UNAIDS 2025

UNAIDS Secretariat

2024 Results Report

The UNAIDS Secretariat

The Secretariat ensures overall leadership, coordination and accountability across the Joint Programme to support countries in reaching the objectives and targets of the Global AIDS Strategy and the 2021 UN General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS. Using an inequalities lens, the Secretariat works with Cosponsors to advance global and country HIV responses by closing gaps in HIV services, empowering communities and improving the enabling environments and sustainability of HIV responses. It does so across five strategic functions: thought leadership, advocacy and communication; convening strategic partnerships; excellence in strategic information; effective coordination of country implementation support; and solid governance and mutual accountability.

Strategic prioritization has enabled the Secretariat to prioritize closing key strategic gaps to reach global AIDS targets, especially for children, adolescent girls and young women and key populations, and to mobilize essential resources and catalyse innovations for increased effectiveness and efficiencies.

Top results in 2024

Political commitments sustained for the multisectoral HIV response to close gaps. The Secretariat leveraged the Joint Programme's strengths and influenced 16 high-level political meetings and their outcome documents. These included the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development; the UN General Assembly's Annual Review of HIV; a Commission on the Status of Women Resolution on Women, the Girl Child and HIV; a groundbreaking Resolution on Human Rights in the Context of HIV recognizing the human rights of key populations; an historic reference to harm reduction in a Resolution on Drug Policy of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and the African Union's Triple Elimination Strategy for HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B. UNAIDS's strategic call for action informed the 2024 International AIDS Conference, while a Global Parliamentarian Platform on HIV and AIDS mobilized over 400 members from over 45 countries. Sustained partnerships with faith-based leaders and numerous cities helped translate commitments into action. Through expanded digital outreach, over 2 billion people worldwide were reached with HIV messages in 2024.

Mid-term review of the Global AIDS Strategy and new targets by 2030 completed. The Mid-term review of the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026, led by the Secretariat, highlighted progress towards ending AIDS as a public health threat and highlighted key gaps that require urgent action. A Global Task Team recommended new targets which will inform the next Global AIDS Strategy to help countries end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 and ensure a sustainable response into the future.

Programmes and investments for impact informed by state-of-the-art HIV data. HIV estimates are available in over 172 countries, representing 99% of the world's population. The most comprehensive data and analysis on HIV was updated across 140 countries, including through coordinated reporting against the Global AIDS Monitoring framework. It is accessible through the AIDSinfo | UNAIDS platform and includes HIV inequality visualization and data on HIV, finance, laws and policies, and key populations. Strategic data provided by UNAIDS inform optimization of programmes and investments, including the Global Fund and PEPFAR. UNAIDS flagship reports—including the 2024 - Global AIDS Report, AIDS at a Crossroads, World AIDS Day report, Take the Rights Path - presented authoritative updates on progress, gaps and required actions to reach the global AIDS targets and more sustainable response.

Evidence-informed national HIV strategic plans and effective partnerships catalysed, including with Global Fund and PEPFAR. Well-coordinated Joint Programme support, including significant technical support led by the Secretariat, contributed to evidence-informed national strategic plans on HIV for impact, partnerships (including with the Global Fund and the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, PEPFAR). The support included inclusive dialogues to resolve bottlenecks to optimize programmes and investments for reaching the global AIDS targets, including with innovations, integrated services and strengthened health and community-led systems.

Community-led HIV responses expanded in more than 79 countries. The Secretariat elevated the central role of the community-led response and contributed to its expansion including community-led monitoring. This was possible thanks to additional normative and policy guidance, a systematic review of costings for more sustainable financing and good practices, and knowledge sharing and capacity-building for multiple country and regional community networks. A new framework and methodology for monitoring the 30–80–60 targets in the Global AIDS Strategy is available and new data analyses are informing decision-making.

Human rights and gender equality championed for an effective HIV response. The Secretariat's convening of policy dialogues and fora, including the HIV and Human Rights Reference Group co-convened with UNDP, shared knowledge and guidance for the removal of punitive laws and the development of enabling laws and policies for more effective and people-centred HIV responses. In coordination with other stakeholders, the Secretariat elevated its advocacy and support to community-led organizations in response to the pushback against human rights, especially in relation to the LGBTQI+ community, and provided direct support in crisis situations to ensure the safety and security of key populations and their continued access to HIV and other health services.

Political commitments strengthened and urgent action galvanized to accelerate sustainability of HIV response. The new HIV sustainability framework and related guidance, tools and coordinated technical support led by the Secretariat in collaboration with other actors triggered a sense of urgency, new collective commitments and action to accelerate sustainability of the HIV response. Over 30 countries have developed and begun implementing HIV Sustainability Roadmaps, with broad stakeholder consultation and community engagement.

Access to HIV and other health services, including new technologies for all, championed The Secretariat called for and secured commitments for accelerated access to effective injectable long-acting HIV medicines to all. This included calls from the Global Council on inequality, AIDS and pandemics to enable life-saving medicines to be produced in every part of the world and address the social determinants of pandemics, as well as a G20 leaders' commitment to fighting inequalities driving AIDS and other pandemics and backing for a new "Global Coalition for Local and Regional Production, Innovation and Equitable Access" to vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, and other health technologies.

Focus on effective HIV prevention through strategic initiatives intensified. Together with partners, the Secretariat convened and leveraged key initiatives which accelerated action on HIV prevention. The 38 Global HIV Prevention Coalition focus countries boosted HIV combination prevention efforts, especially through cross-country collaboration on HIV prevention stewardship, financing and sustainability, the South-to-South learning network, peer mentoring and granular monitoring of progress against the HIV Prevention Road Map. Twelve countries took additional steps to close gaps for

children after joining the Global Alliance to End AIDS in Children and 15 countries took steps as part of the Education Plus initiative to reduce new HIV infections among adolescent girls through better access to education. Forty-one countries acted as members of the Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination, using enhanced knowledge sharing, guidance, tools and advocacy support.

Effective UN support to countries successfully coordinated. The Secretariat optimized the Joint Programme's strengths to effectively support national HIV responses through effective coordination of Joint UN Teams on AIDS in over 80 countries[1]. It also leveraged the broader power and voice of the UN System by ensuring that HIV-related priorities were integrated in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks for the SDGs.

Resources mobilization intensified and steps are taken to ensure a more resilient and fit-for-purpose Joint Programme. Resource mobilization efforts redoubled to close UBRAF funding gaps. An update on UNAIDS's strategic prioritization within the UBRAF funding shortfall context was approved by the PCB, which called for urgent additional resources. As per the PCB request, a High-Level Panel, convened by UNAIDS Executive Director and the Chair of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations, started discussions on recommendations for a resilient and fit-for-purpose UNAIDS Joint Programme in the context of the sustainability of the HIV response.

Strong mutual accountability and transparency ensured. Strong governance and oversight mechanisms, including the Programme Coordinating Board, its Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee, quality management, oversight and performance and other reports were maintained and made available through a new UNAIDS Results and Transparency portal. UNAIDS remains highly compliant with and contributes to UN reform, including the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Reform and UN Funding Compact and the piloting of innovative approaches. Six evaluations conducted by the Evaluation Office yielded important lessons in 2024 and follow-up of recommendations are being monitored.

[1] Country-level Joint Teams on AIDS are implementing a Joint UN Plan on HIV to support national HIV responses as part of and contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework or equivalent

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