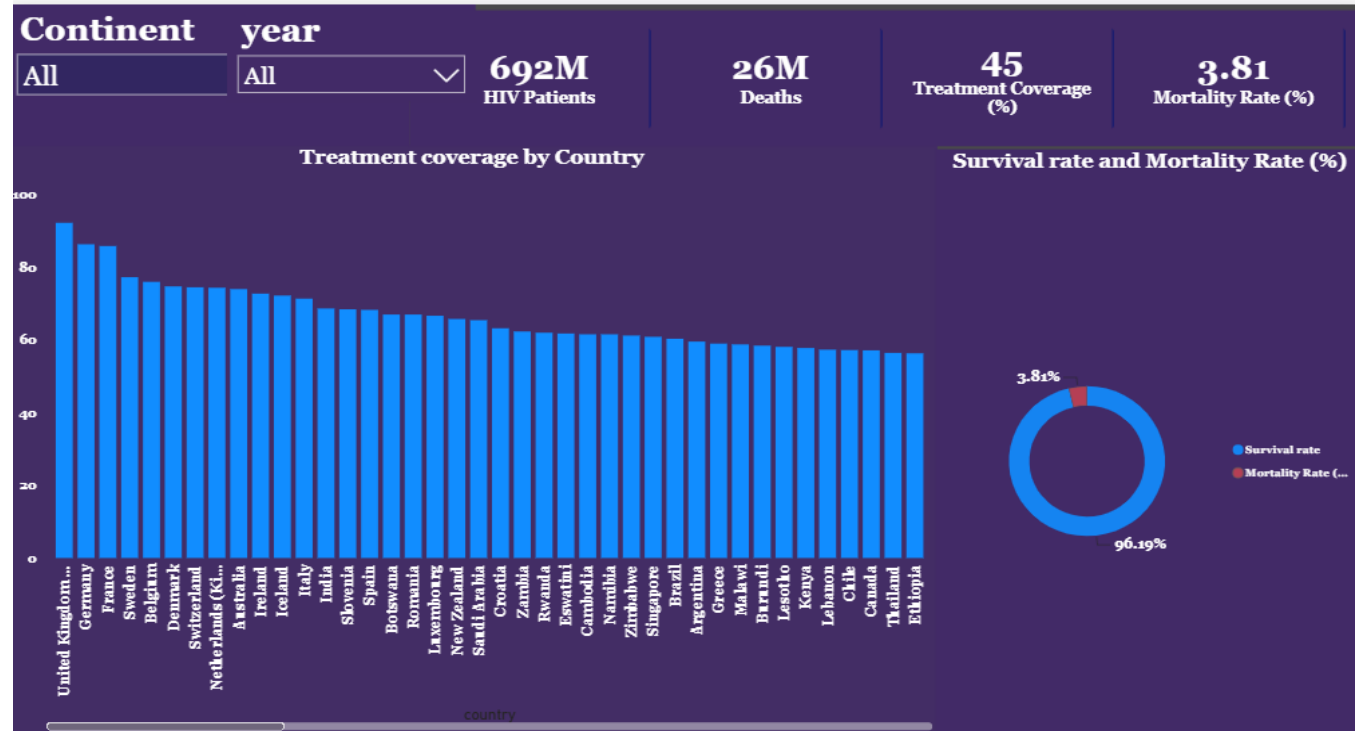


HEALTH DATA ANALYTICAL REPORT

Global HIV Burden, Treatment Coverage,
Mortality and New Infections over the last 24yrs

By: Abdifatah Abdulahi



1.Executive summary

2.KPI

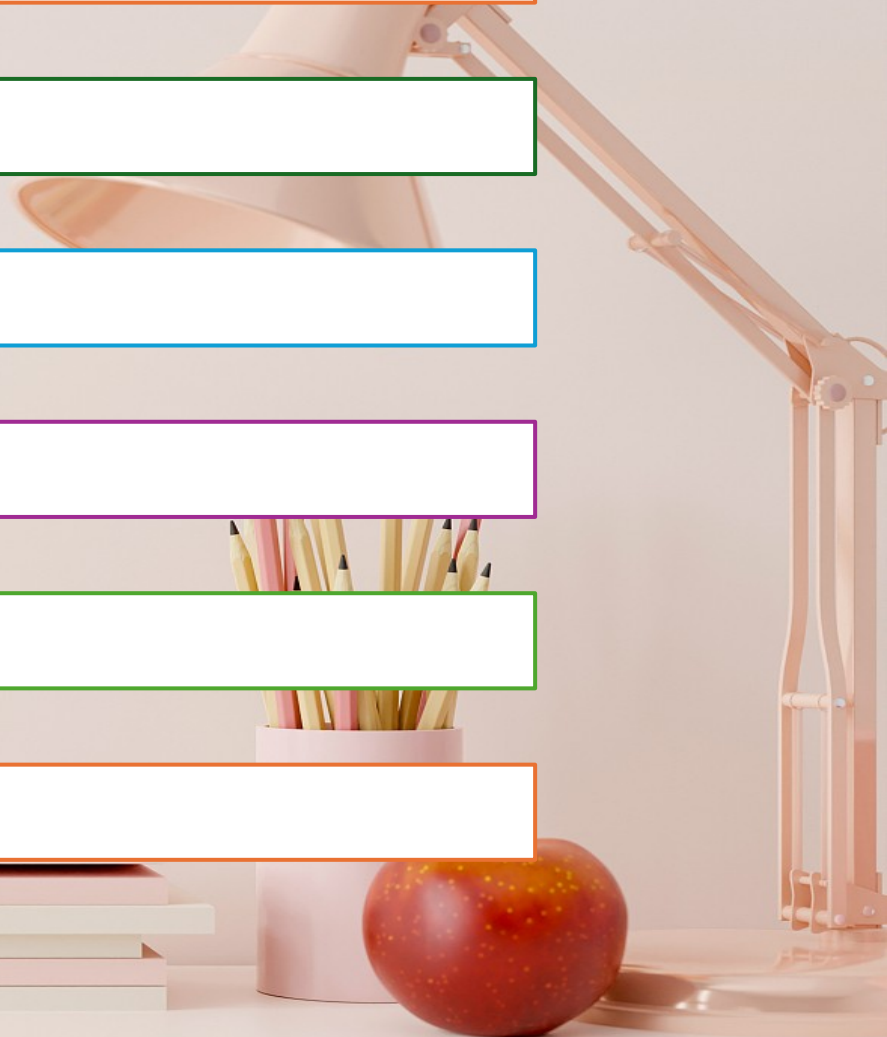
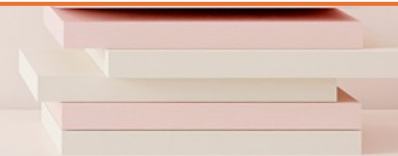
Outline

3.HIV burden distribution

4.Treatment and disease burden trends

5.Recommendation

6.Conclusion



Executive Summary

Global HIV trend dashboard was developed from WHO HIV data sets over the last **24** yrs.

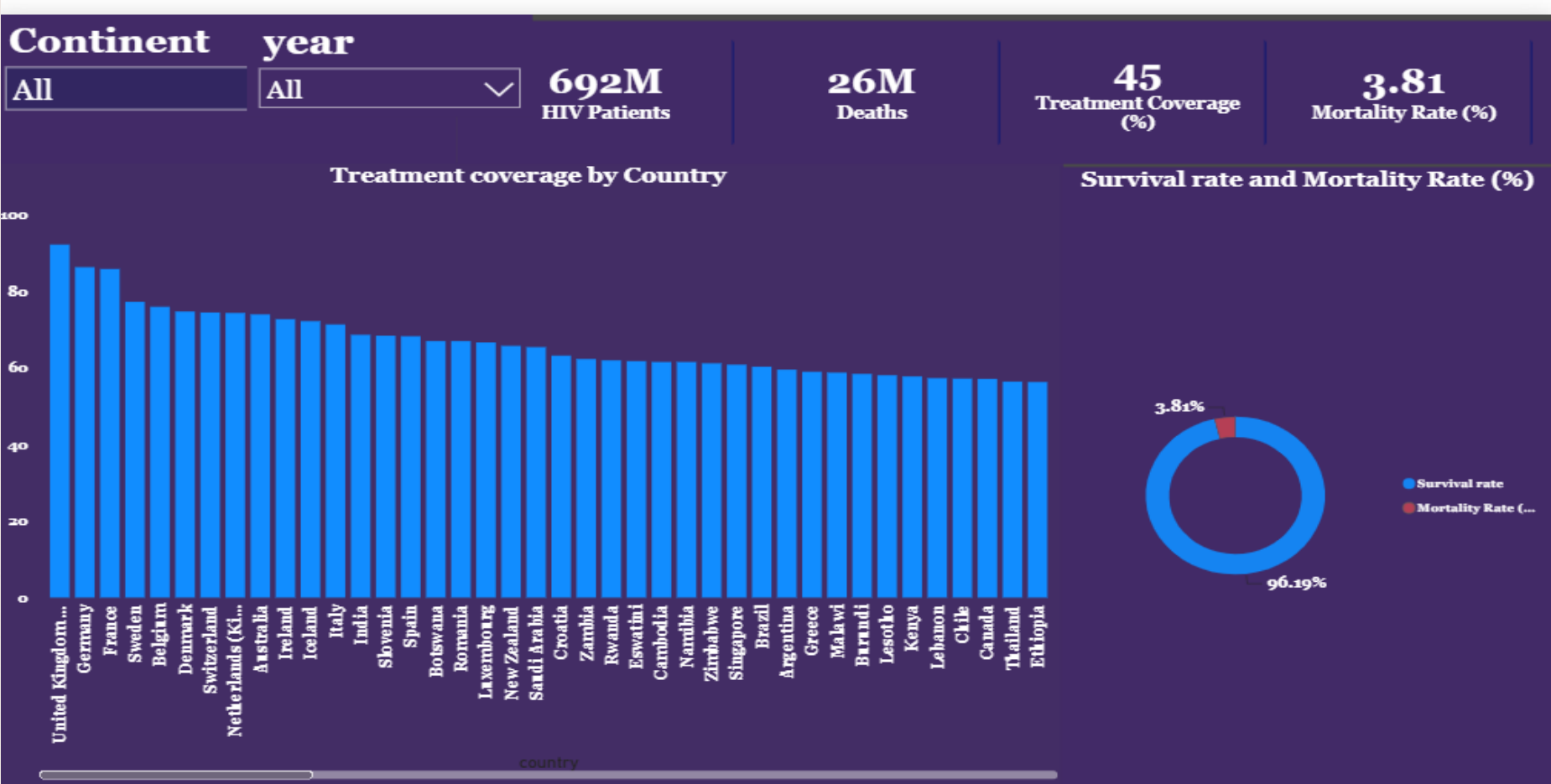
The dashboards showed declining HIV-related deaths and new infections, but major treatment and regional inequalities remain.

Globally **692** million **HIV patient**, **26** million deaths ,and **13** million new infections were recorder since 2000

Deaths declined by approximately **71%**,while new infections fell by about **15%**.Ove the last **24** years.

Treatment coverage is 45%, with Africa carrying 82.58% of the reported burden.

The dashboard shows progress—but a large treatment gap remains



692M

HIV-patients

26M

deaths*

13M

new infections*

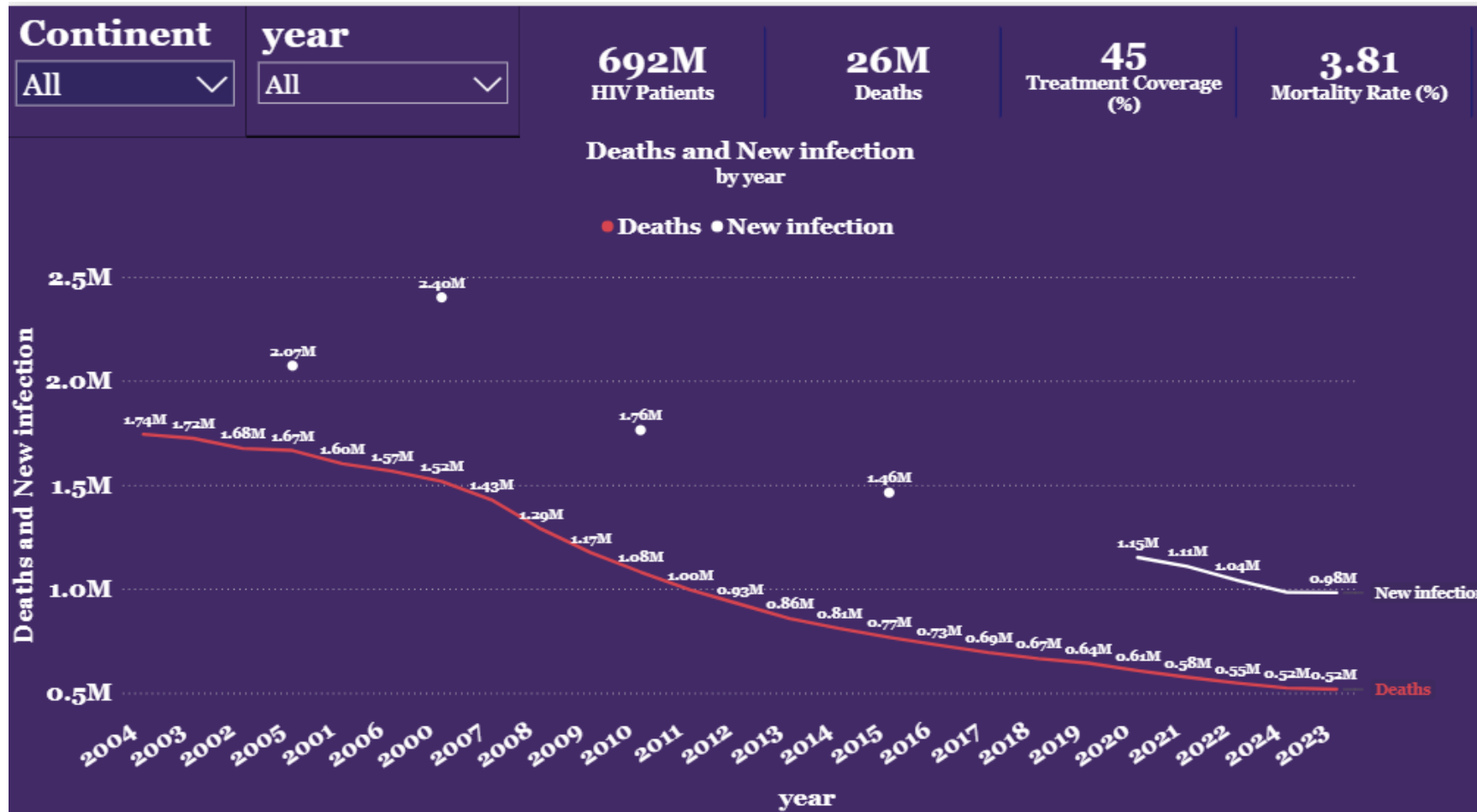
45%

treatment
coverage

3.81%

mortality rate

Deaths fell faster than new infections



≈71% decline

Deaths: ≈1.74M to ≈0.50M

≈15% decline

New infections: ≈1.15M (2020) to 0.98M (2023)

Year labels are mis-sorted early in the chart due to new case report gaps

Displayed survival is 96.19%; displayed mortality is 3.81%

96.19%

survival share

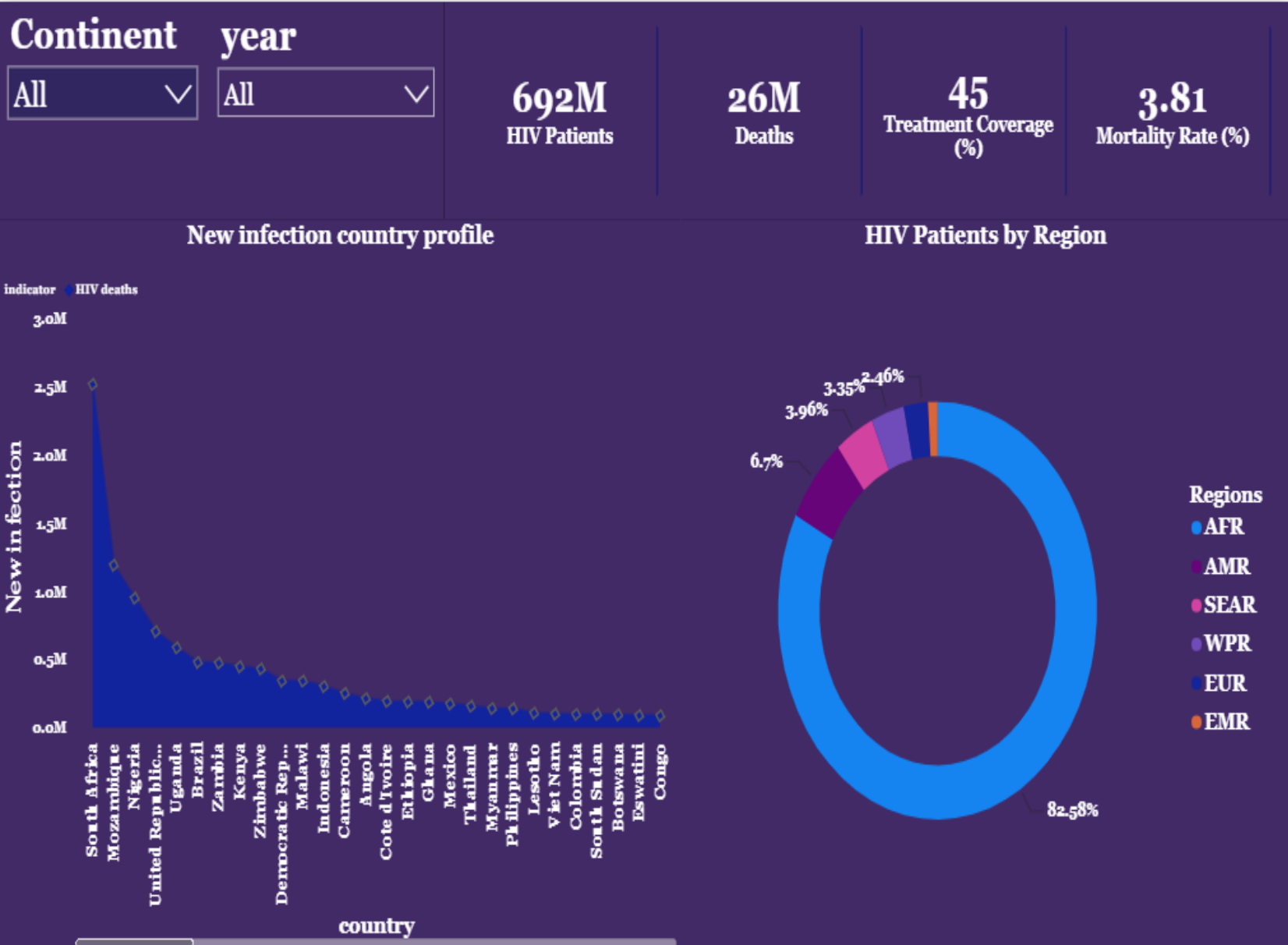
Arithmetic complement of mortality

3.81%

mortality rate

Period, population and denominator are not stated

Africa carries 82.58% of the represented burden



12.3×

Africa's share
versus the
Americas

>20×

Africa's share
versus South-East Asia

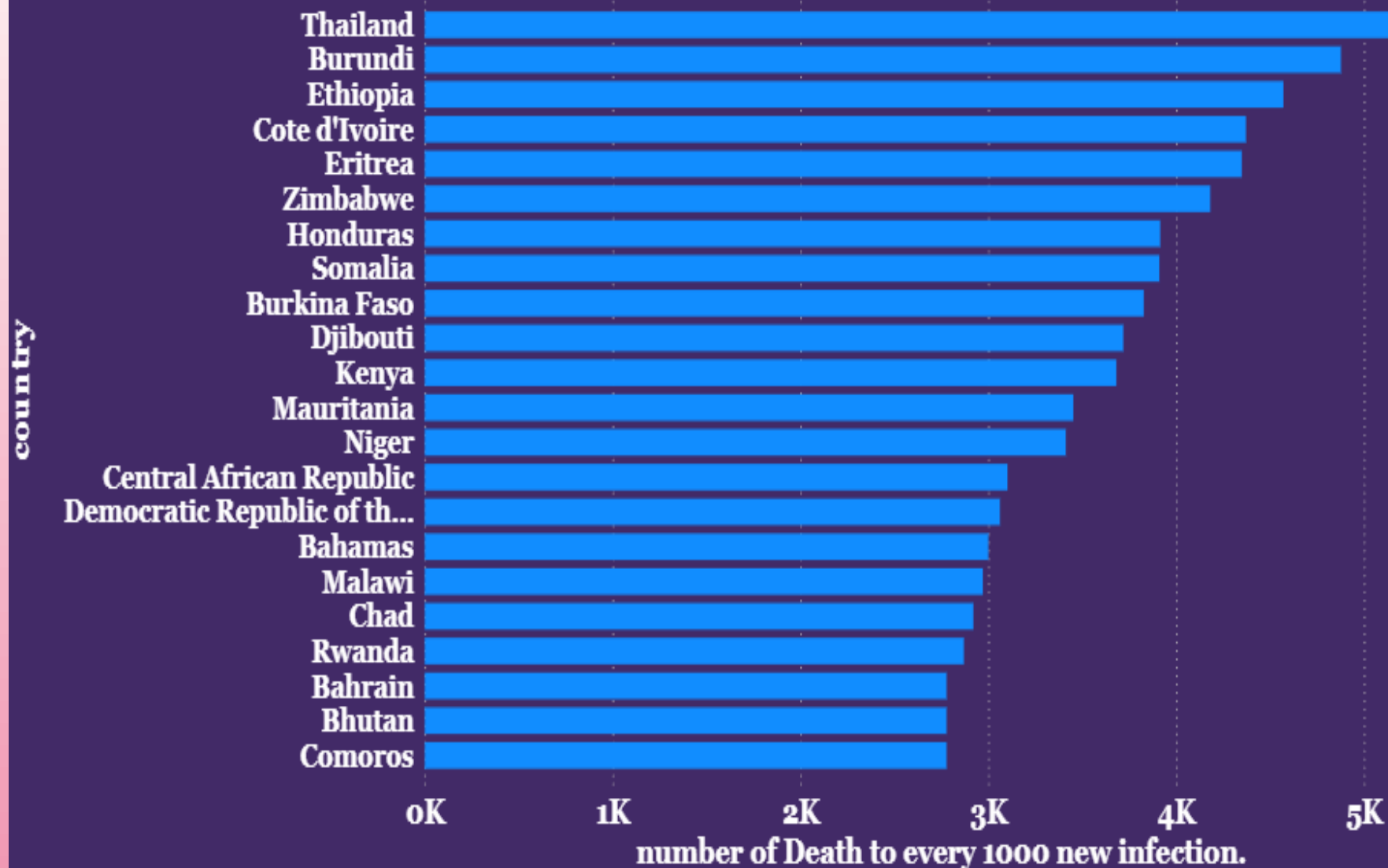
Country profile: Highest infection
burden

- South Africa (23M)
- Mozambique (1.19M) Nigeria(0.95M):

Lowest New infection Burden:

Vanuatu, tavalu and Syria are among the
countries with lowest(less than 900
cases)

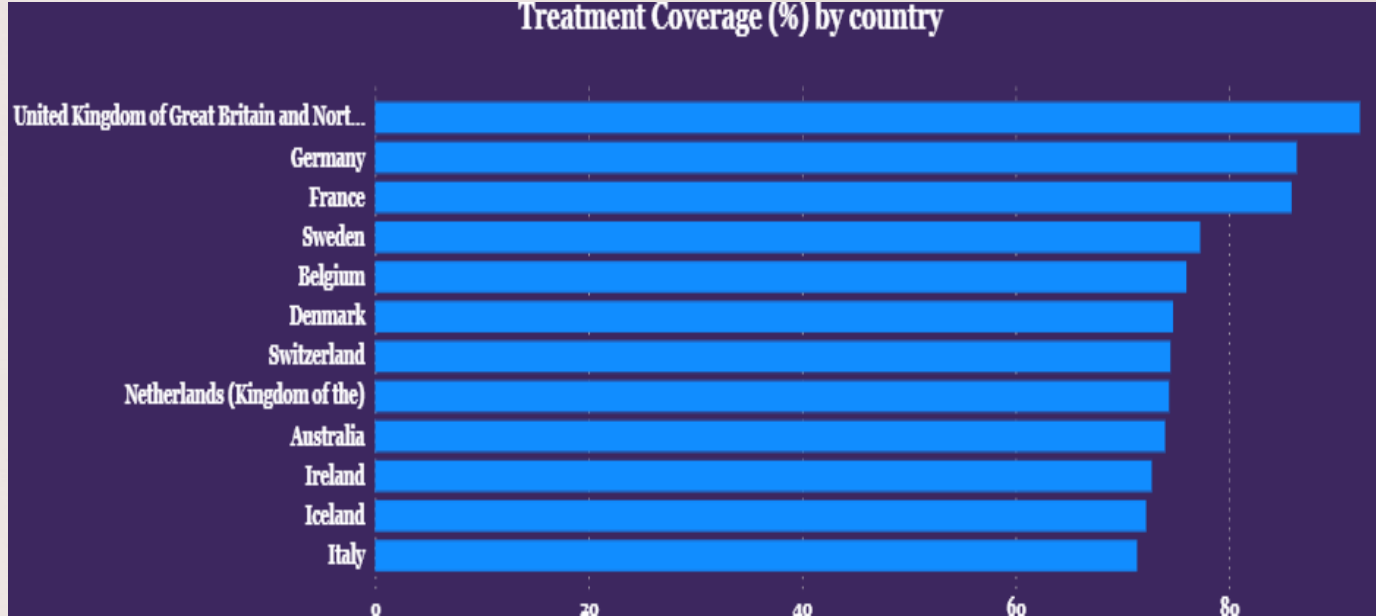
number of Death to every 1000 new infection.
by country



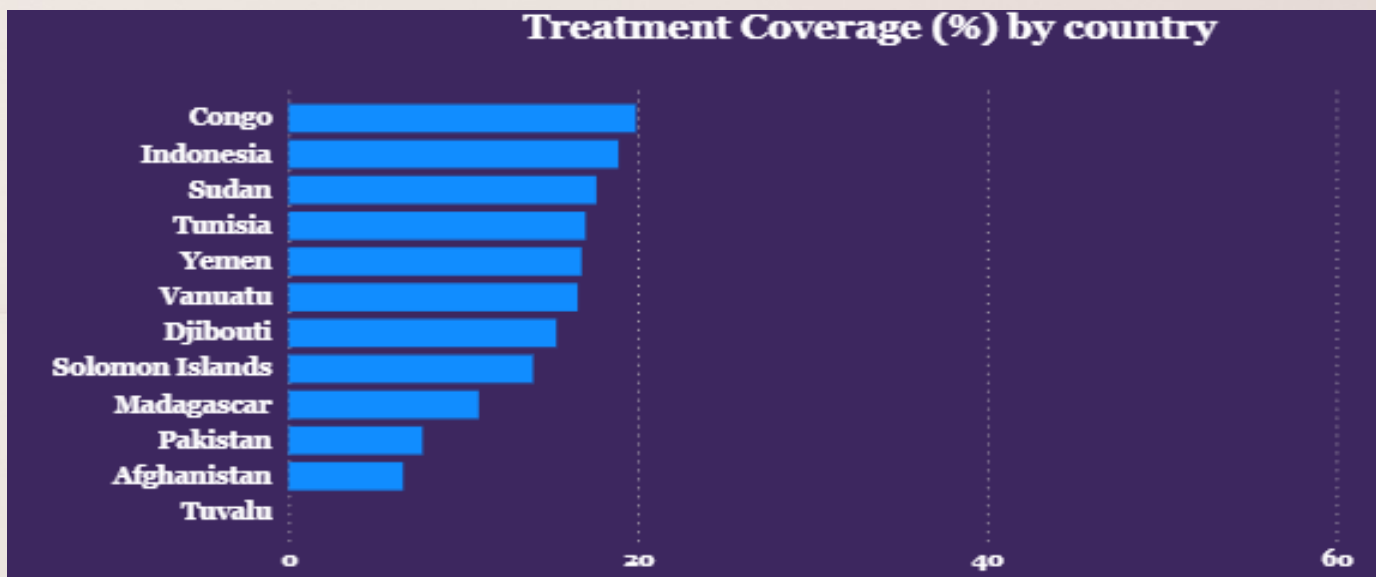
The following countries have the highest number of death per every 1000 new infections:

- Thailand(5,134 deaths)
- Burundi(4,875 deaths)
- Ethiopia(4,570 deaths)

European countries lead the visible treatment-access ranking

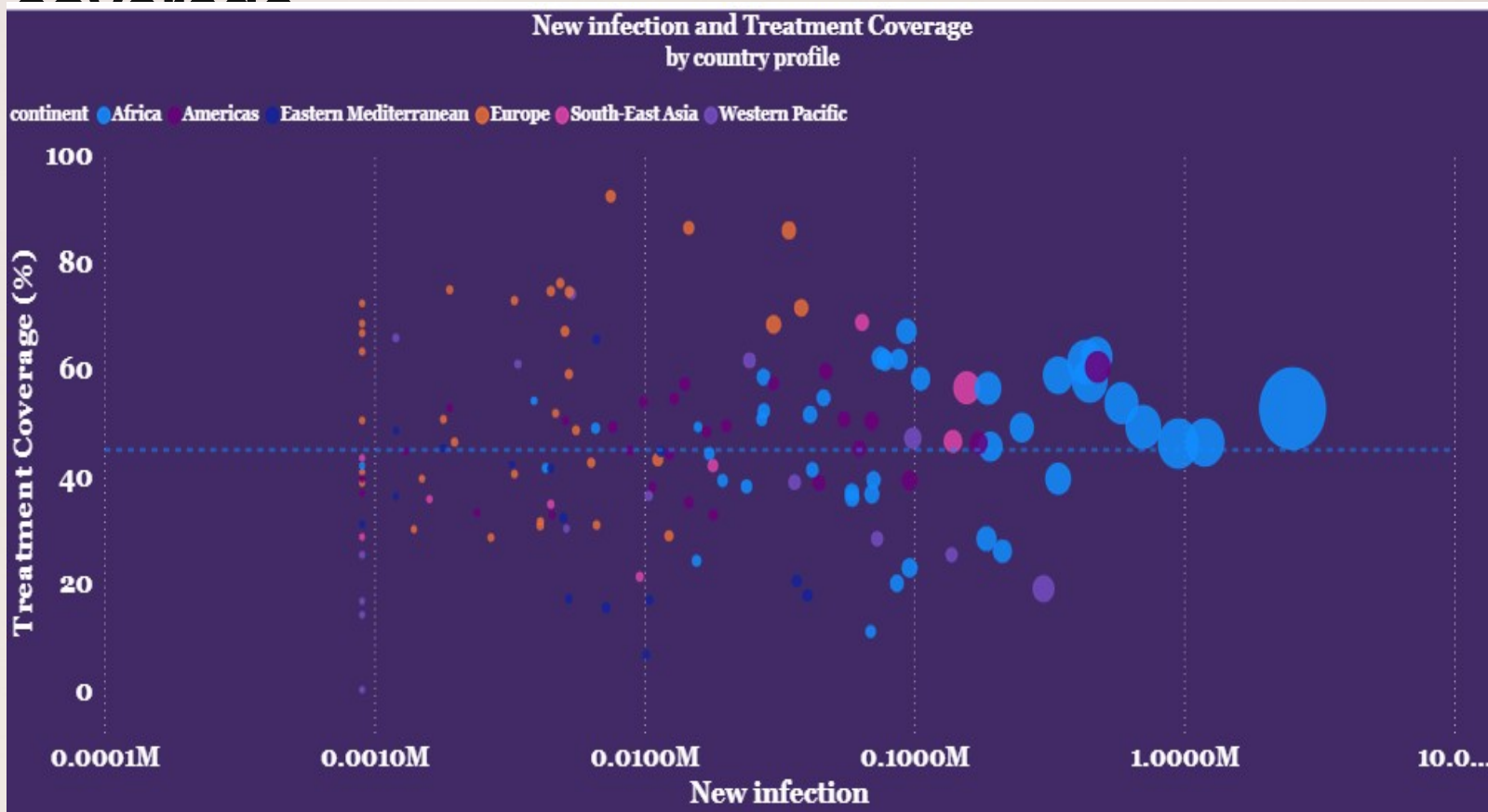


- United Kingdom $\approx 92\%$
- Germany and France $\approx 86\%$
- Sweden $\approx 77\%$
- Several others $\approx 74\text{--}76\%$



- Afghanistan $\approx 6.56\%$
- Pakistan $\approx 7.6\%$
- Madagascar $\approx 10.89\%$
- Solomon island $\approx 14\%$

High-burden settings do not consistently show adequate treatment



Large infection bubbles cluster around roughly 45–55% coverage.

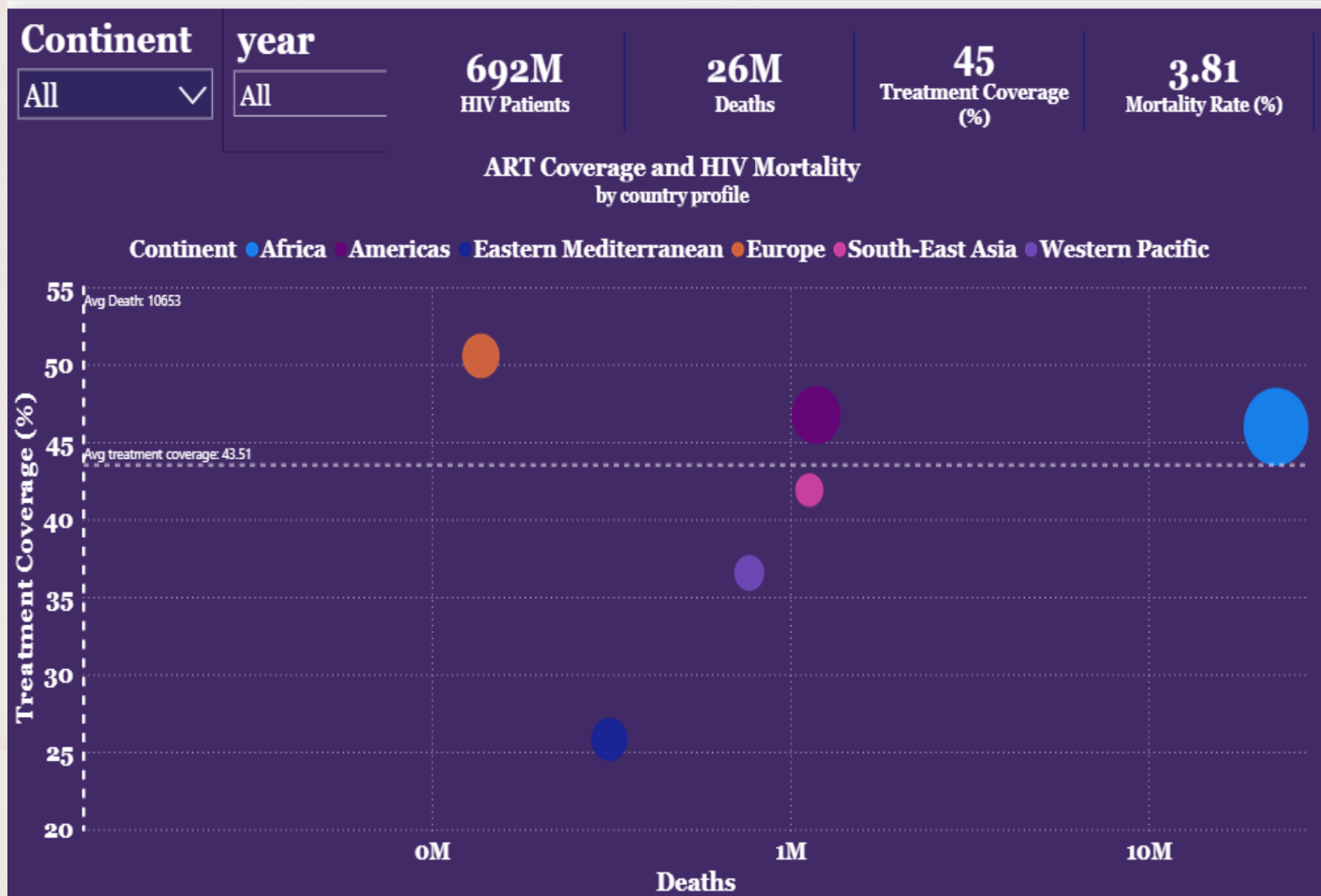
Evidence

Interpretation

High burden coexist with only moderate average treatment access;

- Treatment failure.
- Lack of adherence and poor community engagements are possible causes.

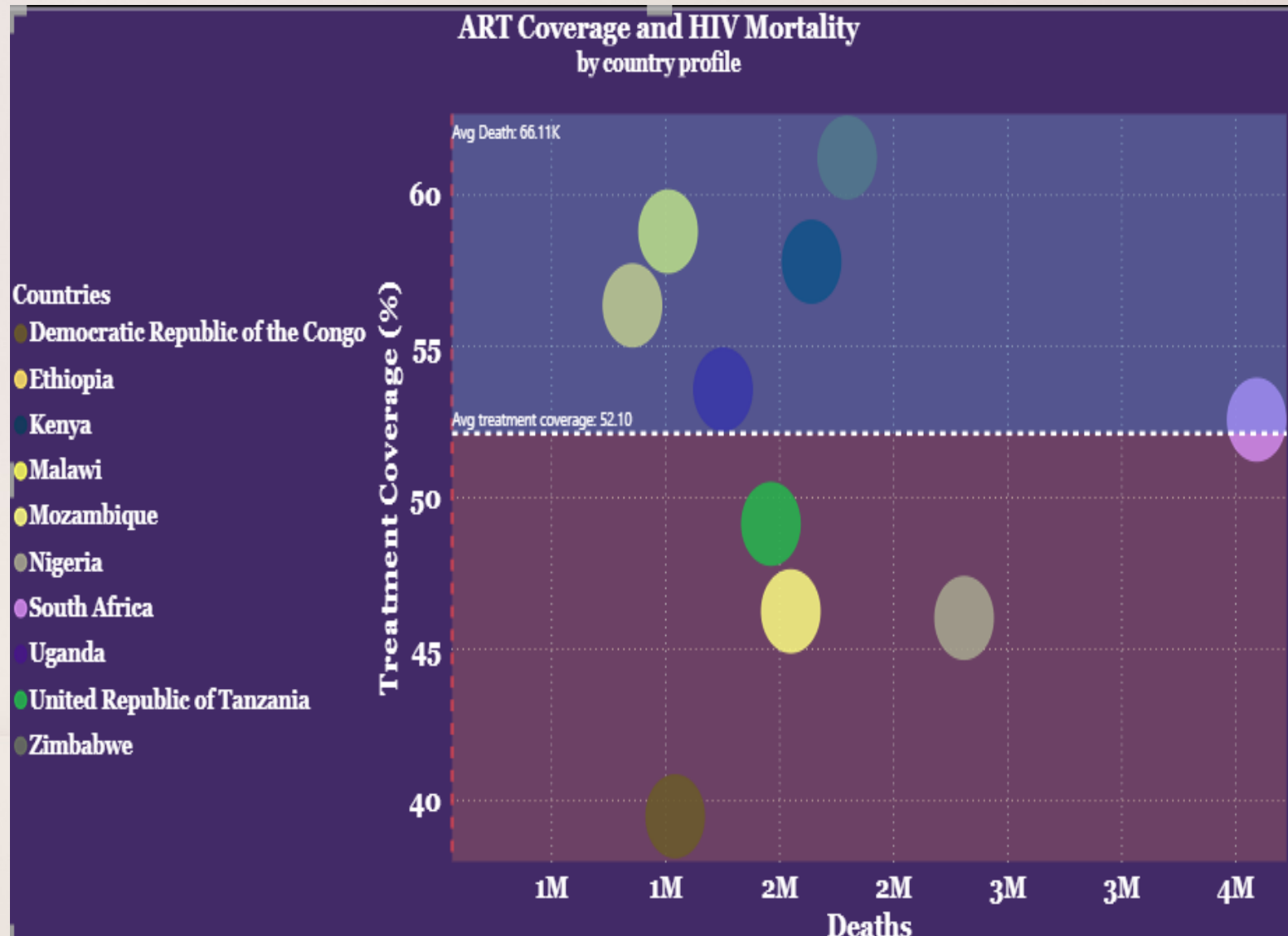
Higher ART coverage appears protective, but correlation is unproven



Directional signal

- Several high-coverage observations have low mortality.
 - Europe and South East Asia.
- Africa has highest HIV mortality despite average ART treatment coverage
- Large mortality outliers occur at low-to-mid coverage: Eastern Mediterranean.

Top 10 Countries with highest Deaths compared with Treatment coverage.



Despite continuous global effort in the expansion of the access HIV treatment:

- African countries have the highest mortality.

Among the Top 10 countries with highest death

- Congo, Nigeria, Mozambique and Tanzania are at risk of treatment access(Avg treatment coverage < 52.1%)

Key Findings & Recommendations

Scale Up ART Coverage

Prioritize high-burden African settings to close the 45–55% treatment gap toward the 90% target

Strengthen Prevention

Accelerate prevention programs — new infections declined only 15% versus 71% for deaths

Improve Data Quality

Standardize reporting periods, denominators, and year-label sorting across all dashboard metrics

Target High-Mortality Settings

Deploy focused interventions in Thailand, Burundi, and Ethiopia where death-to-infection ratios are highest



Conclusions

HIV is a global public health concern which needs collective global response and support.



HIV is global public health concern which needs collective global response and support.



Special attentions for the highly burdened regions like **Africa**.



Early reporting and intervention of the new infections are required.



Early access to diagnosis and treatment for new infection reduction.



Thank you

Any Questions?

Questions and comments are welcome

Abdifatah Abdulahi, MD, MSc · FRes Fellow