



NGO DELEGATION TO THE UNAIDS PCB: COMMUNIQUE OF THE 33rdPCB

Summary – 33rdPCB Meeting

联合国艾滋病规划署项目协调理事会非政府组织代表团：第 33 届 PCB 会议简报

摘要：第 33 届 PCB 会议

The 33rd Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) [meeting agenda](#) covered items on the coordination of technical support, as well as the strategic use of antiretroviral medications for treatment and prevention of HIV. Discussions on the post-2015 agenda were also prominent throughout the Board meeting. Through collaborating with other Civil Society groups globally in a call for a High Level Meeting (HLM), the Delegation was able to lead on negotiations that successfully resulted in the PCB inviting the United Nations General Assembly to consider convening a High Level Meeting on HIV at an appropriate time after 2015, to help ensure accountability towards the achievement of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in the post-2015 era. A one day thematic session focussed on HIV, Youth and Adolescents was also held.

第 33 届项目协调理事会 (PCB) [会议议程](#) 包括协调技术支持，以及如何战略性地将抗病毒药物用于艾滋病治疗和预防。关于 2015 年后议程的讨论也是整个理事会议的重点。通过与其它全球公民社会组织合作呼吁召开一个高级别会议，代表团领导的开展的游说成功地使 PCB 邀请联合国大会考虑在 2015 年后一个适当的时机召开一个关于艾滋病的高级别会议，以确保 2015 年后实现艾滋病预防、治疗、关怀和支持的普遍可及。此外，为期一天的专题会议集中讨论了艾滋病、青年人和青少年的问题。

The delegation faced vocal criticisms from a small number of Member States in relation to the right of the Delegation to bring Decision Points to the meeting and the quality and validity of the research in the NGO Report. Nevertheless, a majority of Member States voiced their strong support for the Delegation's important contribution to discussions at the PCB, the success of its work and its watchdog role.

代表团收到了来自少数会员国的批评，关于代表团提议决策要点的权利，以及 NGO 报告的质量和有效性问题。尽管如此，大多数会员国认为代表团 PCB 讨论中发挥了重要作用，其工作成效及发挥的监督作用值得肯定。

NGO Delegation

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The NGO Delegation demonstrated and reinforced its constant commitment to the critical role of civil society in responses to HIV and AIDS, human rights, and universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. The Delegation was successful in introducing and securing language throughout decision points endorsed by the PCB that explicitly included women and girls, key populations and transgendered persons. The NGO Delegation's interventions and annual NGO Report led to spirited discussion among the Board and expanded the decisions.

对公民社会在艾滋病应对、人权、艾滋病预防、治疗、关怀和支持中的关键作用，NGO 代表团展现并加强了其持续的承诺。代表团成功地引入并确保 PCB 支持的决策要点中明确包括妇女和女童、重点人群和跨性别人士。NGO 代表团的干预和年度 NGO 报告引发了理事会的热烈讨论，并扩大了决定要点。

The Delegation would like to give particular and significant recognition to the Youth representatives and leaders who spoke effectively and powerfully on issues facing young people and adolescents but who also presented solutions and remedies to such challenges.

一些青年代表和青年领导对青年人面临的议题进行有力发言，他们在发言中也提出了如何应对这些挑战的建议。代表团这些发言者表示特别认可。

The Delegation welcomed four new delegates, attending the 33rd PCB as part of an orientation process. The Delegation will be joined by Kenly Sikwese representing Africa, Laurel Sprague representing North America, Yolanda Simon representing Latin America and the Caribbean and Khartini Slamah representing Asia and the Pacific.

代表团欢迎新的代表参加第 33 届 PCB，作为入职培训的一部分。Kenly Sikwese 代表非洲，Laurel Sprague 代表北美，Yolanda Simon 代表拉丁美洲和加勒比海，以及 Khartini Slamah 代表亚洲太平洋地区。

At the same time the Delegation said farewell to 3 delegates at the end of their term – Mabel Bianco, Jane Bruning and Ebony Johnson. Mabel, Jane and Ebony's commitment to the Delegation and the role and rights of civil society and communities in HIV responses will be sorely missed.

同时代表团也欢送三名代表结束其任期——Mabel Bianco, Jane Bruning 和 Ebony Johnson。Mabel, Jane 和 Ebony 对代表团，公民社会、权利以及社区在艾滋病应对中的角色所做出的承诺和贡献，我们表示感谢和想念。

Over the next six months, the Delegation will focus on engaging in the mid-term review of the United Budget, Results and Accountability Framework, continuing discussions on HIV and AIDS in the Post-2015 Development Framework, implementation of a newly developed partnership agreement between the



Global Fund and UNAIDS, planning and engagement in a thematic session on Social Drivers at the 34thPCB, and development of the next NGO Report (to be presented at the 34thPCB). The delegation will also be conducting recruitment for new members commencing mid-2014. Watch out for the call for applications.

在接下来的六个月中，代表团将主要关注联合预算、成果和责任框架（UBRAF）的中期审议，继续讨论艾滋病 2015 年后发展框架中的地位，执行全球基金和联合国艾滋病规划署的新合作协议，计划和参与 34 届 PCB 中关于社会因素的专题讨论并撰写下一份 NGO 报告（在 34 届 PCB 上发布）。代表团将继续在 2014 年中继续招募新的成员。请关注招募启示。

Evaluating UNAIDS engagement with Civil Society 评估联合国艾滋病规划署公民社会的参与

This PCB meeting provided opportunity for the launch of a new process for evaluating the Joint Programme's engagement with Civil Society. For several years now, the NGO Delegation has been pressing for a new evaluation process to be used by the Secretariat and the Co-Sponsors other than the very anemic Civil Society indicators in the UBRAF. At the October Technical Consultation, the Delegation supported the consultants' recommendations that a new questionnaire be adapted from the [UNAIDS Guidance for Partnerships with Civil Society including People Living with HIV and Key Populations](#) and that a new Co-Sponsors' thematic report/assessment be developed each year. This is to be supported by selected case studies conducted by a third party evaluator.

PCB 会议提供了一个机会，开启评估联合项目中公民社会的参与。几年来，NGO 代表团一直推动一个新的评估过程来替代原来的 UBRAF，让秘书处和共同赞助方使用。在十月的技术咨询中，代表团支持顾问的建议，即使用 [联合国艾滋病规划署关于与公民社会包括艾滋病感染者和重点人群的合作指引](#) 中的一个新问卷，以及每年发布一份新的共同赞助方专题报告/评估。所挑选的个案研究，由第三方评估所支持。

In response to this recommendation, the Secretariat and Co-Sponsors organized a Co-Sponsors' Evaluation Working Group on Civil Society (CEWG) to initially be chaired by Fatiha Terki of the World Food Program. The CEWG will have two Delegation members acting as full participants, actually helping to shape the questionnaire and the annual report. The CEWG, which held its first meeting during the week of the PCB, will also begin looking toward the development of new indicators to be introduced following this UBRAF cycle. The Delegation is delighted to be participating in this process, with a particular goal of enhancing the Joint Programme's engagement of key populations.

为了回应这个建议，秘书处和共同赞助方组织了一个共同赞助方公民社会评估工作小组（CEWG），由世界粮食计划署的 Fatiha Terki 任主席。代表团将有两名成员全程参与 CEWG，帮助定制问卷和

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年度报告。CEWG 在 PCB 召开会议的这一周也组织了它的第一次会议，也将讨论 UBRAF 之后新指标的制定。代表团很高兴参加这个过程，致力于提高共同项目中的重点人群的参与。

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.

参加理事会的 NGO 观察员发挥着非常重要的作用，他们提醒着与会人员，是谁在实际开展工作。观察员的参与也加强了 NGO 代表团的工作和责任。

感谢支持 NGO 代表团的公民社会观察员和组织。感谢所有在筹备会议期间参与电话会议、支持专题讨论的所有公民社会伙伴。

[Leadership in the AIDS Response](#) 艾滋病应对中的领导力

The Delegation had written to Michel Sidibe conveying the concern of the Delegation and our Civil Society partners about his choice of Sir Andrew Witty, the CEO of GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), for the Leadership session, whilst also recognizing that the choice was Michel's prerogative. This was based on the feeling that a big pharma CEO was not the right symbol for leadership in the AIDS response. We requested a Delegation meeting with Sir Andrew, which was granted. The Delegation prepared both an intervention and notes for the meeting that expressed our concerns about the behavior of big pharma in opposing generics, their lobbying for TRIPS+ clauses in Free Trade Agreements, restrictive voluntary licenses especially for MICs, and their generally greedy pricing structures.

代表团曾致信给米歇尔·西迪贝，表达了代表团和公民社会伙伴关于选择葛兰素史克公司执行主任 Sir Andrew Witty 作为领导力专题成员的担忧。尽管我们也承认，选择何人任职是米歇尔的特权，但我们认为，一个大型药物公司的执行主任并不很适合代表艾滋病应对中的领导力。我们希望和 Sir Andrew 进行会面，这获得了允许。代表团做了准备，计划在会面中表达了我们对于大型药物公司行为的关注，包括反对仿制药、游说自由贸易协议中包含超 TRIPS+的条款、限制了自愿许可，特别是对中低收入国家、以及他们贪婪的定价结构。

But Sir Andrew's plane was not able to land in Geneva because of fog. So, on the one hand we got our wish, while on the other we missed a chance to have a frank discussion with him.



但是因为大雾，Sir Andrew 的飞机无法在日内瓦降落。因此，一方面我们如愿被安排与 Sir Andrew 会面，但另一方面我们错过了与他进行坦诚讨论的机会。

[Strategic Use of ARVs 战略性地使用抗病毒药](#)

The Delegation generally welcomed this paper. But our intervention on the treatment aspect addressed two issues. One was [diagnostics](#) and the need for reliable and affordable diagnostics in all countries, especially viral load. We suggested that a better measure of success in treatment than numbers of people on treatment would be numbers of people with viral load suppression.

代表团普遍欢迎本报告。我们关于治疗方面的干预主要关注两个问题。一个是[诊断](#)，以及在所有国家中需要可靠的、可负担的诊断手段，特别是病毒载量。我们建议开发一个更好的衡量治疗成功的指标，不仅考虑获得治疗的人数，也考虑对病毒载量的抑制。

[The second part of the intervention](#) was about the need for affordable access to second and third line ARVs in all countries. It then explored some of the price barriers such as the cumbersome process for TRIPS flexibilities, TRIPS+ clauses in Free Trade Agreements, restrictive voluntary licenses (in other words many of the points we would have made had the Leadership session gone ahead). The unacceptable inequity in access between developed and developing country was a major point of this intervention. At the end it called for a moratorium on TRIPS until a better mechanism for delivering affordable essential medicines in all countries can be found.

[第二个干预](#)是在所有国家需要获得可负担的第二和第三线抗病毒药物。我们探索了一些价格障碍，如 TRIPS 灵活性的复杂程序，自由贸易协议中的超 TRIPS 条款，限制性自愿协议（我们所提的很多要点在领导力部分已经提及）。我们提出，在发达国家和发展中国家之间的不平等是不可以接受的。最后，我们呼吁停止 TRIPS，直到找到一个更好的机制在所有国家实现可负担的基本药物。

[Coordination of Technical Support 协调技术支持](#)

The Delegation welcomed the [paper on the Coordination of Technical Support](#), especially the proposed new Roadmap and the recognition of the need to prioritize response to the Global Fund's New Funding Model. We noted our concerns about UNAIDS' capacity to deliver speedily enough and to the level needed, ensuring accountability for this new technical support Roadmap. It was disappointing that the Technical Support Decision Point, in its exclusive focus on countries served by the Global Fund, excluded any mention of NGO ing technical support to meet the needs of other countries, as noted by those Member States led by Mexico. Similarly, the NGO Delegation was astounded that the Decision Point failed to recognize the critical role of civil society including key populations relative to providing technical support in the AIDS response. By excluding any such mention, the Decision Point contradicts



frameworks such as UNAIDS Treatment 2015 which emphasizes the urgent scaling up of community based and civil society responses.

代表团欢迎[协调技术支持的文本](#)，特别是提议一个新的路线图，以及如何全球基金新资助模式。我们表达了联合国艾滋病规划署是否有能力对需求进行快速的回应，来保证这个新的技术支持路线图得到实施。我们很失望，对于技术支持决策要点只关注全球基金所在的国家，而没有提到满足其它国家所需要的技术支持，正如以墨西哥为代表的国家所提的那样。类似的，NGO 代表团很惊讶决策要点中没有承认公民社会的重要作用，包括重点人群在艾滋病应对中提供技术支持。没有提到这些要点，决策要点与一些已有框架相冲突，如联合国艾滋病规划署治疗 2015，强调了扩大社区为基础和公民社会应对的紧急性。

After the Decision Points had been adopted we made an [intervention](#) expressing our concerns about the failure to mention Civil Society so that it will be recorded in the minutes.

在决策要点被采纳之后，我们对要点中没有提到公民社会表达了[担忧](#)。这些发言被记录在会议记录中。

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

In response to Michel Sidibe's mention of faith-based communities, the Delegation took the opportunity to [affirm the vital role of faith-based healthcare professionals as partners](#) in HIV prevention, treatment and care. We also noted, however, the growth of religious fundamentalism and its support of disenabling social and [legal environments](#), impacting negatively on universal access to HIV services. The Delegation called on UNAIDS to elaborate a strategy to specifically address this emerging threat.

为了回应米歇尔·西提贝所提到的宗教社区，代表团利用这个机会重申了在艾滋病预防、治疗和关怀中[以宗教医务人员作为合作方的重要作用](#)。但是，宗教原教主义的增加，和其对非支持性的社会和[法律环境](#)的支持，对艾滋病服务的普遍可及产生了负面的影响。代表团呼吁联合国艾滋病规划署制定一个策略专门来解决这个日渐凸显的威胁。

The Delegation also appreciated Mr.Sidibe's recognition of the importance of keeping civil society and key communities in the front of the AIDS response. However, we noted that on the other hand the funds for civil society engagement continue to decrease. [We called on UNAIDS](#) to implement the various Decision Points (DPs) relative to this matter approved during the 30thPCB, and to report to the PCB in 2014.

代表团也欢迎米歇尔先生承认将公民社会和重点社区置于艾滋病应对第一线的重要性。但是，我们注意到在另一方面，支持公民社会参与的资金持续下降。[我们呼吁联合国艾滋病规划署](#)执行在 30 届 PCB 会议以及 2014 年报告中关于这个问题的各项决策要点。



[On the Post-2015 oNGOing discussions, the NGO delegation highlighted that HIV should remain a high priority within the Post-2015 framework.](#) We welcomed Michel Sidibe's request made at International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA) to have a [distinct goal](#) in the Post-2015 framework and urged the present Member States and co-sponsors to embrace and support this proposal. The delegation also emphasized that while not forgetting that governments still have to accelerate efforts to achieve the current MDGs and 2011 High Level Meeting (HLM) Commitments, we would like to have clarity on the UNAIDS strategy to promote among Members States the idea of having HIV as a distinctive goal within the Post-2015 agenda, especially by building synergy with other sectors beyond Health, including the sexual and reproductive rights sector, which is key to move forward the agenda of treatment and prevention.

[在关于 2015 年后议程的讨论中，NGO 代表团强调艾滋病应当继续在 2015 年后框架中作为一个重要的事项。](#) 我们欢迎米歇尔·西提贝要求在非洲艾滋病和性病世界大会中有一个[专门的目标](#)，敦促成员国和共同赞助方支持这一提议。代表团也强调尽管我们不要忘记政府仍在加速实现目前的千年发展目标，和 2011 年高级别会议承诺，我们希望澄清联合国艾滋病规划署的战略，推动成员国在 2015 年后计划中将艾滋病作为一个专门的目标，特别是和健康以外的部门建立合作，包括性和生殖健康部门，这对于向治疗和预防迈进是很重要的。

Prior to the PCB, the NGO Delegation was widely involved with other Civil Society groups globally to call for a High Level Meeting (HLM) on HIV/AIDS. During the PCB, the Delegation submitted to Mr. Sidibe a hard copy of a letter signed by over 400 CS groups calling for such an HLM. After much difficult negotiation, the PCB adopted a Decision Point that invited the United Nations General Assembly to consider convening a High Level Meeting on HIV at an appropriate time after 2015 as part of a broader strategic effort to reaffirm and renew political commitments, and to ensure accountability towards the achievement of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support in the post-2015 era. This was a major success for the Delegation at this PCB as well as in terms of collaboration between the Delegation and wider civil society.

在 PCB 召开之前，NGO 代表团很广泛地动员其它全球的公民社会团体呼吁召开一个艾滋病高级别会议。在 PCB 期间，代表团向米歇尔先生提交了一份倡议信，由 400 多个公民社会团体签署呼吁。在艰难的协商之后，PCB 采纳了一个决策要点，邀请联合国大会考虑在 2015 年后一个恰当的时机召开艾滋病高级别会议，以作为一个更广泛战略的一部分，重申和更新政治承诺，并保证实现艾滋病预防、治疗、关怀和支持普遍可及。这是代表团在 PCB 中的重要成就，也促进了代表团和更广泛公民社会的合作。



[NGO Report](#) [NGO 报告](#)

This year the NGO Report was [“The Equity Deficit: Unequal Access to HIV Treatment, Care, and Support for Key Affected Communities”](#). Too many people with HIV lack access to ART. In this Report, we focused on treatment access for gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and people who inject drugs: communities that persistently struggle for visibility and access to health services in many contexts.

今年的 NGO 报告为 [“平等的赤字：面向重点人群的艾滋病治疗、关怀、和支持”](#)。很多艾滋病感染者无法获得抗病毒药物治疗。在本报告中，我们主要关注男同性恋和其它男男性行为者、跨性别人士、性工作者和注射吸毒者的治疗获得情况：那些努力获得可见性和医疗服务的边缘社群。

The Report was presented prioritizing examples of inequities that key communities suffer in different countries. The evidence based data demonstrates very clearly the "Equity Deficit". We made recommendations to UNAIDS and Member States. After our presentation, most of the governments and co-sponsors expressed support for and welcomed the Report and its clarity as well as the in depth analysis. Three countries questioned the methodology as well as the right of the NGO Delegation to present DPs, according to article 10 of the ECOSOC resolution. UNAIDS Legal Counsel clarified for the PCB the right of the NGO Delegation to present recommendations to the Board. That right extends to NGO and other Observers assuming the required protocol is followed. As the only representatives at the PCB with voting rights, it is then at Member States' prerogative as to whether they accept such recommendations. The NGO Delegation thanked those who provided positive comments and answered those questioning the methodology by noting that data included in the Report was drawn from over a 100 peer reviewed research sources, validated country and global HIV and AIDS reporting, as well as interviews with 40 key informants from communities across the globe.

本报告展现了不同国家重点人群遭受不平等待遇的例子。以证据为基础的数据很清楚地展示了“平等的赤字”。我们向联合国艾滋病规划署和成员国提出了建议。在我们的发言后，很多政府和共同赞助方对本报告清晰的思路以及深入的分析表达了支持。有三个国家根据 ECOSOC 决议第 10 条，对报告的研究方法以及 NGO 代表团提出决策点的权利表达了质疑。联合国艾滋病规划署的法律顾问向 PCB 澄清了 NGO 代表团向理事会提出建议的权利。如果根据协议规定的要求，该项权利延伸至 NGO 和其它观察员。作为在 PCB 中的拥有投票权的代表，因此成员国有权决定他们是否接受这些建议。NGO 代表团感谢那些提供积极建议的与会者，并回答了关于方法的问题。本报告中的数据来自 100 个同伴研究资源，核实了各国和全球艾滋病报告，并对 40 名来自全球社区的关键知情人进行了采访。

Delegation

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The Delegation also clarified that our role on the PCB is not to present ‘scientific studies’, but to bring the voice of our communities. However, in this case, the Report was intentionally designed as a meta-analysis of available and verifiable data and met high standards of methodological rigour.

代表团也澄清道，我们在 PCB 中的角色不是呈现“科学研究”，而是带来社区的声音。但是，在这种情况下，本报告有意对已有的、已经被核实的数据，运用符合高标准的方法进行严谨的分析。

Regarding our rights on the PCB, we specified that we are members of the PCB with voice so we can request that they discuss our recommendations and decide about them: we have the right to ask them to discuss because we express the voice and experiences of our constituencies. In the end, our approach was accepted and we had three negotiations in the drafting room about our recommended DPs.

关于我们在 PCB 中的权利，我们解释称，我们是 PCB 的成员之一，拥有自己的声音，我们可以要求他们讨论我们的建议和做出决定：我们有权利要求他们进行讨论，因为我们表达了社群的声音和经验。最后，我们的方法被接受，我们对决策要点提出了三个建议。

[Thematic Segment: HIV, Youth and Adolescents 专题讨论：艾滋病、青少年和青年人](#)

The youth thematic presented an opportunity to take a critical look at the impact of HIV on young people and adolescents. While HIV infection amongst young people has decreased by 32% globally, AIDS related deaths amongst youth continue to rise. At the same time appropriate transition from adolescent to adult care and access to HIV antiretroviral treatment remain wholly inadequate.

关于青年人的主题讨论提供了一个机会，来审视艾滋病对青少年和青年人的影响。尽管全球青年人中的艾滋病感染率减少了 32%，但年轻人中艾滋病有关疾病引起的死亡持续上升。同时，从青少年向成年人过渡时所获得的关怀和艾滋病抗病毒治疗仍然是不足的。

The thematic day offered a combination of spoken word, candid discussion and well-constructed interventions from global youth leaders living with and affected by HIV, representing key populations and those leading the charge as HIV and Human Rights innovators. The youth leaders provided vivid illustrations of gross discrimination, legal barriers and harmful cultural norms that impede young people’s access to HIV, reproductive health and social protection services. These powerful testimonials included accounts of rape without recourse, culturally sanctioned child-marriage resulting in HIV infection, exclusion of youth using drugs from HIV care, isolation of LGBT youth and absence of youth health services.

这一天的讨论提供了一个机会来坦率地讨论能建设性地干预全球艾滋病感染和受艾滋病影响青年人，重点人群和那些引领艾滋病和人权的创新者。青年领袖提供了广泛的证据，关于歧视、法律障碍和有害的文化体制如何阻止青年人获得艾滋病、生殖健康和社会保护服务。这些有力的证词

NGO Delegation

TO THE UNAIDS PCB

包括不追究责任的强奸、文化上认可的童婚导致艾滋病感染、排斥青年吸毒者获得艾滋病关怀、排斥 LGBT 青少年获得健康服务。

Luiz Loures, Deputy Executive Director of UNAIDS, provided slides detailing the HIV epi-data on youth globally. A number of gaps were exposed in access to and availability of HIV and reproductive services for youth. Loures emphasized the major role of stigma, discrimination and the law creating barriers and excluding youth from care, particularly youth from key affected populations. He gave examples of harm reduction programming and programs addressing the needs of young MSM as effective solutions. Following, several youth presenters gave detailed examples of effective and inclusive programming led by youth that bring virtual support to young people living with HIV, expands HIV and reproductive health services to youth in rural communities, links youth that use drugs into HIV prevention and treatment and builds youth skillsets and advocacy activities. These examples all emphasized the role of youth leadership, human rights, social inclusion and greater financial investment on youth health structures and service delivery.

联合国艾滋病规划署的副执行主任路易斯·洛里什详细介绍了全球青少年艾滋病感染的的数据。青少年在获得艾滋病和生殖健康服务方面面临着一些障碍。洛里什强调了污名、歧视和法律所制造的障碍，使青少年，特别是来自重点人群的青少年，无法获得所需服务。他举例介绍了减低伤害项目，以及有效解决青年 MSM 需求的项目。随后，几名青年发言人项目介绍了由青年人领导的项目如何给青年感染者提供有效的支持、在农村地区扩大了艾滋病和生殖健康服务的范围、将青年吸毒者纳入艾滋病预防和治疗项目、建设青年人的能力并开展倡导活动。这些例子都强调了青年领导力的角色、人权、社会包容和财政支持在青年健康和服务提供中的重要性。

During the Youth Thematic session there were two interventions from the PCBNGO Delegation. [The first intervention](#) called for the PCB to reform punitive laws that deny services to key populations, greater investment in harm reduction services and access to HIV testing at the community settings. [The second intervention](#) called on the PCB to fund, implement, monitor and evaluate the UNAIDS Action Agenda for Women and Girls; support an increase in the age of consent for marriage; include young women and girls in national strategic planning; and leverage resources from the Global Fund and other mechanisms to resource transformative responses for the health and well-being of young women and girls.

在青年专题讨论中，NGO 代表团提出了两个建议。[第一个要求](#) PCB 改革惩罚性的、阻碍重点人群获得服务的法律，向社区中的减低伤害服务和艾滋病检测提供更多的投资。第二个要求 PCB 资助、执行、监督和评估联合国艾滋病规划署关于妇女和女童的行动议程；支持增加同意结婚的年龄；在国家战略规划中包含青年女性和女童；从全球基金和其它机制动员资源支持面向年轻妇女和女童的健康服务。



Side meetings 分会场

One NGO Delegate participated in the Lancet Commission working group meeting on Sexual Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and HIV. The working group reviewed and discussed the draft paper developed by UNFPA looking at mechanisms to integrate HIV and SRHR in the Post-2015 Agenda. The draft paper examined barriers to access, health infrastructure and model integration programs.

一名 NGO 代表参加了柳叶刀委员会的关于生殖健康和艾滋病的工作小组会议。工作小组审查并讨论了联合国人口基金起草的关于在 2015 年后议程中融入艾滋病和生殖健康的报告。报告草稿回顾了获得服务的障碍、卫生基础设施和一些项目模式。

Reminder: What is the PCB again? 提醒：什么是PCB？

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 to see all presentations, decision points and talking points. If you are not already a subscriber, please [join our mailing list](#).

项目协调委员会是联合国艾滋病规划署的治理机构。由22个拥有投票权的成员国、11个联合国共同赞助方组成联合国艾滋病规划署，以及NGO 代表团（由来自五个洲的代表组成，每个洲有一名代表和一名候选代表）组成。请访问我们的网站www.unaidsPCBNGO.org查看所有发言、决策要点和简报。如果您尚未订阅，请[加入我们的邮件组](#)。