THIRTY-THIRD MEETING
Date: 17-19 December 2013
Venue: Executive Board Room, WHO, Geneva

Outline of the Report of the Executive Director
OUTLINE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S REPORT TO THE 33RD PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD 17 DECEMBER 2013

1. GLOBAL PROGRESS TOWARD “ZERO” SINCE THE LAST PCB

Celebration in South Africa of Nelson Mandela's long and remarkable life:

- Transformation of country after the end of apartheid;
- beginning of peace and reconciliation;
- tackling the AIDS epidemic, new, bold leadership, and launch of the largest national AIDS response in the world;
- outcomes of the optimism, courage and determination of leaders—from both government and civil society.

Highlights of global progress:

- Total new HIV infections reduced 33% since 2001;
- new infections among children reduced 52% since 2001 to 260,000 in 2012;
- 9.7 million people were accessing HIV treatment at the end of 2012;
- AIDS-related deaths dropped 30% since 2005;
- despite the continued increase of the epidemic in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the number of new infections in Ukraine are declining for the first time—a turning point in a country facing many other challenges;
- shared responsibility and global solidarity are stronger than ever—domestic spending on HIV has increased, representing 53% of global HIV resources in 2012.

Renewed commitment to AIDS at the highest levels:

- President Obama announces that the ‘United States of America will remain the global leader in the fight against HIV and AIDS’.
- President Hollande declares that ‘France will maintain its commitment to the AIDS response until the epidemic is over’.
- Nigeria, with the world’s second largest HIV epidemic, launches a Presidential Comprehensive Response Plan. President Goodluck Jonathan declares that ‘No Nigerian should be allowed to die of AIDS, they must take charge and take an HIV test.’
- In Angola, President dos Santos commits to scaling up to ensure all babies are born free of HIV and people living with HIV have access to treatment.
- In Uganda, President Museveni is leading a new national effort to rapidly scale up access to HIV testing and treatment.

2. PROGRESS CONTINUES, BUT OUR ENEMY IS COMPLACENCY

We are making unprecedented progress toward our goal of 15 million on HIV treatment by 2015. If we reach this goal, we will:

- Avoid 1.4 million deaths;
- prevent 500,000 HIV infections among children; and
- protect 7 million children from becoming orphans.
But HIV treatment is still not reaching marginalized and vulnerable populations:

- 9 out of 10 people eligible for treatment are without access in 30 countries;
- pace of children getting treatment is slower than adults (14% vs 21%);
- launch of UNAIDS new Treatment 2015 framework to accelerate action for 15x15;
- we need to look toward a new set of global targets for HIV treatment beyond 2015.

Need for renewed focus on HIV prevention:

- New infections still rising in Eastern Europe and Central Asia by 13% since 2006;
- Middle East and North Africa have seen a doubling of new HIV infections since 2001;
- every hour, 50 young women are newly infected with HIV;
- funding for HIV prevention for MSM is limited in Eastern Europe, East Asia and MENA where the epidemic among this group is still rising;
- AIDS-related deaths among adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 increased by 50% between 2005 and 2012.

3. THE GREATEST BARRIERS ON THE ROAD TO “ZERO” ARE DISCRIMINATION, STIGMA AND CRIMINALIZATION

Still battling the most dangerous and persistent factors in HIV transmission: secrecy, fear, hatred and ignorance:

- It is unacceptable that women and girls, sex workers, people who use drugs, migrants, prisoners, MSM and transgender people are assaulted, violated and murdered;
- it is unacceptable that some people are safe and have access to services while others are excluded because of legal and social status, income or sexual orientation;
  - Lifting of HIV travel restrictions in Uzbekistan: 41 countries to go.

Commemoration of World AIDS Day in Melbourne with the UNAIDS Global Advocate for Zero Discrimination, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi:

- Launch of the #zero discrimination campaign with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.
- AIDS response is moving the world to fight discrimination in all its forms on the new international day for zero discrimination, 1 March;

4. POSITIONING THE END OF AIDS ON THE POST-2015 AGENDA.

There is a growing demand for UNAIDS to help the world define a bold vision for ending the AIDS epidemic as a distinct goal in the post-2015 framework:

- The work of the UNAIDS and Lancet Commission is positioned to shape the Post-2015 development framework;
• commissioners are finding answers for what the end of AIDS will look like and how to transform the future of global health;
• there is an unprecedented opportunity to work with Mr. Jim Kim at the World Bank on social drivers of AIDS and Extreme Poverty.

There will be no end of AIDS until the epidemic is under control everywhere:
• HIV may still be with us, but to a much lesser extent;
• we must keep working on a vaccine and cure.

5. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY & GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

Countries continue to embrace and implement the agenda for Shared Responsibility & Global Solidarity:
• The China-Africa ministerial forum in August launched a new era in global health cooperation between China and Africa;
• the PCB visit to Zambia gave members a close look at the challenges countries are facing.

The success of the Global Fund replenishment - $12B over three years - is a bold demonstration of global solidarity in action:
• Clear endorsement of the progress and direction of the Global Fund under the leadership of Dr Mark Dybul;
• countries rising to the challenge of demonstrating value for money and smart investments;
  o over 30 countries developing investment cases, critical to support the roll out of the Global Fund’s New Funding Model over the next two years;
  o UNAIDS recent publication features 14 countries that completed investment cases;
  o Dr Dybul will address the PCB on Day 2.

Donor confidence in UNAIDS:
• The UK’s Multilateral Aid Review (MAR), showed that out of 37 organizations, only UNAIDS moved to a higher value for money category;
  o UK Secretary of State noted that UNAIDS realignment had been done in a “strategic way”.
• There is recognition among donors that have increased or maintained their contributions to UNAIDS despite the challenging financial environment.

6. OVER PAST SIX MONTHS, UNAIDS ENGAGED WITH KEY PARTNERS IN CIVIL SOCIETY, FAITH-BASED COMMUNITIES, THE WORLD OF SPORT

• At the World Council of Churches in Busan, the Assembly committed to create a safe space for dialogue with the churches on human sexuality and prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission;
• at ICAAP in Bangkok, over 4000 delegates from 74 countries showed how the AIDS response has been an entry point to advance broader issues of human rights, redistribution of opportunity and social justice across the Asia Pacific region;
the Government of Thailand announced that all migrant populations will be able to access universal health care services, including ARV treatment.

- At ICASA, 7000 participants from all parts and sectors of Africa united to celebrate the Continent’s progress and repeated calls to end the AIDS epidemic;
  - Ministers of Health and of Education from 21 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa adopted a Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and reproductive health services for young people, in partnership with young people.

- Preparations are on track for UNAIDS’ Protect the Goal HIV awareness campaign during the 2014 World Cup in Brazil.

7. YOUNG PEOPLE ARE TAKING THE LEAD IN THE HIV RESPONSE:

- Executive Director met with President Zuma and UN Messenger of Peace Charlize Theron in July 2013 to address the vulnerability of young women and girls to HIV in South Africa;
- at the World University Games in Kazan, Russia, youth outreach workers carried HIV prevention and awareness messages to 11 000 young athletes from more than 160 nations;
- at the opening of the UN General Assembly a young Ecuadorian activist living with HIV was the only speaker representing civil society to address the special event on the MDGs;
  - the Thematic Segment of this PCB is focused on HIV, adolescents and youth;
  - we cannot let down the next generation of leaders;
  - they need access to education and services for sexual health and reproductive rights.

- Young people leading the charge for post-2015:
  - In one week, 5 000 signatures on a petition initiated by young people living with HIV, calling for an HIV-specific goal in the post-2015 development agenda.

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