

# WHO AND HIV: 30-YEAR TIMELINE

	<b>1988</b> WHO celebrates the <b>first World AIDS Day</b> acknowledging the key role of civil society in mobilizing a global response.	<b>1990</b> WHO publishes the <b>first guidelines on the clinical management of HIV infection</b> with disease staging. World AIDS Day 1990 calls for a global focus on <b>women and HIV</b> , for their role and contributions in the global response, as patients and carers, and in prevention of mother-to-child transmission.	<b>1991</b> The number of countries with national AIDS programmes rises from <b>7</b> to <b>130</b> within a year.
	<b>2002</b> Of the 28.5 million people living with HIV in Africa, only <b>35 000</b> are accessing HIV treatment. WHO issues its first full guidelines on HIV treatment.	<b>1996</b> Highly active <b>antiretroviral therapy is first introduced</b> changing the mood of the HIV response from despair to great hope. WHO, together with 5 UN agencies, establishes the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS ( <b>UNAIDS</b> ).	<b>1994</b> WHO estimates <b>13–14 million</b> people are living with HIV, with this figure projected to reach <b>30–40 million</b> by 2000.
	<b>2003</b> WHO launches the global <b>‘3 by 5’ initiative</b> , to provide HIV treatment to 3 million people in developing countries by 2005.	<b>2007</b> Only <b>10%</b> of people with HIV knew of their diagnosis in 2005. WHO recommends <b>a revolutionary step</b> to offer provider-initiated HIV testing and counselling.	<b>2014</b> The world is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target to treat <b>15 million</b> people with HIV by 2015.
		<b>2018</b> HIV testing reaches <b>75%</b> of people with HIV and nearly <b>60%</b> of people with HIV are receiving treatment. Despite successes, huge disparities still exist – many populations are being left behind, particularly key populations. Half of the people living with HIV are not virally suppressed, and <b>1.8 million</b> people are newly infected every year.	<b>2016</b> WHO launches historic guidelines recommending <b>treatment for all</b> people living with HIV, for both prevention and treatment outcomes. Further innovations, including <b>pre-exposure prophylaxis and self-testing</b> are recommended.

ENDING AIDS BY 2030 IS  
ACHIEVABLE IF WE KEEP  
OUR EFFORTS STRONG.

1988 - 2018