



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

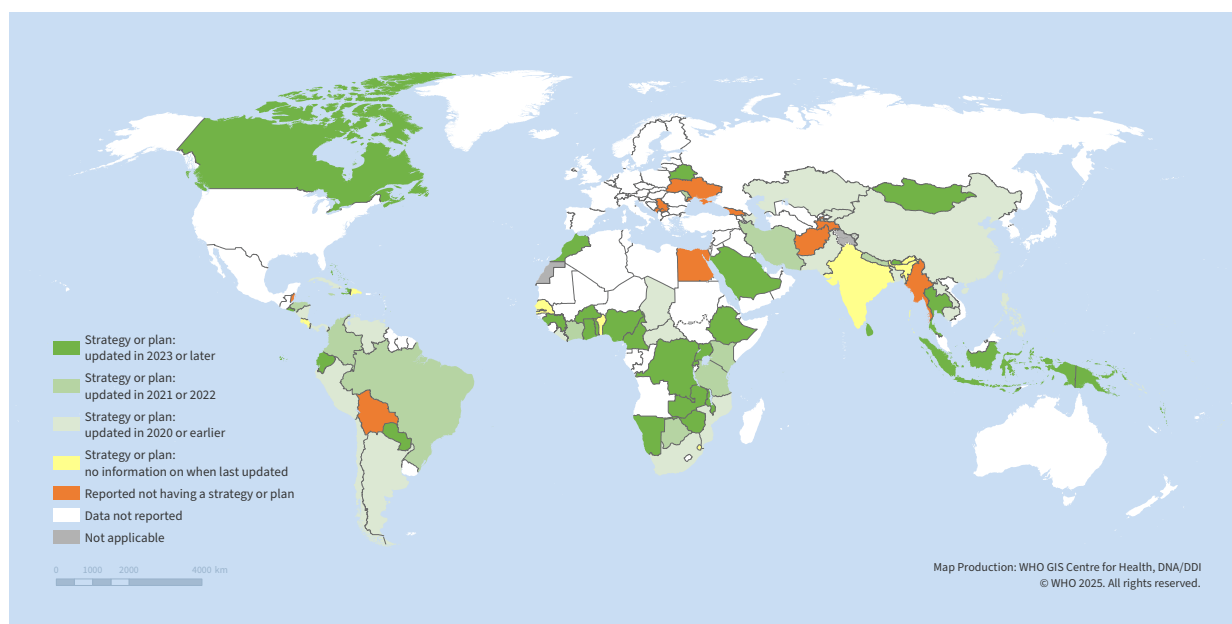
WHO works with Member States and partners to ensure the uptake and implementation of policies to strengthen the provision of services to prevent and treat sexually transmitted infections to support the goals outlined in the global health sector strategies on HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (1). The strategies aim to end AIDS and the epidemics of viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections as public health threats by 2030.

WHO tracks the status and implementation of policies for sexually transmitted infections through the Global AIDS Monitoring reporting tool (2). Related data are also collected through the Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS), the WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form on Immunization, WHO surveys and routine communication with WHO country and regional offices.

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

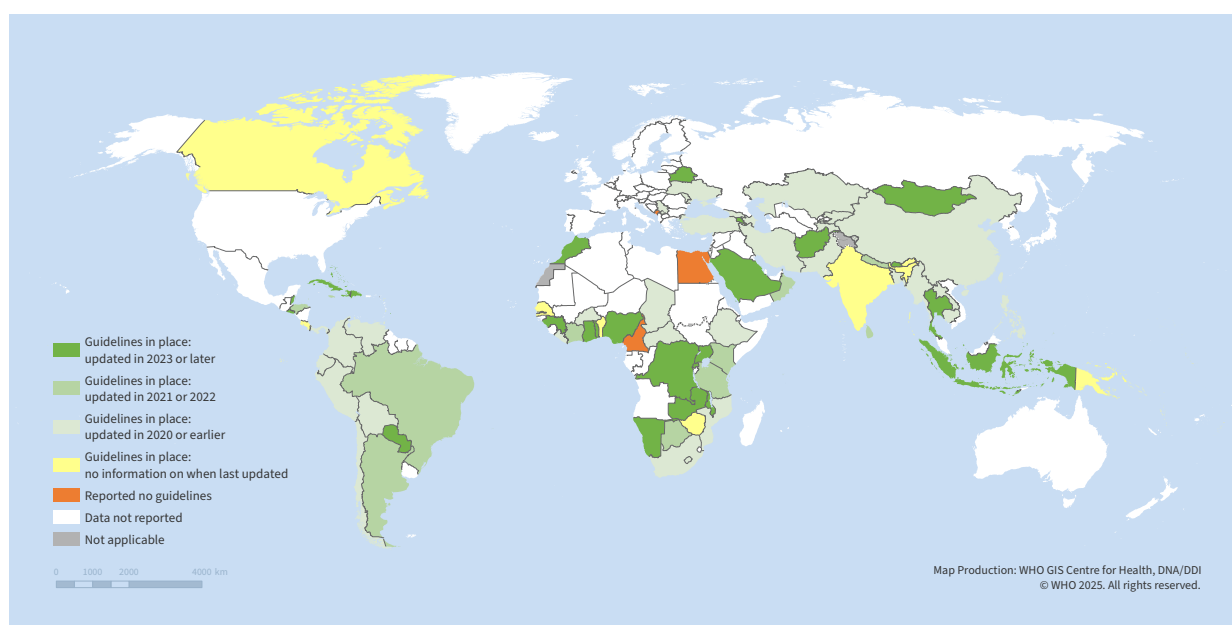
- WHO provides guidance and encourages countries to develop national strategies or action plans for preventing and controlling sexually transmitted infections. Among the countries reporting data to Global AIDS Monitoring for 2024 or 2025, 89% (83 of 93) reported having a national strategy or action plan for preventing and controlling sexually transmitted infections. Information on when the national strategy of plan was last updated was available for 75 countries; 43% (32 of 75) reported that their plans were last updated in 2023 or later, 19% (14 of 75) in 2021 or 2022 and 39% (29 of 75) in 2020 or earlier.
- In 2021, WHO released guidelines for managing symptomatic sexually transmitted infections (3) and in 2024 issued updated treatment recommendations for a number of sexually transmitted infections (4,5). Among the countries reporting to Global AIDS Monitoring for 2023 or 2024, 97% (92 of 95) reported having national case management guidelines. Information on when the guidelines were last updated was available for 82 countries; 33% (27 of 82) reported they were last updated in 2023 or later, 17% (14 of 82) that they were updated in 2021 or 2022 and 50% (41 of 82) that they were updated in 2020 or earlier.
- WHO is implementing the global action plan to control the spread and impact of antimicrobial resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. 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 antimicrobial resistance, 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 antimicrobial resistance in *N. gonorrhoeae* into GLASS in 2022, of whom 29 had not reported to Global AIDS Monitoring.
- 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).
- WHO provides guidance to eliminate the vertical transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and syphilis (6), 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).
- HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccination is the most cost-effective public health measure against cervical cancer. The global strategy to accelerate the elimination of cervical cancer as a public health problem (7) recommends vaccination for girls before the age of 15 years. 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.

National strategy or action plan for the prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections, as of January 2025



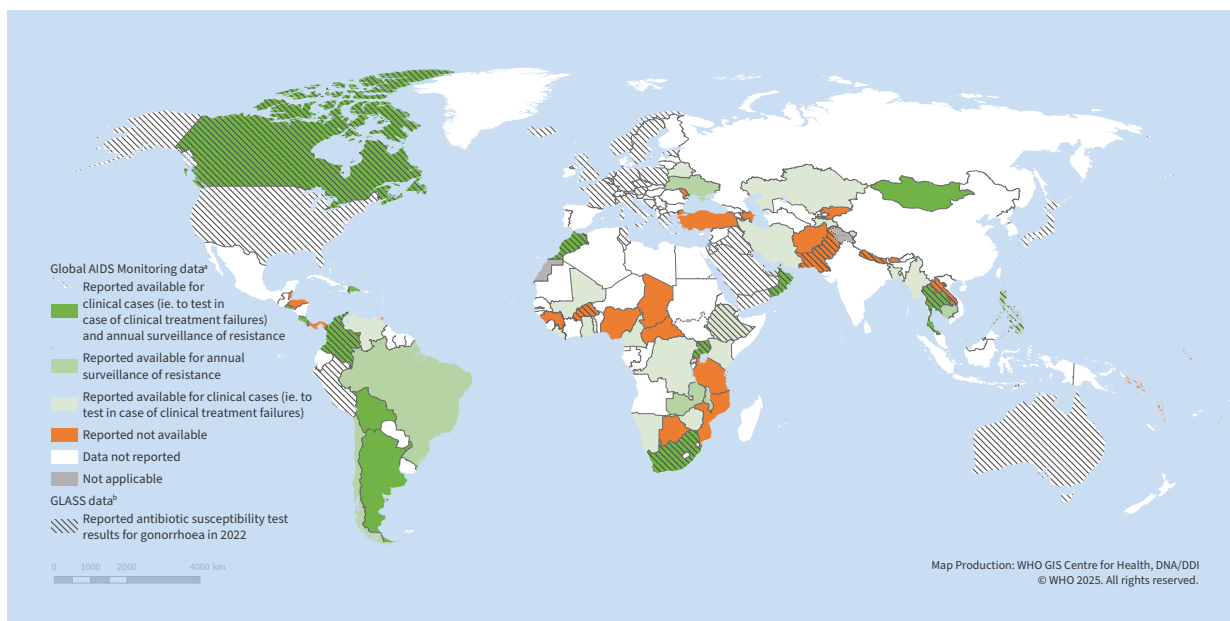
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

National case management guidelines for sexually transmitted infections, as of January 2025



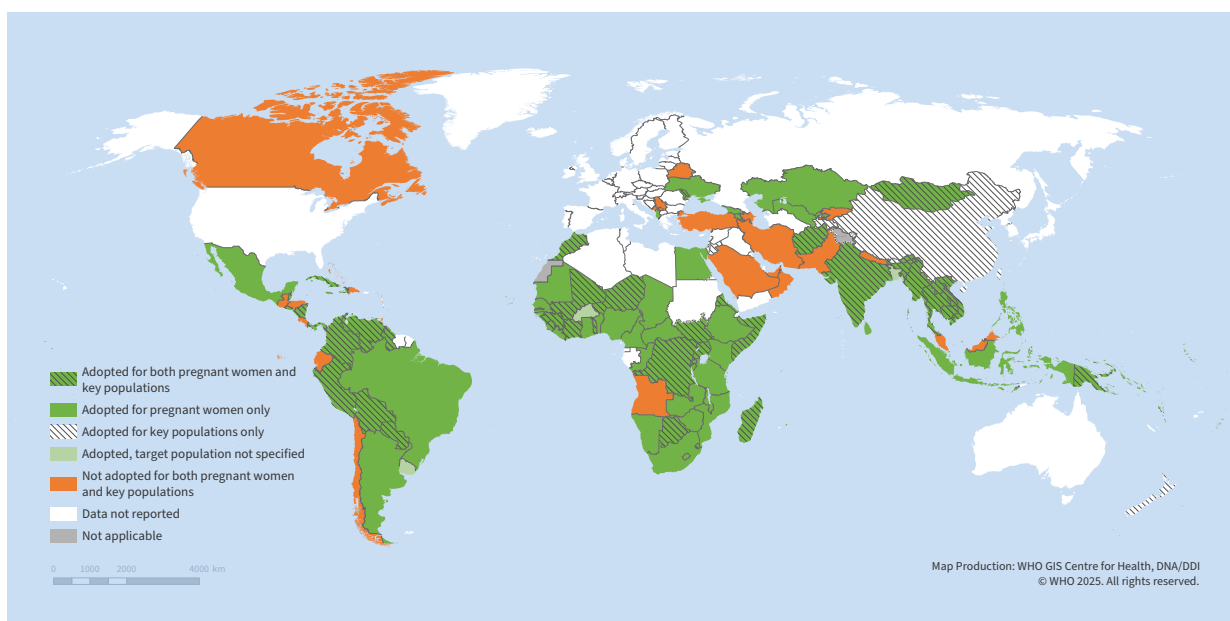
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

Availability of gonococcal antimicrobial resistance testing, as of January 2025



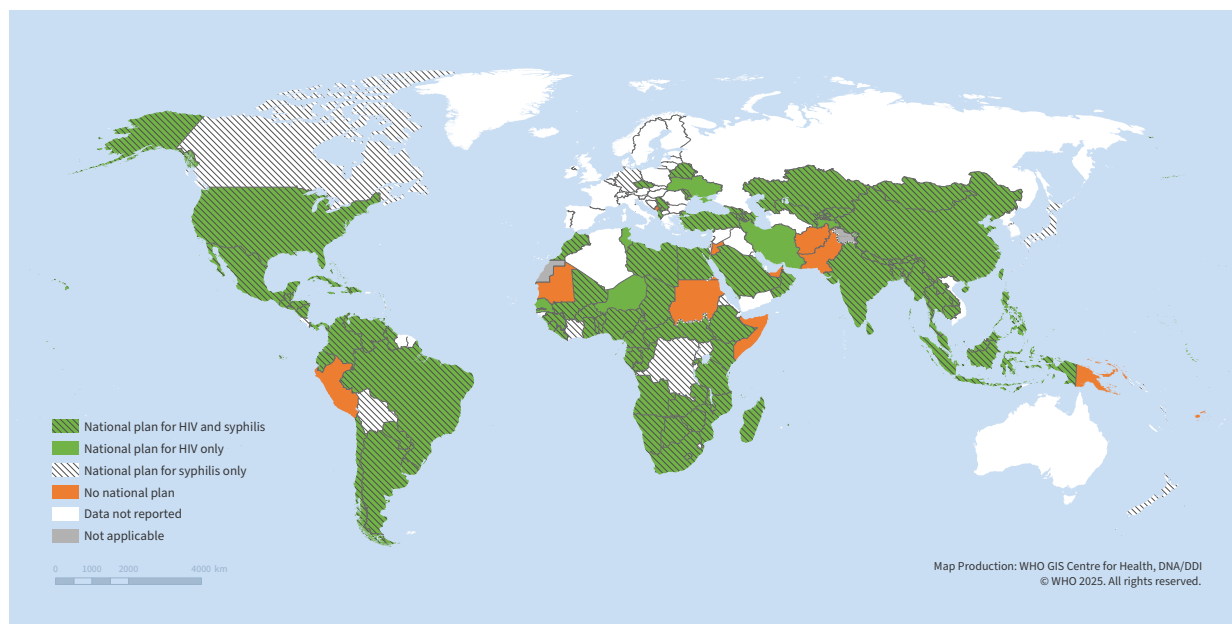
Sources: ^aGlobal AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF); ^bWHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025; and ^cWHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) dashboard (worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/glass-dashboard/, accessed 1 July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

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



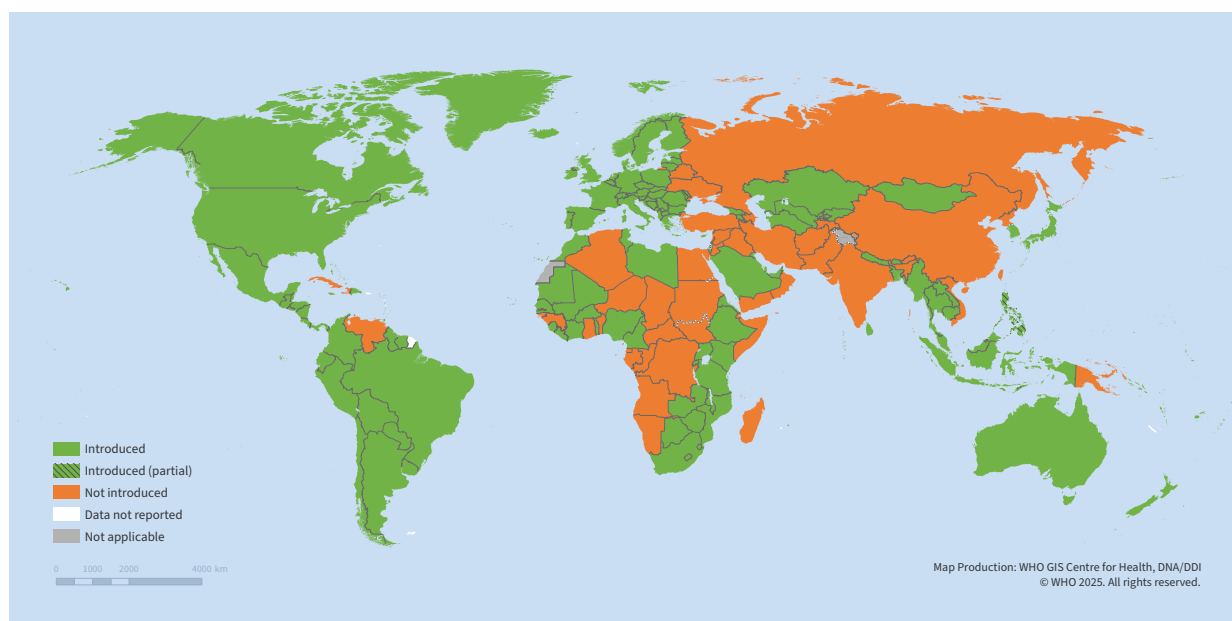
Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and WHO Department of Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes, 2025.

National plan 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.

Introduction status of HPV (human papillomavirus) vaccine in national immunization programmes, as of July 2025



Source: WHO HPV Vaccine Introduction Clearing House: HPV dashboard ([Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals](#), accessed 1 July 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

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