

# Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS & UNGASS indicators

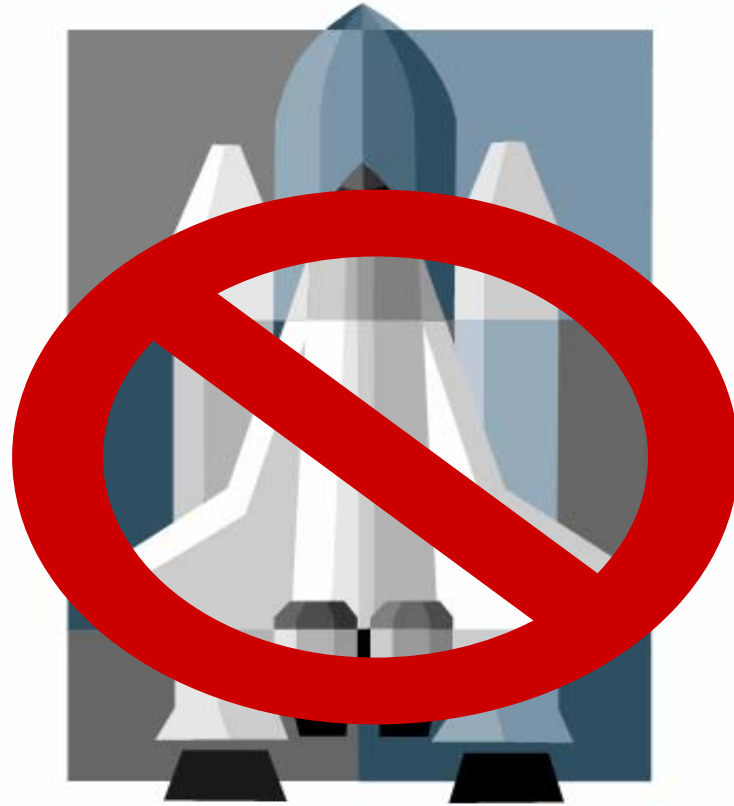
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“ Unless commitment is made, there are only promises and hopes; but no plans.”

Peter F. Drucker



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## United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS Antecedents (1)

- ✓ United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS on June **2001**.
- ✓ During the Assembly, a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS was endorsed by the leaders of **189 countries**.

### Related initiatives

- ✓ **Universal Access by 2010**
- ✓ The declaration stated that the **Millennium Development Goal** of **stopping and reverting** the tendency of the HIV/AIDS epidemic **should be achieved** by the year **2015**

## United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS Antecedents (2)

- ✓ The Declaration established the need for **monitoring global and national commitment:**
  - ✓ submission of periodic reports
  - ✓ Set of **basic indicators** was established in 2002
  - ✓ The indicators allow to **follow up the accomplishment** of the different goals of the Declaration:
    - ✓ In 2003: reports from 103 countries
      - ✓ many of them were incomplete,
      - ✓ the HIV Financing indicator was significantly underreported
    - ✓ For the 2006 review there were reports from 95 countries on domestic spending: only 63 reported data for 2005
- ✓ UNGASS Comprehensive Reviews: **2006, 2008, 2011**

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## United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS Targets

- **UNGASS 2001 targets:**
  - ✓ (ensuring adequacy, sustainability and results-orientation of the resources for the global response)
  - ✓ (reaching a target of 7-10 billion of annual HIV/AIDS expenditure in low and middle income countries by 2005)
  - ✓ (Increasing and prioritizing national HIV/AIDS allocations and ensuring adequate allocations by all ministries and other relevant stakeholders)

## 2005 Country progress towards 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS—Global targets (low- and middle-income countries) [1/2]

### GLOBAL RESULTS 2005

### GLOBAL TARGETS 2005

#### Total annual expenditure\*

US\$ 8 297 000 000; (\$7.5–US\$8.5 Bn)

US\$7.0–US\$10.0 Bn  
 Global target achieved

#### Percentage of youth aged 15–24 who correctly identify ways of preventing HIV transmission and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission\*\*

MALE: 33% (Country range: 7%–50% coverage), (n=16)  
 FEMALE: 20% (Country range: 8%–44% coverage), (n=17)

90% coverage  
 ■ No country achieved this

#### Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving antiretroviral prophylaxis\*\*\*

9% (Country range: 1%–59% coverage), (n=41)

80% coverage  
 ■ No country achieved this

#### Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy\*\*\*\*

20% (Country range: 1%–100% coverage), (n=116)  
 1 300 000 people on treatment

50% coverage (3 million people on treatment)  
 ■ 21 countries achieved this  
 ■ Global target not achieved

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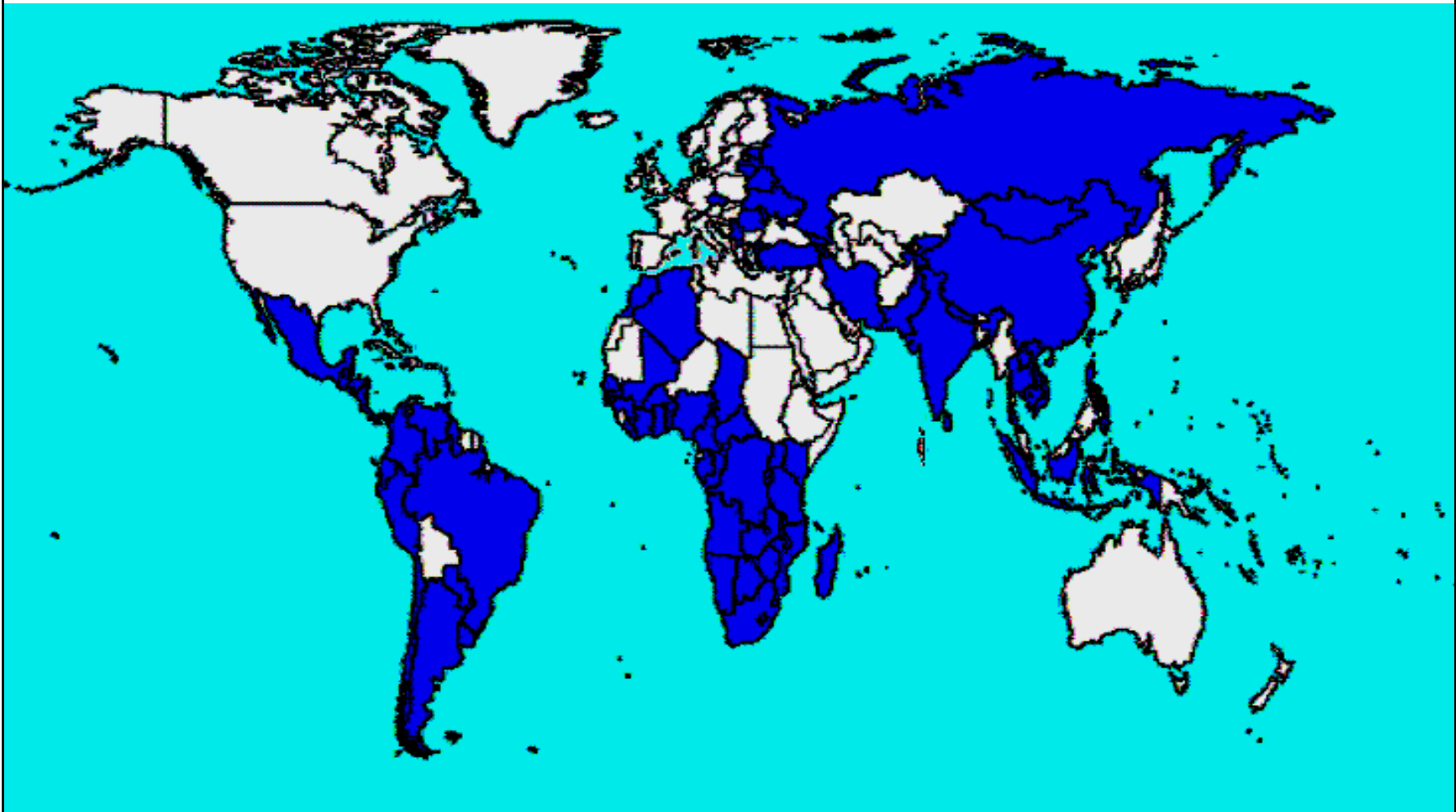
\* See 'Financing' chapter  
 \*\* Demographic and Health Survey/AIDS Indicator Survey, 2001–2005 (MEASURE DHS, 2006)  
 \*\*\* Stover et al. (2006)  
 \*\*\*\* "3 by 5" Report (WHO/UNAIDS, 2006)

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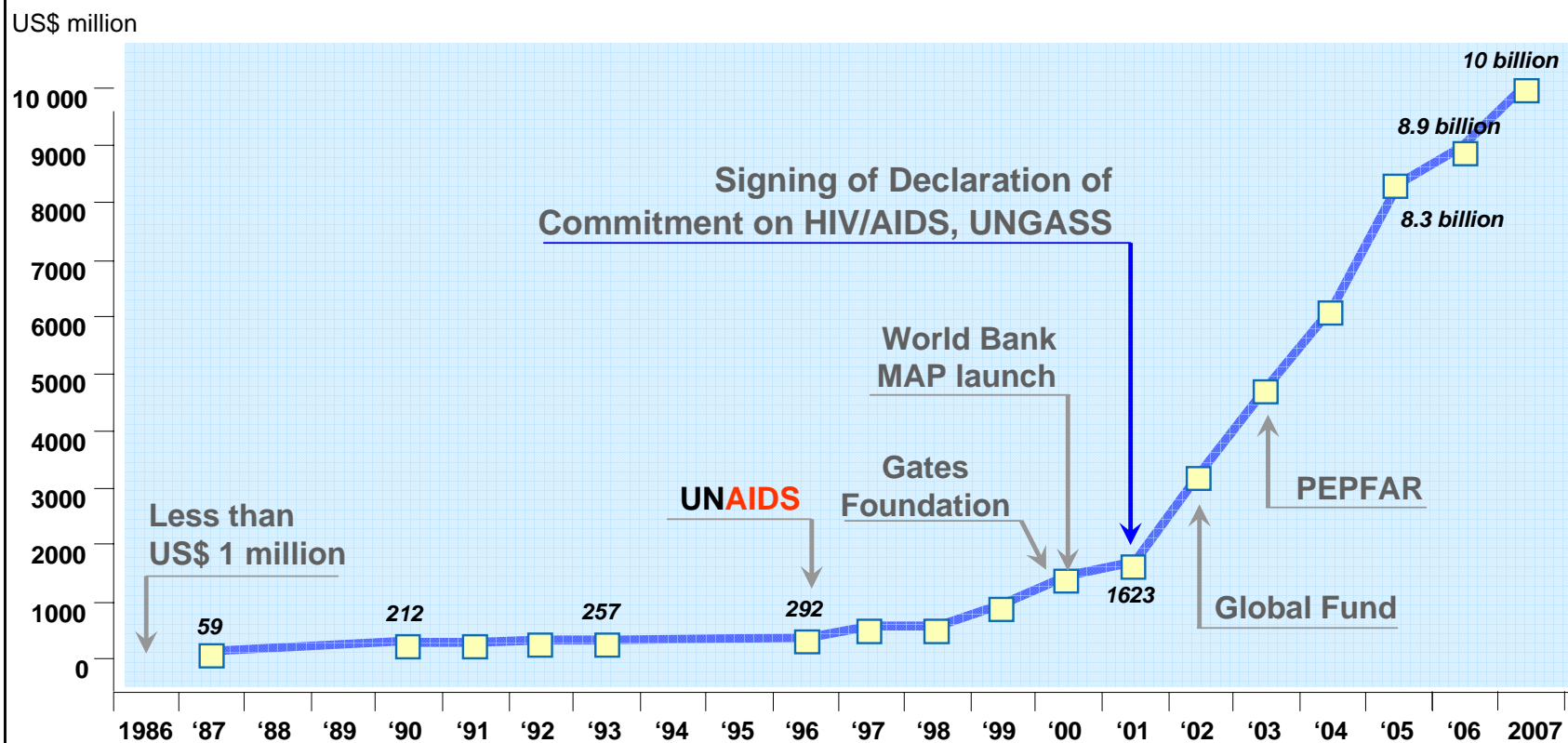
# Low- and middle-income countries reporting on domestic expenditure for the review of the DoC. March, 2006



 Reported on Indicator no. 1



# Total annual resources available for AIDS 1986–2007



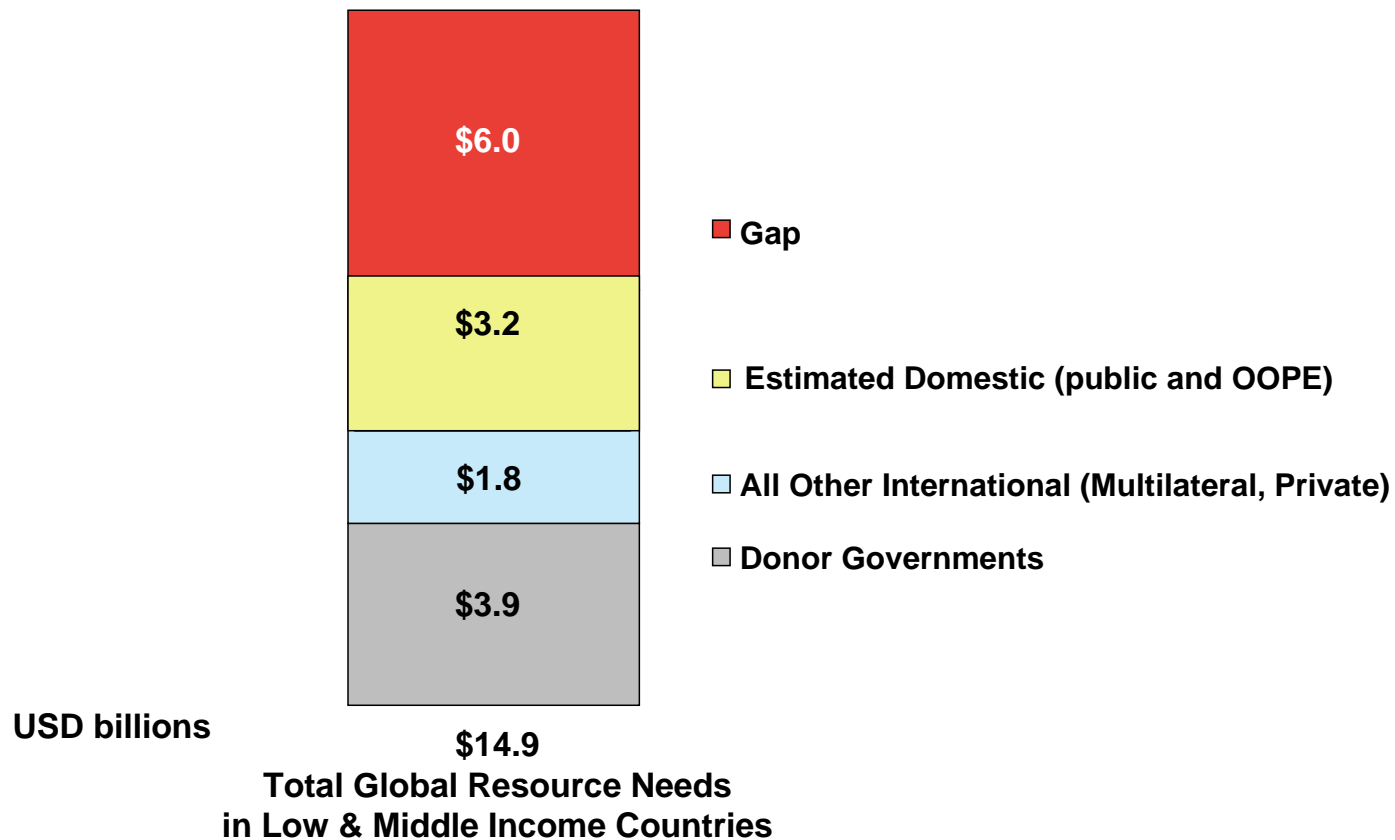
Notes: [1] 1986-2000 figures are for international funds only  
 [2] Domestic funds are included from 2001 onwards

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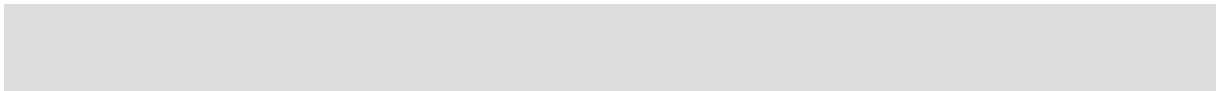
[i] 1996-2005 data: Extracted from 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (UNAIDS, 2006)  
 [ii] 1986-1993 data: AIDS in the World II. Edited by Jonathan Mann and Daniel J. M. Tarantola (1996)

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# Resources Available for AIDS from all Sources compared to Resources Needed, 2006



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## International AIDS Assistance: G8/EC & Other Donor Governments, Summary Data Table, 2006

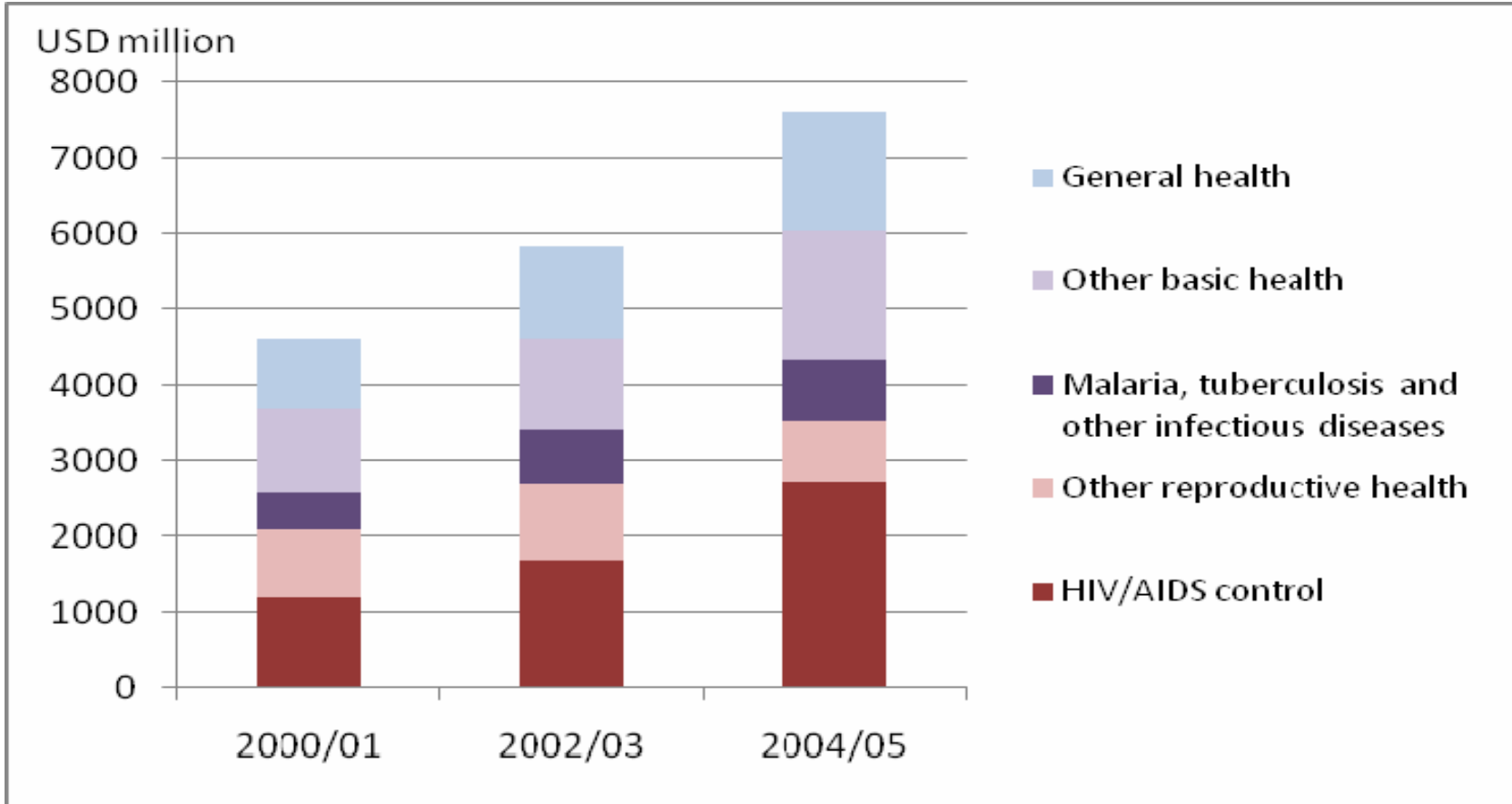
Government	Bilateral		Global Fund	Total	
	Commitment	Disbursement	Adjusted (58%)	Commitment	Disbursement
Canada	\$ 63.3	\$ 63.1	\$ -	\$ 63.3	\$ 63.1
France	\$ 40.4	\$ 40.4	\$ 166.5	\$ 206.8	\$ 206.8
Germany	\$ 122.4	\$ 121.8	\$ 51.1	\$ 173.5	\$ 172.9
Ireland	\$ 75.4	\$ 75.4	\$ 15.3	\$ 90.7	\$ 90.7
Italy	\$ 7.5	\$ 7.5	\$ -	\$ 7.5	\$ 7.5
Japan	\$ 31.1	\$ 31.1	\$ 75.5	\$ 106.6	\$ 106.6
Netherlands	\$ 883.2	\$ 301.1	\$ 44.5	\$ 927.7	\$ 345.6
Sweden	\$ 130.1	\$ 130.1	\$ 47.7	\$ 177.8	\$ 177.8
United Kingdom	\$ 670.1	\$ 670.1	\$ 109.8	\$ 779.9	\$ 779.9
United States	\$ 2,362.8	\$ 1,320.9	\$ 268.9	\$ 2,631.7	\$ 1,589.8
European Commission	\$ 116.8	\$ 98.3	\$ 67.9	\$ 184.8	\$ 166.2
Other Governments	\$ 116.5	\$ 91.2	\$ 96.0	\$ 212.5	\$ 187.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ 4,619.6	\$ 2,951.1	\$ 943.3	\$ 5,562.9	\$ 3,894.3

USD millions

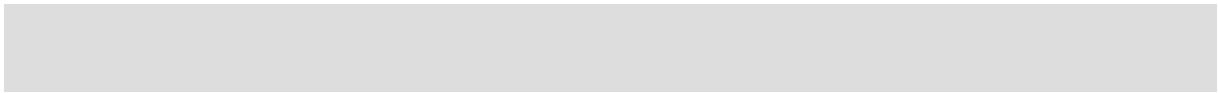
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# DAC-bilateral aid to health commitments, annual averages. USD million, constant 2005 prices

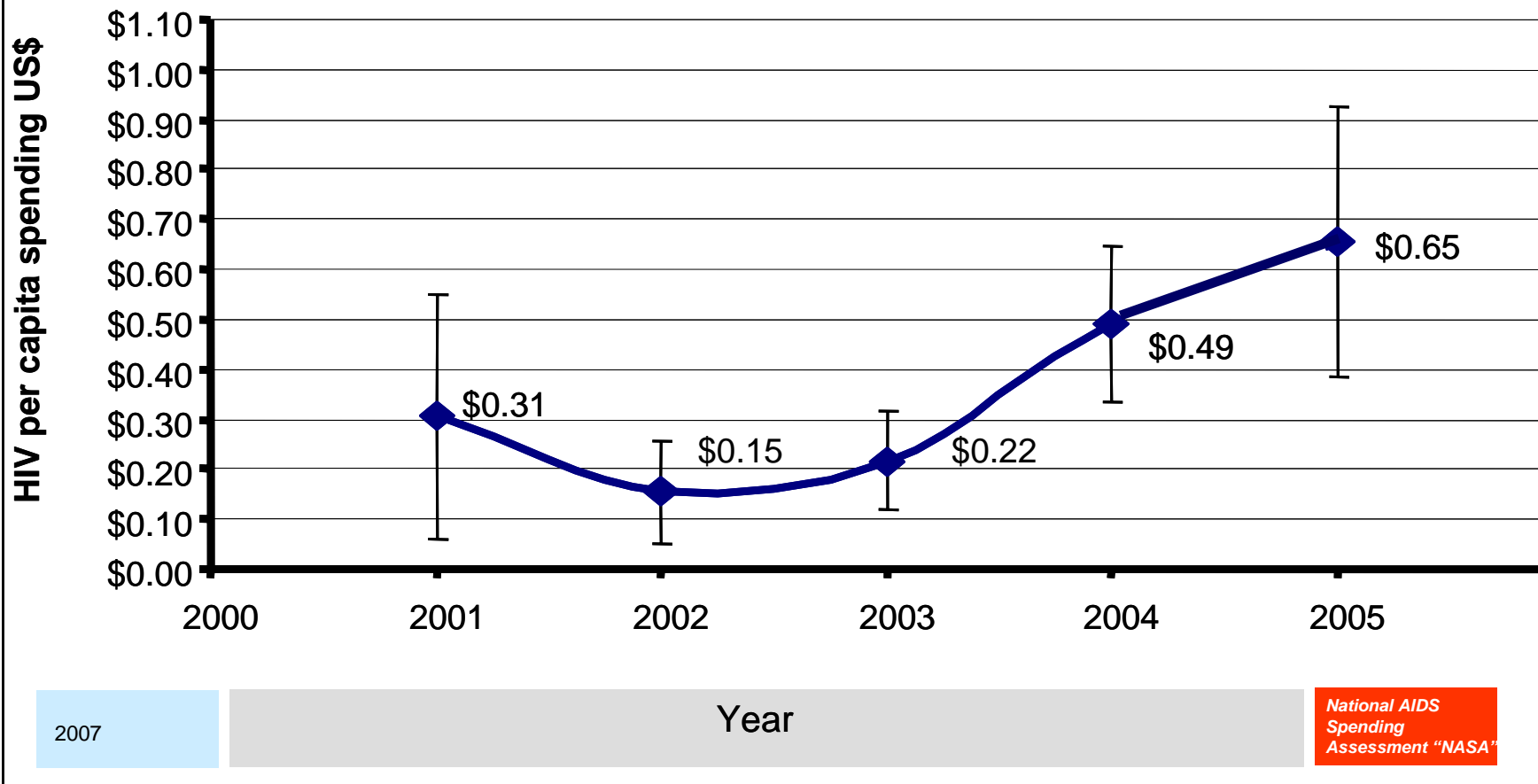


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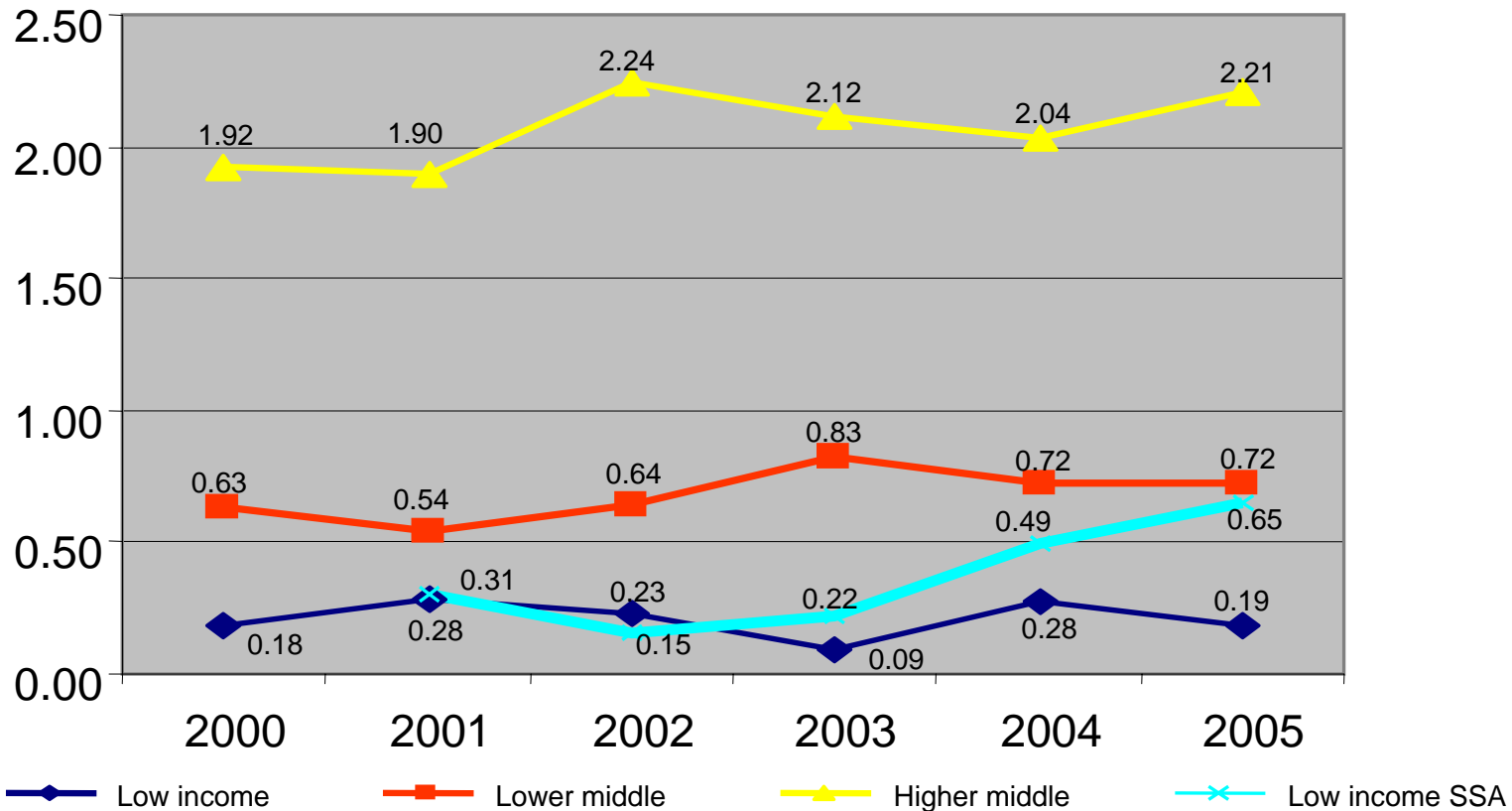
# Trends in HIV and AIDS per- capita domestic public expenditures in selected low-income Sub Saharan African Countries



# Per capita AIDS expenditures from low- and middle- income countries



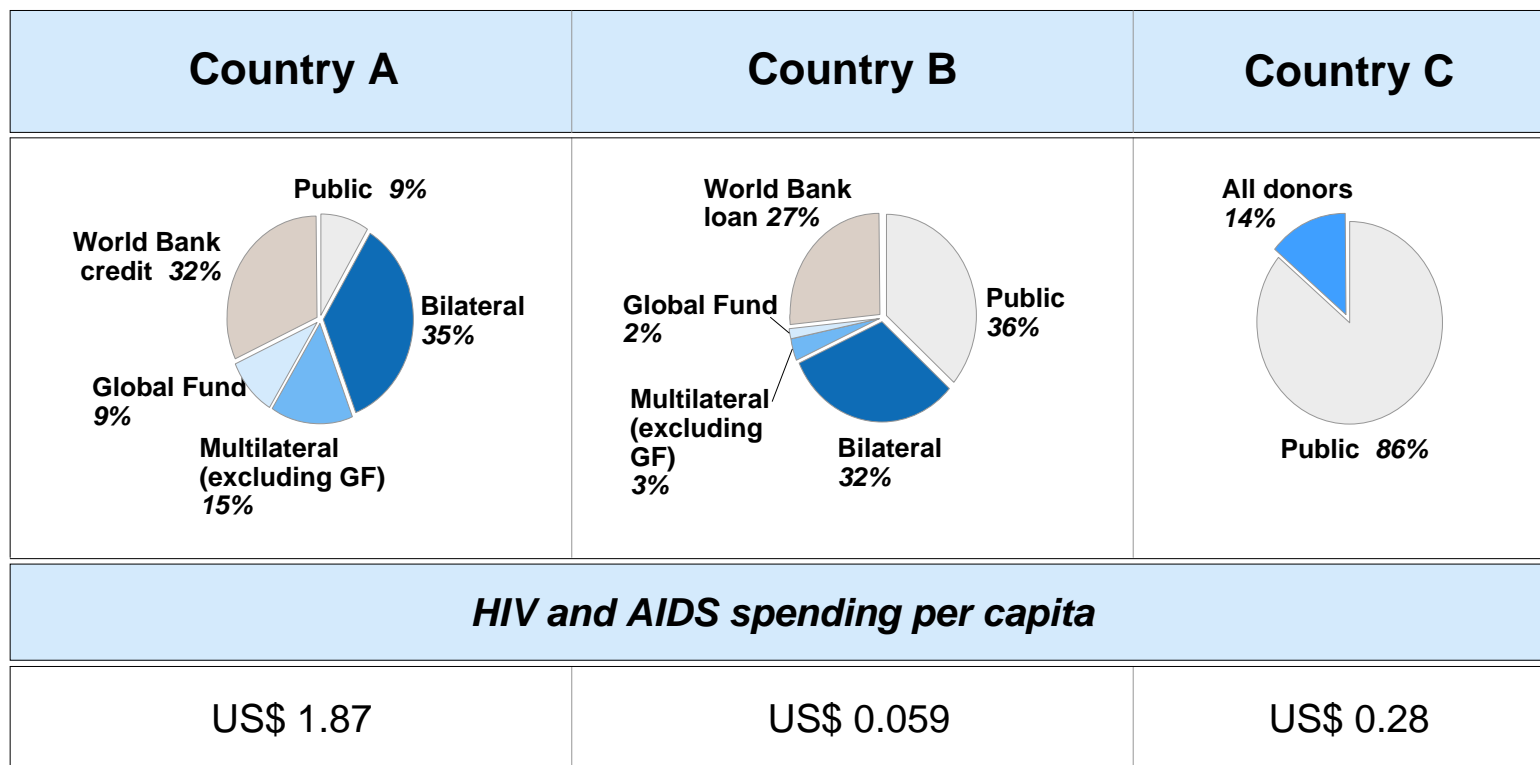
USD Per capita HIV and AIDS expenditures by country income level



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## NASA: Sources of HIV spending in three countries, 2004



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Source: UNAIDS, based on National AIDS Spending Assessments.

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## National Funding Matrix

- Since different countries may use different methodologies to monitor the flow of AIDS funding
  - National AIDS Spending Assessments
  - National Health Accounts and
  - *ad hoc* Resource Flows Surveys
- The National Funding Matrix includes a simple spreadsheet that allows financial data from any of these three methodologies to be easily entered, calculated, reviewed and reported.

# UNGASS Indicator 1

## Domestic and International AIDS Spending by Categories and Financing Sources

**PURPOSE** To collect accurate and consistent data on how funds are spent at the national level and where those funds are sourced

**APPLICABILITY** All countries

**FREQUENCY** Calendar or Fiscal Year Data

**MEASUREMENT TOOL** *National AIDS Spending Assessment.  
 National Health Accounts / AIDS sub-account.  
 Resource Flows Survey / NAIDS/UNFPA/NIDI*

**METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:** Actual expenditures classified by eight AIDS Spending Categories (ASC) and by financing source, including public expenditure from its own sources and from international sources

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Sources: Countries reporting on UNGASS on domestic public expenditure; UNAIDS estimates

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# AIDS Spending Categories



1. Prevention
2. Treatment and care
3. Orphan and vulnerable children
4. Programme management
5. Human resources for AIDS
6. Social protection
7. Enabling environment & community development
8. Research: AIDS related

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**REPORTING TO UNGASS**
**Expenditure on HIV and AIDS**

**MANDATORY** (as agreed in the UNGASS DoC)  
**RECOMMENDED** (Components of the total figure to be reported)  
**OPTIONAL**

ORIGIN OF THE SOURCES by FINANCING AGENT									
Functions	Total USD \$	PUBLIC			INTERNATIONAL			PRIVATE	
		Central (National)	Sub- national	Development Bank Reimbursable	Bilaterals	Multilaterals		Corporations	Out-of- pocket
						UN	GF		
<b>TOTAL</b>									
1. Prevention									
2. Care and Treatment									
3. Orphans and Vulnerable children									
4. Program Management costs									
5. Incentives for Human Resources									
6. Social Mitigation									
7. Community development and enhanced environment									
8. Research									

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[Greyed out area]

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# Summary

1. There is a sharp increase in the international and domestic funds for HIV.
2. One third is from domestic sources
3. There is need to coordinate the inflows according to the specific activities and intended beneficiaries
4. There are several tools to account for the total money for HIV; NASA is a tool that offers detailed information for HIV health and non-health service provision
  - There is alignment between tools: e.g. NHA and NASA

# Vision for NASA

Ideally:

- Each country would have an annual NASA on time to be used in the formulation of next year's operational plan
- Careful analyses of the expenditure activity-wise and the targeted beneficiaries can support resource allocation analysis:
  - Resource Needs
  - GOALS

Thank you!

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