

## Annex 2: Key international commitments of relevance to the 'Three Ones'

### **Greater Involvement of People Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS (GIPA) Principle**

The Paris Declaration, also known as the Declaration on the Greater Involvement of People Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS (GIPA), was signed in Paris, France, on December 1, 1994. It involved 42 countries declaring that people living with HIV/AIDS are central to ethical and effective responses to the epidemic. It also involved commitments to strengthening the capacity and coordination of community organisations and networks of people living with HIV/AIDS and ensuring their full involvement in action at national, regional and global levels in order to stimulate the creation of supportive political, legal and social environments, among other actions.

**Full text available from:** The European Coalition of Positive People

**E-mail:** [office@ecpp.co.uk](mailto:office@ecpp.co.uk)

**Website:** [www.ecpp.co.uk](http://www.ecpp.co.uk)

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### **Declaration of Commitment from the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on AIDS**

The Declaration of Commitment was developed by heads of state and government representatives at the June 2001 United Nations General Assembly Special Session dedicated to HIV/AIDS. It recognises that the AIDS epidemic is a global crisis and provides a powerful tool to help guide and secure action, commitment, support and resources for the response. It contains 103 commitments in relation to leadership; prevention; care, support and treatment; HIV/AIDS and human rights; reducing vulnerability; children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS; alleviating social and economic impacts; research and development; HIV/AIDS in conflict regions and disaster-affected regions; resources; and follow-up.

**Latest report available from:** UNAIDS

**E-mail:** [unaids@unaids.org](mailto:unaids@unaids.org)

**Website:** [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

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### **Rome Declaration on Harmonization**

The Rome Declaration on Harmonization resulted from a meeting of heads of multilateral and bilateral development and financial institutions, and partner countries who gathered in Rome, Italy, in February 2003. This represented an international effort to harmonize the operational policies, procedures, and practices of these institutions with those of partner country systems to improve the effectiveness of development assistance, and thereby contribute to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

**Final report available from:** OECD

**Website:** [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

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### **Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness**

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness resulted from a meeting of Ministers of developed and developing countries responsible for promoting development and heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions, in Paris in March 2005. They agreed to take far-reaching and monitorable actions to reform the way they deliver and manage aid. This included committing to and setting out indicators of progress towards 2010 targets on national ownership, donor harmonisation, managing resources, and mutual accountability.

**Final report available from:** OECD

**Website:** [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)

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### **Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination Among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors (GTT)**

The GTT was facilitated by UNAIDS and aimed to improve coordination among multilateral agencies and international donors responding to HIV/AIDS. It involved two rounds of meetings during May–June 2005, culminating in a set of recommendations designed to support the streamlining, simplification and further harmonisation of procedures and practices to improve the effectiveness of country-led responses. The recommendations outline the accountable institutions and time-lines and cover four main areas: 1. Empowering inclusive national leadership and ownership. 2. Alignment and harmonisation. 3. Reform for a more effective multilateral response. 4. Accountability and oversight.

**Final report available from:** UNAIDS

**E-mail:** [unaids@unaids.org](mailto:unaids@unaids.org)

**Website:** [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

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### **UN General Assembly Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS**

The Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS was adopted at the 87th Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly in June 2006. It was the outcome of a review of the progress in implementing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, and of a High-Level Meeting. Member governments made a series of commitments to respond to HIV/AIDS more effectively, and to scale up to achieve universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010.

**Full text available from:** UNAIDS

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**Website:** [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org)

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### **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The Declaration was adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. It focuses on 30 Articles committed to promoting and protecting the full range of human rights that belong equally to every person, such as the right to freedom from discrimination; life and liberty; equality before the law; freedom of opinion and information; and participation in cultural life and community.

**Full text available from:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**E-mail:** [publications@ohchr.org](mailto:publications@ohchr.org)

**Website:** [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org)

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### **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The Goals were agreed on by world leaders in September 2000 at the United Nations Millennium Summit and offer time-bound and measurable agreements, from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015. The eight Goals form a blueprint for action by countries and leading development institutions: 1. Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty. 2. Achieve universal primary education. 3. Promote gender equality and empower women. 4. Reduce child mortality. 5. Improve maternal health. 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. 7. Ensure environmental sustainability. 8. Develop a global partnership for development.

**Latest report available from:** United Nations

**Website:** [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

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### **Code of Good Practice for NGOs Responding to HIV/AIDS**

The Code was published in 2004 as a joint initiative by ActionAid International; CARE USA; Global Health Council; Global Network of People Living with HIV; Grupo Pela Vidda; Hong Kong AIDS Foundation; International Council of AIDS Service Organisations; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; International Harm Reduction Association; International HIV/AIDS Alliance; and the World Council of Churches. The Code provides guidelines for organisational planning; programme development, implementation, and evaluation; advocacy efforts; and resource allocation. It focuses on key principles and practices that underscore high quality, cohesive and accountable NGO responses to HIV/AIDS and renews the voice of NGOs by encouraging commitment to a shared vision of good practice.

**Full text available from:** Oxfam Publishing

**Website:** <http://www.ifrc.org>

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