

### Annex 3. Illustrative list of indicators for measuring progress of the UNAIDS 2016–2021 Strategy<sup>xvii</sup>

The set of indicators and indicator areas proposed here are aligned with the result areas and targets of the UNAIDS 2016–2021 Strategy. These illustrative indicators are part of an ongoing review of the GARPR, which explores the use and quality of indicators, new areas of the AIDS response such as those outlined in this Strategy, indicators proposed in the recently-released health sector indicator guidelines and other relevant information. The review is aimed at developing a complete set of indicators to measure the intersectoral AIDS response for the coming years, measuring progress towards the Fast-Track Targets for 2020 and the SDGs in the framework of harmonization of indicators and reducing countries' reporting burden. Once the review is completed, the international HIV indicators review body will assess the indicator set. The review process includes the revision and pilot testing of the National Commitments and Policy Index (a survey conducted every two years by governments and civil society), which measures progress on a number of potential results identified in this Strategy. The illustrative indicators may therefore be modified or replaced depending on the outcomes of the review process and the recommendations of the indicator review body.

Indicators in *italicized* font are in the process of being developed and have not been extensively used. References for indicators are included in parentheses after the indicator. Indicators in **blue** are included in the currently proposed SDG indicators.

#### Children, adolescents and adults living with HIV access testing, know their status and are immediately offered and sustained on affordable quality treatment

- ▶ *Percentage of people living with HIV who know their status (GARPR 2016, WHO 2015).*
- ▶ Percentage of HIV-exposed children tested receiving virological test by two months of age (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ Percentage of people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ Percentage of people living with HIV enrolled in HIV care (GARPR 2016, WHO 2015).
- ▶ *Percentage of people receiving antiretroviral therapy with suppressed viral load (GARPR 2016, WHO 2015).*
- ▶ Percentage of people receiving antiretroviral therapy who were retained on therapy 12 months after initiation (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ *Existence of HIV response strategy (including for the provision of condoms and antiretroviral therapy) for emergency situations (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ Estimated annual number of AIDS-related deaths per 100 000 population (GARPR 2016, WHO 2015).

xvii Abbreviations:

GARPR: Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting, items noted with "GARPR 2016" will be included in the next round of GARPR.  
GPRM: Global Price Reporting Mechanism.  
NASA: National AIDS Spending Assessment.  
NCPI: National Commitment and Policy Index.  
PORTIA: Performance-oriented Resource Tracking and Investment Assessment.  
SDG: proposed Sustainable Development Goal.  
SHA: System of Health Accounts.  
WHO 2015: WHO *Consolidated strategic information guidelines for HIV in the health sector*.

### **New HIV infections among children are eliminated and their mother's health and well-being is sustained**

- ▶ Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV receiving effective antiretroviral regimens or started on them (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ Estimated annual number of new HIV infections among children (GARPR 2016, WHO 2015).

### **Young people, especially young women and adolescent girls, access combination prevention services and are empowered to protect themselves from HIV**

- ▶ *Estimated annual number of new infections per 1000 susceptible (uninfected) population (SDG, GARPR 2016, WHO 2015)*
- ▶ *Existence of national strategies for CSE in schools including promotion of gender equitable attitudes and behaviours (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Or number of high-prevalence countries where over 70% of schools provided life skills-based HIV and CSE in the previous academic year.*
- ▶ Percentage of young women and men using a condom at last high-risk sex (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ Annual number of men voluntarily circumcised (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ Percentage of young women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention (GARPR).
- ▶ Percentage of young men and women who had sex before age 15 (GARPR).
- ▶ *Percentage of young women and girls in high-prevalence areas who benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection or economic empowerment programs.*
- ▶ *Engagement of adolescent girls and boys in the national response in policy development, planning, budgeting, implementation of services and interventions, monitoring and evaluation (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Percentage of people using PrEP among national priority PrEP populations (GARPR 2016, WHO 2015).*
- ▶ *Number of condoms available per adult male in high-prevalence countries.*

### **Tailored HIV combination prevention services are accessible to key populations, including sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, and prisoners, as well as migrants**

- ▶ HIV testing among sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people and prisoners (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ Condom use among sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ Needles and syringes distributed per person injecting (GARPR, WHO 2015).
- ▶ *Condoms available in prisons (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Engagement of national priority population groups in the national AIDS response: policy development, planning, budgeting, implementation of services and interventions, monitoring and evaluation (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*

- ▶ *Percentage of people using PrEP among national priority PrEP populations (GARPR 2016, WHO 2015).*
- ▶ *Percentage of estimated number of key populations (sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners, migrants) in contact with/reached by prevention services (in last month).*

### **Women and men practice and promote healthy gender norms and work together to end gender-based, sexual and intimate partner violence to mitigate risk and impact of HIV**

- ▶ *Percentage of women reporting recent intimate partner violence (SDG, GARPR)*
- ▶ *Existence of laws or policies to prevent and address issues of violence against women and gender-based violence (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Engagement of women living with HIV in the national response: policy development, planning, budgeting, implementation of services and interventions, monitoring and evaluation (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*

### **Punitive laws, policies, practices, stigma and discrimination that block effective responses to HIV are removed**

- ▶ *Existence of laws and/or policies that present barriers to delivery of HIV prevention, testing and treatment services or accessibility to these services (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Existence of mechanisms to promote access to justice (e.g. free legal services, legal literacy programmes) (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV (GARPR, WHO 2015).*
- ▶ *Percentage of adults living with HIV and key populations reporting denial of health services.*
- ▶ *Percentage of health facility staff that hold stigmatizing views about people living with HIV (GARPR 2016).*

### **AIDS response is fully funded and efficiently implemented based on timely, reliable strategic information**

- ▶ *Country has internationally acceptable data for global priority indicators using relevant disaggregation (GARPR).*
- ▶ *Annual total HIV investments for in-country response in low- and middle-income countries disaggregated by key programme area and by source of funding (international and domestic), with full distribution by disease/program (GARPR/NASA, WHO 2015, SHA).*
- ▶ *Percentage of change in direct and indirect costs per person living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy and virally suppressed (GARPR 2016/PORTIA).*
- ▶ *Percentage of change in antiretroviral medicine prices for first-, second- and third-lines and reagents for laboratory monitoring of patients (CD4 and viral load) (WHO GPRM/improved tracking system).*
- ▶ *Existence of a transitional plan for a fully funded HIV response developed, among countries transiting into lower- and upper-middle-income levels (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*

- ▶ *Percentage of the population and of people living with HIV covered by public, social or private health insurance for antiretroviral therapy (GARPR 2016).*
- ▶ *Percentage of change in total (direct and indirect) costs per infection averted (PORTIA).*
- ▶ *Percentage of change in total (direct and indirect) costs per death averted (PORTIA).*
- ▶ *Percentage of change in total (direct and indirect) cost savings due to optimal resource allocation (PORTIA).*

### **People-centred HIV and health services are integrated in the context of stronger systems for health**

- ▶ *Percentage of poorest households receiving external economic support (GARPR).*
- ▶ *Existence of integration of HIV and other health/disease services delivery: sexual and reproductive health, TB, hepatitis C, NCDs, violence screening and mitigation, nutrition (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Comanagement of TB and HIV (GARPR, WHO 2015).*
- ▶ *Percentage of HIV programmes/services estimated to be provided by civil society disaggregated by different programme areas (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Percentage of persons tested for HIV through community-based service delivery (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Percentage of persons receiving antiretroviral therapy through community-based service delivery (GARPR 2016/NCPI).*
- ▶ *Existence of a mechanism for participatory monitoring by civil society for quality assurance and responsiveness of HIV services (e.g. mobile reporting, logistics analysis) (GARPR 2016).*