







# **2016-2019 UBRAF Indicator Scorecard**

## 2016-2019 UBRAF INDICATOR SCORECARD

### Legend <sup>1</sup>




	Meets or exceeds 2019 milestone*		is equal to or greater than 50% of 2019 milestone		Does not meet the milestone (less than 50% of milestone)
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### STRATEGY RESULT AREA 1: TESTING AND TREATMENT

Indicator 1.1: Percentage of countries with selected HIV testing services in place		2016 [N=88]	2017 [N=88]	2018 [N=88]	2019 [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status*</b> 	53%	60%	58%	64%
Measurements <sup>2</sup>					
The country offers targeted testing services		95%	94%	97%	99%
The country offers lay providers testing		85%	85%	85%	83%
Quality assurance (laboratory) of testing and re-testing before ART initiation		91%	95%	93%	94%
The country offers HIV partner notification services		64%	69%	68%	77%
Indicator 1.2: Percentage of countries adopting WHO HIV treatment guidelines		2016 [N=88]	2017 [N=88]	2018 [N=88]	2019 [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	40%	52%	53%	60%
Measurements					
Treat All policy is adopted		64%	80%	93%	95%
The country has adopted task shifting or task sharing in provision of ART		65%	68%	69%	75%
Policies/strategies for ART retention and adherence in place		91%	94%	90%	95%
A programme for nutritional support to people on ART is in place		75%	74%	68%	75%
Indicator 1.3: Percentage of countries adopting quality health-care services for children and adolescents		2016 [N=88]	2017 [N=88]	2018 [N=88]	2019 [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	51%	56%	56%	57%



<sup>1</sup> Analysis based on the same set of 88 countries (with Joint Programme presence) that have participated in data collection annually between 2016-2019. This allows for each country's progress to be observed and to demonstrate trends.


<sup>2</sup> Multiple measurements for each indicator allow for disaggregated analysis, which can help with comparing data and relationships for components of the indicator; and revising components, if necessary, to ensure the relevance of the indicator over time.

Measurements					
A strategy/measure to address loss to follow up/adherence/retention issues for children/adolescents is in place	74%	78%	80%	82%	
Provider-initiated testing and counselling is available in all services for children under five <sup>3</sup>	78%	80%	81%	86%	
Strategies for identification of older children living with HIV beyond the health sector, such as linkages with social protection (orphans and vulnerable children), are in place	61%	63%	65%	64%	
<b>Indicator 1.4: Percentage of countries with a plan and allocated resources to achieve Fast-Track targets in high-burden cities</b>	<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]	
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	21%	30%	33%	37%
Measurements					
The country has identified high-burden cities	81%	83%	82%	85%	
	Countries with high-burden cities				
	2016 [N=71]	2017 [N=73]	2018 [N=72]	2019 [N=75]	
All high-burden cities have developed a plan and allocated resources to achieve Fast-Track targets	21%	30%	33%	37%	
<b>Indicator 1.5a: Percentage of countries where HIV is integrated in national emergency preparedness and response and HIV integrated in country national plan</b>	<b>2016</b> [N=N/A]	<b>2017</b> [N=59]	<b>2018</b> [N=67]	<b>2019</b> [N=68]	
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	N/A	66%	66%	68%
Measurements					
The country has a national emergency preparedness and response plan	N/A	67%	76%	77%	
- HIV is integrated in the country's national emergency preparedness and response plans	N/A	66%	66%	68%	
<b>Indicator 1.5b: Percentage of countries offering HIV-related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2016</b> [N=48]	<b>2017</b> [N=46]	<b>2018</b> [N=51]	<b>2019</b> [N=59]	
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	Refugees and asylum seekers			
		85%	89%	80%	90%
Measurements					
Refugees/asylum seekers are relevant in the context of the country epidemic	55% [N= 48/88]	52% [N=46/88]	58% [N=51/88]	67% [N=59/88]	

<sup>3</sup> “Not Applicable” is a response option for this indicator measurement. “Not applicable” can be chosen by country respondents if the epidemic is not generalised in their country. “Not applicable” responses are included in the numerator (with “yes” responses) as defined in the [UBRAF Indicator Guidance](#).




<sup>4</sup> “Not applicable” is a response option for this indicator measurement. “Not applicable” refers to the relevance of the population group for the epidemic in the country and to the entire package of services, as defined in the [UBRAF Indicator Guidance](#). “Not applicable” responses were excluded from the calculation.




- HIV services for key populations	90%	93%	86%	93%
- Services (including PEP) for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	90%	91%	90%	98%
- Basic HIV services: HIV testing, PMTCT, treatment (ART, TB, STIs)	92%	98%	98%	98%
<b>Indicator: Percentage of countries offering HIV-related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies</b>	<b>2016</b> [N=40]	<b>2017</b> [N=38]	<b>2018</b> [N=42]	<b>2019</b> [N=47]
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>Internally displaced persons</b>		
		78%	84%	79%
<b>Measurements</b>				
Internally displaced persons are relevant in the context of the country epidemic	45% [N= 40/88]	43% [N=38/88]	48% [N=42/88]	53% [N=47/88]
- HIV services for key populations	93%	97%	86%	96%
- Services (including PEP) for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	88%	89%	93%	94%
- Basic HIV services: HIV testing, PMTCT, treatment (ART, TB, STIs)	95%	97%	95%	96%
<b>Indicator 1.5b: Percentage of countries offering HIV-related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies</b>	<b>2016</b> [N=40]	<b>2017</b> [N=37]	<b>2018</b> [N=43]	<b>2019</b> [N=46]
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>People affected by humanitarian emergencies</b>		
		73%	78%	72%
<b>Measurements</b>				
People affected by emergencies are relevant in the context of the country epidemic	45% [N= 40/88]	42% [N=37/88]	49% [N=43/88]	52% [N=46/88]
- Food and nutrition support (this may include cash transfers) is accessible to this key population	73%	78%	72%	74%

STRATEGY RESULT AREA 2: ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD-TRANSMISSION				
<b>Indicator 2.1: Percentage of countries implementing latest EMTCT guidance</b>	<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—95%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	64%	67%	64%
<b>Measurements</b>				
Lifelong treatment is offered to all HIV-positive pregnant women	99%	100%	98%	100%
Repeat testing of HIV-negative pregnant and breastfeeding women is offered <sup>5</sup>	85% [N=39]	90% [N=39]	92% [N=39]	90% [N=39]



<sup>5</sup> This indicator measurement is only applicable to generalised epidemic with HIV prevalence of higher than 1%.



Partner testing of HIV-positive pregnant women in antenatal care settings is offered	91%	89%	88%	92%
Networks of women, including of women living with HIV, are engaged in EMTCT strategy development and service implementation	75%	76%	74%	74%

STRATEGY RESULT AREA 3: HIV PREVENTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE					
<b>Indicator 3.1: Percentage of countries with combination prevention programmes in place</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	32%	39%	39%	39%
<b>Measurements</b>					
Quality-assured male and female condoms are readily available universally, either free or at low cost		81%	86%	81%	78%
Gender responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education is part of the curriculum in primary schools		44%	50%	51%	55%
Gender responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education is part of the curriculum in secondary schools		64%	70%	68%	72%
Young women are engaged in HIV prevention strategy development and service implementation		66%	78%	77%	80%
<b>Indicator 3.2a: Percentage of Fast-Track countries that are monitoring the education sector response to HIV</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=33]	<b>2017</b> [N=33]	<b>2018</b> [N=33]	<b>2019</b> [N=33]
<b>2019 milestone—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	58%	61%	61%	61%
<b>Measurements</b>					
The country has integrated the core indicators for measuring the education sector response to HIV in national education monitoring systems, in line with the recommendations of the IATT on education		58%	61%	61%	61%
<b>Indicator 3.2b: Percentage of Fast-Track countries with supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies in place</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=33]	<b>2017</b> [N=33]	<b>2018</b> [N=33]	<b>2019</b> [N=33]
<b>2019 milestone—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	91%	91%	91%	88%
<b>Measurements</b>					
Supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies are in place		91%	91%	91%	88%




STRATEGY RESULT AREA 4: KEY POPULATIONS					
<b>Indicator 4.1: Percentage of countries with comprehensive packages of services for key populations defined and included in national strategies</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>Key population: gay men and other men who have sex with men, sex workers</b>					
<b>2019 milestone—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	66%	70%	66%	73%
<b>Key population: prisons and closed settings</b>					
<b>2019 milestone—35%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	50%	50%	51%	56%
<b>Measurements</b>					
The country has size and prevalence estimates for gay men and other men who have sex with men		81%	84%	82%	89%
The country has size and prevalence estimates for sex workers		88%	88%	90%	95%
The country has size and prevalence estimates for prisoners and closed settings		57%	58%	57%	60%
Comprehensive packages of services for gay men and other men who have sex with men in line with international guidance defined and included in national strategies		75%	81%	82%	86%
Comprehensive packages of services for sex workers in line with international guidance defined and included in national strategies		84%	88%	91%	93%
Comprehensive packages of services for prisoners and closed settings in line with international guidance defined and included in national strategies		56%	57%	60%	67%
Gay men and other men who have sex with men are engaged in HIV strategy/programming and service delivery		89%	89%	89%	86%
Sex workers are engaged in HIV strategy/programming and service delivery		89%	89%	88%	86%
<b>Indicator 4.2: Percentage of countries implementing in combination the most essential interventions to reduce new HIV infections among people who inject drugs</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=33]	<b>2017</b> [N=35]	<b>2018</b> [N=36]	<b>2019</b> [N=41]
Countries with epidemic among people who inject drugs, implementing interventions in combination					
<b>2019 milestone—50%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	64%	60%	61%	56%
<b>Measurements</b>					
The country has a significant epidemic among people who inject drugs		38%	40%	41%	47%
		<b>Countries with significant epidemics among people who inject drugs</b>			
		2016 [N=33/88]	2017 [N=35/88]	2018 [N=36/88]	2019 [N=41/88]

Opioid substitution therapy	64%	63%	61%	56%
Needle and syringe programmes	79%	74%	78%	76%
HIV testing and counselling	85%	86%	92%	98%
Antiretroviral therapy	88%	86%	94%	98%
<b>Gender-sensitive – people who inject drugs</b>	<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
A gender-sensitive HIV needs assessment is available for people who inject drugs	19%	30%	28%	30%


STRATEGY RESULT AREA 5: GENDER INEQUALITY AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE					
<b>Indicator 5.1: Percentage of countries with national HIV policies and strategies that promote gender equality and transform unequal gender norms</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	48%	60%	58%	68%
<b>Measurements</b>					
Assessments of the social, economic and legal factors that put women and girls at risk of HIV are available		74%	77%	75%	78%
Sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis are used in HIV planning and budgeting		85%	89%	91%	92%
Structural and social change interventions to transform unequal gender norms and systemic barriers implemented, including gender-sensitive education curricula and initiatives to engage men and boys		63%	73%	72%	81%
<b>Indicator 5.2: Percentage of countries with laws and/or policies and services to prevent and address gender-based violence</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	43%	55%	60%	59%
<b>Measurements</b>					
Disaggregated data on prevalence and nature of gender-based violence are available and used		64%	70%	73%	78%
Legislation and/or policies addressing gender-based violence exist		95%	98%	100%	100%
A mechanism to report and address cases of gender-based violence is available, e.g. special counselling centres, ombudsman, special courts, and legal support for victims		94%	95%	95%	95%
HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services		67%	73%	77%	74%


STRATEGY RESULT AREA 6: HUMAN RIGHTS, STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION					
<b>Indicator 6.1: Percentage of countries positively addressing laws and/or policies presenting barriers to HIV prevention, treatment and care services</b>		<b>INDICATOR UNDER REVIEW</b>			
<b>Indicator 6.2: Percentage of countries with mechanisms in place providing access to legal support for people living with HIV</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—65%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	53%	58%	61%	65%
<b>Measurements</b>					
Any mechanisms in place to record and address cases of discrimination in relation to HIV		73%	80%	82%	83%
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 discrimination (for example dispossession due to loss of property and/or inheritance rights in the context of HIV)		77%	84%	83%	83%
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 conducted		70%	73%	76%	78%
<b>Indicator 6.3: Percentage of countries with measures in place to reduce stigma and discrimination in health-care settings</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—50%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	27%	31%	31%	33%
<b>Measurements</b>					
Health care workers pre- and in-service training includes gender-sensitive stigma and discrimination reduction, including specific attention to the SRHR of women living with HIV in all of their diversity and throughout their lives		58%	59%	64%	65%
An up-to-date assessment on HIV-related discrimination in the health sector is available (either through the Stigma Index or another tool)		50%	50%	50%	52%
Measures in place for redress in cases of stigma and discrimination in the health-care sector		57%	63%	64%	66%





STRATEGY RESULT AREA 7: INVESTMENT AND EFFICIENCY					
<b>Indicator 7.1a: Percentage of countries with a HIV sustainability plan developed</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=27]	<b>2017</b> [N=29]	<b>2018</b> [N=38]	<b>2019</b> [N=44]
<b>2019 milestone—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	30%	28%	32%	36%
<b>Measurements</b>					
The country has developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan		31%	33%	43%	50%
		<b>Countries who have developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan</b>			
		2016 [N=27/88]	2017 [N=29/88]	2018 [N=38/88]	2019 [N=44/88]
- The plan indicates sustainability increasing domestic public investments for HIV over the years		96%	93%	95%	98%
- The plan has influenced policy and resource generation and allocation in the country		93%	86%	89%	89%
- The plan covers financial contributions from the private sector in support of the HIV response		33%	34%	34%	41%
<b>Indicator 7.1b: Percentage of countries with up-to-date quality HIV investment cases (or similar assessing allocative efficiency) that is being used</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	48%	47%	47%	50%
<b>Measurements</b>					
A computerized monitoring system that provides district level data on a routinely basis including key HIV service delivery variables (ART and PMTCT)		73%	73%	74%	78%
The country tracks and analyses HIV expenditures per funding source and beneficiary population		65%	64%	65%	68%
Country allocations based on epidemic priorities and efficiency analysis (investment case or similar)		73%	72%	70%	69%
<b>Indicator 7.2: Percentage of countries with scale-up of new and emerging technologies or service delivery models</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—50%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	32%	34%	35%	40%
<b>Measurements</b>					
Social media/information and communication technologies		77%	81%	82%	83%

e-health and/or m-health tools for priority HIV services	45%	45%	48%	52%
Diagnostics for rapid diagnosis, combined HIV/syphilis and for monitoring of viral suppression	60%	70%	75%	75%

STRATEGY RESULT AREA 8: HIV AND HEALTH SERVICE INTEGRATION					
<b>Indicator 8.1: Percentage of countries delivering HIV services in an integrated manner</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	65%	66%	68%	68%
Measurements					
HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services		67%	70%	72%	74%
HIV and TB		91%	88%	88%	89%
HIV and antenatal care		95%	95%	94%	93%

<b>Indicator 8.2: Percentage of countries with social protection strategies and systems in place that address HIV</b> The country has a national social protection strategy/policy with all UBRAF components		<b>2016</b> [N=73]	<b>2017</b> [N=76]	<b>2018</b> [N=78]	<b>2019</b> [N=79]
<b>2019 milestone—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	81%	84%	86%	82%
Measurements					
The country has a national social protection strategy /policy		83%	86%	89%	90%
		Countries with a national social protection strategy/policy			
		2016 [N=73/88]	2017 [N=76/88]	2018 [N=78/88]	2019 [N=79/88]
The national social protection strategy/policy covers people living with HIV and affected by HIV		85%	87%	88%	87%
The national social protection strategy/policy covers orphans and vulnerable children		95%	96%	94%	90%
<b>National health insurance covers people living with HIV</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=68]	<b>2017</b> [N=72]	<b>2018</b> [N=76]	<b>2019</b> [N=74]
The national health insurance (and social health insurance where distinct), life or critical illness insurance, cover people living with HIV		68%	68%	67%	72%
<b>Social protection programmes are provided to men and women</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=69]	<b>2017</b> [N=73]	<b>2018</b> [N=77]	<b>2019</b> [N=75]

Social protection programmes, such as safety nets and livelihood interventions, are provided to men and women living with HIV and affected by HIV	65%	70%	71%	76%
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SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS					
<b>Secretariat Function 1c. Percentage of countries with HIV Strategies that reflect Fast-Track</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	63%	72%	74%	76%
<b>Measurements</b>					
The country Strategy reflects the population/location principle		88%	90%	98%	98%
The country Strategy adopts all 10 Fast-Track targets that apply		74%	81%	83%	85%
The country Strategy focuses on increasing the percentage of domestic funding on the AIDS response		83%	86%	86%	89%
<b>Secretariat Function 4a. Percentage of countries that have a functioning Joint Team: all Cosponsors present in country are represented in the Joint Team</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=88]	<b>2017</b> [N=88]	<b>2018</b> [N=88]	<b>2019</b> [N=88]
<b>2019 milestone—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	55%	65%	60%	60%
<b>Measurements</b>					
All Cosponsors present in country are represented in the Joint Team		61%	68%	60%	61%
The Joint Team developed and is implementing the Joint UN Programme of Support on HIV and AIDS		86%	88%	88%	88%

88 countries were used as the basis for indicator analysis. These are the same set of countries that have participated in JPMS reporting for the period of 2016-2019. In comparison to the 2016-2018 scorecard, Eritrea and Bhutan have not been included in this scorecard as these countries were not able to report for 2019.

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|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Algeria        | 30. Gabon      | 64. Peru         |
| 2. Angola         | 31. Gambia     | 65. Philippines  |
| 3. Argentina      | 32. Georgia    | 66. Moldova,     |
| 4. Bangladesh     | 33. Ghana      | Republic of      |
| 5. Belarus        | 34. Guatemala  | 67. Rwanda       |
| 6. Benin          | 35. Guinea     | 68. Senegal      |
| 7. Bolivia        | (Conakry)      | 69. Sierra Leone |
| 8. Botswana       | 36. Guyana     | 70. Somalia      |
| 9. Brazil         | 37. Haiti      | 71. South Africa |
| 10. Burkina Faso  | 38. India      | 72. South Sudan  |
| 11. Burundi       | 39. Indonesia  | 73. Sudan        |
| 12. Cape Verde    | 40. Iran       | (Republic of)    |
| 13. Cambodia      | 41. Jamaica    | 74. Suriname     |
| 14. Cameroon      | 42. Kazakhstan | 75. Swaziland    |
| 15. Central       | 43. Kenya      | 76. Tajikistan   |
| African           | 44. Kyrgyzstan | 77. Thailand     |
| Republic          | 45. Lao PDR    | 78. Togo         |
| 16. Chad          | 46. Lesotho    | 79. Tunisia      |
| 17. Chile         | 47. Liberia    | 80. Uganda       |
| 18. China         | 48. Madagascar | 81. Ukraine      |
| 19. Colombia      | 49. Malawi     | 82. United       |
| 20. Congo,        | 50. Mali       | Republic of      |
| Republic of       | 51. Mauritania | Tanzania         |
| the...            | 52. Morocco    | 83. Uruguay      |
| 21. Cote d'Ivoire | 53. Mozambique | 84. Uzbekistan   |
| 22. Cuba          | 54. Myanmar    | 85. Venezuela,   |
| 23. Democratic    | 55. Namibia    | Bolivarian       |
| Republic of       | 56. Nepal      | Republic of...   |
| Congo             | 57. Nicaragua  | 86. Viet Nam     |
| 24. Djibouti      | 58. Niger      | 87. Zambia       |
| 25. Dominican     | 59. Nigeria    | 88. Zimbabwe     |
| Republic          | 60. Pakistan   |                  |
| 26. Ecuador       | 61. Panama     |                  |
| 27. Egypt         | 62. Papua New  |                  |
| 28. El Salvador   | Guinea         |                  |
| 29. Ethiopia      | 63. Paraguay   |                  |