

## NGO DELEGATION TO THE UNAIDS PCB: COMMUNIQUE OF THE 32<sup>ND</sup> PCB

### 联合国艾滋病规划署项目协调理事会（PCB）NGO 代表团：第 32 届 PCB 公报

#### Summary – 32<sup>nd</sup> PCB Meeting 摘要——第 32 届 PCB 会议

Priority [agenda items](#) at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Board meeting included [AIDS in the Post 2015 Development Agenda](#), the [UNAIDS United Budget, Accountability and Results Framework \(UBRAF\)](#), the [Executive Director’s report](#), and [follow-up to the Non-Discrimination Thematic](#) presented at the 31<sup>st</sup> PCB.

第 32 届理事会的重要[议程](#)包括 [2015 年后发展议程中的艾滋病问题](#)，[联合国艾滋病规划署联合预算、问责和成果框架（UBRAF）](#)，[执行主任报告](#)，以及跟进第 31 届 PCB 的[非歧视主题](#)。

The Delegation’s strong engagement and advocacy around the Post 2015 Development agenda was evident in its interventions. The Delegation maintains a clear position that UNAIDS must play a stronger leadership role if it is to ensure both that HIV and AIDS are identified as priorities in the Post-2015 Agenda and also that the ‘business’ of addressing the global pandemic is far from over. The Delegation, in discussion with allies on the PCB, fought hard to have language on human rights, evidence-informed and gender equity included in the Decision Points resulting from the Post-2015 Agenda. The Delegation was disappointed to see once again that a limited number of member states act recalcitrantly in their refusal to adopt this approach, blocking adoption of more progressive language in the PCB.

代表团在 2015 年后发展议程中的大力参与和倡导是显而易见的。代表团的立场很明确，即联合国艾滋病规划署（UNAIDS）必须发挥强有力的领导作用，确保艾滋病毒和艾滋病在 2015 年后的议程中作为优先议题，以及终结这场全球流行疾病的战斗远未结束。代表团和其在 PCB 中的盟友们一道，努力争取在 2015 年后议程的决策要点中包含关于人权、以证据为基础，以及性别平等议题。代表团很失望地再一次看到，一些国家对此并不支持，阻止在 PCB 中采纳更为激进的措词。

The Delegation is now represented on the Lancet Commission and will use this platform as an opportunity to reiterate and emphasize human rights, gender, and structural interventions to address social drivers as fundamental to HIV and AIDS responses within the Post-2015 context.

代表团目前参与了柳叶刀委员会，并利用这个平台来重申和强调人权、性别和结构性地干预，以在 2015 后的议程中解决导致艾滋病问题的社会因素。

In PCB discussion on the performance and financial reporting under UBRAF, the NGO Delegation stressed the need to re-assess and revise Civil Society (CS) related indicators. Having actively participated in the development of the UBRAF, the Delegation remains concerned that the current CS indicators are without the rigor required to effectively measure meaningful engagement and support for CS. In meetings just prior to the PCB, the UNAIDS Secretariat agreed to a proposal made by the Delegation to engage a specialist to review and revise these indicators.

在 PCB 讨论 UBRAF 表现和财务报告时，NGO 代表团强调需要重新评估和修改公民社会（CS）有关指标。在积极参与制定 UBRAF 的同时，代表团仍然担心目前的 CS 指标未能有效地衡量公民社会的有效参与和支持。在本次 PCB 之前召开的会议中，UNAIDS 秘书处同意了代表团提出的一项建议，即聘请一名专家来审查和修改这些指标。

The Delegation raised serious concerns about [UBRAF funding with respect to the EECA, MENA and the Caribbean regions](#). As sites of rapidly escalating epidemics, the Delegation argued that they must remain priorities for funding and UNAIDS support. At the same time, PCB Members were asked to recall the Decision Points approved at the 30<sup>th</sup> PCB in response to the NGO Delegation's report on HIV Financing, and reminded that funding for CS generally and broadly remains in decline, a situation that must be resolved if we are to effectively respond to the HIV and AIDS pandemic.

代表团表示对 [UBRAF 在东欧、中亚、北非和加勒比地区的资助](#) 表示严重关切。随着疾病在这些地区的迅速蔓延，代表团认为，这些地区应当优先获得资助和 UNAIDS 的支持。同时，在回应 NGO 代表团关于艾滋病财务状况的报告时，参会者提到了第 30 届 PCB 会议上所批准的决策要点，并提醒称，对公民社会的资助在总体和广泛的层面上仍然在下降，如果我们要有效地应对艾滋病疫情，这种状况必须解决。

The Delegation has continued to lobby for the inclusion of Decision Points for Thematic Sessions. The follow up session on the Non-Discrimination Thematic (31<sup>st</sup> PCB) provided an opportunity for the Delegation to move this agenda forward by proposing a Decision Point to ensure all Thematic Sessions return to the next PCB for discussion on required action. While this Decision Point was not adopted, the Delegation will continue its advocacy with Member States and via the Bureau in the lead up to the next PCB.

代表团继续游说专题会议的决策要点被纳入。之后的非歧视主题（31 届 PCB）提供了一个机会，让代表团能够推动这个议程。代表团提议，把所有的专题部分纳入下一次 PCB 会议议程，以讨论所需要采取的行动。尽管这个决策要点没有被采纳，代表团仍继续对成员国开展倡导，并积极准备下一次 PCB。

Over the next six months, and in preparation for the 33<sup>rd</sup> PCB in December 2013, the Delegation will focus on the Post-2015 Agenda, the upcoming Thematic on Youth, assessment of current CS indicators within UBRAF, and preparation of its NGO report which theme is under discussion now. The delegation will be recruiting four new members over this period also with nominations now being sought for representatives from Africa, North America, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia-Pacific.

在未来的六个月里，在筹备 2013 年 12 月的第 33 届 PCB 的同时，代表团将主要关注 2015 年后的发展议程，关于青年的专题讨论，评估 UBRAF 的 CS 指标，并准备 NGO 报告（该报告的主题目前还在讨论中）。在这期间，代表团将招募新成员，并寻求非洲、北美、拉丁美洲，加勒比海和亚太地区的提名。

NGO Observers who attend and intervene in the board meeting are a vital part of reminding the board of all the persons who are implicated in its work. Their presence also strengthens the work and accountability of the NGO Delegates.

**THANK YOU** to the civil society Observers and organizations who supported the NGO Delegation. Thank you also to all civil society partners who contributed to preparatory briefing calls and supported the continuation of the thematic session.

参加本次理事会议并在会议中发言的公民社会观察员起了非常重要的作用，他们提醒了理事会以及所有人，人群参与的重要性。理事会议中观察员的参与，加强了 NGO 代表团的工作和职责。

感谢公民社会观察员和支持 NGO 代表团的机构！我们也想感谢所有参与由 NGO 代表团主持的筹备工作，并支持和筹备专题部分的公民社会伙伴。

### [The Executive Director's Report](#) [执行主任报告](#)

The Delegation maintained its vocal and persistent commitment to human rights as a critical element to all responses to HIV. [Responding to the Executive Director's report](#), the Delegation noted the continuing silence of the Joint Programme and Co-Sponsors on [legislative reforms in Nigeria and Russia](#) which will undermine the right of LGBTI communities to access health and other services. The current environment in Brazil, where regressive policies put the successful HIV response in that country at risk, was also highlighted as a situation which required urgent response from UNAIDS and others. In order to ensure that [UNAIDS activities in EECA](#), the region where the human rights of key populations are often violated, are performed with respect to human rights and according to the highest international health standards, the Delegation

proposed to organize oversight committees which would include PLHIV and other key populations and would monitor UNAIDS Programmes and advise on potential improvements.

代表团一如既往地积极支持人权作为所有艾滋病应对的重要部分。在[对执行主任报告的回应](#)中，代表团注意到联合项目和共同赞助者在[尼日利亚和俄国的法律改革问题](#)上的沉默，损害了 LGBT 社群的权利，阻碍他们获得健康和其他服务。而现在在巴西的情况是，压迫性的政策使得国内成功的艾滋病项目岌岌可危。巴西的情况应当被提起注意，并需要 UNAIDS 和其他机构的紧急关注。鉴于在东欧和中亚地区重点人群的人权常常被侵犯，为了保证 [UNAIDS 在东欧和中亚的活动](#)能够以国际最高健康标准去执行，代表团提议成立一个包括感染者和其他重点人群的监督委员会，来监督 UNAIDS 项目和提供改进的建议。

### [Follow up to the Non Discrimination Thematic at the 31<sup>st</sup> PCB](#) [跟进 31 届 PCB 的非歧视主题](#)

The NGO Delegation again raised the issue of Decision Points being proposed as the outcome of Thematic Day sessions held annually at the December PCB. This issue was raised at the 31st PCB meeting where it was decided that Thematic Days were primarily for information gathering and sharing, with the 'potential' of Decision Points considered on a 'case-by-case' basis. The Delegation disagrees with this position and maintains that Decision Points must be associated with all Thematic Sessions.

NGO 代表团再次提出了每年 12 月 PCB 会议上主题讨论中产出的决策要点。这个议题是在 31 届 PCB 提出来的，当时决定主题讨论主要是收集信息和分享，并根据“具体的情况”产出一些“候选”决策要点。代表团不同意这个决定，坚持认为决策要点必须与所有主题讨论部分相联系。

The NGO Delegation believes that the absence of Decision Points is a wasted opportunity and is concerned that there remains no criteria or process through which to determine a 'case-by-case' approach, that is, by who and how cases would be determined. Could it mean that, when the topic was too difficult and likely to actually be more significant, Decision Points would not be allowed as it would be too difficult to reach consensus?

NGO 代表团认为，没有决策要点是一种浪费，并且担心没有标准或程序来决定什么是“具体情况”，是谁来决定，以及如何决定。这是否意味着，如果某个议题很具争议，也可能很重要，决策要点却可能不会有，因为很难达成共识？

The Delegation also voiced its concern at the loss of valuable input from members of the Thematic Working Group in the development and writing of Thematic Day reports. In the past, Thematic Working Group members contributed to these reports but this has recently changed with the UNAIDS Secretariat now taking sole responsibility for finalization of the report.

代表团也针对在起草和撰写主题日报告时，专题工作组成员未能提供宝贵意见的情况表示了关切。在过去，专题工作小组成员会为这些报告贡献意见，但这样的情况改变了，因为 UNAIDS 秘书处现在独自负责完成报告。

The Delegation proposed a Decision Point which would have ensured that the Thematic Day topic would automatically become a standing item at the following PCB meeting so as to enable action and possible Decision Points. This Decision Point was not accepted but instead it was proposed that the Bureau continue discussion on these matters in the hope that resolution will be achieved at the December PCB.

代表团提议一个决策要点，来保证主题日的议题自动成为下一次 PCB 会议的议题，以保证能够采取必要的行动。这个决策点并未获得接受，但也有人提议我们继续讨论这个问题，然后在 12 月的 PCB 中做出决策。

### [United Budget, Results and Accountability Framework](#) [联合预算、成果和问责框架](#)

The main mechanism for translating the UNAIDS Strategy into action is the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework 2012-2015 (UBRAF) which has completed its first year. It is an instrument for planning, budgeting, measuring and monitoring the contribution of the UN towards 2015 global AIDS targets. It includes a core budget for the UNAIDS Joint Programme which aims at leveraging Cosponsors' own and other resources beyond the core UBRAF funding which itself only represents a fraction of the total UN funding on HIV.<sup>i</sup> The Delegation and all states and Cosponsors agreed that UBRAF is a huge step in the right direction towards transparency and accountability. The Delegation did express concern, however, about the flat lining of the core UBRAF budget for a further two years, representing a decrease in real terms.

把 UNAIDS 策略转化为行动的主要机制就是联合预算、成果和问责框架（UBRAF）2012—2015，这个框架刚完成了第一年。这是一个用来规划、测算、衡量和监督联合国实现 2015 年全球艾滋病目标的工具。其中包括一个 UNAIDS 联合项目的预算，目的在于衡量 UBRAF 核心资金之外的共同赞助者和其他资源，因为 UBRAF 的核心资金只代表了联合国艾滋病资金的一小部分。<sup>i</sup>代表团、所有国家和共同赞助者都认为，UNRAF 这个机制的运行，向透明和问责的正确方向前进了一大步。但是，代表团也表达了对核心 UBRAF 预算在未来两年年扁平化的担忧，因为这表明了预算实质上在下降。

The mid-term review of UBRAF will occur in 2014 and this will be an opportunity to address a key concern of the Delegation about [indicators](#). There are currently 123 indicators and, apart from believing these are far too many, the Delegation also believes they do not really measure what we need to know. It is generally accepted that the indicators need to be reduced and the Delegation supported this on condition that the quality of the indicators be improved, with

clear baselines, and specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound targets that meet MERG indicator standards.

对 UBRAF 的中期审查将在 2014 年进行，这将是一个很好的时机来解决代表团所担忧的[指标](#)问题。目前有 123 个指标，代表团认为这些指标过多，而且并没有真正能够衡量我们所需要的情况。大家都认为这些指标需要减少，代表团支持这一观点，并认为应该在改善指标质量的基础上，有明确的基线，以及具体、可衡量、可达到、有关联和有时限的目标，以满足 MERG 指标标准。

The Delegation is already working with UNAIDS on CS indicators. Of the 11 CS-specific indicators within the current UBRAF, the Delegation's view is that none are entirely adequate in effectively measuring and assessing the UN's role in strengthening CS engagement in HIV responses. Following significant advocacy from the Delegation, the UNAIDS Secretariat has now agreed that an independent expert will be engaged to work on the development of higher quality but fewer CS indicators over the next three months.

代表团正在和 UNAIDS 一起开发 CS 指标。在目前 UBRAF 的 11 个关于 CS 的指标中，代表团的观点是，这些指标没有一个能够充分有效地衡量和评估联合国在艾滋病应对中加强公民社会参与的工作。在代表团的努力倡导下，UNAIDS 秘书处现在已经同意聘请一个独立的专家在未来三个月内来开发高质量，但数量更少的指标。

The Delegation commended the reorganization and [re-launch of the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS](#) as a marked improvement in investment in women and girls. In speaking to this topic, the Delegation acknowledged and supported a call from the Australian block to expand data disaggregation by sex and to continue investments in women and girls (with specific and targeted approaches to meet their needs) to ensure rapid progress of the Accelerated Agenda for Women and Girls

代表团称赞[全球妇女和艾滋病联盟的重新成立](#)，这是对妇女和女童的投资的重大进展。在讨论这个话题时，代表团同意和支持以下建议，即要求澳大利亚将数据分性别收集，并继续投资妇女和女童（用具体的有针对性的方法来满足她们的需求）来保证加速妇女和女童进程的快速进展。

### [AIDS in the Post-2015 Development Agenda 2015 年后发展议程中的艾滋病问题](#)

The UNAIDS Post-2015 Discussion Paper presented at the 32<sup>nd</sup>PCB clearly outlined the significant potential risks to the global response if the visibility of HIV and AIDS is weakened in the Post-2015 Development Framework. The Delegation could not agree more and remains

resolute in its belief that HIV and AIDS continue as urgent global threats to health, sustainable development and human rights.

UNAIDS2015 年后发展议程的讨论文件在 32 届 PCB 会议上呈现，该文件清楚地概述了如果在 2015 年后的发展框架中削弱艾滋病的可见性，那么会产生哪些可能的严重后果。代表团表示高度同意，并仍然坚定地认为艾滋病应该仍然作为全球健康、可持续发展和人权的威胁。

In speaking to the discussion paper at the 32<sup>nd</sup> PCB, the NGO Delegation expressed [strong concern](#) that HIV currently has limited visibility in key Post-2015 documents, including the eleven thematic outcomes in the High Level Panel report. As a further example, the Delegation expressed its alarm that the recent report from the Open Working Group meeting on Health (held 17-19 June) omitted mention of HIV altogether.

在 32 届 PCB 会议上，NGO 代表团表达了[强烈的关切](#)，对于艾滋病目前在主要的 2015 年后议程文件中有限的可见度，如高级别小组报告中的 11 个主题成果。代表团还举了另外一个具有警示性的例子，最近开放工作小组关于健康问题的会议报告（6 月 17—19 日）中，则完全忽略了艾滋病。

In her keynote address to the PCB, Amina Mohamed, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General on Post-2015 Development Planning, made clear that UN people outside the “AIDS field” are not aware that AIDS remains a priority; she noted that the messages they receive mainly indicate AIDS is a “case of success” among the MDGs. She appeared surprised that we risk losing the gains made so far if support for the global AIDS response is weakened at this point. In responding to our request to have HIV kept in the Post-2015 Framework as a strong priority, she thanked the delegation for raising the issue and we are now following the theme directly with her and with the Secretary General’s UN office in New York.

联合国秘书长 2015 年后发展规划特别顾问 Amina Mohamed 在她的 PCB 主题演讲中，明确提到，联合国中那些“艾滋病圈”以外的人，并没有意识到艾滋病仍然是个重要问题；她指出，他们所收到的主要信息，是艾滋病是千年发展目标中的一个“成功案例”。她惊讶地表示，如果我们不继续支持全球的艾滋病应对，我们将可能会失去目前所取得的结果。她回应了我们要求艾滋病应当保留在 2015 年后框架，并作为一个重要的优先事项的提议。她感谢代表团提出这个议题，让我们直接和她以及纽约的联合国秘书长办公室联系。

During the 32<sup>nd</sup> PCB, the Delegation formally requested UNAIDS to develop a clear strategy for the Post-2015 agenda focussed on two primary areas:

在 32 届 PCB，代表团正式要求 UNAIDS 起草一个明确的 2015 年后发展战略，主要关注两个领域：

1. Strengthening and accelerating efforts so as to achieve the current MDGs.
2. Ensuring HIV remains a priority within the Post-2015 agenda, and particularly ensuring synergy with HIV across other development areas and sectors beyond health.

1. 加强和加速发展以达到目前的千年发展目标
2. 保证艾滋病在 2015 年后议程中仍然是一项优先事项，特别是保证艾滋病与健康以外的发展领域和部门的协作。

The Delegation made clear that a lack of such focus will undoubtedly result in losses for HIV in prevention, in the reduction of incidence, in the ability to sustain progress, and in ensuring the quality of life and health outcomes of people living with HIV.

代表团明确表示，缺乏对艾滋病的关注，毫无疑问会导致艾滋病预防的缺失，影响减少新发感染，以及持续进步的能力，并会影响艾滋病感染者的生活质量和健康。

#### **Reminder: What is the PCB again?**

The Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) is the governing body of UNAIDS. It is made up of 22 voting Member States, the 11 UN Cosponsors that make up the UNAIDS program, and an NGO Delegation (consisting of one delegate and one alternate from each of 5 regions). Please visit our website at: [www.UNAIDSPCBNGO.org](http://www.UNAIDSPCBNGO.org) to see all presentations, decision points and talking points. If you are not already a subscriber, please [join our mailing list](#).

#### **提醒：什么是项目协调委员会？**

项目协调理事会（PCB）是联合国艾滋病规划署的治理机构。由22个有投票权的成员国，10个组成联合国艾滋病规划署的联合国共同赞助机构，以及一个NGO代表团（来自5个区域，每个区域有一名正式代表和一名候选代表）组成。请访问我们的网站查看所有发言、决议和概要：[www.UNAIDSPCBNGO.org](http://www.UNAIDSPCBNGO.org)。如果你尚未订阅我们的电子报，[请加入我们的邮件组](#)。

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<sup>i</sup> While the majority of the UBRAF core budget is allocated to UNAIDS secretariat costs it also includes some allocation to the 11 Co-sponsor organisations that make up the Joint Programme.

<sup>ii</sup> 尽管 UBRAF 的主要核心预算主要示划拨给 UNAIDS 秘书处的花费，但它也包括一些划拨给 11 个共同赞助组织的花费，这 11 个组织组成了联合项目。