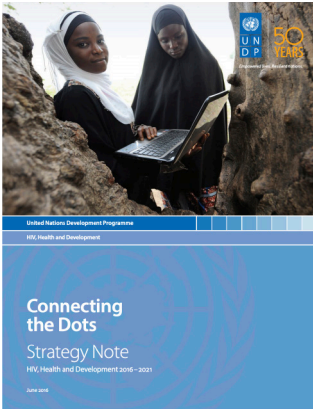




HIV AND HEALTH AT UNDP



Health, human dignity and sustainable development are interlinked – healthy people contribute to their families, communities and economies. Investing in health is central to achieving progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the pledge to leave no one behind.

However, good health is not the reality for millions of people around the world. Infectious and noncommunicable diseases threaten lives worldwide and every year, 100 million people are pushed into extreme poverty because they have to pay for health care. Outdated or repressive laws and policies as well as fragile and weak health systems stand in the way of people living healthy lives and threaten progress toward sustainable development. Climate change poses an ever-growing risk to people’s health.

To deliver on the ambition of the 2030 Agenda, the world needs to scale up multi-sectoral action, innovation and partnerships. In line with the vision of its 2018-2021 Strategic Plan to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities, UNDP works with governments, civil society organisations, donors, UN, academia and the private sector to tackle the environmental, economic and social drivers of poor health and ensure that everyone has access to health services.

REDUCING INEQUALITIES AND EXCLUSION THAT DRIVE HIV AND POOR HEALTH



Everyone – including women and girls and marginalised groups like sex workers, men who have sex with men, gay men, drug users, transgender people and others – should be able to lead healthy lives. UNDP works with partners to reduce the inequalities and discrimination that contribute to HIV and poor health and are leaving people behind.

Advancing LGBTI Inclusion

Stigma, discrimination and violence jeopardize the health and lives of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) individuals around the world. UNDP’s “Being LGBTI” programme works in 53 countries to address inequality, violence and discrimination and promote universal access to health and social services. The programme has supported governments to change or introduce laws that promote gender equality, generate new data and ensure LGBTI people are at the forefront of policy development.

Increasing Gender Equality

Women and girls often face unique challenges to accessing HIV and health services and encounter violence. UNDP’s work on increasing gender equality centers around removing legal barriers and social norms that block access to health care, improving support for victims of gender-based violence and developing policies that address links between HIV, violence against women and alcohol abuse. UNDP is supporting 41 countries on improving gender inequality and empowering women and girls.

Addressing the Drivers of HIV

Effectively combating HIV requires understanding the structural drivers of HIV. UNDP was a member of the STRIVE research consortium which gathered evidence on the structural drivers of HIV – including harmful alcohol use, gender inequality, social norms, intimate partner violence, stigma and sex work. Now, UNDP and partners are working together to translate evidence into policy and programming to help countries address the structural drivers of HIV.

PROMOTING EFFECTIVE AND INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE FOR HEALTH



UNDP works with partners to strengthen multi-sectoral action for HIV and health, including by supporting the creation of better legal and policy environments.

Reforming Laws and Policies to Reduce the Spread of HIV

Bad laws and policies are holding back progress on HIV, driving people underground rather than encouraging them to seek prevention and treatment services. In 2012 and 2018, the Global Commission on HIV and the Law – an independent body convened by UNDP on behalf of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS – called on governments to use the law as a cost-effective tool to end stigma and discrimination and advance progress on HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and other co-infections. UNDP is supporting 89 countries to implement the Commission's recommendations.

Advancing Innovation, Access & Delivery of Health Technologies

Millions of people cannot access lifesaving health technologies because of insufficient health innovation and challenges in ensuring equitable access. UNDP and the Government of Japan support the Global Health Innovative Technology (GHIT) Fund to develop health technologies for neglected diseases, TB and malaria and the complementary Access and Delivery Partnership (ADP), which assists low- and middle-income countries to strengthen their laws, policies and capacities to deliver these technologies to patients in need.

Tackling Non-Communicable Diseases

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) are on the rise, but many countries have still not prioritised NCD prevention and control. UNDP and WHO are supporting country investment cases that highlight the benefits of tackling NCDs – including policy interventions on alcohol consumption, unhealthy diets and physical inactivity. In addition, UNDP and partners supported 20 countries to implement the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, including by providing evidence to support national tobacco control responses.

BUILDING RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH



Health systems in low- and middle-income countries remain chronically weak. At the same time, climate change poses an ever-growing risk – damaging infrastructure, isolating communities from health facilities and contributing to the spread of diseases. UNDP supports countries to build resilient and sustainable systems for health in some of the world's most challenging and remote settings.

Delivering Lifesaving Medicines & Health Services

HIV, TB and malaria still claim millions of lives. Through its partnership with the Global Fund, UNDP has helped countries deliver HIV, TB and malaria services to millions of people – saving more than 3 million lives. UNDP also strengthens the policies, risk management and other capacities of national partners with the aim to transfer full responsibility for the management of Global Fund grants to national organisations when capacity and circumstances permit.

Using Innovation & Technology to Strengthen Vaccine Delivery

Problems in the supply chain often mean that vaccines do not reach people and communities. UNDP is supporting the scale-up of eVIN – a smart, easy-to-use technology that provides real-time information on vaccine stocks that health officials can use to make informed decisions. This contributes to reducing stock-outs and waste, empowering health workers along the supply chain and increasing the coverage of immunisation.

Leveraging Solar Power to Improve Health

Unreliable power supply can lead to hospitals and clinics lacking the electricity needed for vaccine and medicine storage, surgeries and other medical procedures. UNDP's Solar for Health initiative supports governments to install solar panels at clinics, hospitals and medical warehouses, ensuring that facilities have a reliable and clean source of power.