



ARE WE USING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS' MONITORING SYSTEMS ENOUGH?

Getting on track

CONCLUSIONS

The Agenda 2030 framework provides new opportunities to take HIV out of isolation and to strengthen linkages between HIV and education, employment, gender equality and other priorities. The High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) are a useful entry point for civil society, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and governments to reinvigorate the global fight to end the epidemic. However, this will require data, consultation with communities, and contextualising HIV within the Agenda 2030 framework. Among the 43 VNR reports submitted in 2017, key populations were only mentioned in nine reports. No nation reported specific information about all key populations, despite their inclusion in agreed-upon Indicator 3.3.1: 'number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations'.

Realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and fulfilling the principle of 'leaving no one behind', will require more effort to include HIV-related data and reporting on national HIV priorities and programming.

Introduction

The report 'Getting on Track in Agenda 2030: HIV in Voluntary National Reviews of Sustainable Development Implementation' examines the level and quality of inclusion of HIV-related data in Voluntary National Reviews. It concludes with recommendations to Member States, UN agencies and civil society.

The 17 SDGs and accompanying 169 targets in Agenda 2030 include a commitment to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030 and an agreed upon indicator to monitor the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age, and key populations: gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, sex workers, and transgender people. Goal 3 on Health and the Target to end AIDS were reviewed for the first time in 2017, the second year of SDG reporting in the VNR.

Key findings and implications for practice

- Among the 43 VNR reports submitted by Member States in 2017, only 32 include any mention of HIV. HIV is inconsistently and unevenly reported on across the reports, and only nine of them referred to HIV among key populations.
- Of the 32 nations that referred to HIV in their VNR reports, 17 countries referred to incidence or new infections, and nine countries referred to prevalence.
- Based on interviews with eight activists that participated in national consultations in six countries, this report finds that civil society was most successful in influencing the content of official VNR reports when acting in coalition and partnership across sectors. Furthermore, bringing national advocacy priorities, substantiated with data in the form of shadow reports, was useful to cultivate relationships with government officials and influence the content of official VNR reports. In some contexts, spotlight reports or other civil society accountability tools were used to supplement official VNR reports.

Methodology

This research includes desk reviews, including of the VNR reports submitted by Member States in 2017, and evidence from key informant interviews. The aim of the interviews was to assess for best practices across country contexts. They offer examples of what activists may encounter in advocacy work, and strategies to adapt for their own use.

Developed by MPact Global Action for Gay Men's Health and Rights and the Free Space Process

Full report: Ditmore, M.H., and Leonelli, S. (2018). 'Getting on Track in Agenda 2030: HIV in Voluntary National Reviews of Sustainable Development Implementation'.

Available at:

<https://mpactglobal.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Getting-on-Track-in-Agenda-2030.pdf>



FREE SPACE PROCESS

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