

**Outline of the background paper on
“Addressing social and economic drivers of HIV through social protection”**

- 1. Overview and clarifying the terms (1-2 pages)**
 - I. Poverty, inequality and exclusion
 - a. Social drivers of HIV and health
 - b. Poverty - the poor are a differentiated group often based on occupation, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and location
 - c. Poverty and inequality in income distribution – disentangling the relationship
 - d. Social exclusion – Who is in, who is out, and why?
 - II. Growth and potential, political and fiscal landscape of social protection
 - a. At least 750 million reached with cash transfers in 2009 which greater potential for expansion.
 - b. Leading examples from Brazil’s “Bolsa Familia” program, South Africa’s child grant, Mexico’s “Oportunidades,” Seguro Popular (People’s Insurance) and India’s employment guarantee
 - c. Other types of social protection, their functions and instruments including cash and inkind transfers, skills building, micro-finance, public works, co-operatives, etc, and social solidarity economy (SSE)
- 2. Why now a discussion on HIV and social protection (3 pages)**
 - I. Critical need to address the link between HIV and inequality, poverty and exclusion
 - a. A moral imperative
 - b. Social imperative
 - c. Economic imperative
 - d. A human rights imperative
 - II. Leaving no one behind in the AIDS response
 - a. Why are some left behind?
 - b. What are the specificities for specific groups left behind
 - c. Why Universal health coverage is not sufficient - addressing the structural determinants / inter-linkages with poverty, exclusion: stigma, discrimination, legislation.
 - d. How do we ensure no one is left behind? (change punitive laws, incentivize innovations, health and social protection schemes on a national scale, availability of affordable medicines and commodities, promoting inclusive education with a specific focus on the needs of learners and teachers with HIV, etc)
 - III. End of AIDS and Post 2015 agenda
 - a. What does social protection bring to the HIV response- and what are the lessons learned from the HIV response that can shape/transform social protection
 - b. How can the AIDS response take advantage of the post 2015 agenda, including universal coverage?
 - c. How can the broader P2015 agenda benefit from the lessons learnt from the AIDS response - important results for HIV, poverty and social protection
 - d. Bold message on urging the post-2015 development agenda to include targets towards ending AIDS alongside the goal of universal health coverage,

3. Evidence on what works/has worked in HIV preventive, protective and transformative roles of social protection including a discussion of social protection as a critical enabler and development synergy of the Investment framework) (4-5 pages)

- I. Evidence on prevention, treatment and discrimination outcomes from investing financially in the poor and excluded
- II. Evidence on prevention, treatment and discriminations outcomes in investing in equity: enabling laws and access to justice, policies and initiatives that protect and promote access to effective health and social services, including access to secure housing, adequate nutrition, education and other essential services.
- III. Evidence on prevention, treatment and discriminations outcomes from increasing access to affordable and quality social services, including treatment, education, housing, health and universal health care, including physical and mental health care
- IV. Evidence on prevention, treatment and discrimination outcomes from guaranteeing the right to employment and security in the event of unemployment food, education, housing, etc.
- V. Evidence on increasing HIV outcomes through increasing or decreasing HIV sensitivity in program design
- VI. Regional perspectives – Sub-Sahara Africa, Asia Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe with selected country highlights of what is being done

4. UNAIDS' involvement in HIV and social protection (3 pages)

- I. Selected description of UNAIDS secretariat and co-sponsor work on HIV and social protection
 - i. Policy work
 - ii. Programme support
 - iii. Coordination and partnerships
- II. Results of UNAIDS secretariat and co-sponsors on HIV poverty and social protection from UBRAF

5. What needs to be done to scale up HIV and social protection (3 pages)

- I. What needs to change now- to make a difference in the future?
- II. Public financing of HIV and Social Protection
- III. International funding of HIV and Social Protection
- IV. Private sector
- V. Agenda for social inclusion – social inclusion can be planned, achieved and retained
- VI. High level co-ordination of HIV poverty and social protection action
- VII. Monitoring and implementation research (evaluation) of HIV and social protection

6. Way forward for UNAIDS regarding HIV and social protection (1 page)

- I. Catalyse strategic interventions to end AIDS, poverty, inequality and exclusion

- a. Advocate for the scaling up proven interventions and approaches including measurable indicators
 - b. Develop and agree on relevant HIV, poverty and social protection targets/indicators for the post-2015 development framework.
 - c. Purposely invest in civil society networks including networks of people living with HIV and key affected populations to demand effective HIV and social protection interventions
- II. Strengthen partnerships and influence the post 2015 agenda
- a. Strengthen global, regional and country level co-ordination of HIV poverty and social protection
 - b. Convene a high level consultations on HIV and social protection to develop joint strategies to end AIDS, poverty, inequality and exclusion
 - c. Develop a monitoring and accountability framework on HIV, poverty, inequality and social protection
 - d. Commission a report on universal coverage of the social protection floor to be presented at for the next PCB

7. Country Examples

Asia Pacific: India, Cambodia

8. Annexes of HIV poverty and social protection

9. Works cited (1 or 2 pages)