



UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, leads the global effort to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. Its mission is to prevent the advance of HIV, provide treatment and care, and reduce vulnerability to the epidemic. It does this by coordinating the efforts of its co-sponsoring UN agencies and other partners to advocate for policy changes, mobilize resources, and provide data to drive a unified, effective response.

## Overview

- **Partnership:**

UNAIDS is a unique joint venture of 11 UN co-sponsors and the Secretariat, working together to combat HIV/AIDS.

- **Leadership:**

It provides global leadership and advocacy, shaping public opinion, and encouraging dialogue.

- **Goal:**

The ultimate goal is to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, which includes achieving zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, and zero AIDS-related deaths.

- **Headquarters:**

The organization is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

## Missions and key activities

- **Prevention:** Prevent the transmission of HIV through global strategies and initiatives.
- **Treatment and care:** Ensure that people living with HIV have access to treatment, care, and support.
- **Vulnerability reduction:** Reduce the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS.
- **Coordination and advocacy:** Coordinate efforts across the UN system, governments, civil society, and the private sector.
- **Policy and legal framework:** Work to establish legal and policy frameworks that protect human rights and remove barriers to HIV prevention and treatment.

- **Mobilization:** Mobilize political, technical, scientific, and financial resources to fund and implement the AIDS response.
- **Data and knowledge:** Collect, analyze, and share data and evidence on the epidemic to inform and guide the global response.
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PANCAP is the [Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS](#), a regional partnership established in 2001 to coordinate a unified response to the HIV epidemic in the Caribbean. Its mission is to maximize the efficient use of resources, build capacity, and improve health outcomes through collaboration between governments, civil society, and other organizations, as outlined in the [Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS](#). PANCAP also functions as a knowledge hub, sharing best practices and facilitating capacity building to achieve an AIDS-free generation.

#### Overview

- **Formation:**

Established in 2001 by a Declaration of CARICOM Heads of Government in response to the threat of HIV.

- **Partnership:**

A multi-sectoral partnership including governments, regional civil society organizations, regional institutions, and other donor partners.

- **Host Organization:**

The [Caribbean Community \(CARICOM\)](#) hosts PANCAP and provides administrative support through its Coordinating Unit (PCU).

- **Scope:**

A regional coordination model for the world, it works at both regional and national levels to combat HIV.

#### Missions

- **Coordinate the response:**

Provide a structured and unified approach to the Caribbean's response to HIV/AIDS through the Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework.

- **Mobilize resources:**

Secure and mobilize resources to support HIV prevention and treatment efforts.

- **Build capacity:**

Develop the skills and knowledge of its partner organizations to strengthen national health systems.

- **Share knowledge:**

Serve as a regional knowledge hub, facilitating the sharing of best practices and data to improve regional and national responses.

- **Promote ownership:**

Continue to provide strong coordination and collaboration to maintain progress, especially as funding transitions and country ownership becomes more critical.

- **Address root causes:**

Tackle underlying issues that increase vulnerability, such as poverty, inequality, and **social exclusion**.



The **UNAIDS Caribbean Multi-Country Office (MCO)** leads and supports regional efforts to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030, focusing on strategic direction, advocacy, coordination, and technical support to governments and communities. Its mission includes expanding HIV prevention, treatment, and care, particularly for vulnerable populations, while advocating for human rights and addressing social determinants like stigma and discrimination. Key goals are achieving the "95-95-95" targets (95% of people with HIV know their status, 95% of those on treatment have viral suppression, and 95% of those with viral suppression are not on treatment) and promoting increased domestic funding and country ownership for long-term sustainability.

## **Overview**

- **Regional Hub:**

The MCO is the regional hub for UNAIDS' work in the Caribbean, coordinating strategies and activities across multiple countries.

- **Partnership:**

It works in close collaboration with governments, the [Caribbean Community \(CARICOM\)](#), community-based organizations, and other UN agencies to amplify the regional response.

- **Progress and Challenges:**

The Caribbean has made significant progress, including eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV in several countries. However, challenges remain, such as significant numbers of new infections in certain countries like Haiti, and barriers like stigma, discrimination, and criminalization of same-sex relations and sex work in many others.

- **Funding:**

There is an increased focus on mobilizing domestic resources to ensure the sustainability of the HIV response, especially in the face of shifting global donor funding.

### **Key Missions and activities**

- **Advocacy and Policy:**

The MCO advocates for supportive policies, including the decriminalization of same-sex relations and HIV transmission, as well as the decriminalization of sex work.

- **Programmatic Support:**

It provides technical support to strengthen national HIV programs by integrating them into broader health systems and expanding access to services like treatment and prevention (e.g., PrEP).

- **Data and Strategy:**

The MCO analyzes data to inform strategic planning and interventions. For example, it highlights that four countries (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica) account for almost 90% of new infections in the region.

- **Human Rights and Equity:**

A major mission is to address social and legal barriers to accessing services by combating stigma and discrimination and promoting a rights-based approach to HIV services.

- **Community Engagement:**

It supports and strengthens community-led organizations and responses, recognizing them as crucial partners in achieving epidemic control.

- **Resource Mobilization:**

A key mission is to support governments in increasing domestic funding for the HIV response to ensure long-term sustainability.

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Linkage:**

The MCO works to ensure the AIDS response is integrated with the broader SDG agenda, particularly those related to health, gender equality, and human rights.