

UNAIDS 2025

The World Bank

2024 Results Report

The World Bank

The World Bank Group's mission is to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity on a liveable planet.

HIV in the World Bank's mandate

Ensuring everyone has access to essential services and the underlying systems are effective, equitable and sustainable is a critical part of advancing the World Bank's mission. The World Bank puts health at the heart of its Human Capital Project to drive more and better investments in people, including those affected by and vulnerable to HIV. In 2024, it launched an ambitious plan to support countries in delivering quality, affordable health services to 1.5 billion people by 2030. This is part of a larger global effort to provide a basic standard of care through every stage of a person's life. In fiscal year 2024, the World Bank Group committed [US\\$ 117.5 billion](#) towards its mission and disbursed [US\\$ 89 billion](#).

Key World Bank strategy for HIV

The breadth and depth of the World Bank portfolio affords important opportunities to advance integrated approaches to improve outcomes and systemic support for HIV responses, including through progress on key contributors to HIV success. The World Bank strongly emphasizes sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness, and focuses on helping countries do "better for less", for example by using available resources wisely and redesigning HIV and broader health programming to optimize resources and service delivery and transition to new funding approaches in a rapidly shifting funding landscape. Leveraging data and innovation, including opportunities in digital health and service delivery, is an essential part of this approach. The World Bank also supports work in other areas that improve HIV outcomes, such as gender, social protection, education and service access in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.

Top results in 2024

Women and girls empowered. [Over 90% of World Bank operations are "gender tagged"](#), indicating that they promote gender equality, the end of gender-based violence and the empowerment of women and girls. Many of these initiatives highlight health, education and social and economic empowerment—all of which support improved HIV outcomes.

- The Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographic Dividend Project reached over 2 million girls, with about 1.2 million girls having received scholarships or other support to go to enrol and stay in school. Almost 19 000 religious leaders were engaged to promote girls' and women's empowerment.
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a project has increased HIV testing for pregnant women and supported 1 million safe deliveries annually.
- Projects helped girls enrol and stay in school and empowered women in countries such as Angola, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

HIV outcome enablers in social protection and education leveraged. With a social protection/jobs portfolio of US\$ 28.5 billion, support is helping [287 million](#) people reduce their HIV vulnerabilities and empowering them to protect themselves and access services.

The World Bank is the largest financier of education in low- and middle-income countries (149 projects totalling US\$ 26.1 billion). Cash transfers in Zambia have reached over 1.3 million households and are covering school fees for over 173 000 girls. In addition, 2.2 million Nigerian girls have enrolled in secondary education, with over 250 000 receiving scholarships.

Resilience to shocks increased. The World Bank helped countries maintain essential services and boost the resilience of systems essential to the HIV response.

- *Pandemics preparedness enhanced.* The World Bank helped countries improve pandemic preparedness and responses (PPR) in ways that also benefit HIV outcomes. Examples include the International Development Association's 20th replenishment, which provided PPR financing; an [enhanced crisis preparedness and response toolkit, support for the Pandemic Fund](#); and the launch of the [Global Challenge Program on Health Emergencies](#).
- *Conflict and instability addressed.* Operations under [IDA20](#) include US\$ 30 billion for fragile and conflict-affected countries, including activities focused on refugees' HIV-related health needs. As an example, a project in Bangladesh delivered integrated gender-based violence and SRH services to over 2.4 million refugees and host community members.

Sustainability of HIV responses strengthened. The World Bank addressed fiscal space issues; provided financing for health and human capital; and supported transitions to greater domestic financing and improved efficiency. Examples include:

- *Essential global and domestic financing delivered.* The US\$ 93 billion IDA20 continued its operations to support the poorest countries, including prioritizing investments important to the HIV response. The World Bank also continued to scale up support to countries on sustainable, innovative shifts toward integrated, domestically funded HIV responses.
- *Fiscal impacts of crises documented and addressed.* Two new papers in the "From double shock to double recovery" series highlighted trends in health financing. The World Bank helped countries improve debt management and bolster their fiscal positions by improving tax compliance, public expenditure effectiveness and domestic resource mobilization.
- *Analytical support provided.* The World Bank conducted efficiency and effectiveness studies, supported databases and tools to help country partners conduct analytics, including (a) public expenditure reviews; (b) use of mathematical modelling to improve allocative efficiency; (c) budget execution in health (with WHO); and (d) support from the Global Financing Facility on financial efficiency reforms.
- *Digital solutions advanced.* Support for digital health included the "Digital-in-health" report (over 15 000 downloads), drone delivery of HIV medications and issuance of over 111 million digital IDs in Nigeria.

Service access and outcomes improved through greater integration.

- *Health integration strengthened.* The World Bank's US\$ 29.4 billion health portfolio included 169 projects to improve outcomes and strengthen the health systems HIV responses rely upon, including a [health system strengthening project](#) in Angola which increased the share of women living with HIV delivering at health facilities and receiving ART to 65%; [improved HIV-TB integration](#) in southern Africa; and Global Financing Facility support for SRH integration in benefits packages.

- *Multisectoral integration advanced.* HIV support was integrated in non-health sector Bank projects affecting key populations, including transportation projects with HIV components that reach key populations (e.g. in Bolivia, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea and Rwanda).

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