

40 million had HIV last year

1 death every minute

1. HIV Statistics:

Nearly 40 million people were living with HIV last year.

Over 9 million people with HIV were not receiving treatment.

As a result, there was a death from AIDS-related causes every minute.

2. Advances and Challenges:

- Advances are being made to end the global AIDS pandemic.
- Progress has slowed down.
- Funding for combating AIDS is shrinking.
- New infections are rising in West Asia and North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America.

3. AIDS-related Deaths:

- In 2023, around 630,000 people died from AIDS-related illnesses.
- This is a significant decline from the 2.1 million deaths in 2004.
- However, the 2023 figure is more than double the target for 2025, which aims for fewer than 250,000 deaths.
- The report was released by UNAIDS, the UN agency leading the global effort to end the AIDS pandemic.

HIV/AIDS Epidemic History:

- HIV/AIDS was first identified in the early 1980s.
- By the mid-1980s, the epidemic had spread globally, with millions affected.
- The peak of the epidemic saw the highest number of AIDS-related deaths in the early 2000s.
- Since then, with increased awareness, medical advances, and global efforts, the number of deaths has significantly decreased.
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has been a game-changer, allowing people with HIV to live longer, healthier lives.

WHO AND HIV: 40-YEAR TIMELINE

	<p>1983/88</p> <p>In 1983, the HIV virus was first isolated by Dr Françoise Barré-Sinoussi and Dr Luc Montagnier at the Institut Pasteur in Paris.</p> <p>WHO celebrates the first World AIDS Day in 1988 acknowledging the key role of civil society in mobilizing a global response.</p>	<p>1990</p> <p>WHO publishes the first guidelines on the clinical management of HIV infection with disease staging. World AIDS Day 1990 calls for a global focus on women and HIV, for their role and contributions in the global response, as patients and carers, and in prevention of mother-to-child transmission.</p>	<p>1991</p> <p>The number of countries with national AIDS programmes rises from 7 to 130 within a year.</p>
	<p>2002</p> <p>Of the 28.5 million people living with HIV in Africa, only 35 000 are accessing HIV treatment.</p> <p>WHO issues its first full guidelines on HIV treatment.</p>	<p>1996</p> <p>Highly active antiretroviral therapy is first introduced changing the mood of the HIV response from despair to great hope.</p> <p>WHO, together with 5 UN agencies, establishes the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS).</p>	<p>1994</p> <p>WHO estimates 13–14 million people are living with HIV, with this figure projected to reach 30–40 million by 2000.</p>
	<p>2003</p> <p>WHO launches the global '3 by 5' initiative, to provide HIV treatment to 3 million people in developing countries by 2005.</p>	<p>2007</p> <p>Only 10% of people with HIV knew of their diagnosis in 2005. WHO recommends a revolutionary step to offer provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling.</p>	<p>2014</p> <p>The world is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target to treat 15 million people with HIV by 2015.</p>
	<p>2021</p> <p>WHO worked with partners to track the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic including understanding implications for people living with HIV and through tracking disruptions including in the provision of antiretroviral therapy services.</p>	<p>2018</p> <p>HIV testing reaches 75% of people with HIV and nearly 60% of people with HIV are receiving treatment. Despite successes, huge disparities still exist – many populations are being left behind, particularly key populations.</p> <p>Half of the people living with HIV are not virally suppressed, and 1.8 million people are newly infected every year.</p>	<p>2016</p> <p>WHO launches historic guidelines recommending treatment for all people living with HIV, for both prevention and treatment outcomes.</p> <p>Further innovations, including pre-exposure prophylaxis and self-testing are recommended.</p>
	<p>2022</p> <p>Approximately 86% of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 76% were receiving HIV treatment, and 71% were virally suppressed.</p> <p>HIV services in some communities and context diverted in support of the multi-country mpox outbreak.</p> <p>Strategies and approaches increasingly focus on integration, universal health coverage and primary health care.</p>	<p>2023</p> <p>People living with HIV who achieve an undetectable level of virus by consistent use of antiretroviral therapy do not transmit HIV to their sexual partner(s).</p> <p>At the end of 2022, 29.8 million of the 39 million people living with HIV were taking antiretroviral treatment (which means 76% of all people living with HIV) with almost three-quarters of them (71%) living with suppressed HIV.</p>	<p>ENDING AIDS BY 2030 IS ACHIEVABLE IF WE KEEP OUR EFFORTS STRONG.</p>

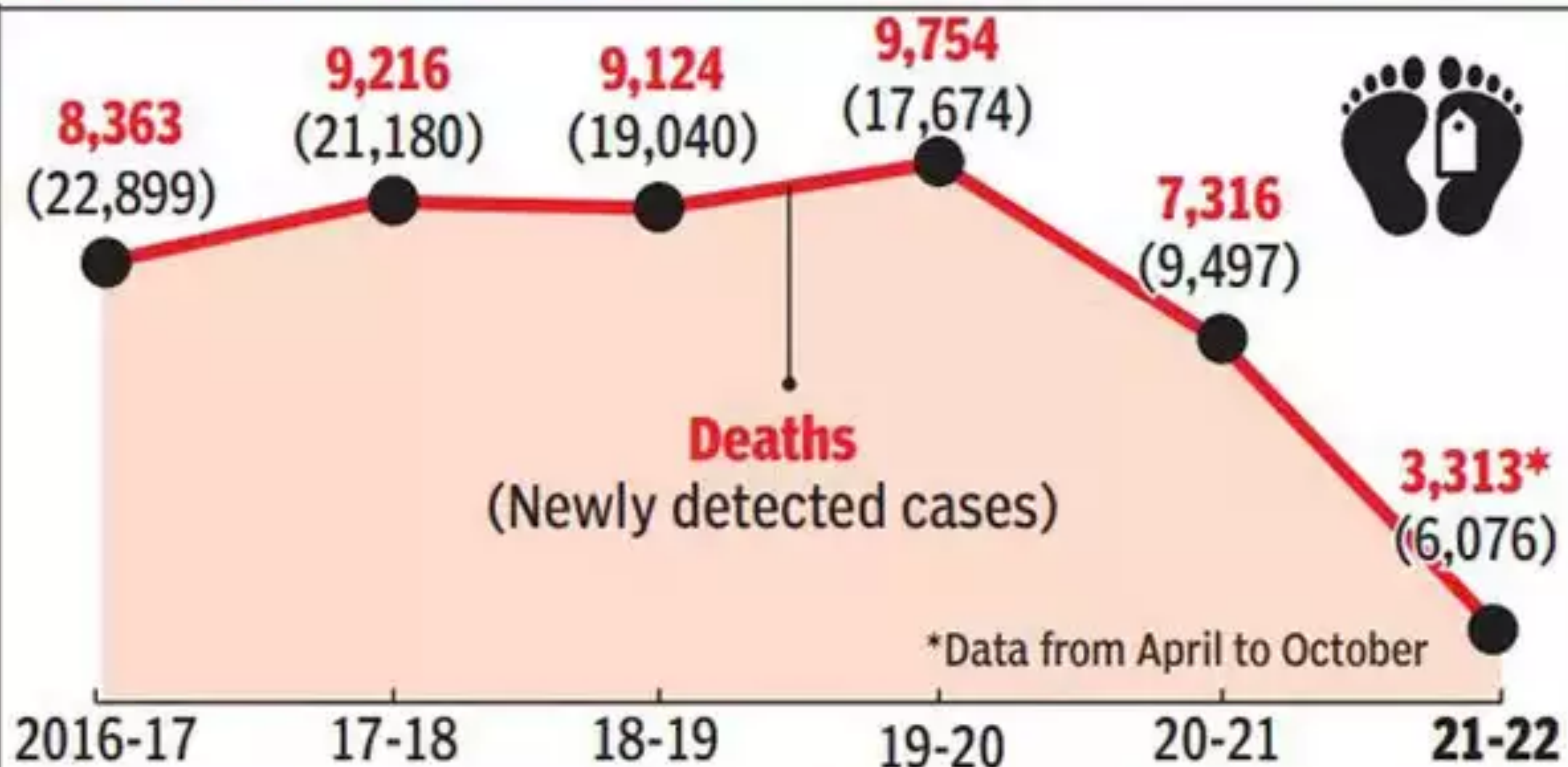
Global Response

- Over the decades, international organizations, governments, and NGOs have worked to combat HIV/AIDS.
- Initiatives like the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria have provided significant funding and resources.
- Despite progress, challenges remain, particularly in regions with rising infection rates and insufficient healthcare infrastructure.

UN Goals:

- The United Nations has set various goals over the years to reduce and ultimately end the AIDS epidemic.
- The target for 2025 aims to reduce AIDS-related deaths to fewer than 250,000 per year, highlighting the ongoing struggle and need for continued efforts and funding.

DEATHS IN PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV



“ A delay in diagnosis combined with a delay in enrolment in antiretroviral treatment stacks the odds against people living with HIV

Global Initiatives for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment

1. UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS):

Role: UNAIDS leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support.

Initiatives:

90-90-90 Targets: By 2020, 90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status, 90% of all people diagnosed with HIV will receive sustained ART, and 90% of all people receiving ART will have viral suppression.

Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026: Aiming to end inequalities and get on track to end AIDS by 2030.

2. PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief):

Role: The U.S. government initiative to address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Initiatives:

Funding and Support: Provides funding for HIV prevention, treatment, and care services in over 50 countries.

Data-Driven Interventions: Emphasis on using data to drive decision-making and ensure resources are used effectively.

3. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria:

- **Role:** A partnership organization designed to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria as epidemics.
- Initiatives:
- **Resource Mobilization:** Mobilizes and invests nearly \$4 billion a year to support programs run by local experts in countries and communities most in need.
- **Innovative Financing:** Develops innovative financing mechanisms to increase resources for health.

4. WHO (World Health Organisation):

- **Role:** Provides leadership on global health matters, shapes the health research agenda, and sets norms and standards.
- Initiatives:
- **Global Health Sector Strategy on HIV 2016-2021:** A framework to guide the health sector response to HIV, aligned with the UNAIDS strategy.
- **Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP):** Recommends PrEP for people at substantial risk of HIV infection.

Indian Government Initiatives to Mitigate HIV/AIDS Threat:

1. National AIDS Control Organization (NACO):

- **Formation:** Established in 1992, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- **Objective:** To combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in India.
- **Programs:** Implementing National AIDS Control Programs (NACP) in phases, with strategies focusing on prevention, care, support, and treatment.

2. **National AIDS Control Programme (NACP):**

- **Phases:** Currently in its fifth phase (NACP V), with each phase building on the previous ones.

Components:

- **Targeted Interventions:** Focused on high-risk groups such as sex workers, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men, and transgender people.
- **Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs):** Providing free HIV testing and counselling services.
- **Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Centres:** Offering free ART to people living with HIV/AIDS.
- **Blood Safety:** Ensuring safe blood transfusions through rigorous screening.

3. HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS):

Purpose: Monitoring the HIV epidemic's trends and patterns.

Data Collection: Regular data collection from various demographic groups to inform policy and intervention strategies.

4. Awareness Campaigns:

Mass Media Campaigns: Utilizing television, radio, and print media to spread awareness about HIV prevention, testing, and treatment.

Community-Based Initiatives: Engaging local communities and leaders to promote HIV/AIDS awareness and reduce stigma.

5. Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission (PPTCT):

Objective: Reducing the transmission of HIV from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding.

Services: Providing HIV testing to pregnant women and ART to those who test positive.

6. Adolescent Education Program:

Target: Educating young people about HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, and safe sexual practices.

Implementation: Incorporating HIV/AIDS education into school curriculums and extracurricular activities.

Additional Measures to Prevent and Control HIV/AIDS:

1. Strengthening Healthcare Infrastructure:

Expansion of ART Centres: Increasing the number of ART centres to ensure wider access to treatment.

Improving Healthcare Facilities: Upgrading healthcare infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas.

2. Increasing Funding and Resources:

Sustainable Financing: Ensuring consistent and increased funding for HIV/AIDS programs.

Public-Private Partnerships: Encouraging private sector involvement in funding and implementing HIV/AIDS initiatives.

3. Research and Development:

Vaccine Development: Investing in research for an effective HIV vaccine.

Innovative Treatments: Exploring new treatment options and improving existing ones.