

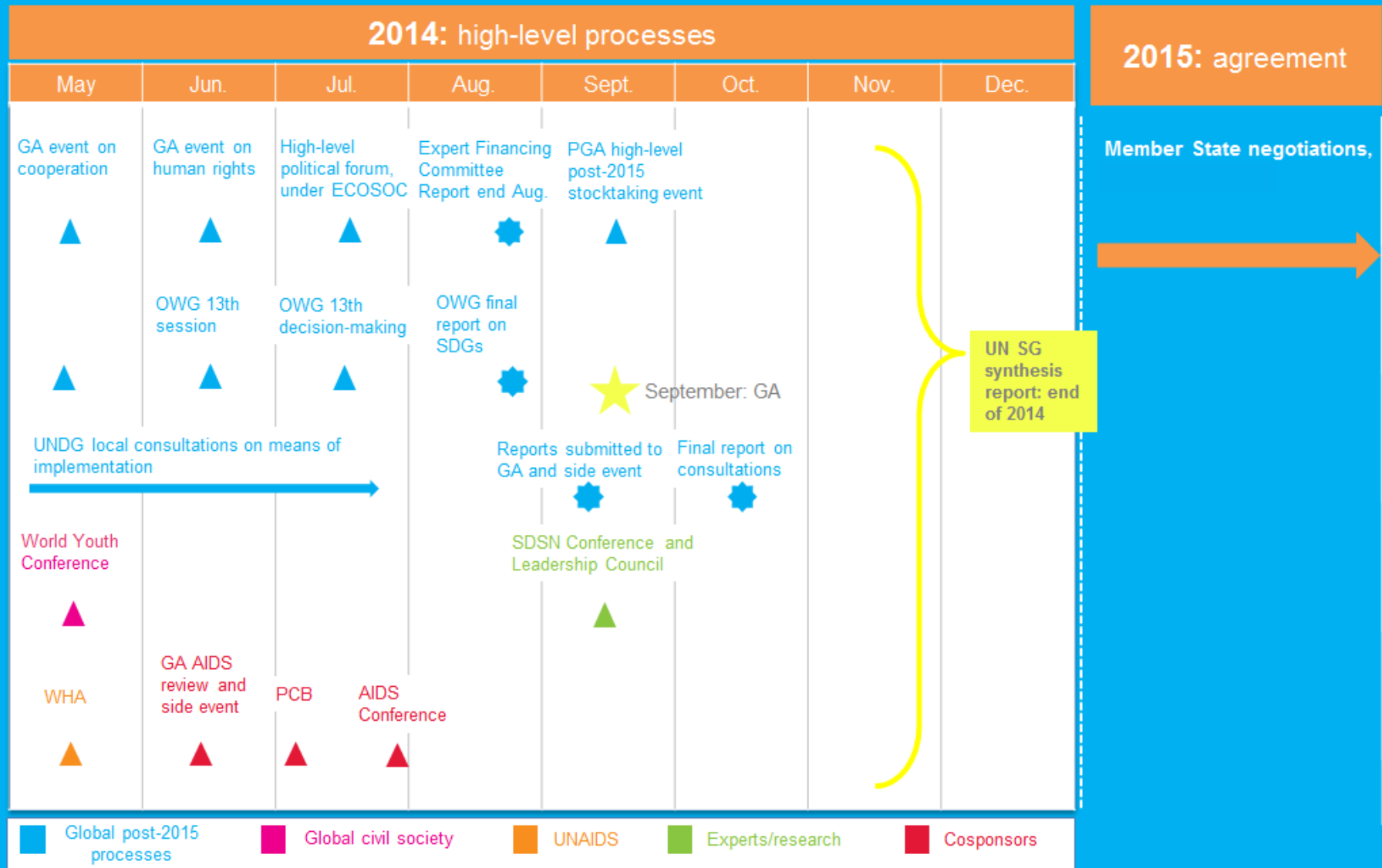
Update on AIDS in the post-2015 development agenda

Ending AIDS post-2015: a force for transformation that leaves no one behind

UNAIDS PCB, Geneva

1 July 2014

The big picture



Key processes

1. Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing

- To propose options to facilitate resource mobilization
- Final report to GA in September 2014

Key processes

2. Sustainable Development Solutions Network

- One of the proposed goals: “Achieve health and well-being at all ages”
- One of 3 health targets: “**End preventable deaths** “(child, maternal and NCDs)
- One of 7 indicators for this target: “**HIV prevalence, treatment rates, and mortality**”

Open Working Group: status (30 June)

OWG has 17 proposed SDGs, 149 targets

Multisectoral action for AIDS is needed in 10 of them:

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- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. End poverty | 8. Sustainable economic growth and decent work for all |
| 2. End hunger | 10. Reduce inequality within and between countries |
| 3. Attain healthy lives for all | 11. Inclusive, safe and sustainable cities and settlements |
| 4. Provide quality education and life-long learning for all | 16. Peaceful and inclusive societies |
| 5. Gender equality | 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and the global partnership for sustainable development |
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Open Working Group: status

Proposed health goal: “Attain healthy life for all”

One of nine targets: “By 2030 end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases”

UNDG consultations on means of implementation

- Shifting the focus from **what** to **how**
- National, regional and global dialogues on
 - Localizing the post-2015 agenda
 - Strengthening institutions
 - Participatory monitoring and accountability
 - Partnerships
- AIDS response has been a champion of doing development differently
- Final report in October 2014

AIDS: a heavy toll so far, but hope ahead

35.6 million
AIDS-related deaths

Crisis management

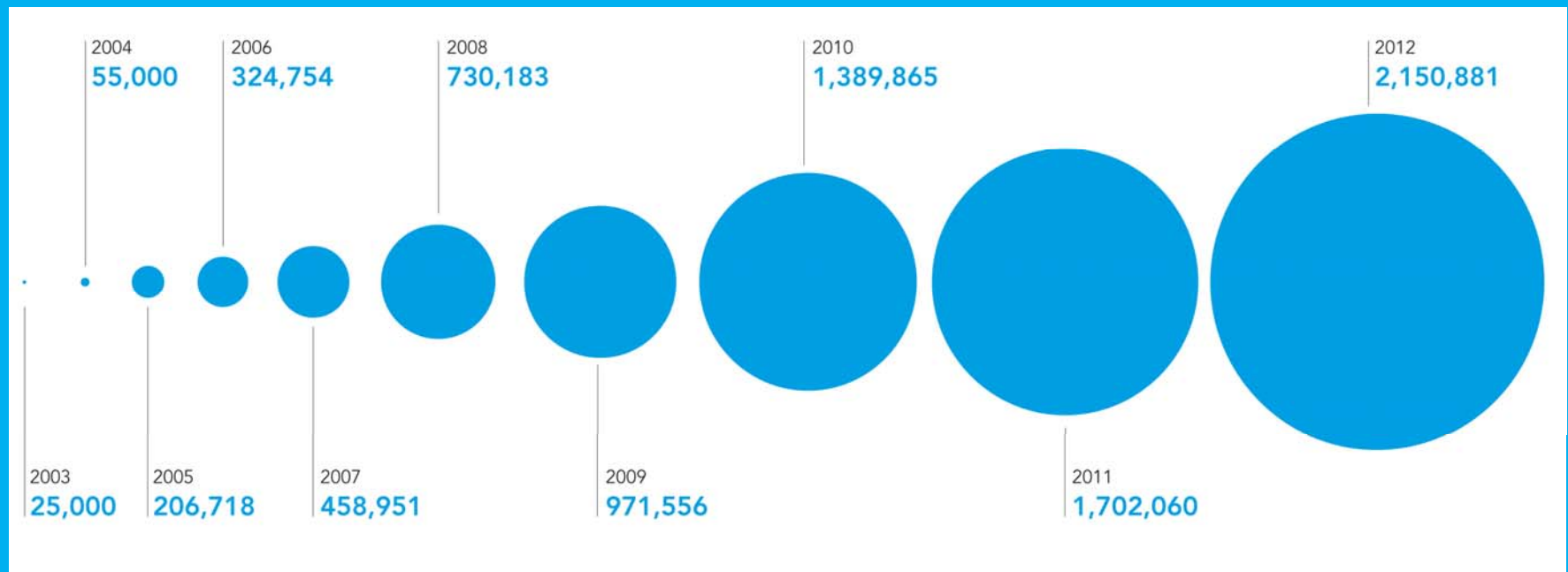
75 million
people infected with HIV

35.3 million
people living with HIV

Strategic response

South Africa transformed the response in sub-Saharan Africa

Total number receiving ART



Science feeding optimism

More positive HIV prevention trial outcomes in the last three years than the first 29 years of the epidemic

The following have been proven to reduce transmission of HIV:

- Combination antiretroviral medicines—down by 96%
- Voluntary male medical circumcision—down by 60%
- PrEP—down by 40% among MSM and down by 49% among PWIDs

Ending the AIDS epidemic: a working definition

“Ending the AIDS epidemic **as a public health threat** by 2030”

Ending the AIDS epidemic: a working definition

Provisionally defined as:

“Reducing new HIV infections, stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV and key populations, and AIDS-related deaths by 90% from 2010 levels, such that AIDS no longer represents a major threat to any population or country”

Ending AIDS by 2030: scientific validation

Working Group 1 of *The UNAIDS and Lancet Commission: Defeating AIDS – Advancing global health* validated the concept that ending the AIDS epidemic is possible

Ending AIDS by 2030: what will it take?

It will require:

- Scaling up HIV prevention and treatment
- Addressing underlying social, economic and legal barriers
- Political commitment and resource mobilization
- Social mobilization and community involvement
- Reducing stigma and social inequities
- Strengthening health systems

Investment in AIDS brings benefits across development

1. Direct health impacts

- Delivered results across MDGs 4, 5 and 6

Investment in AIDS brings benefits across development

2. Innovations and principles for more effective and equitable sustainable development

- Partnerships
- Mobilization
- Governance
- Science
- Social justice

Commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic: beginnings of a movement

- The African Union Common African Position on post-2015: commitment to “ending the epidemics of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria”

Commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic: beginnings of a movement

- UN Secretary-General: “the post-2015 agenda needs to prioritize the target of ending AIDS, not only to avert profound human suffering but also as a catalyst towards a fairer, healthier and more just world”

Commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic: beginnings of a movement

- Organisation of African First Ladies against HIV/AIDS
- More than 100 African civil society organizations
- International Federation of Medical Students' Associations, Hammamet Declaration

Towards a common position on AIDS post-2015, agreed language to date

Language agreed at the 32nd UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board and in the July 2013 ECOSOC Resolution E/2013/L.32 provides a solid foundation for a strong commitment to AIDS post-2015

Towards a common position on AIDS post-2015, agreed language to date: PCB June 2013

- *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that HIV and AIDS are **central** to the post-2015 UN development agenda and of advocating for the inclusion of targets under relevant goals towards achieving zero new HIV infections, zero AIDS-related deaths and zero discrimination

Towards a common position on AIDS post-2015, agreed language to date: PCB June 2013

- *Recognizes* the value of the **lessons** learned from the global HIV and AIDS response for the post-2015 development agenda, such as the lessons learned from the Joint Programme's approach

Called on Member States to:

- *Build on* the lessons learned from the HIV and AIDS response in addressing other complex health and development challenges in the post-2015 era, including through membership in the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

VISION

ZERO NEW HIV INFECTIONS.

ZERO DISCRIMINATION.

ZERO AIDS-RELATED DEATHS.

