

UNAIDS 2025

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)

2024 Results Report

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UN Women delivers programmes, policies and standards that uphold women's human rights and ensures that every woman and girl lives up to her full potential.

HIV in UN Women's mandate

UN Women integrates gender equality and women's empowerment into the governance of the HIV response by:

- ensuring that national HIV policies, strategies, programmes and budgets are informed by sex- and age-disaggregated data, gender analysis and gender-responsive interventions;

- scaling up what works to tackle the root causes of gender inequality, including through mainstreaming HIV in efforts to end violence against women and promote women's economic empowerment; and

- supporting the leadership of women and girls, particularly women living with HIV, to meaningfully engage in decision-making at all levels in HIV responses.

Key UN Women strategy for HIV

The [UN Women Strategic Plan \(2022–2025\)](#) outlines how UN Women applies its triple mandate—normative support, UN system coordination and operational work—to drive urgent and sustained progress on gender equality, women's rights and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of HIV. UN Women's Strategic Plan prioritizes HIV through dedicated indicators at impact, outcome and output levels and recognizes HIV status as one of five key "leave-no-one-behind" programmatic types of disaggregation.

Top results in 2024

Global norms and standard setting on gender equality and HIV strengthened. UN Women's policy support to the SADC in preparations for the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 2024 resulted in the technical update and re-affirmation of the [2016 CSW 60/2 Resolution](#) on Women, the Girl Child and HIV and AIDS by Member States, which calls for accelerated efforts to address women's and girls' vulnerabilities in the context of HIV. To facilitate implementation of the Resolution, UN Women supported SADC in adopting and rolling out a gender-responsive regional framework and programme of action to monitor progress in implementation.

Capacities of national AIDS coordinating bodies improved for designing and implementing gender-responsive HIV policies, programmes and budgets. UN Women strengthened the gender capacities of national AIDS coordinating bodies in 27 countries. Technical support resulted in the establishment of a gender desk to guide a gender-responsive HIV programme in Liberia; development and costing of a Gender and HIV/AIDS Implementation Plan 2024–2027 in Malawi; and development of a national programme to prevent new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women in Rwanda, accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation framework and tools. UN Women coordinated the Global Fund's Sub-Working Group on Community, Rights and Gender in Indonesia, which supported the national AIDS coordinating body to conduct an assessment of the Global Fund's Breaking Down Barriers programme. As part of implementation of a Global Fund proposal by Indonesia, UN Women facilitated

development of integrated service protocols for HIV and violence against women and conducted a costing analysis for those integrated services.

Efforts to transform unequal gender norms enhanced the uptake of HIV prevention, treatment and care services for women and men. UN Women invested in evidence-based strategic interventions to transform unequal gender norms to prevent HIV and to strengthen uptake of HIV treatment and care in 15 countries. UN Women's "HeForShe" dialogues in community gathering places (mobilized over 120 000 people in South Africa and drove community-wide uptake of HIV testing in Malawi. In Ethiopia, the "SASA!" community mobilization programme led to significant attitudinal and behavioural shifts: the share of community members rejecting violence against women expanded from 50% to 73%, and awareness of the link between violence against women and women's vulnerability to HIV increased from 69% to 93%.

Women's equitable access to HIV and violence against women services, goods and resources facilitated. UN Women supported integration and referrals between violence against women and HIV services in Indonesia by piloting 27 special operating procedures across three provinces, training over 50 service providers and documenting cases of violence against women living with HIV, sex workers and women who use drugs. In Kenya and Malawi, referral pathways were strengthened and health workers trained in survivor-centred, trauma-informed HIV care, including access for women to post-exposure prophylaxis, HIV testing and counselling. UN Women joined UNODC and other partners in publishing a [briefing paper on gender-based violence and women who use drugs](#) which highlights rights' violations and barriers to HIV prevention and care and offers policy recommendations to inform country-level programming.

Women living with HIV supported as leaders and advocates in the HIV response. More than 35 000 women living with HIV across 36 countries enhanced their leadership and advocacy capacities through UN Women's support. Networks of women living with HIV in El Salvador, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Senegal were equipped with skills and resources to lead local HIV responses, engage in decision-making in the HIV response and challenge HIV-related stigma. In Indonesia, the "DeLiLa" ("Listen, protect, report") app, developed by and for women living with HIV, enabled safe reporting of violence against women living with HIV. During the second phase of the PEPFAR-funded programme on leadership of young women in the HIV response, UN Women trained young women in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe through online and in-person feminist leadership workshops and paired them with women leaders as mentors.

Law and policy reform supported to end HIV-related stigma and discrimination. UN Women supported reform of discriminatory laws and harmful practices to eliminate gender-based stigma and discrimination in the context of HIV. In South Africa, UN Women's support to "Her Rights Initiative" led to the UN Human Rights Committee's recognition of forced sterilization of women living with HIV as a human rights violation, establishing a historic precedent for accountability, justice, and the right to non-discriminatory healthcare. Legal literacy and rights-based training for women living with HIV in Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Tajikistan advanced women's access to justice.

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