

# **UNAIDS 2022 PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT**

## **Joint Programme and Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR)**

## Background

As the only joint, cosponsored programme of its kind in the United Nations system, the Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has built up 25 years of experience spearheading a coordinated, multisectoral response to the HIV epidemic. It harnesses the collective power of the UN, galvanizing the multifaceted expertise, diplomatic efforts, and in-country presence of 11 UN Cosponsoring agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank) and the UNAIDS Secretariat. The Joint Programme innovated in the area of joint programming, joint country teams, and unified budget and workplans, and these approaches have influenced the tools and approaches that have been put in place to guide UN Country Teams and inter-agency collaboration more generally, towards coherent support to countries and their progress towards Agenda 2030 goals. Drawing upon its multisectoral experience, expertise, and presence in more than 90 countries,<sup>1</sup> UNAIDS is a strong and committed partner to countries and communities and a frontrunner for UN reform.

As set out in the UN SG's recent progress report on HIV, the global AIDS response has made remarkable gains toward the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 3.3) of ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. AIDS-related deaths have declined by 68% since they peaked in 2004 and new infections by more than 50% since 1996. Strongest progress was in regions with high burdens of HIV, across a range of income levels from high to middle and low-income countries. This is a testament to the power of strong political commitment, global solidarity, evidence-driven strategies and mutually supportive partnerships between affected communities and public authorities. These gains, and the health and community systems that are being strengthened, are also yielding wider health, economic and developmental dividends that are accelerating progress towards other SDGs.

UNAIDS continues to play a critical role in advancing the global AIDS response. Working with countries and communities, UNAIDS gathers and publishes the only set of global epidemiological and financial data to guide an efficient and effective response to HIV/AIDS; it sets the normative global strategy, priorities, and targets that serve as accountability mechanisms for the global AIDS response; it shifts laws and unlocks policy barriers hindering HIV services; convenes and mobilizes actors across multiple sectors in ways only the UN can; supports a community-led response (including ensuring communities are engaged in planning, service delivery and monitoring of the AIDS response); maximizes the impact of bilateral, multilateral and domestic investments in HIV/AIDS and ensures the sustainability of the response to HIV/AIDS by increasing political will and investments. Underpinning all its efforts are its unique political access and influence and its trusted relationships with governments, communities and with people at risk of, and living with, HIV/AIDS.

The Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO) which gathers Cosponsor heads of agencies and facilitates the input of Cosponsors into the strategy, policies and operations of the Joint Programme, twice a year, helps in fostering policy coherence across UNAIDS and the principles for cosponsorship extends this to the Boards of the Cosponsors.<sup>2</sup> At its most recent meeting in May, the CCO agreed to “revitalize the Joint Programme, by leveraging its multisectoral and inclusive model as a pathfinder for UN reform...” Further, it committed to fostering more innovative and efficient ways of working and future planning to address inequalities and to “Operationalize further the commitment of the Joint Programme to put those furthest behind first, as set out in the 2030 Agenda, by ensuring that those populations systematically excluded are proactively included across programmes, applying a human rights-based approach...and to foster the inclusive and rights-based implementation of Universal Health Coverage and other related SDG goals and targets .”

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<sup>1</sup> In 2022, there were 91 Joint UN Teams of AIDS, led mostly by the UNAIDS Secretariat, except for at least four countries, where the teams are led by Cosponsors (since the UNAIDS Secretariat is either not currently present or soon will not be present).

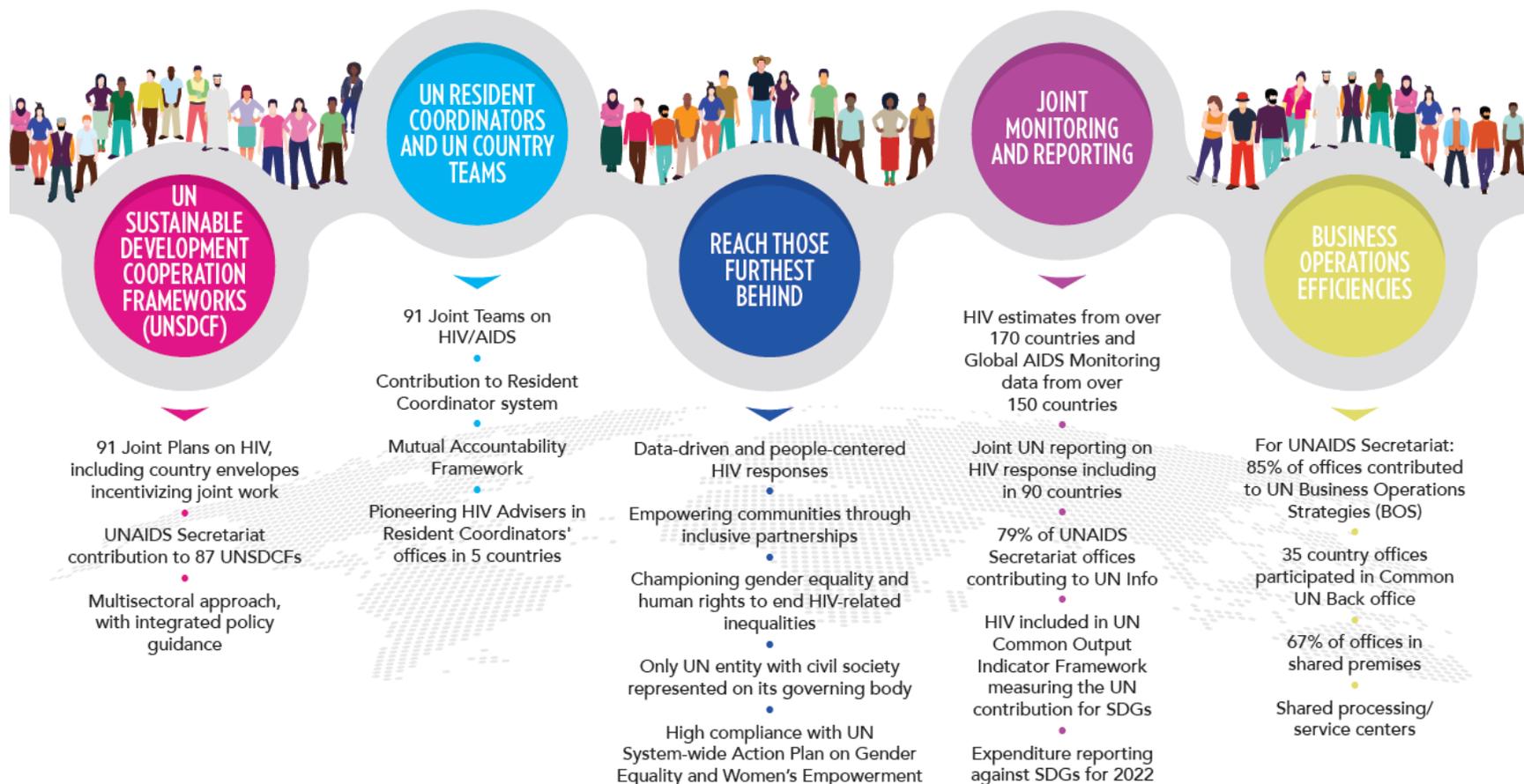
<sup>2</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2020/PCB47\\_JIU\\_WG\\_Report](https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2020/PCB47_JIU_WG_Report)

UNAIDS is pleased to share how it is implementing General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) and welcomes the UN Reform checklist which was shared by the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), in December 2022, to help elicit information on its implementation as well as on the Resident Coordinator system. This third dedicated annual report provided by UNAIDS on the implementation of QCPR focuses on the new UN reform check-list (see table 1), while distilling key messages (organized around the infographic below) and retaining the progress report on the Funding Compact as annex 1.3

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<sup>3</sup> UNAIDS has provided a dedicated annual report on the 2020 QCPR resolution and Funding Compact implementation, to the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) in 2021 and 2022 See latest report here: [Agenda item 4.1: CRP: Joint Programme and Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review \(QCPR\) | UNAIDS](#).

# Together for ending AIDS, spearheading UN Reform and achieving the SDGs



## **1. Leveraging the multisectoral and inclusive model of UNAIDS to support UN reform and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks**

The multisectoral approach of the HIV response is about positioning HIV within and across sectors, as opposed to positioning sectors within the HIV response. As such, UNAIDS was an early adopter of the SDG paradigm, as reflected in its previous 2016-2021 Strategy and mirrored in its current Global AIDS Strategy: End Inequalities. End AIDS (2021-2025). UNAIDS is actively supporting the UN system and UNCTs to ensure that people centred approaches, based on inclusion, human rights and social justice are reflected in the new generation of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).

In 2022, 87 countries where the Secretariat operates<sup>4</sup> had a UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) that integrates priorities on ending HIV-related inequalities and ending AIDS. Priorities on ending HIV related inequalities and ending AIDS are captured at results output level in 67 countries and at results outcome level in 39 countries. Furthermore, UNSDCFs also captured priorities on ending HIV related inequalities at the indicator level (76 countries) and target level (59 countries). HIV indicators were also included in the new UNSDG Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the SDGs in all countries.

The Joint UN Plans on HIV/AIDS are the main strategic planning instrument of the Joint Programme at country level, co-developed by the Joint Team members (Cosponsors and Secretariat) every 2 years, and informed by the country context (HIV data, main gaps/inequalities etc) and the national priorities, towards meeting the global HIV targets. Joint Plans are fully aligned with the 2022 - 2026 UNAIDS Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) results architecture, with clear linkages to UBRAF outcomes and outputs, and to the SDGs. Joint UN Plan are UNAIDS contribution to the country UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs and related systems) and informed by it.

Aligned to the country-level push for UN reform, moreover, the country envelopes (CE) were introduced in 2017 as a funding mechanism to support implementation of the Joint UN Plans on HIV/AIDS and incentivize joint work. In 2022, the UNAIDS country envelope provided a total of US\$25 million to partially fund joint work within the 91 Joint UN Plan on HIV's selected priorities across all regions.

## **2. Supporting the Resident Coordinator system**

The UNAIDS Secretariat provides resources for the UN Resident Coordinator System of which its Country Offices form a part of and for which UNAIDS is supporting joint efforts to implement the provisions of UN reform, including joint analysis, work planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of collective results. As the chair of the country-level Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN effort in support to the national response on AIDS are aligned with, derived from, and contribute to UNSDCF efforts. UNAIDS Country Office also contribute and facilitate the Joint Team members' contributions to the joint work plan and results in UN INFO.

In 91 countries, UN Joint Teams on AIDS led by the Secretariat with Cosponsors<sup>5</sup> at the country level developed and implemented a Joint UN Plan on HIV that effectively supports the national HIV response in a well-coordinated manner and as part of, and contributing to, the UNSDCF which further leverages the broader UN system support for HIV and foster synergies between HIV and the broader SDGs. These Joint plans contribute to advancing inclusion, human rights based and gender transformative action far beyond the HIV response. Through supporting the rapid scale-up of community-based, community-led services and

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<sup>4</sup> Where Secretariat is present through a (multi) country office which was 87 countries reporting through JPMS in 2022.

<sup>5</sup> The Joint Teams on AIDS in these 91 countries are led mostly by the UNAIDS Secretariat, except for at least four countries, where the teams are led by Cosponsors (since the UNAIDS Secretariat is either not currently present or soon will not be present).

promoting the institutionalization of social contracting, joint teams on AIDS contribute to the overall strengthening community and health systems and expanding the participation of rights-holders and protecting civic space.

Data on UNAIDS Secretariat country offices contributing to UN Info is reported annually as part of the UN Funding Compact progress report to UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (see annex 1). From 2021 onward, UNAIDS Secretariat started to report on the UN Funding Compact Indicator 4.2 (DCO), on the number of programme countries with UN INFO operational and showing an increase in the % of UNAIDS offices contributing to UNInfo. In addition, UNAIDS is committed to supporting the efficient and effective operationalization of UN INFO and early discussions have taken place to ensure better synergies and further harmonization as the new UNAIDS platform for the Joint Programme Unified Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022-2026 and related monitoring and reporting will be improved/developed. UNAIDS also actively contributed to the UN efforts led by DCO on measuring the UN System-wide contribution to the SDG through an agreed UN set of common indicators for UNSDCF in UNInfo.

In this context of its realignment exercise, the UNAIDS Secretariat is strengthening the Joint Programme coordination function and building closer collaboration with the Resident Coordinator system. HIV Advisers are being deployed, this year, to five strategic locations. The HIV Advisers will be providing advice and support to UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, towards leveraging the capacities and full comparative advantage of the UN System in support of effective, sustainable, evidence-informed and human rights-based responses to HIV, in line with the Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 and its inequalities lens, the country's UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and their commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the SDGs. As members of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), the HIV Advisers will both contribute to and leverage the Office's high-level policy advocacy, work on human rights and gender equality, and engagement in the broader sustainable financing for development agenda, mainstreaming HIV into relevant programmatic and policy dialogue spaces.

### **3. Reaching those furthest behind**

UNAIDS is focused on addressing inequalities and the needs of the most vulnerable to ensure everyone, everywhere has equitable, affordable access to the best HIV prevention and treatment – and full protection of their human and gender rights so they may access lifesaving care without risk. UNAIDS advances the elimination of HIV-related stigma, discrimination, and criminalization with a particular focus on people living with HIV as recognized in Agenda 2030 as well as in the most recent QCPR resolution of 2020 as being among those whom the United Nations development system is called upon to continue to have a particular focus. (2020 QCPR, para.13)

UNAIDS continued its support to national teams (consisting of national statistical offices, ministries of health, national AIDS councils and development partners) to measure their HIV epidemics and the impact of the epidemic on their populations to ensure that no one is being left and that national HIV responses put those furthest behind first.<sup>6</sup> The over 90 Joint Teams on HIV/AIDS specifically focused efforts on reaching those furthest behind first and engaging with key populations, adolescent girls and young women and other populations such as refugees and migrants who are otherwise marginalized or vulnerable.

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<sup>6</sup> In 2022, virtual workshops were attended by over 1,000 participants from 141 countries (most countries that did not attend were high income countries). Countries in sub-Saharan Africa were also supported to estimate their HIV population and HIV incidence at sub-national levels to improve targeting of their HIV response.

In December 2022 UNAIDS supported 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa to review their newly estimated UN Population Prospects (2022) data against their most recent census. The underlying population data are critical to ensuring the overall estimates of people living with HIV, AIDS-related mortality and HIV incidence are accurately estimated.

In collaboration with partners, moreover, UNAIDS developed a novel surveillance method to provide countries with more frequent data on key populations at increased risk to HIV. This new method is a cheaper, rapid, data collection technique to help national officers focus their HIV response and understand their epidemic. Guidance targeted at national officers was released on producing the key indicators for Global AIDS Monitoring, using HIV recency testing for surveillance, and improving data quality. UNAIDS supported ten Voluntary National Reviews which, inter alia, included HIV national indicators and the coverage of the LGBTIQ+ community, people living with HIV, and women and girls.

#### **4. Ensuring joint monitoring and reporting**

The Joint Programme reports annually against the 2022-2026 UBRAF which, in turn, reflects the QCPR resolutions.<sup>7</sup> This annual progress update provides the opportunity for each year of the 12 entities of the Joint Programme (11 Cosponsors and the Secretariat) to assess implementation of its work, identify areas where improvement is needed, and agree on modifications or adaptations required to ensure that the goals and targets of the Framework are met.

The UBRAF clearly links intended results and needed and expected resources (including management costs) to produce the results and includes a clear theory of change, supported by verified global level AIDS data while in its reporting provides information on results achieved against resources spent. It is accompanied by a UBRAF Indicator matrix to measure and report on performance against results including milestones by 2023 and 2025 and targets by end 2026. The UBRAF 2022-2026 is further operationalized through biennial Workplan and Budget (with the first for 2022-2023 approved by the PCB in October 2021 and being implemented since January 2022) to best respond to emerging opportunities and evolving needs. Reporting against the UBRAF Indicator is included in the annual Performance Monitoring Report to UNAIDS PCB and publicly available. All information on the UBRAF, Workplan and Budget, Indicator Matrix and Performance Monitoring Reports are available on the PCB webpage as well as UNAIDS Results and Transparency portal: [open.unaids.org](https://open.unaids.org)

UNAIDS also makes available other reports on its Result and Transparency Portal resource page including UN-system wide reporting on processes such as the UN system-wide action plan on gender equality and women's empowerment (UNSWAP)<sup>8</sup> where UNAIDS continues to excel as a champion and leader for gender equality, and the Greening the Blue Report<sup>9</sup> that shows system-wide data on the environmental impact areas and management functions identified in the relevant UN Strategy for Sustainability Management in the UN. The first report on the implementation of the 2022-2026 UBRAF, which will include reference to the QCPR resolution implementation, will be submitted to the June 2023 Programme Coordinating Board (PCB). To strengthen the focus on accountability and the PCB's oversight role, an Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee has been established and reported for the first time to the Board under a dedicated agenda item on oversight reports.<sup>10</sup>

#### **5. Fostering business operations efficiencies**

Efficiency gains are a principle applied across UNAIDS work and operations and related policies/ guidance. As a cosponsored agency, moreover, UNAIDS sources services from other agencies (mainly WHO and UNDP) at the global, regional and country levels. In 2022, 72 UNAIDS Secretariat offices contributed actively to the development/implementation of UN Business Operations Strategies, and 35 country offices participated in Common UN Back Offices. Furthermore, 67% of UNAIDS Secretariat offices were in shared

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<sup>7</sup> [https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/PCB\\_SS\\_2022\\_2026\\_UBRAF\\_Framework\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/PCB_SS_2022_2026_UBRAF_Framework_EN.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> See report here: [2022 UNAIDS UNSWAP Report.pdf](#)

<sup>9</sup> See report here: [Greening the blue 2022.pdf \(unaids.org\)](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Agenda item 8: Report of the Independent External Oversight Advisory Committee \(IEOAC\) | UNAIDS](#)

premises. Examples of how UNAIDS, as a cosponsored entity, continually looks to efficiently utilize services or products offered by UN agencies:

- UNAIDS purchases a number of services from WHO including, e.g. payroll, payment processing, internal audit, investigative services, ombudsman services and medical services. UNAIDS utilizes the services of One-HR for classification.
- With the Latin America and Caribbean region UNAIDS uses UNDP services for payment processing
- Moreover UNAIDS already has a MOU with UNICC for the procurement of IT services where feasible.

The Secretariat has undergone an organisational alignment process to ensure UNAIDS is “fit for purpose” into the future. The process has aligned staffing with the Global AIDS Strategy, with a view to achieving UNAIDS’ highest impact in support of countries and communities, while at the same time making sure the organisation is financially sustainable and more cost-effective. Core-funded posts have been reduced by 9%, with a corresponding annual core staff cost reduction of 10.6%. Some 90 positions providing programmatic and management support have been relocated to Bangkok, Bonn, Johannesburg and Nairobi – bringing programmatic staff closer to the populations we serve, and making the Secretariat’s cost structure more sustainable. Due to the funding gap and losses related to exchange rate volatility in 2022, UNAIDS has needed to take several measures to contain expenditure including temporarily freezing 35 vacancies on the new organigramme; limiting international travel and setting a travel cost ceiling; and implementing other targeted actions to reduce costs and enhance operational efficiency. In light of inadequate funding, the Secretariat has also restructured its regional support in the Middle East and North Africa region, and will be closing the Regional Support Team (RST) office in Cairo in June 2023.

**Table 1:** UNAIDS Secretariat input on checklist on oversight of the implementation of the repositioning of the United Nations development system

A NEW GENERATION OF UN COUNTRY TEAMS	Yes/No/Not Applicable	Please elaborate (Explain how the entity is implementing the requirement, or, if not implemented, plans and timelines to do so; or, provide rationale if deemed non applicable)
<b><i>Programmes at the country level/Strategies and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks<sup>11</sup></i></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does your entity have <b>guidance or process in place</b> to ensure implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) requirement to <b>“consult with the Resident Coordinator at key stages of entity-specific strategic planning”</b>?</li> <li>If yes, please briefly describe how your entity <b>monitors adherence to</b> this requirement?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022-2026, 2022-2023 Workplan and Budget and other guidance for more detailed operational planning clearly states the close linkages and alignment between the country level Joint UN Plans on HIV developed by the Joint UN Teams on AIDS under the leadership of the UNCT and RC, and the UNSDCF. This is required in the Joint Programme workplanning guidance and our online planning and monitoring system clearly articulate the linkages to one or more of the SDG and linkages to specific results in the UNSDCF (outcome and outputs). In addition, one of the UNAIDS UBRAF indicators monitors HIV inclusion and thus alignment with UNSDCFs.</p> <p>Also, as explicitly stated in their job description, UNAIDS country representatives are under dual performance reporting as per the MAF.</p>
Does your entity’s guidance or processes require that your country-level development activities/engagement derives from the Cooperation Framework, and, as a result, that it is developed after, or in parallel with Cooperation Framework priorities and outcomes that have been agreed with Government?	Yes	<p>UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022-2026, 2022-2023 Workplan and Budget and other guidance for more detailed operational planning clearly states the close linkages and alignment between the country level Joint UN Plans on HIV developed by the Joint UN Teams on AIDS under the leadership of the UNCT and RC, and the UNSDCF. Aligned with the UBRAF and evidence-informed national frameworks and priorities, the Joint UN Plans on HIV plans are developed in consultation with key HIV stakeholders including governments, civil society communities of people living with, and affected by HIV and other country partners. As the chair of the country-level Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN effort in support to the national response on AIDS are aligned with, derived from and contribute to UNSDCF efforts.</p> <p>The biennial Joint UN Plans on HIV for 2022-2023 capture the Joint Programme’s strategic, prioritized and catalytic contribution to the national HIV response and clearly articulate the linkages to one or more of the SDG and linkages to specific results in the UNSDCF (outcome and outputs).</p> <p>The UBRAF is also an important reference for incorporating HIV-related results and interventions in other planning and implementation instruments (e.g., the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and related UN Country Teams’ Workplans) for increased coherence, and synergies as well as for documenting lessons learned and the Joint’s Programme’s contribution to SDG achievements.</p>

<sup>11</sup> Source: Management and Accountability Framework and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework guidance

Does your entity provide the governing body with the opportunity to review the derivation of country programmes from the Cooperation Frameworks?	Yes	<p>As a Joint Programme, UNAIDS coordinates/leads the development of Joint UN Plans on AIDS. Joint UN Plans on AIDS are available on request.</p> <p>UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board approves the overall Workplan &amp; Budget for the Joint Programme which includes regional priorities but not country level Joint UN Plans on HIV (equivalent of 'country programme') which are jointly developed by all agencies working on HIV in the country and under the leadership of the UNCT and RC.</p>
Are all the development activities of your entity at the country level captured in the Joint Workplan of the Cooperation Framework?	Yes	<p>UNAIDS Secretariat Country Offices are a part of the Resident Coordinator system. As the chair of the country-level Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN effort in support to the national response on AIDS are aligned with, derived from and contribute to UNSDCF efforts. Beyond their own UNAIDS Secretariat's workplan, UNAIDS Country Office also contribute and facilitate the inclusion of the broader Joint UN Plans on AIDS inclusion into the UNCT Joint Workplan and captured in UN INFO. Data on UNAIDS Secretariat country offices contributing to UN Info is annually and reported as part of the UN Funding Compact progress report to UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board. From 2021 onward, UNAIDS Secretariat started to report on the UN Funding Compact Indicator 4.2 (DCO), on the number of programme countries with UN INFO operational and showing an increase in the % of UNAIDS offices contributing to UNInfo.</p> <p>In addition, UNAIDS is committed to supporting the efficient and effective operationalization of UN INFO and early discussions have taken place to ensure better synergies and further harmonization as the new UNAIDS platform for the Joint Programme Unified Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022-2026 and related monitoring and reporting will be improved/developed.</p> <p>UNAIDS also actively contributed to the UN efforts led by DCO on measuring the UN System-wide Contribution to the SDG through an agreed UN set of common indicators for UNSDCF in UNInfo.</p>
<b>UN Country Team Configuration<sup>1213</sup></b>		
1. What proportion of your entities' country offices have engaged in a country configuration exercise in line with the agreed Cooperation Framework, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs and in consultation with the host government?	Yes	<p>In all countries where it operates, UNAIDS Secretariat engages in the development of the cooperation framework and was a signatory of UNSDCF in 87 countries in 2022. These feed in to our workplans and programming on an annual process and which are developed in consultation with host government and communities we serve and align with national priorities and needs. In nearly all settings UNAIDS is involved in predominantly policy advice and some technical support to countries in the implementation of global financing mechanisms</p>

<sup>12</sup> Source: UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance

<sup>13</sup> UNHCR's contribution is without prejudice to the responsibilities conferred on it by the General Assembly, including those outlined in the Statute of the Office and relevant legal instruments such as the international refugee and statelessness conventions

<p>2. In how many countries did this exercise lead to a change in your business models, country-level footprint and/or programming?</p> <p>3. In how many countries did this exercise lead to an increase in the relative share of policy advice vis-à-vis project implementation, including large-scale procurement support?</p>		
<b>Multi-Country Office Review<sup>14</sup></b>		
<p>Has your entity reviewed and adjusted its <b>programme responses and resource allocations</b> in support of the priorities of <b>Small Island Developing States</b>?</p>	Yes	<p>The 2021 UN GA Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS; Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030 recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieving sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries (paragraph 54): N2114530.pdf (un.org). Evidence on the HIV epidemic, its underlying driving forces in national contexts and the AIDS response -inform UNAIDS prioritization in the context of tight resource.</p>
<p>In response to the Multi-Country Office review, has your entity taken concrete steps to <b>review the appropriateness of expertise and organizational arrangements in MCO settings</b>, where required?</p>	Yes	<p>The recent alignment of the UNAIDS Secretariat has optimized the deployment of staff capacity in line with the evolution of the HIV epidemic and response, and the needs and priorities of countries and communities, towards maximizing our contribution to the implementation of the Global AIDS Strategy. The Secretariat's multi-country office model has grown 10 offices, providing support for an additional 21 countries and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).</p>
<b>Efficiencies<sup>15</sup></b>		
<p>What % of your entity's country offices participate in the country's Business Operations Strategy (BOS)?</p>	Yes	<p><b>85%</b> UNAIDS Secretariat country offices reporting to have approved business operations strategies (BOS) in place in 85 countries, of which 72 report to have contributed to the development and /or implementation of BOS. This shows high level commitment to ensure increased operations efficiency gains.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has your entity put in place a <b>process to track efficiency gains</b>, achieved individually, as well as jointly with other UN entities?</li> <li>• If yes, does the process use the agreed UNSDG common methodology for measuring the impact of efficiency initiatives?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>UNAIDS Secretariat does report on efficiency gains (see Funding Compact Progress report Indicator 11.3). Areas where efficiencies can be achieved are very limited (see paragraph below) as UNAIDS Secretariat has an extremely low total value of goods procurements, and already relies on WHO for processing, payroll, imprest, treasury functions, and its ERP Management platform.</p> <p>UNAIDS is not an implementing entity and with approximately 70% of its costs are staff costs this is the main area efficiencies may be achieved. In line with the UN reform agenda and to</p>

<sup>14</sup> Source: UN General Assembly resolution 74/297

<sup>15</sup> Source: UN General Assembly Resolution 72/279 and UN General Assembly Resolution 76/4

		<p>respond to the changing environment UNAIDS Secretariat in 2021 initiated an alignment process. One of the five objectives of the exercise is that “UNAIDS is financially sustainable and more cost effective”. A high-level structure was announced in July 2021, followed by a detailed organigramme in November 2021, for implementation in 2022 and up to mid-2023. These changes are expected to provide significant efficiency gains of which the board will be kept informed on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>UNAIDS Secretariat reports efficiency gains via the UNSDG Efficiency Impact Reporting Task Team process and platform.</p>
Does your entity <b>report annually to its governing body on (a) entity-specific efficiency gains and (b) contributions to system-wide efficiency gains?</b>	Yes (a)	<p>For (a), yes, see Funding Compact Progress Report indicator 11.3 for details.</p> <p>For (b) UNAIDS does not report annually to its governing body on its contributions to system-wide efficiency gains, but does report to the UNSDG Efficiency Reporting Task Team. The Efficiency Reporting Task Team that was established in 2020, bringing together 16 UNSDG entities. This dedicated Task Team aims to refine estimates, methods, and completeness of information that the UN can provide to Member States each year. This has helped strengthen UNAIDS ability to report collectively and start measuring efficiency gains within the context of the UN development system repositioning.</p> <p>UNAIDS Secretariat does not have its own service centre, is not an implementing entity and approximately 70% of its costs are staff costs. It increases efficiency by using WHO ERP management system and payment processing services. However, QCPR reporting, submitted to the PCB, captures efficiency gains through UN reform such as contribution to BOS, shared premises, joint work etc.</p>
What % of your entity’s premises are <b>common premises?</b>		<p><b>67%</b></p> <p>This includes common premises, shared premises, one UN houses, and sublease with UN agencies.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What % of your entity’s country offices participate in a <b>Common Back Office?</b></li> <li>• Does your organization provide services to other entities through <b>Global Shared Services?</b></li> <li>• Does your organization obtain services through another entity’s Global Shared Service Centers or through other global shared means?</li> <li>• To what extent have you had to front load investment in order to support joint efficiency gains?</li> </ul>		<p><b>88%</b> (40 out of 90 countries reported that a Common UN Back office exists in their country, of which the UNAIDS Secretariat reported to participate in 35)</p> <p>UNAIDS does not provide services to other entities through Global Shared Services</p> <p>UNAIDS obtains services from other entity’s global Shared Services (WHO)</p> <p>No specific front loading is required as UNAIDS already relies on WHO platforms and support for payment processing, payroll, imprest, treasury functions, and its ERP Management platform. The front-loading investments are therefore being made by WHO, not UNAIDS.</p>
<b>REINTEGRATING THE ROLE OF THE RC SYSTEM<sup>16</sup></b>		

<sup>16</sup> Source: Management and Accountability Framework

<p>Has the <b>job description</b> of your entity country representatives been revised as appropriate, following the reform, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (a) Recognize the role and responsibility of the Resident Coordinator?</li> <li>• (b) Reflect their accountability to the Resident Coordinator for their contribution to agreed results as defined in the Cooperation Framework and other inter-agency development agreements?</li> <li>• (c) Reflect the responsibility for active engagement in UNCT?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>The first paragraph of the key responsibilities in the job description of the country representatives mentions that the UNAIDS Country Director (UCD) is a member of the UN Country Team.</p> <p>While the Job Description does not refer to the Resident Coordinator as such, the RCs contribute to the performance assessments of UCDs, and UCDs coordinate Joint Teams on AIDS that contribute to the Cooperations Frameworks (and similar) and to a one UN response in the country.</p> <p>Additionally, RC advisor positions are being set up currently, which will further strengthen the collaboration.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your entity ensure that RCs have an opportunity to provide specific input to your entity's regional directors <b>on the skillsets and leadership profile that would be relevant in a given country context ahead of the selection and deployment of new country representatives?</b></li> <li>• If yes, please briefly describe how your entity <b>monitors adherence to</b> this requirement?</li> </ul>	No	<p>This continues to be an internal process, and RC input to regional directors on potential candidates for country director positions is not requested.</p>
<p>Does the <b>performance assessment system</b> of your entity's country representatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (a) Embed characteristics of the UN leadership framework?</li> <li>• (b) Have at least one key result area linked to contribution to collective UNCT results?</li> </ul>	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The performance assessment uses the UN Leadership competency framework</li> <li>(b) The assessment includes an individual work objective linked to collective UNCT results, more specifically this includes guidance on elaboration of a UNCT-specific work objective set in collaboration with RC, in accordance with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) that are evaluated by the RC end of review cycle.</li> </ul>
<p>In what % of countries has the RC provided input into the <b>performance review</b> of your entity representative?</p>	Yes	<p>Requests to RCs for feedback on annual performance review of UNAIDS Country Directors, are sent in all countries where UNAIDS has an office presence. The review cycle for 2022/23 is in progress and compliance for RC feedback is at 42%. The 2021/22 cycle had a compliance of 70%</p>
<p>In what % of countries do your country representatives inform the performance assessment of Resident Coordinators by providing feedback on RC behaviours against the RC leadership profile?</p>	Yes	<p>Yes as per UNDCO guidelines, all RCs are assessed on a 360 in UNAIDS Country Directors are invited as UNCT members to assess RCs. Detailed data on completion rate is available with DCO.</p>
<b>REVAMPING THE REGIONAL APPROACH<sup>17</sup></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your entity have guidance or a process in place to ensure your participation in RCP initiatives to allow countries and UNCTs to easily identify and access the</li> </ul>	No	<p>There is no guidance currently in place, however Regional Joint Teams on AIDS are aware of Regional Collaborative Platforms and are seeking opportunities to contribute and</p>

<sup>17</sup> Source: Management and Accountability Framework

<p>expertise, experts, available assets, policy and strategy work, seated in a region in a unified system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does your entity have guidance or a process in place to encourage the entity's active engagement in regional rosters of experts?</li> </ul>		<p>participate in specific organs relevant for the HIV response. Currently UNAIDS is listed as a member in each of the five RCPs.</p>
<p>Do your entity Regional Directors / Executive Secretaries of the Regional Commissions, as members of the Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs), include in their individual <b>performance compacts</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) their role in ensuring implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework at the regional and country level</li> <li>(b) their responsibility in supporting UNCT members to drive joint results at the country level in line with the Cooperation Framework and other inter-agency agreements</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>This is reflected in the job-descriptions, however noting that UNAIDS Secretariat does not have compacts.</p>
<p>Do your Regional Directors or equivalent representatives of entities that comprise the UNCT contribute to the performance appraisal of the RCs?</p>	Yes	<p>Yes, as per the process coordinated by UNDCO regional offices.</p>
<p><b>STRATEGIC DIRECTION, OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR SYSTEM WIDE RESULTS<sup>18</sup></b></p>		
<p><b>Strategic Plans</b></p>		
<p>Do your <b>entity's strategic planning documents</b> set out how the entity is working as part of the repositioned UN development system at the global, regional and country level?</p>	Yes	<p>The UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022-2026 UBRAF and 2022-2023 Workplan and Budget (approved in 2021 and implemented since January 2022) and related Indicator matrix (approved in June 2022) and more detailed operational guidance for the Joint Programme provide clear directions for joint working as part of and to contribute to the repositioned UN development system at the global, regional and country levels.</p> <p>This includes for example active promotion of joint work including with an update Division of Labour, implementation and reporting including through a common set of indicators, data-driven approaches, integrated multisectoral policy advice, inclusive collaboration with national and international stakeholders, including government, communities and other partners, towards achieving common results to address the needs, priorities and challenges at the country level.</p> <p>During the 2022-2023 biennium, UNAIDS coordinated 91 country UN Joint Plans on AIDS articulating the joint work and results for the Joint Programme at country level as part of and with clear linkages to UNSCDF to progress towards the SDGs.</p>

<sup>18</sup> Source: Management and Accountability Framework

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does your entity systematically communicate to all staff and representatives the new working methods needed in line with <b>the reform of the UN development system</b>?</li> <li>If yes, please provide details in the comments section.</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes, update on UN reform are communicated to all staff/ representatives such as DCO policy update, key UN reports, UNSDG endorsed the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework to support measuring UN system-wide contribution towards the SDGs.
<b>Results Reporting</b>		
Does your entity systematically contribute to the <b>annual UN Country Results Report</b> on the implementation of the Cooperation Framework?	Yes	<p>Beyond their own UNAIDS Secretariat’s workplan and related results, UNAIDS Country Offices also coordinate the Joint UN Plans on AIDS developed and implemented by Joint UN teams on AIDS and related results reporting as part of the UNSDCF and under the leadership of the UNCT and RC.</p> <p>UNAIDS Secretariat country offices actively contribute UN Info and other analysis which inform the annually UN Country Results reports, not only for UNAIDS Secretariat’s contribution but the whole Joint UN Teams on AIDS results as part of results for UNSDCF outcome and/or outputs and related indicators. In several countries, the joint programme on HIV results even feature prominently as special section highlighting joint work in the UN Country results Report, such as in Viet Nam (<a href="#">UN Annual Report 2021 0.pdf</a>)</p> <p>UNAIDS also actively contributed to the UN efforts led by DCO on measuring the UN System-wide Contribution to the SDG through an agreed UN set of common indicators for UNSDCF being rolled-out.</p>
Does your entity ensure the systematic reporting of its results at the country level on <b>the system-wide UN INFO platform</b> ?	Yes	<p>Data on UNAIDS Secretariat country offices contributing to UN Info is annually and reported as part of the UN Funding Compact progress report to UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board. From 2021 onward, UNAIDS Secretariat started to report on the UN Funding Compact Indicator 4.2 (DCO), on the number of programme countries with UN INFO operational and showing an increase in the % of UNAIDS offices contributing to UNInfo.</p> <p>In addition, UNAIDS is committed to supporting the efficient and effective operationalization of UN INFO and early discussions have taken place to ensure better synergies and further harmonization as the new UNAIDS platform for the Joint Programme Unified Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2022-2026 and related monitoring and reporting will be improved/developed.</p> <p>UNAIDS also actively contributed to the UN efforts led by DCO on measuring the UN System-wide Contribution to the SDG through an agreed UN set of common indicators for UNSDCF in UNInfo.</p>
<b>FUNDING THE RC SYSTEM AND DELIVERING ON FUNDING COMPACT COMMITMENTS<sup>19</sup></b>		
<i>Special Purpose Trust Fund for the RC System</i>		

<sup>19</sup> Source: General Assembly resolution 72/279, 76/4 and Funding Compact

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does your entity adhere to the UNSDG guidance on the 1% levy?</li> <li>• Do the amounts contributed by your entity as part of the <b>1% levy</b> tally with the last available CEB estimates (also published as a funding annex at the ECOSOC OAS annually) of overall tightly earmarked contributions?</li> <li>• If no, how do you explain the difference and what steps within the entity's remit have been taken to reduce the gap?</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes UNAIDS adheres to the UNSDG guidance on the 1% levy
<b>Funding Compact</b>		
Does your entity hold a <b>structured dialogue with its governing body</b> on how to finance the development results in the current strategic planning cycle?	Yes	See more information on this under the yearly Funding Compact Progress Reports on indicator 6.1
Does your entity report on its implementation of relevant entity and Member States Funding Compact commitments to its governing body?	Yes	Annual reports to the governing body of UNAIDS are submitted via the Conference Room Paper on QCPR, where the Funding Compact Progress Report is an annex. This has been done since 2020.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognizing the respective responsibilities of RCs and UNCTs in that regard<sup>20</sup> do your entity's have guidance or a process in place for your country representatives to work with the RC to promote a coherent approach to funding as per the principles, objectives and commitments of the Funding Compact (in particular, flexible and strategic-level funding and funding that supports and facilitates common results and joint activities?</li> <li>• What % of your entity's programming expenditures consists of <b>Joint Programmes</b><sup>21</sup>?</li> </ul>	Yes	<p>As the chair of the country-level Joint UN Teams on AIDS, UNAIDS Country Directors lead and ensure that the joint UN effort in support to the national response on AIDS are aligned with, derived from and contribute to UNSDCF efforts. As per UNAIDS mandate and guidance, they actively promote joint work. UNAIDS country envelopes funding partly fund Joint UN Plans on AIDS (in 91 countries in 2022-2023) incentivize joint UN planning, implementation for results and related reporting.</p> <p>As a Joint Programme at global, regional and country levels, UNAIDS resources are jointly programmed, especially in countries through joint country envelopes (representing USD 25 million in 2022 and USD 17.7 million in 2023)</p>
Does your entity have guidance or processes and instruments in place to facilitate use of relevant global pooled funding mechanisms (e.g., Joint SDG Fund, Spotlight Initiative, Peacebuilding Fund) by country representatives?	Yes	The UNAIDS Guide on mobilizing resources includes a factsheet on global pooled funding mechanisms and how UNAIDS Secretariat can engage.

<sup>20</sup> Source: Management and Accountability Framework

<sup>21</sup> As set out in the Joint Programme Guidance, "joint activities" referred to in the Funding Compact should be understood as Joint Programmes

## UN funding compact - progress against entity- specific commitments UNAIDS 2022 Data

### 1. Background – a quick reminder

#### What is the Funding Compact and how is it connected to QCPR?

The funding compact, formally agreed by ECOSOC in May 2019 ([A/74/73/Add.1 -E/2019/4/Add.1](#)), articulates concrete commitments to be taken by the United Nations and member states to strengthen how they work together to deliver on the SDGs. Through this compact, the UNSDG commits to accelerating results for countries, through more collaboration, while reporting on needs and results more clearly, consistently and transparently. It also commits to continue to be more efficient in doing so. In parallel, member states commit to aligning their funding with the requirements of the UNSDG entities, both in terms of quantity and quality. Such funding must also be provided with more stability. Member states are also expected to facilitate United Nations coherence and efficiency.

#### What is being reported and how?

The funding compact has two sets of commitments and indicators, which they track through two different systems. Together they currently combine 22 commitments and 50 indicators.

The two sets of indicators are following: **UNSDG Commitments:** 14 commitments and 33 indicators, & **Member States Commitments:** 8 commitments and 17 indicators

The two ways of tracking are following:

- **System-wide tracking:** System-wide progress made in the implementation of the Funding Compact is being tracked and reported by the Department of Social and Economic Affairs (DESA) as part of the Secretary-General's Annual Report on the QCPR.
- **Entity-level tracking:** In addition, UNSDG entities track and report on entity-specific commitments and indicators to their respective governing bodies.

### 2. UNAIDS Progress report against entity specific commitments to the funding compact

UNAIDS in 2022 reports against 13 commitments, listing 28 indicators (both from Member States commitments and UNSDG commitments). Other system-wide specific commitments are reported to through the annual QCPR survey to which UNAIDS contributes on an annual basis, and since 2023 also through the UN Reform checklist, released December 2022.

As per the QCPR requirements, UNAIDS held its second Funding Dialogue in a row in 2022. Due to a funding shortfall, the Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) asked the Bureau to set up an Informal Task Team. Its recommendations were refined during the [Structured Funding Dialogue with the PCB of 3 November 2022](#) and the Deep Dive Dialogue with selected countries on 18 November 2022. As a result, UNAIDS mobilized approx. 11 million US\$ and 2022 core income including financial revenue amounted to US\$ 165.5 million in 2022, \$ 21.5 million below the base resource mobilization target of US\$ 187 million

## MEMBER STATE COMMITMENTS

Relevant Commitment	Relevant Funding Compact Indicators	System-wide reported baselines, progress, targets	UNAIDS Progress 2022
<b>Aligning funding to entity requirements</b>			
<b>1. Increase core resources for the UNDS</b>	1.1. Core share of voluntary funding for development-related activities	Baseline (2017): 19.4% Progress (2019): 20.3% Target (2023): 30%	Core resources to UNAIDS as share of overall funding: <b>2022 Data: 74%</b> <b>2021 Data: 69%</b> <b>2020 Data: 72%</b>
			Core resources to UNAIDS as a share of funding for development-related activities (excluding humanitarian): <b>2022 Data: 100%</b> <b>2021 Data: 100%</b> <b>2020 Data: 100%</b>
	1.2. Core share of funding for development-related activities (including assessed contributions)	Baseline (2017): 27,0% Progress (2019): 30,3% Target (2023): 30,0%	100% of UNAIDS core resources are considered to be used for development-related activities. UNAIDS is entirely voluntarily funded and does not receive assessed contributions
<b>2. Double share of non-core contributions provided through development related pooled &amp; thematic funds</b>	2.1. % of non-core resources for development related activities channeled through inter-agency pooled funds	Baseline (2017): 5% Progress (2019): 9% Target (2023): 10%	Inter-agency pooled funding as a share of total non-core resources UNAIDS Secretariat received as revenue: <b>2022 Data: 2%</b> <b>2021 Data: 8%</b> <b>2020 Data: 8%</b>
	2.2. % of non-core resources for development related activities channeled through single agency thematic funds	Baseline (2017): 3% Progress (2019): 5,2% Target (2023): 6%	UNAIDS does not have/manages Thematic Funding Windows.
<b>Providing stability</b>			
<b>3. Broaden the sources of funding support to the UNDS</b>	3.1. Number of UNSDG entities reporting an annual increase in the number of contributors of voluntary core resources	Baseline (2017): 12/18 or 66% Progress (2018): 69% Target (2023): 100%	Number of government partners contributing core resources to UNAIDS: <b>2022 Data: 27</b> <b>2021 Data: 27</b> <b>2020 Data: 26</b>
	3.2. Number of Member State contributors to development related inter-agency pooled funds and to single agency thematic funds	Baseline (2017): 59 and 27 Progress (2019): 41 and 29 Target (2021): 100 and 50	UNAIDS Secretariat participates in pooled and parallel funds (managed through the MPTF office) as a participating agency, using pass-through agreements, however, does not engage as an Administrative Agent.  Received through the MPTF Office; <b>2022 Data: USD \$ 115 560</b> <b>2021 Data: USD \$ 534 418</b> <b>2020 Data: USD \$ 665 958</b>

Relevant Commitment	Relevant Funding Compact Indicators	System-wide reported baselines, progress, targets	UNAIDS Progress 2022
4. Provide predictable funding to the specific requirements of UNSDG entities as articulated in their SPs and to the UNDAF funding needs at country level	4.1. Funding gaps in UNSDG strategic plan financing frameworks	Baseline (2018): tbd; Progress: n/a Target (2021): tbd	<p><b>2022 Data on core and non-core funds:</b> UNAIDS total revenue made available against the core UBRAF in 2022 was 165.5 million USD, which is US\$ 21.5 million below the base core budget of US\$ 187 million and 44.5 million USD less than the approved annual core budget of US\$ 210 million (upper threshold). The funding gap to the PCB approved core budget therefore amounts to 21% in 2022. (Comparatively the funding gap of approved core of US\$ 242 million was US\$ 70.6 million, or 29.2% in 2021 and US\$ 47.9 million, or 19.8% in 2020)</p> <p>In addition to core funds, non-core funds totaling 58.8 million USD were mobilized. (Comparatively, in 2021 the non-core raised by the Secretariat amounted to 75.9 million USD and in 2020 to 75.8 million USD)</p>
	4.3. Fraction of UN development system entities indicating that at least 50% of their contributions are part of multi-year commitments	Baseline (2017): 12/25 or 48%; Progress (2019): 57% Target (2023): 100%	<p><b>Core contribution from governments:</b> Fraction of funds made available to the core contributions, as percentage of voluntary contributions from government agencies with ongoing agreements for two or more years. <b>2022 Data: 53%</b> <b>2021 Data: 61%</b> <b>2020 Data: 60%</b></p> <p><b>Non-core contributions:</b> Fraction of funds made available to non-core contributions, as percentage of voluntary contributions with ongoing agreements for two or more years. <b>2022 Data: 90%</b> <b>2021 Data: 81%</b> <b>2020 Data: 95%</b></p> <p>The need to improve predictability of funding was underlined during the Structured Funding Dialogue, where sustained commitment to a high proportion of core funding and multiyear funding agreements were called for.</p>
<b>Facilitating coherence and efficiency</b>			
7. Fully comply with cost recovery rates as approved by respective governing bodies	7.1. Average # of cost recovery support fee waivers granted per UNDS entity per year	Baseline (2018): tbc Progress (2019): 14 Target (2019 onwards): 0	Number of cost recovery waivers granted by UNAIDS; <b>2022 Data: 18 waivers</b> <b>2021 Data: 17 waivers</b> <b>2020 Data: 23 waivers</b>

## UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM COMMITMENTS

Relevant Commitment	Relevant Funding Compact Indicators	System-wide Baselines & Targets from Funding Compact	UNAIDS Progress 2022
<b>Accelerating results on the ground</b>			
<b>1. Enhance cooperation for results at country level</b>	1.3 Fraction of UNSDG entities reporting at least 15% of development related expenditures on joint activities	Baseline (2017): 9/29 or 31%; Progress (2020): 45% Target (2020): 75%	<b>2022 Data: 100%</b> <b>2021 Data: 100%</b> <b>2020 Data: 100%</b> As a Joint Programme, UNAIDS ensures joint work at all levels and especially in countries through well-established Joint Teams (in over 90 countries) and Joint UN Plans on AIDS approved and reported as part of the UNRC system in addition to reporting on Joint Programme work to UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board, therefore UNAIDS expenditures should be classified as joint activities <sup>22</sup> .
	1.4 Percentage of Resident Coordinators that state that at least 75% of country programme documents are aligned to the UNDAF in their country	Baseline (2017): tbd Progress (2020): 79% Target (2021): 100%	The country-level Joint UN Plans on AIDS are aligned with, derived from and contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The Joint UN Plans and joint “country envelope” resource allocations from the UBRF are endorsed by the UNCT. UNAIDS Secretariat is committed to continue to further fully align all new Joint UN Plans on AIDS to UNSDCFs. The alignment and contribution toward the SDG agenda is made explicit in the 2022 Guidance for the development of Joint UN Plans on AIDS, as well as Secretariat Workplans.
<b>2. Increase collaboration on joint and independent system-wide evaluation products to improve UN support on the ground</b>	2.1 % of UNSDG Evaluation Offices engaging in joint or Independent System Wide Evaluations (ISWE)	Baseline (2018): Joint Eval: 29% ISWE : 20%  Progress (2019): Joint Eval: 49% ISWE: 31%  Target (2021): Joint Eval: 75% ISWE: 50%	<b>2022 Data: Yes</b> <b>2021 Data: Yes</b> <b>2019/2020 Data: Yes</b> The list of evaluations and management responses can be found at the dedicated page: <a href="https://www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/evaluation">https://www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/evaluation</a>
<b>Improving transparency and accountability</b>			
<b>4. To improve reporting on results to host governments</b>	4.2 (DCO): Number of programme countries with UN INFO operational	Baseline (2018): 32; Progress (2020): 131 Target (2021): 100	Number of UNAIDS Secretariat offices in countries where UN INFO is operational <b>2022 Data: 92%</b> (83 of 90 offices) <b>2021 Data: 75%</b> (72 of 96 offices) <b>2020 Data: 58%</b> (55 of 95 offices)  Number of UNAIDS Secretariat country offices contributing to UN INFO in the country <b>2022 Data: 79%</b> (71 of 90 offices)

<sup>22</sup> To date, an agreed definition amongst the UNSDG of what constitutes ‘joint activities’ does not exist. This is acknowledged in the [2020 Secretary-General’s Report on the Implementation of the QCPR \(Addendum 1\)](#), page 17, stating “Two entities pointed to methodological challenges: one, there is not yet an agreed definition of joint activities, and two, there is lack of an adequate tracking system, which is currently being established”.

**2021 Data:** 77% (74 of 96 offices)

**2020 Data:** 68% (65 of 95 offices)

At global level, the UNAIDS Secretariat contributed to the new UN Common Output Indicator Framework measuring the United Nations contribution towards the SDGs. This Framework will be used by UNCTs to report on the UNSDCF's implementation.

<b>6. Strengthen the clarity of entity specific SPs and IRRFs and their annual reporting on results against expenditures</b>	6.1 (QCPR). Fraction of UNSDG entities that in their respective governing bodies held structured dialogues in the past year on how to finance the development results agreed in the new strategic planning cycle	Baseline (2017): 62% Progress (2020): 57% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – A Structured Funding Dialogue was held, under the leadership of UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) November 2021. A report is available <a href="#">here</a> . UNAIDS reports to its Programme Coordinating Board on the funding situation at every June session.	
	<b>7. Strengthen entity &amp; system-wide transparency &amp; reporting, linking resources to SDG results</b>	7.1 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities individually submitting financial data to CEB	Baseline (2017): 69% Progress: (2020): 100% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS submits its financial data to CEB annually
		7.2 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities publishing data as per the highest international transparency standards	Baseline (2017): 36%; Progress: (2020): 44% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat data is published in line with the IATI Standard since 2016. UNAIDS IATI data are publicly available and can be accessed via the UNAIDS Result and Transparency portal ( <a href="https://open.unaids.org">https://open.unaids.org</a> ).
		7.3 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities with ongoing activities at country level that report expenditures disaggregated by country to the CEB	Baseline (2017): 46%; Progress: (2020): 91% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat reports expenditures to CEB disaggregated by country.
<b>9. Increase accessibility of corporate evaluations and internal audit reports within the disclosure provisions and policies set by governing bodies at the time of report issuance</b>	7.4 (QCPR). Fraction of UNDS entities that report on expenditures disaggregated by SDG	Baseline (2017): 20%; Progress: (2020): 29% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat reports expenditures disaggregated by SDG in the Performance Monitoring Report.	
	9.1 (DCO). % of UNDS entities authorized within disclosure provisions and policies who have made their corporate evaluations available on the UNEG website	Baseline (2018): 21%; Progress (2019): 71% Target (2019): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS evaluations and related management responses are published on the UNAIDS Website ( <a href="https://www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/evaluation">https://www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/evaluation</a> ); and are also shared with UNEG for publication on the common website	
		9.2 (QCPR –new). % of internal audit reports issued in line with the disclosure provisions and policies set by the relevant governing bodies, which are available on a dedicated searchable UN-RIAS platform/ website, pending availability of resources		Baseline (2018): 0; Progress (2020): 0 Target (2021): 100%

	9.3 (FMOG). % of inter-agency pooled funds posting evaluation reports on the UNEG website	Baseline (2018): 0%; Progress (2019): 100% Target (2019): 100%	Since UNAIDS did not serve as an Administrative Agent/manage inter-agency pooled funds (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022), and the evaluations of inter-agency pooled funds should be led by the Administrative Agent, or entity or group of organizations designated by the Steering Group responsible for overseeing the funds, UNAIDS has no evaluations to report/publish in this context. Individual organizations that receive pooled funds should not be evaluating their individual components and post the evaluation reports on the UNEG website.
<b>10. Increase visibility of results from contributors of voluntary core resources, pooled &amp; thematic funds and for program country contributions</b>	10.1 (Entity specific): Specific mention of voluntary core fund contributors pooled and thematic fund contributors, and program country contributions in UNCT annual results reporting and entity specific country and global reporting (Y/N)	Baseline (2018): n/a; Progress (2020): Yes at HQ level Target (2020): Y	<b>Yes</b> - UNAIDS mentions core contributions in financial reports, UNAIDS Results and Transparency portal and recognizes donors individually through presentation of donor-contribution lists and through the donor profiles (available here: <a href="https://open.unaids.org/donor-profiles">https://open.unaids.org/donor-profiles</a> ), as well as through its web-stories, speeches, and other communications, including social media.
	10.2 (UNSDG / MPTFO / Fund Administrators): Specific mention of individual contributors in all results reporting by pooled fund and thematic fund administrators and UNSDG recipients (Y/N)	Baseline (2018): n/a; Progress (2020): Yes Target (2020): Y	For this Indicator, refer to Member State commitment Funding Compact Indicator 3.2, as well as UNSDG Commitment Funding Compact Indicator 9.3. UNAIDS Secretariat does not engage as Fund Administrator in Multi-Partner-Trust-Funds.
<b>Increasing efficiencies</b>			
<b>11. Implement the SG's goals on operational consolidation for efficiency gains</b>	11.1 (QCPR): Consolidation of common premises	Baseline (2017): 430 common premises (or 17% of all premises); Progress (2020): 22% Target (2021): 1,000 common premises (or 50% or all premises)	Percentage of UNAIDS Secretariat office locations with shared common premises; <b>2022 Data: 67%</b> <b>2021 Data: 79%</b> <b>2020 Data: 60%</b>  This includes common premises, shared premises, one UN houses, and sublease with UN agencies. In 2022, 40 out of 90 countries, reported that a Common UN Back office exists in their country, of which the UNAIDS Secretariat reported to participate in 35.
	11.2 (QCPR -new): Percentage of UN Country Teams that have an approved business operations strategy in place, to enable common back offices where appropriate	Baseline (2017): 20% Progress (2020): 50% Target (2021): 100%	UNAIDS country offices that contributed to the development and /or implementation of the UNCT's Business Operations Strategy (BOS). <b>2022 Data: 85% (72 out of 85)</b>  UNAIDS country offices reporting to have approved business operations strategies (BOS) in place; 2022 Data: 94% (85 out of 90) 2021 Data: 82% (79 out of 96) 2020 Data: 77% (74 out of 96)
	11.3 (QCPR -new): % of UNSDG entities that report to their respective governing bodies on efficiency gains	Baseline (2017): 12/29 or 41% Progress (2019): 36% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> The Secretariat reports to the PCB on cost savings and changes by expenditure types annually through different reports, such as; UNAIDS Executive Director report, Human resources update, UNAIDS financial report, QCPR and Secretariat Conference Room

Paper. Relevant sections refer to both cost and time-savings and include updates on staff (including realignment exercise), travel cost, contractual services and processing service center, as well as on UN Reform relevant efficiencies such as use of common back offices, common premises (see indicator above 11.1) or business operations strategies (see indicator 11.2).

UNAIDS is not an implementing entity and approximately 70% of its costs are staff costs, while already increasing efficiency by using other UN agencies systems (notably WHO and UNDP) for many processing functions/actions (including payments, HR contracting, etc.) and tools (including ERP and travel platforms). In line with the UN reform agenda and to respond to the changing environment, the Secretariat undertook an alignment process, aimed at, among other objectives, being more financially sustainability and cost effective. It is expected to provide significant efficiency gains of which the board has been informed on an ongoing basis.

UNAIDS is also part of the Efficiency Reporting Task Team that was established in 2020, bringing together 16 UNSDG entities. This dedicated Task Team aims to refine estimates, methods, and completeness of information that the UN can provide to Member States each year. This has helped strengthen UNAIDS ability to report collectively and start measuring efficiency gains within the context of the UN development system repositioning.

	11.4 (QCPR -new): % of UNSDG entities that have signed the High-Level Framework on Mutual Recognition	Baseline (2017): 11/39 or 28% Progress (2020): 33/34 or 97% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat signed the High-Level Framework on Mutual Recognition in November 2018
<b>12. Fully implement &amp; report on approved cost-recovery policies and rates</b>	12.1 (QCPR): Fraction of UNDS entities that report annually on the implementation of their approved cost recovery policies and rates to their respective governing body	Baseline (2017): 51% Progress (2019): 92% Target (2021): 100%	<b>Yes</b> – UNAIDS Secretariat annual financial statements and report to the PCB includes the recorded programme support costs (cost recovery).  The cost recovery policy and rate are referenced in the Policy Note 5 add 1 from 2017 (PFA/FRC/2017/5.1).