United Nations Development Programme
HIV, Health and Development

# Annual Report 2016–2017

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UNDP

*Empowered lives.*
*Resilient nations.*

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# Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ADP | Access and Delivery Partnership |
| APF | Asia Pacific Forum |
| CIS | Commonwealth of Independent States |
| EAC | East African Community |
| ECOSOC | UN Economic and Social Council |
| FCTC | Framework Convention on Tobacco Control |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| GHIT | Global Health Innovative Technology Fund |
| GoJ | Government of Japan |
| Global Fund | Global Fund to Fight Tuberculosis, HIV and Malaria |
| HLPF | High-Level Political Forum |
| IATT-SPHS | Interagency Task Team for Sustainable Procurement in the Health Sector |
| IDLO | International Development Law Organization |
| ILGA | International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| HHD | UNDP HIV, Health and Development Group |
| LEA | Legal and policy environment assessments |
| LGBTI | Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex |
| LMIC | Low- and middle-income countries |
| NAC | National AIDS Council |
| NCD | Noncommunicable diseases |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NTD | Neglected tropical diseases |
| OHCHR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| PEPFAR | US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Community |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SOGI | Sexual orientation and gender identity |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infection |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

# Contents

## Results Snapshot

UNDP's work on HIV and health makes a powerful contribution to Agenda 2030 and the commitment to leave no one behind. In 2016–2017, UNDP supported 127 countries to achieve SDG 3 and other  health-related SDG targets by supporting countries to respond to the social, economic and environmental determinants of HIV and health.

## Key results in focus

**Gender equality**

**South Sudan:**
UNDP is working with the Government of South Sudan, the Global Fund and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to train health care workers to address gender-based violence as part of mental health and psychosocial support programmes, particularly for women displaced by the three-year conflict.

**Latin America and the Caribbean:**
UNDP and the International Community of Women Living With HIV/AIDS (ICW+) supported a multi-region research study on violations of the rights of HIV-positive women and their partners in health care settings.

**South Africa:**
Supported by UNDP, the Africa Key Populations Expert Group advocated for social inclusion and facilitated the development of the South African National Sex Work HIV Plan.

**Asia:**
The 'Being LGBTI in Asia' initiative engaged with 130 government departments, 357 civil society groups, 17 national human rights institutions and 88 private sector organisations across 33 countries in policy dialogue, contributing to a greater capacity on improving LGBTI inclusion in development. The initative is being scaled up in Africa and Eastern Europe.

**Inclusion**

**Global Commission on HIV and the Law:**
UNDP supported 52 countries to conduct legal and policy environment assessments to determine the nature and extent of legal and policy barriers to accessing HIV services for people living with HIV and key populations.

**Arab States:**
UNDP and IDLO established a Middle East Network for Legal Aid, which supports civil society organisations providing legal aid to people living with HIV and key populations.

**Human Rights**

**Croatia:**
UNDP supported the government to develop a framework for NGO social contracting as a critical part of sustainable financing of national HIV responses, thereby ensuring adequate resources for civil society to deliver HIV and health services.

**NCD investment cases:**
UNDP and WHO supported eight countries to develop investment cases for NCD prevention and control. The cases examine how taxation of tobacco, alcohol and other health-harming products can improve health while providing governments with revenue to finance development.

**Sustainable Financing**

**Global Fund:**
UNDP's partnership with the Global Fund has saved 2.5 million lives between 2003 and 2016, and currently 2 million people living with HIV are receiving antiretroviral treatment. Through the partnership 870,000 TB cases were success- fully treated and 53 million bed nets have been distributed.[1]

**GHIT/ADP**
The Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) Fund is contributing to the discovery and development of new health technologies for TB, malaria and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) with 47 projects at the discovery stage, 18 projects at the pre-clinical stage and 16 projects at the clinical stage. The complimentary Access and Delivery Partnership is helping countries strengthen capacity for the introduction of such new health technologies.

**Resilience Building**

**India:**
UNDP, in partnership with the Government of India, has helped strengthen inclusive social protection schemes. The government provided a total of 1.04 million benefits, including pensions and food subsidies, to people living with or affected by HIV.

**Sudan:**
UNDP supported the government to reform national social protection policies. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides social protection support to all 5,000 members of the Sudanese Care Association of People Living with HIV through the Zakat Fund.

**Social Protection**

**Zambia:**
UNDP supported the government to pilot the installation of solar panels in 11 primary health clinics and will scale up the programme to provide solar power for 1,000 health facilities.

**Bhutan:**
UNDP and WHO supported the government to link climate data with epidemiological surveillance to take into consideration the impact of climate change on the incidence of malaria, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever and other vector-borne diseases in the country.
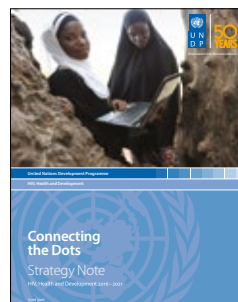
**Planetary Health**

* Cumulative since the beginning of the UNDP-Global Fund partnership in 2003

# Overview

2016 was the first full year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eradicate poverty in all its forms, achieve universal health coverage and to create a more peaceful, inclusive and sustainable world.

Planetary health, including human health, is core to sustainable development[1]. SDG 3 and other health-related targets seek to ensure health and well-being for all, at all ages, including in humanitarian and fragile contexts. Virtually all development challenges of the 21st century have the potential to profoundly affect health—including climate change, fragility and conflict within and between countries, economic and social disparities within countries, urbanization and the growing "youth bulge." Progress on many SDGs will only be possible by ensuring that policy and programming responses include efforts to address health.

In 2016, UNDP released a corporate strategy, titled *"The HIV, Health and Development Strategy 2016–2021: Connecting the Dots,"* which is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and contributes to UNDP's vision of eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities and exclusion. The strategy is also in line with the strategies of key partners like the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The strategy recognizes that solutions for complex development challenges require effective cross-sectoral approaches that address HIV and health.

The 2017 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) Thematic Review of SDG 3 shows that despite major progress made during the Millennium Development Goals era, major health challenges remain[1]. In 2017, UNAIDS estimates show that new adult infections are estimated to have declined by 11% between 2010 and 2016. In high-prevalence settings, young women remain at unacceptably high risk of HIV infection. In eastern and southern Africa, for example, young women (aged 15–24 years) accounted for 26% of new HIV infections in 2016 despite making up just 10% of the population[2].