

UNDP/WORLD BANK/UNAIDS PROGRAMME ON MAINSTREAMING AIDS INTO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROCESSES

ROUNDS 1 AND 2

A REVIEW OF EXPERIENCES (2007-2008)

JULY 2009



UNAIDS
JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

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Acknowledgments

This progress report is the result of the contributions of many people. The report draws entirely on the experiences of participating countries as shared and reported by the Mainstreaming Programme country teams.

Hence, the report would not have been possible without the contributions of country team members, including UNDP Focal Points, representatives of government and civil society organizations.

Country teams shared their knowledge, experiences and insights through issues papers, progress reports and presentations and discussions during the review workshop, which was held in Johannesburg in July 2008. Members of country teams also reviewed the final draft of the report to confirm the information and provide additional inputs.

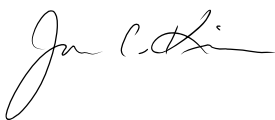
The progress report was commissioned by Lily Ohiorhenuan (former Senior Advisor, HIV and Human Development, HIV/AIDS Practice, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP), who provided substantive guidance, advice and input in the preparation of the report, and was written by Hala Mouneimne (Consultant, HIV/AIDS Practice, UNDP).

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Julia Kim
Cluster Leader, Universal Access and MDGs
HIV/AIDS Practice
Bureau for Development Policy
UNDP, New York

Foreword

For many years, countries have been encouraged to understand and respond to AIDS as a ‘multisectoral’ issue – a pandemic influenced by social, economic and political dynamics that has consequences not only on health outcomes but on human development and security and that requires action in the governmental health sector and also in other line ministries, as well as by private and civil society partners. To what degree are AIDS responses around the world actually multisectoral? What insights have been gained to ensure that such multisectoral responses are strategic and effective in different epidemic and social contexts? What tools can be used to improve the quality of multisectoral responses?

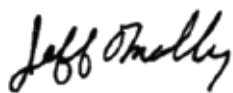
In order to answer these questions, UNDP, the World Bank and the UNAIDS Secretariat decided to establish the ‘Programme on Mainstreaming and AIDS in National Development Plans and Processes with particular emphasis on strengthening the capacity of countries to better integrate AIDS into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and National Development Plans (NDPs).

The first round of countries began implementing Mainstreaming Programme activities at the end of 2005; a second round of countries followed in 2006, a third round in 2007 and a fourth round in 2009. The experiences of the first two rounds of countries have been compiled in this progress report – the second in a series of publications that documents the experiences of countries participating in the Mainstreaming Programme.

The activities implemented by these fourteen countries illustrate how well-timed initiatives aimed at developing mainstreaming capacities can influence the integration of AIDS into the various stages of the PRSP and the NDP cycle. Some of the promising results achieved include broader participation of stakeholders in these processes and improved AIDS content in PRSPs. In some countries, well-targeted mainstreaming activities led to improved alignment of the PRSP/NDP with the National Strategic Plan on AIDS, as well as better alignment of sector and district strategies, Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks and government budgets with the AIDS content of the PRSP/NDP. Some countries at the implementation stage of the PRSP process demonstrated how they have begun to plan and coordinate efforts for implementation of the AIDS-related aspects of the PRSP and NDP.

The experiences of round one and round two countries reflect the dynamic nature of the PRSP/NDP process and the importance of anchoring well-timed capacity-development initiatives in existing national-planning efforts. They also highlight the challenges of identifying and addressing complex interactions between AIDS and diverse development issues, as well as the ongoing challenge of moving beyond integration to ensuring implementation of the AIDS-related aspects of the PRSPs and NDPs.

The country experiences shared in this report provide strategies and possibilities for engagement aimed at strengthening the integration of AIDS at various stages of the PRSP and the NDP process. They also highlight the practical issues and challenges faced by country teams and the lessons learned in addressing some of these issues. Further, these experiences show how forging strategic links between AIDS and poverty-alleviation initiatives also contributes to valuable lessons in terms of implementing programs at the country level that tackle multiple Millennium Development Goals simultaneously. We hope this report provides development practitioners with ideas, information and resources to support their work in developing national capacities that more effectively integrate AIDS into national development processes.



Jeffrey O'Malley
Director, HIV/AIDS Practice
Bureau for Development Policy
UNDP, New York

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACU	AIDS Control Unit (Kenya)
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMICAALL	The Alliance of Mayors Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at the Local Level
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
CDLS	Comité de District de Lutte Contre le SIDA (District AIDS Control Committee) (Rwanda)
CFA	Country Follow Up Activities
CML	Comité Ministériel de Lutte Contre les IST et le SIDA (Ministerial Committee for STIs and AIDS Control) (Burkina Faso)
CNLS	Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre le SIDA (National AIDS Control Commission) (Rwanda, Senegal)
CSLP	Cadre Stratégique de Lutte Contre la Pauvreté (PRSP) (Mali, Burkina Faso, Burundi)
CSLS	Cadre Stratégique de Lutte Contre le VIH/SIDA (National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework) (Mali, Burkina Faso)
CSRLP	Cadre Stratégique Régional de Lutte Contre la Pauvreté (regional PRSP) (Burkina Faso)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DfID	Department for International Development (of the United Kingdom)
DSRP	Document Stratégique de Réduction de la Pauvreté (PRSP) (Senegal)
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (Rwanda)
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (Kenya)
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FNDP	Fifth National Development Plan (Zambia)
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GAMET	Global AIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Team
GPRS	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (Ghana)
HAPCO	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (Ethiopia)
HCNLS	Haut Conseil pour la Lutte Contre le SIDA (National AIDS Council) (Mali)
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
JAPR	Joint HIV and AIDS Programme Review (Kenya)
KANCO	Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium
LGA	Local Government Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAP	Madagascar Action Plan (PRSP)
MAP	Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program for Africa (World Bank)
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (PRSP)
MKUKUTA	Kiswahili acronym for 'National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty' (Tanzania [Mainland])
MKUZA	Kiswahili acronym for 'Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty'
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (Ethiopia)
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Uganda)
MLGRDE	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment (Ghana)
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development (Kenya)
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAC	National AIDS Coordinating Authority (or Council/ Commission)
NACC	National AIDS Control Council (Kenya)
NASA	National AIDS Spending Assessment
NAF	National HIV and AIDS Framework (Malawi)
NASF	National AIDS Strategic Framework (Zambia)
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission (Ghana)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPF	National Partnership Forum for HIV and AIDS
NSF	National Strategic Framework
NSP	National Strategic Plan
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (Tanzania [Mainland])
PAMAC	Programme d'Appui au Monde Associatif et Communautaire (Assistance Programme for the Associative and Community Sphere) (Burkina Faso)
PARPA	Programa para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta (National Plan for Absolute Poverty Reduction) (PRSP) (Mozambique)
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (Ethiopia)
PEPFAR	(US) President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SE/CNLS	Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (Executive Secretariat of the National AIDS Council) (Madagascar)
SE/HCNLS	Secrétariat Exécutif du Haut Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (Executive Secretariat of the National AIDS Council) (Mali)
SEP/CNLS	Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent du Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (Permanent Executive Secretariat of the National AIDS Council) (Burundi)
SP/CNLS	Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (Permanent Secretariat of the National AIDS Council) (Burkina Faso)
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS

A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TOMSHA	Tanzania Output Monitoring System for non-medical HIV and AIDS Interventions
TOR	Terms of Reference
UAC	Uganda AIDS Commission
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV and AIDS
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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