

# Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support:

Accountability and Human Rights: Revitalising the HIV response, 2011 and beyond

From People, Communities, Countries and Regions to the High Level Meeting (HLM) on AIDS and Beyond

**2011 Road Map** (Building on the UNAIDS 2011 Road Map February, 2011)

## *Highlights*

- The 2011 HLM is an important milestone for countries to recommit to the response to HIV as an issue of international security
- It is an opportunity to refocus efforts to achieve universal access
- People living with HIV and other key population groups, affected by and vulnerable to HIV, have a key role to play in informing this effort
- The 2001 and 2006 HLMs contributed to a more effective response
- The 2011 meeting must make a similar contribution
- Comprehensive overview of the pre-negotiation process
- Key opportunities to influence your government, national mission and Civil Society Organisations

Latest information at [worldaidscampaign.org/en/HLM-2011](http://worldaidscampaign.org/en/HLM-2011)



## OVERVIEW

The purpose of this road map is to facilitate informed and meaningful involvement of PLHIV and broader civil society into the UNGASS High Level Meeting (June 8-10 2011) and related processes by highlighting the key entry points for influence. The document will chart civil society preparations currently underway at country, regional and global level ahead of the June 2011 High Level Meeting.

Through these efforts people living with and affected by HIV can influence the Outcome Declaration so that it:

- reflects on successes and gaps from previous declarations/commitments;
- commits to building on these successes and gaps;
- commits to reviewing the HIV response every few years;
- outlines the path ahead to ensure a renewed commitment to universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, (universal access) including its financing, and
- includes clear targets to support the human rights of all people living with and affected by HIV.

According to UNAIDS, an effective Outcome Declaration in today's context:

- *commits the global community to achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015;*
- *recognizes and builds on the significant progress and achievements of preceding declarations while critically analyzing remaining gaps and challenges, while laying out a focused, results oriented road map to achieve breakthrough progress in ending new infections, HIV-related stigma and discrimination and AIDS-related deaths;*
- *emphasizes shared responsibility through supporting country ownership, highlighting the critical role of emerging political powers in a new phase of development, and strengthening civil society leadership, as well as enhanced monitoring of progress, based on the "know your epidemic/know your response" methodology;*
- *commits member states, civil society and the private sector to identify and implement innovative solutions to breaking the trajectory of the cost of the response, including through significantly reducing the number of people newly infected, radically simplifying the treatment platform and the transfer of prevention, treatment and health technologies;*
- *strengthens and maximizes the linkages between HIV and other health- and development-related efforts in support of the AIDS plus Millennium Development Goals agenda;*
- *recognizes and seizes the opportunity to eliminate the vertical transmission of HIV, and its significant beneficial impact for women's, maternal and child health;*
- *promotes an HIV response that leads to more inclusive governance, at the national and international level, through the meaningful participation of people living with HIV and affected populations, especially women and young people, in order to democratize problem-solving, open channels to local knowledge and strengthen sustainable community systems and action to enable people to own their solutions; and,*
- *establishes a commitment of the global community to the vision of "Zero new HIV infections. Zero discrimination. Zero AIDS-related deaths."*

This vision for an effective Outcome Declaration does not address the more controversial barriers to an effective HIV response.

It is Civil Society's role to lobby for the inclusion of evidence-based tools, approaches, targets and commitments that will help to overcome discrimination, reduce new infections and avoid new AIDS-related deaths in the near future.

The HLM provides an important milestone for countries to recommit to the response to HIV as an issue of international security and refocus efforts to achieving universal access. People living with HIV and other key population groups, affected by and vulnerable to HIV, have a key role to play in informing this effort. In recognition of this, an informal interactive hearing with civil society and the private sector will be held on 8 April 2011 to solicit civil society input to the High Level Meeting preparatory process. The Civil Society hearing is an important opportunity for people living with and affected by HIV to articulate their realities and share the main barriers and opportunities for achieving universal access and the fulfilment of human rights.

The 2011 HLM in June will be a culmination of earlier negotiations among UN member states. The output from the negotiations will be an Outcome Declaration that will inform the future of the HIV commitment and response. The 2001 UNGASS declaration of commitment and the 2006 political declaration were important milestones for PLHIV and civil society. Not only were they useful tools to hold governments accountable and to support the monitoring and implementation of these commitments, but they also provided vital leverage for donor countries to commit to a health priority on a historically unprecedented scale.

The 2001 Declaration of Commitment immediately followed the Millennium Development Goal Summit and the 2006 Political Declaration followed the 2005 Gleneagles meeting of the G8, where the richest countries committed to Universal Access to treatment by 2010. The 2011 HLM will not be immediately preceded by any significant international commitment to HIV or Health as its predecessors were. The UNAIDS 'Getting to Zero' Strategy lays out their suggestions for sustaining and strengthening the HIV response, civil society has a responsibility to do the same. People living with and affected by HIV, need to take the opportunity of the HLM to ensure that HIV does not fall off the global development agenda. The revitalisation of the HIV response requires not just political will but also financial commitment.

The 2001 and 2006 HLMs have contributed to a more effective response. Member States may propose that future HIV reviews be integrated into the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) World Summits. It is important to ensure HIV and human rights issues retain as much priority in this broader health context. Equally, the hard won right for the involvement of people living with and affected by HIV needs to be integrated into any new review process.

#### **Some ways to engage:**

- Find out who will be part of your government's national delegation;
- Lobby to ensure that the national delegation includes people living with HIV and affected by HIV;
- Ensure that the national position statement reflects the key priorities for people living with and affected by HIV

## Key Entry Points for PLHIV and broader civil society:

### High level negotiations begin at home!

The processes and negotiations preceding the HLM are open to lobbying and influence in ways that the HLM itself is not. Ensuring the key messages of PLHIV, key population groups, people affected by HIV and broader civil society are integrated into the Outcome Declaration will require targeted lobbying and advocacy at every step on the way to the HLM. The key entry point for most people will be their home country. Each member state is invited to send a delegation to the meetings in New York, providing an opportunity to articulate the positions of national governments. It is important for civil society to ensure that national positions reflect the needs and key priorities of people living with and affected by HIV. In addition, each member state has a Mission (representative of the country at the UN) at the UN in New York. The Missions will be actively involved in the negotiations for the Outcome Declaration. Because there is no guarantee that the national delegation will communicate messages from PLHIV and civil society to their own Mission in New York, the best strategy is to reach out to the Missions in New York as well.

The contact details for the different national representatives at the UN can be found at:

<http://www.un.org/en/members/index.shtml>

In most countries the Ministry of Health and the NAC will be key focal points for the National Delegation. Civil society engagement is already underway now.

## Key Office Bearers to influence:

### Civil Society Task Force

A civil society task force (CSTF) was established by the President of the General Assembly in January 2011, to lead in the preparations of the Civil Society Hearing, in consultation and coordination with UNAIDS. This CSTF met during the last week of February in NYC to prepare for the CS Hearings that will take place in April. They will meet again prior to the CS Hearing in April.

Specific messaging related to identified constituencies can be channeled through the members of the task force. This needs to be done as soon as possible before their second meeting in April.

They are as follows, with the related constituencies:

Name/Contact	Affiliate Organization	Country	Constituency
Abdullah Denovan <a href="mailto:denov11@gmail.com">denov11@gmail.com</a>	Indonesian Network of PLHIV	Indonesia	UNAIDS PCB NGO Delegate
Ajay Kumar Uprety <a href="mailto:ajay@gyca.org">ajay@gyca.org</a> OR <a href="mailto:ajay.gyca@gmail.com">ajay.gyca@gmail.com</a>	Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS	Nepal	Youth
Denis Goldevskiy <a href="mailto:Denis.goldevskiy@itpcru.org">Denis.goldevskiy@itpcru.org</a>	International Treatment Preparedness EECA	Russia	PLHIV



Erin O'Mara <a href="mailto:erinjomara@gmail.com">erinjomara@gmail.com</a>	International Network of People Who Use Drugs	UK	People who use drugs
Inviolata Mbwavi nviom@yahoo.com, empoweroots@gmail.com	International Community of Women Living with HIV	Kenya	People living with HIV (PLHIV)
Iqbal Karbanee <a href="mailto:iekarbanee@mweb.co.za">iekarbanee@mweb.co.za</a>	Islamic Relief	Zimbabwe /South Africa	Faith-based
Joel Nana <a href="mailto:joel@amsher.net">joel@amsher.net</a>	African Men for Sexual Health and Rights	Cameroon	Men who have sex with men
Lilian Abracinskas <a href="mailto:liliabra@gmail.com">liliabra@gmail.com</a>	Women and Health	Uruguay	Women
Murray Coombs <a href="mailto:mwcoombs@dow.com">mwcoombs@dow.com</a>	Dow	South Africa	Private sector
Sheena Manikiwai <a href="mailto:sheenamanikiwai@yahoo.com">sheenamanikiwai@yahoo.com</a>	Survival Advocacy Network	Fiji	Sex Workers
Svitlana Muroz <a href="mailto:svetamorozgen@gmail.com">svetamorozgen@gmail.com</a>	All-Ukrainian Network of PLHIV	Ukraine	PLHIV
Zuzanna Muskat-Gorska <a href="mailto:zuzanna.gorska@ituc-csi.org">zuzanna.gorska@ituc-csi.org</a>	International Trade Union Confederation	Poland/ Belgium	Labour

### Permanent Representatives of Australia and Botswana

The President of the General Assembly has overall “custody” of the High Level Meeting and has appointed the Permanent Representatives of Australia and Botswana to the United Nations in New York to facilitate preparations on his behalf, including negotiations on the Outcome Declaration. Many civil society organisations have already approached the Permanent Representatives of Australia and Botswana to the UN to feed them with their key asks for the first draft of the outcome negotiations. This ‘Zero Draft’ will be formally shared with the Member States on April 19<sup>th</sup> after which the negotiations to agree on the Outcome Declaration between all Missions in New York City will begin. This Zero Draft will be available on the GNP+ and World AIDS Campaign websites as soon as it becomes available.

PLHIV and civil society should look out for the zero draft to ensure that it reflects their key priorities, and to lobby to include any priorities that have been omitted.

Contact details for the Permanent Representatives of Australia and Botswana:

Australian Mission to the United Nations, 150 East, 42nd Street, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10017 -5612  
Tel: 001 212 351 6600  
Fax: 001 212 351 6610  
Email: [australia@un.int](mailto:australia@un.int)

Botswana Mission to the United Nations, 154 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017  
Tel: 001 212 889-2277/2331/2491/2772  
Email: **Via online form:** <http://www.botswanaun.org/contactus.htm>



GLOBAL NETWORK OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV



## Other related processes:

### Regional consultants on Universal Access

UNAIDS is supporting regional consultations on universal access targeted at a cross section of stakeholders including governments and civil society to boost political commitment to address HIV. Consultations have already occurred in Latin America, West and Central Africa, East and Southern Africa and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

There is still an opportunity for civil society to participate in hearings in:

Caribbean: Port-of-Spain,	22-23 March (civil society pre-meeting on 21 March)
Asia and Pacific: Bangkok,	30-31 March 2011 (civil society pre-meeting on 29 March)
Africa: Windhoek, Namibia	14-15 April 2011 (to be confirmed)
Youth Summit: Bamako, Mali,	15-17 April 2011

The regional consultations can also benefit CS as an opportunity to work together to come up with key messaging from different regions to be shared more broadly. Messaging from the regional consultations can be used in dialogue with Missions in NY. Some African CS organisations are planning to request that an African country have its Mission commit to hosting a meeting between African CS organisations and the African Missions in NY. These CS organisations are also investigating if they can be invited by an EU Country Mission to meet with the EU countries. Similar efforts could also be undertaken by CS organisations from other regions. Information about this can be found at:

## The High Level Meeting preparatory process

### The Secretary-General's Report and the Outcome Declaration Negotiations

*The negotiations of the outcome declaration and how to try to influence it:*

It will not be clear until later if the HLM itself is still relevant to influence the outcome declaration. If – as in 2006 – the negotiations are still going strong at the start of the HLM, it is even more important to have CS present to get the best out of the final negotiations.

One thing to be aware of is the process of negotiations. The negotiations start on April 19<sup>th</sup> when the Zero Draft will be formally shared by Botswana and Australia. The Missions in New York will agree on certain paragraphs and develop alternative wording for other paragraphs every time they meet before the HLM. Every time a new draft comes out, agreed paragraphs will not be re-opened. Consequently fewer and fewer items will be open to influence and advocacy as time passes following the sharing of the Zero Draft.

This also means that the work with the different Missions in New York needs to happen in April before the negotiations start. Although the work at country level prior to the negotiations in NYC is often work in blocks and one country is the spokesperson of that block during the negotiations. Countries like Brazil and the EU countries have proven to be supportive of the CS agenda in the past and their continued buy-in is vital.



## Formal reports feeding into the HLM:

### Secretary-General's report: Early April

This report will set the key areas and themes for the HLM sessions as well as setting the stage for the zero draft Outcome Declaration.

For the High Level Meeting the United Nations Secretary General will issue a report on progress to meet the commitments laid out in the two Declarations (2001 and 2006). UNAIDS results from the universal access country reviews and regional consultations (see above) will be incorporated into the Secretary General's report. This is a formal report that will be submitted to all Member States in the build up to the High Level Meeting. The Secretary General's report is most likely already in a final draft. The report will be sent to all Member States in April.

### Informal Civil Society Hearing – Summary report (After 8 April)

As mentioned above, the Hearing will take place in New York City on April 8. Key discussion from this as well as responses and interaction with the Missions of the member states present will be reflected in this report. This summary report will feed into the HLM discussions as a formal report disseminated to all Member States.

### Draft Outcome Declaration: 19TH APRIL

This is the key document to try to influence. The negotiations will start when this is disseminated. The UN hopes to have it finalised by the end of May before the HLM starts. Relationship building at national and regional levels – as well as with the Missions in NYC will be crucial to try to influence the negotiations from April onwards.

### UNAIDS Universal access stock taking report: JUNE

Will feed some of the panel discussions at the HLM but the dissemination of this report will be at the end of the HLM or after the outcome declaration has been agreed upon.

## How you can be involved:

- Contact the National AIDS Council and the Minister of Foreign Affairs or Health in your country to establish (or strengthen) a relationship that will allow you, and your community sector colleagues, to influence the messaging that is sent your country's Mission in New York;
- Identify, collaborate with and offer your support to other civil society partners in your country that are planning to work with your government on the negotiations running up to and during the review in 2011;
- Familiarize yourself with your country's 2010 report on its progress in implementing its 2001 commitments in order to illustrate and highlight the successes, gaps and ways forward for your country's response to HIV during your discussions with your government. Download the report from: <http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/monitoringcountryprogress/2010progressreportsubmittedbycountries/>
- Ask your government to send the highest level of official representation to the high-level meeting;
- Ask also that the delegation includes representatives of civil society, particularly from organizations of people living with HIV. Contact other community organizations in your country to develop a common strategy for this advocacy effort, including identifying individuals who would best represent issues relevant for the HIV response in your community;
- Lobby your government to influence the statements that it makes prior to the meeting in order to influence the ongoing negotiations, galvanize political will and ensure that the unique perspectives and experience of the community sector are included in these preparations and deliberations



*We invite individuals, communities and national and regional groups to share their key asks with us ([info@worldaidscampaign.org](mailto:info@worldaidscampaign.org)) and the CSTF as this will help to prepare a common stance to influence the outcome declaration.*

Latest information at [worldaidscampaign.org/en/HLM-2011](http://worldaidscampaign.org/en/HLM-2011)

