**SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF GLOBAL FUND GRANTS IN AFGHANISTAN**

**UNDP AFGHANISTAN**

**GLOBAL FUND**

- **Duration:** 01/2018 to 12/2020
- **Budget:** US$ 43,000,000
- **Donors:** Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- **Implemented By:** Ministry of Public Health
- **Key Partners:** National Tuberculosis Programme, National Malaria and Leishmaniasis Control Programme, national and international NGOs

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**THE ISSUE**

**HEALTH**

A healthy state needs healthy people, but:

1. High rates of maternal/child mortality, malaria and TB
2. Insufficient skilled birth attendants and female healthcare providers
3. Healthcare system lacks funding, facilities and referral mechanisms
4. Women cut off from healthcare services, particularly in rural areas

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UNDP IN ACTION

\[ \text{Saving lives by improving health and healthcare} \]

UNDP is the principal co-recipient of 3 Global Fund grants:

**TB/Health Systems Strengthening**
Improving TB case notification through effective prevention and diagnostic services, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups, including prisoners, IDPs, household contacts and children

Reducing stigma and discrimination through trainings and community awareness programmes

Improving monitoring and evaluation and surveillance, including through strengthening the Laboratory Reference Network and the National Medicine and Healthcare Products Regulatory Authority

**HIV**
Strengthening prevention services
Providing anti-retrovirals and blood screening
Advocating for greater political commitment to reduce stigma and discrimination

**Malaria**
Supporting distribution of long-lasting bed nets in all transmission areas
Running awareness campaigns
Improving monitoring, case management and access to both community- and facility-based treatment

The difference we will make

15m people (including 1m pregnant women) protected from malaria with 7.6m bed nets

> 60,000 health workers trained to strengthen malaria diagnosis/management

1,770 health workers trained on TB diagnosis/treatment

5 regional isolation wards constructed to improve treatment for multi-drug-resistant TB

30% women attending ante-natal clinics (up from 16%)

> 200 women trained as community nurses

13 provincial labs renovated and re-equipped

**HIV prevalence**
kept below 0.1% through advocacy, prevention interventions, provision of anti-retrovirals, blood screening and improved political commitment