

UNAIDS 2026

Results in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

2025 Performance Monitoring Report

The 2025 Regional Joint Programme Report for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) highlights how Cosponsors and the UNAIDS Secretariat worked collectively to maintain essential HIV services despite funding shifts and acute operational constraints. Achievements include targeted, high-impact results across prevention, treatment, human rights, community leadership, and sustainability, with a consistent focus on safeguarding service continuity for key populations and advancing rights based and community-led HIV responses.

Substantial progress was made in HIV prevention, treatment and care services and systems. UNICEF and WHO advanced the regional triple elimination initiative (HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B) for pregnant women in Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Tajikistan. Through this support, Moldova included triple elimination in the new national AIDS Programme, while in Kyrgyzstan a new State Programme with triple-elimination interventions was submitted for government approval. Meanwhile, ILO expanded workplace HIV prevention and testing systems in Ukraine, reaching 1000 employees and supporting 215 companies to adopt HIV non-discrimination policies. The Secretariat worked with partners to strengthen Kazakhstan's data systems for cancer screening among women living with HIV and helped avert methadone stock-outs through harm reduction advocacy.

Additionally, UNFPA supported development of the national PrEP Protocol in Georgia and integrated SRH/HIV services reaching 1616 key populations and people living with HIV without identification requirements in Kyrgyzstan. Also, in Kazakhstan (West Kazakhstan Oblast), 578 men who have sex with men received prevention services, 550 tested, 50 started PrEP, and 1.5 million condoms and lubricants were procured. In Ukraine, long-acting injectable PrEP became available nationwide.

In keeping with its mandate, the Joint Programme worked with partners to ensure progress in HIV related legal reforms, human rights and community led action. Through the Secretariat's advocacy and technical guidance, Tajikistan introduced non stigmatizing health terminology and advanced reforms affecting the rights of people living with HIV. In Kyrgyzstan, UNODC together with the Secretariat, provided technical support to develop the programme for rehabilitation within penitentiary and post-penitentiary probation. In Uzbekistan, the Secretariat advanced non-discrimination and rights-based approaches through partnerships, including with OHCHR and ILO. Moldova also improved the human rights environment as the Joint Programme provided technical guidance for the institutionalization of human rights, zero discrimination and patient-centred communication within medical, dental and pharmaceutical education systems.

In Belarus, UNICEF supported the establishment of the Women Advisory Group under the National PMTCT Working Group. In 2025, 87 women living with HIV received peer-to-peer support and case management, and more than 350 women participated in community-led activities. Similarly, in Ukraine, UNDP supported the formal integration of community-led monitoring data into the work of the National TB and HIV/AIDS Council through government-approved procedures. In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, UNDP supported civil society and community-based service delivery, helping to ensure continued access for key populations amid funding shifts. In Moldova, UNHCR and the Secretariat with partners conducted a barriers assessment and prepared a protection monitoring brief which informed the implementation of a community-led model to reach underserved key populations through mobile outreach and peer navigators. Protection

monitoring reported Temporary Protection coverage of 71% among key affected populations vs 51% in the general refugee population, and 82% reported receiving general cash assistance.

Regional youth engagement scaled significantly, with over 2.17 million learners reached through UNESCO-supported comprehensive HIV and reproductive health education, alongside expanded youth-friendly services and digital platforms supported by UNICEF, UNFPA and partners. For example, with UNICEF support, Youth Clinic services in Kazakhstan and Moldova expanded youth friendly services to address mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and gender-based violence, reaching 9753 adolescents while 24 000 adolescents received MHPSS counselling and referral services through the 24/7 Youth Health Help Line. UNESCO also built the capacity of over 2.17 million learners on comprehensive HIV and reproductive health education in nine countries through 17 499 trained teachers and quality learning materials. Utilizing the digital space UNFPA with partners expanded youth key population leadership and knowledge, including through the bilingual “Panjara” platform in Georgia, which registered 541 207 accounts and attracted over 1.5 million views while Y-PEER cascades reached over 12 509 young people in Kazakhstan and 3400 in Belarus.

The Joint Programme supported systems strengthening, sustainability planning and humanitarian response. In Kazakhstan and Tajikistan Sustainability Roadmaps for 2030 and beyond were developed with technical support, guidance and tools from the Secretariat, while National AIDS Spending Assessments were institutionalized in Tajikistan for evidence-based planning.

In humanitarian settings, especially Ukraine and Moldova, the Joint Programme prioritized the continuity of HIV services, mobile health delivery, population data, and targeted support for refugees. The Secretariat’s Ukraine Crisis Response reached over 60 000 people with essential humanitarian and health services. UNFPA strengthened financial planning through HIV budget needs assessments in Belarus and data driven strategy development in Georgia. Additionally, to plan for the future in the HIV response, the Secretariat led an inclusive consultation, bringing together civil society organizations, governments, UN partners, donors and technical experts, to define EECA’s contributions to the Global AIDS Strategy 2026–2031. Together, these efforts underscore the Joint Programme’s continued role in helping the region sustain essential HIV gains, protect the most affected communities, and position national responses for a more resilient and equitable future.

2025 Expenditures and Encumbrances in Eastern Europe and Central Asia against allocated funds (in US\$)

Core		Non-core		Total	
Core Allocated Funds	Expenditures and encumbrances	Non-core estimates	Expenditures and encumbrances	Total allocated funds	Total Expenditures and encumbrances
6 196 860	6 098 659	30 913 800	8 479 556	37 110 660	14 578 215

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