UNAIDS PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD

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THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING

Date: 9-11 December 2014

Venue: Executive Board room, WHO, Geneva

Agenda item 3

Update on the AIDS response in the post 2015 development agenda

Additional documents for this item: *none*

Action required at this meeting – the Programme Coordinating Board is invited to:

See decisions in below paragraphs

107. Take note of the report;

108. Reaffirm its commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030, as agreed at the 34th meeting of the Board and *welcome,* in this regard, the Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and its Goal 3 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages', in particular target 3.3 to 'by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria…'

109. Encourage Member States to advocate for the decisions of the Board in this regard to be fully reflected in the final document on the post-2015 development agenda;

110. Recognize that ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 can only be achieved if no one is left behind and therefore *encourage* Member States to advocate for a transformative, inclusive and ambitious post-2015 development agenda rooted in the respect, promotion and protection of all human rights for all people;

111. Recognize the need to further analyse and assess the ability of the UN system to respond to challenges of the post-2015 era and *emphasize* the value of the experiences of the Joint Programme in this regard, particularly in relation to multisectoral collaboration and issue-specific partnerships which bring together Member States, the international system and civil society; and

112. Recognize that the Joint Programme serves as a useful common platform for accountability for ending the AIDS epidemic and that its inclusive governance model, in particular the participation of civil society and most-affected populations, may be considered relevant in delivering on other post-2015 commitments.

Cost implications for decisions: *none*

INTRODUCTION

1. The international community faces a historic opportunity. The post-2015 development agenda provides a chance to initiate a wide-spread transformation from development for the poorest to sustainable development for all; to move from an outdated twentieth century paradigm of aid to confronting global challenges in partnership. For the AIDS response, this means building on progress to date to create a sustainable AIDS response anchored in the principle of shared responsibility and global solidarity and an ambition to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

2. In the two years since the UN Secretary-General announced the members of his High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and initiated an unprecedentedly comprehensive set of global thematic and country consultations, the international community has come a long way. Member States have discussed and agreed a proposed framework of 17 goals and 169 targets for the next 15 years, as set out in the Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG). This has been applauded by many and deservedly so.

3. In the coming year, Member States will negotiate the final form of the post-2015 agenda. In the words of Ban Ki-moon, the 69th session of the UN General Assembly 'could be the most consequential in a generation – and for a generation'[1]. We have the responsibility and opportunity to ensure that it is momentous for all the right reasons – that it goes down in history as a beacon of international collaboration at its best, a moment when Member states came together to decide what must be done to deliver a sustainable, inclusive and healthy future for people and planet.

4. In July 2014, this Board took a bold and historic step to grasp this opportunity. It called on Member States and the UN Joint Programme to pursue 'a clear commitment in the post-2015 development agenda to ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat and an obstacle for overall sustainable development by 2030'. Immediately following the Board's meeting, the Board's decision was conveyed by the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board to the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. This language is reflected in the Report of the OWG, in which Member States included 'by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, TB, malaria' as one of nine substantive targets under the proposed health goal.

5. Yet despite significant political commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic, with the large number of goals and targets still under discussion, the AIDS response cannot afford to rest on its laurels. We must continue to work in a coordinated way to ensure that a commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 features in the post-2015 agenda, as well as other goals and targets that provide an enabling environment for effective HIV responses. It is important that the agenda leaves no one behind and has gender equality at its heart. We have further work ahead to ensure that HIV-sensitive indicators feature across the agenda to encourage and monitor efforts to address the social, political and economic determinants of HIV and health.

[1] UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Remarks at the Opening Session of the 69th UN General Assembly, New York, 16 September 2014. Available from: http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=7996

Maintaining political commitment for ending the epidemic is not only important to ensure political attention, adequate resources and monitoring of progress in the post-2015 agenda, but also to set a solid platform for a high-level review of progress against the 10 Political Declaration targets and the 2016 International AIDS Conference, as well as for commitments to be made in 2016, including at the High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS and the Global Fund replenishment, as well as for the UNAIDS Strategy 2018-21.

6. This paper sets out to:

   a) provide an update on developments in the post-2015 process as relevant to the AIDS response, including an analysis of the Report of the OWG;
   b) outline UNAIDS engagement in the post-2015 debate; and
   c) encourage Member States and the Joint Programme to continue their efforts to secure an appropriate and prominent place for the AIDS response in the post-2015 development agenda.

UPDATE ON THE POST-2015 PROCESS

Current state of the discussion

7. Issues of security, terrorism, climate change, development, poverty eradication, education and health, particularly Ebola, dominated discussions during the high-level week of the 69th UN General Assembly. Despite turbulent times, the post-2015 agenda received considerable attention, with much discussion around the imperative to complete the unfinished Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the need to break down silos, and the importance of rights, gender, environment, health and education – in many cases framed around using new technology and innovative approaches to drive transformation and deliver results. The modalities for the inter-governmental process leading up to the Summit in September 2015 remain under discussion.

8. Since the Board last met, a number of important developments have taken place in relation to the post-2015 process. Building on the foundations laid by the High-Level Panel report, the UN-led global thematic and country consultations, the UN Secretary-General's report 'A Decent Life for All' and regional positions such as the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the OWG concluded 18 months of work and issued its Report in July 2014. The General Assembly subsequently welcomed the OWG Report and decided that it 'shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered'[2]. A series of other processes are ongoing and a number of proposals regarding the framework have been put on the table. Some of these, as they pertain to the AIDS response, are outlined below.

[2] A/RES/68/309, 10 September 2014.

9. ***The Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals*** issued its final Report to the UN General Assembly on 12 August 2014, following its thirteenth and final meeting. Comprising 17 goals and 169 targets, the framework includes goals on gender, inequality, health, climate change, employment and education, among others. The Report is analysed in greater detail below (*pages 8-11),* in relation to issues that are critical to the AIDS response.

10. ***The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing*** submitted its Report to the UN General Assembly on 15 August 2014, following the Committee's fifth and final session. The Report assesses financing needs, current flows and potential sources. It considers 'needs' for the post-2015 development agenda in the broadest sense – from those related to eradicating poverty and hunger; to national investment financing needs, including for infrastructure, rural development, adaptation and climate resilient development; to global public goods, including the protection of the global environment and combatting climate change.[3] The Report submits that 'needs are huge and the challenges in meeting them are enormous —but surmountable', concluding that existing global public and private savings would be sufficient to meet the needs, but that sustainable development cannot be delivered with present investment patterns. The Committee identifies challenges such as the low appeal of investing in sustainable development vis-à-vis alternative short-term opportunities, as well as the significant competing demands on public resources limiting government investment.

11. The Committee concludes that no single solution will be adequate – a series of policy measures will be required and governments should be encouraged to choose appropriate policy combinations from a 'toolkit' of options. It underlines the fundamental importance of country ownership and the need for more diversified financing, supported by a strengthened global partnership for sustainable development.

12. The Report outlines options to strengthen the mobilization of domestic and international public and private finance and blended financing, including through innovative partnerships. It makes a number or recommendations, including resource pooling, strengthening trade facilitation and mainstreaming trade into development policies, in each case adopting a multi-stakeholder, people-centred and inclusive approach to achieve tangible results on the ground. The Report stresses that the mobilization of finance requires an enabling environment, which will demand strengthened systemic coherence and global economic governance.

13. These issues and in particular the diversification of financing are something the AIDS response has been grappling with for a number of years. Through the shared responsibility and global solidarity agenda, the global response has begun to address the need for innovative approaches to diversify financing in the shifting financing landscape.

14. ***The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development,*** the main United Nations platform dealing with sustainable development and which seeks to enhance the integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable

[3] ICESDF, Report to the UN General Assembly, 2014. Available from: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/315&Lang=E

development, met for the second time on 30 June to 9 July 2014, under the auspices of ECOSOC. The Ministerial segment of the Forum focused on the theme "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals".

15. The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) applauded the achievements of the MDGs and agreed that, although far from complete, the MDGs have ultimately been a success. The Forum reiterated commitments to poverty eradication and sustainable development and affirmed the need to establish a 'strong, ambitious, inclusive and people-centred' post-2015 agenda that will build on the experiences and lessons of the MDGs, complete unfinished business and respond to new challenges.[4] Discussion centred on issues of inequality, climate change and the means of implementation. Structural economic transformation and the creation of a global trading system that encourages sustainable development were raised as key issues to address.[5]

16. The HLPF will hold its third meeting on 26 June to 8 July 2015 to discuss "Strengthening integration, implementation and review – the HLPF after 2015."

17. ***A series of high-level events and thematic debates and stocktaking*** were convened by the President of the General Assembly (PGA) during the 68th session of the General Assembly. As reported in the last Board Update on AIDS in the post-2015 agenda, these included events on the contribution of women, civil society and young people to the post-2015 agenda and the role of partnerships.

18. In June, a high-level event was held on the 'Contributions of Human Rights and the Rule of Law in the Post-2015 Development Agenda'. Participants acknowledged that human rights and the rule of law were not fully integrated into the MDGs and observed that, for the post-2015 agenda to be transformative, inclusive and people-centred, it must be rooted in the principles of non-discrimination, equality, participation and accountability and reflect the range of international standards for civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.[6]

19. The PGA convened a high-level stocktaking event on 11-12 September, 2014 in New York to give Member States the opportunity to provide inputs for the UN Secretary-General's Synthesis Report. The two-day event covered four discussions: 1) outcomes and key messages from PGA high-level events and thematic debates, the HLPF, the UN Environment Assembly, My World, and the Global Youth Call; 2) the OWG; 3) means of implementation of the post-2015 development agenda; and, 4) monitoring and review framework.

20. At the stocktaking event, the PGA urged Member States and other stakeholders to be bold and pragmatic in their thinking about what could constitute a truly inclusive, people-centered post-2015 development agenda that has poverty eradication at its

[4] Ministerial Declaration of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, July 9, 2014. Available here: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2014/L.22&Lang=E
[5] Kantrow, L., 'Means of implementation for sustainable development' at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, June 30, 2014. Available here: http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10589kantrow.pdf
[6] High-level Event, Summary of the Key Messages, June 9-10, 2014. Available here: http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/sts/Summary_of_the_Key_Messages-HRROL.pdf

core, and reminded representatives that the agenda must go beyond ideas and be action-oriented.

21. During the meeting, the Secretary-General identified three remaining priorities: 1) coordinate a final push to achieve the MDGs; 2) agree on and launch a new development agenda that builds on their legacy; and, 3) work with Member States to fulfill their pledge to deliver a meaningful universal climate change agreement by the end of 2015.

22. All keynote speakers urged Member States not to miss this historic opportunity to shape our shared future by ensuring that the agenda is inclusive; addresses the needs of marginalised populations, with a particular focus on young people; and that it contains a robust accountability framework and monitoring and reporting methods. Several speakers cautioned Member States of the danger of accepting a "Future we can get" agenda and emphasised the importance of adopting an agenda that will take us to the "Future we want". Participants reminded the Assembly that failures of the UN to implement agreements have in the past been forgiven, but a UN that cannot agree a shared vision is not a UN that the world will accept.

23. The President of the 69th General Assembly has indicated his intention to convene another series of high-level events and thematic debates on the post-2015 agenda, including on the means of implementation (February 2015) and advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women (March 2015).

24. ***"My World" consultations*** have now seen over 5 million people from 194 countries take part in the survey. Voters are asked to choose six issues that 'matter most' to them and their families from a possible sixteen, spanning the existing MDGs, sustainability, security, governance and transparency. As reported in July 2014 (when 2 million had voted), "better healthcare" remains in second place in terms of priorities for the post-2015 agenda, marginally behind "a good education".

25. The responses collected can be viewed online filtered by gender, age group, country and education level. Better healthcare jumps to first place among people aged over 61 in countries with low and medium Human Development Indices, while it is ranked highest by voters aged 46-60 and over 61 on the African continent.

26. ***African Heads of State and Government*** met during the twenty-third African Union Summit, held from 20 to 27 June 2014 in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during which they were presented an AIDS Watch Africa Expert Report, of which they took note. Building on the foundations laid in the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the recommendations of the Report include prioritising AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in the post-2015 agenda and stressing the need for continued international support in the spirit of shared responsibility and global solidarity, in conjunction with developing solutions towards innovative domestic financing for health. The Report urges Member States to pursue rights-based responses to the three diseases, including the prioritisation of marginalised communities.

27. ***The UN Secretary-General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development,*** a 24-member group of experts from civil society, private sector, academia, governments and international organizations, established in August 2014, has been tasked with writing a report that makes concrete recommendations on how to achieve a data revolution in sustainable development so as to, among other things, strengthen accountability at the global, regional and national levels. The Report is expected to feed into the UN Secretary-General's Synthesis Report on the post-2015 agenda. The Group held a public online consultation on the draft report in several consultation areas including promoting open and accessible data, measuring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and harnessing big data and new technologies. The Group's work will continue during 2015.

28. ***The Third International Conference on Financing for Development,*** to be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 13-16 July 2015, will explore how global finance should be organised, reformed and directed to support the SDGs. The outcomes of the Conference will have a major influence over the means of implementation for the post-2015 development agenda and are expected to include commitments addressing domestic and international public financing for development, including official development assistance, the role of private and blended finance, trade, technology, capacity building and other non-financial means of implementation, as well as enabling policy environments.

29. A successful Conference in Ethiopia is needed to ensure the adoption of the SDGs in September 2015 and a meaningful 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change outcome in Paris in December 2015.

30. Since ***the Sustainable Development Solutions Network*** (SDSN) was established in August 2012, it has been contributing to the development of the post-2015 agenda in various ways. Earlier this year, the Network released a rough cost-benefit analysis of the OWG draft proposal and the group is currently supporting the work on financing for sustainable development.

31. On 22 September 2014, the Network hosted a meeting on "Financing for Sustainable Development." Bringing together leaders from the public and private sectors from around the world, representatives of international organizations, government agencies, investment firms and regulatory bodies, this meeting aimed to identify next steps in the lead up to the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

32. The meeting identified critical challenges in how to incentivise and mobilise finance at the right magnitude and in the right direction, both from the public side (national budgets and ODA) and private markets (domestic and international). The meeting concluded that more work is needed to build on the Report from the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing and that the SDSN will continue to work until July 2015 on how the Committee's recommendations can be operationalised at the global, regional, national and local levels.

33. ***The UN Chief Executives Board*** (CEB), under the leadership of the UN Secretary-General is engaging in a system-wide effort to ensure that the UN system is 'fit for

purpose' to deliver the post-2015 development agenda. The objective is to maximise the comparative advantage of the system to leverage the specialised knowledge and experience of the organisations to deliver cutting edge, integrated policy advice and support across all country contexts. This requires strengthening the international civil service, rethinking business models, enhancing collaboration and accountability mechanisms, linking normative and operational functions, and addressing institutional, financial and governance implications.

34. Extensive work is underway through the three high-level CEB mechanisms—the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), the High Level-Committee on Management (HLCM) and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG). At its meeting in May 2014, the CEB endorsed five interconnected elements which they consider to anchor sustainable development in any context—universality, integration, equality, human rights and the need for a data revolution—and considered the UN system's readiness to deliver within this new agenda. Subsequently, the Secretary-General requested Board members to report on specific actions that their organizations were prepared to take in support of a coherent and coordinated system-wide approach to render the system competent in contributing to a transformative development agenda.

35. A joint HLCM/HLCP session was conducted in October 2014 to build on the CEB's May 2014 retreat, as well as the Principals' responses to the Secretary-General. The HLCM and HLCP identified specific actions to be pursued jointly by UN organizations to achieve the changes required to ensure that the system is fit-for-purpose. In the same spirit, the UNDG held a visioning retreat identifying a set of recommendations UNDG Principals could take to the CEB to bring about the changes required. In preparation for this, the UNDG has launched the first phase of a mapping exercise which aims to identify the UN development system's current areas of work, collective capacities, expenditures and global footprint. In the fit-for-purpose discussions thus far, there has been a focus on multisectorality, broader partnerships including with private sector and civil society, issue-based alliances, and evidence and rights-based approaches. All of these are well aligned with and reflect the focus and experience of the Joint Programme (see more on the Joint Programme's involvement in these discussions on *pages 13-14*).

36. Outcomes of the HLCP/HLCM and UNDG discussions will feed into the meeting of the CEB in November 2014. Here, the Board will begin to develop a plan to guide the UN system towards the necessary change in the transition and to ensure the system is positioned as an able partner of Member States within the new development framework. Outcomes of the CEB and mechanisms discussions on fitness for purpose of the UN system are feeding directly into the Secretary-General's Synthesis Report on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Areas of consensus and contention in the post-2015 debate

37. There is broad agreement that the overarching goal of the agenda should be poverty eradication and that the agenda should encompass and strike a balance between the three pillars of sustainable development. But, given the myriad and range of processes, events and commentators engaged in the post-2015 debate, it is unsurprising that there are differences of opinion and areas of disagreement. It is universally accepted that the unfinished MDGs should be reflected in the agenda and

that the new goals should be applicable to all countries. Further, it appears increasingly clear that a number of essentials such as education, health and environment will feature at the core of the agenda.

38. The process leading to the adoption of the Report of the OWG gives some indication of the contours of agreement, as well as points of controversy among Member States. Among others, the latter include means of implementation, common but differentiated responsibilities, trade and commitments on climate change.

39. Regarding health, there is wide support for a broad goal that reflects a rapidly expanding global health agenda and which focuses on ensuring healthy lives and well-being, as proposed by the OWG, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the High-level Panel. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remains a highly controversial issue. While the High-Level Panel report supported full SRHR under its proposed goal on health, the OWG proposal and SDSN report both advocate for sexual and reproductive health but do not explicitly include SRHR.

Getting granular: Analysis of the OWG proposal

40. Adopted by acclamation after many hours of negotiations and welcomed by the UN General Assembly, the Report of the OWG is a testament to the commitment of Member States, with support from the UN system, civil society and academia to agree a proposal for the post-2015 agenda. The Report was developed through a broad consultative process involving many open meetings and consultations and has attempted to grapple with a scope and complexity of challenges that goes much beyond those tackled through the MDGs.

41. The proposal has been welcomed by many as a good and accurate representation of a framework that seeks to address the broad and complex challenges the global community faces. Simultaneously, it has been subject to criticism on a number of levels. Concern chiefly converges on whether or not a framework of this size is workable and whether the goals and targets are in some cases too aspirational or utopian and, in other cases, whether they undercut existing agreements which contain bolder language or targets. Critics fear that covering such a broad range of issues may cause the post-2015 agenda to lose focus and to demand an exceptionally high level of capacity that could prove unrealistic. Critics have called for a simplification and consolidation of the proposed agenda, to make it stronger and easier both to communicate and implement. Much support remains from the G77 and others that the dialogue should not be reopened in depth, nor should the number of goals be reduced.

42. While there is broad support for the thrust of the agenda towards poverty eradication and sustainable development, specific targets such as those on peaceful societies, good governance and climate change are not universally supported. The way in which the Report of the OWG deals with a number of issues that are central to the AIDS response have been the subject of debate and critique and are briefly reviewed below.

Health and HIV in the OWG proposal

43. Under Goal 3 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages', nine substantive targets expand the scope of the global health agenda significantly vis-à-vis that set out in the MDGs – adding a range of issues from non-communicable diseases to road traffic accidents, substance abuse and ill-health arising from environmental contaminants. Meeting these targets will demand multisectoral collaborative action beyond the health services sector. Target 3.3 states 'by 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases'.

44. Civil society has broadly welcomed target 3.3 and has been advocating for 'ending the AIDS epidemic' to be included in the final agenda.

Human rights and gender equality

45. The centrality of human rights to sustainable development is recognised a number of times in the narrative text of the OWG Report and once under the education goal. The proposal makes explicit references to human rights standards and agreements in its call for a 'just, equitable and inclusive' world which aims to benefit all 'without distinction of any kind', as well as addressing democratic governance, accountability and partnerships. 'Marginalized communities' are mentioned under the climate change goal, but there is no mention of marginalized or key populations in the terms usually understood in the AIDS response.

46. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)[7] has welcomed the OWG proposal, commending it as a significant step forward from the MDGs, embracing a broader and more human rights-sensitive agenda.

47. The OHCHR stresses, however, that the goals and targets fall short in several areas. It highlights that more explicit human rights language should be used and that targets must not be qualified by 'national law' but ensure consistency with international law. National adaptation and tailoring of the targets must be done through clear, transparent and participatory processes, where common and international principles are applied and adhered to. In Goal 17 on means of implementation, policy coherence must be defined as 'consistency with international law' as referred to in Rio+20.

48. The Post-2015 Human Rights Caucus (HRC)[8] have underscored that the agenda must go further in addressing stigma and discrimination, by fully aligning it with international standards and recognizing the structural determinants of inequality and discrimination. The Civil Society Working Group on AIDS in the Post-2015 Agenda (CSWG) has similarly emphasized the need for the agenda to adequately address

[7] Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 'Human rights assessment of the OWG Outcome Document', 2014 (draft document, *in progress*).

[8] The Post-2015 Human Rights Caucus was launched in 2013 and is co-convened by the Center for Economic and Social Rights, the Association for Women's Rights in Development and Amnesty International. It is a cross-constituency coalition of development, environment, trade union, feminist and human rights organizations worldwide which aims to establish a roadmap for embedding human rights at the core of the post-2015 development agenda.

stigma, discrimination and human rights violations due to HIV status, as well as sexual orientation and gender identity.

49. The inclusion of a standalone gender equality goal is welcomed by many commentators, but the OHCHR, the HRC and the Women's Major Group (WMG)[9] have stressed that the post-2015 agenda must go beyond this to ensure more comprehensive support of the human rights of women and girls. The WMG argue that gender equality must be mainstreamed and integrated across other goals and targets. This includes recognition of women's role in agriculture, the environment, peace processes and access to justice[10], as well as further development of gender-sensitive indicators across all targets[11].

50. Concerns have been raised from a public health perspective regarding the framing of target 3.5 on 'narcotic drug abuse'. Various groups have encouraged the international community to take an evidence-based, public health approach to harm reduction among people who inject drugs, as outlined in UNAIDS guidelines on the subject and proposed that any related target agreed in the post-2015 context should reflect such an approach.

Social, economic and political determinants of health

51. Some civil society groups engaged in the AIDS response have welcomed the inclusion of universal health coverage in the Report of the OWG, but stress that the health goal needs to be more ambitious and extend beyond this to address the social and political determinants of HIV and health. The International AIDS Alliance, for example, underlines that universal health coverage must sit alongside other measures to address the determinants, as 'health outcomes cannot be improved through health service delivery and financing alone'.[12] Critics argue that structural inequalities and violence that create vulnerabilities to ill-health must be addressed and specific barriers recognised to 'ensure healthy lives [and promote well-being' (Goal 3)]. They argue that the structural determinants of health, including transnational determinants such as provisions set out in the TRIPS agreement, must be acknowledged as key drivers of health outcomes.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights

52. Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes is included under target 3.7 of the

[9] The Women's Major Group was created at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, where governments recognised women as one of nine important groups in society to achieve sustainable development. It is an open-ended group which exists to facilitate the participation of women in UN development processes.
[10] Women's Major Group, '8 Red Flags', July 21, 2014. Available here: https://www.globalpolicy.org/images/pdfs/images/pdfs/Womens_Major_Group_OWG_FINALSTATEMENT_21July.pdf
[11] Post-2015 Human Rights Caucus, September 29, 2014. Available here: http://cesr.org/downloads/HRsCaucusReflections-Post2015-Sept2014.pdf
[12] International AIDS Alliance, 'Health in the post-2015 Development Framework', 2014. Available here: http://www.aidsalliance.org/assets/000/000/819/Health__in_the_post-2015_Development_Framework_original.pdf?1407230086

OWG Report, while 'ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights' is included under Goal 5 on gender equality.

53. Civil society groups have welcomed these commitments as an important step, but have raised concern that they are not sufficiently far-reaching. The document does not contain any references to sexual rights or SRHR. The Women's Major Group raised this as one of its '8 Red Flags' in its statement on the OWG Report. The Group highlights in particular people's right to control all matters related to their sexuality and the right to comprehensive sexuality education, as well as the need for these issues to be present if the post-2015 agenda is going to be transformative in upholding human rights and bringing about sustainable development. The OHCHR has drawn attention to the fact that SRHR commitments are not fully reflected in the present proposal, and has highlighted that the references to the 1994 and 1995 'Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action' in the sexual and reproductive health target under the gender equality goal (target 5.6) reduce the scope of the proposal.

Young people and health in the post-2015 debate

54. Young people are actively engaged in the debate around all aspects of the post-2015 agenda – from climate change to advocating for stronger commitments on education and employment. Youth and young people are mentioned in the OWG Report in targets under employment, education and climate change – but not in relation to health, sexual and reproductive health and rights or HIV. This section focuses on health, where youth organizations are calling for stronger emphasis on SRHR, addressing the social and political determinants of health and recognising barriers to healthcare faced by vulnerable and marginalised groups as priorities in the post-2015 framework.

55. An analysis by the International Federation of Medical Students Association (IFMSA), of 13 key youth statements and outcome documents of youth meetings in relation to the post-2015 agenda, revealed the top priorities for young people in relation to health, as well as several areas in which the Report of the OWG is perceived to fall short.

56. In addition to the overarching priorities listed above, youth organizations stress the importance of meaningful youth engagement, and demand their full participation in the design and implementation of health programmes and policies. They emphasise the need for increased investment in health promotion and prevention programmes for young people, particularly focusing on harm reduction, as well as advocating for further research into the benefits of youth engagement and youth-friendly services, the elimination of harmful practices, and gathering disaggregated data based on age and gender in order to strengthen the post-2015 framework for young people. Lastly, many youth organizations underscore the need for youth-specific indicators to be included under many of the goals as age disaggregation does not always manage to capture the issues that are specific to sustainable development for young people.

The road ahead: Finalising the post-2015 development agenda

57. At the time of writing, the major milestones on the horizon are the publication of the UN Secretary-General's synthesis report (expected early December 2014), to be

followed by the Financing for Development Conference (July 2015, Addis Ababa) and Member State negotiations during 2015 to develop the agenda for approval by the Heads of State and Government Summit in New York from 21 to 23 September 2015. These are outlined in a calendar in Annex 1.

58. The PGA has asked the Permanent Representatives from Kenya and Ireland to co-facilitate the post-2015 negotiation process between now and the summit in September 2015 building on the work done by the Permanent Representatives of Denmark and Papua New Guinea regarding the modalities for the September 2015 Summit.

59. It is expected that the Summit will be jointly presided over by the Heads of State or Government of the countries of the outgoing and incoming Presidents of the General Assembly (i.e., the 69th and 70th sessions), and that all Member States will be encouraged to participate at the Head of State or Government level. It is further expected that, with the aim to arrive at an inclusive and people-centred post-2015 development agenda, all relevant stakeholders, including UN agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions, parliamentarians, academia, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector will be engaged both preceding and during the Summit.

UNAIDS engagement and initiatives in the post-2015 discussion

60. Recognizing the extensive engagement of the Joint Programme in the post-2015 process through a variety of mechanisms, this section focuses primarily on engagement in the debate by the UNAIDS Secretariat as well as providing an update on key Secretariat-led initiatives.

Support to civil society

ACT! 2015: global youth-led initiative supported by UNAIDS

61. The PACT, which is a collaboration of 25 youth-led and youth-serving organizations, together with UNAIDS, launched ACT!2015, a global youth movement-building initiative in November 2013. ACT!2015 aims to secure a post-2015 development framework that commits to:

- Ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030; and
- Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights and harm reduction services.

62. Having undertaken 199 community dialogues and identified key community priorities in relation to young people, HIV, SRHR and harm reduction in phase one of the ACT!2015 initiative, phase two is underway with support from the government of Japan. Advocacy priorities identified based on the analysis of the community dialogue reports, include:

1. Ensure universal access sexual and reproductive health rights and services, including massive scale up of HIV testing, counselling and condoms and access to treatment;

2. Transform social norms around gender and sexuality for young people's access to youth-friendly SRH information and comprehensive sexuality education;
3. Secure political will to invest in information and services, including harm reduction, among young key populations with HIV;
4. Create space for young people's realities, knowledge and needs to shape policy and programme through meaningful youth participation in the AIDS response;
5. Get real about addressing stigma and discrimination faced by YPLHIV in the community, health care, education and the workplace.

63. In phase two, an ACT!2015 National Advocacy Strategy Kit has been launched; 10 priority countries (Algeria, Bulgaria, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and partner organizations have been selected; seed-grants have been disbursed to all partner organizations; coalition-building meetings have been organised in all 10 countries with priorities identified by over 160 youth organizations engaged at national level; and three regional ACT!2015 Advocacy Training of Trainers workshops have been organised (in Eastern and Southern Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Asia and the Pacific) with a Latin American workshop in process. An additional 10 countries have also been engaged and are being supported by UNAIDS Regional Support Teams, country offices and/or UNFPA.

64. In the week preceding the 69th UN General Assembly high-level week, a global coordination meeting bringing together the PACT and ACT! 2015 national focal points was held in New York. This was a critical moment for the national youth alliances to exchange experiences and learn from each other before commencing the substantive implementation of their advocacy strategies. The meeting aimed to share updates on national advocacy roadmaps; to develop the advocacy and lobbying skills of country focal points and members of the PACT in order to influence UN Member State Missions in New York; and to design a global advocacy campaign for young people and youth organizations to get involved in ACT! 2015.

65. The meeting wrapped up with collective brainstorming for phase three which will run from January to September 2015, with expanded efforts to unite youth actors across HIV, SRHR and social justice movements, including a day of action. There was consensus that a global campaign is required that can be customised to any context and targeted towards all young people, particularly those not interested in lobbying governments but who can engage in a simple action that demonstrates support for the ACT! 2015 objectives. Planning is now underway for this final phase.

66. Young people are also making their voices heard at high-level meetings influential to post-2015. For example, a nominated representative of the PACT and member of Y+, a global network of young people living with HIV, will speak on a panel at a continental High Level Dialogue on Ending AIDS by 2030 in late November 2014 in Addis Ababa, which aims to engage high level officials, opinion leaders, decision makers and key stakeholders in a dialogue to inform the development of a continental strategy and roadmap for ending AIDS by 2030.

UNAIDS support to the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS

67. UNAIDS continues to support the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS (GCWA) to work with partners across the women's and HIV movements to position gender in the post-2015 framework. In collaboration with partners, the GCWA has raised awareness and support for a standalone goal on gender equality as well as gender mainstreaming throughout the post-2015 agenda. This is consistent with the UNAIDS Strategy, which upholds human rights and gender equality as a core pillar, while also calling for zero tolerance of gender-based violence.

68. The GCWA has reached out to women's rights and gender equality advocates - to garner support for a commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic, including through connecting with the Women's Major Group. UNAIDS supports the GCWA to effectively share information on post-2015 and to undertake gender and HIV advocacy through online platforms, including through the GCWA website and Facebook. The Secretariat has helped the GCWA to develop resources including, for example, providing accessible overviews and updates of the process to advocates working on gender and HIV.

UNAIDS support to the Civil Society Working Group on AIDS in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

69. UNAIDS continues to support the work of the Civil Society Working Group on AIDS in the Post-2015 Development Agenda (CSWG) convened by the International Council of AIDS Service Organizations (ICASO).

70. Building on a strategic planning meeting convened in May 2014, UNAIDS has supported ICASO to convene events at the 20th International AIDS Conference in Melbourne in July 2014, as well as to host a side event during the high-level week of the UN General Assembly in September 2014 to highlight the issues faced by young people living with HIV.

71. The Secretariat maintains regular dialogue with the CSWG, including through bi-weekly calls with an expanded civil society group to plan advocacy and agree messaging around post-2015. A monthly news bulletin serves to keep civil society partners up to date with the latest developments, events and thinking on post-2015-related issues.

72. Building on this dialogue, UNAIDS and the CSWG developed messages on the proposed health goal of the OWG as well as on AIDS, human rights, gender, SRHR and key populations in relation to the post-2015 development agenda. An iterative and consultative process involving input from both sides, the messages were later adopted by the CSWG and also served to inform advocacy materials for use by UNAIDS regional and country staff.

73. The CSWG has also conveyed letters to the UN Secretary-General in September and October 2014 expressing the Group's support of the inclusion of 'ending the AIDS epidemic' in the Report of the OWG and emphasising that including language around 'reaching the most vulnerable first' will be critical for the AIDS response. In order to end the AIDS epidemic, the Group advocates for the final agenda to include

targets and indicators that 'measure the full realisation of human rights and sexual and reproductive health and rights' as well as an indicator on 'access to life-saving medicines'.

74. The Group emphasises that ensuring SRHR will be critical for achieving many aims in the post-2015 agenda, including reducing maternal mortality, tackling gender inequality, reducing new HIV infections and improving treatment access.

Engagement with faith-based organizations

75. Many faith-based organizations are actively engaged in the post-2015 debate. In collaboration with UNAIDS and UNFPA, a number of regional, country and global consultations have taken place in recent months.

76. Building on momentum of the Call to Action ensuing from the Consultation on Overcoming HIV in Conservative Social Settings, held in Vienna, religious leaders met in Addis Ababa for the Multi-Religious Leaders' Consultation on positioning AIDS in the Post-2015 Agenda on 10 July 2014. Religious leaders made a strong call to the Ethiopian government and the international community to include a commitment to ending AIDS in the post-2015 development agenda[1].

77. In September 2014, religious leaders came together for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly to discuss critical issues including stigma, discrimination, violence, human rights and health care in a consultation supported by UNAIDS and UNFPA. The leaders generated a powerful Call to Action on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights based on their faith and tradition. The Call recognizes the responsibility people of faith have to 'safeguard the dignity and human rights of all people with our actions, our words and through our respective platforms' and makes the case that religion should not be used as cloak behind which to hide and to shy away from sensitive issues:

- *'Not in our name should any girl, boy, woman or man be abused, violated, or killed... Not in our name should anyone be denied access to basic health care, nor should a child or an adolescent be denied knowledge of and care for her/his body. Not in our name should any person be denied their human rights.*

- *We note in particular the importance of preventing gender-based discrimination, violence and harmful practices; upholding gender justice; ensuring that every pregnancy is wanted and that every birth is safe; providing age-appropriate sexuality education; promoting the health, education and participation of youth and adolescents; preventing, treating and caring for people with HIV/AIDS; supporting family planning; and respecting the human body'*.

UNAIDS leadership at global, regional and country levels

78. The UNAIDS Executive Director requested all UNAIDS Country Offices (UCOs) and Regional Support Teams (RSTs) to convene consultations in their country/region on

[1] Ethiopian Religious Leaders' Consultation, 'Positioning AIDS in the Post 2015 Agenda', July, 2014. Available here: http://www.et.one.un.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=167&Itemid=494

AIDS in the context of the post-2015 debate. As a result, UCOs and RSTs reported strategic actions UNAIDS is taking at the regional and country level to engage constructively in the post-2015 discussions, including: convening, brokering and developing new partnerships; engaging civil society and young people; using diverse entry points to advocate for AIDS in the post-2015 debate; and bridging the gap between capitals and Missions in New York.

79. In Iran, for example, the UCO convened meetings with Imams and other religious leaders in an effort to gain greater support from policy-makers for the inclusion of AIDS in the post-2015 agenda. In Algeria, the Secretariat is working with UNFPA and UNICEF to implement ACT!2015 including through providing technical support to six NGOs to identify opportunities for each NGO to lead advocacy interventions with stakeholders to ensure that young people's voices are reflected in decision-making, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes that directly concern them.

80. In Eastern and Southern Africa, the RST used the opportunity provided by a 'retargeting' meeting, which brought together over 100 participants including regional partners, NAC Directors, representatives from Ministries of health, civil society and experts, to sensitise participants on UNAIDS position on post-2015. In turn, commitment was gained from participants to work with UNAIDS to advance the PCB's stated commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic.

81. In an effort to enhance communications between capitals and New York, the Caribbean RST has periodically convened meetings for nine countries in the region, each with representatives from their New York UN mission, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Health, and a civil society actor, to discuss the social sector agenda in the post-2015 debate. A bulletin is sent to the Caribbean UN Missions quarterly to keep them informed of important developments in the region.

AIDS 2014 Melbourne Conference

82. One of the take home messages of the 20th International AIDS Conference, held from 20-25 July 2014 in Melbourne, Australia, was that we will only be able to end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030 if no one is left behind – indicating the importance placed on the post-2015 agenda at the Conference. The Melbourne Declaration highlights this, stressing that 'an end to AIDS is only possible if we overcome the barriers of criminalization, stigma and discrimination that remain key drivers of the epidemic.'

83. During a session on "*Ending the Epidemic in Adolescents*," adolescents and young people, high-level government officials, donors, researchers and youth service providers explored ambitious but effective ways of better protecting this critical group and Michel Sidibé announced a joint UNAIDS/UNICEF initiative 'All In'. The initiative aims to ensure that adolescents living with and affected by HIV are not left behind. It seeks to become a global movement to close the prevention and treatment gap and will be concentrated in 25 countries that represent 90% of AIDS-related deaths and 85% of new infections among adolescents.

84. During a high-level symposium on the post-2015 agenda, Michel Sidibé spoke of the conference sparking a "Melbourne moment" to ignite a global movement for ending the AIDS epidemic. Bringing together heads of international agencies, including Mark

Dybul, the Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, civil society representatives, and political leaders, such as former President of Botswana Festus Mogae, participants called for renewed political leadership and a mobilized civil society working to ensure that, within a generation, AIDS will no longer represent a significant risk to any population or country.

85. The conference reflected that, although remarkable progress has been made, if we are to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030, the post-2015 era must be characterised by progress in addressing the social, economic and political determinants of HIV. Punitive laws and stigma and discrimination were identified as some of the main barriers to bringing the epidemic under control. Catering for the needs of adolescents and key populations at higher risk of infection was identified as important for an effective response to AIDS, as was focusing programmes in the geographical areas where most new HIV infections occur.

86. The 21st International AIDS Conference will be held in Durban, South Africa, in 2016.

69th UN General Assembly: Fast Track – Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030

87. Responding to the fact that just 30 countries account for more than 80% of new HIV infections each year and that, within these countries, the epidemic is often concentrated in large cities, select districts and localized areas, the fast-track initiative advocates for a concerted push to close the access gap to HIV treatment and prevention by reaching the populations most at risk in these countries.

88. So as to realize the UNAIDS Board commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, this initiative proposes milestones on treatment to be achieved by 2020. Known as '90-90-90', the treatment targets would enable: 90% of people living with HIV to know their HIV status, 90% of people who know their status to access HIV treatment and 90% of people on HIV treatment to achieve viral suppression by 2020.

89. These targets were welcomed by global leaders at a high-level event *'Fast Track: Ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030'* co-convened by the Presidents of Ghana and Switzerland in collaboration with UNAIDS on 25 September 2014 on the sidelines of the 69th UN General Assembly. World leaders, including the Presidents of Ghana, South Africa and Switzerland and the Secretary of State of the United States of America, alongside civil society represented by the Chair of the International Community of Women Living with HIV agreed that ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030 is possible, that it must be central in the post-2015 development agenda and that 2020 targets can provide milestones towards that goal.

90. If fully implemented, the fast-track approach will avert 18 million new HIV infections and 11 million deaths by 2030. This will have a huge impact on reducing the amount of investment needed for the AIDS response beyond 2020. However, UNAIDS modelling shows that if the targets for 2020 are not achieved until a decade later, costs will continue to spiral upwards.

91. A consultative process is in place to develop equally bold and compelling targets to be achieved by 2020 for HIV prevention and eliminating discrimination.

Secretariat engagement in global technical processes

92. The UN System Interagency Task Team on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (UNTT) was established by the UN Secretary-General to support system-wide preparations for the post-2015 development agenda, in consultation with all stakeholders, including Member States, civil society, academia and the private sector. It brings together over 60 UN entities and agencies and international organizations. As a Member of the UNTT, the UNAIDS Secretariat and Cosponsors provided input for the Secretary-General's synthesis report through written inputs and participation in retreats in New York and Geneva. The Secretariat was pleased to see many elements it considers fundamental for the success of the post-2015 agenda highlighted in participants' remarks and in the synthesis of questionnaire responses shared prior to the retreats.

93. The Secretariat and many Cosponsors are also active members of the Interagency Technical Support Team to the UN General Assembly (formerly to the OWG) and support its ongoing work to provide the General Assembly and Member States with technical background to the negotiations and decision-making.

Involvement in UN fit-for-purpose discussions

94. All of the agencies of the Joint Programme are engaged in the UN system 'fit for purpose' processes and deliberations through the HLCP, HLCM and UNDG mechanisms of the CEB. All UNAIDS Cosponsors and the Secretariat responded to the UN Secretary-General's request to report on specific actions that their organizations were prepared to take to enable the UN system competent to contribute to a transformative future development agenda. The submission from the UNAIDS Secretariat emphasised the Joint Programme as a tangible example of a collaborative, multisectoral response to a complex issue, with a focus on country-level results. For example, the Secretariat aims to continue to lead the most extensive and disaggregated data collection available on HIV epidemic and response trends. This will include innovative methods, including collection of sub-national level data, focus on cities, hotspots and populations of higher risk, and increasing availability of real-time data through use of new technology such as crowdsourcing.

95. Recalling the Board's recognition of the value of lessons learned from the Joint Programme's unique approach, the Secretariat's submission also emphasised the ECOSOC 2013 Resolution on the Joint Programme which cites UNAIDS as a useful example to be considered for the UN to enhance strategic coherence, coordination, results-based and country-level focus in the post-2015 era.

96. The UNAIDS Executive Director and all Executive Heads of the Cosponsors take part in the CEB fit for purpose discussions. Additionally, the UNAIDS Deputy Executive Director is the Vice Chair of the HLCM and the Joint Programme has high-level participation across the CEB mechanisms and networks discussing 'fit-for-purpose' questions and strategies.

97. Issues reflecting the focus and experience of the Joint Programme—including the need for multisectorality, broader partnerships including with private sector and civil society, issue-based alliances, and evidence and rights-based approaches—have pervaded all UN fit-for-purpose discussions. Concepts advocated for by UNAIDS, including multisectoral partnerships, joint programming and accountability mechanisms, inclusive governance and programme implementation, shared responsibility and global solidarity, investment approaches and new business models that ensure a world class UN workforce of the future, are reflected in system-wide 'fit-for-purpose' documentation.

The UNAIDS and Lancet Commission

98. Following the second meeting of *The UNAIDS and Lancet Commission: Defeating AIDS – Advancing global health* held in London, February 2014, a small group of Commissioners under the direction of Commission Co-Chair Professor Peter Piot has been convened with support from UNAIDS to draft its report.

99. It is expected that the Report will be launched in the first quarter of 2015, in London. The timing of the launch is considered strategic to inform and influence Member States who will be negotiating the post-2015 development agenda.

CLOSE AND DECISION POINTS

100. As the final leg of the post-2015 process commences, Member States and the Joint Programme must exert leadership in a crowded post-2015 debate in order to ensure an appropriate and prominent position for AIDS as part of a broader agenda for social justice.

101. Ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030 demands a post-2015 development agenda that leaves no one behind. Balancing ambition and realism, we must craft a framework that inspires, an approach that is pragmatic and outcomes that are measurable. Guided by the vision of the global AIDS response and UNAIDS strategy 2011-2015, UNAIDS has consistently advocated for the post-2015 agenda to be underpinned by a commitment to equity and universality and rooted in the respect, promotion and protection of the human rights for all people, regardless of where they come from or who they are.

102. The agenda should build on foundations already laid by incorporating the unfinished MDGs. As with the MDGs, new goals must be mobilising and outcome-oriented to inspire action. Further, the agenda must put people at the centre of development – especially vulnerable and marginalised populations who are being left behind. In the case of the AIDS response, this includes people living with HIV, people living with TB, adolescent girls and young women, prisoners, migrants, people who inject drugs, sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender people, children and pregnant women living with HIV, displaced persons, people with disabilities and people aged 50 years and older. Underpinned by a commitment to human rights and equity, the post-2015 agenda should prioritise action to address the political, economic and social determinants that drive ill-health, poverty and HIV. Gender-transformative approaches such as cash transfers and addressing intimate partner violence can reduce vulnerability to HIV while engaging men and boys

makes a difference to gender norms and service uptake. We will never get to zero without an agenda that ensures universal access to SRHR and comprehensive sexuality education; transforms gender norms; addresses harmful socio-cultural practices; takes an evidence-based approach to harm reduction and includes the disaggregation of indicators by age, gender, key population and income status to measure progress on leaving no one behind.

103. The challenges outlined in the Report of the OWG, including the broad health agenda, demand multisectoral responses and global collaborative action. The ongoing Ebola outbreak has focused the world's attention on global health and health security. In the post-2015 debate, it has underscored that not only do we need a well-articulated goal as well as targets and indicators for health, but that continued focus on establishing transformational means of implementation are also required, including institutional reforms. Without the *how*, we cannot achieve the *what*. The global AIDS response and UNAIDS have experiences to bring in terms of intersectoral action and multistakeholder and issue-specific partnerships. In the same way that they have served the AIDS response, the principles of equity, collective action and partnerships should underpin the post-2015 agenda.

104. Accountability for the agenda must go beyond governments – by broadening and deepening partnerships with the private sector and civil society, in particular young people. In order to ensure such accountability, inclusive accountability mechanisms must be strengthened to enable broad participation and ownership in implementing and monitoring the post-2015 agenda.

105. The Report of the OWG has been criticised by many due to the large number of goals and the scope of the framework proposed. There have been calls for greater prioritisation and a slimming of the framework. However, streamlining the agenda risks losing valuable targets and important synergetic effects. In this context, a coordinated effort by Member States and the Joint Programme is required to ensure that AIDS does not get marginalised. This would represent a huge setback for the global response and a missed opportunity to advance human rights, equity, gender equality and social justice.

106. A movement is building for ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 – on in which this Board boldly asserted itself in July 2014. Using language agreed through the ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2013/11 and the UNAIDS Board at its 2013 and July 2014 meetings as the building blocks on which to mount a strong case, Member States and the Joint Programme are requested to accelerate and scale up efforts to secure an appropriate and prominent place for AIDS in the post-2015 agenda, including its human rights and gender equality dimensions.

In light of the importance of a robust AIDS response for sustainable development, the Programme Coordinating Board is invited to:

107. *Take* note of the report;

108. *Reaffirm* its commitment to ending the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030, as agreed at the 34th meeting of the Board and *welcome,* in this regard, the Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and its Goal 3 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for

all at all ages', in particular target 3.3 to 'by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria…'

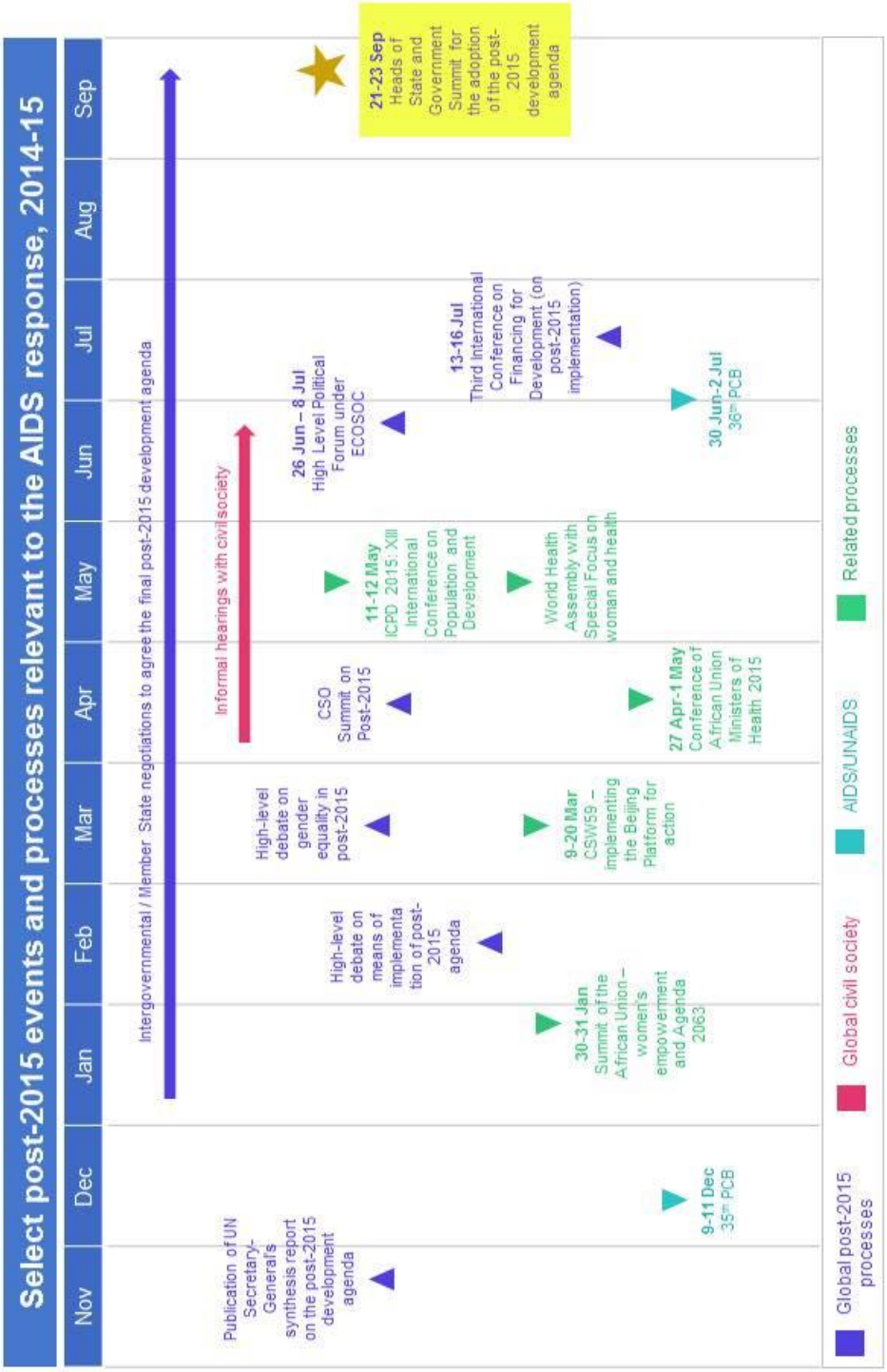
109. *Encourage* Member States to advocate for the decisions of the Board in this regard to be fully reflected in the final document on the post-2015 development agenda;

110. *Recognise* that ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 can only be achieved if no one is left behind and therefore *encourage* Member States to advocate for a transformative, inclusive and ambitious post-2015 development agenda rooted in the respect, promotion and protection of all human rights for all people;

111. *Recognise* the need to further analyse and assess the ability of the UN system to respond to challenges of the post-2015 era and *emphasise* the value of the experiences of the Joint Programme in this regard, particularly in relation to multisectoral collaboration and issue-specific partnerships which bring together Member States, the international system and civil society; and

112. *Recognise* that the Joint Programme serves as a useful common platform for accountability for ending the AIDS epidemic and that its inclusive governance model, in particular the participation of civil society and most-affected populations, may be considered relevant in delivering on other post-2015 commitments.

[Annex Follows]



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