

37TH UNAIDS PCB MEETING
UNAIDS 项目协调委员会第 37 次会议
NGO Delegation COMMUNIQUE
NGO 代表团公报

Chapeau – Simran Shaikh, Asia-Pacific
开首语——Simran Shaikh, 亚太

The focus of 37th UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) Meeting was on the ambitious language of the UNAIDS Updated Strategy (2016-2021), which was adopted after a contentious discussion among PCB members about sexual and reproductive health rights, and after months of consultations and negotiations. Throughout the strategy process, the NGO Delegation pressed for language to reflect current realities for communities, including language on gender equality, trade barriers, protective laws, youth leadership, and meaningful involvement of people living with HIV. At the PCB meeting, the NGO Delegation engaged in discussions and lobbying to ensure the inclusion of the language on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in the Strategy, as a key component of the HIV response. In line with this, the NGO Report of the Delegation, which we requested to be postponed and tabled for the 38th PCB, is focused on SRHR of key populations, including those living with HIV, within the framework of the right to development.

UNAIDS 项目协调委员会（PCB）第 37 次会议的焦点是 UNAIDS 最新战略（2016-2021）的雄心。这些是在 PCB 成员之间就性与生育健康权进行了一番争辩，又展开了数月的咨询协商之后，最终将雄心诉诸文字。在战略起草期间，NGO 代表团不断要求战略内容要反映当前社群现实，这些内容涉及性别平等、贸易障碍、保护性法律、青年领袖、艾滋病病毒感染者的有效参与。在 PCB 会议中，NGO 代表团参与了讨论和游说，以确保关于性与生育健康和权利（SRHR）被纳入战略，并作为抗击艾滋病病毒工作的重要组成部分。为此，被延至第 38 次 PCB 会议提交的代表团 NGO 报告，将聚焦于在发展权框架下的包括艾滋病病毒感染者在内关键人群的 SRHR。

The NGO Delegation advocated for expanding the definition of humanitarian emergencies to include situations where key populations and people living with or affected by HIV are placed in heightened political and/or economic risks and vulnerabilities, including the pullout of funding support. We also called for the Joint Programme to address the issue of key populations in prisons from a public health perspective and to increase fund for HIV programs for them. The NGO Delegation contributed to the development of the Unified Budget Review Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2016-2021 discussions, which is envisaged to be completed and adopted at the 38th PCB Meeting next year.

NGO 代表团倡导将人道危机的定义进行扩展。关键人权和受艾滋病病毒影响者的资金支持被撤出，他们被置于增高的政治或经济风险和脆弱性之中，这也应当被纳入人道危机。我们也呼吁 UNAIDS 从公共卫生视角来处理在押的关键人群相关问题，增加为他们服务的项目的资助。NGO 代表团参与制定关于《统一预算审查问责框架》（2016-2021）的讨论，该拟议中的框架将在来年的第 38 次 PCB 会议完成和通过。

The unusual schedule of the 37th PCB Meeting, which commenced on a Monday instead of the regular Tuesday, created challenges for the NGO Delegation and hampered our pre-PCB advocacy efforts, not just with Member States, but also with Co-sponsors and other stakeholders. Despite these limitations, the NGO Delegation was able to lobby for approval of Decision Points (DPs) on various agenda items, in discussion and negotiation with Member States.

第 37 次 PCB 会议安排在周一举行，以往会议都是在周二。这使得 NGO 代表团遇到困难，妨碍我们对成员国、支持者和其他利益相关方进行 PCB 会前倡导。尽管有这些限制，NGO 代表团仍能够设法游说，以期在与成员国进行讨论协商时通过多项议程事项的决策点。

Finally, the 37th PCB Meeting approved the appointment of incoming alternate NGO Delegates from the following regions:

最后，第 37 次 PCB 会议通过了来自以下国家的新任命轮值 NGO 代表：

Africa: Uganda Youth Coalition on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Rights and HIV (CYSRA) represented by Mr. Lumumba Musah

Asia-Pacific: India HIV/AIDS Alliance, represented by Ms. Simran Shaikh

Europe: AIDS Action Europe, represented by Mr. Ferenc Bagyinszky

North America: Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network (CAAN) represented by Mr. Trevor Stratton

非洲：乌干达关于青少年性与生育健康权和艾滋病毒的青年联盟（CYSRA），代表人为 Lumumba Musah 先生

亚太：印度艾滋病毒/艾滋病联盟，代表人为 Simran Shaikh 女士

欧洲：艾滋病行动欧洲，代表人为 Ferenc Bagyinszky 先生

北美：加拿大原住民艾滋病工作网（CAAN），代表人为 Trevor Stratton 先生

Executive Director's Report – Laurel Sprague, North America

执行主任报告——Laurel Sprague，北美

UNAIDS Executive Director Michel Sidibe described the current situations as a 'fragile moment in history' in which the decisions taken will lead either to the end of HIV as an epidemic or to a rebound in infections and deaths. He called for a commitment to fast track the HIV response through the adoption of the Updated Strategy (2016-2021). The NGO Delegation was pleased to hear Sidibe speak out against intellectual property barriers to medications for low-income countries, continuing UNAIDS' follow up on decisions arising from the NGO Report to the 35th PCB Meeting: *When 'Rights' cause*

wrongs: Addressing Intellectual Property barriers to ensure access to treatment for all people living with HIV. (Link is [here](#))

UNAIDS 执行主任形容当前局势为“史上脆弱时刻”，此时制定的决策将引导人们或走向艾滋病毒的终结，或走向传染与死亡的魔掌。他呼吁，通过采纳最新战略（2016-2021）将艾滋病毒抗击工作带入快速轨道。NGO 代表团很高兴听到 Sidibe 大声反对对低收入国家医药的知识产权障碍。UNAIDS 继续跟进第 35 次 PCB 会议的 NGO 报告《当“权利”犯错：应对知识产权障碍，确保所有 HIV 感染者的治疗可及》（[链接这里](#)）产生的决策。

The NGO Delegation used our remarks (link to intervention [here](#)) to raise an alarm about the gap between the ambitious language in the Strategy and the declining levels of funding. Noting that we have fast track language but not fast track money, we called on Member States to fully fund the following: the Updated Strategy (2016 to 2021); the Global Fund replenishment; and civil society work to address HIV, the funding needs for which are estimated to be at least triple of current funding levels.

NGO 代表团用我们的论点（[发言链接](#)）来警告人们注意关于战略内容雄心和资助减少之间的沟壑。注意到我们的言语已经上了快速轨道，但我们的钱没跟上。我们呼吁成员国全力支持以下工作：《最新战略 2016-2021》；全球基金补充；民间组织抗击艾滋病毒。最后一项的资金需求预计至少是当前资助水平的三倍。

We dedicated our remarks to the memory of Joel Nana with whom many of us had the honor to serve with on the NGO Delegation.

我们将论点作为对 Joel Nana 的纪念。我们中很多人都曾有幸与他在 NGO 代表团共事。

Update on the AIDS Response in the Post-2015 Development Agenda – Charles King, North America

关于 2015 年后发展议程中艾滋病抗击工作的最新信息——Charles King，北美

The NGO Delegation was pleased with the effort made by the Joint Programme to ensure that the AIDS response is integrated into the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Further, in response to the DPs coming out of the 35th PCB Thematic to reduce new infections among people who inject drugs by 50%, the Joint Programme has been aggressively advocating for a public health approach in the declaration coming out of the 2016 Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS on Drugs). The NGO Delegation made two interventions. One called for civil society inclusion in the planning and execution of the 2016 High Level Meeting (HLM) on HIV/AIDS (link to intervention [here](#)). The second was in support of a set of new DPs, which the PCB approved with very little editing (link to approved DPs [here](#)). The first put the PCB on record calling on the Joint Programme “to strongly advocate for a people-centered, public health approach and respect for human rights, including an accountability mechanism” in the outcome document of the UNGASS on Drugs. The second called for the Joint Programme to strongly advocate for a commitment to address the social drivers of HIV and “to connect HIV with the eradication of extreme poverty, ending hunger and inequality...” This decision point built on the DPs passed at the 35th PCB in follow up to the Thematic on social drivers of HIV, and further commits the Joint Programme to a much more holistic and multi-sectorial approach to addressing social drivers of marginalization.

NGO 代表团乐于看到 UNAIDS 对确保艾滋病抗击工作被整合入 2015 年后可持续发展目

标（SDGs）所做的工作。为响应第 35 次 PCB 会议主题环节所做的决策点（将注射吸毒者新增感染率降低 50%），UNAIDS 积极倡导，推动将公共卫生措施纳入 2016 年联合国大会关于世界毒品问题特别会议（UNGASS on Drugs）将产生的声明。NGO 代表团进行了两项发言。一是呼吁将民间组织纳入 2016 年关于艾滋病/艾滋病毒的高级别会议（HLM）（发言链接）。二是支持新一组决策点，这些决策点得到 PCB 通过，仅有微小改动（决策点链接）。第一是将 PCB 公开呼吁 UNAIDS “更有力地倡导以人为本的公共卫生措施，倡导对人权的尊重，以及问责机制” 纳入到 UNGASS on Drugs 的成果文件。第二是呼吁 UNAIDS 更有力地倡导在处理 HIV 社会动因方面增加投入，“将 HIV 与消除极端贫困、结束饥饿和不平等……相联系”。这个决策点是在第 35 次 PCB 会议上通过的决策点基础上建立的，以跟进关于 HIV 社会动因的议题，并进一步使 UNAIDS 以更加全面的多部门途径来处理边缘化的社会动因

Updated UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021 – Angeline Chiwetani, Africa, and Jeffry Acaba, Asia-Pacific

UNAIDS 最新战略 2016-2021——Angeline Chiwetani, 非洲, 和 Jeffry Acaba, 亚太

At the recently concluded 37th PCB Meeting, the Updated Strategy (2016-2021) was fully adopted, with the exception of Iran, which chose to not block the adoption of the strategy but disassociated itself from language on sexual and reproductive health and rights within the Strategy (link to the adopted Strategy [here](#)). The Strategy will be the guiding document to fast track the HIV response globally. The NGO Delegation, having actively engaged in the consultations during the development process of the Strategy, acknowledged the efforts undertaken by UNAIDS. However, in the days leading up to the PCB, several Member States expressed reservations and opposition to some critical language in the Strategy, particularly on sexual and reproductive rights. During the PCB meeting proper, there were continued efforts to remove such language and refer to the watered-down Post-2015 SDG-agreed version, '*sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights*.' After vigorous negotiations, with the NGO Delegation actively participating, the language, '*sexual and reproductive health and rights*' was finally adopted.

在最近结束的第 37 次 PCB 会议上，《最新战略（2016-2021）》得到除伊朗以外的全面通过。伊朗选择不组织战略的通过，但表示不赞成战略中关于性与生育健康和权利的内容（已通过的**战略**）。战略将成为带领全球抗击艾滋病工作走上快速轨道的指导文件。NGO 代表团积极参与了战略起草过程的咨商，并认可 UNAIDS 所承担的工作。但是，在临近 PCB 会议时，一些成员国表达了对战略中某些关键内容的保留和反对，尤其是关于性与生育权方面。在 PCB 会议期间，一直有些动作企图删除这些内容，改成 2015 年后可持续发展目标中所使用的冲淡的内容版本，“性与生育健康和生育权”。经过激烈的谈判，在 NGO 代表团的积极参与下，最终使用的是“性与生育健康和权利”。

The NGO Delegation noted that central to the framework of the Updated Strategy is the recognition of the rights of key populations, including women in all their diversities, young people and other vulnerable groups, incarcerated and indigenous people. Sexual and reproductive rights are equally important as political, social, civil and economic rights. And while we envision ending AIDS by 2030, people are still getting infected everyday and funding is continuously dwindling in many of our countries. The Delegation believes that for the Strategy to be owned by communities, its implementation should entail a more meaningful involvement of people living with HIV and other key populations.

NGO 代表团注意到，《最新战略》的框架中心是认可关键人群的权利，多样特性的女性、青年人和其他易感人群、在押人员和原住民。性与生育权是和政治、社会、公民和经济权利同等重要的。我们希望在 2030 年终结艾滋病，但每天仍有人被感染，很多国家的资助在不断缩减。代表团认为，这个战略应当属于社群，战略的实施应当使 HIV 感染者和其他关键人群更有效地参与。

Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) 2016-2021 – Simon Cazal, Latin America and Caribbean, and Laurel Sprague, North America

《统一预算、结果与问责框架》（UBRAF）2016-2021——Simon Cazal，拉美与加勒比，和 Laurel Sprague，北美

The UBRAF business plan, preliminary accountability framework, and budget outline (complete document [here](#)) were presented for adoption at the 37th PCB; however, the work to develop the results and accountability framework will continue into 2016, to be tabled for approval at the 38th PCB. As decided at the 36th PCB, a working group of independent experts will lead this effort.

UBRAF 业务计划，初步问责框架和预算大纲（完整文件）已提交到第 37 次 PCB 会议等待通过。但是，制定成果与问责框架的工作将持续到 2016 年，提交到第 38 次 PCB 会议。根据第 36 次 PCB 会议决策，一个独立专家工作组将领导这项工作。

In the interventions, the NGO Delegation argued that the budget, with zero increase from previous years, is wholly inadequate. We called for a UBRAF that will be transparent and clear for communities to use and to understand, with more robust indicators to monitor activities of the Joint Programme. The NGO observers expressed concerns that attention to treatment for children, the Global Fund, young people, key populations, investment in communities, drug users and people in prisons and closed settings was inadequate. The United Kingdom (UK) insisted on clearly justified budget allocations, including those to each cosponsor. India supported increased allocations to regional programs. The Netherlands and Denmark asked cosponsors to demonstrate better accountability and the US encouraged them to contribute more funds to the Updated Strategy.

在发言中，NGO 代表团认为，该预算完全不合适，与往年比没有增长。我们需要的 UBRAF 应当是透明清晰的，让社群能够理解和使用，有更多有力的指标来监督 UNAIDS 的活动。NGO 观察员担忧，对儿童治疗、全球基金、青少年、关键人群、毒品使用者、被关押者的关注是不足够的。英国坚持清晰合理的预算分配，详细到每一个共同提案国。印度支持增加对区域项目的分配。荷兰和丹麦要求共同提案国更清楚地说明问责，美国鼓励他们为最新战略提供更多资金。

In the Executive Director's response, he committed to develop a task force on civil society funding and to ensure that support for the key role of civil society and communities will be monitored within the UBRAF.

在执行主任的回应中，他承诺成立关于民间组织资助的专案组，以确保根据 UBRAF 来监督对民间组织和社群的支持。

Follow-Up to the HIV in Prisons and Other Closed Settings Background Paper – Ferenc Bagyinszky, Europe, and Trevor Stratton, North America

关于在监狱和其他封闭场所 HIV 问题背景报告的后续——Ferenc Bagyinszky，欧洲，和 Trevor Stratton，北美

The NGO Delegation was satisfied with the robust DPs set forth, one of which requests the Joint Programme to support Member States and civil society in strengthening a human rights and public health approach to prison health. The NGO Delegation stressed that highly stigmatized and too often criminalized activities such as the non-disclosure of HIV status, same-sex sexual relations, certain consensual sex acts, drug use and sex work activities should be addressed through a public health approach, rather than dealt with in the criminal justice system. We also stressed that alternatives to incarceration such as restorative justice, community councils and rehabilitation be made easily accessible.

NGO 代表团对设定的有力决策点感到满意，其中之一要求 UNAIDS 支持成员国和民间组织增进人权和公共卫生措施来解决监狱健康问题。NGO 代表团强调，不披露 HIV 感染、同性性关系、特定自愿性行为、毒品使用、性工作等活动目前被高度污名化和频繁刑事定罪，应当通过公共卫生措施来处理这些活动，而不是完全依靠司法系统。我们同时强调，替代监禁的方式，如恢复性司法、社区法庭和康复等等，应当更加可及。

The Joint Programme and relevant partners were also encouraged to address issues related to HIV and health in prisons and other closed settings by building upon the momentum and fully engaging in the 2016 UNGASS on Drugs and in the 2016 HLM on HIV/AIDS. The Delegation insisted that highest attainable standard of health be afforded to people in prison and called for equal treatment for all people. The Delegation also noted that we would not be able to achieve the 90-90-90 targets if we continue to not employ evidence-based best practices for our people in prisons and closed settings.

鼓励 UNAIDS 和相关伙伴在处理监狱和其他封闭场所的艾滋病毒与健康问题时，积蓄力量，完全参与到 2016 年关于毒品的联合国大会特别会议和 2016 年关于艾滋病毒/艾滋病高级别会议。代表团坚持服刑人员应当可负担可获得的最高水平的健康，并呼吁对所有人平等治疗。代表团同时提出，如果我们不采用实证基础的最佳实践来处理监狱和其他封闭场所艾滋病问题，那就可能无法实现 90-90-90 目标。

Follow Up to the Thematic Segment from the 36TH PCB Meeting: HIV in Emergency Contexts – Jeffry Acaba, Asia-Pacific

关于第 36 次 PCB 会议专题“紧急情况中的艾滋病毒”的后续——Jeffry Acaba, 亚太

In consultation with civil society partners, the NGO Delegation put forward strong DPs, particularly on adopting a broader definition of emergencies that would include key population emergencies and ensuring that community-based organizations are part of the planning and implementation of service delivery in humanitarian emergency contexts. Both positions have been clearly discussed and recommended in the Secretariat report; however, neither were appropriately reflected in the proposed DPs that came along with the report. The Delegation worked with World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and arrived at a consensus to table these two DPs, among others, despite anticipating pushback against broadening the definition of humanitarian emergencies.

通过与民间组织伙伴的咨询，NGO 代表团提出了有力的决策点，尤其是关于采纳对紧急情况的更广泛定义，即纳入包含关键人群的紧急情况，并确保社群组织参与到设计和实施在人道紧急情况下提供服务的工作。在秘书处报告中明确讨论和建议了两个立场；但是，这两个立场都不能适当地反映报告中所提出的决策点。尽管预计到关于更广泛定义的决策点会受到拒斥，代表团仍与世界粮食署（WFP）和联合国难民署（UNHCR）合作达成共识，提交了这两个决策点。

On the second day of the PCB, The NGO Delegation made a strong plea to broaden this definition (see [link](#)). We also called for an end to sexual violence against key populations, particularly against young men who have sex with men and young transgender women (see [link](#)). However, in the informal drafting room session, both proposals failed to gain consensus among PCB members. While some Member States such as the US Government (USG) supported the proposal to broaden the definition, most Member States did not see this as a necessity, stating that there is an already agreed definition. Despite the challenges and limitations in the lobbying process for this particular PCB meeting, the NGO Delegation was able to advocate that community-based organizations working in the context of emergencies be given priority support. Some members of the Interagency Task Team on Emergencies, including the UNHCR, indicated interest to study the proposal to broaden the definition of emergencies.

PCB 的第二天，NGO 代表团强烈要求扩展定义（参见[链接](#)）。我们也呼吁终止对关键人群的暴力，尤其是针对有男男性行为的青年男性和青年跨性别女性（参见[链接](#)）。然而，在非正式会议环节，两个提案都没有在 PCB 成员中获得共识。一些成员国（如美国政府）支持扩大定义，更多成员国认为没必要，表示已经有了大家都同意的定义。尽管在这次 PCB 会议的游说工作中受到阻碍和限制，，NGO 代表团仍是对优先支持社群组织参与紧急情况服务进行了倡导。部分紧急情况跨机构工作组的成员，包括联合国难民署在内，表示有兴趣研究扩大紧急情况定义的提案。

Thematic Segment: Shared responsibility and Global Solidarity- Angeline Chiwetani and Lumumba Musah, Africa

主题环节：分担责任与全球团结——Angeline Chiwetani 和 Lumumba Musah，非洲

The 37th PCB Thematic Segment focused on ‘shared responsibility and global solidarity’ on the issue of HIV financing. The NGO Delegation noted with great concern the huge decline in HIV funding, including the commitment to replenish the Global Fund. Civil society keynote speaker Alessandra Nilo, former PCB NGO Delegate from Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region, noted that ‘shared responsibility and global solidarity’ were contested terms in the Post-2015 SDG process, and there needs to be structural changes in the way the HIV money is allocated by governments and multilateral donors (see complete speech [here](#)). There were repeated calls for governments to increase domestic financing, with the recognition that, in many countries, communities’ access to HIV financing is very limited because of stigma and criminalization against key populations. Accountability mechanisms were called for to ensure funding goes to communities most affected by HIV. The NGO Delegation called on the UNAIDS Joint Programme and Member States for “fast track money” in order to fast track the end of AIDS by 2030. The NGO Delegation and CS representatives also highlighted that many African countries, as well as low-income countries and middle-income countries, will not achieve the 90-90-90 targets if they will not be well resourced. As the Global Fund plays a huge financing role, CS Observers also called upon Member States to fully fund the Global Fund so that it meets its funding targets in the HIV response.

第 37 次 PCB 会议主题环节聚焦于在艾滋病工作融资问题“分担责任与全球团结”。NGO 代表团提出，对 HIV 资助急剧减少感到非常担忧，包括对全球基金的补充也投入不足。民间组织发言人 Nilo（前 PCB 的 NGO 代表，来自拉美和加勒比地区）提出“分担责任和全球团结”本身就是 2015 年后可持续发展议程应有之义。由政府和多边捐助方分配艾滋病工作资金的方式需要进行机制变革（[演讲全文](#)）。再次要求各国政府增加国内资助，认识到由于对关键人群的污名和刑事定罪，很多国家社群获得 HIV 资金的渠道极为有限。呼吁问责机制来确保资金流向受 HIV 影响最严重的社群。NGO 代表团呼吁

UNAIDS 和成员国让对 HIV 的资助也进入快速轨道，以在 2030 年终止艾滋病。NGO 代表团和民间组织代表也强调，很多非洲国家是低收入和中等收入国家，如果没有获得资源，就无法达到 90-90-90 目标。尽管全球基金发挥了重要的资助角色，民间组织观察员呼吁成员国全力资助全球基金，使其实现在 HIV 抗击工作中的资助目标。

Report by the NGO Representative – Jeffrey Acaba, Asia-Pacific

NGO 代表报告——Jeffrey Acaba, 亚太

The 2015 NGO Report to the PCB was on the topic of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in the context of the right to development of key populations. Titled, “Sexual Rights, Sexual Health, Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health of People Most-Affected by HIV: The Right to Development”, the report was envisaged to make a case on the need to recognize and protect SRHR in achieving the right to development, and how non-recognition and non-inclusion of these health and rights will not end the AIDS epidemic in 2030.

2015 年 NGO 对 PCB 的报告主题是在发展权视角的关键人群性与生育健康和权利 (SRHR)，题目为《受 HIV 影响最严重人群的性权利，性健康，生育权利和生育健康：发展权》。报告拟关于在实现发展权中承认并保护 SRHR，以及对这些健康和权利的否认和无视将如何导致我们无法在 2030 年终止艾滋病。

However, with the projected intense discussions surrounding the adoption of the Updated Strategy (2016-2021) and the Unified Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), and given the sensitivity of the Report topic, which would require substantial discussion and deliberation, the NGO Delegation was requested to postpone the submission and presentation of the Report to the 38th PCB. After consultation with key community experts and global key population networks who contributed to the Report, the NGO Delegation agreed to move its presentation to the 38th PCB in June 2016.

然而，由于关于《最新战略 2016-2021》和 UBRAF 的激烈讨论，以及这个主题敏感性，该主题需要大量讨论和阐释，NGO 代表团被要求将报告的提交和发表延迟到第 38 次 PCB 会议。在和参与报告的关键社群专家和全球关键人群工作网进行磋商后，NGO 代表团同意将报告的发布推迟到 2016 年 6 月的第 38 次 PCB 会议。