Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and
September 2015
25
Leaders from 193 countries, including 136 Heads of State

UN General Assembly

Adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), for

- Fighting Poverty;
- Inequality;
- Environmental Degradation
TAKE ACTION / EARN TICKETS / SEE IMPACT
LAUNCH THE GLOBAL GOALS AND JOIN THE MOVEMENT TO END EXTREME POVERTY

PEARL JAM | BEYONCÉ | ED SHEERAN | COLDPLAY
SAT SEPT 26  CENTRAL PARK, GREAT LAWN, NYC

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the UN @work

Ruben F del Prado, M.D., M.P.H.
UNAIDS Country Director
and Representative to Nepal and Bhutan

Wednesday 2 November 2016
How the UN Works

• Established on 24 October, 1945
• 51 countries were committed to preserving peace through international cooperation
• Current UN Membership: 192 countries
• States agree to accept obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles
How the UN Works

According to the Charter, the UN has 4 basic principles:

1. Maintain international peace and security
2. Develop friendly relations among nations
3. Cooperate in solving international problems and promote respect for human rights
4. Be the center for harmonizing the actions of nations
The UN is not a world government

It does not make or regulate laws

Large or small, rich or poor, and differing political views and social systems...

- All member states have a voice
- All member states have a vote
Main Bodies

- General Assembly (NYC)
- Security Council (NYC)
- Economic and Social Council (NYC)
- Trusteeship Council (NYC)
- Secretariat (NYC)
- International Court of Justice (The Netherlands)
General Assembly

• The main deliberative organ of the UN
• Composed of all member states
• Each member has one vote
• Decisions on important issues require 2/3 majority vote
  • Peace and Security
  • Admissions of new members
  • Budget matters
• Decisions on other issues are made from a simple majority
Security Council

- Primary responsibility to maintain peace and security throughout the world
- A representative of each member must be present at all times at the UN Headquarters
- 15 Council Members
- Five permanent members:
  - China
  - France
  - Russian Federation
  - United Kingdom
  - United States
Economic and Social Council

- Council has 54 members
  - Elected by the General Assembly
  - Three year terms
- Serves as central forum for discussing international economic and social issues
Secretariat

- International staff working in duty stations around the world
- Carry out diverse day to day work of the UN
- Survey economic and social trends
- Prepare studies on human rights and sustainable development
- Inform the media about work of the UN
International Court of Justice

- Hear cases involving legal disputes among governments
- Clarify questions of international law
- Interpret the UN Charter
- Composed of 15 judges, elected to office for 9 year terms by UN General Assembly and Secretariat
Specialised Agencies

- Specialized agencies are autonomous organisations working with the UN and with each other through the coordinating machinery of the United National Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

18 specialized agencies carry out various functions on behalf of the UN System

- Examples
  - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
  - International Labour Organization (ILO)
  - World Bank Group
  - World Health Organization (WHO)
  - Other ...
UN4U

The United Nations works for you
Staff of the United Nations

- United Nations Staff are International Civil Servants 24/7
- Staff may be assigned anywhere in the world by the Secretary-General
- Highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity (Charter, article 101.3)
- Staff are subject to standards of conduct and ethics
- Maximum age: 62 (except very senior positions). Change to 65 in 2018
Categories of Staff

• **Senior Levels**
  - Under-Secretary-General (USG)
  - Assistant Secretary-General (ASG)

• **Professional and Higher Categories** *(internationally recruited)*:
  - Directors (D-1 and D-2)
  - Professionals (P-1 – P-5)

• **Locally Recruited Staff:**
  - National Officers
  - General Service & Related Categories (support staff)
  - (G-1 – G-7, TC-1 – TC-8, S-1 – S-7, PIA, LT)

• **Other Personnel:**
  - Consultants and Contractors
  - Service Contracts
  - Interns
Substantive Jobs in the United Nations

- Economic Affairs
- Social Affairs
- Political Affairs
- Civil Affairs
- Humanitarian Affairs
- Human Rights
- Rule of Law
- Public Information, Radio & TV
- Drug Control & Crime Prevention
- Statistics
- Demographics
- Public Administration
- Electoral Affairs
- Legal Affairs
Minimum Experience Requirements

- P-2 = 2 years
  No experience required if you pass the United Nations NCRE or Language examination

- P-3 = 5 years

- P-4 = 7 years

- P-5 = 10+ years

- D-1 = 15+ years

UN NATIONAL COMPETITIVE RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

- Examinations held annually based on a country’s representation status and government’s agreement
- Most entry level positions (P-2), except for peacekeeping, are filled through competitive examinations

NCRE applicants must:

- Be a national of any of the participating Member States
- Be younger than 32 years old as of 31 December of the year of the exam
- Hold at least a first-level university degree relevant to one of the offered occupational groups
- Be fluent in either English or French
UN Internship Programme

• Opportunity to familiarize yourself with the daily workings of the United Nations and become part of the UN System
• Interns work in departments related to their field of study
• It is an *unpaid*, full-time internship

**UNAIDS** Requirements:

• Must be enrolled in a graduate school
• Must apply at least 4 months in advance of the start of internship to the duty station of choice
• Duration: minimum 4 months (may be extended up to 6 months)
Why Should I Work for the UN?

• Opportunity to serve a good cause
• Opportunity to work in a multicultural environment and global organization
• Opportunity to serve in different locations
• Status and reputation of the United Nations
• Strong belief in the purpose of the United Nations
Why Should I Work for the UN?
Why Should I Work for the UN?

Entitlements

- Annual & Sick Leave
- Home Leave
- Maternity & Paternity Leave
- Education Grant & Travel
- Rental Subsidy
- Defined-benefits Pension
- Health Insurance
- Installation & Shipment & Repatriation
- Pay for Additional Official Language
- Mobility and Hardship Pay
- Rest and Recuperation (peacekeeping missions)
UN ESTABLISHED DUTY STATIONS & TRIBUNALS

Geneva
UNOG, UNCTAD, OHCHR, ECE, OCHA

Nairobi
UNON, UNEP, UN-Habitat

New York
UN Headquarters

Vienna
UNOV, UNODC

The Hague
ICTY

Addis Ababa
ECA

Bangkok
ESCAP

Beirut
ESCWA

Santiago
ECLAC

Arusha
ICTR
The World Health Organization established the UN’s first programme to respond to AIDS in 1987:

“The Global Programme on AIDS (GPA)”
In the early 1990s, U.N. officials and international donors increasingly recognized the need for a multi-sector response to the complex challenges of the HIV pandemic, including the social, economic, and development issues contributing to the spread of the virus ...
WHO’s medically based approach was insufficient to effectively combat HIV.

In response, in 1996, the United Nation’s Economic and Social Council established the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS UNAIDS
UNAIDS is comprised of a Secretariat and eleven UN Co-Sponsors that act at the global, regional, and country levels.
UNAIDS is the UN’s first joint co-sponsored programme of its kind, and its establishment was intended to be a model of UN reform.
The National Strategic HIV Plan 2016-2021

“Nepal HIV vision 2020”

Ending the AIDS Epidemic, by 2030
On January 31\textsuperscript{st}, 2015 Nepal committed to ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, at an Inter-Governmental UN ESCAP meeting in Bangkok.

Nepal commits to ending AIDS, by 2030.

Shanta Bahadur Shrestha, Secretary in the Ministry of Health and Population of Nepal meets with the UNAIDS Executive Director, Michel Sidibé.

Bangkok, 30 January 2015 - Governments across Asia and the Pacific, together with civil society and other partners, are gathered in Bangkok this week at a meeting, convened by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and The Pacific, “UN ESCAP,” to discuss bold actions that countries in this region need to take to end AIDS, by 2030.

On the side-lines of this Inter-Governmental Meeting, the Secretary of Health and Population of Nepal, Honourable Shanta Bahadur Shresta, met with Michel Sidibé, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and UNAIDS Executive Director.

The UNAIDS Executive Director offered strategic technical assistance to the Ministry to improve its governance and key technical competencies in areas it is lagging behind. He also urged Nepal to follow the example of countries in the region, by allocating a greater proportion of domestic financial resources to HIV, and to improve programmatic effectiveness, by investing in high-impact activities for key populations in cities and geographical areas with the highest HIV burden.
• Last week, on June 8, 2016, the world committed to a Global Political Declaration to ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030, at a High Level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, in New York.
• Nepal has also endorsed this commitment

“Madam chair, Nepal too will leave no one behind and will achieve the target of “ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030” as envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.”

Shanta Bahadur Shrestha,
Health Secretary, Ministry of Health Nepal
3.1.2 Targets:

- Recommend and Test 90% of key populations;
- Treat 90% of those diagnosed as HIV positive;
- Retain 90% of those on ART;
- Reduce 75% of new HIV infections
- Eliminate vertical transmission of HIV and keep mothers alive and well
- Eliminate congenital syphilis
3. Strategic Directions

3.1 VISION: Ending the AIDS epidemic, as a public health threat in Nepal, by 2030.

3.1.1. Strategies

• Identify and reach key populations with a combination of activities to prevent HIV;

• Focus on reaching key populations through ‘out-reach’ and, by communities of KP themselves, through ‘in-reach;’

• Offer ‘test and treat’ services to all key populations, regardless of their CD4 count;

• Retain people living with HIV in treatment resulting in undetectable Viral Load;
3. Strategic Directions

3.1 VISION: Ending the AIDS epidemic, as a public health threat in Nepal, by 2030.

3.1.1. Strategies

- Fast-Track and focus investments of a scope, scale, intensity, quality, innovation and speed to have the biggest impact.

- Enhance critical programme and social enablers.

- Establish functional public-private partnerships to bridge the prevention-treatment continuum, through task-sharing.

- Focus on innovative, well-coordinated and integrated services towards primary HIV prevention for and with the key populations.
IDENTIFY, REACH. RECOMMEND, TEST, TREAT AND RETAIN CONTINUUM OF PREVENTION, CARE, AND TREATMENT AND THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES

Case Management

- HIV +
- Test
- 81%
- Treat
- Retain
- 90%
- Viral Load
- 72%

39,397
IDENTIFY, REACH, RECOMMEND, TEST, TREAT AND RETAIN
Continuum of Prevention, Care and Treatment in Nepal
and the Role of Communities

HIV negative
Continuous re-engagement for regular HIV testing and combination services to prevent HIV including access to condoms, needles/syringes and PrEP

HIV positive
Earliest access and adherence to ART upon HIV diagnosis, by confirmation test, and direct support towards initiation of treatment as prevention

Case finders
90% 90%

Test, Treat and Retain
“COVERAGE”

Case managers
90%

Care

Confirm positive HIV test
Enroll in care
Initiate ART
Retain on ART
Suppress viral load

Treatment
Test for Triage Strategy

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES

Fig. 4.2. The “test for triage” strategy

Perform test for triage in the community A0

A0 +
Link to facility for HIV testing for diagnosis, treatment & care

A0 – Report HIV – Recommend retesting as needed

will require partnership between the trained lay providers who perform the test for triage and other health workers who conduct the additional testing required to make a diagnosis and to provide clinical assessment for ART initiation. Such a programme must have a system to support clients and minimize loss to care between initial testing in the community (the test for triage) and diagnosis in a facility.
IDENTIFY, REACH, RECOMMEND, TEST, TREAT AND RETAIN
Continuum of Prevention, Care and Treatment in Nepal
and the Role of Communities

“COVERAGE” to prevent HIV

Case Finding

Identify
Reach
Recommend
screening ‘Test for Triage’

HIV negative
Continuous re-engagement for regular HIV testing and combination services to prevent HIV including access to condoms, needles/syringes and PrEP

HIV positive
Earliest access and adherence to ART upon HIV diagnosis, by confirmation test, and direct support towards initiation of treatment as prevention

Case finders
Case managers

90% 90%
"COVERAGE"

Test Treat Retain

Care Treatment

Confirm positive HIV test
Enroll in care
Initiate ART
Retain on ART
 Suppress viral load

90%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period,</th>
<th>Process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2015</td>
<td>• Concept note for NHSP developed and agreed upon</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TOR for SC and SPDT developed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TOR for International and national consultants developed, shared and agreed upon</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 2015</td>
<td>• Consultants’ recruitment process</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• International consultant holds preliminary consultations with key government agencies and</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 2016</td>
<td>• First Meeting of SPDT; thematic groups formed</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• 11 Thematic meetings during January and February</td>
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<td>• 2 regional consultations</td>
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<td>February 2016</td>
<td>• 2 regional consultations</td>
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<td>• International and national consultants hold several one-on-one consultations with various partners</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• NHSP Version I in hard copy shared with MoH officials</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 2016</td>
<td>• Version II shared with NCASC and through NCASC to SPDT members</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Technical consultations with key experts</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 2016</td>
<td>• Version III shared with SPDT for written comments</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPDT Meeting (29 April 2016) for final comments held</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2016</td>
<td>• Steering Committee Endorsement Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 2016</td>
<td>• <strong>Development of Results-Based, Targeted, Fast-Track Investment Plan(s) for Operationalization of the NHSP</strong></td>
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<td>July – August 2016</td>
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“Nepal HIVision 2020”

Ending the AIDS Epidemic, by 2030
Sustainable Development Goals
Looking ahead to the future...
Inter-related

Core principle: “Leave no one behind”

Identify the deep-rooted determinants of exclusion to reach “the last mile.”
Inter-related

Core principle:
“Leave no one behind”

Identify the deep-rooted determinants of exclusion to reach “the last mile.”
Ruben: delprador@unaids.org