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***Universal Access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
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**DRAFT CONTINENTAL FRAMEWORK FOR HARMONIZATION OF
APPROACHES AMONG MEMBER STATES AND
INTEGRATION OF POLICIES ON HUMAN
RIGHTS AND PEOPLE INFECTED AND
AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA**

**DRAFT CONTINENTAL FRAMEWORK FOR HARMONIZATION OF APPROACHES
AMONG MEMBER STATES AND INTEGRATION OF POLICIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS
AND PEOPLE INFECTED AND AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA**

“We are aware that stigma, silence, denial and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) increase the impact of the epidemic and constitute a major barrier to an effective response to it. We recognize the importance of greater involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS in control programmes”.

*Paragraph 12, Abuja Declaration on
HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other
Related Infectious Diseases, April 2001*

I. INTRODUCTION/ BACKGROUND

1. The world has had to contend with the HIV/AIDS pandemic for over two decades. This is particularly so for Africa which bears the heaviest burden and yet, is least prepared to contain it. As was underscored by African Leaders at their African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Other Related Infectious Diseases held in Abuja, Nigeria, 24-27 April 2004, stigma, silence, denial and discrimination against PLWH/A, intensify the impact and are a major challenge to effective control of the pandemic. The situation may have improved progressively as awareness was raised, “stigma reduced and silence broken”, but comprehensive promotion of the rights of PLWH/A is still a challenge; and much more needs to be done to reduce their vulnerability and exclusion.

2. It was in this regard that the African Leaders elected “*Protection For Human Rights*” as a priority in the Plan of Action for implementation of the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, TB and Other Related Infectious Diseases. They requested that the Continental Forum on Human Rights and People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS be organized, aimed at developing a Continental framework to harmonize related approaches and integrate the rights of PLWH/A including migrants or people in conflict situations within National Human Rights Frameworks. The Continental Forum was duly organized by the AU Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 29 to 30 November 2005. The high level Experts in Human Rights and Control of HIV/AIDS at national, regional, continental and international levels devised the Continental Framework.

3. The outcome of the Abuja Summit was Africa’s contribution to the 2001 UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on AIDS. Amongst the key themes, the Declaration of Commitment of the UNGASS on AIDS also noted that PLWH/A deserve the highest possible standard of physical and mental health. It was also clearly specified that Governments were committed to enforcing legislation and policies that stop discrimination against PLWH/A and at-risk groups. Governments were also charged with addressing vulnerabilities of PLWH/A.

4. In adopting the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, African Leaders were “*Convinced that it is henceforth essential to pay a particular attention to the right to development and that civil and political rights cannot be dissociated from economic, social and cultural rights in their conception as well as universality and that the*

satisfaction of economic, social and cultural rights is a guarantee for the enjoyment of civil and political rights". Article 3 on Non-Discrimination, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990) also states that "Every child shall be entitled to the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms recognized and guaranteed in this Charter irrespective of the child's or is/her parents' or legal guardians' race, ethnic group, color, sex, language, relation, political or other opinion, national and social origin, fortune, birth or other status."

5. Furthermore, the July 2004 Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, states that *"the Heads of State are ready to accelerate the implementation of gender specific economic, social and legal measures aimed at combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic... In this regard, they would ensure that treatment and social services are available to women at local level, enact legislation to end discrimination against women living with HIV/AIDS and for protection and care of PLWH/A, particularly women"*.

6. Respect for Human rights includes, among others freedom from stigma and discrimination, access to health services, nutrition, employment, inheritance, education and other requirements for basic human security. People living with HIV/AIDS comprise those who are HIV positive or have AIDS as well as those affected by HIV/AIDS through loss, or close association with PLWH/A. Others are affected by HIV/AIDS because they are obliged to take up responsibilities they normally would not be shouldering. The people affected by HIV/AIDS are vulnerable, liable to be marginalized and some are the poorest among the poor. Due to lack of information, many people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS are not even aware of their rights or that support services are available, hence the need to involve them at all levels of planning and implement action of programmes.

7. Depending on the nature of the epidemic and the legal, social and economic conditions in each country, some groups are more vulnerable to and thus disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. These include women, children, youth, old people living in poverty, minorities, indigenous peoples, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, people with disabilities, prisoners, sex workers, men who have sex with men and injecting drug users. That is to say, groups who already suffer from a lack of human rights protection, and from discrimination and/or are marginalized by their legal status. Lack of human rights protection disempowers these groups to avoid infection and to cope with HIV/AIDS if affected by it.

8. The Objectives of the Framework for Harmonization of Approaches to Human Rights for People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS include:

- a) To raise awareness on and reverse the negative impact of HIV/AIDS to communities, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized groups;
- b) To advocate for enactment or strengthening of legislation to protect PLWH/A, in the framework of National Human Rights Strategies;
- c) To address known cases of violation of human rights of PLWH/A (where applicable);

- d) To integrate policies on human rights for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS into national Human Rights Frameworks;
- e) To harmonize approaches to human rights of PLWH/A at regional and continental level.

9. The Framework has eight Priority Areas, each with respective strategies, activities and indicators for monitoring implementation. The Priority areas are as follows:

- i) National Frameworks
- ii) Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS;
- iii) Community Partnerships
- iv) International Partnerships
- v) Resource Mobilization
- vi) Law Review, Reform and Support Services
- vii) Promotion of Gender Equality and Equity
- viii) Promotion of Supportive and Enabling Environment
- ix) Monitoring and Enforcement of Human Rights.

10. Implementation, monitoring and reporting will be undertaken as indicated in the mechanism Framework for Monitoring Follow up and Reporting, through the collaboration of stakeholders at national, regional, continental and international level. Annual reports will be prepared at regional and national level and biennial reports at continental level. After five years, a mid-term review will be undertaken.

11. In order to implement the Continental Framework effectively, transparent, accountable, participatory and responsive governments are needed. It was also noted that some countries had already developed national frameworks, which they are implementing. This Continental Framework will help to strengthen their frameworks and implement them more effectively. For those countries without National Frameworks, the Continental Framework will guide them as they develop and implement respective National Frameworks relevant to their particular needs

II. DRAFT FRAMEWORK FOR THE HARMONIZATION OF APPROACHES AMONG MEMBER STATES TO AND INTEGRATION OF POLICIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEOPLE INFECTED AND AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV/AIDS	<p>Ensure, through political and financial support, the greater effective involvement of people living with HIV or AIDS in all phases of HIV/AIDS policy and programme design, implementation, monitoring and review</p> <p>Enable organizations of people living with HIV or AIDS to carry out their activities and to be get effectively involved in all phases of HIV/AIDS policy and programme design, implementation, monitoring and review</p>	<p>Establish new or strengthen existing formal and regular mechanisms to facilitate effective and ongoing dialogue with and input from people living with HIV or AIDS</p> <p>Conduct assessments to ascertain the needs of organizations of PLWHA and mobilize and allocate sufficient resources to support, sustain and enhance organizations of people living with HIV or AIDS in areas of core support capacity building and implementation of activities</p>	<p>Existence of mechanisms</p> <p>Proportion of Associations /Networks of PLWHA involved in policy development, programme implementation and M& E.</p> <p>Amount of funding allocated and disbursed to organizations of people living with HIV or AIDS</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
Community Partnerships	<p>Facilitate, through political and financial support and the development of effective partnerships with and between community organizations, including CSOs, FBOs, trade unions and organizations of PLWHA for effective community consultation in all phases of HIV/AIDS policy design, implementation, monitoring and review</p> <p>Enable community organizations, including CBOs, FBOs trade unions and organisations of PLWHA to carry out their activities effectively</p>	<p>Establish new or strengthen existing formal and regular mechanisms, such as joint coordinating committees, at national and local levels to facilitate effective and ongoing dialogue with and input from community organizations</p> <p>Identify all potential community organizations working at different levels and reach a common understanding and enter into a Code of Conduct/Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with them to define the scope of the partnership</p> <p>Encourage and facilitate the development of strategic partnerships between community organizations</p> <p>Develop and institutionalize a common monitoring and reporting tool</p> <p>Conduct regular monitoring meetings</p> <p>Conduct needs assessments of community organizations and mobilize</p>	<p>Appropriate mechanisms in place</p> <p>No. CSOs, FBOs and CBOs involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and control Community organisations identified and MoU entered into</p> <p>Strategic partnerships in place</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting tool in place Number of monitoring meetings held Amount of resource allocated for community organizations</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		and allocate sufficient resources to support, sustain and enhance community organizations in areas of core support, capacity building and implementation of activities, in such areas as HIV-related human rights, ethics and law	
International Partnerships	Advocacy for International Partnerships	<p>Identify all potential international partners, including multi-nationals, working in the country and those looking to work in countries</p> <p>Prepare advocacy and international mobilization tools that reflect the situation in the country and areas of gaps</p> <p>Conduct an international alliance or partnership meeting and establish a formal partnership through statements and signing of a code of conduct</p> <p>Establish a joint coordination/steering committee (JCC)</p>	<p>Potential international partners identified</p> <p>Advocacy and mobilization tools developed and utilized</p> <p>Code of conduct agreed upon JCC in place</p> <p>Joint planning, M&E and reporting mechanism developed and implemented</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		Develop and institutionalize a joint planning, M&E and reporting mechanism	
Source Mobilization	Advocacy for mobilization and provision of financial and other resources within and outside Africa Ensure that financial and other resources mobilized are sustainable and are not subject to conditions that violate human rights	<p>Ensure that targets set in the Abuja Declaration for allocation of resources at a national level are met Identify all potential sources of public and private sector funding at national, regional, continental and international levels</p> <p>Conduct an assessment of needs in respect of resource requirements for government and community organizations</p> <p>Prepare advocacy and international mobilization tools that reflects the situation in the country and areas of gaps</p> <p>Develop or strengthen funding mechanisms that ensure accountability of funders, sustainability of resource provision and further ensure that agreements for the provision of resources are not incompatible with national HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Targets met Potential sources of funding identified</p> <p>Needs assessment conducted</p> <p>Advocacy and mobilization tool developed and utilized</p> <p>Appropriate funding mechanisms in place</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		programme objectives	
Review, Reform and support services	Review and reform public health legislation to ensure that they adequately address the public health issues raised by HIV/AIDS, that their provisions applicable to casually transmitted diseases are not inappropriately applied to HIV/AIDS and that they are consistent with international	Engage, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, in a review of public health laws and if necessary reform to ensure that they: Empower public health authorities to provide a comprehensive range of services for the prevention and	Appropriate public health legislation in place and enforced

¹ The following criteria are to be applied:

- The patient in question has been thoroughly counseled
 - Counselling has failed to achieve the appropriate behavioural changes
 - The patient has refused to notify, or to consent to the notification of his/her partner(s)
 - A real risk of HIV transmission to an identifiable sexual partner exists
 - The patient is given reasonable advance notice
 - The identity of the patient is concealed from the sexual partner(s), if this is possible in practice
 - Follow up is provided to ensure support to those involved, as necessary
- (Guideline 3: International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights)

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
	<p>human rights obligations</p> <p>Review and reform criminal laws and correctional systems to ensure that they are consistent with international human rights obligations and are not misused in the context of HIV/AIDS or targeted at vulnerable groups</p>	<p>treatment of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Reserve the right to access locally manufactured drugs</p> <p>Permit HIV testing only with pre-and post test counseling, informed consent and a guarantee of confidentiality</p> <p>Do not subject people to coercive measures such as isolation, quarantine or detention solely on the basis of their HIV status</p> <p>Protect information relating to HIV status of an individual from unauthorized collection, use or disclosure in the health care and other settings</p> <p>Authorize but not require health care professionals to decide, on the basis of each individual case and ethical considerations and only in accordance with the criteria laid down in the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights¹, whether to inform their patient's sexual partner of the HIV status of their patient</p>	

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		<p>Ensure that blood/tissue/organ supply is free of HIV and other blood borne diseases</p> <p>Require the implementation of universal infection control precautions in health care and other settings where there may be exposure to blood or other body fluids</p> <p>Require health care workers to undergo a minimum of ethics and human rights training in order to be licensed to practice and to develop and enforce codes of conduct based on human rights and ethics</p>	
	Enact or strengthen anti-discrimination and other protective laws that protect vulnerable groups and people living with HIV or AIDS from discrimination in both the public and the private sectors and provide for speedy and effective civil and administrative remedies	<p>Engage, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, in a review of criminal law and reform if necessary to ensure that it:</p> <p>Does not include specific offences against intentional transmission of HIV but rather applies general criminal offences to these exceptional cases</p> <p>Does not make provision for the prohibition of sexual acts between consenting adults in private or if it</p>	<p>Appropriate criminal law in place and enforced</p> <p>Systems in place to ensure</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
	<p>Ensure that traditional and customary laws and practices are not discriminatory against vulnerable groups such as women</p> <p>Enact general confidentiality and privacy laws</p> <p>Ensure an adequate framework of laws, regulations and collective agreements to guarantee the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS in the workplace</p>	<p>does make such provision, that such prohibition does not impede the provision of HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services</p> <p>Decriminalizes and then legally regulates occupational health and safety conditions to protect commercial sex workers and their clients</p> <p>Is not an impediment to measures taken by government to reduce the risk of HIV transmission among injecting drug users and to provide HIV-related care and treatment services for injecting drug users</p> <p>Take all measures necessary to: Protect prisoners from rape, sexual violence and coercion Provide prisoners with access to HIV-related prevention information, education, VCT, means of prevention (including condoms), treatment and care</p> <p>Revise or enact, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, general anti-</p>	<p>access by prisoners to prevention, treatment and care</p> <p>Appropriate anti-discrimination laws in place and enforced Appropriate legal and/or administrative procedures in place for seeking redress</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
	<p>Ensure an adequate framework of laws governing human participation in research</p> <p>Ensure an adequate framework of laws to provide for regulation of HIV-related goods, services and information and take measures to ensure that all persons have access, on a sustained and equal basis, to quality goods, services and information for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, including anti-retrovirals</p>	<p>discrimination law that provides protection against discrimination for people living with or perceived to be living with HIV or AIDS as well as for members of vulnerable groups, including women and children and that includes the following:</p> <p>Prohibition of discrimination in access to health care, social services, welfare benefits, employment, education, sport, accommodation, clubs, trade unions, transport and other services</p> <p>Prohibition of both direct and indirect discrimination</p> <p>Ensure equality of women regarding property and marital relations, inheritance, access to employment and economic opportunity</p> <p>Ensure women's sexual and reproductive rights including non-discriminatory access to HIV-related prevention, treatment and care services</p> <p>Ensure protection of children against</p>	<p>Existing traditional and customary laws that are discriminatory changed</p> <p>Harmful customary or traditional practices changed and no longer have effect of increasing vulnerability to HIV or of worsening impact of HIV</p> <p>Appropriate confidentiality and privacy laws in place and enforced</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		<p>human rights violations and access to appropriate HIV-related prevention, care and support services</p> <p>Provision for independent, speedy and effective legal and/or administrative procedures for seeking redress</p> <p>Review traditional and customary law and practices in light of anti-discrimination laws and where laws and practices are discriminatory embark, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, on information, education and community mobilization campaigns to change laws and associated attitudes</p> <p>Revise and strengthen, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders existing or enact new legislation that:</p> <p>Protects confidentiality in respect of health care practitioner/patient relationships</p> <p>Establishes an independent agency to redress breaches of confidentiality</p>	<p>Appropriate laws, regulations and policies in place and enforced</p> <p>Appropriate laws in place and enforced</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
	<p>Ensure availability of accessible legal services to educate people affected by HIV/AIDS about their rights and to enforce these rights as well as appropriate fora for the protection of these rights</p>	<p>Requires professional bodies to discipline cases of breaches of confidentiality as professional misconduct</p> <p>Enact, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, laws and regulations and reach collective agreements to provide for:</p> <p>The adoption of a national policy on HIV/AIDS in the workplace agreed upon by a tripartite body</p> <p>A prohibition on pre-employment HIV testing as well as HIV screening for promotion, training or benefits</p> <p>Confidentiality in respect of all employee medical information</p> <p>Employment security for workers living with HIV or AIDS until they are no longer physically fit to do the job for which they were employed and an obligation on employers to reasonably accommodate workers living with HIV or AIDS</p> <p>Adherence to universal precautions in the workplace</p>	<p>Appropriate national plan in place and implemented</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		<p>Non-discriminatory access to adequate HIV-related prevention, treatment and care services and workplace benefits</p> <p>Protection against discrimination</p> <p>Worker participation in HIV-related workplace issues</p> <p>Enact or strengthen, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, existing laws governing the legal and ethical protection of human participation in research which provides for:</p> <p>Non-discriminatory selection of participants</p> <p>Informed consent</p> <p>Confidentiality</p> <p>Equitable access to information and benefits emanating from research</p> <p>Provision of health services during and after participation</p>	<p>Increase in budget allocation</p> <p>Appropriate policies in place and implemented</p> <p>Appropriate and accessible legal services available</p> <p>Training courses held and materials developed and</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		<p>Establishment of local ethical review committees with representation from affected communities</p> <p>Approval for use of safe and efficacious pharmaceuticals, vaccines and medical devices</p> <p>Review and strengthen, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, existing legislation or enact new legislation to govern the provision of HIV-related goods, services and information and provide for:</p> <p>Universal and equal access to medicines, diagnostics and related technologies</p> <p>Non-discriminatory access to health care goods, services and information</p> <p>Positive measures to address factors that hinder equal access of vulnerable groups to prevention, treatment, care and support</p> <p>Involvement of communities as part of comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support</p>	distributed

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		<p>Prompt and effective remedies where people living with HIV or AIDS are denied or not provided with access to treatment, care and support</p> <p>Quality assurance and control of HIV-related products</p> <p>Supply of medicines in adequate quantities and in a timely fashion with accurate, accessible and current information on their use.</p> <p>Quality and availability of HIV tests and counseling</p> <p>Develop and implement, in consultation with civil society organizations, people living with HIV/AIDS and all other relevant stakeholders, national plans to progressively realize universal access to comprehensive treatment, care and support for all persons living with HIV or AIDS, as well as universal access to a full range of goods, services and information for HIV prevention</p>	

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		<p>Increase budget allocation for measures promoting secure and sustainable access to affordable HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support</p> <p>Support and implement policies maximizing the benefits of donor assistance that ensure, inter alia, that such resources are used to purchase generic medicines, diagnostics and related technologies, where these are more economical</p> <p>Implement and support free accessible legal services for use by people living with HIV/AIDS to enforce their rights</p> <p>Raise level of expertise among members of the judiciary, prosecutors, ombudspersons and human rights commissions to effectively protect the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS</p>	

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
Promotion of gender equality and equity	Ensure the mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all activities	<p>Ensure that women, vulnerable men, the youth and children are targeted in all interventions</p> <p>Ensure the participation of women at all levels in all interventions intended for PLWHA</p> <p>Ensure gender budgeting for all financial resources intended for PLWHA</p> <p>Mainstream gender perspectives in the implementation of all sections of the Framework for Harmonization of Approaches among Member States and Integration of Policies on Human Rights and People Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS in Africa</p>	<p>Intervention benefits reaching women, vulnerable men, youth and children who are infected and affected by HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Women participating in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions intended for PLWHA</p> <p>Gender sensitive budgets for activities intended for PLWHA</p> <p>Gender mainstreamed in the entire Framework</p>
Promotion of a Supportive and enabling Environment	Promote a supportive and enabling environment for women, children and other vulnerable groups by addressing underlying prejudices and inequalities through community dialogue, specially designed health and social services and support to community groups	Support the establishment and sustainability of community associations comprising members of different vulnerable groups for peer education, empowerment and social support	<p>Community associations in place</p> <p>Adequate services in place Uptake of services by members of vulnerable groups</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
	<p>Changing discriminatory attitudes through education, training and the media</p> <p>Development of public and private sector standards and mechanisms for implementing and enforcing these standards</p> <p>Promote a legal and policy framework that supports and enables the work of CSOs, FBOs</p>	<p>Support the development, in consultation with members of the vulnerable group, of adequate, accessible and effective HIV-related prevention and care education, information and services by and for vulnerable groups</p> <p>Support the establishment of national multi-sectoral fora to examine the impact of HIV/AIDS on women</p> <p>Ensure that primary health programmes, services and information campaigns contain a gender perspective</p> <p>Ensure that all women and children of child bearing age have access to accurate and comprehensive information and counseling on prevention of HIV transmission and the risks of vertical transmission from mother to child, as well as access to available resources to minimize that risk</p> <p>Ensure access of children and adolescents to adequate and</p>	<p>Fora established</p> <p>Gender sensitive primary health programmes, services and information in place and uptake by women</p> <p>appropriate services in place and uptake by women and children of child bearing age</p> <p>Reduction of MTCT</p> <p>Appropriate services in place and uptake by children and adolescents</p> <p>Appropriate services in place and uptake by members of marginalized groups</p> <p>Programmes in place</p> <p>Reduction in number of HIV-related human rights violations reported</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
	and CBOs	<p>confidential HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services</p> <p>Ensure access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for people who have less access to mainstream programmes by virtue of language, poverty, social or legal or physical marginalization</p> <p>Promote and support the wide distribution of creative education, training and media programmes designed to change attitudes of discrimination and stigmatization associated with HIV/AIDS to understanding and acceptance</p> <p>Require that both government and the private sector develop, implement and enforce codes of conduct regarding HIV/AIDS that translate human rights principles into codes of professional responsibility and practice, with accompanying mechanisms to implement and enforce these codes</p> <p>Review and revise existing legislation and other laws that undermine, or</p>	<p>Codes of conduct in place and enforced</p> <p>Amended legislation</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		<p>potentially undermine civil society, community based and faith based initiatives</p> <p>Monitor the impact of the use of legislation and other laws on civil society, faith based and community based</p>	
Monitoring and enforcement of human rights	Ensure the establishment, in consultation with all stakeholders, of monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to guarantee human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS	<p>Collect information on human rights and HIV/AIDS and use information to inform policy and programme development and reform and to report on relevant HIV-related human rights issues to relevant UN treaty bodies</p> <p>Develop performance indicators to show specific compliance with human rights standards to be included in all relevant policies and programmes</p> <p>Create in consultation with stakeholders new or strengthen existing national independent institutions for the promotion and protection of HIV-related human rights, such as ombudspersons, human rights commissions and/or appoint HIV/AIDS ombudspersons to existing national human rights</p>	<p>Mechanisms for collection of information in place</p> <p>Reports to treaty bodies completed and submitted</p> <p>Indicators in place</p> <p>Institutions established HIV/AIDS Ombudsperson appointed</p>

Priority Areas	Strategies	Activities	Indicators
		institutions, national legal bodies and law reform commissions	

III. MONITORING, FOLLOW-UP AND REPORTING MECHANISM

All stakeholders at national and regional levels should collaborate, play their expected roles and prepare annual progress reports. These reports will be compiled and utilized to prepare biennial progress reports to AU Heads of State and Government (continental levels). Mid-term evaluation will be undertaken after five years. The Framework for Monitoring and Reporting comprises the following Institutions and Mechanisms:

INSTITUTIONS	MECHANISMS
1. AU ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT	<p>The Chairperson of the AU Commission, in collaboration with development partners will submit a biennial Progress Report on the status of implementation to the AU Executive Council and Assembly of Heads of State and Government. This is the report that would have been adopted by a Continental Forum of Inter-Ministerial Committee Members.</p> <p>A Mid-Term Review Report will also be prepared after five years in 2010 for the AU Assembly.</p>
2. REPORTING TO CONTINENTAL FORUM OF INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS	<p>The Chairperson of the AU Commission in collaboration with Development Partners will prepare a biennial progress report for consideration by Inter-Ministerial Committee Members of AU Member States</p> <p>The Inter-Ministerial Committee will operate in the framework of National AIDS Councils (NACs). It is important to involve other AU Organs such as ECOSOCC, Pan-African Parliamentarians, Peace and Security Council, the Commission on Human and Peoples Rights and Regional Economic Committees (RECs)</p>
3. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES (RECs)	<p>Each Regional Economic Community (REC) receive National Reports from Member States it covers</p> <p>The Reports will be analyzed and compiled into a Regional Report for consideration by respective Council of Ministers and Heads of State</p> <p>At the AU/RECs Meetings, the RECs will submit Regional Progress Reports.</p>

INSTITUTIONS	MECHANISMS
	These will compile regional reports for the AUC to consolidate into the AU Chairman's Report to the Executive Council ????
4. REPORTING TO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	An Inter-Ministerial Committee at National level will collaborate with the Inter-Agency Technical Committee coordinated at national level under National AIDS Councils. Subsequently, the Inter-Ministerial Committee will report annually to Development Partners coordinated by UNAIDS through the International Partnership Against AIDS in Africa (IPAA) or an equivalent body and the National Human Rights Council/ Commission. Sectoral Ministers on the Inter-Ministerial Committee will also report annually to their respective Development Partners at National level
5. REPORTING AT NATIONAL LEVEL	Under the framework of the National AIDS Council (NACs), the Inter-Ministerial Committee established will hold coordination and technical meetings as agreed in the Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) Annual reports will be prepared and adopted.
6. REPORTING AT COMMUNITY LEVEL	Civil society organizations, including networks of PLWHA, report to respective constituencies, Inter-Ministerial Committee and ECOSOCC Annual reports prepared and adopted