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Conference Room Paper

Technical Supplement

UNAIDS performance monitoring report 2010-2011
Selected achievements against indicators

Selected Achievements against Indicators

This conference room paper provides a selection of results on global indicators and a brief overview of impact and outcome level progress which place the Joint Programme results into the broader context of the AIDS response. The indicator results matrices are organized by the 2009-2011 UNAIDS Outcome Framework Priority Areas, which have been grouped to clearly identify their linkages with the High Level Declaration targets.

Due to the nature of global reporting and variations between countries, some figures should not be aggregated and are therefore presented as a median within a range of values. Reporting by countries has increased significantly over the past years with more countries reporting than ever before. However this can also result in a lower median in a wider range of values. The indicators should therefore be interpreted with caution. For example, for some of the Priority Area indicators, it would be misleading to conclude that coverage has dropped over the period when there are more countries reporting on the indicator.

UBW Priority Area: Reduce sexual transmission of HIV

HLD Target: Reduce sexual transmission by 50% by 2015



Global Indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
Outcome Indicator 1¹ Percentage of most-at-risk populations (MSM, SW) reached with HIV-prevention programmes [UNGASS core indicator #9]	2008 Sex Workers - 60.4% (n=39 countries) <i>(Each country sets a national target. The global target is to have universal access by 2010.)</i>	2010 Sex Workers - 49% (n=54/ ²)
	MSM - 40.1% (n=27/)	MSM - 57% (n=43/)
Outcome Indicator 2 Condom use at last sex with non-regular partner [UNGASS core indicator #17, 18 and 19]	2008 Indicator 17: Condom use at last sex in previous 12 months Population adjusted average for the period between 1999 to 2003 was 25% for males & 20% for females	2010 Indicator 17: Condom use at last sex in previous 12 months Population adjusted average for the period between 2004 to 2009 was 35% for males and 28% for females
	Indicator 18: Sex worker condom use with most recent client in last 12 month Of 79 countries which submitted data on this indicator in 2007, median condom use was just over 80%	Indicator 18: Sex worker condom use with most recent client in last 12 month Of 86 countries which reported on this indicator in 2010, median condom use was just over 80%
	Indicator 19: MSM condom Use at last sex in previous 6 months Of 66 countries which submitted data on this indicator, median use was 60%	Indicator 19: MSM condom Use at last sex in previous 6 months Of 78 countries which submitted data on this indicator in 2010, median use was almost 60%

¹ Outcome level indicators are used to measure what UNAIDS efforts contribute to.

² 'n' is the number of countries reporting on the indicator.

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
<p>Output Indicator ³ PO5/KO1 (UNFPA): Number of countries supported to strengthen their capacity on provision of essential HIV prevention services, including prevention of sexual transmission and development of new HIV prevention technologies</p>	<p><i>(Target: All countries requesting assistance)</i></p>	<p>103 countries supported to strengthen capacity on provision of essential HIV prevention services, including 86 countries implementing the standardized '10 Step Strategic Approach to Comprehensive Condom Programming'.</p>
<p>Output Indicator PO6/KO1 (UNDP): Number of countries supported to implement policy guidance and other information that address the vulnerabilities and most-at-risk populations</p>	<p>Global and regional support provided for 22 countries <i>(Target: All countries requesting assistance)</i></p>	<p>78 countries and 3 regions supported (MSM, transgender people or sexual minorities)</p>

UBW Priority Area: Empower men who have sex with men, sex workers and transgender people to protect themselves from HIV infection and to fully access antiretroviral therapy

HLD Target: Reduce sexual transmission by 50% by 2015



Global Indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
<p>Outcome Indicator 1⁴ Percentage of most-at-risk populations (MSM, SW) reached with HIV-prevention programmes [UNGASS core indicator #9]</p>	<p>2008 MSM - 40.1% (n=27/)</p>	<p>MSM - 57% (n=43/)</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator 2 Condom use at last sex with non-regular partner [UNGASS core indicator #17, 18 and 19]</p>	<p>2008 Indicator 19: MSM condom Use at last sex in previous 6 months Of 66 countries which submitted data on this indicator, median use was 60%</p>	<p>2010 Indicator 19: MSM condom Use at last sex in previous 6 months Of 78 countries which submitted data on this indicator in 2010, median use was almost 60%</p>

³ Output level indicators are used to measure direct results of UNAIDS efforts.

⁴ Outcome level indicators are used to measure what UNAIDS efforts contribute to.

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
Output Indicator PO4/KO2 Number of countries supported to address stigma and social determinants of vulnerability of people living with HIV and most-at-risk and vulnerable populations in national AIDS plans, sector strategies or development policies.	UNDP 2008: 19 countries <i>(Target: All countries requesting assistance)</i>	UNDP addressed stigma, discrimination and social determinants of most-at-risk populations in national AIDS plans, sector strategies or plans through multi-stakeholder partnerships implemented in 31 countries.
	UNESCO 2008: 21 countries <i>(Target: 35 countries)</i>	Support to policies and programmes, including workplace programmes, which make provision for care and support for education personnel and learners affected by HIV and AIDS in at least 31 countries, and actions to address stigma and discrimination in a further 37 countries.
	World Bank <i>(Target: 20 countries)</i>	2010-2011 21 countries supported.

UBW Priority Area: Empower young people to protect themselves from HIV

HLD Target: Reduce sexual transmission by 50% by 2015



Global Indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global Results
Outcome indicator 1 1. Percentage of young people aged 15-24 (15-19, 20-24) who are HIV-infected [UNGASS core indicator #22] <i>Data source: 2011 World AIDS Day Report These are estimates that refer to the percentage of young people living with HIV out of the total HIV population.</i>	2008 Male Median: 11% Range: 10-11% Female Median: 20% Range: 19-21%	2010 Male Median: 11% Range: 10-11% Female Median: 19% Range: 18-20%

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
Output indicator 1 [PO7/KO2 indicator] Number of countries supported to develop and implement programmes specifically focusing on addressing the risk factors and vulnerability of young people.	UNICEF <i>(Target: at least 50 countries)</i>	2010-2011 In at least 59 countries, support through programmes and policy development for young people including street children, young sex workers, and most at risk adolescents.
	UNFPA 20 countries <i>(Target: 40 countries)</i>	2010-2011 87 countries were supported to strengthen youth friendly SRH/HIV services within and outside the health sector

UBW Priority Area: Prevent mothers from dying and babies from becoming infected with HIV

HLD Target: Eliminate new HIV infections in children and reduce AIDS-related maternal deaths by 50% by 2015



Global Indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
<p>Outcome indicator 1 Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission [UNGASS core indicator #5]</p>	<p>2008 33% (low and middle income countries only)</p>	<p>2010 Median: 53% (low and middle income countries only) Range (40%-79%)</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2 Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected women receiving any ARV prophylaxis for PMTCT</p>	<p>2008 Median: 32% Range: (26-40%) [WHO figures]</p>	<p>2010 Median: 35% Range: (26%-53%) [WHO figures]</p>

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
<p>Output indicator 1 <i>[PO5/KO2 indicator]</i> Number of countries supported to develop and implement PMTCT guidelines and strategies to scale up PMTCT</p>	<p>2008 UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 62% of the middle and low-income countries reporting progress towards UA in 2008 had in place national scale-up plans for PMTCT and 40% Paediatric care and treatment with population-based targets. ▪ Joint IATT mission completed in 10 priority countries by end of 2008. 	<p>2011 UNICEF</p> <p>CEE/CIS: PMTCT policies and protocols updated in 12 countries</p> <p>WCAR: PMTCT/Pediatric plans scaled up in 23 countries; elimination plans developed in 6 countries</p> <p>East Asia and Pacific: PMTCT scale-up towards elimination in 9 countries</p> <p>South Asia: 7 countries adopted the new WHO guidelines on PMTCT, infant feeding and antiretroviral therapy for adults, adolescents and children living with HIV</p> <p>ESAR: All 16 PMTCT priority focus countries have adopted WHO guidelines and 12 countries have developed MTCT elimination plans</p>
<p>Output indicator 2 <i>[PO5/KO2 indicator]</i></p>	<p>2008 UNFPA Integration of PMTCT including VCT in MH programmes Baseline: 5 countries</p>	<p>2010 Joint Programme 8 countries supported through joint technical missions (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe).</p>

UBW Priority Area: Ensure that people living with HIV receive treatment

HLD Target: Reach 15 million people living with HIV with life-saving antiretroviral treatment



Global Indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
<p>Outcome Indicator 1⁵ Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy</p>	<p>2008 Almost 3 million people on HIV antiretroviral treatment in low and middle income countries. a. Sub-Saharan Africa - 2.1 million b. Latin America and Caribbean-386,000 c. East and Southeast Asia-421,000 d. Europe and Central Asia-54,000 e. North Africa and the Middle East-7,000 <i>[Each country sets a national target. The global target is to have universal access by 2010.]</i></p>	<p>2010 6.65 million people were on antiretroviral treatment in low and middle income countries: a. Sub-Saharan Africa – 5.064 million b. Latin America and Caribbean-521,300 c. East and Southeast Asia-922,000 d. Europe and Central Asia-129,000 e. North Africa and the Middle East-14,900</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator 2 Number of countries that have a policy to ensure equal access, between women and men, to prevention, treatment and care</p>	<p>2008 111 countries</p>	<p>2010 144 countries</p>

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
<p>Output Indicator 6⁶ PO3/KO2 (WHO): Number of countries supported to develop evidence-informed and costed AIDS Strategies and Action Plans — disaggregated by agency</p>	<p>37 countries (2008) <i>Target: 60 countries (Global and regional workshops will be organized to train country staff to develop their country plan using a set of tools and guidelines).</i></p>	<p>By the end of 2011, and with support from WHO and other members of the Joint Programme, the number of countries with comprehensive HIV policies and medium term plans increased to 158.</p> <p>WHO focused on supporting regional adaptations and initial capacity building for its global normative and policy guidelines. WHO directly supported HIV treatment and care guidelines roll-out in 40 countries through regional workshops in four regions.</p>
<p>Output Indicator PO7/KO4 (UNHCR): Number of countries supported to integrate and implement HIV and AIDS policies and programmes for populations affected by humanitarian crisis.</p>	<p>75% of refugees have access to ART when surrounding population has access (2008) (<i>Target: 90%</i>)</p>	<p>Approximately 87% of refugees have access to ART when surrounding population has access.</p>

⁵ Outcome level indicators are used to measure what UNAIDS efforts contribute to.

⁶ Output level indicators are used to measure direct results of UNAIDS efforts.

UBW Priority Area: Prevent people living with HIV from dying of tuberculosis

HLD Target: Reduce tuberculosis deaths in people living with HIV by 50% by 2015



Global Indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
Outcome indicator 1 Percentage of estimated HIV-positive TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV [UNGASS core indicator #6]	2008 Median: 34.4% Range: (0-100)	2010 17% of estimated TB/ HIV cases received treatment for both TB and HIV in 2009; (or 34% of registered cases).
Outcome indicator 2 Percentage of TB patients who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register [UNGASS additional indicator #6]	2008 N/A	2010 26% of all registered TB patients in 2009

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
Output indicator 1 [PO5/KO6 indicator] Number of countries supported to scale up joint HIV and TB planning, training, procurement and delivery of harmonized HIV and TB services.	2008 WFP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 countries supported for TB/HIV (food assistance and nutrition) 	2011 WFP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 countries
	UNODC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36 countries 	UNODC In collaboration with relevant partners, developed, adapted and disseminated technical guidelines and provided technical support to strengthen the capacity of at least 48 countries to scale up joint HIV/TB planning, training, and delivery of harmonized HIV/TB services in prison, drug dependence treatment and immigration detention settings.
	ILO <i>No baseline. (ILO started its formal HIV/TB specific activities from this biennium)</i> [Target- 10 countries]	ILO 15 Countries were supported by the ILO to either include TB in their national HIV workplace policies or include the workplace in existing TB policies in order to promote TB and TB/HIV programmes through workplace structures.
	WHO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53 countries 	WHO 72 countries reported on TB screening and 54 countries on IPT. WHO developed a policy and tools to guide HIV/TB priority countries in implementing national TB/HIV activities and ensure delivery of HIV prevention and treatment services for people living with TB and HIV and their families.

UBW Priority Area: Protect drug users from becoming infected with HIV

HLD Target: Prevent HIV among people who use drugs by half by 2015



Global Indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global Results
Outcome indicator 1 Percentage of most-at-risk populations (IDU) who are HIV-infected	2008 7% (0-%62%) [Median/range] (n=48)	2010 8% (0%to 63%) [Median/range] (n/N=60/)
Outcome indicator 2 Percentage of most-at-risk populations (IDU) reached with HIV-prevention programmes	2008 46.1% (n=15)	2010 31.6% (n=29)

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
Output indicator 1 <i>[PO6/KO1 indicator]</i> Number of countries supported to implement policy guidance and other information that address the vulnerabilities and most-at-risk populations (IDU)	2008 UNODC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDUs- 18 countries, ▪ Prison settings - 16 countries, ▪ People vulnerable to human trafficking - 5 countries. 	2011 UNODC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDUs- 58 countries ▪ Prison settings – 74 countries ▪ People vulnerable to human trafficking – 18 countries <p>In at least 86 countries, in collaboration with relevant national and international partners, including civil society organizations, UNODC developed, documented, adapted and disseminated evidence based policy and programmatic tools, guidelines and best practices related to HIV prevention, treatment and care of injecting drug users, in prison settings and for people vulnerable to human trafficking (PVHT)</p>
Output indicator 2 <i>[PO6/KO2 indicator]</i> Number of countries supported to develop and/or implement programmes to scale up provision of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services to people engaging in injecting drug use, sex between men, sex work, including in prison settings—disaggregated by key population	2008: UNODC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDUs- 30 countries, ▪ Prison settings - 24 countries, ▪ People vulnerable to human trafficking- 5 countries. 	2011 UNODC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDUs- 66 countries, ▪ Prison settings – 57 countries, ▪ People vulnerable to human trafficking- 19 countries <p>In at least 71 countries ,UNODC provided technical assistance to countries for resource mobilization, establishment of multisectoral working groups, assessment of programmatic needs and capacity building towards the development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of evidence-informed comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services for injecting drug users, in prison settings, and for people vulnerable to human trafficking (PVHT).</p>

UBW Priority Area: Remove punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination that block effective responses to AIDS

HLD Target: Eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with and affected by HIV



HLD Target: Eliminate HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence by 2015



Global indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
Outcome indicator 1 Percentage of countries with laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for most-at risk populations & other vulnerable sub-populations	2008 55% (84/153)	2010 62% (106/172)
Outcome indicator 2 [PO4 indicator] Number of countries that have laws and regulations that protect people living with HIV against discrimination	2008 87 countries <i>[Target: All Countries Reporting]</i>	2010 124 countries

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
Output indicator 1 [PO4/KO1 indicator] Number of countries supported to retain or develop an HIV-related enabling legal environment and/or access to justice service	2010 96 countries responded 54 countries reported that UNAIDS (Secretariat and/or Cosponsors) supported to retain or develop an HIV-related enabling legal environment and/or access to justice service	2011 98 countries responded 94 countries responded that the UN Joint UN Team on AIDS provided support to develop an HIV related legal environment and/or access to justice service UNDP 89 countries and 7 regions were supported for the review, revision and implementation of legislation to promote HIV-related rights and increase access to justice services
Output indicator 2 [PO4/KO2 indicator] Number of countries supported to address stigma and social determinants of vulnerability of people living with HIV and most-at-risk and vulnerable populations in national AIDS plans, sector strategies or development policies.	2008 UNESCO Baseline: rights-based initiatives addressing stigma and discrimination, particularly for most-at risk and vulnerable populations, in 21 countries Target- UNESCO activities in 35 countries supporting targeted actions to address stigma and discrimination for most-at-risk and vulnerable populations	2011 UNESCO --Support to policies and programmes, including workplace programmes, which makes provision for care and support for education personnel and learners affected by HIV and AIDS in at least 31 countries; - Actions to address stigma and discrimination in a further 37 countries; - UNESCO's widely disseminated "Short Guide to the Essential Characteristics of Effective HIV prevention" promotes efficient and effective approaches that are holistic, rights-based, culturally-appropriate, age-specific, gender-

		<p>responsive and scientifically accurate, and that engage PLHIV.</p> <p>UNDP 31 countries were supported to address stigma, discrimination and social determinants of most-at-risk populations in national AIDS plans, sector strategies or plans through multi-stakeholder partnerships</p>
	<p>UNHCR Baseline: New indicator, no baseline Target: stigma reduction training in 4 regions</p>	<p>UNHCR - Stigma reduction training in AP, ESA, WCA, MENA Regions (11 countries)</p>

Global indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
<p>Outcome indicator 1 Percentage (and number) of countries, territories and areas with discriminatory HIV travel-related restrictions</p>	<p>2008 63 (30%) countries, territories and areas</p>	<p>2011 47 (13%) countries, territories and areas (N=209),</p>

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
<p>Output indicator 1 <i>[UBRAF C2.1.1 Output indicator]</i> Number of countries where national coalitions actively advocate for the removal of discriminatory HIV-related travel restrictions</p>	<p>2008 <i>No baseline, new indicator</i></p>	<p>2011 21 countries</p>

UBW Priority Area: Meet the HIV needs of women and girls and can stop sexual and gender-based violence:

HLD Target: Eliminate gender inequalities and gender-based abuse and violence for women and girls to protect themselves from HIV



Global indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
Outcome indicator 1 Number of countries reporting to implement an IEC strategy on HIV for the general population that includes messaging to fight gender based violence	<u>2008</u> 100 countries	<u>2010</u> 128 countries (note: 75% of countries reported to have included fighting against VAW in their IEC messages)
Outcome indicator 2 <i>[PO4 indicator]</i> Number of countries that have a policy to ensure equal access between women and men to prevention, treatment, care and support	<u>2008</u> 111 countries <i>[Target: All Countries Reporting]</i>	<u>2010</u> 144 countries

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
Output indicator 2 <i>[PO7/ KO3 indicator]</i> Number of countries supported to implement programmes/interventions addressing HIV and gender-based violence.	<u>2010</u> 96 countries responded 74 countries supported to implement programmes/interventions addressing HIV and gender-based violence <u>2008</u> 72 countries responded: 44 countries reported having National Strategic Plan or Annual Action Plan that includes programmes to address violence against women.	<u>2011</u> 98 countries responded 87 countries responded that the UN Joint UN Team on AIDS provided some level of support to development and/or implementation of HIV related programmes addressing gender based violence UNDP supported 56 countries to develop and/or implement HIV related policies addressing gender based violence in national AIDS programmes

UBW Priority Area: Enhance social protection for people affected by HIV

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
<p>Output indicator 1 <i>[PO3/KO5 indicator]</i> Number of countries with human resource strategies integrated into national AIDS plans with support from UNAIDS.</p>	<p>2008 ILO 10 countries (<i>Target: 15 countries</i>)</p>	<p>2011 In 20 countries, the ILO actively promoted the inclusion of the human resource strategies for health in national AIDS plans.</p>
<p>Output indicator 2 <i>[PO3/KO6 indicator]</i> Number of countries supported to conduct socioeconomic studies and assessments of AIDS impact at national, sector and/or community levels.</p>	<p>2008 WFP 25 countries (<i>Target: 22 countries</i>)</p>	<p>2011 28 countries were incorporated in socioeconomic studies conducted by WFP to assess AIDS impact at national, sector, and community levels.</p>

HLD Target: Eliminate parallel systems for HIV-related services to strengthen integration of the AIDS response in global health and development efforts



Global indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
<p>Outcome indicator 1 [UBRAF [NCPI] indicator] Number of countries where HIV is integrated into the general development plan</p>	<p>2008 68% (104/153)</p>	<p>2010 80% (n=137/172)</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2 [UBRAF NCPI indicator] Number of countries that have a multi-sectoral HIV strategy that includes the (i) labour sector and (ii) education sector and (iii) health sector (with budget for activities)</p>	<p>2008 109 countries - HIV strategy is included in all three sectors 54 countries had HIV budget for all three sectors</p>	<p>2010 123 countries – HIV strategy is included in all three sectors 63 countries had HIV budget for all three sectors</p>

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
<p>Output indicator 1 [PO5/KO3 indicator] Number of countries with interventions for the prevention of HIV transmission within health care and occupational settings in line with international guidelines supported by UNAIDS.</p>	<p>2008 ILO 9 countries</p>	<p>2011 ILO In 34 countries, workplace programmes supported by the ILO integrated HIV into their Occupational Safety and Health Structures</p>
<p>Output indicator 2 [PO8/KO2 indicator] Number of countries that use the Country Harmonization and alignment Tool</p>	<p>2008 <u>12 countries</u></p>	<p>2011 32 countries</p>

HLD Target: Close the global AIDS resource gap and reach annual global investment of US\$22-24 billion in low- and middle-income countries



Global indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Global results
<p>Outcome indicator 1 [PO1 indicator] Estimated international funding for prevention, treatment and care; and social mitigation and support</p>	<p>2008 US\$11.32 billion was made available in for AIDS in low and middle income countries.</p> <p><i>[2010 Target US\$32- US\$51 billion is required to reach universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support]</i></p>	<p>2010 US\$15 billion</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 2 [PO6 indicator] Percentage of total national AIDS spending for most-at-risk populations</p>	<p>2008 No of countries reporting on MARPs spending – 52 Spending in programmes directed to MARPS as a percentage of total prevention spending :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low Epidemics: 19.4% ▪ Concentrated Epidemics: 9.8% <p>Generalized Epidemics: 0.6%</p>	<p>2010 2010 No of countries reporting on MARPs spending – 75 Spending in programmes directed to MARPS as a percentage of total prevention spending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low Epidemics: 23% ▪ Concentrated Epidemics: 9% <p>Generalized Epidemics: 2%</p>

UBW indicators	Baselines (& targets if applicable)	Joint Programme Results
<p>Output indicator 1 [PO2/KO2 indicator] Number of National AIDS Spending (NASA) or similar processes on tracking AIDS resources conducted</p>	<p>2008 25 countries- reported having NASA developed to estimate actual in-country expenditures</p>	<p>2010 <u>43 countries reported having a NASA or equivalent spending assessment has been completed in the last two years.</u></p>
<p>Output indicator 2 [PO8 /KO2 indicator] Number of proposals funded by the Global Fund and other funding mechanisms that received UNAIDS support in their development</p>	<p>2008 Round 8 Number of country proposals supported - 56.</p> <p>Proposal funded by GF – 30 (54%)</p>	<p>In 2010 Round 10 Number of country and regional proposals supported – 68</p> <p>Percentage of funded proposals: 69%</p> <p>UNAIDS support to R10 contributed to the mobilization of HIV related funding of a total of US\$ 732 million.</p>