

United Nations Development Programme

HIV, Health and Development Annual Report 2019-2020

Accelerate, Amplify and Connect



Introduction

In consultations marking the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations, over a million respondents across regions, ages and social groups united in calling for improved access to basic services – including health. Yet despite some remarkable progress, the world is not on track to reach the health-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets by 2030.

In 2019-2020, multiple challenges converged to threaten the very core of human development – our health and that of the planet. Rising HIV infection rates in some of the most marginalised and stigmatised people, as widening inequalities and exclusion continued to drive poor access to health services. Tenacious gender inequality and violence and heightened HIV risk for women and girls. Racism and discrimination persisted. Malaria outbreaks hit some of the most vulnerable people on earth. Added to this is the ongoing climate crisis. And COVID-19 – an unprecedented pandemic with devastating multi-dimensional consequences that is pushing millions of people back into extreme poverty and reversing development gains.

In this context, UNDP continued to work with UN, multilateral, government, civil society, academic and private sector partners to deliver results for people. For example: millions of people received life-saving HIV treatment and HIV testing expanded. Procurement of health products and ensuring the continuity of essential services increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. Laws and policies were revised to recognise dignity and equality and to enable access to services. Digital tools and

innovations were deployed to strengthen health systems, reduce critical service gaps and drive universal health coverage. Sustainability of health procurement improved. Climate resilience of health systems strengthened. Young people, health and climate advocates joined forces to demand more ambitious climate action.

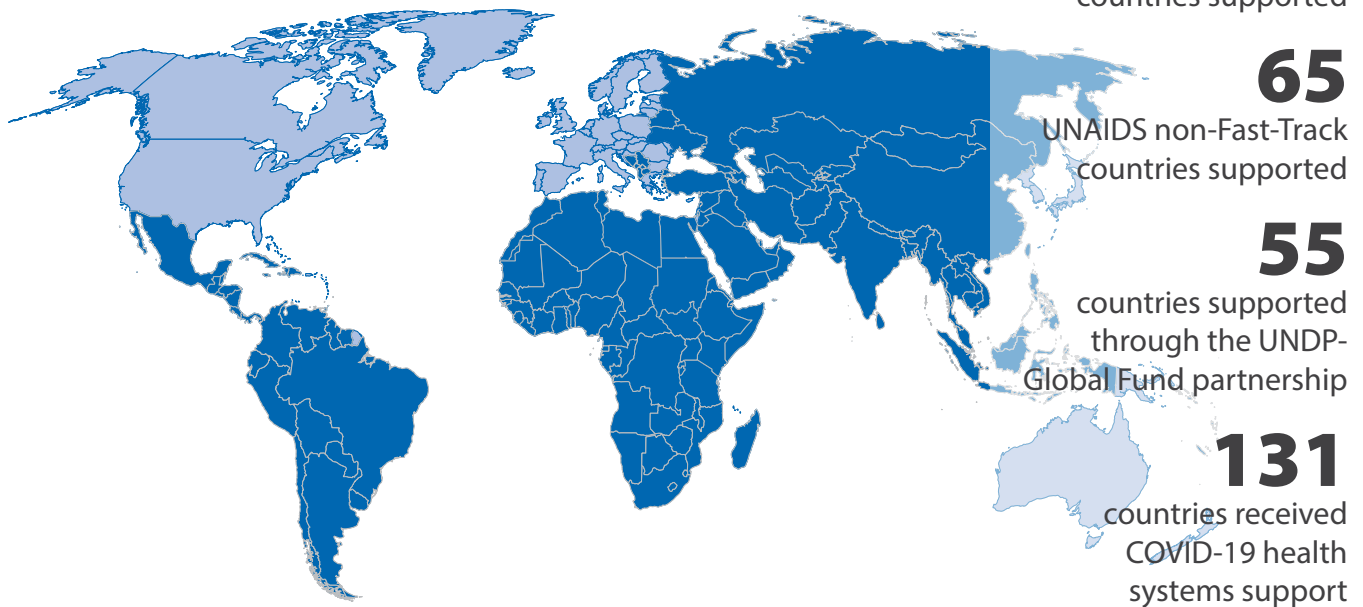
As with HIV and other pandemics, COVID-19 has revealed and exacerbated inequalities, while exposing the pernicious intersection of vulnerability, inequities and unsustainability. At the same time, COVID-19 presents us with a historic opportunity to re-imagine a world where the health and well-being of people and our planet are at the core of sustainable development. Our ambition must rise to meet this moment. As we face the ultimate stress test - ensuring equitable and universal access to COVID-19 diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines, while driving an inclusive green recovery and ensuring better access to basic services - we must once and for all hardwire equity, justice and sustainability in all that we do to deliver on the vision of the 2030 Agenda and the commitment to leave no one behind.

Mandeep Dhaliwal

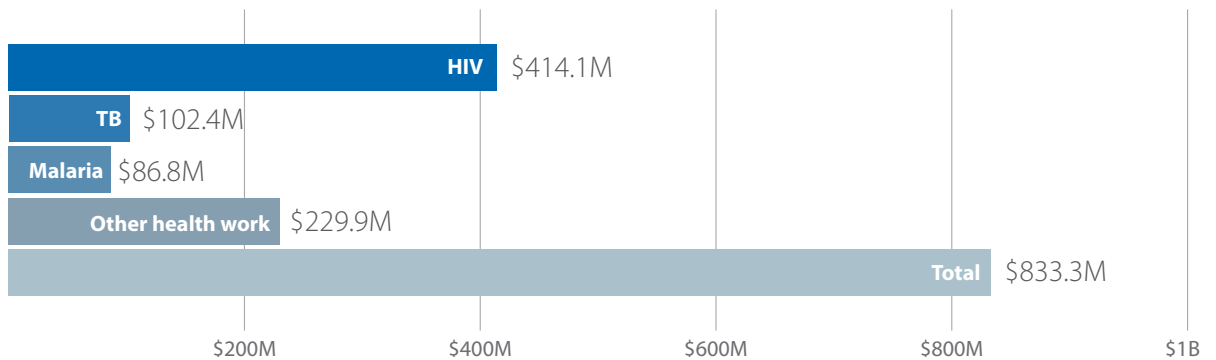
Director, HIV, Health and Development Group

Portfolio

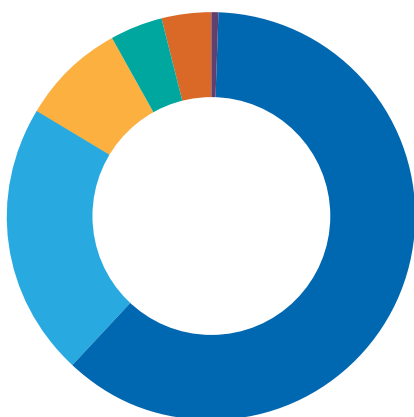
Countries



Expenditure by disease



Expenditure by region



Africa	61.4%
Eastern Europe and CIS	21.8%
Asia Pacific	8.4%
Arab States	4.0%
Latin America and Caribbean	3.8%
Headquarters	0.7%

UNDP worked on HIV and health in **146 countries**

98

COUNTRIES
HIV and tuberculosis

69

COUNTRIES
NCD prevention and control,
including tobacco

50

COUNTRIES
Adolescents and young
people

71

COUNTRIES
Gender equality and gender-
based violence

72

COUNTRIES
LGBTI inclusion

38

COUNTRIES
HIV-sensitive social protection

41

COUNTRIES
Planetary health and resilience

55

COUNTRIES
Health procurement
and supply management

41

COUNTRIES
Access to medicines

52

COUNTRIES
Digital disruption and
innovation

131

COUNTRIES
COVID-19 health systems
support

700

Policymakers, technical advisers, experts, academics and other stakeholders from 38 countries brought together by the UNDP-supported Access and Delivery Partnership to foster South-South cooperation

713,000

People living with HIV screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings through the UNDP-Global Fund partnership

70,000

People benefitting from a midwife in the community in Afghanistan through the UNDP-Global Fund partnership

8.4 million

Cases of malaria treated in Burundi through the UNDP-Global Fund partnership

257,000

Gay men and other men who have sex with men reached with HIV prevention services in Cuba through the UNDP-Global Fund partnership



Accelerate, Amplify, Connect: Ways Of Working



The health of people and of the planet is central to achieving progress on sustainable development. Yet progress on health is uneven and varies between and within regions, countries and populations. UNDP knows from experience that incremental change is not enough and that progress on one SDG leads to positive change upon other SDGs. That is why UNDP seeks to accelerate, amplify and connect people and knowledge. In other words, UNDP scales up good practice and innovation, shares what it learns and connects people across different countries and sectors.

UNDP's ongoing efforts, leadership in both thought and action and over 50 years of experience, helps countries and communities respond to ever changing complex development challenges across the globe.

The Global Policy Network connects UNDP's 20,000-strong workforce in the sharing of integrated solutions that multiply impact and accelerate progress forward on the SDGs and on its pledge to leave no one behind. UNDP helps countries do just that by pursuing innovation and scale, underpinned by human rights. For example, in Viet Nam, UNDP is pioneering a dengue early-warning system that uses satellite data on atmospheric pressure and precipitation, combined with data on healthcare and water availability. This initiative is supported by the World Health Organization (WHO), the UK Space Agency, HR Wallingford, the London School for Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the UK Meteorological Office and Oxford Policy Management.

In Indonesia, UNDP, Gavi - the Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) and the government, are scaling up a successful mobile technology pilot project that ensures safe and effective vaccines are available to all children. However, not all innovations are technological.

In Zambia, UNDP and its partners are working with the government to develop a “tobacco control social impact bond” that will help farmers transition to alternative and more profitable crops. Partners in this endeavour include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WHO, the Secretariat of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the American Cancer Society, civil society organisations and academia.

Consistent with its integrator function, UNDP connects the best knowledge, capacity and solutions from different organisations, fields and countries to share resources and make progress towards the SDGs. For example, to strengthen collaboration in supporting countries to drive better health outcomes, UNDP is one of 12 multilateral health, development and humanitarian agencies in the Global Action Plan on Healthy Lives and Well-Being. The Plan outlines how the agencies will collaborate in order to be more efficient and effective in accelerating progress towards the health-related SDG targets. The 12 signatory agencies to this plan will channel at least US\$12.7 billion annually, or nearly one-third of all global development assistance for health. Besides UNDP, signatories include GAVI, the Global Financing Facility, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria (Global Fund), the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Unitaid, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the World Bank Group, the World Food Programme (WFP) and WHO. UNDP is also a partner in the United Kingdom Research and Innovation Global Challenges Research Fund 'Accelerating Achievement for Africa's Adolescents' Hub. Researchers from the university of Oxford, work alongside international partners including UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO, governments across Africa, donors such as the Global Fund and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), nongovernmental organisations and young people themselves, to identify and test a range of services combining health, education, social and economic interventions. This hub aims to improve health and development outcomes for 20 million adolescents and children in 34 countries across Africa.

UNDP has supported the Secretary-General's initiative to strengthen system-wide actions to support implementation of the recommendations of the 2016 Special Session of the General Assembly on the World Drug Problem on health, human rights and sustainable development. As part of these efforts, UNDP and the International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy at the University of Essex, in partnership with the UNAIDS Secretariat, WHO, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, developed the International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy. Countries can use the guidelines to design policies and programs that fully



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11578

