

# Presentation delivered during the Second Technical Advisory Committee on HIV/AIDS/STI

Brasilia, Brazil

16-19 January 2006



# AGREEMENTS and COMMITMENTS

Obstacles and recommendations derived from the regional consultation on universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in Latin America

Horizontal Technical Cooperation Group – Latin American and Caribbean  
Brasilia, January 12 to 14, 2006

# OBSTACLES

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- Insufficient political will on the part of the State in areas other than the health sector
- Shortcomings in plans for human resource management including: capacity building, staff mobilisation and instability and the respective costs.
- Shortcomings in plans for the acquisition, purchase and distribution of supplies necessary for prevention (male and female condoms and lubricant), diagnosis (tests for HIV, CD4, VL, opportunistic infections) and treatments (ARV, Opportunistic Infections and other STI).

# OBSTACLES

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- High cost of prevention, diagnosis and treatment items.
- Lack of specific resources for the institutional development of existing networks at the national and regional level.
- Unfamiliarity with international agreements (UNGASS, MDG, TRIPS and others) relating to the epidemic.
- Public policies with little gender perspective.
- Permanence of a high level of stigma and discrimination against more vulnerable groups (women, gay men and other MSM, transgender persons, male and female sex workers, children and teenagers, PWA, drug users, aboriginal/native peoples, people in prison and deprived of freedom, among others).

# OBSTACLES

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- Invisibility of the Latin American region among international cooperation agencies and forums of negotiation of international resources.
- Education policies with little sensitivity to issues of sexuality, gender, sexual minorities.
- Scarce dialogue and limited collaboration with religious groups
- Shortcomings in the harmonisation of the commitment of the agencies in supporting and respecting country decisions (governments and civil society).

# OBSTACLES

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- National budgets shortfalls for prevention and care.
- Lack of baselines for programme evaluation.
- Lack of intersectoriality, expressed by the difficulty in forming partnerships and establishing joint responsibility and joint authorship of public health actions.
- Permanence of a paradigm of biomedical care models that are not based on action and intervention in terms of structural aspects and intersectorial responses.
- Prevention programmes and policies with little emphasis on the population in general and on more vulnerable populations (women, gay men and other MSM, transgender persons, male and female sex workers, children and teenagers, PWA (including children and teenagers), drug users, aboriginal/native peoples, people in situations of detention).

# RECOMMENDATIONS

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## GLOBAL

- Create a verification instrument to evaluate universal access at country and regional level, with external verification.
- Seek allies such as international agencies to resolve problems relating to economic and political agreements in the quest for improved prices.
- Review indicators of countries' eligibility for international resources – including inequality as a criterion for visibility.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

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## GLOBAL

- That the discussion on vulnerable populations, in addition to being oriented by epidemiological criteria, should also consider criteria such as the analysis of social, structural and gender conditions to which these populations are subject.
- That HIV/AIDS prevention be based on scientific evidence and research produced by social sciences and health disciplines.
- That the documents be accessible to the communities and governments in Spanish and Portuguese; including the international agreements and recommendations.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## REGIONAL

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- Follow-up report on the regional consultation.
  - Responsible: GCTH Technical Secretariat
  - Deadline: 31/01/2006
- Progress report and timetable for the national consultations.  
Deadline: 31/03/2006
- Maintain and strengthen a joint regional response for the negotiation of prices and also consider making unified regional or sub-regional purchases in order to reduce costs;
  - Responsible: 4 Sub-Regional Coordinations, LACCASO and ICW-LAC
  - Deadline: mid March
- Seek strategies for the solution of patents relating to second line ARV costs;
  - Responsible: Brazil and LACCASO (draw up proposal)
  - Deadline: End of February

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## REGIONAL

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- Enlarge and strengthen the regional technological and multi-sectorial network comprised of government and civil society to guarantee technology transfer and the local/regional production of strategic inputs for diagnosis, prevention and treatment.
  - Responsible: Brazil, Argentina (will send the Network's documents to the GCTH members) and ASICAL
  - Deadline: 20/01/2006
- Develop regional project proposals for submission to the Global Fund and other agencies.
  - Responsible: Mexico, Panama, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay and RedTraSex
  - Deadline: 28/02/2006

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## REGIONAL

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- Ensure/facilitate technical support for the strengthening and creation of monitoring and evaluation systems with gender perspective.
  
- Ensure/facilitate technical support for the establishment of prevention baselines focussing the vulnerable populations
  - Responsible: Technical Secretariat to systematise
  - Deadline: October 2006

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## NATIONAL

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- That national budgets include and ensure sufficient resources for HIV/AIDS and other STI prevention, within the various sectors of the state (multi-sectorial).
- Strengthen civil society's effective participation and power to make decisions in the public policy Commissions in existence in the countries.
- Advocate so that national governments support civil society actions with financial resources.
- Include in the national HIV/AIDS strategic plans education on sexuality with a gender perspective, as well as the combat of homophobia, transphobia as an integral part of these plans.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

## NATIONAL

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- Develop methodologies capable of strengthening the capacity of social movements to respond, by means of networks and the funding of specific projects.
- Develop human capital among the stakeholders that take part in the response in each country and in the region.
- Formulate and strengthen public policies and legislation with gender perspective in order to prevent all forms of discrimination and promote the defence of the human rights of the more vulnerable populations.
- **Country timetables for the holding of national consultations on universal access, preferably by March 2006.**