ten targets: 2011 United Nations General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Targets and elimination commitments
Reduce sexual transmission of HIV by 50% by 2015.

Reduce transmission of HIV among people who inject drugs by 50% by 2015.

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2015 and substantially reduce AIDS-related maternal deaths.

Reach 15 million people living with HIV with lifesaving antiretroviral treatment by 2015.

Reduce tuberculosis deaths in people living with HIV by 50 percent by 2015.
Achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2015


7. Eliminate gender inequalities and gender-based abuse and violence and increase the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV.

8. Eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with and affected by HIV through promotion of laws and policies that ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

9. Eliminate HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence.

10. Eliminate parallel systems for HIV-related services to strengthen integration of the AIDS response in global health and development efforts, as well as to strengthen social protection systems.
In June 2011, United Nations Member States committed to the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS. In doing so, countries pledged to end the epidemic through a series of comprehensive commitments. UNAIDS is highlighting 10 targets and elimination commitments. These targets are specific numerical and time-bound goals made at the High Level Meeting on AIDS. They are highlighted with commitments that map to UNAIDS’ strategy and efforts to eliminate key barriers to reaching universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. UNAIDS will support annual reporting of progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration.