

CONCLUDING REMARKS **BY THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE** **DIRECTOR, MANAGEMENT** **AND GOVERNANCE ON** **UBRAF MULTI-STAKEHOLDER** **CONSULTATION**

Ms Jan Beagle, Deputy Executive Director of UNAIDS
4 March 2013
Geneva, Switzerland
UBRAF Multi-stakeholder Consultation

CONCLUDING REMARKS

By: Ms Jan Beagle, Deputy Executive Director of UNAIDS

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Occasion: UBRAF Multi-stakeholder Consultation

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Concluding remarks by the Deputy Executive Director, Management and Governance on UBRAF Multi-stakeholder Consultation

- The purpose of the consultation was to take stock of lessons learned so far in the implementation of the UBRAF and to reflect these in the development of the 2014-15 budget.
- The consultation has provided an opportunity to reflect on the extent to which the UBRAF has enhanced coordination and coherence in planning and implementation and increased accountability.
- Participants recognized that while it is still too early to make a full assessment, after only one year of implementation, there are many lessons learned to inform plans and priorities for the Joint Programme to be as effective as possible in the next biennium and the Post-2015 period.

Importance of Consultation Process

- The UBRAF was developed through a highly consultative process and approved by the UNAIDS PCB in June 2011, with a four-year planning framework, a two-year budget and annual rolling work plans.
- It is a unique operational instrument that brings together the UN's response to AIDS, ensuring coherence and coordination in planning and implementation.
- The constructive discussion and input is highly appreciated. Participants engaged on issues to be prioritized in reporting, as well as key priorities for the 2014-15 budget.
- As the Chair of the PCB stated, the consultations are critical to ensure that we maintain the tradition of multi-stakeholder inputs and ownership, reflecting the composition of our Board (e.g. Member States, NGOs, Cosponsors), to UNAIDS workplans and budgets to implement the strategy.
- The consultation recognized the complexity of dealing with HIV and the special nature of UNAIDS—the only Joint and Cosponsored Programme in the UN System.

High Level Priorities

- Agreement that AIDS is not over— clear progress but significant challenges remain.
- Priorities established by the UN General Assembly and the PCB, as well as the 2011 Security Council Resolution on HIV/AIDS (SCR 1983) remain valid.
- Full funding and implementation of the UBRAF supports the achievement of the 2011 Political Declaration targets.
- Looking ahead to 2014-2015, and the Post-2015 development agenda, UNAIDS must match resources to epidemic priorities, tailor work to country contexts and address all three of the Zeros of its vision:
 - Zero new infections: differentiate between concentrated and generalized epidemics, reach key populations, support behaviour change;
 - Zero AIDS-related deaths: access to treatment, including issues around prices, new regimens, new technologies, innovation and intellectual property; and
 - Zero discrimination: human rights at the centre of the AIDS response, maintain evidence and rights-based approaches and address stigma and discrimination, especially regarding vulnerable groups, and mainstream human rights and gender throughout.
- Continue to partner with and support civil society, engage change agents such as young people, work with other institutions such as the Global Fund, and public and private entities. Underpinning this, a multi-stakeholder approach is vital, supported by values of shared responsibility and global solidarity.
- Maintain a multi-sectoral approach, including as we consider HIV in the Post-2015 Development Framework.
- Continue to base programming and prioritization on strategic investment thinking and tailoring responses to country realities.
- Continue focus on prevention, with women and girls at the centre of the response. Expand synergies including with maternal and child health and sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Continue the focus on shared responsibility and global solidarity. Continue work with the African Union and with other regions.

2012 experience: lessons learned

- The UBRAF has been operationalized (including a focus on 30+ high impact countries), and there is clear progress in terms of results-based planning and reporting. Understanding that this is the first year of implementation and limited timeframe to prepare reports.
- UBRAF reporting has provided the Joint Programme with a much better understanding of what is happening in countries, and the Joint Programme is therefore more accountable for results at country level.
- The UBRAF is enhancing coordination, coherence and results-based planning.

- The UBRAF has already strengthened transparency and accountability to the PCB through its process, structure and decentralized reporting (from country and region upwards).
- The UBRAF is a complex instrument and ways of reducing complexity should be considered in 2014-15 while retaining the original framework.

Reporting of Results

- Future reporting will include:
 - A full picture of the work of the Joint Programme based on quality data, disaggregated to the extent possible.
 - How the work of the individual organizations of the Joint Programme is integrated and delivers synergies to become greater than the sum of its parts, including in responding to the QCPR.
 - The impact of cross-cutting issues, such as gender and human rights, including in cases where funds may be mainstreamed.
 - How investments relate to results, how value for money is achieved, and how the process of change is happening.
 - What are the gaps and how is UNAIDS going to address them.
- Reporting on results through the Joint Programme Monitoring System (JPMS), an innovative web-based reporting system developed internally by UNAIDS staff is very encouraging.
- Reporting through the JPMS has been labour intensive as the JPMS is a new tool, and this is the first time there is a direct link between work of countries and regions and the PCB.
- Ensuring complementarity with Cosponsors' individual systems and the JPMS will be important going forward.

The 2014-2015 Biennial Budget

- The UNAIDS biennial budget will be presented on a zero growth basis for the fourth consecutive biennium, which represents a decrease in real terms.
- The budget for 2014-15 is expected to largely mirror the current one with refinements made to reflect epidemic priorities; no significant changes are expected in the breakdown of core resources
- Ensure that the 2014-15 budget is built on the lessons learned from the first year (2012) of the UBRAF's implementation.
- Reflect principles of the QCPR, e.g. supporting national priorities, clear results structure and strong accountability mechanisms, a division of labour to 'Deliver as One'; in fact, the UBRAF is already a model of joint accountability that meets a number of the QCPR requirements—strengthened joint work, joint organization of work and specific goals, more transparency.

Next steps in the Process

- Feedback will be welcomed up to 13 March and considered in development of the budget for 2014-2015.
- 2014-15 budget which will be presented to the PCB in June following consideration by the Cosponsors Heads of Agency at the meeting of the Committee of the Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO) on 4 April.
- UNAIDS will continue to pay increased attention to communicating about the UBRAF and results achieved, particularly at country level and with UN country teams, and all stakeholders.

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The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) leads and inspires the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. UNAIDS unites the efforts of 11 UN organizations—UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank—and works closely with global and national partners to maximize results for the AIDS response. Learn more at unaids.org and connect with us on Facebook and Twitter.