

**JOINT PROGRAMME AND  
QUADRENNIAL COMPREHENSIVE  
POLICY REVIEW (QCPR)  
2022–2023 Performance  
Monitoring Report**

## Background

1. The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of United Nations (UN) operational activities for development, adopted by the UN General Assembly,<sup>1</sup> outlines important expectations and mandates from Member States that focus on enhancing system-wide coherence in supporting countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The QCPR calls for a UN Development System that is “more strategic, accountable, transparent, coherent, collaborative, efficient, effective and results-oriented”, with a central focus on leaving no one behind.<sup>2</sup>
2. As the UN’s only cosponsored Joint Programme, UNAIDS has spearheaded a coordinated, multisectoral HIV response for nearly 30 years. It harnesses the collective power, multifaceted expertise, and in-country presence of 11 UN Cosponsoring agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank) and the UNAIDS Secretariat.
3. Over the years, the Joint Programme has innovated in the areas of joint programming, joint country- and regional-level teams, and unified budgets and workplans. Those approaches have influenced the tools and approaches used to guide UN Country Teams and inter-agency collaboration, towards providing coherent support to countries to progress towards their Agenda 2030 goals. Drawing on its multisectoral experience, expertise and presence in about 85 countries,<sup>3</sup> UNAIDS is a strong and committed partner to countries and communities and a frontrunner for UN reform.
4. The global HIV response has made remarkable gains toward the Sustainable Development Goal of ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030 (SDG 3.3). Compared with a 2010 baseline, countries have halved the annual number of AIDS-related deaths, with over three-quarters of people living with HIV now receiving antiretroviral medicines that enable them to have healthy lives and prevent onward transmission of HIV. This was achieved by taking substantial steps to collaborate, follow science, tackle inequalities, protect human rights, let communities lead, and invest adequately as part of a commitment to global solidarity and shared responsibility.
5. UNAIDS continues to play a critical role in advancing the global HIV response. AIDS is not over and achievement of the 2030 goal is not inevitable. An estimated 1.3 million people acquired HIV and 630 000 people died of AIDS-related causes in 2022. Approximately nine million people living with HIV are not yet receiving HIV treatment.
6. At a time of multiplying global crises, including financial and debt crises that prevent countries from making the necessary investments in health and social protection, the global HIV response and the Joint Programme are at a crossroads. Galvanizing political commitment to reach 2030 targets and driving coordinated, multisectoral programmatic action over the next six years will be crucial for saving millions of lives and realizing the full benefits of the many billions of dollars invested.

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<sup>1</sup> See A/RES/75/233 for the most recent QCPR resolution, adopted in December 2020.

<sup>2</sup> In Resolution 75/233, the General Assembly “Notes the importance of the contribution of the United Nations Development System with the aim of supporting government efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no one behind, based on full respect for human rights, including the right to development, and stresses in this regard that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.”

<sup>3</sup> While in 2022–2023, there were 91 Joint UN Teams of AIDS with Joint UN Plans on AIDS, due to the impact of the Joint Programme UBRAP’s funding shortfall, this has declined to 86 with substantive reporting by end-2023. For 2024–2025, 84 Joint UN Plans on AIDS have been developed and are being implemented.

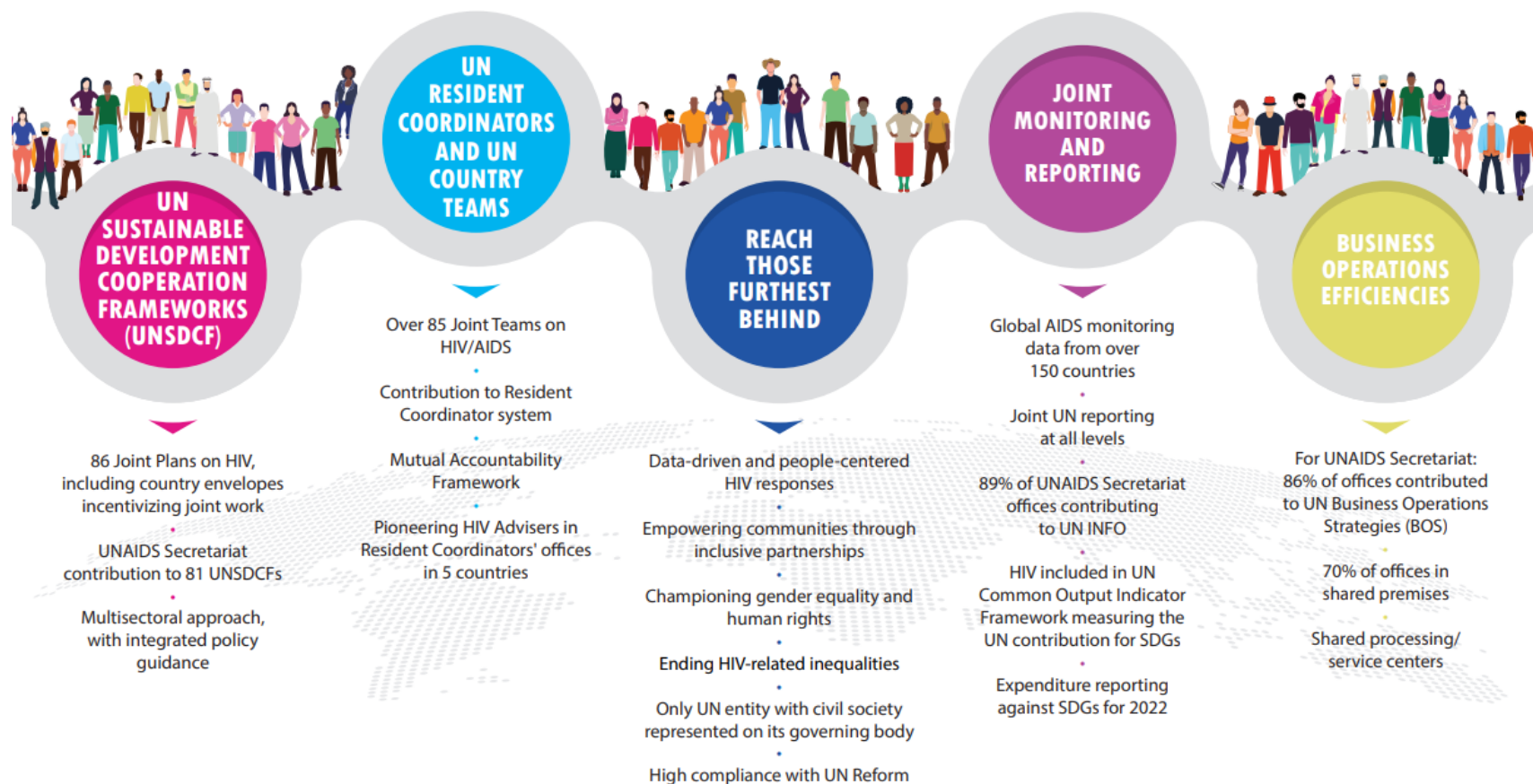
7. During the 2024–2025 biennium, UNAIDS is committed to advancing a set of overarching actions to ensure a strong Joint Programme and a sustainable global HIV response to 2030 and beyond. As UNAIDS engages partners to chart the path ahead, it is continuing to deliver focused, strategic support to countries and communities as they pursue their 2025 HIV targets.
8. UNAIDS provides important leadership and strategic direction for the global response, by:
  - gathering and publishing the most authoritative set of global epidemiological and financial data to guide an efficient and effective response to HIV;
  - uniting partners and setting the normative global strategy, priorities and targets that serve as accountability platforms and accelerate progress in the global HIV response;
  - supporting countries to reform laws and overcome policy barriers that impede access to HIV services;
  - supporting community-led responses (including ensuring communities are engaged in planning, service delivery and monitoring of the AIDS response);
  - guiding programmatic action and maximizing the impact of bilateral, multilateral and domestic investments in the HIV response; and
  - promoting the sustainability of the response by mobilizing political will.
9. Underpinning all its efforts are its trusted relationships with governments, communities and people living with, affected by and at risk of HIV.
10. UNAIDS is pleased to share how, through these efforts, it is contributing to the implementation of the repositioning of the UN Development System, as set out in General Assembly resolution 72/279 and QCPR mandates outlined in General Assembly resolution 75/233.
11. This conference room paper is the fourth dedicated annual report provided by UNAIDS on the implementation of the QCPR. It once again focuses on the UN reform checklist, which was introduced last year and shared with UN entities by the UN Development Coordination Office (UN DCO) (see Table 1).<sup>4</sup> A summary of key elements of UNAIDS's contribution to UN reform is summarized in the infographic below and a progress report on the Funding Compact can be found in Annex 1.
12. The next QCPR resolution will be negotiated by Member States later in 2024 and will guide the UN Development System over the next four years (2025–2028). The preparations for the 2024 QCPR resolution are informed by the UN Secretary-General through his progress report on QCPR implementation. UNAIDS looks forward to contributing its experience and continuing to evolve in order to best support countries to achieve their 2030 goals and sustain the HIV response into the future.

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<sup>4</sup> In 2023, UNAIDS was one of five UN Sustainable Development Group entities that reported on the full checklist on the implementation of the reform of the UN Development System. See "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system: Report of the Secretary-General", UN Document A/79/72, para.75. Available online: <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F79%2F72>

Infographic: UNAIDS and the UN Reform

## Together for ending AIDS, spearheading UN Reform and achieving the SDGs



In 2023, continued high compliance with UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), UN system-wide action plan on gender equality and women's empowerment (UN-SWAP) and UN SDG Funding Compact, including regular Structured Funding Dialogues.

## Leveraging the multisectoral and inclusive model of UNAIDS to support UN reform and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks

13. The Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 sets out the synergies and linkages between the Strategy and the SDGs—including how progress towards specific SDGs contributes to ending AIDS and how gains in the HIV response accelerate progress towards achievements of these SDGs.<sup>5</sup> As described in the Strategy, the innovative model of the Joint Programme supports a multisectoral response to the multidimensional nature of the global HIV epidemic and in support of the SDGs.<sup>6</sup> UNAIDS actively supports the UN system and UN Country Teams to ensure that people-centred approaches—using an inequalities lens and based on inclusion, human rights and social justice—are reflected in the new generation of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).
14. In 2023, 81 countries in which the Secretariat operates<sup>7</sup> had a UNSDCF that integrates priorities on ending HIV-related inequalities and ending AIDS. Priorities on ending HIV-related inequalities and ending AIDS are captured at the results output level in 69 countries and at the results outcome level in 49 countries. HIV indicators were also included in the new UNSDG Output Indicator Framework for measuring the UN contribution towards the SDGs in all countries.
15. Joint UN Plans on AIDS are the Joint Programme’s main strategic planning instrument at country level. They are co-developed every two years by the Joint Team members (Cosponsors and Secretariat) and are informed by the country context (HIV epidemic and response, programmatic gaps, inequalities and structural factors that increase vulnerability to infection) and national priorities. Their purpose is to enable countries to meet the global AIDS targets agreed to in the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS.<sup>8</sup> Joint Plans are fully aligned with the 2022–2026 UNAIDS Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) results architecture, with clear linkages to UBRAF outcomes and outputs, and to the SDGs. Joint UN Plans on HIV are UNAIDS’s contribution towards implementation of the UNSDCFs.
16. In line with the country-level push for UN reform, the Joint Programme introduced a country envelope funding mechanism in 2018 to support implementation of the Joint UN Plans on AIDS and incentivize joint work. The mechanism is also in line with the latest UN Development Cooperation Office guidance on UN Joint Programmes.<sup>9</sup> In 2022–2023, the UNAIDS country envelope provided a total of US\$ 42.5 million to partially fund joint work within 91 prioritized Joint UN Plans on HIV across all regions.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See Global AIDS Strategy, “How the Strategy reduces inequalities that inhibit progress on HIV and selected Sustainable Development Goals,” pages 34–36. [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/global-AIDS-strategy-2021-2026\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-AIDS-strategy-2021-2026_en.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> See Global AIDS Strategy, Chapter 9, “The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: supporting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society response to deliver on the Global AIDS Strategy,” p 123.

<sup>7</sup> Where the UNAIDS Secretariat is present through a Country Office of Multi-Country Office.

<sup>8</sup> UN Document A/RES/75/284. <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F75%2F284>.

<sup>9</sup> Guidance note on a new generation of joint programmes. UN Sustainable Development Group, October 2022 (<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/Final%20-%20UNSDG%20Guidance%20Note%20on%20a%20New%20Generation%20of%20Joint%20Programmes.pdf>).

<sup>10</sup> In 2022–2023, the Joint Teams on AIDS in these 91 countries were led mostly by the UNAIDS Secretariat, except for a few where the teams were led by one of the Cosponsors.

## Supporting the Resident Coordinator system

17. The UNAIDS Secretariat provides resources for and contributes to the effective functioning of the UN Resident Coordinator System, of which its Country Offices form a part. UNAIDS guidance for country UN Joint Plans on AIDS states that they should be developed under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and be aligned with the UNSDCF. As the chair of the Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN efforts in support to the national HIV response is aligned with, derived from and contributes to implementation of the UNSDCF. UNAIDS Country Offices also contribute and facilitate the Joint Team's contributions to the overall joint UN Country Team workplan and results reporting in UN INFO.<sup>11</sup>
18. Joint UN Plans on AIDS support the national HIV response in an effective, well-coordinated manner. These efforts contribute to the implementation of the UNSDCF, just as the UNSDCF and broader UN System support is leveraged for the response to HIV. Through supporting the scale-up of community-based, community-led services and promoting the institutionalization of social contracting, Joint Teams on AIDS contribute to the overall strengthening community and health systems and expanding the participation of rights-holders and protecting civic space.
19. Data on UNAIDS Secretariat Country Offices contributing to UN INFO are reported annually as part of the UN Funding Compact progress report (see Annex 1). The UNAIDS Secretariat began reporting against the UN Funding Compact Indicator 4.2 (DCO) in 2020 on the number of programme countries where UN INFO was operational. There has been an increase in the percentage of UNAIDS offices contributing to UN INFO. UNAIDS has actively contributed to the efforts led by the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) on measuring the UN System-wide contribution to the SDGs through a common, agreed set of UN indicators for UNSDCFs in UN INFO.
20. In the context of the most recent realignment exercise, the UNAIDS Secretariat has built closer collaboration with the Resident Coordinator System, with HIV adviser positions having been established in Resident Coordinator Offices in five countries (Colombia, Congo, Fiji, Gabon and Guyana).<sup>12</sup> These advisers are providing advice and support to UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, with a view to leveraging the capacities and full comparative advantage of the UN System in support of effective, sustainable, evidence-informed and human rights-based responses to HIV, in line with the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 and its inequalities lens, the country's UNSDCF, and their commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the SDGs. As members of the Resident Coordinator's Office, the HIV advisers contribute to and leverage the Office's high-level policy advocacy, work on human rights and gender equality, and engagement in the broader sustainable financing for development agenda, thereby mainstreaming HIV into relevant programmatic and policy dialogue spaces.

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<sup>11</sup> UN INFO is an online planning, monitoring and reporting platform that digitizes UN Country Teams' results frameworks. The platform was established to improve transparency, accountability, coherence and coordination in support of the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and the pursuit of the SDGs. It is owned and managed by the UN Development Coordination Office to support the UN Sustainable Development Group in its work.

<sup>12</sup> See the report of the Chair of the UN Sustainable Development Group, UN Doc E/2024/5, para. 62. The report refers to UNAIDS as one of the examples of how the core capacities of Resident Coordinator Offices "are complemented in specific country contexts by specialized resources beyond the special purpose trust fund of the resident coordinator system, which further calibrate United Nations country team support to country-specific contexts and demands, maximize the reach of United Nations entities with limited country presence and enable efficiencies." [https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/UNSDG%20Chair%20Report%20Official%20Version\\_EN.pdf](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/UNSDG%20Chair%20Report%20Official%20Version_EN.pdf)

## Reaching those furthest behind

21. In the most recent QCPR resolution (2020),<sup>13</sup> the UN Development System is called upon to continue to focus particularly on the most vulnerable and those furthest behind, including people living with HIV.<sup>14</sup> The Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026 embodies this approach—focused on reducing the inequalities that drive the AIDS epidemic and prioritizing people who are not yet accessing life-saving HIV services. UNAIDS works with governments, communities and other partners to galvanize political will and translate it into people-centred targets, investment and implementation and inclusive governance platforms. As set out in the Strategy, “[t]he health and human rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, who often are left farthest behind and who face exclusion, inequality and instability, remain at the forefront of the Joint Programme’s work.”<sup>15</sup> UNAIDS supports efforts to advance the elimination of HIV-related stigma, discrimination and criminalization, thus reducing vulnerability to infection and overcoming barriers to HIV services.
22. UNAIDS has continued to support national teams (consisting of national statistical offices, ministries of health, national AIDS councils and development partners) to measure their HIV epidemics and the impact of the epidemic on their populations to ensure that no one is being left and that national HIV responses put those furthest behind first.<sup>16</sup> Across the over 90 Joint Teams on AIDS, efforts are specifically focused on reducing inequalities and reaching those furthest behind first—engaging with key populations, adolescent girls and young women, and other populations such as refugees, migrants and persons with disabilities.
23. In collaboration with partners, UNAIDS guides and supports the generation and use of strategic information, including epidemic estimates and surveillance models, as well as community-led monitoring. It also builds national capacities and convenes inclusive dialogues to better understand the needs of key and other priority populations and to achieve evidence-informed programmes and investments for more impactful HIV responses. UNAIDS maintains and widely shares the most complete set of global programmatic, epidemiological and financing data on HIV. These data and analyses steer the global HIV response and are used by governments, multilateral and bilateral partners to guide efficient and high-impact resource allocation and to promote accountability for results. In 2022 and 2023, HIV estimates were generated for over 170 countries, representing 99% of the world’s population.

## Ensuring joint monitoring and reporting

24. As set out in the UBRAF, the Joint Programme “aligns its activities with the recommendations of the 2020 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), including supporting the repositioning of the UN Development System in order to

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<sup>13</sup> A/RES/75/233, <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/233>

<sup>14</sup> See A/RES/75/233, para.13. “Recognizes, after the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that people who are vulnerable must be empowered; further recognizes that those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, and calls upon the United Nations Development System to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.”

<sup>15</sup> Global AIDS Strategy, p.123.

<sup>16</sup> In 2023, UNAIDS held eight workshops to build the capacity of national counterparts to develop HIV epidemiological estimates. These models use national data to determine the impact of their HIV programmes and the trajectory of their epidemic. A focus of this year’s workshops was on identifying inequalities between populations and discussing possible societal and structural barriers leading to these inequalities. A total of 10 regional workshops were held, reaching 124 countries and approximately 534 participants.

maximize its work across the areas of development, peace, humanitarian affairs and human rights.”<sup>17</sup> Annual progress updates provide opportunities for each of the 12 entities of the Joint Programme (11 Cosponsors and the Secretariat) to assess the implementation of their work, identify areas where improvements are needed, and agree on modifications or adaptations to meet the goals and targets of the UBRAF.

25. The UBRAF sets out clear linkages between intended results and the required and expected resources (including management costs) to generate the results. It is underpinned by a robust theory of change and supported by verified global-level AIDS data. The Joint Programme’s Performance Monitoring Reporting provides information on results achieved against resources spent. It is accompanied by a UBRAF indicator matrix, composed of 45 jointly agreed indicators, to facilitate the measurement and reporting on performance against results, with milestones for 2023 and 2025, and targets for end-2026. The UBRAF 2022–2026 is operationalized through biennial workplans and budgets. Reporting against the UBRAF indicators is included in the annual Performance Monitoring Reports to the UNAIDS PCB and is publicly available.<sup>18</sup> This joint reporting at all levels captures the collective results of the Joint Programme to support the global and national HIV response.
26. UNAIDS makes other reports available on its Results and Transparency Portal, including reporting on processes such as the UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (UN-SWAP),<sup>19</sup> where UNAIDS continues to excel as a champion and leader for gender equality. The UNAIDS Secretariat also provides operations and business data for the “Greening the blue” report,<sup>20</sup> which provides information on the UN system’s environmental footprint and efforts to reduce it.

### **Fostering business operations efficiencies**

27. UNAIDS actively pursues efficiency gains across its work and operations. This is reflected in various policies, procedures and guidance to staff. As a joint and cosponsored entity, UNAIDS uses services from other agencies (mainly WHO and UNDP) at the global, regional and country levels. Services purchased from WHO include payroll, payment processing, internal audit, investigative services, ombudsman services and staff health and well-being services. UNAIDS utilizes the services of the UN Global Centre for Human Resources Services (OneHR) for job classifications. In 2023, 86% of UNAIDS Secretariat offices contributed actively to the development or implementation of UN Business Operations Strategies. Furthermore, 70% of UNAIDS Secretariat offices were in shared premises.
28. The recent alignment of the UNAIDS Secretariat has optimized the deployment of staff capacity in line with the evolution of the HIV epidemic and response, and the needs and priorities of countries and communities, towards maximizing our contribution to the implementation of the Global AIDS Strategy. The Secretariat’s multi-country office model has grown to 10 offices, providing support for an additional 21 countries and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

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<sup>17</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/PCB\\_SS\\_2022\\_2026\\_UBRAF\\_Framework\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/PCB_SS_2022_2026_UBRAF_Framework_EN.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> All information on the UBRAF, Workplan and Budget, Indicator Matrix and Performance Monitoring Reports are available on the PCB webpage, as well as on the UNAIDS Results and Transparency portal ([open.unaids.org](https://open.unaids.org)).

<sup>19</sup> 2023 UN-SWAP Report for UNAIDS

([https://open.unaids.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023%20UNSWAP%20Report\\_UNAIDS.pdf](https://open.unaids.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023%20UNSWAP%20Report_UNAIDS.pdf))

<sup>20</sup> 2023 “Greening the blue” report

([https://open.unaids.org/sites/default/files/documents/greening\\_the\\_blue\\_2023%20%281%29.pdf](https://open.unaids.org/sites/default/files/documents/greening_the_blue_2023%20%281%29.pdf))



29. In close cooperation with the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), UNAIDS has created HIV Adviser positions in Resident Coordinator offices in five countries. These advisers have begun taking up their functions in 2023. UNAIDS looks forward to taking stock of its experience with this new model during the 2024–2025 biennium. The UNAIDS Evaluation Office has planned an evaluation, with DCO, on “Multi-country offices and HIV advisors as alternatives to UNAIDS Country Offices” as part of its biennium workplan, which was approved by the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board in December 2023.<sup>21</sup>

### Structured Funding Dialogues

30. UN General Assembly Resolution 71/243 calls for periodic funding dialogues within the framework outlined in the UN Funding Compact. As per UN guidance, funding dialogues are a space for board constituencies and other stakeholders to discuss how to finance the development results set out in an entity’s strategic planning and budget frameworks.
31. UNAIDS’s most recent Structured Funding Dialogues were convened in March 2024,<sup>22</sup> November 2022<sup>23</sup> and November 2021.<sup>24</sup> Participants in the most recent Dialogue expressed their strong support for the global HIV response and UNAIDS priorities, and highlighted the importance of ongoing mutual commitments and accountability for implementation of the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026. Speakers provided examples of the Joint Programme’s important contributions to their national HIV programmes, maximizing the impact of domestic, multilateral and bilateral investments. UNAIDS management provided an update on the funding situation of the Joint Programme and launched the UNAIDS value proposition<sup>25</sup> and appeal for 2024–2025, aimed at galvanizing actions to secure adequate flexible and predictable funding for UNAIDS.

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<sup>21</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/PCB53\\_Evaluation\\_Annual\\_Report\\_EN\\_v2.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/PCB53_Evaluation_Annual_Report_EN_v2.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/20240326\\_structured-funding-dialogue\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20240326_structured-funding-dialogue_en.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/PCB%2051\\_Agenda%20Item%206\\_CRP2.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/PCB%2051_Agenda%20Item%206_CRP2.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.unaids.org/en/Funding-dialogue-2021>

<sup>25</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/2024-2025-appeal\\_en.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2024-2025-appeal_en.pdf)

**Table 1. UNAIDS Secretariat input on checklist on oversight of the implementation of the repositioning of the UN Development System**

A NEW GENERATION OF UN COUNTRY TEAMS	Yes/No/Not applicable	Please elaborate (Explain how the entity is implementing the requirement, or, if not implemented, plans and timelines to do so; or, provide rationale if deemed non-applicable)
<b><i>Programmes at the country level / strategies and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks<sup>26</sup></i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does your entity have <b>guidance or process in place</b> to ensure implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) requirement to “<b>consult with the Resident Coordinator at key stages of entity-specific strategic planning</b>”?</li> <li>If yes, please briefly describe how your entity <b>monitors adherence to</b> this requirement?</li> </ul>	Yes	The UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022–2026, the 2022–2023 and 2024–2025 Workplans and Budgets and other guidance for more detailed operational planning clearly sets out the requirement for close linkages and alignment between the country-level Joint UN Plans on AIDS, developed by the Joint UN Teams on AIDS under the leadership of the UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator, and the UNSDCF. This is reflected in the Joint Programme workplanning guidance and our online planning and monitoring system. Activities must be linked to one or more of the SDGs, and to specific results in the UNSDCF (outcome and outputs). In addition, one of the UNAIDS UBRAF indicators monitors HIV inclusion in and thus alignment with UNSDCFs.
Does your entity’s guidance or processes require that your country-level development activities or engagement derive from the Cooperation Framework, and, as a result, that they are developed after, or in parallel with Cooperation Framework priorities and outcomes that have been agreed with Government?	Yes	The UBRAF 2022–2026, 2022–2023 and 2025–2025 Workplans and Budgets and other guidance for more detailed operational planning clearly state the close linkages and alignment between the country-level Joint UN Plans on AIDS developed by the Joint UN Teams on AIDS under the leadership of the UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator, and the UNSDCF. Aligned with the UBRAF and evidence-informed national frameworks and priorities, the Joint UN Plans on AIDS plans are developed in consultation with key HIV stakeholders including governments, civil society, communities of people living with or affected by HIV, and other country partners. As the chair of the country-level Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN effort in support to the national HIV response are aligned with, derived from and contribute to UNSDCF efforts.

<sup>26</sup> Management and Accountability Framework and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework guidance.

		<p>The biennial Joint UN Plans on AIDS for 2022–2023 and 2024–2025 capture the Joint Programme’s strategic, prioritized and catalytic contribution to the national HIV response and clearly articulate the linkages to one or more of the SDG and linkages to specific results in the UNSDCF (outcome and outputs). They are aligned with the latest guidance on Joint Programmes from the UN Development Coordination Office.</p> <p>The UBRAF is also an important reference for incorporating HIV-related results and interventions in other planning and implementation instruments (e.g., the UNSDCFs and related UN Country Team workplans), and for promoting increased coherence and synergies, as well as for documenting lessons learned and the Joint’s Programme’s overall contribution to SDG achievements.</p>
Does your entity provide the governing body with the opportunity to review the derivation of country programmes from the Cooperation Frameworks?	Yes	<p>As a Joint Programme, UNAIDS coordinates/leads the development of Joint UN Plans on AIDS, which are available on request.</p> <p>UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board approves the overall Workplan and Budget for the Joint Programme, which includes global and regional priorities but not country-level Joint UN Plans on AIDS (equivalent of “country programme”). These are jointly developed by all agencies working on HIV in the country and under the leadership of the UN Country Team and Resident Coordinator.</p>
Are all the development activities of your entity at the country level captured in the Joint Workplan of the Cooperation Framework?	Yes	<p>UNAIDS Secretariat Country Offices are a part of the Resident Coordinator system. As the chair of the country-level Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN effort in support to the national response on AIDS are aligned with, derived from and contribute to UNSDCF efforts. Beyond their own UNAIDS Secretariat’s workplan, UNAIDS Country Offices also contribute to and facilitate the inclusion of the broader Joint UN Plans on AIDS inclusion into the UNCT Joint Workplan and captured in UN INFO.</p> <p>Data on UNAIDS Secretariat country offices contributing to UN INFO is annually reported as part of the UN Funding Compact progress report to UNAIDS PCB. From 2020 onward, UNAIDS Secretariat started to report on the number of programme countries with UN INFO operational (UN Funding Compact Indicator 4.2). Data show an increase in the percentage of UNAIDS offices contributing to UN INFO (from 68% in 2020 to 89% in 2023).</p> <p>In addition, UNAIDS is committed to supporting the efficient and effective operationalization of UN INFO and early discussions have taken place to ensure</p>

		<p>better synergies and further harmonization as the new UNAIDS platform for the Joint Programme Unified Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022–2026 and related monitoring and reporting will be improved/developed.</p> <p>UNAIDS also actively contributed to UN efforts led by DCO on measuring the UN System-wide contribution to the SDG through an agreed UN set of common indicators for UNSDCF in UN INFO.</p>
<b><i>UN Country Team configuration<sup>27 28</sup></i></b>		
<p>1. What proportion of your entities' country offices have engaged in a country configuration exercise in line with the agreed Cooperation Framework, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs and in consultation with the host government?</p> <p>2. In how many countries did this exercise lead to a change in your business models, country-level footprint and/or programming?</p> <p>3. In how many countries did this exercise lead to an increase in the relative share of policy advice vis-à-vis project implementation, including large-scale procurement support?</p>	Yes	<p>In 81 countries where it operates, UNAIDS Secretariat engages in the development of the Cooperation Framework and it was a signatory of UNSDCFs in 79 countries in 2023. These feed into more detailed workplans and programming on an annual process. They are developed in consultation with the host government and communities we serve and are aligned with national priorities and needs. In nearly all settings, UNAIDS is involved in predominantly policy advice and some technical support to countries in the implementation of global financing mechanisms</p> <p>The recent alignment of the UNAIDS Secretariat has optimized the deployment of staff capacity in line with the evolution of the HIV epidemic and response, and the needs and priorities of countries and communities, towards maximizing our contribution to the implementation of the Global AIDS Strategy. The Secretariat's multicountry office model has grown 10 offices, providing support for an additional 21 countries and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. In close cooperation with the UN Development Coordination Office, UNAIDS has created HIV adviser positions in Resident Coordinator offices in five countries. These advisers began taking up their functions in 2023.</p>
<b><i>Multi-country office review<sup>29</sup></i></b>		
Has your entity reviewed and adjusted its <b>programme responses and resource allocations</b>	Yes	The 2021 UN General Assembly <i>Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS</i> recognizes that each country faces specific challenges to achieving sustainable development, and underscores the special challenges facing the most vulnerable

<sup>27</sup> UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework guidance.

<sup>28</sup> UNHCR's contribution is without prejudice to the responsibilities conferred on it by the General Assembly, including those outlined in the Statute of the Office and relevant legal instruments such as the international refugee and statelessness conventions.

<sup>29</sup> Source: UN General Assembly resolution 74/297

in support of the priorities of <b>Small Island Developing States</b> ?		countries, in particular African countries, least-developed countries, land-locked developing countries and Small Island Developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries (see para. 54). Data on and analysis of the HIV epidemic, its underlying driving forces in national contexts, and the status of the HIV response informs UNAIDS prioritization in a context of tight resources.
In response to the multi-country office review, has your entity taken concrete steps to <b>review the appropriateness of expertise and organizational arrangements in MCO settings</b> , where required?	Yes	As noted above, the recent alignment of the UNAIDS Secretariat has optimized the deployment of staff capacity in line with the evolution of the HIV epidemic and response, and the needs and priorities of countries and communities, towards maximizing our contribution to implementation of the Global AIDS Strategy. The Secretariat's multi-country office model has grown 10 offices, providing support for an additional 21 countries and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.
<b>Efficiencies</b> <sup>30</sup>		
What percentage of your entity's country offices participate in the country's Business Operations Strategy?	Yes	<b>86%</b> In 83 countries, UNAIDS Secretariat Country Offices report that there is an approved Business Operations Strategy in place for the UN Country Team. In 71 of those 83 countries, the UNAIDS Country Office contributed to the development and/or implementation of the Business Operations Strategy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has your entity put in place a <b>process to track efficiency gains</b>, achieved individually, as well as jointly with other UN entities?</li> <li>• If yes, does the process use the agreed UNSDG common methodology for measuring the impact of efficiency initiatives?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>The UNAIDS Secretariat reports on efficiency gains (see Funding Compact progress report Indicator 11.3 below). This includes reporting via the UNSDG Efficiency Impact Reporting Task Team process and platform. However, areas where further efficiencies can be achieved are limited as the UNAIDS Secretariat has an extremely low total value of goods procurements, and already relies on WHO for processing, payroll, imprest, treasury functions, and its ERP management platform.</p> <p>UNAIDS is not an implementing entity and approximately 70% of its costs are staff costs. This is the main area where efficiencies may be achieved. In line with the UN reform agenda and to respond to the changing environment, the UNAIDS Secretariat in 2023 finished its realignment process. The objectives of the exercise were to ensure that UNAIDS is aligned with the Global AIDS Strategy and is achieving its highest impact, is financially sustainable and more cost</p>

<sup>30</sup> Source: UN General Assembly Resolution 72/279 and UN General Assembly Resolution 76/4

		<p>effective, more diverse and inclusive, and is a knowledge-driven organization that optimizes its world-wide expertise and staff. New ways of working and modernization of the organization (including dedicated knowledge management capacity and strategy, the establishment of communities of practice, development of a new UNAIDS digital strategy, and implementation of process optimization) are examples of advancing the UN 2.0 strategy<sup>31</sup> within UNAIDS, thus providing staff with the resources and support they need to deliver as efficiently and effectively as possible.</p> <p>In order to operate within a reduced budget, UNAIDS has adopted a sharper focusing on key activities for the upcoming biennium, to focus and be more efficient with human and financial efforts. UNAIDS prioritized its workplans for the new 2024–2025 biennium on the basis of available capacities and responsiveness to greatest needs, under the framework of four institutional priorities: advancing the HIV prevention agenda; accelerating access to HIV treatment and new technologies; expanding community-led HIV responses; and promoting equitable financing and sustaining the HIV response. These priorities are approached through the lens of addressing inequalities and ensuring the full protection of gender equality and human rights, aligned to the Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026.</p> <p>The alignment process and other measures for further efficiencies have led to savings for the organisation in the range of US\$ 20 million. Despite the cost reductions achieved through the alignment process, funding shortfalls continue to threaten the ability of the Secretariat to effectively coordinate and ensure delivery on UNAIDS's full comparative advantage in support of countries implementing the Global AIDS Strategy.</p>
<p>Does your entity <b>report annually to its governing body on (a) entity-specific efficiency gains and (b) contributions to system-wide efficiency gains?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>See “Funding compact progress report” Indicator 11.3 for details.</p> <p>As a Joint Programme uniting the multisectoral efforts of 12 UN entities, UNAIDS has contributed to UN System-wide efficiencies through its years of experience in implementing joint programmes; development of integrated, evidence-based policies and common positions; and joint funding, planning, monitoring and reporting systems that have informed UN System-wide developments. Its work, including innovative approaches and the challenges of implementing as a Joint Programme, has been regularly reported to the UNAIDS PCB.</p>

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.un.org/two-zero/en>

		<p>While UNAIDS does not specifically report to its governing body on its contributions to system-wide efficiency gains, it does report to the UNSDG Efficiency Reporting Task Team. The Efficiency Reporting Task Team was established in 2020, bringing together 16 UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) entities. This dedicated task team aims to refine estimates, methods, and completeness of information that the UN can provide to Member States each year in the area of efficiency gains. Participation in the Task Team has helped strengthen UNAIDS's ability to contribute to joint reporting, measuring efficiency gains within the context of the UN Development System repositioning.</p> <p>The UNAIDS Secretariat does not have its own service centre, is not an implementing entity and approximately 70% of its costs are staff costs. It increases efficiency by using WHO ERP management systems and various business services. Reporting on QCPR implementation captures efficiency gains in other areas, including use of common premises and common UN services at country level.</p>
What percentage of your entity's premises are <b>common premises</b> ?		<p><b>70%</b> (58 out of 83)</p> <p>This includes common premises, shared premises, "One UN" houses, and sub-lease arrangements with UN agencies.</p> <p>UNAIDS also uses offices in government buildings (total of 10 offices), and while these do not fall into what is defined as "common premises with other agencies", they do contribute to operational consolidation for efficiency gains.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What % of your entity's country offices participate in a <b>Common Back Office</b>?</li> </ul>		<p><b>88%</b> (40 out of 84 countries reported that some form of common UN back office / common services arrangement exists in their country; the UNAIDS Secretariat reported to participate in 35 of these).<sup>32</sup></p>

<sup>32</sup> For the purposes of the UBRAF Indicator Guidelines, the "Common UN Back office" was defined broadly as the use of common country-level services that are a logical extension of the Business Operations Strategy. The latter is a strategy that reflects "all common services that make economic sense to be developed and executed jointly". The definition used in the UBRAF Indicator Guidelines draws on UN system-wide approaches to advance greater efficiencies in its operations. See UN Sustainable Development Group, "Business Operations", <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/business-operations>. It should be noted, however, that as of January 2024, only one full-fledged UN Common Back Office had been established. The latest report of the Secretary-General on the "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (UN Document A/79/72-E/2024/12) states: "The implementation of common back offices, while very promising, is not yet advancing at an optimal pace. In 2023, the UN Sustainable Development Group prioritized five countries for attention before scaling up to a larger set of countries. Supported by streamlined methodology and governance structures, United Nations entities in Kenya successfully launched the first common back office in Nairobi at the start of 2024." See paras. 102–103, <https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2F79%2F72>.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your organization provide services to other entities through <b>Global Shared Services</b>?</li> <li>• Does your organization obtain services through another entity's Global Shared Service Centres or through other global shared means?</li> <li>• To what extent have you had to front load investment in order to support joint efficiency gains?</li> </ul>		<p>UNAIDS does not provide services to other entities through Global Shared Services.</p> <p>UNAIDS obtains services from another entity's Global Shared Services (WHO).</p> <p>No specific front-loading is required as UNAIDS already relies on WHO platforms and support for payment processing, payroll, imprest, treasury functions, and its enterprise resource planning management platform. The front-loading investments are therefore being made by WHO, not UNAIDS.</p>
<b>REINVIGORATING THE ROLE OF THE RC SYSTEM<sup>33</sup></b>		
<p>Has the <b>job description</b> of your entity country representatives been revised as appropriate, following the reform, to:</p> <p>(a) recognize the role and responsibility of the Resident Coordinator?</p> <p>(b) reflect their accountability to the Resident Coordinator for their contribution to agreed results as defined in the Cooperation Framework and other inter-agency development agreements?</p> <p>(c) reflect the responsibility for active engagement in the UN Country Team?</p>	Yes	<p>The key responsibilities in the job description of UNAIDS's country representatives sets out that the UNAIDS Country Director is a member of the UN Country Team. While the latest standardized job description does not explicitly refer to the Resident Coordinator, it is recognized that the Resident Coordinator leads the UN Country Team, in line with the Management and Accountability Framework of the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System.<sup>34</sup> Resident Coordinators contribute to the performance assessments of UNAIDS Country Directors who in turn coordinate Joint Teams on AIDS that contribute to the Cooperations Frameworks (and similar), overall promoting a coherent, "delivering as one UN" response in the country.</p> <p>The establishment of HIV adviser positions in five Resident Coordinator offices, as described above, will further strengthen the collaboration and support to the Resident Coordinator system.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your entity ensure that Resident Coordinators have an opportunity to provide specific input to your entity's regional directors <b>on the skill sets and leadership profile that would be relevant in a given country context ahead of the selection and deployment of new country representatives?</b></li> </ul>	No	<p>The selection and appointment of UNAIDS Country Directors continues to be an internal process. Formal Resident Coordinator input to Regional Directors on potential candidates for Country Director positions is not requested.</p>

<sup>33</sup> Management and Accountability Framework.

<sup>34</sup> <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/management-and-accountability-framework-un-development-and-resident-coordinator-system>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, please briefly describe how your entity <b>monitors adherence</b> to this requirement?</li> </ul>		
<p>Does the <b>performance assessment system</b> of your entity's country representatives:</p> <p>(a) embed characteristics of the UN leadership framework?</p> <p>(b) have at least one key result area linked to contribution to collective UN Country Team results?</p>	Yes	<p>(a) The performance assessment uses the UN leadership competency framework.</p> <p>(b) The assessment includes an individual work objective linked to collective UN Country Team results. UNAIDS's performance assessment framework includes guidance on the elaboration of a Country Team-specific work objective, set in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator. In accordance with the Management and Accountability Framework, performance against this objective is evaluated by the Resident Coordinator at the end of the review cycle.</p>
<p>In what % of countries has the Resident Coordinator provided input into the <b>performance review</b> of your entity representative?</p>	Yes	<p>Resident Coordinators are requested to provide feedback on annual performance reviews of UNAIDS Country Directors. These are sent to Resident Coordinators in all countries where UNAIDS has an office presence. The review cycle for 2022/2023 had a compliance rate of 65%, compared with 70% in 2021/2022.</p>
<p>In what % of countries do your country representatives inform the performance assessment of Resident Coordinators by providing feedback on RC behaviours against the RC leadership profile?</p>	Yes	<p>Yes, as per UNDCO guidelines, UNAIDS Country Directors are invited as UN Country Team members to assess Resident Coordinators. Detailed data on completion rate is available with DCO.</p>
<b>REVAMPING THE REGIONAL APPROACH<sup>35</sup></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does your entity have guidance or a process in place to ensure your participation in Regional Collaborative Platforms initiatives to allow countries and UN Country Teams to easily identify and access the expertise, experts, available assets, policy and strategy work, seated in a region in a unified system?</li> </ul>	No	<p>While there is no formal guidance on participation, UNAIDS Regional Support Teams and the Regional Joint Teams on AIDS are engaged in the Regional Collaborative Platforms, actively pursuing opportunities to contribute and participate in specific spaces that are relevant for advancing the HIV response. UNAIDS is listed as a member in each of the five Regional Collaborative Platforms.</p>

<sup>35</sup> Source: Management and Accountability Framework

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does your entity have guidance or a process in place to encourage the entity's active engagement in regional rosters of experts?</li> </ul>		
<p>Do your entity Regional Directors / Executive Secretaries of the Regional Commissions, as members of the Regional Collaborative Platforms, include in their individual <b>performance compacts</b>:</p> <p>(a) their role in ensuring implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework at the regional and country level?</p> <p>(b) their responsibility in supporting UN Country Team members to drive joint results at the country level in line with the Cooperation Framework and other inter-agency agreements?</p>	Yes	These responsibilities are reflected in the job descriptions and performance objectives of the UNAIDS Regional Support Team Directors. <sup>36</sup>
<p>Do your Regional Directors or equivalent representatives of entities that comprise the UN Country Teams contribute to the performance appraisal of the Resident Coordinators?</p>	Yes	Yes, as per the process coordinated by UNDCO Regional Offices.
<b>STRATEGIC DIRECTION, OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SYSTEM WIDE RESULTS<sup>37</sup></b>		
<b>Strategic plans</b>		
<p>Do your <b>entity's strategic planning documents</b> set out how the entity is working as part of the repositioned UN Development System at the global, regional and country levels?</p>	Yes	<p>The UNAIDS 2022–2026 UBRAF, the 2022–2023 and 2024–2025 Workplans and Budgets, and the related indicator matrix and more detailed operational guidance for the Joint Programme, provide clear directions for joint working as part of and contributing to the repositioned UN Development System at the global, regional and country levels. This includes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>active promotion of joint work and provision of integrated multisectoral policy advice, in line with the updated UNAIDS Joint Programme division of labour;</li> </ul>

<sup>36</sup> UNAIDS does not use the term “performance compact”. Regional Support Team directors set objectives as part of UNAIDS’s regular performance management policy and annual cycle.

<sup>37</sup> Management and Accountability Framework.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of data-driven approaches and supporting countries to report against common Global AIDS Monitoring guidelines, reflecting the HIV targets countries adopted in the 2021 Political Declaration on Ending HIV and AIDS;</li> <li>• joint implementation and reporting against a common set of UBRAF indicators; and</li> <li>• inclusive collaboration with national and international stakeholders, including government, communities and other partners, towards achieving common results to address the needs, priorities and challenges in the HIV response at country level.</li> </ul> <p>During the 2022–2023 biennium, UNAIDS coordinated 91 country UN Joint Plans on AIDS, articulating the joint work and results for the Joint Programme at country level, as part of and with clear linkages to the UNSDCFs and advancing progress towards the SDGs. UNAIDS guidance on Joint UN Plans on AIDS for 2024–2025 is fully aligned with the latest UN DCO guidance on Joint Programmes and UNSDCFs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your entity systematically communicate to all staff and representatives the new working methods needed in line with <b>the reform of the UN Development System</b>?</li> <li>• If yes, please provide details in the comments section.</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>Yes, updates on UN reform are regularly communicated to all staff and UNAIDS Country Directors. This includes UN DCO policy updates, key UN reports and the UNSDG-endorsed “Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the UN contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals”. UNAIDS guidance on Joint UN Plans on AIDS for 2024–2025 included clear references to the latest UN DCO guidance on Joint Programmes and UNSDCFs.</p>
<b>Results Reporting</b>		
Does your entity systematically contribute to the <b>annual UN Country Results Report</b> on implementation of the Cooperation Framework?	Yes	<p>Beyond their own UNAIDS Secretariat workplans and related results reporting, UNAIDS Country Offices also coordinate the Joint UN Plans on AIDS, developed and implemented by Joint UN Teams on AIDS, as well as related results reporting as part of the UNSDCF. These efforts take place under the leadership Resident Coordinator and unite the efforts of the UN Country Team.</p> <p>UNAIDS Secretariat country offices actively contribute to UN INFO and other analysis, which inform the annual UN Country Results reports. These reflect the UNAIDS Secretariat’s contribution and the overall results of the Joint UN Teams on AIDS, which are part of reporting results for UNSDCF outcomes and/or outputs and related indicators. In several countries, the results of the Joint Team on AIDS feature prominently in the UN Country Results Report, highlighting how</p>

		joint work led to important results for the national HIV response and broader outcomes, as part of the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. UNAIDS also actively contributed to UN efforts, led by UN DCO, on measuring the UN System-wide contribution to the SDGs through an agreed UN set of common indicators for the UNSDCFs.
Does your entity ensure the systematic reporting of its results at the country level on <b>the system-wide UN INFO platform</b> ?	Yes	<p>Data on UNAIDS Secretariat country offices contributing to UN INFO is annually reported as part of the UN Funding Compact progress report (see Annex 1). From 2020 onward, UNAIDS Secretariat started to report on the number of programme countries with UN INFO operational (UN Funding Compact Indicator 4.2). Data show an increase in the percentage of UNAIDS offices contributing to UN INFO (from 68% in 2020 to 89% in 2023).</p> <p>UNAIDS is committed to supporting the efficient and effective operationalization of UN INFO. UNAIDS actively contributed to the UN efforts, led by UN DCO, on measuring the UN System-wide contribution to the SDGs through an agreed UN set of common indicators.</p>
<b>FUNDING THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR SYSTEM AND DELIVERING ON FUNDING COMPACT COMMITMENTS<sup>38</sup></b>		
<b><i>Special Purpose Trust Fund for the Resident Coordinator system</i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does your entity adhere to the UNSDG guidance on the 1% levy?</li> <li>Do the amounts contributed by your entity as part of the <b>1% levy</b> tally with the last available CEB estimates (also published annually as a funding annex at the ECOSOC OAS) of overall, tightly earmarked contributions?</li> <li>If not, how do you explain the difference and what steps within the entity's remit have been taken to reduce the gap?</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes, UNAIDS adheres to the UNSDG guidance on the 1% levy.

<sup>38</sup> General Assembly resolution 72/279, 76/4 and Funding Compact.

<b>Funding Compact</b>		
Does your entity hold a <b>structured dialogue with its governing body</b> on how to finance the development results in the current strategic planning cycle?	Yes	See above for more information, as well as the “Funding Compact Progress Report” in Annex (indicator 6.1).
Does your entity report on its implementation of relevant entity and Member States Funding Compact commitments to its governing body?	Yes	Annual reports to the governing body of UNAIDS are submitted via the conference room paper on implementation of the QCPR, where the Funding Compact Progress Report is an annex. This has been done since 2021.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognizing the respective responsibilities of Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams in that regard,<sup>39</sup> does your entity have guidance or a process in place for your country representatives to work with the Resident Coordinator to promote a coherent approach to funding as per the principles, objectives and commitments of the Funding Compact (in particular, flexible and strategic-level funding and funding that supports and facilitates common results and joint activities)?</li> <li>• What percentage of your entity’s programming expenditures consists of <b>Joint Programmes</b>?<sup>40</sup></li> </ul>	Yes	<p>As the chair of the country-level Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN efforts in support to the national response to HIV are aligned with, derived from and contribute to UNSDCF efforts. As per UNAIDS’s mandate and raison d’etre, and UNAIDS’s joint planning, implementation and reporting guidance, UNAIDS Country Directors actively promote joint work. The UNAIDS country envelope funding mechanism partly funds Joint UN Plans on AIDS (in 91 countries in 2022–2023), incentivizing joint UN planning, implementation for results, and related reporting.</p> <p>As a Joint Programme at global, regional and country levels, UNAIDS resources are jointly programmed, especially in countries through joint country envelopes (representing US\$ 25 million in 2022 and US\$ 17.5 million in 2023).</p>
Does your entity have guidance or processes and instruments in place to facilitate use of relevant global, pooled funding mechanisms (e.g., Joint SDG Fund, Spotlight Initiative, Peacebuilding Fund) by country representatives?	Yes	The UNAIDS guide on mobilizing resources includes a fact sheet on global, pooled funding mechanisms and how UNAIDS can engage.

<sup>39</sup> Management and Accountability Framework.

<sup>40</sup> As set out in the Joint Programme Guidance, “joint activities” referred to in the Funding Compact should be understood as Joint Programmes

## Annex 1. UNAIDS Funding Compact Progress Report

### UN Funding Compact—progress against entity-specific commitments UNAIDS 2023 data

#### 1. Background—a quick reminder

##### What is the Funding Compact and how is it connected to QCPR?

The Funding Compact, formally agreed by ECOSOC in May 2019 ([A/74/73/Add.1 - E/2019/4/Add.1](#)), articulates concrete commitments to be taken by the UN and Member States to strengthen their joint work to deliver on the SDGs. Through this Compact, the UNSDG commits to accelerate results for countries through greater collaboration, while reporting more clearly, consistently and transparently on needs and results. It also commits to continue to be more efficient in doing so. In parallel, Member States commit to aligning their funding with the requirements of the UNSDG entities, both in terms of quantity and quality. Such funding must also be provided with greater stability. Member States are also expected to facilitate UN coherence and efficiency.

##### What is being reported and how?

The Funding Compact has two sets of commitments and indicators, which are tracked through two different systems. Together they currently combine 22 commitments and 50 indicators.

The two sets of indicators are: **UNSDG commitments** (14 commitments and 33 indicators) and **Member States commitments** (8 commitments and 17 indicators).

They are tracked in two ways:

- **System-wide tracking:** System-wide progress made in the implementation of the Funding Compact is being tracked and reported by the Department of Social and Economic Affairs as part of the Secretary-General's annual report on the QCPR.
- **Entity-level tracking:** In addition, UNSDG entities track entity-specific commitments and indicators and report to their respective governing bodies.

#### 2. UNAIDS progress report against entity specific commitments to the funding compact

UNAIDS in 2023 reported against 13 commitments, listing 28 indicators (both from Member State commitments and UNSDG commitments). Other system-wide specific commitments are reported through the annual QCPR survey to which UNAIDS contributes on an annual basis, and since 2023 also through the UN Reform checklist, released December 2022.

## MEMBER STATE COMMITMENTS

Relevant commitment	Relevant Funding Compact indicators	System-wide reported baselines, progress, targets	UNAIDS progress 2022
<b>Aligning funding to entity requirements</b>			
<b>1. Increase core resources for the UNDS</b>	1.1. Core share of voluntary funding for development-related activities	Baseline (2017): 19.4% Progress (2019): 20.3% Target (2023): 30%	Core resources to UNAIDS as share of overall funding: <b>2023 data: 73%</b> <b>2022 data: 74%</b> <b>2021 data: 69%</b> <b>2020 data: 72%</b>  Core resources to UNAIDS as a share of funding for development-related activities (excluding humanitarian): <b>2023 data: 100%</b> <b>2022 data: 100%</b> <b>2021 data: 100%</b> <b>2020 data: 100%</b>
	1.2. Core share of funding for development-related activities (including assessed contributions)	Baseline (2017): 27% Progress (2019): 30.3% Target (2023): 30%	100% of UNAIDS core resources are considered to be used for development-related activities. UNAIDS is entirely voluntarily funded and does not receive assessed contributions
<b>2. Double share of non-core contributions provided through development related pooled &amp; thematic funds</b>	2.1. % of non-core resources for development-related activities channeled through inter-agency pooled funds	Baseline (2017): 5% Progress (2019): 9% Target (2023): 10%	Inter-agency pooled funding as a share of total non-core resources UNAIDS Secretariat received as revenue: <b>2023 data: 3%</b> <b>2022 data: 2%</b> <b>2021 data: 8%</b> <b>2020 data: 8%</b>
	2.2. % of non-core resources for development-related activities channeled through single agency thematic funds	Baseline (2017): 3% Progress (2019): 5.2% Target (2023): 6%	UNAIDS does not have/manages Thematic Funding Windows.
<b>Providing stability</b>			
<b>3. Broaden the sources of funding support to the UNDS</b>	3.1. Number of UNSDG entities reporting an annual increase in the number of contributors of voluntary core resources	Baseline (2017): 12/18 or 66% Progress (2018): 69% Target (2023): 100%	Number of government partners contributing core resources to UNAIDS: <b>2023 data: 27</b> <b>2022 data: 27</b> <b>2021 data: 27</b> <b>2020 data: 26</b>

Relevant commitment	Relevant Funding Compact indicators	System-wide reported baselines, progress, targets	UNAIDS progress 2022
	3.2. Number of Member State contributors to development-related interagency pooled funds and to single agency thematic funds	Baseline (2017): 59 and 27 Progress (2019): 41 and 29 Target (2021): 100 and 50	UNAIDS Secretariat participates in pooled and parallel funds (managed through the MPTF office) as a participating agency, using pass-through agreements, however, does not engage as an Administrative Agent.  Received through the MPTF Office: <b>2023 data:</b> US\$ 386,996 <b>2022 data:</b> US\$ 115 560 <b>2021 data:</b> US\$ 534 418 <b>2020 data:</b> US\$ 665 958
<b>4. Provide predictable funding to the specific requirements of UNSDG entities as articulated in their SPs and to the UNDAF funding needs at country level</b>	4.1. Funding gaps in UNSDG strategic plan financing frameworks	Baseline (2018): tbd; Progress: n/a Target (2021): tbd	<b>2023: Data on core and non-core funds:</b> UNAIDS total revenue made available against the core UBRAF in 2023 was US\$ 161.5 million, which is US\$ 25.5 million below the base core budget of US\$ 187 million and US\$ 48.5 million less than the approved annual core budget of US\$ 210 million (upper threshold). The funding gap to the PCB approved core budget therefore amounts to 23% in 2023. (Comparatively, the funding gap was US\$ 44.5 or 21% in 2022, and of approved core of US\$ 242 million US\$ 70.6 million, or 29.2% in 2021 and US\$ 47.9 million, or 19.8% in 2020.)  In addition to core funds, non-core funds totaling US\$ 58.3 million were mobilized in 2023. (Comparatively, in 2022 the non-core funding raised by the Secretariat amounted to US\$ 58.8 million, in 2021 to US\$ 75.9 million and in 2020 to US\$ 75.8 million.)
	4.3. Fraction of UN Development System entities indicating that at least 50% of their contributions are part of multi-year commitments	Baseline (2017): 12/25 or 48%; Progress (2019): 57% Target (2023): 100%	<b>Core contribution from governments:</b> Fraction of funds made available to the core contributions, as percentage of voluntary contributions from government agencies with ongoing agreements for two or more years: <b>2023 data: 75%</b> <b>2022 data: 53%</b> <b>2021 data: 61%</b> <b>2020 data: 60%</b>  <b>Non-core contributions:</b> Fraction of funds made available to non-core contributions, as percentage of voluntary contributions with ongoing agreements for two or more years: <b>2023 data: 89%</b> <b>2022 data: 90%</b> <b>2021 data: 81%</b>



Relevant commitment	Relevant Funding Compact indicators	System-wide reported baselines, progress, targets	UNAIDS progress 2022
			<b>2020 data: 95%</b>  The need to improve predictability of funding was underlined during the Structured Funding Dialogues, where sustained commitment to a high proportion of core funding and multi-year funding agreements were called for.
<b>Facilitating coherence and efficiency</b>			
<b>7. Fully comply with cost recovery rates as approved by respective governing bodies</b>	7.1. Average # of cost recovery support fee waivers granted per UNDS entity per year	Baseline (2018): tbc Progress (2019): 14 Target (2019 onwards): 0	Number of cost recovery waivers granted by UNAIDS: <b>2023 data: 14 waivers</b> <b>2022 data: 18 waivers</b> <b>2021 data: 17 waivers</b> <b>2020 data: 23 waivers</b>

## UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM COMMITMENTS

Relevant commitment	Relevant Funding Compact indicators	System-wide baselines & targets from Funding Compact	UNAIDS progress 2022
<b>Accelerating results on the ground</b>			
<b>1. Enhance cooperation for results at country level</b>	1.3 Fraction of UNSDG entities reporting at least 15% of development-related expenditures on joint activities	Baseline (2017): 9/29 or 31%; Progress (2020): 45% Target (2020): 75%	<b>2023 data: 100%</b> <b>2022 data: 100%</b> <b>2021 data: 100%</b> <b>2020 data: 100%</b>  As a Joint Programme, UNAIDS ensures joint work at all levels and especially in countries, through well-established Joint Teams and Joint UN Plans on AIDS, approved and reported as part of the Resident Coordinator system. In addition, Joint Programme work is reported to UNAIDS's PCB. Given the nature of UNAIDS's mandate, all expenditures are classified as joint activities.
	1.4 Percentage of Resident Coordinators that state that at least 75% of country programme documents are aligned to the UNDAF in their country	Baseline (2017): tbd Progress (2020): 79% Target (2021): 100%	The country-level Joint UN Plans on AIDS are aligned with, derived from and contributing to the UNSDCF's. The Joint UN Plans and joint country envelope resource allocations from the UBRAF are endorsed by the UN Country Team. The full alignment and contribution toward the UNSDCF and broader SDG agenda are explicit in 2022–2023 and 2024–2025 Guidance for the development of Joint UN Plans on AIDS, as well as Secretariat workplans.

<b>2. Increase collaboration on joint and independent system-wide evaluation products to improve UN support on the ground</b>	2.1 % of UNSDG Evaluation Offices engaging in joint or Independent System Wide Evaluations (ISWE)	Baseline (2018): Joint Eval: 29% ISWE: 20%  Progress (2019): Joint Eval: 49% ISWE: 31%  Target (2021): Joint Eval: 75% ISWE: 50%	<b>2023 data: Yes</b> <b>2022 data: Yes</b> <b>2021 data: Yes</b> <b>2019/2020 data: Yes</b> The list of evaluations (Joint Programme and Secretariat) and management responses can be found on the UNAIDS web site: <a href="https://www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/evaluation">https://www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/evaluation</a>
<b>Improving transparency and accountability</b>			
<b>4. To improve reporting on results to host governments</b>	4.2 (DCO): Number of programme countries with UN INFO operational	Baseline (2018): 32; Progress (2020): 131 Target (2021): 100	Number of UNAIDS Secretariat offices in countries where UN INFO is operational: <b>2023 data: 95%</b> (80 out of 84) <b>2022 data: 92%</b> (83 of 90 offices) <b>2021 data: 75%</b> (72 of 96 offices) <b>2020 data: 58%</b> (55 of 95 offices)  Number of UNAIDS Secretariat country offices contributing to UN INFO in the country: <b>2023 data: 89%</b> (75 out of 84) <b>2022 data: 79%</b> (71 of 90 offices) <b>2021 data: 77%</b> (74 of 96 offices) <b>2020 data: 68%</b> (65 of 95 offices)
<b>6. Strengthen the clarity of entity specific SPs and IRRFs and their annual reporting on results against expenditures</b>	6.1 (QCPR). Fraction of UNSDG entities that in their respective governing bodies held structured dialogues in the past year on how to finance the development results agreed to in the new strategic planning cycle	Baseline (2017): 62% Progress (2020): 57% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – Structured Funding Dialogues have been convened, under the leadership of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB), in March 2024, November 2022 and November 2021. UNAIDS management provides detailed reporting to the PCB on UNAIDS's funding situation at every June session. Between meetings, periodic updates are provided to the PCB Bureau and in constituency briefings.
<b>7. Strengthen entity &amp; system-wide transparency &amp; reporting, linking resources to SDG results</b>	7.1 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities individually submitting financial data to CEB  7.2 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities publishing data as per the highest international transparency standards	Baseline (2017): 69% Progress: (2020): 100% Target (2021): 100%  Baseline (2017): 36%; Progress: (2020): 44% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS submits its financial data to CEB annually  <b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat data is published in line with the IATI Standard since 2016. UNAIDS IATI data are publicly available and can be accessed via the UNAIDS Results

			and Transparency portal ( <a href="https://open.unaids.org">https://open.unaids.org</a> ).
	7.3 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities with ongoing activities at country level that report expenditures disaggregated by country to the CEB	Baseline (2017): 46%; Progress: (2020): 91% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat reports expenditures to CEB disaggregated by country.
	7.4 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities that report on expenditures disaggregated by SDG	Baseline (2017): 20%; Progress: (2020): 29% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat reports expenditures disaggregated by SDG in the Performance Monitoring Report.
<b>9. Increase accessibility of corporate evaluations and internal audit reports within the disclosure provisions and policies set by governing bodies at the time of report issuance</b>	9.1 (DCO). % of UNDS entities authorized within disclosure provisions and policies who have made their corporate evaluations available on the UNEG website	Baseline (2018): 21%; Progress (2019): 71% Target (2019): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS evaluations and related management responses are published on the UNAIDS Website ( <a href="https://www.unaids.org/en/whowear/evaluation">https://www.unaids.org/en/whowear/evaluation</a> ); and are also shared with UNEG for publication on the common website.
	9.2 (QCPR –new). % of internal audit reports issued in line with the disclosure provisions and policies set by the relevant governing bodies, which are available on a dedicated searchable UN-RIAS platform/ website, pending availability of resources	Baseline (2018): 0; Progress (2020): 0 Target (2021): 100%	External audit reports are publicly available. <sup>41</sup>  In line with WHO rules and regulations, UNAIDS does not publish individual internal audit reports. However, each year the WHO Office of Internal Oversight Services (WHO IOS) provides a report to the UNAIDS PCB, which is publicly available. <sup>42</sup>  A written management response to the external and internal auditors' reports is included for all June PCB meetings within the agenda item "Organizational oversight reports".
	9.3 (FMOG). % of inter-agency pooled funds posting evaluation reports on the UNEG website	Baseline (2018): 0%; Progress (2019): 100% Target (2019): 100%	Since UNAIDS did not serve as an Administrative Agent or manage inter-agency pooled funds (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023), and the evaluations of inter-agency pooled funds should be led by the Administrative Agent, or entity or group of organizations designated by the Steering Group responsible for overseeing the funds, UNAIDS has no evaluations to report/publish in this context.
<b>10. Increase visibility of results from contributors of voluntary core resources, pooled &amp; thematic</b>	10.1 (Entity specific): Specific mention of voluntary core fund contributors pooled and thematic fund contributors, and program country contributions in UNCT annual results reporting	Baseline (2018): n/a; Progress (2020): Yes at HQ level Target (2020): Y	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS lists core contributions in its financial reports and on the UNAIDS Results and Transparency Portal (e.g., donor profiles available here: <a href="https://open.unaids.org/">https://open.unaids.org/</a> ), as well as through its web stories, speeches by senior leadership, and via other channels, including social media.

<sup>41</sup> The latest report to the PCB can be found online here: [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/PCB54\\_Report\\_External\\_Auditor.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/PCB54_Report_External_Auditor.pdf)

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<b>funds and for program country contributions</b>	and entity specific country and global reporting (Y/N)	Baseline (2018): n/a Progress (2020): Yes Target (2020): Yes	For this indicator, please refer to Member State commitments (Funding Compact Indicator 3.2), as well as UNSDG commitments (Funding Compact Indicator 9.3). The UNAIDS Secretariat does not serve as Fund Administrator in Multi-Partner Trust Funds.
<b>Increasing efficiencies</b>			
<b>11. Implement the SG's goals on operational consolidation for efficiency gains</b>	11.1 (QCPR): Consolidation of common premises	Baseline (2017): 430 common premises (or 17% of all premises); Progress (2020): 22% Target (2021): 1,000 common premises (or 50% or all premises)	<p>Percentage of UNAIDS Secretariat office locations with shared common premises:</p> <p><b>2023 data: 70%</b> (58 out of 83) <b>2022 data: 67%</b> <b>2021 data: 79%</b> <b>2020 data: 60%</b></p> <p>This includes common premises, shared premises, "One UN" houses, and sub-lease arrangements with other UN entities.</p> <p>UNAIDS also uses offices in government buildings (total of 10 offices). While these do not fall into what is defined as "common premises with other agencies", they also contribute to operational consolidation for efficiency gains.</p>
	11.2 (QCPR -new): Percentage of UN Country Teams that have an approved business operations strategy in place, to enable common back offices where appropriate	Baseline (2017): 20% Progress (2020): 50% Target (2021): 100%	<p>UNAIDS Country Offices that contributed to the development and/or implementation of the UN Country Team's Business Operations Strategy:</p> <p><b>2023 data: 86% (71 out of 83)</b> <b>2022 data: 85% (72 out of 85)</b></p> <p>UNAIDS Country Offices reporting to have approved business operations strategies in place:</p> <p><b>2023 data: 99%</b> (83 out of 84) <b>2022 data: 94%</b> (85 out of 90) <b>2021 data: 82%</b> (79 out of 96) <b>2020 data: 77%</b> (74 out of 96)</p>
	11.3 (QCPR – new): % of UNSDG entities that report to their respective governing bodies on efficiency gains	Baseline (2017): 12/29 or 41% Progress (2019): 36% Target (2021): 100%	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>The Secretariat reports annually to the PCB on cost savings and changes by expenditure types through various reports, including the report of the UNAIDS Executive Director, update on strategic human resources management issues (e.g., realignment exercise), UNAIDS financial reporting, performance monitoring reporting, and the conference room paper on implementation of QCPR mandates. In such reporting, the Secretariat refers to both cost and time-savings</p>

			<p>(e.g., process optimization), as well as efficiencies related to UN Reform processes (e.g., use of common services, common back offices, common premises).</p> <p>UNAIDS is not an implementing entity and approximately 70% of its costs are staff costs. UNAIDS has realized efficiencies by using the systems and services of other UN agencies (notably WHO and UNDP) for many business and processing functions (including payments, human resources contracting and payroll, as well as the ERP and travel procurement platforms). In line with the latest Global AIDS Strategy, the UN reform agenda and to respond to a changing environment, the Secretariat undertook an alignment process, aimed at, among other objectives, being more financially sustainability and cost effective. That led to savings for the organization in the range of US\$ 20 million.</p> <p>UNAIDS is part of the UN Efficiency Reporting Task Team that was established in 2020, bringing together 16 UNSDG entities. This dedicated Task Team aims to refine estimates, methods, and completeness of information that the UN can provide to Member States each year in the area of efficiency gains. This has helped strengthen UNAIDS's ability to contribute to joint reporting, measuring efficiency gains within the context of the UN Development System repositioning.</p>
	11.4 (QCPR -new): % of UNSDG entities that have signed the High-Level Framework on Mutual Recognition	Baseline (2017): 11/39 or 28% Progress (2020): 33/34 or 97% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – The UNAIDS Secretariat signed the High-Level Framework on Mutual Recognition in November 2018.
<b>12. Fully implement &amp; report on approved cost-recovery policies and rates</b>	12.1 (QCPR): Fraction of UNDS entities that report annually on the implementation of their approved cost recovery policies and rates to their respective governing body	Baseline (2017): 51% Progress (2019): 92% Target (2021): 100%	<p><b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS's annual financial statements and reporting to the PCB includes the recorded programme support costs (cost recovery).</p> <p>The cost recovery policy and rate are referenced in the Policy Note 5 add 1 from 2017 (PFA/FRC/2017/5.1).</p>

*[End of document]*