



“Maintaining the momentum and

monitoring progress are essential”

Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS: Core Indicators

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Global level

Global commitment and action

1. Amount of funds spent by international donors on HIV/AIDS in developing countries and countries in transition
2. Amount of public funds available for research and development of vaccines and microbicides
3. Percentage of transnational companies that are present in developing countries and that have HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes
4. Percentage of international organizations that have HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes
5. Assessment of HIV/AIDS advocacy efforts



National level

National commitment and action

1. Amount of national funds spent by governments on HIV/AIDS
2. National Composite Policy Index:

A. Strategic plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country has developed multisectoral strategies to combat HIV/AIDS 2. Country has integrated HIV/AIDS into its general development plan 3. Country has a functional national multisectoral HIV/AIDS management/coordination body 4. Country has a functional national HIV/AIDS body that promotes interaction among government, the private sector and civil society 5. Country has a functional HIV/AIDS body that assists in the coordination of civil society organizations 6. Country has evaluated the impact of HIV/AIDS on its socioeconomic status for planning purposes 7. Country has a strategy that addresses HIV/AIDS issues among its national uniformed services (including armed forces and civil defence forces)
B. Prevention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country has a general policy or strategy to promote IEC on HIV/AIDS 2. Country has a policy or strategy promoting reproductive and sexual health education for young people 3. Country has a policy or strategy that promotes IEC and other health interventions for groups with high or increasing rates of HIV infection 4. Country has a policy or strategy that promotes IEC and other health interventions for cross-border migrants 5. Country has a policy or strategy to expand access, including among vulnerable groups, to essential preventative commodities 6. Country has a policy or strategy to reduce MTCT
C. Human rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country has laws and regulations that protect against discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS 2. Country has laws and regulations that protect against discrimination of groups of people identified as being especially vulnerable to HIV/AIDS 3. Country has a policy to ensure equal access for men and women to prevention and care, with emphasis on vulnerable groups 4. Country has a policy to ensure that HIV/AIDS research protocols involving human subjects are reviewed and approved by an ethics committee
D. Care & support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country has a policy or strategy to promote comprehensive HIV/AIDS care and support with emphasis on vulnerable groups 2. Country has a policy or strategy to ensure or improve access to HIV/AIDS-related medicines, with emphasis on vulnerable groups 3. Country has a policy or strategy to address the additional needs of orphans and other vulnerable children

National level

National programme and behaviour

1. Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in life-skills-based HIV/AIDS education and who taught it during the last academic year
2. Percentage of large enterprises/companies that have HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes
3. Percentage of patients with STIs at health-care facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled
4. Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT
5. Percentage of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy
6. Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV*
7. Percentage of young people aged 15–24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission**
Target: 90% by 2005; 95% by 2010
8. Percentage of young people aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner**
9. Ratio of current school attendance among orphans to that among non-orphans aged 10–14**

* Applicable to countries where injecting drug use is an established mode of HIV transmission

** Millennium Development Goal indicators

National level

Impact

1. Percentage of young people aged 15–24 who are HIV-infected**
Target: 25% reduction in most affected countries by 2005
25% reduction, globally, by 2010
2. Percentage of HIV-infected infants born to HIV-infected mothers
Target: 20% reduction by 2005; 50% reduction by 2010



** Millennium Development Goal indicators