











**2016-2020 UBRAF  
Indicator  
Scorecard**

## 2016-2019 UBRAF INDICATOR SCORECARD




Legend <sup>1</sup>						
	<b>On track</b> (% progress is equal or greater than 75% of 2021 targets)		<b>Slow progress</b> (% progress is between 75% - 50% of 2021 targets)		<b>Not on track</b> (% progress is less than 50% of 2021 targets)	
STRATEGY RESULT AREA 1: TESTING AND TREATMENT						
<b>Indicator 1.1: Percentage of countries with selected HIV testing services in place</b>		2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status*</b> 	<b>54%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>68%</b>
Measurements <sup>2</sup>						
The country offers targeted testing services		97%	95%	97%	99%	98%
The country offers lay providers testing		86%	86%	86%	84%	87%
Quality assurance (laboratory) of testing and re-testing before ART initiation		92%	97%	94%	95%	92%
The country offers HIV partner notification services		64%	70%	69%	78%	82%
<b>Indicator 1.2: Percentage of countries adopting WHO HIV treatment guidelines</b>		2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]
<b>2021 target—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>38%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>66%</b>
Measurements						
Treat All policy is adopted		64%	80%	94%	93%	99%
The country has adopted task shifting or task sharing in provision of ART		65%	69%	70%	76%	76%
Policies/strategies for ART retention and adherence in place		91%	94%	90%	95%	97%
A programme for nutritional support to people on ART is in place		74%	75%	69%	76%	83%
<b>Indicator 1.3: Percentage of countries adopting quality health-care services for children and adolescents</b>		2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]

<sup>1</sup> Analysis based on the same set of 87 countries (with Joint Programme presence) that have participated in data collection annually between 2016-2020. 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.


<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>51%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
A strategy/measure to address loss to follow up/adherence/retention issues for children/adolescents is in place		74%	78%	79%	82%	80%
Provider-initiated testing and counselling is available in all services for children under five <sup>3</sup>		78%	79%	80%	86%	87%
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%	62%	64%	63%	66%
<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=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>21%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
The country has identified high-burden cities		82%	84%	83%	86%	87%
<b>Countries with high-burden cities</b>						
		<b>2016</b> [N=71]	<b>2017</b> [N=73]	<b>2018</b> [N=72]	<b>2019</b> [N=75]	<b>2020</b> [N=76]
All high-burden cities have developed a plan and allocated resources to achieve Fast-Track targets		21%	30%	33%	37%	45%
<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=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>N/A</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>72%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
The country has a national emergency preparedness and response plan		N/A	68%	77%	78%	78%
- HIV is integrated in the country's national emergency preparedness and response plans		N/A	66%	66%	68%	72%
<b>Indicator 1.5b: Percentage of countries offering HIV-related</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=48]	<b>2017</b> [N=46]	<b>2018</b> [N=51]	<b>2019</b> [N=59]	<b>2020</b> [N=61]


<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](#).

services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies <sup>4</sup>						
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>Refugees and asylum seekers</b>				
		85%	89%	80%	90%	93%
<b>Measurements</b>						
Refugees/asylum seekers are relevant in the context of the country epidemic		55% [N=48/87]	53% [N=46/87]	59% [N=51/87]	68% [N=59/87]	70% [N=61/87]
- HIV services for key populations		90%	93%	86%	93%	98%
- Services (including PEP) for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence		90%	91%	90%	98%	95%
- Basic HIV services: HIV testing, PMTCT, treatment (ART, TB, STIs)		92%	98%	98%	98%	100%
Indicator 1.5b: Percentage of countries offering HIV-related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies		2016 [N=40]	2017 [N=38]	2018 [N=42]	2019 [N=48]	2019 [N=51]
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>Internally displaced persons</b>				
		78%	84%	79%	88%	86%
<b>Measurements</b>						
Internally displaced persons are relevant in the context of the country epidemic		46% [N= 40/87]	44% [N=38/87]	48% [N=42/87]	55% [N=48/87]	59% [N=51/87]
- HIV services for key populations		93%	97%	86%	96%	94%
- Services (including PEP) for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence		88%	89%	93%	94%	98%
- Basic HIV services: HIV testing, PMTCT, treatment (ART, TB, STIs)		95%	97%	95%	96%	92%
Indicator 1.5b: Percentage of countries offering HIV-related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies		2016 [N=40]	2017 [N=37]	2018 [N=43]	2019 [N=46]	2020 [N=48]
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>People affected by humanitarian emergencies</b>				
		73%	78%	72%	74%	79%
<b>Measurements</b>						
People affected by emergencies are relevant in the context of the country epidemic		46% [N=40/87]	43% [N=37/87]	49% [N=43/87]	53% [N=46/87]	55% [N=48/87]



<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.



- Food and nutrition support (this may include cash transfers) is accessible to this key population	73%	78%	72%	74%	79%
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STRATEGY RESULT AREA 2: ELIMINATION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD-TRANSMISSION						
Indicator 2.1: Percentage of countries implementing latest EMTCT guidance	2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]	
<b>2021 target—100%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>64%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>68%</b>
Measurements						
Lifelong treatment is offered to all HIV-positive pregnant women	99%	100%	98%	100%	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]	90% [N=40]	
Partner testing of HIV-positive pregnant women in antenatal care settings is offered	91%	89%	87%	92%	91%	
Networks of women, including of women living with HIV, are engaged in EMTCT strategy development and service implementation	76%	76%	74%	74%	74%	

STRATEGY RESULT AREA 3: HIV PREVENTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE						
Indicator 3.1: Percentage of countries with combination prevention programmes in place	2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]	
<b>2021 target—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>31%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>39%</b>
Measurements						
Quality-assured male and female condoms are readily available universally, either free or at low cost	80%	86%	80%	78%	77%	
Gender responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education is part of the curriculum in primary schools	44%	49%	51%	54%	55%	
Gender responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education is part of the curriculum in secondary schools	63%	70%	68%	71%	72%	
Young women are engaged in HIV prevention strategy development and service implementation	66%	78%	77%	79%	78%	
Indicator 3.2a: Percentage of Fast-Track countries that are monitoring the education sector response to HIV	2016 [N=33]	2017 [N=33]	2018 [N=33]	2019 [N=33]	2020 [N=33]	

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



<b>2021 target—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>58%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<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%	64%
<b>Indicator 3.2b: Percentage of Fast-Track countries with supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies in place</b>		2016 [N=33]	2017 [N=33]	2018 [N=33]	2019 [N=33]	2020 [N=33]
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>91%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
Supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies are in place		91%	91%	91%	88%	88%


<b>STRATEGY RESULT AREA 4: KEY POPULATIONS</b>						
<b>Indicator 4.1: Percentage of countries with comprehensive packages of services for key populations defined and included in national strategies</b>		2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N= 87]
<b>Key population: gay men and other men who have sex with men, sex workers</b>						
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>66%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Key population: prisons and closed settings</b>						
<b>2021 target—50%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>49%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
The country has size and prevalence estimates for gay men and other men who have sex with men		80%	84%	82%	89%	86%
The country has size and prevalence estimates for sex workers		87%	87%	90%	95%	86%
The country has size and prevalence estimates for prisoners and closed settings		56%	57%	56%	60%	63%
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%	80%	82%	86%	91%
Comprehensive packages of services for sex workers in line with		84%	87%	91%	93%	90%

international guidance defined and included in national strategies					
Comprehensive packages of services for prisoners and closed settings in line with international guidance defined and included in national strategies	55%	56%	60%	67%	69%
Gay men and other men who have sex with men are engaged in HIV strategy/programming and service delivery	89%	89%	89%	87%	89%
Sex workers are engaged in HIV strategy/programming and service delivery	90%	90%	89%	87%	90%
<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>					
Countries with epidemic among people who inject drugs, implementing interventions in combination	2016 [N=33]	2017 [N=35]	2018 [N=36]	2019 [N=41]	2020 [N=41]
<b>2021 target—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>64%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>					
The country has a significant epidemic among people who inject drugs	38%	40%	41%	47%	47%
<b>Countries with significant epidemics among people who inject drugs</b>					
	<b>2016</b> [N=33/87]	<b>2017</b> [N=35/87]	<b>2018</b> [N=36/87]	<b>2019</b> [N=41/87]	<b>2020</b> [N=41/87]
Opioid substitution therapy	64%	63%	61%	56%	66%
Needle and syringe programmes	79%	74%	78%	76%	83%
HIV testing and counselling	85%	86%	92%	98%	100%
Antiretroviral therapy	88%	86%	94%	98%	100%
<b>Gender-sensitive – people who inject drugs</b>	<b>2016</b> [N=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]
A gender-sensitive HIV needs assessment is available for people who inject drugs	20%	30%	29%	30%	29%


#### 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>	2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]
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<b>2021 target—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>47%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<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%	78%
Sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis are used in HIV planning and budgeting		85%	89%	91%	92%	93%
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		62%	72%	71%	80%	80%
<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=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]
<b>2021 target—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>43%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
Disaggregated data on prevalence and nature of gender-based violence are available and used		63%	70%	72%	78%	80%
Legislation and/or policies addressing gender-based violence exist		95%	98%	100%	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%	93%
HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services		67%	72%	77%	74%	76%

<b>STRATEGY RESULT AREA 6: HUMAN RIGHTS, STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION</b>						
<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= 87]	<b>2017</b> [N= 87]	<b>2018</b> [N= 87]	<b>2019</b> [N= 87]	<b>2020</b> [N= 87]
<b>2021 target—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>53%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						




Any mechanisms in place to record and address cases of discrimination in relation to HIV	72%	79%	82%	83%	84%	
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%	84%	
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%	72%	76%	78%	75%	
<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=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]	
<b>2021 target—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>28%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<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	57%	59%	63%	64%	67%	
An up-to-date assessment on HIV-related discrimination in the health sector is available (either through the Stigma Index or another tool)	49%	49%	49%	52%	48%	
Measures in place for redress in cases of stigma and discrimination in the health-care sector	57%	62%	63%	66%	64%	


<b>STRATEGY RESULT AREA 7: INVESTMENT AND EFFICIENCY</b>						
<b>Indicator 7.1a: Percentage of countries with a HIV sustainability plan developed</b>						
	<b>2016</b> [N=26]	<b>2017</b> [N=28]	<b>2018</b> [N=37]	<b>2019</b> [N=43]	<b>2020</b> [N=45]	
<b>2021 targets—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>30%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
The country has developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan	30%	32%	43%	49%	52%	
<b>Countries who have developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan</b>						
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	





		[N=26/87 ]	[N=28/87 ]	[N=37/87 ]	[N=43/87 ]	[N=45/87 ]
- The plan indicates sustainability increasing domestic public investments for HIV over the years		96%	93%	95%	98%	100%
- The plan has influenced policy and resource generation and allocation in the country		92%	86%	89%	88%	82%
- The plan covers financial contributions from the private sector in support of the HIV response		35%	36%	35%	42%	49%
<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=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]
<b>2021 target—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>48%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>54%</b>
<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)		72%	72%	74%	78%	77%
The country tracks and analyses HIV expenditures per funding source and beneficiary population		66%	64%	66%	69%	72%
Country allocations based on epidemic priorities and efficiency analysis (investment case or similar)		72%	71%	70%	69%	71%
<b>Indicator 7.2: Percentage of countries with scale-up of new and emerging technologies or service delivery models</b>		<b>2016</b> [N=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]
<b>2021 target—60%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>32%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
Social media/information and communication technologies		77%	80%	82 %	83%	86%
e-health and/or m-health tools for priority HIV services		46%	46%	48%	53%	55%
Diagnostics for rapid diagnosis, combined HIV/syphilis and for monitoring of viral suppression		60%	70%	75%	74%	72%


### 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=87]	<b>2017</b> [N=87]	<b>2018</b> [N=87]	<b>2019</b> [N=87]	<b>2020</b> [N=87]




<b>2021 target—80%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>64%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services		67%	70%	71%	74%	76%
HIV and TB		91%	87%	87%	89%	87%
HIV and antenatal care		95%	95%	94%	93%	94%

<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=72]	<b>2017</b> [N=75]	<b>2018</b> [N=77]	<b>2019</b> [N=78]	<b>2020</b> [N=78]
<b>2021 target—70%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>81%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>83%</b>
<b>Measurements</b>						
The country has a national social protection strategy /policy		83%	86%	89%	90%	90%
<b>Countries with a national social protection strategy/policy</b>						
		<b>2016</b> [N=72/87 ]	<b>2017</b> [N=75/87 ]	<b>2018</b> [N=77/87 ]	<b>2019</b> [N=78/87 ]	<b>2020</b> [N=78/87 ]
The national social protection strategy/policy covers people living with HIV and affected by HIV		85%	87%	88%	87%	88%
The national social protection strategy/policy covers orphans and vulnerable children		94%	96%	94%	90%	90%
National health insurance covers people living with HIV		<b>2016</b> [N=67]	<b>2017</b> [N=71]	<b>2018</b> [N=75]	<b>2019</b> [N=73]	<b>2020</b> [N=71]
The national health insurance (and social health insurance where distinct), life or critical illness insurance, cover people living with HIV		67%	68%	67%	71%	70%
Social protection programmes are provided to men and women		<b>2016</b> [N=68]	<b>2017</b> [N=72]	<b>2018</b> [N=76]	<b>2019</b> [N=74]	<b>2020</b> [N=76]
Social protection programmes, such as safety nets and livelihood interventions, are provided to men and women living with HIV and affected by HIV		65%	69%	71%	76%	75%

SECRETARIAT FUNCTIONS						
Secretariat Function 1c. Percentage of countries with HIV Strategies that reflect Fast-Track		2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]
<b>2021 target—100%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>62%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>82%</b>
Measurements						
The country Strategy reflects the population/location principle		87%	90%	98%	98%	99%
The country Strategy adopts all 10 Fast-Track targets that apply		74%	80%	83%	85%	90%
The country Strategy focuses on increasing the percentage of domestic funding on the AIDS response		83%	86%	86%	89%	89%
Secretariat Function 2b. The UNAIDS Secretariat mobilizes financial resources to support civil society action		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2021 target—Maintain and increase amounts mobilised in previous years</b>	<b>Status</b> 	Non-core: 13.742.963 US\$	Non-core: 13.868.702 US\$ Core: 4.400.000 US\$	Non-core: 3.089.776 US\$ Core: 1.100.000 US\$	Core: 981.000 US\$	
Secretariat Function 3. Percentage of countries with a complete set of GARPR data		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>2021 target—&gt;95%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	90% [173/193]	90% [174/193]	90% [173/193]	90% [174/193]	73% <sup>6</sup> [140/193]
Secretariat Function 4a. Percentage of countries that have a functioning Joint Team: all Cosponsors present in country are represented in the Joint Team		2016 [N=87]	2017 [N=87]	2018 [N=87]	2019 [N=87]	2020 [N=87]
<b>2021 target—90%</b>	<b>Status</b> 	<b>55%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>57%</b>
Measurements						
All Cosponsors present in country are represented in the Joint Team		62%	69%	61%	62%	59%

The Joint Team developed and is implementing the Joint UN Programme of Support on HIV and AIDS	87%	89%	89%	89%	92%
<b>Secretariat Function 5a. Achievement of effectiveness criteria and efficiency targets</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>2021 target – –100%</b>	<b>Status</b>				
					
<b>Measurements</b>					
UBRAF expenditure/implementation - Rate of implementation of core UBRAF resources (Secretariat and Cosponsors) at 99% (actual spending against allocation for the biennium).	88% (against 2016 available core fund)	85% (against 2016-2017 available core fund)	90% (against 2018 available core fund)	95% (against 2018-2019 available core fund)	92% (against 2020 core available fund)
Audit Unqualified audited financial statements (Auditors issue a clean audit opinion on the UNAIDS financial statements every year).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Auditor final report not yet provided
Cost control measures - Travel expenditure kept below the annual ceiling for staff.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. Human resources Staff and budget overall distribution in line with regulations (decentralised/country Secretariat model: 70/30 country versus global allocation).	71:29	71:29	70:30	70:30	70:30
High level of compliance for performance evaluation reports (PER) maintained (Performance and Learning Management (PALM) reports) (completed by at least 95% of fixed-term staff members).	99%	99%	97%	97%	95%
Time to hire kept at less than 3 months	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Secretariat Function 5b. Gender balance at</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>

<sup>6</sup> Decrease in 2020 due to significantly strained resources during Covid-19 pandemic.

P5 and above levels and among UNAIDS Country Directors achieved and maintained						
<b>2021 target</b> 50%	<b>Status</b> 	41%	47%	46%	48%	47%
<b>Measurements</b>						
1. Increased percentage of female staff at P5 and above levels and in UCD positions annually until gender parity is achieved and subsequently maintain at parity.		P5 and above: 44% UCD: 41%	P5 and above: 43% UCD: 43%	P5 and above: 43% UCD: 48%	P5 and above: 46% UCD: 48%	P5 and above: 46% UCD: 48%
2. UNAIDS reported as “meeting” or “exceeding” all requirements of the related UN-SWAP annual report		Meets or exceeds the 15 indicators	100% compliance	Meets or exceeds all 16 indicators	Meets or exceeds 14 out of 16 indicators	Meets or exceeds 13 out of 16 indicators
<b>Secretariat Function 5c. Implementation of risk mitigation plan</b>		<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>2021 target</b> -100%	<b>Status</b> 					
<b>Measurements</b>						
1. % of Risk Mitigation measures implemented for the top risks identified for the Secretariat						Tracking system not fully operational
2. Increased number of projects carrying out risk assessment (project proposals with value more than US\$ 50,000 to include a section on risk assessments)						100% All proposals (non-commercial) > USD 25k now require a risk assessment
<b>Secretariat Function 5d. Implementation of evaluation plan</b>		<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>2021 target</b> -80%	<b>Status</b> 	-	-	-	-	80%
<b>Measurements</b>						
1. At least 80% of the evaluations planned for the year implemented						All evaluations included in the evaluation plan for 2020 were completed with minimal delays and implementation of evaluation
2. An appropriate management response		-	-	-	-	

to evaluation recommendations <sup>7</sup>					recommendations is tracked. A management response is available for all evaluations (see <a href="#">UNAIDS Evaluation office   UNAIDS</a> )
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<sup>7</sup> Note: At its 44th meeting in June 2019, the PCB approved UNAIDS new evaluation policy, which formalized the establishment of an evaluation office as a structurally and functionally independent unit of UNAIDS Secretariat, positioned independently from management functions, and reporting directly to the PCB. At its 45th meeting in December 2019 the PCB approved UNAIDS first biennial evaluation plan (for 2020-2021). Accordingly, reporting in the table only covers the year 2020.

87 countries were used as the basis for indicator analysis. In comparison to the 2016-2019 scorecard, Cabo Verde has not been included in this scorecard as this country was not able to report for 2020.

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