

AIDS Action Alert -- Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM)

URGENT: The review and reporting process at country level has already started; Join now! Be involved! Be heard!

Prepared by the International Council of AIDS Service Organizations ([ICASO](#))

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In June 2016 UN Member States adopted the [Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast-Track to Accelerate the Fight against HIV and to End the AIDS Epidemic by 2030](#) (2016 Political Declaration). In its paragraph 76, countries agreed to "...provide to the General Assembly [...] an annual report on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the present Declaration...". In 2020 countries are expected to assess their achievements against the targets set in 2016.

The process to review progress on the implementation of the 2016 Political Declaration is an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of national AIDS responses. The reports resulting from these processes must reflect reviews and input from all national stakeholders, including the community sector. However, community sector groups – and particularly key populations- are often not adequately involved or are excluded in these processes.

The guidelines encourage GAM to be a "multisectoral process, engaging a broad spectrum of partners in the national response, including communities and civil society".¹

Progress in responding to the HIV epidemic is measured against a set of 10 global commitments and expanded targets established in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS. These commitments are:

1. Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have **access to treatment** through meeting the 90–90–90 targets by 2020
2. **Eliminate new HIV infections among children** by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018
3. Ensure **access to combination prevention** options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners
4. **Eliminate gender inequalities** and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020
5. Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to **reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women** to below 100 000 per year
6. Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from **HIV sensitive social protection** by 2020
7. Ensure that at least 30% of all **service delivery is community-led** by 2020
8. Ensure that **HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion** by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers
9. Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to **know their rights and to access justice** and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights
10. Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centered systems to improve **universal health coverage**, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C.

The reported data are utilized for national-level reviews (including the Global Fund and similar reprogramming efforts), regional reviews, and global analysis. These reports are designed to identify challenges and constraints and recommend action to accelerate the achievement of the targets. The reporting is based on Global AIDS Monitoring [guidelines](#) that reflect a review of the indicator set used for global reporting in previous years and integrate indicators that monitor the treatment cascade.

¹ UNAIDS, [Community and civil society engagement in the 2020 Global AIDS Monitoring](#) [2020].

The review and reporting process are already underway. Countries need to send their progress reports to UNAIDS by March 31, 2020.

In the past, ICASO and partners have supported community sector groups in different countries to be involved in the review and reporting. Reviews done by the community sector, including by ICASO indicate that involvement of the community sector has been varied: in some countries participation and engagement have been outstanding, while in others, exclusion has been the rule. The quality and completeness of the country progress reports also varied.

The community sector holds the key to critical data and information that governments may not have or are not willing to report on, particularly with respect to the needs and challenges faced by key populations and those most at risk and marginalized. Community groups can bring to the table relevant and updated information that will present a more realistic picture of the epidemic in the country.

7 Key Actions You Can Take Now to ensure meaningful involvement in the 2019 Global AIDS Monitoring process by mobilizing the community sector to advocate for '[More than a seat at the table](#)'.

1. **Ask** the UNAIDS Country Coordinator (UCC) in your country what they are doing to facilitate input from the community sector throughout the review process. **Request** that UNAIDS facilitate an inclusive and participatory process among all stakeholders.
2. **Review** all relevant documents, in particular:
 - a. [Global AIDS Monitoring 2020: Indicators for monitoring the 2016 Political Declaration on Ending AIDS](#)
NOTE: Most of the national indicators apply to all countries. The behavior indicators for **key populations at higher risk are relevant in all countries regardless of the national HIV prevalence.**
 - b. The [2016 Political Declaration](#) contain the commitments and promises countries have made.
 - c. The country progress reports your government prepared in the past.²
3. **Participate** in stakeholder consultations related to the reporting process, including for planning and data analysis.
4. **Provide** quantitative data and/or qualitative information to augment data collected by the government and inform data interpretation. In particular, the recommended sources for the following indicators include community data:
 - Indicator 4.4 on discrimination experienced by people living with HIV in healthcare settings;
 - Indicators 3.7, 3.9 and 3.10 include a disaggregation for services provided by key populations-led organizations
5. **Contact** the National AIDS Program (or equivalent) in your country and ask how they plan to involve the community sector in the 2017 review and reporting process. **Find out** who in your country will be leading the preparation of the report and try to arrange a meeting with that person. **Provide support** to develop and publish a calendar of action and budget, mapping out key milestones for consultation with the community sector. The review process and report preparation should involve meetings with all national stakeholders, including for validating the report.
6. **Develop** shadow reports, which are intended to provide an alternative perspective if it is strongly felt that communities and/or civil society were not adequately included, if government does not submit a report or if the data provided by the government differ considerably from data collected by communities and/or civil society. Shadow reports can be submitted through aidsreporting@unaids.org.
7. **Contact** [ICASO](#) if you are interested in sharing your experiences with other community advocates.

² Previous GAM submissions can be accessed through the following links: Country narrative reports (<https://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/knowyourresponse/countryprogressreports/2018countries>); Validated indicator data: (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>) Data on laws and policies submitted through the GAM NCPI and complemented by other sources: <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>