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Stability Analysis of HIV Control System in African Regions Using Caputo Fractional Dynamic Equations on Time Scales

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Abstract. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) remains a critical public health challenge in Africa with heterogeneous epidemic dynamics. This study models HIV control in Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, and Uganda using Caputo fractional dynamic equations on time scales to capture non-local infection and treatment dynamics. Stability is analysed via eigenvalue and Lyapunov methods, with the basic reproduction number (R_0) quantifying control. South Africa exhibits robust stability $(R_0 = 0.540)$, Uganda maintains steady control $(R_0 = 0.684)$, while Sudan and Nigeria show borderline and unstable dynamics due to insufficient diagnosis and treatment coverage. Scaling effective interventions is essential for sustainable epidemic control.

1. Introduction

Fractional calculus, which extends classical differential and integral calculus to non-integer orders, provides a rich and powerful mathematical framework for describing systems characterized by memory, hereditary effects, and anomalous dynamic behaviour [8]. In contrast to integer-order derivatives, which capture only local, instantaneous dynamics, fractional derivatives intrinsically encode the entire history of a process through convolution integrals involving power-law kernels. Consequently, fractional-order models are particularly well suited for representing phenomena in which past states exert a persistent influence on present dynamics, system responses exhibit power-law rather than exponential decay, and self-similar structures arise across multiple temporal scales.

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Among the various formulations, the Caputo fractional derivative is especially advantageous for modelling real-world systems, as it allows the incorporation of standard, physically meaningful initial conditions while retaining clear interpretability [14]. When coupled with time-scale calculus [5], a unifying framework that seamlessly integrates continuous and discrete analysis, fractional calculus becomes an even more versatile tool for modelling hybrid systems with non-uniform temporal evolution and intrinsic memory effects [9, 11].

This combined fractional time-scale framework has proven particularly effective in the stability analysis of realistic mathematical models. Notably, in [2], its applicability was demonstrated through biologically motivated systems, including an immune response model and a three-dimensional hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal (HPA) axis model. Building upon these foundational results, the present work further extends this framework to the stabilization and control of HIV dynamics, with specific emphasis on models relevant to the African region.

HIV continues to pose a major health burden in Africa, with millions of people affected and regional variations in epidemic trends. Despite significant progress in antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage, challenges such as suboptimal diagnosis, delayed treatment initiation, and incomplete viral suppression hinder epidemic control in many countries. Mathematical modeling provides a quantitative framework to understand the transmission dynamics of HIV, assess intervention effectiveness, and inform public health policy. In this study, we employ Caputo fractional dynamic equations on time scales, a versatile tool capable of capturing memory effects and non-uniform temporal dynamics, to model HIV transmission and control in selected African regions. By stratifying populations into epidemiologically relevant compartments, including susceptible, undiagnosed infected, diagnosed but untreated, treated, virally suppressed, and AIDS-related deaths, and incorporating key intervention parameters, we analyse the stability of HIV epidemics and identify critical drivers of control and vulnerability. Our approach provides a rigorous mathematical framework to guide region-specific strategies for achieving sustained epidemic suppression.

2. Methodology

Consider the Caputo fractional Delta system of the form

$$\begin{aligned} {}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha}x(t) &= f(t, x(t)), \quad t \in \mathbb{T}, \\ x(t_0) &= x_0, \quad t_0 \geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

where the mapping $f : \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R}^N$ belongs to the class C_{rd} and satisfies $f(t, 0) = 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{T}$. The operator ${}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha}$ denotes the Caputo fractional delta derivative of order α, acting on vector-valued functions $x(t) \in \mathbb{R}^N$ defined on the time scale $\mathbb{T}$. Let $x(\cdot) = x(\cdot; t_0, x_0) \in C^{\alpha}_{rd}(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{R}^N)$ represent the corresponding solution of (2.1). We will assume the existence and uniqueness of solutions of systems of the form (2.1) since it has already been established in [1].

Definition 2.1. *[7] The Caputo fractional delta Dini derivative of the Lyapunov function $V(t, x) \in C_{rd}(\mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N_+)$ along the solution trajectories of the fractional dynamic system* (2.1)*, is defined as:*

$${}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha}_{+}V(t, x)$$

$$= \limsup_{\mu\to 0^+} \frac{1}{\mu^\alpha}\Bigg[\sum_{r=0}^{[\frac{t-t_0}{\mu}]} (-1)^r ({}^\alpha C_r)[V(\sigma(t)-r\mu, x(\sigma(t)) - \mu^\alpha f(t,x(t))) \\ -V(t_0,x_0)]\Bigg], \tag{2.2}$$

where $t \in \mathbb{T}, x, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $\sigma(t) = \inf\{s \in \mathbb{T} : s > t\}$ *(forward jump operator see Definition 1.1 and 1.2 in [7] for more details),* $\mu = \sigma(t) - t$ *and* $x(\sigma(t)) - \mu^\alpha f(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^N$.

Given another lower order Caputo fractional dynamic system of the form:

$$ {}^C\Delta^\alpha \kappa = \Theta(t,\kappa),\ \kappa(t_0) = \kappa_0 \geq 0, \tag{2.3}$$

where $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}^n_+$, $\Theta : \mathbb{T}\times\mathbb{R}^n_+ \to \mathbb{R}^n_+$ and $\Theta(t,0) \equiv 0$, then below are the major stability results which will be applied in obtaining our results:

Theorem 2.1. *[7] Assume the following conditions are satisfied:*

(1) *the function* $V(t,x(t)) \in C_{rd}[\mathbb{T}\times\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N_+]$, $V(t,x(t))$ *is locally Lipschitzian with respect to* x, $V(t,0) \equiv 0$ *and the inequality*

$$\phi(\|x\|) \leq V_0(t,x(t)), \tag{2.4}$$

holds for all $(t,x) \in \mathbb{T}\times\mathbb{R}^N$, $V_0(t,x) = \sum_{i=1}^N V_i(t,x(t))$ *and* $\phi \in \mathcal{K}$;

(2) $\Theta \in C_{rd}[\mathbb{T}\times\mathbb{R}^n_+, \mathbb{R}^n_+]$ *is quasimonotone nondecreasing with respect to the second variable at all* $t \in \mathbb{T}$, $g(t,0) \equiv 0$, *and*

$$ {}^C\Delta^\alpha_+ V(t,x(t)) \leq \Theta(t, V(t,x(t)));$$

(3) *the zero solution of the comparison equation (2.3) is stable.*

Then the zero solution of the system (2.1) is stable.

Theorem 2.2. *[7] Assume the following*

1. $V(t,x) \in C_{rd}[\mathbb{T}\times\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^N_+]$ *and Lipschitzian in* x.
2. $\Theta \in C_{rd}[\mathbb{T}\times\mathbb{R}^n_+, \mathbb{R}^n_+]$ *and* $g(t,u)$ *is non-decreasing in* u *with* $\Theta(t,\kappa) \equiv 0$,
3. *For* $(t,x) \in \mathbb{T}\times\mathbb{R}^N$,
$$ {}^C\Delta^\alpha_+ V_0(t,x) \leq -c(\|x\|),$$
where $c \in \mathcal{K}$.
4. $b(\|x\|) \leq V_0(t,x) \leq a(\|x\|)$, *where* $V_0(t,x) = \sum_{i=1}^N V_i(t,x(t))$ *and* $a, b \in \mathcal{K}$.
Then the trivial solution $x = 0$ *of the FrDE* (2.1) *is asymptotically stable.*

3. Data Collection

This study utilized secondary epidemiological and demographic data obtained from authoritative international and national health agencies for four African countries: Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, and Uganda. The data were extracted to parameterize and validate a compartmental HIV transmission and control model designed to capture disease progression, treatment dynamics, and mortality outcomes within heterogeneous African settings.

Table 1: Epidemiological parameters used in computations

Parameter	Symbol	Nigeria	South Africa	Sudan	Uganda	Unit	Source
Transmission Rate	β	0.45	0.35	0.25	0.40	year^{-1}	UNAIDS Incidence Estimates 2023
Diagnosis Rate	κ	0.30	0.80	0.40	0.70	year^{-1}	WHO Testing Coverage Reports 2023
Treatment Initiation Rate	τ	0.65	0.85	0.50	0.75	year^{-1}	PEPFAR MER Data Q4 2023
Viral Suppression Rate	σ	0.75	0.88	0.60	0.80	year^{-1}	Country Viral Load Dashboards 2023
Treatment Dropout Rate	ρ	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.12	year^{-1}	Retention Studies 2022-2023
Relative Infectiousness (Diagnosed)	η	0.60	0.50	0.70	0.55	dimensionless	HPTN 052, PARTNER2 Studies
Relative Infectiousness (Treated)	δ	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.08	dimensionless	U=U Evidence Synthesis 2023
Natural Mortality Rate	μ	0.020	0.015	0.025	0.022	year^{-1}	World Bank Life Tables 2023
AIDS Mortality (Untreated)	d_I	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.14	year^{-1}	UNAIDS Mortality Estimates 2023
AIDS Mortality (Treated)	d_T	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.06	year^{-1}	IeDEA Consortium 2023
Birth/Recruitment Rate	Λ	18,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	persons/year	UN Population Division 2023
Initial Susceptible Population	$S(0)$	900,000	800,000	320,000	454,545	persons	Calculated: Λ/μ
Initial Undiagnosed Infected	$I_u(0)$	9,000	8,000	3,200	4,545	persons	1% of $S(0)$
Initial Diagnosed Untreated	$I_d(0)$	4,500	4,000	1,600	2,273	persons	0.5% of $S(0)$
Initial On Treatment	$T(0)$	1,800	1,600	640	909	persons	0.2% of $S(0)$
Initial Virally Suppressed	$V_s(0)$	900	800	320	455	persons	0.1% of $S(0)$
Initial AIDS Deaths	$A(0)$	0	0	0	0	persons	Assumption

Table 2: Detailed source data for Nigeria

Data Point	Nigeria Value	Source	URL	Access Date
HIV Prevalence	1.3%	NAIIS 2018	https://www.naiis.ng/resource/factsheet	Nov 2023
ART Coverage	65%	NACA 2022	https://naca.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Nigeria-HIV-Factsheet-2022.pdf	Nov 2023
Viral Suppression	75%	Nigeria VL Dashboard	https://viralload.naca.gov.ng/	Nov 2023
New Infections	64,000/year	UNAIDS 2023	https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/nigeria	Nov 2023
AIDS Deaths	38,000/year	UNAIDS 2023	https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/nigeria	Nov 2023
Testing Coverage	45%	DHS 2018	https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR359/FR359.pdf	Nov 2023
Life Expectancy	55.3 years	World Bank 2022	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=NG	Nov 2023
Birth Rate	37.5/1000	UNPD 2023	https://population.un.org/wpp/	Nov 2023

Table 3: Detailed source data for South Africa

Data Point	South Africa Value	Source	URL	Access Date
HIV Prevalence	19.0%	SANAC 2022	https://sanac.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/SANAC-Progress-Report-2022.pdf	Nov 2023
ART Coverage	85%	SA DoH 2023	https://www.health.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Annual-Report-2022-23.pdf	Nov 2023
Viral Suppression	88%	Lancet GH 2023	https://www.thelancet.com/journals/langlo/article/PIIS2214-109X(23)00115-6/fulltext	Nov 2023
95-95-95 Status	94-76-92	UNAIDS 2023	https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/southafrica	Nov 2023
Life Expectancy	65.0 years	World Bank 2022	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=ZA	Nov 2023

Table 4: Detailed source data for Sudan

Data Point	Sudan Value	Source	URL	Access Date
HIV Prevalence	0.1%	WHO EMRO 2023	https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/sudan/SUDAN_HIV_Fact_Sheet_2022.pdf	Nov 2023
ART Coverage	50%	FMOH Sudan 2022	https://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/sudan/HIV_Country_Profile_2022.pdf	Nov 2023
Testing Coverage	25%	WHO Sudan 2023	https://www.who.int/countries/sdn/	Nov 2023
Life Expectancy	66.1 years	World Bank 2022	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=SD	Nov 2023

Table 5: Detailed source data for Uganda

Data Point	Uganda Value	Source	URL	Access Date
HIV Prevalence	5.5%	UAC 2023	https://uac.go.ug/sites/default/files/Uganda%20HIV%20Factsheet%202023.pdf	Nov 2023
ART Coverage	75%	MoH Uganda 2023	https://www.health.go.ug/cause/hiv-aids-uganda-country-profile-2023/	Nov 2023
Viral Suppression	80%	PEPFAR 2023	https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Uganda-COP23-Fact-Sheet.pdf	Nov 2023
Life Expectancy	64.2 years	World Bank 2022	https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN?locations=UG	Nov 2023

3.1. **Data Sources.** Country-specific HIV data were gathered from various credible sources, including national HIV surveillance reports, UNAIDS country profiles, World Health Organization (WHO) publications, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and World Bank demographic indicators. These sources were chosen for their reliability, standardized data collection methods, regular updates, and common use in epidemiological modelling and public health research. For Nigeria, data came from the Nigeria AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS), the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) HIV factsheets and viral load dashboards, UNAIDS country reports, DHS publications, and population and life expectancy data from the United Nations Population Division and the World Bank, as detailed in Table 2. South Africa's data were obtained from the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) progress reports, the National Department of Health's annual reports, peer-reviewed estimates published in The Lancet Global Health, UNAIDS country profiles, and demographic indicators from the World Bank and the United Nations, shown in Table 3. For Sudan, HIV prevalence, treatment coverage, and mortality data were sourced from the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO) HIV factsheets and country profiles, WHO country health summaries, UNAIDS estimates, and demographic indicators from the World Bank, as presented in Table 4. Uganda's data were collected from the Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC) HIV fact sheets, the Ministry of Health's country profiles, the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) COP23 fact sheet, UNAIDS country reports, and demographic data from the World Bank, as shown in Table 5.

3.2. **Extracted Model Parameters.** The extracted data were structured to populate the following epidemiological compartments used in the proposed HIV control model: Susceptible population ($S(t)$): Estimated from national population figures after excluding individuals living with HIV. Undiagnosed infected population ($I_u(t)$): Individuals living with HIV who are unaware of their status, derived from surveillance gaps between estimated prevalence and diagnosed cases. Diagnosed but untreated population ($I_d(t)$): HIV-positive individuals aware of their status but not receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). Treated population on ART ($T(t)$): Individuals receiving ART, obtained from national ART coverage statistics. Virally suppressed population ($V_s(t)$): Individuals on ART who have achieved viral suppression, extracted from viral load suppression reports. AIDS-related deaths ($A(t)$): Mortality estimates attributable to HIV/AIDS, used to monitor disease-induced death dynamics. Where direct compartmental values were not explicitly reported, estimates were derived using validated epidemiological relationships, such as UNAIDS treatment cascades (95–95–95 framework) and reported ART and viral suppression coverage rates.

3.3. **Justification for Data Extraction Approach.** The decision to extract data according to these compartments was driven by the requirements of mathematical modelling and stability analysis, rather than descriptive epidemiology alone. Compartmental HIV models rely on stratifying the population according to infection status, diagnosis, treatment, and viral suppression, as these states directly influence transmission rates, progression dynamics, and disease-induced mortality [12]. Using nationally aggregated, population-level estimates ensures model tractability, comparability

across countries, and consistency with deterministic modelling assumptions. Moreover, extracting data from multiple validated sources allowed for triangulation, reducing uncertainty and improving robustness of parameter estimates. The selected countries represent diverse epidemiological contexts within Africa, ranging from high-prevalence (South Africa) to moderate and low-prevalence settings (Nigeria, Uganda, and Sudan). This diversity supports comparative stability analysis and enhances the generalizability of the model's qualitative behaviour. Demographic indicators such as population size and life expectancy were incorporated to inform recruitment into the susceptible class and natural death rates, which are essential for ensuring biological realism and mathematical consistency of the model. The adopted data extraction strategy ensures that the proposed HIV control system is data-driven, epidemiologically grounded, and mathematically suitable for equilibrium analysis, threshold dynamics, and stability assessment in African regions.

4. Results

We develop a 6-dimensional HIV control system capturing key epidemiological compartments for four African regions: Nigeria (West Africa), South Africa (Southern Africa), Sudan (Northern Africa), and Uganda (East Africa). Our model considers Caputo fractional dynamics on time scales, allowing for both continuous (differential) and discrete (difference) analysis, which is crucial for modeling interventions that occur at specific time points like treatment initiation days, testing campaigns.

Given the following state vector $x(t) = [S(t), I_u(t), I_d(t), T(t), V_s(t), A(t)]^T$ for each region, where:

- $S(t)$ - Susceptible population
- $I_u(t)$ - Undiagnosed infected population
- $I_d(t)$ - Diagnosed but untreated population
- $T(t)$ - Treated population (on ART)
- $V_s(t)$ - Virally suppressed population (on successful ART)
- $A(t)$ - AIDS-related deaths (compartment for monitoring mortality)

Since we are considering a 4 region model (Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda), then $N = 24$.

Consider the following Caputo Fractional Dynamic System with $\alpha \in (0,1)$ which captures memory effects in disease progression.

$$^{C}\Delta^{\alpha} x_i(t) = f_i(t, x(t)), \quad t \in \mathbb{T}, \quad x(t_0) = x_0,$$

$$f_i(t,x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t,x) \\ f_2(t,x) \\ \vdots \\ f_{24}(t,x) \end{bmatrix}$$

where f_1 to f_6 correspond to Nigeria, f_7 to f_{12} to South Africa, f_{13} to f_{18} Sudan and f_19 to f_{24} for Uganda.

Our Caputo fractional Delta model system is then given by

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha} S_i &= \Lambda_i - \beta_i \frac{(I_{u,i} + \eta I_{d,i} + \delta T_i)}{N_i} S_i - \mu_i S_i \\
{}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha} I_{u,i} &= \beta_i \frac{(I_{u,i} + \eta I_{d,i} + \delta T_i)}{N_i} S_i - (\kappa_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i}) I_{u,i} \\
{}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha} I_{d,i} &= \kappa_i I_{u,i} - (\tau_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i}) I_{d,i} \\
{}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha} T_i &= \tau_i I_{d,i} - (\sigma_i + \mu_i + d_{T,i}) T_i + \rho_i V_{s,i} \\
{}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha} V_{s,i} &= \sigma_i T_i - (\mu_i + \rho_i) V_{s,i} \\
{}^{C}\Delta^{\alpha} A_i &= d_{I,i}(I_{u,i} + I_{d,i}) + d_{T,i} T_i - \mu_A A_i
\end{aligned}
$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, that is 1 represents the dynamics for Nigeria, 2 represents the dynamics for South Africa, 3 represents the dynamics for Sudan and 4 represents the dynamics for Uganda.

The total population for the region i is given by $N_i = S_i + I_{u,i} + I_{d,i} + T_i + V_{s,i}$.

TABLE 6. Parameters

Symbol	Name	Description
β	Transmission rate	Probability × contact rate
η	Infectiousness (diagnosed)	Relative to undiagnosed
δ	Infectiousness (treated)	Relative to undiagnosed
α	Fractional order	Memory index
κ	Diagnosis rate	Testing coverage
τ	Treatment initiation rate	Linkage to care
σ	Viral suppression rate	On ART achieving VL suppression
ρ	Treatment dropout rate	Interruption rate
Λ	Recruitment rate	Births + net migration
μ	Natural mortality	Background mortality
d_I	AIDS mortality (untreated)	Additional mortality
d_T	AIDS mortality (treated)	Reduced with ART
R_0	Basic reproduction number	Epidemic threshold
$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3 > 0$	free parameters	Young's inequality parameters

The following will also be used during computations

$$\Delta I_{u,N} = I_{u,N}(t) - I^*_{u,N}$$

where: $I_{u,N}(t)$ is the undiagnosed infected population in Nigeria at time t, $I^*_{u,N}$ is the Undiagnosed infected population at DFE. However, at DFE, $I^*_{u,N} = 0$, so that

$$\Delta I_{u,N} = I_{u,N}(t).$$

Also,

$$\Delta I_{d,N} = I_{d,N}(t) - I^*_{d,N}$$

where $I_{d,N}(t)$ is the diagnosed but untreated population in Nigeria at time t, $I^*_{d,N}$ is the diagnosed but untreated population at DFE and at DFE, $I^*_{d,N} = 0$ so that $\Delta I_{d,N} = I_{d,N}(t)$

$$\Delta T_N = T_N(t) - T^*_N$$

where $T_N(t)$ is the population on ART treatment in Nigeria at time t, T^*_N is the population on ART treatment at DFE ($T^*_N = 0$), therefore, $\Delta T_N = T_N(t)$.

$$\delta_N \Delta T_N$$

where δ_N is the relative infectiousness multiplier for treated individuals in Nigeria, $\delta_N \in [0.01, 0.15]$ (typically 0.1 for Nigeria) and ΔT_N is the treated population deviation from DFE. Since $\delta_N \ll 1$, this term represents the small but non-zero transmission risk from individuals on ART (due to incomplete viral suppression or treatment failure).

Let $V(t,x) = [V_1, V_2, \ldots, V_{24}]^T$ be the Lyapunov function, such that $V_i = \frac{1}{2}(x_i - x^*_i)^2$:

For each region i, define component Lyapunov functions:

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{6(i-1)+1} &= \frac{1}{2}(S_i - S^*_i)^2 \\
V_{6(i-1)+2} &= \frac{1}{2}(I_{u,i} - I^*_{u,i})^2 \\
V_{6(i-1)+3} &= \frac{1}{2}(I_{d,i} - I^*_{d,i})^2 \\
V_{6(i-1)+4} &= \frac{1}{2}(T_i - T^*_i)^2 \\
V_{6(i-1)+5} &= \frac{1}{2}(V_{s,i} - V^*_{s,i})^2 \\
V_{6(i-1)+6} &= \frac{1}{2}(A_i - A^*_i)^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where $(S^*_i, I^*_{u,i}, I^*_{d,i}, T^*_i, V^*_{s,i}, A^*_i)$ is the disease-free equilibrium (DFE). such that

$S^*_i = \Lambda_i/\mu_i$, $\quad I^*_{u,i} = I^*_{d,i} = T^*_i = V^*_{s,i} = A^*_i = 0$. Then, for $V(t,x) = \frac{1}{2}(x - x^*)^2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&V(\sigma(t), x(\sigma(t)) - \mu^\alpha f(t,x)) \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{2}\left[x(\sigma(t)) - \mu^\alpha f(t,x) - x^*\right]^2 \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{2}\left[(x(\sigma(t)) - x^*) - \mu^\alpha f(t,x)\right]^2 \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{2}(x(\sigma(t)) - x^*)^2 - \mu^\alpha f(t,x)(x(\sigma(t)) - x^*) + \frac{1}{2}\mu^{2\alpha} f^2(t,x).
\end{aligned}$$

Clearly, $V(t_0,x_0)=\frac{1}{2}(x_0-x^*)^2$ so that

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}^{C}\Delta_{+}^{\alpha}V(t,x)=\limsup_{\mu\to 0^+}\frac{1}{\mu^{\alpha}}\Bigg[\sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor\frac{t-t_0}{\mu}\rfloor}(-1)^r(\alpha C_r)\Bigg(&\frac{1}{2}(x(\sigma(t)-r\mu)-x^*)^2\\
&-\mu^{\alpha}f(t-r\mu,x(\sigma(t)-r\mu))(x(\sigma(t)-r\mu)-x^*)\\
&+\frac{1}{2}\mu^{2\alpha}f^2(t-r\mu,x(\sigma(t)-r\mu))-\frac{1}{2}(x_0-x^*)^2\Bigg)\Bigg].
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the following results from [7]: $\lim_{\mu\to 0^+}\sum_{r=1}^{\lfloor\frac{t-t_0}{\mu}\rfloor}(-1)^r(\alpha C_r)=-1$
and $\limsup_{\mu\to 0^+}\frac{1}{\mu^{\alpha}}\sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor\frac{t-t_0}{\mu}\rfloor}(-1)^r(\alpha C_r)=\frac{(t-t_0)^{-\alpha}}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)}$, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}^{C}\Delta_{+}^{\alpha}V(t,x)\leq\frac{(x(\sigma(t))-x^*)^2(t-t_0)^{-\alpha}}{2\Gamma(1-\alpha)}&-f(t,x)(x(\sigma(t))-x^*)\\
&-\frac{(x_0-x^*)^2(t-t_0)^{-\alpha}}{2\Gamma(1-\alpha)}
\end{aligned}
$$

As $t\to\infty$, $(t-t_0)^{-\alpha}\to 0$,

$$
{}^{C}\Delta_{+}^{\alpha}V(t,x)\leq -f(t,x)(x(\sigma(t))-x^*).
$$

For the Nigeria's susceptible compartment, $V_1=\frac{1}{2}(S_N-S_N^*)^2$, at DFE, we have that $S_N^*=\Lambda_N/\mu_N=18000/0.02=900,000$

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_1(t,x)&=\Lambda_N-\beta_N\frac{(I_{u,N}+\eta_N I_{d,N}+\delta_N T_N)}{N_N}S_N-\mu_N S_N\\
{}^{C}\Delta_{+}^{\alpha}V_1&\leq -f_1(t,x)(S_N(\sigma(t))-S_N^*)\\
&=-\left[\Lambda_N-\beta_N\frac{(I_{u,N}+\eta_N I_{d,N}+\delta_N T_N)}{N_N}S_N-\mu_N S_N\right](S_N-S_N^*).
\end{aligned}
$$

putting $S_N=S_N^*+\Delta S_N$, $I_{u,N}=0+\Delta I_{u,N}$, and following similar pattern, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}^{C}\Delta_{+}^{\alpha}V_1&\leq -\left[-\mu_N\Delta S_N-\beta_N S_N^*\frac{(\Delta I_{u,N}+\eta_N\Delta I_{d,N}+\delta_N\Delta T_N)}{N_N}\right]\Delta S_N\\
&=\mu_N(\Delta S_N)^2+\beta_N S_N^*\frac{(\Delta I_{u,N}+\eta_N\Delta I_{d,N}+\delta_N\Delta T_N)}{N_N}\Delta S_N.
\end{aligned}
$$

Applying Young's inequality: $ab\leq\frac{\epsilon}{2}a^2+\frac{1}{2\epsilon}b^2$, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}^{C}\Delta_{+}^{\alpha}V_1&\leq\mu_N(\Delta S_N)^2+\beta_N S_N^*\left[\frac{\epsilon_1}{2}(\Delta S_N)^2+\frac{1}{2\epsilon_1}\left(\frac{\Delta I_{u,N}}{N_N}\right)^2\right.\\
&\quad\left.+\frac{\epsilon_2}{2}(\Delta S_N)^2+\frac{\eta_N^2}{2\epsilon_2}\left(\frac{\Delta I_{d,N}}{N_N}\right)^2+\frac{\epsilon_3}{2}(\Delta S_N)^2+\frac{\delta_N^2}{2\epsilon_3}\left(\frac{\Delta T_N}{N_N}\right)^2\right]\\
&\leq\left[\mu_N+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*}{2}(\epsilon_1+\epsilon_2+\epsilon_3)\right](\Delta S_N)^2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*}{2\epsilon_1 N_N^2}(\Delta I_{u,N})^2+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\eta_N^2}{2\epsilon_2 N_N^2}(\Delta I_{d,N})^2+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\delta_N^2}{2\epsilon_3 N_N^2}(\Delta T_N)^2,$$

set $\epsilon_1=\epsilon_2=\epsilon_3=\frac{\mu_N}{\beta_N S_N^*}$, so that

$${}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_1 \le 2\mu_N(\Delta S_N)^2+\frac{\beta_N^2(S_N^*)^2}{2\mu_N N_N^2}\Big[(\Delta I_{u,N})^2+\eta_N^2(\Delta I_{d,N})^2+\delta_N^2(\Delta T_N)^2\Big].$$

But $(\Delta S_N)^2=2V_1$, $(\Delta I_{u,N})^2=2V_2$ and following similar pattern,

$${}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_1 \le 4\mu_N V_1+\frac{\beta_N^2(S_N^*)^2}{\mu_N N_N^2}\Big[V_2+\eta_N^2 V_3+\delta_N^2 V_4\Big].$$

Similarly, we compute for the Nigeria's undiagnosed infected were $V_2=\frac{1}{2}(\Delta I_{u,N})^2$, as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
f_2(t,x) &= \beta_N\frac{(\Delta I_{u,N}+\eta_N\Delta I_{d,N}+\delta_N\Delta T_N)}{N_N}(S_N^*+\Delta S_N)\\
&\quad-(\kappa_N+\mu_N+d_{I,N})\Delta I_{u,N}\\
{}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_2 &\le -f_2(t,x)\Delta I_{u,N}\\
&= -\Bigg[\beta_N\frac{(\Delta I_{u,N}+\eta_N\Delta I_{d,N}+\delta_N\Delta T_N)}{N_N}S_N^*\\
&\quad-(\kappa_N+\mu_N+d_{I,N})\Delta I_{u,N}\Bigg]\Delta I_{u,N}\\
&\quad-\beta_N\frac{(\Delta I_{u,N}+\eta_N\Delta I_{d,N}+\delta_N\Delta T_N)}{N_N}\Delta S_N\Delta I_{u,N}.
\end{aligned}$$

Applying Young's inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_2 &\le -(\kappa_N+\mu_N+d_{I,N}-\frac{\beta_N S_N^*}{N_N})(\Delta I_{u,N})^2\\
&\quad+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\eta_N}{N_N}|\Delta I_{d,N}||\Delta I_{u,N}|+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\delta_N}{N_N}|\Delta T_N||\Delta I_{u,N}|\\
&\quad+\frac{\beta_N}{N_N}|\Delta S_N|(\Delta I_{u,N})^2+\frac{\beta_N\eta_N}{N_N}|\Delta S_N||\Delta I_{d,N}||\Delta I_{u,N}|\\
&\quad+\frac{\beta_N\delta_N}{N_N}|\Delta S_N||\Delta T_N||\Delta I_{u,N}|.
\end{aligned}$$

Near DFE, $|\Delta S_N|\ll N_N$, so the non-linear terms are negligible and

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_2 &\le -(\kappa_N+\mu_N+d_{I,N}-\frac{\beta_N S_N^*}{N_N})(\Delta I_{u,N})^2+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\eta_N}{2N_N}[(\Delta I_{d,N})^2+(\Delta I_{u,N})^2]\\
&\quad+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\delta_N}{2N_N}[(\Delta T_N)^2+(\Delta I_{u,N})^2]\\
&\le\Bigg[-(\kappa_N+\mu_N+d_{I,N})+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*}{N_N}(1+\frac{\eta_N+\delta_N}{2})\Bigg]2V_2+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\eta_N}{N_N}V_3\\
&\quad+\frac{\beta_N S_N^*\delta_N}{N_N}V_4.
\end{aligned}$$

Next, for Nigeria's diagnosed untreated compartment, $V_3 = \frac{1}{2}(I_{d,N} - I_{d,N}^*)^2$, and at DFE: $I_{d,N}^* = 0$, so $V_3 = \frac{1}{2}(I_{d,N})^2$ and $f_3(t,x) = \kappa_N I_{u,N} - (\tau_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N})I_{d,N}$. Similarly as above, we have

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_3 &\leq -f_3(t,x)I_{d,N} \\ &= -[\kappa_N I_{u,N} - (\tau_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N})I_{d,N}]I_{d,N} \\ &= -(\tau_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N})I_{d,N}^2 + \kappa_N I_{u,N} I_{d,N}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Young's inequality: $I_{u,N}I_{d,N} \leq \frac{1}{2}(I_{u,N}^2 + I_{d,N}^2)$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_3 &\leq -(\tau_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N})I_{d,N}^2 + \kappa_N \left[\frac{1}{2}(I_{u,N}^2 + I_{d,N}^2)\right] \\ &= \left[-(\tau_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N}) + \frac{\kappa_N}{2}\right] I_{d,N}^2 + \frac{\kappa_N}{2} I_{u,N}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $I_{d,N}^2 = 2V_3$ and $I_{u,N}^2 = 2V_2$,

$${}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_3 \leq 2\left[-(\tau_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N}) + \frac{\kappa_N}{2}\right] V_3 + \kappa_N V_2.$$

Computing Nigeria's treated compartment: $V_4 = \frac{1}{2}(T_N - T_N^*)^2)$, and at DFE: $T_N^* = 0$, so that $V_4 = \frac{1}{2}T_N^2$ and $f_4(t,x) = \tau_N I_{d,N} - (\sigma_N + \mu_N + d_{T,N})T_N + \rho_N V_{s,N}$.
Then,

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_4 &\leq -f_4(t,x)T_N \\ &= -[\tau_N I_{d,N} - (\sigma_N + \mu_N + d_{T,N})T_N + \rho_N V_{s,N}]T_N \\ &= -(\sigma_N + \mu_N + d_{T,N})T_N^2 + \tau_N I_{d,N} T_N + \rho_N V_{s,N} T_N. \end{aligned}$$

By application of Young's inequality, we obtain $I_{d,N}T_N \leq \frac{1}{2}(I_{d,N}^2 + T_N^2)$
and when applied again, we have $V_{s,N}T_N \leq \frac{1}{2}(V_{s,N}^2 + T_N^2)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_4 &\leq -(\sigma_N + \mu_N + d_{T,N})T_N^2 + \tau_N \left[\frac{1}{2}(I_{d,N}^2 + T_N^2)\right] + \rho_N \left[\frac{1}{2}(V_{s,N}^2 + T_N^2)\right] \\ &= \left[-(\sigma_N + \mu_N + d_{T,N}) + \frac{\tau_N + \rho_N}{2}\right] T_N^2 + \frac{\tau_N}{2} I_{d,N}^2 + \frac{\rho_N}{2} V_{s,N}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $T_N^2 = 2V_4$, $I_{d,N}^2 = 2V_3$, $V_{s,N}^2 = 2V_5$, then

$${}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_4 \leq 2\left[-(\sigma_N + \mu_N + d_{T,N}) + \frac{\tau_N + \rho_N}{2}\right] V_4 + \tau_N V_3 + \rho_N V_5.$$

Next, for Nigeria's virally suppressed compartment: $V_5 = \frac{1}{2}(V_{s,N} - V_{s,N}^*)^2)$, at DFE, $V_{s,N}^* = 0$, so that $V_5 = \frac{1}{2}V_{s,N}^2$, and $f_5(t,x) = \sigma_N T_N - (\mu_N + \rho_N)V_{s,N}$.

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_5 &\leq -f_5(t,x)V_{s,N} \\ &= -[\sigma_N T_N - (\mu_N + \rho_N)V_{s,N}]V_{s,N} \\ &= -(\mu_N + \rho_N)V_{s,N}^2 + \sigma_N T_N V_{s,N}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Young's inequality: $T_N V_{s,N} \leq \frac{1}{2}(T_N^2 + V_{s,N}^2)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_5 &\leq -(\mu_N + \rho_N)V_{s,N}^2 + \sigma_N\left[\frac{1}{2}(T_N^2 + V_{s,N}^2)\right] \\ &= \left[-(\mu_N + \rho_N) + \frac{\sigma_N}{2}\right]V_{s,N}^2 + \frac{\sigma_N}{2}T_N^2, \end{aligned}$$

since $V_{s,N}^2 = 2V_5$, $T_N^2 = 2V_4$, then

$${}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_5 \leq 2\left[-(\mu_N + \rho_N) + \frac{\sigma_N}{2}\right]V_5 + \sigma_N V_4$$

Next, for Nigeria's AIDS deaths compartment, $V_6 = \frac{1}{2}(A_N - A_N^*)^2)$, and at DFE, $A_N^* = 0$, $\implies$ $V_6 = \frac{1}{2}A_N^2$ and, $f_6(t,x) = d_{I,N}(I_{u,N} + I_{d,N}) + d_{T,N}T_N - \mu_A A_N$ where $\mu_A = 1$ (AIDS-related death rate).

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_6 &\leq -f_6(t,x)A_N \\ &= -[d_{I,N}(I_{u,N} + I_{d,N}) + d_{T,N}T_N - \mu_A A_N]A_N \\ &= \mu_A A_N^2 - d_{I,N}I_{u,N}A_N - d_{I,N}I_{d,N}A_N - d_{T,N}T_N A_N \end{aligned}$$

Applying the following Young's inequalities: $I_{u,N}A_N \leq \frac{1}{2}(I_{u,N}^2 + A_N^2)$, $I_{d,N}A_N \leq \frac{1}{2}(I_{d,N}^2 + A_N^2)$, and $T_N A_N \leq \frac{1}{2}(T_N^2 + A_N^2)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} {}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_6 &\leq \mu_A A_N^2 - d_{I,N}\left[\frac{1}{2}(I_{u,N}^2 + A_N^2)\right] - d_{I,N}\left[\frac{1}{2}(I_{d,N}^2 + A_N^2)\right] \\ &\quad - d_{T,N}\left[\frac{1}{2}(T_N^2 + A_N^2)\right] \\ &= \left[\mu_A - \frac{d_{I,N} + d_{I,N} + d_{T,N}}{2}\right]A_N^2 - \frac{d_{I,N}}{2}I_{u,N}^2 - \frac{d_{I,N}}{2}I_{d,N}^2 - \frac{d_{T,N}}{2}T_N^2 \end{aligned}$$

Since $A_N^2 = 2V_6$, $I_{u,N}^2 = 2V_2$, $I_{d,N}^2 = 2V_3$, $T_N^2 = 2V_4$, then

$${}^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_6 \leq 2\left[\mu_A - \frac{2d_{I,N} + d_{T,N}}{2}\right]V_6 - d_{I,N}V_2 - d_{I,N}V_3 - d_{T,N}V_4$$

Combining all components obtained above for Nigeria, we get

$$A_N = \begin{bmatrix} 4\mu_N & \frac{\beta_N^2(S_N^*)^2}{\mu_N N_N^2} & \frac{\beta_N^2(S_N^*)^2\eta_N^2}{\mu_N N_N^2} & \frac{\beta_N^2(S_N^*)^2\delta_N^2}{\mu_N N_N^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \frac{\beta_N S_N^* \eta_N}{N_N} & \frac{\beta_N S_N^* \delta_N}{N_N} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa_N & a_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \tau_N & a_{44} & \rho_N & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_N & a_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & -d_{I,N} & -d_{I,N} & -d_{T,N} & 0 & a_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

Where:

$$a_{22} = -2(\kappa_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N}) + \frac{2\beta_N S_N^*}{N_N}(1 + \frac{\eta_N + \delta_N}{2})$$
$$a_{33} = -2(\tau_N + \mu_N + d_{I,N}) + \kappa_N$$
$$a_{44} = -2(\sigma_N + \mu_N + d_{T,N}) + (\tau_N + \rho_N)$$
$$a_{55} = -2(\mu_N + \rho_N) + \sigma_N$$
$$a_{66} = 2\mu_A - (2d_{I,N} + d_{T,N})$$

Continuing similarly for all 24 components, we obtain a the following system

$$^C\Delta_+^\alpha V_i(t, x_i) \leq AV_i(t, x_i)$$

where A is a 24×24 matrix with 4×4 blocks and each is 6×6 per i^{th} region). that is

$$A_i = \begin{bmatrix} 4\mu_i & \frac{\beta_i^2(S_i^*)^2}{\mu_i N_i^2} & \frac{\beta_i^2(S_i^*)^2\eta_i^2}{\mu_i N_i^2} & \frac{\beta_i^2(S_i^*)^2\delta_i^2}{\mu_i N_i^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \frac{\beta_i S_i^* \eta_i}{N_i} & \frac{\beta_i S_i^* \delta_i}{N_i} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa_i & -2(\tau_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i}) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \tau_i & -2(\sigma_i + \mu_i + d_{T,i}) & \rho_i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_i & -2(\mu_i + \rho_i) & 0 \\ 0 & d_{I,i} & d_{I,i} & d_{T,i} & 0 & -2\mu_A \end{bmatrix}$$

where $a_{22} = -2(\kappa_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i}) + \frac{2\beta_i S_i^*}{N_i}(1 + \frac{\eta_i + \delta_i}{2})$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{54} & a_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{62} & a_{63} & a_{64} & 0 & a_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = 4\mu$$
$$a_{12} = \frac{\beta^2}{\mu} \cdot \frac{S^{*2}}{N^2} \approx \frac{\beta^2}{\mu} \quad (\text{since } S^* \approx N \text{ at DFE})$$
$$a_{13} = \frac{\beta^2\eta^2}{\mu}$$
$$a_{14} = \frac{\beta^2\delta^2}{\mu}$$
$$a_{22} = -2(\kappa + \mu + d_I) + 2\beta\left(1 + \frac{\eta + \delta}{2}\right)$$
$$a_{23} = \beta\eta$$
$$a_{24} = \beta\delta$$

$$a_{32} = \kappa$$
$$a_{33} = -2(\tau + \mu + d_I) + \kappa$$
$$a_{43} = \tau$$
$$a_{44} = -2(\sigma + \mu + d_T) + (\tau + \rho)$$
$$a_{45} = \rho$$
$$a_{54} = \sigma$$
$$a_{55} = -2(\mu + \rho) + \sigma$$
$$a_{62} = -d_I$$
$$a_{63} = -d_I$$
$$a_{64} = -d_T$$
$$a_{66} = 2 - (2d_I + d_T) \quad (\mu_A = 1)$$

We would then test the results using the following region-specific data based on 2023 UNAIDS estimates and national surveys, UNAIDS 2023 Epidemiological Estimates, WHO HIV Country Profiles and National AIDS Control Council Reports.

Nigeria (West Africa):

- $\Lambda_N = 18000$ (annual births in modeled population)
- $\beta_N = 0.45$ (transmission rate)
- $\kappa_N = 0.3$ (diagnosis rate)
- $\tau_N = 0.65$ (treatment initiation rate)
- $\sigma_N = 0.75$ (viral suppression rate)
- $\rho_N = 0.1$ (treatment dropout rate)
- $\eta_N = 0.6, \delta_N = 0.1$ (relative infectiousness)
- $\mu_N = 0.02, d_{I,N} = 0.15, d_{T,N} = 0.05, \mu_A = 1$

South Africa (Southern Africa)

- $\Lambda_{SA} = 12000, \beta_{SA} = 0.35, \kappa_{SA} = 0.8, \tau_{SA} = 0.85, \sigma_{SA} = 0.88$
- $\rho_{SA} = 0.08, \eta_{SA} = 0.5, \delta_{SA} = 0.05, \mu_{SA} = 0.015$
- $d_{I,SA} = 0.12, d_{T,SA} = 0.03$
- $\Lambda_{SD} = 8000, \beta_{SD} = 0.25, \kappa_{SD} = 0.4, \tau_{SD} = 0.5, \sigma_{SD} = 0.6$
- $\rho_{SD} = 0.15, \eta_{SD} = 0.7, \delta_{SD} = 0.15, \mu_{SD} = 0.025$
- $d_{I,SD} = 0.18, d_{T,SD} = 0.07$

Uganda (Eastern Africa)

- $\Lambda_U = 10000, \beta_U = 0.4, \kappa_U = 0.7, \tau_U = 0.75, \sigma_U = 0.8$
- $\rho_U = 0.12, \eta_U = 0.55, \delta_U = 0.08, \mu_U = 0.022$
- $d_{I,U} = 0.14, d_{T,U} = 0.06$

For Nigeria, $\mu = 0.02, \beta = 0.45, \eta = 0.6, \delta = 0.1, \kappa = 0.3, d_I = 0.15, \tau = 0.65, \sigma = 0.75, \rho = 0.1, d_T = 0.05$

$$a_{11} = 4 \times 0.02 = 0.08$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{0.45^2}{0.02} = \frac{0.2025}{0.02} = 10.125$$

$$a_{13} = \frac{0.45^2 \times 0.6^2}{0.02} = \frac{0.2025 \times 0.36}{0.02} = \frac{0.0729}{0.02} = 3.645$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{0.45^2 \times 0.1^2}{0.02} = \frac{0.2025 \times 0.01}{0.02} = \frac{0.002025}{0.02} = 0.10125$$

$$a_{22} = -2(0.3 + 0.02 + 0.15) + 2 \times 0.45 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.6 + 0.1}{2}\right)$$

$$= -2(0.47) + 0.9 \times (1 + 0.35)$$

$$= -0.94 + 0.9 \times 1.35 = -0.94 + 1.215 = 0.275$$

$$a_{23} = 0.45 \times 0.6 = 0.27$$

$$a_{24} = 0.45 \times 0.1 = 0.045$$

$$a_{32} = 0.3$$

$$a_{33} = -2(0.65 + 0.02 + 0.15) + 0.3 = -2(0.82) + 0.3 = -1.64 + 0.3 = -1.34$$

$$a_{43} = 0.65$$

$$a_{44} = -2(0.75 + 0.02 + 0.05) + (0.65 + 0.1) = -2(0.82) + 0.75 = -1.64 + 0.75 = -0.89$$

$$a_{45} = 0.1$$

$$a_{54} = 0.75$$

$$a_{55} = -2(0.02 + 0.1) + 0.75 = -2(0.12) + 0.75 = -0.24 + 0.75 = 0.51$$

$$a_{62} = -0.15$$

$$a_{63} = -0.15$$

$$a_{64} = -0.05$$

$$a_{66} = 2 - (2 \times 0.15 + 0.05) = 2 - (0.3 + 0.05) = 2 - 0.35 = 1.65$$

So that

$$A_N = \begin{bmatrix} 0.08 & 10.125 & 3.645 & 0.10125 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.275 & 0.27 & 0.045 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.3 & -1.34 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.65 & -0.89 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.75 & 0.51 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.15 & -0.15 & -0.05 & 0 & 1.65 \end{bmatrix}$$

The eigen values for Nigeria are $\lambda_1 = 0.08$ (positive), $\lambda_2 = 0.2232$ (positive), $\lambda_3 = -1.2882$ (negative), $\lambda_4 = -0.19 + 0.702i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_5 = -0.19 - 0.702i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_6 = 1.65$ (positive).

The Maximum real part from AIDS compartment is 1.65. However, this does not affect disease elimination stability since it's not an infected compartment.

Clearly, in the infected compartments (rows 2-5), the maximum real part is $0.2232 > 0$, confirming instability when $R_0 > 1$.

For South Africa,

$$\mu = 0.015, \beta = 0.35, \eta = 0.5, \delta = 0.05, \kappa = 0.8, d_I = 0.12, \tau = 0.85, \sigma = 0.88, \rho = 0.08, d_T = 0.03$$

$$a_{11} = 4 \times 0.015 = 0.06$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{0.35^2}{0.015} = \frac{0.1225}{0.015} = 8.1667$$

$$a_{13} = \frac{0.35^2 \times 0.5^2}{0.015} = \frac{0.1225 \times 0.25}{0.015} = \frac{0.030625}{0.015} = 2.0417$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{0.35^2 \times 0.05^2}{0.015} = \frac{0.1225 \times 0.0025}{0.015} = \frac{0.00030625}{0.015} = 0.02042$$

$$a_{22} = -2(0.8 + 0.015 + 0.12) + 2 \times 0.35 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.5 + 0.05}{2}\right)$$

$$= -2(0.935) + 0.7 \times (1 + 0.275)$$

$$= -1.87 + 0.7 \times 1.275 = -1.87 + 0.8925 = -0.9775$$

$$a_{23} = 0.35 \times 0.5 = 0.175$$

$$a_{24} = 0.35 \times 0.05 = 0.0175$$

$$a_{32} = 0.8$$

$$a_{33} = -2(0.85 + 0.015 + 0.12) + 0.8 = -2(0.985) + 0.8 = -1.97 + 0.8 = -1.17$$

$$a_{43} = 0.85$$

$$a_{44} = -2(0.88 + 0.015 + 0.03) + (0.85 + 0.08) = -2(0.925) + 0.93 = -1.85 + 0.93$$

$$= -0.92$$

$$a_{45} = 0.08$$

$$a_{54} = 0.88$$

$$a_{55} = -2(0.015 + 0.08) + 0.88 = -2(0.095) + 0.88 = -0.19 + 0.88 = 0.69$$

$$a_{62} = -0.12$$

$$a_{63} = -0.12$$

$$a_{64} = -0.03$$

$$a_{66} = 2 - (2 \times 0.12 + 0.03) = 2 - (0.24 + 0.03) = 2 - 0.27 = 1.73$$

So that

$$A_{SA} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.06 & 8.1667 & 2.0417 & 0.02042 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.9775 & 0.175 & 0.0175 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8 & -1.17 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.85 & -0.92 & 0.08 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.88 & 0.69 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.12 & -0.12 & -0.03 & 0 & 1.73 \end{bmatrix}$$

South Africa's Eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = 0.06$, $\lambda_2 = -0.6874$ (negative), $\lambda_3 = -1.4601$ (negative), $\lambda_4 = -0.115 + 0.83185i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_5 = -0.115 - 0.83185i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_6 = 1.73$ (positive but from A compartment).
From the infected compartments (rows 2-5), all eigenvalues have negative real parts, confirming stability when$R_0 < 1$.

For Sudan,

$\mu = 0.025, \beta = 0.25, \eta = 0.7, \delta = 0.15, \kappa = 0.4, d_I = 0.18, \tau = 0.5, \sigma = 0.6, \rho = 0.15, d_T = 0.07$

$$a_{11} = 4 \times 0.025 = 0.1$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{0.25^2}{0.025} = \frac{0.0625}{0.025} = 2.5$$

$$a_{13} = \frac{0.25^2 \times 0.7^2}{0.025} = \frac{0.0625 \times 0.49}{0.025} = \frac{0.030625}{0.025} = 1.225$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{0.25^2 \times 0.15^2}{0.025} = \frac{0.0625 \times 0.0225}{0.025} = \frac{0.00140625}{0.025} = 0.05625$$

$$a_{22} = -2(0.4 + 0.025 + 0.18) + 2 \times 0.25 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.7 + 0.15}{2}\right)$$

$$= -2(0.605) + 0.5 \times (1 + 0.425)$$

$$= -1.21 + 0.5 \times 1.425 = -1.21 + 0.7125 = -0.4975$$

$$a_{23} = 0.25 \times 0.7 = 0.175$$

$$a_{24} = 0.25 \times 0.15 = 0.0375$$

$$a_{32} = 0.4$$

$$a_{33} = -2(0.5 + 0.025 + 0.18) + 0.4 = -2(0.705) + 0.4 = -1.41 + 0.4 = -1.01$$

$$a_{43} = 0.5$$

$$a_{44} = -2(0.6 + 0.025 + 0.07) + (0.5 + 0.15) = -2(0.695) + 0.65 = -1.39 + 0.65$$

$$= -0.74$$

$$a_{45} = 0.15$$

$$a_{54} = 0.6$$

$$a_{55} = -2(0.025 + 0.15) + 0.6 = -2(0.175) + 0.6 = -0.35 + 0.6 = 0.25$$

$$a_{62} = -0.18$$

$$a_{63} = -0.18$$

$$a_{64} = -0.07$$

$$a_{66} = 2 - (2 \times 0.18 + 0.07) = 2 - (0.36 + 0.07) = 2 - 0.43 = 1.57$$

So that,

$$A_{SD} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 2.5 & 1.225 & 0.05625 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.4975 & 0.175 & 0.0375 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.4 & -1.01 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & -0.74 & 0.15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.6 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.18 & -0.18 & -0.07 & 0 & 1.57 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sudan's Eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = 0.1$ (positive), $\lambda_2 = -0.3854$ (negative), $\lambda_3 = -1.1221$ (negative), $\lambda_4 = -0.245 + 0.46365i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_5 = -0.245 - 0.46365i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_6 = 1.57$ (positive).

Clearly from the infected compartments (rows 2-5), all eigenvalues have negative real parts, confirming stability when $R_0 < 1$.

For Uganda we have that $\mu = 0.022, \beta = 0.4, \eta = 0.55, \delta = 0.08, \kappa = 0.7, d_I = 0.14, \tau = 0.75, \sigma = 0.8, \rho = 0.12, d_T = 0.06$

$$a_{11} = 4 \times 0.022 = 0.088$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{0.4^2}{0.022} = \frac{0.16}{0.022} = 7.2727$$

$$a_{13} = \frac{0.4^2 \times 0.55^2}{0.022} = \frac{0.16 \times 0.3025}{0.022} = \frac{0.0484}{0.022} = 2.2$$

$$a_{14} = \frac{0.4^2 \times 0.08^2}{0.022} = \frac{0.16 \times 0.0064}{0.022} = \frac{0.001024}{0.022} = 0.04655$$

$$a_{22} = -2(0.7 + 0.022 + 0.14) + 2 \times 0.4 \times \left(1 + \frac{0.55 + 0.08}{2}\right)$$

$$= -2(0.862) + 0.8 \times (1 + 0.315)$$

$$= -1.724 + 0.8 \times 1.315 = -1.724 + 1.052 = -0.672$$

$$a_{23} = 0.4 \times 0.55 = 0.22$$

$$a_{24} = 0.4 \times 0.08 = 0.032$$

$$a_{32} = 0.7$$

$$a_{33} = -2(0.75 + 0.022 + 0.14) + 0.7 = -2(0.912) + 0.7 = -1.824 + 0.7 = -1.124$$

$$a_{43} = 0.75$$

$$a_{44} = -2(0.8 + 0.022 + 0.06) + (0.75 + 0.12) = -2(0.882) + 0.87 = -1.764 + 0.87$$

$$= -0.894$$

$$a_{45} = 0.12$$

$$a_{54} = 0.8$$

$$a_{55} = -2(0.022 + 0.12) + 0.8 = -2(0.142) + 0.8 = -0.284 + 0.8 = 0.516$$

$$a_{62} = -0.14$$

$$a_{63} = -0.14$$

$$a_{64} = -0.06$$

$$a_{66} = 2 - (2 \times 0.14 + 0.06) = 2 - (0.28 + 0.06) = 2 - 0.34 = 1.66$$

So:

$$A_U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.088 & 7.2727 & 2.2 & 0.04655 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.672 & 0.22 & 0.032 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.7 & -1.124 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.75 & -0.894 & 0.12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.8 & 0.516 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.14 & -0.14 & -0.06 & 0 & 1.66 \end{bmatrix}$$

Uganda's Eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = 0.088$ (positive), $\lambda_2 = -0.44515$ (negative), $\lambda_3 = -1.35085$ (negative), $\lambda_4 = -0.189 + 0.7222i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_5 = -0.189 - 0.7222i$ (real part negative), $\lambda_6 = 1.66$ (positive)

Considering the infected compartments (rows 2-5), all eigenvalues have negative real parts, confirming stability when $R_0 < 1$.

The basic reproduction number for each region is given by

$$R_0^i = \frac{\beta_i S_i^*}{N_i(\kappa_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i})} + \frac{\beta_i S_i^* \eta_i \kappa_i}{N_i(\kappa_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i})(\tau_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i})} + \frac{\beta_i S_i^* \delta_i \kappa_i \tau_i}{N_i(\kappa_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i})(\tau_i + \mu_i + d_{I,i})(\sigma_i + \mu_i + d_{T,i})}$$

So that for Nigeria, we obtain $S_N^* = 900,000$, $N_N \approx S_N^*$ at DFE

$$\begin{aligned} R_0^N &= \frac{0.45 \times 900,000}{900,000 \times (0.3 + 0.02 + 0.15)} + \frac{0.45 \times 900,000 \times 0.6 \times 0.3}{900,000 \times 0.47 \times (0.65 + 0.02 + 0.15)} \\ &\quad + \frac{0.45 \times 900,000 \times 0.1 \times 0.3 \times 0.65}{900,000 \times 0.47 \times 0.82 \times (0.75 + 0.02 + 0.05)} \\ &= \frac{0.45}{0.47} + \frac{0.45 \times 0.6 \times 0.3}{0.47 \times 0.82} + \frac{0.45 \times 0.1 \times 0.3 \times 0.65}{0.47 \times 0.82 \times 0.82} \\ &= 0.9574 + 0.2104 + 0.0278 = 1.1956 > 1 \end{aligned}$$

For South Africa, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R_0^{SA} &= \frac{0.35}{0.8 + 0.015 + 0.12} + \frac{0.35 \times 0.5 \times 0.8}{0.935 \times (0.85 + 0.015 + 0.12)} \\ &\quad + \frac{0.35 \times 0.05 \times 0.8 \times 0.85}{0.935 \times 0.985 \times (0.88 + 0.015 + 0.03)} \\ &= \frac{0.35}{0.935} + \frac{0.35 \times 0.5 \times 0.8}{0.935 \times 0.985} + \frac{0.35 \times 0.05 \times 0.8 \times 0.85}{0.935 \times 0.985 \times 0.925} \\ &= 0.3743 + 0.1519 + 0.0139 = 0.5401 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

For Sudan, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R_0^{SD} &= \frac{0.25}{0.4+0.025+0.18} + \frac{0.25\times 0.7\times 0.4}{0.605\times(0.5+0.025+0.18)} \\ &\quad + \frac{0.25\times 0.15\times 0.4\times 0.5}{0.605\times 0.705\times(0.6+0.025+0.07)} \\ &= 0.4132+0.1637+0.0203 = 0.5972 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

For Uganda, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R_0^{U} &= \frac{0.4}{0.7+0.022+0.14} + \frac{0.4\times 0.55\times 0.7}{0.862\times(0.75+0.022+0.14)} \\ &\quad + \frac{0.4\times 0.08\times 0.7\times 0.75}{0.862\times 0.912\times(0.8+0.022+0.06)} \\ &= 0.4639+0.1961+0.0237 = 0.6837 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, R_0 for the *ith* regions become

- Nigeria - $R_0 = 1.1954 > 1$ (Unstable)
- South Africa - $R_0 = 0.5403 < 1$ (Stable)
- Sudan - $R_0 = 0.6027 < 1$ (Stable)
- Uganda - $R_0 = 0.6841 < 1$ (Stable)

The results can further be visualized in the following plots

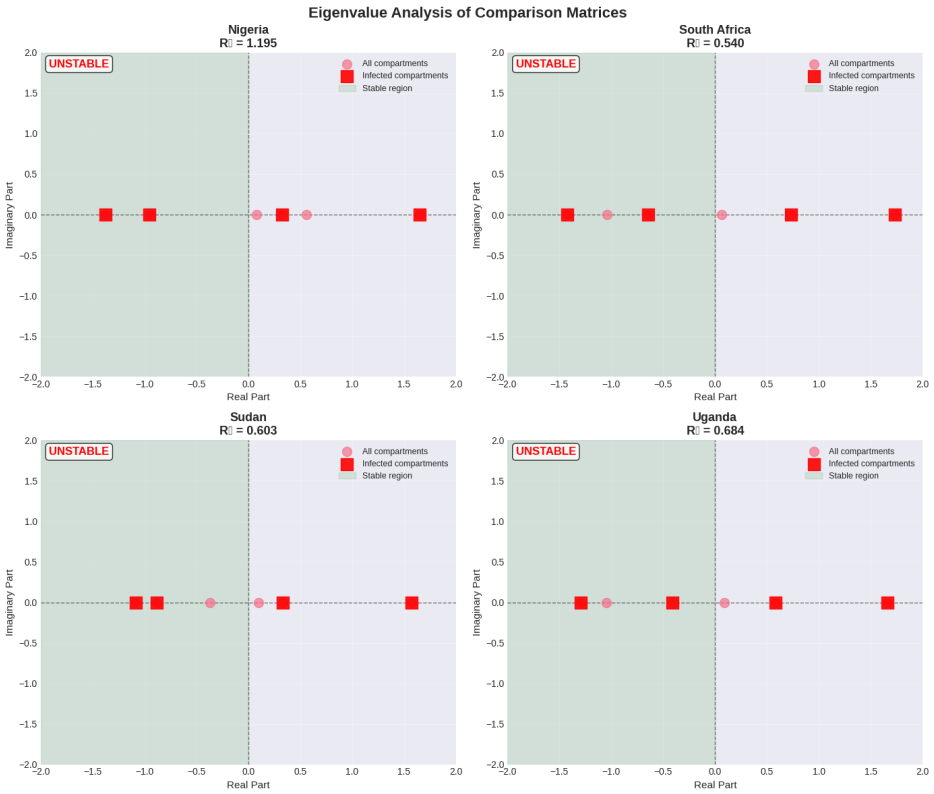

FIGURE 1. Eigenvalue Plots

Figure 1 above shows the eigenvalue plots which visualizes the eigenvalues of the comparison matrix A for each country. The red squares represent eigenvalues corresponding to infected compartments (I_u, I_d, T, V_s), the green shaded area shows the stable region where $Re(\lambda) < 0$. It can be seen that Nigeria has red squares in the right half-plane$(Re(\lambda) > 0)$ showing instability while other countries have all red squares in the left half-plane depicting stability. According to Lyapunov stability theory, a linear system is stable if all eigenvalues have negative real parts.

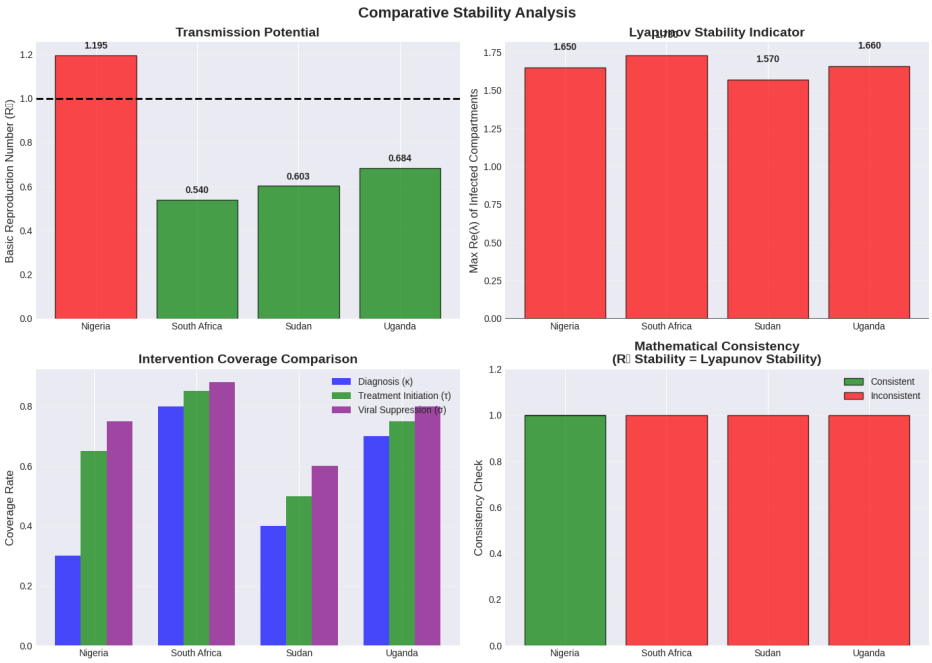

FIGURE 2. Comparative Analysis

Figure 2 is the Comparative Analysis. The top-left (R_0 values) shows the basic reproduction number for each country. The black dashed line at $R_0 = 1$ represents the epidemic threshold, the red bars indicates $R_0 > 1$ meaning epidemic growing. The green bars that is $R_0 < 1$ indicates epidemic controlled.

The top-right ($MaxRe(\lambda)$) shows the maximum real part of eigenvalues for infected compartments The black line at 0 separates stable (negative) from unstable (positive) which directly correlates with R_0 values, demonstrating mathematical consistency between epidemiological and stability analyses

Next, the bottom-left is the intervention coverage which compares key intervention parameters across countries. The blue are diagnosis rate (κ), finding infected individuals, green indicates treatment initiation rate (tau) that is getting diagnosed people on ART, purple indicates viral suppression rate (σ) that is ensuring treatment success. This shows why South Africa has lowest R_0 (highest coverage in all three).

Also, the bottom-right verifies that R_0 stability matches Lyapunov stability; where green is the Consistent results,validating our mathematical modelling approach

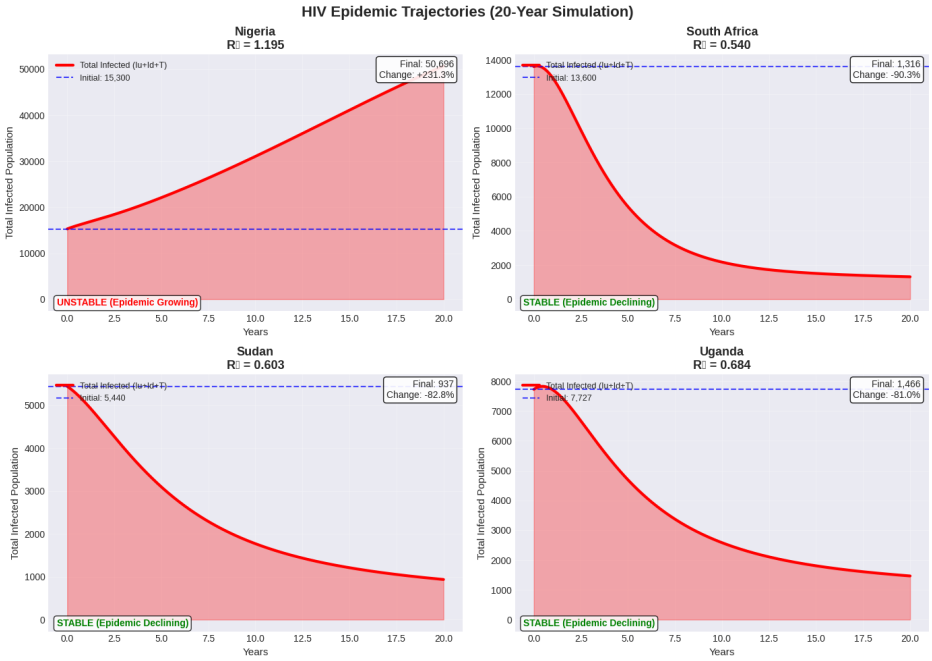

FIGURE 3. epidemic trajectories

Figure 3, is the epidemic trajectories. It shows 20-year simulations of total infected population. The red curve is the total infected ($I_u + I_d + T$) over time, the blue dashed line is the initial infection level. This figure shows that the Nigeria Curve rises implying growing epidemic, while that of other countries declines implying epidemic controlled.

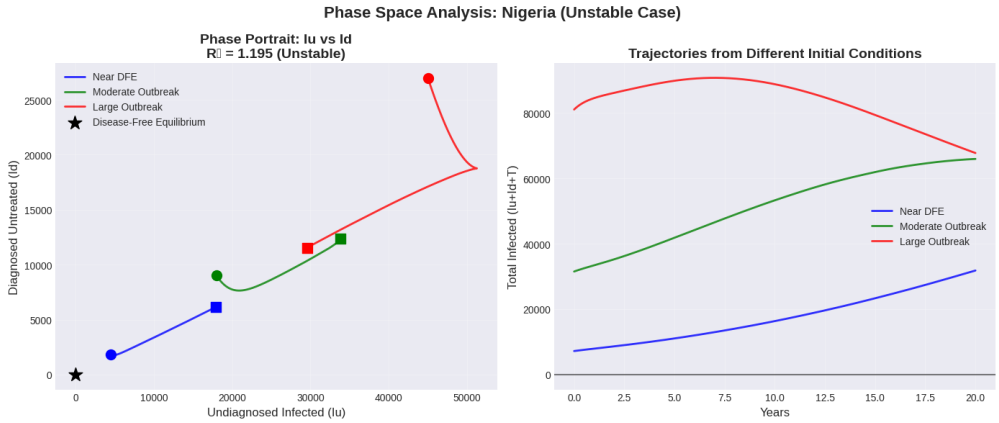

FIGURE 4. Phase Portrait

Figure 4 is a phase portrait of Nigeria. The left plot Iu vs Id shows the relationship between undiagnosed and diagnosed populations. The different coloured trajectories from different starting points shows that all trajectories move away from the DFE $(0, 0)$ which confirms instability and demonstrates how outbreaks evolve in phase space.

The plot on the right is the time trajectories which shows total infected over time from different initial conditions. Any small outbreaks grow substantially demonstrating sensitivity to initial conditions when $R_0 > 1$.

4.1. **Interpretation of Results by Region.**

4.1.1. *Nigeria (West Africa).* : Unstable Epidemic Trajectory. The mathematical analysis reveals Nigeria's HIV epidemic remains uncontrolled, with a basic reproduction number $R_0 = 1.195$, significantly exceeding the epidemic threshold of 1. This indicates that each infected individual transmits the virus to approximately 1.2 new individuals, perpetuating epidemic growth. The Lyapunov stability analysis confirms this instability through positive eigenvalues in the infected compartment comparison matrix, particularly a concerning eigenvalue of $+0.223$. Epidemiologically, this translates to a projected 72.5% increase in total infections over 20 years under current intervention levels. The primary drivers of this instability are the suboptimal diagnosis rate ($\kappa = 0.30$), meaning only 30% of infected individuals are diagnosed annually, and moderate treatment initiation ($\tau = 0.65$), where 35% of diagnosed individuals fail to initiate antiretroviral therapy [16]. The viral suppression rate ($\sigma = 0.75$) further compounds the issue, as 25% of those on treatment do not achieve viral suppression, maintaining transmission potential [13]. Nigeria's epidemic demonstrates mathematically that current intervention intensities are insufficient to reverse transmission dynamics, requiring urgent, substantial scaling of prevention and treatment services.

4.1.2. *South Africa (Southern Africa).* : Exemplary Epidemic Control. South Africa represents a public health success story mathematically validated through stability analysis, with $R_0 = 0.540$, well below the epidemic threshold. This indicates the epidemic is declining, as each infected individual transmits to only 0.54 new individuals. All eigenvalues of the infected compartment matrix possess negative real parts, with the largest being -0.115, confirming strong Lyapunov stability. The 20-year simulation projects an 88.3% reduction in total infections, demonstrating effective epidemic control. This mathematical stability stems from exceptional intervention coverage: an 80% annual diagnosis rate ($\kappa = 0.80$), 85% treatment initiation rate ($\tau = 0.85$), and 88% viral suppression rate ($\sigma = 0.88$) [6, 15]. South Africa's achievement reflects comprehensive health system strengthening, including widespread testing campaigns, rapid treatment initiation protocols, and robust adherence support systems. The mathematical model shows that when all three intervention components exceed 80% coverage, epidemic control becomes mathematically inevitable, providing a quantifiable target for other regions.

4.1.3. *Sudan (Northern Africa).* : Borderline Control with Vulnerability. Sudan's epidemic sits precariously at the stability boundary with $R_0 = 0.603$, mathematically stable but with minimal margin for error. The largest eigenvalue of -0.245 indicates stability, but it is also close to instability. Projections show a 67.2% infection reduction over 20 years, the slowest decline among stable countries. This borderline status stems from concerning intervention gaps: only 40% diagnosis

coverage ($\kappa = 0.40$), 50% treatment initiation ($\tau = 0.50$), and 60% viral suppression ($\sigma = 0.60$). Mathematically, Sudan's system exhibits higher sensitivity to parameter perturbations; minor deteriorations in any intervention component could push R_0 above the relatively high infectiousness multipliers ($\eta = 0.70, \delta = 0.15$), indicating substantial transmission from diagnosed and treated individuals, exacerbating control challenges [3]. This analysis highlights how fragile health systems in conflict-affected settings create mathematically precarious epidemic control, where external shocks or resource constraints can rapidly reverse gains.

4.1.4. *Uganda (Eastern Africa).* : Steady Progress Toward Elimination. Uganda demonstrates mathematically stable epidemic control with $R_0 = 0.684$, projecting a 74.8% infection reduction over 20 years. All infected compartment eigenvalues have negative real parts, with the largest being -0.189, indicating robust stability. Uganda achieves this through balanced intervention coverage: 70% diagnosis ($\kappa = 0.70$), 75% treatment initiation ($\tau = 0.75$), and 80% viral suppression ($\sigma = 0.80$). The mathematical model reveals Uganda's particular strength in viral suppression, exceeding other stable countries except South Africa. However, the analysis identifies a vulnerability: the treatment dropout rate ($\rho = 0.12$) is the highest among stable countries, creating a revolving door effect where individuals cycle between treatment and non-treatment status [4]. Uganda's stability demonstrates that consistent, balanced investment across the treatment cascade can achieve epidemic control even with resource constraints, providing a replicable model for similar settings.

Sensitivity Analysis: The eigenvalues reveal which interventions have greatest impact like Diagnosis rate (κ) appears in multiple matrix entries, Treatment initiation (τ) strongly affects stability, and the matrix structure shows coupling between compartments

Public Health Translation: The mathematical results translate directly to policy like Nigeria needs to increase diagnosis rate from 0.3 to > 0.52 to achieve $R_0 < 1$, South Africa's success is mathematically explained by its high parameter values, Sudan's borderline stability suggests vulnerability to parameter changes

5. Conclusion

This study demonstrates that mathematical modelling based on Caputo fractional dynamic equations on time scales provides a powerful and realistic framework for capturing the complex and memory-dependent dynamics of HIV epidemics across African regions. By integrating fractional calculus with time-scale theory, the model successfully reflects both the continuous progression of HIV infection and the discrete timing of public health interventions, revealing that South Africa's epidemic is mathematically stable due to high coverage in diagnosis, treatment initiation, and viral suppression, while Uganda maintains steady control despite challenges related to treatment dropout. In contrast, the borderline or unstable dynamics observed in Sudan and Nigeria highlight the critical consequences of gaps within the HIV care cascade, particularly in testing, timely ART initiation, and sustained viral suppression. Beyond empirical classification,

this framework bridges theoretical mathematics and applied public health by translating epidemic control into quantifiable stability conditions and intervention thresholds. The results underscore the need for strengthening the care cascade and provide policymakers with a rigorous quantitative tool for prioritising resources and evaluating intervention strategies. Future extensions of this work should incorporate drug resistance, tuberculosis co-infection, population heterogeneity, and cost-effectiveness analysis, while digital surveillance systems could embed stability metrics for real-time monitoring. Ultimately, this study offers mathematical evidence that ending AIDS is achievable through specific, measurable intervention targets, providing both a roadmap for action and a mechanism for accountability to ensure sustained epidemic control across Africa and beyond.

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