

# **INDICATOR SCORECARD**

## **2024 PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT**

**Additional documents for this item:**

- i. UNAIDS Performance Monitoring Report 2024: Executive summary (*UNAIDS/PCB (56)/25.7*)
- ii. UNAIDS Performance Monitoring Report 2024: Results report (*UNAIDS/PCB (56)/25.8*)
- iii. UNAIDS Performance Monitoring Report 2024: Results by region (*UNAIDS/PCB (56)/26.9*)
- iv. UNAIDS Performance Monitoring Report 2024: Results by organization (*UNAIDS/PCB (56)/26.10*)
- v. UNAIDS Performance Monitoring Report 2024: Joint Programme and Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) (*UNAIDS/PCB (56)/CRP2*)

**Action required at this meeting—the Programme Coordinating Board is invited to:**

- *Take note*, with appreciation, of the 2022-2023 Performance Monitoring Report, including its scope and depth; and
- *Encourage* all constituencies to use UNAIDS's annual performance monitoring reports to meet their reporting needs

**Cost implications for the implementation of the decisions:** none



# INDICATOR SCORECARD

PERFORMANCE  
MONITORING REPORT  
**2024**







# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>OUTCOME 1: Equitable and equal access to HIV services and solutions maximized</b>	<b>8</b>
Result Area 1: HIV prevention	8
Result Area 2: HIV treatment	9
Result Area 3: Paediatric AIDS, vertical transmission	11
<b>OUTCOME 2: Barriers to achieving HIV outcomes broken down</b>	<b>12</b>
Result Area 4: Community-led responses	12
Result Area 5: Human rights	13
Result Area 6: Gender equality	14
Result Area 7: Young people	15
<b>OUTCOME 3: Efficient HIV response fully resourced and sustained</b>	<b>16</b>
Result Area 8: Fully funded, sustainable HIV response	16
Result Area 9: Integrated systems for health and social protection	17
Result Area 10: Humanitarian settings and pandemics	18
<b>Secretariat functions</b>	<b>20</b>
SF1: Leadership, advocacy and communications	20
SF2: Partnership, mobilization and innovation	22
SF3: Strategic information	24
SF4: Coordination, convening and country implementation support	25
SF5: Governance and mutual accountability	27

# INTRODUCTION

1. The Joint Programme's results for countries and communities under the 2022–2026 Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) are measured through the UBRAF indicator matrix which, complemented by other quantitative and qualitative information, informs the annual performance monitoring reports to the PCB. This is an essential component and part of the broader accountability, monitoring and reporting systems of the Joint Programme as described in the 2022–2026 UBRAF.<sup>1</sup> The UBRAF indicator matrix was developed and finalized through an intense, collaborative and consultative process, including external advice provided by the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) and the UBRAF Working Group<sup>2</sup>, and it was finalized taking into account the PCB feedback. At its 50th meeting in June 2022, the PCB took note of the indicator matrix for the 2022–2026 UBRAF and requested the UNAIDS Executive Director to add the annex to the 2022–2026 UBRAF.<sup>3</sup> The 2024–2025 Workplan and Budget<sup>4</sup>, approved by the June 2023 PCB, included a slight update/refinement of 2025 milestones and 2026 targets for selected UBRAF indicators, as provisioned in the UBRAF Indicator matrix and with changes duly substantiated and transparently shared in explanatory footnotes. This Indicator Scorecard captures those changes.
2. The UBRAF indicators enhance the Joint Programme's transparency and accountability and enable it to monitor progress and adapt as needed. The [2022–2026 UBRAF Indicator Matrix](#) fully describes the monitoring of the Joint Programme's performance through the indicators and it demonstrates its accountability across the results chain. The latter is composed of three outcomes, ten result areas and five Secretariat functions and related specific outputs, all of which are aligned with the 2021–2026 Global AIDS Strategy and highlight the added value of the Joint Programme and Secretariat, respectively. The indicator matrix also includes key definitions and, for each indicator, a baseline, milestones by end-2023 and end-2025, targets by 2026, and data sources noting the slight updates/refinement for some milestones and targets captured in the PCB approved 2024–2025 Workplan & Budget which supersedes it<sup>5</sup>. In light of the significant changes in context of the global AIDS response and decreased funding of the Joint Programme in 2025, it is already clear that it is unlikely that the Joint Programme will fully deliver on the 2025 Workplan and that the related 2025 performance milestones and 2026 targets will be met.
3. As agreed with the PCB, the UBRAF indicators are selective. They are not meant to capture or monitor all aspects of the Joint Programme's work but focus on some of the most important areas where progress is needed and measurable. They show the Joint Programme's added value and indicate what will be monitored and reported on systematically throughout the UBRAF cycle. The indicators present the Joint Programme's best efforts to capture credible and high-quality data that reflect progress against each of the UBRAF results. It incorporates the use of multiple data sources and reporting mechanisms to attempt to provide a full picture of the Joint Programme's multifaceted contributions.
4. The diagram shown in Figure 1 provides an overview of the 45 UBRAF indicators, which measure

1 For more information, see section on accountability, monitoring and reporting and evaluation systems of the Joint Programme, 2022–2026 UBRAF pages 45–43: [PCB\\_SS\\_2022\\_2026\\_UBRAF\\_Framework\\_EN.pdf](#)

2 For more information on the external UBRAF Working Group, see: <https://www.unaids.org/en/aboutunaids/unaidsprogrammecoordinatingboard/pcbsubcommittee>

3 Decision from PCB 50th meeting available at: [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/PCB50\\_Decisions\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/PCB50_Decisions_EN.pdf)

4 2024–2025 Workplan and Budget available at: [Agenda item 4.3: Workplan and Budget 2024–2025 | UNAIDS](#)

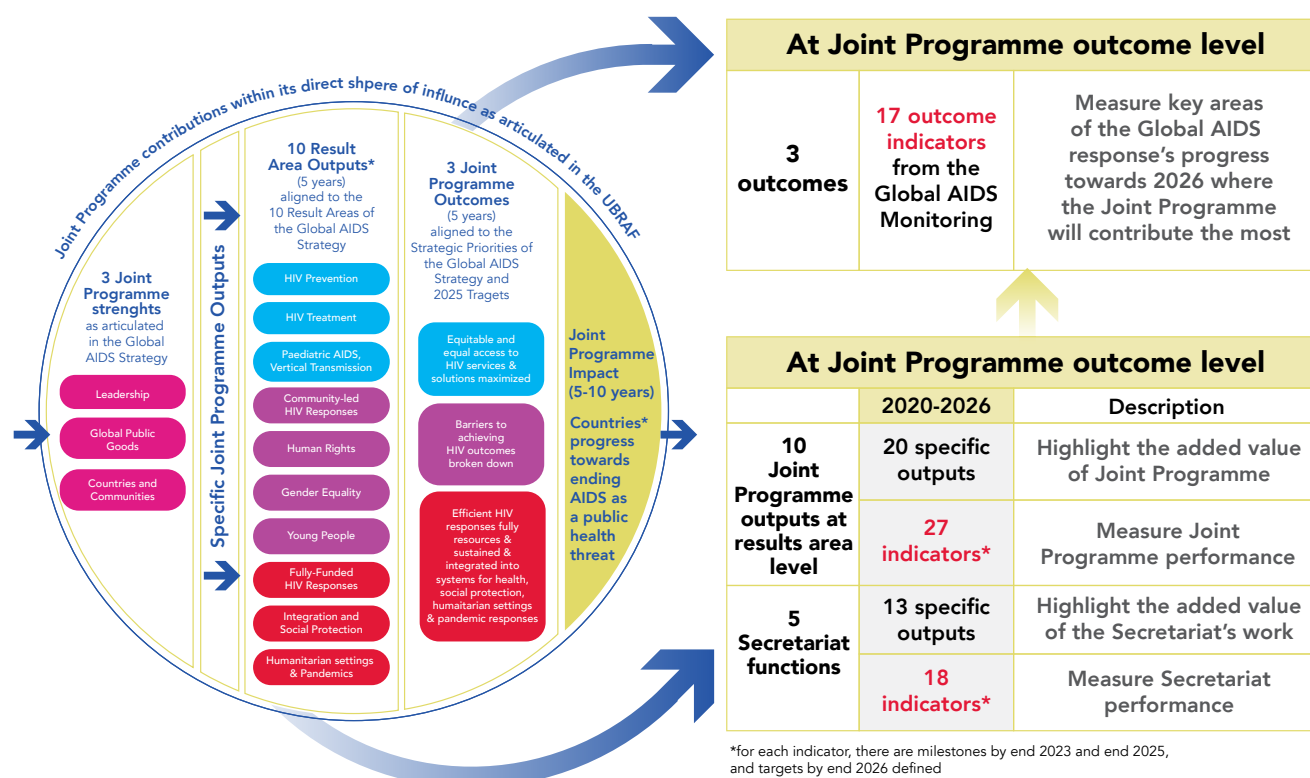
5 While footnotes in this Scorecard refer to the already agreed changes to some 2025 milestones and 2026 targets, full details on these can be found in the 2024–2025 Workplan & Budget.

performance for the specific outputs (27 of which measure the Joint Programme's performance for results areas, while 18 measure the work of the UNAIDS Secretariat) and 17 outcome-level indicators. Moreover, the internal [2022–2026 UBRAF Indicator Guidelines](#), jointly developed by the Joint Programme, complement the indicator matrix and guide the monitoring and reporting, at all levels, through more detailed methodological information. They include more specific definitions and methods of measurement to ensure common understanding, as well as consistent reporting and monitoring across the Joint Programme over time and have been slightly updated as needed.

5. This conference room paper, which accompanies the 2024 Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) package, provides complete information against the 45 UBRAF output level indicators. It includes the progress data by end 2024 against the 2025 milestones as well as the progress against the past 2023 milestones for easy reference. Detailed reporting against the 2023 milestones is available in the 2022-2023 Indicator Scorecard available at: [2022-2023 PMR: UBRAF indicators scorecard | RESULTS AND TRANSPARENCY PORTAL](#). Other documents of the 2024 PMR package feature indicator data in varying levels of granularity: Annex 1 of the Executive Summary presents an overview of the 45 indicators; and the Results report highlights the most significant indicator information in each result area and Secretariat function section thereby complementing the narrative descriptions of progress and the Results by region report includes a few most relevant programmatic indicators for each region..
6. Progress data against most of these indicators were collected from across the Joint Programme at all levels through the web-based internal Joint Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting System (JPMS) tool during the Joint Programme reporting exercise, as well as through parallel Cosponsors' and Secretariats global reporting. Quality assurance and validation were also duly applied, including through the review of data completeness, consistency, comparison and triangulation, using other data sources where possible in line with the UBRAF Indicators guidelines and its quality assurance steps.
7. The UBRAF indicators are distinct from, but complementary to and closely linked with the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) system, which tracks countries' progress towards the global AIDS targets. Due to the different reporting timeline for the GAM whose validated data is only validated in end July/ early August every year and noting validated financial data is only available in October due to countries' different fiscal years, in cases where GAM or National Commitments and Policy Instruments (NCPI) are used as data sources for reporting against UBRAF indicators, the previous year's data will only be available after submission of the annual PMR to the PCB. In those cases, the latest available validated data were used, and the indicator status indicates when the 2024 data will be available.
8. Indicators' progress status for 2024 which marks the first year of the 2024-2025 biennium, follows previous approaches and uses a rating system which simply marks each indicator as 'On track' (green) or 'Slow progress' (yellow) towards the 2025 milestones. An indicator was deemed 'on track' if the level set for the 2025 milestone was achieved by 2024. Conversely, if the level was not met in 2024, the indicator was categorized as showing 'slow progress.' It is important to note that the indicators were defined end 2021. Since then, the global AIDS response and the Joint Programme have evolved considerably. Hence a few indicators considered important in 2021 are much less relevant in the current context, have been 'taken over by current events/other developments' or were reprioritized due to the significant funding shortfalls. These were marked 'reprioritized' and in grey in the Scorecard.
9. Many indicators refer to "where the Joint Programme operates". While the Joint Programme extends support to countries through various approaches, including in-country presence and

regional/global-level assistance (including virtual support), in the context of the UBRAF, this specifically refers to countries where a Joint UN Plan on AIDS, developed by the Joint Programme, exists. Aligned with the 2024-2025 Workplan and Budget, a total of 85 Joint UN Plans on AIDS were developed and implemented in 2024, and these were considered for reporting in 2024. However, due to the UBRAF funding shortfall, the Joint Programme's capacities at all levels, including within countries, were impacted in 2024. This erosion included the closure of some UNAIDS Secretariat' offices and significant turnover of important human resources across the Joint Programme. In a few countries, the minimum capacity required for implementing and ensuring quality reporting on the Joint UN Plan fell below a confidence threshold for reporting. 85 countries—where evidence of a minimum level of Joint UN Plan implementation and consistent reporting existed—were included in the reporting for 2024. For the same reasons, for UNAIDS Secretariat's strategic functions related indicators, the number of countries where it had a presence (through in (multi-)country offices) and considered for the indicator reporting was 87 countries in 2022, 84 in 2023, and 83 in 2024.

FIGURE 1. OVERVIEW OF THE UBRAF 2022–2026 INDICATORS





## OUTCOME 1:

Equitable and equal access to HIV services and solutions maximized


### Result Area 1: HIV prevention

#### Indicator 1.1.1 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme in improving national policies and/or strategies for combination HIV prevention with key populations and other populations at risk of HIV infections

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 86 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 84 countries	80 countries supported by the Joint Programme in improving prevention policy and strategy for epidemiologically relevant key and priority populations. <sup>6</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** 84 countries were supported to improve policies or strategies for combination HIV prevention, with a particular focus to improve HIV prevention for i.e. sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men as well as adolescent girls and young women, with each of these groups being supported in 70 countries or more.

#### Indicator 1.2.1. Number of countries where the Joint Programme provided technical and/or implementation support to scale up combination HIV prevention programmes

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 83 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 84 countries	80 countries receive Joint Programme's technical and/or implementation support to scale up combination HIV prevention programmes by 2025, including 40 for implementing and monitoring of national prevention road maps. <sup>7</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** In 84 countries, the Joint Programme provided technical or implementation support to scale up combination HIV prevention programmes. This included support provided to community-based organizations, development of standard operating procedures, mapping of prevention services and gaps, capacity building to better organize services delivery or their access or piloting of innovative prevention services. Expanding HIV prevention for sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, and adolescent girls and young women was a priority in 70 countries or more.



<sup>6</sup> In 2022, 88 countries were supported by the Joint Programme in improving national policies and/or strategies for combination HIV prevention with key populations and other populations at risk of HIV infections. Therefore, the 2025 milestone and 2026 target was changed from 40 countries to 80 countries. This was also done given the detailed explanation of this indicator and method of measurement.

<sup>7</sup> In 2022, in 89 countries the Joint Programme provided specific technical or implementation support to scale up combination HIV prevention programmes. Therefore, the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were increased to 80 countries, while including an additional qualifier to the milestone and targets of 40 countries for implementing and monitoring national prevention road maps, highlighting this more specific support.



## Result Area 2: HIV treatment



**Indicator 2.1.1. Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme that have implemented innovations to optimize access to integrated HIV and comorbidity / coinfection services (i.e. adopted at least two key recommendations from the guidance for integrated service delivery of HIV and comorbidities)**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> Guidance on differentiated and integrated service delivery and comorbidities developed  Stronger collaborative work on TB and TB related recommendations integrated in the guidelines  17 countries <sup>8</sup> (2023)	 2024 data not yet available. <sup>9</sup> "Slow progress" is expected given the latest available data.	40 countries supported by the Joint Programme adopt at least two key recommendations from the guidance for integrated service delivery of HIV and comorbidities by 2025.

**Data for 2024 will only be available after the finalization of this document.**

**Progress by 2023:** In 17 countries, key recommendations from the guidance on integrated service delivery for HIV and comorbidities have been adopted. These include the use of rapid molecular diagnostics, co-location of antiretroviral (ARV) and tuberculosis (TB) treatment services, initiation of ARV therapy by the same provider managing TB treatment, and unified monitoring of TB/HIV treatment by a single healthcare worker.

**Indicator 2.2.1. Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme that have updated and implemented the following three components as part of their national recommendations on HIV testing, treatment and service delivery in alignment with the 2021 WHO Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring: (a) first- and second-line antiretroviral therapy (ART); (b) differentiated service delivery; (c) advanced HIV disease.**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 38 countries <sup>10</sup>	 2024 data not yet available. <sup>11</sup> "Slow progress" is expected given the latest available data.	45 countries update and implement the three components of their national recommendations on HIV testing, treatment and service delivery in alignment with the 2021 WHO Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring by 2025.

**Data for 2024 will only be available after the finalization of this document.**

**Progress by 2023:** With support from the Joint Programme, 38 countries updated and implemented their national recommendations on HIV testing, treatment and service delivery. This included community ART delivery, multi-month dispensing of ART, and first- and second-line antiretroviral therapy.



<sup>8</sup> New 2023 data which only became available after the submission of the 2022-2023 Indicator Score card to the June 2024 PCB.

<sup>9</sup> As stated in the UBRAF Indicators matrix and guidelines, due to the different reporting timeline for the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM), in cases where GAM or National Commitments and Policy Instruments (NCPI) are used as data sources for reporting against UBRAF indicators, the previous year's data will only be available after submission of the annual PMR to the PCB (when the validated GAM data is published in July-August. In those cases, the latest available validated data is used for this PMR.

<sup>10</sup> New 2023 data which only became available after the submission of the 2022-2023 Indicator Score card to the June 2024 PCB.

<sup>11</sup> As stated in the UBRAF Indicators matrix and guidelines, due to the different reporting timeline for the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM), in cases where GAM or National Commitments and Policy Instruments (NCPI) are used as data sources for reporting against UBRAF indicators, the previous year's data will only be available after submission of the annual PMR to the PCB (when the validated GAM data is published in July-August. In those cases, the latest available validated data is used for this PMR.



**Indicator 2.2.2. Number of countries that implement recommended WHO-preferred first-line antiretroviral regimen for treatment initiation in their national guidelines, based on the recommendations in the 2021 WHO Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring for: (a) adults and adolescents; (b) women of child-bearing age; (c) pregnant and/or breast-feeding women**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 79 countries <sup>12</sup>	 2024 data not yet available. <sup>13</sup>  Indicator is expected to be “on track” to achieving the 2025 milestone given the latest available data.	60 countries supported by the Joint Programme implement recommended WHO-preferred first-line antiretroviral (ARV) regimen for treatment initiation in their national guidelines, based on the recommendations in the 2021 WHO Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, testing, treatment, service delivery and monitoring for adults and adolescents, women of child-bearing age and pregnant and/or breast-feeding women by 2025.

**Data for 2024 will only be available after the finalization of this document.**

**Progress by 2023:** 79 countries implemented the recommended WHO-preferred first-line ARV regimen, including for adults, adolescents, women of childbearing age and breastfeeding women. Building on strong and rapid dissemination of WHO guidelines over several years, most countries have implemented the major recommendations at a faster rate than previously estimated. Current focus is on strengthening service delivery as well as specified gaps, e.g. advanced HIV disease and mortality reduction.

**Indicator 2.2.3. Number of countries where the Joint Programme operates, which have adopted shorter rifamycin-based regimens for TB preventive treatment (TPT) for people living with HIV**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 40 countries <sup>14</sup>	 2024 data not yet available. <sup>15</sup>  Indicator is expected to be “on track” to achieving the 2025 milestone given the latest available data.	30 countries supported by the Joint Programme adopt shorter rifamycin based regimens for tuberculosis (TB) preventive treatment for people living with HIV by 2025

**Data for 2024 will only be available after the finalization of this document.**

**Progress by 2023:** 40 countries were supported by the Joint Programme to adopt shorter TB preventive treatment regimen for people living with HIV, with 3 months of weekly rifapentine plus isoniazid (3HP) as one of the recommend regimen for TB preventive treatment in national guidelines Progress has been faster than estimated thanks to improved HIV and TB programmes collaboration at all levels.

<sup>12</sup> New 2023 data which only became available after the submission of the 2022-2023 Indicator Score card to the June 2024 PCB.



<sup>13</sup> As stated in the UBRAF Indicators matrix and guidelines, due to the different reporting timeline for the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM), in cases where GAM or National Commitments and Policy Instruments (NCPI) are used as data sources for reporting against UBRAF indicators, the previous year's data will only be available after submission of the annual PMR to the PCB (when the validated GAM data is published in July-August. In those cases, the latest available validated data is used for this PMR.

<sup>14</sup> New 2023 data which only became available after the submission of the 2022-2023 Indicator Score card to the June 2024 PCB.

<sup>15</sup> As stated in the UBRAF Indicators matrix and guidelines, due to the different reporting timeline for the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM), in cases where GAM or National Commitments and Policy Instruments (NCPI) are used as data sources for reporting against UBRAF indicators, the previous year's data will only be available after submission of the annual PMR to the PCB (when the validated GAM data is published in July-August. In those cases, the latest available validated data is used for this PMR.



## Result Area 3: Paediatric AIDS, vertical transmission

### Indicator 3.1.1 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme that have a national plan for the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV and implement the treat all policy for pregnant and breast-feeding women

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 75 countries (87% of countries supported by the Joint Programme)	 <b>Slow progress:</b> 76 countries (89% of countries supported by the Joint Programme in 2024)	90% of countries supported by the Joint Programme have a national plan for the elimination of vertical transmission of HIV and implement the treat-all policy for pregnant and breast feeding women by 2025.

**Progress by 2024:** 89% of countries supported by the Joint Programme have a national plan for the elimination of vertical HIV transmission and implement the treat-all policy for pregnant and breast-feeding women. Notably, 100% of countries already implement the latter.



### Indicator 3.2.1 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme to develop a national validation report to be submitted to the Global Validation Advisory Committee (GVAC)

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Not Reached:</b> 1 additional country granted full EMTCT for HIV but not member of the Global Alliance (2023)	 <b>Slow progress:</b> 3 additional countries reached full EMTCT for HIV but are not part of the Global Alliance <sup>16</sup> (2024)	3 additional partner countries submit their validation report to the Global Validation Advisory Committee by 2025

**Progress by 2024:** Despite some progress, none of the 12 Global Alliance partner countries (which all have high HIV prevalence with some of the largest gaps and need of support to eliminate HIV vertical transmission) submitted a validation report for the full EMTCT to the Global Validation Advisory Committee (GVAC) in 2024. Six are however in 'validation pipeline' (which includes many different steps on the validation process) and among those, 3 have a national validation committee established and trained.

Beyond the Global Alliance countries, in 2024, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Jamaica (thanks also to Joint Programme support for data collection and analysis, engagement with communities and multisectoral government entities to meet all requirements) were validated for EMTCT of HIV and syphilis. The Joint Programme also supported various other countries reaching or maintaining new milestones on their journey to validation.

### Indicator 3.2.2 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme which have HIV services for children integrated into at least 50% of primary health care sites

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 64 countries (2023)	 <b>Reprioritized:</b> 62 countries	An additional 10 partner countries join the Global Alliance to end AIDS in children, and provide services for children with HIV that are integrated into primary health care by 2025 <sup>17</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** 62 countries were supported by the Joint Programme to have HIV services for children integrated into a majority of their primary health care sites. Overall, 66 countries have integrated HIV services for children.

The 2025 milestone is no longer adequate due to an evolving programmatic focus of the Global Alliance to end AIDS in Children on accelerating and sustaining implementation to close gaps in the high burden countries rather than expanding the number of partner countries.

<sup>16</sup> 2022 progress status revised to slow progress as Oman is not part of the Global Alliance.

<sup>17</sup> The 2025 milestone was reduced from the initially planned 15 to 10 partner countries and less additional countries were expected to join the Global Alliance in 2024-2025 and efforts will rather focus on implementation support.





## OUTCOME 2:

Barriers to achieving HIV outcomes broken down



### Result Area 4: Community-led responses

#### Indicator 4.1.1. Number of countries where the Joint Programme provides technical support for community-led HIV responses

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 4 normative guidance documents developed  Documentation and wide promotion of community-led HIV response's evidence and lessons learned  74 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 74 countries	In at least 65 countries, the Joint Programme provided technical support and guidance for community-led organizations from at least three of the most significantly affected communities in the country for the community-led HIV response by 2025 <sup>18</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** In 74 countries community-led organizations received technical support and guidance from the Joint Programme. Most support was provided to organizations led by people living with HIV, women living with HIV or women from other key populations, as well as gay men and other men who have sex with men. Notably, in 83 countries overall, support was provided to at least one of these community groups.

#### Indicator 4.2.1 Number of countries where the Joint Programme provides support to national and/or subnational government and other stakeholders for the incorporation and expansion of community-led HIV responses

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 83 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 79 countries	In at least 65 countries, the Joint Programme provided technical support to national and/or subnational governments and other stakeholders in the areas of community-led HIV advocacy, and/or community-led HIV monitoring and research, and/or community-led HIV service delivery; and/or community engagement in HIV-related decision-making by 2025 <sup>19</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** Overall, 79 countries were supported for the incorporation and expansion of community-led HIV responses. Most support provided by the Joint Programme focused on community-led HIV advocacy and community engagement in HIV-related decision making. The Joint Programme also helped expand community-led monitoring in 65 countries including guidance, tools and cross-country knowledge sharing on its implementation to improve HIV services.



<sup>18</sup> In 2022, there were 77 countries in which the Joint Programme provided technical support and guidance for community-led organizations from at least three of the most significantly affected communities in the country. Therefore the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed, from 25 and 30 countries respectively, to 65 countries for both.

<sup>19</sup> In 2022, 84 countries received support by the Joint Programme to national and/or subnational governments and/or other stakeholders for the incorporation and expansion of community-led HIV responses. Therefore the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed, from 25 and 30 countries respectively to 65 countries for both.



## Result Area 5: Human rights

**Indicator 5.1.1 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme in activities to remove or amend punitive and discriminatory laws and policies, and/or develop protective ones affecting the HIV response.**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 69 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 72 countries	At least 60 countries supported in activities to remove or amend punitive and discriminatory laws and policies and/or develop protective laws and policies affecting the HIV response <sup>20</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** 72 countries were supported to remove/amend discriminatory laws and policies and/or develop protective ones. Most of the was related to improving access to HIV testing and treatment for young people at risk of HIV as well as the development of protective laws and policies. The support mostly included evidence-informed advocacy, communications and technical assistance for legal and policy changes.

**Indicator 5.2.1 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme for actions to reduce stigma and discrimination in any of the six settings defined under the Global Partnership for action to end all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 69 countries supported in at least 2 of 6 settings (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 65 countries	At least 60 countries report Joint Programme supported (technical and/or policy support) to reduce stigma and discrimination in at least two of the six settings as promoted by the Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination <sup>21</sup>



**Progress by 2024:** 65 countries were supported to reduce stigma and discrimination across the six settings defined under the Global Partnership for action to end all form of HIV-related stigma and discrimination. Most of it going towards addressing stigma and discrimination in healthcare, individuals, household and community settings.

<sup>20</sup> In 2022, 60 countries were supported by the Joint Programme to amend or remove punitive and discriminatory laws and policies and/or to develop protective ones. Therefore the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed, from 40 and 50 countries respectively to 60 countries for both.

<sup>21</sup> In 2022, 77 countries were supported by the Joint Programme to reduce stigma and discrimination in at least 2 of the 6 settings, and 65 countries in at least 3 of the 6 settings, as defined under the Global Partnerships for action to end all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination. Therefore the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed from 40 countries in at least 2 settings and 40 countries in at least 3 settings, respectively, to 60 countries in at least 2 setting and 3 settings, respectively. Additionally, it should be noted that Secretariat function indicator S2.1.3(a) and (b) focus on the more intensified support by the Global Partnership and are complementary to this indicator.

## Result Area 6: Gender equality

**Indicator 6.1.1** Number of countries where the Joint Programme contributed to strengthened gender expertise and capacity to further integrate gender equality into the national HIV response, and meaningfully engage women in all their diversity together with men.

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 50 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 50 countries	45 countries supported by the Joint Programme to strengthen gender expertise and capacity to integrate gender equality into the national HIV response, and meaningfully engage women in all their diversity, together with men by 2025

**Progress by 2024:** 50 countries strengthened their expertise and capacity around gender and its integration into their national HIV responses with the help of the Joint Programme. This support mostly included e.g., facilitating participation of women organizations into the design and/or review, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of the national HIV plan, programme or strategy and/or the Global Fund funding request and advocating for increased financing for women's organizations in the HIV response, as well as including gender-responsive indicators into the before mentioned documents.

**Indicator 6.2.1** Number of countries where the Joint Programme provided policy and advocacy support and contributed to mobilizing partnerships to implement gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services free of gender-based discrimination and violence.



2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 30 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 44 countries	44 countries supported by the Joint Programme receive policy and advocacy support and for mobilizing partnerships, to implement gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services that are free of gender-based discrimination and violence by 2025

**Progress by 2024:** 44 countries received support to implement gender-responsive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. Notably, this primarily included advocacy to ensure understanding and addressing the impact of unequal gender norms as well as mobilizing strategic partner to change them.

*Note: The methodology for calculating the fulfilment of this indicator was revised in 2024 to more accurately align with the indicator's definition. Subsequently, the adjusted number of countries for 2023 would be 37.*



Result Area 7: Young people

**Indicator 7.1.1. Number of countries supported to scale-up multisectoral interventions that align with ministerial commitments to increase access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), to improve young people’s well-being**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
<div> <b>Reached:</b> 50 countries (2023)</div>	<div> <b>Slow progress:</b> 53 countries</div>	At least 55 countries supported by the Joint Programme to implement ministerial commitments to scale-up multisectoral intervention to increase access to youth-friendly SRH services and quality education, including CSE, by 2025. <sup>22</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** 53 countries were supported in increasing access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services. This support most frequently included technical assistance, advocacy and communications and capacity building.

**Indicator 7.2.1. Number of countries where the Joint Programme provided support to develop and implement costed plans to expand and institutionalize youth-led HIV responses**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
<div> <b>Reached:</b> 32 countries (2023)</div>	<div> <b>Slow progress:</b> 34 countries</div>	At least 35 countries supported by the Joint Programme to develop and/or implement a costed plan to scale up youth-led HIV response <sup>23</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** 34 countries were supported in developing and/or implementing a costed plan to scale up the youth-led HIV response. Most of this support was provided in the form of technical assistance and advocacy and communications.

22 In 2022, 51 countries were supported by the Joint Programme in scaling up multisectoral interventions that align with their ministerial commitments to increase access to youth-friendly SRH services, including CSE, to improve young people’s well-being. Therefore the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed, from 40 and 54 countries respectively to 55 and 60 countries.

23 In 2022, the Joint Programme supported 26 countries in developing and implementing costed plans to expand and institutionalize youth-led HIV responses. Therefore the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed, from 20 and 30 countries respectively to 35 countries for both.



## OUTCOME 3:

Efficient HIV response fully resourced and sustained



### Result Area 8: Fully funded, sustainable HIV response

#### 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

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 45 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 43 countries	42 countries supported by the Joint Programme to identify HIV financing trends, gaps and opportunities, improve sustainable financing of the HIV response and of community contributions, or other analytical exercises and/or up-to-date sustainable financing assessments <sup>24</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** 43 countries were supported to develop and report on the implementation of measures to advance full and sustainable financing. Most frequently this support focused on development/update of HIV sustainability and/or transition plans as well as advancing community-led response financing and/or social contracting activities and plans.

#### Indicator 8.1.2 Number of countries where the Joint Programme operates that submit their reports via GAM on government earmarked budgets and expenditures on HIV to UNAIDS <sup>25 26</sup>

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Not Reached:</b> 29 countries (GAM Indicator 8.1 on domestic budget) 21 countries (GAM Indicator 8.3 on HIV expenditures)	 <b>On track:</b> 39 countries (GAM Indicator 8.1 on domestic budget) 57 countries (GAM Indicator 8.3 on HIV expenditures)	5 additional countries report to GAM on indicators 8.1 and 8.3.

<sup>24</sup> This indicator was updated for readability and given the baseline was verified. Therefore, instead of saying plus 5 countries and plus 2 countries for the 2025 milestone and 2026 target, it was changed to actual numbers, i.e. 42 countries by 2025 and 44 countries by 2026.

<sup>25</sup> This UBRAF indicator is a combination of two Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) indicators. As stated in the UBRAF Indicators matrix and guidelines, due to different fiscal years across countries, normal reporting cycle differs for GAM financial indicators with complete country reporting only available in September/October of the next year. Hence, for clarity reasons (i.e. complete data instead of incomplete preliminary data), for the purpose of the 2024 Progress report, the referenced data are from the GAM 2024 (government reporting on domestic budget and expenditure of 2023).

<sup>26</sup> Note the format in which we present the data has been updated from the 2022-23 Indicator Scorecard. This indicator now reflects reporting from all GAM countries, not solely those where the Joint Programme is active and indicator data for 8.1 and 8.3 are no longer combined but presented individually for clarity reasons.



### Indicator 8.1.2 Number of countries where the Joint Programme operates that submit their reports via GAM on government earmarked budgets and expenditures on HIV to UNAIDS <sup>25 26</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** For the 2024 GAM reporting round, 39 countries submitted data on domestic HIV budgets (GAM Indicator 8.1), while 57 countries reported on HIV expenditures by source (GAM Indicator 8.3).

This signals an increased national commitment to tracking financial investments in the HIV response. Nevertheless, achieving full alignment with reporting milestones continues to pose challenges. The collection and validation of financial data—especially for granular indicators such as domestic HIV budgets and expenditures—demand significant technical expertise and human resources, often requiring 6 to 8 months to complete. Consequently, there is typically a 12–18-month delay between the initiation of a country's resource tracking efforts and the availability of validated data for Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) submission. Furthermore, in some cases, countries operate with broader health budgets that lack dedicated HIV allocations, limiting their capacity to report on specific indicators.


For the most up-to-date information, see [UNAIDS HIV Financial Dashboard](#).

### Indicator 8.2.1 Number of countries having conducted studies to improve allocative efficiency, address implementation bottlenecks, or other analytical exercises to improve resource use efficiency, multisectoral financing, impact and equity; and/or with recent HIV Investment cases (in the past three years) that are being used

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 49 countries	 <b>On track:</b> 59 countries	45 countries supported by the Joint Programme to improve allocative efficiency, address implementation bottlenecks, or other analytical exercises to improve resource use efficiency, multisectoral financing, impact and equity and/or recent HIV Investment cases

**Progress by 2024:** An increasing number of countries were supported to conduct studies to improve resource use efficiency, multisectoral financing and recent HIV investment cases. Most frequently, these studies evaluated costs and tackled implementation challenges. Concurrently, an equal number of countries received support with a recent HIV Investment case.



### Indicator 8.2.2 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme for evidence-informed HIV investments across their Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria grant cycle

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 80 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 79 countries	At least 50 countries benefit from the Joint Programme's support for evidence-informed HIV investments across their Global Fund grant cycle

**Progress by 2024:** 79 countries were supported in making evidence-informed HIV investments across their Global Fund grant cycles. This support mostly comprised guidance and technical support, strategic information and coordination for the development of new funding request/grant making or implementation including resolving bottlenecks. In addition, the Joint Programme also ensured effective coordination with the Global Fund at the global and regional level (e.g. Strategic information sharing, Global Fund Board, Strategy Committee, Grants Approval Committee and HIV Situation Room, regional collaboration) to maximizing evidence-informed prioritization and returns on investments for most impact



## Result Area 9: Integrated systems for health and social protection

**Indicator 9.1.1 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme to have HIV antiretroviral services, for both treatment and prevention purposes, organized and financed as part of overall health systems, including through primary health care**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 70 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 73 countries	60 countries supported by the Joint Programme to have key HIV services (ART, PEP and PrEP) included in national health benefit packages <sup>27</sup>



**Progress by 2024:** 73 countries received support to include essential HIV services in the national health benefit packages. Most frequently these services included PrEP, PEP and combination anti-retroviral therapy.

**Indicator 9.1.2. Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme, that have included cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV in the national strategies, policies, plans or guidelines for HIV, cancer, cervical cancer, noncommunicable diseases or other health areas**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 52 countries (2023)	 <b>Slow progress:</b> 54 countries	80 countries supported by the Joint Programme to include cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV in the national strategies, policies, plans or guidelines for HIV, cancer, cervical cancer, noncommunicable diseases or other health areas

**Progress by 2024:** 54 countries were supported in including cervical cancer screenings for women living with HIV in national strategies, policies, guidelines and/or plans – most often focusing on their national HIV-treatment and/or testing guidelines and national strategies/guidelines for cancer.

**Indicator 9.2.1 Number of 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.**


2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 44 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 43 countries	40 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

**Progress by 2024:** With the support from the Joint Programme, 43 countries generated data/evidence and revised social protection policies/programmes to improve their comprehensiveness and adequacy with regards to the inclusion of people living with HIV. An even higher number of countries (61) were supported in the generation of data and/or evidence on barriers of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV in accessing social protection services.

<sup>27</sup> In 2022, 67 countries were supported by the Joint Programme to establish ART services organized and financed as part of the overall systems. Therefore the 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed, from 56 and 60 countries, respectively, to 60 and 65 countries.



## Result Area 10: Humanitarian settings and pandemics

### Indicator 10.1.1. Number of countries where the Joint Programme operates, that implement interventions/ services for key populations in humanitarian settings

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 46 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 45 countries	25 countries supported by the Joint Programme implement interventions or services for key populations in humanitarian settings by 2025



**Progress by 2024:** 45 countries with humanitarian settings supported by the Joint Programme implement interventions and services for key populations – most often HIV testing, treatment and care services.

### Indicator 10.1.2 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme with specific measures in place for vulnerable persons living with HIV and HIV/TB in humanitarian settings to promote health and well-being, including food and nutrition security.

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 39 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 49 countries	20 countries supported by the Joint Programme have specific measures in place for vulnerable persons living with HIV and HIV/TB in humanitarian settings to promoted health and well-being, including food and nutrition security

**Progress by 2024:** 49 countries had measures in place to assist vulnerable persons living with HIV and HIV/TB in humanitarian setting, most frequently providing in-kind and food assistance, cash-based transfers and economic empowerment initiatives with the support from the Joint Programme. Notably, there has been an increase of the number of countries where the Joint Programme operates with humanitarian settings from 2023 to 2024 (3).



### Indicator 10.2.1 Number of countries supported by the Joint Programme that report the inclusion of priority HIV services according to the country context, in national pandemic preparedness and response plans or frameworks

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 55 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 54 countries	50 countries report the inclusion of priority HIV services according to the country context, in national pandemic preparedness and response plans or frameworks by 2025

**Progress by 2024:** With support from the Joint Programme, 54 countries included priority HIV services into their national pandemic preparedness and response plans, a majority focusing on condoms distribution, antiretroviral therapy for adults and children as well as HIV prevention for key populations.

# Secretariat functions

## SF1: Leadership, advocacy and communications

Indicator S1.1.1 Number of high-level political meetings related to HIV and AIDS where the Secretariat informed/influenced the outcome documents		
2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 20 high-level political meeting outcome documents reflecting HIV and AIDS  Process inform next Global AIDS Strategy commenced (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 16 high-level political meeting outcome documents reflecting HIV and AIDS  Next Global AIDS Strategy process advanced (2024)	At least 15 high-level political meetings outcome documents reflecting HIV and AIDS  Decision taken by the UN General Assembly to convene the next High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2026

**Progress by 2024:** The Joint Programme engaged in 16 high-level political meetings to sustain momentum on HIV within and beyond the UNN and translate commitments into policy changes and financing decision for more effective HIV response and progress towards the global AIDS targets. The UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) had in depth dialogue and decisions on sustaining the HIV response beyond 2030.

This includes the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the 79th UN General Assembly's Annual Review of HIV/AIDS informed by the related UN Secretary-General's 2024 report [‘The path to ending AIDS – progress report on 2025 targets and solutions for the future’](#), the UN Summit of the Future and 2024 [Sustainable Development Goals Report](#). These highlighted the HIV response and progress on HIV as a ‘glimmer of hope’ and model for accelerating SDG achievement and multilateralism.

The [Mid-term review of the Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026](#) highlighted significant progress and called for urgent action to close gaps. Throughout 2024, a Global Task Team of experts developed a new set of global targets for the HIV response by 2030 that will inform the next Global AIDS Strategy through 2025 whose development started.

The Secretariat advocated for greater focus on health and rights of girls and women, such as through hands-on support towards the adoption of the 68th Commission on the Status of Women Resolution on Women, the Girl Child, and HIV/AIDS, reinforcing the rights and empowerment of women and girls as part of efforts to end AIDS.

It also played a central role in the revision and adoption of a groundbreaking [Human Rights Council Resolution 56/20, titled “Human Rights in the Context of HIV and AIDS](#), advocating for the repeal of discriminatory laws and which for the first time recognizes the human rights of key populations and call for elimination of all forms of discriminations. At the Human Rights Council, an [Intersessional panel discussion on human rights challenges in addressing and countering all aspects of the world drug problem](#) called for decriminalization of drug use.

For the first time also, harm reduction features in the [Omnibus Resolution on Drug Policy](#) adopted at the 67th session Commission on Narcotic Drugs, thanks to the Secretariat's pivotal advocacy for a public health-centered, evidence and rights-based approach to drug policy together with partners.

At the International AIDS Conference 2024, UNAIDS launched the Global AIDS Report and established the [Global Parliamentary Platform on HIV and AIDS](#), which includes over 400 members from 45 countries.

UNAIDS Secretariat has led calls for rapid and equal access to new health technologies, especially long-acting HIV prevention including through negotiations with pharmaceutical companies.


Faith-Based leaders and 15 Fast-Track Cities (part of the over 450 cities’ network), supported by the Secretariat, sustained commitments and action to improve access to HIV services and social norms for safe environments for all and sustainable HIV financing.

With the Secretariat and other support, the African Union adopted its Triple Elimination Strategy for HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B, a Costed Roadmap on sustaining the AIDS response to 2030 and its Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 2026-2035).

The Secretariat mobilised the support of global influencers including 6 Goodwill Ambassadors, First Ladies and 16 international stars calling to protect the right to health, equitable access to medicines, securing resources and multilateralism for effective HIV response.



**Indicator S1.1.2 Number of countries where the Joint Programme operates, that are supported to review, assess and/or update the country's National Strategic Plan (NSP) on HIV (or equivalent plans or frameworks)**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 81 countries (including 34 countries with dedicated multidisciplinary technical expertise and peer review) (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 81 countries (including 9 countries with dedicated multidisciplinary technical expertise and peer review)	40 countries, where the Joint Programme operates, receive support to review, assess and/or update the country's NSP on HIV (or equivalent plans or frameworks), including 25 countries receive intensified support <sup>28</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** In 81 countries, well-coordinated Joint Programme support, led by the Secretariat, contributed to evidence-informed national strategic plans on HIV that are aligned with the Global AIDS Strategy and leverage sustainable domestic and international investments.

This included support for modelling and guidance for high-impact interventions and innovations, new target-setting, costing and monitoring and evaluation frameworks or mid-term reviews. The Secretariat's multidisciplinary in-depth technical expertise and quality improvement peer review benefited 9 countries in 2024. Many national strategic plans were improved to prioritize integrated systems and services, multi-disease programmes linkages strengthen resilient and sustainable health and community systems, costing and M&E.

**Indicator S1.2.1 Number of countries that have received Secretariat support for meaningful engagement between people living with HIV, key populations, affected women and girls and young people etc. and government institutions for information-sharing and decision-making on HIV priorities**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 100% (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 100% (2024)	At least 90% of countries where the Secretariat operates, report having advocated for and supported meaningful engagement between networks of people living with HIV, key populations, affected women and girls, and young people, and government institutions and other stakeholders as relevant in the country HIV epidemic context, in information-sharing and decision-making  Annual key global events convened by the Secretariat systematically include and promote meaningful engagement and leadership of communities <sup>29</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** 100% of countries where the Secretariat operates reinforced the meaningful engagement between communities living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and government institutions for information-sharing and decision-making on HIV priorities.


All UNAIDS advocacy, global events/initiatives and reports promote the meaningful engagement and leadership of communities including key and other priority populations (e.g., WAD, PCB and other UN events, global initiatives, strategic and thematic dialogues, reference groups, global task teams such as on 2030 targets). For example, UNAIDS Secretariat's advocacy and support successfully expanded the space for leadership and voice of women and girls, increased knowledge of feminist and women-led approaches and issues impacting women and girls. For example, thanks to UNAIDS Secretariat support, two young activities living with HIV powerfully advocated for community-led solutions to HIV and youth leadership at the 79<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly and civil society actively engaged with the Human Rights Council on HIV issues.

<sup>28</sup> The 2025 milestone was slightly decreased compared to the initial one, as the 2022 reporting showed a higher-than-anticipated number of countries supported, especially because most countries that benefited from Global Fund and/or PEPFAR support updated their national strategic plans to optimize investment and meet their requirements for their new cycle. Since national strategic plans are usually developed for five years (and reviewed and/or assessed only at mid-term and at the end), there will be less need and demand for such support in 2024–2025, though demand might grow again in 2026. An additional qualifier was added to the milestone and target to capture intensified support for selected countries.

<sup>29</sup> The 2025 milestone and 2026 target on annual global events was changed to include "systematically" to clarify that this is a systematic approach of inclusion and promotion of meaningful engagement and leadership of communities and that it does not entail a specific event on this topic.



## SF2: Partnership, mobilization and innovation

### Indicator S2.1.1. Number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa that join the Education Plus initiative and have an implementation plan

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 15 countries joined, and 10 have implementation plans (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 15 countries joined (2024)	At least 15 countries <sup>30</sup> in sub-Saharan Africa countries have joined the Education Plus initiative by end 2025

**Progress by 2024:** Through the [Education Plus Initiative \(2021-2025\) Empowerment of adolescent girls and young women in Sub-Saharan Africa](#), UNAIDS and other partners fostered high-level partnership and commitment in 15 countries to increase access to education with the aim of reducing HIV infections. It contributed to adoption of policy, legal and normative frameworks and strategic changes e.g. on school health, sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, school-to-work transitions and economic as well as address the harmful norms and harmful masculinities, specifically in 3 countries and through advocacy on the “Triple Threat” of new HIV infections, sexual and gender-based violence, and teenage pregnancies. It also amplified youth voices advocating for protective policies on HIV. Twelve countries have implementation plans and 9 countries have developed Education Plus investment cases

### Indicator S2.1.2. Number of countries that complete a People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2.0

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Not Reached:</b> 6 countries (2023)	 <b>Slow progress:</b> 10 countries (2024)	12 countries where the Secretariat operates complete a People Living with HIV Stigma Index per year

**Progress by 2024:** In 2024, the Secretariat continued to support the leadership of networks of people living with HIV in implementing the PLHIV Stigma Index. Thanks to GNP+, ICW, UNAIDS Secretariat and Johns Hopkins University (and other partners), Stigma Index reports led by networks of people living with HIV have been finalized and launched in 10 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Pakistan, Senegal, and Thailand). The Secretariat also supported the increasing use of the Stigma Index data for multicountry analysis adding robust scientific evidence to the imperative of and recommendations for intensifying stigma reduction efforts and community-led responses. In total, 45 countries completed the PLHIV Stigma Index over the last 3 years, which primarily informed programmatic interventions, advocacy, capacity building and resources mobilization

In 2024, several Stigma Index were delayed mostly due to insufficient funding for both technical assistance and quality assurance and for country-level implementation requiring additional months of challenging resource mobilization efforts in the context of already very stretched community networks and Joint Programme’s capacities.

<sup>30</sup> For readability, the number was adapted to the actual number, based on a baseline of 5, with 5 additional countries leading to 15 countries by 2025 (noting this was corrected compared to the 2024-2025 Workplan & Budget).



**Indicator S2.1.3. Number of countries that join the Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination (Global Partnership) and implement operational plans**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 38 countries joined the Global Partnership  20 countries implementing operational plans (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 41 countries joined the Global Partnership  22 countries implementing operational plans (2024)	38 countries join the Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination  20 countries that have joined the Global Partnership are implementing operational plans

**Progress by 2024:** Through the [Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination](#) joined by 41 countries (in 2024 namely Germany, Colombia and Nigeria), 22 countries are implementing interventions in accordance with costed action plans to reduce stigma and discrimination and increase access to HIV services.

13 countries reported tangible commitments and significant strides in addressing stigma, discrimination, and policy reforms related to HIV, including on drug policy and HIV law reforms, engagement of/advocacy for LGBTQ+, youth-led HIV education, support for women living with HIV, stigma-free healthcare settings, addressing internal-stigma, or community-led responses and engagement.

**Indicator S2.2.1 Number of communities of practice supported by UNAIDS Secretariat for the sharing of information, knowledge, experiences, with increased engagement of governments, communities and partners, as part of the UNAIDS Knowledge Management Strategy**



2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> Knowledge management strategy in place and implementation advanced  19 communities of practice (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 21 communities of practice (2024)	External stakeholders, such as governments, communities and partners, from 25 countries join at least one of the four UNAIDS communities of practice

**Progress by 2024:** UNAIDS Secretariat Knowledge Management Strategy 2022–2026 launched at the end of 2022 defines 9 priority areas for action, and implementation is well on track.

Four communities of practice have been initiated in each of the 4 UNAIDS practice areas, 10 additional internal communities operational in 2024. Knowledge sharing increased across key stakeholders through 7 external communities of practice including on: the Multisectoral HIV Leadership Forum, and digital platforms on issues such as gender-based violence in eastern and southern Africa ([#Whatgirlswant](#)), the Global Men and HIV Technical Working Group (MENHT), 3 regional communities in Asia Pacific on stigma and discrimination ([SparkBlue](#)), community-led monitoring, and Learning Network (APLN) on sustainable financing for community-led responses, and one regional community in Eastern Europe and Central Asia on Comprehensive Sexuality Education that brings together 15 countries. Finally, the HIV Multisector Leadership Forum and the South-South Learning Network (<https://www.hivinterchange.com/>) under the umbrella of the Global HIV Prevention Coalition, continues to foster knowledge sharing and peer learning/mentoring across countries.

## SF3: Strategic information



**Indicator S3.1.1 Monitoring framework corresponding to the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 and the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS developed, shared with countries and partners, and updated by the Monitoring Technical Advisory Group (MTAG)**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> Developed and shared GAM Framework 2021–2026 and GAM indicator guidance for 2022, 2023 & 2024 (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> Developed and shared GAM guidelines for 2025 country reporting, and started preparation for the post-2026 GAM Framework (2024)	Updated GAM framework for the 2021 Global AIDS Strategy and Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS shared with all countries and partners  GAM indicator guidance for 2025 and 2026 reporting developed, guided by the Monitoring Technical Advisory Group, and shared with all countries and partners

**Progress by 2024:** The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) guidelines for 2025 country reporting were developed and shared. Minor adjustments to the indicator definitions helped improve clarity and utility of data reported, with guidance from the Monitoring Technical Advisory Group (MTAG).

Preliminary scoping analyses have started in preparation for the post-2026 Global AIDS Monitoring framework with focus on data availability and sustainability to inform country processes and will be further aligned with the new global AIDS targets and new Global AIDS Strategy.

**Indicator S3.2.1 Number of countries supported by the Secretariat to provide quality and timely reporting against new GAM indicators and to complete the HIV estimates process**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Partially Reached:</b> HIV estimates were developed in 174 countries, including 124 which were supported directly  37 countries were supported in community-led monitoring, with dedicated technical support from the Secretariat  191 countries received support for preparing GAM reports, of which 156 submitted (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> HIV estimates were developed in 172 countries, including 154 which were supported directly  41 countries were supported in community-led monitoring, with dedicated technical support from the Secretariat  191 countries received support for preparing GAM reports, of which 140 submitted (2024)	140 countries supported for developing HIV estimates <sup>31</sup>  Community-led monitoring supported in 30 countries <sup>32</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** UNAIDS Secretariat supported countries for GAM reporting through direct assistance in data preparation, collation and reporting, as well as through the availability of online guidance, supporting documents, webinars, and recorded tutorials, with 140 countries submitting GAM reports in 2024.

Updated HIV epidemiological estimates are available for 2023 for 172 countries, representing 99% of the world's population. This was possible thanks to direct guidance and capacity-building support from the UNAIDS Secretariat, UNICEF and WHO, in collaboration with other partners, to 154 countries to develop national HIV estimates, to 39 countries to develop subnational estimates and to 8 cities for city epidemic profile which inform decision-making, programme and investment.

The Secretariat helped expand community-led monitoring including guidance, tools and cross-country knowledge sharing on its implementation to improve HIV services as well as intensified technical and other support to 41 countries (see Indicator 4.2.1).

31 In 2022, the UNAIDS Secretariat, with support from its partners, provided direct support to 139 countries to develop their national HIV estimates, of which 141 countries agreed to publish the results. The 2025 milestone and 2026 target were changed from 165 and 170, respectively, to 140. This was done to allow for continuity throughout the years for this indicator, which reflects support provided in each year (not cumulative).

32 In 2022, UNAIDS Secretariat, through non-core support, strengthened community-led monitoring in 39 countries. This dedicated technical support includes areas such as planning, data-collection, programme management and data-related queries, as well as coordination, tracking progress and problem-solving. Based on this information, the 2025 milestone was changed, from 20 and 30 countries, while the target was kept at 35 countries.



**Indicator S3.3.1 Global AIDS update reports, other flagship reports and annual updates to AIDSinio produced and disseminated, highlighting progress and inequality gaps, and giving examples of data use by countries, communities and partners to improve programmes**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 Reports available and highlighting progress and inequalities gaps including through AIDSinio HIV Inequalities platform (2023)	 Reports available and highlighting progress and inequalities gaps including through new tools and granular data analysis (2024)	Global AIDS Update reports and annual updates to AIDSinio produced

**Progress by 2024:** Updated global data on the HIV epidemic and response were published on the UNAIDS AIDSinio website, the most comprehensive publicly available compendium of HIV data. This includes HIV estimates, data on indicators related to the HIV response, an [inequalities visualization tool](#), a key populations atlas, data on laws and policies and financing, as well as country profiles on differentiated service delivery. These data are widely used to inform programming, policy decision-making, target setting and tracking as well as resource mobilization at country level (e.g. in National Strategic Plans) as well as by global partners such as the Global Fund and PEPFAR. These data informed the UN Secretary Generals' 2024 report on implementing the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS as well as UNAIDS flagship and other reports and publications.

Two UNAIDS flagship reports, [Global AIDS Report, AIDS at a Crossroads](#), the [World AIDS Day report, Take the Rights Path](#) were published, reflecting the mid-term review of progress, gaps and recommendations for action towards 2025 targets adopted in the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS and Global AIDS Strategy.

## SF4: Coordination, convening and country implementation support

**Indicator S4.1.1. Number of countries where the Secretariat operates which have a UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) that integrate priorities on ending HIV-related inequalities and ending AIDS**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 81 countries (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 82 countries (2024)	80 countries where the Secretariat operates with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework or equivalent that integrate priorities on ending HIV-related inequalities and ending AIDS. <sup>33</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** In 82 countries where the Secretariat operates, priorities for ending HIV-related inequalities are reflected in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework allowing to bring synergies between HIV and other SDGs and brings the collective UN support to national HIV responses aligned with the Global AIDS Strategy. The number may indicate the priority given to the work as Joint UN Teams within country contexts and need for clear inclusion of HIV in the context of the Joint Programme's funding shortfall and overall sustainability of the response.

<sup>33</sup> Given recent changes to the Secretariat's structure, including the reduction of Country Office and changes to more Multi Country Offices with less in country physical presence and/or capacities, the 2025 milestone was changed from 85 to 80 countries.



**Indicator S4.1.2 Number of country-level UN Joint Teams on HIV and AIDS implementing a Joint UN Plan on HIV to support national HIV response as a part of and contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) or equivalent.**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 86 countries (2023)	 <b>On track</b> 85 countries (2024)	At least 80 country level UN Joint Teams on AIDS implement a Joint UN Plan on HIV to support national HIV response as a part of and contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework or equivalent. <sup>34</sup>

**Progress by 2024:** In 85 countries, UN Joint Teams on AIDS, led by the Secretariat with Cosponsors at the country level, developed and implemented a Joint UN Plan on HIV that effectively supports the national HIV response in a well-coordinated manner and as part of and contributing to the UNSDCF, thereby further leveraging broader UN system support for HIV and fostering synergies between HIV and other SDGs.

The continuous decrease is due to the impact of the Joint Programme funding shortfall results which led to reduced presence in selected countries (closed or multicountry offices).

**Indicator S4.2.1 Number of countries where Joint Programme support is provided to promote and apply an inequalities lens to the HIV response, including through a new HIV inequalities framework and toolkit and other available tools.**



2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Partially Reached:</b> Normative guide to address Inequalities for ending AIDS (framework and toolkit on HIV-related inequalities) developed and disseminated in 4 languages HIV-related inequalities framework and toolkit piloted in 5 countries, and refined in 2023 with emphasis on efficiency, alignment with country processes including national strategic planning, Global Fund and PEPFAR cycles.  HIV/AIDS Inequality Visualization platform is available (2023)	 <b>Reprioritized:</b> Reached noting the milestone by 2025 has been overtaken by development and is less relevant in the new context (2024)	At least 5 countries supported by the Joint Programme to apply an inequalities lens to the HIV response, guided by the HIV inequalities framework and toolkit and other available tools

**Progress by 2024:** The [framework for understanding and addressing HIV-related inequalities](#), including a toolkit, was developed after a pilot use in 5 countries. Instead of progressive rollout in selected additional countries, it was then mainstreamed to all parts of UNAIDS work such as for advocacy, strategic reports on gaps for specific populations and recommendations to close them as well as policy, programmatic and investment guidance. A part of UNAIDS [AIDSinfo](#) platform, the HIV/AIDS Inequality Visualization Platform brings key data on HIV related inequalities such as on differentiate impact of HIV between populations. For example, the updated Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 Monitoring framework (GAM) includes 99 quantitative GAM indicators help identify and improve action to reduce inequalities through disaggregated indicators by geographic locations, age, gender and key populations, with additional ones for 2024 reporting to measure progress on societal enablers of the HIV response.

<sup>34</sup> Given reduced Joint Programme capacities, including recent changes to the Secretariat's structure, and a reduction of Country Offices, the milestone by 2025 and target by 2026 were changed from 85 to 80 countries.



## SF5: Governance and mutual accountability

**Indicator S5.1.1 Number of meetings with constituency inclusive engagement facilitated to support the governance of the Joint Programme, including by transparent and effective decision-making per the PCB modus operandi**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 29 meetings (2023)	 <b>Reached:</b> 26 meetings (2024)	A minimum of 14 meetings per year held across UNAIDS primary governance mechanisms (PCB, PCB Bureau, ECOSOC, Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations, NGO Delegation) to support effective governance and inclusive stakeholder engagement

**Progress by 2024:** Effective and inclusive governance practices included over 26 governance meetings with inclusive stakeholder engagement as shown by the large participation. The PCB reaffirmed UNAIDS's crucial added value for the HIV response. The UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations worked to revitalize the Joint Programme to fully leverage its multisectoral expertise and power to reach the 2030 global AIDS targets.

**Indicator S5.2.1 Annual performance monitoring, financial and organizational oversight reports (i.e. reports of the auditors, Ethics Office, and UNAIDS Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee) submitted to the PCB for consideration and Results and Transparency Portal updated.**



2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> Reports submitted. Portal updated (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> Reports submitted. Portal updated (2024)	Annual performance monitoring reporting, financial reporting, and organizational oversight reports submitted and considered by PCB  Results and Transparency portal updated with latest information

**Progress by 2024:** Quality management, oversight and performance reports submitted to the 54th session of the PCB in June 2024 (including UNAIDS 2022-2023 Performance Monitoring Report, 2023 Financial report, 2024 Interim Financial management update, Human resources management update, Ethics report, Reports of the internal and external auditors, Report of the Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee, and a management response to the oversight agenda items). At its 55th session in December 2024, the PCB considered the Annual Report on Evaluation.

The new UNAIDS [RESULTS AND TRANSPARENCY PORTAL](#) was launched in June 2024, featuring the Joint Programme's results, performance and investments contributing to the global AIDS response with strong transparency and accountability.

In March 2024, UNAIDS organized a Structured Funding Dialogue as part of intensified resource mobilization efforts. An update on the financial situation and the UBRAF funding shortfall were discussed by the PCB in June 2024.



**Indicator S5.2.2 Number of meetings of the Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee (IEOAC) held and the submission of its annual oversight report to the PCB, that are effectively supported by the Secretariat in order for the IEOAC to fulfil its role as per its final terms of reference/mandate**

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> 5 meetings Annual report submitted (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> 4 meetings Annual report submitted (2024)	Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee supported by the Secretariat to fulfil their terms of reference, measured by a minimum of four meetings per year and submission of their annual report to the PCB

**Progress by 2024:** Fully operational Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee (IEOAC) fulfilled its mission (4 meetings in 2024 and annual reports submitted to the PCB) thanks to support from UNAIDS Secretariat. The IEOAC prioritized risk management and UNAIDS's current financial situation in its initial plan of work. Through dialogue and its [2024 report](#) to the PCB in June, the IEOAC provided expert advice to the PCB and the Joint Programme to further strengthen governance and oversight. The Board took 30 decisions related to oversight and governance during its PCB sessions in 2024.

The terms of four current IEOAC members are set to conclude in December 2025 and UNAIDS Secretariat supported the selection process for new members for 2026-2027.

**Indicator S5.3.1 Mandatory UNAIDS reporting relating to Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Report (QCPR), UN Funding Compact and UN System-Wide Action Plan on gender equality and women empowerment, completed indicating progress towards compliance with recommendations and integration with UN system-wide tools.**



2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
 <b>Reached:</b> Reports completed (2023)	 <b>On track:</b> Reports completed (2024)	Annual Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Report, UN Funding Compact and UN SWAP report completed

**Progress by 2024:** In 2024, UNAIDS Secretariat submitted UN System-wide reports that showed a very high commitment and compliance with the SDG and UN Reform priorities, recommendations, and requirements, as well as integration with UN System-wide tools. These included submission of annual survey for the UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), as well as progress reports to the PCB against the QCPR, the UN Funding Compact commitments and on the UN Checklist on oversight of the implementation of the repositioning of the United Nations development system. This progress report was also presented during the PCB June 2024 and is available at [Agenda item 4.1: CRP 2: Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review \(QCPR\) | UNAIDS](#)

UNAIDS submitted its 2024 UN-System-Wide Action Plan 3.0 on gender equality and women's empowerment report showing continued high compliance with and ranking against the UN's ambitious targets for gender equality and women empowerment.

The UNAIDS Secretariat contributed to other UN-wide reports, such as the Youth 2030 progress report, the Greening the Blue report, and The Sustainable Development Goals report, as well as other system-wide surveys, such as the UN Disability and Inclusion Strategy. Those reports are available at [2030 Agenda and UN Reform | RESULTS AND TRANSPARENCY PORTAL](#)

Indicator S5.4.1 Percentage of UNAIDS evaluations, as per the PCB-approved Evaluation Plan, implemented, and tracking of the follow-up on related recommendations

2023 Progress	2024 Progress	2025 Milestones
<div><b>Reached:</b> 80% Follow-up on recommendations from evaluations in 2021 and 2022 tracked Evaluation plan for 2024–2025 approved by the PCB in December 2023 (2023)</div>	<div><b>On track:</b> 90% Follow-up on recommendations from evaluations in 2022 and 2023 tracked Evaluation plan for 2024–2025 approved by the PCB in December 2023 and related update in December 2024 (2024)</div>	At least 60% of the evaluations planned (as per the evaluation plan for 2024–2025) implemented. Follow up on recommendations from evaluations in 2023 and 2024 tracked Evaluation plan for 2026–2027 approved by the PCB

**Progress by 2024:** In 2024, the evaluation office completed two strategic evaluations and one review for the UNAIDS Joint Programme: the Independent joint evaluation of the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All (SDG3 GAP), the Joint Review of the UNAIDS Joint Programme evaluations and assessments as part of role of the Joint Programme in sustaining the response to HIV (2022-2024) and the Mid-term Evaluation of the Cooperative Agreement (2021–2026) between the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and UNAIDS. Reports of one evaluation and one review are available at [UNAIDS Evaluation office](#) while the evaluation report on the Cooperative agreement with US CDC is waiting for US CDC final clearance.

The Evaluation Office’s annual report on the implementation of the Evaluation Plan (2024–2025) including tracking of implementation of evaluation recommendations and the evaluation plan for 2025 as well as the management response to the report were presented to the PCB 55th meeting in December 2024[2]. In 2024, three virtual meetings of the Expert Advisory Committee on Evaluation were held, which provided guidance on implementation of the evaluations in 2024.





