

**MAINSTREAMING AIDS IN  
DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENTS AND  
PROCESSES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

**A Review of  
Experiences**  
September 2005



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS  
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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>CCA</b>	Common Country Assessment
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development (of the United Kingdom)
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GTZ</b>	German Technical Cooperation
<b>HIPC</b>	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>I-PRSP</b>	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>LMSCE</b>	Line Ministries Self Coordinating Entity, Uganda
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>NAA</b>	National AIDS Authority
<b>NDI</b>	National Development Instrument
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NAF</b>	National Action Framework
<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental Organization
<b>OVC</b>	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>PAF</b>	Poverty Action Fund, Uganda
<b>PEAP</b>	Poverty Eradication Action Plan, Uganda
<b>PEPFAR</b>	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
<b>PLVIH</b>	People Living with HIV
<b>PRAF</b>	Poverty Reduction Action Funds
<b>PRS</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>PSIA</b>	Poverty and Social Impact Analysis
<b>SWG</b>	Sector Working Group
<b>STDs</b>	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>UAC</b>	Uganda AIDS Commission
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Commission on Trade and Development
<b>UNECA</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
<b>UNDAF</b>	UN Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNGASS</b>	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

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# Executive Summary

## Introduction

This is the final report of a joint review commissioned by UNAIDS and UNDP of the experiences with mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in national development instruments, and of technical support provided to national partners in this area. The review has been carried out by the HLSP Institute. It has primarily focused on Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and, to a lesser extent, on National Development Plans (NDPs).

The review is one of two components of a broader assessment of lessons learned about support to mainstreaming AIDS in national development. The second, carried out by JSI Europe, focuses on mainstreaming AIDS at the sectoral and subnational level (see separate report). The purpose of the overall assessment is to strengthen the evidence base for scaling up the provision of technical support to mainstreaming processes at country level. The findings and recommendations will inform regional consultations and national action on strengthening mainstreaming processes for scaling up multisectoral national responses to AIDS. A joint UNDP, UNAIDS and the World Bank tool “mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in sectors and programmes: an implementation guide for national responses” is now available to support national planning and implementation processes.

The methodology for this review included an analytical desk review of the content of 22 PRSPs in Africa and Asia-Pacific, and of selected National Development Plans, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) documents and Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs); a comprehensive literature review on mainstreaming AIDS in national development instruments; and consultations with key informants at the international level and in three countries (Cambodia, Ghana and South Africa). Findings and recommendations were reviewed at a joint workshop involving representatives from UNAIDS, UNDP, the review teams and other mainstreaming practitioners. A separate summary of the conclusions and recommendations is being prepared for wider dissemination (see *Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in Development: A call for Joint Action, UNAIDS and UNDP 2005*).

Apart from the present report, the review outputs include:

- A summary analysis of selected PRSPs, National Development Plans and HIPC documents (see Annex 4)
- Reports of country consultations (Cambodia, Ghana and South Africa) on experience with mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in national development instruments (see Annex 5)
- A compilation of over 100 documents about mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in national development instruments (which have been merged with the compilation from the second component of the review in a single database which is available on CD-ROM and via the internet)

The findings of this review complement and reinforce those of a study undertaken by the UNICEF and the World Bank in 2004, *Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers: do they matter for children and young people made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS*, which provides an assessment of how HIV/AIDS is being addressed in PRSPs, using a scoring system based on four criteria linked to issues concerning this group. This review focuses more broadly on the HIV/AIDS content of national development instruments, as well as on the process and implementation of mainstreaming AIDS. It further identifies progress to date, and approaches and gaps in technical support to enhance mainstreaming HIV/AIDS.

## National development instruments and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS

Poverty reduction and growth strategies—mainly in the form of PRSPs—are becoming the major instrument for national planning in low and some middle-income countries, and a condition for concessionary lending by the World Bank. PRSPs recognize the importance of country ownership and leadership, and aim to develop a more coherent and strategic approach to poverty reduction, which donors can support in a coordinated manner. Low- and middle-income country partners and donors are increasingly working through and with the PRSP process. While approaches to coordinated national planning and budgeting processes are evolving in most low-income countries, one of the acknowledged areas of concern is how sectoral and cross-cutting issues, and existing strategies, plans and budgets, including the MTEF process, are linked with PRSP processes and taken into account in PRSPs.

In theory PRSPs provide an obvious mechanism for placing AIDS at the centre of national development planning and budgetary allocation processes. They are also an important mechanism for addressing high level and cross-cutting constraints to an effective HIV response (such as macroeconomic reform, human resource issues, and corruption) and the framework for donor coordination. Some countries, including several upper- and lower-middle income countries in sub-Saharan Africa, have national development plans, which offer opportunities for including HIV and AIDS in both the analysis of issues and in strategies required to respond to the epidemic.

### Key findings

#### *AIDS-related content of national development instruments*

*AIDS coverage in national development instruments:* the analysis of 15 sub-Saharan African PRSPs (three interim-PRSPs and 12 full PRSPs) and seven Asian PRSPs (two interim-PRSPs and five full PRSPs) found that the experience of mainstreaming AIDS has been mixed.

- While a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa have made some progress in bringing HIV/AIDS into the PRSP agenda, the HIV/AIDS content of the majority remains weak. Links between HIV/AIDS and poverty tend to be only briefly mentioned in the analysis.

HIV/AIDS may be covered in a separate chapter (Ethiopia), or a section usually under human resource or human development (Ghana, Kenya and Uganda), or be part of the analysis of cross-cutting issues

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