

UNAIDS 2026

Secretariat Functions report

2025 Performance Monitoring Report

Secretariat Function 1: Leadership, advocacy and communication

Sustained high-level political commitments on HIV

With a strong focus on improving access to HIV services to save lives, the Secretariat accelerated innovations, placed communities at the centre and promoted a sustainable HIV response. It also helped secure high-level political commitments on HIV, coordinate crisis mitigation and enable greater resilience and domestic resource mobilization of national HIV responses.

At a critical moment in the global HIV response, with urgent action needed to protect the hard-won gains, the [Report of the Secretary-General - Implementation of the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS - The urgency of now: AIDS at a crossroads – progress report on the 2025 targets and strategic directions for the future](#) provided a clear progress update using the most recent global, regional and country data and strategic directions for the future of the global HIV response.

In December 2025, the [Global AIDS Strategy 2026-2031](#) was adopted by the PCB. The Secretariat guided the development of the Strategy by the Joint Programme through an inclusive process and with strategic stakeholder engagement. Grounded in human rights, gender equality and community leadership, this new evidence-informed Strategy sets the direction for ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, while defining the related, ambitious global AIDS targets to monitor progress. The Strategy keeps people at the centre and outlines strategic directions and priority actions that will enable them to exercise their rights, protect themselves and thrive in the face of the AIDS pandemic. It also summarizes the role of the United Nations in implementing the Strategy and its leadership role in coordinating the global HIV response.

The development of the Strategy involved four streams of work: (a) the mid-term review of the 2021–2026 Global AIDS Strategy; (b) the development of 2030 global AIDS targets by an advisory Global Task Team on Targets for 2030¹; (c) support to countries to develop national HIV sustainability roadmaps; and (d) multi-stakeholder consultations. The mid-term review highlighted major gains, especially in the expansion of access to HIV treatment, but also showed persistent inequalities in access to HIV prevention and insufficient progress in removing societal and structural barriers. Those insights provided a basis for the wide-ranging consultations that shaped the Strategy. The consultations captured people's insights, needs and recommendations achieving the goal of ending AIDS in a period of flux and uncertainty. Experts from academic and scientific institutions from across the world were engaged throughout the process as members of the Global Task Team on targets.

At the World Health Assembly, the Secretariat performed its convening role through high-level engagements, organization of key events and targeted advocacy. This contributed to ensuring sustained political commitment to HIV, integration with wider health priorities, and visibility of the triple elimination agenda. At the World Health Summit, the Secretariat further promoted HIV integration within the broader health systems discussions and called for amplifying the role of community-led responses.

ICASA was a major opportunity for the Secretariat to advocate for increased investments in HIV service innovations, health sovereignty, women-led HIV responses and stronger promotion of gender equality in the HIV response. The ATHENA Network, Pan African Positive Women's Coalition-Zimbabwe the International Community of

¹ For more information on the work of the Global Task Team, see: [Recommended 2030 targets for HIV | UNAIDS](#)

Women Living with HIV (ICW) Eastern Africa and other networks organized the “Women’s Networking Zone” at ICASA 2025. Under the theme “Feminist movements accelerating action for a gender-transformative and intersectional HIV response in Africa”, 18 sessions were hosted across four days to address funding gaps for women-led HIV programming, feminist leadership, SRH, GBV, HIV and ageism. A global Adolescent Girls and Young Women manifesto on education, HIV, bodily autonomy and SRH, climate and economic justice and innovation, was also launched to drive a multisectoral response

At a critical juncture in the HIV response, the Joint Programme and its partners led global efforts to maximize the [historic HIV breakthrough on long-acting HIV prevention innovations](#) and expand their affordable access to all in need. This entailed convening global leaders, developing related guidelines and shaping market approaches through strategic data and demand creation. The Joint Programme also welcomed price reductions for generic medicines for preventing new HIV infections. These efforts enabled commitment for the roll out of lenacapavir in nine countries (including [South Africa](#)) with the Global Fund’s financial support, to reach 2 million people². In addition, experience sharing and inspiring dialogues, including [case studies](#) from over 20 countries, boosted collective knowledge and opportunities for expanding access to long-acting ARVs, which are key for closing HIV prevention and treatment gaps. Throughout this work, the Secretariat convened, engaged and advocated with countries to garner strong commitment and pave the way for roll out.

The [Global Parliamentary Platform on HIV and AIDS](#), co-funded by the Secretariat, brings together over 400 members from over 45 countries equipped with tools and resources for action to accelerate progress against HIV. The Platform was instrumental in calling for increased investments for the global HIV response. The Secretariat also drew on the influence of Goodwill Ambassadors, celebrities and international leaders to sustain momentum and safeguard the HIV response, while the critical engagement of [faith leaders](#) helped leverage their influence in support of the HIV response.

The [Global Council on Inequality, AIDS and Pandemics](#), convened by the Secretariat, issued a report based on two years of research that demonstrated an “inequality-pandemic cycle”—where inequalities make pandemics more likely and more deadly, and a pandemics increase inequalities—as well as actionable policy recommendations to break the cycle. The Council’s leadership presented their findings to the G20 Health Ministerial, which informed a [G20 Statement](#) for concrete national and global actions to protect public health by addressing the inequality-drivers of pandemics.

The Secretariat engaged in high-level advocacy work to leverage and strengthen countries’ commitments to advance the HIV response, including through national HIV strategic plans. In 74 countries, well-coordinated Joint Programme support, led by the Secretariat, contributed to the review, assessment and/or update of their national HIV strategic plans, ensuring that they were aligned with the Global AIDS Strategy. The work included support for data modelling and guidance for high-impact interventions and innovations, new target-setting, costing and monitoring and evaluation frameworks and mid-term reviews.

Championing community-centred and -led HIV responses, human rights and gender equality

During the UN Human Rights Council session, the Secretariat drew attention to several pillars of the HIV response that are affected by human rights challenges. It emphasized

² For more information, see [Global Fund Secures Access to Breakthrough HIV Prevention Drug Lenacapavir for Low- and Middle-Income Countries](#).

the need to protect peer and community health workers as human rights defenders, the gendered dimensions of care within the HIV response, and the impact of forced displacement and travel restrictions on LGBTQI+ persons living with HIV.

the Secretariat helped advocate for, and guide legal and policy reform of punitive laws and the development of protective frameworks through targeted facilitation, technical support to numerous countries, including Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya and Malawi, . The Reference Group on HIV and Human Rights, coordinated by the Secretariat, developed [a set of minimum human rights standards to help countries move to a sustainable HIV response](#) and ensure that human rights remain central in the response. To mark Human Rights Day, the Secretariat partnered with the International Community of Women Living with HIV, Afya na Haki (Ahaki) and Beyond Stigma to organize a webinar exploring the roots of HIV-related stigma and discrimination, and how these are manifested through criminalization and punitive practices as forms of structural violence against women living with HIV in all their diversity.

The Secretariat amplified its advocacy for stronger community-led HIV responses, fostering meaningful dialogue and collaboration between communities living with, at risk of and affected by HIV and government institutions. It also advocated for expanding spaces for the leadership of communities and worked towards amplifying their voices, including on issues affecting women and girls, key and other priority populations. For example, partnerships with communities helped [reducing stigma in health-care settings and reforming the law in western and central Africa](#). To promote community-led HIV responses, a new comprehensive framework for [planning and managing HIV programmes with key populations](#) guides how to build platforms that ensure safe, acceptable and reliable access to HIV services.

The Secretariat rallied support for communities and their rights, including those led by women, girls, and gender-diverse people from key and priority populations, amplified their voices and facilitated dialogues. It also guided and supported countries and communities to reform policies and advocate for evidence-, rights-based and gender-transformative approaches; monitor progress and setbacks; and share good practices in repealing punitive laws and policies – or developing alternatives and transforming negative social and cultural norms. The Secretariat also acted to ensure the safety and security of key populations and their continued access to essential HIV and other health services in specific crisis situations, such as for the LGBTQI+ community in Uganda.

All 75 countries where the Secretariat operates received support for meaningful engagement between people living with HIV, key populations, affected women and girls and young people etc. and government institutions for information-sharing and decision-making on HIV priorities.

The Secretariat adhered to its commitment to eliminate gender inequalities and empower women and girls, to reduce their vulnerability to HIV through policy, advocacy and programmatic action. This included support for grassroots and national projects in 28 countries as well as transnational efforts. Across regions, this investment has driven policy and normative reforms, stronger advocacy and leadership, and generated catalytic, sustainable results for gender equality and HIV.

Feminist advocacy supported by the Secretariat influenced global and regional high level meetings ensuring gender equality and SRH remain central to the HIV agenda. In

Latin America and the Caribbean, political advocacy sustained the visibility of gender and HIV issues for young women living with HIV, including through the participation of La Red Juvenil de Latinoamérica y el Caribe at the 69th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69) and the XVI Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. This contributed to the inclusion of key priorities on health, women living with HIV, LGBTQI+ populations, and social protection in the [Tlatelolco Commitment](#).

In line with its advocacy efforts, the Joint Programme welcomed the historic adoption of the African Union's [Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls, as well as the endorsement of the African Union Roadmap on Sustaining AIDS, Strengthening Health Systems and Ensuring Health Security for Africa's Development](#), to address pressing health and human rights challenges faced by women and girls and vulnerable populations across the continent.

To mark the International Day of the Girl Child 2025, UNICEF, the Secretariat and the Organization of African First Ladies for Development (OAFLAD) co-organized a high-level virtual dialogue under the theme "[The girl I am, the change I lead: girls on the frontlines of crisis](#)." The event provided a dedicated space for African First Ladies and adolescent girl change-makers to engage directly on strategies to prevent child marriage and advance girls' rights. The involvement of the First Lady of Ghana and her participation in the OAFLAD high-level side event during the ICASA 2025 added to the momentum on triple elimination and community outreach initiatives.

Secretariat Function 2: Partnerships, mobilization, and innovation

The Secretariat with UNFPA has led the [Global HIV Prevention Coalition \(GPC\)](#)³, which brings together 38 member countries and partners, continued to promote HIV combination prevention efforts by spearheading the generation and sharing of the latest science evidence, guidance and good practices to roll out long-acting technologies for HIV prevention. In 2025, GPC collaborated with the South-to-South Learning Network, to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge on HIV, including good practices and innovations through 21 operational communities of practices and other cross-country and thematic networks, platforms and webinars on prevention, equality and rights.

The GPC also worked with the HIV Multisector Leadership Forum⁴ through cross-country collaboration and evidence-generation, and with key populations communities of practice to apply lessons and innovations towards addressing challenges in HIV prevention. Amid the significant decline in funding for the HIV response, the Joint Programme and GPC Coalition developed a new support package for countries which includes a [practical planning and costing tool to guide prioritization](#) and a rapid response to leverage alternative sources of funding so countries can improve the sustainability of their HIV response.

The Secretariat, with UNICEF and WHO, has led the [Global Alliance to end AIDS in children by 2030](#)⁵ supported efforts to end AIDS in children in 12 high-burden countries, all of which have developed well-prioritized national action plans. Additional progress was made in selected countries to accelerate progress for better health of children, adolescents and young women such as: the development of a [new five-year](#)

³ For more information on the Global HIV Prevention Coalition, see Result Area 1.

⁴ The HIV Multisector Leadership Forum is a community of practice of Directors-Generals of National AIDS Coordinating Authorities.

⁵ For more information on the Global Alliance to end AIDS in Children, see Result Area 2.

[roadmap](#) to guide countries in Asia Pacific towards the elimination of mother-to-child HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B transmission; a [newly launched national initiative](#) to end paediatric AIDS and renew commitments to improve access to lifesaving HIV services for children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and Brazil was certified for eliminating vertical transmission of HIV in 2025.

Through the [Education Plus initiative](#)⁶, the Joint Programme fostered high-level commitment in 17 countries to increase access to education as a means for preventing new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women. Ghana and Rwanda committed to champion the Education Plus Initiative, bringing the total number of champion countries to 17. Nine countries developed Education Plus investment cases. The Education Plus initiative, in collaboration with governments and civil society, enabled policy and normative reforms in Benin, the Gambia Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, potentially benefitting an estimated 16 million adolescent girls and young women. Seven countries advanced significant reforms to improve girls' access to and completion of secondary education. Eswatini, Kenya and Uganda also made progress in expanding CSE and adolescent SRH. These measures are expected to benefit at least 7 million adolescent girls and young women. In 2025, The Gambia, Kenya and South Africa took strategic steps to prevent and respond to GBV in ways that will positively affect at least 9 million adolescent girls and young women

The initiative continued to amplify the demands of young people for protective policies on HIV. It mobilized more than 1000 adolescent girls and young women from 32 countries through the Ed+ young women's leadership hub to develop the global adolescent girls and young women manifesto on #WhatGirlsWant for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral HIV response. The outcomes of the multi-sectoral investment cases continued to drive policy convenings for programmatic and financing action in Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia.

Through the [Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination](#)⁷, which [Nigeria](#) joined in 2025 (as the 41st member), 23 countries are working to embed plans to eliminate stigma and discrimination into sustainability roadmaps and country grants. Several countries, including Brazil and Ghana, reported tangible commitments and progress on policy reforms related to HIV, and shared good practices for creating more inclusive and supportive environments for people living with and affected by HIV.

The Global Partnership partnered with the International AIDS Society to organize the Heart of Stigma Forum in Nairobi. The event brought together communities and key populations to share country-level experiences, challenges and solutions to reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination, while showcasing existing resources and structures that support this work. Community insights directly fed into the development of the Global AIDS Strategy 2026-2031. The Society also launched the "[National Stigma and Discrimination Review and Planning Tool](#)" in Kenya and South Africa to support countries in assessing gaps and strengthening national responses to HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

The new "Ending HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination: A Tool for Action", a practical, step-by-step guide for designing, costing, implementing and monitoring evidence-based programmes was published to address HIV-related stigma and discrimination. It

⁶ For more information on the Education Plus Initiative, see Result Area 7.

⁷ For more information on the Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination, see Result Area 5.

draws on proven good-practice examples from multiple countries, including in-depth case studies from Ghana and Kenya.

In 2025, collaboration with the ICW led to a global gender analysis of Stigma Index 2.0 data to identify priority gendered indicators and gaps reflecting women's experiences of stigma, discrimination and rights violations. This resulted in the development of a gender analysis report and a [Stigma Index Priority Indicators Summary Sheet](#) for stronger global HIV monitoring frameworks and accountability systems.

The Inter-Agency Task Team on HIV in humanitarian emergencies, jointly revitalized by UNHCR, WFP and the Secretariat, brought together more than 80 representatives from over 30 organizations for information sharing, joint guidance and actions to strengthen the HIV response in humanitarian and emergency settings. Joint efforts helped sustain essential services for women, people living with HIV and key populations, reinforcing national HIV responses' sustainability including in very difficult conditions, such as in [Ukraine](#).

Secretariat Function 3: Strategic information

Generation of and use of state-of-the-art data on HIV

The Secretariat coordinated the 2025 Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) process to monitor progress towards the Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 targets. Support provided to 193 countries for quality and timely reporting against GAM indicators, resulted in 158 countries submitting GAM reports in 2025. The updated data from the 2025 GAM helped inform and adapt the HIV response by increasing granular knowledge about inequalities in the access to HIV services. The UNAIDS [AIDSInfo](#) website provides the most comprehensive public compendium of HIV data, including HIV estimates, an HIV/AIDS inequality visualization platform, and information on laws, policies and financing. The wealth of UNAIDS HIV data is crucial for supporting countries in HIV programming, policymaking, target setting and tracking, and for guiding them to invest resources for maximum impact. These data included a new synthesis of evidence from mathematical modelling to inform potential strategies to maximize impactful and cost-effective scale up of lenacapavir for PrEP. Country summaries were also included in a [Data Book](#) released globally in October 2025.

In 2025, nine countries completed a People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2.0 report, eight countries of which did so with Secretariat support. Findings are being used to advocate for legal and policy change, programmatic interventions, and resource mobilization. The Secretariat also updated the Human Rights Fact Sheet series with new data and information. The series includes fact sheets on people who use drugs, sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, HIV criminalization, prisons, and stigma and discrimination.

Updated UNAIDS HIV epidemiological estimates covering 99% of the world's population were used to summarize progress in the HIV response. Detailed published estimates for 148 countries are now available through the implementation of tools, direct guidance and capacity-building support from the Secretariat, UNICEF and WHO. The Joint Programme also directly supported community-led monitoring in 34 countries.

Dissemination of strategic HIV information is essential to translate data into action, informing policies, guiding programmes and monitoring progress towards global targets. Production of authoritative reports also transforms data into accessible

analysis and insights that strengthen their use and amplify advocacy. As such, the 2025 UNAIDS [Global AIDS Update — AIDS, Crisis and the Power to Transform](#) developed by the Secretariat presented a critical and comprehensive assessment of the status of the global AIDS pandemic, the HIV response and ways forward. The [World AIDS Day 2025 report: Overcoming disruption, transforming the AIDS response](#) further outlined persistent challenges and inequities that continue to drive the HIV epidemic, while highlighting important opportunities to break down barriers and build resilience. The report also reaffirmed the importance of global solidarity for a more sustainable HIV response.

Throughout 2025, the Secretariat documented and shared information on the [impact of the US funding cuts on the global HIV response](#)⁸ while supporting countries in their rapid responses to adapt, including to reprogramme remaining funds to protect essential HIV services and mitigate the direct impact of these funding shifts on people living with and at risk of HIV. A detailed [dashboard](#) with data and analyses on services disruption, procurement, budget and human resources and programme coverage provided real-time updates, including resumption of services - as funds returned. In addition, the Secretariat and partners produced modelled scenarios of the impact of fundingshifts, leveraging governments and funders to rethink decisions and mobilize domestic resources to continue support for life saving services.

Building on its expertise and state-of-the-art data on HIV, the Secretariat also contributed evidence-informed analyses at high-profile and global scientific fora and panels, including the IAS conference and the International Maternal Pediatric Adolescent AIDS Clinical Trials (IMPAACT) Network, and authored flagship reports and peer-reviewed publications. Through its robust partnerships with stakeholders such as PEPFAR, the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC), the Global Fund, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control UNICEF, WHO and others, ensure that collective action on data sharing, validation and strategic planning for impact is optimized.

Secretariat Function 4: Coordination, convening and country implementation support

Coordinated effective UN and broader support to optimize all resources for most impact towards the global AIDS targets and SDGs

The Secretariat optimized the Joint Programme's collective strengths to support national HIV responses through effective coordination of Joint UN Teams on AIDS in 85 countries. It also leveraged the broader power and voice of the UN System by ensuring the integration of HIV priorities in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 75 countries. This was achieved through the Secretariat's efforts to convene national partners, civil society and communities, and to facilitate their meaningful engagement across HIV programming processes—such as country assessments, no-one-left-behind analyses, planning and implementation monitoring, thereby strengthening coordination at country level for more effective and coherent responses.

Through its partnerships with the Global Fund, PEPFAR and other partners at all levels, the Secretariat coordinated and guided evidence-informed programmatic and investment prioritization to achieve maximum impact and returns on investment. In line

⁸ Please find more information in the *UNAIDS' Work and Results in 2025 to Mitigate the Impact of Funding Cuts on the Global HIV Epidemic and Response* section.

with the [strategic framework for cooperation and collaboration to end AIDS](#) between the Joint Programme and the Global Fund, the Secretariat's coordinated data generation, modelling and leadership support (including for the Global Fund 8th replenishment), convened governments, communities and partners for inclusive and data-driven decisions including for grants' reprogramming due to the 2025 funding shifts for the HIV response, engaged in capacity building initiatives, and brokered effective solutions including for community-led responses and human rights approaches.

Coordinated intensified and urgent efforts to improve sustainability of the HIV response

Further to the [HIV sustainability framework](#) developed by the Secretariat with PEPFAR and the Global Fund, the sense of urgency to plan for more sustainable national HIV responses and progressively achieve self-reliance intensified. By end of 2025, 25 countries had either developed or were finalizing national commitments to ensure and measure their transitions from donor funding and the sustainability of their national HIV responses.

Fifteen countries were supported to complete Part A sustainability roadmaps, The HIV Response Sustainability Roadmap Part B Companion Guide was released, further strengthening the focus on transition and sustainability planning to help countries navigate funding shifts. The guide embeds commitments on community leadership, gender equality and women's empowerment, and community-driven national HIV responses. Nine countries received technical support to advance the development of Part B sustainability roadmaps, translating these commitments into costed operational steps, benchmarks and domestic financing targets. Those advances were made possible by strategic support from the Secretariat including normative guidance; analytical tools to guide national processes (including updated funding landscape profiles, the Rapid AIDS Response Financing Tool and new US Government's Memorandum of Understanding analyses to identify critical gaps and mobilize emergency financing for mitigating measures); capacity building, dialogues and technical support to national counterparts; support for resource mobilization; and direct financial assistance to planning exercises in 14 countries.

Secretariat Function 5: Governance and mutual accountability

Solid and inclusive global HIV response governance shaping a more resilient and fit-for purpose Joint Programme and mutual accountability

Effective and inclusive governance practices included over 24 governance meetings including three PCB meetings with wide stakeholder engagement. The PCB expressed its deep appreciation for the critical role UNAIDS plays in the HIV response, approved [UNAIDS 2026 Workplan and Budget](#) and adopted the Global AIDS Strategy 2026–2031. It reaffirmed the indispensable role of communities, the need to urgently intensify efforts towards ensuring the sustainability of national HIV responses and to leverage the transformative potential of long-acting ARVs—both for prevention and treatment—to accelerate progress towards ending AIDS as a public health threat.

The Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee provided expert advice for stronger governance and oversight, including on financing, resource mobilization, performance reporting, internal oversight, auditing and human resources management and the appreciated progress made by the Joint Programme in several areas.

The updated UNAIDS [Results and Transparency Portal](#), managed by the Secretariat, features an interactive platform that displays the Joint Programme's results,

performance and investments and shows how these contribute to the global HIV response.

Informed by recommendations from a High-Level Panel convened by UNAIDS Executive Director and the Chair of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations, the PCB endorsed the revised operating model for a resilient and fit-for purpose Joint Programme in the context of the sustainability of the HIV response. The PCB defined a process to inform decisions on the further transition and integration of UNAIDS into the UN system and beyond, in alignment with the UN80 reform initiative of the UN Secretary-General.

UNAIDS continued to advance UN reform including through the repositioning of the UN Development System to promote system-wide innovations and other approaches for improving efficiencies that advance achievement of the SDGs, such as integrated policies and business management practices, joint work and close synergies with the Resident Coordinator system. This was captured in UNAIDS reports on the UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review and UN Funding Compact, among others. The UN Economic and Social Council (reaffirmed that “the Joint Programme’s Cosponsor and governance model continues to provide the UN system with a useful example of strategic coherence, inclusive governance, and country level impact, as set out in General Assembly resolution 79/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”.

Intensified resource mobilization for the HIV response

Donor funding shifts have necessitated increased strategic resource mobilization to safeguard operations and programme delivery. Therefore, resource mobilization efforts further intensified in 2025 through high-level advocacy, multilateral and bilateral dialogues, and new approaches including joint proposals to increase and diversify core and non-core funding sources. The Secretariat succeeded in raising contributions from ‘traditional’ donors as well as from an increasing number of low- and middle-income countries. Resources were mobilized from the Governments of Algeria, Cote d’Ivoire and the Philippines to fund UNAIDS Country Office operations in those countries. While these steps have been critical for maintaining and driving progress in the work of the Joint Programme, major funding gaps remain. The Secretariat provided updates on the financial situation and funding gaps at each PCB meeting and at various donor fora, for strong accountability and transparency.

Independence, coverage and quality are hallmarks of the UNAIDS evaluation function

Guided by the UNAIDS expert advisory committee on evaluation, the Evaluation Office completed or contributed to several strategic evaluations for improved functioning and effectiveness of the Joint Programme in leading the global HIV response.

An evaluation of the UNAIDS multi-country offices and the positioning of HIV advisors in Resident Coordinator Offices as alternatives to “traditional” UNAIDS country offices generated insights on their effectiveness in delivering UNAIDS core functions, engaging partners and supporting coordinated UN system responses to HIV at country level. A second evaluation conducted in 2025 and due for publication in 2026, provided a better understanding of the role and results of the Joint Programme in sustaining the response to HIV. This evaluation adopted a forward-looking approach and sought to add value by generating findings that can inform the operationalization of the new operation model. The Secretariat subsequently submitted management responses which were publicly shared on the [UNAIDS Evaluation office webpage](#). These evaluations yielded important lessons and recommendations for further enhancing of

the Joint Programme’s impact. The 2026 Evaluation Plan was approved by the PCB in December 2025.

The Joint Programme also contributed to a joint evaluation with the System-Wide Evaluation Office, to assess alignment of programmes to the UNSDCFs. Among other recommendations, the evaluation report called for “stronger enabling environment for joint programming” at country level so the UN can better deliver on the UNSDCFs.

2025 Expenditures and Encumbrances under the Secretariat Functions against allocated funds (in US\$)

Secretariat Functions	Core		Non-core		Total	
	Core budget	Expenditures and encumbrances	Non-core estimates	Expenditures and encumbrances	Total core budget and non-core estimates	Total Expenditures and encumbrances
S1: Leadership, advocacy and communication	28 795 000	31 695 007	13 300 000	25 192 969	42 095 000	56 887 976
S2: Partnerships, mobilization and innovation	24 328 000	26 891 226	10 350 000	8 696 271	34 678 000	35 587 497
S3: Strategic information	16 881 000	18 863 847	6 850 000	8 646 227	23 731 000	27 510 074
S4: Coordination, convening and country implementation support	27 635 000	30 729 653	10 300 000	4 738 863	37 935 000	35 468 516
S5: Governance and mutual accountability	22 361 000	24 304 977	9 200 000	2 474 576	31 561 000	26 779 553

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