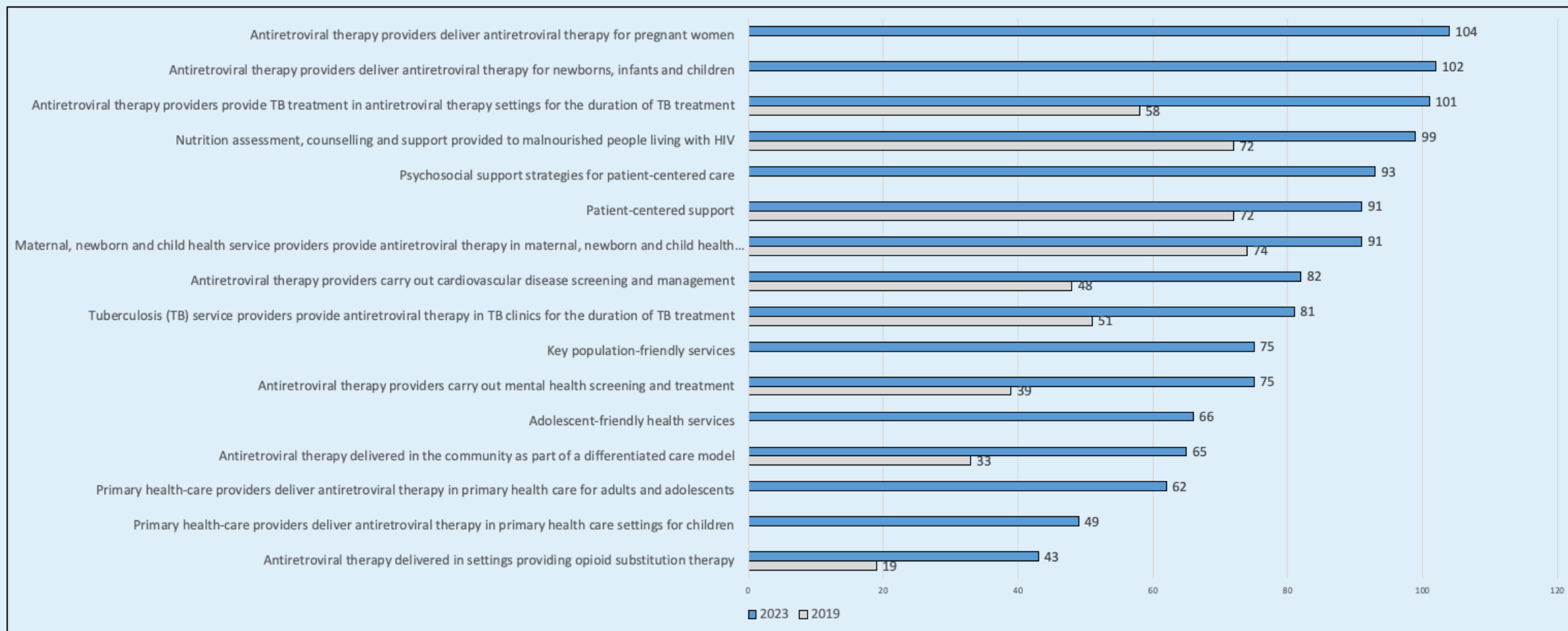

WHO HIV policy adoption and implementation status in countries, July 2023

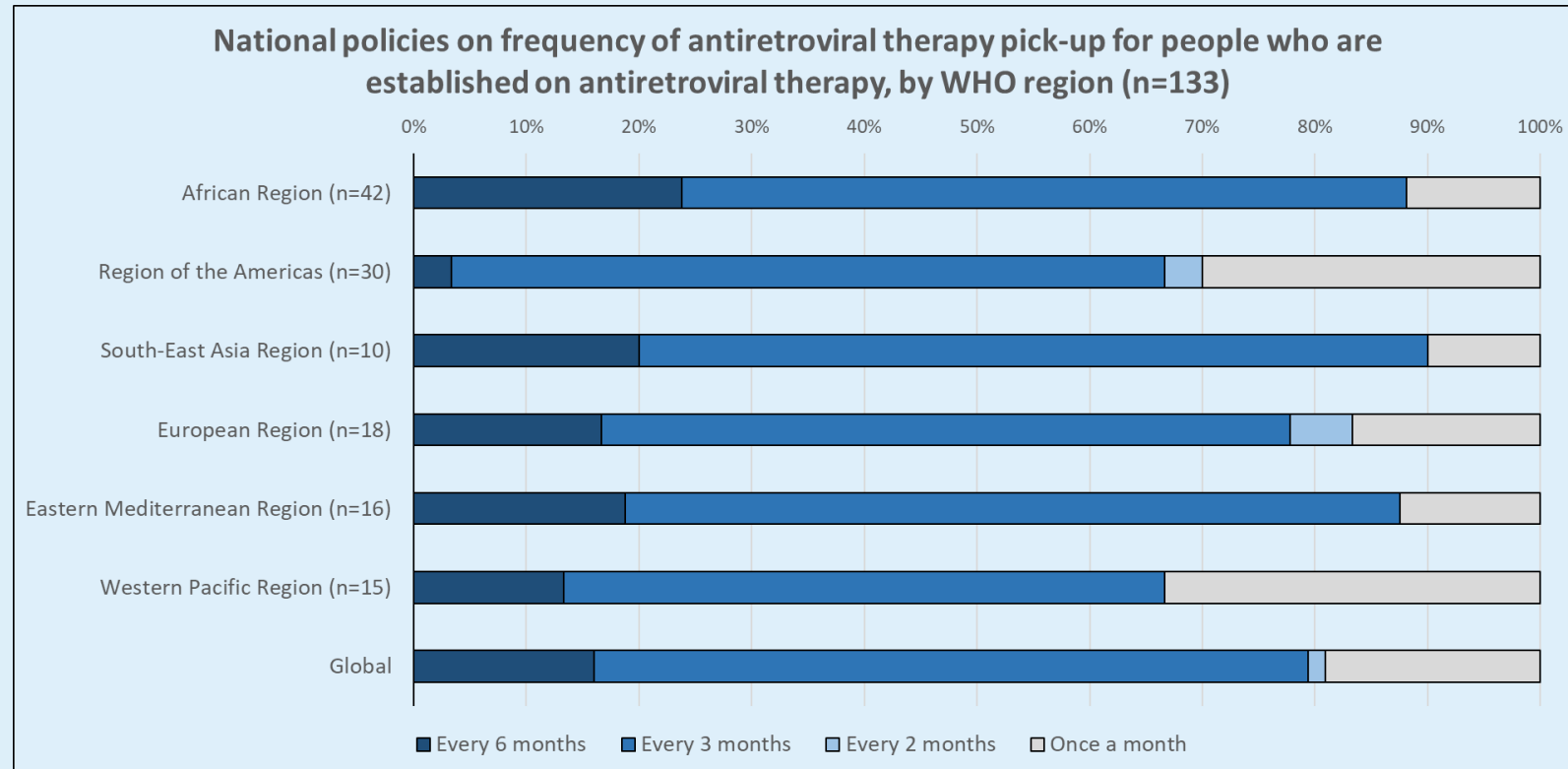
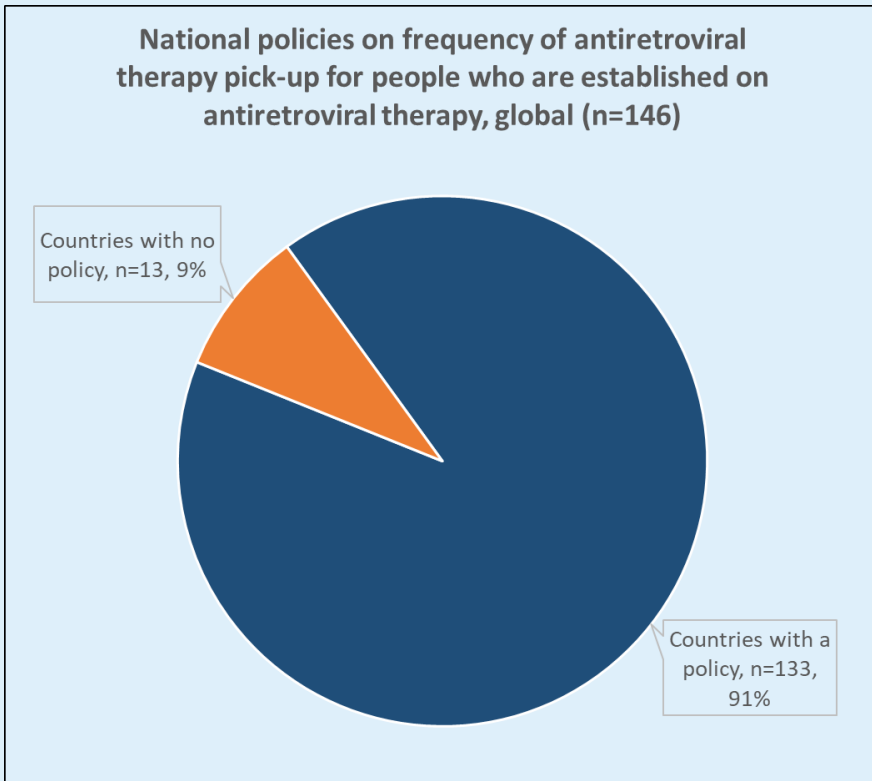
Global HIV, Hepatitis and STI Programmes

WHO Member States with service provision modalities included in the national policy on ART for adults, adolescents and children (n=127), 2019 and 2023



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

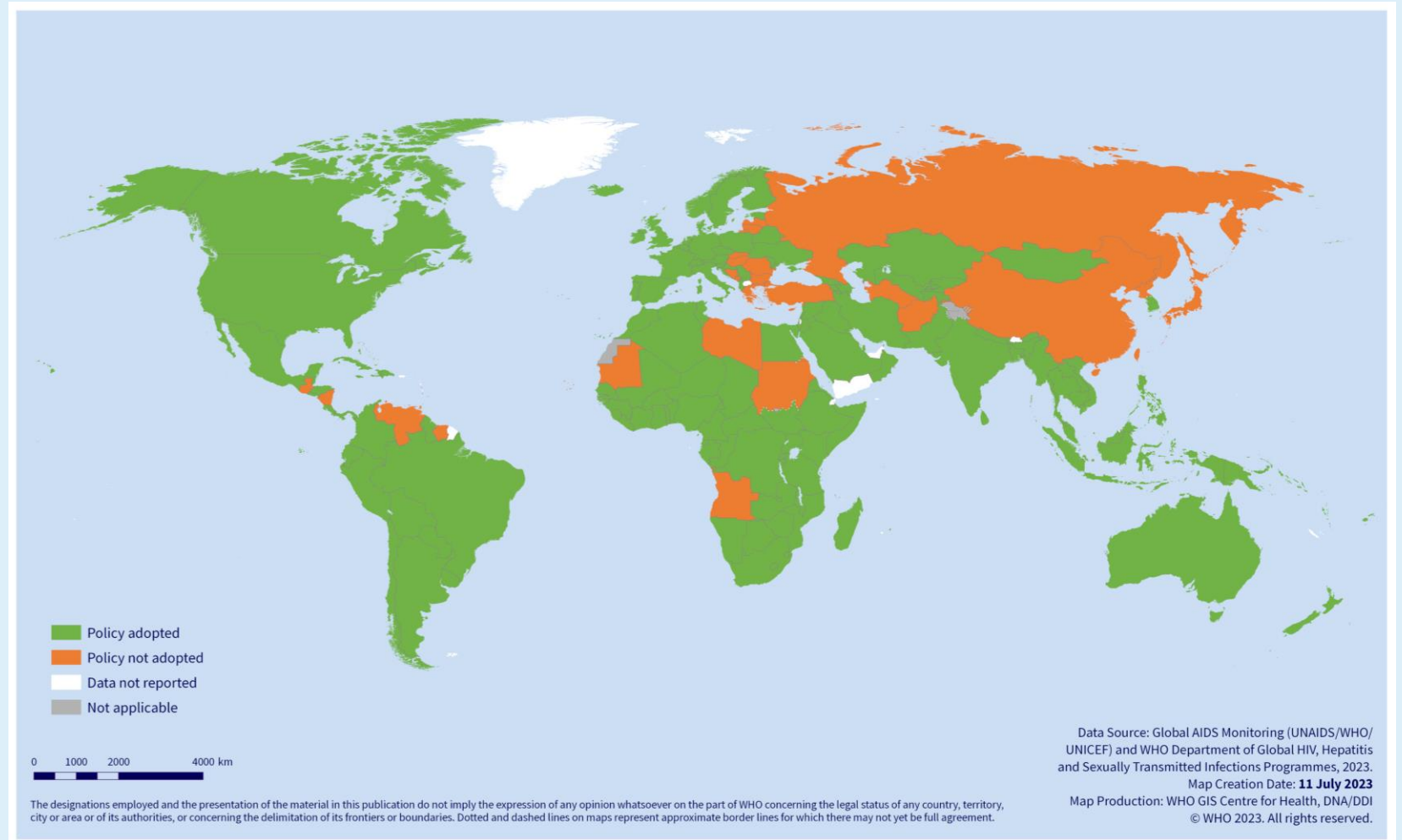
WHO Member States with national policies on frequency of antiretroviral therapy pick-up for people who are established on antiretroviral therapy, as of July 2023



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

Adoption of WHO recommendations on oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in national guidelines, as of July 2023

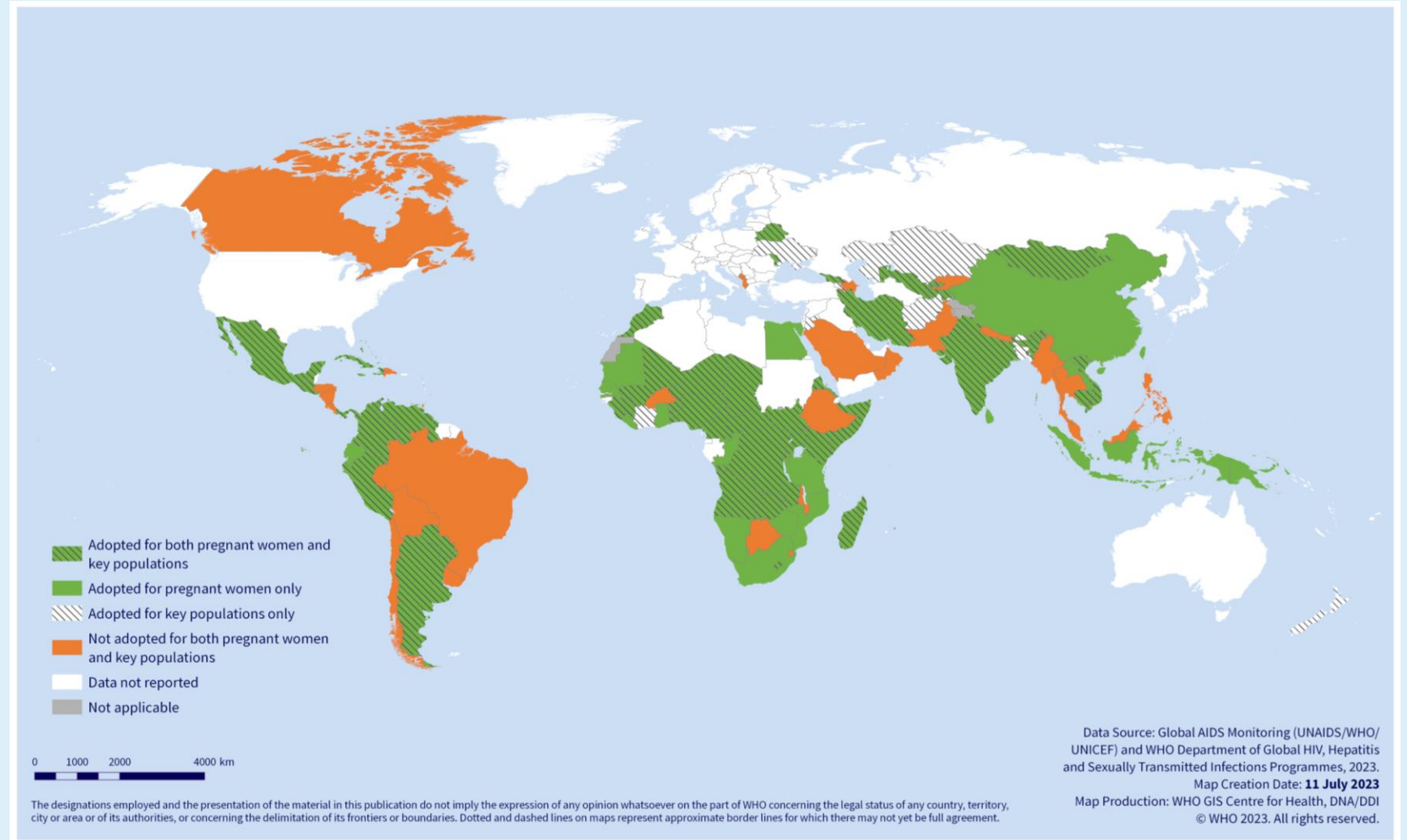
Globally, 150 of 165 reporting countries (91%) have already adopted WHO recommendations on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in their national guidelines.



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

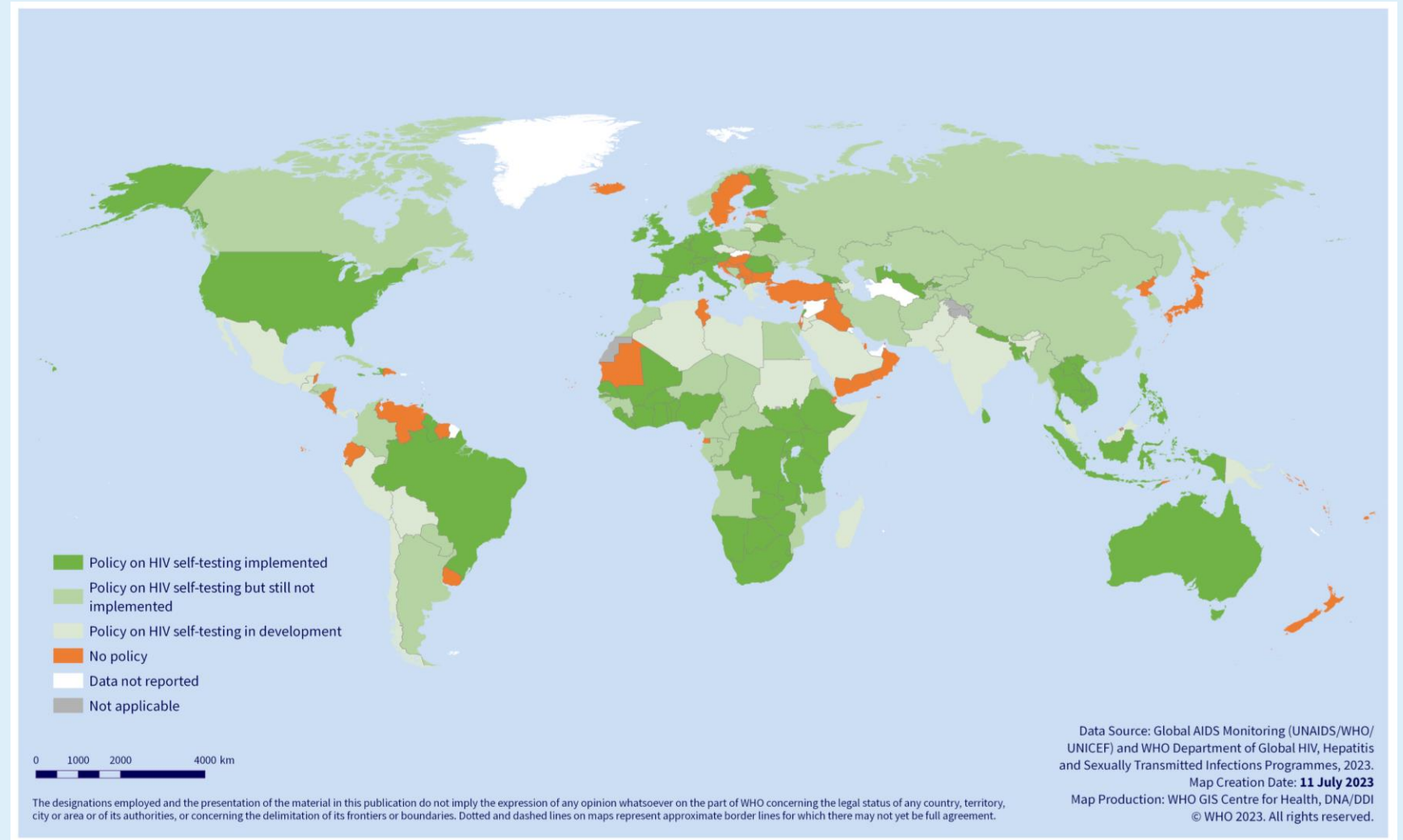
Uptake of national policies on dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests, as of July 2023

Globally, 76 countries adopted dual HIV and syphilis rapid diagnostic tests in national policies. More than half of the countries (62%, 47 of 76) adopted them for both pregnant women and key populations.



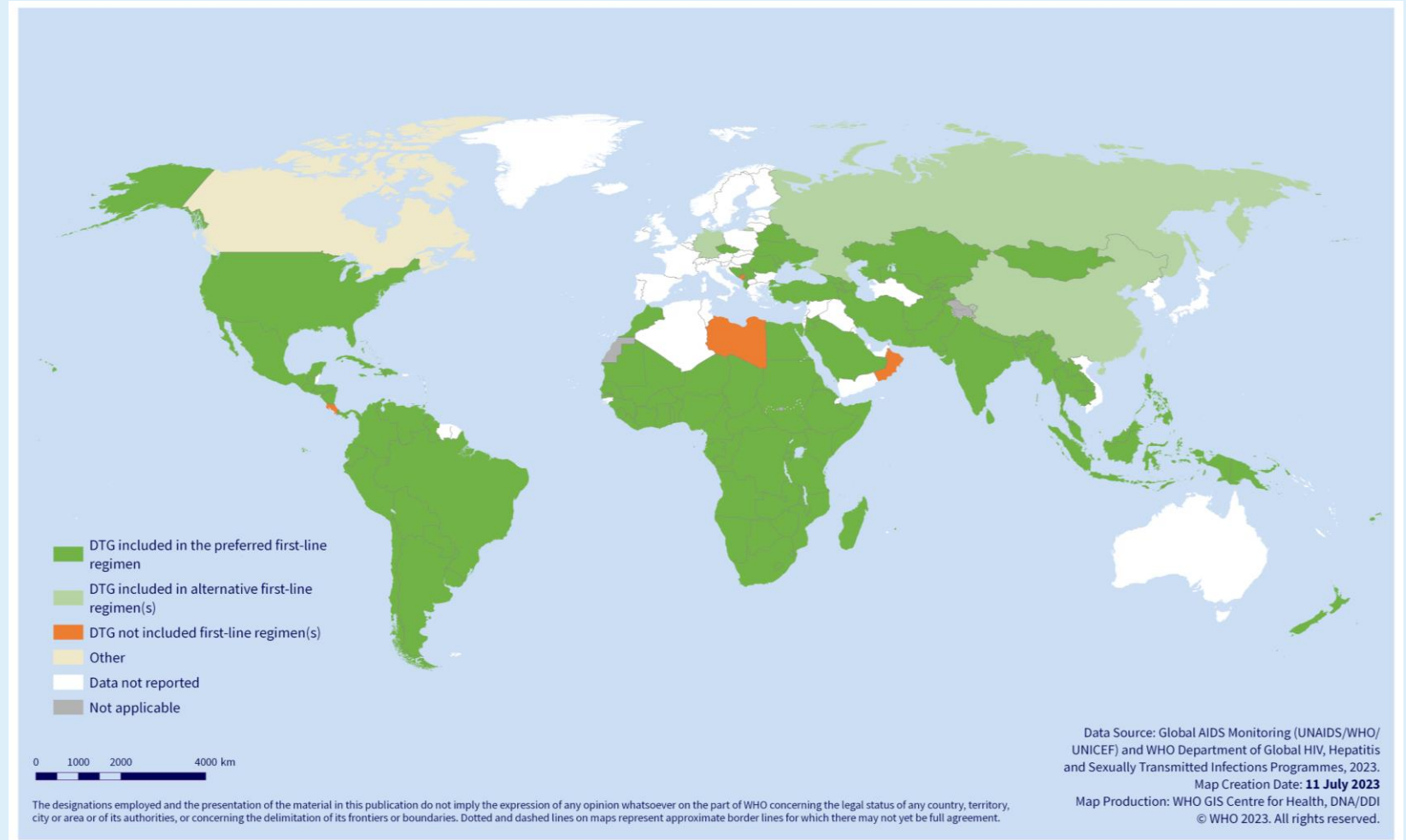
National policy on HIV self-testing and implementation status, as of July 2023

Globally, 102 countries reported national policies supporting HIV self-testing, and 63 implemented routinely.



Adoption of TDF+3TC (or FTC) + dolutegravir (DTG) as the preferred first-line combination for antiretroviral therapy initiation in national guidelines for adults and adolescents living with HIV, as of July 2023

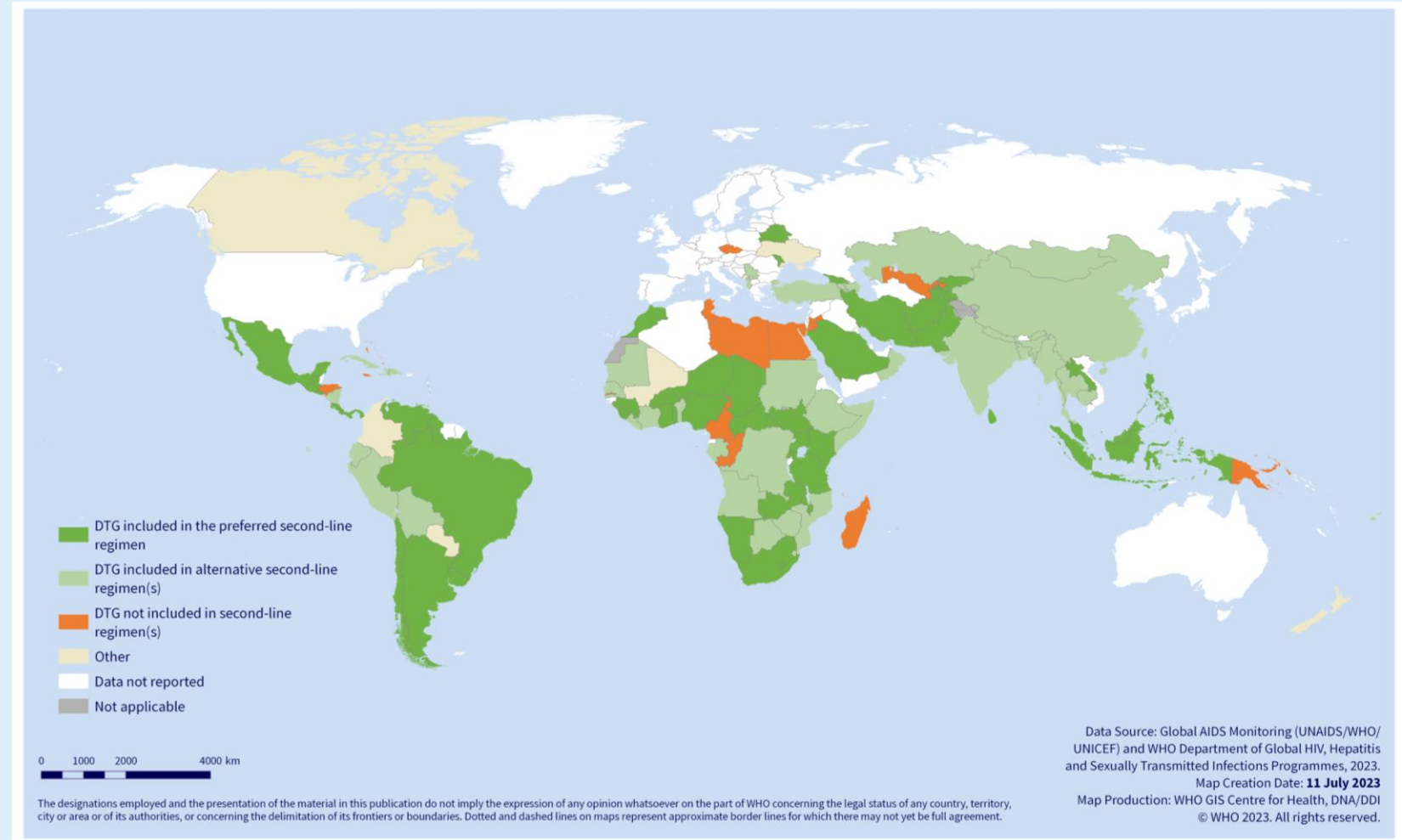
Globally, 116 countries (91% of 127) adopted DTG as part of the preferred first-line antiretroviral therapy for adults and adolescents, a 93% increase from 60 countries in 2020, when this indicator was first introduced.



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

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 July 2023

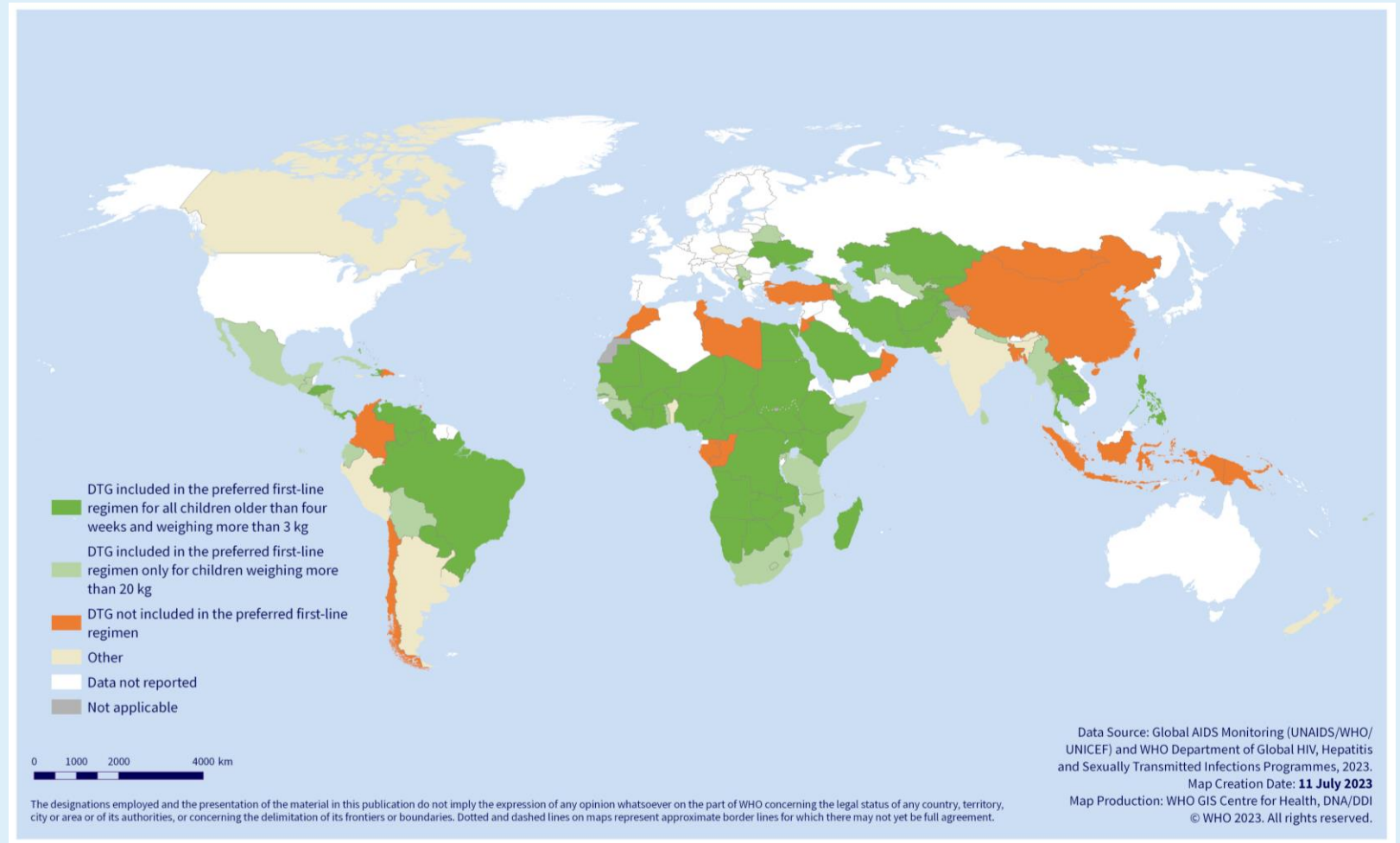
Globally, of 116 reporting countries, 89 (77%) reported adopting DTG as part of second-line antiretroviral therapy for adults and adolescents, a 93% increase from the 46 countries in 2020.



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

Adoption of dolutegravir (DTG) regimens as the preferred treatment initiation option in the national guidelines for infants and children living with HIV, as of July 2023

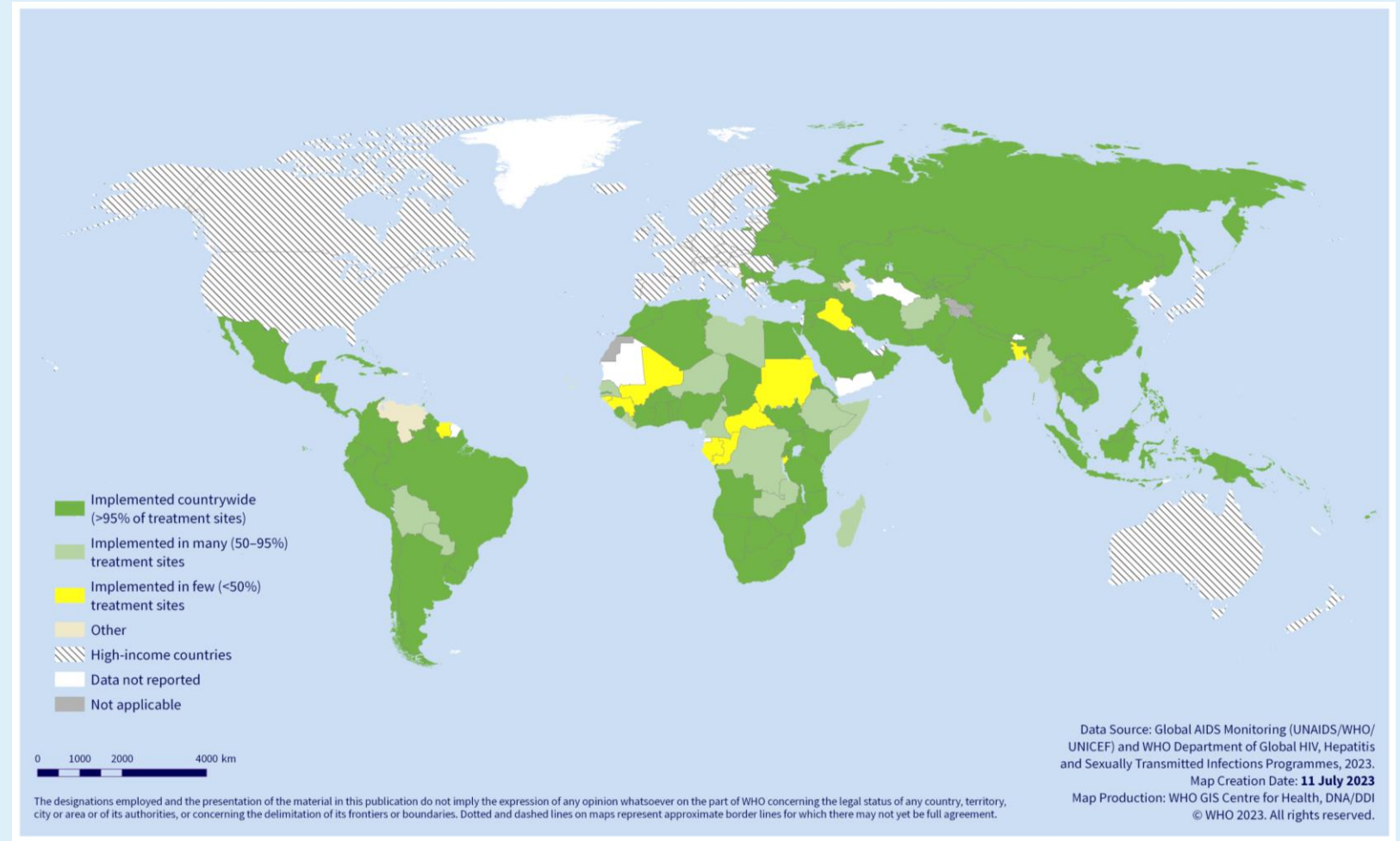
Globally, DTG have been adopted as the preferred treatment initiation option for infants and children in 69% (79/114) of reporting countries, this represents a 126% increase from 2020, when adoption of DTG as the preferred treatment initiation option was reported by 35 countries.



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

National policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and level of implementation among adults and adolescents living with HIV, as of July 2023

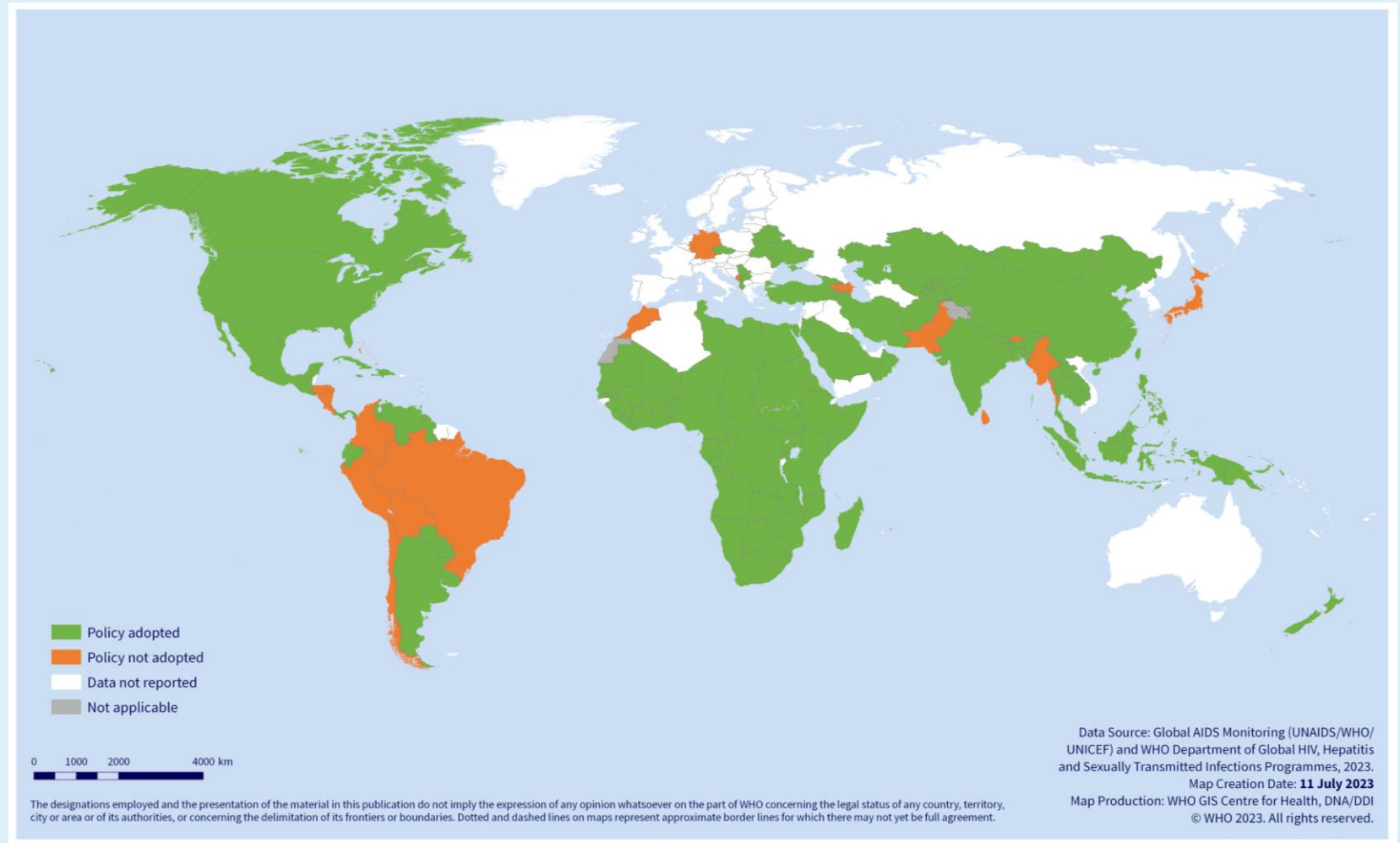
Globally, routine viral load monitoring for adults and adolescents has been implemented countrywide in 74% (98/133) of reporting low- and middle-income countries; of the remainder, 51% (18/35) reported implementation in many (50–95%) treatment sites.



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

Policy to offer antiretroviral therapy initiation on the same day as HIV diagnosis, as of July 2023

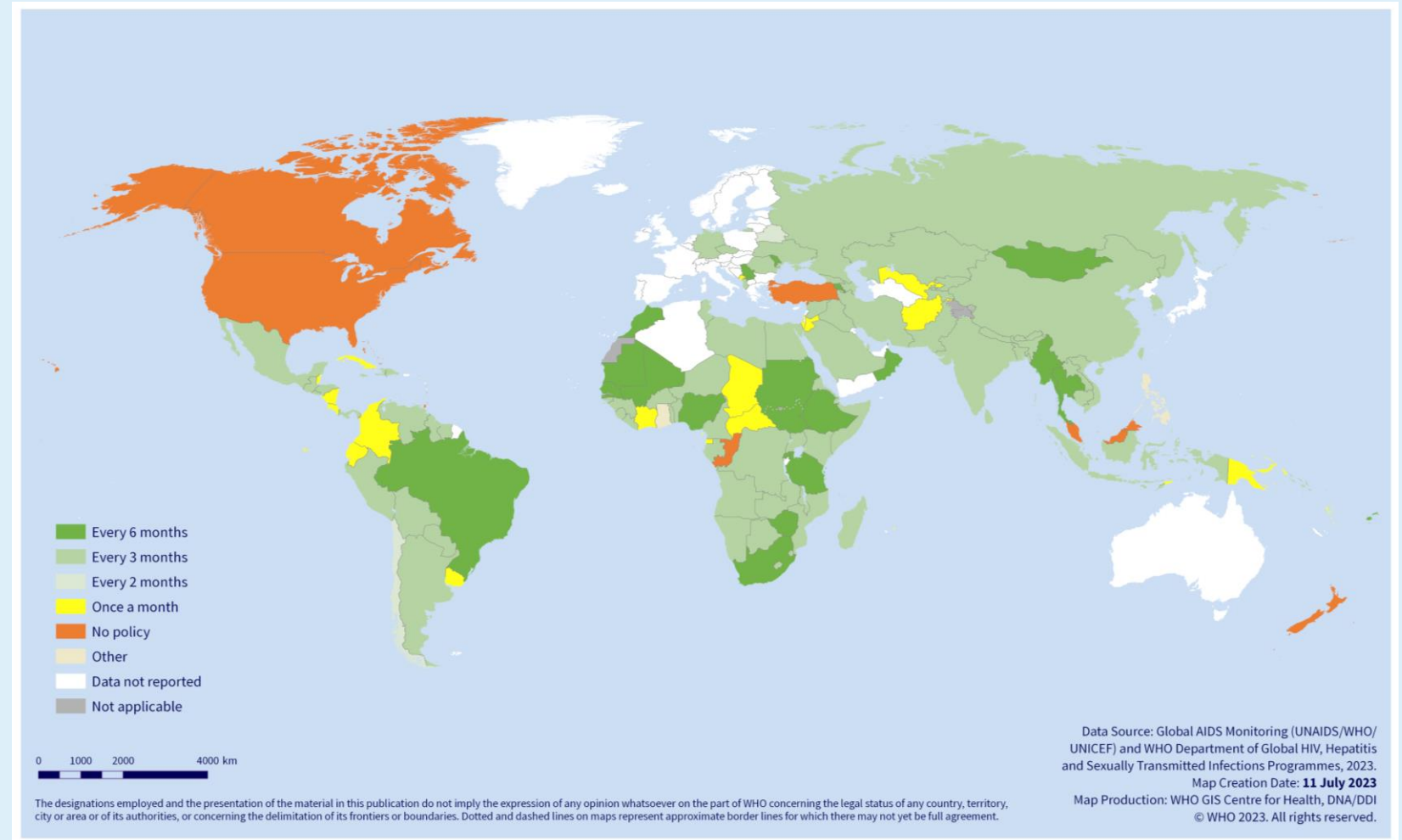
Globally, a total of 99 countries have adopted WHO's recommendation to offer antiretroviral therapy initiation on the same day of HIV diagnosis (81% of 122 reporting countries), an increase of 46% from 68 countries in 2020.



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

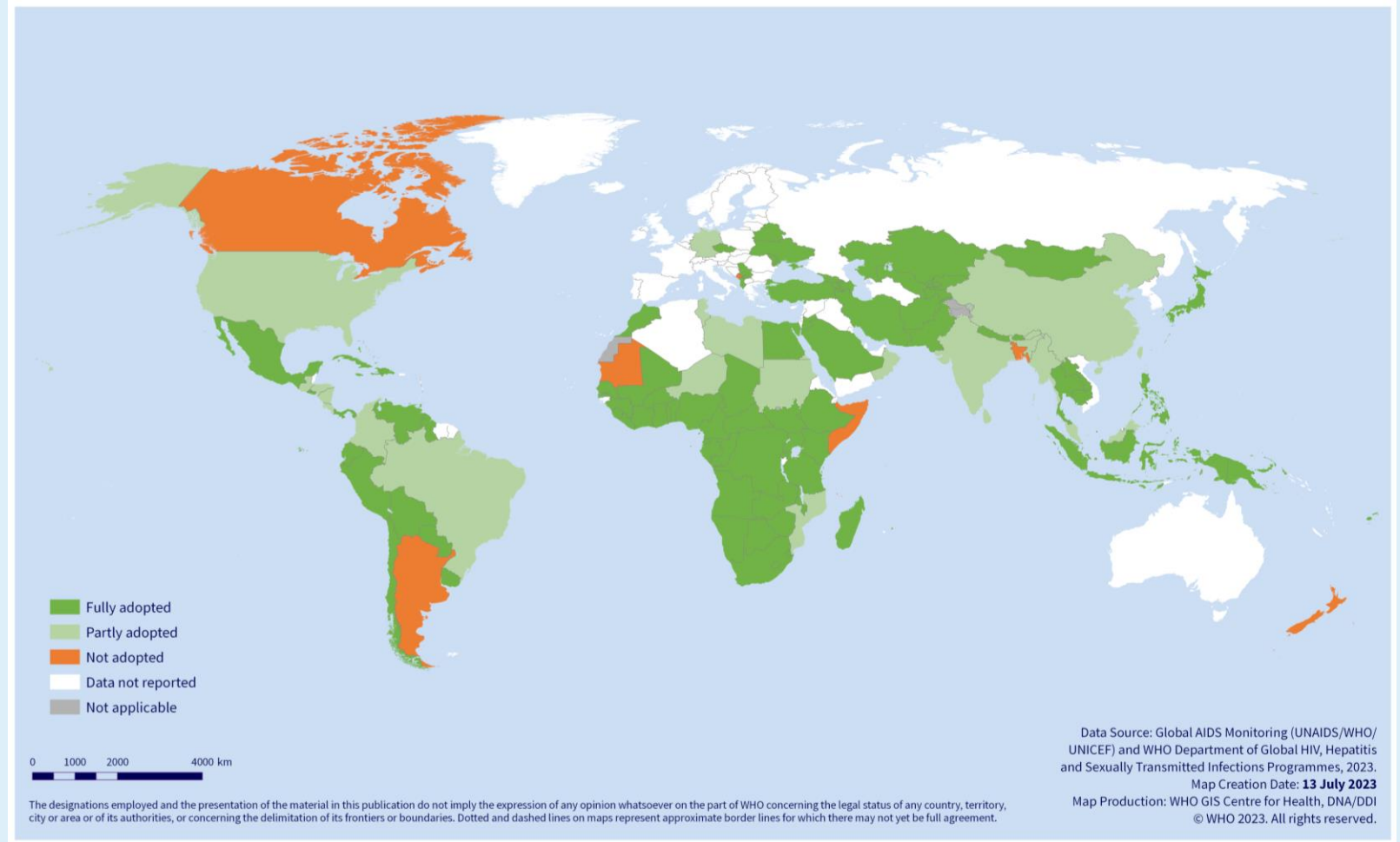
National policies on frequency of antiretroviral therapy pick-up for people who are established on antiretroviral therapy, as of July 2023

Globally, three quarters of the reporting countries (73%, 106 of 146) 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 (57%, 83 of 146), followed by six-monthly interval (14%, 21 of 146).



Adoption of the 2021 WHO recommendation to offer a package of interventions to everyone presenting with advanced HIV disease, as of July 2023

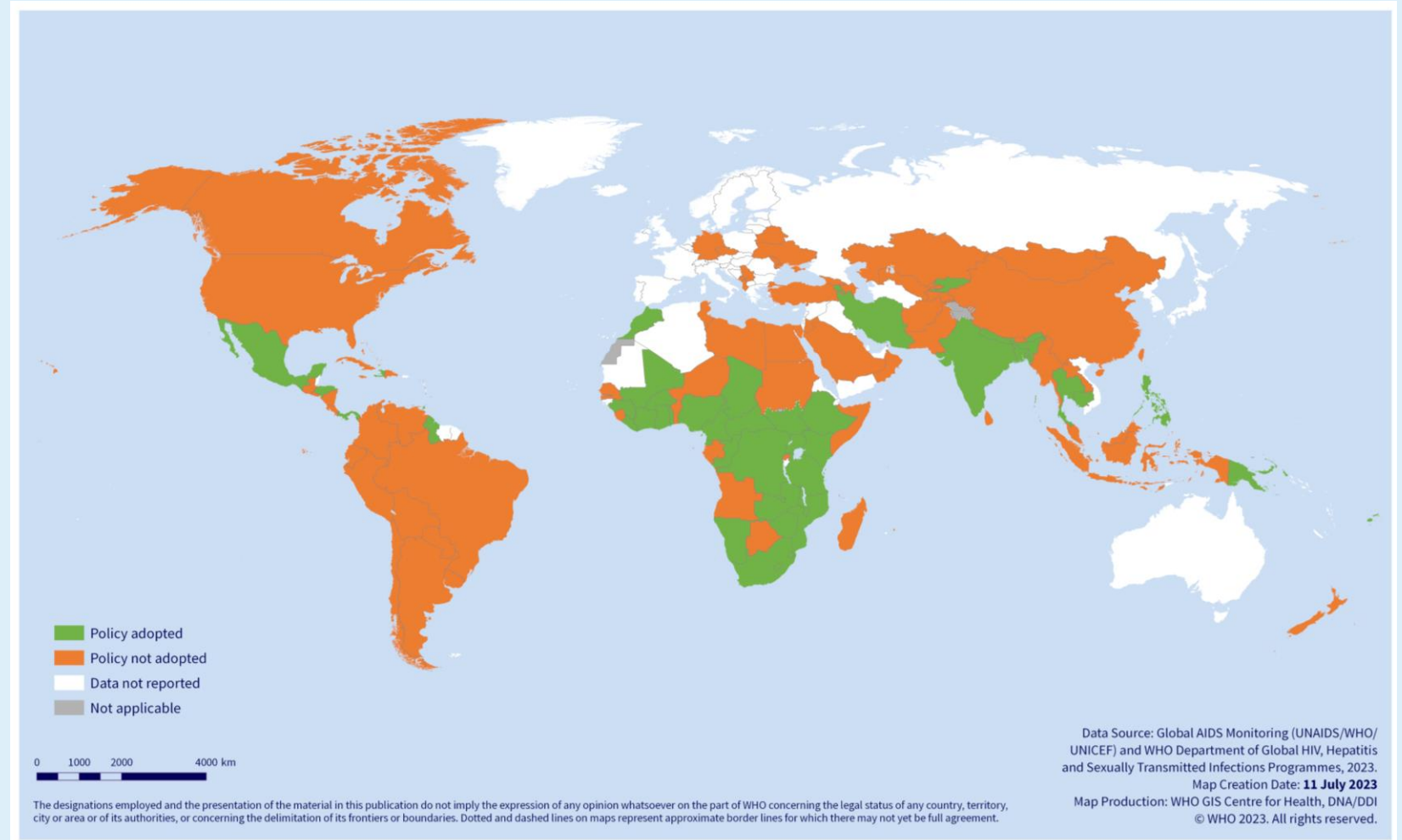
Globally, most of the reporting countries have adopted WHO's recommended package of care for advanced HIV disease: either full adoption (75%, 91 of 122) or partial adoption (17%, 21 of 122).



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

National policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy, as of July 2023

Globally, a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy (such as outside health facilities) is available in 47 countries (39% of 120 reporting countries), more than twice the 20 countries in 2020.



Sources: Global AIDS Monitoring (UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF) and Global HIV, Hepatitis and STIs Programmes (HHS), WHO, 2023.

National plan for eliminating the vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis, as of July 2023

Globally, 74% of reporting countries have national plans for eliminating the vertical transmission of both HIV and syphilis (91 of 123), most of which are integrated, and a further 17% have a plan for eliminating the vertical transmission of either HIV (12 countries) or syphilis (nine countries).

