















# **2016-2018 UBRAF Indicator Scorecard**

## 2016-2018 UBRAF INDICATOR SCORECARD

### Legend<sup>1</sup>


	Average of 2016-2018 meets or exceeds 2019 milestone		Average of 2016-2018 is equal to or greater than 50% of 2019 milestone		Average of 2016-2018 is less than 50% of 2019 milestone
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Strategy Result Area 1: HIV testing and treatment					
<b>Indicator 1.1: Innovative and targeted HIV testing and counselling programmes introduced</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
The country offers targeted HTS	96%	94%	97%	<b>80%</b>	
The country offers lay providers testing	84%	84%	86%	<b>80%</b>	
Quality assurance (laboratory) of testing and re-testing before Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) initiation exists	91%	96%	92%	<b>80%</b>	
The country offers HIV partner notification services	64%	70%	70%	<b>80%</b>	
<b>Indicator 1.2: Percentage of countries adopting WHO HIV treatment guidelines</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
'Treat-all' policy is adopted	64%	80%	93%	<b>60%</b>	
The country has adopted task shifting or task sharing in provision of ART	66%	69%	69%	<b>60%</b>	
Policies/strategies for ART retention and adherence in place	91%	94%	89%	<b>60%</b>	
A programme for nutritional support to people on ART is in place	74%	73%	66%	<b>60%</b>	
<b>Indicator 1.3: Percentage of countries adopting quality health care services for children and adolescents</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
A strategy/measure to address loss to follow up/adherence/retention issues for children/adolescents is in place	74%	79%	79%	<b>80%</b>	
Provider Initiated Testing and Counselling (PITC) is available in all services for children under five	79%	80%	84%	<b>80%</b>	
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	62%	63%	67%	<b>80%</b>	




<sup>1</sup> Analysis based on the same set of 90 countries (with Joint Programme presence) that have participated in data collection annually between 2016-2018. This allows for each country's progress to be observed and to demonstrate a trend composed of consistent respondent countries.

<sup>2</sup> 2019 milestones applied to individual indicator measurements

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<b>Indicator 1.4: Percentage of countries with a plan and allocated resources to achieve Fast-Track targets in high burden cities</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
The country has identified high burden cities	80%	82%	83%	-	-
	<b>Countries with high burden cities</b>				
	2016 [N=72]	2017 [N=74]	2018 [N=75]		
All high-burden cities have developed a plan and allocated resources to achieve Fast-Track	21%	30%	32%	<b>80%</b>	

<b>Indicator 1.5a: Percentage of countries where HIV is integrated in national emergency preparedness and response</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
The country has a national emergency preparedness and response plan	N/A <sup>3</sup>	69%	71%	-	-
	<b>Countries with national emergency preparedness and response plans</b>				
	2016 [N=N/A]	2017 [N=62]	2018 [N=64]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV is integrated in the country's national emergency preparedness and response plans</li> </ul>	N/A	66%	69%	<b>85%</b>	




<b>Indicator 1.5b: Percentage of countries offering HIV related services for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Refugees/Asylum Seekers</b>					
Refugees/Asylum Seekers are relevant in the context of the country epidemic	54%	51%	56%	-	-
	<b>Refugees/Asylum Seekers are relevant</b>				
	2016 [N=49]	2017 [N=46]	2018 [N=50]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV services for key populations</li> </ul>	90%	96%	86%	<b>85%</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Services for SGBV survivors, including PEP</li> </ul>	90%	93%	90%	<b>85%</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic HIV services: HTS, PMTCT, treatment (ART, TB, STIs)</li> </ul>	92%	98%	98%	<b>85%</b>	
<b>Internally Displaced Persons</b>					
Internally Displaced Persons are relevant in the context of the country epidemic	44%	43%	49%	-	-
	<b>IDP are relevant</b>				

<sup>3</sup> NA identifies indicator measurement as not asked in 2016



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	2016 [N=40]	2017 [N=39]	2018 [N=44]		
• HIV services for key populations	93%	97%	86%	<b>85%</b>	
• Services for SGBV survivors, including PEP	88%	90%	93%	<b>85%</b>	
• Basic HIV services: HTS, PMTCT, treatment (ART, TB, STIs)	95%	97%	95%	<b>85%</b>	
<b>People Affected by Emergencies</b>					
People Affected by Emergencies are relevant in the context of the country epidemic	44%	39%	49%	-	-
	<b>People affected by emergencies are relevant</b>				
	2016 [N=40]	2017 [N=35]	2018 [N=44]		
• food and nutrition support (this may include cash transfers) is accessible to this key population?	73%	80%	70%	<b>85%</b>	

### Strategy Result Area 2: Elimination of mother-to-child-transmission

<b>Indicator 2.1: Percentage of countries implementing latest eMTCT guidance</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Lifelong treatment is offered to all HIV positive pregnant women	99%	100%	96%	<b>95%</b>	
Repeat testing of HIV negative pregnant and breastfeeding women is offered <sup>4</sup>	84%	89%	TBD <sup>5</sup>	<b>95%</b>	-
Partner testing of HIV positive pregnant women in antenatal care settings is offered	91%	90%	89%	<b>95%</b>	
Networks of women, including of women living with HIV, are engaged in eMTCT strategy development and service implementation	74%	77%	71%	<b>95%</b>	





### Strategy Result Area 3: HIV prevention among young people

<b>Indicator 3.1: Percentage of countries with combination prevention programmes in place</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Quality-assured male and female condoms are readily available universally [1], either free or at low cost	81%	87%	79%	<b>60%</b>	
Gender responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education is part of the curriculum in primary schools	44%	50%	51%	<b>60%</b>	









<sup>4</sup> This indicator measurement is only applicable to generalised epidemic with HIV prevalence higher than 1%.

<sup>5</sup> 2018 progress is awaiting 2018 epidemiological data regarding HIV prevalence in countries






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Gender responsive life skills-based HIV and sexuality education is part of the curriculum in secondary schools	64%	71%	70%	<b>60%</b>	
Young women are engaged in HIV prevention strategy development and service implementation	67%	79%	76%	<b>60%</b>	
<b>Indicator 3.2: Percentage of <u>Fast-Track countries</u> with supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies in place</b>	2016 [N=33]	2017 [N=33]	2018 [N=33]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
The country has integrated the core indicators for measuring the education sector response to HIV and AIDS in national education monitoring systems, in line with the recommendations of the IATT on Education	58%	61%	67%	<b>60%</b>	
Supportive adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health policies are in place	91%	91%	85%	<b>90%</b>	







### Strategy Result Area 4: Key populations

<b>Indicator 4.1: Percentage of countries with comprehensive packages of services for key populations defined and included in national strategies</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
The country has size and prevalence estimates for gay and other men who have sex with men	79%	82%	78%	<b>80%</b>	
The country has size and prevalence estimates for sex workers	88%	87%	88%	<b>80%</b>	
The country has size and prevalence estimates for prisoners and closed settings	57%	58%	58%	<b>35%</b>	
Comprehensive packages of services for gay and other men who have sex with men in line with international guidance defined and included in national strategies	74%	81%	81%	<b>80%</b>	
Comprehensive packages of services for sex workers in line with international guidance defined and included in national strategies	84%	89%	91%	<b>80%</b>	
Comprehensive packages of services for prisoners and closed settings in line with international guidance defined and included in national strategies	56%	59%	62%	<b>35%</b>	
MSM are engaged in HIV strategy/programming and service delivery	88%	88%	87%	<b>80%</b>	
Sex workers are engaged in HIV strategy/programming and service delivery	88%	88%	87%	<b>80%</b>	
<b>Indicator 4.2: Percentage of countries implementing in combination the most essential interventions to reduce new HIV infections among people who inject drugs (PWID)</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>











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A gender sensitive HIV needs assessment is available for PWID	19%	28%	29%	<b>50%</b>	
The country has a significant PWID epidemic	33%	40%	40%	-	-
	<b>Countries with significant PWID epidemic</b>				
	2016 [N=30]	2017 [N=36]	2018 [N=36]		
• Opioid substitution therapy (OST)	73%	61%	61%	<b>50%</b>	
• Needle and syringe programmes (NSP)	87%	72%	78%	<b>50%</b>	
• HIV testing and counselling (HTS)	100%	86%	92%	<b>50%</b>	
• Antiretroviral therapy (ART)	100%	86%	94%	<b>50%</b>	

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=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Assessments of the social, economic and legal factors that put women and girls at risk of HIV are available	74%	77%	74%	<b>60%</b>	
Sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis are used in HIV planning and budgeting	86%	89%	91%	<b>60%</b>	
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	63%	73%	73%	<b>60%</b>	
<b>Indicator 5.2: Percentage of countries with laws and / or policies and services to prevent and address gender-based violence</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Disaggregated data on prevalence and nature of gender-based violence (GBV) are available and used	64%	70%	76%	<b>60%</b>	
Legislation and/or policies addressing gender-based violence exist	96%	98%	100%	<b>60%</b>	
A mechanism to report and address cases of GBV is available, e.g. special counselling centres, ombudsman, special courts and legal support for victims	94%	96%	96%	<b>60%</b>	
HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services	68%	72%	72%	<b>60%</b>	








Strategy Result Area 6: Human rights, stigma and discrimination					
<b>Indicator 6.1: Percentage of countries positively addressing laws and/or policies presenting barriers to HIV prevention, treatment and care services- UNDER REVIEW</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Indicator 6.2: Percentage of countries with mechanisms in place providing access to legal support for people living with HIV</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Any mechanisms in place to record and address cases of discrimination in relation to HIV	73%	79%	83%	<b>65%</b>	
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%	83%	79%	<b>65%</b>	
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	71%	73%	74%	<b>65%</b>	
<b>Indicator 6.3: Percentage of countries with measures in place to reduce stigma and discrimination in health settings</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Health care workers pre-and in-service training includes gender-sensitive stigma and discrimination reduction, including specific attention to the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women living with HIV in all of their diversity and throughout their lives	59%	62%	62%	<b>50%</b>	
An up-to-date assessment on HIV related discrimination in the health sector is available (either through the Stigma Index or another tool)	50%	50%	49%	<b>50%</b>	
Measures in place for redress in cases of stigma and discrimination in the health sector	58%	64%	66%	<b>50%</b>	


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Strategy Result Area 7: Investment and efficiency					
<b>Indicator 7.1a: Percentage of countries with a HIV sustainability plan developed</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
7.1 a) The country has developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan	30%	32%	42%	<b>60%</b>	
	<b>Countries who have developed an HIV sustainability and/or transition plan</b>				
	2016 [N=27]	2017 [N=29]	2018 [N=38]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan indicates sustainability increasing domestic public investments for HIV over the years</li> </ul>	96%	93%	89%	<b>60%</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan has influenced policy and resource generation and allocation in the country</li> </ul>	93%	86%	87%	<b>60%</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The plan covers financial contributions from the private sector in support of the HIV response</li> </ul>	33%	34%	32%	<b>60%</b>	
<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>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
A computerized monitoring system that provides district level data on a routinely basis including key HIV service delivery variables (ART and PMTCT)	72%	73%	73%	<b>70%</b>	
The country tracks and analyses HIV expenditures per funding source and beneficiary population	64%	63%	64%	<b>70%</b>	
Country allocations based on epidemic priorities and efficiency analysis (investment case or similar)	73%	72%	73%	<b>70%</b>	
<b>Indicator 7.2: Percentage of countries with scale-up of new and emerging technologies or service delivery models</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Social media/information and communication technologies	77%	81%	80%	<b>50%</b>	
e-health and/or m-health tools for priority HIV services	46%	44%	46%	<b>50%</b>	
Diagnostics for rapid diagnosis, combined HIV/syphilis and for monitoring of viral suppression	60%	70%	72%	<b>50%</b>	













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Strategy Result Area 8: HIV and health service integration					
<b>Indicator 8.1: Percentage of countries delivering HIV services in an integrated</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
HIV, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence services <sup>6</sup>	68%	71%	72%	<b>70%</b>	
HIV and TB	91%	89%	88%	<b>70%</b>	
HIV and antenatal care	96%	96%	93%	<b>70%</b>	
<b>Indicator 8.2: Percentage of countries with social protection strategies and systems in place that address HIV/AIDS</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	
The country has a national social protection strategy /policy	82%	86%	86%	-	-
	<b>Countries with a national social protection strategy/policy</b>				
	2016 [74]	2017 [77]	2018 [77]		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The national social protection strategy/policy covers people living with HIV and affected by HIV</li> </ul>	85%	87%	87%	<b>60%</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The national social protection strategy/policy covers orphans and vulnerable children</li> </ul>	95%	95%	94%	<b>60%</b>	
	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	
The national health insurance (and social health insurance where distinct), life or critical illness insurance, cover PLHIV	67%	67%	68%	<b>60%</b>	
Social protection programmes, such as safety nets and livelihood interventions, are provided to men and women living with HIV and affected by HIV	65%	68%	76%	<b>60%</b>	







Secretariat Functions					
<b>S1. Leadership, advocacy and communication</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Country Strategy reflects population /location principle	88%	90%	98%	<b>90%</b>	

<sup>6</sup> Cross- reference with indicator 5.2 (only asked once in JPMS)

## 2016-2018 UBRAF INDICATOR SCORECARD

Country Strategy adopts all 10 Fast-Track targets that apply	74%	82%	82%	<b>90%</b>	
Country Strategy focuses on increasing percentage of domestic funding on AIDS response	83%	87%	84%	<b>90%</b>	
<b>S2. Partnerships, mobilization and innovation</b>	2016	2017	2018	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
The UNAIDS Secretariat mobilizes financial resources to support civil society action	Non-core (US\$) 13,742,963  Core (included in 2016 -2017 biennial resources)	Non-core (US\$) 13,868,702  Core (2016-2017) US\$4.4 million	tbc	Maintain and increase amounts mobilised in previous years	
<b>S3. Strategic information</b>	2016	2017	2018	<b>2019 milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Percentage of countries with a complete set of GARPR data  <i>Note: Since 2012, the response rate of GAM reporting has remained roughly stable. Information in country progress reports provide the most comprehensive data on the status of and response to the epidemic.</i>	90% [173 /193]	90% [174/193]	90% [173 of 193]	<b>95%</b>	
<b>S4. Coordination, convening and country implementation support</b>	2016 [N=90]	2017 [N=90]	2018 [N=90]	<b>2019 milestone</b>	
All Cosponsors present in country are represented in the Joint Team	61%	67%	60%	<b>90%</b>	
The Joint Team developed and is implementing the Joint UN Programme of Support on HIV and AIDS	86%	87%	88%	<b>90%</b>	
<b>S5. Governance and mutual accountability</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019 Milestone</b>	<b>Status</b>
Secretariat core UBRAF expenditure /implementation	90%	87%	94%	<b>100%</b>	
Audit (Unqualified audited financial statements). Auditors issue a clean audit opinion on the UNAIDS financial statements every year	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>Yes</b>	
Cost control measures: Travel expenditures kept below the annual ceiling for staff.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>Yes</b>	
Human resources. Staff and budget overall distribution in line with the target 70/30 field- to-headquarters ratio	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>Yes</b>	

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QCPR: Full implementation of QCPR recommendations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Increased percentage of female staff at P5 and above levels and in UCD positions	UCD – 41% P5– 44% P4 -48%	UCD – 40% P5 – 42% P4 – 48%	UCD- 48% P5- 42% P4 – 54%	<b>48%</b>	
UNAIDS reported as “meeting” or “exceeding” all requirements of UN -SWAP annual report	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>UN SWAP requirements met</b>	
Implementation evaluation plan: Three evaluations planned for the year implemented	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>3 strategic evaluations Commissioned per year</b>	
UNAIDS strengthens commitment to transparency. UNAIDS becomes IATI compliant and meeting needs for provision of clear disaggregated data	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	<b>UNAIDS remains IATI compliant and meeting transparency requirements</b>	
Rollout and use of risk mitigation tools	Yes	Yes	Yes	<b>Available Evidence that risk assessment and mitigation tools are being used</b>	

## 2016-2018 UBRAF INDICATOR SCORECARD

90 countries were used as the basis for indicator analysis. These are the same set of countries that have participated in JPMS reporting for the period of 2016-2018.

1. Algeria	31. Ethiopia	63. Panama
2. Angola	32. Gabon	64. Papua New Guinea
3. Argentina	33. Gambia	65. Paraguay
4. Bangladesh	34. Georgia	66. Peru
5. Belarus	35. Ghana	67. Philippines
6. Benin	36. Guatemala	68. Moldova, Republic of
7. Bhutan	37. Guinea (Conakry)	69. Rwanda
8. Bolivia	38. Guyana	70. Senegal
9. Botswana	39. Haiti	71. Sierra Leone
10. Brazil	40. India	72. Somalia
11. Burkina Faso	41. Indonesia	73. South Africa
12. Burundi	42. Iran	74. South Sudan
13. Cape Verde	43. Jamaica	75. Sudan (Republic of)
14. Cambodia	44. Kazakhstan	76. Suriname
15. Cameroon	45. Kenya	77. Swaziland
16. Central African Republic	46. Kyrgyzstan	78. Tajikistan
17. Chad	47. Lao PDR	79. Thailand
18. Chile	48. Lesotho	80. Togo
19. China	49. Liberia	81. Tunisia
20. Colombia	50. Madagascar	82. Uganda
21. Congo, Republic of the...	51. Malawi	83. Ukraine
22. Cote d'Ivoire	52. Mali	84. United Republic of Tanzania
23. Cuba	53. Mauritania	85. Uruguay
24. Democratic Republic of Congo	54. Morocco	86. Uzbekistan
25. Djibouti	55. Mozambique	87. Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of...
26. Dominican Republic	56. Myanmar	88. Viet Nam
27. Ecuador	57. Namibia	89. Zambia
28. Egypt	58. Nepal	90. Zimbabwe
29. El Salvador	59. Nicaragua	
30. Eritrea	60. Niger	
	61. Nigeria	
	62. Pakistan	