

UNAIDS 2022

UNAIDS Secretariat

Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework
(UBRAF) 2016-2021

Organizational report 2020-2021

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By fulfilling its five strategic functions, the UNAIDS Secretariat drives the global AIDS agenda and mobilizes political commitment, partnerships and resources for the response to HIV; provides coordination, convening and country implementation support; generates strategic information; and ensures the effectiveness of the Joint Programme, including its governance and accountability.

Top achievements on HIV in 2020-2021

- **Shaped a new global and ambitious vision and inspired renewed political commitment towards ending AIDS.** A new Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 was developed and adopted, and the UN General Assembly endorsed the 2021 Political Declaration on ending HIV and AIDS, which rallied an inclusive movement bringing together governments, communities, other civil society and partners.
- **Championed HIV prevention, human rights and gender equalities for all.** The Secretariat focused especially on actions to address the needs of people most left behind, in a context of the HIV and COVID-19 pandemics at global, regional and country levels.
- **Placing communities at the centre of the response.** The Secretariat elevated the voices of key populations and worked to ensure that people living with and affected by HIV are at the centre of decision-making for HIV, COVID-19 prevention and impact mitigation, including through sharing and scaling up innovative community-led response and learning.
- **Generating strategic data and enhancing capacities for impact.** The Secretariat generated and disseminated authoritative and vital strategic information for evidence-informed programmes. It also prioritized more sustainable domestic, Global Fund, PEPFAR and other investments and brokered or provided effective technical support for enhanced national capacities, especially for differentiated service delivery models.
- **Strengthening accountability.** Governance and mutual accountability within the Joint Programme were strengthened through elevated PCB engagement and oversight, adoption of a new 2022–2026 UBRAF, quality reporting and evaluations.

Leadership, advocacy and communication

Renewed global commitments towards ending AIDS by 2030

The Secretariat, in close collaboration with its Cosponsors, remained the leading advocate on strategic HIV-related issues, with a specific focus on catalyzing actions to address inequalities in the context of HIV and COVID-19. The [Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026](#), drawing on the engagement of more than 10 000 stakeholders and endorsed by the PCB, calls for applying an inequalities lens across all aspects of the response and for closing key gaps to get the response on-track to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030.

The successful 2021 General Assembly's [High-Level Meeting](#), made possible by extensive support from the Secretariat with Cosponsors, called on world leaders to prioritize the HIV response and adopted the [Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending inequalities and getting on track to end AIDS by 2030](#). It includes the ambitious goals and targets set out in

the Global AIDS Strategy, including elevating the focus on social enablers (through the 10–10–10 targets), and the 95–95–95 targets for services with coverage targets in all relevant subpopulations. Preparatory dialogues included over 3,000 community representatives and advocacy by 11 regional youth and global youth networks. The 2021 High-Level Meeting generated extensive high-level and world-wide media coverage, and nearly 13.5 million people engaged with the High-Level Meeting through social media. Momentum was continued with the ["Dear World Leader" campaign](#) and in western and central Africa with the [Dakar Call to reinvent the response to the HIV pandemic](#).

The 2025 targets, part of the Global AIDS Strategy, were informed by a robust [evidence review of the UNAIDS Strategy 2016–2021](#) which highlighted the global response's progress and gaps, identified successful approaches that should be expanded, showed which populations and locations lag behind, and emphasized critical interventions for ending AIDS by 2030. Costing analyses indicated that US\$ 29 billion annually will be required to achieve the targets and outcomes outlined in the Global AIDS Strategy.

World-wide advocacy to uphold societal enablers

The Secretariat, with its co-convenor UNFPA, elevated the visibility of and support for the HIV prevention agenda, by supporting the 28 focus countries of the [Global HIV Prevention Coalition](#) to create national HIV prevention coalitions or technical working groups. The Secretariat launched the ["We've got the power—Women, adolescent girls and the HIV response report"](#) as the foundational UNAIDS advocacy and accountability platform for gender equality, providing an action agenda for countries to tackle structural drivers through an intersectional lens. The [Education Plus initiative \(2021–2025\) for the empowerment of adolescent girls and young women in sub-Saharan Africa](#)—co-led by the Secretariat, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women—was launched in 2021. Five champion countries have committed at the highest level to a comprehensive package to ensure that every adolescent girl has safe, HIV-free transitions to adulthood. [The Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination](#) now has 29 country partners. In 2020–2021, it leveraged synergies with key global initiatives on stigma and discrimination and promoted targeted advocacy, including the [#MoreThan campaign](#) to increase political will and action to combat stigma and discrimination. Issues faced by specific key populations were highlighted through initiatives such as the ["See me as I am campaign"](#), which is tackling discrimination faced by transgender children across the world.

Communications and advocacy campaigns coordinated by the Secretariat with all Cosponsors—including those focused on World AIDS Day, International Women's Day and Zero Discrimination Day—delivered key messages on the importance of eliminating discrimination against women and girls, the need to empower communities, gaps in access to HIV and COVID-19 services, as well as global solidarity and shared responsibility. These and other campaigns achieved very broad reach. UNAIDS social media accounts attracted more than 62 million impressions and 5.6 million engagements. The Secretariat also focused on the 40 years of the epidemic by highlighting long-term survivors. In 2021, UNAIDS was mentioned in 10 900 media articles and ONUSIDA in 2,250 articles.

Partnerships, mobilization and innovation

Catalytic partnerships to get the response back on track

The Secretariat supported continuation and strengthening of key global partnerships on HIV. The enduring vitality of the strong global partnership in the response was highlighted by a joint call to [Partnering to get back on track to end AIDS by 2030](#), issued during the UN General Assembly, by UNAIDS, the First Lady of Namibia, PEPFAR and the Global Fund.

The Secretariat's partnership with the African Union was deepened, with a renewed [UNAIDS-African Union Commission Memorandum](#) for recommitment of member states to end AIDS through the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS, TB and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030. The Secretariat also supported a new health financing roadmap outlined by the African Union Commission. The Secretariat partnered with a broad array of collaborators in the Africa region, including the African Peer Review Mechanism, the Organization of African First Ladies for Development (OAFLAD) and supported advocacy for creation of the African Medicines Agency.

Community empowerment and-led approaches including multiple innovations and resilience that are so critical were actively promoted, supported at the global, regional and countries by the Secretariat such as the [creation of the first regional network of people living with HIV launched in the Middle East and North Africa](#). They were also widely shared to highlight the role and contribution of communities such as [networks led by young people in Asia and the Pacific find ways to adapt to COVID-19 and deal with uncertain futures](#) and [the vital role of community-led organizations in pandemic response and preparedness. Partnerships with multiple community networks and other civil society organizations intensified in 2020–2021 to accelerate services delivery and rights protection](#).

More than 2300 individuals and organizations joined the Secretariat-supported Inter-Faith Health Platform (IFHP), and eight countries participated in the UNAIDS-PEPFAR Faith Initiative to leverage the influence of national faith partners in the HIV and TB response. IFHP documented 42 key interventions by the faith sector in the [Compendium of Promising Practices](#) and continues to promote access to HIV services through the interfaith [12 Million Campaign](#).

Leveraging investment and beyond for communities—more than money

The Secretariat's meaningful collaboration and coordination with the Global Fund further intensified in 2020 and 2021. Its engagement helped ensure the alignment of the Global Fund's Strategy (2023–2028) with the Global AIDS Strategy. The Secretariat actively called for the Global Fund to be fully funded, and brought additional value (see [More than money](#)) to the Global Fund through support at each stage of the Global Fund's work (see box):

In 2020–2021, UNAIDS Secretariat:

- supported 64 countries in Global Fund applications (representing approximately US\$ 7.4 billion of approved allocations);
- engaged as member of Country Coordinating Mechanisms in 77 countries;
- elevated and reframed HIV prevention to focus on priority populations through the Global Prevention Coalition in 28 countries;
- generated greater focus on the five pillars of HIV prevention, leading to Global Fund prevention investments rising from US\$ 641 million in 2015–2017 to US\$ 845 million in 2021–2023;
- provided technical support for 12 Global Fund Strategic Initiatives on HIV and cross-cutting issues such as human rights and gender;
- supported applications to Global Fund's COVID-19 Response Mechanism in 22 countries and supported Global Fund and PEPFAR donor calibration meetings in 9 countries to ensure alignment of COVID-19 and HIV efforts;
- provided technical support, with UNFPA and other partners, to operationalize the Global Fund Strategic Initiative on condom programming in 4 countries;
- provided technical support for quality reviews of national HIV strategies in more than 20 countries;
- strengthened inclusion of mental health aspects in Global Fund applications in 15 countries;
- guided and amplified links between HIV and cervical cancer, leading to the mobilization of US\$ 9.6 million in 12 countries in eastern and southern Africa;
- addressed political and technical challenges on HIV/TB implementation through the HIV Situation Rooms in 13 countries; and
- guided the Global Fund's efforts to address humanitarian concerns in its grant-making.

The Secretariat continued its close collaboration with PEPFAR, especially its strategic planning processes. The Secretariat supported PEPFAR to align its work with the global AIDS targets and provided technical support and guidance for data-driven prioritization and mobilizing support from countries during the 2020 and 2021 PEPFAR country and regional operational plans.

Strategic information

The Secretariat continued to lead and further strengthen the world's most comprehensive and widely used collection of HIV-related strategic information. It led the consultative development of updated HIV targets and estimates of resources needed for the global AIDS response up to 2030, which informed the 2021 Political Declaration and the new Global AIDS Strategy and will guide major global partners and national target-setting and strategic planning.

The Secretariat collected annual information on the global AIDS response through the Global AIDS Monitoring platform from all UN Member States, based on a coordinated and harmonized global framework. Support was provided to 140 countries to apply the epidemiological estimation model to create district-level HIV estimates. Strategic data were analysed for countries and summarized in UNAIDS flagship reports, including the [2021 Secretary General's report on HIV and AIDS](#), the [2021 Global AIDS Update](#), the [2021 World AIDS Day report](#), as well as the [2021 UNAIDS Data Book](#). Online data and information were disseminated through [AIDSinfo](#), the [Key Population Atlas](#), the [Laws and Policies database](#), and the [Financial Dashboard](#). The strategic data generated by UNAIDS informed national and global planning and investment, including the Global Fund 2024–2026 Investment Case. The Secretariat, with other partners, also monitored volumes and unit prices of ARVs per treatment regimen and supported National AIDS Spending Assessments in 12 countries.

Use of data for more targeted and efficient country programmes

The Secretariat intensified its support to countries in effectively using data to maximize the impact of national responses and to identify and address inequalities, including through more refined modeling of the HIV epidemic. Along with PEPFAR and WHO, the Secretariat co-chaired the HIV Situation Room, which in 2020–2021 conducted “deep data drives” in 13 countries to identify key challenges and ways forward, including accelerated use of innovations. Drawing on extensive epidemiological and financial data, as well as validated modelling tools, six countries developed HIV investment cases or efficiency analyses, while 10 countries explored alternative models for sustainable financing of community-led responses. Strategic analysis to optimized HIV investments in the eastern Europe and central Asia region is available, thanks to Secretariat support.

The Secretariat launched and led the Differentiated Service Delivery Taskforce as a platform for information-sharing, knowledge management, technical support, and strategic information generation and analysis. The work included a “deep data dive” in 15 countries and development of differentiated service delivery country profiles for 55 countries and five regions.

Tracking prevention, social enablers and community innovations

The collection and strategic use of strategic information for HIV prevention programmes was strengthened through data analytics, annual progress tracking (as reflected in [key findings from the 2021 score cards of the Global HIV Prevention Coalition](#)) and robust communication. Nearly 30 countries used the UNAIDS Condom Needs Estimation Tool to improve access to sexual and reproductive health-care services. The Secretariat worked to strengthen strategic information on social enablers, including development of a tool for tracking stigma and discrimination. During the biennium, 17 countries either completed or were in the process of conducting the People Living with HIV Stigma Index.

The Secretariat documented [lessons from community innovations](#), highlighting 10 examples from an array of HIV-related innovations for treatment and prevention services, TB care, mental health issues, service quality and advocacy to remove punitive laws.

Coordination, convening and country implementation support

In 2020–2021, the Secretariat coordinated the development of and implementation by UN Joint Teams on AIDS of 91 country Joint UN Plans on AIDS to support national HIV responses (as well as undertaking work to develop a similar number for 2022–2023). The Secretariat coordinated country envelope funding, including allocating "business unusual funds" to Cosponsors as part of 84 country UN Joint Plans in 2020, and 83 UN Joint Plans in 2021 (US\$ 25 million each year).

Partnerships with and for communities

The Secretariat continued to prioritize communities as essential partners in the response in all regions. It provided guidelines and technical support on implementing community-led monitoring in 24 countries. This support helped strengthen community-led HIV service delivery by 179 organizations in western and central Africa, reaching more than 346 000 vulnerable people in the region. The Secretariat also provided catalytic grants to sustain the leadership and mobilization of four leading feminist networks of women living with HIV and various other support to multiple community networks in countries.

To enhance advocacy on issues of importance to sex workers and support rapid responses to country-level human rights concerns, the Secretariat collaborated with the Global Network of Sex Work Projects. The Secretariat supported GATE in the development and launch of guidelines for governments and communities to strengthen the engagement of trans persons in HIV national strategic planning.

Boosting national capacities and evidence for better programmes for impact

UNAIDS Secretariat, in close collaboration with Cosponsors, leveraged capacities and coordinated technical support (including 248 assignments managed by the Technical Assistance Mechanism, as well as "last-mile-first" initiatives) to improve the lives of key and vulnerable populations. The work included:

- collaboration with civil society such as with the Civil Society Institute for HIV and Health in West and Central Africa to provide capacity-building support to 460 partners in 17 countries;
- advocacy and technical support for law reform in at least 9 countries;
- intervention in crisis situations to avert violence and other harms among key populations in at least 8 countries;
- support for stigma index studies in 40 countries including a [multicountry People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2.0 study launched in Latin America](#);
- gender assessments of the HIV response in 10 countries;
- adjustment of subnational programme planning to strengthen local responses for key populations in 14 countries; and
- better aligning programmes to increase the effectiveness of service delivery for key and vulnerable populations in 9 countries.

Governance and mutual accountability

The PCB held an unprecedented six meetings during the biennium, as well as engaged through intersessional mechanisms via the PCB Bureau and multiple virtual opportunities for robust engagement and input. A premier policy-setting body for the HIV response, it held thematic dialogue segments on cervical cancer, COVID-19 and the importance of regional- and country-level data to meet global goals. The PCB's 2021 report to ECOSOC and subsequent [2021 ECOSOC Resolution](#) recognized the value of the Joint Programme model.

Enhanced management and governance systems and practices

The PCB elucidated its oversight and accountability through a Working Group on the Joint Inspection Unit's (JIU) review of UNAIDS management and administration, adopting an annex to the modus operandi. The Secretariat's response to the JIU recommendations have been taken forward and key management and governance systems and practices have been strengthened. In 2020, to further enhance accountability mechanisms and provide expert guidance on oversight issues, the PCB approved the terms of reference of an Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee, which was subsequently established.

The Management Action Plan, developed to ensure a healthy, equitable and enabling workplace for all UNAIDS staff, was implemented. A gender-action learning programme was launched and implemented. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, special attention was dedicated to staff safety and well-being, and to ensure enabling working environments, despite the significant disruptions and constraints due to the pandemic. Communication and technological innovations enabled the Secretariat and Joint Programme to continue its work during the pandemic.

Funding dialogue and financial management

Through close, ongoing relationship management with UNAIDS donors, the Secretariat mobilized US\$ 194 million in core contributions from government donors, including an extraordinary one-time contribution of US\$ 23 million from Germany (in addition to their regular contribution). The Secretariat mobilized US\$ 73.9 million in noncore contributions in 2020 and US\$ 72.2 million in noncore contributions in 2021. A structured funding dialogue, co-hosted by Sweden and the United States of America, was held at the end of 2021. It provided a dedicated space for the PCB and donors to dialogue with UNAIDS leadership on common values, vision and priorities and for reiterating the call for a fully funded UBRAF 2022–2026.

The Secretariat continued to prioritize adherence to the highest financial, management and accountability standards, including audits and follow-up on past recommendations.

Improved accountability and solid evaluations

The Secretariat made regular, comprehensive reports to the PCB on its performance. During the biennium, the PCB received the UNAIDS Financial Report, Interim Financial Management Update and Performance Monitoring Reports for 2018–2019 and 2020–2021, complemented by over 90 country and six regional reports. The Results and Transparency Portal offered stakeholders ready access to financial and performance data. Improved methods were used

to track the Joint Programme's contribution to UN System-wide efforts and reduce duplication. The PCB approved the new UBRAF 2022–2026 and the Workplan and Budget for 2022–2023, which are fully aligned with the Global AIDS Strategy and which provide clear road maps for the Joint Programme's contribution to their implementation.

In line with the PCB-approved evaluation policy, the independent Evaluation Office led and reported on multiple evaluations in various areas of work of the Secretariat and Joint Programme. Management responses were produced and actions followed, as reported to the December 2021 PCB.¹ The Ethics Office was structured as a standalone office, reporting to the Executive Director.

Championing UN reform in action

Continued efforts ensured further alignment of the Joint Programme with the 2016 and 2020 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), as documented in UNAIDS reports on implementation of the QCPR and UN Funding Compact recommendations, which were submitted to the PCB. The Secretariat actively engaged in the UN SDG group, demonstrating the Joint Programme's strong commitment to UN reform and the Resident Coordinator system. For example, by 2021, up to 65% of UNAIDS Secretariat offices were in UN common premises.

Bold steps were taken to ensure that UNAIDS remains fit for purpose to deliver on its mandate under the Global AIDS Strategy. The Secretariat's alignment is aimed at enhancing its effectiveness, accountability, financial sustainability and diversity. The Secretariat is also moving towards being more knowledge-driven through the creation of four global thematic practices areas (data for impact, equality and rights for all, equitable financing and science, services and systems for all). Annual meetings of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations, as well as retreats in 2020 and 2021, supported effective coordination of action across the Joint Programme.

HIV in the context of the COVID-19 response

Advocating for vaccine equity and protection for all

The Secretariat staked out a leading advocacy role on COVID-19 vaccine equity, including through the push for [a "People's Vaccine"](#) and the UNAIDS Executive Director's repeated calls for urgent action to ensure rapid and equitable vaccine access (made through global media, advocacy platforms and dialogues in Africa), for a UN General Assembly session on vaccine equity, and for funding for the Global Fund's COVID Response Mechanism and for CEPI and COVAX. The Secretariat, together with UNODC, WHO and OHCHR, [urged countries](#) to protect incarcerated people from COVID-19 by rapidly decongesting prisons and other closed settings. In collaboration with MPact and the Global Network of Sex Work Projects, the Secretariat called for protection and support of the human rights of vulnerable populations in the context of COVID-19. It supported the development of guidance on harm reduction and COVID-19, with WHO and UNODC conducting regional webinars for policy

¹ All evaluations reports are available at: [UNAIDS Evaluation office | UNAIDS](#).

makers. The Secretariat launched the [Solidarity Fund for key populations](#) and supported the launch of the Y+ Global COVID social aid fund for young people living with HIV.

Sustaining HIV services and human rights

The Secretariat developed and broadly disseminated a wide array of publications on the intersections of [COVID-19 and HIV](#). Three briefs focused on strategies for maintaining HIV prevention service access in the context of the pandemic. Other reports documented and summarized the effects of COVID-19 on HIV prevention and human rights (including a 16-country review of the human right implications of the COVID-19 response) and the many ways in which HIV investments strengthened national responses to COVID-19.

The Secretariat supported the generation of strategic information in the context of COVID-19, collecting monthly data on HIV service disruption. As reported to the PCB, an analysis confirmed that the Joint Programme played an important role in a timely, coordinated response to COVID-19, mutually reinforcing the responses to both HIV and COVID-19 and placing people and communities at the centre of those efforts.

Putting communities at the centre

The Secretariat supported the extension of community-led differentiated service models in 10 countries to minimize service disruptions in the context of COVID-19. It reprogrammed US\$ 26.4 million to support community engagement and innovation, human rights, gender and equity and health financing in the context of the pandemic. Through these efforts, 85 countries received support for the delivery of ART, 10 countries included COVID-19 incidence and real-time programmatic response indicators in their Health Situation Rooms, seven were supported to address human rights violations, and people living with HIV received cash transfers in 12 countries, livelihood support in 10 countries and free food in 11 countries. The Secretariat provided funding to the International Treatment Preparedness Coalition to adapt its community treatment observatory model to implement community-led monitoring and advocacy during COVID-19. In collaboration with the ATHENA initiative, the Secretariat engaged adolescent girls and young women in seven sub-Saharan African countries to respond to COVID-19. The Secretariat mapped country-level innovations during COVID-19 and collaborated with partners to repurpose them.

The Secretariat collaborated with and supported the partnership for Accelerated COVID Testing in six countries, strengthening the capacity of more than 2,000 community health workers. In partnership with the African Union, it facilitated dialogue on partnerships to build Africa's capacity for local production and increase access to medicines, including an assessment of manufacturing capacity in Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa.

Contribution to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

The Secretariat made important contributions across the breadth of the Agenda for Sustainable Development. It played an important role in accelerating progress towards SDG 3 (health and well-being), with a specific focus on getting the AIDS response on-track to reach

the SDG target of ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. It further engaged in the Global Action Plan for SDG3, serving as co-lead for the community engagement accelerator and participating in UHC2030.

The Secretariat supported achievement of SDG 1 (poverty) through advocacy and joint work with partners to expand HIV-sensitive social protection systems, including social protection assessments in 12 countries and one region.

Gains towards SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 5 (gender equality), were advanced by the Secretariat's leading contribution, with others for the Education Plus initiative, advocated for measures to keep girls in school and to ensure that all young people have access to comprehensive sexuality education, technical guidance to address the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls in all their diversity; catalytic funding to organizations and networks of women living with HIV; and gender assessments to inform national HIV strategies and programmes.

The Global AIDS Strategy, endorsed by the PCB in 2021, calls for focused efforts to reduce HIV-related inequalities, in line with SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). The 10–10–10 targets for social enablers have enabled an intensified focus on using an inequalities lens across the HIV response. The Secretariat worked to empower and promote the inclusion of key and vulnerable populations through the community of practice jointly led by key populations organizations, which reached more than 1,200 individuals. A [UNAIDS statement at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs](#) stressed the importance of comprehensive harm reduction for successful HIV responses and of reaching people who use drugs during COVID-19.

In support of SDG 11 (sustainable cities), more than 380 cities have joined the Fast-Track Cities Network and the Secretariat continued its extensive technical support for localized action in 15 high-burden cities. It contributed to efforts to realize SDG 16 (peace and justice) by promoting and supporting inclusive governance, as well as legal and policy reforms.

The many partnerships leveraged by the Secretariat advanced the SDG 17 aim of partnerships for development. For example, the High-Level Regional Summit for HIV/AIDS, co-convened by the Secretariat and the Civil Society Institute on HIV in West Africa, outlined new ways forms of collaboration between governments, civil society and the UN.

2016–2021 Secretariat functions progress report


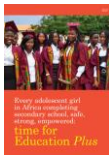


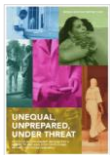



During the 2016–2021 UBRAF cycle, the five Secretariat functions were measured through 13 indicators that include 26 measurements. Progress has been steady, with continuous improvements over time. However, some indicators were negatively affected during the 2020–2021 biennium, including due to COVID-19.

S1: LEADERSHIP, ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION	
S1a. Commitment to ending AIDS is reflected in the outcome documents of high-level political meetings for the year	<i>Meets requirements</i>
The UNAIDS Secretariat and the Joint Programme have influenced and shaped global commitments toward ending AIDS, with continued strong engagement in over 100 relevant high-level political meetings over the past 6 years.	
S1b. Percentage of stakeholders rating the work of the UNAIDS Secretariat at least "good" (4/5)	<i>Meets requirements</i>
86% rating the work as "good" in 2019, 2020–2021 evaluations show the UNAIDS Secretariat's strengths in communication, thought leadership, defending human rights, promoting gender equality, and strengthening inclusive country leadership.	
S1c. Percentage of countries with HIV strategies that reflect the Fast-Track approach	<i>Approaches requirements</i>
98% of reporting countries adopted 2 of the 3 indicators that measure reflection of the Fast-Track approach in strategies, including 99% containing the population/location principle in their strategies or adopting the 10 targets that apply.	
S2: PARTNERSHIPS, MOBILIZATION AND INNOVATION	
S2a. Percentage of stakeholders believing that the UNAIDS Secretariat enhances partnerships (rating at least "good")	<i>Approaches requirements</i>
Rating at 78% as good in 2019, findings from 10 evaluations in 2020–2021 mentioned partnerships such as for better effectiveness, capacity building and advocacy for civil society as strengths of the UNAIDS Secretariat.	
2b. The UNAIDS Secretariat mobilizes financial resources to support civil society action	<i>Meets requirements</i>
Despite the challenging funding context, the UNAIDS Secretariat continuously made financial resources available to civil society, US\$ 22.3 million in 2021 (this includes only direct financial contributions and does not capture all country-level resources dedicated to civil society or staff time dedicated to mobilize resources for civil society).	
2c. The UNAIDS Secretariat provides high-quality technical inputs into the preparation of Global Fund funding applications	<i>Meets requirements</i>
The UNAIDS Secretariat ensures evidence-informed Global Fund applications and resolves bottlenecks during implementation. In the past two Global Fund funding cycles, the Secretariat supported over 140 applications, representing approximately US\$ 9.9 billion.	

S3: STRATEGIC INFORMATION	
3. Percentage of countries with a complete set of GAM data	<i>Partially meets requirements</i>
90% of countries submitted a GAM report between 2016–2019. However, a decrease started in 2020 and further deepened to 51% in 2021, mainly due to reduced Joint Programme's resources, as well as the significant impact of COVID-19 on national HIV responses.	
S4: COORDINATION, CONVENING & COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT	
4a. Percentage of countries that have a functioning Joint Team	<i>Meets requirements</i>
Around 90% of Joint Teams developed Joint Plans during the UBRAF cycle. At least 93 country reports were received annually, showing the UNAIDS Secretariat and Cosponsors' contributions to national HIV responses.	
4b. Percentage of Fast-Track countries that have undertaken a Joint Team and Joint Programme assessment with a high score	<i>Meets requirements</i>
By end-2021, the work of the Joint Programme was assessed in 70% of the 33 Fast-Track countries as part of evaluations, led by the Independent Evaluation Office. Reports provided information about strengths and recommendations for improvement.	
S5: GOVERNANCE AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY	
S5a. Degree of UNAIDS Secretariat compliance with efficiency criteria	<i>Approaches requirements</i>
6 of 7 measurements, including on audit, cost control and QCPR were met under this indicator. In 2021, the expenditure rate of UBRAF core resources was at 96% and the compliance for performance evaluation reports was 95%.	
S5b. Gender balance at P5 and above levels and among UNAIDS Country Directors achieved and maintained	<i>Approaches requirements</i>
The proportion of female staff at P5 and UCD levels increased during the UBRAF cycle, to 46% and 48% respectively. The UNAIDS Secretariat continuously meets or exceeds most indicators of the UN SWAP on gender equality and the empowerment of women.	
S5c. Degree of implementation of the risk mitigation plan	<i>Partially meets requirements</i>
Effective risk assessment and mitigation tools have been rolled out across the UNAIDS Secretariat, though the tracking system is not fully operational. 100% of noncommercial contracts require a complete risk-assessment in 2021.	
S5d. Degree of implementation of the evaluation plan	<i>Meets requirements</i>
80% of the evaluations planned for the year have been implemented since the establishment of the independent evaluation function, and an appropriate management response is available for all evaluations.	









Knowledge products


1. Joint Programme publications

Leadership in the AIDS response		Global strategic initiatives	
	<p>The Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 is a bold new approach to use an inequalities lens to close the gaps that are preventing progress towards ending AIDS. The Global AIDS Strategy aims to reduce these inequalities that drive the AIDS epidemic and prioritize people who are not yet accessing life-saving HIV services.</p>		<p>Every adolescent girl in Africa completing secondary school, safe, strong, empowered: time for Education Plus. A new advocacy initiative for adolescent girls' education and empowerment in sub-Saharan Africa, backed by an unstoppable coalition for change led by adolescent girls and young women, was launched in 2021.</p>
	<p>Ending inequalities and getting on track to end AIDS by 2030. The UN General Assembly's 2021 Political Declaration on AIDS features bold global commitments and targets for 2025 that are ambitious but achievable if countries and communities follow the evidence-informed guidance within the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026.</p>		<p>Key findings from the 2021 scorecards of the Global HIV Prevention Coalition. This report summarizes the fifth round of Global HIV Prevention Coalition reporting. Written at a time of country transitioning from the 2016–2020 to the 2021–2026 Global AIDS Strategy, it highlights prevention progress, as well as gaps that have to be addressed urgently.</p>
Strategic information		HIV and COVID-19 pandemics responses	
	<p>2021 World AIDS Day report — Unequal, unprepared, under threat: This report is a wake-up call on the AIDS emergency and on the urgency of addressing our multiple pandemic challenges together.</p>		<p>Holding the line. This report tells the story the power and phenomenal actions of communities of people living with and affected by HIV to respond to the colliding HIV and COVID-19 pandemics.</p>
	<p>UNAIDS Data 2021. The 90–90–90 targets were missed, but not by much. At the end of 2020, 84% of people living with HIV knew their HIV status, 87% of people living with HIV who knew their HIV status were accessing antiretroviral therapy, and 90% of people on treatment were virally suppressed.</p>		<p>COVID-19 vaccines and HIV. The COVID-19 vaccines authorized by regulators significantly reduce the risk of severe disease and death and are believed to be safe for most people, including people living with HIV.</p>

Community-led responses		Global Fund – UNAIDS Partnership	
	<p>Establishing community-led monitoring of HIV services — Principles and process. The goal of this document is to describe the principles of community-led monitoring, outline an approach to establishing community-led monitoring activities and explore the factors that facilitate and hinder its effectiveness.</p>		<p>More than money. Since the Global Fund was established in 2002, UNAIDS has supported more than 100 countries to attract, implement and leverage more than US\$ 18 billion in Global Fund investments, contributing to preventing millions of people from acquiring HIV and dying from AIDS-related causes.</p>

2. Individual organizations' publications

STRATEGY RESULT AREAS	KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS			STRATEGY RESULT AREAS	KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS		
 <p>SRA 1: HIV Testing and Treatment</p>	 <p>HIV testing and ART therapy disruptions in the context of COVID-19 (WHO)</p>	 <p>Health and protection need of people selling sex in humanitarian setting (UNHCR and UNFPA)</p>	 <p>HIV treatment, for adolescents living with HIV in Eastern and Southern Africa (UNICEF)</p>	 <p>SRA 5: Gender inequality and gender-based violence</p>	 <p>Eliminating HIV-related stigma and discrimination (UN Women and UNAIDS Secretariat)</p>	 <p>Making the HIV response work for women through film: A toolkit for action (UN Women)</p>	 <p>Gender equality, women's empowerment, and HIV in Africa (UN Women)</p>

 <p>SRA 2: Elimination of mother-to-child-transmission</p>	 <p>Criteria and process for validation: EMTCT of HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B virus (WHO)</p>	 <p>PMTCT of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs (UNODC)</p>	 <p>Start Free, Stay Free, AIDS Free Final report on 2020 targets (UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS Secretariat)</p>	 <p>SRA 6: Human rights, stigma and discrimination</p>	 <p>Legal and policy trends impacting PLHIV and key populations in Asia-Pacific (UNDP)</p>	 <p>Guidance for prosecutors on HIV-related criminal cases (UNDP)</p>	 <p>Guidance: rights-based and ethical use of digital technologies in HIV and health programmes (UNDP)</p>
 <p>SRA 3: HIV prevention among young people</p>	 <p>The journey towards comprehensive sexuality education: global status report (UNESCO)</p>	 <p>How the education sector can meet the needs of learners living with HIV (UNESCO)</p>	 <p>Making every school a health-promoting school: global standard and indicators (UNESCO)</p>	 <p>SRA 7: Investment and efficiency</p>	 <p>With the right investment, AIDS can be over (UNAIDS Secretariat)</p>	 <p>More than money – UNAIDS and Global Fund (UNAIDS Secretariat)</p>	
 <p>SRA 4: HIV prevention among key populations</p>	 <p>An advocacy agenda with and for key populations in Sub-Saharan Africa (UNDP)</p>	 <p>Looking out for adolescents and youth from key populations (UNICEF)</p>	 <p>HIV among adolescents and young men who have sex with men in urban Indonesia (UNICEF)</p>	 <p>SRA 8: HIV and health system integration</p>	 <p>COVID-19 and the world of work: A focus on people living with HIV (ILO)</p>	 <p>Making universal social protection a reality for people living with, at risk of, and affected by HIV and TB (ILO)</p>	 <p>Strengthening HIV-sensitive social protection responses to COVID-19 (all agencies)</p>

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