



A UNAIDS Initiative

**The Global Coalition
on Women and AIDS**



2005 Progress Report



A UNAIDS Initiative

The Global Coalition on Women and AIDS

2005 Progress Report

Contents

Preface

I	Background	1
II	Focus	2
III	Strategy	3
IV	Progress to Date	4
V	Priorities for 2006	9
VI	Funding Needs	11
Annex I:	Overview of GCWA Funding 2004-2005	12
Annex II:	Intensified Country Action on Women and AIDS in 2005	14
Annex III:	Degree of Stakeholder participation in National AIDS Planning	16
Annex IV:	Leadership Council Members	17

Preface

“Women are the backbone of society. Therefore, keeping women healthy is not just the right thing to do; it’s the smart thing to do. The simple truth is that empowering women and girls to protect themselves and their families from AIDS is key to turning the tide.”

- Dr. Peter Piot, UNAIDS Executive Director

UNAIDS and partners launched the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS (GCWA) in February 2004 with the aims of raising global awareness of the impact of AIDS on women, and stimulating concrete action at national level to reduce women’s vulnerability to HIV. In December 2004 the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board directed UNAIDS to further strengthen its leadership around women and AIDS. It urged greater support to national planning processes so that they incorporate analyses, programming and budgets for women and AIDS action. It also called for gender disaggregated data to ensure that programmes reach out equitably to men and women, girls and boys.

Many of the issues around women – such as the need to integrate HIV interventions with reproductive health services, the need for female controlled prevention methods, the importance of girls’ education – are well known, but sufficient action has yet to be mainstreamed. In other areas – such as violence against women and property and inheritance rights – the links with HIV are less understood and the way forward is less clear. Hence partners working under the umbrella of the GCWA have sought not only to advocate strongly that HIV services are accessible to women and particularly to adolescent girls who are so heavily affected in Africa, but also that underlying gender –based inequalities which make women disproportionately vulnerable to HIV are addressed.

This Report attempts to highlight some of the achievements of the GCWA during 2005 across its three principle domains of work: high level advocacy, evidence and policy development, and country level action. It does not list outputs in each of the Global Coalition’s seven action areas, but rather synthesises achievements so as to provide a commentary on how well we are collectively doing in making the AIDS response work better for women.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have invested in the work of the Global Coalition during 2005 for their confidence and partnership. We, at UNAIDS, look forward to strengthening our support for the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS and efforts to empower women and girls in the coming biennium.

Dr Peter Piot
Executive Director

The Global Coalition on Women and AIDS

I BACKGROUND

1. The Global Coalition on Women and AIDS (GCWA) was launched by UNAIDS and partners in February 2004 in response to rising rates of HIV infection among women globally, and a growing concern that existing AIDS strategies did not address social and economic inequalities that make women particularly vulnerable to HIV.
2. The GCWA is structured as an informal, global alliance of civil society groups, networks of women living with HIV, and UN organizations with **four key goals**: to raise the visibility of issues related to women, girls and AIDS; to highlight strategies to strengthen women's access to HIV prevention and care services; to build partnerships for action; and, in so doing, to scale up efforts that will lead to concrete, measurable improvements in the lives of women and girls.
3. The GCWA focuses on women and AIDS rather than gender and AIDS. This is deliberate. Whilst acknowledging that gender inequalities fuel and sustain the epidemic, the profound changes required in attitudes, behaviour and societal structures may well take generations. In the meantime, nearly two-thirds of young people living with HIV are adolescent girls. The GCWA seeks to include but move beyond gender-based analyses to action. It seeks to work with men and women, with existing allies, as well as new partners in the women's movement to prevent women from becoming infected and to live full lives, even when infected or profoundly affected by HIV.
4. The GCWA is a voluntary coalition of partners who are committed to making a difference and who recognize the power of *collective* rather than individual action. The GCWA has its own brand image which helps bind partners together behind a set of common goals, values and targets. It gives voice and focus to the manifold actors working on women and AIDS issues, and thereby amplifies specific calls to action. The GCWA is not a global funding mechanism, rather it works through its convening agencies and strategic partners to secure change on the ground. In addition, it lobbies governments and donors to include women and AIDS action within National AIDS Strategies and funding mechanisms.
5. The UNAIDS Secretariat serves as the hub of the GCWA – providing a framework, leadership and strategic direction for the partners working under the umbrella of the GCWA.

II FOCUS

6. The GCWA has to date focused on **seven action areas**. These are not the only areas in which action is necessary. Nonetheless, if positive change could be achieved in these areas, the situation of women and girls could be improved dramatically over the next five years. They include:
- preventing HIV infection among adolescent girls, focusing on improved access to reproductive health care
 - reducing violence against women
 - protecting the property and inheritance rights of women and girls
 - ensuring equal access by women and girls to care and treatment
 - supporting improved community-based care with a special focus on women and girls
 - promoting access to prevention options that women can initiate, including the female condom and microbicides
 - supporting ongoing efforts towards universal education for girls
7. Each action area is “convened” by a team of convening (or lead) partners. In most areas, the lead agencies include an international NGO partnered with a UN system agency. Convening agencies are as follows:

Action Area	Convening Agencies
Preventing infection amongst adolescent girls	UNFPA/IPPF/Young Positives
Reducing violence against women	WHO/UNIFEM/Amnesty International/CWGL ¹
Protecting property and inheritance rights	ICRW ² /FAO
Ensuring equal access to treatment and care	ICW ³ /WHO
Supporting community-based care and caregivers	YWCA/HelpAge International
Promoting access to new prevention options	GCM ⁴ /IPM ⁵
Promoting universal education for girls	UNICEF/GCE ⁶

8. The GCWA is also encouraging work in two cross-cutting thematic areas: (i) development of bold and effective leadership for women and (ii) the involvement of men and boys.

¹ Center for Women’s Global Leadership

² International Center for Research on Women

³ International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS

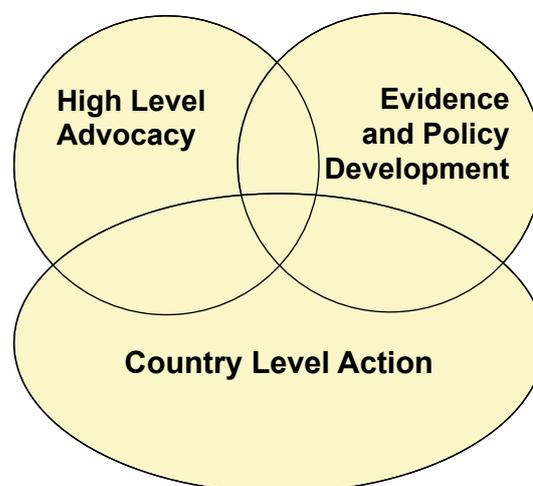
⁴ Global Campaign for Microbicides

⁵ International Partnership for Microbicides

⁶ Global Campaign for Education

III STRATEGY

9. The GCWA has framed its work within three overlapping domains: *Evidence and Policy Development, High Level Advocacy, and Country Level Action*. These three domains are not unique to the GCWA. They reflect the basic operational strategy of UNAIDS where solid evidence and policy development informs advocacy – high level advocacy supports action at country level – and country action provides a basis for evidence/policy development and credibility for global advocacy.
10. During 2004-2005, the GCWA efforts focussed primarily on Evidence and Policy Development and High Level Advocacy. It also initiated work in specific target countries to explore how the GCWA, as a global initiative, could best enhance country level action.
11. Through its **Evidence and Policy Development** the GCWA sought to address critical gaps in knowledge essential for advocacy and the development of policy recommendations for global and national policy makers. This is discussed further below.
12. The GCWA's **High Level Advocacy** has drawn attention to (a) the changing nature of the AIDS epidemic, with increasing numbers of female infections in all regions as the epidemic becomes more generalized, (b) specific vulnerabilities faced by women and how these inhibit access to, and use of HIV prevention and treatment services, and (c) the need for National AIDS Strategies, global programmes and donor policies to address women's increasing vulnerability to HIV.
13. Strengthening and learning from **Country Level Action** has been and remains the ultimate goal of all GCWA work. The GCWA has advocated persistently for intensified action to address women and AIDS issues at national and sub-regional levels. The GCWA strategy is not to fund projects, but to stimulate change within the structure of national and community responses to AIDS so that women and AIDS issues are a core component of the overall response. In this regard, change may be gradual but, it is hopefully, sustainable. Specifically GCWA goals are to :
- raise the visibility and specific dynamics of women and AIDS issues at country level
 - ensure that women and AIDS issues figure prominently in National AIDS Strategies and operationalisation of the "Three Ones"
 - ensure that women's groups are represented in civil society fora which help shape the national AIDS response
 - leverage resources through National AIDS Strategies so that programmes addressing women's needs and access to prevention, treatment and care can be scaled up
 - support civil society partners – particularly women's groups – to amplify their voices and activism around women and AIDS issues



14. The GCWA has pursued these goals through several strategies. The UNAIDS family works together at country level to support all aspects of the national AIDS response. The UNAIDS Country Coordinators (UCCs) seek to ensure that AIDS is fully integrated into all UN development analyses and frameworks, as well as the UN Development Framework (UNDAF), and work closely with national governments, civil society and donors. The UNAIDS Secretariat and Cosponsors also provide technical and financial support to high level regional fora that address the women and AIDS issues directly affecting their regions. In addition, the GCWA convening agencies have scaled up work around women and AIDS in countries where they have particular capacity or opportunity.

IV PROGRESS TO DATE

A. Women and AIDS action at country and regional level

15. In 2005, the GCWA helped to support national action on women and AIDS by providing catalytic funds (maximum of US\$50,000) to UN Theme Groups in selected countries⁷ to strengthen the gender components of National AIDS Strategies and to foster the inclusion of women's groups in civil society fora. To date, catalytic funds have gone to seven countries in Africa and Asia, and have supported regional efforts in the Mekong and the Middle East. Activities have included: joint consultations between government and civil society to develop National Action Plans on women and AIDS, efforts to embed these Plans into National AIDS Strategies, partnerships with national Women's Unions on HIV prevention and care, and national advocacy on HIV and violence against women. In addition, the OPEC Foundation provided catalytic funds to Theme Groups in the Caribbean and Latin America to promote leadership by HIV positive women, and over 40 countries sought funding through the UNAIDS Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF) to address various aspects of the feminization of the epidemic⁷.
16. While most of these activities have just recently begun, initial feedback from countries has been positive. For example:
 - In **Kenya**, funds were used to conduct a mapping of women's organizations as a resource for the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) and to establish a stakeholders' group to make recommendations for immediate, short-run and longer-term actions to strengthen HIV programming for women and girls. Recommendations were tailored as actionable steps which relevant Ministries or actors should push forward to make national programming on HIV more effective for women and girls. The consultations have indicated that most of the women's groups working in Kenya are aware that HIV exists, but do not have the capacity to address it within their programming or available resources. Those organizations working specifically on women and AIDS on the other hand focus primarily on providing information about HIV care and treatment and are not able to address the broader contextual issues that make women more vulnerable to HIV.
 - In **Uzbekistan**, GCWA funds supported a survey of Women's Committees and local authorities in 2005 with strong support from the Deputy Prime Minister. The effect of the small survey was encouraging in terms of advocacy and attention to strengthening women and AIDS activities at local level and communities.

⁷ See Annex II for list of countries.

- In **Lesotho**, catalytic funds helped to mobilize civil society around the seven issues of the GCWA, to strengthen the Ministry of Gender, and to develop a gender action plan which will be incorporated into the new National AIDS Strategy.
 - In **Vietnam**, UNAIDS partnered with the Vietnam Women's Union, which has a cell in every commune throughout the country and a membership of 13 million women, to develop an HIV strategy to broaden the outreach of prevention programmes.
17. Overall, action is most advanced in Southern Africa – which was the subject of the Secretary General's Task Force on Women, Girls and HIV/AIDS (SGTF) Report. The SGTF Report, launched on 7 July 2004, found that there was a high level of awareness of women's vulnerability to HIV across Southern Africa, but few leaders knew what to do to address this, that intergenerational sex was one of the main drivers of the epidemic, and that civil society structures needed strengthening – especially those supporting women. Follow-up action supported by the GCWA has included:
- the development of National Action Plans on women and AIDS in the nine focal countries
 - advocacy and action to ensure that elements of these national Action Plans are incorporated within National AIDS Strategies and operational plans
 - assistance with resource mobilization and partnership building between government and civil society
18. In the **Mekong Region**, GCWA efforts have focused on supporting partnerships with women's groups. For example,
- The GCWA provided support to the Asia-Pacific Leadership Forum to feature women and AIDS issues more prominently. Support also went to NGOs working with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to map promising programmes which combat violence against women and provide support to battered women, with a view to increasing government attention to the issue in 2006.
 - The UNAIDS Regional Support Team (RST), together with the GCWA, the Asia Pacific Leadership Forum, and the Rockefeller Foundation (Southeast Asia) are planning a technical meeting in March 2006 to review emerging approaches to address increasing infection rates among married women. The meeting will be hosted by the Ministry of Women's Affairs in Cambodia and involve technical and political leaders from Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. The meeting will call attention to the fact that the incidence of HIV among women in the region is rising faster than among men. While relatively successful HIV prevention programs in Thailand and Cambodia have targeted women in commercial sex settings, it is now clear that women who are married and monogamous are also at risk of HIV infection.
 - In Cambodia and China, GCWA Leadership Council members, Princess Devi Norodom (Princess and Member of Parliament) and Jiang Wenli (Actress), played important roles in raising the profile of women and AIDS issues nationally, leading national programme to look at ways to strengthen HIV interventions for women and girls. UCCs have reported that the involvement of these high profile national figures has been critical in raising issues around stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV.

19. In the **Middle East**, where HIV awareness efforts are just beginning, there was a regional meeting on Gender and HIV in Jordan in February 2005, supported by the Ford Foundation, IPPF, UNFPA, WHO and UNAIDS. The meeting focused on promoting women's human rights, capacity-building for women's organizations, advocacy and awareness-raising, and strategic information on gender risk and vulnerability.
20. Lessons learned from GCWA catalytic support to countries include:
- While a majority of National AIDS Strategies have language which recognizes and addresses the vulnerability of women and girls, there is often no clear operational plan on how to programme specific interventions, and consequently no budget attached to activities.
 - More succinct guidance is needed by country level programmers, including examples of programme interventions that work (i.e. specific policy and programme guidance on what works that can be adapted to the national context; regional exchanges, etc.).
 - Strategies to address HIV prevention span across Ministries, and there is often no clear focal point for prevention at national level and no clear entry point for women and girls. Many countries have chosen the Ministry of Gender or Women's Affairs as the logical focal point for women and AIDS action, but Ministries of Gender on the whole tend to be weak, under-funded, and lacking capacity.
 - Stand-alone gender action plans are not useful unless they are integrated into the National AIDS Strategies and operational plans.
 - The specific GCWA action areas helped countries by providing a concrete platform for action around women and AIDS. The action areas have concretized concepts of gender programming and gender mainstreaming, which often prove too vague in terms of actual programme interventions.
 - Disaggregation of data by sex and age for use in shaping programme interventions remains a challenge. According to the UNGASS Report in 2003, only 21 per cent of countries were able to provide disaggregated data on core indicators.⁸
 - The participation of women's groups in national stakeholder fora remains limited, though is improving in some countries.⁹
 - Women groups at national level do not on the whole address AIDS, and those groups working on AIDS often do not mobilise around women's rights issues.

⁸ Figure is based on selected indicators, including access to ART, condom use, HIV prevalence, and knowledge about AIDS. The 21% response meant that the country was able to disaggregate more than 50% of these selected indicators.

⁹ Many key stakeholders are not sufficiently involved in developing and reviewing national AIDS frameworks. The least involved stakeholders include women, faith-based organizations, district and local authorities and the private sector. See Annex IV for details.

B. Advocacy

21. Since the launch of the GCWA, there has been a notable increase in global awareness of the “feminization” of the AIDS epidemic. GCWA advocacy efforts have successfully placed the issue of women and AIDS on the global agenda with extensive media coverage in international media as well as in developing country press. Most significantly, in its two hallmark publications – UNAIDS Epidemiological Update 2004 and Global Report on the AIDS Epidemic 2004- UNAIDS devoted special attention to the increasing feminization of the AIDS epidemic. The reports revealed not only that half of all people living with HIV were female, but that in most regions infections among women and girls were growing at an alarming rate, outpacing that of men – particularly in Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America. The reports further underlined the long standing disparity in infection rates between young women aged 15-24 and young men of the same age.
22. In early 2005, with support from the United Nations Foundation and the MAC AIDS Fund, UNAIDS organised an awareness-raising tour of five cities in the Eastern USA to highlight the impact of AIDS on women and girls worldwide, and to encourage U.S. Senators, advocates, local leaders and concerned citizens to take action. A second tour is planned for cities in the American Midwest in early 2006.
23. In 2005, the GCWA transformed its Steering Committee into a Leadership Council, creating a body of prominent individuals to speak out on issues of women and AIDS. A list of Leadership Council members is attached in Annex IV. Most recently, the UN Special Rapporteurs on Violence against Women and Adequate Housing joined the Council and have highlighted the links between violence, inheritance rights violations and AIDS.
24. Leadership Council members are creating networks designed to harness the influence and energies of other prominent women. Mary Robinson’s Business Women’s Initiative against HIV/AIDS aims to engage direct support from US businesswomen – primarily for women and AIDS-related activities in developing countries. The Council of World Women Leaders has also embarked on a programme bringing together female Ministers of Health from around the globe to exchange ideas and strategies around women’s health issues, including AIDS. In the UK, Lesley Bulman-Lever, together with Alice Welbourn and the International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS, has brought together female executives and decision makers to launch a powerful advocacy body around women and AIDS known as “SOFIA”. Meanwhile Yolande Simon has spearheaded the creation of a Regional Coalition on Women and AIDS in the Caribbean.
25. A variety of new partners embraced the issue of women and AIDS in 2005. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch issued powerful reports and are currently running international campaigns on AIDS-related issues. Amnesty, UNIFEM, WHO and the Center for Women’s Global Leadership (CWGL) also advocated together under the Coalition umbrella around violence against women. The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign in 2004 and 2005 emphasized the links between violence against women and women’s health – notably the spread of HIV. The campaign coincided with the launch of a new WHO multi-country study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence Against Women.
26. On the issue of girls’ education, the Global Campaign for Education’s “Send a Child to School” advocacy campaign highlighted the fundamental role girls’ education plays in reducing HIV infection. The GCWA joined other advocates in New York for the World Summit in September 2005, calling for an urgent increase in commitment to universal education. Advocacy by the International Partnership for Microbicides and the Global Campaign for Microbicides for increased investment in female-controlled HIV prevention technologies has been unflagging. In June 2005, G8 Leaders responded by recognising for the first time the urgent need to develop a safe and effective microbicide, and committing to increase their investments in microbicides research and development through innovative collaborative financing efforts.

27. The GCWA has further extended its outreach by strengthening links with large membership organizations such as the World YWCA, the International Community of Women Living with AIDS (ICW) and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS), whose 10 million members have requested the organisation to deepen its work on HIV prevention for girls.

C. Evidence and Policy Guidance

28. In order to stimulate policy guidance informed by evidence, GCWA convenors sought to strengthen the evidence base around women and AIDS. Five major publications were released in 2004-05, highlighting new data:
- **Women and AIDS: Confronting the Crisis** - produced by UNFPA, UNIFEM and UNAIDS, July 2004. Provides a general overview of women and AIDS issues and challenges.
 - **To Have and To Hold: Women's Property and Inheritance Rights in the context of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa** – produced by ICRW, June 2004. Includes an overview of 40 organizations at national level working around property and inheritance rights, based on a survey of 60 CBOs in Africa, as well as data on land holdings by country.
 - **Girl's Education and HIV Prevention** – statistical and advocacy report by UNICEF highlighting the links between education, knowledge and behaviour change for young women, 15-24. Released in January 2005.
 - **Property and Inheritance Rights in South Asia** – overview of activities in South Asia, based on research and a survey of over 40 community organizations active in this area – produced by ICRW. Working draft completed, publication expected February 2006.
 - **WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women** - provides prevalence and other data from 8 countries on the magnitude and health consequences of violence against women, as well as strategies and services used by women experiencing violence. Launched November 2005.
 - In addition, WHO released a report **Gender Dimensions of HIV Status Disclosure to Sexual Partners: Rates, Barriers, and Outcomes**, reviewing existing studies on barriers to disclosure in VCT programmes with a gender lens, as well as **Gender Guidelines on Access to Treatment**. UNAIDS released the **UNAIDS EPI Update 2004** – Chapter on Women and AIDS with latest epidemiological data on women affected by region – and the **UNAIDS Global Report on the AIDS Epidemic 2004** released in July 2004 in Bangkok which has a wealth of epidemiological data on women, girls and AIDS.
29. In 2005, the GCWA launched a series of **Issues Briefs** for policy makers, highlighting actions that could be taken to reduce women's vulnerability to HIV. In 2005 two Briefs were published: *Educate Girls: Fight AIDS*, and *Stop Violence Against Women: Fight AIDS*.
30. Complimenting efforts to strengthen and consolidate the evidence base on women and AIDS, GCWA convenors and partners undertook activities at country level to improve policy guidance. For example, the GCWA supported work to scale-up and strengthen promising programmes around violence against women and women's property and inheritance rights. The GCWA leveraged funds from the Johnson & Johnson Foundation to create an "AIDS window" in the UN Trust Fund to Eliminate Violence Against Women, managed by UNIFEM, which supports community-based interventions that address the linkages between the two epidemics. Through the leadership of ICRW, funds were also leveraged from the Levi-Strauss Foundation, the Ford Foundation and Wellspring Associates to support grassroots organizations in Southern and Eastern Africa working on a variety of approaches addressing women's property and inheritance rights. ICRW and FAO are providing

technical support to strengthen these organizations, to better document and evaluate the impact of different approaches, and ultimately to stimulate increased national and donor support for these strategies.

31. In the area of **leadership for women**, the GCWA began to work with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance to strengthen the leadership skills of sex workers in the fight against AIDS. Given the prominent role of sex work and transactional sex in driving the epidemic, the GCWA advocates for strategies to ensure that all women involved in transactional sex have access to prevention, care and treatment, and can participate in shaping programmes which target their communities. In 2005, support was also provided to YWCA to strengthen its leadership training for young women. For 2006, the GCWA plans to initiate advocacy and media training for women living with HIV to strengthen their ability to participate in national and global policy dialogues, represent their organizations, and make effective use of the media in highlighting programmatic needs.

V PRIORITIES FOR 2006

32. The GCWA will carry out activities in the next two years with a sharp focus on its reach and function:
- Within each domain – High Level Advocacy, Evidence and Policy Development, and Country Level Action: *Where can the GCWA add value?*
 - Between each domain: *What are the key connecting points and actions required to produce over time a 'virtuous cycle' of efforts for women on AIDS?*
33. While the GCWA will continue its work in the domains of Evidence and Policy Development and High Level Advocacy in 2006, it will focus predominantly on catalysing action at the **Country Level**. The GCWA will encourage the UN system, civil society partners, governments and donors to do more. It will support the efforts of convening agencies and partners to focus their work in countries where they have capacity and opportunity. In addition, UNAIDS – working through the UN Theme Groups – will seek to ensure that women and AIDS efforts figure prominently in National AIDS Strategies and that resources are mobilized to ensure that these strategies are operationalized by government bodies and civil society partners. The GCWA will provide catalytic funding to an additional 10 -20 target countries to support national planning and civil society mobilisation efforts. Target countries will include those countries in the process of reformulating their National AIDS Strategies or conducting mid-term reviews. The GCWA will seek opportunities to build on the momentum created in Eastern and Southern Africa, where the majority of affected women reside. In addition to its catalytic support, the GCWA will encourage bilateral donors and funding bodies such as the World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria to allocate more resources for women and AIDS efforts and to ensure that National AIDS Strategies with strong women and AIDS components receive adequate donor attention.
34. At global level, the GCWA will continue to strengthen **Evidence and Policy Development** in areas where gaps in knowledge persist – such as property and inheritance, violence against women, and home-based care. It will also publicise information about promising interventions which need replication or scaling up. The GCWA will develop an evidence-informed “Issues Brief” for each of the GCWA’s seven action areas to help policy makers take action on issues that make women particularly vulnerable to HIV. In addition, GCWA partners will work closely with UNAIDS when shaping global level thinking around issues such as Universal Access to ensure that policy guidance is developed to operationalise programming for women and girls at country level.

35. **High Level Advocacy** will be based on the evidence and policy development of the conveners and other experts and supported by UNAIDS-led media and monitoring strategies. In 2006, GCWA will mount an advocacy campaign leading up to the General Assembly Review of the Declaration of Commitment in May/June and the International AIDS Conference in Toronto in August to raise awareness – both among the general public and policy-makers – on the key actions that governments, donors, and civil society should promote to empower women. Furthermore, the Leadership Council will meet in June 2006 to develop a strategy on how the GCWA can continue to provide global advocacy and leadership on women and AIDS.

VI FUNDING NEEDS

36. The UNAIDS Secretariat, serving as the secretariat of the GCWA, will raise funds to support the efforts of the convening agencies and partners to use global advocacy and evidence to support action at country level. In 2006, particular priority will be given to work around women's leadership in the fight against AIDS, efforts to strengthen policy guidance and programming around violence against women and protection of women's property rights, and strategies to strengthen country level action.

Line Item	Total Funding Needs (in US\$)
Secretariat Costs	500,000
Catalytic Funds for Country Level Action (20 countries @ US\$50,000)	1,000,000
Increase Support to the UN Trust Fund to Eliminate Violence Against Women	500,000
Expansion of women's property rights programme to South Asia	300,000
Support to Women's Leadership Initiatives	500,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● strengthening HIV skills of large membership organizations working with young women such as YWCA, WAGGGS, etc. ● building leadership and advocacy skills of HIV positive and affected women to better participate in national dialogues and shape policy ● promoting leadership skills of sex workers 	
Advancing work in the 7 Action Areas	700,000
Advocacy Activities	500,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to global, regional, and country level advocacy opportunities ● Production of materials ● Media coverage ● Mobilization of Leadership Council Members 	
TOTAL:	\$4,000,000

Annex I

Overview of GCWA Funding 2004-2005

A. Contributions Received during 2004-2005

Source	Funds Received (in US\$)
<i>Donor Funding</i>	
CIDA	746,269
Luxembourg	660,502
Sweden (2 donations)	2,486,846
Finland	1,204,819
OSI – Soros	100,000
Ford Foundation (MENA)	55,000
<i>UNAIDS Funding</i>	
UBW Interagency 2004	1,138,000
UBW Interagency 2005	500,000
Total*	\$6,891,436

*In-kind contributions were also received from the Commonwealth Secretariat to support the launch of the GCWA and from the United Nations Foundation to support the 2005 Women and AIDS U.S. Tour.

B. Overview of Expenditures : (as of 15 December 2005)

Line Items	Funds Expended (in US\$)	% of Total*
Grants to Convenors & Partners	2,200,000	50
Catalytic Funds RSTs/UCCs	1,100,000	25
Steering Committee Meeting	121,000	3
Secretariat Costs (salaries/travel)	620,000	14
Advocacy, Publications & Materials	261,000	6
Meetings (Convenor, PCB, CSW, UNDAW, UNGASS, Bangkok)	77,000	2
Total	\$4,379,000	100%

*(calculated as percent of total expenditures to date)

C. Funds Leveraged by GCWA Partners during 2004-2005

Donor	Amount (US\$)	Recipient	Purpose
Johnson & Johnson Foundation	250,000	UNIFEM	HIV window in the UN Trust Fund on VAW
Levi Strauss Foundation	150,000	ICRW	Property Rights Asia
Anonymous Donor	600,000	ICRW	Property Rights
Ford Foundation	200,000	UNIFEM MENA	Women and AIDS Middle East
UN Foundation	40,000	4 Organizations of Women living with AIDS	To advance work in HIV positive communities
UN Foundation	550,000	GCWA via UNF	GCWA Advocacy
MAC AIDS Fund	100,000	GCWA via UNF	GCWA Advocacy
Johnson & Johnson Foundation	25,000	GCWA via UNF	Women's Leadership and Advocacy Training
Total	\$1,915,000		

Annex II

Intensified Country Action on Women and AIDS in 2005

The GCWA aims to spur action on women and AIDS in all countries – with the range and focus of action likely to vary depending upon the nature of women’s vulnerability in each country. In addition a number of “target” countries have also been selected within which to accelerate progress, encourage innovation and ensure systematic monitoring. The target countries were selected by UNAIDS in October 2005 on the basis of a range of criteria including:

- ❖ geographic spread
- ❖ existing political commitment and action
- ❖ dynamism of civil society partners
- ❖ enthusiasm of UNAIDS Country Coordinator and UN Theme Group
- ❖ synergies with other priority UNAIDS initiatives such as the Three Ones

Additional consideration was given to countries with action plans on women and AIDS, those with donor interest, and countries where intensive efforts could make a significant impact over the next 15 months. It is anticipated that the target countries will produce valuable lessons for other countries as partners work to enhance the effectiveness of national programmes targeting women. As countries move forward with the Three Ones, it is also hoped that a strong focus on gender will be integrated into the one national AIDS plan and the one M&E plan. By end 2005, the GCWA Unit hopes to be able to showcase examples of national action which mitigate the impact of AIDS on women and girls.

The target countries for 2005 are as follows (those marked with * are Three Ones focal countries):

East Africa	Kenya*	Uganda		
West Africa	Burkina Faso	Mali	DRC	Burundi*
Southern Africa (as follow-up to SG’s Task Force)	Malawi*	Mozambique*	Zambia*	Zimbabwe Lesotho
South Asia	Pakistan	Nepal		
South East Asia	Cambodia	Lao PDR*	Viet Nam*	
LAC	Cuba	Haiti	Jamaica	Nicaragua
Eastern Europe	Uzbekistan			
Middle East	Regional Meeting on Gender and AIDS			
Pacific	PNG – intensified support for efforts to address VAW		One regional activity in the next 6 months	

Support from UNAIDS, Geneva

The GCWA Unit in UNAIDS, Geneva will provide a range of support to regional focal points and UNAIDS Country Coordinators (UCCs) in the target countries. This will include:

1. strategic support to regional and country planning and evaluation processes;
2. development of epidemiological profiles for each region and for each target country (together with the strategic information team);
3. advocacy support – materials, advice, background information;
4. provision of catalytic resources to support regional and country-level action;
5. support for resource mobilization at global and country levels;
6. mapping and sharing progress through quarterly distribution of an activities matrix.

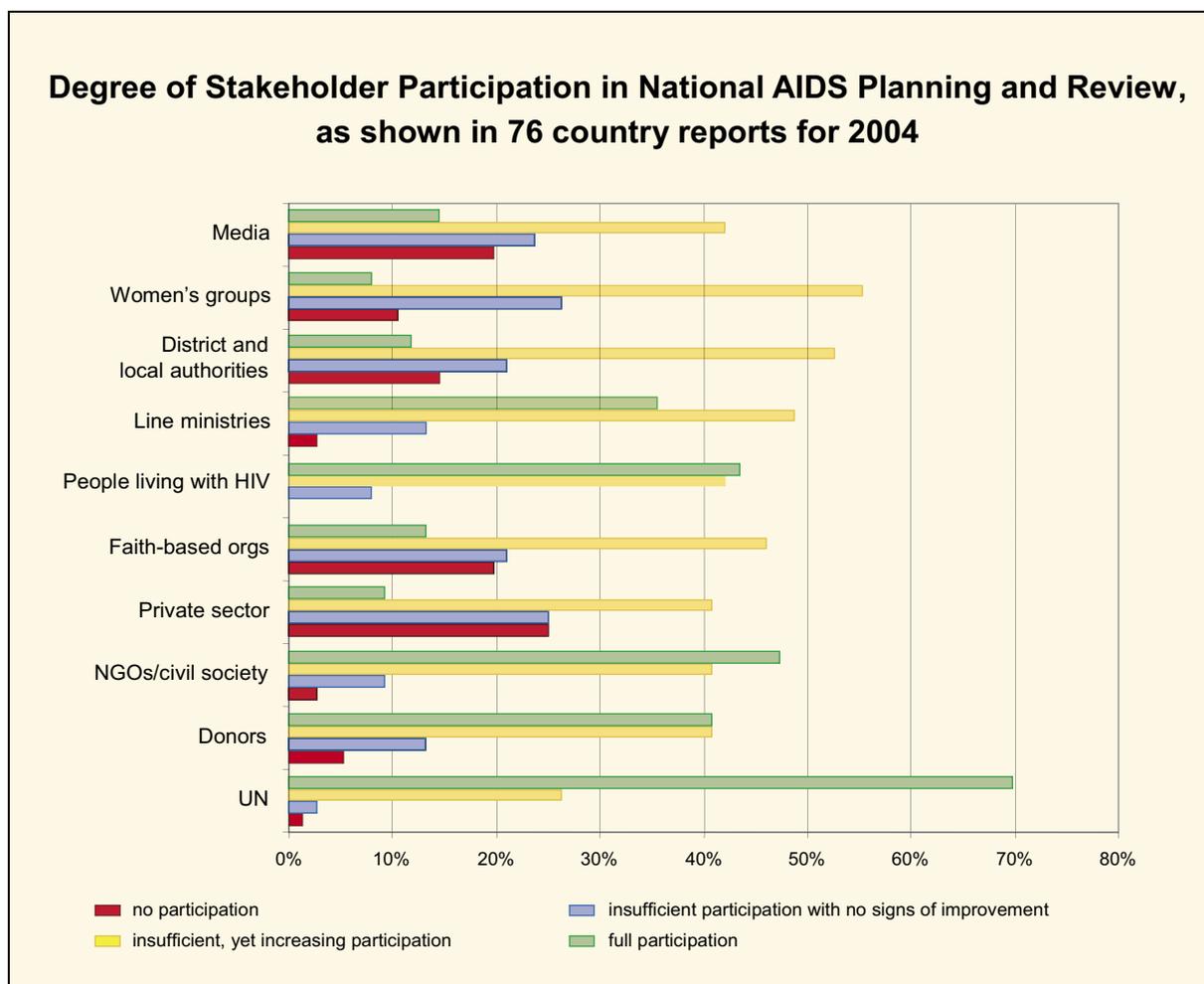
Modest catalytic funds will be made available to support strategic planning efforts which incorporate a women and AIDS focus, innovative partnerships with civil society groups or national authorities, and to document examples of good programming which need to be brought to scale. These catalytic funds will supplement resources available through the Programme Acceleration Funds (PAF).

Action required by UCCs

UCCs in the target countries are requested to:

1. raise the issues of women and AIDS within the UN Theme Group for attention and action;
2. advocate for, map and support efforts that ensure that women and AIDS strategies feature in National Strategic Plans and UN Theme Group support;
3. ensure that there is a strong situation analysis of the impact of HIV and AIDS at country level, disaggregated by sex;
4. encourage use of PAF funds for women and AIDS activities;
5. support partnership building with civil society groups and women's organizations working on women and AIDS issues;
6. keep the issue of women and AIDS in the public eye, and communicate press and media events and events to GCWA for use in global advocacy;
7. report on a quarterly basis to GCWA on action underway or in the pipeline.

Annex III



Source: *From Advocacy to Action: A Report on UNAIDS at Country Level, UNAIDS 2005.*

ANNEX IV

Global Coalition on Women and AIDS Leadership Council Members December 2005

Dr Peter Piot

Executive Director, UNAIDS

HE Ms. Libertina Amathila

Deputy Prime Minister, Government of Namibia

Ms Ludfine Anyango

National Coordinator, HIV/AIDS ActionAid Kenya
Country Programme

Ms Patti Boulaye

President, Support for Africa

Ms Lesley Bulman-Lever

Chief Executive, World Association of Girl
Guides and Girl Scouts

Justice Edwin Cameron

Judge of the High Court, South Africa

Mr Edgar Carrasco

General Director, Accion Ciudadana Contra el
SIDA

HE Ms Aliene Carroll

Minister for International Cooperation,
Government of Canada

Dr Kathleen Cravero

Assistant Administrator, UNDP

Dr Yakin Ertürk

UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against
Women

Ms Mary Fisher

Mary Fisher Productions, Inc.

Ms Wenli Jiang

Actress

Dr Musimbi Kanyoro

Secretary General, World Young Women Christian
Association (World YWCA)

Ms Irene Khan

Secretary General, Amnesty International

Mr Miloon Kothari

UN Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing

Ms Periasamy Kousalya

President, Positive Women's Network, Chennai, India

Ms Kati Marton

Board Chair, International Women's Health Coalition

HRH Princess Devi Norodom of Cambodia

Ms Thoraya Obaid

Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund
(UNFPA)

Ms Mary Robinson

Director, Ethical Globalization Initiative

Ms Gracia Violeta Ross Quiroga

International Community of Women Living with HIV
and AIDS

HE Ms Elena Salgado

Minister for Health, Government of Spain

Ms Yolanda Simon

Coordinator, Regional Network of People living with
HIV/AIDS

Ms Emma Thompson

Actress and Ambassador for ActionAid

Dr Debrework Zewdie

Director, Global HIV/AIDS Programme, World Bank

(Additional members for 2006 include Alice Welbourn, outgoing trustee of the International Community of Women Living with AIDS)

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) brings together ten UN agencies in a common effort to fight the epidemic: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank.

UNAIDS, as a cosponsored programme, unites the responses to the epidemic of its ten cosponsoring organizations and supplements these efforts with special initiatives. Its purpose is to lead and assist an expansion of the international response to HIV/AIDS on all fronts. UNAIDS works with a broad range of partners – governmental and nongovernmental, business, scientific and lay – to share knowledge, skills and best practices across boundaries.



Convening agencies

Amnesty International

Center for Women's Global Leadership

Food and Agriculture Organization

Global Campaign on Education

Global Campaign for Microbicides

HelpAge International

International HIV/AIDS Alliance

International Center for Research on Women

International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS

International Partnership for Microbicides

International Planned Parenthood Federation

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Development Fund for Women

United Nations Population Fund

World Health Organization

World YWCA

Young Positives

