**Forum:** General Assembly 3

**Issue:** Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment and the political declaration on HIV/AIDS

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**Introduction**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has been a pressing issue that has plagued the earth for the past century. The issue of eradicating HIV/AIDS has become more prominent in the 1980s. According to the Canadian Foundation for AIDS research, scientists believe that HIV originally came from a virus particular to chimpanzees in West Africa during the 1930s, and was transmitted to humans through the transfer of blood through the hunting of the animals. Over the decades, the virus spread prominently through Africa, affecting 23.8 million people (2018 estimate), and also to other parts of the world, affecting the lives of millions of people annually.

The world started to take a more serious stance towards eradicating HIV/AIDS in the 1980s, when it was discovered that the disease could not only be transmitted sexually but also through other means such as blood transfusions. With the development of the Millenium Goals, the prioritisation of battling HIV/AIDS dramatically, as it became one of the goals to eradicate it in the coming years. The eradication of the disease relates not only to many of the Millenium Goals, but also to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the most directly being, the goals relating to health and well-being, quality education, gender inequality, and reduced inequalities. One of the most important agreements drafted to strengthen the fight against AIDS was the Declaration of Commitment. On June 25-27, 2001 leaders across the world came together to come up with a more focused way to deal with fighting the pressing matter. The declaration focused on educating people about avoiding HIV/AIDS, decreasing the numbers of mothers and children infected, to provide treatment for all those infected, to continue to search for a cure, and to care for all those who are affected by HIV/AIDS, especially children who are left as orphans because of it. According to the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) there are 48 countries that have HIV-travel related restrictions, meaning that instead of solving the issue at hand, they aim to keep it out of their countries, potentially increasing stigmatisation and discrimination which could impede on victims’ ability to gain help. This stance on the disease is very ineffective in achieving the global health goal of preventing HIV
transmission. In addition to this, it violates victims’ rights as well as encourages and increases the levels of exclusion and intolerance by fostering the dangerous and false idea that people on the move spread the disease.

Although the eradication of HIV/AIDS is an issue many countries globally may face, it is more prominent in lower economically developed countries, with fewer resources as well as education about the disease. Many people living with HIV or at risk for HIV infection do not have access to prevention, treatment, and care, and are not educated in the ways to help prevent it. Through making sure all member states are signatories and implement these political declarations meant to combat HIV/AIDS, thus helping to achieve the SDGs, the world will rid itself of one of the most dangerous diseases that has claimed the lives of millions worldwide.

**Definition of Key Terms**

**Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**

HIV is a virus that damages the immune system, which helps the body fight off many different infections. The disease can be transmitted through blood, semen, vaginal and rectal fluids, and breast milk. The disease has three stages, the third being the most dangerous, AIDS. HIV is a lifelong disease, meaning that scientists have not yet found a cure, but there have been many efforts to control it with the use of medicine.

**Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, also known as AIDS, is a condition that tends to develop when HIV is left untreated. It is the third and most advanced stage of HIV and at that point, the immune system is too weak to fight off other diseases and infections. If left untreated, the life expectancy for AIDS is about three years. With antiretroviral therapy, HIV can be well-controlled and life expectancy can be nearly the same as someone who has not contracted HIV.

**Retrovirus**

A retrovirus is a type of virus that was discovered in the late 1980s. This virus can spread by inserting a copy of its genetic information into the host (human/animal being infected). One of the most well-known of these retroviruses is HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Retroviruses, such as HIV/AIDS, can be cured through the use of antiretroviral drugs, an essential tool in combating the proliferation of HIV/AIDS.
Epidemic

The rapid spread of the life-threatening HIV/AIDS disease has frequently been called an "epidemic". An epidemic in this context could be described as the widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a specific time period. Epidemics are usually seen to be dangerous and negatively affecting the lives of thousands of people.

Political Declarations

Political declarations are those meant to battle pressing issues around the world. In relation to HIV/AIDS, countries have agreed to an agenda to accelerate efforts towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, as a part of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Political Declaration provides a global agreement to Fast-Track the AIDS response over the next five years to eradicate AIDS by the year 2030.

The Declaration of Commitment

The Declaration of Commitment was a key event in the battle to eradicate HIV/AIDS. On June 25-27, 2001 leaders across the world came together to a meeting to come up with a more strong path towards fighting the issue. The declaration focused on educating people about protection, decreasing the numbers of mothers and children infected, to provide treatment for all those infected, to continue to search for a cure, and to care for all those who are affected by HIV/AIDS, especially children who are left as orphans because of it.

Background Information

As previously mentioned, HIV/AIDS is a disease that was first discovered in West Africa in the mid-20th-century. It is reported by Avert, an organisation specialising in HIV/AIDS education, that at the time near discovery, in the 1980s, the epidemic had already spread and infected between 100,000 to 300,000 people. At the time very little was known about the disease since it was relatively new to the world, but scientists knew that the disease negatively affected the patient’s immune system.

Origins of HIV/AIDS

In the early 1980s, many of the victims of HIV/AIDS were reportedly Haitians, Haemophiliacs, and Homosexuals, leading to the wrong idea that the disease originated in Haiti, and could only affect those
groups of people. It was only until 1983, when researchers at the French Pasteur Institute discovered the new retrovirus, the cause to AIDS, and realised that it could be spread through heterosexual unsafe sex practices. By the end of the year, the number of reported cases in the United States alone had risen to more than 3,000 people. By the end of 1986, according to the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, the number of reported cases worldwide had increased to 38,000. The first International AIDS Conference in Atlanta, Georgia was seen to be the first worldwide event created to tackle the epidemic in 1985 by the US Department of Health and the World Health Organisation, this was then followed by the creation of the Global Programme on AIDS, primarily focused on raising awareness, generating evidence-based policies, providing technical and financial support to countries, conducting research, promoting participation by NGOs, and promoting the rights of people living with HIV. The Global Programme was seen as one of the first major steps towards helping those with the disease and aligns very closely with the future Declaration of Commitment. By 1990, approximately between 8-10 million people were thought to be living with AIDS, influencing the creation of more organisations and meetings to end the epidemic such as the creation of the joint-programme UNAIDS in 1996.

Current Situation

The quick spread of the epidemic, along with the limited knowledge about the disease and how it spreads have contributed to false ideas that have been associated with the disease, that have put many affected at risk of discrimination or worse. According to UNAIDS, from 35% of countries with available data, over 50% of people report having discriminatory attitudes towards them. Social stigmatisation of sufferers of HIV/AIDS is one of the most serious consequences that sufferers face, that hinders the development of the issue. According to the HIV Stigma Index, findings from 50 countries show that roughly one in eight people living with HIV are being denied health services because of stigma and discrimination. This shows that stigmatisation is a social factor that impedes on the control and eradication of the disease. People with HIV/AIDS are frequently ostracised and discriminated against by not only their society but also by close friends and family since the most common way of spreading HIV/AIDS is through sexual intercourse, there is much stigma attached to the disease. According to the UNAIDS, a recent report presented by the Executive Director of UNAIDS showed that patients who faced discrimination/stigmatisation because of their condition were twice as less likely to seek help at health care clinics meant to help control the disease, the report showed that 1 in 5 people suffering from HIV/AIDS did not attend clinics in fears of their condition being known. The report highlights the negative social implications that stigmatisation and discrimination can have on those suffering HIV/AIDS and can inhibit on the promises made by the Declaration of Commitment as it decreases the chance of controlling the disease, as well as eradicating it.
Another important issue raised by experts is the fact that because of the stigma attached to the disease many people do not know how to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, or just about the disease in general. One of the most important and basic steps in eradicating the disease is knowing more about it. According to the World Health Organisation, this disease is a very serious one that affects approximately more than 37.9 million people who are currently living with HIV and another ten of millions who have died of AIDS-related issues since the beginning of the epidemic in the 20th century. In recent decades, major global efforts, such as political conventions, organisations, and declarations have been mounted to address the epidemic, and despite challenges, significant progress has been made by organisations such as UNAIDS, the WHO, and the Global Programme for AIDS partnered with leading countries wanting to fight the epidemic. this has been largely due to the international community’s strong work in advocating for the Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to eradicate many social issues by the year 2030. This is especially shown as the number of people that have been infected with HIV recently, especially children, and the number of AIDS-related deaths has declined over the years, and a UNAIDS report showed that the number of people with HIV receiving treatment increased to 23.3 million in 2018 alone, showing that there have been major strides to end the AIDS epidemic.

Social & Economic Implications

There have been many negative social and economic implications that have come about because of the spread of HIV/AIDS. The uncontrolled spread of HIV/AIDS can heavily inhibit both social and economic development of a state. According to the US National Library of Medicine, the majority of newly infected HIV/AIDS sufferers are predominantly among skilled workers, this resulted in a 86% job loss due to illness. This shows how the disease can negatively impact social aspects of people’s live as it affects their ability to job and keep them out of poverty. The statistics also show that a heavy amount of jobs losted in the past can be traced back to HIV/AIDS, workers like drivers and goldsmith made up 75.8% of the total of 91 patients reporting loss of job. As patients lost their jobs, this contributes to the loss of a stable financial income, many times causing to an increased rate of children that drop out of school. In addition to an unstable financial situation, some children and other family members must stay home to take care for their affected parents and other family members, this is supported by a study done by the International Labour Organisations (ILO) that shows a total of 38% respondents were forced to withdraw children from school in order to perform these tasks. That being said, these social implications obviously have a negative impact on the economic aspects of member states. As HIV/AIDS is one of the largest causes of death in the world, this in turn takes away from the labour supply actually contributes to the reduction of exports. This is shown by the US National Library of Medicine’s statistics showing that the spread of the epidemic in Africa, has contributed to a decrease in the average national economic growth rates by 2-4%. The control and eradication of this epidemic is crucial for human development, in order for
the world to continue to develop the eradication of HIV/AIDS must be prioritised by all member states as a way of moving forward to living in a sustainable world.

**Major Countries and Organizations Involved**

**United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)**

Founded in 1996, UNAIDS has become one of the organisations working to combat the increasing risk of HIV/AIDS globally. The UNAIDS Secretariat has offices in 70 countries, with 70% of its staff based in the field. The organisation possesses many resources aimed at battling HIV/AIDS, the budget for the Joint Programme for 2018 amounted to more than $240 million, this has helped massively with the 17 million people currently receiving antiretroviral drugs to combat the disease. (UNAIDS) It is one of the leading institutes in researching HIV/AIDS to come up with effective solutions in hopes of increasing the understanding of the status of the AIDS epidemic and progress made at the different levels, including the national and global levels. In addition to this, it conducts extensive data collection on HIV control, the programme coverage and finance and publishes some of the most important and up-to-date information on the HIV epidemic, which is extremely important for both those affected and unaffected by the disease, as it can be a way for them to learn more about HIV/AIDS. They also focus on battling discrimination and human rights violations against those who suffer from HIV/AIDS. They have published a report by the organisation shows that one of the leading causes of patients not getting access to treatment is due to fear of the stigma attached to it. According to the organisation, UNAIDS provides support to measure and reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and the control the behaviour that increases vulnerability to HIV. UNAIDS has been instrumental in the support in the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment as it strives to achieve all of the priorities laid out in the declaration and calls on states to further solidify their commitment to battling HIV/AIDS and implementing the declaration. Despite their work in the field, an average of 2 million people continue to be infected with HIV/AIDS each year,(UNAIDS) showing that there is more work to be done to reduce this number to eventually end the epidemic.

**World Health Organisation (WHO)**

The World Health Organisation is one of the largest international organisations that have helped control the spread of a plethora of various diseases, including waterborne diseases, malaria, and of course HIV/AIDS. It has been vital in the fight to eradicate HIV/AIDS by trying to help countries develop their health systems and help ensure that life-saving HIV services are accessible to everyone who requires them. WHO is a co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and
plays a major part in allowing countries to access the resources to fight HIV/AIDS. The organisation helps countries develop strategic plans as well as leading, monitoring, and assessing health trends and shaping the health research agenda. (UNAIDS) WHO is also instrumental in creating guidelines to help states improve their health systems to be able to provide greater access to HIV/AIDS services. It also takes on the training of health workers as many regions of the world that are affected by HIV/AIDS lack the professionals who are trained in dealing with the disease. WHO is a strong advocate for greater attention from the international community to commit to strengthening the fight against HIV/AIDS by advocating for ways to promote effective HIV prevention, treatment and care, to contribute to the eradication of the epidemic. According to the organisation, WHO aims to create partnerships involving all members of society to strengthen health sectors to come closer to ending the epidemic.

The United States of America (USA)

Historically, the United States has been one of the leading countries in the fight towards eradicating HIV/AIDS. The United States has signed many political declarations on HIV/AIDS, including the Declaration of Commitment, and is currently the largest funder of the international response to the eradication of HIV. Under President Obama, in 2010 the US implemented the National HIV/AIDS strategy, structured around four core aims: reducing the number of HIV infections, increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for people living with HIV, reducing HIV-related inequalities, and achieving a coordinated national response to the epidemic. The United States’ possesses a policy known as the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Through PEPFAR, the US government has been able to contribute over $85 billion globally, to help in the fight towards eradicating HIV/AIDS, saving over 17 million lives, preventing millions of HIV infections, and speeding up progress towards the controlling of the global HIV/AIDS epidemic in over 50 countries. (US State Department) The Department of Labor has created programmes in many different countries, receiving PEPFAR funding for projects in various countries including, Haiti, India, Nigeria, and Vietnam. The United States efforts have been crucial as one of the biggest funders of work against HIV/AIDS, this shows that the US is instrumental in the eradication of the disease.

United Kingdom (UK)

The United Kingdom is a signatory of many conventions and agreements aimed at ridding the world of the pressing issue of HIV/AIDS. In 2016, the United Kingdom was one of the first countries to pledge to end AIDS by 2030 in the United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS, and in 2019 went as far as to even promise to end the transmission of AIDS in 10 years. (UNAIDS) The UK has long been seen as a leading government in the eradication of HIV/AIDS, as shown by the recent 28% decline in new HIV cases in the past two years alone, which the UK has heavily contributed to through its many projects wishing to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The government of the United Kingdom has invested approximately $1.5 billion to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Malaria, and Tuberculosis, and expanding...
access to antiretroviral therapy through UK Aid, a project that has changed the lives of millions of the world’s poorest. The UK has also signed the “Fast Track” initiative an initiative created by UNAIDS to fast-track support other cities in the Fast-Track to aid their HIV responses and end their AIDS epidemics by 2030. The United

Eswatini

According to UNAIDS, Eswatini has the highest HIV prevalence in the world, approximately 27.3% of adults currently live with HIV. In 2018, it was reported that over 7,000 adults were newly infected with HIV and close to 3,000 people died of an AIDS-related illness. According to the Ministry of Health, 94% of all new infections were transmitted through heterosexual sex practices. A 2018 UNAIDS report shows that HIV cases are decreasing and the number of adult infections has almost halved since 2011, this was largely due to the increase of the number of people able to access antiretroviral treatment. The report shows that 86% of HIV/AIDS sufferers have access to treatment, meaning that Eswatini has one of the highest rates of antiretroviral treatment in Sub-Saharan Africa. (UNAIDS)

Another report by UNAIDS shows that Eswatini is very close to reaching the global 90-90-90 target, as 92% of HIV/AIDS sufferers are aware of their status, 86% of all sufferers are using antiretroviral treatment, and 81% are virally suppressed. The country has shown great commitment to stopping the epidemic, as shown by the decreasing rates of infected patients, many of them being children. According to UNAIDS, 13,000 children were living with HIV in 2017, but a 2018 estimate shows that the annual number of new infections among children and the number of AIDS-related deaths has reduced greatly, and now number fewer than 500 each year. The country has also started a programme that is geared towards educating people about the issue, and according to 2010 data, around 56% of young people have sufficient knowledge about how to prevent HIV, the government has tried to increase this number through starting life skills education programmes meant to educate people about prevention and control of the disease. Even though the disease is the most prevalent in Eswatini, all of these joint efforts have resulted in a decline in the number of people being infected yearly in the country.

Timeline of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 20, 1983</td>
<td>Retrovirus that is causing HIV/AIDS disease discovered at the Pasteur Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 26, 1994</td>
<td>UNAIDS is created as a joint-programme under the UN to focus on battling the ongoing AIDS epidemic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 8, 2000</td>
<td>UN Millenium Summit where world leaders gathered to discuss the UNs role in the 21st century, created the Millenium Development Goals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 24-27, 2001</td>
<td>The Declaration of Commitment is drafted by world leaders at the General Assembly meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 25, 2004</td>
<td>UNAIDS meeting results in countries creating the “Three Ones” policy in hopes of improving the global response to HIV/AIDS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1, 2016</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals adopted by world leaders in an attempt to solve some of the world’s most pressing issues, (including HIV/AIDS)</td>
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Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Prevention and Control of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, 22 October 1987 *(A/RES/42/8)*
- Prevention and Control of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, 1 December 1988 *(A/RES/43/15)*
- UN Millennium Declaration, 8 September 2000 *(A/RES/55/2)*
- Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, 27 June 2001 *(A/RES/S-26/2)*
- The Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, June 2011 *(A/RES/65/277)*
Previous Attempts to solve the Issues

Political Declarations and Organisations

One of the ways the international community has tried to influence action on the issue of HIV/AIDS is through creating political declarations and organisations to fight the epidemic. Since the late 20th century the international community has drafted multiple political conventions such as the Declaration of Commitment, however, these declarations are frequently violated in many countries, as many countries instigate travel bans and other restrictions on those suffering from HIV/AIDS. In many countries, especially lower economically developed ones, people who have a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS infections many can not access health care treatments, either because they are not available because of a lack of prioritisation by governments, or because they face societal pressure and choose not to. Both of these situations which cause declarations such as the Declaration of Commitment to be non-helpful. Although the declaration has helped focus the fight to eradicating the epidemic, the willingness of states to abide by it does take away from its value. This is why there are many new organisations such as UNAIDS, and WHO calls on all nations, especially those wishing to reach the 2030 goals, to implement these political declarations, one of the most important of them being the Declaration of Commitment as it is crucial in putting an end to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Fast Track Solutions

Launched in 2014, the Fast Track Solution is a strategy that partners the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the City of Paris with multiple cities around the world in hopes of catalysing an end to HIV/AIDS suffering by the year 2030. The program focuses on support for clinical and service providers (for sufferers), community-based organisations of affected communities and eliminating the stigma that is related to HIV/AIDS in healthcare settings, as well as assessing the quality of living for those living with HIV/AIDS. It, however, does not focus on battling the ongoing human rights abuses that sufferers of HIV/AIDS go through, including discrimination and stigmatisation, and primarily focuses on the actual health developments. This strategy was implemented by many different international organisations and seen as an integral piece to upholding the Declaration of Commitment signed by multiple world leaders, re-affirming their commitment to end HIV/AIDS.
90-90-90 Strategy

In 2013, the UNAIDS Programme called on supporters of UNAIDS to support efforts in different countries and regions in order to create new targets for HIV treatment. This has caused many different countries to come up with new targets they would like to reach with respect to the HIV/AIDS crisis, called the 90-90-90 strategy. It has been decided that by 2020, 90% of all people living with HIV will know their HIV status, 90% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, and 90% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression. The strategy has been shown to be successful in controlling the spread of the epidemic in many countries, including Eswatini, as mentioned above, even though it remains one of the highest levels with HIV/AIDS through strategies such as the 90-90-90 plan, the disease is able to be monitored, controlled, and will hopefully be able to be eradicated.

Possible Solutions

Limiting the spread of HIV/AIDS through Education

A stance that prioritises education not just on the disease, but on its spread, as well as the global effort to combat it, would be very effective in battling the epidemic. Member states should prioritise education as a means of combating the disease. There have been many previous attempts to solve this pressing issue, and since the late 20th century, the issue of HIV/AIDS has affected and killed thousands of people globally. This is supported by the US Department of Health, as it states that one of the most effective ways to limit this spread is through educating people about safe-sex practices and how the disease spreads. Although this is seen as a widely accepted idea, it is not implemented in many countries where the disease isn’t prioritised due to the stigma attached to it. Member states should prioritise education as a way to combat HIV/AIDS as not only does it an effective way to prevent the disease, but it can also help combat common misconceptions of it. To prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, people need to understand the importance of how it can be stopped, through the use of contraceptives as well as making sure that there is no exchange of bodily fluids (blood, semen, pre-seminal fluids, rectal fluids, vaginal fluids, or breast milk) with those who are infected. Although education is a very important aspect, it needs to be supplemented by the availability and access to antiretroviral medicines. Since the Declaration of Commitment focuses on controlling the spread of the disease, in addition to educating the people about spreading the disease, it is also important to allow people to access the medication needed for them to control the disease. It is important to remember that HIV does occur in stages, and without control, it can develop into AIDS, which many of the times proves to be lethal. According to UNAIDS, through educating populations on how to control the disease, the risk can be reduced drastically.

Combating Stigma as a Social Factor that inhibits the treatment of the disease
In addition to education, member states should realise the importance of battling stigma and discrimination towards HIV/AIDS, as it is a direct violation of a person’s human rights. All individuals regardless of health status, have the right to healthcare, and in recent years there has been a constant stigma and rise in discrimination of those who are affected by the disease. There are many countries where there are travel restrictions are placed upon those who have HIV/AIDS and much harsher measures of discrimination. As previously stated in a report by UNAIDS executive director, the stigma that is received by those affected causes them to be less likely to seek out treatment, thus spreading the disease and going directly against the Declaration of Commitment and other important political declarations that aim to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS. The statistics above show how stigma and discrimination directly inhibit the development of the end of this epidemic, as the stigma and discrimination of these people make them vulnerable to HIV. Specifically, because of these human rights violations that they face in places such as health care clinics, it is hard for them to access health services or enjoying quality health care that they require to survive. According to Avert, a website that specialises in AIDS information, some people living with HIV and other key affected populations are shunned by family, peers and the wider community, while others face poor treatment in educational and work settings, erosion of their rights, and psychological damage. These all limit access to HIV testing, treatment and other HIV services. In order to fight this, states could partner with organisations such as UNAIDS, like in the past, and create efforts to battle the ongoing discrimination and stigmatisation caused by the epidemic, many of the stigmas come from people’s lack of knowledge about the epidemic, and educating them could be a way as to lower stigma and discrimination which would in turn help in the eradication of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Member states need to take serious action and implement legal protection, both on the national level as well as the international level, against the discrimination against HIV/AIDS sufferers, and these actions should protect the rights of those suffering from HIV/AIDS. It is imperative to remember that without access to treatment there is a higher risk of the disease spreading, and thus killing thousands of more people.

**Guiding Questions**

1. How does the proliferation of HIV/AIDS hinder the development of nations?
2. What are some of the most effective ways to battle HIV/AIDS?
3. Where are the countries taking the biggest lead on this issue?
4. To what extent does stigmatisation and discrimination against HIV/AIDS sufferers impede on their ability to get access to crucial help?
5. To what extent have the UN and other organizations been successful in trying to reduce the number of people living with HIV/AIDS?
Bibliography


UNAIDS. www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/about.


"U.S. Government Global HIV/AIDS Activities." HIV.gov,


Appendix

1. UNAIDS. www.unaids.org/en/whoweare/about.

This source is very helpful as it touches on the basics of the disease, and what the global response has been to the epidemic. It also focuses heavily on UNAIDS and their work as one of the most important and crucial organisations that currently lead the fight to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic.


This source is very helpful as it details about the Declaration of Commitment, which is an essential part to this topic, as it is seen as one of the most important of the political declarations, and a major step forward in eradicating the epidemic. Although this source does touch on UNAIDS role in the declaration, it also shows a wholistic background as it shows the content and origin of the declaration, and touches on why it is important in the fight against HIV/AIDS.