

UNAIDS 2024

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# Result Area 1: HIV prevention

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**2022-2023 Results report**



## Result Area 1: HIV prevention

### Budget and expenditures and encumbrances for all Cosponsors 2022-2023 (in US\$)

Core central and country envelopes		Non-core		Total	
Budget	Expenditures and encumbrances	Budget	Expenditures and encumbrances	Budget	Expenditures and encumbrances
25 533 700	21 035 365	92 895 200	88 945 468	118 428 900	109 980 834

### Joint Programme 2022-2023 results

*Normative and implementation guidance provided to countries for combination HIV prevention interventions for and with key populations and other groups at high risk of HIV infection, in line with the Global AIDS Strategy.*

The Joint Programme supported the strengthening and acceleration of HIV prevention efforts through the provision of normative guidance and technical support to enable country partners to translate guidance into action. WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC and the UNAIDS Secretariat launched and widely disseminated the “[Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and care for key populations](#)”, jointly with community networks.

#### Indicator progress on HIV prevention (RA 1)<sup>1</sup>

- **86 countries** improved their national policies and/or strategies for combination HIV prevention with key populations and other populations at-risk of HIV infections.
- **83 countries** received technical and/or implementation support to scale up combination HIV prevention programmes.

WHO also published a new recommendation on the Dapivirine vaginal ring for HIV prevention for women who are at substantial risk of HIV infection, as well as a recommendation on long-acting injectable cabotegravir (CAB-LA) for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP). Zimbabwe became the first country in Africa to announce regulatory approval of CAB-LA.

Countries implemented effective interventions to eliminate gender-based violence against women who use drugs, with support from UNODC, UNFPA, UN Women, WHO, UNAIDS Secretariat, International Network of People who Use Drugs (INPUD), and the Women Harm Reduction International Network. UNESCO’s revised strategy on education for health and well-being strengthened school health systems in ways that promote HIV prevention and reproductive health. UNHCR updated its

<sup>1</sup> The Joint Programme data in the UBRAF Indicator progress boxes are 2023 data. Further information on the 2022–2026 UBRAF indicators’ definition and results in 2022 and 2023 can be found in the [Indicator Scorecard](#).

public health toolkit and developed a blended e-learning public health programme in refugee emergencies, as well as a community outreach monitoring and reporting tool.

The UNAIDS Secretariat and UNFPA led the coordination of and technical support to the Global Fund Condom Strategic Initiative to improve national and subnational stewardship in condom programming and increase innovations in demand creation and “last-mile” distribution of condoms in Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia. By the end of 2023, all four countries had a demonstrated capacity for stewardship in condom programming. The Joint UNAIDS-IAPAC Fast-Track Cities project supported 15 high-burden cities to accelerate progress for prevention and treatment targets. UNODC facilitated South-South learning on human rights-based HIV prevention for people who use drugs and people in prison in Kenya and Viet Nam.

**Evidence-based, optimally strategic planning for HIV prevention programmes.**

Countries now have stronger capacities to estimate the sizes of priority populations as a result of a new population size estimation tool developed by the UNAIDS Secretariat. Countries in eastern and southern Africa can now better plan, execute and monitor their HIV responses for men and boys within a gender equality framework thanks to an analytical framework that was created by the Global HIV Prevention Coalition Secretariat, the UNAIDS Secretariat, WHO, UN Women and Sonke Gender Justice. Prioritization of evidence-informed prevention was central in the development or updating of multiple national strategic HIV plans as well as in Global Fund’s new funding requests.

A regional dialogue in Africa on the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug policy increased the knowledge of national stakeholders from 12 countries (including from the legislative, judicial and executive branches) on evidence-based approaches to drug use and on ways to reduce the harmful impact of punitive measures. The dialogue was convened jointly by UNDP, UNODC, WHO, the UNAIDS Secretariat and the University of Essex. World Bank support strengthened the evidence base for HIV prevention, including analyses of sustainable financing options, in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and elsewhere.

The Joint Programme expanded the evidence base on HIV prevention through focused research. In Nigeria, UNODC conducted the first-ever survey on women’s health in prisons to identify service gaps and shape strategic responses. Additionally, UNODC supported the development of an integrated HIV and viral hepatitis training manual for correctional facilities and enhanced targeted HIV interventions for people in prisons.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR and WFP supported a cross-sectional study on HIV prevalence and associated factors among refugees, which emphasized the need for a more integrated and holistic approach to HIV services among priority populations, including adolescents, unmarried individuals and key populations.

**Catalytic support for uptake of priority prevention tools.** The Global HIV Prevention Coalition, which is co-convened by UNFPA and the UNAIDS Secretariat, brings together governments, Cosponsors, international organizations, funding

partners and civil society organizations. It continued to accelerate progress towards the 2025 HIV prevention targets by focusing on closing the remaining gaps, including through the use of data-driven guidance and tools. With support from the Joint Programme, 15 African countries conducted self-assessments of their condoms and key populations programmes and 14 countries undertook assessments of their programmes for adolescent girls and young women and antiretroviral-based prevention.

UNODC provided technical support to expand access to opioid agonist therapy in Jordan, Libya and introduce it in Tunisia. It supported the development of opioid agonist therapy standard operating procedures and national guidelines for methadone management in Algeria, Nigeria, and Viet Nam and provided technical support for the development of Malawi's national drug policy.

Demand for and access to PrEP increased due to support from UNICEF partners, including support for PrEP demonstration projects in Côte d'Ivoire, Philippines and Thailand and the scaling-up of PrEP among young mothers in South Africa. Almost 200 country stakeholders from more than 25 countries increased their knowledge and capacity on PrEP target-setting during workshops held by the Global HIV Prevention Coalition Secretariat, PEPFAR, and WHO.

Uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) has increased sharply, with 35 million VMMC procedures conducted in 15 priority countries in eastern and southern Africa by end-2023. WHO convened a VMMC subregional implementation stock-taking exercise in Rwanda, managed the VMMC community-of-practice "tele-ECHO" series and produced a VMMC sustainability assessment. In 27 countries implementing VMMC for HIV prevention, over 16 300 men in refugee settings were successfully circumcised with support from UNHCR.

**Prioritized support for national efforts to prevent new infections among key populations.** Specific steps were taken to strengthen HIV prevention among key populations. Through its partnership with the Global Fund, UNDP worked with local partners to provide prevention services to 1.85 million people belonging to key populations, including: 537 000 gay men and other men who have sex with men, 42 000 transgender people, 440 000 sex workers, 173 000 people who use drugs, and 663 000 people in prison.

A thematic session at the 52nd session of the PCB focused on addressing the HIV-related needs of transgender people. The ILO, UNAIDS Secretariat and partners developed a LGBTQI+ learning guide titled "Inclusion of LGBTQI+ persons in the world of work", which incorporates HIV issues and which was widely disseminated in 25 countries to strengthen HIV prevention. The ILO, UNAIDS Secretariat and partners also supported 25 countries to accelerate prevention through the development of policies and guidelines, including: a national strategy on HIV prevention programmes at the workplace (Indonesia); a national workplace wellness prevention policy (Eswatini); a national occupational health and safety profile (Nigeria); the drafting of 22 company HIV workplace policies (Uganda); and implementation of a national condom strategy (Mozambique).

UNODC supported the implementation of a comprehensive national plan on prison health in Morocco; the development of training modules for prison staff on HIV prevention and treatment in Bolivia; and the development of guidelines on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services in prisons in Sudan. In Viet Nam, UNODC and national authorities rolled out a tailored training package for community workers and civil society organizations to deliver harm reduction interventions for gay men and other men who have sex with men who engage in chemsex. A national dialogue in Ghana, organized by UNDP, OHCHR and the University of Essex, resulted in a revised human rights-based drug law.

UNODC supported prevention strategies and activities for drug use and HIV in 24 countries and for prisons in 30 countries. Three hundred fifty service providers and community-led organizations in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Philippines, South Africa and eastern Africa benefited from technical support on HIV responses among people who use stimulant drugs. UNODC organized a high-level advocacy event in eastern and southern Africa to promote gender-responsive health-care services in prisons. Two technical guides on HIV prevention in prisoners were also published.

**Addressing the HIV prevention needs of young people.** UNFPA and UNESCO served as co-convenors of the Global Partnership Forum on comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) and hosted a global symposium on CSE in 2022 with over 800 participants and 120 speakers. UNESCO launched a new project focusing on understanding how sexuality education can be inclusive of the needs and rights of all learners, including those who are LGBTQI+. It also launched a report “Safe, seen and included,” which highlighted the rationale for inclusive learning practices. UNESCO’s “O3” programme, which aims to provide young people quality CSE programmes, has reached 20 million young people since the launch of its second phase in June 2023.

Examples of specific country support include working in schools (UNICEF and the Rwanda Biomedical Centre reached over 15 500 adolescents with HIV prevention messages); in Angola, UNICEF engaged more than 20 000 adolescents and young people with HIV prevention behaviour change and demand creation; in Zimbabwe, UNFPA supported 200 “CONDOMIZE!” campaigns in education institutions, reaching over 275 000 young people in Zimbabwe in 2022–2023.

**Prevention of new HIV infection among women.** With women accounting for over 45% of new HIV infections worldwide, including a majority in sub-Saharan Africa, the Joint Programme continued to lead global efforts to prevent new HIV infections among women. Across 21 countries, UN Women implemented evidence-based interventions to transform unequal gender norms, including harmful masculinities to help prevent violence against women and HIV, and improve male health-seeking behaviour. In Malawi, UN Women utilized the “HeForShe” barbershop toolbox to mobilize and train nearly 2000 male community “change agents”. Through the EU/UN “Spotlight Initiative”, UN Women supported scaled-up implementation in Uganda and Zimbabwe of the “SASA!” intervention to prevent HIV infections and violence against women. In Malawi, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, UN Women helped the ministries of health and ministries for gender equality develop and implement

national programmes that engage men and boys to reduce gender-based violence, promote gender equality, and encourage seeking of health services.

**HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive health services, with particular attention to the needs of adolescent girls and young women.** UNFPA reached 52.8 million adolescents and youth who benefited from SRH services. Since 2015, the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents, housed at the World Bank, has reached 630 million women and girls with comprehensive health benefits packages that include SRH services.

*Regional stewardship instituted and an expanded number of countries supported under the Global HIV Prevention Coalition to put into action and monitor the 2025 HIV Prevention Road Map.*

The Global HIV Prevention Coalition launched the 2025 Prevention Road Map in 2022, following extensive consultations with countries and diverse stakeholders. By the end of 2023, 26 Coalition focus countries had developed or updated their national HIV prevention road maps or action plans based on the new Road Map. As of 2022, reductions in new HIV infections since 2010 have been faster in Coalition focus countries than in the rest of the world. Among 11 focus countries, new infections fell by 66%. A new community of practice on key populations helped knowledge sharing strategizing among Coalition partners.

The number of focus countries increased from 28 to 38, with the Central African Republic, Colombia, Egypt, Madagascar, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Sudan, Thailand and Republic of the Congo joining in 2023. Capacity building across the Road Map's five pillars continued through the South-to-South HIV Learning Network (which includes 15 priority countries) and key population communities of practice.

The Coalition conducted its annual survey to monitor country progress in implementing 10 actions of the HIV Prevention 2025 Road Map and published its annual HIV prevention scorecard report which tracks and analyses progress in national HIV prevention programmes. Thirty-five countries completed the survey, with the majority reporting considerable progress in selected action steps.

During the biennium, the Coalition updated its 2020 "Decision-making aide for investment into HIV prevention programmes among adolescent girls and young women", a tool which assists countries in prioritizing investments in differentiated HIV prevention packages and which was included in the Global Fund's brief for funding requests.





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