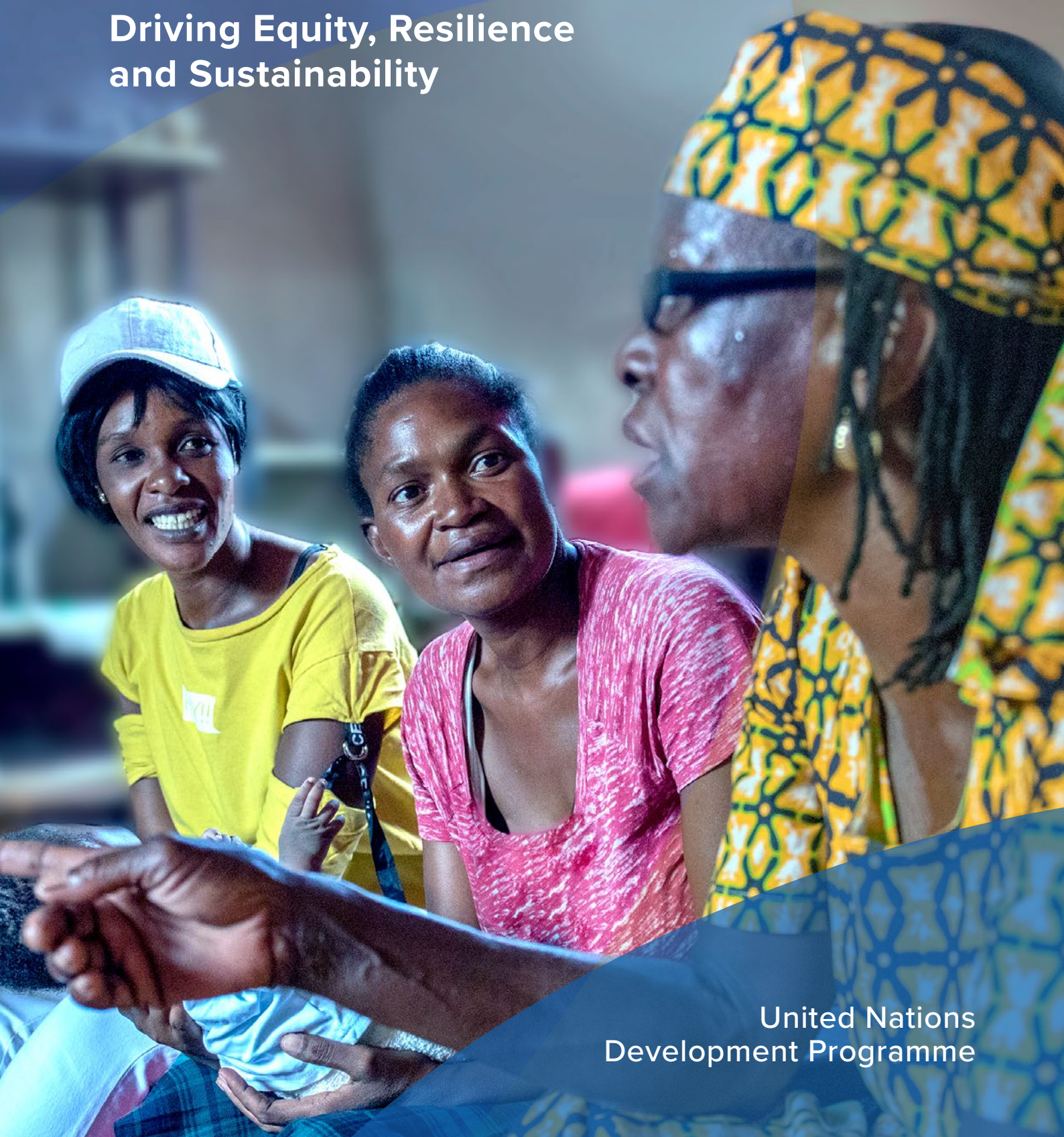




HIV and Health Annual Report 2020-2021

Driving Equity, Resilience
and Sustainability



United Nations
Development Programme

COVER PHOTO: UNAIDS Zimbabwe

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

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INTRODUCTION

The latest Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) report highlights that COVID-19 is further disrupting progress on the SDGs, undermining trust, and threatening human security. Millions of lives and livelihoods have been lost. Vaccine inequity and the related inequitable and uneven recovery have threatened progress on the SDGs. COVID-19 has shown beyond a shadow of doubt that if we leave anyone behind, we leave everyone behind. Inequality remains the major challenge of our time.

In 2020–2021, a range of multidimensional risks and interconnected crises threatened the very core of human health and that of the planet. The world continued to grapple with the catastrophic and chronic health and development impacts of COVID-19. Ground was lost on HIV and TB. HIV infection rates were rising among some of the most marginalized and stigmatized people, as widening inequalities and exclusion continued to impede access to health and social services. Gender inequality and violence continue, leading to heightened HIV risk for women and girls. Racism and discrimination persist. The power and limits of digital technologies came to the fore. Malaria outbreaks hit some of the most vulnerable people on earth. Added to this is an existential crisis, the climate emergency, which affects the social, environmental, legal and commercial determinants of health, influencing the health and well-being of everyone, everywhere.

In this context, UNDP continued to work with United Nations, multilateral, government, civil society, academic and private sector partners to deliver results for the most marginalized and vulnerable while driving equity, resilience and sustainability. Among many examples, millions of people received life-saving HIV treatment; the continuity of essential services was safeguarded, including access to health products, during the COVID-19 pandemic; institutions and capacities were strengthened

for enabling legal and policy environments; laws and policies were revised to recognize dignity and equality, and to enable access to services; investment cases contributed to positive policy change for non-communicable diseases and mental health responses; digital tools, data and innovations were deployed to scale COVID-19 vaccination, strengthen health systems and reduce critical service gaps; health sustainability was improved; and climate resilience of health systems was strengthened. Concepts of ‘planetary health’, interconnecting the health of our planet to human health and behaviours, and ‘one health’, which links human health to animal health and our shared environment, gained ground in the discussions on risk-informed development, pandemic preparedness, and the integrated solutions needed to protect the future for this generation and the next.

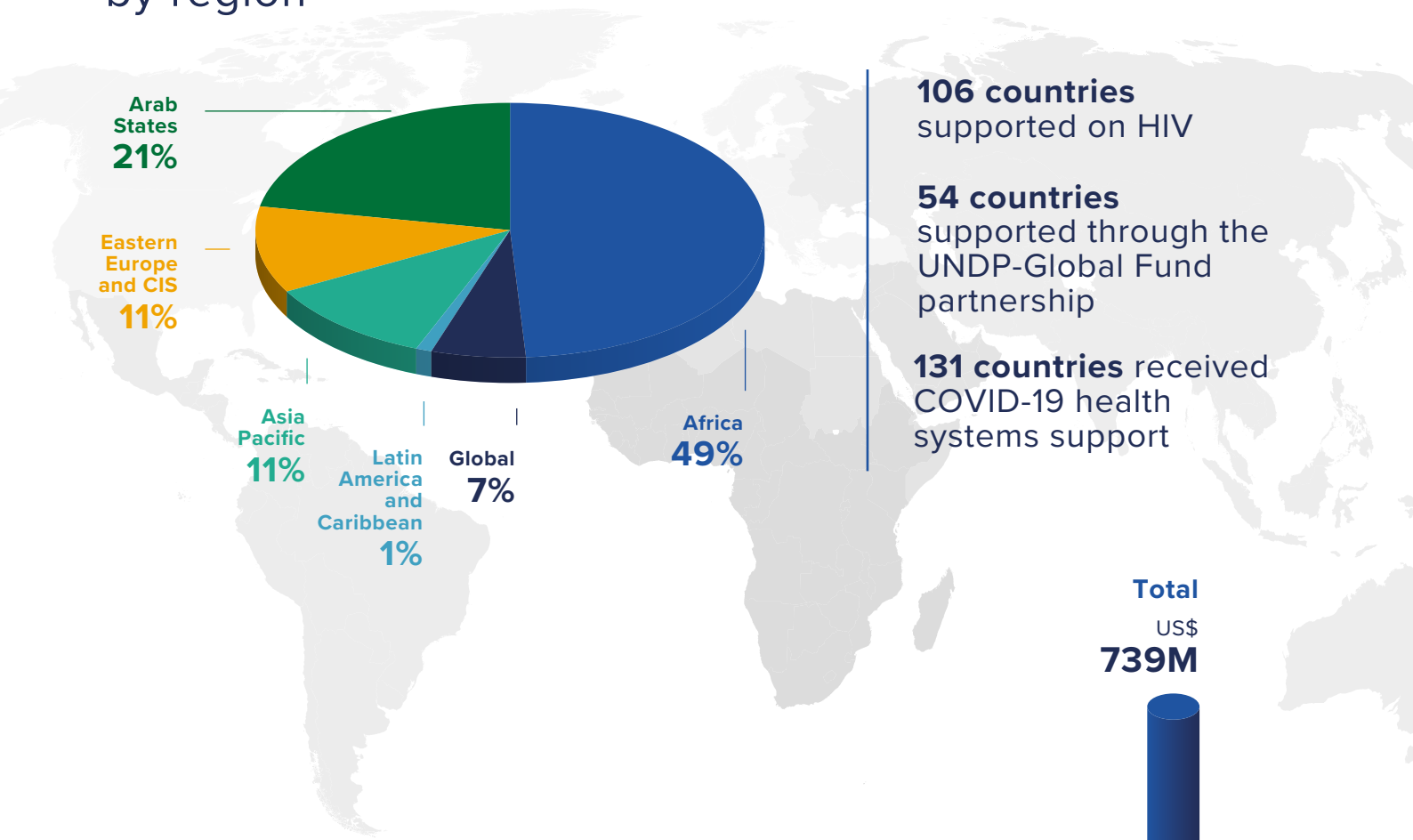
As with HIV, COVID-19 and other pandemics, the climate crisis continues to reveal the brutal intersection of vulnerability, inequality and unsustainability. They also offer a unique opportunity to remedy many of the inequalities and injustices perpetuated throughout human history. In order to build a world that is better prepared to deal with future pandemics and where universal health coverage and the health and well-being of people and our planet are central to sustainable development, we must act to ensure that equity, resilience and sustainability are at the core of all that we do. Solidarity, systemic change, universalism, scale and speed are of the essence, with just eight years to deliver on the bold ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the pledge to leave no one behind. This will be critical to achieving the United Nations Secretary-General’s Common Agenda.

Mandeep Dhaliwal

Director, HIV and Health Group

PORTFOLIO

Expenditure by region

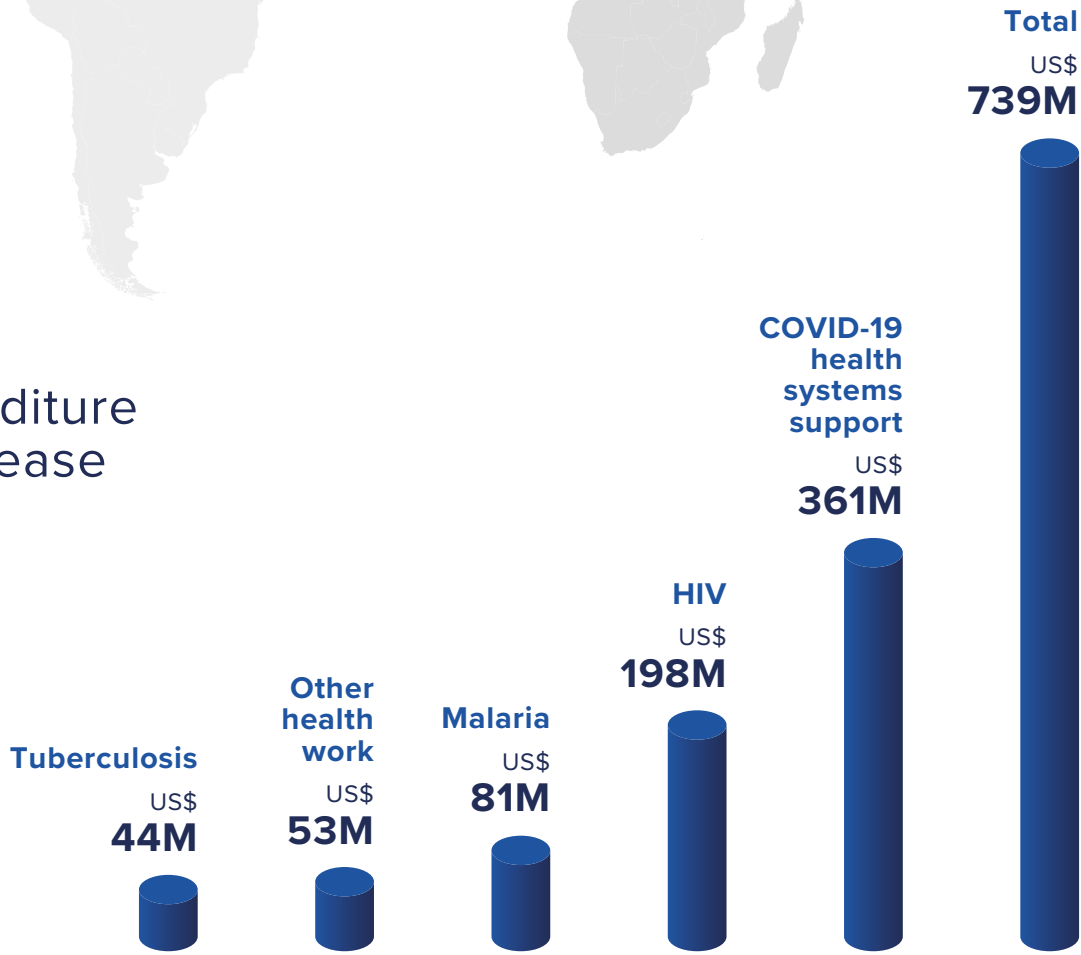


106 countries supported on HIV

54 countries supported through the UNDP-Global Fund partnership

131 countries received COVID-19 health systems support

Expenditure by disease



PORTFOLIO

UNDP worked on HIV and health in **147 countries**

106
countries
HIV and
tuberculosis

67
countries
Gender equality
and gender-based
violence

67
countries
LGBTI inclusion

55
countries
Adolescents and
young people

52
countries
HIV-sensitive
social protection

69
countries
Non-communicable diseases
(NCD) prevention and control,
including tobacco

131
countries
COVID-19 health
systems support

45
countries
Health procurement
and supply
management

32
countries
Access to medicines

55
countries
Planetary health
and resilience

86
countries
Digital solutions
and innovation

30,000
people

Screened for tuberculosis among mobile
populations in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan
through the UNDP-Global Fund partnership

37,000
people

Reached with HIV prevention services in
Tajikistan through the UNDP-Global
Fund partnership

18,000
people
Sensitized on COVID-19
prevention in Angola

650,000
women and girls
Provided with gender-based
violence services

over
1.1 million
healthcare workers
Trained to support
COVID-19 responses



PHOTO: UNDP Tuvalu



SPOTLIGHT ON DIGITAL

Digital technology is reshaping economies and governments, impacting almost every aspect of development. UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022–2025 and Digital Strategy highlight the importance of harnessing the positive potential of digital to drive progress on sustainable development. Digitalization is a crucial component of building sustainable, resilient systems for health. Digital health technologies, including big data, genomics, artificial intelligence and telemedicine, can help improve public health. Digital tools can increase efficiency and quality, reduce costs, and improve access to healthcare for vulnerable populations and those who live in hard-to-reach areas. In addition, attention needs to be paid to safeguarding rights, especially for vulnerable populations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated digitalization in the health sector of many countries. UNDP has supported the use of digital tools that have played a

crucial role in the roll-out of national COVID-19 vaccination programmes. In **India**, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Health on the Co-WIN platform to support the national COVID-19 vaccination campaign. UNDP trained 820,000 health workers to track vaccine doses and manage individual vaccination details, coordinated with various government departments to align digital platforms and create a database of all hospitals and health workers. As of October 2021, this contributed to the distribution of more than 1 billion COVID-19 vaccines. In **Indonesia**, UNDP worked with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and other partners to roll out the *Sistem Monitoring Imunisasi dan Logistik Secara Elektronik* (SMILE), the digital Logistics Management Information System for Immunization. In 2021, a COVID-19 module was added to the system, which was used by over 12,000 community health centres and hospitals in 34 provinces. SMILE contributed to the efficient delivery of close to 80 million doses of vaccines for both COVID-19 and routine immunization. Experience from India and Indonesia is being shared through knowledge exchanges with **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, Malawi** and **Nepal**, among others. **Bhutan** managed one of the fastest COVID-19 vaccination drives in the world, with over 90 percent of its adult population receiving two doses by the end of July 2021.

SMILE has contributed to the efficient delivery of close to 1 billion doses of vaccines for both COVID-19 and routine immunization.

Investments in digital transformation for health are critical to achieving universal health coverage and human security. Supported by the Government of Japan, UNDP is supporting the development of digital solutions for health in 13 countries. These include digital tools for healthcare and health equity (**Maldives, Mali, Viet Nam**), including in crisis contexts (**Somalia**), artificial intelligence robots (**Kenya, Rwanda, Viet Nam**), tele-health and mobile health services (**Bhutan, Libya, Rwanda, Somalia**), and online information systems (**Indonesia, India, Mauritius, Tunisia**), among others.

UNDP worked with the Government of **Burkina Faso** to develop a national digital transformation initiative, establish inclusive public e-services, and build digital capacity, particularly for women and young people. In **Ghana**, a mobile app was developed to provide health and psychosocial information for young people living with HIV.

While digital technologies have the potential to improve access to services, especially for those left behind, and overcome barriers such as stigma, they can also present ethical and human rights challenges, including regarding privacy and non-discrimination. To share practical strategies to mitigate these risks, UNDP published *Guidance on the Rights-Based and Ethical Use of Digital Technologies in HIV and Health Programmes*. The guidance presents a user-friendly checklist and recommendations for governments, the private sector and donors to support countries in the adoption of digital technologies in HIV and health programmes.

With the rapidly evolving developments in digital health, it can be challenging for countries to find the solutions appropriate for their context. UNDP has been supporting research and knowledge exchange to identify the critical building blocks for tele-health systems—from legal and policy frameworks and human capacity to data protocols. This is being synthesized into guidance for policymakers, health providers and technology developers, and will inform UNDP's strategic approach and potential collaborations.



PHOTO: UNAIDS Republic of the Congo



SPOTLIGHT ON COVID-19

Supporting countries' COVID-19 responses remained a central part of UNDP's work in 2020 - 2021

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11388

