

UNAIDS 2025

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# United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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**2024 Results Report**

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of people with disabilities, with 1.5 million people with disabilities employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities. One reason is that the public sector has a long history of employing people with disabilities. In the 19th century, the public sector employed people with disabilities in a number of different roles, including as clerks, typists, and stenographers.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of people with disabilities is that the public sector has a number of different departments and agencies, each of which has its own specific needs. This means that the public sector can employ people with disabilities in a wide range of roles, including as clerks, typists, stenographers, and in a number of other roles.

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## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP partners with 170 countries and territories on their unique development journeys, helping eradicate poverty, while expanding opportunities and choices for all.

### HIV in UNDP's mandate

In 2024, UNDP accompanied 140 countries on HIV and health. UNDP's work on HIV leverages and contributes to the organization's mission of reducing poverty and inequalities, building resilience and sustainability.

### Key UNDP strategy for HIV

The [UNDP Strategic Plan \(2022–2025\)](#) and the [UNDP HIV and Health Strategy \(2022–2025\)](#) commit UNDP to end AIDS as a public health threat; address the inequalities that drive pandemics; strengthen governance and systems for health; and address other priorities such as noncommunicable diseases, mental health and pandemic preparedness. This includes working with countries, communities and partners on enabling legal and policy environments and institutions for more effective and efficient HIV responses, as well as enhancing innovation, integration, partnerships and sustainable financing for HIV responses.

### Top results in 2024

**Global Fund grants effectively managed, saving lives.** In 2024, UNDP managed 28 Global Fund grants in 20 countries, as well as three regional programmes covering another 14 countries. The UNDP-Global Fund partnership has contributed to saving 9.1 million lives since 2003. Through this partnership, UNDP in 2024 provided ART to 1.72 million people; HIV prevention services to more than 1.46 million people; HIV tests to more than 3.3 million people; vertical HIV transmission prevention services to 55 400 women; treatment for TB to 110 400 people; and support to Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanisms in 16 countries.

**Enabling legal, policy and regulatory environments advanced.** As part of its governance mandate, UNDP worked with national institutions, UN partners, civil society and communities in 84 countries to foster enabling environments for people living with HIV and for marginalized and vulnerable people who are disproportionately affected by HIV. UNDP worked with Parliamentarians and continued to convene regional judges' fora in Africa, the Caribbean and eastern Europe on the rights of people living with HIV and other key and vulnerable populations as well as decriminalization, including supporting the Eastern Europe Judges Forum in issuing a statement opposing criminalization. In Angola, leveraging its multisectoral partnerships (including with the Global Fund), UNDP convened multistakeholder dialogues on a rights-based revision of the country's HIV law. As part of the Global HIV Prevention Coalition, UNDP supported engagement on enabling legal and policy environments for HIV prevention, including for key populations.

**Access to services for key populations and community-led responses enhanced.** UNDP worked with 97 countries on key population, including work with UNFPA and UNICEF on young key populations. The UNDP-led "[SCALE: Removing barriers to HIV services](#)" initiative awarded grants to 44 local organizations led by people living with HIV and key populations in 21 countries to strengthen local leadership, expand partnerships and increase solidarity among and across communities to accelerate progress towards realizing the 10–10–10 targets. UNDP continued to work with countries and communities to support access to justice and safety and security for people living with HIV and key and vulnerable populations, including through

assistance to the HIV Tribunal in Kenya and the establishment of legal aid desks in four provinces in Pakistan.

**LGBTQI+ inclusion advanced.** UNDP worked with 66 countries on LGBTQI+ rights and inclusion to advance access to HIV services and more effective multisectoral responses to HIV. The “#WeBelongAfrica” programme continued to work with state and local entities in sub-Saharan Africa to enhance accountability, responsiveness and inclusion of LGBTQI+ people and key populations for better access to HIV prevention, treatment and care. UNDP worked with partners to catalyse stronger regional collaboration on LGBTQI+ and key population inclusion through the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Key Population Strategy update and Resolution 275 anniversary. Leveraging its governance mandate for more effective multisectoral responses, UNDP enhanced the capacity of national human rights institutions and policymakers on inclusion and rights of key and vulnerable populations for better access to HIV services in Eswatini, Kenya and the Republic of Congo. With the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, UNDP worked with national human rights institutions in 10 countries on LGBTQI+ rights and inclusion. It also worked with private sector actors in China and Thailand on inclusion of LGBTQI+ people in the workplace.

**Integration and sustainability expanded.** UNDP worked with partners in 31 countries to strengthen HIV-inclusive social protection. This included providing support (with ILO) for the mainstreaming of HIV in social protection programmes in Zambia; the inclusion of people living with HIV in the unified social register in Somalia; and (with WFP and civil society) the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups in the Dominican Republic. In Zimbabwe, UNDP worked with national partners to install solar energy systems in 65% of health facilities, thereby improving the reliability health services.

**Gender equality and service access for women and girls advanced.** UNDP worked alongside 65 countries to promote gender equality and address gender-based violence in the context of HIV. This included a gender assessment in Sudan to aid survivors of gender-based violence access care; collaborative work with UN partners to aid Grenada in preparing its gender-based violence victims’ and survivors’ rights policy; and support for Liberia to launch a national accountability framework on gender-based violence.

**Access to medicines and other health technologies enabled.** UNDP worked with countries and communities to scale up PrEP for key populations in Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Republic of Congo, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe. In Pakistan, with support from the Global Fund, UNDP partnered with local communities, the Government and WHO and FHI360 to support PrEP delivery through networks of peer outreach workers and drop-in centres.

**Data and the evidence base on human rights, law and key populations strengthened.** UNDP and the Secretariat updated the [Guidance on preventing and responding to HIV-related human rights crisis](#). In line with the 2021 Political Declaration and Global AIDS Strategy, UNDP published an [evidence review on pathways to achieve the 10–10–10 targets](#) and [Spectrum: a tool for key population-led law and policy reform](#) to increase access to HIV prevention and treatment. Building on nationally led pilots of the LGBTQI+ Inclusion Index, UNDP enhanced national capacity for data collection on LGBTQI+ inclusion in Ecuador and Georgia. In Egypt, it worked with WHO and others to support the integrated biobehavioural surveillance survey which validated current data on the number of people living with HIV, and it supported Morocco to conduct an HIV and TB burden analysis.

**Efficiencies in HIV responses and health systems advanced.** UNDP worked with 90 countries on improving access to health technologies. At the request of the

Governments of Kazakhstan, Malawi, Ukraine and the United Republic of Tanzania, UNDP provided support for national legislation and regulatory and policy reforms to increase access to medicines, local production and technology transfer. With UNFPA and UNICEF, UNDP helped countries achieve savings of US\$ 29 million in the procurement of pharmaceutical products in Global Fund grants. As a member of the Steering Committee for the Sustainability Roadmaps, UNDP promoted the enabling and legal and policy frameworks needed to sustain HIV responses.

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