

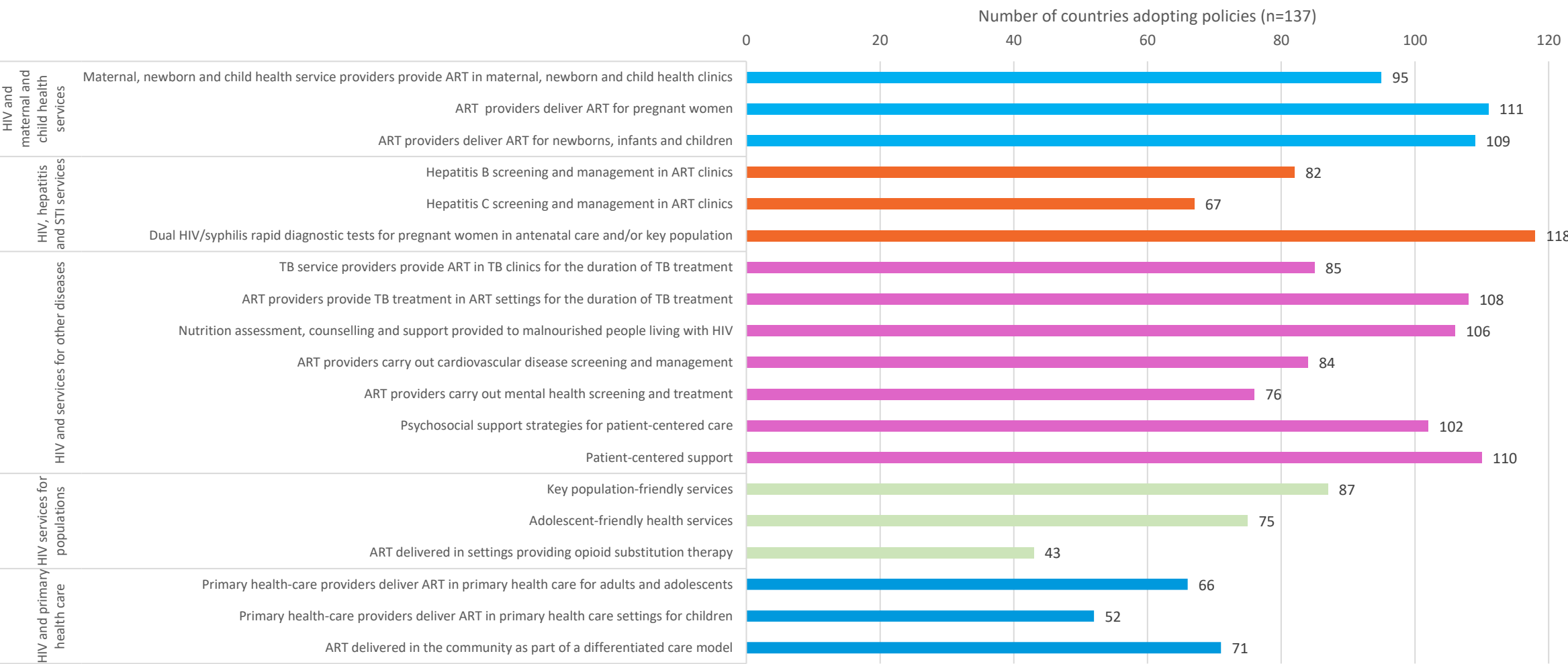


**World Health  
Organization**

# **WHO HIV policy adoption and implementation in countries as of January 2025**

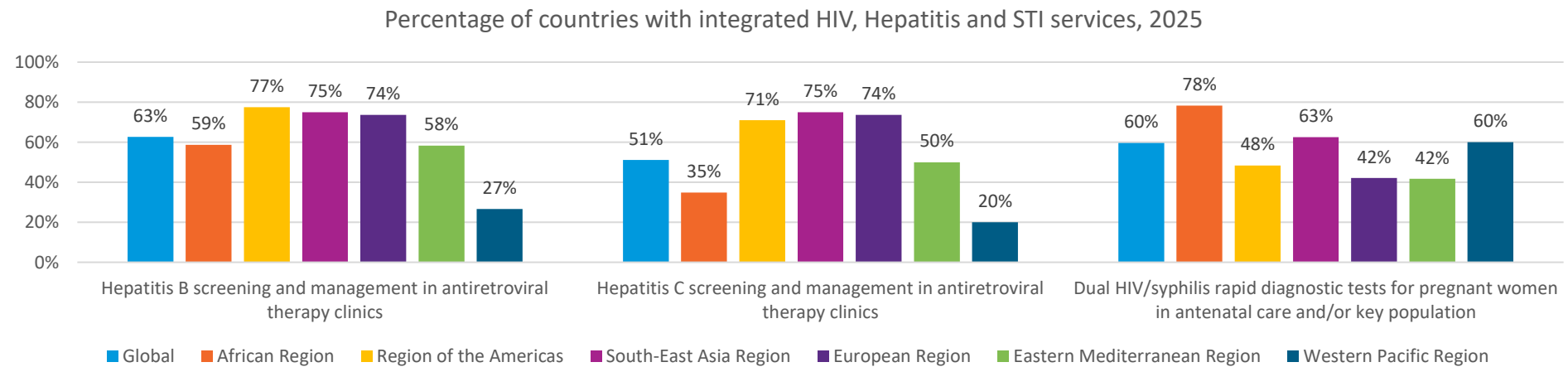
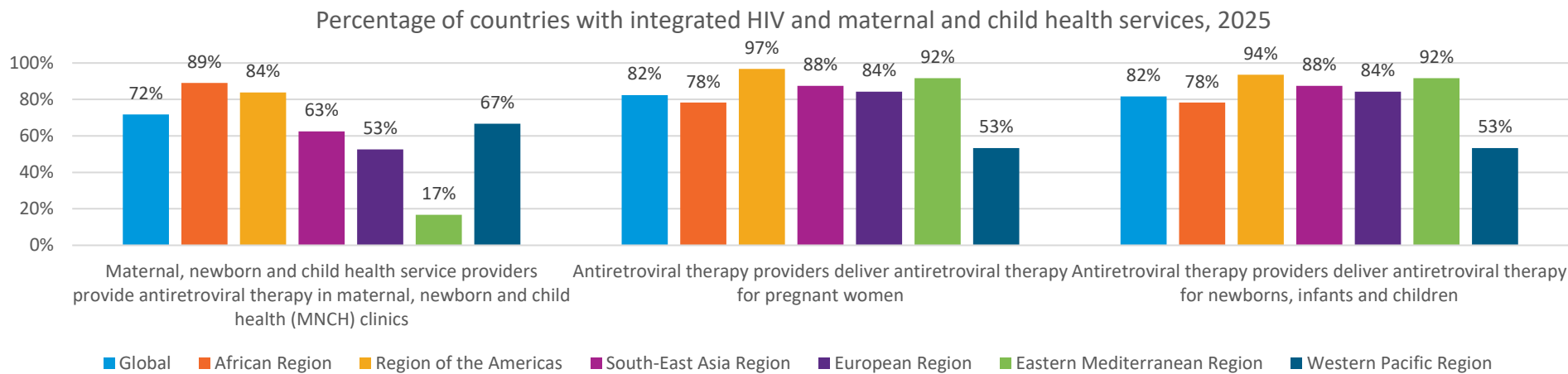
Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes, Strategic Information Analysis & Use  
(WHO/HHS/SIA)

# Service provision modalities included in the national policy on ART for adults, adolescents and children, global, 2025



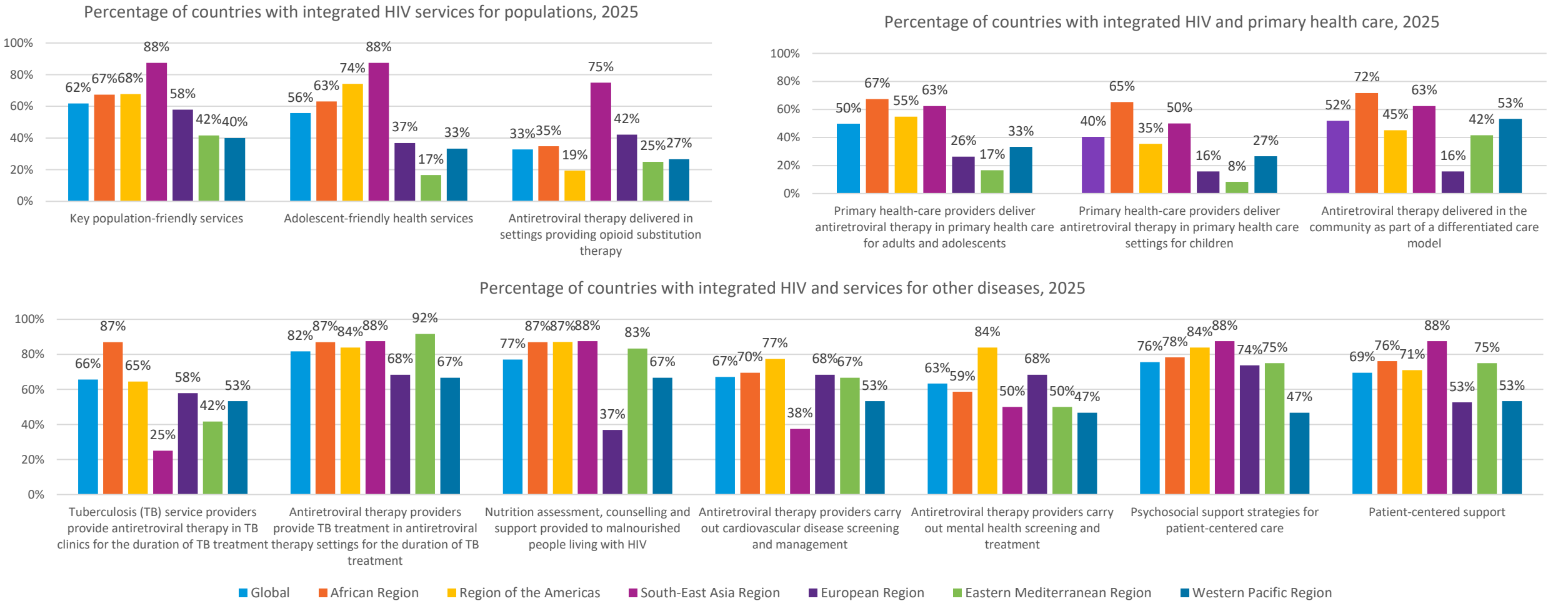
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

# Service provision modalities included in the national policy on ART for adults, adolescents and children, by WHO region, 2025



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

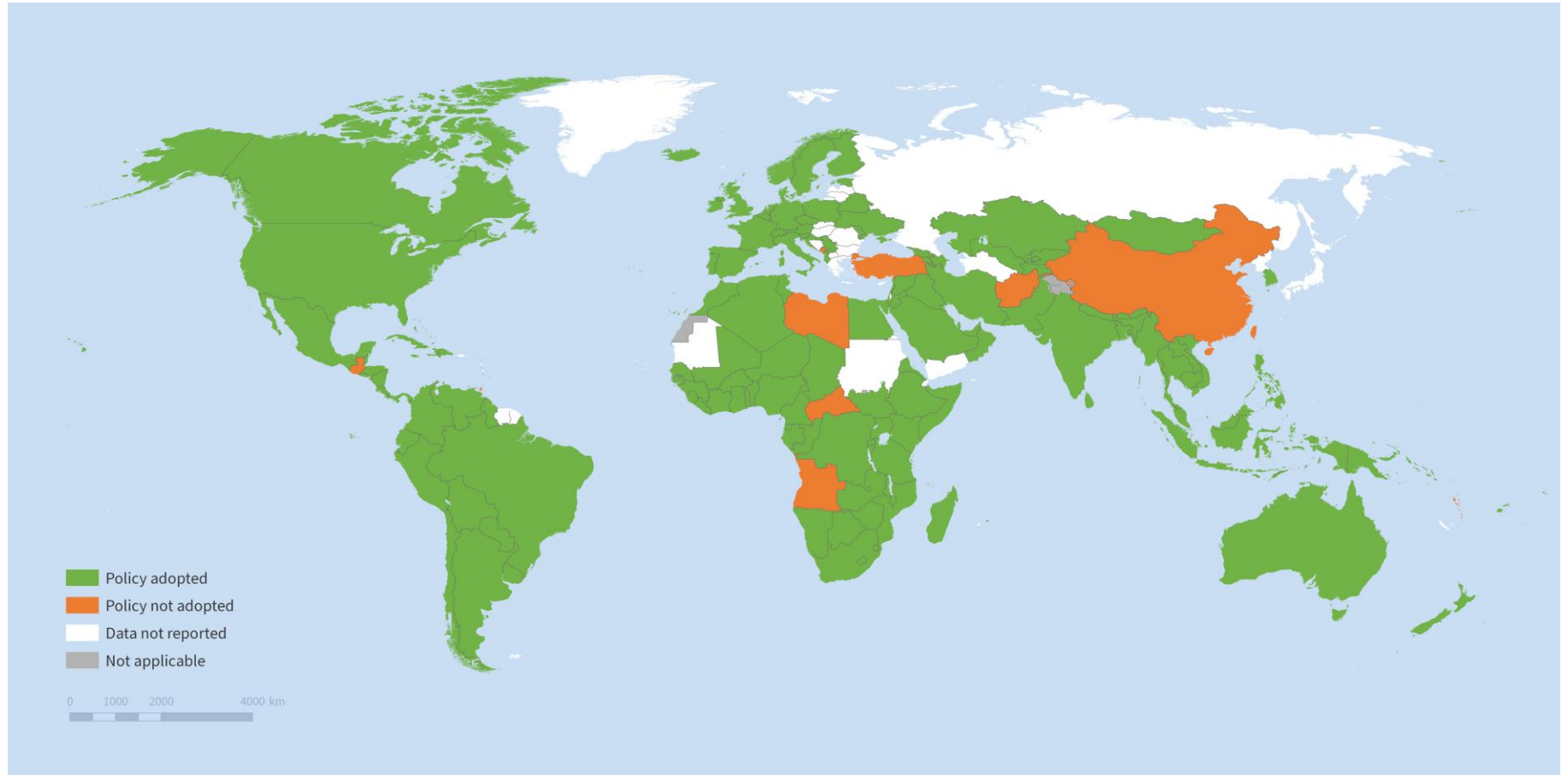
# Service provision modalities included in the national policy on ART for adults, adolescents and children, by WHO region, 2025



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

## Adoption of WHO recommendations on oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in national guidelines, January 2025

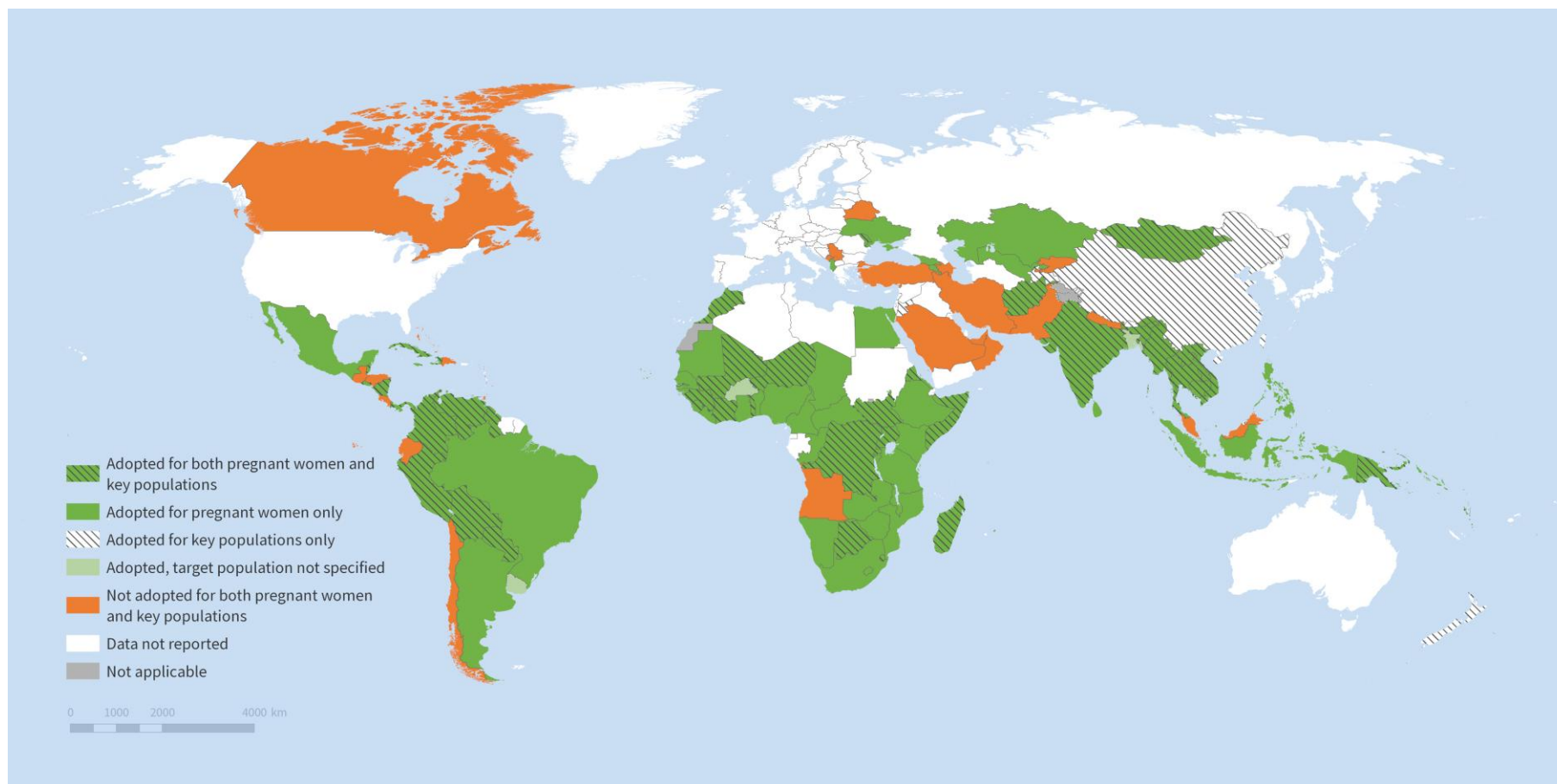
*By January 2025, 150 of 162 reporting countries (91%) had already adopted WHO recommendations on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in their national guidelines.*



*Sources:* Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

## Uptake of national policies on dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests, January 2025

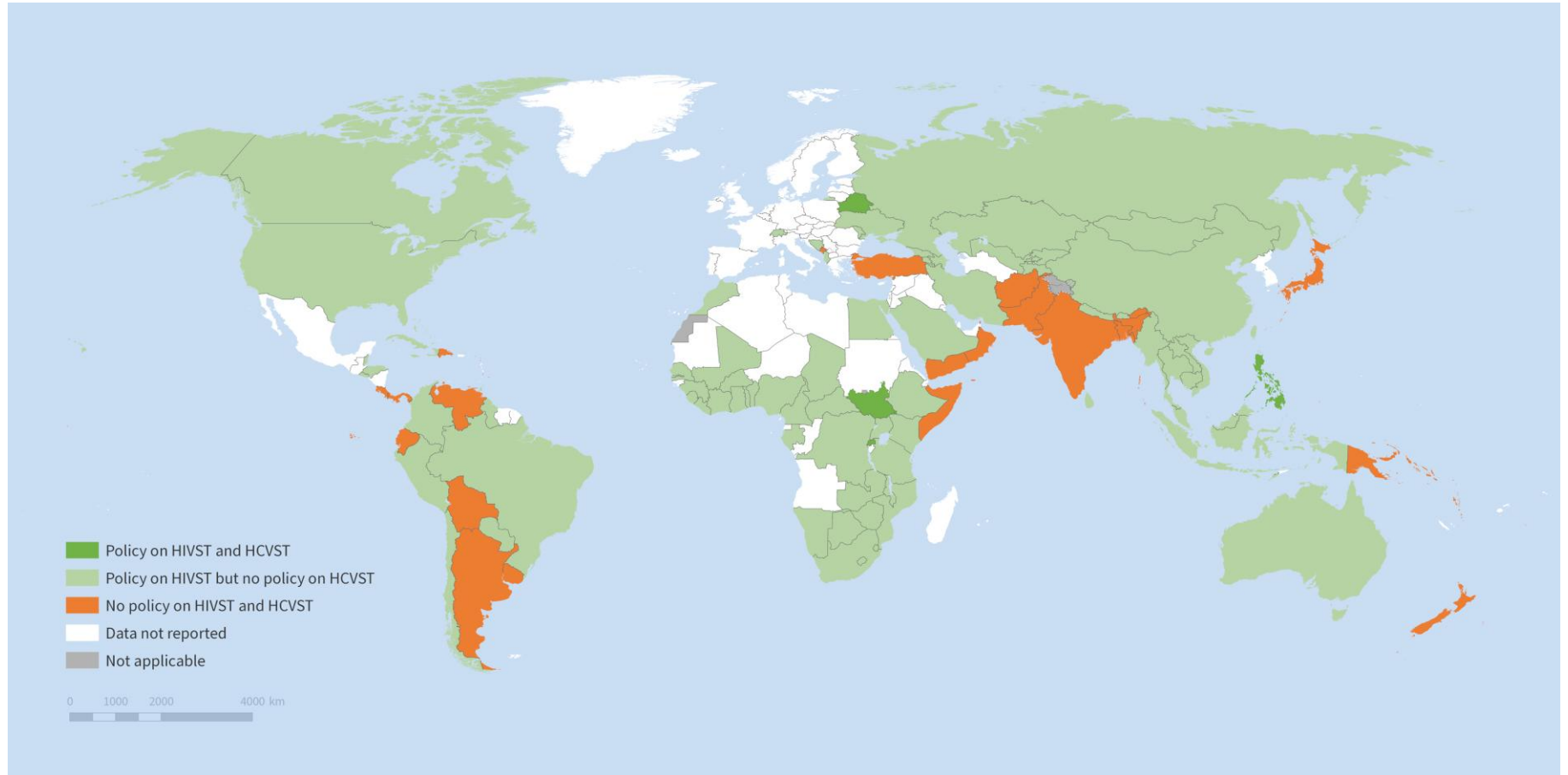
*By January 2025, 95 countries had adopted dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests in their national policies. Nearly half of these countries (48%, 46 of 95) adopted them for both pregnant women and key populations.*



*Sources:* Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

# National policy on HIV self-testing and implementation status, January 2025

*By January 2025, 109 countries reported national policies supporting HIV self-testing, with four countries reporting introduction of Hepatitis C self-testing.*

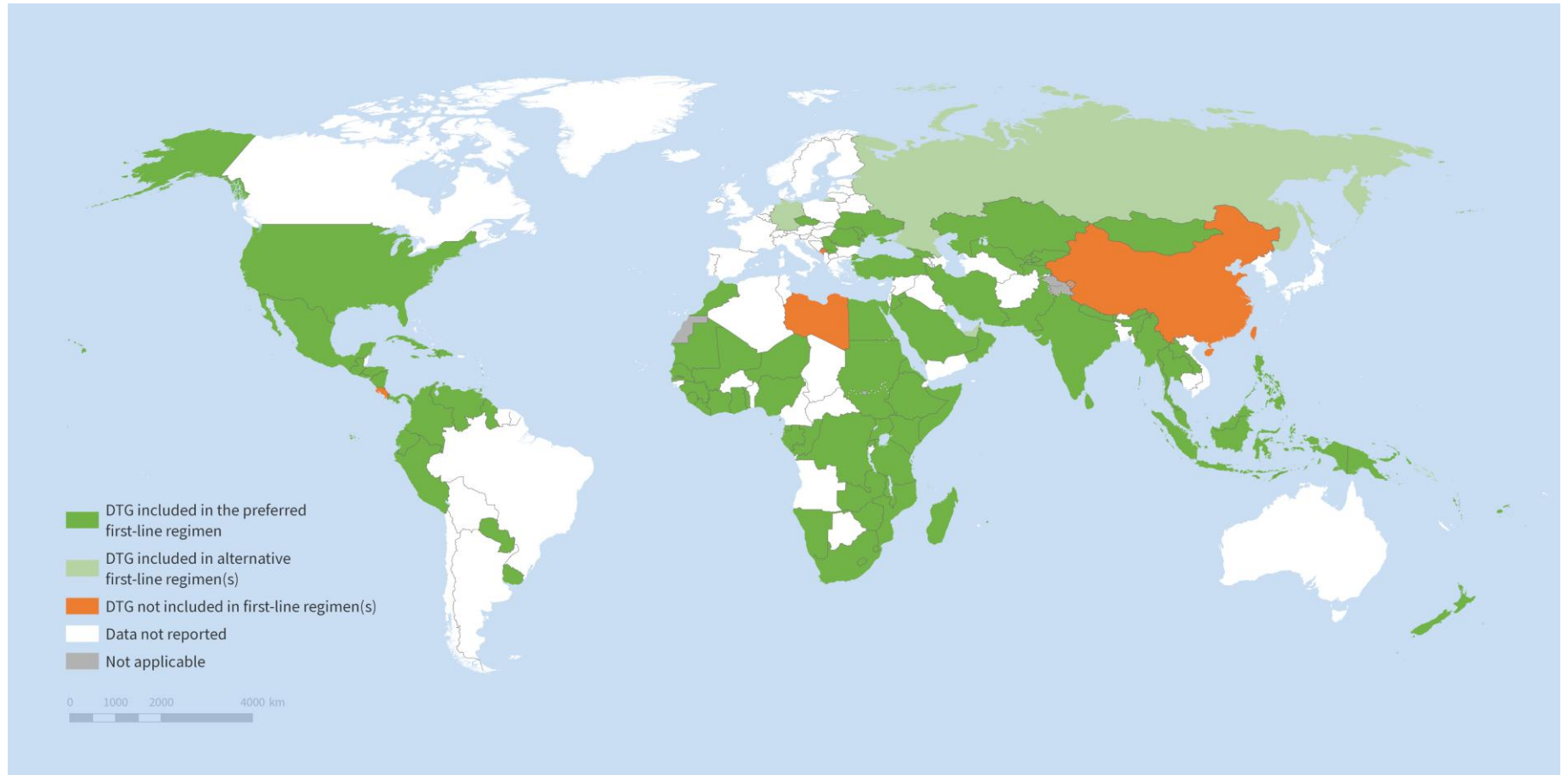


Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.



# Adoption of TDF+3TC (or FTC) + dolutegravir (DTG) as the preferred first-line antiretroviral combination for treatment initiation in national guidelines for adults and adolescents living with HIV, January 2025

*By January 2025, 125 countries (94% of 136 reporting countries) had adopted DTG as part of the preferred first-line antiretroviral therapy for adults and adolescents, a 108% increase from 60 countries in 2020, when this indicator was first introduced.*

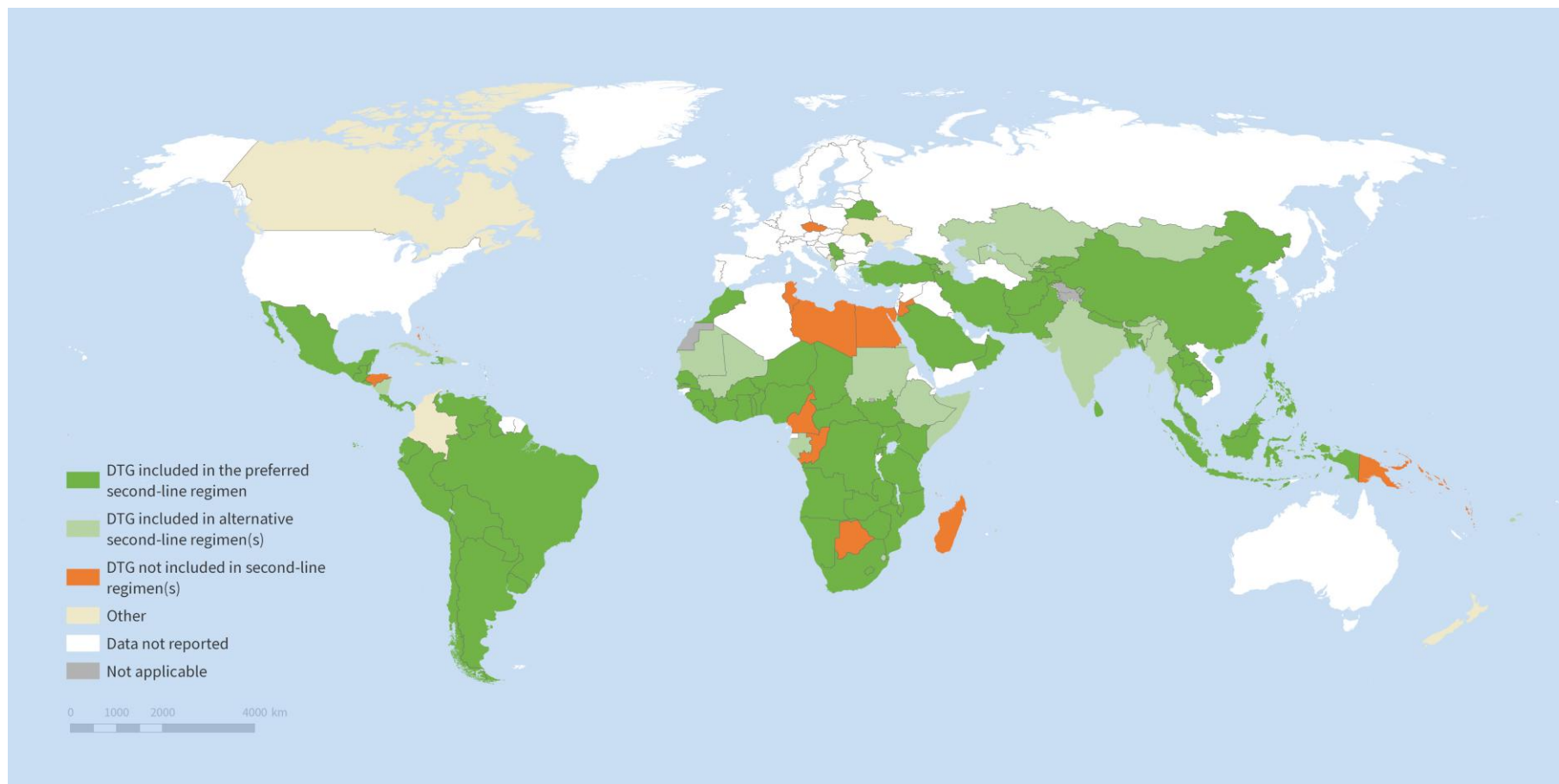


*Sources:* Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.



## Adoption of TDF+3TC (or FTC)+dolutegravir (DTG) as an option for second-line antiretroviral combination for adults and adolescents living with HIV, January 2025

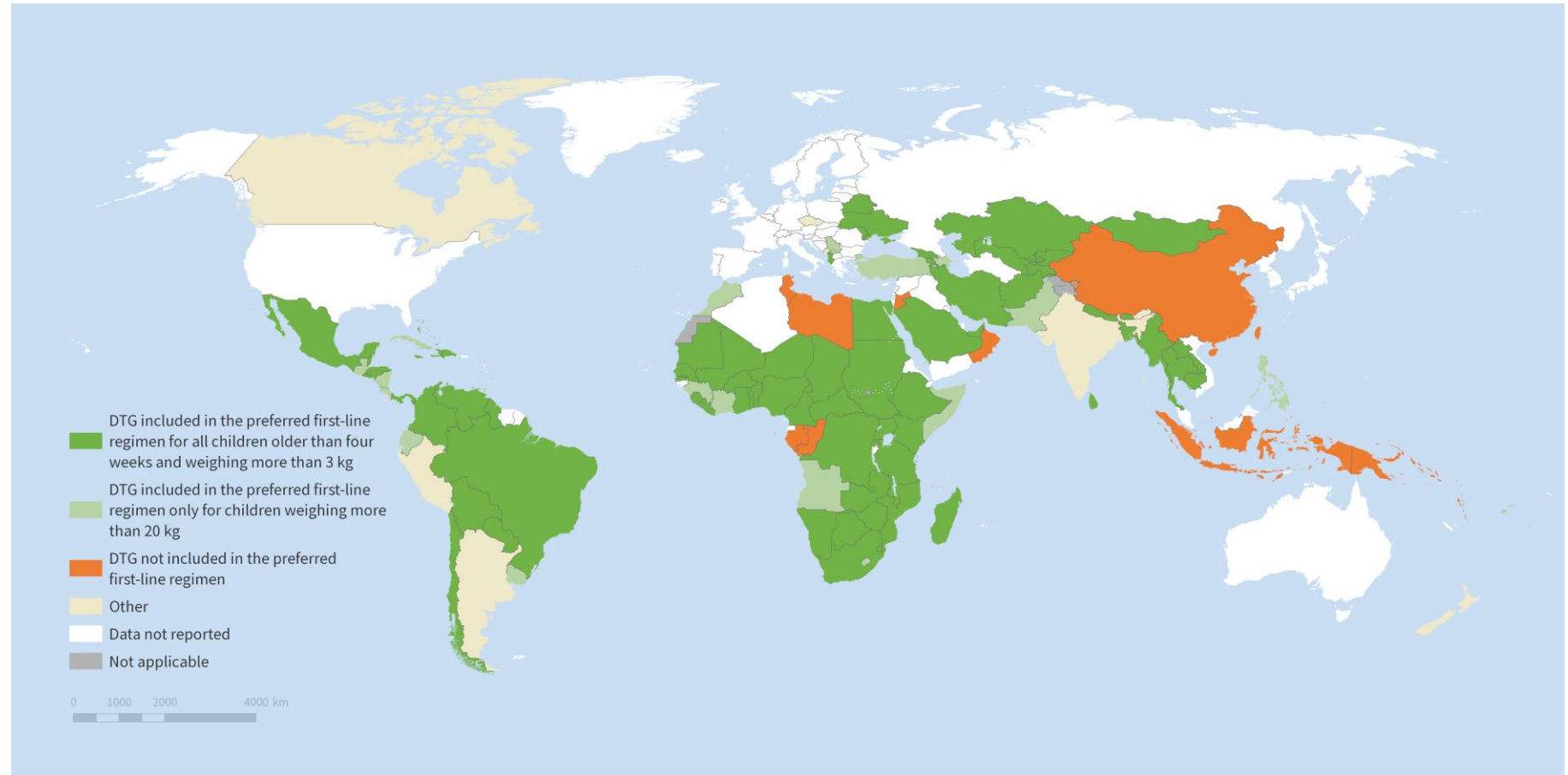
*By January 2025, of 124 reporting countries, 100 (81%) reported adopted DTG as part of second-line antiretroviral therapy for adults and adolescents. This represents a 117% increase from the 46 countries in 2020.*



*Sources:* Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

# Adoption of dolutegravir (DTG) regimens as the preferred treatment initiation option in national guidelines for all infants and children living with HIV, January 2025

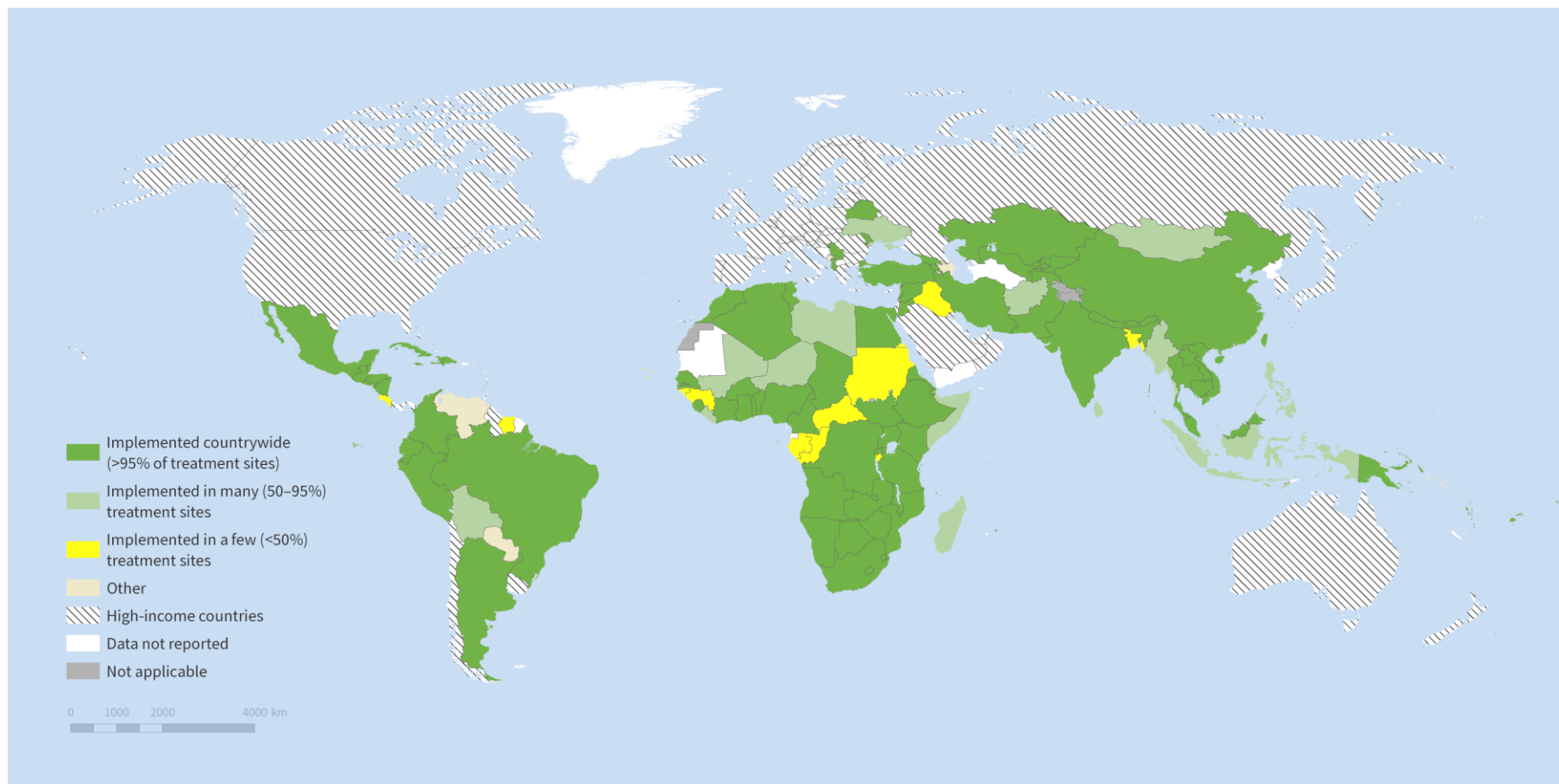
*By January 2025, DTG-containing regimens had been adopted as the preferred treatment initiation option for infants and children in 80% (97 of 122) of reporting countries. This represents a 177% increase from 35 countries in 2020.*



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

# National policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and level of implementation among adults and adolescents living with HIV, January 2025

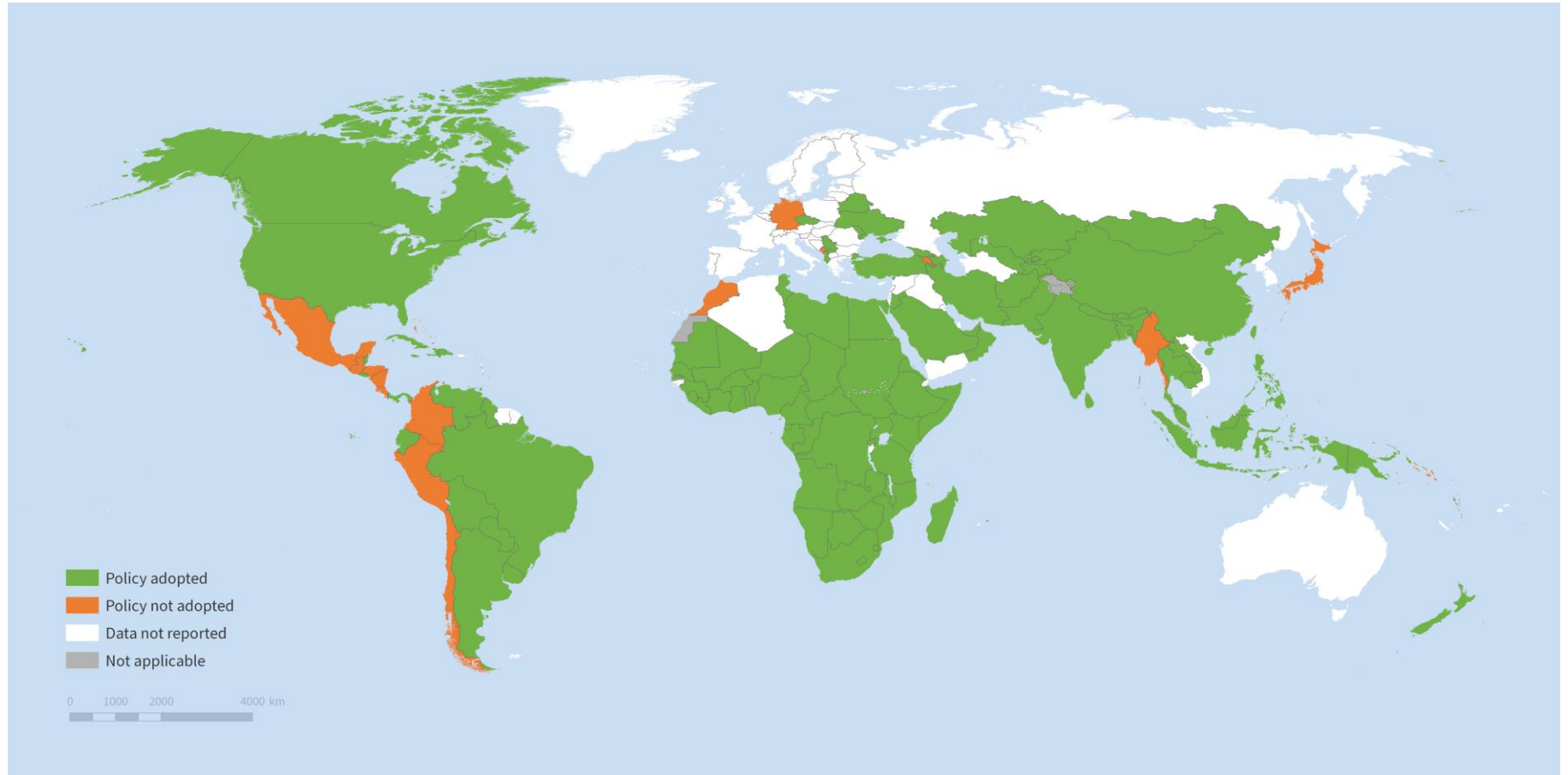
*By January 2025, routine viral load monitoring for adults and adolescents had been implemented countrywide in 72% (89 of 124) of reporting low- and middle-income countries; of the remainder, 49% (17 of 35) reported implementation in many (50–95%) treatment sites.*



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

## Policy to offer antiretroviral therapy initiation on the same day as HIV diagnosis, January 2025

*By January 2025, a total of 108 countries had adopted WHO's recommendation to offer antiretroviral therapy initiation on the same day of HIV diagnosis (83% of 130 reporting countries), an increase of 59% from 68 countries in 2020.*

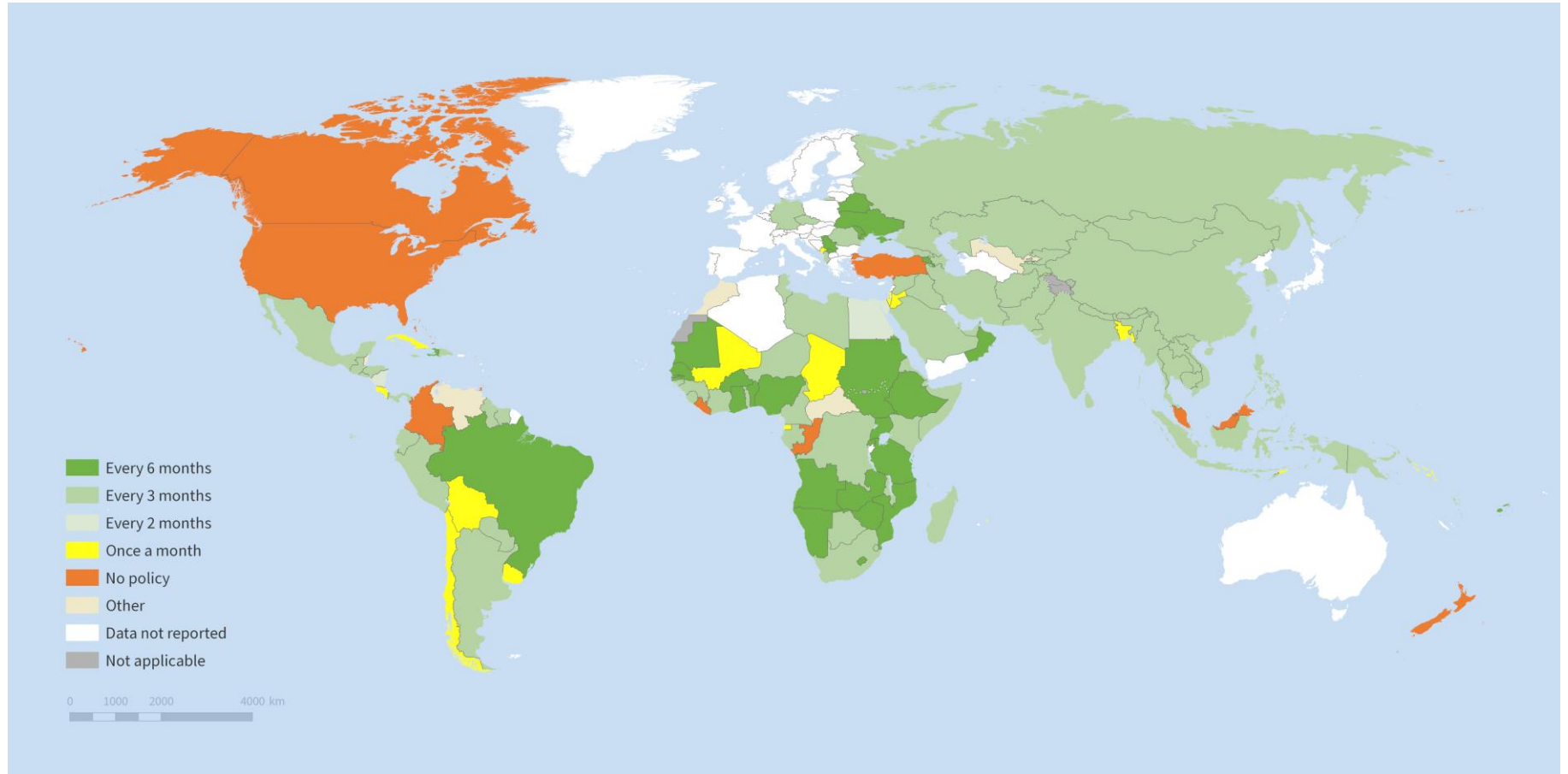


Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.



## National policies on frequency of antiretroviral therapy pick-up for people who are established on antiretroviral therapy, January 2025

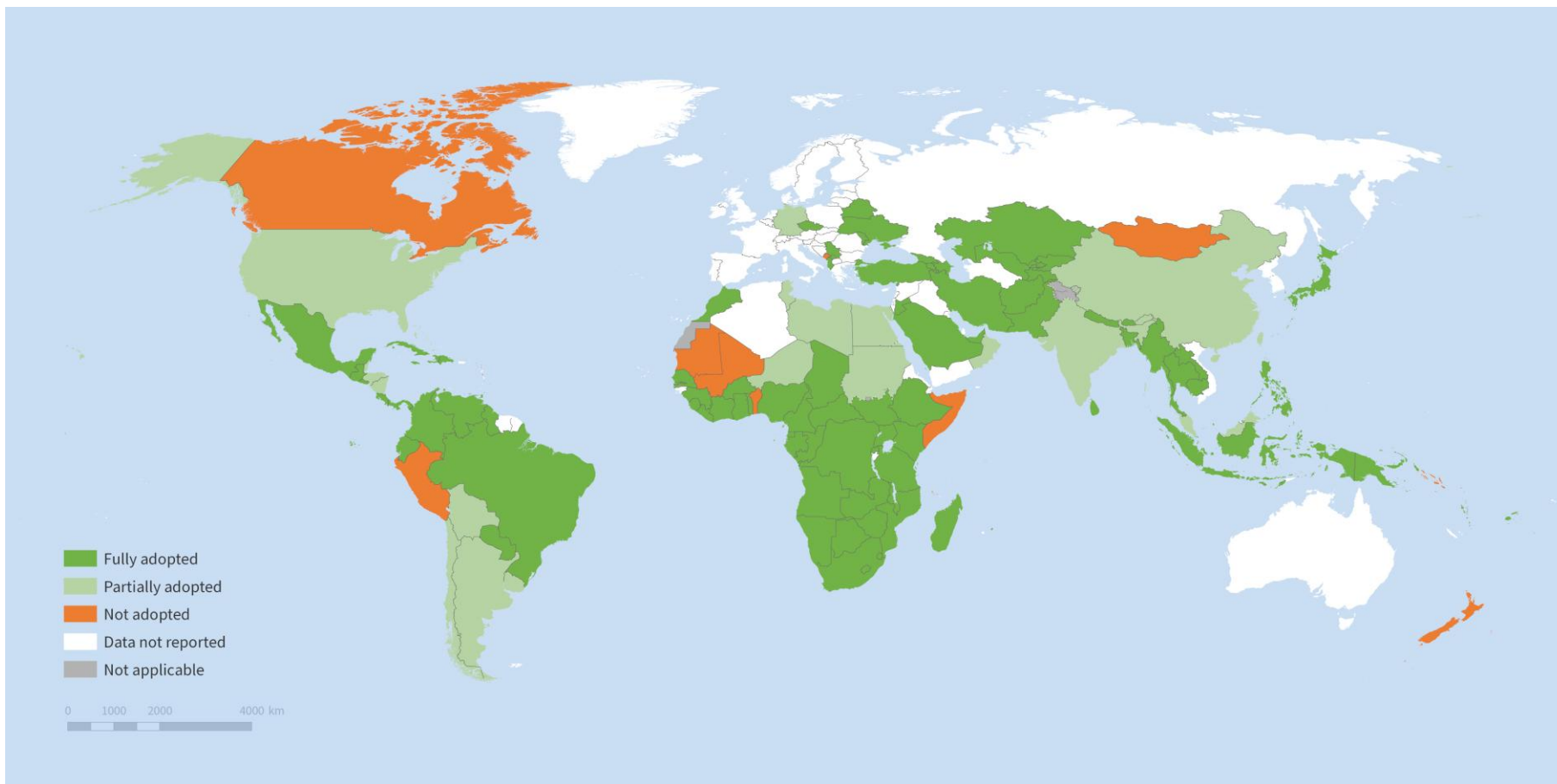
*By January 2025, of 149 reporting countries, 113 (76%) had adopted WHO's recommendation to reduce the frequency of antiretroviral therapy pick-up for people established on treatment. A three-monthly interval is most frequent (54%, 81 of 149), followed by six-monthly interval (20%, 30 of 149).*



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

## Adoption of the WHO 2021 recommendation to offer a package of interventions to everyone presenting with advanced HIV disease, January 2025

*By January 2025, most of the reporting countries had adopted WHO's recommended package of care for advanced HIV disease: either full adoption (73%, 95 of 131) or partial adoption (17%, 22 of 131).*

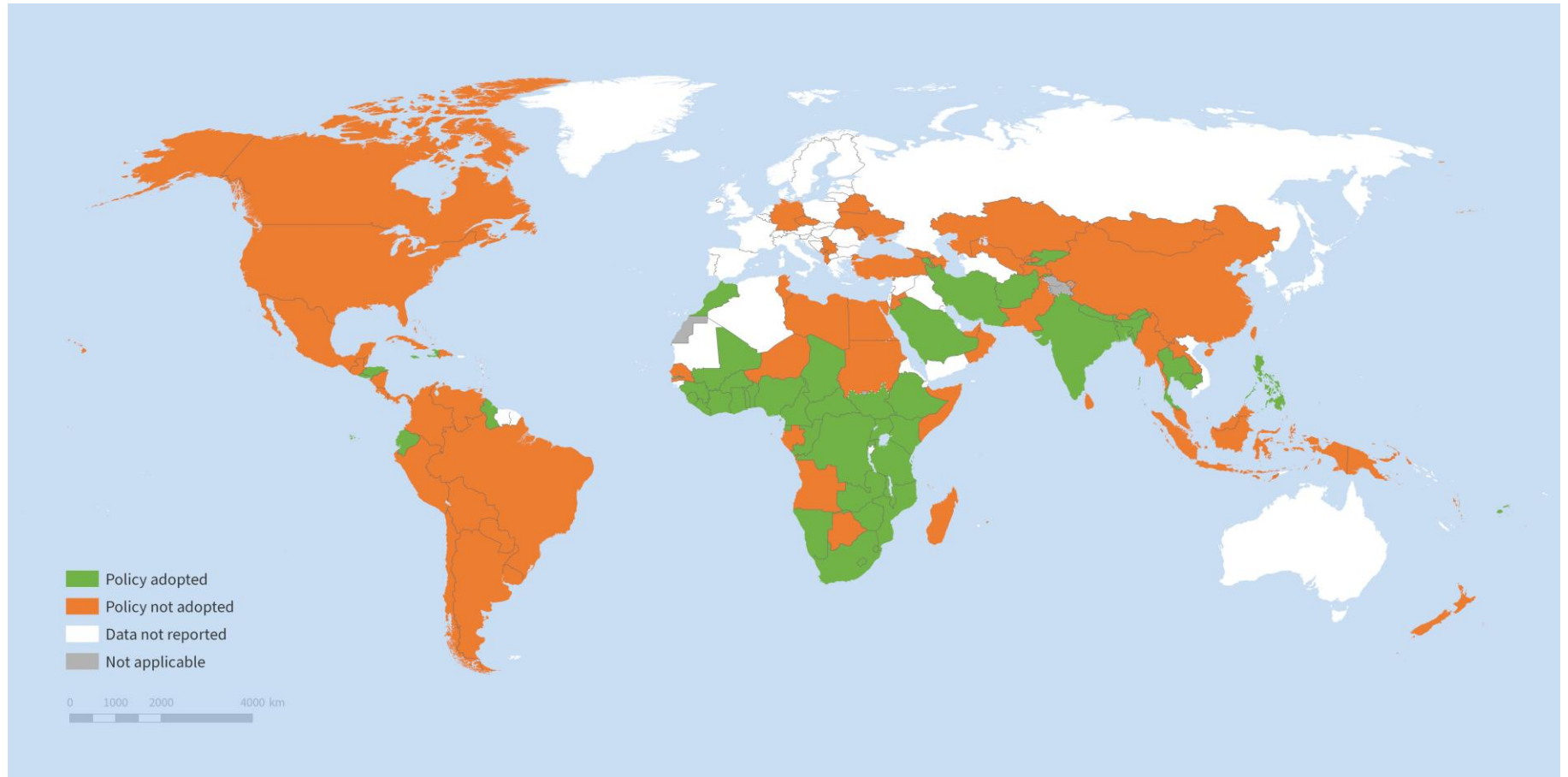


*Sources:* Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.



## National policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy, January 2025

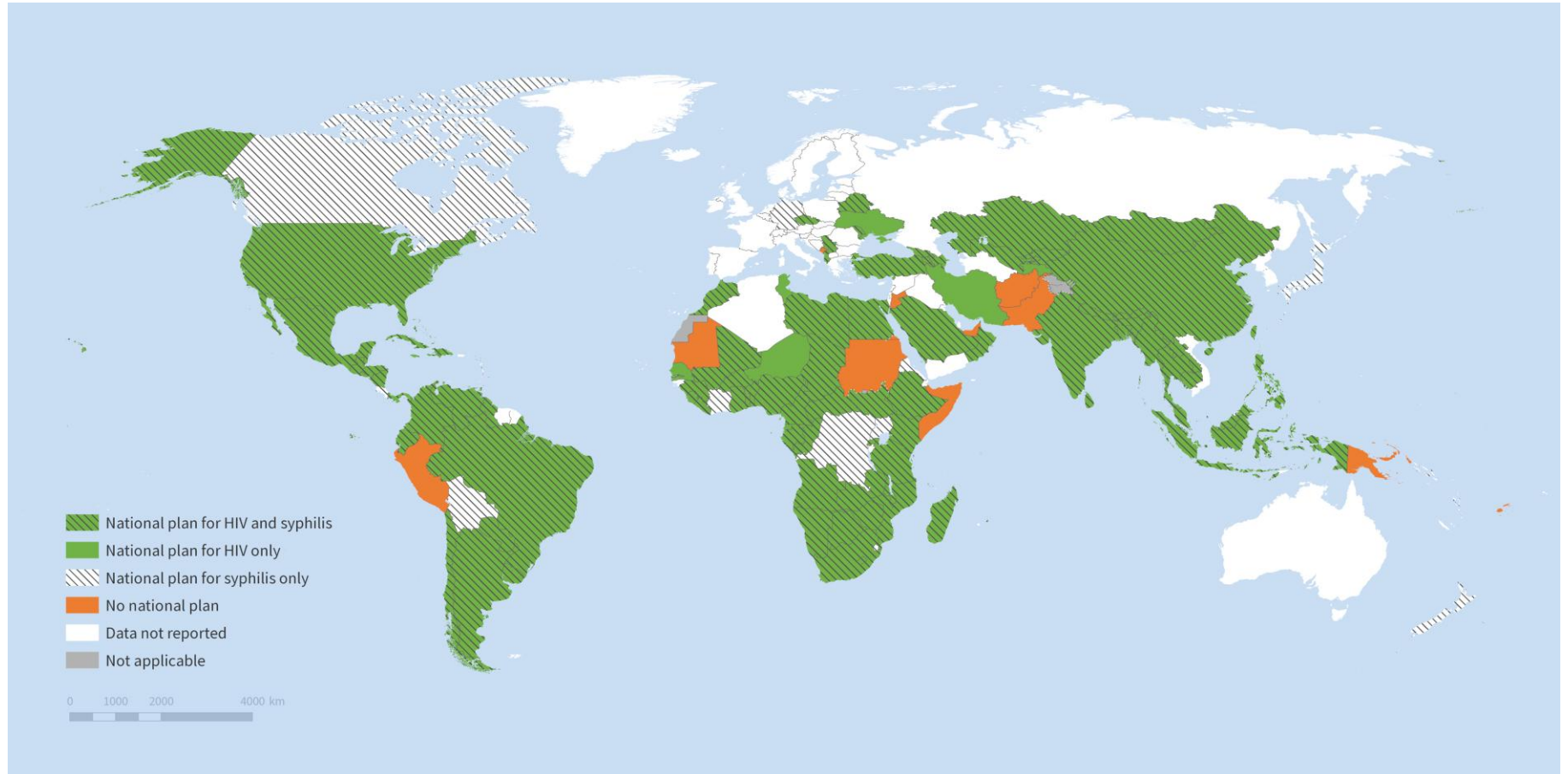
*By January 2025, a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy (such as outside health facilities) was available in 54 countries (45% of 121 reporting countries), more than twice the 20 countries in 2020.*



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

## National plan for eliminating the vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis, January 2025

*By January 2025, 72% of all reporting countries had national plans for eliminating the vertical transmission of both HIV and syphilis (95 of 132), most of which were integrated, and a further 17% had a plan for eliminating the vertical transmission of either HIV (9 countries) or syphilis (14 countries).*



*Sources:* Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.