

UNAIDS 2026

Results in Latin America and the Caribbean

2025 Performance Monitoring Report

In 2025, the Joint Programme's support in the Latin America and the Caribbean region resulted in significant progress in HIV services, community-led response and systems strengthening. The Joint Programme advanced evidence-based prevention approaches including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services while mobilizing regional coordination structures and strengthening policy environments. Community leadership, gender equality, human rights protection and municipal-level governance for the HIV response were expanded. At the same time, validation and certification processes for the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV along with new sustainability and financing mechanisms were also advanced. These results reflect a year of expanded partnerships, technical support, and community mobilization across more than 25 countries.

HIV prevention accelerated through the development and roll out of the PrEP IMPACT tool, developed under the leadership of WHO to support national scale-up of oral PrEP. To strengthen demand generation and service delivery, the capacity of transgender women leaders from 19 countries were built, along with 100 healthcare providers from 10 countries. Seven countries began implementing PrEP. Furthermore, 1200 transgender women were reached through the PrEP Without Borders initiative across Chile, Ecuador, Honduras and the Dominican Republic. The initiative, with the Joint Programme's support, strengthened linkages between migrant transgender women and health services, leading to integration of PrEP into inclusive, community-led health responses for transgender people in the contexts of migration and mobility.

Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic introduced HIV self-testing, and a regional Advanced HIV Disease study involving over 500 people across 11 countries prompted renewed attention to opportunistic infection management among people living with HIV. Progress on the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV was marked by Brazil's formal validation by WHO and the adoption of national elimination roadmaps in four countries, while 40 000 pregnant women in Venezuela were supported to access HIV/syphilis dual testing and early infant diagnosis. WHO also led the alignment of HIV services in prisons and among indigenous populations with broader health systems.

Meanwhile, UNFPA reported a reduction in adolescent risk behaviour linked to specific supported programmes. UNFPA also facilitated adolescent SRH counseling guidelines which strengthened inclusive, rights-based approaches, while youth-focused SRH initiatives led by UNFPA and the Secretariat built the capacity of 75 professionals across three countries. UNICEF also reached 14 000 adolescents in Peru with HIV related information through digital media and community mobilization.

Through the UNDP Being LGBTI in the Caribbean regional project, 199 transgender and gender-diverse persons received support to undergo psychological and socio-economic assessments and subsequently received tailored support to improve employability and economic integration.

HIV related human rights and gender equality were prioritized by the Joint Programme. For instance, in Guatemala, 60 survivors of gender-based violence were helped to access legal services, while 30 public officials were engaged to improve survivor-centered services. A positive masculinity training programme also reached 20 men in Guatemala, building their capacity to become advocates for positive masculinity.

Community-led action also expanded through evidence generation, including the completion of Stigma Index 2.0, and related multi-country analyses, informing advocacy. Furthermore, in Guatemala, the Joint Programme provided technical support and tools for the development of a multi-agency platform which strengthened community-led advocacy on breastfeeding rights for women living with HIV, while municipal HIV networks expanded to 61 municipalities with new digital tools for prevention policy.

UNFPA and partners reached 941 adolescents and 2200 additional individuals along the Brazil–Venezuela border through a binational CSE program grounded in gender-transformative and Leave No One Behind principles, including through the #HablemosClaro Interactive Exhibition. Culturally tailored materials co-created in Spanish, Portuguese, and Warao ensured inclusion of youth in human mobility and indigenous communities, while a network of sensitized educators and protection officials was consolidated across the regional humanitarian corridor.

With the sustainability of the HIV response being a critical priority, the Joint Programme and partners convened Ministers of Health from eight countries to advance governance reforms and domestic resource mobilization. This resulted in the finalization and approval of a harmonized tool that consolidates existing methods to strengthen data collection, analysis, and planning in support of a sustained HIV response across the region. In the Dominican Republic, a Sustainability Roadmap was developed and served as the country’s transition plan. Additionally, the Secretariat with partners, built capacity of civil society on public budget advocacy in Guatemala and costing methodologies in the Dominican Republic. Together, these efforts strengthened the foundations for a more resilient, domestically financed and community-informed HIV response across Latin America and the Caribbean.

2025 Expenditures and Encumbrances in Latin America and the Caribbean against allocated funds (in US\$)

Core		Non-core		Total	
Core Allocated Funds	Expenditures and encumbrances	Non-core estimates	Expenditures and encumbrances	Total allocated funds	Total Expenditures and encumbrances
12 432 583	11 905 697	15 931 200	6 291 548	28 363 783	18 197 245

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