

UNAIDS 2024

---

# Result Area 10: Humanitarian settings and pandemics

---

**2022-2023 Results report**



## Result Area 10: Humanitarian settings and pandemics

### Budget and expenditures and encumbrances for all Cosponsors 2022-2023 (in US\$)

Core central and country envelopes		Non-core		Total	
Budget	Expenditures and encumbrances	Budget	Expenditures and encumbrances	Budget	Expenditures and encumbrances
8 914 200	7 156 906	98 409 400	68 282 701	107 323 600	75 439 607

### Joint Programme 2022-2023 results

*Strengthened diagnosis, management and outcome monitoring for people living with HIV and people with HIV/TB, as well as response to health and protection needs in humanitarian settings through disseminated and promoted guidance.*

As the number of people living in humanitarian settings increases, the Joint Programme has been intensifying coordinated efforts to ensure the continuation of lifesaving HIV services. The Inter-Agency Task Team on HIV in humanitarian emergencies—led by UNHCR, WFP and the UNAIDS Secretariat—is being reinvigorated, a process informed by the 53rd PCB decisions related to HIV in humanitarian emergencies, including the update of the 2010 Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines on addressing HIV in humanitarian settings.

As the global lead in strategic inter-agency initiatives to improve the well-being, security and dignity of refugees and displaced persons, UNHCR and partners have strengthened public health-related knowledge and skills-building with tools such as:

- sharing good practices on cash-based interventions and health;
- an interagency field guide for TB prevention and care among refugees and other populations in humanitarian settings (with CDC, UNHCR and WHO);
- updated UNHCR maternal and new-born health operational guidelines, including integration of HIV;

#### Indicator progress in humanitarian settings and pandemics (RA 10)

- **46 countries**<sup>1</sup> implemented HIV interventions/ services for key populations in **humanitarian settings**.<sup>2</sup>
- **39 countries** had specific measures in place for vulnerable persons living with HIV and HIV/TB in humanitarian settings to promote health and well-being.<sup>3</sup>
- **55 countries** also reported the **inclusion of priority HIV services** in national pandemic preparedness and response plans or frameworks.

<sup>1</sup> Countries with a humanitarian setting.

<sup>2</sup> Interventions included HIV testing services (43 countries); HIV treatment and care (41 countries); distribution of condoms and water-based lubricants (37 countries); and treatment of STIs (35 countries).

<sup>3</sup> This included in-kind and food assistance (45 countries); cash-based transfers (34 countries); and integration into national social safety nets (29 countries).

- operational guidance for community health in refugee settings; and
- training and learning packages on LGBTQI+ individuals in displacement.

At the December 2023 Global Refugee Forum, UNHCR and WHO convened the “Group of friends of health for refugees and host communities” to advance refugee inclusion in national health systems through multisectoral actions. Over 235 pledges (including from 49 states) were made for health, mental health and psychosocial support and health systems strengthening, including for HIV prevention, treatment and care.

The Joint Programme advocated in other global fora such as the UN Migration Group and regional entities for inclusion of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and other marginalized populations in national health systems. The “R4V” is an interagency coordination platform for refugees and migrants which comprises over 200 organizations that coordinate their efforts under Venezuela's Refugee and Migrant Response Plan in 17 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is an excellent example of the integration of HIV services for Venezuelan migrants as part of a package of support that emphasizes the social determinants of health and seeks to remove barriers to health care.

UNHCR pursued the integration and inclusion of refugees in national health, social protection and education services as well as policies and programmes. Host countries are assuming greater responsibility and there is increasing support from donors, including the Global Fund, Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance, and the World Bank. In 2023 UNHCR's annual public health inclusion survey reported 98% of countries surveyed had adapted a universal test-and-treat approach for HIV in their national policies and 89% of countries had adapted this in the refugee settings. 9177 persons from key populations were reached with HIV services and 2047 individuals accessed PrEP. In 27 countries where there was VMMC (voluntary male medical circumcision) for HIV prevention, over 16 300 men were successfully circumcised. More than 160 000 pregnant women and adolescent girls who attended antenatal care were tested for HIV and the 1133 individuals (99%) who were diagnosed with HIV were immediately enrolled on antiretroviral therapy.

In Mauritania, a nationwide health-sector reform was conducted (with World Bank support, in partnership with UNHCR) and 67 000 Malian refugees were included in the national health system. The Democratic Republic of Congo and Morocco incorporated the "Prevent HIV, test and treat all" approach into their national policies, emphasizing PrEP and comprehensive services for key populations, including LGBTQI+ people, transactional sex workers and migrants.

UNFPA addressed gaps in the availability of life-saving supplies through targeted support for humanitarian logistics and supply chain management. Global and regional prepositioning and supply preparedness enabled timely distribution of life-saving supplies in sudden-onset emergencies. Sustainable supply chains were strengthened in protracted crises.

Working closely with partners, UN Women help realize gender commitments in humanitarian coordination mechanisms including through providing crisis-affected

women and girls, including those affected by HIV, psychosocial assistance, gender-based violence services, livelihood support, as well as education, skills and vocational training. UN Women promoted gender-responsive humanitarian action through the Inter-Agency Standing Commission (IASC), the top humanitarian coordination forum in the UN System, which led to the development of the [IASC gender policy](#) and an accompanying monitoring mechanism for the gender accountability framework. UN Women also leads the [IASC reference group on gender and humanitarian action](#). In Moldova, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF, through the refugee response coordination forum, conducted a "gender-based violence safety audit".

The UNAIDS Secretariat promoted the role of communities in humanitarian and fragile environments and led the development of community-led monitoring for emergencies guidelines, which are being used in Jamaica and Mozambique. It also helped guide country funding requests to the Global Fund in challenging operating environments, including Indonesia and South Sudan. In Haiti, the UNAIDS Secretariat led trainings with communities, facilitated dialogues with national authorities about migrants and refugees, and promoted decentralized forms of disaster relief and planning.

*Essential health services, including HIV services, continued and restored; and more resilient systems for health and pandemic preparedness supported in ways that also support platforms for the HIV response and more fully leverage lessons from the HIV response.*

The Joint Programme contributed to mitigating the impact of conflict and natural disasters to protect progress against HIV and ensure continued access to life-saving HIV services and rights protection.

In Ukraine, WFP partnered with the All-Ukrainian network "100% Life" to deliver food assistance to over 200 000 people living with HIV/TB in 2022 and 2023 by leveraging the network's geographic reach. UNICEF assisted nearly one million people with HIV diagnostics and provided prevention supplies for 100 000 individuals, including children and adolescents. WHO provided recommendations and support for HIV care among Ukrainian refugees in Poland, which helped ensure alignment with WHO-recommended ART regimens and continuity of treatment. UN Women supported the national network of women living with HIV to establish shelters for over 600 women living with HIV and 200 children in seven cities. These safe spaces provided humanitarian aid in the form of food, hygiene packages, psychological and social support, as well as referrals to medical facilities, accommodation assistance, legal support and information on income generating opportunities.

UNFPA helped address humanitarian needs in Ukraine by supplying reproductive health emergency kits (including for HIV/STI management and post-exposure prophylaxis) to 103 maternity hospitals and specialized facilities, which reached 421 000 women in 2023. UNFPA built capacities of health-care workers on the minimum initial service package for SRH in crisis situations and the clinical management of rape to effectively respond to GBV/SGBV, enabling access to clinical management of rape in all regions of Ukraine, including to key populations and

PLHIV. It also established 86 new service delivery points across 23 oblasts in Ukraine, thus providing medical assistance to over 55 000 women, including internally displaced persons. Almost 1900 survivors of gender-based violence received integrated psychosocial support and HIV screening. The UNAIDS Secretariat built the capacities of 13 community-based HIV service providers to sustain HIV and TB services for internally displaced people living with HIV and key populations, as well as provide access to safe spaces and shelters.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, a joint support and advocacy mission of UNHCR, WFP and the UNAIDS Secretariat helped revitalize in-country efforts to strengthen strategic evidence and improve HIV programming in humanitarian settings. A rapid assessment of the HIV-related needs of internally displaced persons refugees and host communities was carried out in four provinces; a national high-level meeting raised awareness of needs; and costed provincial operational and communication plans were created for the four provinces.

Armed conflict in Mozambique's northern province of Cabo Delgado has forced more than one million people from their homes. The international nonprofit organization, "mothers2mothers" partnered with WFP to enhance nutrition and food security for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, infants and households affected by or at risk of HIV. Supported by WFP's Innovation Accelerator funding, this drew on the experience of peer-led "mentor mothers" living with HIV to provide primary health services and education in three districts. The six-month pilot reached more than 6400 people with culinary training, nutrition education and screening, prevention and resilience-building activities.

UNAIDS Secretariat helped develop a new set of tools for demobilization and disarmament and reintegration at the policy and country level, significantly in Ethiopia, where HIV is seen as a reliable indicator of both risk and resilience and where uniformed services have a key role in sustaining peace and dialogue.

A cross-sectional study on HIV prevalence and associated factors among refugees in camps in the United Republic of Tanzania, jointly led by UNHCR and WFP, cast light on the complex health needs of refugees and emphasized the need for more integrated and holistic approaches for HIV service delivery and for serving adolescents, unmarried individuals and key populations in the community. Also noted was a need to strengthen access to information and prevention commodities. The study recommended more research in the refugee camps to better understand other key drivers in HIV and STI transmission for a more targeted approach.

UNDP aided 41 countries in mitigating COVID-19's impact on HIV, TB and malaria responses by strengthening health systems and pandemic preparedness with Global Fund resources. As Member States discussed a Pandemics Prevention, Preparedness and Response Accord, as well as the revision of the International Health Regulations, UNAIDS highlighted the importance of protecting the gains made in the HIV response for stronger and broader pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. A declaration adopted at the UN General Assembly high-level meeting on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response in September 2023 reflected elements which UNAIDS had emphasized. The declaration committed Member

States to: “strengthen health resilience through efforts to end the global epidemics of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and malaria, towards including leveraging best practices and lessons learned [...] and ensuring the systematic engagement of HIV/AIDS TB and malaria responses in pandemic response, leveraging national HIV/AIDS strategic plans to guide key elements of pandemics planning and acknowledging the integral role of civil society and communities in strengthening public health measures and implementing responses programming”.





**UNAIDS**  
20 Avenue Appia  
CH-1211 Geneva 27  
Switzerland

+41 22 791 3666

[unaids.org](http://unaids.org)