



## WHO HIV policy adoption and implementation status in countries, 2025

In 2021, WHO released the consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring (1). These guidelines brought together more than 200 clinical and programmatic recommendations across age groups and populations.

WHO has worked with Member States and partners to ensure the uptake and implementation of these recommendations in support of achieving the goals outlined in the global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (2). The strategies aim to end AIDS and the epidemics of viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections as public health threats by 2030. The goals are aligned with the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and WHO's General Programme of Work (3).

To better provide country support, WHO regularly tracks the dissemination, policy change and implementation of these recommendations through the Global AIDS Monitoring reporting tool (4) and routine communication with WHO country and regional offices.

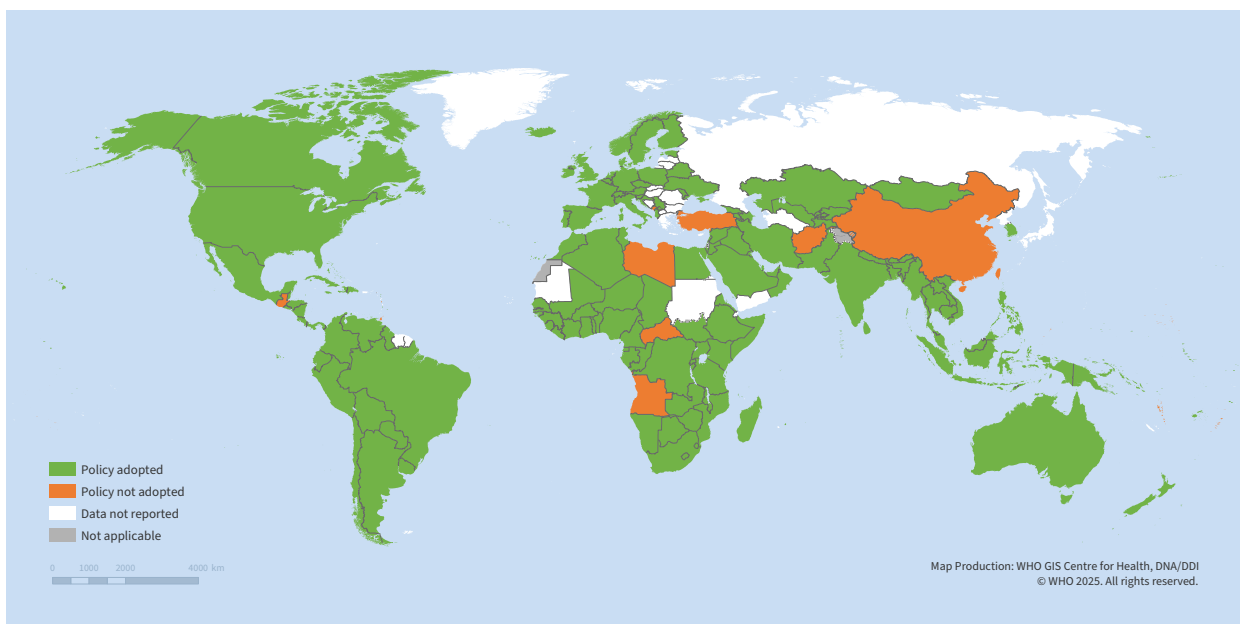
This fact sheet summarizes the adoption and implementation status of key policies by January 2025.

- Globally, 150 of 165 reporting countries (91%) have already adopted WHO recommendations on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in their national guidelines. Further, 15 countries reported that their national guidelines do not recommend any PrEP modalities or products. A further breakdown on modalities is available for 116 countries: 101 countries recommend oral PrEP containing Tenofovir (TDF), 21 countries recommend long-acting injectable cabotegravir (CAB-LA), and 18 countries recommend the dapivirine vaginal ring (DPV-VR).
- A total of 109 countries reported national policies supporting HIV self-testing, and 90 implemented routinely. Another 13 countries are in the process of developing policies. This represents a 2.7-fold increase in the number of countries with national policies and more than six-fold increase in routine implementation compared with 2017. Of the countries implementing HIV self-testing, most are in eastern and southern Africa and western and central Europe. Furthermore, four countries reported introduction of Hepatitis C self-testing in their national policy.

- WHO recommends using dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests for pregnant women in antenatal care and for key populations, with 95 countries adopting dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests in national policies. Nearly half of the countries reporting dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests policies (48%, 46 of 95) adopted them for both pregnant women and key populations, with the remainder for pregnant women only (40%, 38 of 95), for key populations only (8%, 8 of 95), and unspecified (3%, 3 of 95).
- The number of countries adopting dolutegravir (DTG) as part of preferred first-line antiretroviral therapy has steadily increased over the years, with 125 countries (94% of 136 reporting countries) adopting 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. However, further progress is required, since 4% of the reporting countries (6 of 136) have adopted DTG only as an alternative first-line therapy, and a further 4% (5 of 136) have yet to adopt DTG.
- Of 124 reporting countries, 100 (81%) reported adopting DTG as part of second-line antiretroviral therapy for adults and adolescents. This represents a 117% increase from the 46 countries in 2020. Of the 100 adopting countries, 79 (79%) reported DTG as the preferred option in second-line regimens, and 21 (21%) reported DTG as an alternative option.
- DTG-containing regimens have been adopted as the preferred treatment initiation option for infants and children in 80% (97 of 122) of reporting countries; of these, 21% have adopted this only for children weighing more than 20 kg (20 of 97), and the rest recommend DTG as the preferred treatment initiation option for all children older than four weeks and weighing more than 3 kg (77 of 97). These 97 countries represent a 177% increase from 35 countries in 2020.

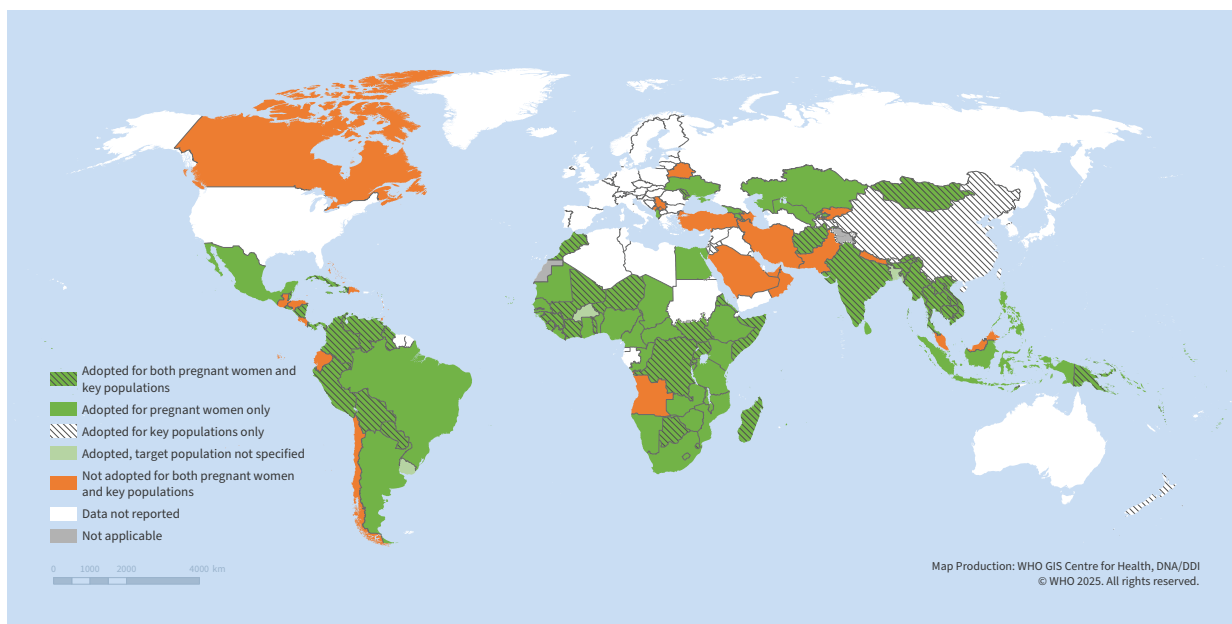
- Routine viral load monitoring for adults and adolescents has been implemented countrywide in 72% (89 of 124) of reporting low- and middle-income countries; of the remainder, 49% (17 of 35) reported implementation in many (50–95%) treatment sites.
- The uptake of WHO’s recommendations on service delivery into national guidelines has also increased considerably. A total of 108 countries have 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. More than three quarters of the countries that adopted this policy (82 of 108) report countrywide implementation.
- Of 149 reporting countries, 113 (76%) have 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). However, 9% of reporting countries (13 of 149) still have no national policy on frequency of pick-up, whereas 14% (21 of 149) of countries have a policy of monthly interval.
- Most of the reporting countries have 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). Full adoption of the recommendation has increased by 49% from the 63 countries in 2020. Countrywide implementation has been reported by 68% of the countries that adopted this policy (80 of 117).
- A national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy (such as outside health facilities) is available in 54 countries (45% of 121 reporting countries), more than twice the 20 countries in 2020.
- WHO provides guidance to eliminate the vertical transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and syphilis (5), tracks country status and provides technical support. Of all reporting countries, 72% have national plans for eliminating the vertical transmission of both HIV and syphilis (95 of 132), most of which are integrated, and a further 17% have a plan for eliminating the vertical transmission of either HIV (9 countries) or syphilis (14 countries).

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



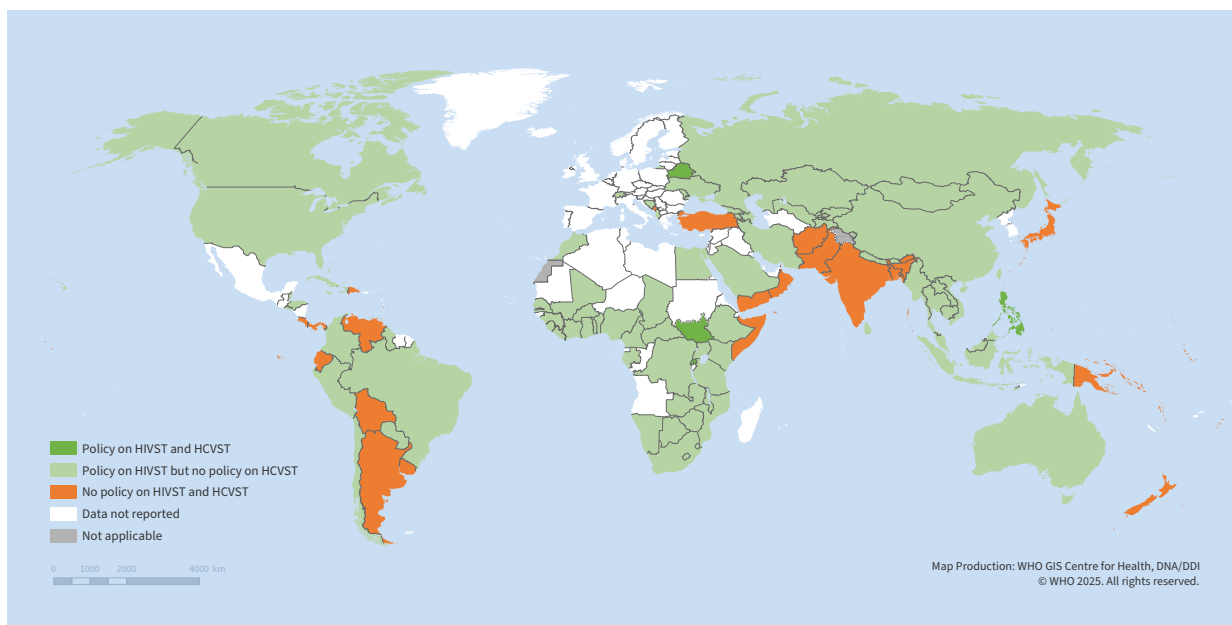
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

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



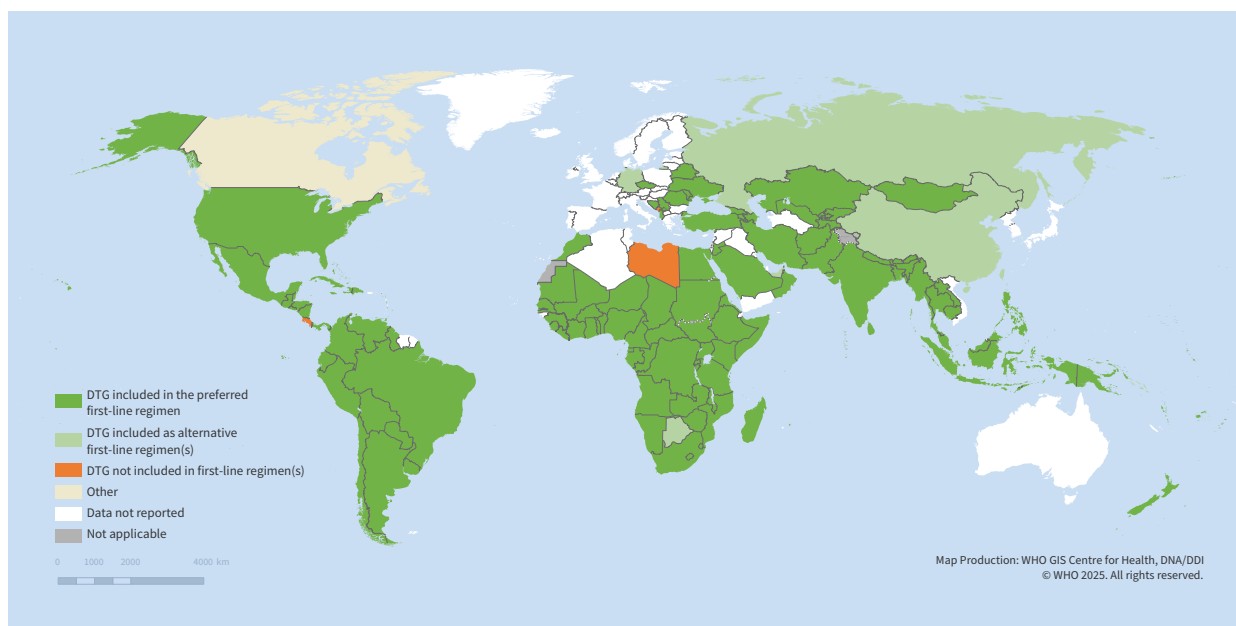
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

## Uptake of national policies on HIV self-testing (HIVST) and Hepatitis C virus self-testing (HCVST), as of January 2025



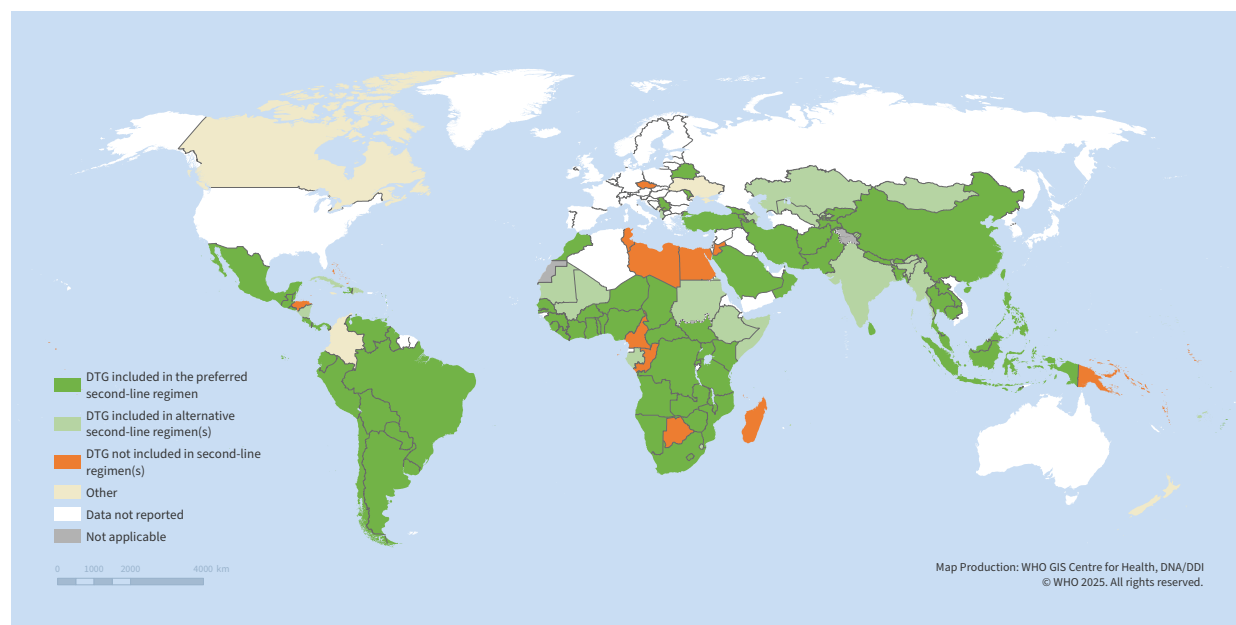
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

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, as of January 2025



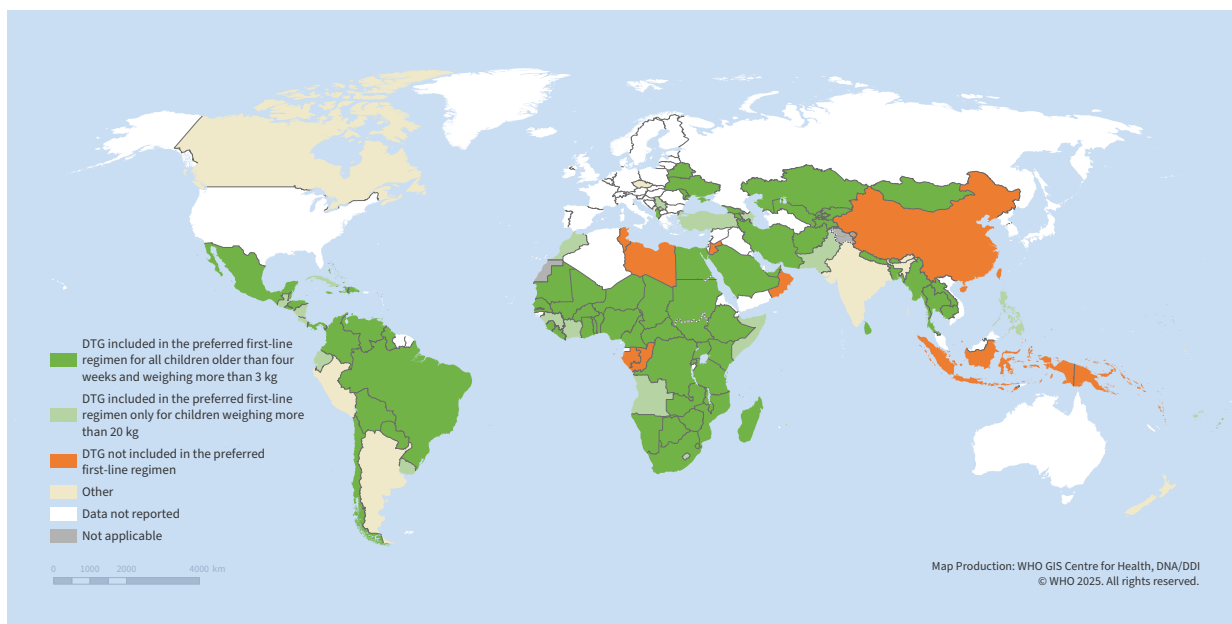
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

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



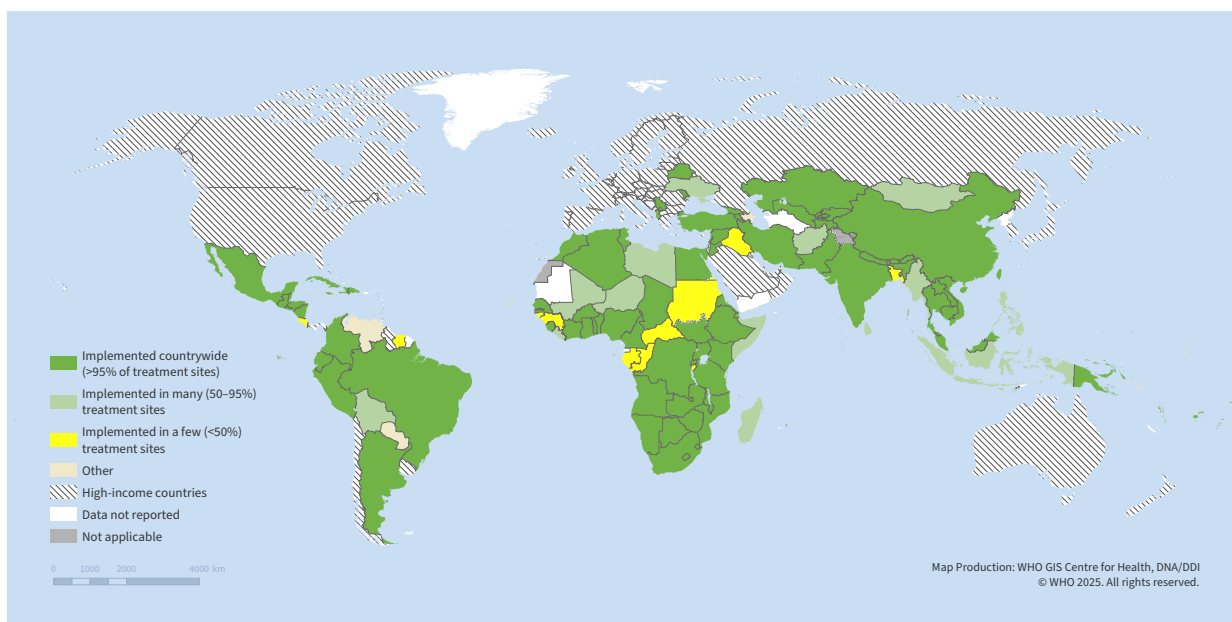
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

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



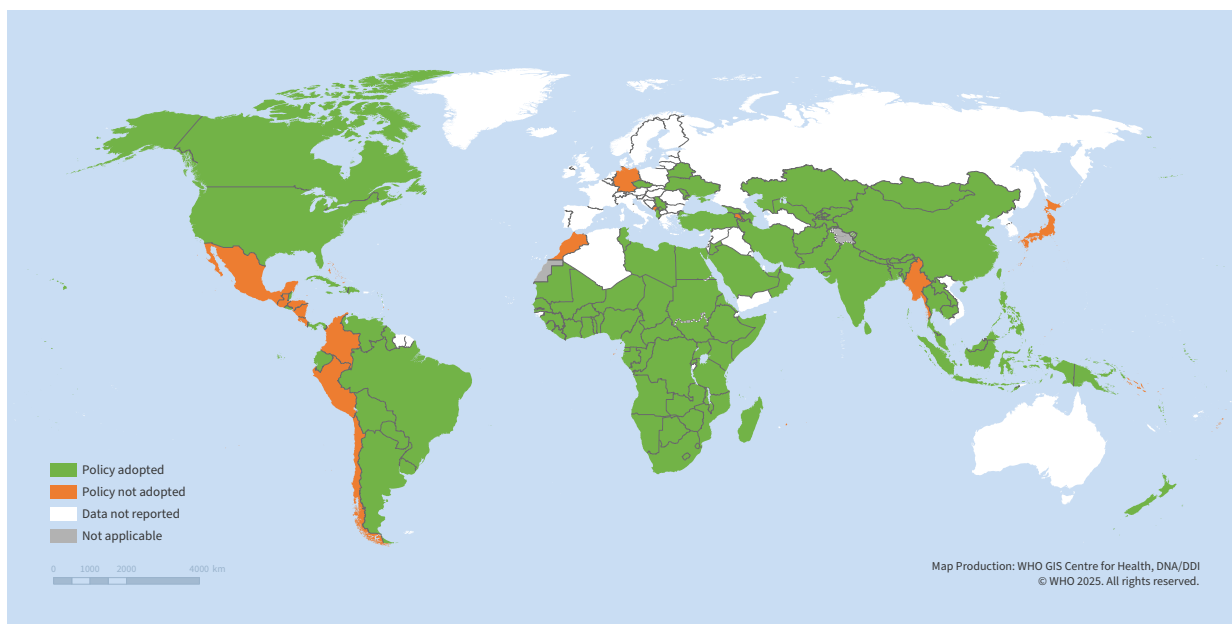
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

National policies on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and level of implementation among adults and adolescents living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries, as of January 2025



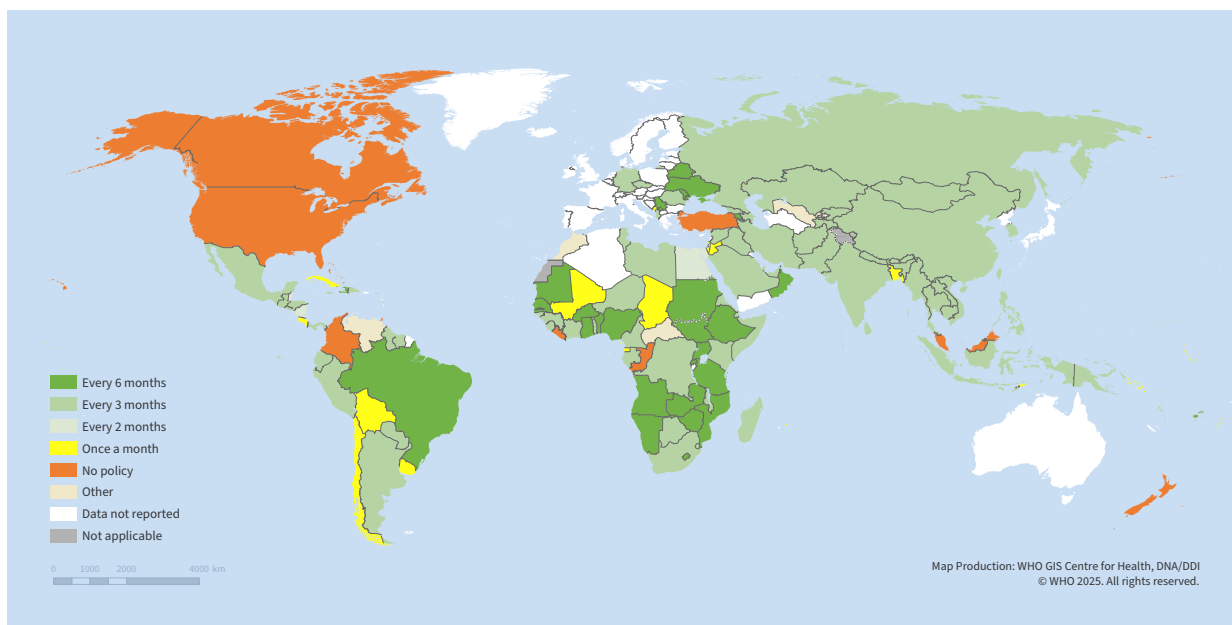
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

Adoption of national policies to offer antiretroviral therapy initiation on the same day as HIV diagnosis, as of January 2025



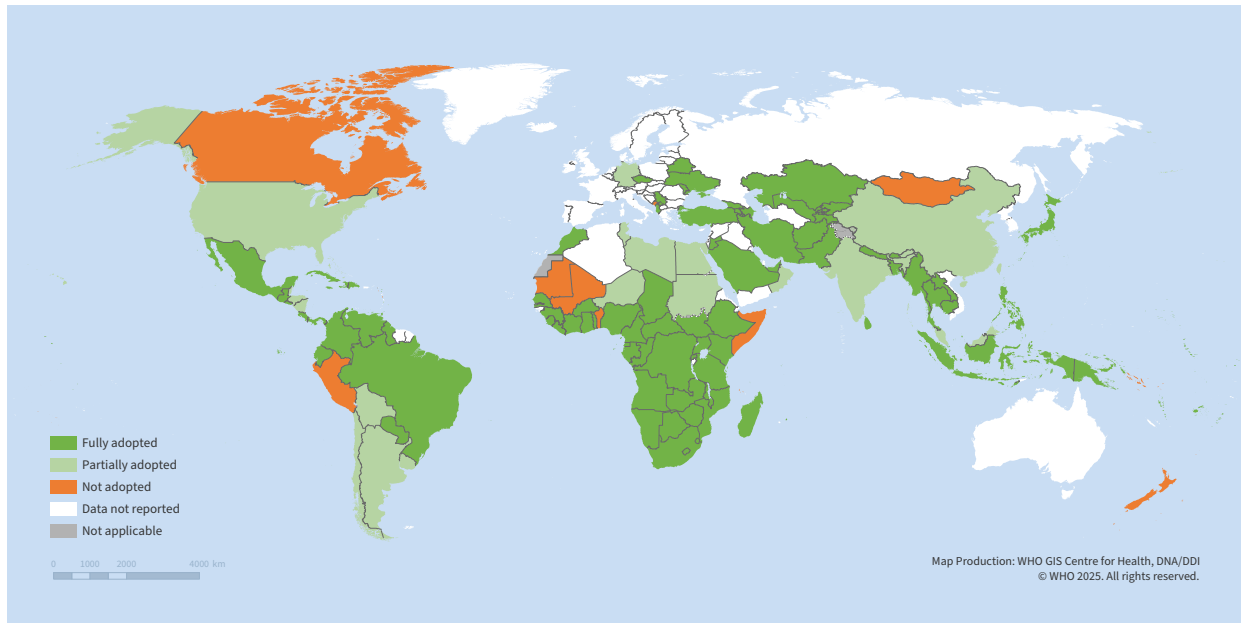
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

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



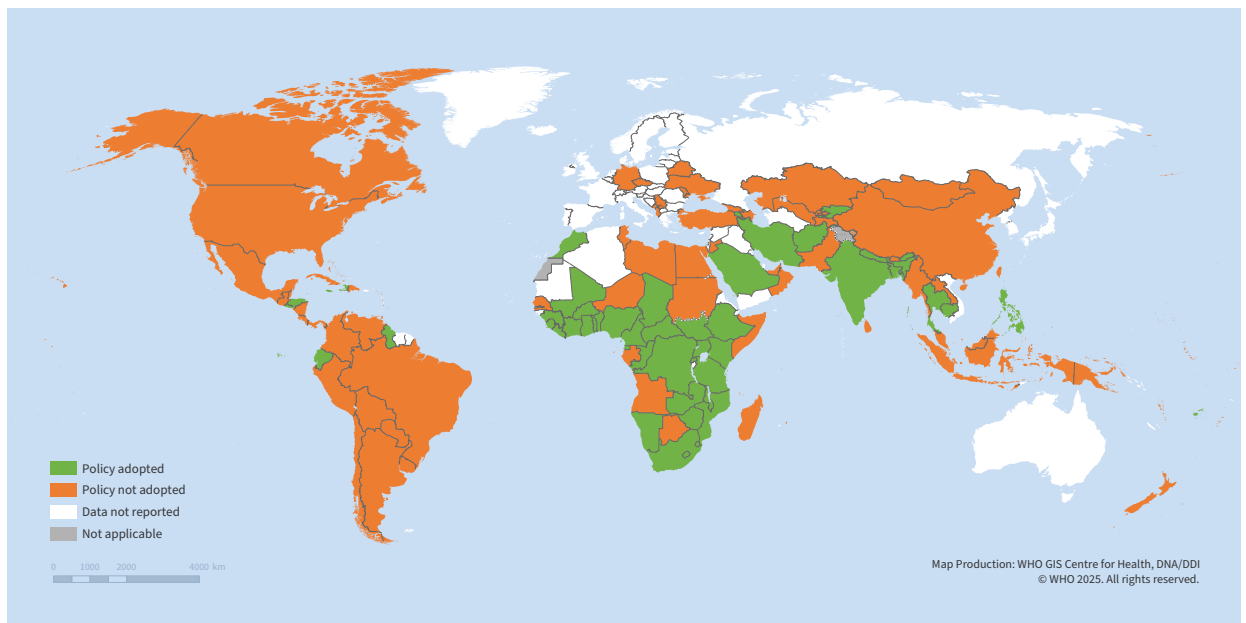
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

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



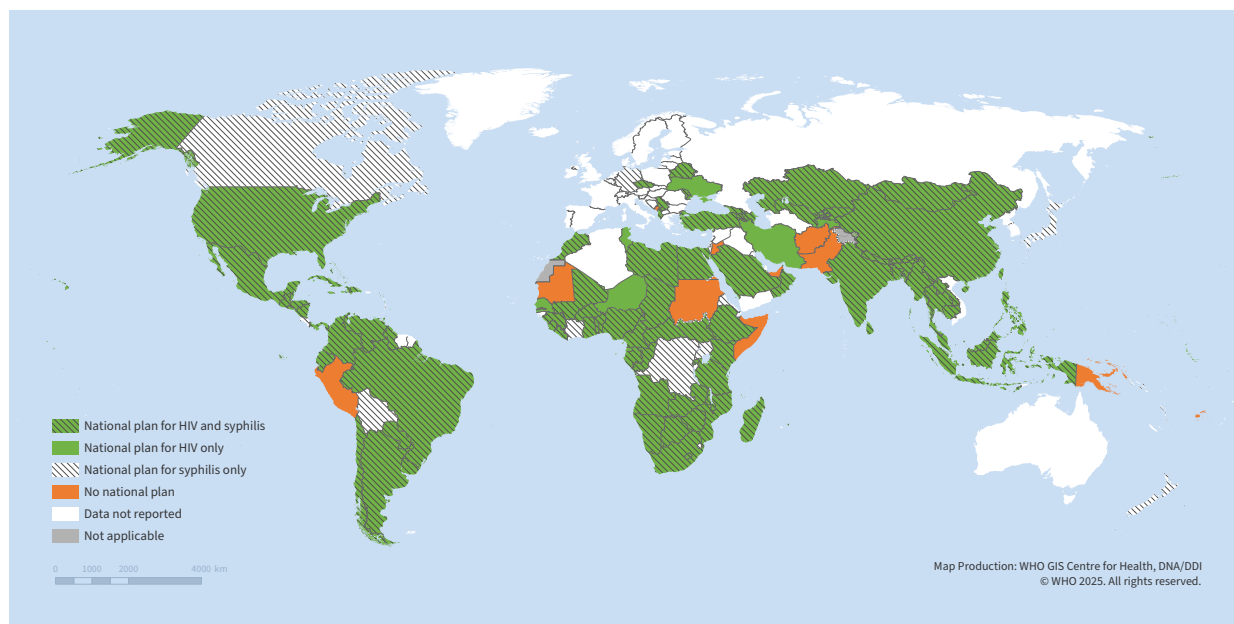
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

Adoption of national policies promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy, as of January 2025



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

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



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

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

### References

1. Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring: recommendations for a public health approach. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/342899>, accessed 2 July 2025).
2. Global health sector strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections for the period 2022–2030. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/360348>, accessed 2 July 2025).
3. A Global Health Strategy for 2025–2028 - advancing equity and resilience in a turbulent world: fourteenth General Programme of Work. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025 (<https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/380456>, accessed 2 July 2025).
4. Global AIDS Monitoring 2025. Indicators and questions for monitoring progress on the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Geneva: UNAIDS; 2025 ([https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/global-aids-monitoring\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-aids-monitoring_en.pdf), accessed 2 July 2025).
5. Global guidance on criteria and processes for validation: elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B virus. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/349550>, accessed 2 July 2025).

### World Health Organization

Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes  
20, avenue Appia  
1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland

[www.who.int](http://www.who.int)

### For more information, contact:

E-mail: [hiv-aids@who.int](mailto:hiv-aids@who.int)  
[www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes](http://www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes)

WHO/UCN/HHS/SIA/2025.04

© WHO 2025.

Some rights reserved.

This work is available under the  
CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence.

