



BACKGROUND

A founding Cosponsor of UNAIDS, UNFPA is a key partner in the global response to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and works at global, regional and national levels to advocate for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and to support the scaling up of integrated SRHR, HIV, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) services, intensifying HIV prevention, supplying male and female condoms and lubricants, and tackling gender inequalities. The primary purpose of this evaluation is to assess the performance of UNFPA in integrating its support to the HIV response within the broader context of SRHR, population dynamics, gender equality and human rights in the context of the UNAIDS Division of Labour.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

59 countries
278 respondents
in an **online survey**

230
Key informant
interviews

Country case studies:
Georgia, Indonesia,
Namibia, Turkey,
Zambia



Regional case studies:
East and Southern Africa,
Eastern Europe
and Central Asia

1200 Documents
reviewed at
**global, regional
and country level**



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- UNFPA has successfully leveraged the **UNAIDS Division of Labour** to guide its efforts. However, the strategic plan does not explicitly recognize the central role for UNFPA in HIV prevention and the rights of key populations, which limits the ability of UNFPA to shape the global agenda and ensure prioritization of comprehensive HIV prevention.
- UNFPA has made important contributions to realizing the rights and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable, including adolescent girls, young women and key populations. However, the absence (at corporate level) of a clear strategy conveying a strong priority for realizing the rights of, in particular, key populations, has inhibited UNFPA from fully deploying its capacities to support the HIV response.
- UNFPA support has demonstrated that **linking and integrating SRHR/HIV/SGBV** is effective in meeting the needs of rights holders. UNFPA has contributed to achieving quality, integrated services where support to integration draws on consistent access to financial support, strong regional partnerships, and sustained advocacy and technical support.
- UNFPA has **effectively forged partnerships** and worked with networks to promote the meaningful participation of adolescent girls and young women, key populations and other vulnerable groups in programme design and implementation, but they are not yet empowered to hold partner governments accountable.
- UNFPA actively participates in **platforms and mechanisms for coordinating actions, and has avoided duplication of effort** and conflicting messages. Yet, coordination to increase sustained investments in HIV prevention, testing and treatment is limited and many countries still rely on external funding.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1** Develop a **strategy for UNFPA HIV response** with appropriate human and financial resources.
- 2** Develop **tools for operationalizing UNFPA commitments to rights** in the HIV response.
- 3** **Link and integrate SRHR, HIV and SGBV** by learning from regional experiences and building on the ECHO (Evidence for Contraceptive Options in HIV Outcomes) trial results.
- 4** Assert leadership and provide support in **comprehensive condom programming** that covers supply and demand.
- 5** Increase support for regional and national networks to engage in policy dialogue and to access funding, strengthen capacity of civil society organizations, and further **collaboration with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria** in the implementation of HIV programmes.
- 6** **Promote sustainability** in the HIV response, with an emphasis on HIV prevention and transitioning from external funding.