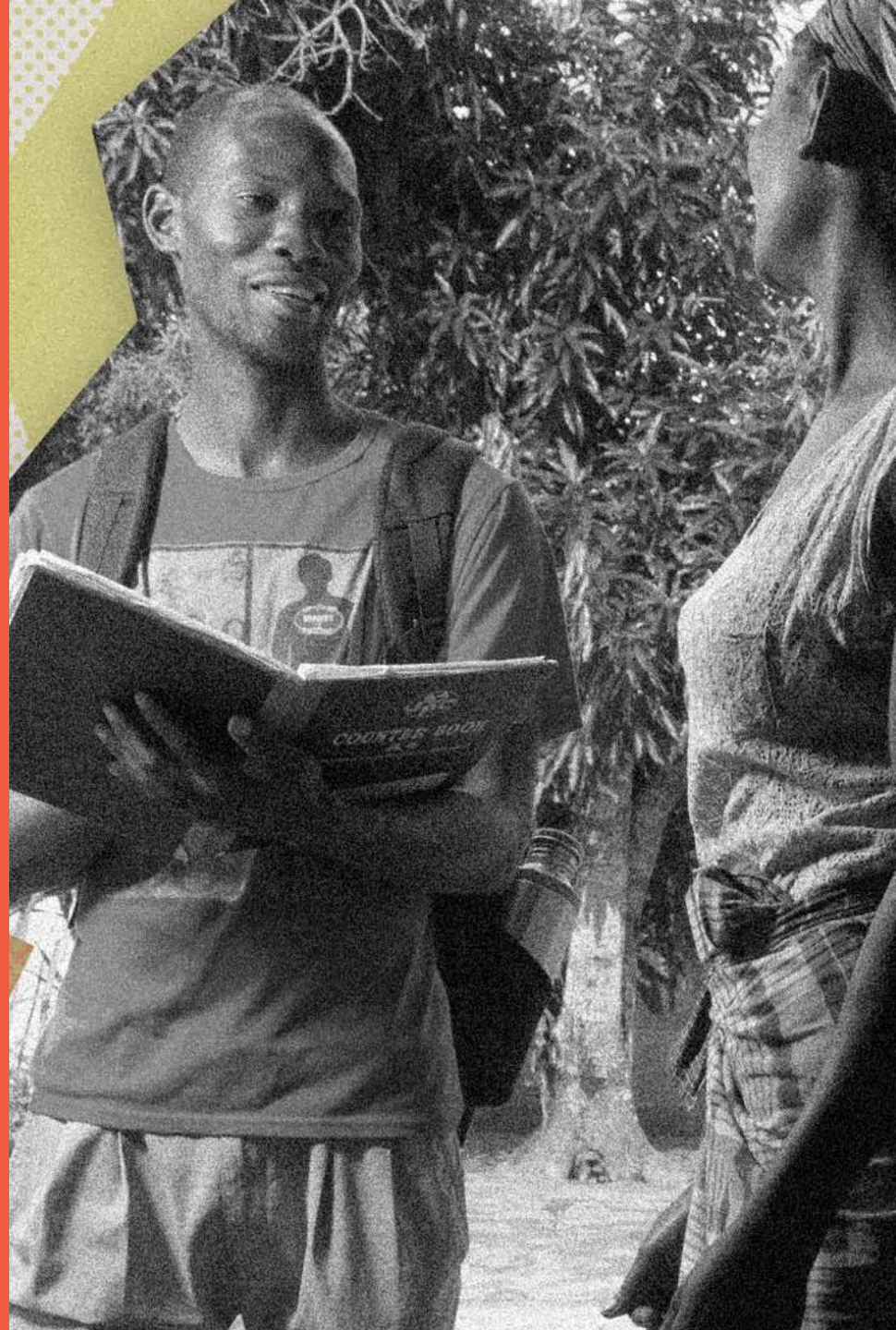


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**What does the regional and country level data tell us, are we listening, and how can we better leverage that data and related technology to meet our 2020 and 2030 goals?**

**Follow up to the Thematic Segment from the 49<sup>th</sup> PCB meeting of 1 December 2021**

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# Background to the 49<sup>th</sup> PCB Thematic Segment

A PCB Working Group was established to oversee the preparation of the background note and the agenda, including the panelists and speakers of the day.

The objective was to:

- Discuss how the availability and strategic use of high-quality, timely and reliable data can help us end AIDS as a public health threat,
- Focus on the growing importance of community-generated data,
- Reflect on how countries can sustainably improve collection, analysis and use of data to guide national target setting, planning, resource allocation, service delivery and programmes that are evidence-based.

# Background to the 49<sup>th</sup> PCB Thematic Segment

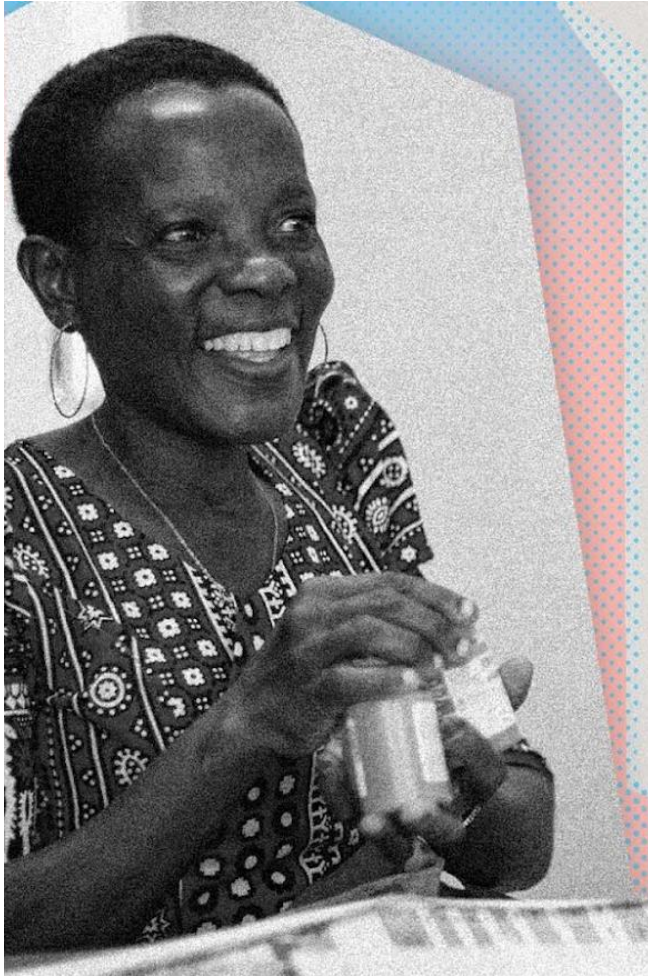
The session brought together:

- political and global health leaders;
- community experts,
- programme leaders, and
- implementing partners.

During the session, speakers provided reflections and examples that stressed the relevance of the recommendations included in the thematic segment background note. These recommendations informed the PCB's upcoming decisions.

# Key messages from the Thematic Segment

## Background



The HIV response has given rise to one of the most comprehensive, granular and timely data systems in global health and development.

These data have informed major policy and program shifts and innovations.

**Data have served as a bedrock of the response, yet the collection and use of HIV-related data has been uneven**, underscoring the importance of engaging communities as essential partners.

We must examine disparities and **address persistent inequalities** to accelerate progress.

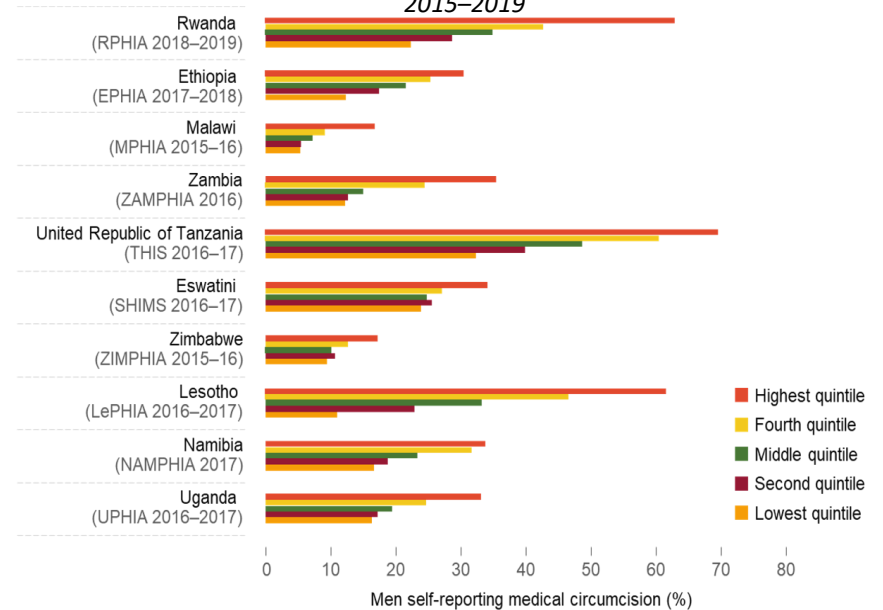
# What do the data tell us?

Data show history-making successes and stubborn challenges.

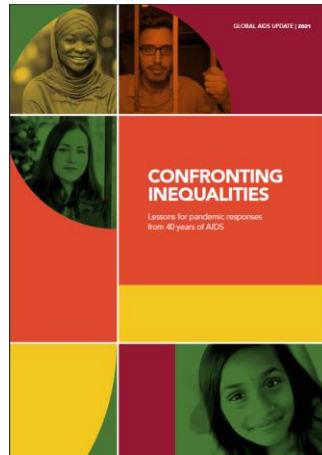
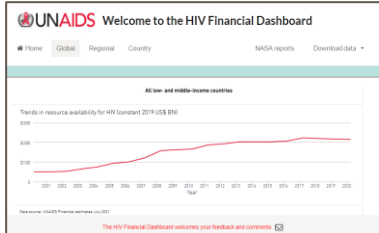
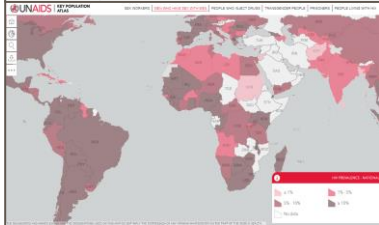
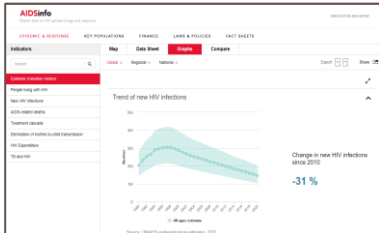
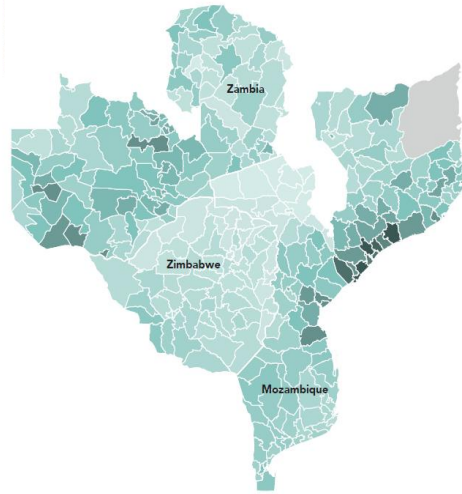
Data are exposing the multiple inequalities that are prolonging the pandemic: **intersecting inequalities impede access to health and HIV services.**

Social and structural barriers continue to impede service uptake and increase HIV vulnerability.

*Self-reported medical circumcision among men aged 15 years and older, by household wealth, priority countries with available data, 2015–2019*



# Are we listening?



Where countries and programmes have listened carefully to what the data are saying, high coverage of HIV services has been achieved.

**Failing to “listen” to data leads to persistent gaps in HIV response; interrogating further leads to new solutions.**

## Key messages

- The Global AIDS Strategy emphasizes the **importance of addressing inequalities** for reaching the 2030 goal of ending AIDS and calls on countries to collect and use data to reduce inequalities.
- **Investments in disaggregated data** have helped identify and respond to important patterns and trends.
- Achieving better data also requires addressing inequalities. Through **community-engaged research**, people can create transformative change and learn together with those we have been failing to reach.
- Understandings are evolving about what works and how to solve problems in ethical ways: COVID-19 highlighted the need for timely, accurate and disaggregated data, for properly understanding and using the data, and for **building protections into data systems**.
- UNAIDS monitoring of financial resources and expenditures informs the **analysis of the HIV funding landscape**, needs and gaps, domestic resource mobilization, efficiency in allocation and utilization, and funding levels for key and vulnerable populations.

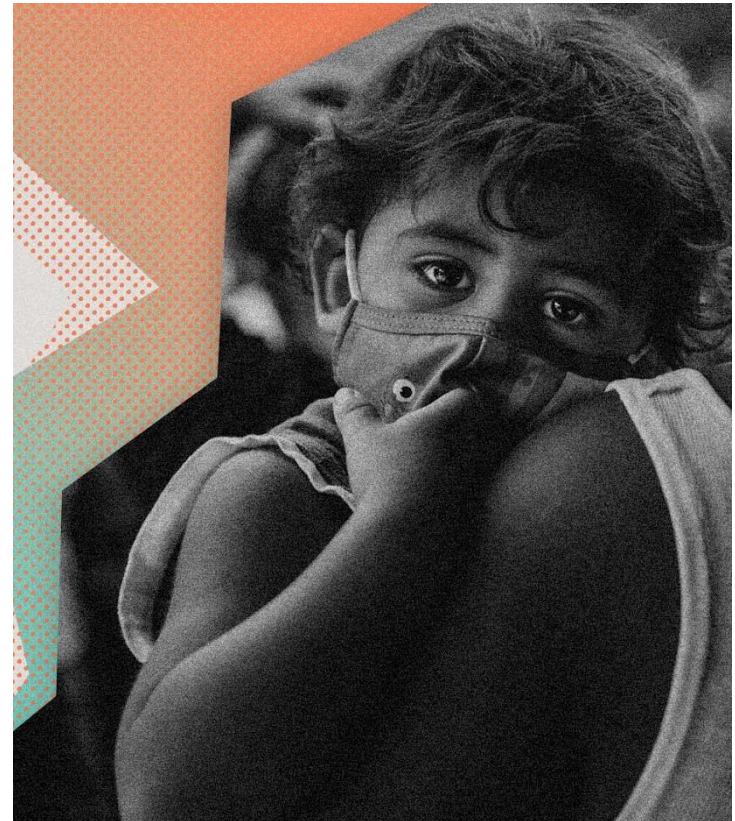


The way forward

## The way forward

Effective use of data to drive progress requires:

- sustainable, routine national health information systems, complemented by focused surveys, collecting geolocated and disaggregated data;
- community-generated data to be a pillar of HIV response information systems;
- national HIV response plans to include targets for HIV responses that reflect the spectrum and granularity of global 2025 targets;
- UNAIDS to have sufficient resources to support country monitoring and reporting.



## Progress since the 49<sup>th</sup> PCB Thematic Segment (1)

UNAIDS continues to support countries and communities in generating strategic data for impact and analyzing diverse kinds and sources of data to provide countries with a clearer picture of where responses may be falling short and who risks being left behind, including through:

- Generating up-to-date disaggregated estimates.
- Collecting and analyzing data to monitor the reach and impact of HIV programmes, monitor national policy responses and measure structural factors that increase HIV vulnerability and reduce service uptake.
- Monitoring societal enablers and new targets regarding community-led services.
- Helping countries conduct National AIDS Spending Assessments and using financing data to improve efficiency.

## Progress since the 49<sup>th</sup> PCB Thematic Segment (2)

In the pipeline:

- UNAIDS is developing metrics to track progress towards the 10-10-10 targets on societal enablers and new targets regarding community-led services for HIV testing, prevention, treatment and societal enablers.
- UNAIDS is working with countries to aid them in implementing methods to monitor key HIV-related inequalities, with the aim of informing national efforts to end these inequalities.
- UNAIDS is currently preparing the first Global AIDS Update report including progress against the 2025 targets in the 2021 Political Declaration, based on countries' data.

Thank you!

