

UNAIDS 2024

---

# Result Area 4: Community-led responses

---

2022-2023 Results report

the 1990s, the number of publications on the topic has increased steadily, and the number of authors has increased from 1 to 100.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in research on the topic. One reason is the growing awareness of the importance of the topic. Another reason is the increasing availability of data and methods for studying the topic. A third reason is the increasing interest in the topic among researchers and the public.

The research on the topic has been carried out in a number of different disciplines, including psychology, sociology, and education. The research has been carried out in a number of different settings, including schools, universities, and the workplace. The research has been carried out in a number of different ways, including surveys, experiments, and case studies.

The research has shown that there are a number of factors that are related to the topic. These factors include the individual's personality, the individual's environment, and the individual's experiences. The research has also shown that there are a number of interventions that can be used to help individuals with the topic.

The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to measure the topic. These ways include self-reports, observations, and physiological measures. The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to intervene with the topic.

The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic. These ways include cognitive-behavioral therapy, group therapy, and family therapy. The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic.

The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic. These ways include cognitive-behavioral therapy, group therapy, and family therapy. The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic.

The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic. These ways include cognitive-behavioral therapy, group therapy, and family therapy. The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic.

The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic. These ways include cognitive-behavioral therapy, group therapy, and family therapy. The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic.

The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic. These ways include cognitive-behavioral therapy, group therapy, and family therapy. The research has also shown that there are a number of different ways to help individuals with the topic.

## Result Area 4: Community-led responses

### 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
6 464 700	4 918 603	16 227 600	16 839 794	22 692 300	21 758 397

### Joint Programme 2022-2023 results

*Normative guidance developed and promoted, with communities, for community-led responses with focus on network strengthening, community-led monitoring and service delivery.*

Community-led HIV responses expanded during the biennium as a result of normative guidance, tools and other support from the Joint Programme. The first definitions of community-led HIV responses and community-led organizations were developed through inclusive discussions led by a multistakeholder task team, with the support of the UNAIDS Secretariat, WHO and UNDP. Building on those definitions, the UNAIDS Secretariat developed draft guidance on community-led HIV responses, in consultation with global networks of people living with HIV and key populations and partners. Publication of the guidance is anticipated in 2024.

#### Indicator progress on community-led responses (RA 4)

- In **74 countries**, the Joint Programme provided **technical support and guidance to community-led organizations** from at least three of the most significantly affected communities.
- In **83 countries**, the Joint Programme supported national and/or subnational governments and other stakeholders for the **incorporation and expansion of community-led HIV responses**.

**Stronger community-led monitoring.** Guidance and tools also supported community-led monitoring such as the progression matrix developed by the UNAIDS Secretariat to support development of minimum standards and progress tracking. The Joint Programme's report, "[Community-led monitoring in action: Emerging evidence and good practice](#)", documented experiences from across the world and promoted the expansion of community-led monitoring. Over 1000 stakeholders participated in a series of global community-led monitoring webinars to share lessons learned, tools, challenges and experiences among implementing partners, governments and donors. Other technical fora supported by the Joint Programme included a meeting of community-led monitoring technical assistance providers to share experiences in data collection and analysis and to prioritize strategic investments for community-led monitoring.

The Joint Programme intensified its focus on costing and resource tracking for community-led responses. The Secretariat conducted a pilot on resource tracking of community-led responses in six countries, using results to inform guidelines, which are due to be piloted in Togo. The Joint Programme trained eight community-led organizations on economic costing of their own activities, and a systematic review of costs of community-led responses was provided to the Global Fund to inform its latest funding cycle.

In 2023, UNAIDS Secretariat, together with Cosponsors, convened an advisory group of experts working in community-led responses to provide guidance and advice on a feasible approach for monitoring progress towards the 30–80–60 targets on community-led service delivery. A clear process was defined, including several milestones to examine potential proxy and direct measures. A set of policy questions to monitor the operating environment for community-led service delivery were developed and integrated in the 2024 Global AIDS Monitoring. Analyses of these data as proxies for progress towards the targets are planned for mid-2024.

The Joint Programme welcomed and supported the engagement of community partners in the development of broader HIV-related normative guidance. Joint work by WHO, the Secretariat and the community of women living with HIV resulted in revised guidance on the elimination of vertical transmission to better address rights-based and integrated approaches for optimizing services for women, children and adolescents while preparing for validation. To support the development of key population guidelines, WHO commissioned four key population networks to conduct values and preference surveys among their constituencies on related topics. Members of the transgender community served as members of the guidelines group for ongoing development of WHO guidelines on transgender diverse populations.

**Support for strengthening community-led responses.** Direct and technical support by the Joint Programme bolstered community-led responses in different regions. A partnership between WFP and “100% Life” (formerly the All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV) helped more than 200 000 people living with HIV obtain essential food assistance. UN Women strengthened the capacities of national networks of women living with HIV to engage in national responses in 18 countries. This included support for networks of women living with HIV to develop a social accountability toolkit in Zimbabwe. In Indonesia, UN Women aided the national network of women living with HIV to develop and pilot an app to enable women experiencing violence to access peer legal and psychosocial counselling and obtain referrals to health services and the police.

UNFPA supported the Sudanese Association of People Living with HIV to organize 250 peer outreach sessions which reached more than 2500 people living with HIV. It supported the declaration by 214 communities in Uganda that they were abandoning gender-based violence and other harmful practices. It also supported a regional youth network in eastern Europe and central Asia to reach more than two million people and provide referrals to services for HIV, SRH and mental health for more than 20 000 people belonging to key populations and youth through the “Teenergizer” community-led campaign. In 2023, the World Bank convened the first

virtual roundtable of the South-to-South Learning Exchange platform on community local development, with more than 100 participants from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Senegal sharing experiences on community-led development.

**Advancing human rights and inclusion.** In 2022–2023, UNDP worked with government, UN, academic, private sector and civil society partners to support 83 countries in their efforts to advance human rights and LGBTQI+ inclusion. This included support for the Cook Islands to launch an accreditation initiative for businesses on LGBTQI+ inclusion; support for the formation of the National Network of Transgender Persons in India; and training of activists from 22 Francophone and Lusophone countries on crisis prevention and response through the “Inclusive Governance Initiative”. UNDP led the piloting of an LGBTQI+ inclusion index in Angola, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Guyana, Ecuador, New Zealand, Pakistan and Viet Nam, and built the capacities of almost 1800 people from key population organizations in Cuba. It also published a review of key population- and community-led interventions to address punitive and discriminatory laws and policies and HIV-related criminalization. WHO fostered strong community engagement in the response to the multicountry mpox outbreak at the start of that global emergency.

*Advocacy and technical support to countries for the incorporation and expansion of community-led responses (GIPA and engagement in decision-making, advocacy, service delivery and monitoring) in national HIV responses (including policies, planning, budgeting and reporting).*

In 2022–2023, the Joint Programme engaged communities, governments and partners to support the piloting and expansion of community-led monitoring initiatives across 28 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. Technical assistance (including capacity assessments, planning and strategy development, consolidation of best practices and strengthening of community-led monitoring in national strategies) was provided to 21 countries. The UNAIDS World AIDS Day 2023 report, “Let communities lead”, highlighted the unique and invaluable roles of community-led responses, outlined barriers to community leadership and described a comprehensive action agenda to put communities at the centre of efforts to end AIDS as a public health threat.

**Key population networks.** The UNAIDS Secretariat and UNDP supported key population networks in several ways. For example, the Secretariat helped the International Network of People who Use drugs to coordinate a multisectoral strategic coordination group on drug use, HIV, health and human rights. Financial support was provided to GATE for the development of a policy brief on transgender men and HIV and for an online diversity course for ministries of health, international civil society organizations and the UN. Technical and financial support also went to MPact to build the capacity of community-led organizations in Jamaica and Kenya for protecting the health and human rights of gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men.

UNDP provided ongoing technical and financial support to the African Key Populations Expert Group, as well as to multiple subregional and country-level

networks of young key populations and LGBTQI+ networks in the Caribbean and a variety of African countries. The Joint Programme supported networks of gay men and other men who have sex with men and transgender people in Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for network strengthening, registration and engagement in Global Fund processes. In partnership with the Civil Society Institute for HIV and Health, the Joint Programme assembled a pool of 60 civil society experts to provide advice and technical support regarding the safety of key population HIV programmes in western and central Africa.

The UNDP-led SCALE initiative works with people living with HIV and other key populations, other Cosponsors and the Secretariat, the Global Fund, PEPFAR and other partners to support key population-led approaches to counter discriminatory laws and policies and HIV-related criminalization including grants in 16 countries. Five additional “deep-dive” countries were added in late 2023. Focus areas included increasing the participation of LGBTQI+ people in constitutional reform processes in Jamaica; supporting young key populations to improve service uptake in the Philippines; promoting the rights of sex workers in South Africa; and creating a network of shelters for women who use drugs and survivors of gender-based violence in Kazakhstan. The initiative aims to strengthen engagement of key populations in various coordination fora.

UN Women built the institutional capacities of networks of women’s living with HIV in 13 countries. With support from UN Women, Young Women for Life Movement in South Africa reached more than 10 000 young women with HIV prevention, treatment and care information and is now being expanded to Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia. UN Women managed the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, which in 2023 partnered with 191 organizations in 68 countries and territories across the world and reached seven million women and girl who are survivors or at high risk of violence, including women living with and affected by HIV.

The ILO, in partnership with the Global Network of People living with HIV (GNP+) and the Global Fund, organized an African region-wide interactive trainer of trainers to build the knowledge of world-of-work actors on Global Fund processes and resource mobilization for scaling up HIV interventions for vulnerable working populations. Specific ILO country support was provided to networks of people living with HIV in 12 countries, including for the design and implementation of an economic empowerment initiative for vulnerable young girls and adolescents (Zambia), and for a skills assessment and communications skills programme (China).

UNODC continued to support communities led by people who use drugs and people in prison to increase their capacity to deliver and advocate for scaled up HIV prevention, treatment and care services, including by providing small grants to community-led and civil society organizations. In the lead-up to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, UNODC annually organizes a consultative meeting between academia, civil society and the community of people who use drugs, jointly with the International AIDS Society, INPUD, WHO and UNAIDS Secretariat. In 2022 and 2023, these meetings focused on the impact of various inequalities in the HIV response on people who use drugs, the relationship between health and human rights, and the impact of structural inequalities on the HIV and hepatitis responses



among people who use drugs. UNODC supported community-led responses to catalyse scale-up of harm reduction services, including a consultation to share best practices on community engagement and leadership in ensuring that services meet the needs of young people. UNODC supported the CSO Drug Policy Network Southeast Europe to hold a regional roundtable, which was attended by 60 participants from civil society and national authorities in 11 countries. The meeting focused on community-led consultative processes on human rights and evidence-based national drug strategies in the HIV response.

In 2022, UNICEF and Y+ (the Global Network of Young People Living with HIV) co-created the “Ground Up! Initiative”, which supports the leadership of youth-led HIV and SRHR networks in Eswatini, Kenya, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As of June 2022, the World Bank supported 373 active community-led development projects in 96 countries—for a total lending of US\$ 42.4 billion (69% of which is IDA or IDA/blend). ILO trained and signed partnership agreements with 11 community-based organizations in Cameroon to implement integrated HIV initiatives that address social protection and gender-based violence. UNHCR supported community-led responses in 12 countries to increase community linkages for refugees and migrants to HIV prevention, treatment and care and other health services.

Recognizing the value of social contracting for supporting community-led responses, UNDP developed a model to assess the social return on investment in social contracting and supported eight countries (Algeria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Tajikistan, Tunisia and Ukraine) to develop social contracting guidelines. It also joined with the UNAIDS Secretariat, the Global Fund, PEPFAR and other partners to award grants to 33 organizations (across 16 countries) led by people living with HIV and other key populations to counter discriminatory policies and practices and HIV criminalization.



**UNAIDS**  
20 Avenue Appia  
CH-1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland  
+41 22 791 3666  
[unaids.org](http://unaids.org)