

2016-2021 UBRAF INDICATOR SCORECARD

DATA SOURCE: 2016-2017 Joint Programme Monitoring System (JPMS) county reports; 96 countries with Joint Programme presence including 33 Fast-Track countries submitted their reports which included individual and collective achievements of Cosponsors and Secretariat and progress against 2016-2021 UBRAF indicators.

LEGEND:



2017 result meets or exceeds 2017 milestone



2017 result is equal to or greater than 50% of 2017 milestone




























2017 result is less than 50% of 2017 milestone

Indicator	2021 Target	2017 Milestone	Progress Snapshots	2017 Results
Strategy Result Area 1: HIV testing and treatment				
1.1 Percentage of countries with selected HIV Testing Services (HTS) in place.	90%	70%		- 95% offer targeted HIV testing services
				- 82% offer lay providers testing
				- 93% have quality Assurance of testing and re-testing before ART initiation
				- 71% offer HIV partner notification services.
1.2 Percentage of countries adopting WHO HIV treatment guidelines	80%	50%		- 79% adopt Treat-all policy
				- 67% adopt task shifting or task sharing in provision of ART
				- 93% have policies/strategies for ART retention and adherence in place
				- 56% have programme for nutritional support to people on ART in place
1.3 Percentage of countries adopting quality healthcare services for children and adolescents	90%	60%		- 74% have strategy/measure to address loss to follow-up/adherence/retention issues for children /adolescents
				- 68% have available provider-initiated testing and counselling (PITC) in all services for children under five
				- 40% have strategies for identification of older children living with HIV beyond the health sector
1.4 Percentage of countries with a plan and allocated resources to achieve Fast-Track targets in high-burden countries	90%	60%		- 82% have identified high burden cities
				- 34% of countries with identified high burden cities have developed a plan and allocated resources to achieve Fast-Track
1.5a Percentage of countries where HIV is integrated in national emergency preparedness and response plans	90%	80%		- 67% have a national emergency preparedness and response plan
				- 69% have integrated HIV in their emergency response plans
1.5b Percentage of countries offering HIV -related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies	90%	80%		- 87% of 45 countries where refugees/asylum seekers are relevant to their epidemic offer HIV-related services
				- 83% of 36 countries where internally displaced populations are relevant offer HIV -related services
				- 84% of 31 countries where people affected by emergencies are relevant offer HIV-related services including food and nutrition support
Strategy Result Area 2: Elimination of mother-to-child-transmission				
2.1 Percentage of countries implementing latest eMTCT guidance	100%	90%		- 99% offer lifelong treatment to all HIV positive pregnant women
				- 52% offer repeat testing of HIV-negative pregnant and breastfeeding women
				- 86% offer partner testing of HIV positive pregnant women in antenatal care settings
				- 76% have networks of women, including women living with HIV, engaged in EMTCT strategy development and service implementation





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Strategy Result Area 3: HIV prevention among young people				
3.1 Percentage of countries with targeted combination prevention programmes in place	70%	50%		- 85% have quality assured male and female condoms readily available universally, either free or at low cost
				- 50% have gender-responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education as part of the curriculum in primary schools
				- 71% have gender-responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education as part of the curriculum in secondary schools
				- 78% have young women engaged in HIV prevention strategy development and service implementation
3.2a Percentage of Fast-Track countries that are monitoring the education sector response to HIV and AIDS	70%	50%		- 67% of Fast-Track countries integrated the core indicators for measuring the education sector response to HIV and AIDS in national education monitoring systems, in line with the recommendations of the IATT on Education
3.2b Percentage of Fast-Track countries with supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies in place	90%	85%		- 91% of Fast-Track countries have supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies
Strategy Result Area 4: Key populations				
4.1 Percentage of countries with comprehensive packages of services for key populations defined and included in national strategies (MSM, sex workers)	90%	70%		- Countries with size and prevalence estimates for key populations [MSM- 82%; SW- 89%]
				- Countries with comprehensive packages in line with international guidance and included in national strategies [MSM-81%; SW-90%]
				- Key populations are engaged strategy and service delivery [MSM-85%; SW- 86%]
4.2 Percentage of countries implementing in combination the most essential interventions to reduce new HIV infections among people who inject drugs	60%	30%		- 76% of 34 countries with significant PWID epidemic have needle and syringe programme
				- 65% of these 34 countries offer opioid substitution therapy
				- 100% of these 34 countries offer HIV testing and counselling
				- 38% of these 34 countries provide antiretroviral therapy
Strategy Result Area 5: Gender inequality and gender-based violence				
5.1 Percentage of countries with national HIV policies and strategies that promote gender equality and transform unequal gender norms	70%	50%		- 72% have available assessments of social, economic and legal factors that put women and girls at risk of HIV
				- 86% use sex and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis in HIV planning and budgeting
				- 72% implemented structural and social change interventions to transform unequal gender norms and systemic barriers, including gender-sensitive education curricula and initiatives to engage men and boys
5.2 Percentage of countries with laws and/ or policies and services to prevent and address gender-based violence.	70%	50%		- 70% have available disaggregated data on prevalence and nature of gender-based violence
				- 95% have existing legislation and/or policies addressing gender-based violence
				- 94% have mechanism to report and address cases of GBV, e.g. special counselling centres, ombudsman, special courts and legal support for victims
				- 64% offer HIV, sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services
Strategy Result Area 6: Human rights, stigma and discrimination				
6.1 Percentage of countries positively addressing laws and/or policies presenting barriers to HIV prevention, treatment and care services	progress in 20% of countries from 2019	progress in 20% of countries from baseline (58 countries)		- 34% of 58 countries (baseline) have shown progress in at least one of those existing laws or policies that present barriers to delivery of HIV prevention, testing and treatment services (or accessibility to these services)
	70%	60%		- 83% have mechanisms in place to record and address cases of discrimination in relation to HIV

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6.2 Percentage of countries with mechanisms in place providing access to legal support for people living with HIV				- 81% have mechanisms in place to provide promote access to legal support (e.g. free legal services, legal literacy programmes) for HIV related issues including gender-based related discrimination (for example dispossession due to loss of property and/or inheritance rights in the context of HIV)
				- 74% conducted HIV sensitive training programmes on human rights and non-discrimination laws for law enforcement personnel and members of the judiciary and members of national human rights institutions
6.3 Percentage of countries with measures in place to reduce stigma and discrimination in health settings	60%	40%		- 48% have up-to-date assessment on HIV related discrimination in the health sector
				- 61% have health care workers pre-and in-service training that includes gender-sensitive stigma and discrimination reduction
				- 60% have measures in place for redress in cases of stigma and discrimination in the health sector
Strategy Result Area 7: Investment and efficiency				
7.1a Percentage of countries with an HIV sustainability plan developed	70%	50%		- 26% developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan
				- 10% of these sustainability plans cover financial contribution from the private sector in support of the HIV response
				- 23% have plans that influenced policy and resource generation and allocation
				- 27% have plans that indicate sustainability increasing domestic public investments for HIV over the years
7.1b Percentage of countries with up-to-date HIV Investment cases (or similar assessing allocative efficiency) that is being used.	80%	60%		- 70% have computerized monitoring system that provides district level data on a routinely basis including key HIV service delivery variables (ART and PMTCT)
				- 65% track and analyse HIV expenditures per funding source and beneficiary population
				- 71% have country allocations based on epidemic priorities and efficiency analysis (investment case or similar)
7.2 Percentage of countries with scale-up of new and emerging technologies or service delivery models	60%	40%		- 80% use social media/information and communication technologies
				- 44% use e-health and/or m-health tools for priority HIV services
				- 72% have diagnostics for rapid diagnosis, combined HIV/syphilis and for monitoring of viral suppression
Strategy Result Area 8: HIV and health service integration				
8.1 Percentage of countries delivering HIV services in an integrated manner	80%	65%		- 68% provide HIV, sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services
				- 90% provide HIV and TB services
				- 96% provide HIV and antenatal care services
8.2 Percentage of countries with social protection strategies and systems in place that address HIV/AIDS	70%	50%		- 81% have a national social protection strategy /policy
				- 68% have a national social protection strategy/policy that covers orphans and vulnerable children
				- 52% have national health insurance (and social health insurance where distinct), life or critical illness insurance that cover PLHIV
				- 53% have social protection programmes, such as safety nets and livelihood interventions, are provided to men and women living with HIV and affected by HIV
Secretariat functions				
Percentage of countries with HIV strategies that reflect fast-track	100%	80%		- 92% have HIV Strategy that reflects population/location principle
				- 81% have HIV Strategy that adopts all 10 Fast-track targets that apply
				- 84% have HIV strategy that focuses on increasing domestic funding on the AIDS response

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Percentage of countries that have a functioning Joint Team.	90%	90%		- 66% have Joint Team where all Cosponsors present in the country are represented
				- 85% developed a Joint team which is implementing the Joint Programme of Support on HIV and AIDS
Gender balance among UNAIDS Country Directors achieved and maintained	50%	45%		- 48% of UNAIDs country directors are women
The UNAIDS Secretariat mobilises financial resources to support civil society action*	US\$ 7.2 million for civil society networks and organisations (2015)	Maintain and increase amounts mobilised in previous years		- UNAIDS Secretariat 2016-2017 FUNDING FOR CIVIL SOCIETY: core spending was US\$ 4.4 million which represents 18% of total core Programme funds or 2% of total core spending. Non-core funding for civil society was US\$ 28 million which represents 32% of total non-core funds