



UNAIDS/PCB(30)/12.14
18 April 2012

30th Meeting of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board
Geneva, Switzerland
5-7 June 2012

Report of the Executive Director

UNAIDS Cosponsorship: UN Women

Additional documents for this item: *none*

Action required at this meeting - the Programme Coordinating Board is invited to: *consider and approve UN Women as the eleventh Cosponsor of UNAIDS.*

Cost implications for decisions: *none*

Background

1. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) was established by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1994/24 of 26 July 1994, with six UN-system cosponsoring organizations: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, the World Bank and a Secretariat. The Programme was designed to draw upon the experience and strengths of these six Cosponsors in developing strategies and policies for the Programme and to promote broad-based political and social mobilization to prevent, and respond to, HIV and AIDS, ensuring that national responses involve a wide range of sectors and institutions.
2. In establishing the Programme, the Council also emphasized in resolution 1994/24 "... the urgent need to mobilize fully all United Nations-system organizations [...] in a coordinated manner and according to the comparative advantage of each organization". Additional Cosponsors joined the UNAIDS partnership: the UN Drug Control Programme (formerly UNDCP, now UNODC—the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) in 1999, the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2001, the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2003, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2004. In each case, the Executive Head of the interested organization made a written request outlining its willingness to join as a Cosponsor together with justification and analysis of institutional readiness. The request was reviewed and a decision taken at a subsequent meeting of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO).

Criteria for Cosponsorship

3. The increasing interest of UN-system organizations to become UNAIDS Cosponsor prompted the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO) to consider in more detail the implications of a larger, more diverse UNAIDS partnership. In 2004, at its twenty-third meeting, the CCO reviewed and expanded the criteria for Cosponsorship. The criteria were submitted to the fifteenth PCB meeting in June 2004, which took note of them:
 - The organization must bring an identifiable comparative advantage to the UNAIDS partnership and have a mandate to carry out activities related to HIV/AIDS.
 - The organization must be a UN-system body.
 - The governing body should approve a specific budget for HIV/AIDS activities and put HIV/AIDS on its agenda for regular consideration under the institutional and policy framework of UNAIDS.
 - The organization should designate its own core resources to backstop HIV/AIDS issues, including a dedicated unit headed by senior staff.

- There should be a commitment to participate in the Unified Budget and Workplan (UBW) on HIV/AIDS processes at the global and regional levels, including assistance in mobilizing resources for the same.
- The organization must implement a clear, well-disseminated HIV/AIDS workplace policy.
- No less than USD 4 million of organization's own resources (at global and regional levels) must be devoted to HIV/AIDS –related activities.
- For sustained membership, the organization should have its own resources for HIV/AIDS –related activities (at global and regional levels), greater than what is received from the UBW.
- HIV/AIDS activities underway in at least 40% of countries where organization has a presence.
- The organization must have a track record of active participation in UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS at country level.

Procedure

4. At its fifteenth meeting in June 2004, the Programme Coordinating Board decided that “future proposals by UN-system organizations to join the Programme as Cosponsors should be reviewed by the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations and then submitted to the Programme Coordinating Board for its consideration and approval” (15th PCB meeting, Decision 14.1).
5. The Working Group on Governance-related Issues established by the Programme Coordinating Board in 2010 in follow-up to the UNAIDS Second Independent Evaluation recommended that the above PCB decision be incorporated in the PCB Modus Operandi. Accordingly, the Programme Coordinating Board amended its Modus Operandi to reflect the recommendation as follows: “Proposals by UN-system organizations to join the Joint Programme as Cosponsors shall be reviewed by the CCO and then submitted to the PCB for its consideration and approval.” (Annex 1, *Terms of Reference of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations and the UNAIDS Secretariat*, Composition, 2 ter.)
6. Accordingly, the established procedure to become a UNAIDS Cosponsor is the following:
 - The applying organization to write to the CCO Chair with a request for consideration to become a Cosponsor.
 - The CCO Chair to request formal approval by all Heads of Cosponsoring Organisations.
 - The Heads of Cosponsoring Organisations to formally approve the application, and to submit it to the PCB.

- The PCB to consider and approve the application.
7. On 2 April 2012, the Executive Director of UN Women, Michelle Bachelet, sent the Chair of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations a formal request to join UNAIDS as Cosponsor (annex 1). The letter was accompanied by the application for Cosponsorship (annex 2) and a review of the organization's key characteristics against the set of criteria for Cosponsorship (annex 3).
 8. At its 36th meeting of 12 April 2012, the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations considered and unanimously approved the application. It was agreed that the criteria for Cosponsorship were fully met.
 9. Following action by the Programme Coordinating Board, the Executive Director will establish a working group including UNDP and UNFPA, as co-conveners in the current Division of Labour for the thematic area "meet the HIV needs of women and girls and stop sexual and gender-based violence", UN Women and the Secretariat to review responsibilities under the Division of Labour and other issues related to the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework. It is hoped that UN Women would be able to participate as Cosponsor in the 31st meeting of the Programme Coordinating Board in December 2012.
 10. **The Programme Coordinating Board is invited to consider and approve UN Women as the eleventh Cosponsor of UNAIDS.**

[Annexes follow]

Annex 1



2 April 2012

Dear Ms. Atinc,

I am pleased to share with you, as the current Chair of the UNAIDS Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations, UN Women's request to join UNAIDS.

I understand from the deliberations during the CCO meeting in March 2011 in Nairobi that Michel Sidibe raised the issue of UN Women's plans to join as a new cosponsor, and CCO Executives supported our initiating the formal process. In my discussions with Michel Sidibe, UN Women's initiating the process to join as a cosponsor is welcomed both by him, as Executive Director, and by the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board.

As you know, ensuring gender equality and women's rights are essential for an effective response to HIV. UN Women is the lead driver and lead voice advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment globally. It supports Member States to advance gender equality, in line with national priorities and international norms and policies. It builds effective partnerships with civil society and mobilizes support, both political and financial, for the achievement of international goals for women. UN Women provides substantive support to UN bodies on all aspects of gender equality issues.

UN Women's formal partnership with UNAIDS provides the mechanism for us to pursue these objectives.

Now is the time to work closely together to transform all the commitments to gender equality within the new Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS into concrete actions. With the UN Women Strategic Plan, which prioritizes five key areas critical to the HIV response—expanding women's voice, leadership and participation; enhancing women's economic security; ending violence against women; increasing women's leadership in peace, security and humanitarian response; and making gender equality priorities central to plans and budgets at all levels; the UNAIDS Strategy 2011-2015, where gender equality and human rights is one of the key pillars, along with the new Investment Framework of UNAIDS that identifies gender equality as a critical enabler, we have the necessary frameworks in place to provide the technical, financial, and political support required to make a difference in the lives of women and men, boys, and girls.

Ms. Tamar Manuelyan Atinc
Vice President and Head of the Human Development Network
World Bank
Washington, D.C.

Attached is a note elaborating our request and demonstrating UN Women meets the criteria for joining UNAIDS as a cosponsor. I trust you will lend your support, and would kindly request consideration of our application during the upcoming meeting of the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations.

We look forward to your positive response,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michelle Bachelet". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Michelle Bachelet
Under-Secretary-General
and Executive Director

cc: Michel Sidibe, Executive Director, UNAIDS

Annex 2



UNAIDS Cosponsorship Application

Introduction:

1. This paper outlines UN Women's current relationship with UNAIDS and provides details that demonstrate UN Women fulfills the criteria for Cosponsorship¹.

Background:

2. Experiences over the past thirty years of the epidemic has demonstrated that gender inequality is one of the drivers of the HIV epidemic, increases infection rates, and impacts on the ability of women and girls to mitigate the consequences of the epidemic.² Further, where women's rights and agency are denied, their ability to protect themselves is severely limited.³ As of December 2010, almost 34 million people are living with HIV. Women make up 50% of the people living with HIV globally, but form a much larger share of prevalent infections in sub-Saharan Africa (59%) and the Caribbean (53%).⁴
3. Key global normative frameworks such as the recently adopted *Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS*⁵, as well as the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Millennium Development Goals guide the work of UN Women in HIV and AIDS. Paragraph 22 of the *Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our Efforts to Eliminate HIV/AIDS*⁶ welcomes the establishment of UN Women as a new stakeholder with an important role to play in global efforts to combat HIV by promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

UN Women's History of Partnership with UNAIDS:

4. UN Women (formerly UNIFEM, DAW, OSAGI and INSTRAW) has experience in addressing the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS since 1998. UNIFEM entered into partnerships with UNAIDS and its individual cosponsors at the global, regional, and country levels and joined inter-agency mechanisms dedicated to effectively support the HIV response, including Joint AIDS Teams and Theme Groups on HIV at the country level. UNIFEM established a formal partnership with UNAIDS and its cosponsors in 2001 with the signing of a Cooperation Framework with UNAIDS; and through a joint letter issued by the Executive Director of both agencies to all staff of UNAIDS and UNIFEM to encourage a strengthening of the partnership and collaboration between the two entities. At the global level, UNIFEM was a Member of Global High-Level Task Force on Women and Girls and Working Groups that created the *UNAIDS Agenda for Accelerated Country Action on Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS*; co-chair with UNFPA of the UNAIDS Inter-agency Task Team on Gender and HIV/AIDS; and was one of the founding members of the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS. At the country level, UNIFEM participated in UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS and Joint Teams on AIDS where it was programming on HIV.

5. Since its establishment, UN Women continues to engage with UN coordination mechanisms related to HIV and AIDS at the country level (Joint Teams on AIDS, Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS), and at the global level including:
 - The Global Coalition on Women and AIDS, where UN Women is currently the Co-Chair of the Steering Committee;
 - Member of the inter-agency working group on gender and HIV/AIDS co-convened by UNDP and UNFPA, that supports implementation and monitoring of the *UNAIDS Agenda for Accelerated Country Action on Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS*;
 - Member of the Inter-agency Working Group on HIV/AIDS, convened by the UNAIDS New York office;
 - Member of the UNAIDS Secretariat Reference Group on MDGs 3, 4, 5 and 6;
 - Member of the Gender Assessment Expert Reference Group convened by the UNAIDS Secretariat
 - Lead convener of the Planning Group for developing harmonized indicators on gender equality and HIV/AIDS

UN Women Meeting the Principles/Criteria for Cosponsorship of UNAIDS:

A. Comparative Advantage and HIV/AIDS Related Activities:

6. UN Women is the lead driver and lead voice advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment globally. It supports Member States to advance gender equality, in line with national priorities and international norms and policies. It builds effective partnerships with civil society and mobilizes support, both political and financial, for the achievement of international goals for women. UN Women provides substantive support to UN bodies on all aspects of gender equality issues. It works with UN partners at the regional and country levels to ensure that demand for technical expertise from national partners and regional organizations are met. It undertakes global, regional and national advocacy efforts to ensure that under-recognized and under-resourced issues receive the requisite attention. At the country level it provides technical and financial support to national partners, helping them develop the ability to address their priority challenges. UN Women also supports UN Country Teams to strengthen and coordinate action on gender equality. The founding resolution of UN-Women calls upon it **to lead, coordinate and promote accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women.**
7. The main roles of UN Women are:
 - a. To support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms
 - b. To help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it and to forge effective partnerships with civil society
 - c. To enable member states to hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.
8. In support of inter-governmental bodies such as the Commission on the Status of Women, UN Women provides support in relation to gender equality within the context of HIV/AIDS through preparing the Report of the Secretary-General on

*Women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS*⁷, and to the deliberations of member states on relevant resolutions. UN Women, working closely with UNAIDS, supported the newly adopted Resolution on *Women, the girl child, and HIV/AIDS* during the recently completed 56th Session of the Commission.

9. Prior to the creation of UN Women, the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) and the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women (OSAGI) supported CSW in 2001, when the theme of the 45th Session of the CSW was *Women, the girl child and human immune-deficiency virus/acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)* and in 2009 during the 53rd Session of the CSW, with the theme of *Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS*. The support included convening two Expert Group Meetings in 2000, and 2008, in preparations for the 45th and 53rd Sessions, respectively, as well as convening Panel Discussions and Parallel Events during these two specific sessions of the CSW, which contributed to supporting greater engagement and policy advocacy on the issue of gender equality in the context of HIV. In addition, the Commission on the Status of Women reached Agreed Conclusions in 2001, and 2009, related to these particular themes. Further, since 1999, DAW/OSAGI provided support to member states in deliberations related to Resolutions on Women, the girl child, and HIV/AIDS⁸. DAW and OSAGI had also supported the preparations of the Reports of the Secretary-General on *Women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS* in 2009 and 2011⁹; *The Equal Sharing of Responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS*¹⁰; and *Progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS*.¹¹
10. UN Women provides technical and financial support to member states in the area of gender equality and HIV/AIDS. UN Women's approach to reducing the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV is to address the challenges that stem from unequal power relations between women and men, including addressing the "structural drivers" of the epidemic. As UN Women, we believe that the single most important strategy in dealing with this epidemic is empowering women and guaranteeing their rights — so that they can protect themselves from infection, overcome stigma, and gain greater access to treatment and care. UN Women brings gender equality and human rights perspectives to its programmatic work on HIV/AIDS and works to:
 - Amplify the voices of HIV- positive women, using strategies that promote the leadership and participation of HIV –positive women in decision-making;
 - Integrate gender equality in national HIV planning (including policies, laws, national HIV strategies, budgets, and M&E frameworks);
 - Strengthen national institutions to deliver on commitments to gender equality, including for HIV- positive women and women care givers; and
 - Address the intersections between HIV/AIDS and violence against women.
11. The majority of demands to UN Women at the country level focus on supporting efforts to integrate gender equality into national AIDS plans, programmes, budgets, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. UN Women has responded with support

through gender analysis, assessments, audits, of HIV plans and programmes; placing gender experts in national AIDS coordinating bodies (NACs); and developing capacity of staff of NACs and sectoral ministries to integrate gender equality into planning processes. At the same time, UN Women supports better integration of HIV and AIDS in national gender policies and action plans, particularly in highly affected countries. Since women living with HIV and their organizations continue to be excluded from decision-making and planning spaces with regards to the HIV response, UN Women supports HIV-positive women, young women, and women caregivers to lobby, advocate, and access these decision-making spaces, through capacity building, skills training, and by brokering partnerships between their organizations and national AIDS coordinating bodies and funding mechanisms. UN Women continues to invest in community-driven approaches, which have yielded evidence to demonstrate “what works” specifically to address the intersections between violence against women and HIV/AIDS; women’s legal empowerment in the context of HIV/AIDS particularly women’s property and inheritance rights; and access to services for HIV-positive women, caregivers and women affected by HIV/AIDS. In addition, through the UN Women-managed UN Trust Fund to eliminate violence against women and the UN Women Fund for Gender Equality, the organization increases access to resources to gender advocates, HIV-positive women’s organizations, and CSOs –to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment.

12. In 2010, UN Women supported the integration of gender equality and women’s rights in the HIV response in 37 of 78 countries (47%) where it had a presence. UN Women has also been supporting implementation of the *UNAIDS Agenda for Accelerated Action on Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS* in 26 countries in 2011.¹² At the country level, UN Women participates in UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS, in one case, Ecuador, UN Women (formerly UNIFEM) Chaired the Theme Group on HIV/AIDS. UN Women also participates in Joint UN Teams on AIDS in countries where it is present and supporting programming on HIV. At the regional level, it supports regional technical support facilities, and is a member of various coordination groups dedicated to gender equality and HIV (i.e. Regional Gender and HIV Exchange based in Bangkok).
13. At the global level, UNIFEM was as one of the architects of the *UNAIDS Agenda for Accelerated Action on Women, Girls, and Gender Equality*, and now UN Women supports its implementation undertaking key responsibilities as outlined in the Agenda. For example, in 2011 UN Women successfully led a process with key partners including UNAIDS (Secretariat and Cosponsors), US government partners, MEASURE Evaluation and other, for the first ever inclusion of a gender equality indicator (prevalence of intimate partner violence¹³) in the core set of global HIV indicators being used to track progress in implementation of the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS. The work continues with UN Women convening key partners – UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, US Government (PEFPA/Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator/USAID), GFATM, International Community of Women Living with HIV, and key national stakeholders – to develop a compendium of harmonized programme indicators on gender equality dimensions of HIV for use by countries.
14. UN Women, in collaboration with UNAIDS, created and maintains a comprehensive online resource to provide up-to-date information, tools, programming best practices, research, and advocacy materials on the gender equality dimensions of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS Web Portal is designed to

promote understanding and knowledge sharing, to increase action on HIV/AIDS as a gender and human rights issue. The online knowledge hub is available at <http://www.genderandaids.org>.

15. In addition to close partnerships with UNAIDS and UN system partners, one of the comparative advantages of UN Women in addressing HIV/AIDS is its extensive network of non-UN partners. UN Women has partnerships with government partners within national AIDS coordinating authorities, sectoral ministries, as well as with civil society, including and especially networks of women living with HIV, organizations of women caregivers, men's groups undertaking efforts to address gender equality, private sector partners and foundations.

B. Type of Organization:

16. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) became operational in January 2011. The establishment of UN Women by the UN General Assembly on 2 July 2010 was the result of years of negotiations between UN Member States and advocacy by the global women's movement. It is part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact for the empowerment of women and girls.
17. UN Women merges and will build on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system which focus exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment: Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW, established in 1946); International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW, established in 1976); Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI, established in 1997); and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, established in 1976).
18. UN Women's first Strategic Plan 2011-2013¹⁴ was approved by the Executive Board in June 2011 and focuses on six main goals, each supported by defined outcomes, targets and indicators. Central to the realization of these goals is the coordination and support role of UN-Women within the United Nations system. The goals are:
 - Goal 1: To increase women's leadership and participation in all areas that affect their lives;
 - Goal 2: To increase women's access to economic empowerment and opportunities, especially for those who are most excluded;
 - Goal 3: To prevent violence against women and girls and expand access to survivor services;
 - Goal 4: To increase women's leadership in peace and security and humanitarian response;
 - Goal 5: To strengthen the responsiveness of plans and budgets to gender equality at all levels; and
 - Goal 6: To support for a comprehensive set of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment that is dynamic, responds to new and emerging issues, challenges and opportunities and provides a firm basis for action by Governments and other stakeholders at all levels.
19. As described in the Strategic Plan, Goal 5 "will encompass a component of the support that UN Women anticipates providing to the UNAIDS partnership to ensure

that women's rights and gender equality are fully reflected in the United Nations response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic".¹⁵

20. UN Women's work on HIV/AIDS falls within the Strategic Plan's **Goal 5**. Key outcomes and indicators¹⁶ that will be tracked include:
- 5.1 National development strategies (NDSs) and other national sectoral plans with specific commitments to advance gender equality and women's empowerment adopted and implemented.*
 - *Percentage of countries whose NDSs and other cross sectoral strategies (including National Strategic Plans on AIDS, poverty reduction strategies, etc.) incorporate priorities and targets on gender equality and women's priorities.*
 - 5.3 Gender equality advocates and their organizations effectively influence decision making to promote gender equality in national development strategies/plans including those on HIV/AIDS*
 - *Number of countries where gender equality advocates have influenced the formulation of NDS/National Development Plans (including national HIV strategies)*
 - 5.4 The global normative and policy frameworks that influence development planning and financing contain action for the implementation of GE/WE goals.*
 - *Number of goals, indicators and targets to enhance accountability to gender equality that are adopted and monitored in the new Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS 2011-2015.*
21. UN Women's Strategic Plan also responds to the cross-cutting nature of HIV, specifically through increasing women's leadership and participation in all areas that affect their lives (Goal 1) and preventing violence against women and girls and expanding access to survivor services (Goal 3). Examples of outcomes and indicators to be tracked include:
- 3.2 Laws, policies and strategies that respond to and prevent violence against women and girls are implemented.*
 - *Number of UN joint programming initiatives on HIV and AIDS that incorporate integrated services for HIV and EAW.*
 - 3.3 Women from excluded groups are able to effectively influence policies, actions and budgets to address VAWG.*
 - *Percentage of new/revised national and local EAW policies, strategies and budgets that make specific provisions for rural, indigenous, ethnic and racial minorities, migrant women, women with disabilities, and women living with HIV and AIDS, married adolescents, and/or other excluded groups.*
22. UN Women's Strategic Plan clearly identifies that it will support greater UN coordination to incorporate gender equality considerations in relation to HIV and AIDS through the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).¹⁷ In undertaking its mandate, UN Women is keen to complement, support and add to the capacity of other UN entities to serve their respective mandates and deliver on gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women will lead programming, funding, advocacy and expertise in priority areas of its Strategic Plan, 2011-2013;¹ and will support gender-related advocacy and expertise in priority areas

¹ UN-Women Strategic Plan, 2011-2013, (UNW/2011/9).

of other UN entities. The establishment of UN Women should help other entities of the UN system redouble their resolve and investment in promoting and supporting gender equality and the empowerment of women. It should in no way be used as a reason to reduce the commitment and efforts of other entities in this regard. UN Women views its system-wide and inter-agency leadership and coordination roles as a means to achieve more sustained results in support of the world's women, by leveraging and drawing more effectively and coherently on the UN's combined strengths.

23. UN Women works with and through various UN coordination mechanisms, these include: (a) the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its three pillars (High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), High-level Committee on Management (HLCM) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) that provide the forum for system-wide policy decisions; (b) the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE), providing for substantive discussion on gender equality issues at global level; (c) the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM); (d) the Regional UNDG Teams (formerly known as Regional Director Teams) providing regional policy guidance and support; and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) system at country level working through UN Country Teams (UNCTs).
24. In working through the various coordination mechanisms, UN Women strives to add value, focusing on global policy advocacy and enhancing country-level coherence, leading to results and positive impact on the lives of women and girls. UN Women will also strengthen linkages between UN coordination mechanisms and promote effective support at different levels through enhanced capacity. A dedicated UN Coordination Division has been established at UN Women Headquarters to strengthen and support coordination, coherence and accountability in UN Women and across the UN system.

C. Governance:

25. According to UN General Assembly [resolution 64/289](#), which established UN Women, the organization is governed by a multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure: (a) ... the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the [Commission on the Status of Women](#) shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the normative support functions and shall provide normative policy guidance to the Entity; (b) ... the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the [Executive Board](#) of the Entity shall constitute the multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure for the operational activities and shall provide operational policy guidance to the Entity.
26. The UN Women Executive Board is made up of representatives from 41 countries¹⁸ around the world who serve on a rotating basis. The 41 board members are selected on the following basis: 10 from Africa, 10 from Asia, 4 from Eastern Europe, 6 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 from Western Europe and 6 from contributing countries.

D. UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework:

27. UN Women welcomes the inclusion of *Strategic Direction 3: Advance human rights and gender equality* in the UNAIDS 2011-2015 Strategy, and its specific goals C.3 *HIV-specific needs of women and girls are addressed in at least half of all national*

HIV responses; and C.4 Zero tolerance for gender-based violence. Furthermore, UN Women stands ready to provide support to the Joint Programme towards ensuring each of the other strategic directions and all 10 goals incorporate key gender equality dimensions.

28. UN Women's Strategic Plan aligns closely with the UNAIDS Strategy. As a UNAIDS Cosponsor, UN Women will be fully committed to participating in the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) and supporting the achievement of its goals.

E. Resources:

29. Overall, at least US\$500 million — double the current combined budget of DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI, and UNIFEM — has been recognized by Member States as the minimum investment needed for UN Women.
30. With regards to financial resources for HIV/AIDS specifically, over the 2009-2010 biennium, UN Women allocated over **\$11,000,000** in core and non-core resources.
31. UN Women has established at Headquarters a team on HIV/AIDS with a Senior HIV/AIDS Policy Advisor(P5), HIV/AIDS Programme Manager (P4), HIV/AIDS Programme Specialist (P3). The HIV/AIDS team at HQ falls within the Leadership and Governance Section, within the Policy Division. The Governance and Leadership section encompasses three areas of work in line with the first and fifth goals of UN Women's Strategic Plan:
- Compliance of legal systems with women's human rights and strengthening women's access to justice (*CEDAW and HIV; women's property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV/AIDS*),
 - Strengthened women's participation and leadership (*women's leadership in policy and planning – including women living with and affected by HIV*), and
 - Responsiveness of public institutions to women's rights and priorities (*financing for gender equality in the context of HIV, mainstreaming gender in the HIV and AIDS response*).

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- ¹ Principles/Criteria for Cosponsorship outlined in PCB document - UNAIDS/PCB(15)/04.8 29 April 2004; http://data.unaids.org/Governance/PCB03/pcb_15_04_08_en.pdf and UNAIDS Governance Handbook (2009) http://data.unaids.org/publications/Fact-Sheets02/jc1682_govhandbook_en_from-printer.pdf
- ² Pettifor, A.E. et al. 2004. Sexual Power and HIV risk, South Africa *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 10 (11) 1996-2004; Jewkes, R. et al. 2010. Intimate partner violence, relationship power inequity, and incidence of HIV infection in young women in South Africa: a cohort study". *The Lancet*, vol. 376, Issue 9734.
- ³ UN Women. 2010. Transforming the National AIDS Response. Advancing Women's Leadership and Participation
- ⁴ UNAIDS *World AIDS Day Report* 2011.
- ⁵ A/RES/65/277
- ⁶ A/RES/65/277
- ⁷ E/CN.6/2012/11
- ⁸ Resolutions 43/2, 44/2, 46/2, 47/1, 48/2, 50/2, 51/1, 52/4, and 55/2.
- ⁹ E/CN.6/2009/6 and E/CN.6/2011/7;
- ¹⁰ E/CN.6/2009/2
- ¹¹ E/CN.6/2009/4
- ¹² Countries include Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Vietnam, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Jamaica, Guyana, Granada, Morocco, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Nigeria and Kenya
- ¹³ UNAIDS *Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2012 –Guidelines: construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS* http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/document/2011/JC2215_Global_AIDS_Response_Progress_Reporting_en.pdf
- ¹⁴ [United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women strategic plan, 2011–2013](#)(UNW/2011/9);
- ¹⁵ UN Women Strategic Plan – page 18, note 15
- ¹⁶ UN Women Strategic Plan – Development Results Framework http://www.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/UNwomen_StrategicPlan_Annex1.pdf
- ¹⁷ UN Women Strategic Plan – paragraph 19
- ¹⁸ For details of current Membership see <http://www.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/UN-Women-Executive-Board-2012.pdf>

Annex 3

UN Women meeting the Criteria for UNAIDS Cosponsorship

Principles for Cosponsorship of UNAIDS*:	UN Women
The organization must bring an identifiable comparative advantage to the UNAIDS partnership and have a mandate to carry out activities related to HIV/AIDS.	YES
The organization must be a UN-system body.	YES
The governing body should approve a specific budget for HIV/AIDS activities and put HIV/AIDS on its agenda for regular consideration under the institutional and policy framework of UNAIDS.	YES - Strategic Plan includes HIV/AIDS in Development Results Framework Goal 5 on national planning and budgeting
The organization should designate its own core resources to backstop HIV/AIDS issues, including a dedicated unit headed by senior staff.	YES – HIV/AIDS Team, headed by a P5 Policy Advisor. Team includes P4 Programme Manager, P3 Programme Specialist. The HIV/AIDS team is within the Governance and Leadership Section under the Policy Division.
There should be a commitment to participate in the UBW on HIV/AIDS processes at the global and regional levels, including assistance in mobilizing resources for the same.	YES
The organization in question must implement a clear, well-disseminated HIV/AIDS workplace policy.	UN Women is currently drafting a workplace policy on HIV, and in the interim will continue to use UNDP’s workplace policy.
No less than US\$4 million of the organization’s own resources (at global and regional levels) must be devoted to HIV/AIDS-related activities. (over a two-year period)	YES Resources allocated to HIV/AIDS(Core and non-core) from 2009-2010: US\$11,306,947
For sustained membership, the organization should have its own resources for HIV/AIDS-related activities (at global and regional levels), higher than what the organization receives from the core UBW.	YES - UN Women has invested both core and non-core resources for HIV/AIDS. Would need more details on UBRAF allocation for UN Women
HIV/AIDS-related activities must be under way at country level in at least 40% of the countries where the organization has a permanent country presence.	YES - In 2010 47% (37 of 78) countries
The organization must have a track record of active participation in UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS at country level.	YES - In 2010 – participated in over 18 theme groups/Joint AIDS teams ; received PAF funds for gender efforts in 6 countries

* Agreed by the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations and endorsed by the Programme Coordinating Board in 2005