UNAIDS 2022 PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

52th PCB MEETING, JUNE 2023
AGENDA ITEM 4.1
What needs to change to end AIDS by 2030?

1. Focus the most **effective prevention programmes** at the right populations to be efficient with our limited resources.

2. Reduce advanced HIV disease and AIDS-related deaths and prevent onward transmission, by **closing inequalities in testing and treatment**, starting with innovative testing strategies.

3. We won’t reach our targets without addressing stigma and discrimination and other **societal enablers**.

4. Ensure countries and communities have the tools to understand where the inequalities are influencing their epidemic and response and plans to **sustain the response** in the future.
Our Joint Programme’s results in 2022
2022 Performance Monitoring Report Package

Executive Summary
Overview of main collective results & investments against the 3 outcomes, contributions to the SDGs and challenges & lessons learned
- Annex overview of 2022 UBRAF indicator data
- Annex on budget implementation

Results Report
Top results for 10 Result Areas and Strategic Functions, contribution to the SDGs, and challenges & lessons learned

Results by Region
Results in each of the 6 regions against the 3 UBRAF outcomes, including lessons learned

Results by Organization
Top results from Cosponsors and the Secretariat, leveraging their respective mandate and expertise

Indicator Scorecard
Reporting 2022 progress of the 2022-2026 UBRAF Indicators, against their 2023 milestone and 2026 target

Complemented by the UNAIDS Results & Transparency Portal, including country reports & infographics
Key highlights on outcomes achieved

➢ We helped save lives and accelerated progress towards the 2025 global AIDS targets, reducing new HIV infections and ensuring 29 million people accessed ART

➢ UNAIDS served countries and communities in 3 strategic priorities: i) equitable and equal access to HIV services; ii) breaking down barriers to achieve HIV outcomes; iii) sustainable and integrated HIV responses

➢ Despite challenges, including funding constraints, we achieved programmatic focus, efficiency and effectiveness

➢ High demand for support in 2022 e.g. catching up to accelerate recovery after COVID-19; countries joining global initiatives convened by the Joint Programme, etc.

➢ Intensified efforts addressed social and structural factors that drive and exacerbate HIV-related inequalities

➢ Compiled most extensive data set on HIV epidemiology, response and financing, increased granularity to better understand inequalities and to reduce gaps

➢ Helped leverage and guide billions of US dollars of domestic & international investments in HIV responses including intense preparation for Global Fund 2023-2025 cycle
UNAIDS has a unique role harnessing political leadership, policy and legal changes, global norms, multisectoral expertise, championing community empowerment and convening dialogues and partnerships for impact.

However, significant shortfalls in core UBRAF resources have forced the Joint Programme to take difficult decisions which have now reduced its capacities at all levels (including at country level).

AIDS is not over, and inequalities continue – much more work is needed to put the world on track for ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.
UNAIDS results help saving lives

Over 50% decline in new HIV infections (1996-2021); 18.5 million AIDS-related deaths averted by ART (2001-2021); 29 million people receive live-saving treatment (in 2021)

85% of people living with HIV know their HIV status, 88% of them receive HIV treatment, and 92% of people on treatment are virally suppressed in 2021

14 countries de-criminalized consensual same-sex sexual acts since 2016

60% of HIV response funded from domestic funding in 2021

Maximized equitable & equal access to HIV services

Broken down barriers to achieve HIV outcomes

Sustained & integrated HIV responses

89 countries improved their national policies or strategies for combination HIV prevention with key populations and other populations at risk of HIV

95% of countries implemented the "treat-all" approach, 76% of which implemented rapid HIV treatment initiation following HIV diagnosis

79 countries have a national plan for the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV and implement the treat all policy for pregnant and breast-feeding women

60 countries supported to remove or amend punitive and discriminatory laws and policies, and/or develop protective ones affecting the HIV response

77 countries supported to reduce stigma & discrimination & 34 countries joined the Global Partnership

41 countries with stronger gender expertise to further integrate gender equality into the national HIV response

26 countries used costed plans to expand and institutionalize youth-led HIV responses

83 countries reviewed, assessed and/or updated their National Strategic Plan on HIV & 13 countries conducted National AIDS Spending Assessments

67 countries supported to establish HIV antiretroviral services financed as part of the overall systems

42 countries implement interventions for key populations in humanitarian settings

53 countries include priority HIV services in national pandemic preparedness and response plans

US$ 516.4 million invested
**Outcome 1: Maximized equitable & equal access to HIV services**

In 2021 there were 1.5 million new HIV infections globally, lower than at any point since the late 1980s, a 50% decline since new infections peaked in 1996

**Accelerated and better targeted HIV combination prevention**
- 89 countries supported to scale up combination HIV prevention, tool to aid HIV prevention self-assessments; Guidance for PrEP delivery
- Reached 30 million women and young people with sexual and reproductive health services
- Shared knowledge on voluntary medical male circumcision.
- Over 1 billion condoms supplied, improved condom programming
- Guide for opioid agonist therapy; 40 countries supported for harm reduction for people who use drugs

**Expanded HIV treatment**
- Guidance on HIV testing and treatment including for advanced HIV disease among children
- 95% of countries implemented the “treat-all” approach; 76% implemented rapid HIV treatment initiation; 120 countries adopted WHO’s preferred 1st & 2nd line antiretroviral regimens

**Reduced vertical transmission and paediatrics AIDS**
- 78 countries now have a national plan for the EMTCT
- EMTCT of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B: updated guidance, 10 countries supported. By end 2022, 15 countries validated for EMTCT of HIV and/or syphilis

RA1: US$ 50.9 million core & non-core
RA 2: US$ 32.5 million core & non-core
RA 3: US$ 36.4 million core and non-core
Outcome 2: Broken down barriers to achieve HIV outcomes

Community-led responses
• First international definition of a community-led AIDS response
• Supported over 100 community- and youth-led projects for accountability and advocacy
• 75 countries supported for community-led monitoring and 6 countries piloted Resource tracking of HIV community-led responses

Human rights
• 60 countries supported to remove/amend HIV-related punitive and discriminatory laws and policies, and/or develop protective ones, with changes adopted in 13 countries
• 8 countries piloted an LGBTQI+ inclusion index; reduced barriers to HIV services for people who use drugs and in closed settings; 2 countries held successful human rights litigation; and decriminalization of HIV transmission in Zimbabwe.

Gender equality
• Global norms and standards for gender equality in the context of HIV; 23 countries have ratified the ILO Convention No 190
• 26 countries with greater gender equality expertise in AIDS coordinating bodies and integration of gender equality issues in national HIV strategies and plans
• 33 countries supported for gender-responsive HIV services

Young people
• Over 70 countries supported for comprehensive sexuality education,
• Various campaigns engaging youth (#GenEndIt Youth Ambassadors, #UPROOT youth-led accountability scorecards, and the "U-Test")
• 36 country supported to improve service for adolescent and youth in refugee settings
Outcome 3: Sustained & integrated HIV responses

Increased HIV financing, effectiveness and more sustainable HIV response

- 83 countries reviewed, assessed and/or updated their National Strategic Plan on HIV
- 79 countries supported for evidence-informed HIV investments across GFATM grant cycle: programmes (71 countries), strategic information (67), coordination including Country Coordination Mechanisms (68), logistic & supply chain, Principal Recipient a.i.
- 36 countries supported to identify HIV financing trends, gaps and opportunities and 48 to improve allocative efficiency, implementation, recent HIV investment case/other analysis more efficient resources use & equitable impact
- 64 countries with greater domestic investments in the HIV response

Better integrated systems for health and social protection

- Guidance for integration of HIV services with hepatitis, STIs, SRH, noncommunicable diseases, mental health, and key population services
- Promotion of HIV sensitive social protection (31 countries) and integration of food & nutrition into HIV & TB responses (over 45 countries)
- 67 countries supported for integrated HIV antiretroviral financing

Sustained HIV services in humanitarian settings. Lessons for pandemics responses

- 35 countries with humanitarian settings with services for vulnerable persons living with HIV/TB; and 42 with interventions for key populations
- Continuity of priority HIV services for people living with HIV and for key populations in Ukraine and neighbouring countries
- 53 countries with priority HIV services in pandemic preparedness & response plans and input for discussion on Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness & Response Accord

RA8: US$ 8.5 million core & non-core
RA 9: US$ 20.7 million core & non-core
RA10: US$ 46.8 million core & non-core

60% of HIV response funded from domestic funding
Lives saved thanks to sustained HIV services in humanitarian settings. Lessons from both the HIV for pandemic prevention, preparedness & response

RA8: US$ 8.5 million core & non-core
RA 9: US$ 20.7 million core & non-core
RA10: US$ 46.8 million core & non-core
Strategic functions for 3 Outcomes

• Sustained political commitment and advocacy to achieve the Global AIDS Strategy targets

• **State-of the art strategic information** guide the global response, including updated HIV estimates (172 countries, including 139 directly supported), capacity building for granular data analysis, expand community-led monitoring (75 countries)

• Guided updated evidence-informed **national strategic plans on HIV, in 83 countries**

• Convened and fostered meaningful **engagement and dialogue between people living with HIV, key and other priority populations and government institutions** in 89 countries

• Leverage the **power of partnerships** with communities, governments, and other key stakeholders, including close complementarity/synergies with Global Fund & PEPFAR

Five Functions: US$ 205.3 million
Evidence-informed National Strategic Plans on HIV in 83 countries including dedicated multidisciplinary technical expertise and peer review in 30 countries

Community-led organizations in the HIV response supported in 85 countries, including on community-led monitoring in 75 countries

Reducing HIV-related inequalities through global strategic initiatives and leveraging partnerships with Global Fund and PEPFAR

Evidence-informed policies on combination HIV prevention with key populations and other populations at risk of HIV

More gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services free of gender-based discrimination and violence implemented in 33 countries

Increased capacity for granular data analysis to measure progress and identify remaining gaps and inequalities

Countries progressing towards the 2025 Global AIDS targets with well-coordinated Joint Programme support in 91 countries
Power of partnerships & initiatives to reduce HIV-related inequalities

Accelerated action on HIV prevention and treatment

- **28 countries** are part of the Global Prevention Coalition, and
- **12 countries** joined the Global Alliance to End AIDS in Children

Gaining ground on societal enablers

- **13 countries** are part of the Education Plus Initiative, and
- **34 countries** are part of the Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-Related Stigma and Discrimination

Fully-funded & more sustainable HIV response

- **Global Fund**: Increased alignment to the Global AIDS Strategy & 2025 targets, guiding evidence-informed programmes and resources for impact
- **PEPFAR**: Synergies for effective delivery for targeted programmes including innovations. **Fast-Track Cities** initiative in over 400 cities. **Faith Initiative** partners for prevention and elimination of stigma and discrimination in 6 countries & a platform to over 2500 members.

With communities at the center of all efforts
45 Indicators (27 for result areas and 18 for strategic functions’ specific outputs)

Overview (Executive Summary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RA / SF</th>
<th>2022 Progress on UBRAF Indicators</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>2023 Milestone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
<td>33 countries received policy and advocacy support to mobilize partnerships to implement gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services free of gender-based discrimination and violence (8.2.1)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>27 countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>RA 7 Young people</td>
<td>51 countries scaled up multisectoral interventions that align with their ministerial commitments to increase access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) (7.1.1)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>At least 35 countries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>26 countries developed and implemented costed plans to expand and institutionalize youth-led HIV responses (7.2.1)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>At least 10 countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>RA 8 Fully funded, sustainable HIV response</td>
<td>30 countries developed and reporting implementation of measures advancing full and sustainable HIV financing. (8.1.1)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>37 countries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>20 out of 91 countries where the Joint Programme operates, submitted information on government earmarked budgets and expenditures on HIV through GAM (8.1.2)</td>
<td>Slow progress</td>
<td>5 additional countries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>48 countries conducted studies to improve allocative efficiency, address implementation bottlenecks, or other analytical exercises to improve resource use efficiency, multi-sectoral financing, impact and equity, and with recent HIV Investment cases (in the past three years) that are being used (8.2.1)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>45 countries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>79 countries supported by the Joint Programme for evidence-informed HIV investments across their GFATM grant cycle (8.2.2)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>At least 50 countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>RA 9 Integrated systems for health and social protection</td>
<td>67 countries have HIV antiretroviral services for both treatment and prevention, organized and financed as part of the overall health systems including through Primary Health Care (9.1.1)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>46 countries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>46 countries included cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV into national strategies, policies, guidelines and/or plans for HIV, cervical cancer, noncommunicable diseases or other health areas (9.1.2)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>40 countries</td>
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<td>44 countries supported by the Joint Programme to generate data and evidence or revise social protection policies or programmes to enhance comprehensiveness and adequacy for the inclusion of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV. (9.2.1)</td>
<td>On Track</td>
<td>10 countries</td>
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2022 Progress on UBRAF Indicators

<table>
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<th>Indicator 8.1.1. Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme that have developed and report implementation of measures advancing full and sustainable HIV financing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022 Progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>On track: 36 countries</td>
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<td>[baseline 32 countries plus 5 additional countries]</td>
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The Joint Programme provided support and guidance to 36 countries to identify HIV financing trends (such as National AIDS Spending Assessments or national health accounts), as well as gaps and opportunities. The support and/or guidance provided by the Joint Programme included: HIV sustainability and/or transition plans (26 countries); HIV financing assessments, i.e. financing vulnerabilities, funding landscape assessments (21 countries); HIV financing integration into domestic budgets (20 countries); and community-led response financing and/or social contracting (23 countries).
Together for ending AIDS, spearheading UN Reform and achieving the SDGs

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS (UNSDCF)

- 91 Joint Teams on HIV/AIDS
- Contribution to Resident Coordinator system
- Mutual Accountability Framework
- Pioneering HIV Advisers in Resident Coordinators’ offices in 5 countries
- Multisectoral approach, with integrated policy guidance

UN RESIDENT COORDINATORS AND UN COUNTRY TEAMS

- 91 Joint Plans on HIV, including country envelopes incentivizing joint work
- UNAIDS Secretariat contribution to 87 UNSDCF

REACH THOSE FURTHEST BEHIND

- Data-driven and people-centered HIV responses
- Empowering communities through inclusive partnerships
- Championing gender equality and human rights to end HIV-related inequalities
- Only UN entity with civil society represented on its governing body
- High compliance with UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

JOINT MONITORING AND REPORTING

- HIV estimates from over 170 countries and Global AIDS Monitoring data from over 150 countries
- Joint UN reporting on HIV response including in 90 countries
- 79% of UNAIDS Secretariat offices contributing to UN Info
- HIV included in UN Common Output Indicator Framework measuring the UN contribution for SDGs
- Expenditure reporting against SDGs for 2022

BUSINESS OPERATIONS EFFICIENCIES

- For UNAIDS Secretariat: 85% of offices contributed to UN Business Operations Strategies (BOS)
- 35 country offices participated in Common UN Back office
- 67% of offices in shared premises
- Shared processing/service centers

In 2022, continued high compliance with UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy review (OCPR) and UN SDG Funding Compact including Structured Funding Dialogues held for past two years—as part of the efforts to implement the UN Reform.
Budget Implementation For Results – Year 2022
2022 expenditure and encumbrances against total UBRAF core and non-core budget (in US$)

**CORE**
- Approved core budget: $210 million
- Total core allocated funds: $195.4 million
- Core expenditure and encumbrances: $175.4 million

**NON-CORE**
- Estimated non-core funds: $298.7 million
- Non-core expenditure and encumbrances: $340.5 million
Investment overall

2022 expenditure & encumbrances (in US$) *

US$ 516.4 million expenditures and encumbrances, including Country Envelopes

Maximized equitable & equal access to HIV services
- Core $15.5 million
- Non-Core $104.2 million

Broken down barriers to achieve HIV outcomes
- Core $13.9 million
- Non-Core $101.4 million

Sustained & integrated HIV responses
- Core $9.5 million
- Non-Core $66.5 million

Leadership and advocacy, partnerships and innovations, strategic information, coordination and country support, accountability

- Excluding UNDP & UNICEF Global Fund expenditures
- Secretariat core expenditures include US$2.9 million was encumbered during 2021 (representing firm commitments of goods and services delivered in 2022)
Investment by Result Area
UBRAF Core and non-core expenditure and encumbrances in 2022 for 10 result areas

1. HIV Prevention
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 3.1 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 47.6 million

2. HIV Treatment
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 1.5 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 32.5 million

3. Paediatric AIDS, Vertical Transmission
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 1.0 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 36.4 million

4. Community-led responses
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 0.5 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 12.5 million

5. Human Rights
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 0.5 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 14.5 million

6. Gender Equality
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 0.3 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 40.7 million

7. Young People
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 0.4 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 47.6 million

8. Fully funded HIV Response
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 0.5 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 8.5 million

9. Integration and social protection
   Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 0.3 million
   Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 20.7 million

10. Humanitarian settings and pandemics
    Core expenditure & encumbrances: US$ 0.3 million
    Non-core expenditures and encumbrances: US$ 46.8 million
2022 Secretariat core and non-core expenditures and encumbrances against 2022 budget by Secretariat Function (in US$)

**US$ 196 million budget** (US$ 146 million core & US$ 50 million non-core)
**US$ 205.3 million expenditure and encumbrances** (US$ 137.0 million core & US$ 68.3 million non-core)
Key messages - looking forward
Current Context Challenges for the Joint Programme

➢ HIV infections still rising in several regions and major inequalities and gaps for some populations and locations: children, adolescent girls and young women, key populations – often less likely to be prioritized in national HIV responses.

➢ New health technologies (self-testing, PrEP, ring...) and innovations such as virtual and other community-led HIV services hold great potential but are not at scale/fully integrated into national responses.

➢ National healthcare systems are still recovering from COVID-19 and in some countries, also face combined challenges of other emergencies/local outbreaks.

➢ Increasingly frequent and intense impacts of climate change and conflict have led to a record number of refugees and humanitarian crises.

➢ Deteriorating human rights, gender equality and civil society space - impedes progress against HIV/AIDS and threatens public health.
Programme and Operational Challenges for the Joint Programme

Cost efficiencies and savings…

**Personnel:** reduced staff capacities across board (decentralized/relocation) ; reduced footprint in Geneva; cut our operations capacity; bundled positions; reduced higher-level P 5 staff

**Geographic:** closure of some operations/ country and regional offices

**Operational:** reduced travels, ability to convene, country missions; shared/ reduced office space, reduced equipment

...Programmatic Impacts

**Political Action:** Reduced capacity for political action and policy change for HIV

**Frontline Engagement:** Reduced direct support to countries and communities; Reduced direct financial support for community-led response, CSOs and key networks

**Structural Barriers:** reduced ability for advocacy and dialogue on human rights, gender equality and structural barriers, less support for crises situations

**HIV Services:** Less strategic information, granular data and analyses to guide HIV response; less targeted HIV technical support (e.g., HIV prevention and testing challenges); less direct operational engagement, analytical expertise and advocacy in integration and sustainability of HIV response
Strong results for countries and communities in 2022 and forward to reach the global AIDS targets leaving no one behind

THANK YOU

Additional reports including country reports and infographics available on UNAIDS Results and Transparency Portal: https://open.unaids.org