

World leaders embrace the African Union Roadmap on AIDS, TB and malaria:

Establishing Shared Responsibility and Global
Solidarity as a vision for global health in the
Post-2015 development agenda





THE AIDS MOVEMENT UNITES

Much of the success of the AIDS movement has been won through its power to unite people – across nations and sectors – in solidarity to fight for health and social justice. On 26 September, 2012, on the side-lines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, political leaders from Africa and its development partners came together with representatives from civil society, academia and development institutions to re-affirm commitments and to take action to accelerate progress in the AIDS response through a new, unifying agenda of shared responsibility and global solidarity. In

particular, leaders gathered to chart the way forward in implementing the African Union's *Roadmap on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria response in Africa (2012-2015)* which outlines an innovative framework for delivering equitable and sustainable results across the African Continent.

So what is the significance of the African Union's Roadmap and the side event and what key commitments were made by leaders in attendance? Moving forward, what are the next steps for putting the Roadmap into action?

AFRICA IN THE LEAD

The African Union (AU) has consistently considered AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria and other infectious diseases as emergencies on the continent and made several commitments to address the challenge, including in 2001 (Abuja Declaration), 2006 (Abuja Call) and 2010 (Kampala Declaration).

As a result of strong continental and national leadership, significant gains have been achieved in Africa in the responses to AIDS, TB and malaria. Yet, progress must be intensified if internationally-agreed targets are to be met in Africa by 2015 and sustained beyond.

The African Union Roadmap, adopted in July 2012, is a response to this challenge. Charting a new course for the Continent's response to AIDS, TB and malaria, the Roadmap lays a path to bolster African leadership, boost local industry, accelerate regional harmonisation and

integration, strengthen systems and promote new forms of development cooperation. The Roadmap demonstrates how Africa is leading a wave of change in the global AIDS response, and development more broadly, on the way towards an AIDS-free generation.

To generate support for this African agenda, the African Union took its newly adopted Roadmap to the international stage in September 2012. Making history, Dr Thomas Boni Yayi, Chairperson of the African Union and President of Benin, convened the high-level side event 'Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity: Leveraging the AIDS response for Africa's sustainable development' on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly – marking the first ever African Union side event during the Assembly.

FROM CONCEPTION TO MOBILIZATION:

the journey of the African Union Roadmap on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity

JANUARY 2012



MANDATE

The African Union requests the Commission and NEPAD Agency in conjunction with UNAIDS “to work out a Roadmap of shared responsibility to draw on African efforts for a viable health funding with support of traditional and emerging partners to address AIDS dependency response” [Assembly Decision No: Assembly/AU/Dec.413 (XVIII)].

JULY 2012

ENDORSE

With technical support from UNAIDS, the African Union Commission drafts the Roadmap on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity. The Roadmap is adopted by the African Union in July. The Roadmap identifies three action pillars:

1

More diversified, balanced and sustainable financing models

Results:

- Investment targets for AIDS, TB and malaria met by 2015
- Financing sources for AIDS, TB and malaria diversified
- Financial sustainability achieved through predictable external resources and more domestic investments ‘on budget’ in context of a compact of shared but differentiated responsibility

2

Access to medicines –local production and regulatory harmonisation

Results:

- Medicines security enhanced by facilitating and investing in local centres of excellence for innovation, research, development and manufacturing
- Medicines regulatory harmonization mechanisms functioning within Regional Economic Communities and foundations laid for African Medicines Regulatory Agency
- Trade in medicines facilitated through concerted actions at global, continental, regional and national levels

“This Roadmap represents the new paradigm for development cooperation that will inspire Africa’s position on AIDS and health in the Post-2015 development framework.”

H.E. Dr Thomas Boni Yayi, President of Benin and Chairperson of the African Union

SEPTEMBER 2012

MOBILIZE

President Thomas Boni Yayi of Benin, Chairperson of the African Union, convenes a high-level side event at the UN General Assembly on leveraging the AIDS response for Africa’s sustainable development *[Further to the AU Declaration (Assembly/AU/Decl. 2(XIX)) endorsed at the African Union Summit in July 2012]*.

This side event generated three outcome calls to intensify implementation of the Roadmap:

1. Identify and promote opportunities to enhance **long term and sustainable investments** for AIDS, TB and malaria in Africa
2. Promote **pharmaceutical security in Africa** through local production of quality-assured medicines and the creation of a single drug agency
3. Strengthen **mutual accountability mechanisms** for more efficient, sustainable results

3

Leadership, governance and oversight for sustainability

Results:

- Investments address most pressing needs and populations, are strategic, evidence- and rights-based, address discrimination and inequality and strengthen health & community systems
- AIDS, TB and malaria programmes developed through inclusive processes – participation of affected communities and civil society organizations
- AU Member States demonstrate strong leadership and ownership for results with robust policy, oversight and accountability frameworks for investment in AIDS, TB and malaria

THE NEW YORK SIDE EVENT: TAKING THE AFRICAN UNION ROADMAP TO THE INTERNATIONAL STAGE

The side event sought to accelerate momentum around the Shared Responsibility-Global Solidarity agenda, particularly by generating commitment from partners to support the implementation of the solutions put forward in the AU Roadmap. The event also aimed to foster a debate around a global compact in the context of a transition to a more diversified and sustainable financing model for the Post-2015 development agenda.

The event took the form of a panel discussion and provided a critical opportunity to build political consensus around a novel approach to development cooperation to support implementation of the AU Roadmap and to achieve, by 2015, the targets and commitments set out in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS.

African leaders including Presidents from Benin, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the Republic of Senegal, the Tunisian Republic and the Union of the Comoros; the Deputy Prime Minister of Kenya; and Ministers from Rwanda and Malawi illustrated their countries' progress in moving towards sustainable responses to AIDS, TB and malaria in line with the Roadmap's pillars. Equatorial Guinea, for example, announced its intention to finance its national AIDS response entirely from domestic sources, stating that the country is already

financing its national programmes for HIV prevention in schools, condom distribution and the provision of antiretrovirals.

Key development partners including Ministers of Development Cooperation from the European Union, France and Sweden as well as the United States Secretary of State voiced support for the principle of shared responsibility and highlighted the necessity for sustained global solidarity in the transition towards greater African ownership of the responses. In particular, these partners emphasised the crucial role for greater accountability, gender equality and new partnerships moving into a Post-2015 development agenda and accountability framework. The United States, for example, is pilot-testing a scorecard that will allow them and their partners to assess joint programmes and progress in building sustainable, country-owned health programs, including for HIV.

The need for more trained community health workers, the intersections between education and health as well as the imperative for greater civil society involvement in the processes of implementing the AU Roadmap were other key themes highlighted by representatives from academia, the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Education and civil society respectively.

“This Roadmap will act as a driving force for Africa-owned solutions. You can count on us to do our best so that, at national and regional level, we can attain the objectives that have been set in the Roadmap”.

H.E. Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki,
Chief Executive Officer of the NEPAD Agency

“Country ownership is not code for abandoning our partners... If every nation devastated by HIV follows the example of many of the leaders in this room and steps up to shared responsibility, we won’t just keep up our momentum—we will accelerate our progress and move even faster toward the day when we can announce the birth of an AIDS-free generation,”

H.E. Mrs Hillary Clinton
Secretary of State, United States of America

The Debate in summary: key messages

- *Leaders are committed to the implementation of the Roadmap.* While African countries are taking ownership of their responses to AIDS, TB and malaria, development partners remain committed to advancing this African agenda through continued global solidarity and laud the initiative taken by African leaders on the international stage for global health and sustainable development.
- *Civil society, academics and the private sector have a key role to play* in advancing Africa’s response to AIDS, TB and malaria through the implementation of the Roadmap.
- *Shared Responsibility-Global Solidarity can be a flagship for a new paradigm of development cooperation.* This agenda is seen as critical to meeting the Abuja targets¹, the 2011 Declaration targets², to delivering an AIDS-free generation and to positioning AIDS in the Post-2015 development agenda.
- *Governance and accountability mechanisms must be enhanced* to ensure that commitments are met and results are achieved by the AIDS, TB and malaria responses through the Shared Responsibility-Global Solidarity paradigm.

“The African Union has a compelling vision for the future of this Continent and has developed powerful policy frameworks that have resulted in tangible improvements in the health situation of its people. A high standard of health for all and gender equality should be preconditions for achieving sustainable development”

H.E. Ms Gunilla Carlsson,
Minister of Development
Cooperation of Sweden

¹ This refers to the targets outlined in the *Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases*, adopted by African Union Heads of State and Government in 2001 and reviewed in 2006, culminating in the *Abuja Call for Accelerated Action towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services in Africa*

² This refers to the *Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS*, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2011

“Achievements Rwanda has made in recent years, including the impressive progress towards universal access and the implementation of PMTCT option B since 2010 were only possible because of the participation of the private sector and the involvement of affected communities. This experience will be instructive in implementing the Roadmap and these principles should be added to the three pillars”

H.E. Dr Agnes Binagwaho,
Minister of Health for Rwanda

Outcome calls

Calls from the Chair

In a bid to accelerate the implementation of the Roadmap, President Boni Yayi challenged his peers and development partners to complete the following actions by the end of 2013;

1. Conduct a review of the status of implementation of the Abuja targets³ with a view to identifying challenges, mechanisms and opportunities to ensure sustainable financing, particularly through social health insurance and innovative financing, so as to improve the efficiency and equity of increasing health investments in Africa;
 2. Support national and regional efforts to boost capacity on the African continent to manufacture essential quality-assured medicines, including ARVs, within the framework of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa (PMPA); and
 3. Strengthen the capacity of AIDS Watch Africa to provide a new model of mutual accountability through its oversight of the Roadmap's implementation.
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“Education has a crucial role to play in fighting AIDS, TB and malaria...To achieve an AIDS-free Africa, we also need an education-rich Africa...Furthermore, I propose adding zero illiteracy to the vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths”.

Mr Gordon Brown,
United Nations Special Envoy for Global Education

³ As outlined in footnote 1 above

Global leaders commit to action on the three pillars of the Roadmap

During the side event, a number of specific commitments were made to accelerating progress around the three action pillars of the Roadmap.

“Millions of lives have been saved, and the African continent has seen remarkable progress on the path of development. We have to consolidate these foundations for the present generation, as well as for the future generation.”

H.E. Dr Thomas Boni Yayi,
President of Benin and Chairperson of the African Union,

‘Shared responsibility and global solidarity is about moving from charity to ownership. It is about moving from lack of transparency to mutual accountability. It’s about moving from fragmentation to prioritising national programmes. It’s about moving from unpredictable funding to long term and sustainable resources and, finally, it is about moving to a new, inclusive governance system that will produce results for the people who will end this epidemic.’

Michel Sidibé,
Executive Director of UNAIDS

Support for Action Pillar 1: Diversified and sustainable health financing

The Roadmap charts a realistic course to ensure country leadership for an orderly and strategic transition to more diversified, balanced and sustainable financing models for AIDS, TB and malaria. Specifically, it elaborates on the following three priority actions:

1. Develop country-specific financial sustainability plans with clear targets through a partnership approach, including with people living with HIV and affected populations;
 2. Ensure development partners meet existing commitments and with long-term and predictable commitments that are aligned with Africa's priorities; and
 3. Identify and maximise opportunities to diversify funding sources in order to increase domestic resource allocation to AIDS, TB and malaria.
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“The international community must make concrete actions to support our efforts, particularly in terms of sustainable financing.”

President of the Republic of Senegal,
H.E. Mr Macky Sall

“Equatorial Guinea is financing its national programmes on school HIV/AIDS prevention, condom distribution and the financing of antiretrovirals for infected populations... My country maintains its firm support to the Declaration by Heads of States of the African Union ... in favor of a Roadmap for Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity in the fight against HIV, Tuberculosis and Malaria.”

President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea,
H.E. Mr Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

“I pledge do all in my power to ensure the Roadmap’s implementation... I am fully committed to mobilizing additional domestic resources while ensuring efficient use of external funds.”

President of the Republic of Malawi,
H.E. Mrs Joyce Banda⁴

“Despite unprecedented budget constraints, France will meet its international commitments for health, particularly in the fight against AIDS including implementing the AU Roadmap.... We strongly encourage countries and international partners to join France in implementing a tax on financial transactions which we have had in place since August 2012.”

H.E. Mr Pascal Canfin,
Minister Delegate for Development, France

“Kenya is exploring the option of establishing a National HIV/AIDS Fund which is expected to source funds from government revenue and specific taxation such as air-ticket tax.”

Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya,
H.E. Mr Wycliffe Musalia Mudavadi

⁴ Statement delivered by Ms Edith Mkawa, Principal Secretary for Nutrition and HIV/AIDS, Republic of Malawi

Support for Action Pillar 2: Access to affordable and quality-assured medicines

The Roadmap outlines a suite of high priority actions to ensure accelerated access to affordable and quality-assured medicines and health-related commodities as enshrined in the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan in Africa (PMPA). These four priority actions can be summarized as:

1. Promote and facilitate investing in leading medicines hub manufacturers in Africa – focusing initially on AIDS, TB and malaria medicines;
 2. Accelerate and strengthen regional medicines regulatory harmonization initiatives and lay foundations for a single African regulatory agency;
 3. Acquire essential skills through technology transfers and south-south cooperation and create incentives to ensure that new capabilities are truly embedded in Africa; and
 4. Create a legislative environment that incorporates the full use of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement (TRIPS) flexibilities and develops awareness to avoid the incorporation of “TRIPS-plus” measures in trade agreements.
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“Africa must be a source of knowledge and science, not just needs and wants... We will make all efforts to ensure that Africa meets more of its pharmaceutical needs through increased local production.”

President of the Tunisian Republic,
H.E. Mr Moncef Marzouki

“AIDS offers an opportunity to enhance Africa’s access to affordable medicines – both by upholding the vital flexibilities offered by the Doha TRIPS Declaration and by supporting African pharmaceutical capacity. A continent of a billion people cannot rely indefinitely on imported drugs. As Africa’s economic renaissance gathers pace, it cannot remain the continent with the lowest pharmaceutical R&D and production capacity...I am proud to endorse the AU Roadmap, to salute African AIDS leadership and to pledge the Bank’s continuing support for Africa’s AIDS response.”

Vice President for Africa of the World Bank,
Dr Makhtar Diop⁵

“We are developing a ‘Programme for Action’ on global health, which will guide the European Union’s actions in the years 2014-2020. It directly addresses a number of the issues raised in the African Union’s Roadmap... Particularly in Africa, the epidemic continues to have a devastating impact. I wish to recall our determination to fight AIDS and to reassure you that we will not abandon our stand to against this disease.”

European Union Commissioner for Development,
H.E. Mr Andris Piebalgs

“HIV/AIDS policies depend on overcoming the challenges of financial sustainability. More affordable drugs at fair prices that are compatible to the economic situation of the country are one of the key pillars of public policy. That is why the full implementation of the TRIPS flexibilities, as agreed upon in the WHO Global Strategy on Public Health, Innovation, and Intellectual Property, is a necessary tool to accomplish universal access targets”.

H.E. Ambassador Vera Lúcia Barrouin Crivano Machado,
Under-Secretary of Political Affairs, Ministry of External Relations,
Federative Republic of Brazil⁶

⁵ Statement delivered by Dr Olusoji Adeyi, Sector Manager, Health, Nutrition and Population, Africa Region, World Bank

⁶ Submitted written statement

Support for Action Pillar 3: Enhanced leadership and governance

The Roadmap highlights the need to enhance leadership, governance and oversight to implement African solutions for AIDS, TB and malaria in a sustainable manner. In particular, it outlines the following priority actions:

1. Countries use strategic investment approaches, including in social and legal enablers, for effective scale-up of a set of basic programmes;
 2. Invest in programmes that support people and communities to prevent HIV, HIV/TB co-infection, TB and malaria, to know and claim their rights and to enable effective participation in planning and evaluating AIDS, TB and malaria programmes;
 3. Ensure AIDS, TB and malaria investments are strategically allocated to contribute to health system strengthening; and
 4. Ensure that leadership at all levels is mobilised and accountable to implement the Roadmap.
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“The support of development partners is still critical for a low-prevalence country like the Comoros to achieve the “three Zeros”. Furthermore, multisectoral initiatives including participation from the private sector, the participation of communities, civil society, opinion leaders, religious leaders and young people living with HIV are essential for the AIDS response.”

President of the Union of the Comoros,
H.E. Mr Ikililou Dhoinine

“The new Roadmap presents a set of practical African-sourced solutions for enhancing shared responsibility and global solidarity for AIDS, TB and malaria responses in Africa on a sustainable basis by 2015.”

H.E. Dr Jean Ping,
Chairperson of the African Union Commission

“The AIDS response has proven that people living with HIV and those affected by TB and Malaria are a community of experts: individuals who know what questions to ask, and what solutions are likely to work. For the Roadmap to succeed it is essential that affected communities and representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSO) be engaged in the process from this point forward. The first step would be for the African Union to convene a joint CSO-AU leadership meeting about the Roadmap to secure buy in and involvement.”

Executive Director of CITAM+,
Ms Carol Nawina Nyirenda, speaking on behalf of people living with HIV

“[The AU Roadmap] is a major contribution to Africa’s development. As we approach the target date of 2015, the fight against AIDS continues to challenge us, both individually and collectively.”

President of the Togolese Republic,
H.E. Mr Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé⁷

“As the PCB chair, my country will make all possible efforts to facilitate this initiative through the UNAIDS family governance instruments in order to assure the accomplishment of the ambitious goals of the Political Declaration 2011 and create a favourable environment for the post-Millennium Development Goals positioning of the AIDS response.”

H.E. Mr Igor Radziewicz-Winnicki,
Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Health, Republic of Poland,
and Chair of the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS⁸

“I urge every African country facing this triple challenge of AIDS, TB and malaria to scale up its community health worker cadre to get to one million trained, empowered, supervised and connected community health workers. This can be decisive in reducing all three disease burdens.”

Professor Jeffrey Sachs,
Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University,
and Special Advisor to the United Nations Secretary-General on
the Millenium Development Goals

⁷ Submitted written statement

⁸ Submitted written statement

IMPLEMENTING THE ROADMAP: MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER

Moving forward together, there are a number of actions that will be taken at national, regional and global level to see the Roadmap become a reality.

NATIONAL LEVEL ACTION

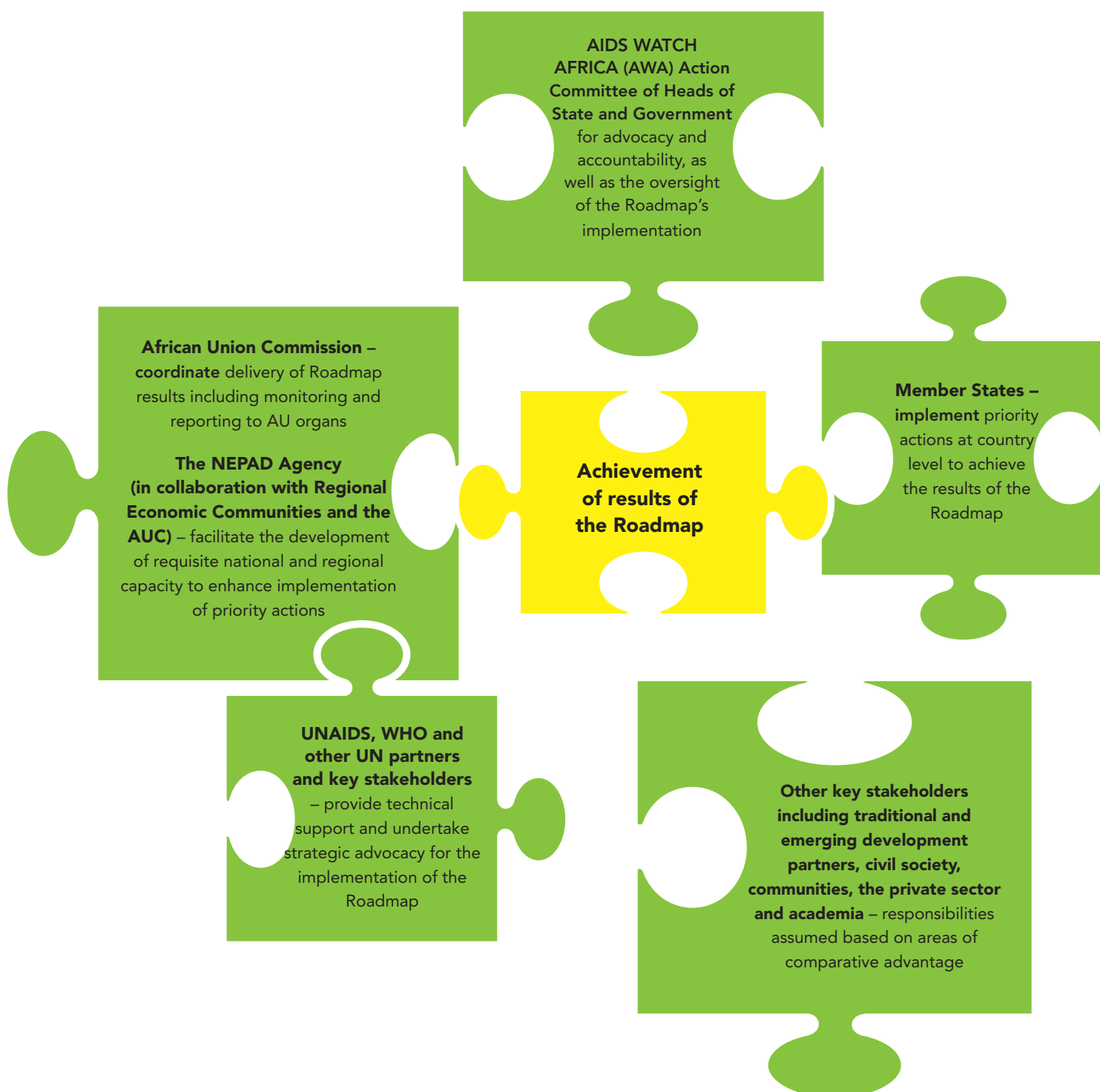
- **Catalyze action for implementation** – mobilize leadership and initiate dialogue on opportunities and value-added of the Roadmap with Governments, development partners, civil society, networks of people living with HIV and other key stakeholders.
- **Develop strategic checklists** for priority actions at country level.
- **Report on progress** on the implementation of the Roadmap across the three pillars through the UNAIDS Joint Team's reporting systems.
- **Develop checklists for action** informed by regional and country gap analyses to facilitate Roadmap implementation.
- **Use continental and regional accountability mechanisms and existing high level platforms**, including AU Summits, AIDS Watch Africa and meetings of Regional Economic Communities as opportunities to assess progress on implementation of the Roadmap.

REGIONAL LEVEL ACTION

- **Advocate for engagement of regional bodies** for sustained political support from AU Member States and to ensure development partners meet their commitment to accelerate progress on implementation of the Roadmap.
- **Broker innovative partnerships with traditional and emerging development partners** to drive progress in implementing the Roadmap.
- **Advocate for increased global resource mobilisation** including but not limited to financial resources.

GLOBAL LEVEL ACTION

IMPLEMENTING THE ROADMAP: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



NOTES

