Next Frontier for Global HIV Prevention
Progress Made and Gaps Remaining to Reach 95-95-95 Targets

![Graph showing progress made and gaps remaining to reach 95-95-95 targets. The graph illustrates the number of new people on treatment and current people on treatment from 2017 to 2025.]
HIV Impact and Progress toward Health Equity and achieving 95-95-95 Targets in Eswatini and Uganda

**Eswatini**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>99-99</td>
<td>97-99</td>
<td>97-100</td>
<td>99-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>93-99</td>
<td>97-97</td>
<td>98-97</td>
<td>98-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>75-86</td>
<td>99-96</td>
<td>99-100</td>
<td>98-97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Uganda**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>899-99</td>
<td>92-98</td>
<td>92-98</td>
<td>92-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>83-91</td>
<td>90-89</td>
<td>90-89</td>
<td>90-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>59-93(-87)</td>
<td>82-97</td>
<td>82-97</td>
<td>82-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>64-95</td>
<td>64-95</td>
<td>64-95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Estimates based on a denominator of 25-49 are included in parentheses and should be interpreted with caution.

*Results suppressed due to very small denominator (<25)
Countries near/at 95-95-95
Declining epidemic trends - Botswana

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Declining new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females – Botswana

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Population Pyramid - Botswana

Average Annual Growth Rate: 1.4% (2023)

Sexual debut
Declining epidemic trends - Eswatini

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Declining new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females - Eswatini

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Population Pyramid - Eswatini

Average annual Growth Rate: 0.7% (2023)

Sexual debut
Declining epidemic trends – Namibia

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Declining new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females – Namibia

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Population Pyramid - Namibia

Average Annual Growth Rate: 1.8% (2023)

Sexual debut
Declining epidemic trends – Malawi

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Declining new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females – Malawi

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Population Pyramid - Malawi

Average Annual Growth Rate:
2.3% (2023)

Sexual debut
Epidemic trends – Zimbabwe

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Declining new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females – Zimbabwe

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Population Pyramid - Zimbabwe

Average Annual Growth Rate:
2.0% (2023)
Countries near 95-95-95

• Aging cohorts are virally suppressed however need models that support HIV positive living
• Youth bulge
  – volume of clients in health system (capacity and adaptability)
  – HIV awareness and prevention
  – Social media!
• Agile PrEP service delivery for timely response to dynamic epidemic
Striving towards 95-95-95
Growing epidemic – Mozambique

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Trends of new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females – Mozambique

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Population Pyramid - Mozambique

Average Annual Growth Rate: 2.5% (2023)
Growing epidemic – South Africa

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Trends of new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females – South Africa

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Average Annual Growth Rate: 0.9% (2023)
Growing epidemic – Uganda

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Trends of new infections among 15 to 24 yo males and females – Uganda

Source: UNAIDS Preliminary Estimates 2022
Average Annual Growth Rate: 3.2% (2023)

Population Pyramid - Uganda

Sexual debut
Uganda PHIA 2020 – HIV Prevalence

HIV PREVALENCE AMONG ADULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages (years)</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Error bars represent 95% CIs.
Uganda PHIA 2020 – Clinical Outcomes

Achievement of 95-95-95 by sex, Uganda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Diagnosed</th>
<th>On Treatment</th>
<th>Viral Load Suppression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>83.5%</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
<td>92.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
<td>91.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80.9%</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIRAL LOAD SUPPRESSION AMONG ADULTS LIVING WITH HIV

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages (years)</th>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>57.8%</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
<td>81.1%</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
<td>85.7%</td>
<td>(97.9)%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>(43.5%)</td>
<td>51.9%</td>
<td>72.6%</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
<td>91.0%</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Viral load suppression is defined as HIV RNA < 1000 copies per mL among all HIV-positive adults.
Estimates based on a denominator between 35 and 49 are indicated by a parenthesis and should be interpreted with caution.
Error bars represent 95% CIs.
Uganda PHIA 2020

HIV Prevalence (%)

- West Nile: 2.8%
- Mid North: 7.6%
- Northeast: Karamoja: 2.1%
- Northeast: Teso: 4.2%
- Mid Eastern: 4.2%
- Central 2: North Buganda: 6.2%
- Kampala: 6.0%
- East Central: 4.5%
- South Western: 6.3%
- Central 1: South Buganda: 8.1%

VLS (%)

- West Nile: 77.0%
- Mid North: 67.4%
- Northeast: Karamoja: 78.1%
- Northeast: Teso: 72.2%
- Mid Eastern: 60.3%
- Central 2: North Buganda: 75.5%
- Kampala: 74.0%
- Central 1: South Buganda: 78.6%
- East Central: 74.1%
- South Western: 82.0%
HIV prevention where there is HIV risk & population increases

Triangulating HIV Prevalence, Population Density, and Increases in the AGYW Population in Uganda
Philippines
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, 2010-2022

National HIV Cases by Age Bands, 2010-2022 (n=99,817)

Age of consent for HIV testing decreased to 15yo

COVID-19 Pandemic

% AHD AMONG YKP

- 15-19
- 20-24


0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000

National HIV Cases by Age Bands, 2010-2022 (n=99,817)
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases, 2010-2022

Source: 2022 Philippines Surveillance Report
PEPFAR sites at regions with the highest HIV burden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated PLHIV</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>49,800.00</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>26,800.00</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>17,500.00</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14,400.00</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>10,200.00</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>9,300.00</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12*</td>
<td>4,600.00</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,400.00</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,500.00</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,600.00</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,600.00</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARAGA</td>
<td>1,800.00</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARMM</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

75% of the estimated PLHIV in 2022 are found in five regions

Source: 2022 Philippines Surveillance Report
National deaths among those diagnosed with HIV by Age Bands, 2012-2022

Source: 2022 Philippines Surveillance Report
Indonesia
Trend of HIV New Infections, PLHIV and AIDS-related Death 2000-2022
Progress Towards 95-95-95

Source: MoH up to December 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>PLHIV WHO KNOW THEIR STATUS</th>
<th>PLHIV WHO KNOW THEIR STATUS ARE ON ARV TREATMENT</th>
<th>PLHIV ON ARV TREATMENT WHO ARE VL TESTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TARGET 2022*</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARGET 2023*</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Target Based on National Action Plan of Prevention and Controlling HIV AIDS & STI’s In Indonesia 2020 - 2024
Frontier for youth bulge

- Policies – age of access
- PreP and HIV awareness
- Health system (capacity and adaptability)
- Social media
Frontier for key populations, MSM

- Social media, influencer
- PrEP
- Health services
- Policies
2030 and beyond

• To end HIV as a public health threat by 2030:
  – 85% of PLHIV virally suppressed by 2025
  – Adaptive biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions to reduce the transmission of HIV
  – HIV treatment impact on incidence and mortality
  – Address increasing MSM
  – Address youth bulge
  – Real-time policy changes

• Need agile PrEP service delivery for timely response to dynamic
  – Civil unrest/conflict, natural disasters, changing populations needs
Thank you