



World Health
Organization

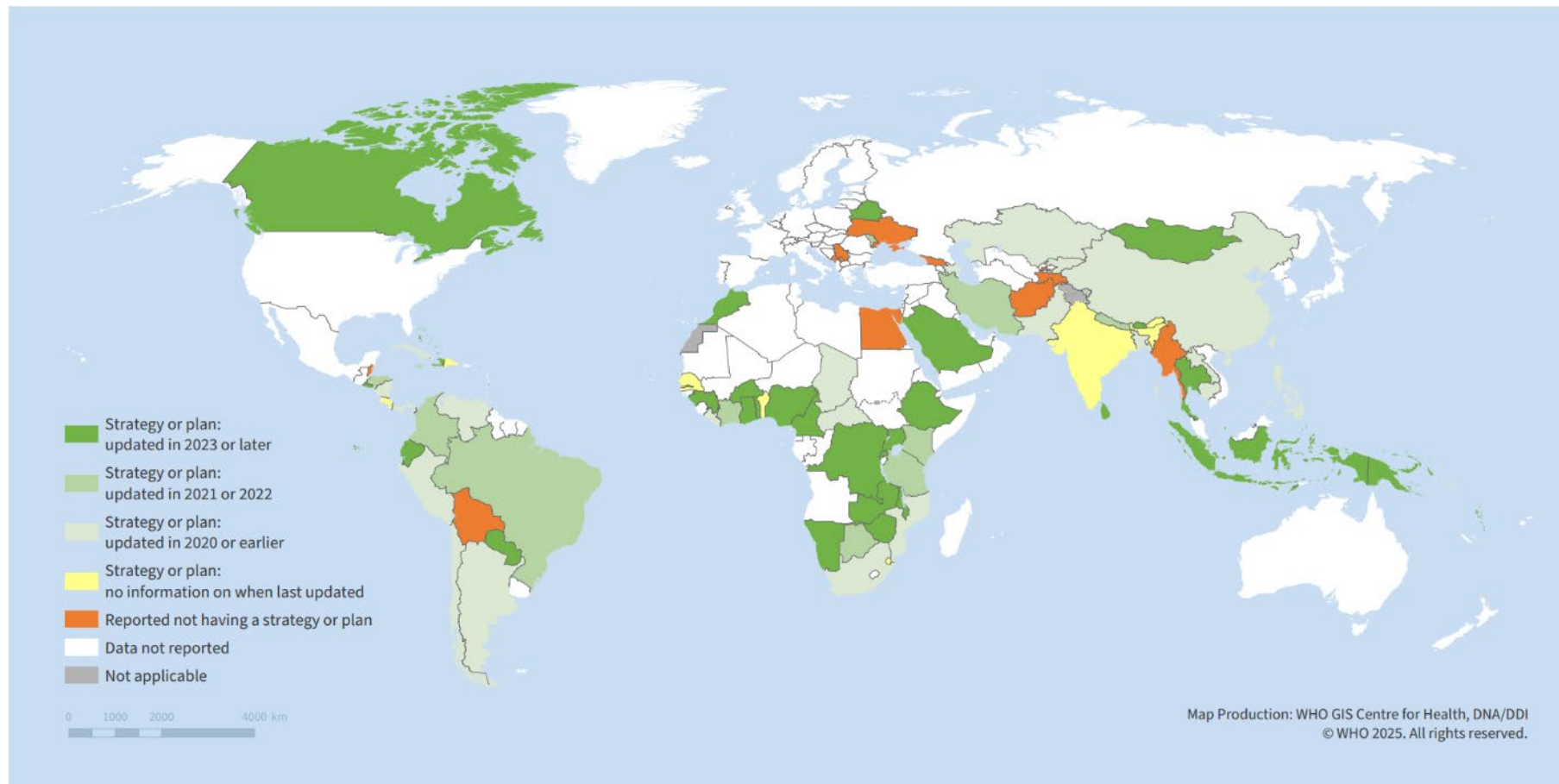
WHO policy adoption and implementation status, sexually transmitted infections, 2025

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

National strategy or action plan for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections

January 2025

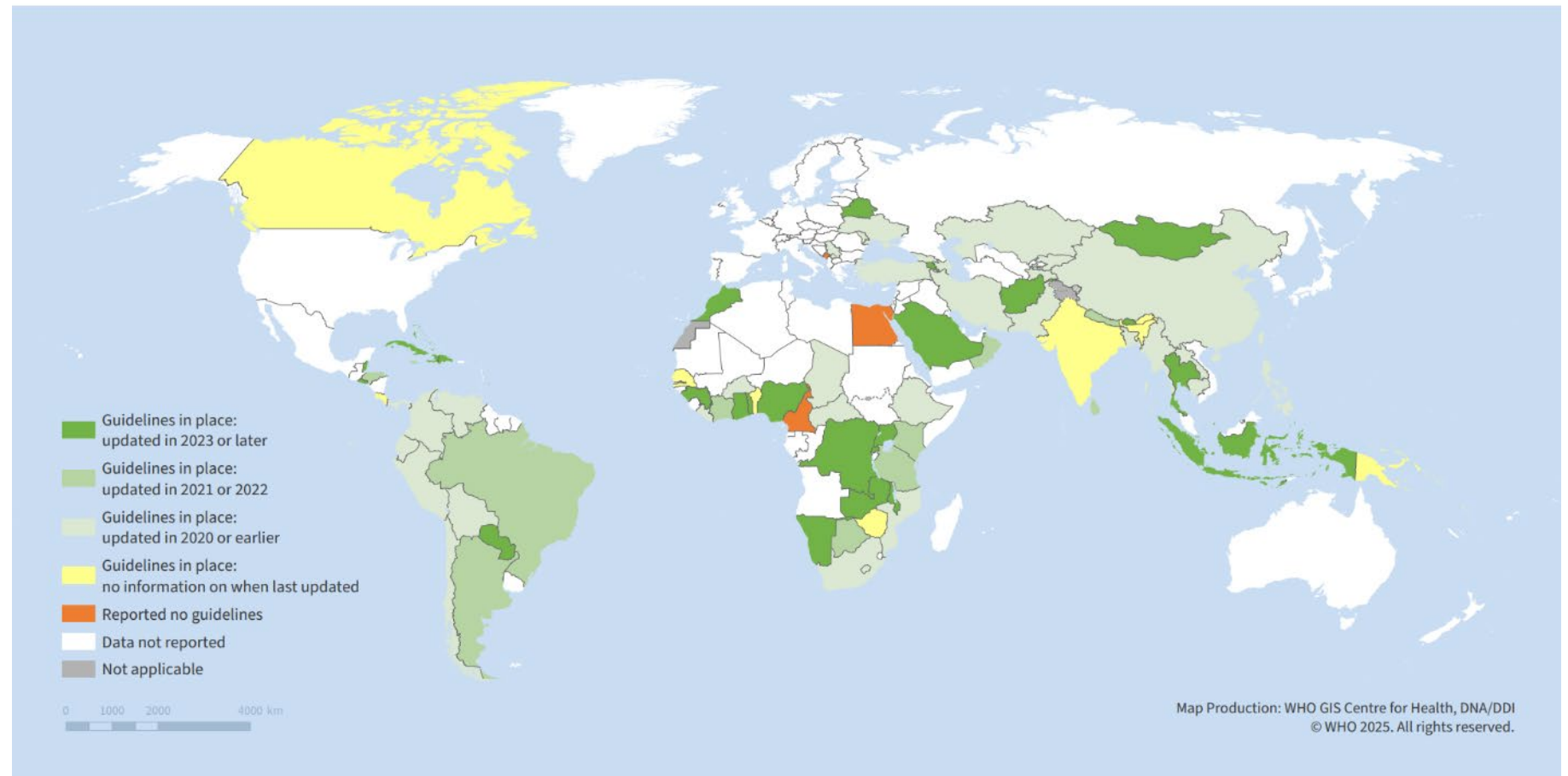
Among the countries reporting data to Global AIDS Monitoring for 2024 or 2025, 89% (83 of 93) reported having a national strategy or action plan.



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

National case management guidelines for sexually transmitted infections January 2025

Among the countries reporting to Global AIDS Monitoring for 2023 or 2024, 97% (92 of 95) reported having national case management guidelines.

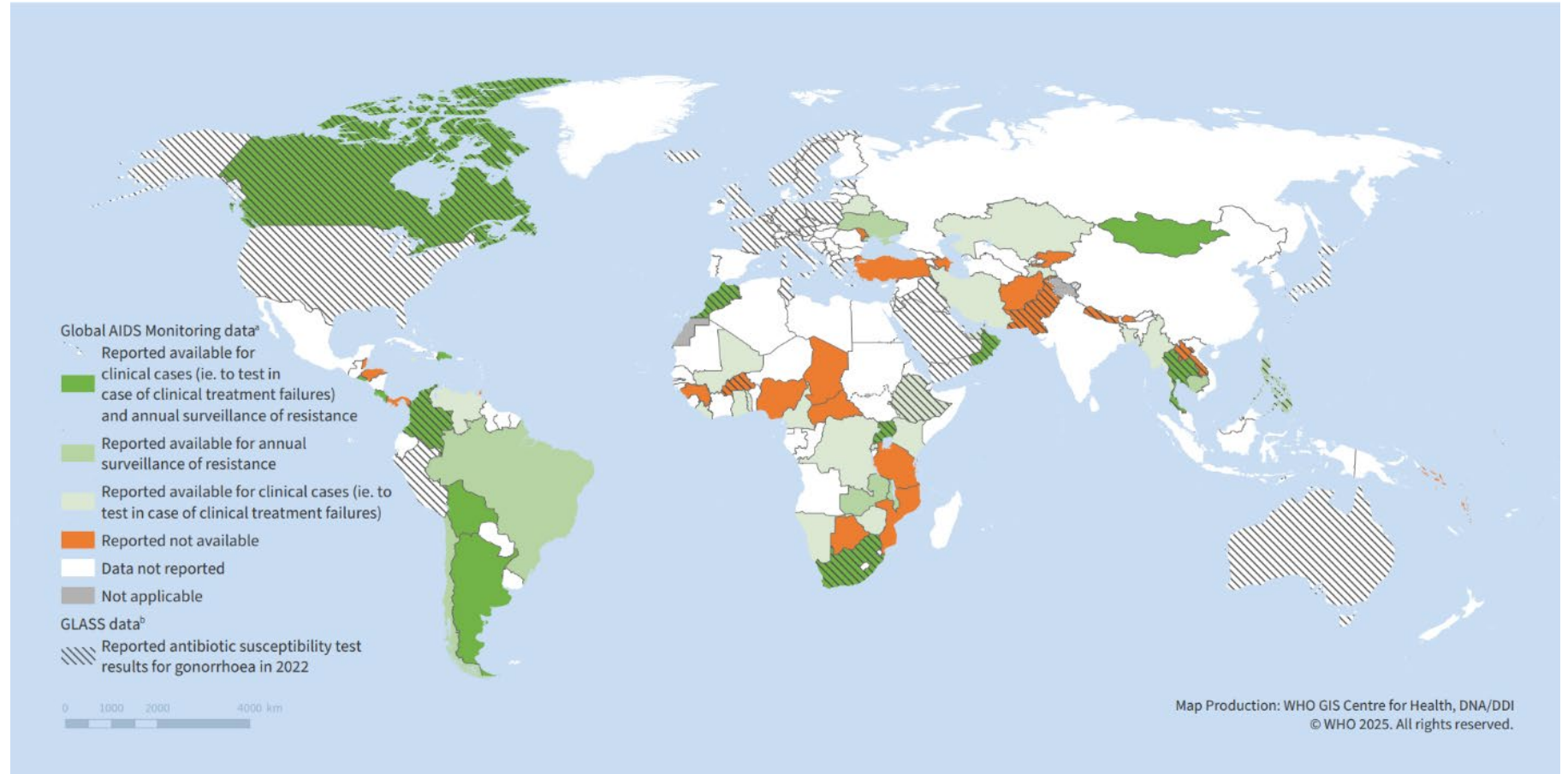


Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

Availability of gonococcal antimicrobial resistance testing January 2025

Among the 71 countries reporting to Global AIDS Monitoring for 2024, 37% (26 of 71) reported that gonococcal resistance monitoring was available for annual surveillance of AMR, 52% (37 of 71) for clinical use to test for clinical treatment failures and 34% (24 of 71) that no monitoring was available.

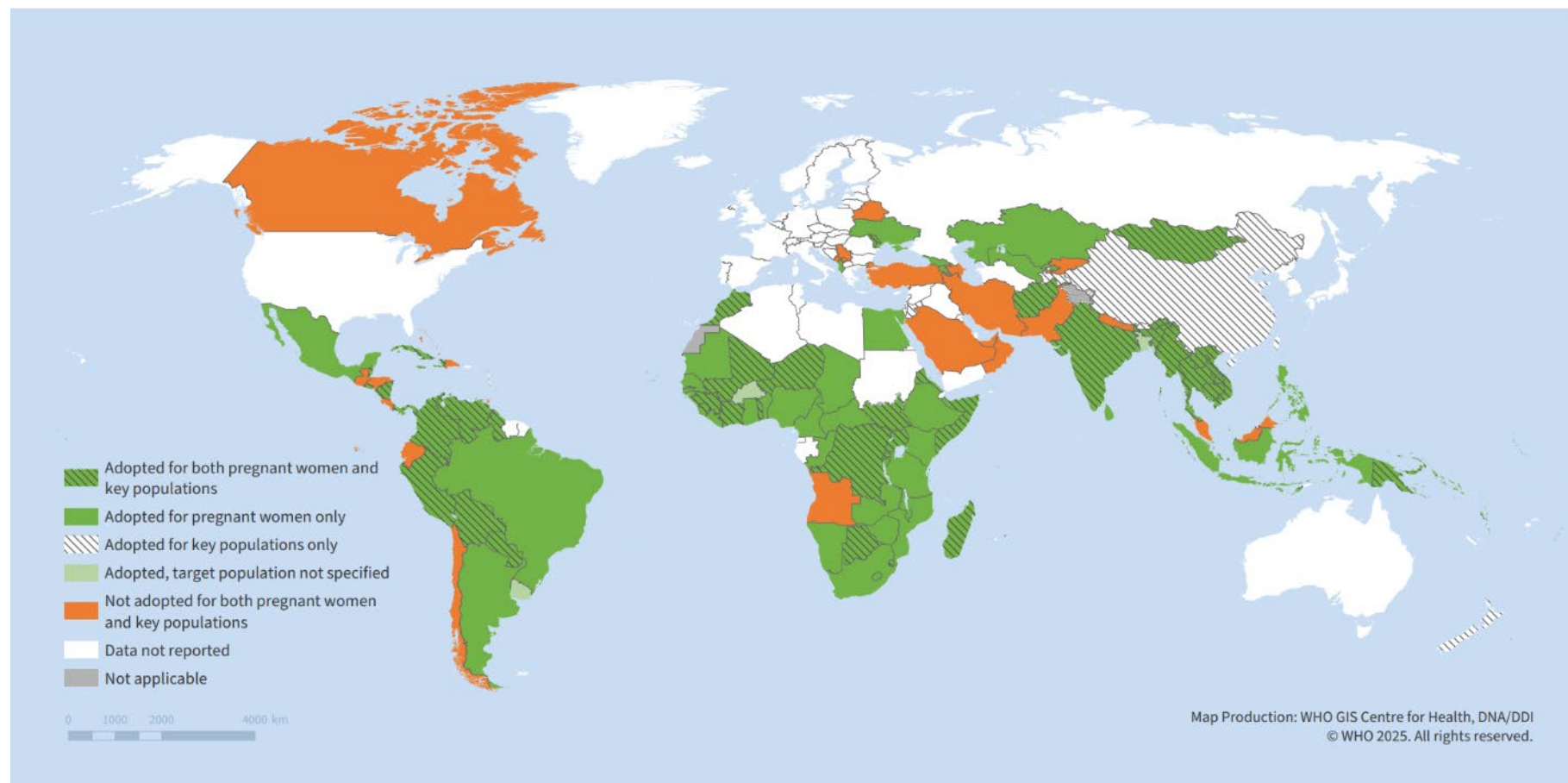
In addition, 43 countries reported data on AMR in *N. gonorrhoeae* into the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) in 2022, of whom 29 had not reported to Global AIDS Monitoring.



Sources: ^aGlobal AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF); ^aWHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025; and ^bWHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) dashboard (worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/glass-dashboard/, accessed 1 July 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.

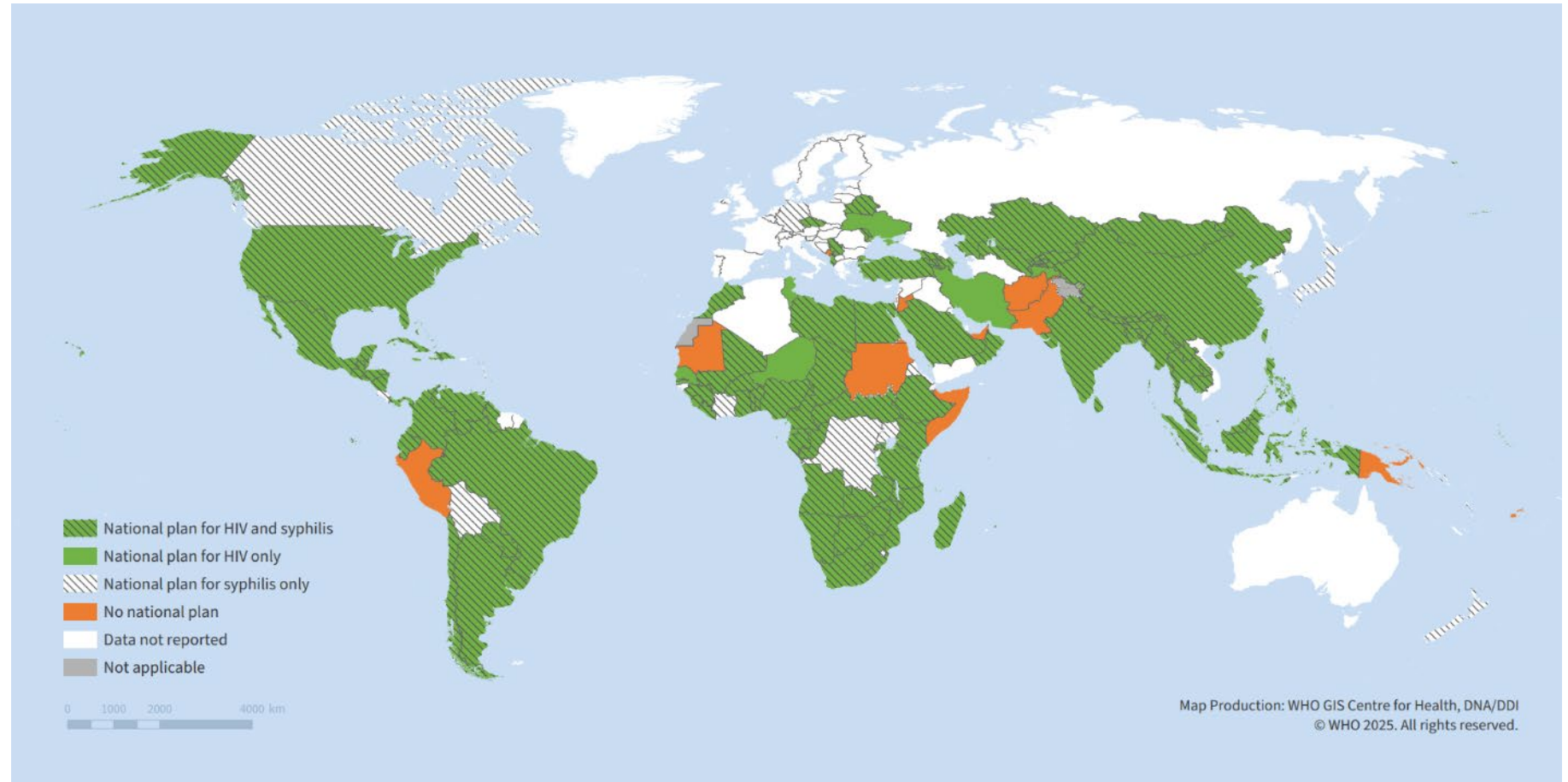


Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

National plan for eliminating the vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis

January 2025

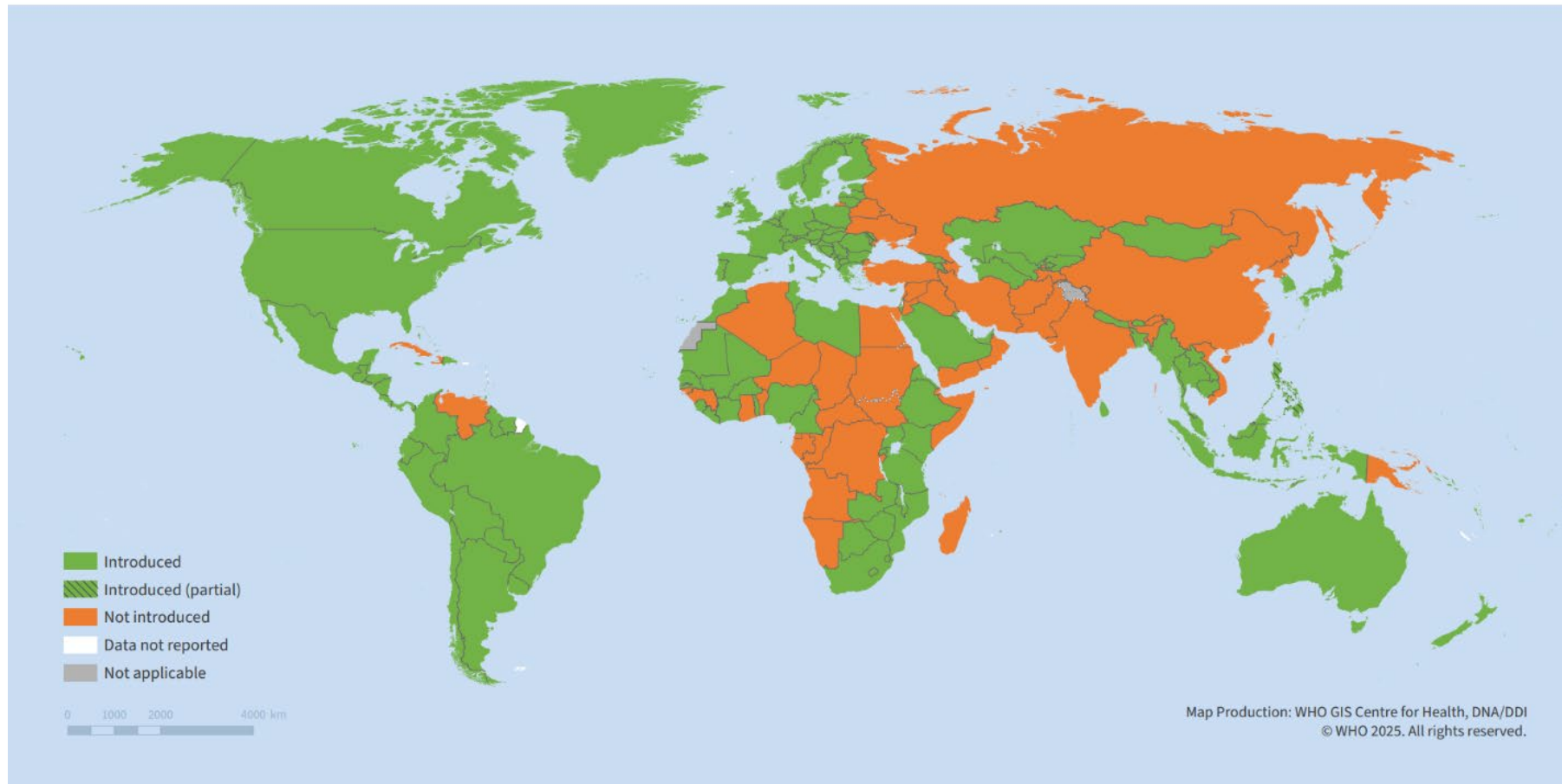
By January 2025, 72% of all reporting countries had national plans for eliminating the vertical transmission of both HIV and syphilis (95 of 132), most of which were integrated, and a further 17% had a plan for eliminating the vertical transmission of either HIV (9 countries) or syphilis (14 countries).



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

Introduction status of HPV vaccine in national immunization programmes July 2025

As of 1 July 2025, 147 Member States (76%) have included HPV vaccine in their national immunization schedule and two have reported partial introduction of the vaccine.



Source: WHO HPV Vaccine Introduction Clearing House: HPV dashboard (Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals, accessed 1 July 2025).