

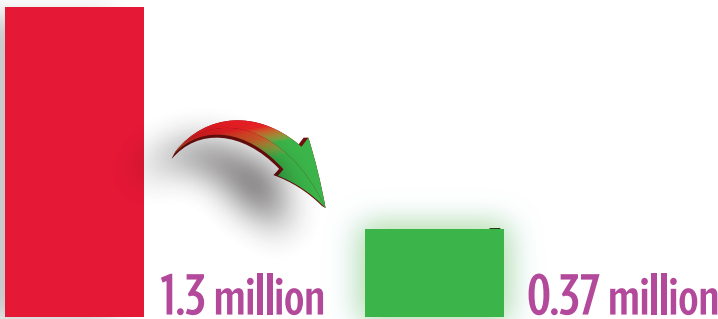
HIV Prevention

The Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS – UNAIDS – leads the people-centred HIV response and helps save lives, ensuring that the world is on track to end AIDS by 2030.

Have a look at what we do!

Reduce HIV infections

An estimated **40 million** new HIV infections were averted between 2000 and 2022. The global 2025 target is to reduce the number of new HIV infections to fewer than 370 000 annually, while in 2023 an estimated 1.3 million people acquired HIV!



GUIDE AND ACCELERATE



- Strategic information and global recommendations for more effective national HIV prevention strategies
- Continue to support over 85 countries in improving national policies and/or strategies for combination HIV prevention with key populations and other populations at risk of HIV infection

EMPOWER



- 30 million women and young people reached through sexual and reproductive health services
- Comprehensive sexuality education promoted in 50 countries
- Stronger community-led HIV responses, including led by people living with HIV, women, youth and key populations



The goal by 2025 is 95% of people at risk of HIV infection have access to effective combination prevention.

In 2022, more than half of all new HIV infections globally occurred among people from key populations and their sex partners.

However, reported HIV prevention services coverage rates are only at 50% among sex workers, 40% among men who have sex with men, 39% among people who inject drugs, and 39% among transgender people.

What have we done to close this gap?

PROTECT



- Expand pre-exposure prophylaxis use, influencing national guidelines in 150 countries
- Guide strategies for drug use-related HIV prevention in over 20 countries and for HIV in prisons in 30 countries
- Promote voluntary medical male circumcision in 15 priority countries and over 25 countries with refugee populations
- Integrate gender-based violence prevention and HIV responses and supporting survivors of sexual violence, e.g. post-exposure prophylaxis

REDUCE INEQUALITIES



- Implement evidence-based interventions to transform unequal gender norms in over 20 countries
- Promote male engagement, positive masculinities and respectful relationships
- Reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination in over 60 countries, including gender inequalities



The UNAIDS and UNFPA co-led Global HIV Prevention Coalition (GPC) unites 38 focus countries with significant levels of new HIV infections and civil society, donors and other actors to boost political commitment and accelerate action for HIV prevention.

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HIV Prevention

The Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS – UNAIDS – works in over 85 countries to ensure accelerated and better targeted HIV combination prevention to reduce HIV inequalities and save lives.



CAMBODIA

Cambodia provided HIV comprehensive prevention and testing for over 90 000 people from key populations using innovative strategies. Virtual health and sexuality education for nearly 700 teachers, a Youth Mobile App and impactful social media campaigns reached over 250 000 young people, promoting sexual and reproductive health, harm reduction, gender equality, and awareness of gender-based violence.

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GHANA

Ghana enhanced HIV prevention, testing and treatment, tackling stigma and discrimination. Updated guidelines now include the Dapivirine ring and long-acting injectable cabotegravir for pre-exposure prophylaxis, providing effective options that empower girls and women to protect themselves against HIV.

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PERU



Peru committed to 10 specific HIV priority prevention actions through a Global Prevention Coalition-guided roadmap and enhanced the combination HIV prevention package, focusing on behavioural, biomedical, and structural interventions to reduce new infections among key populations.

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SOUTH AFRICA

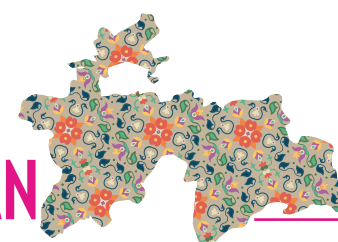


As part of the Fast Track Cities network and with an HIV prevalence of over 16%, Johannesburg has enhanced its HIV combination prevention through the Multisectoral District Implementation Plans and improved services for key and vulnerable populations.

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TAJIKISTAN



In Tajikistan, over 46 000 men, women and gender diverse people, including people who use drugs, sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, and people in prisons, received HIV combination prevention services. A total of 15 opioid agonist therapy sites contributed to harm reduction and improved HIV prevention and mental health.

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Thanks to successful prevention, new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa have decreased by 56% since 2010. However, progress is uneven, with new infections increasing in several regions, and key populations along with their partners are often overlooked in HIV programmes.

UNAIDS calls for sustained and expanded efforts to reach the global targets by 2025 in all countries.

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