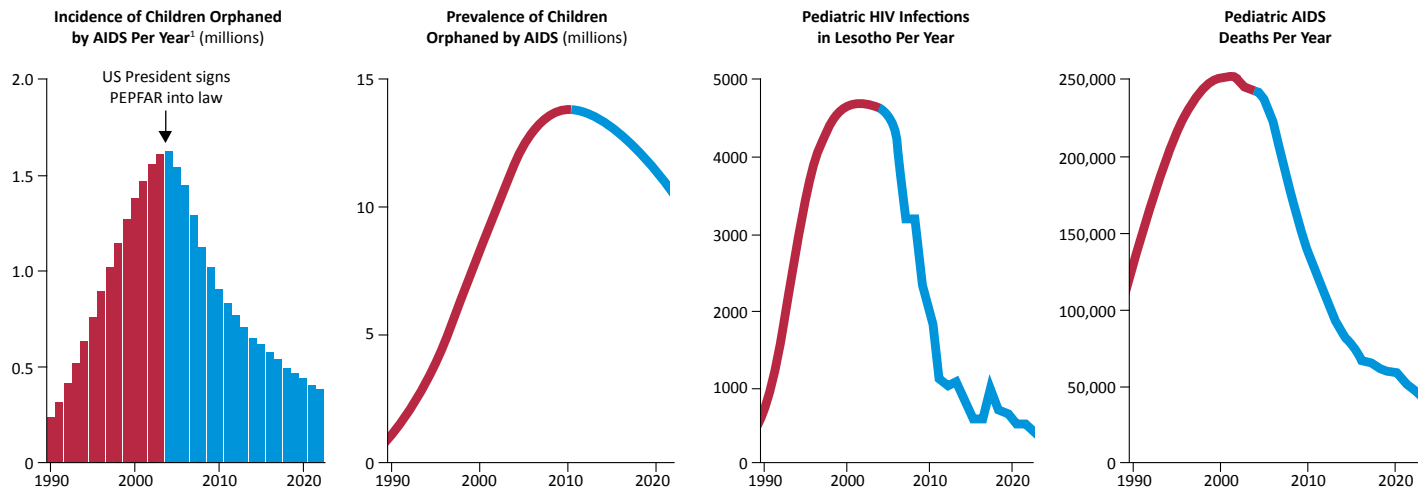


PEPFAR 2004–2030: NEW EVIDENCE ON HIV IN CHILDREN AND ORPHANHOOD

September 2023

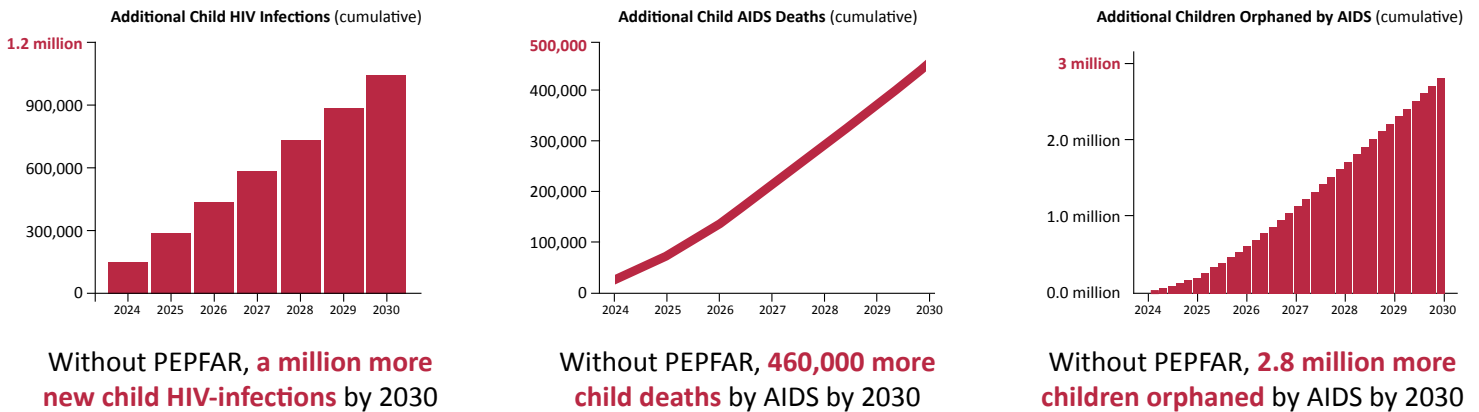
PEPFAR shows extraordinary success in protecting children from HIV/AIDS from 2004-2022.

Analysis of UNAIDS data shows: PEPFAR has prevented millions of child deaths and orphanhoods. **Since 2004 in PEPFAR countries, child AIDS deaths have reduced by 80% and new AIDS orphanhood has reduced by 75%.** That progress is now under threat.



Urgent needs remain. **84,000 children still die each year of AIDS globally and 92% of those deaths are preventable. 10.3 million AIDS-orphaned children in Sub-Saharan Africa need economic and social support.**

Without PEPFAR, a million more new child HIV-infections will occur by 2030.



Without PEPFAR, **a million more new child HIV-infections** by 2030

Without PEPFAR, **460,000 more child deaths** by AIDS by 2030

Without PEPFAR, **2.8 million more children orphaned** by AIDS by 2030

PEPFAR can accelerate progress to successfully protect children through 2030.



¹ All figures show AIDS-orphanhood age 0-17 years; HIV-infections and AIDS-related deaths age 0-14 years.

2023 new analyses and epidemic modelling based on 1) Cluver, L, Imai-Eaton, J, Mahy, M, Sherr, L, Flaxman, S (2023) The Lancet; 2) Mandomando, I et al (2023) Child Health and Mortality Prevention Surveillance: 2017-2021. 30th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections (CROI); 3) Stover et al, new analyses using Goals Model, fitted to surveillance and survey data, applied to 53 countries accounting for 99.9% of PEPFAR support. This evidence update written by Professor Lucie Cluver and Professor Seth Flaxman, University of Oxford, with thanks to John Stover, Clare Flanagan and Avenir Health.

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