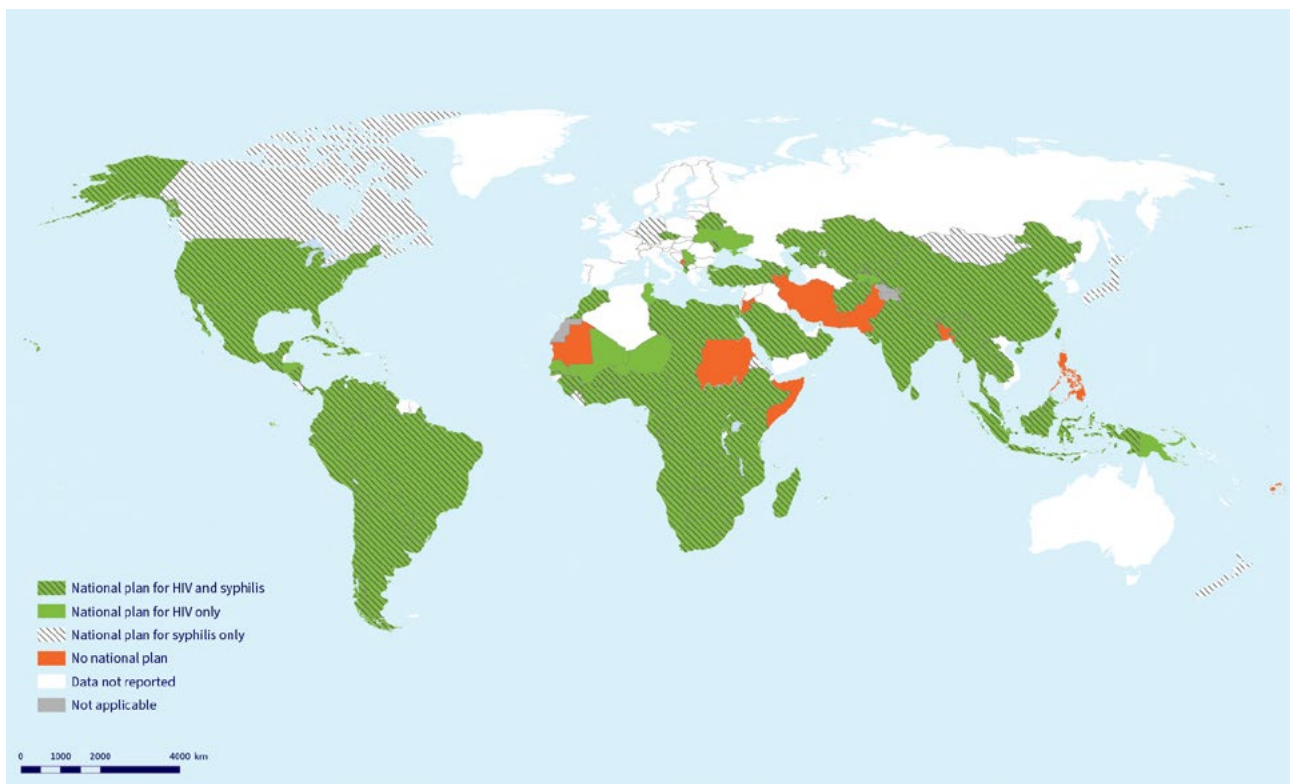
Global coverage of the human papillomavirus vaccine, by sex, 2010–2022



Note: HPV1: One dose of HPV vaccine received; HPV2: Complete dose series of HPV vaccine received.

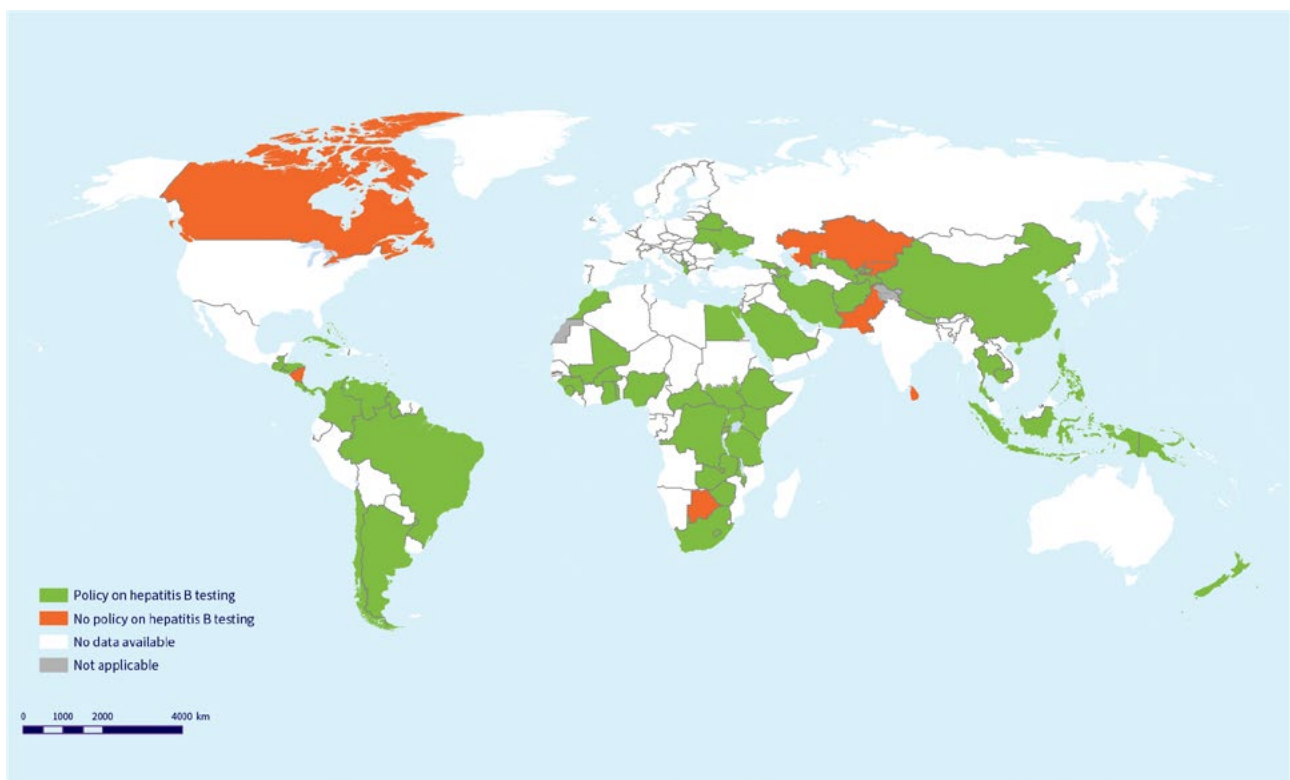
Source: Immunization Data Portal [online database] (36), (accessed 2 May 2024).

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



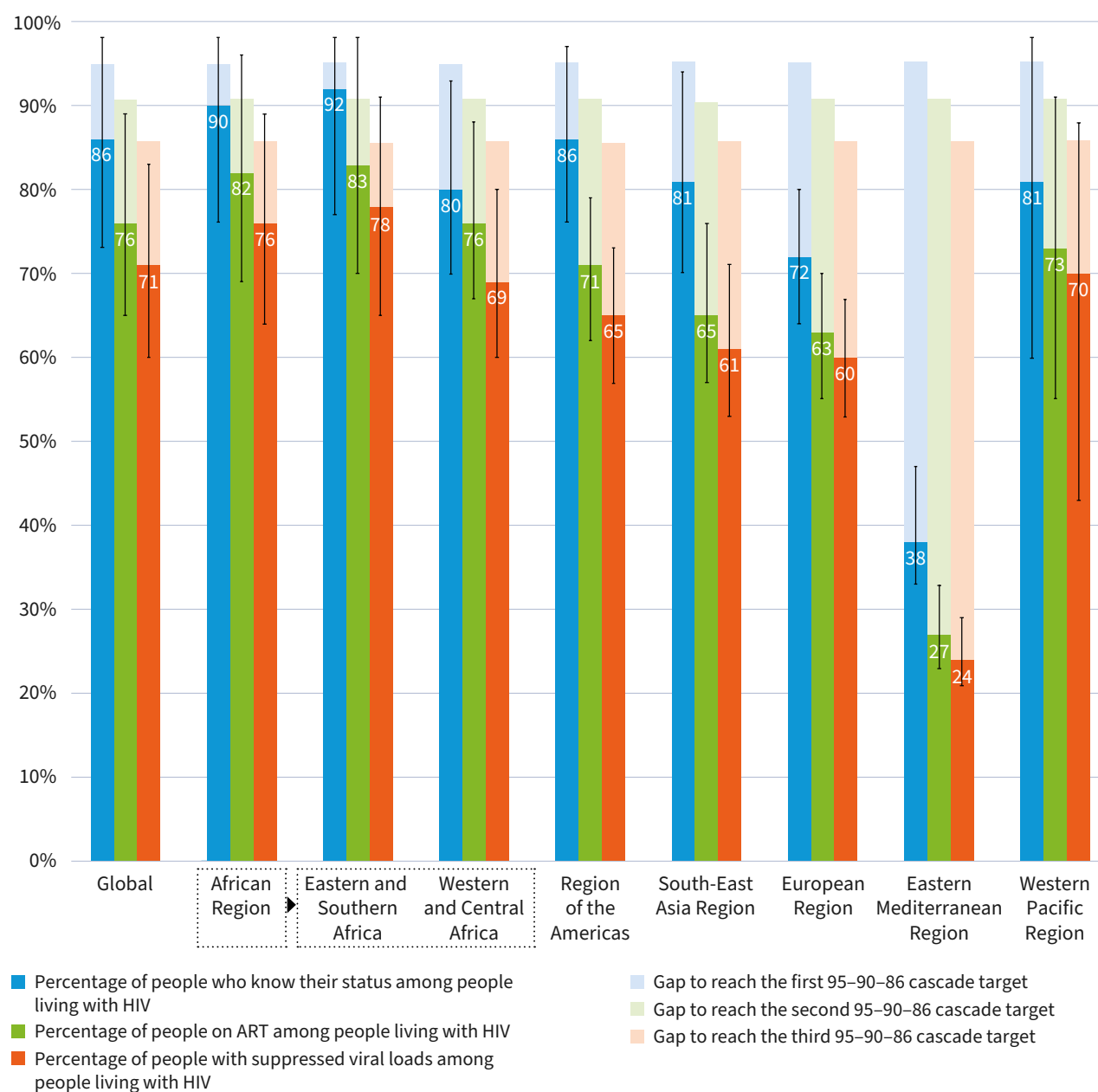
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

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



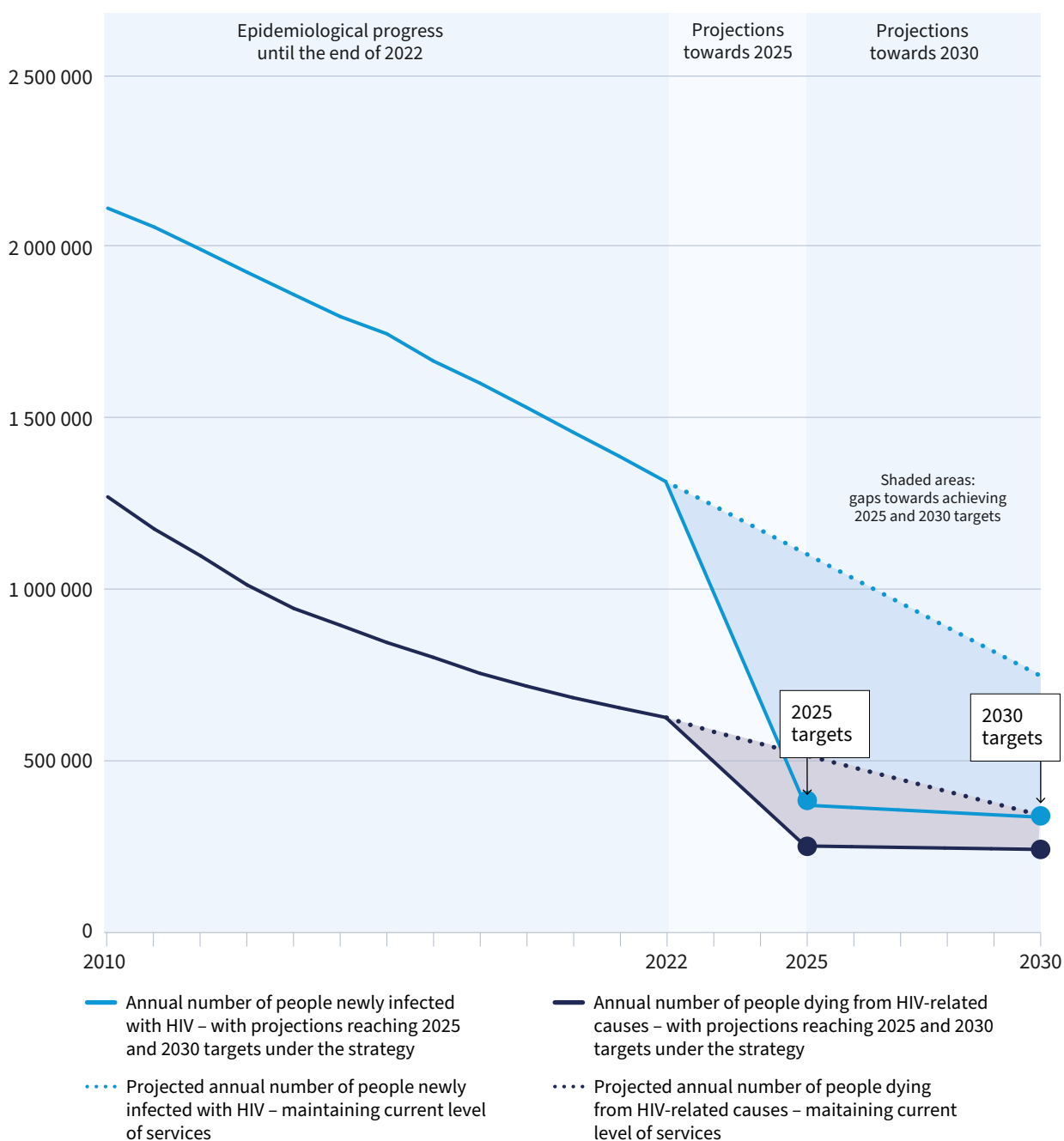
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

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



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

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

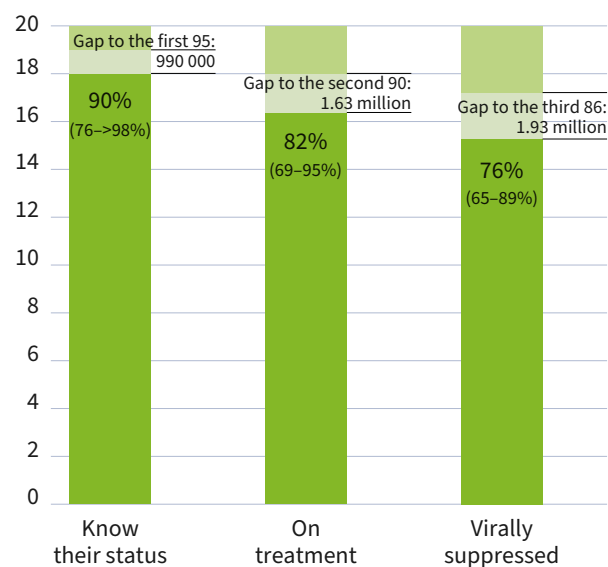


Note: The United Nations global targets for 2025 are twofold: reducing the number of people acquiring HIV to less than 370 000 and reducing the number of HIV-related deaths to less than 250 000. To end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, the targets are a 90% reduction of the number of people acquiring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

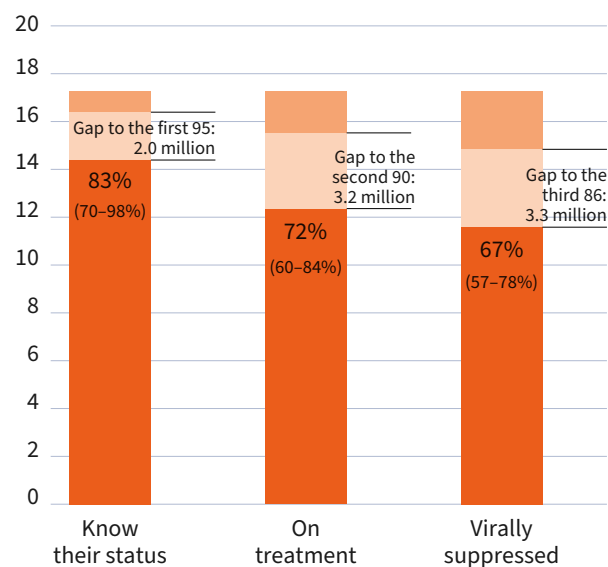
Sources: Avenir Health using 2025 targets and UNAIDS/WHO epidemiological estimates, 2023.

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

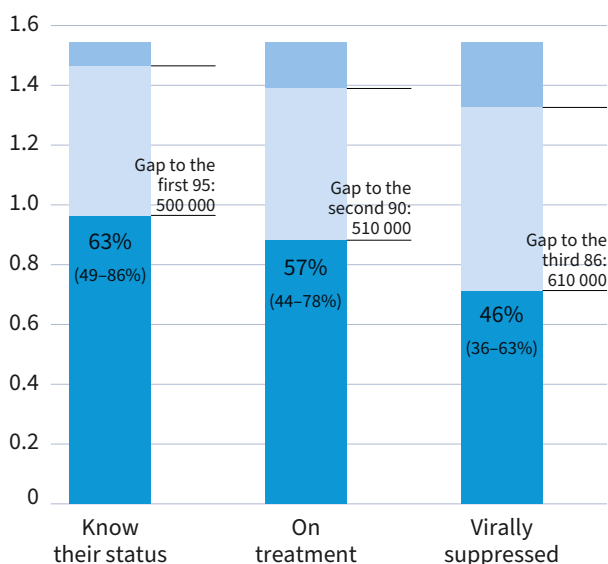
Number of females (15+) living with HIV (million)



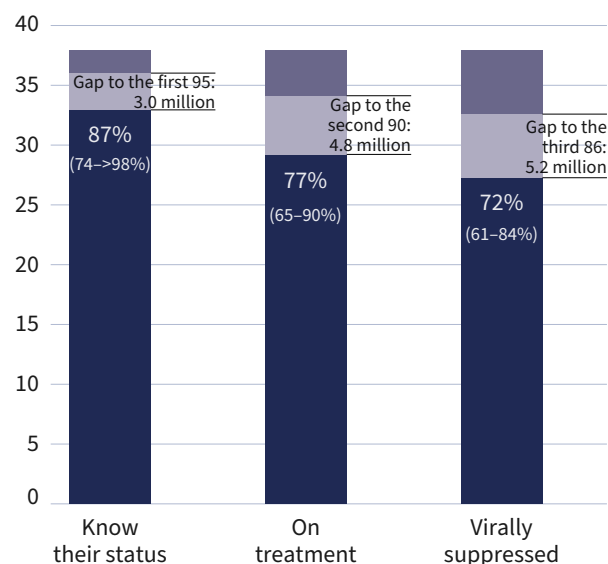
Number of males (15+) living with HIV (million)



Number of children (0-14) living with HIV (million)



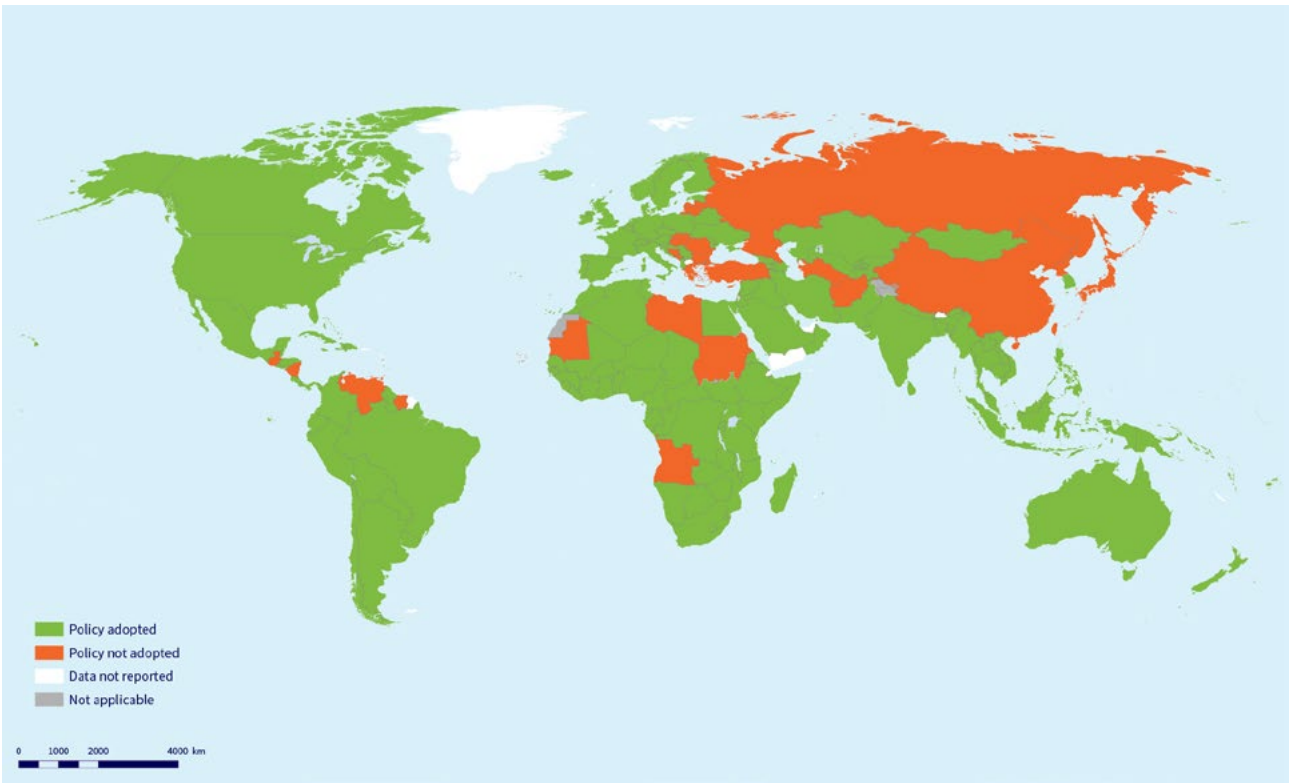
Number of adults (15+) living with HIV (million)



■ Females (15+) living with HIV
 ■ Children (0-14) living with HIV
 ■ Males (15+) living with HIV
 ■ Adults (15+) living with HIV

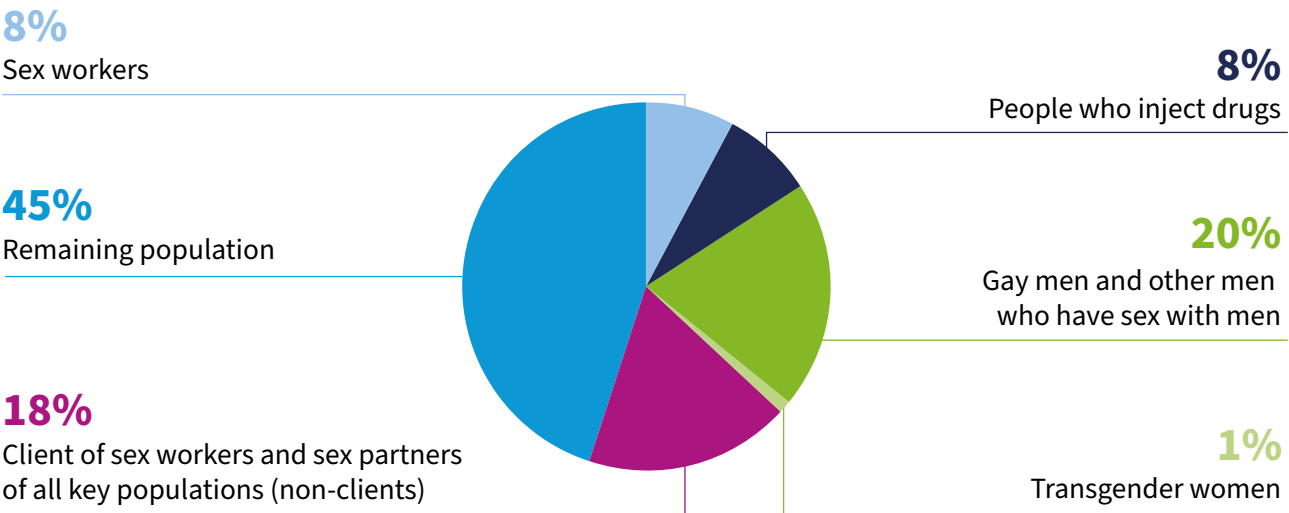
Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

Adoption of WHO recommendations on oral PrEP in national guidelines, July 2023



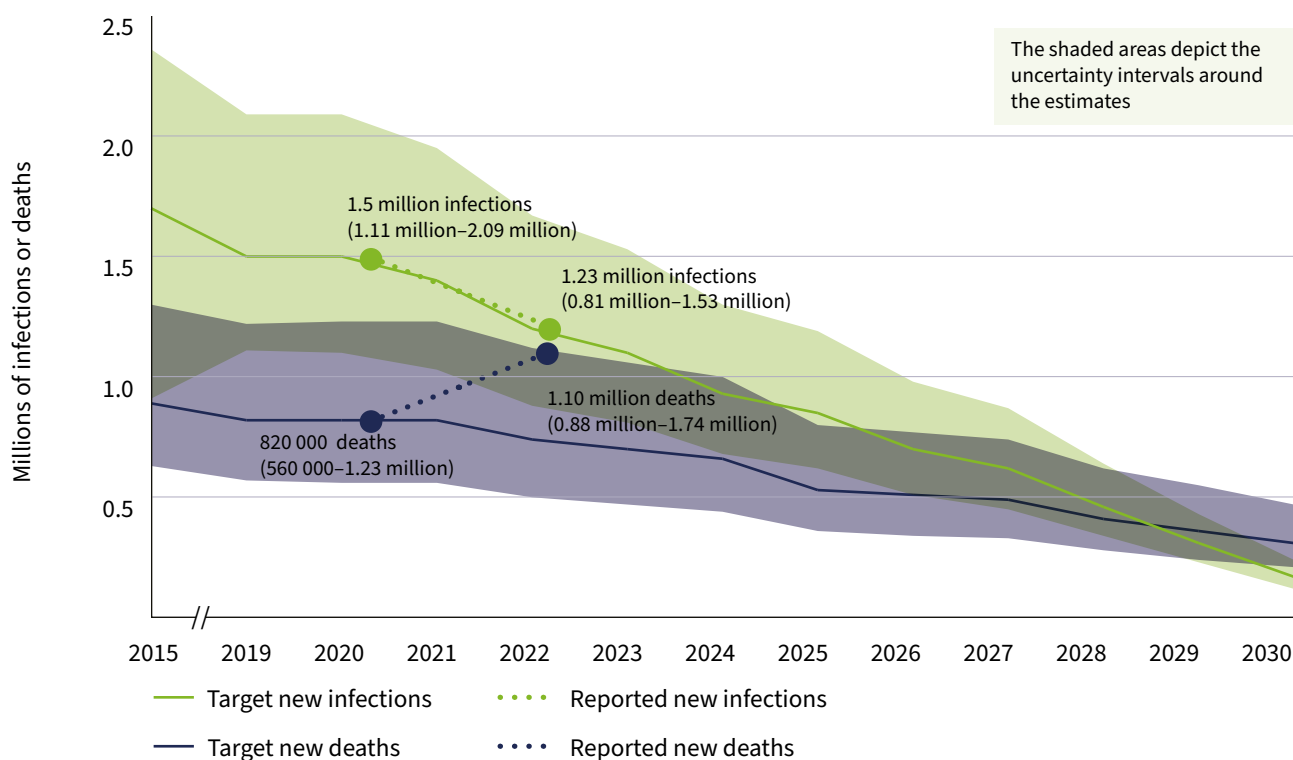
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

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



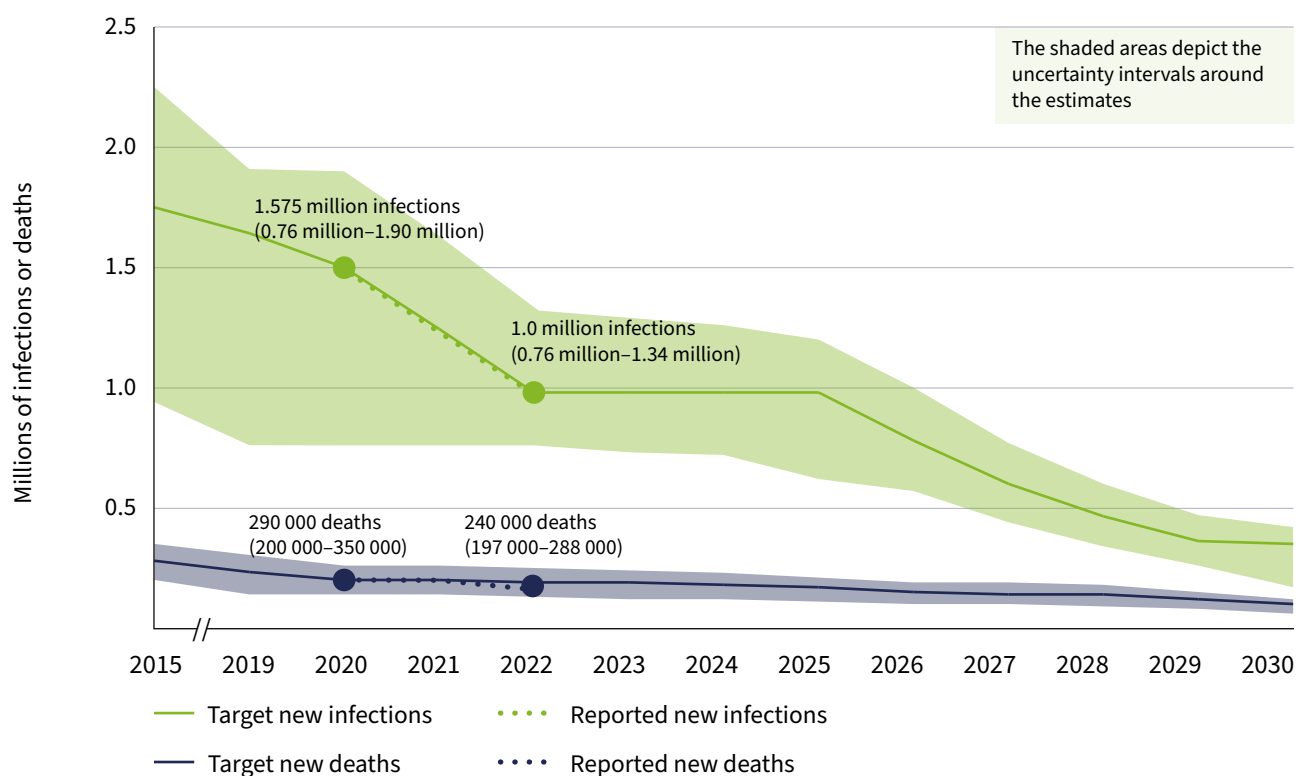
Source: Korenromp E et al., 2024 (24).

Trends in incidence and mortality of hepatitis B, 2015–2030



Source: Global hepatitis report, WHO, 2024 (2).

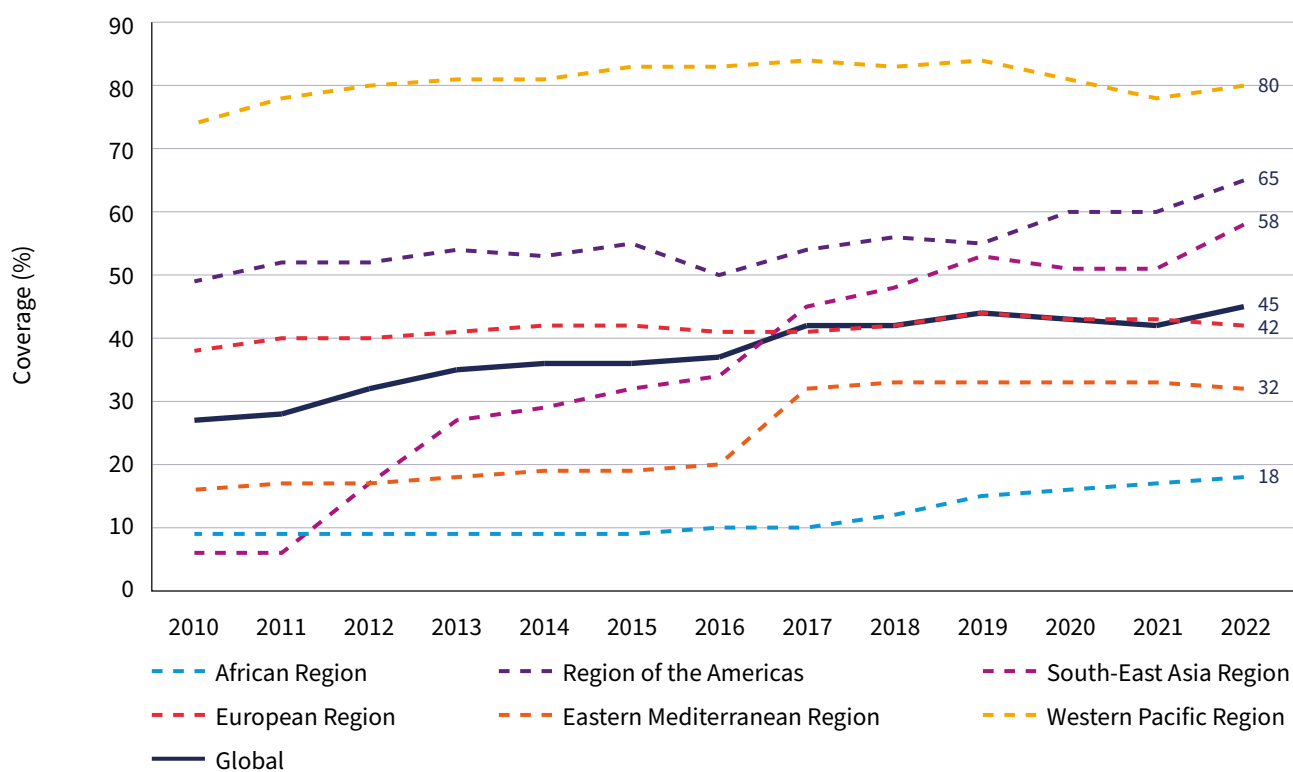
Trends in incidence and mortality of hepatitis C, 2015–2030



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 (3). The graph shows the considerable uncertainty around the trend.

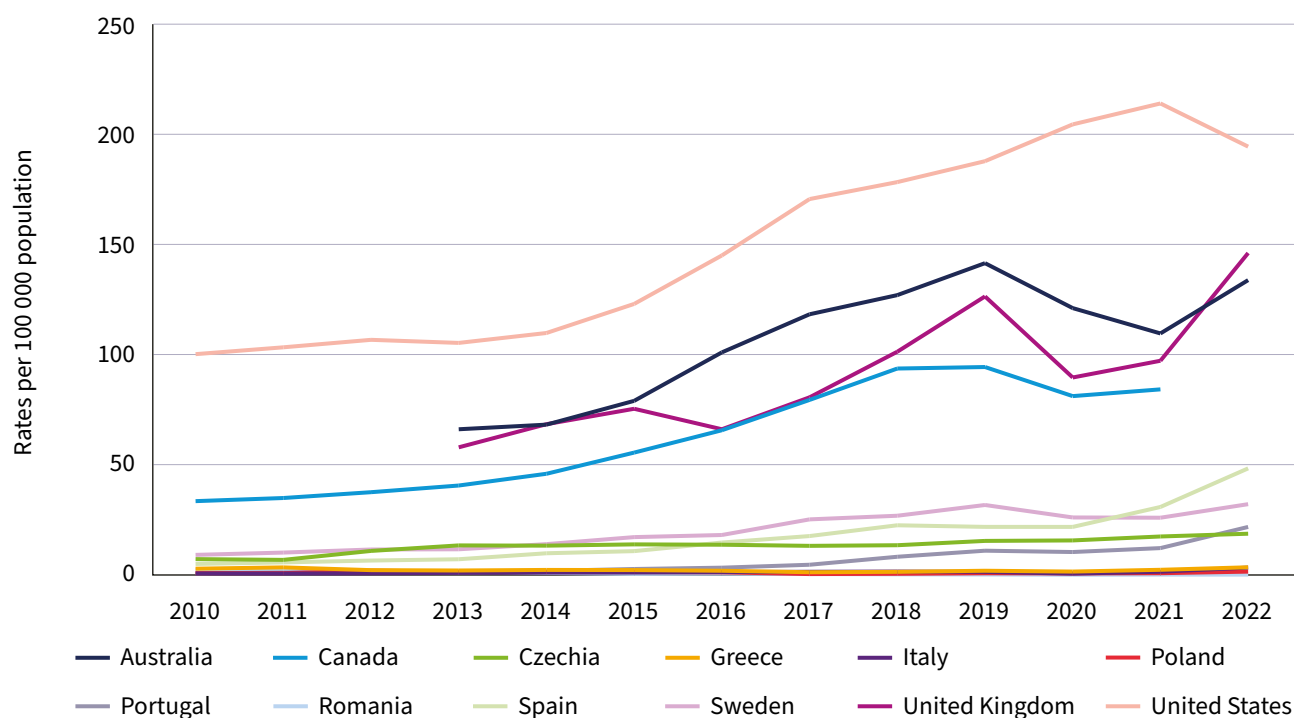
Source: Global hepatitis report, WHO, 2024 (2).

Hepatitis B birth dose coverage, by WHO region and globally, 2010–2022



Source: Immunization data portal [online database] ([36](#)), (accessed 2 May 2024).

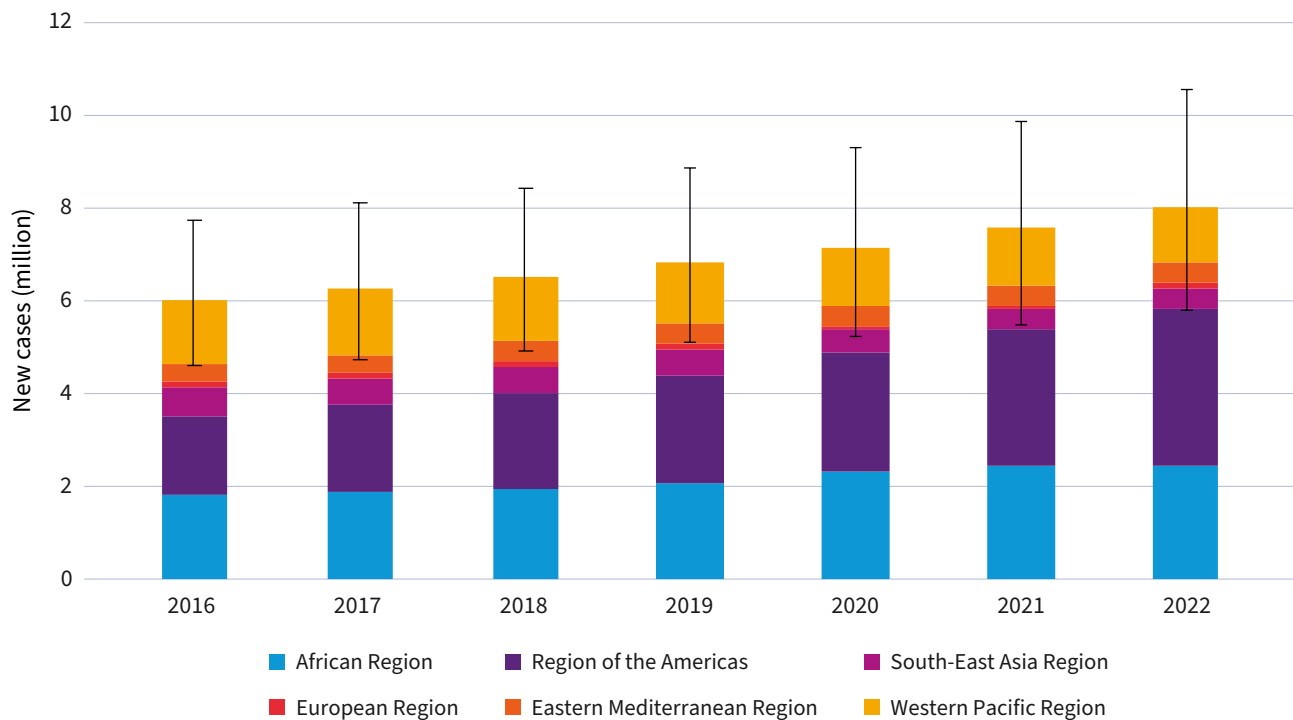
Gonorrhoea case notification rates per 100 000 population in selected high-income countries, 2010–2022



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.

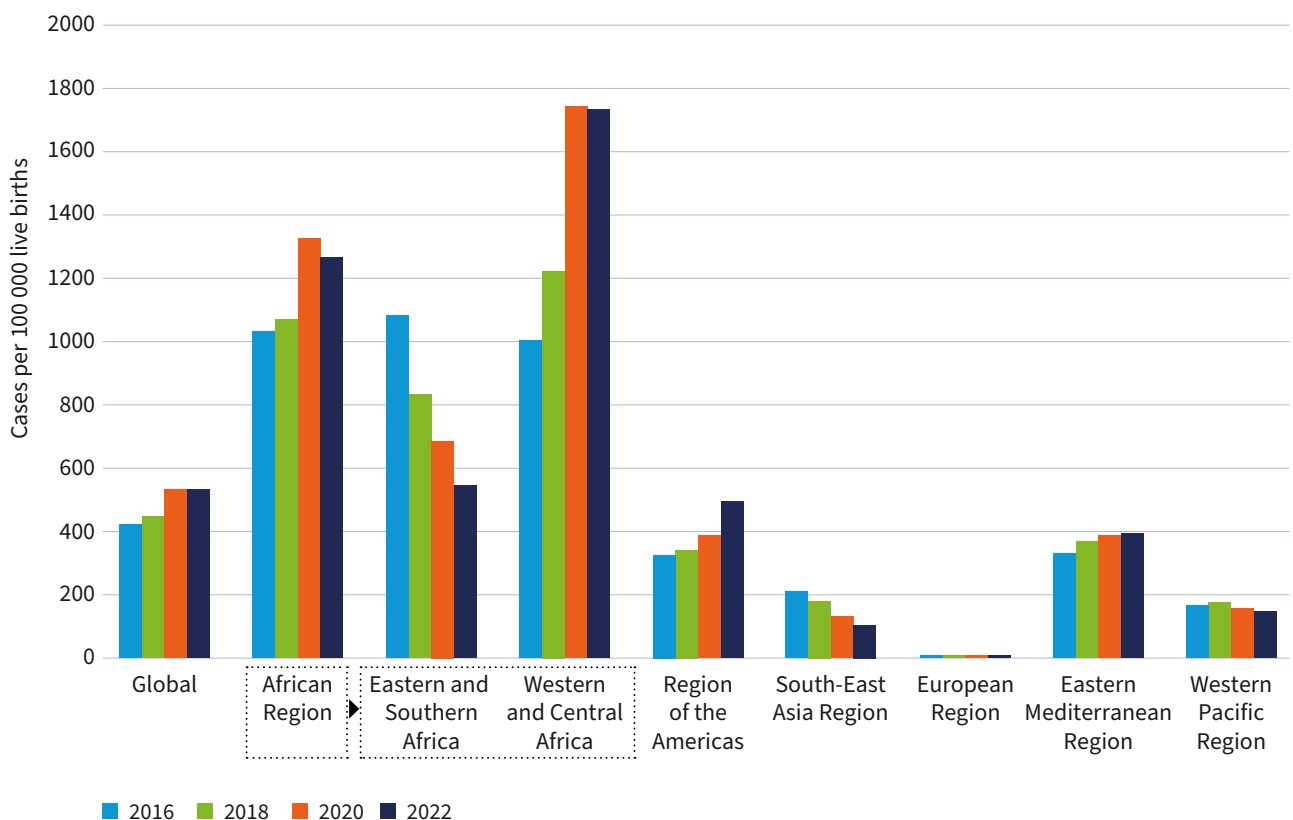
Sources: Australia: King J, McManus, H., Kwon, J., Gray, R., & McGregor, S. HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia: annual surveillance report 2023. Sydney: Kirby Institute, University New South Wales; 2023 (54). Europe: Surveillance atlas of infectious diseases [online 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 Kingdom: Data for England only. Table 1: new STI diagnosis numbers and rates in England by gender, 2013 to 2022. London: UK Health Security Agency; 2022. 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



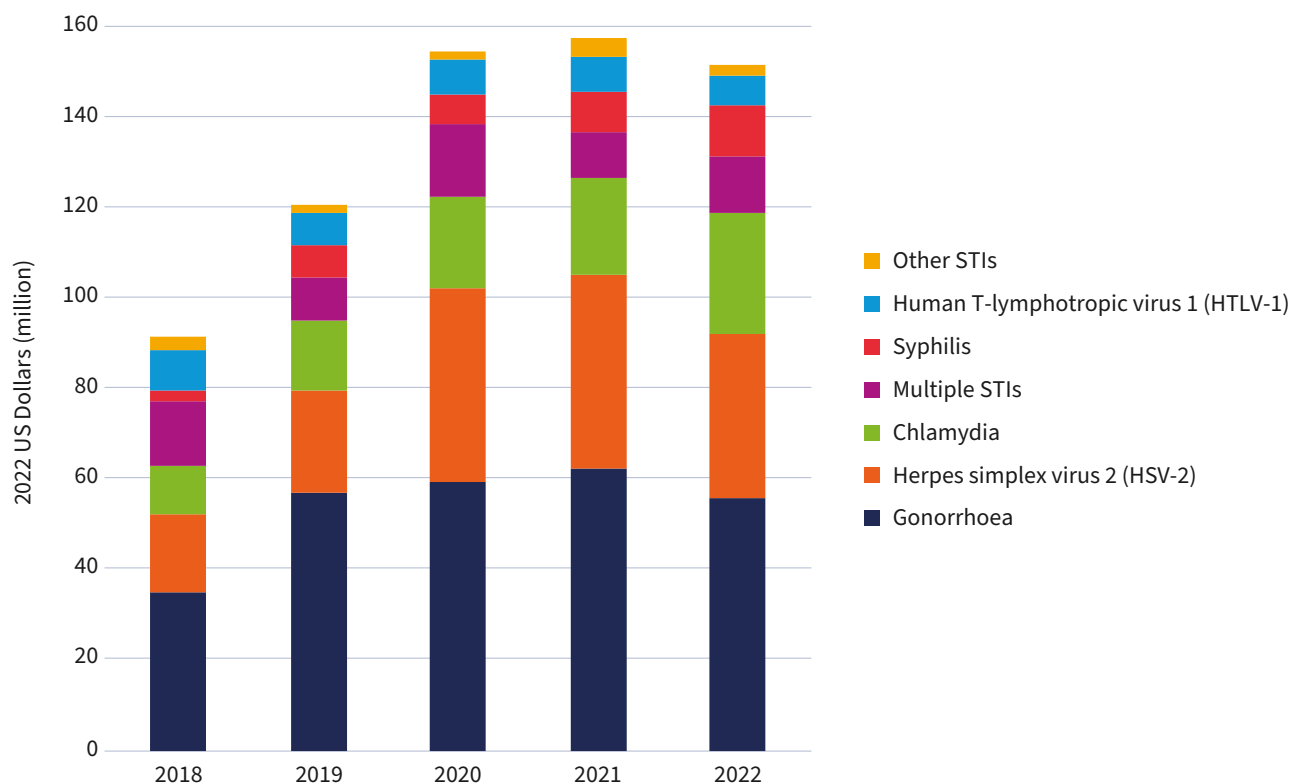
Source: Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2024.

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



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

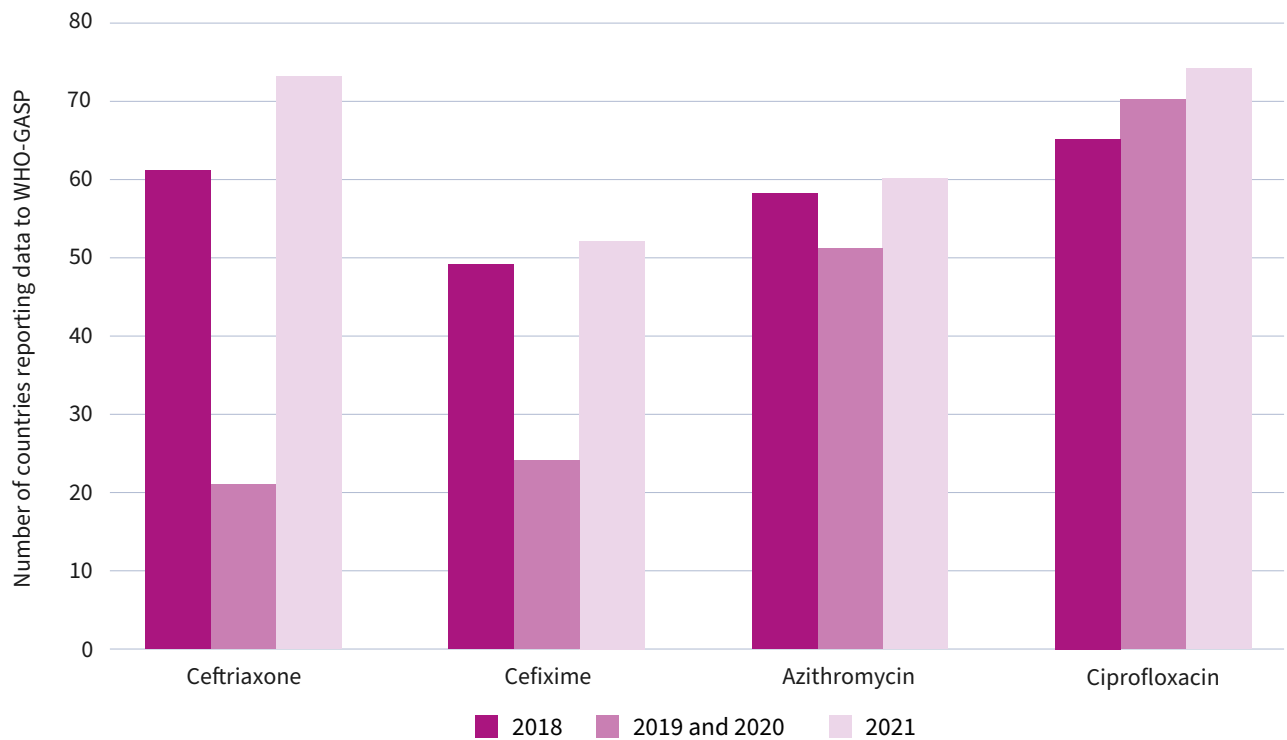
Annual investment in STI research needs of people in low- and middle-income countries, 2018–2022



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).

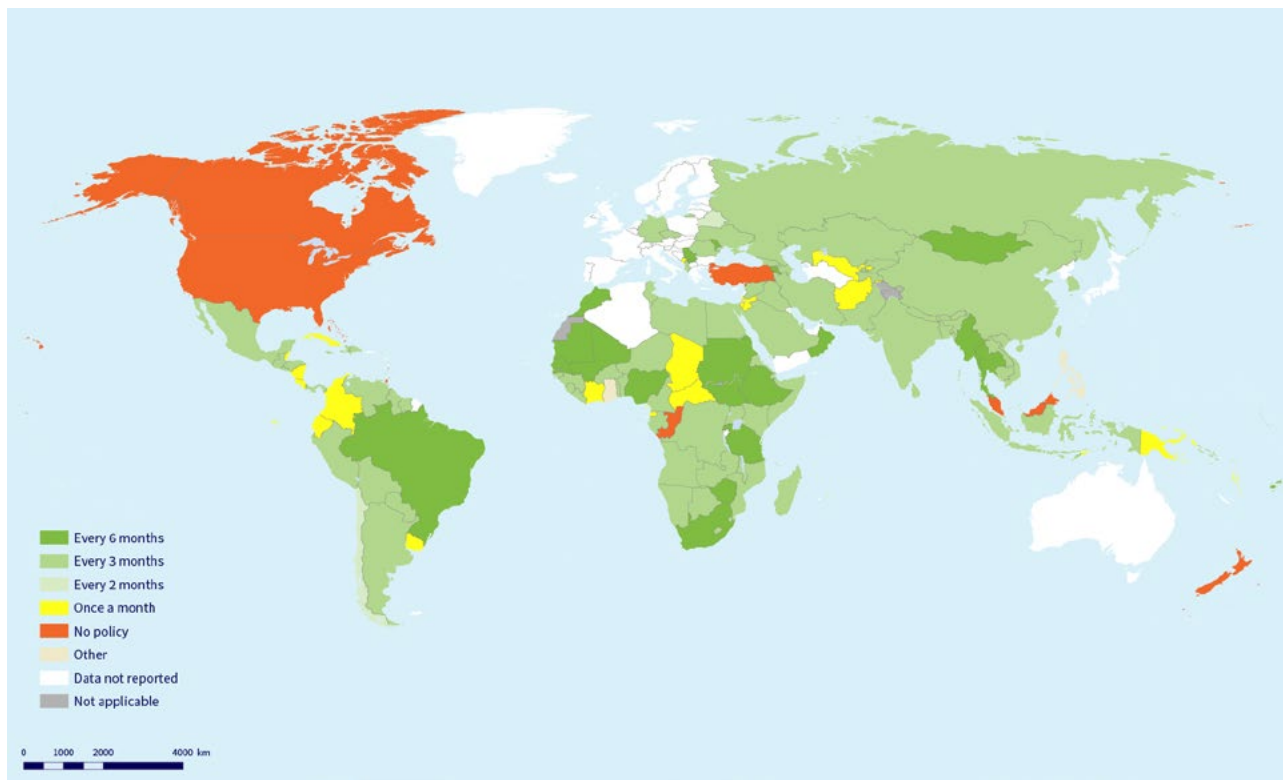
Number of WHO Member States reporting data on gonococcal antimicrobial susceptibility or resistance to the WHO Gonococcal Antimicrobial Surveillance Programme (WHO-GASP) for four drugs used to treat gonorrhoea, 2018–2021



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

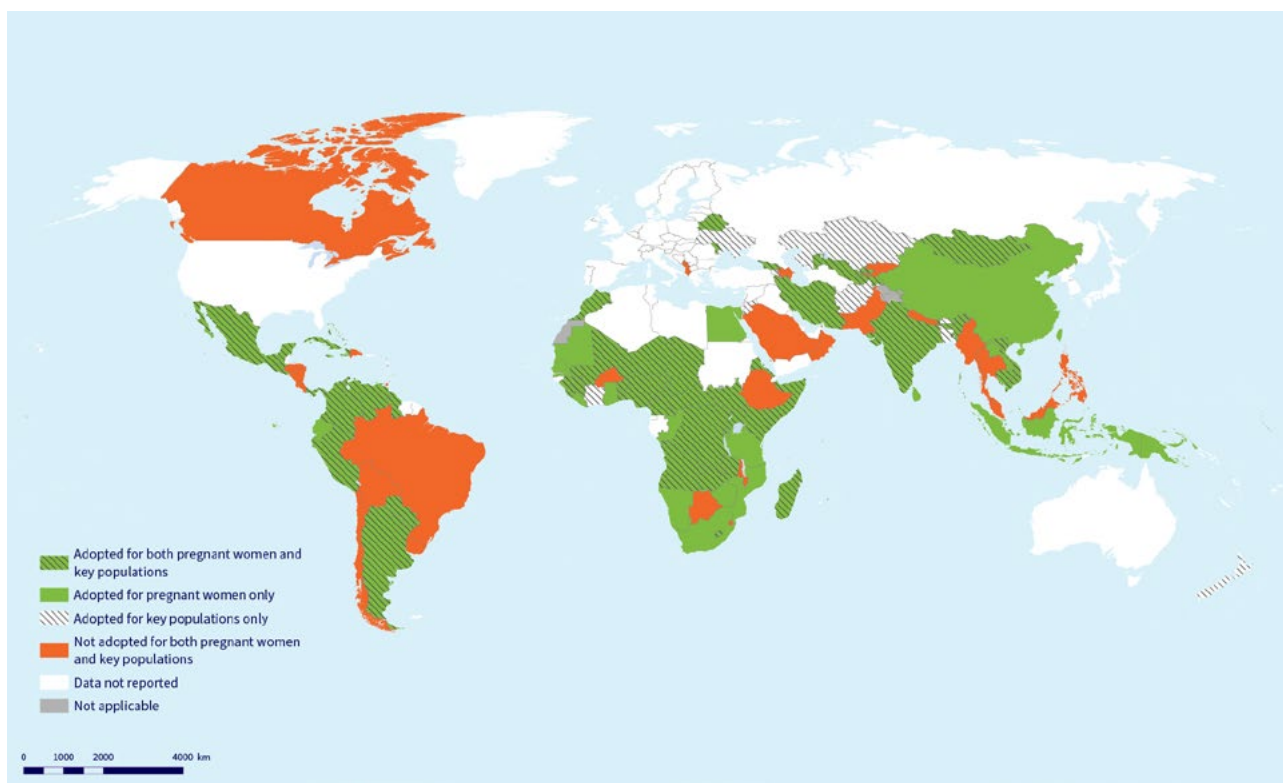
Source: Global Health Observatory [online database] (5), (accessed 2 May 2024).

Uptake of national policies on frequency of antiretroviral therapy pick-up for people who are established on antiretroviral therapy, July 2023



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

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



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

