16th Session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa

28 and 29 March 2015, Addis Ababa

Joint UN programme of support on HIV to the African Union

Contents

List abbreviations

ACJ- African Court of Justice
AIDS- Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
APRM- African Peer Review Mechanism
AMA- African Medicines Agency
ATM-AIDS, TB and Malaria
AWA-AIDS Watch Africa
AU- African Union
AUC- African Union Commission
ARV- Anti-Retrovirals
CARMMA- Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa
CAP- Common African Position
CAMH-Conference of African Ministers of Health
CSOs- Civil Society Organisations
DMS- Directorate of Medical Services
DTI- Department of Trade and Industry
DPA- Department of Political Affairs
DPS- Department of Peace and Security
ECA-Economic Commission for Africa
EMTCT- Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
GFATM- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
HIV- Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HLM-High Level Meeting
IDPs-Internally Displaced Persons
ILO- International Labour Office
KAP- Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MDGs- Millennium Development Goals

OIDs- Other Infectious Diseases
PAP-Pan African Parliament
RECs- Regional Economic Communities
RCM-Regional Coordination Mechanisms
TB-Tuberculosis
UHC- Universal Health Coverage
UN –United Nations
UNAIDS-Joint United Nations Programmes on HIV/AIDS
UNDP-United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNESCO-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund
UNOAU- United Nations Office for the African Union
UNFPA- United Nations Population Fund
UNDPKO- United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNOCHA- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNHCR- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOHCHR- United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
VAW- Violence Against Women
WHO- World Health Organisation

1. Introduction

While Africa continues to make significant strides in socio-economic and political development strategic partnerships will remain critical in responding effectively to the AIDS epidemic. Both the African Union Common Position and the 2013 Abuja Declaration provide a solid framework for responding to the current diseases response needs and positioning the AIDS epidemic in the post 2015 development framework. In addition the implementation of the African Union Roadmap provides the impetus that is required in the remaining two years to consolidate the progress achieved so far and to shift the paradigm of development cooperation to one that is African sourced and sustainable. The joint UN programme of support to Africa's policies and strategic frameworks provides a coordinated framework for effective and optimal support to the African Union Commission's response to the AIDS epidemic. This paper thus presents the joint framework for support to the continent's AIDS response.

2. AIDS in Africa at a glance

- Since 2001, new HIV infections among adults have declined by 34%. Yet the epidemic continues to disproportionately affect sub-Saharan Africa, which is now home to 70% of all new infections (2012). In 2012, 1.6 million adults and children were estimated to be newly infected with 25 million already living with HIV.

- Adult and child AIDS-related deaths decreased to 1.2 million. Adolescents (10–19 years) are the only age group in which AIDS-related deaths have risen between 2001 and 2012. This trend in AIDS-related deaths is a result of poor prioritisation of adolescents in strategic plans for scale-up of HIV treatment and lack of testing and counselling. While the overall prevalence rate among young people in African has decreased, HIV prevalence among young women remains more than twice as high as young men throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

- 2.9 million children under 15 are currently living with HIV with over 230 thousand newly infected in 2012.

- Africa is home to 21 of the 22 countries with the highest rates of mother to child transmission of HIV. It is now estimated that half of all new episodes of HIV transmission to children occur during the breastfeeding period when the majority of women are not receiving ARV (Antiretrovirals) necessary to prevent HIV

transmission. Integrated HIV testing in antenatal services, providing access to ARV treatments services for pregnant and lactating women and reducing new HIV infections among young women are key areas of intervention for Africa.

- African countries experiencing humanitarian crises, conflict and post conflict situations are facing exceptional and multi-faceted challenges in eliminating new HIV infections and in providing treatment and care. Evidence shows that in addition to addressing Violence Against Women (VAW) and rape, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugees, there is a need to work with Peacekeepers and uniformed officers, to provide a comprehensive response. In these unstable environments, women confront unique barriers in accessing health care information and services; including fear of losing confidentiality, denial of access to asylum procedures and restrictions on freedom of travel and movement.

- Gender inequalities: Violence and the threat of violence dramatically increase the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV by making it difficult or impossible for women to abstain from sex, to get their partners to be faithfulor to use a condom. Girls who have been affected by sexual violence at a young age, furthermore, are more likely to engage in high risk behaviour in adulthood.

- 75% of all people living with TB and HIV are in Africa. Coordinated testing and treatment has proven to reduce deaths; however, only 2 countries in Africa are providing more the 50% of the ARV and treatments options required for HIV/TB positive patients.

- Key populations face many barriers to HIV treatment, often as the result of fears that they will experience discrimination if they seek services in mainstream health settings and thus have extremely low HIV treatment coverage.

- Currently, more than 80% of HIV drugs dispensed in Africa are imported and are paid for through external financial aid.
- However it should be acknowledged that health funding in most countries remains below what is required to achieve a functional basic health system even if resources available were optimally used.
- Notably in 2001, African Heads of State and Government pledged to increase their country's funding for health to at least 15 per cent of their annual budget. This was arguably a turning point in Africa's history the most decisive action taken by leaders to address AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as major threats to Africa's broad health and development agenda.
- While achievement of the Abuja targets remains unfulfilled by most African countries, AU countries have, on average, increased the proportion of total government expenditures allocated to health from 9% to 11% between 2001 and 2011. Although per capita health spending arguably provides a better financial test of a strong health system.

3. Key AU policy frameworks and key milestones

#	AU Policy Frameworks	Period	Milestones
1.	Abuja Declarations	2000-2001	Leaders of African Union Member States adopted the Abuja Declarations and Frameworks for Action on Roll Back Malaria and on HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases.
2.	Abuja Call for Accelerated Action towards Universal Access to ATM services	2006	Abuja Call for Accelerated Action towards Universal Access to AIDS, TB And Malaria services. The responses began to witness emerging international consensus on universal access to attain Millennium Development Goals
3.	Africa health Strategy 2007-2015	2007	The African Union Ministers of Health were prompted to harmonise all the existing health strategies by drawing the Africa Health Strategy with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other regional entities and Member States could use to enrich their strategies, depending on their peculiar challenges.
4.	Decision on the 5-Year Review of the Abuja Call Decision on the Partnership for the Eradication of MTCT Declaration on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	2010	The Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) was launched.
5.	African Plan Towards the Elimination of New HIV infections among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive	2011	The African Plan outlines the responsibilities of stakeholders for tracking progress towards achieving the set goals of the African Union policy instruments on health. It domesticates the Global plan towards the elimination of new HIV infections among children by 2015 and keeping their mothers alive.

	African Common Position on HIV/AIDS to the UN High Level Meeting on AIDS		Adopted by the 5th Session of the AU Conference of the Ministers of Health (CAMH5)
6.	Decision on revitalization of AIDS Watch Africa (AWA): African High Level Advocacy &Accountability Platform to Combat HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria	2012	The decision directed the African Union Commission (AUC) to work out a roadmap of shared responsibility to draw on African efforts for a viable health funding with support of traditional and emerging partners to address AIDS dependency response.
	AU Roadmap Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for Africa's AIDS, TB and Malaria in Africa	2012	The Roadmap is structured around three pillars (1) creating more diversified, balanced, and sustainable financing models; (2) expanding access to medicines through local production and regulatory harmonisation; and (3) establishing strong leadership, governance, and oversight.
7.	Future Strategic Direction of AWA	2012	Provides for a framework of revitalisation of AWA and strategic direction. Its underpinning principles include ownership by all levels and stakeholders, mobilisation of resources, accountability for results, develop and disseminate information for action and galvanise political leadership.
8.	Progress Report on the Implementation of the Abuja Call for Accelerated Action Towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services. Declaration of the Special Summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis and Malaria	2013	The report reviews the progress by Member States towards the Abuja Call based on a literature review and indicators analysis. The declaration renews political commitments and provides actions toward the elimination of HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in Africa by 2030.
9.	Luanda Declaration	2014	1st African Ministers of Health meeting jointly convened by the AUC and WHO committed to the implementation of six key priority areas -Universal Health Coverage in Africa; African Medicines Agency; Non-communicable Diseases in Africa; Ending Preventable Maternal and Child Deaths; Establishment of an African Centre for Disease Control and Prevention; and Accountability Mechanisms.

4. The African Union strategic focus on AIDS

The African Union and its partners continue to recognize that sustainable health solutions will be a cornerstone to establishing the growth, and prosperity planned in the AU 2014-2017 Strategic plan and within the farsighted Agenda 2063 Strategy. In addition the Africa Union common position on the Post 2015 Agenda and Strategic Plan (2014-2017) identifies structural economic transformation, human capital development, financing and partnerships, and technology and innovation as the priority areas for responding to Africa's challenges in the post-2015 development agenda. These factors directly impact on Africa's ability to address health and development challenges particularly AIDS, TB and malaria. Both the African Union common position and the 2013 Abuja Declaration reviews and notes the progress made on MDG 6 in Africa and recommits Member States to the 2001 Abuja Call for universal and equitable access to quality healthcare and to reduce the incidence of communicable diseases including HIV.

AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria will remain an unfinished business of the MDGs. Priority should be on ensuring that these three diseases remain prominently positioned in the post-2015 agenda, including ambitious, measurable targets towards the end of AIDS. The implementation of the African Union Roadmap will provide the impetus that is required in the next three years to consolidate the progress achieve so far and to shift the paradigm of development cooperation to one that is African sourced and sustainable. The African Union Member States will need to invest more domestic resources to ensure sustainability of the responses- alcohol levy, contributions from high-revenue enterprises, airline levies, public sector budgets, mobile phones levies, income tax levy, mining taxation, health insurance schemes, private-public partnerships. Domestic resource mobilisation is the future of ending AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. However global commitments including those from G8 and the Global Fund will remain critical in the medium term. Commodities constitute the bulk of the cost of these epidemics. There is thus a need to speed up the implementation of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa to ensure adequate affordable and quality assured local production of drugs.

African Union Member States are urged based on their contexts to streamline governance and diseases coordination mechanisms to make them stronger, more responsive and to take AIDS out of isolation. More broadly the linkages between health and development should be made much clearer and more visible in the post-2015 development agenda than they are in the MDGs. This will serve to clearly articulate and support the synergies between health and other sectors, and increase policy coherence, interdependence, and shared solutions to drive people-centred, inclusive, and sustainable development. The balance between making the case for the importance of health in the post-2015 agenda, and identifying which specific health targets or interests should be highlighted, must be carefully managed. The health community should build internal consensus and propose strategies for articulating the ways in which health is a key contributor, consequence, and indicator of each of the dimensions of sustainable development.

4.1 The AU Commission mission for HIV/AIDS is thus:

- To mobilise and coordinate African governments, institutions and people working on the AIDS response and to act as the interface with the international community at the continental level.

- To galvanise and coordinate accelerated actions to stop AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as well as mitigating the impact through catalysing action in Member States and holding them accountable for measurable results.

- Support an Africa driven response through strengthened health systems, scaled up health interventions and accelerated action towards universal access to HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria

4.2 To achieve this mission the African Union Commissiongoals are to:

Establish the African Union Commission as a leading continental voice on AIDS, malaria and TB Control. This goal will be achieved through the following actions:

- Strong advocacy to mobilise African leaders and all stakeholders to facilitate acceleration towards universal access;

- Sustain political commitment and enhance advocacy and accountability for implementation of the AU Roadmap for Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity and the Abuja Commitments.

To achieve the above listed mission statement and goals; the AUC is implementing a workplan that is currently guided by three main policy initiatives:
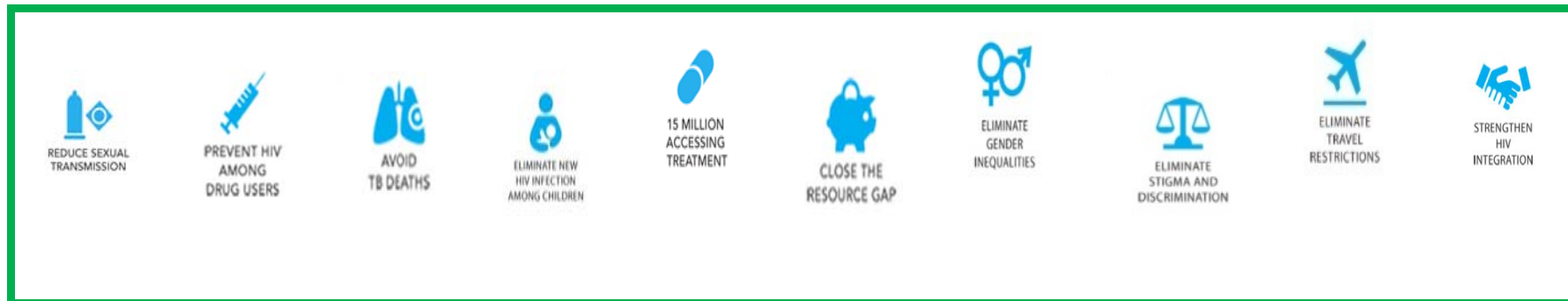
5. The 2001, 2006 Abuja Call and the 2013 Abuja Declaration (Abuja+12 Declaration)

African Union Member States have since the 2001 called for and renewed calls for universal and equitable access to quality healthcare and reduction of incidence of communicable diseases including AIDS, TB and Malaria. Renewing their commitments in the 2013 Abuja Declaration the African leadership underscored the on-going work on the Post-2015 development agenda and the continued efforts to advocate for, and prioritise health as central to Africa's development with a focus on elimination of HIV,

tuberculosis and malaria and other neglected diseases. The Declaration of the Special Summit of the African Union on HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria committed among other key actions to accelerate the implementation of the earlier "Abuja Commitments", step up the mobilisation of domestic resources to strengthen the health system; ensure that strategies are in place for diversified, balanced and sustainable financing for health, in particular AIDS, TB and Malaria and targeted poverty elimination strategies and social protection programmes that integrate HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria for all, particularly the vulnerable populations. Many Member States of the African Union are not on track to achieve the health MDGs. The Common Africa Position (CAP)1 on the Post 2015 development agenda that was adopted by the 22nd AU Ordinary Assembly provides a unique opportunity for Africa to reach consensus on common challenges, priorities and aspirations. The position paper advocates for the active participation of Africans in the global debate on how to provide a fresh impetus to the new development targets and to examine and devise strategies to address key emerging issues on the continent in the coming years.

6. The Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS (2011)

The African Union played a leading role at the 2011 High Level Meeting on AIDS, where UN Member States adopted a declaration that will guide country responses on HIV programs over the next five years. The AU led this process by convening regional dialogue with experts and civil society, and developing a *Common African Position on HIV/AIDS*, which was directly *integrated* into the outcome of the High level Meeting. The Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS recommits the global community to achieve universal access by 2015 and articulates several measurable objectives:

It will be important to highlight that the HLM targets specifically came out with results based bold targets to be achieved by 2015 which are to reduce by 50% in sexual transmission of HIV, reduce HIV by 50% among people who inject drugs, reduce TB deaths in people living with HIV by 50%, ensure that no children are born with HIV and reduction of AIDS-related maternal deaths and putting 15 million on antiretroviral treatment. In addition to these the outcomes of the 2011 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on AIDS include Security Council Resolution 1983 (2011) which reaffirms significance of epidemic to individual, national and global security, respects and promotes human rights in conflict/post-conflict societies and recognises the link between HIV and violence against women.

7. The African Union Roadmap on Shared Responsibility and Global Solidarity for AIDS, TB and Malaria Response in Africa (2012-2015)

Adopted at the 19th African Union Summit in July 2012, the Roadmap provides a blueprint for fast tracking implementation of the priority areas of the "Abuja Declarations and Abuja Call" structured around three strategic pillars—health governance, diversified financing and access to medicines. The roadmap offers a set of practical and African-owned solutions to enhance sustainable responses to AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. It defines clear goals, expected results, roles and responsibilities to hold stakeholders accountable over a three-year time frame, through 2015. In 2013 the African Union and partners released an update on the progress to implement the African Union Roadmap, which shows significant milestones in the implementation of the three pillars. The African Union Commission, in cooperation with UNAIDS, undertook to develop a practical guide to assist the African Union Member States, African regional bodies, the African Union Commission and other relevant stakeholders in implementing the Roadmap. The purpose of this guide is to provide practical ideas for how to take the agreed Roadmap agenda forward to achieve rapid results in both reducing the burden of these three diseases and in developing mechanisms to sustain national and regional programmes.

8. About the Joint UN Programme of Support on HIV for the African Union and ECA

The work of the UN with the AUC has grown more extensive and has evolved to focus on various organs, including the all Departments within the Commission, Regional Economic Communities, APRM and the Pan African Parliament among others. While this progress is welcomed, it also requires streamlined planning and coordination between partners to allow for better utilisation of resources, comprehensive programming, and targeted approaches to benefit both the recipients and the contributors of the activities. This opportunity to coordinate and deliver as one UN will also allow partners to support the African Union response to the AIDS and better utilise the AWA as the leading advocacy, resource mobilisation and accountability platform on AIDS, TB and malaria, and will allow integration of all HIV related activities in the diverse Regional Coordination Mechanisms (RCM)cluster and sub-clusters.

9. Implementation framework

All continental efforts to respond to the AIDS epidemic are streamlined through the Division of AIDS, TB and Malaria and Other Infectious Diseases (ATM and OIDs) in the Department of Social Affairs at the African Union Commission. Implementation is streamed through Member States, AU departments with comparative advantage in specific areas such as Peace and Security, AU Medical Centre, AU organs including PAP and APRM, AU pillars (Regional Economic Communities) which can all provide data for the reporting on implemenation. UN teams thus support AU programme implementation at the Commission, with the ATM and OIDs Division and relevant Departments, as well as by supporting RECs, PAP, CSOs, the ACJ and NEPAD to support regional leadership and implementation. The UN Liaison and Regional teams are also responsible for ensuring that continental policy priorities of the AU on AIDS, TB and malaria are effectively communicated to their respective country teams for implementatin, and later for supporting the reporting processes.
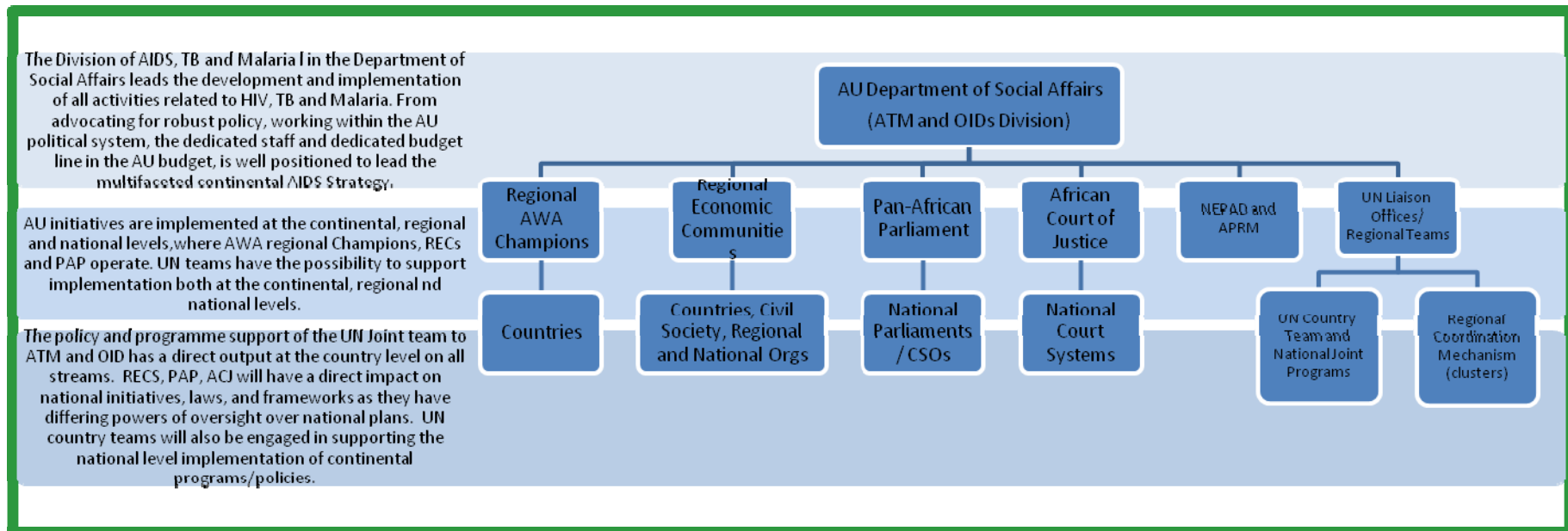

Figure 1 Implementation Framework of the UN Joint Programme on AIDS, TB and Malaria for the AU

1O.The Joint UN Programme of Support on HIV for the African Union and ECA (2014)

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
Strategic Partnership with key stakeholders to promote coherence, synergy, efficiency and harmonisation of health and ATM interventions on the continent.	5th Inter-Agency Meeting on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria. (Brazzaville) Key recommendation for next 2 years endorsed.	Technical and Financial Support	WHO	DSA,	March 2014				
		Technical and Financial Support	UNDP						
		Technical support in the development of content, presentations and publications:Treatment Initiative, Positioning AIDS in the post 2015 Agenda Support RECs focal points to attend Financial Support for interpretation	UNAIDS				$10,000		
			UNFPA						
		Technical Support	UNICEF						
		Technical and Financial Support	GFATM						

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventions of UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
Build the capacity and Strengthen involvement of Parliamentary organs for increased oversight regionally and continentally	Roundtable for African parliamentarians to Build Partnerships and their capacity to implement the AU key policy frameworks related to health. Key strategic actions endorsed to be implemented. The key strategic actions will be shared through PAP sessions, regional and national parliamentary networks.	Technical support : -Development of documents -lead/ present a session on the AU Roadmap	UNAIDS	DSA, PAP, NEPAD			$2,000		
		Technical and Financial Support	GFATM						
		Technical and financial support	UNFPA						
Implementation of the Decision on the biennial Joint AU/WHO Conference of the African Union Ministers of Health. Joint Meeting of Ministers of Health with AU/WHO (Luanda)	The discussion included universal health coverage in Africa, setting milestones to establish the African Medicines Agency (a centralised regulatory system) for medical products; policies and strategies to address Non communicable Diseases risk factors; prevention of maternal and child mortality; establishment of an African Centre for Disease Control and Prevention and accountability mechanisms to assess the implementation of declarations and other commitments made by AfricanMinisters of Health.	Technical and financial support in the implementation of Ministers Commitments .	WHO	DSA	14-17 April				
		Support facilitated from Regional Office	UNAIDS						
Joint planning with RECS on the implementation of health continental	Joint work planning on the implementation of the 2013 Abuja Declaration, acceleration and	Side meeting in Mauritania	UNDP	DSA			$50,000		

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
commitments and the AU Roadmap for shared responsibility and Global solidarity	reporting on the progress of the implementation of the AU Roadmap.		GFATM						
		Editing, formatting and Publishing of the AU Roadmap Implementation Guidelines	UNAIDS				$12,000		
Undertake the assessment of the progress on the implementation of the AU Roadmap and Produce AWA annual Report	The January 2012 Decision on the Revitalisation of AIDS Watch Africa Doc. EX.CL/705(XX) requests the Commission to report annually to the ordinary sessions of the Assembly on progress made.	Progress reports on HIV Law and on Capital Projects and HIV produced	UNDP	DSA			$30,000		
		Provide technical and Financial Support for the development and publishing of the Annual Report and other Key documents as necessary.	UNAIDS						
		Technical support in provision of necessary data and report writing	WHO						
		Technical Support as there are 30 actions under the Abuja declaration – with around 12 (HIV & Malaria actions) which align with UNICEF's focus. To work jointly with the RECs as well as support reporting on the progress of the implementation of the AU Roadmap.	UNICEF						
			GFATM						
Support AWA Champions	The AWA Champions Plan of Action provides a framework for advocacy to		UNDP	DSA					

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventions of UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
Plan of Action.	African governments during regional Summits, G8, G20, EU, BRICS and other wealthy nations to meet the Abuja Declaration Commitments.		GFATM						
		Contribution to High level advocacy through involvement of WHO leadership	WHO						
			UNIDO						
		Country offices to work with Champion Countries to support advocacy strategies	UNAIDS						
Convene the AWA Consultative Meetings	The AWA consultative experts comprises of technical persons representing Member States. Their role is to provide an advisory role and prepare the technical documents that will be considered by the AWA Heads of State and Government.	Technical support towards a side session on HIV and the Law. Technical and Financial resources to support attendance of RECs HIV Focal Points and RECs side event. Financial Support	UNDP				$100,000		
		Technical support on Increasing Domestic Financing and Financial Support	GFATM						
		-In-Kind Technical Support in developing technical documents, presentations and support reporting process -In-Kind tech support in organizing logistics Direct Financial support FOR:	UNAIDS				$115,500		

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AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
		- AWA Secretariat May 2014-April 2015 Costs AND Consultative Meeting costs							
		Technical support to the AWA consultative experts in mainstreaming migration dynamics technical document.	IOM				TBC		
Convene AIDS Watch Africa (AWA) Action Committee of HOSG working lunch	The AWA Heads of State and Government (HOSG) is the highest decision making body within AWA structure. The Heads of State and Government will consider strategic documents focusing on future directions.		GFATM						
		Briefs on HIV Law and on HIV and Capital Projects produced for AWA Heads of State and Government meeting	UNDP				$8,000		
		-In –Kind Technical Support: Presentation on Treatment for Heads of States -Development of handout material -Direct Financial support for the luncheon	UNAIDS				20,000		

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
		Production of briefs on migration and HIV, TB and Malaria in Africa (implications for policy and practice) for the AWA Heads of State and Gov. meeting.	IOM				TBC		
		Technical support for the preparation of necessary documentation and briefs	WHO						
Partner Mapping Exercise(ALL Agencies)	Mapping all organizations across Africa intervening on HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria. This activity will enable the AUC to better understand what agency is working in what areas, sub-regions and countries and provide them with an up to date list of all organizations thereby making it easier for the AUC to communicate with them and follow-up progress.	Technical support in provision of information on partners involved in HIV health sector response	WHO	DSA, DPS, DPKO, DMS, DPA, DTI					
			GFATM						
			UNDP						
		Technical support	UNAIDS						
			UNICEF						
		UNESCO can participate in stakeholder mapping for HIV prevention, CSE, SRH and reduction of GBV for young people.	UNESCO						
Strategic Partnership with AU Organs to streamline and align interventions with health continental policies.	Creating synergies between the combined efforts which are underway, in line with the 2013 Abuja Declaration and AU Roadmap.		ALL	DSA, Youth Department, PAP, NEPAD, APRM, RECs, Medical Services, Peace & Security, Political Affairs, Gender					
AU Participation to the International AIDS	High level political advocacy on shared responsibility and global	Facilitate support from non-traditional partners	UNAIDS						

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventions of UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
Conference	solidarity through key meetings.								
Commemoration of World AIDS day	The observance promotes continental solidarity on the AIDS response and provides a platform for information sharing. The celebration is hosted in a selected Member State.		Global Fund						
		Technical Support High Level Panel on 'ENDING AIDS BY 2030'	UNAIDS				TBC		
		Technical and financial support	WHO						
		Technical Support	UNFPA						
		Technical support, with a focus more on progress with eMTCT.	UNICEF						
Information Sharing on the AIDS response	Provide public information via Social medias and the AWA e newsletter as well as maintaining the AWA website	Produce articles for public education on HIV & Migration for dissemination through social media and AWA newsletter	IOM						
			Global Fund						
		Technical support and Financial support already listed under AWA Secretariat	UNAIDS						
		Technical support in the generation and sharing of information related to the health sector response in Africa	WHO						
Collaborate with identified partners to document and compile Best Practices on AIDS, TB and Malaria in Africa and Evidence based	Documentation of best practices in eMTCT and domestic financing.	Technical and Financial Support	UNFPA						
		Technical support towards the documentation of eMTCT Best	UNICEF				75,000		

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
results.		Practices in five countries within five AU Regions.							
			Global Fund						
			UNAIDS						
		Support SADC & ECA to share their experiences, lessons learnt etc… on tackling health and mobility	IOM				TBC		
		Technical support in the documentation of best practices related to the health sector response	WHO						
Implementation of the African Union Commission Policy on HIV/AIDS at the Workplace	The joint work with partners includes ensuring sensitisation of AUpersonnel on AIDS in African Union Peace Support Operations.	Support to develop tools and a M&E framework to support implementation the policy

Support to undertake a Knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) survey on HIV prevention among AUC employees to guide the implementation of the policy

Support to organize awareness and sensitization seminars at AU Headquarters and AU Regional Offices on the policy

Support in training of Focal Points/Peer educators on HIV/ STI prevention at AU Headquarters and in Regional Offices to implement HIV | ILO | DSA, HRD, Medical Services Directorate | To be determined in consultation with AU and partners | | To be determined in consultation with AU and partners | | |

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
		interventions based on the policy							
			UNOAU						
		Technical Support	UNAIDS						
			UNFPA						
Protocol on Integrating HIV Interventions in the African Union Peace Support Operations	Finalization of the protocol and ensuring that it becomes a standard procedure for military personnel in African Union Peace Support Operations.	Provide technical support to PSD and MSD to finalize text for submission and adoption to relevant AU authorities Support PSD and MSD to Identify and implement activities based on the Protocol	ILO	DPKO, MSD, PSD	To be determined in consultation with AU and partners		To be determined in consultation with AU and partners		
		Technical Support: Meeting for Military Attaches Experts meeting on defining *fitness for duty* *Possible consultant support* Development of a manual for uniformed Personel	UNAIDS				tbc		
			UNDPKO						
			UNOAU						
			UNOCHA						

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			UNFPA (Technical and financial support)						
Desk review on Women, Girls and HIV in Conflict and Post Conflict Situations	Implementation of the recommendations of the Desk Review and the recommendations of the Inter Agency Meeting on Coordination and Harmonisation of AIDS, TB and Malaria responses.		UNFPA	DSA, PSD, PA, Gender					
		Presentation of DESK REVIEW Recommendations to Military Attaches	UNAIDS				tbc		
		Technical support	WHO						
		UNESCO can provide technical support targeted towards young people in conflict areas	UNESCO						
Collaboration with APRM country review with APRM	Conducting training on integration of health indicators. Assembly/AU/Dec.477 (XXX) May 2013, on the report of AIDS Watch Africa (AWA), the AU Assembly "DECIDES to include AIDS, TB and Malaria indicators as well as those of Maternal, Newborn and Child Health in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) as part of our accountability for the implementation undertaken and DIRECTS the Commission to facilitate this."		UNECA	DSA, APRM					
			UNAIDS						
			UNDP						
			UNFPA						
		Disseminating the HIV sensitive indicators that were developed for the education sector response to HIV prevention and CSE.	UNESCO						
Integrating HIV, Health and gender into Environmental	Strengthening Accountability of Private Sector through integrating		UNDP						

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
Assessment for Capital Projects	HIV, Health and gender into Environmental Assessment for Capital Projects	Technical support in conducting health assessments within transport corridors in major road construction projects especially in the EAC countries. -Lobby the AfDB together with other partners like UNDP to make it mandatory for health to be integrated in infrastructure projects that they fund in African countries.	IOM				TBC		
Support the implementation of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law recommendations	Support laws, policies and strategies that promote a conducive environment for access to HIV services.		UNOHCHR						
		Technical support, especially to work with young key affected populations – and with the increase in homophobic laws as well as a growing injection drug epidemic among young people.	UNICEF						
		Technical support	UNAIDS						
			UNDP						
		Technical support in reviewing policies, laws & strategies to mainstream the needs and the rights of migrants in line with WHA Resolution 61.17(2008).	IOM				TBC		
Support the Formulation of Strategic Information Tools and Publications with the AU and ECA	MDG Reports		WHO						
	Annual Report on Youth	Technical support at country level in collecting of data and compiling of the State of the Youth Report	UNFPA (Technical and possible financial support)	Economic Affairs					

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
		Technical support in integrating a report on migrants protection	IOM				TBC		
	Annual Report on Social Protection								
	Mid-term review of the African youth Decade plan of Action (2009-2018)	Annual technical support in undertaking the review and re-defining the plan of action including the follow-up activities and actions	UNFPA	Youth Division, Rural Economiy and Agriculture, Peace and Security, Political Affairs, Social Affairs	2014				
		Publish and disseminate review Decade Plan			2014				
Support Youth SRHR and HIV/AIDS Champions action plan	Youth SRHR SRHR and HIV/AIDS Champions Plan of Action provides a framework for advocacy at national , regional and continental levels to deliver on African Youth Charter-DPoA, MPoA, Abuja Declaration commitments	Support and contribution to advocacy plan of action	UNESCO UNAIDS	Youth Division, Social Affairs	2014				
		Regional and countries offices to work with champions in achieving advocacy efforts							
Capacity building on Youth SRHR including HIV/AIDS	Young journalists capacity building annual workshop on HIV/AIDS knowledge and SRHR policy and advocacy	technical support to develop training materials Support to organize workshops	UNESCO	Youth Division, Social Affairs	2014				
5th Conference of Ministers of Youth	COMY is the statutory meeting of ministers of Youth of the AU which meets on a biannual base	Support to organize conference and produced related documentation	UNFPA UNESCO	Youth Division	2014				
Youth SRHR and HIV/AIDS partners mapping	Mapping all organizations across Africa intervening on Youth SRHR including HIV / AIDS. This activity will enable the AUC to better understand	Technical support in provision of information on partners involved in Youth SRHR and HIV/AIDS	UNFPA UNESCO UNAIDS	Youth Division	2014				

AU HIV/AIDS Priority	Activities Planned by AU	Key interventionsof UN Agencies in each activity	AGENCY	Collaborating AU Departments	DATES	Total Budget Required for this Activity	Agency Funds available for activity	Allocation from the AU Budget	Gap to be Mobilized
	partners interventions, identify gaps and propose actions								
Stakeholders annual consultation on Youth SRHR and HIV/AIDS Agenda	The annual consultation brings together youth organizations, RECs, AU Organs, Champions, Partners to discuss progress and experiences on delivering on Youth SRHR including HIV/AIDS continental commitments	Support to develop consultation working documents Support to organize consultation	UNESCO UNAIDS	Youth Division,Social Affairs, AU organs, RECs	2014				
Social media campaign	Develop online platform and a mobile application for information sharing on youth SRHR and HIV/AIDS Hold Focus Group online Discussions on Youth SRHR including HIV/AIDS	Support to develop a platform and mobile application		Youth Division	2014				
Document, compile and disseminate good Practices on youth SRHR and HIV/AIDS in Africa and Evidence based results	Documentation of lessons learnt, good practices	Technical and financial support to compile and publish documents	UNESCO (TA)	Youth Division,Social Affairs, AU organs, RECs					