

Feasible ways to monitor the achievement of the financial-related targets of the 2016 Political Declaration

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Agenda items for the 42nd PCB meeting

1. Monitoring the achievement of the financial-related targets of the 2016 Political Declaration
 - **Confirmed for the 42nd PCB meeting**
2. Analysis of the barriers to effective funding of community-led responses by international and private funders, as well as better understanding of the challenges faced by national governments in allocating funding to community-led responses
 - **The Bureau agreed this would be presented at the 43rd PCB meeting in December 2018**

Mandate

- Commit to increase and fully fund the HIV response from all sources, with overall financial investments in developing countries reaching at least US\$ 26 billion/year.
- Commit to ensure that financial resources for prevention are adequate and constitute no less than a quarter of global AIDS spending on average
- Ensure at least 6% of HIV resources are allocated for social enablers, including advocacy, community and political mobilization, community monitoring, public communication, outreach programmes to increase access to rapid tests and diagnosis, as well as human rights programmes such as law and policy reform, and stigma and discrimination reduction

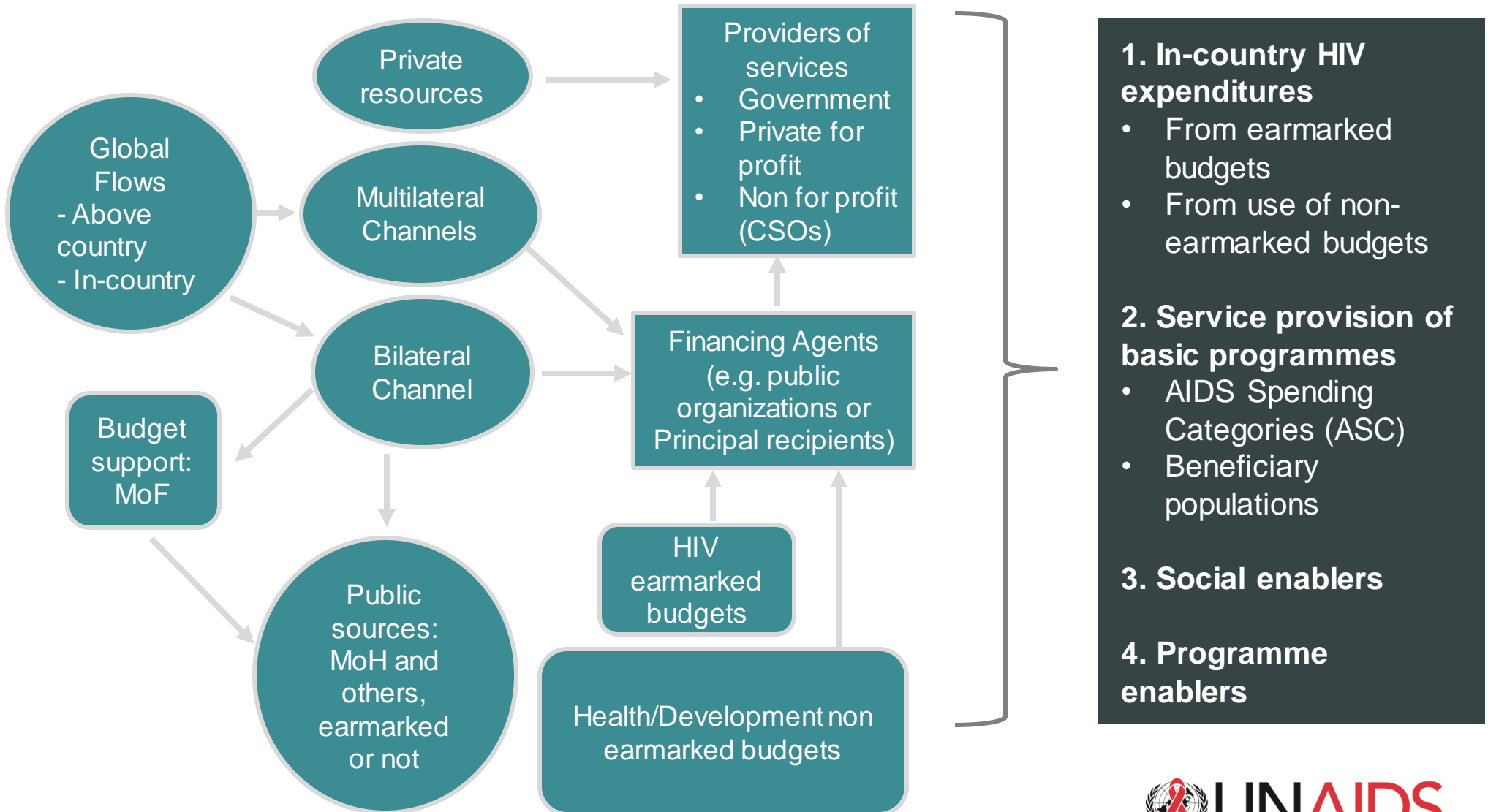


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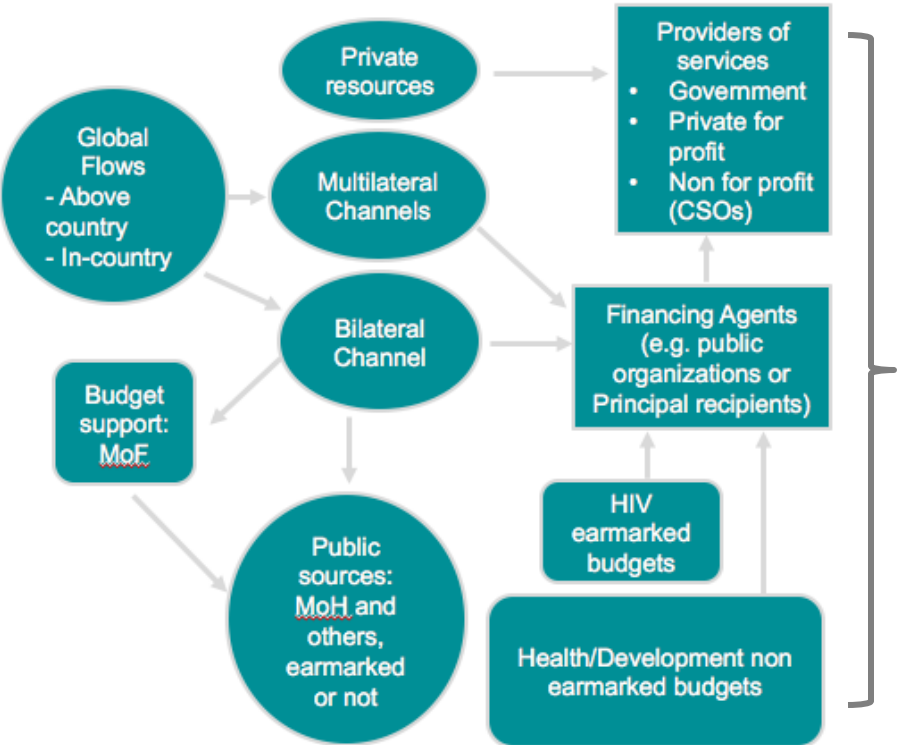
Frameworks and tools to monitor resource availability

HIV Financing Flows and Expenditures



HIV Financing Flows and Expenditures

Only possible with in-depth resource tracking



In-depth HIV resource tracking (NASA)

1. In-country HIV expenditures

- From earmarked budgets
- From use of non-earmarked budgets

2. Service provision of basic programmes

- AIDS Spending Categories (ASC)
- Beneficiary populations

3. Social enablers

4. Programme enablers

Resource availability
\$19.1 billion

Disaggregation by:

1. Basic programmes

- Prevention (1/4)
- ART (909090)

2. Enablers: (6% etc.)

- Social
- Programme

Sources of data to estimate financing flows and expenditures

- **Donor resources**
 - Data collected through OECD/DAC creditor reporting system
 - Collaboration with Kaiser Family Foundation: direct data collection from main donor countries
- **In-country expenditures from all sources**
 - Public expenditure reviews
 - Budget analysis
 - System of Health Accounts
 - National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA)

In-country resource tracking

- Resource-tracking results are used to benefit country programmes; global and regional reporting are secondary objectives
- Countries can choose a methodology that reduces their reporting burden, but such a selection needs to include the one that provides granular results useful for programme planning, monitoring and improvement
- Funding for technical assistance is rarely available to build, upgrade and institutionalize these information systems

National AIDS Spending Assessment

1. To estimate programmes and enablers:
 - Five pillars of prevention
 - Testing and antiretroviral treatment
 - Social enablers
 - Programme management costs
 - Financing flows to CSO
2. To conduct technical and allocative (population, geographical) efficiency analyses
3. To estimate funding gap
4. To describe current financing schemes & inform the sustainability of the financing

Financing flows: civil society organizations

NASA makes it possible to track the Financing Flows and Expenditures involving national or international NGOS

Financing flows involve CSOs in different roles

1. Financing sources
2. Provider of services or implementers of advocacy activities
3. Financing agents

Challenges to implementation and to monitor resources include lack of planning, or legal framework (more in 43rd PCB)

ENDING AIDS

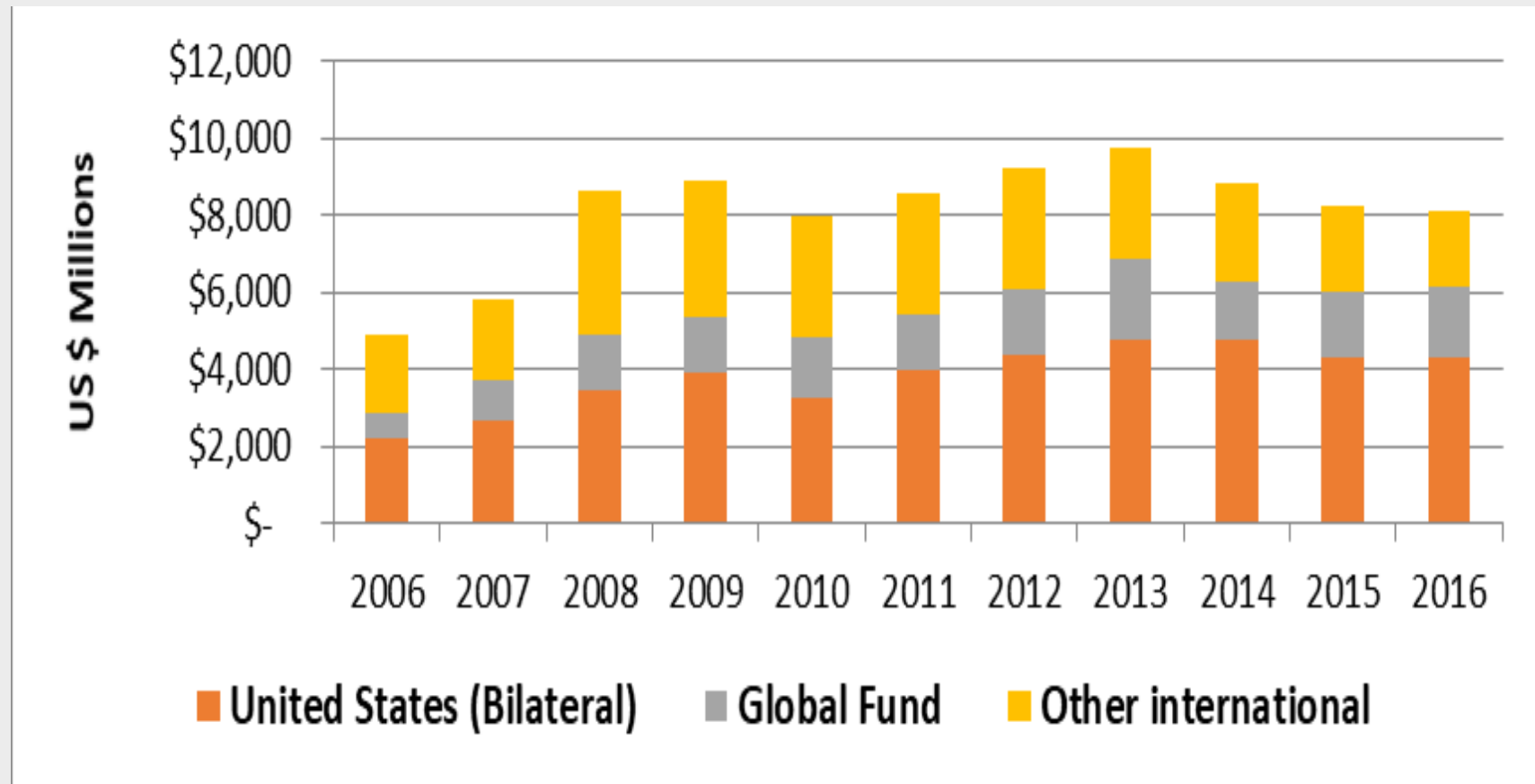
PROGRESS TOWARDS THE
90-90-90 TARGETS



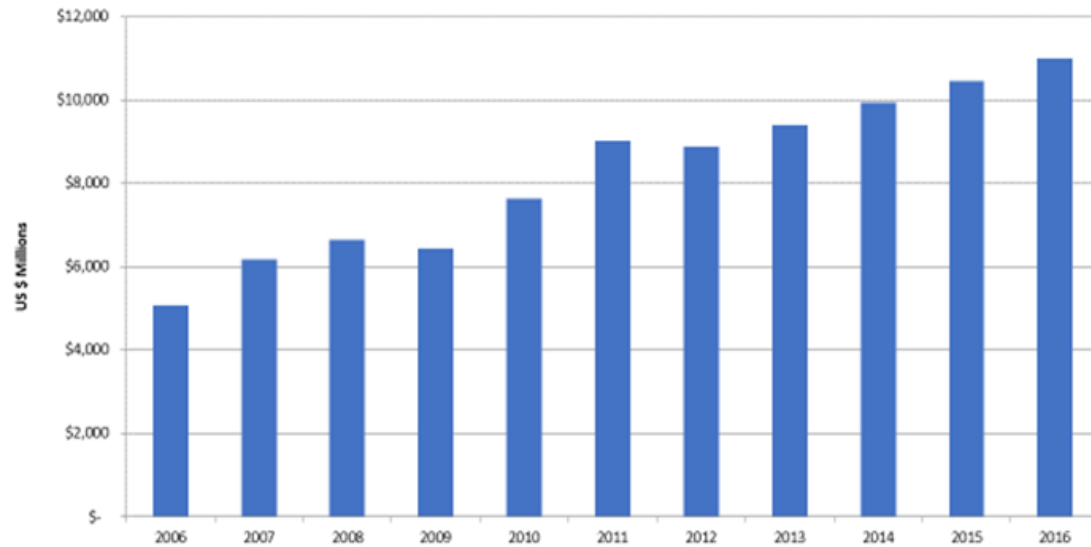
GLOBAL AIDS UPDATE | 2017

UNAIDS' Annual Global AIDS Monitoring

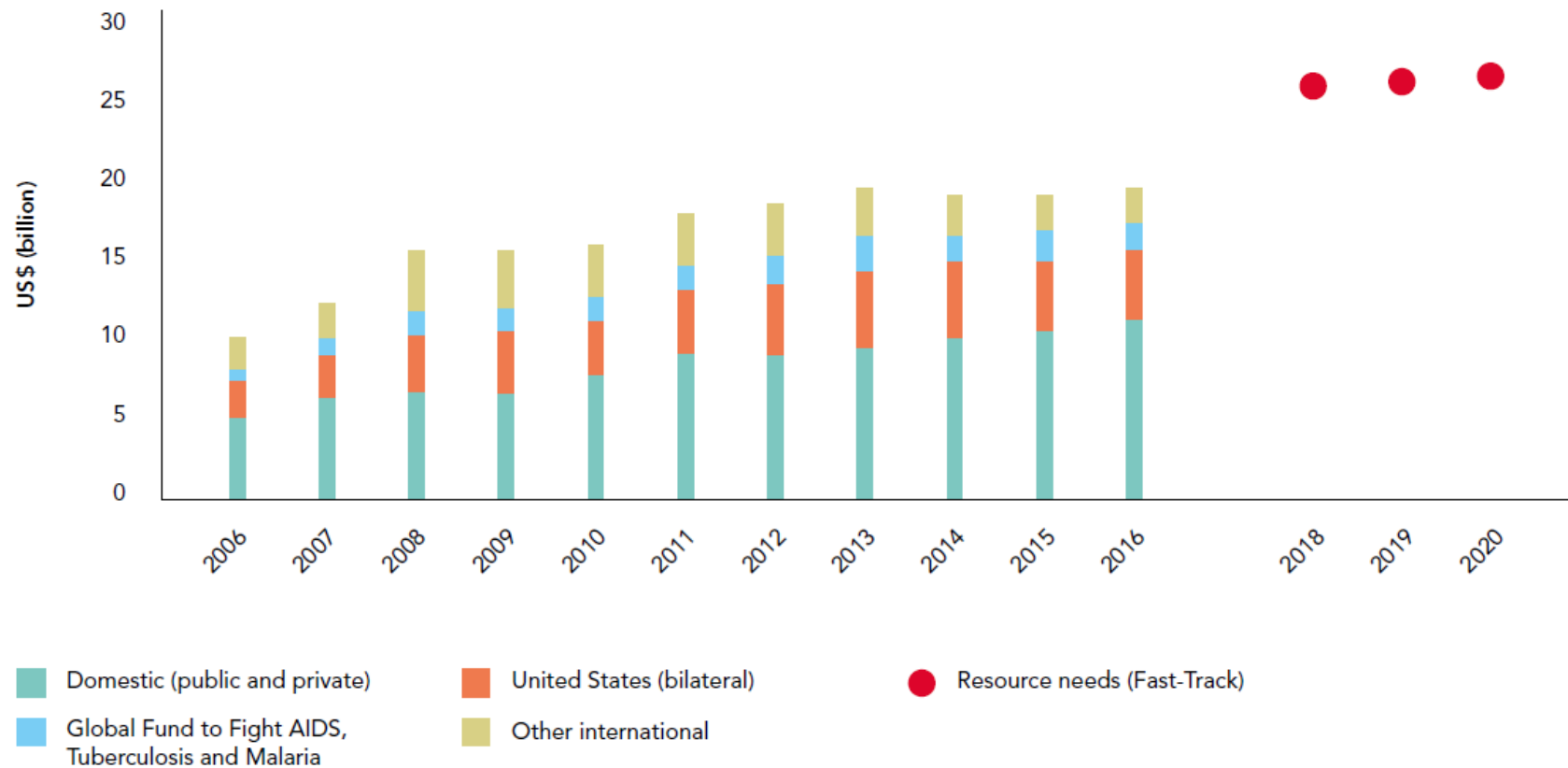
International HIV funding from international sources for low- and middle-income countries, 2006-2016



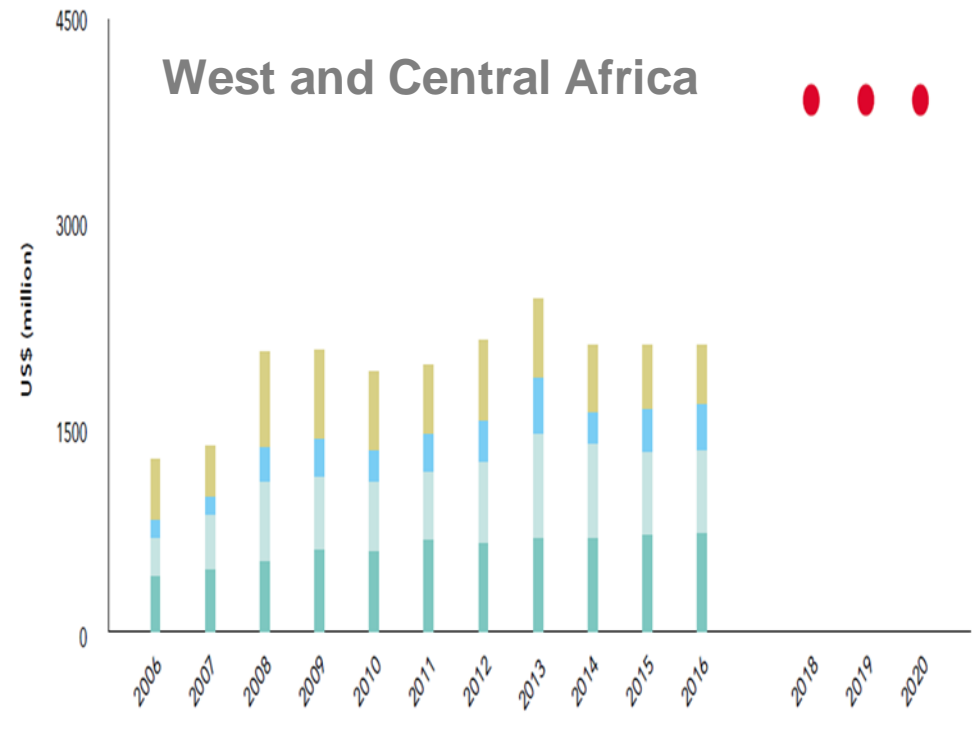
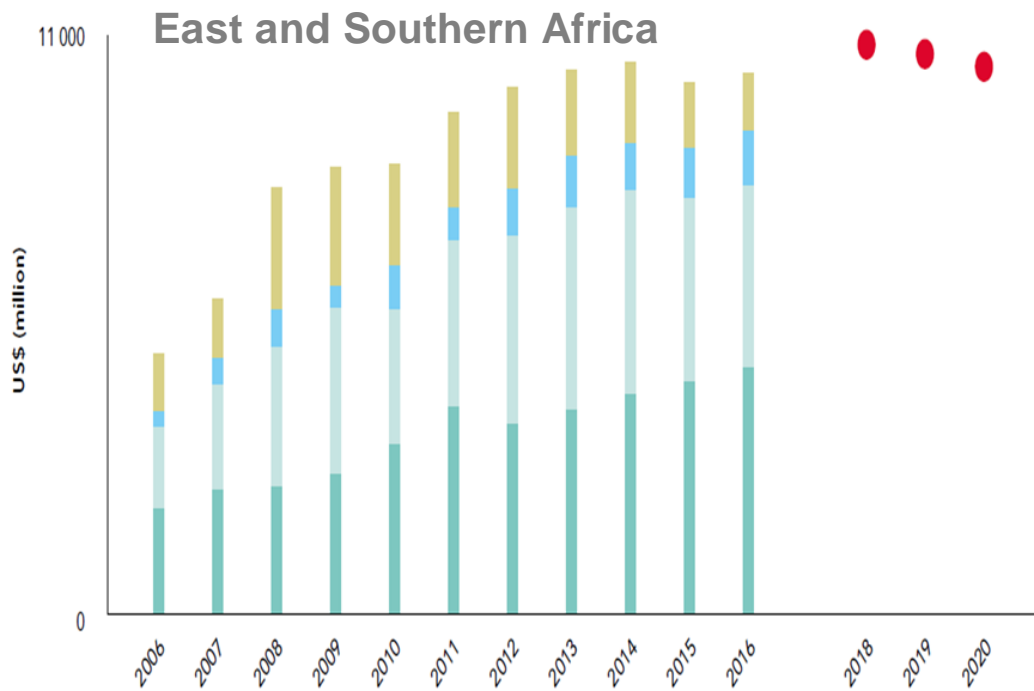
Domestic HIV expenditures (public and private) in low and middle-income countries, 2006-2016*



HIV Resource availability by source, 2006-2016, and projected resource needs by 2020, low- and middle-income countries (constant 2016 dollars)



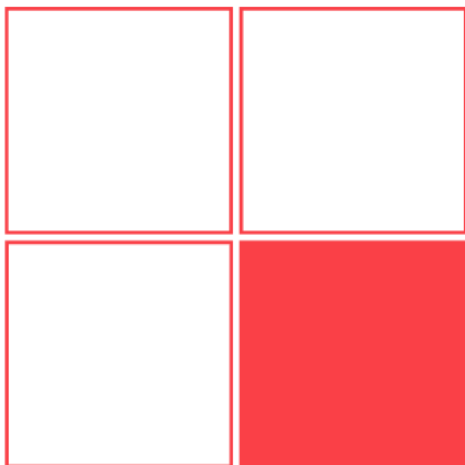
HIV Resource availability by source, 2006-2016, and projected resource needs by 2020, low- and middle-income countries (constant 2016 dollars)



- Domestic (public and private)
- United States (bilateral)
- Other international
- Resource needs (Fast-Track)
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

2. Country examples by programme area

INVEST IN HIV PREVENTION



QUARTER FOR HIV PREVENTION

Quarter for Prevention – available data

Qtr4prevention is the prevention allocation needed globally on average for low- and middle-income countries

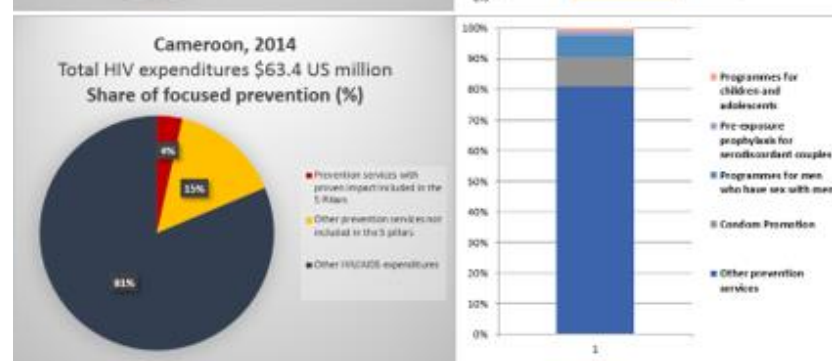
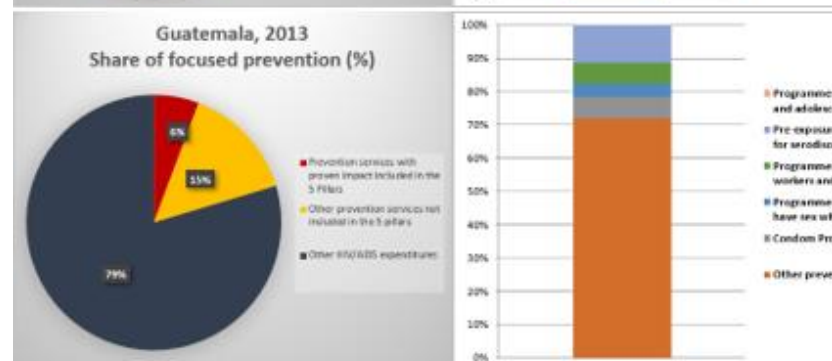
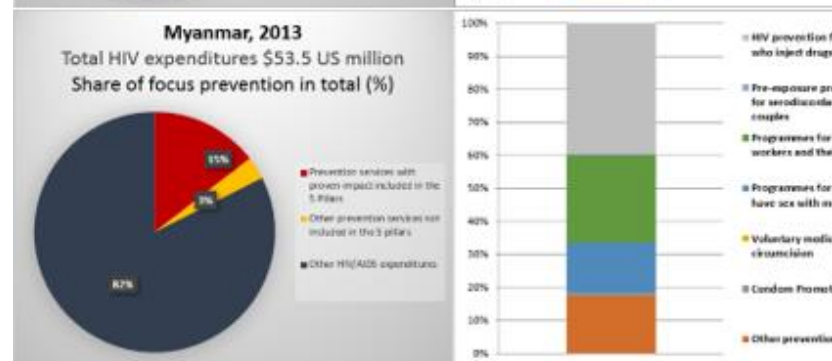
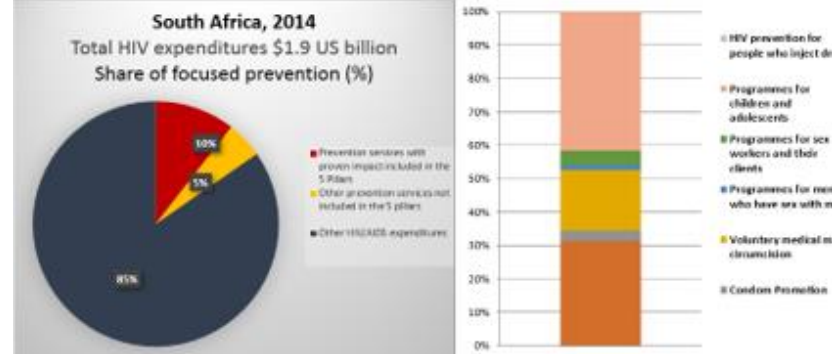
- Not normative guidance for national programmes – programmatic gap analysis required
- The range is from 5 to 80% depending on the prices, number of people needing each service, type of epidemic, etc.

Categories of expenditure on the five pillars for prevention in Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM)

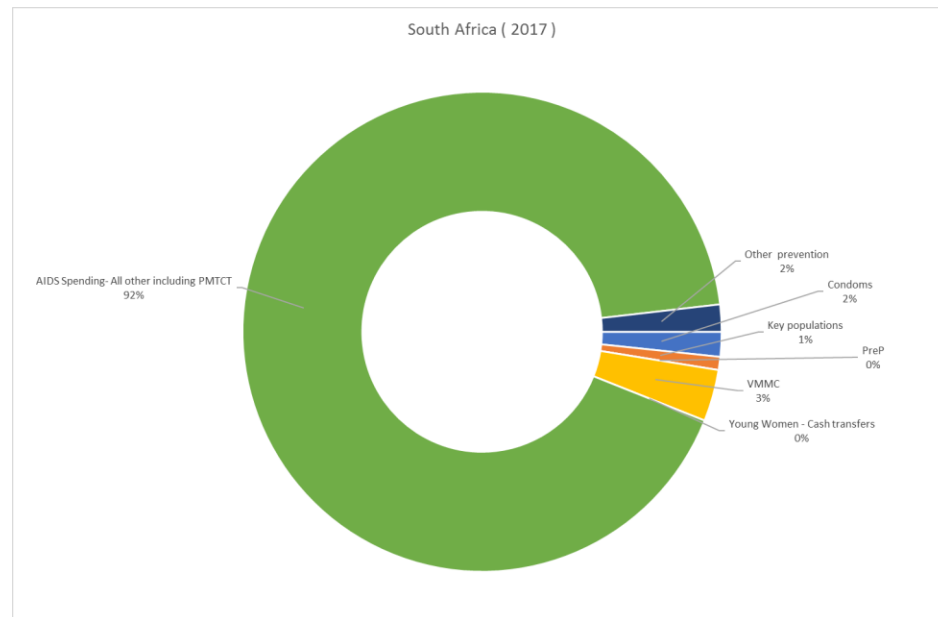
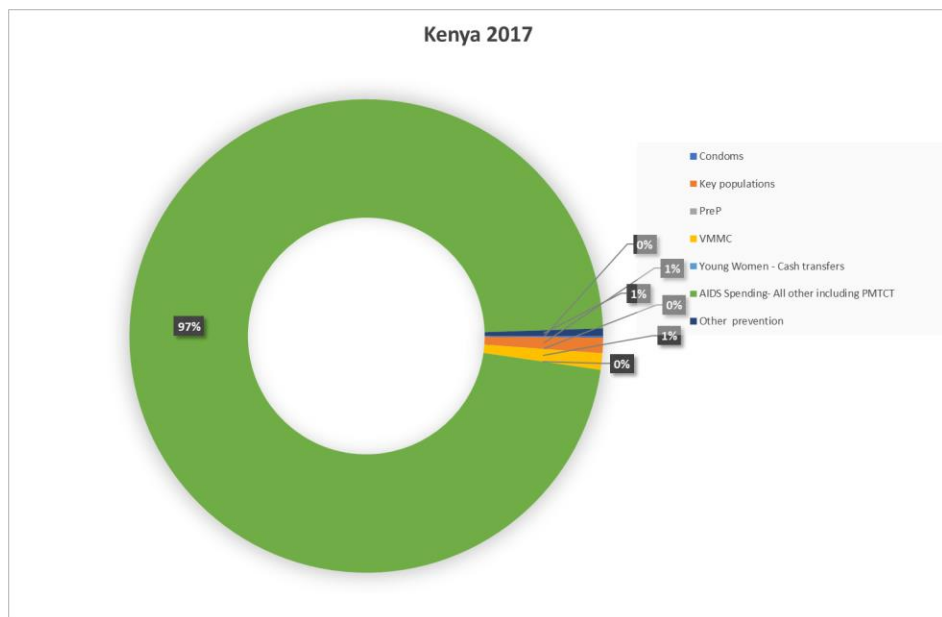
Reported by funding source:

1. Prevention for young women and adolescent girls (exclusively high prevalence countries)
2. Voluntary medical male circumcision (exclusively high prevalence countries)
3. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) by Key Population and sero-discordant couples
4. Condoms (non-targeted)
5. Prevention among key populations

HIV expenditures for prevention and for the five pillars of prevention, selected countries, 2013–2014



HIV expenditures for prevention and for the five pillars of prevention, selected countries, 2013–2014



Taxonomy of expenditures for “Enabling environment” and “Social protection and social services” and countries reporting, GAM 2018

Social Enablers

6. Social protection and social services

Social protection through monetary benefits

Social protection through in-kind benefits

Social protection through provision of social services

HIV-specific income generation projects

Social protection services and social services not broken down by type

Social protection services and social services n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

7. Enabling environment

Advocacy

Human rights programmes

AIDS-specific institutional development

AIDS-specific programmes focused on women

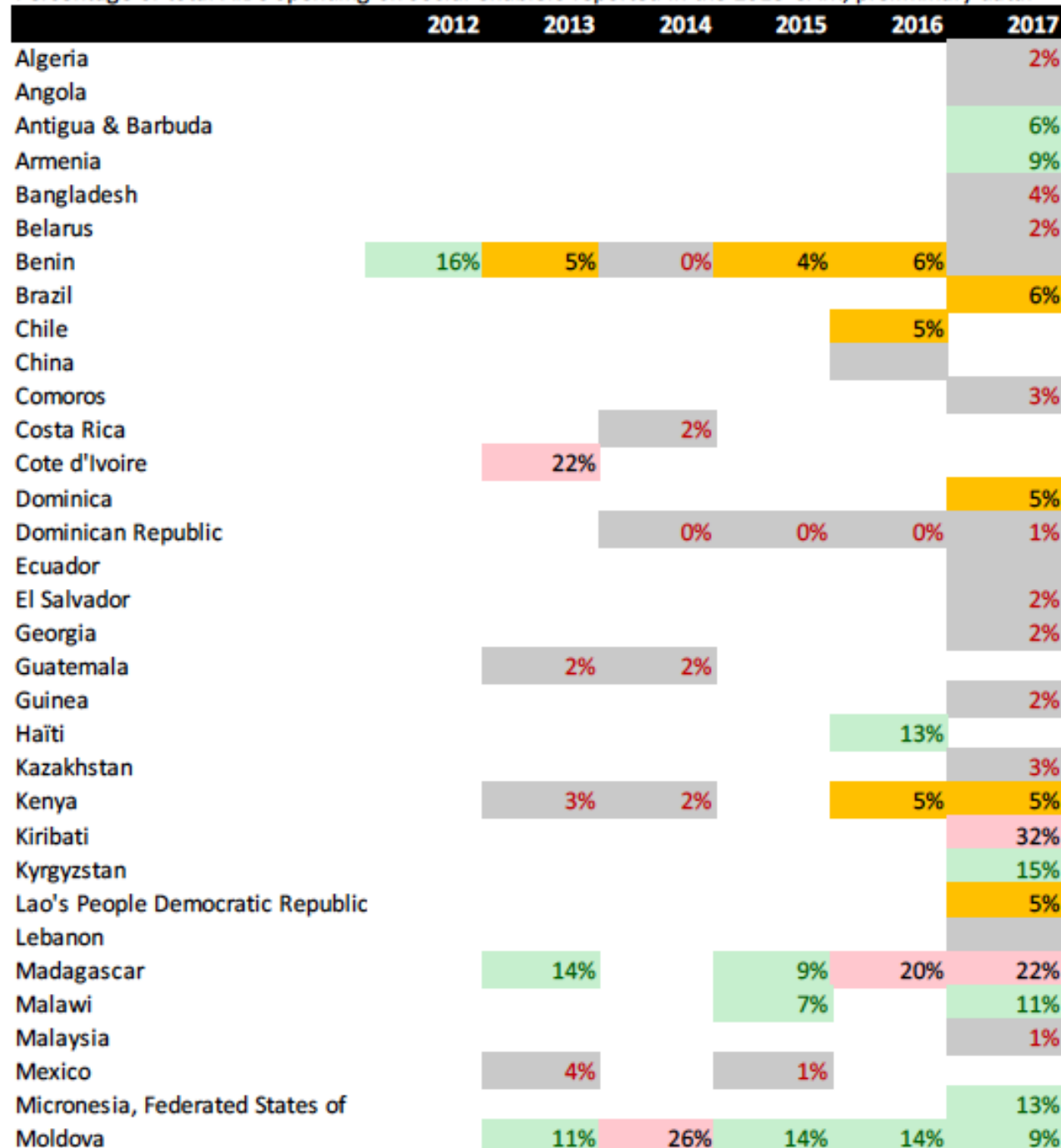
Programmes to reduce Gender Based Violence

Enabling environment not broken down by type

Enabling environment not elsewhere classified

Low levels of reporting on social enablers

Percentage of total AIDS spending on social enablers reported in the 2018 GAM, preliminary data.



2. Mozambique case study

Going forward

- Countries are encouraged to conduct periodic in-depth HIV resource tracking using NASA for efficiency and gap analyses.
- Technical assistance and quality assurance needs to be strengthened for this purpose.
- International expenditure tracking systems could better serve countries when fully coordinated.