UNAIDS 2020 Performance Monitoring Report

UBRAF Indicator reporting in the 2020 Performance Monitoring Report

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UNAIDS 2021

TECHNICAL NOTE

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UBRAF Indicator reporting in the 2020 Performance Monitoring Report (PMR)

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2020 PMR Strategy Result Area (SRA) and Indicator Report supplement

UBRAF INDICATOR REPORTING IN THE PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT

1. The 2016-2021 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) comprises a broad range of monitoring and evaluation tools to measure the performance of the Joint Programme. Quantitative data- using indicators- are combined with narrative descriptions and analyses of progress as well as challenges and bottlenecks.

2. UBRAF indicators were developed and finalized through a consultative process, including independent advice provided by the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) working group on the UBRAF, established by the PCB at its 36th meeting in June 2015. Every indicator has a baseline, milestones (for 2017 and 2019) and targets (for 2021). Since this year's PMR is the first report for 2020–2021, the final biennium of the UBRAF, indicators are measured against the 2021 targets.

3. Indicators capture progress at country level that are plausible results of the actions of the Joint Programme. The indicators for 2016-2021 are relatively simple and practical and do not make excessive demands on data collection. Indicators cover multiple and specific measurements questions. This allows for disaggregated analysis, which can help with a) comparing data and relationships over time for components of the indicator; and b) revising components, if necessary, to ensure the relevance of the indicator over time. An internal indicator guidance document describes the method of measurement for each indicator.

4. A web-based tool, the Joint Programme Monitoring System (JPMS), introduced in 2012 enables collection of indicator data as well as qualitative information on progress and challenges analysing performance information. Data entry starts at the country level, by Joint United Nations Teams on AIDS with quality assurance at the global level. The JPMS facilitates collective and individual organizational reporting, which stimulates collaboration, review of progress and gaps.

5. Indicators are measured using a traffic light system with the following rating:

Legend *					
🟢	**On-track** (% progress is equal or greater than 75% of 2021 targets)	🟡	**Slow progress** (% progress is between 74% – 50% of 2021 targets)	🔴	**Not on-track** (% progress is less than 50% of 2021 targets)

6. **UBRAF indicators are limited to capturing the work of the Joint Programme. These data do not measure the global HIV response which are within the purview of the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) exercise.[1] Thus, the traffic lights status of each indicator should not be construed as the status of each area of the global HIV response, for example, the HIV prevention among key populations and young people, and gender and human rights.**

7. For each SRA section in the 2020 PMR SRA and Indicator Report, qualitative reports are complemented with quantitative information derived from the indicator tables which show data from 87 countries with functional Joint Teams on AIDS that consistently reported against these indicators throughout the five years (2016–2020) of implementing the UBRAF. There are, however, indicators whose denominators are less than 87 as they pertain to specific subsets of countries (e.g. Fast -track countries, countries with significant HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs, or countries in humanitarian emergencies.). The table below summarizes the 2020 progress status of all UBRAF indicators. The complete information including the data on all the measurement questions for each indicator are on the 2020 PMR SRA and Indicator Report.

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[1] See GAM guidelines and Frequently Asked Questions at: https://www.unaids.org/en/global-aids-monitoring

TABLE: UBRAF INDICATOR 2020 PROGRESS STATUS

Indicator	Denominator (no. of countries)	2021 Target	2020 Progress	Progress Status
Strategy Result Area 1: HIV testing and treatment				
Percentage of countries with selected HIV Testing Services (HTS) in place.	87	90%	68%	🟢
Percentage of countries adopting WHO HIV treatment guidelines	87	80%	66%	🟢
Percentage of countries adopting quality healthcare services for children and adolescents	87	90%	59%	🟡
Percentage of countries where HIV is integrated in national emergency preparedness and response plans	87	90%	72%	🟢
Percentage of countries offering HIV -related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies [*refugees and asylum seekers*]	61[2]	90%	93%	🟢
Percentage of countries offering HIV -related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies [*internally displaced persons*]	51[3]	90%	86%	🟢
Percentage of countries offering HIV -related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies [*including non-displaced people*]	48[4]	90%	79%	🟢
Strategy Result Area 2: Elimination of mother-to-child-transmission				
Percentage of countries implementing latest eMTCT guidance	87	100%	68%	🟡
Strategy Result Area 3: HIV prevention among young people				
Percentage of countries with targeted combination prevention programmes in place	87	70%	39%	🟡
Percentage of Fast-Track countries that are monitoring the education sector response to HIV and AIDS	33[5]	70%	64%	🟢
Percentage of Fast-Track countries with supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies in place	33	90%	88%	🟢
Strategy Result Area 4: Key populations				
Percentage of countries with comprehensive packages of services for key populations defined and included in national strategies (gay men who have sex with men, sex workers)	87	90%	70%	🟢
Percentage of countries with comprehensive packages of services for key populations defined and included in national strategies (prisons and closed settings)	87	50%	57%	🟢
Percentage of countries implementing in combination the most essential interventions to reduce new HIV infections among people who inject drugs	41[6]	60%	63%	🟢
Strategy Result Area 5: Gender inequality and gender-based violence				
Percentage of countries with national HIV policies and strategies that promote gender equality and transform unequal gender norms	87	70%	70%	🟢
Percentage of countries with laws and/ or policies and services to prevent and address gender-based violence.	87	70%	61%	🟢
Strategy Result Area 6: Human rights, stigma, and discrimination				

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[2] Number of countries where refugees/asylum seekers are relevant in the context of their HIV epidemic.
[3] Number of countries where internally displaced persons are relevant in the context of their HIV epidemic.
[4] Number of countries where people affected by emergencies (including non-displaced people) are relevant in the context of their HIV epidemic.
[5] Number of Fast-Track countries
[6] Number of countries with significant HIV epidemic among people who inject drugs

Indicator	Denominator (no. of countries)	2021 Target	2020 Progress	Progress Status
Percentage of countries with mechanisms in place providing access to legal support for people living with HIV	87	70%	66%	🟢
Percentage of countries with measures in place to reduce stigma and discrimination in health settings	87	60%	33%	🟡
Strategy Result Area 7: Investment and efficiency				
Percentage of countries with an HIV sustainability plan developed	45[7]	70%	40%	🟡
Percentage of countries with up-to-date HIV Investment cases (or similar assessing allocative efficiency) that is being used.	87	80%	54%	🟡
Percentage of countries with scale-up of new and emerging technologies or service delivery models	87	60%	41%	🟡
Strategy Result Area 8: HIV and health service integration				
Percentage of countries delivering HIV services in an integrated manner	87	80%	68%	🟢
Percentage of countries with social protection strategies and systems in place that address HIV/AIDS	87	70%	83%	🟢

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[7] Number of countries that developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan.