

The progress of national efforts to tackle AIDS is regularly reported in Eastern and Southern Africa. As AIDS responses mature, the quality and depth of monitoring and evaluation continually improves, leading to a better understanding of the various epidemics and an increased appreciation of the strengths and the weaknesses of the national responses to AIDS.

Many AIDS programmes report against both targets developed nationally and against targets developed internationally. Countries that signed the 2001 Declaration of Commitment are required to report against 25 indicators (see Fact Sheet 2). Some of these indicators are also used to track progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and progress towards achieving universal access by 2010.

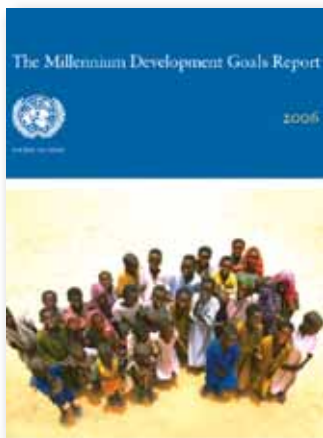
This advocacy and information pack brings together key data submitted to UNAIDS in national progress reports in Eastern and Southern Africa in early 2008. Full copies of all national progress reports are available at: www.unaidsrستا.org/Documents/ungass_report.html

International goals and targets

Since 2000 a number of international meetings have helped determine many of the key goals and promises that guide national level work on AIDS:

Millennium Development Goals - 2000

In 2000, UN Member States, through the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, committed to work toward a safer, healthier and more equitable world with a series of targets to be reached by 2015.



Countries agreed Under MDG Goal 6 (Combat AIDS, malaria and other diseases) that by 2015:

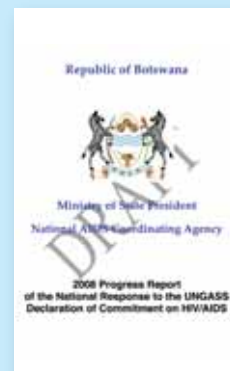
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

The 2001 Abuja Declaration

Heads of State from across Africa met in Abuja, Nigeria, in May 2001 to agree on an action framework for AIDS, tuberculosis and a number of other related diseases. The Summit, which heard from civil society organizations including people living with HIV, agreed an ambitious Declaration and Plan of Action often referred to as the 'Abuja Declaration' which outlined a number of time specific goals and targets to tackle HIV and AIDS – including financial commitments from national budgets - with the first set of targets to be reached in 2006.

United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS

Later in 2001 Member States gathered for the first-ever United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, unanimously embracing a series of time-bound targets in the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. Many of these built on the goals and targets in the Abuja Declaration. The Declaration of Commitment covers ten priorities, from prevention to treatment to funding. It was designed as a blueprint to meet Millennium Development Goal 6 to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV by 2015.



These national reports feed into regional and global tracking and mobilization and inform national stakeholders of progress, gaps and challenges. The reports are used to guide national strategic planning and programmatic decisions and also inform resource mobilization efforts and advocacy.

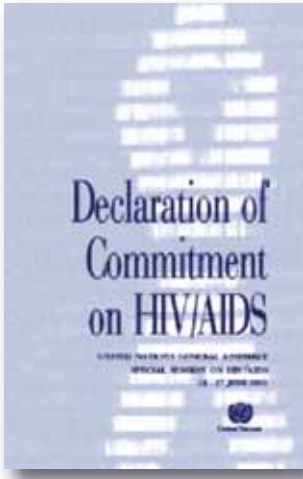
All the data and analysis in these Fact Sheets have been taken from the National Reports.

The ten areas are:

1. Leadership
2. Prevention
3. Care, support and treatment
4. HIV/AIDS and human rights
5. Reducing vulnerability
6. Children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS
7. Alleviating the social and economic impact
8. Research and development
9. HIV/AIDS in regions affected by conflict or disaster
10. Resources

Targets were included within these 10 areas to ensure by 2010:

- A 25% reduction in HIV infection among young men and women (15-24 years)
- A 50% reduction in the percentage of infants born HIV infected
- An increased percent of adults and children with HIV still alive 12 months after initiating anti retroviral treatment



Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS 2006 – Universal Access

In 2006, Member States met to assess initial progress against the 2001 Declaration and they adopted the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, restating their commitment to achieve the time-bound targets agreed on in 2001 and to move towards universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010. The aim was to establish a national platform for action.