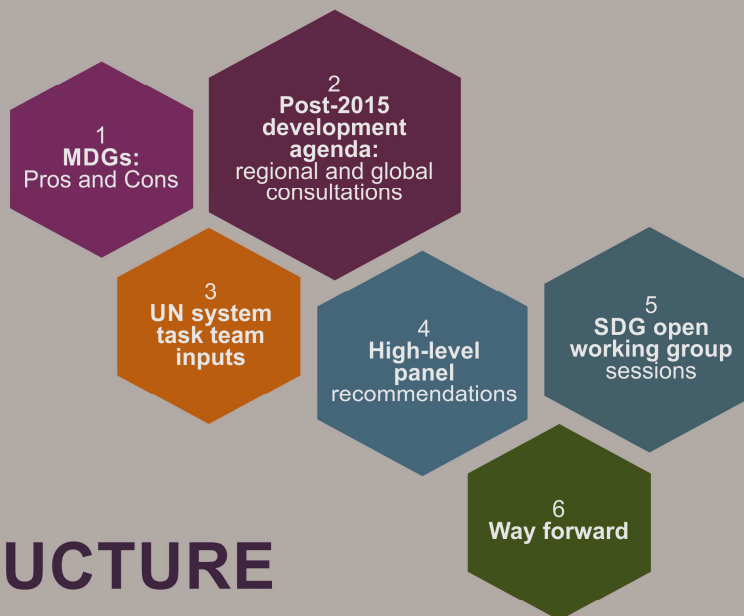


HIV and AIDS in the Post 2015 Agenda

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STRUCTURE

MDGs: PROS AND CONS

ADVANTAGES	DRAWBACKS
1. Simple and focused	1. Do not cover many important areas
2. Universal support	2. Economic and environmental areas not adequately covered
3. Galvanized global and national actions	3. Did not take into account inter-country and intra-country variations
4. Led to concrete improvements	4. Not applicable to all countries
5. Single agenda to bring together governments and UN system	5. Did not address means of implementation and capacity issues
6. Provide a strong foundation for the Post-2015 development agenda	6. Promoted sectoral rather than comprehensive approach

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

POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: Health-related Outcomes (2)

- ◆ 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 SYTEM 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

UN SYTEM Task Team Inputs

(cont'd)

- 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

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

SDG Open Working Group Session

- 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.

SDG Open Working Group Session (cont'd)

- 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

SDG Open Working Group: Health and Population Dynamics

- 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