



Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Sixty-seventh session
Bangkok, 19-25 May 2011

Resolution 67/9

Asia-Pacific regional review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/262 of 2 June 2006, by which the Assembly adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,¹

Recalling also Commission resolutions 57/1 of 25 April 2001 and 59/1 of 4 September 2003, in which the Commission called for members and associate members to undertake regional action to fight HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, and Commission resolution 66/10 of 19 May 2010, in which it noted with particular concern the continuing high prevalence of HIV among key affected populations, including sex workers, injecting drug users and men who have sex with men, as well as the extent of the legal and policy barriers that impede progress in developing and implementing effective ways of responding to HIV,

Welcoming the 2011 comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS² and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, to be undertaken by the high-level meeting which the General Assembly decided to convene in its resolution 65/180 of 20 December 2010, which will mark the ten-year review of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the five-year review of the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS with the goal of achieving universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, and the important opportunity provided by the high-level meeting, which is scheduled

¹ General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

to be held from 8 to 10 June 2011, for countries to review progress, obstacles, gaps, challenges, opportunities and lessons learned,

Noting Human Rights Council resolution 16/28 of 25 March 2011 on the protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), in which the Council bore in mind the vision of zero new infections, zero AIDS-related deaths and zero discrimination in the global HIV/AIDS response, referred to in the 2011-2015 Strategy of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and reaffirmed the urgent need to scale up efforts significantly towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support,

Acknowledging the progress made by governments in Asia and the Pacific during the past decade in addressing the HIV epidemic, which has resulted in a 20 per cent decline in new infections and a stabilization of the AIDS-related mortality rate,

Welcoming the efforts made by some countries in the region to increase national ownership by substantially increasing support and funding for their responses to HIV through domestic budgetary provisions, as well as through the integration of care, support and treatment into national health insurance and social protection schemes,

Affirming the significant role that the region has played in manufacturing and ensuring the availability of high-quality, affordable generic drugs which have delivered life-saving treatment for millions of people living with HIV globally and play a critical role in achieving universal access,

Noting with concern the continuing barriers to access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support faced by key affected populations, particularly sex workers, injecting drug users, men who have sex with men and transgender populations,

Having reviewed national progress made in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,

Noting that the theme study for the sixty-seventh session of the Commission³ identifies the most excluded social groups, including those living with HIV, as those in the greatest need of social protection,

1. *Calls upon* members and associate members to further intensify the full range of actions to reach the unmet goals and targets of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS² and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS¹ by:

(a) Developing national strategic plans and establishing strategic and operational partnerships at the national and community levels between representatives of public health, law enforcement and civil society and key affected populations to scale up high-impact HIV prevention, treatment, care and support to achieve 80 per cent coverage for key affected populations with a view to achieving the universal access target;

³ *The Promise of Protection: Social Protection and Development in Asia and the Pacific* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.II.F.5).

(b) Enhancing financial sustainability, national ownership and capacity, as well as committing a greater proportion of national resources in line with national priorities, to improve the programmatic effectiveness of responses to HIV;

(c) Considering processes that encourage stakeholder consultation in promoting access to affordable medicines, diagnostics and vaccines, bearing in mind the relevant provisions in General Assembly resolution 60/262 (the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS);

(d) Initiating, as appropriate, in line with national priorities, a review of national laws, policies and practices to enable the full achievement of universal access targets with a view to eliminating all forms of discrimination against people at risk of infection or living with HIV, in particular key affected populations;

(e) Increasing the effectiveness of national responses by prioritizing high-impact interventions for key affected populations, reducing service delivery costs, improving accountability mechanisms and ensuring that monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks are focused on impact, outcomes, cost-effectiveness and efficiency and are also well integrated into relevant planning processes, relating to both HIV-specific planning and more comprehensive development planning;

(f) Continuing to develop their national strategies to address all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, particularly against women and girls;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To bring the present resolution to the attention of the high-level meeting on AIDS to be convened by the General Assembly from 8 to 10 June 2011 as a basis for the preparation of a draft declaration which could serve as an outcome document of that meeting;

(b) To coordinate with other relevant United Nations agencies to produce an overview of the progress made in achieving universal access;

(c) To report to the Commission at its sixty-ninth session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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