

## NON-BINDING AGREEMENTS, RELEVANT FOR SRHR AND GBV

<b>United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal</b>	<p>The new global development agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, integrated the <b>achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls</b> as standalone Goal No 5, and for the first time, in its targets 5.1 and 5.2, focus was placed on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres.</p> <p>(SDG) 5: Achieving Gender Equality, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>5.1 “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere”;</p> <p>5.2 “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation;” and</p> <p>5.C “Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels”;</p> <p>16.1 “Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere;”</p> <p>16.2 “End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children;”</p> <p>16.3 “Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all”.</p>
<b>Program of Action, International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo Consensus), 1994</b>	<p>The Cairo consensus is the first agreement on population and development with women’s health, rights and empowerment at the center. The PoA has at its essence the concepts of gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights, including gender-based violence, maternal and child/adolescents’ health and family planning. It simultaneously addresses the interconnection of these issues with fundamental human rights and sustainable development.</p>
<b>The Beijing Platform for Action (UN, 1995)</b>	<p>After the ICPD, the Fourth World Conference on Women (held in Beijing in 1995) confirmed the ICPD agreement and defined a number of women’s rights, including the right to control over and decide freely on matters related to their sexuality. The Beijing Platform for Action included 12 critical areas of concern including women’s human rights and violence against women</p>
<b>Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, 2013</b>	<p>In follow up of PoA of ICPD, countries in the Latin American and Caribbean have adopted the Montevideo Consensus agreeing to prioritize population issues, including universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare and preventing all forms of discrimination and violence against women and gender-based violence. First agreement with definition of sexual rights.</p>
<b>UN Political declaration on HIV/AIDS, 2021</b>	<p>The political declaration of UN member states calls on countries to provide 95% of all people at risk of acquiring HIV within all epidemiologically relevant groups, age groups and geographic settings with access to people-centred and effective HIV combination prevention options. It also calls on countries to ensure that 95% of people living with HIV know their HIV status, 95% of people who know their status to be on HIV treatment and 95% of people on HIV treatment to be virally suppressed.</p>

**The International  
Labor Organization  
(ILO) Code of  
Practice on HIV  
and the World of  
Work, 2001**

The code provides invaluable practical guidance to policy-makers, employers' and workers' organizations and other social partners for formulating and implementing appropriate workplace policy. It covers key principles, such as the recognition of HIV/AIDS as a workplace issue, non-discrimination in employment, gender equality, screening and confidentiality, social dialogue, prevention and care and support, as the basis for addressing the epidemic in the workplace