






Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework 2020-2021

Agenda 7.1

PERFORMANCE REPORTING



Outline





	Introduction / Overview of UBRAF performance reporting - Mr. George Farhat, UNAIDS Director, Planning, Finance and Accountability
	HIV epidemic and response: progress and gaps - Dr. Shannon Hader, UNAIDS Deputy Executive Director
	Joint Programme: Instrumental for a multisectoral response - Ms. Elizabeth Benomar, UNFPA Global Coordinator/ CCO Chair
	Action and results: regional and country perspective - Mr. Vinay Saldanha, UNAIDS Regional Support Director, EECA
	Discussion - PCB members
	Closing the session - Dr. Shannon Hader, UNAIDS Deputy Executive Director

Responds to 42nd PCB decisions

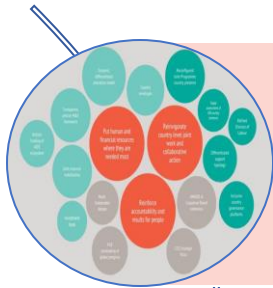
Agenda item 6.1, decision 8.4

Requests UNAIDS to continue to strengthen qualitative and quantitative analytical performance reporting aligned to prioritized national targets (Fast-Track commitments), including with a focus on: overall impact; disaggregated results; country-specific impact, identification of priority off-track areas and bottlenecks, and actions to address these; clear links between UBRAF core and non-core financing and results including country envelope contributions; and wider links to UN reform consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the framework of the 2020 and 2030 goals

Overview of performance report

	Revised format
	Panoramic view of Joint Programme's contributions
	Greater focus on country results against prioritised country targets, bottlenecks, game changers and deliverables
	Updates on the institutional change under the refined Joint Programme operating model integrated

2018 Performance report package



Introduction – highlights how achieving results for people at country level is central to the operation of the Joint Programme



Regional and Country report – describes how the Joint Programme has contributed towards Fast-Track targets in regions and countries

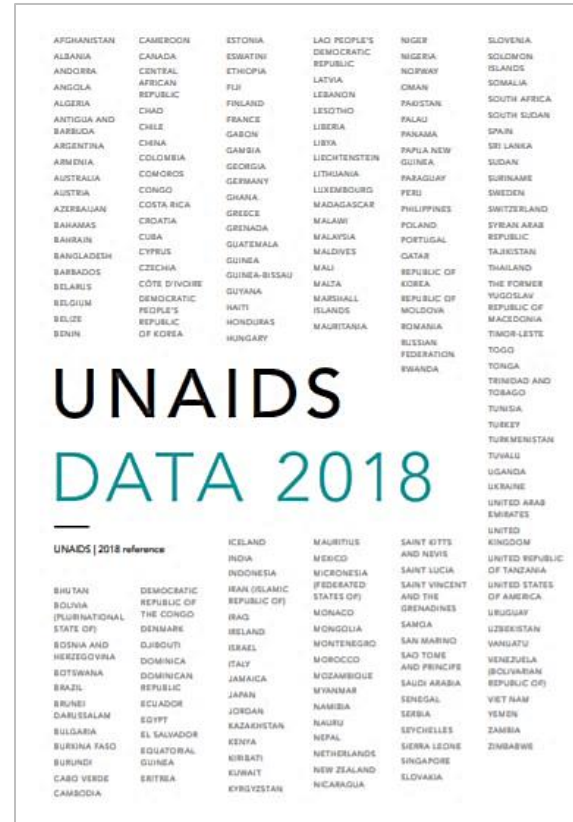
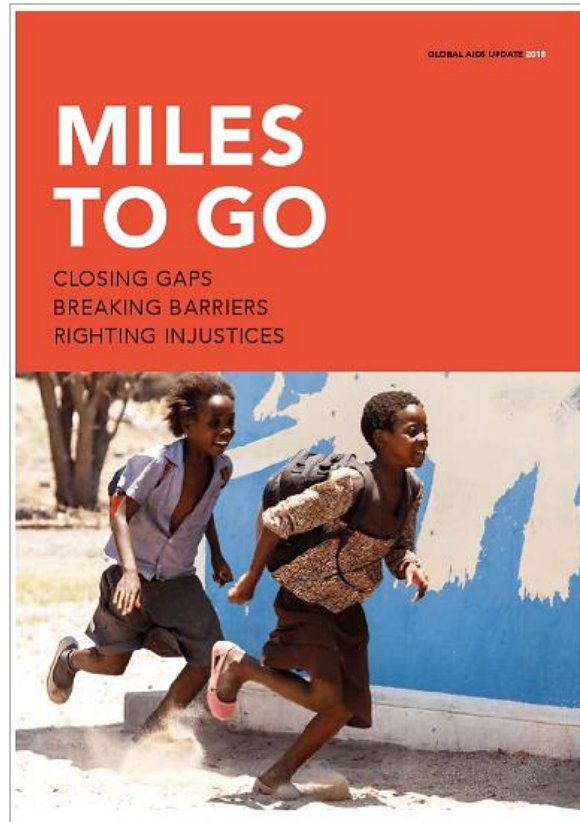


Strategy result and indicator report – presents the results of the Joint Programme's collective effort towards each Strategy Result Area

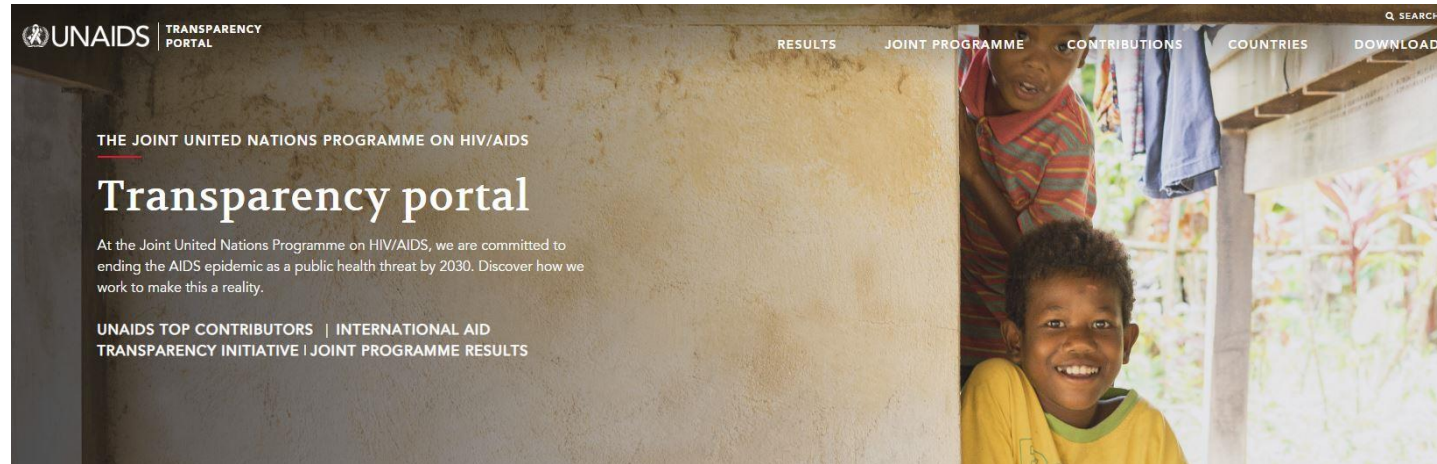


Organizational report – summarizes achievements of Cosponsors and Secretariat towards organizational objectives outlined in the UBRAF, taking into account the UNAIDS Division of Labour

Companion documents



Transparency Portal [<https://open.unaids.org>]



- Country summaries
- Regional reports
- Strategy Result Area reports
- UBRAF indicators scorecard and report
- Financial information
- 11 Cosponsor organizational reports
- Secretariat functions report

HIV Epidemic and Response: Progress and Gaps

Agenda 7.1

PERFORMANCE REPORTING



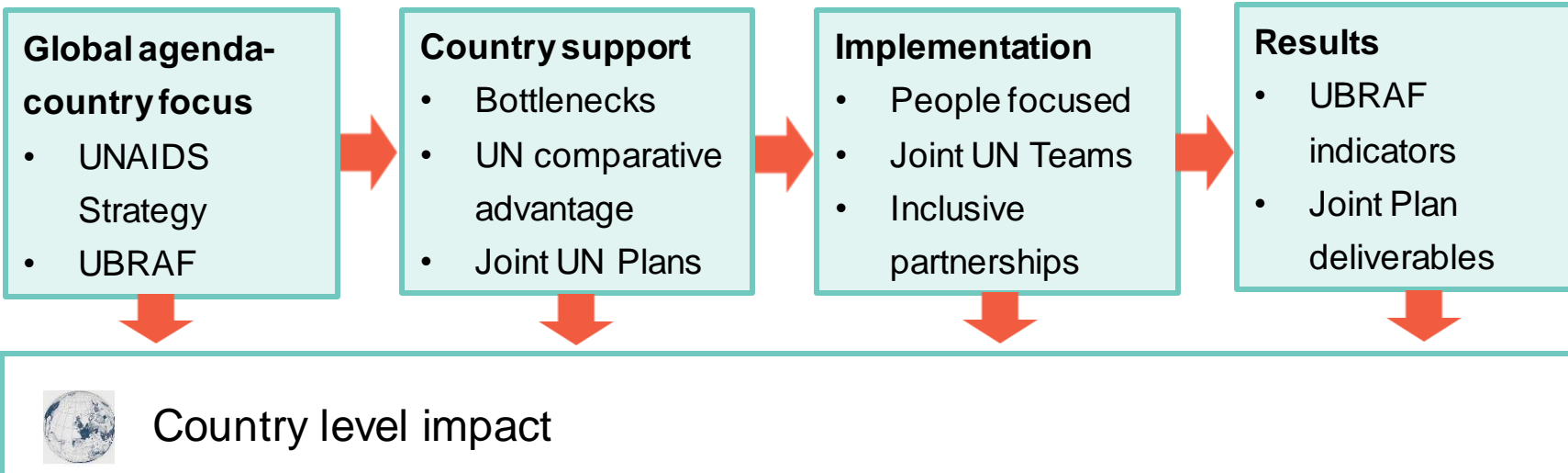
Joint Programme - conceptual framework



SDGs – inclusive governance, equitable development, addressing structural drivers, sustaining gains, learning from AIDS response

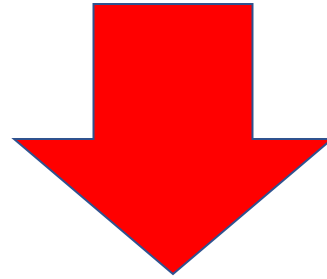


Political Declaration – global AIDS progress indicators / Global AIDS Monitoring



GLOBAL COMMITMENT TO END AIDS* BY 2030 & 2020 FAST-TRACK TARGETS

FEWER than 500,000
New HIV Infections
annually



FEWER than 500,000
AIDS-Related Deaths
annually

90 – 90 - 90

HIV TREATMENT

30 MILLION ON TREATMENT

ZERO

DISCRIMINATION

3 million

PEOPLE ON PREP

25 million more

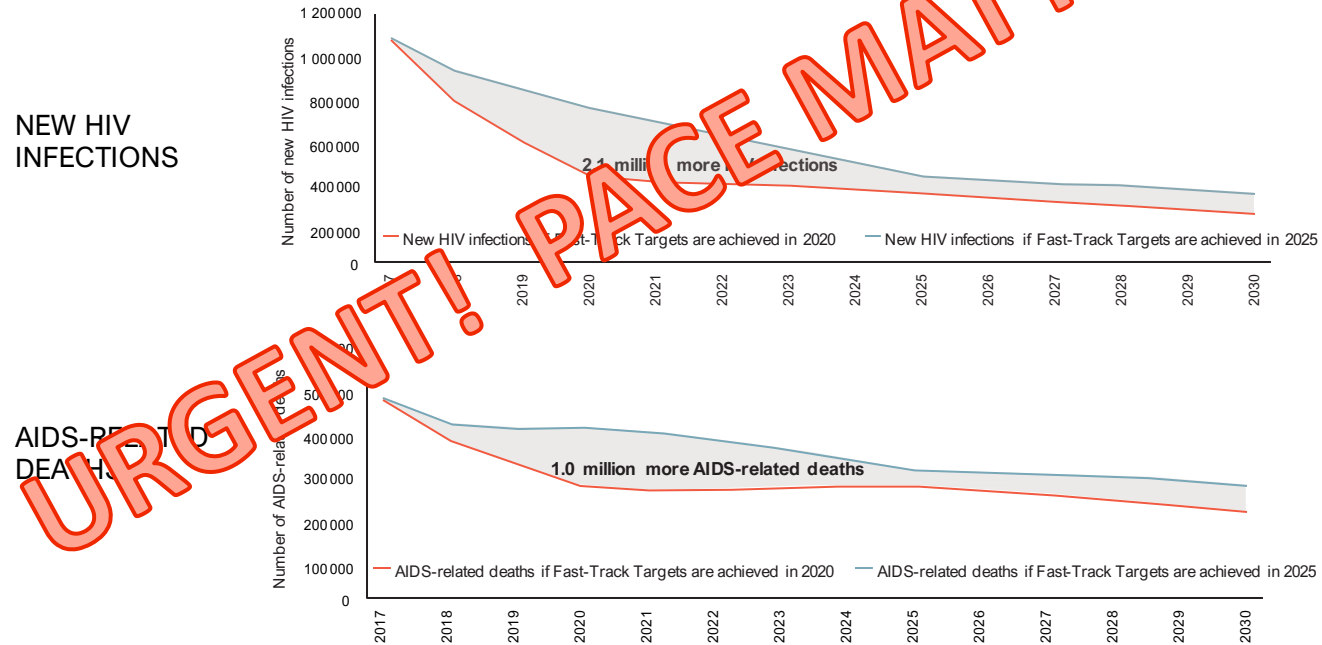
VMMC'S

20 billion

CONDOMS PER YEAR

2020 Fast-Track Targets: Five-year delay costs lives & drives more new infections

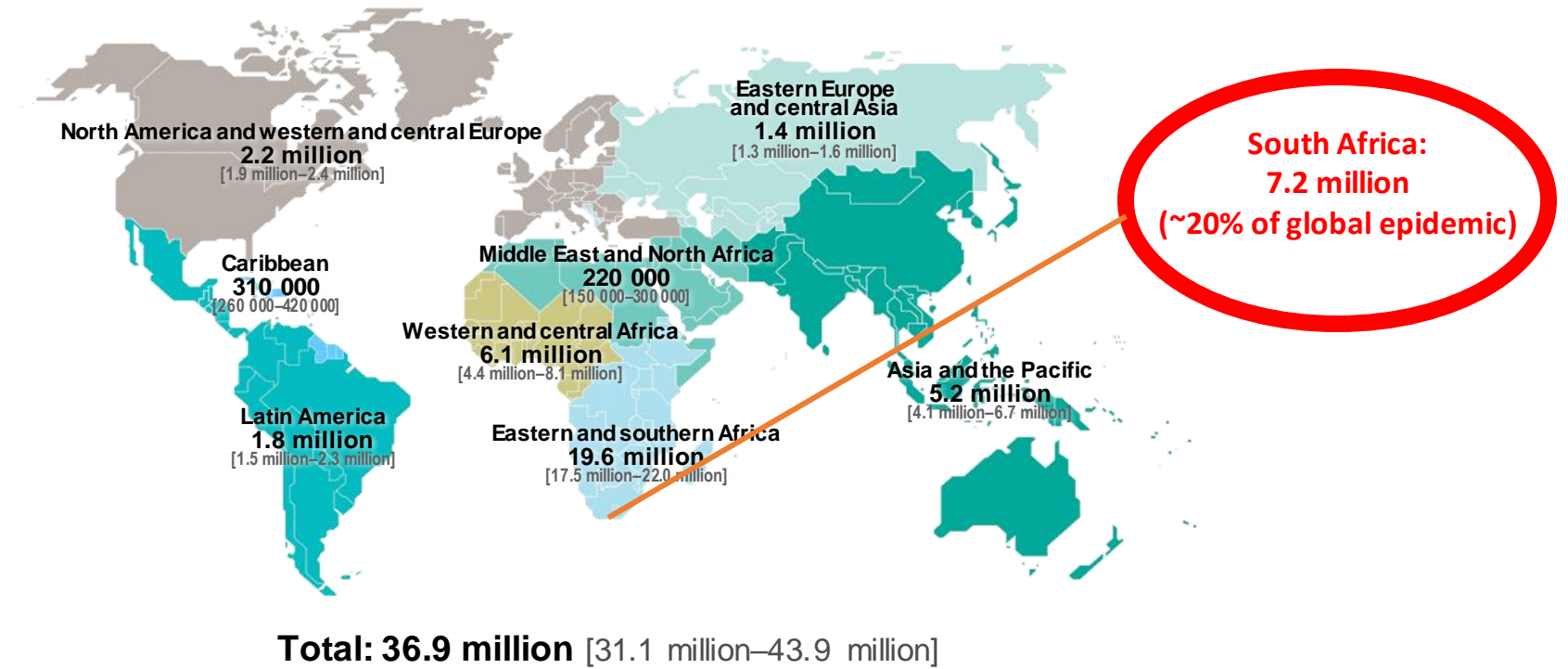
Projected new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, reaching Fast-Track Targets in 2020 vs reaching Fast-Track Targets in 2025, 10 countries with highest HIV burden, 2017–2030



Source: Avenir Health and UNAIDS. Unpublished analyses based on Fast-Track modelling, 2018.

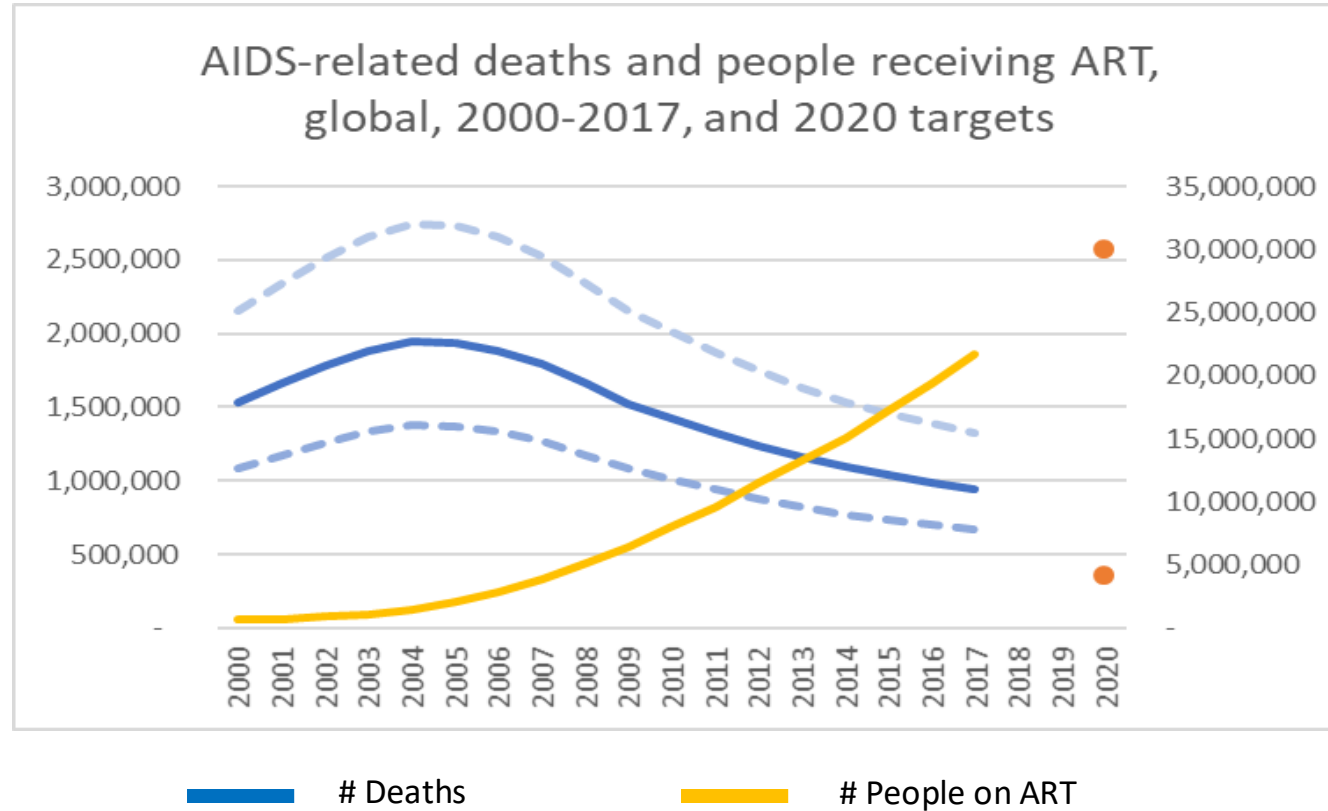
GLOBAL & REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION of HIV

Adults and children estimated to be living with HIV | 2017



Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

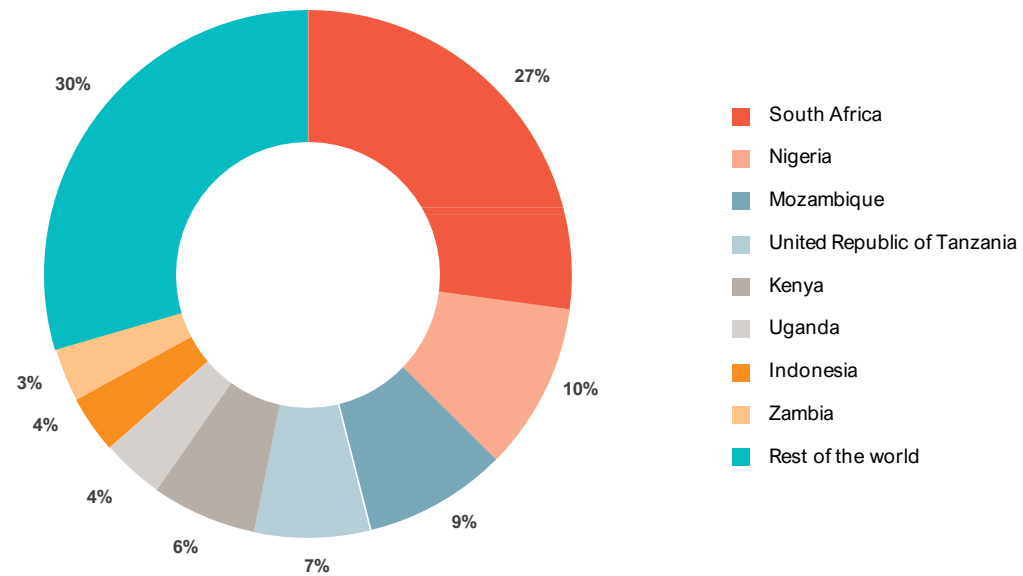
Progress: Treatment Coverage and Deaths



TB-related Deaths

among people living with HIV concentrated in eight countries

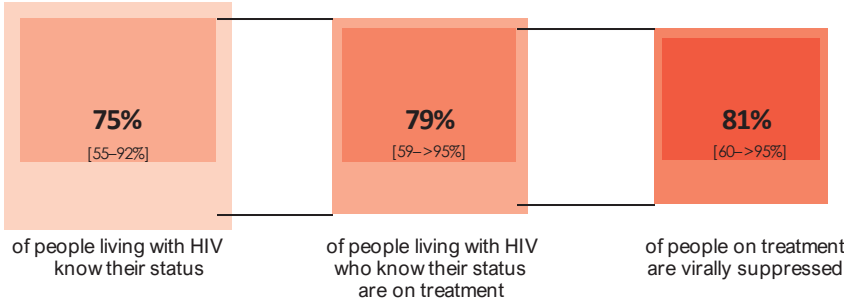
Distribution of tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV, global, 2016



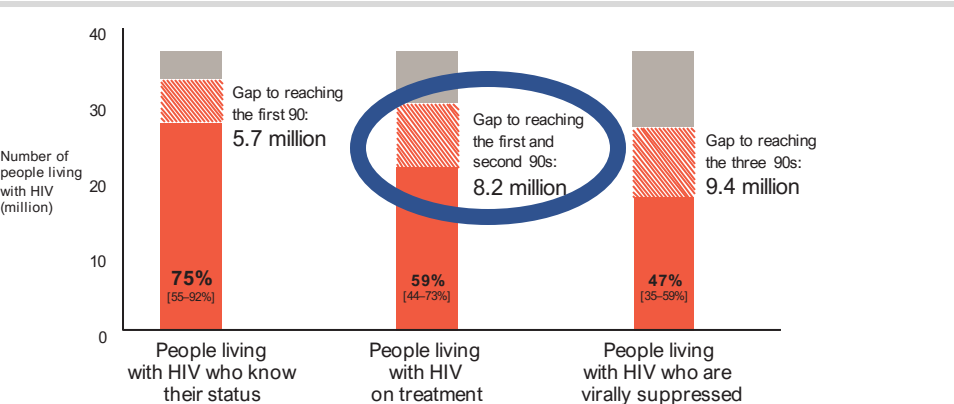
Source: Global tuberculosis report 2017. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017.

Global Progress on HIV Testing & Treatment

Progress towards 90–90–90, global, 2017



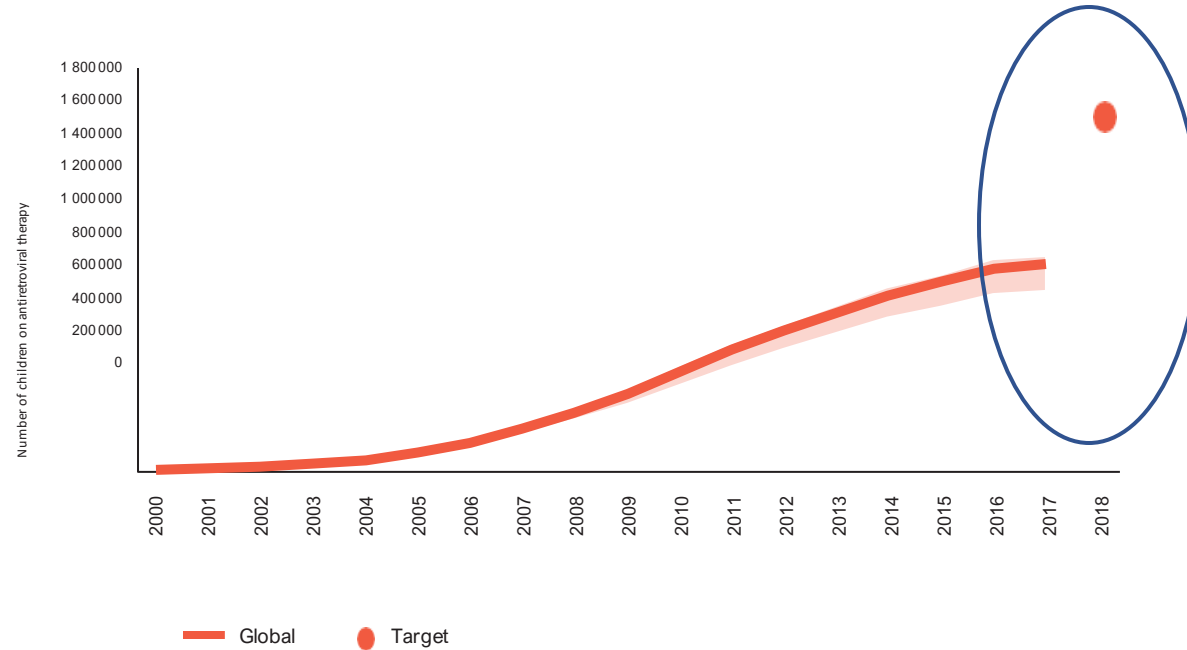
HIV testing and treatment cascade, global, 2017



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2018; see annex on methods for more details.

Far Short of the Target for Children on Treatment

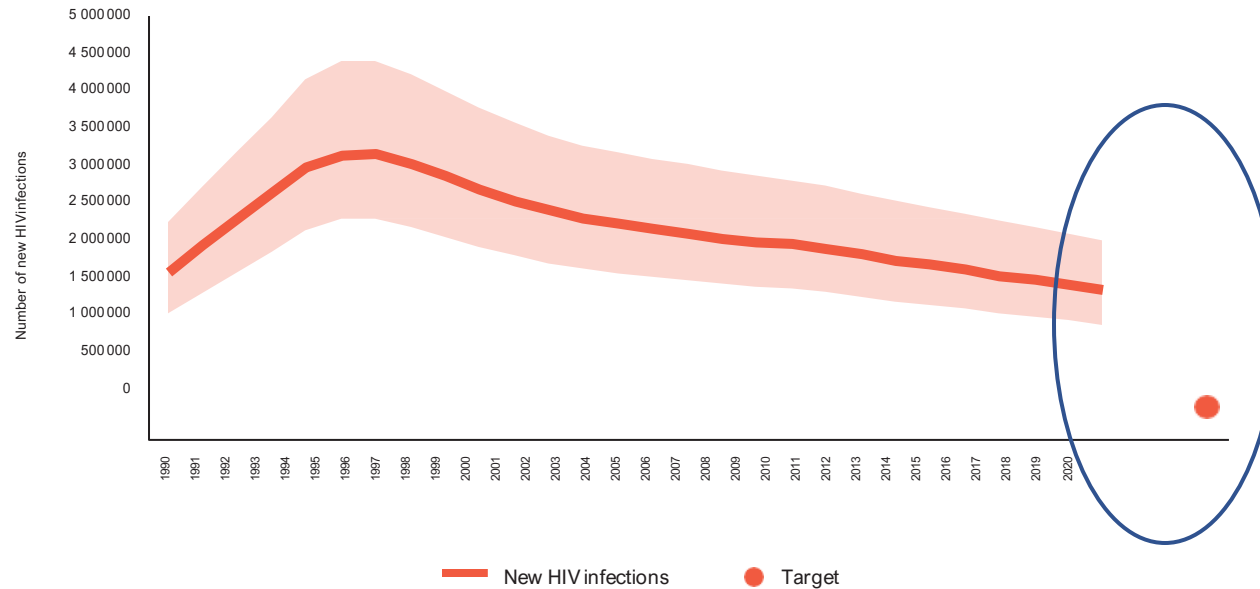
Number of children (aged 0–14 years) accessing antiretroviral therapy, global 2000–2017 and 2018 target



Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018.

More Progress Needed to Reduce New HIV Infections

Number of new HIV infections, global, 1990–2017 and 2020 target

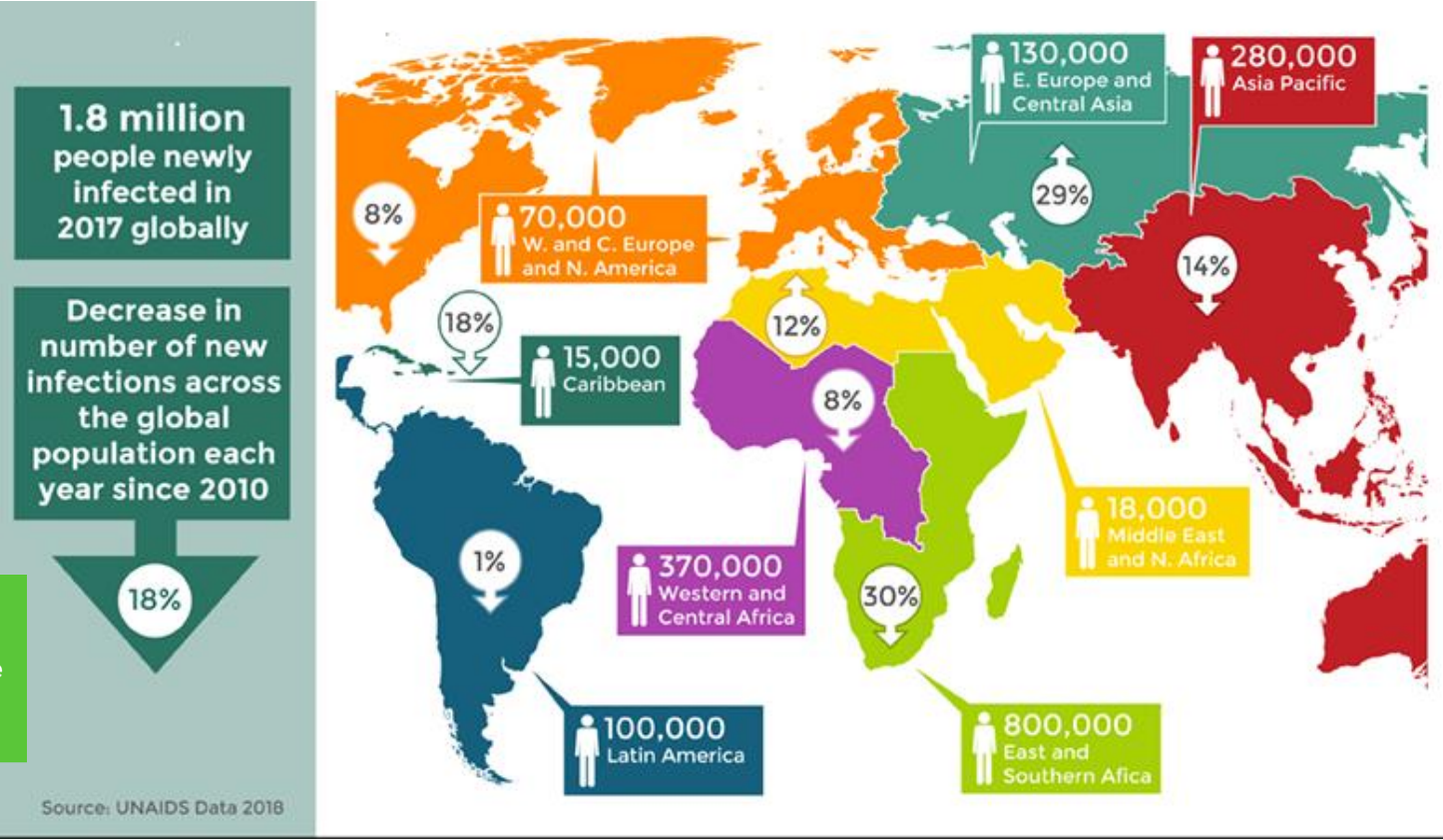


Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

NEW HIV INFECTIONS & % CHANGE SINCE 2010

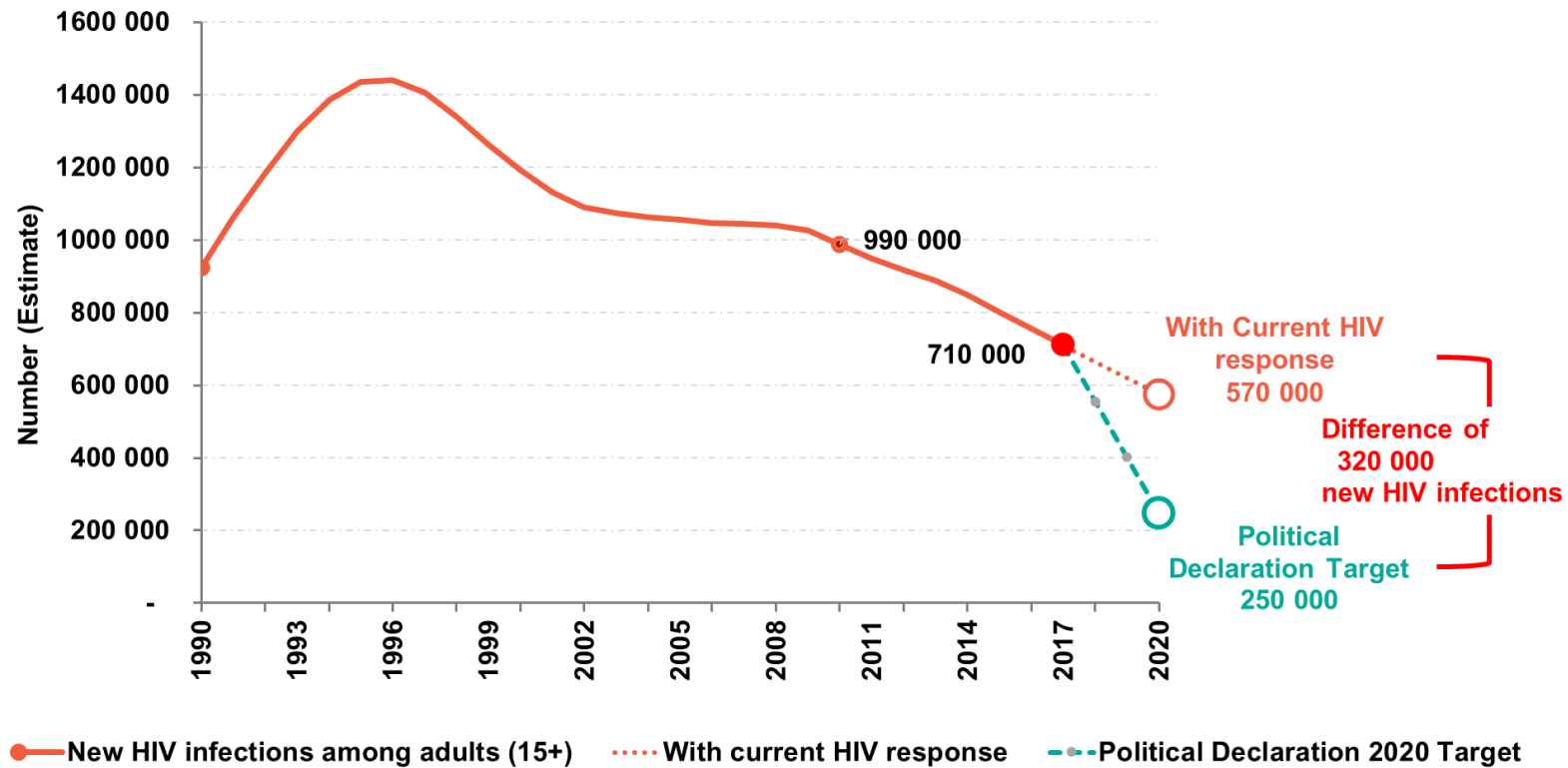
SLOWER PROGRESS, VARIABLE BY REGION

To achieve a 75% reduction in new HIV infections by 2020, countries should have recorded a 53% decline in 2017.



Graphic: Avert.org

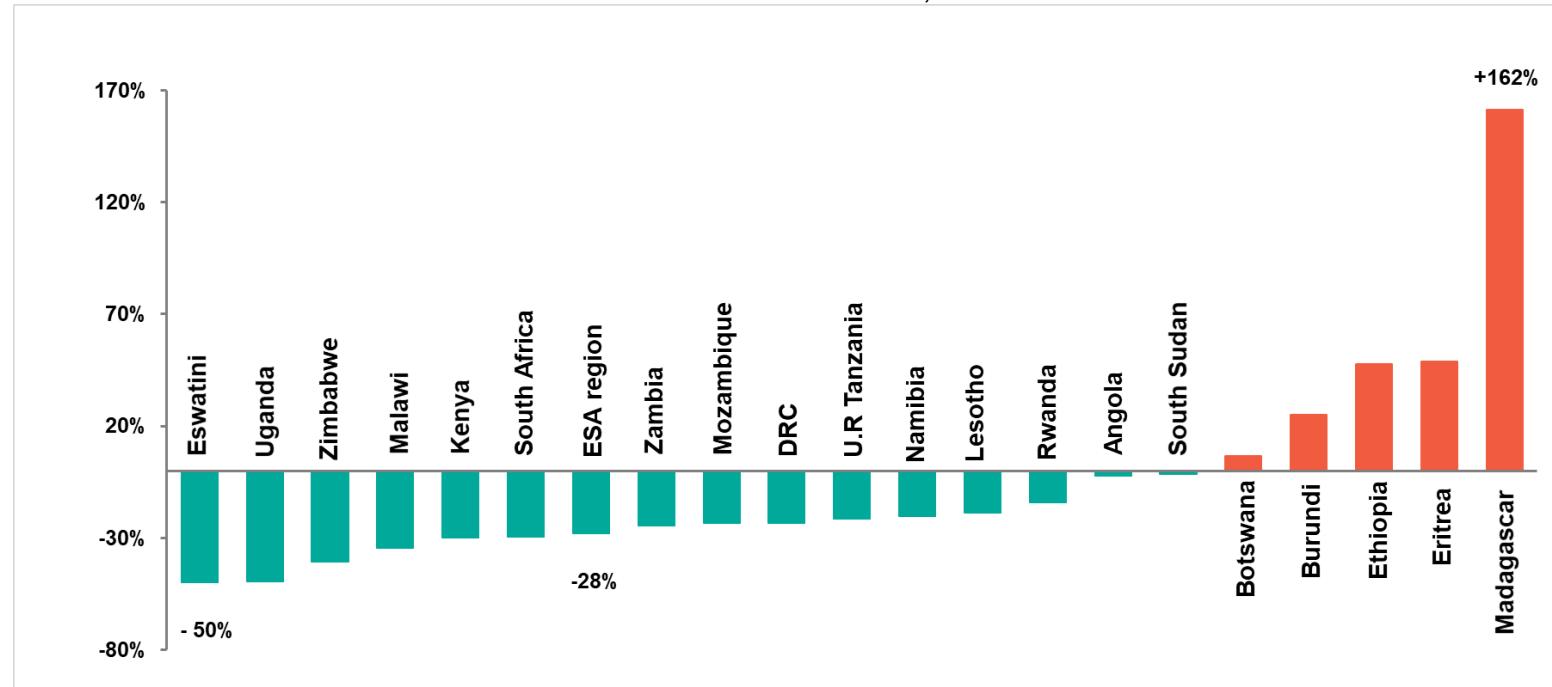
Even in ESA Region, Acceleration Needed to Reach 2020 Targets!



Source: Prepared by RST ESA SI Hub based on UNAIDS Estimates 2018

Since 2010 there has been significant progress in controlling new HIV infections among adults in several countries – but other countries lag behind

Percentage change of new HIV infections among adults in Eastern and Southern Africa, 2010-2017



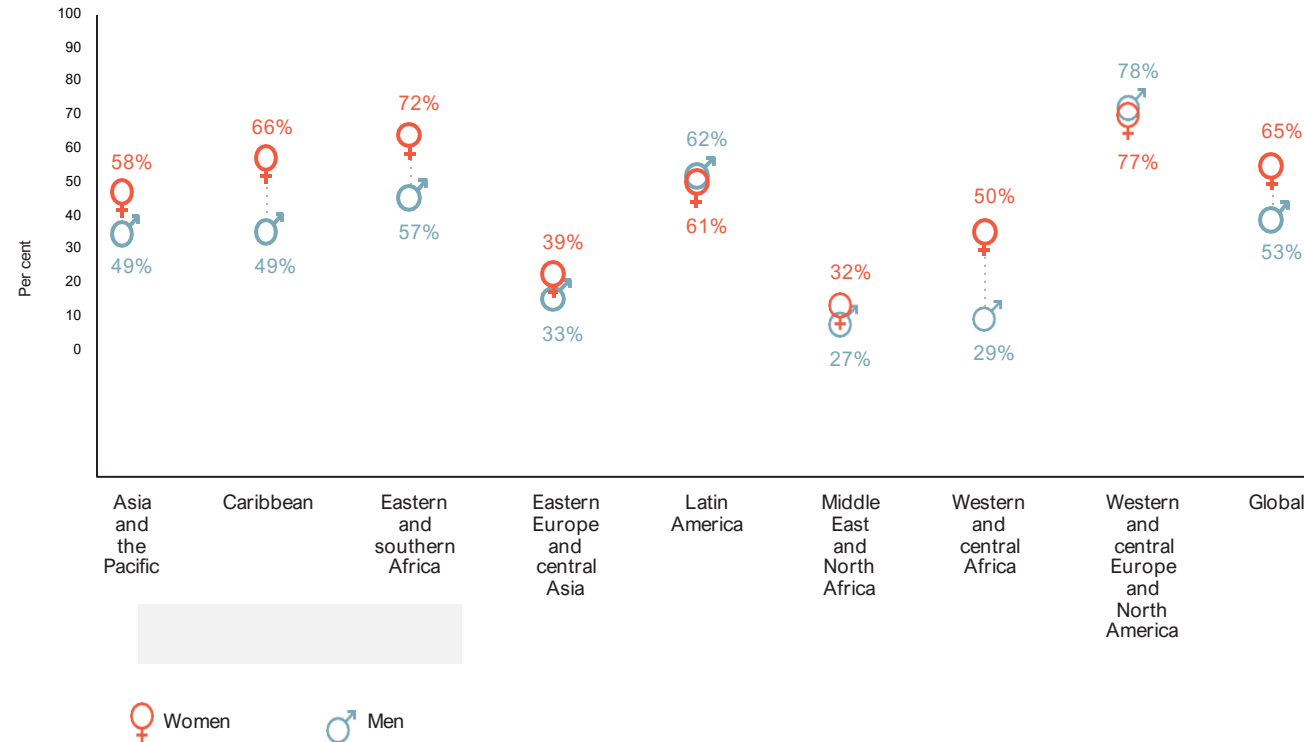
Source: Prepared by RST ESA SI Hub based on UNAIDS Estimates 2018

Leaving No One Behind?

- Men
- Young People
 - Adolescent Girls & Young Women
 - Key Populations
- Stigma, Discrimination, Human Rights
- Role for Civil Society and Community-led Responses

Lower Treatment Coverage Among Men

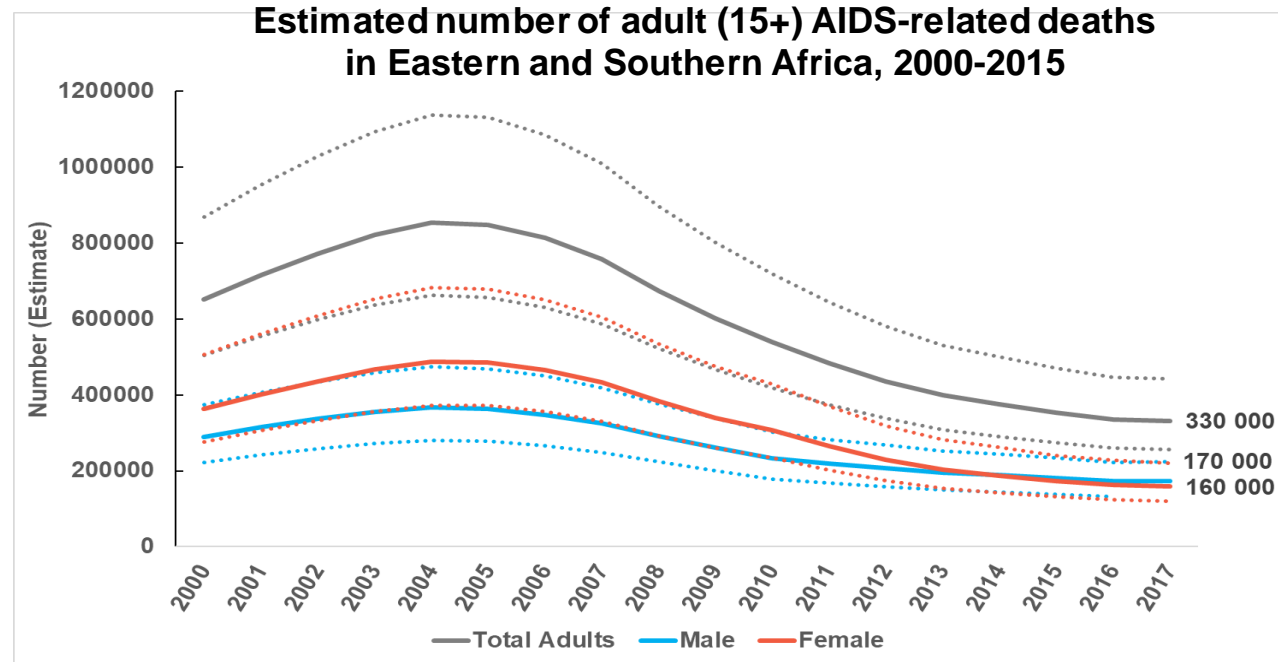
Coverage of antiretroviral therapy by sex, global and regional, 2017



Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates; Global AIDS Monitoring, 2018.

More girls & women getting infected... but more boys & men died

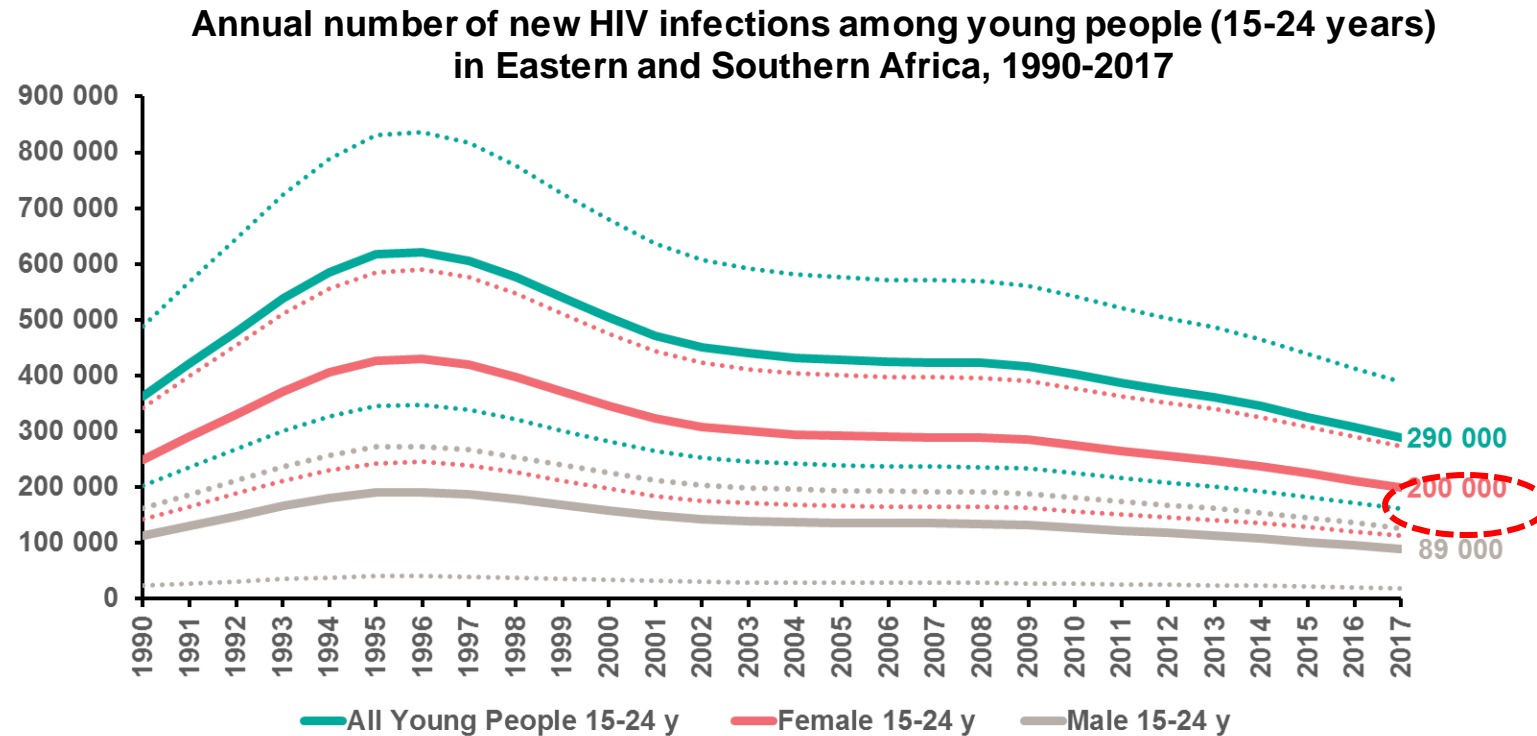
AIDS-related deaths declined more rapidly among girls and women (48%) than among boys and men (26%) between 2010 and 2017, so that now the majority (52%) of all adult deaths were among males 15+ in 2017



Source: Prepared by RST ESA SI Hub based on UNAIDS Estimates 2018

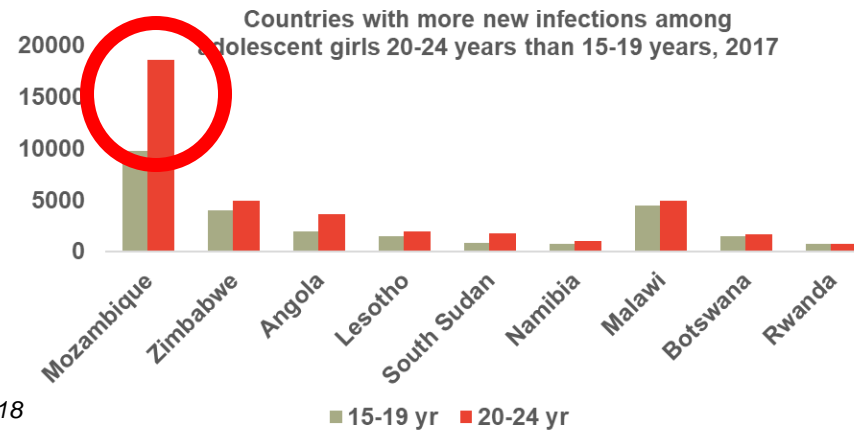
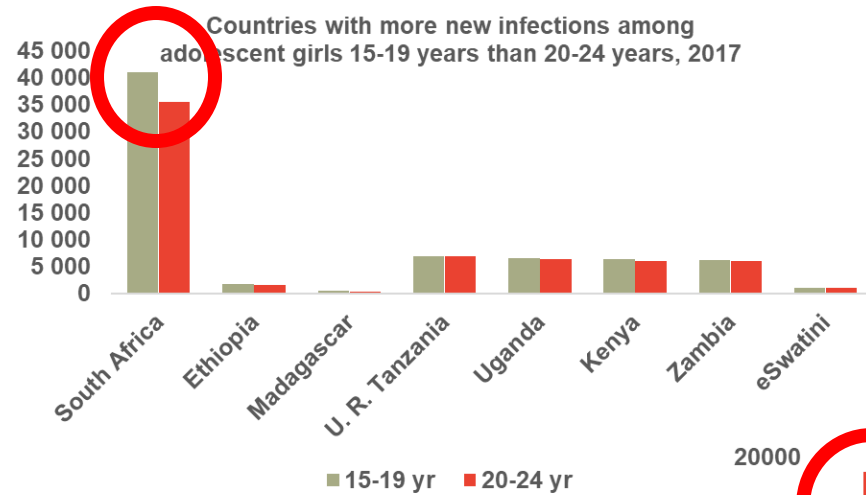
ESA YOUTH:

About 2 in 5 new infections were among young people 15-24 years.
7 in 10 of those were among adolescent girls and women



Source: Prepared by RST ESA SI Hub based on UNAIDS Estimates 2018

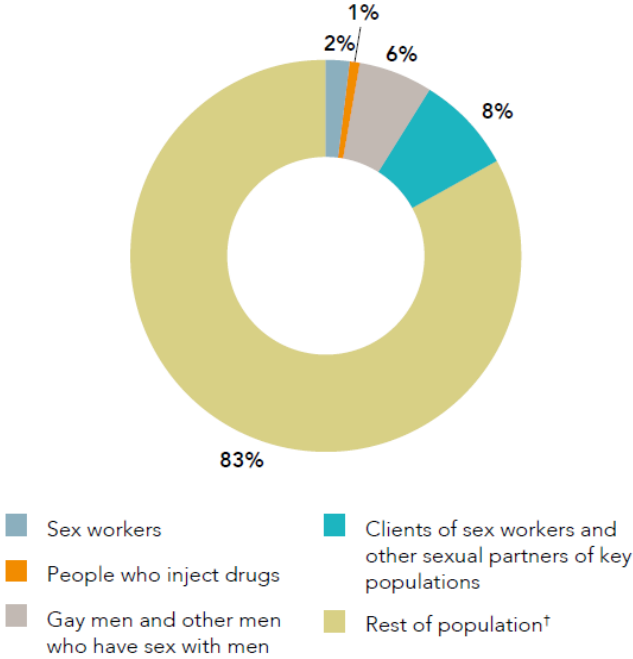
Countries need to design programmes that appropriately address the needs of different age groups of adolescent girls and young women



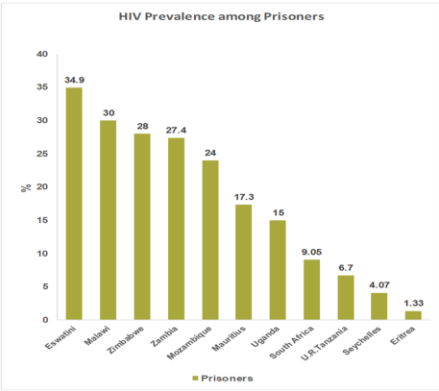
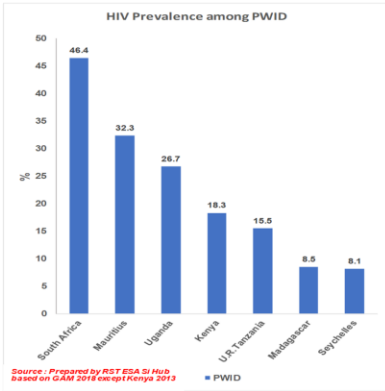
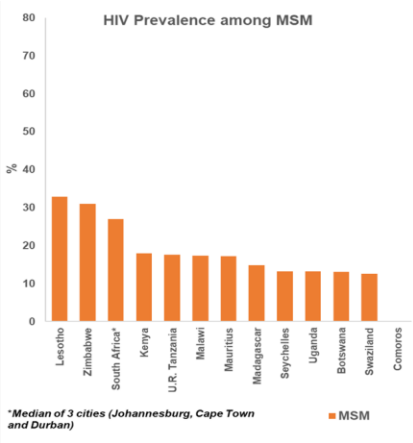
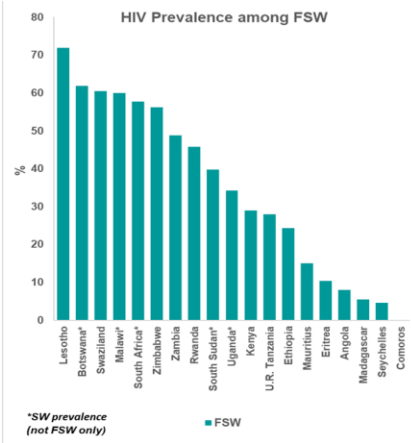
Source: Prepared by RST ESA SI Hub based on UNAIDS Estimates 2018

ESA: Sex workers, people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men, their partners contribute **17% of new HIV infections**, with high prevalence reported in most countries

Distribution of new HIV infections, by population group, Eastern and Southern Africa, 2017



*No data reported on transgender women.
 † Individuals in this category did not report any HIV-related risk behaviour.
 Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2018.



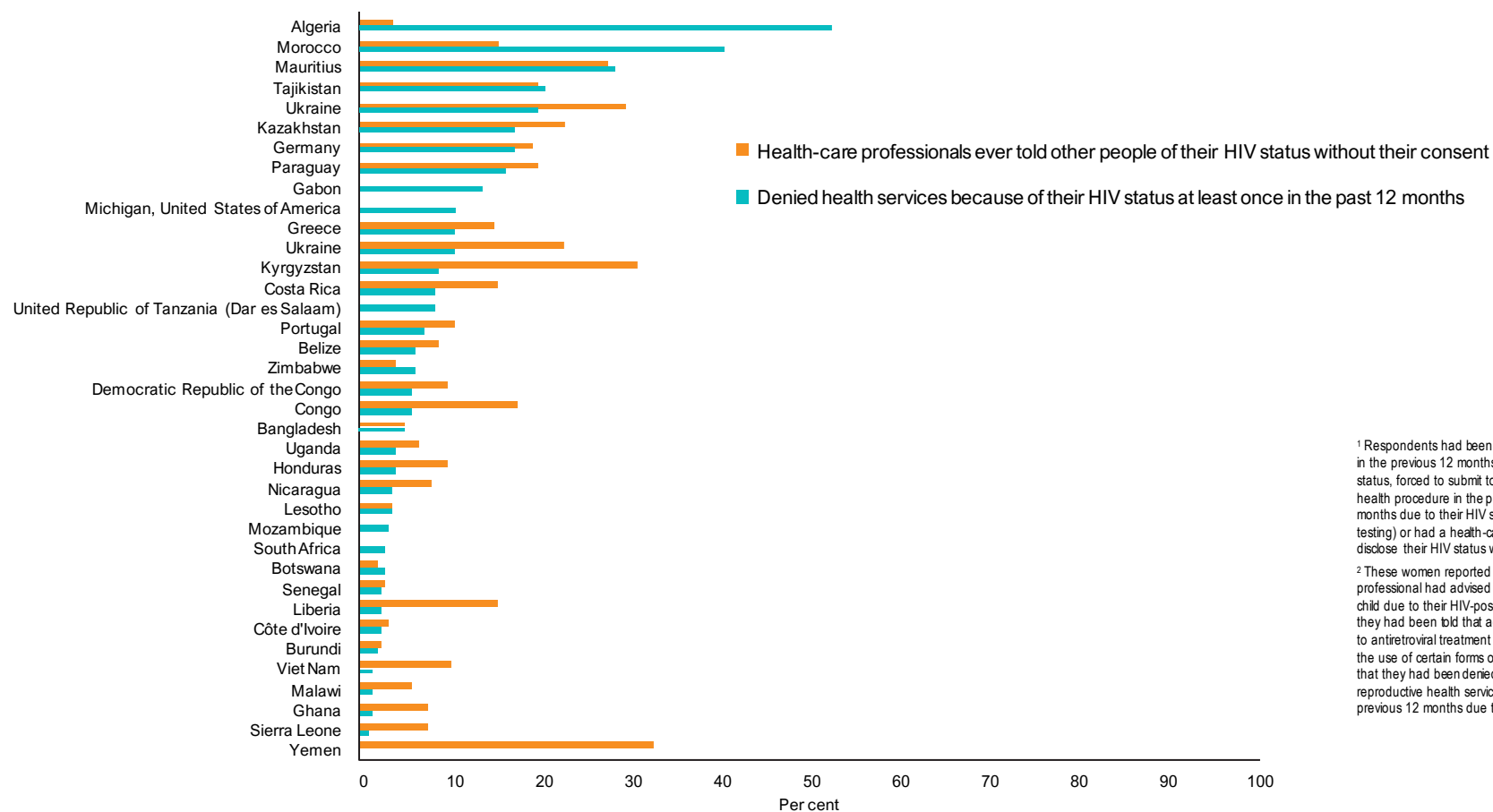
Invest in Communities, Civil Societies, PLHIV

- Communities need prevention & treatment literacy, access to services, linkage to care and support, preventing loss to follow-up and improving treatment adherence.
- Civil society reaches the 'hard to reach': people at risk of being left behind.
- Advocacy is essential to eliminate stigma, discrimination and violence.
- Sustained investment is needed at a higher level.



Leaving no one behind? Discrimination within health care

Percentage of people living with HIV who experienced discrimination in health-care settings, countries with available data, 2012–2017



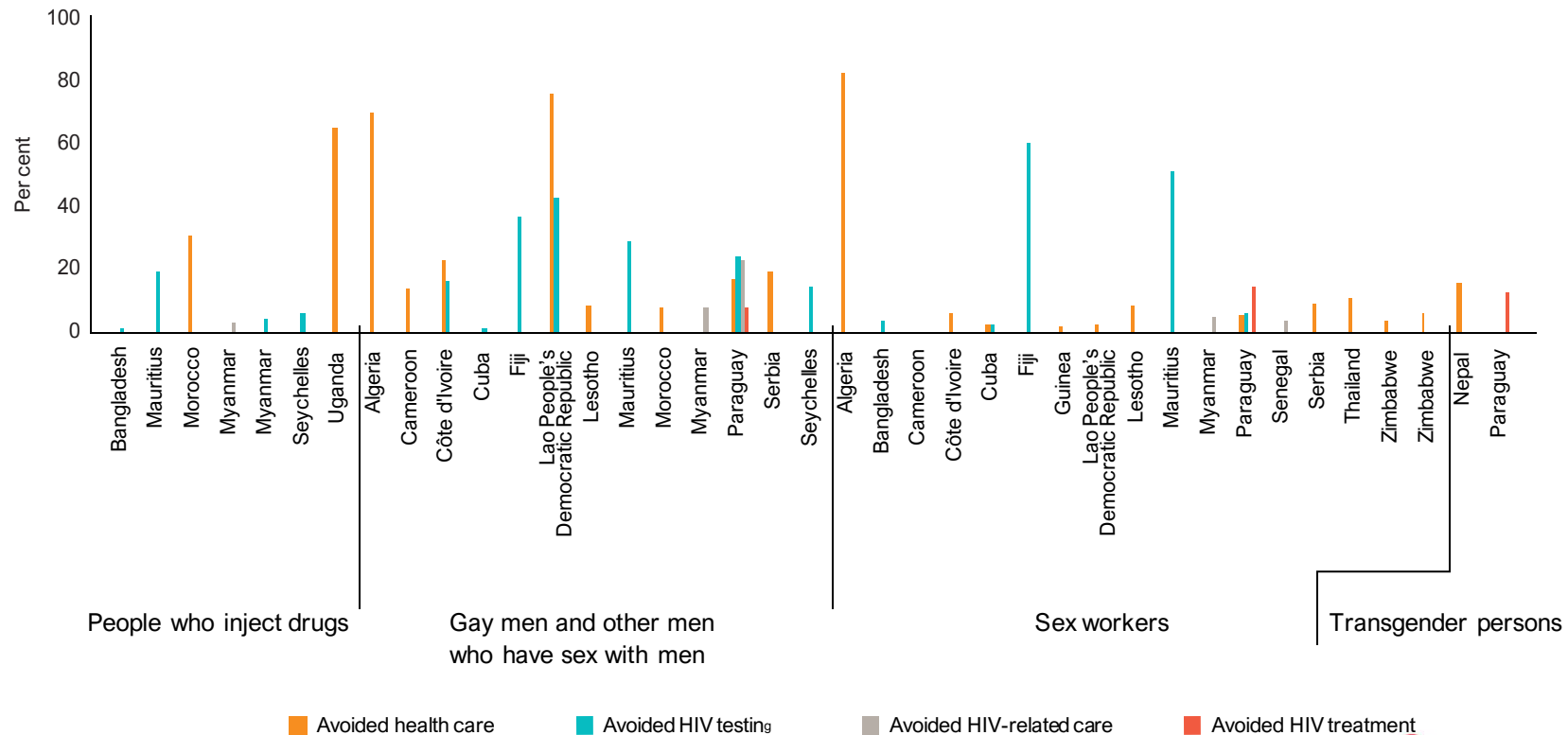
¹ Respondents had been denied health care in the previous 12 months due to the HIV status, forced to submit to a medical or health procedure in the previous 12 months due to their HIV status (including HIV testing) or had a health-care professional disclose their HIV status without consent.

² These women reported that a health-care professional had advised them not to have a child due to their HIV-positive status, that they had been told that access to antiretroviral treatment was conditional on the use of certain forms of contraception, or that they had been denied sexual and reproductive health services in the previous 12 months due to their HIV status.

Source: People Living with HIV Stigma Index surveys, 2012–2017.

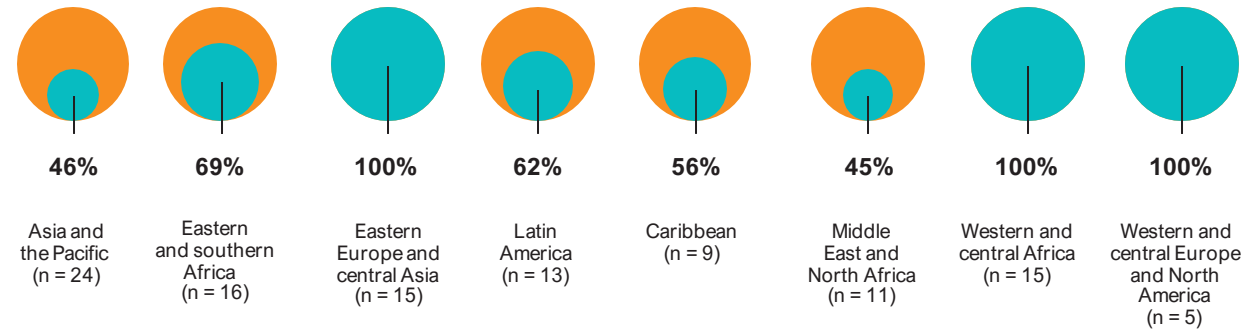
Leaving no one behind? Infringement of the right to health

Percentage of key populations who reported having avoided health-care services in the past 12 months due to stigma and discrimination, countries with available data, most recent data, 2013–2017



Fueling Stigma, Discrimination, and Fear of People Living with HIV

Countries with laws that criminalize or allow for prosecutions related to the transmission or non-disclosure of HIV infection, or exposure to HIV

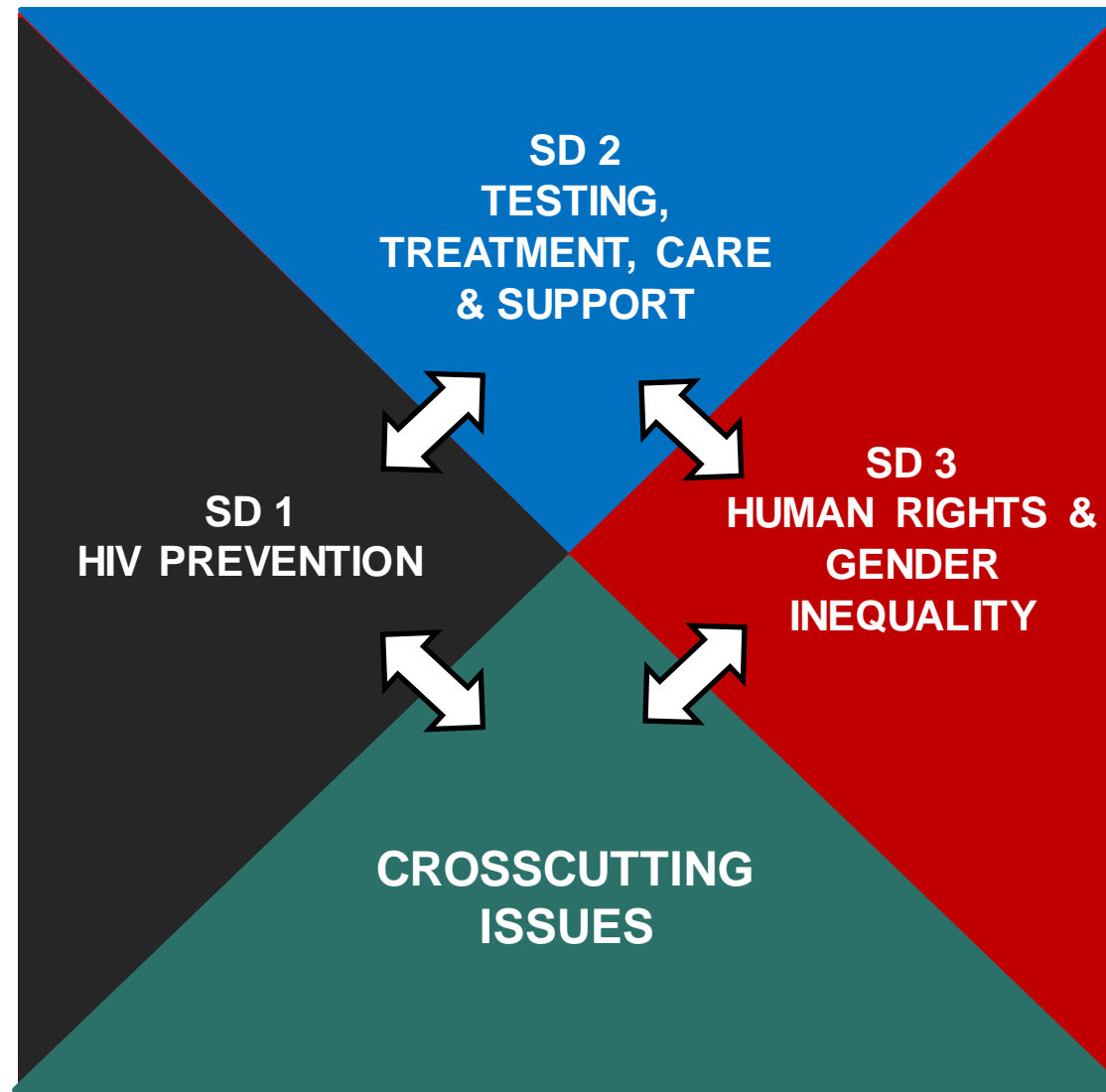


Reporting countries
 Countries with laws that criminalize or that allow for prosecutions related to the transmission or non-disclosure of HIV infection, or exposure to HIV

Source: National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017.

The Joint
Programme:
*Instrumental for
a multi-sectoral
response*





Strategic Direction 1:

HIV prevention

PROGRESS IN REDUCING *NEW HIV INFECTIONS*

Change in new HIV infections among adults aged 15+ between 2010 and 2017 → 2020 target



Staying

Decline <13%*

Iran
Angola
Ghana
Brazil
Botswana
Mexico
Cote d'Ivoire
Pakistan
Ethiopia
China
Nigeria



Walking

Decline 14-26%

India
Zambia
Mozambique
DR Congo
Tanzania
Indonesia
Namibia
Lesotho
Ukraine
Cameroon



Jogging

Decline 27-39%

Malawi
Kenya
South Africa
Myanmar



Running

Decline 40-52%

Eswatini
Uganda
Zimbabwe



Scoring

Decline 53-75%

Cambodia,
Mongolia,
Nepal



Winning

Decline >75%

Source: Prepared based on UNAIDS 2018 Estimates for 28 countries participating in the Global Prevention Coalition. Cambodia, Mongolia and Nepal are not among the 28 countries, but were included as they are the countries with most rapid declines.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Global Prevention Coalition with focus on 28 focus countries - revitalized commitment to prevention agenda
- Revised UN International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education: implementation support in over 60 countries, 14 language versions
- Young people at school and in transition to the world of work
 - \$7.1 billion committed for education financing – 17 million school meals
 - NEPAD job creation Partnership for young people
 - Prioritization of Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW) rights & empowerment
- Integration with national social protection and SRHR services in ESA

1

Combination prevention for AGYW and male partners in high-prevalence locations



ACHIEVEMENTS

- Increased country capacity to reach Key Populations (KPs) to access quality services
- Young KP size estimation for 25 countries
- Adolescent and Young KP guidance & programming toolkit, and KP implementation tools
- Guidance on people who use stimulants
- Prison settings PMTCT guidance; supported law enforcement and CSOs in harm reduction scale up; institutionalized harm reduction in police training
- Stakeholder consultation including with CSOs to inform response to health & protection needs of sex workers in humanitarian emergencies
- LGBTI Toolbox and LGBTI Inclusion Index

2

Combination prevention with key populations

[HOME](#) [ABOUT](#) [MODULES](#) [SEARCH and DOWNLOAD](#) [children&aids.o](#)



ACHIEVEMENTS

- More than 1.2 billion male condoms, 12.9 million female condoms and almost 50 million sachets of lubricant supplied
- 14 countries scaling-up VMMC
Features in all relevant national strategic plans, country roadmaps and prevention targets
- PrEP included in national HIV policies of at least 40 countries, and hence:
 - Countries adopted oral PrEP recommendation
 - Module on PrEP for Adolescents
 - Modular tool for roll out of PrEP

3
Condom programming

4
Voluntary medical male circumcision and SRH services for men

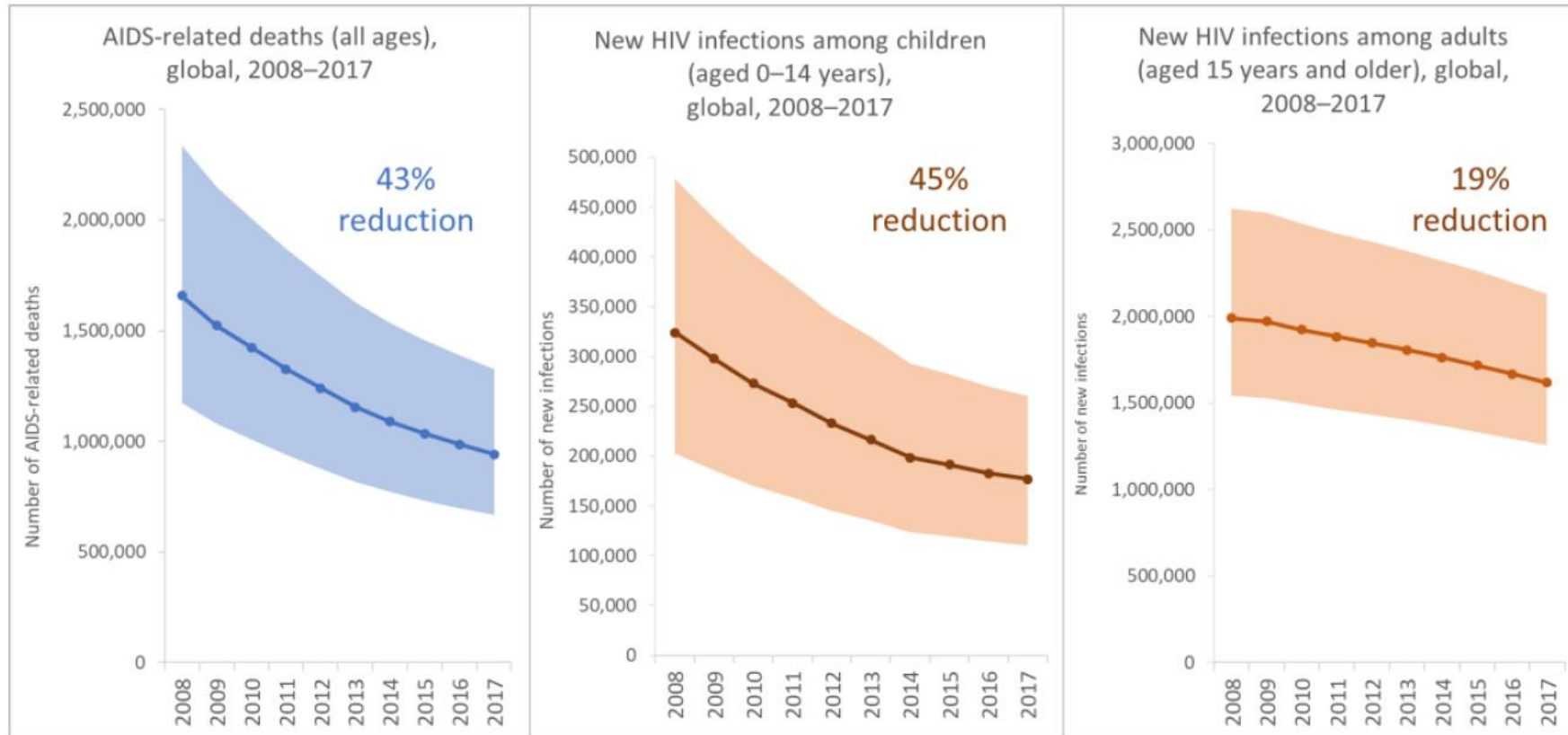
5
Rapid introduction of pre-exposure prophylaxis



Strategic Direction 2:

Testing, Treatment, Care & Support

Decade of progress against AIDS-related deaths and HIV infections



Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

ACHIEVEMENTS: 90-90-90

- 75% of people know their status
 - Scaled up HIV testing through the VCT@WORK initiative and other initiatives
- Supportive HIV self-testing policies
 - Point of care diagnostics
 - Supportive Assisted Partner Notification policies
 - 92% of countries reported treat-all policy adoption in 2018 (cf. 82% in 2017)
- Estimated 21.7 million people (59%) receiving ART
 - 50% of all adults and children living with HIV
 - 80% pregnant women living with HIV

90-90-90

An ambitious treatment target to help end the AIDS epidemic



ACHIEVEMENTS: EMTCT

- New child infections down to 180,000 in 2017 - 40% reduction from 2010
- 80% Treatment access in pregnant women living with HIV:
 - 52% in WCA and 93% in ESA
 - Malaysia WHO certified to have eliminated mother to child transmission in 2017
- Syphilis integrated in EMTCT – in increasing number of countries in most regions including in SSA
- Improved analytics and virtual consultations completed with country teams in ESA and WCA to enhance EMTCT outcomes
- Improved ENGAGEMENT OF Global Fund to shape resource allocations - Global Fund investment technical assistance to address drivers of new infections and key gaps



ACHIEVEMENTS: Humanitarian

- Four-fold increase in number of refugees on ART - from 2014 to 2018

Of 37 refugee hosting countries in 2018

- 93% report refugees access ART
- 100% free first- and second-line TB drugs
- 96% EID through the national health system

- Food and nutrition support to PLHIV and TB clients directly in 14 and indirectly in 31 humanitarian contexts

- 12,000 Inter-Agency Emergency Reproductive Health kits distributed to 55 countries to serve an estimated 3.2 to 5.5 million people



Strategic Direction 3:

Human Rights & Gender Equality

Human Rights and Gender Equality in the context of SDGs and Political Declaration



ACHIEVEMENTS: Gender equality

- Gender-responsive actions for HIV in national HIV strategies of 53 countries, through gender analysis efforts
- 96 countries with a national action plan or legislation to address gender-based violence
- Unequal gender norms transformed and more men and women access HIV testing and stay on treatment through common initiatives
- More adolescent girls and boys, young women and men are equipped with skills and knowledge on HIV prevention, prevention of violence and sexual and reproductive rights
- Women living with HIV secured support of the CEDAW Committee



ACHIEVEMENTS: Human rights

- 2018 Supplement to report of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law and support to 89 countries
- Support to the Global Fund's 20 country initiative on scaling human rights programmes
- Launch of the Global Partnership for action to end HIV related stigma and discrimination
- Undetectable = untransmittable: latest science informs criminal law in HIV related cases: the expert consensus statement on the science of HIV/U=U
- Normative guidance on TB & human rights, and addressing gender-based violence and SRHR of women and youth living with disabilities
- First International Labour Standard on Violence and Harassment in the world of work adopted



Cross-cutting issues:

**Sustainability, Efficiency, Innovation,
& Integration / Social protection**



ACHIEVEMENTS: Sustainability and Efficiency

- 9 countries launching allocative efficiency studies - to improving allocative efficiency and targeting within HIV and across the health sector
- Addressing gender and its social drivers as a key to sustainability and effectiveness – e.g. supporting design and launch of SAFER (alcohol policy ‘best buys’)
- Harnessing the power of technology and data for improved service delivery
e.g. interactive mobile app in India to reach adolescents with key HIV prevention messages



ACHIEVEMENTS: Innovation and integration

- Strengthening HIV and SRHR linkages, and broader HIV and health service delivery in frontline service delivery
- HIV services as a critical component in UHC pathway and health benefits packages
- Facilitating better linkages between HIV, health and development policies and programmes
- Targeting co-morbidities in particular TB

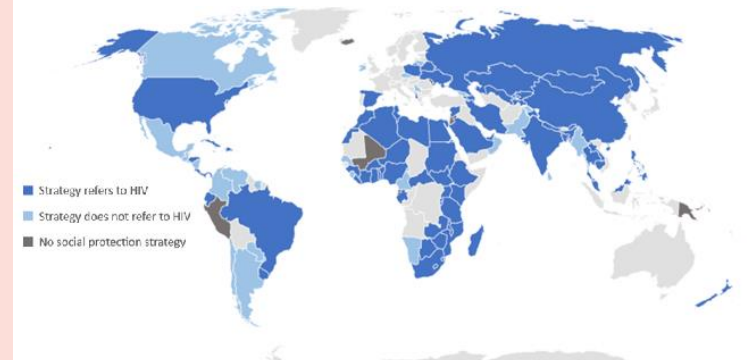
Integration not only works - it increases the volume of services delivered and saves money (e.g. Zimbabwe)



ACHIEVEMENTS: Social Protection

- Regional joint HIV-sensitive social protection assessments for policy dialogue
 - LAC trainer of trainers for 14 countries
 - ESA Regional Plan
- HIV-sensitive Assessments in 10 countries to inform the development of HIV sensitive Social Protection programmes
- Collaboration with PEPFAR DREAMS in 14 countries
- Tailored country support to over 90 countries to build social protection systems including floors in all regions
- Convening of global International IATT Conference on the theme Fast Track Social Protection to end AIDS

83 out of 113 Countries (74%) strategies, policies or frameworks refer to HIV



Addressing challenges & tracking progress

Assessing Progress: where are we off/on track?

2016-2018 UBRAF Indicator Scorecard

Strategy Result Area 1: HIV testing and treatment					
Indicator 1.1: Innovative and targeted HIV testing and counselling programmes introduced	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	2019 ² milestone	Status
The country offers targeted HTS	96%	94%	98%	80%	●
The country offers lay providers testing	84%	83%	83%	80%	●
Quality assurance (laboratory) of testing and re-testing before Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) initiation exists	91%	93%	90%	80%	●
The country offers HIV partner notification services	64%	71%	74%	80%	●

Challenges

Pushback on human rights, gender equality and SRHR

- Criminalization, violence and discriminatory practices persisting
- Resistance and reversals in progress on support for gender equality and SRHR
- Small but vocal opposition to comprehensive sexuality education persists

Limited financial resources and need for greater efficiency and innovation

- Insufficient funds going where it is needed most, ie KPs
- Need to support innovation and centered, aligned investment
- Pace of domestic investments not keeping up with decline in international support
- Lack of funding to implement new social programming and make programmes sustainable

Shrinking civil society space

- Insufficient support to community-led responses and client-centered participatory health systems and services
- Decline in funding for HIV is impacting human rights programmes and civil society support

Need for greater prioritization of Gender Equality

- Limited availability of dedicated gender expertise in National AIDS coordinating bodies
- Community-led HIV responses which challenge harmful gender norms insufficiently prioritized and financed
- Need to cost and budget gender-responsive HIV interventions

Challenges

Need to reach PLHIV earlier with treatment and improve adherence

- Achieving 90-90-90 targets requires 2.8 million more people initiating annually and staying on HIV treatment
- 1/3 of PLHIV present to care with advanced disease
- Only 50% of children and 37% of adolescents accessing treatments

Challenges addressing specific treatment needs and populations

- Delays in adopting better formulations especially for children
- Dolutegravir for women in the reproductive age group transition

Lack of sex-disaggregated data hinders targeted response

- Persistent challenges gender and age disaggregation
- Insufficient disaggregated data on key populations

Addressing emerging needs: conflict, humanitarian emergencies, migrants and indigenous peoples

- Limited progress on adherence in humanitarian situations
- Not adequately reaching children, adolescents, KPs and young men in initial phases of humanitarian situations
- Increased vulnerability to HIV of migrants
- Epidemics in indigenous peoples

Conclusions and Way Forward

- Challenges will inform the **new UNAIDS Strategy and 2025/2030 target-setting**
- Consensus that we are facing a **prevention crisis: reaching young people and key populations** must be central to the response
- It is also important to maintain a focus on **90-90-90**
- Must ensure that attempts to **enhance country-specific focus** doesn't lead to decreased **support for human rights, key populations, and gender equality**
- In a time of expanding need and diminishing means, maximizing the impact of our interventions through **improved allocative and implementation efficiency** is key
- Resource constraints should lead us to **increase**, not decrease, our **attention to the structural barriers and drivers of HIV** - this is where the added value of the Joint Programme lies



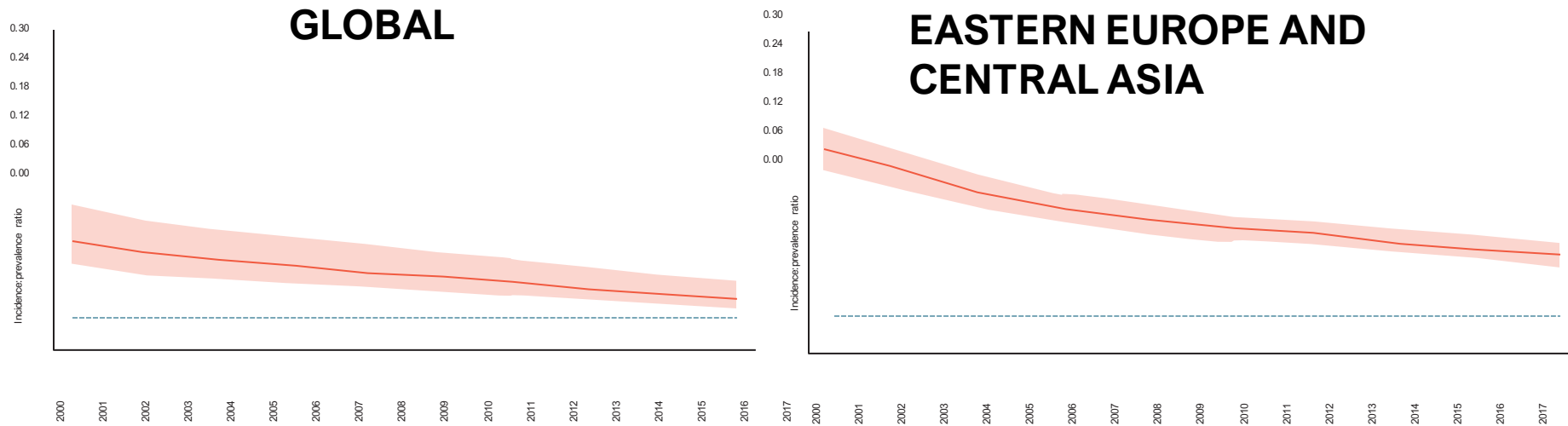
Action and results: regional and country perspective

UBRAF Results at Country Level

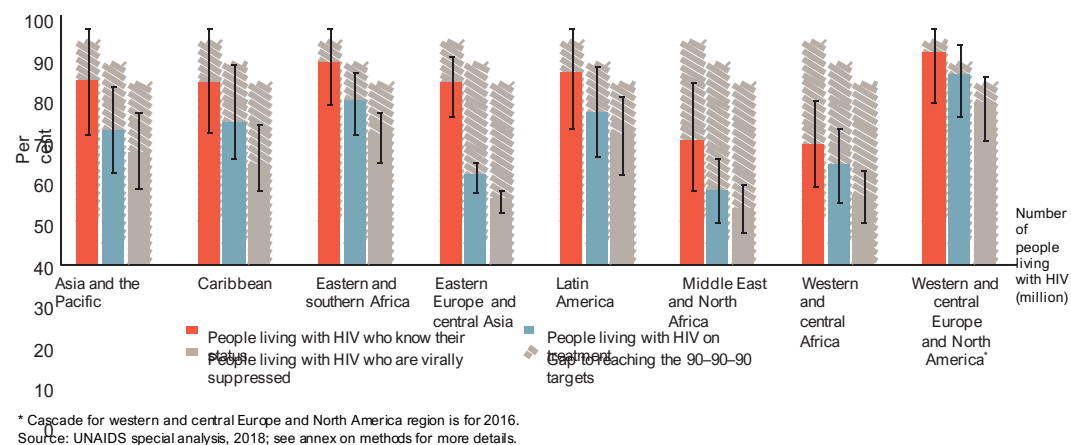
Through the Joint UN Teams on AIDS, in 2018 UNAIDS worked with UN Member States and partners in regions and countries to:

- accelerate achievement of the Fast-Track commitments
- ensure sustainability of the response's services, systems and gains
- keep HIV visible on national health & development agendas
- support integration in broader national Sustainable Development Goals strategies and plans relevant to ending AIDS.

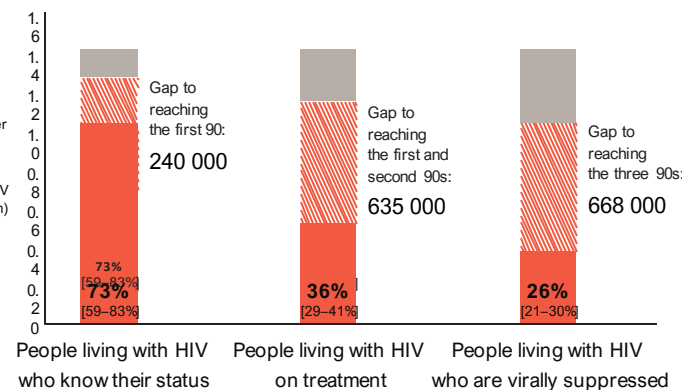
Incidence : prevalence ratio Global and Eastern Europe & Central Asia, 1990–2017



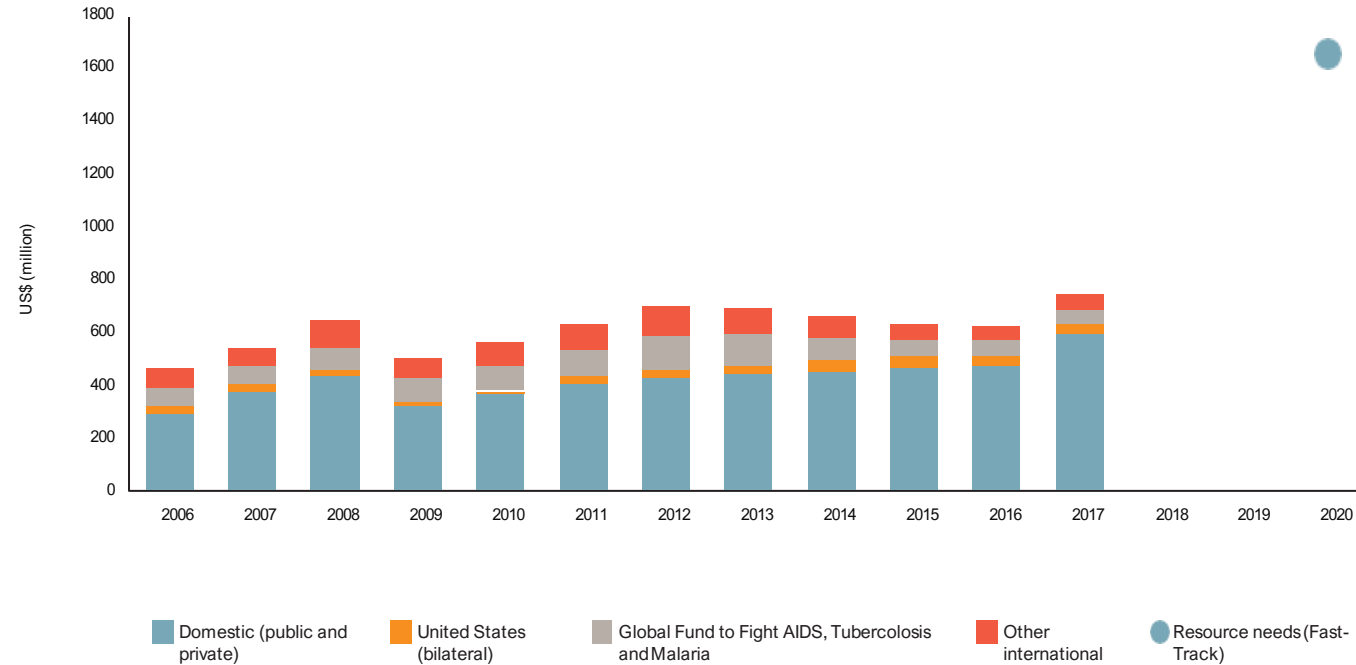
Progress towards 90–90–90 among people living with HIV, by region, 2017



HIV testing and treatment cascade, eastern Europe and central Asia, 2017



HIV resource availability by source, 2006–2017, and resource needs by 2020, eastern Europe and central Asia



Example of Joint Programme Results at country level: Ukraine

One Joint Team on AIDS:

ILO, UNAIDS Secretariat, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women, WHO, World Bank

One UN Joint Plan on AIDS:

Annual work plan, priority targets and deliverables, and budget

Results in 2018:

- HIV protocols revised to include fewer regimens, PReP, community HIV testing & self-testing
- 12,358 received ART in non-government-controlled areas (Joint Team, civil society & GFATM)
- National guidelines developed on provision of health services (including HIV) for survivors of gender-based violence
- UNICEF continued to procure ART on behalf of Ministry of Health
- Continued government ownership & commitment:
 - Ministry of Health allocates \$16M for HIV prevention and support services in 2019-20

Highlights of UBRAF Results at Regional & Country Level Eastern Europe & Central Asia



Achievements:

- Belarus: Joint Team & Country Envelope enabled national launch of rapid testing and self-testing
- Kazakhstan & Moldova: Validation of EMTCT for HIV ontrack
- Uzbekistan: led by UNODC, joint programme prompted the government decision to finance 173 Trust Points for NSP starting 2022; plan to reopen UNAIDS office by end of 2019
- Majority of EECA Countries: significant reductions in ART cost; Minsk2 Agreement signed by 9 countries, with 4 more countries participating & 8 partners supporting implementation
- Government of Russia increased extra-budgetary funding to UNAIDS for \$17.8M for next three years for work in 5 partner countries in EECA
- Partnership with Global Fund: \$13M regional grant for sustainability of services for key populations

Challenges and Bottlenecks:

- Growing funding gap to meet fast-track targets
- Major gaps in government support and funding for harm reduction, combination prevention which is sustaining growth of epidemic among key populations and young adolescent women & girls

Total UBRAF (core + envelopes) in 2018

\$8.5M

Highlights of UBRAF Results at Regional & Country Level Asia Pacific



- Reinvigorated commitment to scale-up PrEP: WHO / UNAIDS technical support for countries and PrEP roll out beyond the pilots (4 countries)
- The Inter-agency Task Team on Adolescents and Young Key Populations supporting scale-up of national programmes for YKPs (2 countries)
- Increased roll-out of innovative models for HIV testing among KPs, including self-testing, internet assisted self-testing, use of social media for linking up to HIV testing services (3 countries + 100% countries implementing community based testing)
- Increased technical support for GFATM grant making processes and implementation and roadmaps on sustainability roadmaps and financial transition (in 12 countries)

Total UBRAF (core + envelopes) in 2018
\$19.2M

Highlights of UBRAF Results at Regional & Country Level Middle East & North Africa (MENA)



- Joint Programme strengthened collaboration between cosponsors, the GFATM and IOM in provision of essential HIV, TB and Malaria services for key and vulnerable populations affected by humanitarian emergencies (Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon)
- The health and human rights situation in Yemen triggered special coordination / Yemen HIV Crisis Group (WFP, WHO, UNHCR, UNAIDS, IOM and UNDP) responding to HIV-related human rights violations
- Joint Programme strengthened partnerships with 4 countries (Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia) for GF grants development, implementation as well as EMTCT, Community Mobilization, Strategic Information and Young People
- Joint Programme supporting scale-up HIV, TB, HCV services in prison

Total UBRAF (core + envelopes) in 2018

\$4.5M

Highlights of UBRAF Results at Regional & Country Level West & Central Africa



- UBRAF investments & support from joint programme essential for rapid progress in 2018 towards 2020 targets, but several countries in WCA still not on track to reach the 2020 targets – even for 90-90-90
- Joint Programme contributions to mobilize & support civil society enabled better engagement to support national progress. Engagement of UN Joint Teams with CSO partners remains critical
- Contributions of Joint Programme and Joint Teams are clear, measurable and concrete, country by country, but more work needed to advocate for UBRAF results to scale-up results and investments
- In growing number of countries, UBRAF shows more people are at risk and infected by HIV through injecting drug use and continued disproportionate impact on women and girls. UBRAF investments remain essential to help countries get ahead of new risks for IDUs and other key populations, and empower women & girls across sub-Saharan Africa

Total UBRAF (core + envelopes) in 2018

\$26.1M

Highlights of UBRAF Results at Regional & Country Level East & Southern Africa



- UBRAF investments catalysed work on integration of SRHR, HIV and GBV in 5 countries (Malawi, Uganda, Lesotho, Zambia & Zimbabwe) with additional support received from SIDA
- SADC Ministers of Health endorsed a regional SRHR Strategy & agreed Score Card to monitor implementation based on 20 indicators covering HIV, SRHR and GBV
- ESA provided support to countries to better use strategic information to inform programmes through the establishment and maintenance of HIV and health situations rooms in 6 countries
- Joint Programme maintained momentum on implementation of CSW Resolution 60/2 on Women, Girls & HIV. Work was also done to reaching men with HIV services and retain them on treatment.
- It remain critical to pay closer attention to intersection between GBV and HIV and the better integration of programmes.

Total UBRAF (core + envelopes) in 2018

\$35M

Highlights of UBRAF Results at Regional & Country Level Latin America & Caribbean



Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela

- led by UNHCR and IOM
- Joint Program provided support for HIV prevention, treatment and support services to Venezuelan refugees and migrants throughout the region

In Country

- Master Plan implemented by PAHO/WHO and UNAIDS in collaboration with civil society
- Implementing \$5 million GFATM grant for ARVs (mostly for TLD) & community-based monitoring

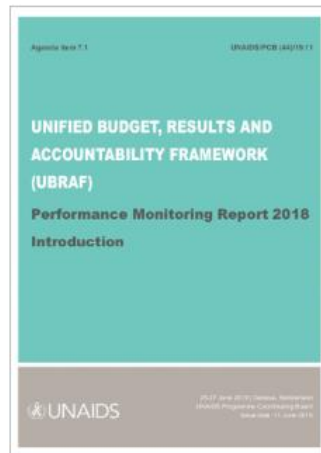
Enhancing Jamaica's support for SRHR education to youth

- UNJT supported government & civil society to provide youth-friendly SRH services and empower adolescents & youth to access services
- Over 5,000 adolescents & youth accessed SRH and mental health services, including HIV testing

Total UBRAF (core + envelopes) in 2018

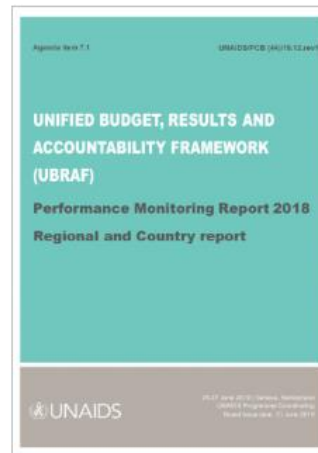
\$11.7M

UBRAF Reporting: A new milestone in reporting joint programme results



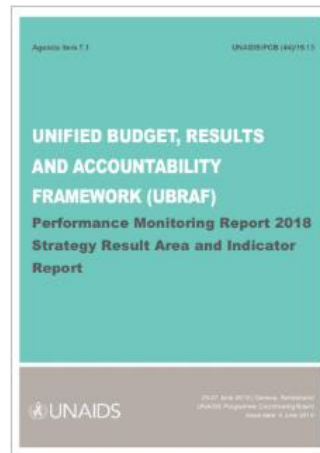
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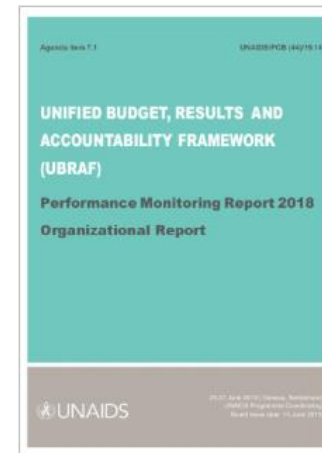
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