Global reporting on viral hepatitis, HIV, and STIs 2025

Last updated: 10 July 2025

Questionnaires

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1. Global reporting on viral hepatitis 2025



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GLOBAL REPORTING ON VIRAL HEPATITIS 2025

The Seventy-fifth World Health Assembly (WHA) mandated WHO to work with countries on the strategies covering the period 2022-2030 and requested regular reports on progress. We therefore are pleased to invite you to report your country viral hepatitis data for year 2024. This data will be included in the preparation of the mid-term review of the strategies to be published early 2026 and presented at the Seventy-ninth WHA (2026).

The online reporting tool is available at <u>GLOBAL REPORTING ON VIRAL HEPATITIS 2025</u>. An offline copy of the questionnaire for paper-based reporting can be shared directly upon request.

To support countries and ensure complete reporting, we have collected available country estimates (which the WHO regional office will make available) that you can use to fill gaps in reporting where program data is unavailable.

We suggest the following stepwise process for reporting which prioritizes country program data for reporting:

- 1. **Country data** if you have validated country program data, please include this in the form. Country validated data is prioritized for development of the cascade of care and disease burden estimates.
- 2. **Country data already validated with WHO Regional Offices** if the WHO regional office has completed an exercise with countries to validate hepatitis data, please include that data.
- 3. WHO country estimates if there are major gaps in data, please review the 2022 hepatitis country estimates available on the WHO Global Health Observatory, as well as latest 2024 estimates which the WHO regional office will make available. If program data is unavailable for the relevant indicator, use the 2024 WHO estimates in the reporting form if you validate this data. Please include comments on any differences you find.
- 4. **Gaps in reporting** as there would be gaps in information, we would prefer data to be filled in from the sources above. Please do not leave blanks. However, if there are gaps in the data where you do not find the above sources useful, you can leave the reporting cell empty and include a comment in the comments box. As a priority, please complete data on the cascade of diagnosis and treatment and comment on the burden data.

To facilitate the reporting, focal points are invited to attend virtual webinars on the reporting process on 25 June, 25 July, and 25 August 2025. Please reach out to your regional WHO Hepatitis and/or Strategic Information focal points for support in completing the data and for any validation and surveillance strengthening support.

On behalf of WHO HQ, Regional Office and county office, we would like to express our appreciation to you for supporting global hepatitis validation and reporting by **30 September 2025.**

Please address any questions to your country or regional WHO Hepatitis and/or Strategic Information focal points.

Thank you very much for your contribution.

Respondent information							
Name/s							
Organization/s							
Email/s							
Country							

WHO data policy

□ I have read and accept the WHO personal data protection policy and WHO policy on the use and sharing of data collected by WHO in Member States outside the context of public health emergencies.

	amme data				
Ref	Burden of infection – Estimated prevalence, incidence and mortality	Use WHO estimates	Report national data		Data 8 Year of data
1.1	Estimated total number of people with chronic HBV infection (HBsAg positive) in the country by the end of 2024 (or latest year with data available)			Value Year	
1.2	Estimated total number of people with chronic HCV infection (HCV RNA or HCV core antigen) in the country by the end of 2024 (or latest year with data available)			Value Year	
1.3	Estimated HBsAg prevalence (%) among children five years or younger for the years 2020,2022, and 2024			2020 2022 2024	% % %
		Data	Data	ZUZT	/(
1.4	Estimated HDV (anti-HDV IgG) prevalence amongst HBsAg- positive individuals in the country by the end of 2024 (or latest	available	unavailable	Value Year	%
	year with data available)	Use WHO	Report		
1.5	Number of new HBV infections diagnosed in 2024	estimates	national data	Value	
	-			Start month and year End month and year	/
1.6	Number of new HCV infections diagnosed in 2024			Value Start month and year End month and year	/
1.7	Number of people initiated on HBV treatment in 2025			Value	
				Start month and year End month and year	/
1.8	Number of people initiated on HCV treatment in 2025			Value Start month and year End month and year	/
1.9	Number of deaths from HCC, cirrhosis and chronic liver diseases attributable to chronic HBV or HCV in 2024			Value Start month and year End month and year	
Def	Console of any indicators for Houseitin D	11 14/110	Damant	I	Data 9Vas
Ref	Cascade of care indicators for Hepatitis B	Use WHO estimates	Report national data		Data &Year
2.1	Number of people living with chronic HBV infection who have ever been diagnosed (HBsAg positive) by end of 2024 (or latest year with data available)			Value Year of data	
2.2	Number of people with chronic HBV infection who have <u>ever</u> <u>been initiated</u> on antiviral treatment by end of 2024 (or latest year with data available)			Value Year of data	
2.3	Number of people ever diagnosed with chronic HBV infection and are currently receiving antiviral treatment by end of 2024 (or latest year with data available)			Value Year of data	
Ref	Cascade of care indicators for Hepatitis C	Use WHO estimates	Report national data		Data &Year
<u>3.1</u>	Number of people ever diagnosed with chronic HCV infection (HCV RNA or HCV core antigen) by the end of 2024 (or latest year with data available)			Value Year of data	
3.2	Number of people with chronic HCV infection (HCV RNA) who have ever been initiated on treatment by the end of 2024 (or latest year with data available)			Value Year of data	
Ref	PMTCT of Hepatitis B Indicators	Data	Data		Data & Period
4.1	Estimated number of pregnant women attending antenatal care	available	unavailable	Value	
4.1	services in the year 2024* (*1st ANC can be used as an alternative)			Start month and year End month and year	/
4.2	Number of pregnant women attending antenatal care services who were tested for HBsAg in the year 2024			Value Start month and year	/
4.3	Number of pregnant women attending antenatal care services who tested positive for HBsAg in 2024			End month and year Value Start month and year	/
4.4	Number of HBsAg-positive pregnant women who received hepatitis B antiviral therapy in the year 2024			End month and year Value Start month and year	/
				End month and year	/
4.5	Number of births to women with chronic hepatitis B in the previous 12 months (infants of HBsAg-positive mothers)			Value Start month and year	
	Number of births to women with chronic hepatitis B in the			Value	/ / /

Viral hepatitis national policy and guidelines adoption status Does your country currently have a national hepatitis strategic/ action plan which includes prevention, testing and treatment? (Select HBV and/or HCV as appropriate. Leave blank if country doesn't not have one.) HBV HCV • The national strategic/ action plan has been written П • The national action plan has been approved • The national action plan has been implemented П The national hepatitis action/strategic plan is fully costed (if the plan is available/in draft) 5.a ☐ Yes □ No \sqcap NA 6 Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of vertical transmission of HBV as part of Triple ☐ Yes □ No elimination of HIV, Syphilis and HBV? 7 In your country, which of these costs for HBV and HCV services are covered/subsidized by the government (e.g. national/district/provincial governments, MoH, public insurance schemes). Select HBV and/or HCV as appropriate. Leave blank if not applicable i.e, expenses are paid out of pocket by patients. **HBV HCV** • Testing and screening (HBsAg or Anti HCV) - for all populations. • Testing and screening (HBsAg or Anti HCV) - for specific populations eg migrants, pregnant women, PWID, PLHIV П П • Diagnosis and disease staging (HCV RNA/core antigen, HBV DNA)- for all populations. • Antiviral medications - for all populations. П • Hospitalization and cancer treatment for all populations. \Box П Impact on funding disruptions to programmes in 2025. Please identify which areas, if any, have been affected in 2025 as a result of funding 7a disruption for public health sectors in 2025: ☐ Laboratory services – Procurement of Hepatitis B diagnostics/ test kits ☐ *Human resource* – Staff salaries in hepatitis program/activities ☐ Laboratory services – Procurement of Hepatitis C diagnostics/ test kits ☐ Hepatitis surveillance and M&E – routine reporting and surveys ☐ *Treatment services* – Procurement of drugs for Hepatitis B drugs ☐ Other program activities – supervision visits, training ☐ *Treatment services* – Procurement of drugs for Hepatitis C drugs 8 HBV treatment guidelines Are there national guidelines for the treatment and management of chronic hepatitis B? ☐ Yes □ No 8 a If Yes, state the year of publication/last update Year: -----8.b If No, state which guidelines are used for treatment of chronic hepatitis B in the country ☐ WHO 2024 HBV guidelines ☐ EASL ☐ APSAL ☐ Other (specify) --9 Does the existing national HBV treatment guidelines in your country recommend treatment among all adults and adolescents (aged > 12) with: Yes No NA • Fibrosis (≥F2) /APRI score >0.5 regardless of HBV DNA or ALT П П П • HBV DNA>2000 IU/mL and ALT above the upper limit П • Persistent abnormal ALT if no access to HBV DNA П П П Co-infected with HIV • Co-infected with HDV Co-infected with HCV П П П • Family history of liver cancer or cirrhosis • Immunosuppression (long-term steroids, organ or stem transplant) · Comorbidities eg diabetes, steatotic liver diseases П П • Extrahepatic manifestation regardless of APRI score. HBV DNA or ALT levels • All HBsAg positive women regardless of HBV DNA/disease progression Which of the following regimens are used in the public sector for treatment of HBV Yes No Don't know 10 • Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) П П П Entecavir (ETV) П • Tenofovir + Lamivudine (TDF+3TC) П • Tenofovir + Emtricitabine (TDF + FTC) П П П • Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (TAF) Pegylated interferon Other П 11 Are all people who are diagnosed with HBV (HBsAg positive), tested for hepatitis D virus (HDV)? ☐ Yes (HDV test done in all people with HBV) ☐ No (HDV test done in specific groups of people with HBV) ☐ NA (HDV test not done) If yes, what is the number of HBsAg positive individuals who are co-infected with HDV? 12 HCV treatment guidelines: Are there national guidelines for the treatment and management of chronic ☐ Yes □ No hepatitis C? 12.a If Yes, state the year of publication. Year: -----If No, state which guidelines are used 12.b ☐ WHO 2022 HCV guidelines ☐ EASL ☐ APSAL ☐ Other (specify) ----13 Does your country have a national policy recommending HCV self-testing? ☐ Yes □ No Which of the following regimens are used in the public sector for HCV treatment? Yes No Don't know Sofosbuvir/daclatasvir (SOF/DCV) П П П Sofosbuvir/velpatasvir (SOF/VEL) • Glecaprevir/pibrentasvir (G/P) П П П Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir \Box П П • sofosbuvir/velpatasvir/voxilaprevir • Interferon alpha

• Pegylated interferon

Ribavirin

П

П

15	Which of the following PMTCT policies are adopted in your country?							
	 □ Screening of all pregnant women for HBV (HBsAg testing) □ HBeAg or HBV DNA testing among all HBsAg positive pregnant women □ Provision of HBV antiviral therapy during pregnancy among HBV infected pregnant women □ HBV immunoglobulin recommended to all HBV exposed infants □ Universal timely Hepatitis B birth dose (All newborn) □ Targeted timely Hepatitis B birth dose (Exposed newborn) □ HCV screening among pregnant women 							
15a	If your country has a policy on testing women for HBV during pregnancy, what	is the status of impleme	entation in pub	lic antenatal	clinics?			
104		olemented countrywide (
16	☐ Implemented in few (<50%) ☐ Implemented in many (50–95%) ☐		~95%) □ INA	(Folicy flot ii	i piace)			
10	Are the following adult populations covered by the hopatitis b vaccination point							
	 ☐ Healthcare workers ☐ Military personnel ☐ Travelers ☐ People living with HIV ☐ People with chronic HCV ☐ People with inject drugs ☐ Commercial sex workers ☐ Men who have sex with men ☐ Other persons at high risk (Specify) 							
17	Service integration	NO (services not integrated)	In few	Widely	NA (services not available)			
	Are HBV testing services integrated within existing HIV services? e.g. HIV							
	 prevention centers, PrEP, ART treatment clinics Are HBV treatment services integrated within existing HIV services? e.g. HIV prevention centers, PrEP, ART treatment clinics 							
	Are HCV testing services integrated within existing HIV services? Including HIV prevention centers, PrEP, ART treatment centers							
	 Are HCV treatment services integrated within existing HIV services? Including HIV prevention centers, PrEP, ART treatment centers 							
	 Are HCV services (testing or treatment) offered as part of needle and syringe programs? 							
	 Are HCV services (testing or treatment) offered as part of opioid agonist therapy? 							
18	Service decentralization	NO (services not decentralized)	In few	Widely	NA (services not available)			
	Are HBV testing services offered in primary health care centers?							
	Are HBV treatment and care services offered in primary health care centers?							
	 Are HCV screening tests offered in primary health care centers? Are HCV diagnosis confirmatory tests offered in primary health care 							
	 Are HCV treatment and care services offered in primary health care centers? 							
19	Task-sharing: Which professionals are allowed to treat and care for hepatitis	patients?		HBV	HCV			
	Trained community members/peers/NGOs	•						
	General doctors (non-specialist doctors) Considirate doctors (lafe through disperse and significant doctors)	-4-1:-44-						
	 Specialist doctors - Infectious diseases specialists, gastroenterologists/hepa Nurses 	atologists etc.						
	• Others							
20	Year of the last nationally representative HBV prevalence survey – in the gene	eral population		Year:	-			
21	Year of the last nationally representative HBV prevalence survey-among child	ren aged five years or yo	ounger	Year:	-			
22	Year of the last nationally representative HCV prevalence survey			Year:	-			
23	Mortality surveillance: Is there a cancer registry in your country? \square Yes (with national coverage) \square Yes (with only partial coverage) \square No (No	cancer registry)						
24	Mortality surveillance: What International Coding of Disease (ICD) does you ☐ ICD 10 ☐ ICD 11 ☐ In transition from ICD 10 to ICD 11	r country currently use?						
25	Raising awareness: Did your government hold events for World Hepatitis Da	y in 2024 or 2025?		☐ Yes	□ No			
Plaa	se enter any additional information.							

2. Global reporting on HIV 2025

GLOBAL REPORTING ON HIV 2025

Respondent info	Respondent information							
Name/s								
Organization/s								
Email/s								
Country								

WHO data policy																
☐ I have read and accept t	he WHO	personal	data	protection	policy	and	WHO	policy	on the	use	and	sharing	of	data	collected	d by
WHO in Member States out	side the c	ontext of	publi	ic health ei	merge	ncies										

1. Assessment of disruptions as a result of cuts in foreign aid

1.0	Have HIV services been disrupted over the last 3 months (July – September 2025) due to cuts in foreign aid?										
	☐ Yes ☐ No										
1.0.a	Can we publish the national data provided as	part of W	HO reporting	g?							
	☐ Yes ☐ No										
1.1.a	Identify any of the listed services that have been disrupted over the last 3 months (July – September 2025):										
		>50%	25–50%	5–25%	<5%	Not disrupted	Don't know	Not applicable			
	HIV testing										
	Ctiti	П	П	П	П	П		П			
	Continuation of established ARV treatment										

1.1.b	1.b What are the other services disrupted over the last 3 months (July – September 2025)? (select all that apply)							
		>50%	25–50%	5–25%	<5%	Not disrupted	Don't know	Not applicable
	CD4 testing							
	Cervical cancer screening for women living with HIV							
	Community-based services							
	Condom and lubricant distribution							
	Data and health information systems							
	Emergency referrals for time-sensitive conditions							
	Health promotion and prevention services (e.g. counselling, screening tests etc.)							
	Key and vulnerable population services							
	Needle and syringe programmes							
	Opioid substitution therapy							
	Pediatric services for children with HIV							
	PEP (Post-exposure prophylaxis)							
	PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis)							
	Services related to PMTCT of HIV, syphilis and HBV							
	Viral load monitoring							
	VMMC (voluntary medical male circumcision)							
	Other							
	* Information on disruptions on hepatitis B a hepatitis.	and C sen	vices are re	quested ir	questio	n 25 of the G	lobal rep	orting for viral
1.1.c	If Other, please specify:							
1.2.	Have disruptions affected the implementation the last 3 months (July – September 2025)?	(as oppo	sed to adop	otion) of a	treat all	policy regard	less of CI	04 count, over
	☐ Yes ☐ No							
1.2.a	What is the current status of implementation?)						
	☐ Implemented in few (<50%) treatment sites ☐ Implemented in many (50–95%) treatment sites ☐ Implemented countrywide (>95% of treatment sites) ☐ Not implemented in practice ☐ Other (specify):							
1.3.	Percentage of treatment sites that had a stoc	k-out of m	ajor ARV dr	ugs or reg	imens (Tl	LE/TEE/TLD)	in 2025.	
	□ >50% □ 25–50% □ 5–25% □ <5	% □ No	stock-outs	☐ Don	t know	☐ Not applic	able	
1.4.	ARV stocks availability for major ARV drugs of	or regimen	s (TLE/TEE	/TLD) for o	current pa	atients		
	□ <1 month □ 1–3 months □ 3–6 mon	ths □>	6 months	□ Don't k	now [Not applicab	le	
1.5.	What is the status of implementing (as oppose established on antiretroviral therapy?	sed to ado	pting) the po	olicy on the	e frequen	cy of ARV pic	k-up for a	adults who are
	□ <3 months □ 3–6 months □>6 mont	hs 🗆 D	on't know	□ Not ap	plicable			

2. Mitigation measures for service provision, including availability of antiretroviral medicines and diagnostics

2.1.	What immediate measures have been ta all that apply)	ken to n	nitigate the	impact of	the freez	e on for	eign aid on servic	e provis	ion? (select
	□ Reorienting and/or reprioritizing models of care (e.g., reorienting referral pathways) □ Redirecting patients to alternate care sites □ Expansion of facility hours to accommodate surge in settings that have remained open □ Expansion of availability of primary care services in settings that have remained open □ Integration of affected services into other routine services □ Enhanced use of digital technologies including telemedicine □ Implemented partnerships with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations □ Engagement of private sector facilities to deliver cancelled or suspended services □ Re-allocating resources from one area to cover another area □ Others (specify): □ None □ Don't know □ Not applicable								
2.2.	What immediate measures have been ta and availability of antiretroviral medic				the freez	e on for	eign aid on suppl	y chain f	unctioning
	 □ Sought alternative international dono □ Increased domestic production or pro □ Strengthened public-private partners! □ Implemented cost-sharing programm □ Others (specify): □ None □ Don't know □ Not applicable 	cureme	nt of antire	etroviral mo	edicines roviral me				
2.3.	To what extent have gaps as a result of	the free	ze on fore	ign aid bee	en filled b	y Minist	ry of Health resou	rces, in t	erms of:
		>75%	50–75%	25–50%	5–25%	<5%	Gaps have not been filled	Don't know	Not applicable
	HIV financing (reduction in funding)								
	HIV treatment services								
	HIV prevention services								
	Health workers								
	Data systems								
	HIV data server functionality								
2.3.a	Comments (if any)								
	HIV financing (reduction in funding)								
	HIV treatment services								
	HIV prevention services								
	Health workers								
	Data systems								
	HIV data server functionality								
2.4.	Which HIV services are provided in prim	ary hea	Ith care ce	enters?					
	 ☐ Antiretroviral therapy for adults and a ☐ Antiretroviral therapy for children ☐ HIV testing ☐ TB treatment for the duration of TB tr ☐ None ☐ Don't know ☐ Not applicable 								

3. Data and health information system functions

This section will assess disruptions to cross-cutting health information system and data functions for HIV, hepatitis and STIs over the last 3 months (July – September 2025).

3.1.	Are there disruptions to the running of national data and health information systems over the last 3 months? (select all that apply)
	□ Access to health information systems □ Server access/operations □ Data entry □ Data cleaning □ Data analysis □ Forecasting for commodities and supplies □ Other (specify): □ None □ Don't know □ Not applicable
3.2.	At what level are health information system disruptions occurring? (select all that apply)
	□ Service level (e.g. clinic, facility) □ Community □ Sub-national (e.g. a particular district/province/region) □ National □ None □ Other (specify): □ Don't know □ Not applicable
3.3.	Have there been human resource disruptions that have impacted data and health information system functioning over the last 3 months? (select all that apply)
	□ Data entry staff □ Data analysis staff □ IT/infrastructure maintenance staff □ Laboratory services □ Community health workers □ Program managers □ Other (specify): □ None □ Don't know □ Not applicable
3.4.	What digital health information systems are currently in use in your country for aggregating HIV data (e.g. DHIS2)? (list all that apply)
3.5.	What electronic medical record software/system(s) are in use in your country (e.g. OpenMRS)? (list all that apply)
3.6.	What is the coverage of electronic medical records in HIV service delivery points?
3.7.	□ >95% □ 75–95% □ 50–75% □ 25–50% □ <25% □ No coverage □ Don't know □ Not applicable Is there a secure master patient index of uniquely identifiable individuals available, accessible and current for use for health-related purposes?
	 ☐ Yes – available and accessible ☐ Yes – available, currently not accessible ☐ Partially available in some facilities (not national) ☐ No – a master patient index is not available ☐ Don't know ☐ Don't know
3.8.	Does the private sector report HIV data to the national government?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Not applicable
3.9.	Are there national digital health / health information standards for data exchange, transmission, messaging, security, privacy, and hardware?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Not applicable

4. HIV case surveillance policies

4.1.	Is HIV a nationally notifiable condition (by law or policy)?					
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
4.2.	Is there a standard national HIV case definition?					
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
4.3.	Is there a standard HIV case report form?					
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
4.3.a	If yes, please attach a copy.					
4.4.	Does the country have a national HIV case surveillance data reporting system?					
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
4.4.a	If yes, does this national surveillance system include data from (select all that apply)					
	□ Electronic medical record system □ Aggregated health information system (e.g., DHIS2) □ Laboratory databases □ HIV testing services □ HIV treatment services □ ANC services □ HIV prevention services □ Pharmacy data □ Vital statistics/death registries □ Other (specify):					
4.4.b	If yes in 4.4, does the national HIV case surveillance system include the following (select all that apply)?					
	 □ Individual-level data for each person diagnosed with HIV □ Collection of data from different sources (laboratories, testing and treatment records) to promote completeness of data on each HIV case □ Linkage of individual-level data to remove duplicate records □ CD4 count at HIV diagnosis □ Initiation of antiretroviral therapy □ First and follow-up viral load test results □ Pregnancy in women living with HIV □ Death □ Cause of death (AIDS or non-AIDS related) 					
4.4.c	Does the country have standard dashboards for data output? (select all that apply)					
	□ No □ Yes, within DHIS2 □ Yes, in the electronic medical record system at facility level □ Yes, other software: specify					
4.5.	Which software do you use for the analysis of routinely collected HIV data?					
4.6.	Which methods of unique identification does your country use? (select all that apply)					
	□ National ID □ National health ID □ National programme ID (e.g. ARV number for HIV services) □ National health insurance ID □ Biometric based ID (e.g. fingerprint or iris scan) □ Other (specify): □ None □ Don't know					

3. Global reporting on STIs 2025

Global reporting on sexually transmitted infections (STIs) 2025

In 2022, the World Health Assembly noted with appreciation the Global health sector strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) for the period 2022–2030 and requested a mid-term review of the strategies in 2026. To support the preparation of the mid-term review, the Department of HIV, Hepatitis and STIs (HHS) is planning to conduct three disease specific surveys. The data collected from these surveys will also be used in global and regional reports and incorporated into dashboards.

The STI global reporting survey has been designed to complement other data collection efforts including the Global AIDS monitoring system (GAM). The questionnaire is focused on 4 STIs – syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis, and three STI related syndromes – genital ulcer disease, urethral discharge syndrome and vaginal discharge syndrome. The survey also collects some information related to congenital syphilis. There are a number of other STIs but they fall outside of the scope of this survey.

The survey is divided into three sections:

- STI surveillance: case reports and surveillance activities
- STI guidelines: case management and testing
- Other: availability of BPG and disruptions of STI services in 2025

There is an online portal for accessing the survey available at **. Each country has its own unique identification. A paper copy of the form is also available but we would prefer if you entered your information using the online form. If you would like a copy of the paper form please contact: ***

The online survey does not need to be completed in one session. If you want to save the data you have entered please press the button "Resume later" that can be found at the bottom of each page. At the bottom of each page you will also find the question index which allows you to move between the three sections of the questionnaire.

In order to facilitate the completion of the questionnaire you may want to collate the following materials in advance:

- STI case reports (infections and syndromes) for 2022, 2023 and 2024
- STI case definitions
- Case management guidelines for symptomatic infections (syndromic management)
- Treatment guidelines for STIs

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact your country or regional WHO STI and/or Strategic Information focal points.

Respondent information						
Name/s						
Organization/s						
Email/s						
Country						

WHO data policy

□ I have read and accept the WHO personal data protection policy and WHO policy on the use and sharing of data collected by WHO in Member States outside the context of public health emergencies.

A: STI surveillance: case reports and surveillance activities

1.a. Number of reported cases

1.1	Please provide data on the total number of cases reported nationally of the following STIs and STI related syndromes. If no data are available, please enter ND.							
		2022	2023	2024				
	Syphilis							
	Gonorrhoea							
	Chlamydia							
	Trichomoniasis							
	Congenital syphilis							
	Genital ulcer disease							
	Urethral discharge							
	Vaginal discharge							

		Have there bee in reporting pra 2022 and 2024 (clinics reporting definit	ctices between e.g. increase in g or change in	cou prima atten	w representative of the untry are the data (e.g. rily represent individu ding STI clinics, data a rom sentinel clinics)	ıals	Do the re figures i data f private	nclude from	
	Syphilis						☐ Yes	□ No	
	Gonorrhoea						☐ Yes	□ No	
	Chlamydia						□ Yes	□ No	
	Trichomoniasis						□ Yes	□ No	
	Congenital syphilis						☐ Yes	□ No	
	Genital ulcer disease						□ Yes	□ No	
	Urethral discharge						☐ Yes	□ No	
	Vaginal discharge						☐ Yes	□ No	
2	Which of the following S		1	nationally		1			
			Yes		No	ı	Don't kn	ow	
	Syphilis								
	Gonorrhoea								
	Drug resistant gonorrho	ea							
	Chlamydia								
	Congenital syphilis								
.3	Is there a published nat	s there a published national case definition for the following STIs and STI-related syndromes?							
			Yes		No	ı	Don't kn	ow	
	Syphilis								
	Gonorrhoea								
	Chlamydia								
	Trichomoniasis								
	Congenital syphilis								
	Genital ulcer disease								
	Urethral discharge								
	Vaginal discharge								
.3.1	If Yes to at least one ite	If Yes to at least one item in 1.3, please upload copies of the national case definitions.							
	Or provide web links to	the documents							
4	What type of health ma public sector health faci	lities (e.g. DHIS 2)	?	, 	·			TIs from	
.5	Which of the following types of public health care clinics regularly report STI cases through the national HMIS (selection all that apply)							 S (select	
	☐ STI clinics ☐ PHC clinics ☐ HIV clinics ☐ Sexual health clinics ☐ Key population service	see (including cervic	ees providing PrEE	□ A □ C □ N	outh clinics NC clinics Other (specify):lot applicable				

	□ Not collected □ Clinics report through the national HMIS □ Other (specify): □ Don't know							
1.7	Does your country have any sentinel surveillance system in place for STIs?							
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know							
1.7.1	If Yes, please specify which STIs, how many sites and how were they selected.							
1.8	Has your country generated estimates of the number of national cases of one or more of the four STIs and their related syndromes for 2022 or later?							
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know							
1.8.1	If Yes, for which infections or sy	yndromes and ho	w were the estima	ates generate	ed?			
1.9	Please provide any additional i	nformation you th	nink would be help	oful for interpr	eting	the case report	data.	
2. Etio	logical assessments of STI syı	ndromes						
2.1	Have any etiologic assessment An etiological assessment is a syndrome.							
	assessment by national r							
		assessment	Assessment c by national re laboratory or e	eference	c	Assessment conducted by her organization		Don't know
	Genital Ulcer disease	assessment	by national re	eference	c	onducted by		Don't know
	Genital Ulcer disease Urethral discharge syndrome	assessment performed	by national re laboratory or e	eference	c	conducted by ther organization		
		assessment performed	by national relaboratory or	eference	c	eonducted by her organization		
3. Prev	Urethral discharge syndrome	assessment performed	by national relations or e	eference	c	eonducted by her organization		
3. Prevo	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	eference equivalent	anot	conducted by ther organization	ince	
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	eference equivalent	anot	conducted by ther organization	ince cation	
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the fo	anot	enducted by ther organization	ince cation	
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc 1 January 2022 in the country.	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the foe government Yes - prevalent	anot	enducted by ther organization g populations so the organization g populations so the organization Yes - incidence	ince cation	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc 1 January 2022 in the country. Household based surveys	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the for government Yes - prevalent	anot	enducted by ther organization o	ince cation	as.
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc 1 January 2022 in the country. Household based surveys Pregnant women	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the foe government Yes - prevalence	anot	enducted by ther organization g populations so by other organiz Yes - incidence	ince cation	ss. on't know
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc 1 January 2022 in the country. Household based surveys Pregnant women Men who have sex with men	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the foe government Yes - prevalent	anot	enducted by ther organization o	ince cation	ss. on't know
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc 1 January 2022 in the country. Household based surveys Pregnant women Men who have sex with men Female sex workers	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the for government Yes - prevalence	anot	enducted by ther organization o	ince cation	ss. on't know
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc 1 January 2022 in the country. Household based surveys Pregnant women Men who have sex with men Female sex workers Youth or adolescents	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the for government Yes - prevalence □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	anot	enducted by ther organization o	ince cation	ss. on't know
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or incidence and incidence or incidence and incidence or incidence and incidence or incidence and incidence or inci	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the for government Yes - prevalent	anot	enducted by ther organization o	ince cation	ss. on't know
	Urethral discharge syndrome Vaginal discharge syndrome alence and incidence studies Have any STI prevalence or inc 1 January 2022 in the country. Household based surveys Pregnant women Men who have sex with men Female sex workers Youth or adolescents Transgender people People living with HIV	assessment performed	by national relaboratory or e	and of the for government Yes - prevalent	anot	enducted by ther organization o	ince cation	is. on't know

How are data on reported cases of STIs collected from the private sector?

1.6

4. Drug susceptibility (antimicrobial resistance) testing

4.1	Is gonococcal drug antimicrobial resistance testing available in country?
	☐ Yes, for clinical cases (i.e., to test in case of clinical treatment failure)
	☐ Yes, for annual surveillance of resistance
	☐ Yes, for clinical cases and annual surveillance of resistance
	☐ Not available
	□ Don't know

B: STI Guidelines: case management and testing

5. Syndromic management and treatment guidelines

-							
5.1	Are there published national guidelines for the case management)?	management of symptor	natic ST	<u>ls</u> (also kı	nown as syndromic		
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Under development ☐ Don't know						
5.1.1	If yes, when were the guidelines last updated						
5.1.2	If yes, do the guidelines include guidance on the management of treatment failures?						
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know						
5.2	Does your country have national treatment guidelines	for the following STIs? (select al	that apply	/)		
	□ Syphilis □ Gonorrhoea □ Chlamydia □ Trichomoniasis □ None of the above						
5.2.1	For each infection selected in 5.2, please specify:						
		Year of last update			ent being updated pdate in 2025		
	Syphilis		☐ Yes	□ No	☐ Don't know		
	Chlamydia		☐ Yes	□ No	☐ Don't know		
	Gonorrhoea		☐ Yes	□ No	☐ Don't know		
	Trichomoniasis		☐ Yes	□ No	☐ Don't know		
5.2.2	If your country has national treatment guidelines for uncomplicated urogenital gonorrhoea infection in the n				st line treatment for		
	□ Cefixime 400 mg (with or without azithromycin) □ Cefixime 800 mg (with or without azithromycin) □ Ceftriaxone 250 mg (with or without azithromycin) □ Ceftriaxone 500 mg (with or without azithromycin) □ Ceftriaxone 1 g (with or without azithromycin) □ Other (specify):						
5.2.3	Do the gonorrhoea treatment guidelines include guidar	nce on the management	of treatn	nent failure	es?		
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know						
5.3	Please upload copies of: (1) national STI syndromic management guideli (2) national STI treatment guidelines.	nes and					
	Or alternatively provide web links to the documents						

6. STI Testing guidelines

	the following populations for or	ne or more S	STIs?				- 		.
	_					Yes	Ne	-	Don't know
	Pregnant women]	
	Men who have sex with men]	
	Female sex workers]	
	Youth or adolescents]	
	Transgender people]	
	People living with HIV]	
	People on PrEP]	
	People in prisons]	
	Other (specify):]	
6.1.1	If Yes, which infections are inclinclude provision of testing and apply.								
		Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Chlamy	dia	Trichomor	niasis	test	les provision of ing as part of tner services
	Pregnant women								
	Men who have sex with men								
	Female sex workers								
	Youth or adolescents								
	Transgender people								
	People living with HIV								
	People on PrEP								
	People in prisons								
	Other								
6.2.	Has your country adopted or i	ncluded dua	al HIV/syphilis r	apid diag	nosti	c tests as a n	ational _l	policy or	plan?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't kn	ow							
6.2.1	If Yes, for which populations?	(Please list	all)						
′. Sypl	nilis testing and treatment in p	oregnancy							
7.1	Does your country have a hav	e a nationa	l policy for routi	nely scre	ening	pregnant wo	omen fo	r syphili	s?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't kn	ow							
7.1.1	If Yes in 7.1, what is the nation	nal testing a	lgorithm for the	routine s	cree	ning of pregn	ant won	nen for s	syphilis?
	□ Laboratory-based treponel particle agglutination assa □ Non-treponemal test only (□ Rapid treponemal test follo □ Laboratory-based treponer	If Yes in 7.1, what is the national testing algorithm for the routine screening of pregnant women for syphilis? Rapid treponemal test only (either syphilis only or dual HIV/syphilis test) Laboratory-based treponemal test only (e.g. Treponema pallidum haemagglutination assay [TPHA], T. pallidum particle agglutination assay [TPPA], or enzyme immunoassay) Non-treponemal test only (e.g. venereal disease research laboratory [VDRL] or rapid plasma reagin [RPR]) Rapid treponemal test followed by non-treponemal test Laboratory-based treponemal test followed by non-treponemal test Non-treponemal test followed by treponemal test Other (please specify):							

7.1.2	If Yes in 7.1, does the policy include retesting of pregnant women for syphilis during pregnancy or at delivery? Yes, retesting during pregnancy Yes, retesting at delivery Policy does not include retesting Other (please specify): Don't know					
7.1.2.1	If Yes in 7.1.2, who is eligible for retesting?					
	Yes, retesting during pregnancy					
	Yes, retesting at delivery					
	Yes, retesting during pregnancy and delivery					
7.2	Does your country have national guidelines on t	he treatment of pregn	ant women with syphil	is?		
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
7.2.1	If Yes, is BPG the first line of treatment recomme	ended in the national	policy?			
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
7.2.1.1	If Yes in 7.2.1, who can administer BPG?					
	☐ Nurses ☐ Doctors ☐ Other (specify):					
7.3	Where can a pregnant woman who tests positive	e for syphilis receive t	treatment?			
	□ Available in all ANC facilities □ Only available at referral level ANC facilities □ Women referred to external pharmacy □ Women referred to specialist clinic □ Other (specify):					
7.4	Is there a national recommendation on when to	start treatment for pre	egnant women who tes	t positive for syphilis?		
	□ No recommendation □ Yes, treat immediately □ Yes, wait for confirmation before starting treat □ Don't know □ Other (specify):					
7.5	Are pregnant women attending public sector ANC services expected to pay for syphilis testing or treatment?					
		Yes	No	Don't know		
	Syphilis testing					
	Syphilis treatment					
7.6	Are pregnant women attending private sector ANC services expected to pay for syphilis testing or treatment?					
		Yes	No	Don't know		
	Syphilis testing					
	Syphilis treatment					
7.7	Does your country have a national policy on the	clinical follow up of ir	nfants born to syphilis p	oositive mothers?		
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know					
7.7.1	If Yes, please upload a copy of the policy on the	clinical follow up of ir	nfants born to syphilis p	positive mothers		
	Or provide a web link to the document					

C: Other

8. Availability of benzathine benzylpenicillin, also known as benzathine penicillin G (BPG)

8.1	Has your country experienced any difficulties in procuring BPG since 1 January 2024 (last 18 months)?
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable ☐ Don't know
8.1.1	If Yes or Not applicable, please explain.
8.2	What mechanisms does the public sector use to procure BPG? (select all that apply)
	 Not applicable as public sector doesn't procure BPG □ Decentralized or sub-national bids □ Centralized or national bids through central medical stores □ Centralized or national bid not through central medical stores □ Pooled multi-country bids or procurement □ International donor programme or agreement (e.g., UNICEF, UNFPA, Global Fund) □ Emergency procurement □ Other (specify): □ Don't know
8.3	Has your country experience national level stock-outs of BPG in the public sector since January 2024? (select all that apply)
	□ Current stock-outs □ Stock-outs in 2025 □ Stock-outs in 2024 □ No stock-outs since January 2024 □ Not applicable □ Don't know
8.3.1	If stock-outs have been experienced since January 2024, please explain the causes of the shortages (e.g. unexpected increase in demand, shortage of funding).
9. Asse	ssment of disruption in STI services as a result of cuts in foreign aid funding
9.1	Is your country affected by the cuts in foreign aid funding in 2025
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know
9.1.1	If Yes, Have the recent cuts in funding for global health had an impact on the provision of any of the following STI related services in 2025? (select all that apply)
	□ No disruptions □ STI treatment services □ Services related to prevention of vertical (mother-to-child) transmission of syphilis □ Procurement of medicines for STI treatment □ Procurement of STI diagnostics and reagents □ Condom and lubricant distribution □ STI data and information services □ Other (specify):

4. WHO data policy

Personal Data Protection Policy

The <u>World Health Organization's Personal Data Protection Policy</u> entered into force on 15th April 2024. It marks WHO's commitment to protect Personal Data held by WHO to continue upholding the trust of Member States and collaborating partners.

The collection, analysis, publication and dissemination of health-related data are core elements of WHO's mandate, in line with <u>WHO data principles</u>. WHO must transfer and receive personal data to and from third parties in its daily operations in pursuit of this mandate.

The policy outlines the rules and principles relating to the processing of Personal Data held by WHO. The rights of the data subjects are outlined in the policy with clear mechanisms to manage possible data breaches, underscoring the roles and responsibilities of WHO's Data Protection and Privacy Officer. The full text can be found here.

This Policy should be read in conjunction with other existing internal policies of WHO outlined in the data section of WHO's eManual, notably:

- Policy on Use and Sharing of Data Collected in Member States by WHO Outside the Context of Public Health Emergencies,
- II) Policy statement on Data Sharing by WHO in the Context of Public Health Emergencies;
- III) Information Disclosure Policy
- IV) WHO's policy on sharing and resuse of research data
- V) WHO Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and
- VI) WHO Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct.

WHO policy on the use and sharing of data collected by WHO in Member States outside the context of public health emergencies

Data are the basis for all sound public health actions and the benefits of data-sharing are widely recognized, including scientific and public health benefits. Whenever possible, WHO wishes to promote the sharing of health data, including but not restricted to surveillance and epidemiological data. The purpose of the policy is to clarify current policy and practice on use and sharing of data collected in Member States by WHO. This page summarizes the principles and requirements of the policy. The full text of the policy can be accessed here.

Policy Statement

The policy applies to the use and sharing of data collected by WHO in, and/or provided to WHO by, Member States (see <u>Annex</u>), outside the context of public health emergencies. The policy allows, but places no obligation on, WHO or Member States to collect, anonymize, analyse or share other health data than those already being collected, anonymized, analysed and shared.

1. Terms applicable to the provision of data to WHO by Member States (see Annex) The text in the Annex hereto should be included in all data collection forms in all data collection tools (paper-based, electronic or other) used by WHO to collect data from Member States. By providing data to WHO pursuant to these terms, Member States confirm that the data (including but not limited to the types listed in Table 1) have been collected in accordance with applicable national laws, including data protection laws to protect the confidentiality of identifiable persons.

2. Terms applicable to the use of the data by WHO (see Annex)

By providing data to WHO pursuant to the terms contained in the Annex hereto, Member States agree that WHO shall be entitled, subject always to measures to ensure the ethical and secure use of the data, and subject always to an appropriate acknowledgement of the country:

- to use and publish the data, stripped of any personal identifiers (such data without personal identifiers being hereinafter referred to as "the Data") and make the Data available to any interested party on request on terms that allow non-commercial, notfor-profit use of the Data for public health purposes (provided always that publication of the Data shall remain under the control of WHO);
- to use, compile, aggregate and analyse the anonymized data and publish the results in conjunction with WHO's work and in accordance with WHO's policies and practices.

3. Measures to ensure the ethical and secure use of data

Such measures are required to protect privacy and confidentiality and avoid stigmatization or exclusion of people or communities as a result of data collection. In cases where the compilation, analysis and sharing of aggregated data raise ethical concerns or present risks with regard to confidentiality, WHO will:

- o use anonymization and other tools, as appropriate;
- comply with informed consent agreements where such consent is needed and respect assurances about ways in which the data (anonymized or otherwise) would be used, shared, stored or protected; and
- o adopt appropriate security measures to foster public trust.

In addition, any platforms established to share data should have an explicit ethical framework governing data collection and use.

4. Security of data at WHO

Information security at WHO is based on the ISO 27001 standard. WHO has formal and comprehensive information security policies with respective implementation guidelines. Policies cover information security, access to information and systems, cloud computing, application security, information classification and related security standards. As international civil servants, all WHO staff are required to adhere to confidentiality as detailed in Staff Regulation 1.6.

5. Additional safeguards

As an additional safeguard to WHO, to Member States and to individuals, an independent data review committee will be established at WHO to consider, on a case-by-case basis and in consultation with relevant departments in WHO, any instances where the current policy provides inadequate guidance on data-sharing.

Practical Information

The policy was introduced on 1 January 2018 and will be monitored and evaluated over a 12-month transition period (at least one data collection cycle for technical programmes in WHO). Subsequent modifications may be made taking into account the views of technical departments at WHO (compiling and analysing data), Member States (providing data) or third parties (receiving data). The policy will not be applied retrospectively to data already provided by Member States to WHO, and/or which have already been shared by WHO with third parties.

The policy:

• covers the use and sharing of data only, not biological samples;

- excludes data shared in the context of public health emergencies, including officially declared public health emergencies of international concern (PHEICs) under the International Health Regulations (2005);
- excludes data and reports from clinical trials¹

Text for inclusion in data collection forms in all data collection tools (paper-based, electronic or other) used by WHO to collect data from Member States

Data are the basis for all sound public health actions and the benefits of data-sharing are widely recognized, including scientific and public health benefits. Whenever possible, the World Health Organization (WHO) wishes to promote the sharing of health data, including but not restricted to surveillance and epidemiological data.

As used in this data collection tool, the term "Data provider" means a duly authorized representative of the governmental body with authority to release health data of the country to WHO (i.e. the Ministry of Health or other responsible governmental authority). The recipient of this data collection tool is responsible for ensuring that he/she is the Data provider, or for providing this data collection tool to the Data provider.

In this connection, and without prejudice to information sharing and publication pursuant to legally binding instruments, by providing data to WHO, the Data provider:

- confirms that all data to be supplied to WHO (including but not limited to the types listed in Table 1) hereunder have been collected in accordance with applicable national laws, including data protection laws aimed at protecting the confidentiality of identifiable persons;
- agrees that WHO shall be entitled, subject always to measures to ensure the ethical and secure use of the data, and subject always to an appropriate acknowledgement of the country:
 - i. to publish the data, stripped of any personal identifiers (such data without personal identifiers being hereinafter referred to as "the Data") and make the Data available to any interested party on request (to the extent they have not, or not yet, been published by WHO) on terms that allow non-commercial, not-for-profit use of the Data for public health purposes (provided always that publication of the Data shall remain under the control of WHO);
 - ii. to use, compile, aggregate, evaluate and analyse the Data and publish and disseminate the results thereof in conjunction with WHO's work and in accordance with the Organization's policies and practices.

Except where data-sharing and publication are required under legally binding instruments (International Health Regulations (2005), WHO Nomenclature Regulations 1967, etc.), the Data provider may in respect of certain data opt out of (any part of) the above, by notifying WHO thereof in writing at the following address, provided that any such notification shall clearly identify the data in question and clearly indicate the scope of the opt-out (in reference to the above), and provided that specific reasons shall be given for the opt-out.

Director Strategy, Policy and information (SPI) World Health Organization 20, Avenue Appia 1211 Geneva Switzerland

¹ WHO's existing position is that:

⁽i) all clinical trials are to be prospectively registered in a clinical trial registry meeting international standards http://www.who.int/ictrp; and

⁽ii) at a minimum, a summary of results from the clinical trial are to be made publicly available within 12 months of study completion http://www.who.int/ictrp/results/reporting/en

Table 1. List types of data provided to WHO (non-exhaustive)

Data types	Examples
WHO-supported household	WHO Strategic Advisory Group of Experts (SAGE) on
surveys	Immunization, WHO STEPwise approach to surveillance
	(STEPS), World Health Survey
Unit record mortality data	(Not currently collected by WHO headquarters, but by the
	WHO Regional Office for the Americas/Pan American Health
A save geted montality data	Organization)
Aggregated mortality data	WHO Mortality Database
Aggregated health facility data	DHIS 2.0 data (not currently collected by WHO headquarters,
	but hospital data are collected by the WHO Regional Office for
	Europe)
Case-based health facility data	WHO Global Burn Registry data ²
Health expenditure data	WHO Global Health Expenditure Database (National Health
l lealth experiulture data	Account indicators)
Health facility surveys	Availability of medicines and diagnostics
Health research data (other than	Case–control investigations, prospective cohort studies
clinical trials) ^{3 4}	Case—control investigations, prospective conort studies
Key informant surveys	Existence of national road traffic laws
National survey reports	Prevalence of hypertension or tobacco use
Disease surveillance data	HIV prevalence in pregnant women or tuberculosis treatment
Disease surveillative data	outcomes
Surveillance of notifiable diseases	Total number of cases of plague

-

² Note: Case-based health facility data collection such as that in the WHO Global Burn Registry does not require WHO Member State approval.

³ The world health report 2013: research for universal coverage. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013 (http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85761/2/9789240690837_eng.pdf, accessed 21 February 2018).

⁴ WHO statement on public disclosure of clinical trial results: Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015 (http://www.who.int/ictrp/results/en/, accessed 21 February 2018).