

Agenda item 3

Follow-up to the thematic segment from the 37th
PCB meeting:

**“Shared responsibility and global solidarity
for an effective, equitable and sustained HIV
response for the post-2015 agenda”**

28 June 2016

Decision point

35th Meeting of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board:

10.1(b): “**Shared responsibility and global solidarity** for an effective, equitable and sustainable HIV response for the post-2015 agenda:

Increasing domestic funding to ensure a comprehensive and sustained HIV response, including ensuring domestic funding that respects the GIPA principle and addresses the needs of key populations, including women and girls, and other vulnerable groups, in line with national epidemiological contexts.”

Timely

- Fast-Track of **HIV investment** in low- and middle-income countries requires **US\$ 26.2 billion in 2020**
- **Domestic HIV investment** in low- and middle-income countries tripled from 2006 to 2014 to **57%**
- **Lower-middle-income countries** face big challenges to increase HIV financing
- The sustainable development agenda requires new:
 - Mechanisms to share responsibility for key priorities
 - Policy approaches
 - Governance models
 - Partnerships

Setting the scene

“ We achieved the AIDS targets of Millennium Development Goal 6. We have moved from no treatment access in 1996 to 15 million people on treatment by 2015. None of this would have been possible without the world’s commitment to global solidarity and shared responsibility.

Michel Sidibé
Executive Director



Key notes

- The MDGs helped Africa to focus on the social dimension of development, which is now reflected in Africa's Agenda 2063
- Africa has made gains towards reducing aid dependency and increasing national ownership of health and development, through the AU Roadmap on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity
- Yet progress remains fragile. AIDS is a global problem that requires a global solution.
- The support of the international community is needed during the transition to the end of the AIDS epidemic.

Dr Ibrahim Hassane Mayaki,
Chief Executive Officer, NEPAD Agency



Civil society perspectives

- No one should be left behind.
- Universal access to services should be guaranteed.
- AIDS spending is an investment rather than an expense.
- Ensure that funding reaches community groups at the grass roots.
- The main impediment is a lack of political will.

Ms Alessandra Nilo,
Co-founder and Executive Director, GESTOS-HIV+

Panel 1: Ensuring sustainability

- Ambassador Deborah Birx, U.S. Ambassador-at-large and Global AIDS Ambassador
- Dr. Mohammed Maait, First Deputy Minister of Finance, Egypt
- Dr. Fatma Mrisho, Executive Chairperson, AIDS Commission of the United Republic of Tanzania
- Ms Daria Matyushina-Ocheret, Deputy Director of advocacy and communication, Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
- Dr. David Wilson, Global AIDS Programme Director, World Bank
- Moderator: Dr. Luiz Loures, Deputy Executive Director, UNAIDS

Panel 1 discussion

- The AIDS response cannot be sustainable until the epidemic is under control and no longer expanding.
- The UNAIDS strategy underscores the need to focus on the means of implementation.
- The efficiency of AIDS responses can be improved through targeted programmes and real-time, granular data.
- Civil society is an important agent to catalyze change and spearhead some of the most profound advances.

Panel 1 discussion (continued)

- A call was made for continued international solidarity across different regions, particularly with countries in transition.
- Quality, timely data is needed to inform decision-making and improve efficiency.
- Investment cases can help to optimize the available resources.

Panel 2: Power of partnership for implementation, innovation and equity

- Dr. Lambert Grinjs, Ambassador for sexual and reproductive health and rights, The Netherlands
- Dr. Ade Fakoya, senior advisor on HIV, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- Dr. Michael Rabbow, Corporate Public Affairs Team Leader, Boehringer Ingelheim
- Dr. Skhumbuzo Ngozwana, President, Serenus Biotherapeutics
- Mr Paulo Barone, Green Coffee Sustainability Manager, Nespresso
- Ms Marake Sala, Action for Health Initiative, The Philippines
- Moderator: Ms Alanna Armitage, Director, UNFPA Office in Geneva

Panel 2 discussion

- Partnerships can improve results through:
 - Alternative delivery models
 - Reducing costs
 - Improving governance
 - Helping to address the needs of people living with HIV, key populations and vulnerable groups.
- Community systems play a critical role in the AIDS response: they need to be strengthened through funding and policies.
- Use a people-centred approach to empower people who experience stigma and discrimination.

Panel 2 discussion (continued)

- The AIDS response has lessons for managing non-communicable diseases.
- Civil society, youth and key populations need capacity to influence budgets and programmes.
- Data collection and use needs to improve:
 - Data on key populations is weak
 - Data collection needs to improve at the facility level
 - Decision-makers need to use data strategically to improve investment and service delivery.
- Regulations and policies can catalyze local pharmaceutical production.

Conclusions

- Achieving the Fast-Track end of the AIDS epidemic will rely on continued international donor support and domestic financing.
- Civil society needs support and investment, a seat at the table and capacity to advocate effectively.
- Private sector and other innovative partnerships can improve the response to HIV and bring new methods and resources.
- Increasing efficiency can focus the response and make the most of limited resources.
- Decision-makers should use timely, quality data to better focus on what works.

Thank you