

UNAIDS and Regional Initiatives

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Responsible Sector and Bank Unit:	HNP - HDN
Recipient Agency:	UNAIDS
Web Address:	http://www.unaids.org
Financial Arrangements for FY09 (Amount in US \$ Million)	
Total Budget:	249.36
DGF Funding Request:	4.00
DGF Percentage:	2%
Objectives and Expected Outcomes	
<p>The UNAIDS mission is to lead and support the accelerated, strong, coordinated global response to AIDS. The five cross-cutting functions of UNAIDS are: (i) leadership and advocacy for effective action on the epidemic; (ii) mobilizing resources to support an effective response to AIDS; (iii) strategic information to guide efforts against AIDS worldwide; (iv) tracking, monitoring and evaluating the epidemic and responses to it; and (v) civil society engagement and partnership development. Countries and development partners – including the Bank – rely heavily on UNAIDS for technical and policy leadership in tracking and fighting HIV/AIDS. Global AIDS financing has increased significantly, but still falls short of the scale necessary to achieve the MDG of reversing the epidemic by 2015. AIDS remains one of the biggest threats to human development and poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan Africa, and a serious challenge in many other regions. Governments, donors, international organizations and civil society recognize the imperative to use resources effectively and efficiently. To coordinate and harmonize AIDS support, in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, they have endorsed the “Three Ones” principles: one agreed AIDS strategy and action framework to coordinate the work of all partners; one national AIDS coordinating authority; and one agreed monitoring and evaluation system in each country.</p>	
Main Components	
<p>The principal outcomes for CY 2008-09 are: (i) Strengthened leadership and resource mobilization for a broad-based AIDS response. (ii) Improved planning, financing, technical assistance and coordination for a sustainable multisectoral AIDS response, addressing the impact of the epidemic and integrated with national development efforts. (iii) Strengthened evidence base and accountability of the AIDS response through greater availability and use of strategic information, including monitoring and evaluation, surveillance, and resource tracking. (iv) Enhanced human resource and systems capacities to implement comprehensive AIDS responses. (v) Strengthened human rights-based and gender-responsive policies and approaches to reduce stigma and discrimination. (vi) Increased coverage and sustainability of programs for vulnerable groups. (vii) Increased coverage and sustainability of programs addressing the vulnerability of, and impact on women and girls, young people, children, emergency affected populations and uniformed personnel.</p>	
Performance Indicators	
<p>(i) Number of countries that have a policy to ensure equal access, between women and men, to prevention, treatment and care; (ii) Number of countries that have laws and regulations that protect people living with HIV against discrimination; (iii) Condom use at last sex with non-regular partner; (iv) Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women provided with any antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission; (v) Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy by region; (vi) Number of countries that produce complete and up-to-date data on country HIV surveillance estimates and are reporting on selected UNGASS indicators; (vii) Number of countries that report having national AIDS strategies that are multisectoral, with clear strategic priorities with action plans that are costed and budgeted; (viii) International funding for prevention, treatment and care; and social mitigation and support; (ix) Number of countries in conflict/emergency affected and prone regions that have integrated and implemented</p>	

HIV programs for populations of humanitarian concern; (x) Percentage of schools that provided life skills-based HIV education in the last academic year; (xi) Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission; (xii) Percentage of total national AIDS spending for most-at-risk populations; (xiii) Percentage of most-at-risk populations reached by prevention programs; (xiv) Number of countries that perform annual or biennial reporting on the established targets for universal access on prevention, treatment, care and support.

Progress and Achievements

Achievements of UNAIDS in the past year include: **Leadership and advocacy**- Increased commitment and leadership on HIV/AIDS worldwide. UNAIDS country offices reported that 53 countries had established clear targets for moving towards universal access to HIV prevention, care and treatment within the national AIDS action framework. These targets are the result of a UNAIDS-facilitated process in more than 100 countries. **Strategic information and policies** - Global monitoring of the epidemic and response, including reporting on progress in fulfilling international agreements. UNAIDS/WHO methods and software for estimating and projecting HIV/AIDS were used by 110 countries. The AIDS Epidemic Update released annually, reports on the latest development in the global AIDS epidemic, its impact and the global response. Policies, strategies and program guidance including the areas of HIV prevention planning for sex workers and men who have sex with men were developed and disseminated. Consistent with recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors, UNAIDS developed and piloted the Country Harmonization and Alignment Tool (CHAT) to aid countries in assessing the adherence of national and international partners to the Three Ones principles and in conducting participatory national AIDS reviews. **Surveillance, monitoring and evaluation** - 133 (70%) of 189 countries that signed the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. 75 countries received direct technical assistance from UNAIDS in the development of monitoring plans, including 43 countries with a resident UNAIDS monitoring and evaluation advisor. Technical guidance by UNAIDS which is complemented by regional workshops, supported countries in their use of the Country Response Information System for report preparation and submission. Under the auspices of the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (the World Bank is a member), a series of multi-agency consultations were held to harmonize monitoring indicators used by donors and development agencies. With UNAIDS support, joint monitoring and evaluation teams have been established in 50 countries. UNAIDS and its partners made continued progress in enhancing the tracking of HIV resources. **Civil society engagement and partnerships** A review of NGO participation in the Programme Coordinating Board (governing body of UNAIDS) was conducted aimed at building on the foundation of 10 years of civil society participation in the UNAIDS governing board. The UNAIDS Secretariat with Cosponsors and key partners, produced guidelines on civil society engagement in implementing the Three Ones Principles. UNAIDS supports a number of global, regional and national HIV-positive networks, and has identified increasing donor support for the involvement of people living with HIV as a major priority. **Resource Mobilization** –UNAIDS assisted countries in mobilizing financial resources for the AIDS response.

Partners

UNAIDS Cosponsors (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO, ILO, WFP, and the World Bank), UNAIDS Secretariat, regional AIDS bodies, civil society organizations, foundations and bilateral donors.

Governance and Management

(i) The governing body of UNAIDS has representatives from 22 governments, the UNAIDS cosponsors, and five representatives of NGOs. UNAIDS is the first UN program to include NGOs in its governing body. (ii) The UNAIDS cosponsoring agencies through the CCO monitor UNAIDS activities. The Bank sits on both the CCO and the PCB.

Exit Strategy

Given the strong link of HIV/AIDS to development and the nature of the disease a long-term engagement in this partnership is anticipated. The independent evaluation taking place in 2008 will be an independent systematic assessment of the performance of UNAIDS.