HIV and AIDS in the Post 2015 Agenda

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STRUCTURE

1. MDGs: Pros and Cons
2. Post-2015 development agenda: regional and global consultations
3. UN system task team inputs
4. High-level panel recommendations
5. SDG open working group sessions
6. Way forward
## MDGs: PROS AND CONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADVANTAGES</th>
<th>DRAWBACKS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Simple and focused</td>
<td>1. Do not cover many important areas</td>
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<td>2. Universal support</td>
<td>2. Economic and environmental areas not adequately covered</td>
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<td>3. Galvanized global and national actions</td>
<td>3. Did not take into account inter-country and intra-country variations</td>
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<td>4. Led to concrete improvements</td>
<td>4. Not applicable to all countries</td>
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<td>5. Single agenda to bring together governments and UN system</td>
<td>5. Did not address means of implementation and capacity issues</td>
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POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: Regional and Global Consultations

- MDGs continue to be relevant
- Should address means of implementation and capacity of countries
- Should balance three dimensions of sustainable development
- Flexible framework with scope for adaptation at regional and national levels
- Should address all countries
Priorities of MDGs should be maintained
Focus on comprehensive approach - universal coverage of health care
Address non-communicable diseases in view of ageing populations
Address determinants of health
UN SYSTEM Task Team Inputs

**Inclusiveness:** based on wide consultation with stakeholders from the outset

**Country context:** adapted to the needs of individual countries

**Universality:** influence policy makers in all countries at very different levels of development

**Linkages:** underpinned by a convincing narrative to explain the assumptions
A hierarchy of health goals

Overarching health goal

Below an over-arching health goal, a hierarchy of more sector and programme specific goals, targets and indicators can reflect existing agreements (including the current MDGs)

Shift from relative reduction targets to absolute thresholds
High-level Panel Recommendations

- Health discussed as part of broader framework
- Five transformative shifts
- 12 illustrative goals proposed
- Illustrative goal 4 is to **ensure healthy lives**
- 5 illustrative targets at national level
Ensure Healthy Lives

**Goal 4**

- **4a** End preventable infant and under-5 deaths
- **4b** Increase by x% the proportion of children, adolescents, at-risk adults and older people that are fully vaccinated
- **4c** Reduce the burden of disease from HIV/AIDS, TBC, malaria, neglected tropical diseases and priority non-communicable diseases
- **4d** Ensure universal sexual and reproductive health and rights
- **4e** Decrease the maternal mortality ratio to no more than x per 100,000
The MDGs are the point of departure for SDGs, but not the destination.

SDGs must address in an integrated and balanced way the three dimensions of sustainable development.

SDGs must be universal and applicable to all countries.

Flexible enough to have ownership of countries at different levels of development.

SDGs will need to be concise, focused, few in number, easy to communicate, and measurable.
The SDGs will need to be supported by a narrative which brings out the interrelationships, drivers, strategies and approaches.

Address the means of achieving any agreed goals

Strengthened global partnership among governments and effective and targeted partnerships involving all relevant stakeholders.

Reliable and timely data in a majority of countries to measure and assess progress
Health is a right and a goal in its own right

Important issues: universal health coverage; equitable access to quality basic health services; health promotion, prevention, treatment, and financial risk protection.

Health MDGs could be integrated as targets under an overarching universal health goal.

Agenda must take into account unfinished business of communicable diseases but non-communicable diseases increasingly affect all countries.
Health and Population Dynamics

- There is a need to address access and health needs of persons with disabilities.
- Importance of equal access of women and girls to health-care services, including addressing women’s sexual and reproductive health, and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning.
- Ageing populations are a major health care challenge for many countries. There is an overlap between health risks facing the young and the old.
WAY FORWARD

- Support independent goal/goals on health
- Work on clear targets and indicators
- Integrate health/HIV into other goals
- National level- advocacy and capacity building
- Regional and subregional frameworks
- Other global frameworks and core mandates
THANK YOU VERY MUCH