# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of some of sub chapters that help the readers illustrate the vision that the writer try to deliver in this paper. The first sub chapter consist of information that related to UNAIDS, HIV/AIDS, and Rwanda. The second sub chapter consist of research question as a reference for next chapters discussion. The third sub chapter consist of definition of Liberal institutionalism as a framework to discuss in the paper. The fourth sub chapter is consist of hypothesis which also become a reference in this paper. The fifth sub chapter consist of research methodology to define techniques that used in the research. The sixth sub chapter consist of the scope of research that will limited the research discussion. The least sub chapter consist of research outline that as an outline for the paper.

## A. Background

The Joint United Nations HIV/AIDS program (UNAIDS) is one of agency that formed under United Nations to replace World Health Organization (WHO) on focusing the HIV/AIDS issues. This joint program was created through resolution of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1994 since the HIV/AIDS infection increase and become uncontrollable for WHO to handle. The concern of UNAIDS itself is to focus on the solving the HIV/AIDS through protecting, monitoring, and supporting towards the victim of AIDS. This joint program (UNAIDS, 2018), cooperated with several others agencies during their performance such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programs (WFP), United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) , United Nations Fund Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN WOMEN, International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO)

and World Bank. The reason why these agencies would support this organization is because the factors behind the of HIV/AIDS infection not only coming from health sector but also poverty, migration, inferior women status. UNAIDS also engaging with political leaders towards the national and global commitment on UNAIDS program and resource of UNAIDS workers.

In June 2001, General Assembly's special session discussed about AIDS and other infectious diseases. The HIV/AIDS pandemic was an issue that touched upon every aspect of development which became a threat to sustainable economic and human resource development such as stop and weaken productivity, driving households into poverty and destroyed the society structure. In the globalization era, the productivity was needed for most of countries for their industries development and economic integration. Since HIV/AIDS is become a threat for global security especially towards those developing countries, therefore UNAIDS creates several programs in order to take care of the HIV/AIDS issues.

Fast- Track agenda is one of the programs that created by UNAIDS especially for countries that mostly effected by HIV/AIDS. This agenda was held in 2014 and they have some goals that should be achieved by 2020 which called 90-90-90 which means 90% of the people living with HIV will know their HIV status, 90% of the people living with HIV who know their status will be on HIV treatment, and 90% of the people accessing HIV treatment will have undetectable levels of HIV in their body (known as viral suppression). UNAIDS believes that AIDS will be threat to the world in 2030 if we don't look after it (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS , 2016). One of the continents with the highest HIV/AIDS case is Africa.

World Health Organization in 2013 reports that HIV/AIDS is in the position number two from the regional disease ranking in Africa. Health issues become the main focus of most African countries which lead this continent

become the least productive than other continents (plural) (The Economist, 2015). Aside held up the productivity, health in Africa itself is uncontrollable because of the lack of health services such as the health workforce, financial and system which caused lots of people in Africa whose suffered even from curable disease (WHO, 2012). During the Fast Track agenda that held by UNAIDS in 2014, East and Southern Africa has 47% coverage by antiretroviral therapy it is way bigger than the western and central Africa. In 2017, based on the Ending AIDS progress 90-90-90 data report, there is one country from Eastern Africa district that is already close towards the program itself with 87% of the people living with HIV will know their HIV status, 89% of the people living with HIV who know their status will be on HIV treatment, and 80% of the people accessing HIV treatment will have undetectable levels of HIV in their body (Joint United Nation Programme (UNAIDS), 2017). This country has the most stable percentage of the tree goals than other countries. This country is located in Eastern Africa and named Rwanda.

Rwanda is one of Eastern country that successfully participate on the UNAIDS Fast- Track or 90-90-90 ambitious treatment program. The RPHIA summary 2018-2019, Rwanda already achieved the 90-90-90 target since 90% of the people living with HIV already know their statues, 97,5% of the victims received ART and 90.1% of victims receive viral load suppression. (RPHIA, 2019). Rwanda is one of country that uses HIV/AIDS as their domestic programs which called National Strategic Plans.

Based on World Health Organization reports that HIV/AIDS becomes one of the tremendously high disease in Rwanda. Even though the number of new infections is decreased since 2002, but the number of people that living with HIV is still considered high more or less 20.000 people. This epidemic itself is some affecting some sectors in Rwanda such as agriculture, mining and firm. These sectors experience reduction of productivity and loss numbers of workers which lead into reduction of labor supply which later it also leads

into domestic income. The infected workers are tended to unable to work as usual because of their immune was attack and there are not enough care and treatment towards this disease.

Before the Fast-Track Agenda, Rwanda participate an agenda that consist of prevention of HIV/AIDS by UN which called MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) held on 2000-2015. Based on the national report of Rwanda in 2015, there are some indicators) used by Rwanda in order to achieve the goals of prevention such as proportion population of comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDs, the use of condoms is also the proposition of using antiretroviral drugs (Republic of Rwanda, 2015). There is no absolute target number of those HIV/AIDS prevention in MDGs but there is a specific progress towards ARV or known as the treatment for the AIDS victims in Rwanda. The numbers of ARV centers have increased almost 40-fold from 4 sites in 2002 to 150 sites as of June 2007 (National Institute of Statistic of Rwanda, 2007). This ARV progress will create a pathway for Fast- Track Agenda to be implied in Rwanda.

The participation of Rwanda in Fast- Track Agenda is more focusing on giving treatment towards the infected victims. The successful of the participation are not only on treating the AIDS victims but also helps the awakening of economic conditions. Based on World Bank reports that in 2018, the Rwanda economy conditions is increased 8.6%, which mostly from agriculture and industrial. The facts about Rwanda economic development above are proven that UNAIDS is able to manage HIV/AIDS epidemic and change the view that HIV/AIDS is not included as global threat especially in human development (The World Bank, 2019).

## B. Research Question

According to above discussion, the central question of this research as follow: *"What is the role of UNAIDS's Fast-Track agenda in addressing HIV/AIDS issues in Rwanda? "*

## C.  Theoretical Framework

In order to answer the research question and analyze the Roles of UNAIDS in addressing HIV/AIDS in Rwanda under the Fast-Track agenda topic, the authors use Liberal institutionalism theory. This theory also could defines UNAIDS as institution under the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

## 1.  Liberal Institutionalism

Institution itself is considered as an agent resource and rational actors to achieve their objective goals. Hebert Spencer defines that social system consist of subsystem and institutionalized structured for specific purposed to complement the whole society (C.R Hinings and Pamela S. Tolebert). Tana and Andrew (Tana Johnson and Andrew Heiss, 2018) conclude that Immanuel Kant views based on his book Perpetual peace in 1795, the liberal institutionalism is a sight of institution as peace creator by facilitating the cooperation between states.  Not only as a facilitator but institution also could be used as the sustainable cooperation that binding among those states who has similar goal or interest in several aspect such as economic, politics and societal. From the "Power and Interdependence" book (Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye Jr., 1977),  they argue that monolithic will not govern the international affairs and international institutions is one of  the forum for interaction for states which domestically or internationally.

Rawl's distinction allows us to see world politics' basic structures, with their contested laws, as rooted in more fundamental activities. Institutions, and opportunities for institutional reform, are limited by the activities taken for granted by their members, just as actors in international politics are constrained by current institutions. We may define institutionalized constraints at a more fundamental and long-term level for each group of organizations we investigate. The concept of sovereignty as the central of international relation practices, it refers to legal status, a

possession of an organized body. However, we must understand that specific institutions are integrated in practices. The most important practice in modern world politics is sovereignty. To understand institutions and institutional reform in world politics, it is important to understand not only how particular institutions are formulated, change, and ended, but how their development is influenced by the practice of sovereignty (Rawls, 1995). As an actor, the organization did not use force to establish sovereignty. It firmly believes that force will not compel its members to obey. To ensure member adherence, the institution will use the alignment of international norms. It is compliant with international cooperation framework, which stated even in the absence of formal anarchy, there are order, cooperation, and collaboration that still exist (Mitchell, 1994).

Institution is also considered as one of the structures of international organization to ruin their tasks (Jacobsen, 1984). In International organization, they believe that states wasn't the only actor in international system. Therefore, institution was used to ruin their function such as informative, normative, role creating, role- supervisory and operational.

The forms of institution were defined by Robert O. Keohane  into three categories: a) Organization that has specific purposed and able to give responses , and monitor the activities. b) International regime that has explicit rules which mostly about international relations issues and its existences was approved by states. c) Conventional is informal institution which has similarity hopes with actors that involved (Keohane, 1998).

Robert Keohane and Martin define the roles of institution into three categories:
a) As a knowledge and information provider and negotiator. Liberal institution is focused on the spreading information that could maximize the policy so that has applicable and value. Negotiator could be happened

between the institution and states, or institution and cosponsors.

b) Integrated the monitoring ability and implementation of its commitment. Institution is capable to crate the stability of states cooperation and coordination. Therefore, the one-sided disagreement that bothered the distribution result was rarely found in institution.

c) Reinforce the international agreement and expectation. Institution is able to take control for a specific cooperation as an option complicated cooperation diversion (Mearsheimer, 1995).

To make the theory more easier to understand, the writer believe that UNAIDS is a form of sustainable cooperation for its member and the international agreement. Connected with Keohane definition about international institution , UNAIDS could be included as one of institution since the existence of UNAIDS was created to concern on the solving the HIV/AIDS through protecting, monitoring, and supporting towards the victim of AIDS. The structure of UNAIDS itself was as an institution that purposed to give responses towards HIV/AIDS issues in global. By using the international norms such as order, cooperation and collaboration, UNAIDS belief that obedience will created inside the relationship between its members. Fast- Track agenda is one of the agenda that UNAIDS created for its international community that suffering from HIV/AIDS by adapting the international norms.

Fast- Track agenda was one of the result from the roles of UNAIDS. Utilize this chance to reinforce the executive cooperation towards HIV/AIDS agreement in the international community means that UNAIDS has a reinforce towards the international agreement roles. This role will not be included in the research because the writer want to have specific discussion between UNAIDS and Rwanda. The writer want to discuss the UNAIDS capabilities in execution to end

HIV/AIDS commitment through its member Rwanda, which is one of the member that has been achieving some remarkable goals of Fast- Track agenda. The standard and purposed of this institution was influence by the domestic environment and international politics. Therefore, UNAIDS will provide some information towards its member about the technical handling of HIV/AIDS through direct assistance or from its cosponsors. In order to guide and develop the progress of the Rwanda participation in Fast- Track agenda, UNAIDS will gathered and exchanged information with Rwanda to which called monitoring roles. This roles also could be used to specify the budgeting expenses.

## D. Hypothesis

Based on the background and the Liberal institutionalism theory which believe institution as a rational actor for achieving its members objective goals, there are two roles that UNAIDS contributes in Rwanda during the Fast-Track agenda:

a) Informant & negotiator : providing guidance during the participation and as a bridge between cosponsors and participant
b) Monitoring ability and implementation: exchange information and reports from the progress of implementation and budgeting expenses.

## E. Research Methodology

Research is defined as a problem consideration solving through scientific approach. Creswell defines research methodology into two categories which are qualitative and quantitative (Creswell, 2014). The qualitative method is analyzing data through sentences while the quantitative method through numeric canalization. In "Qualitative Research Design" book by Maxwell, He defines of five purposes in qualitative research which are (Maxwell, 1941) : 1) To comprehend between the actors and situation or events of the research, 2) To comprehend the influence between the

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context and actors actions, 3) Identifying the unpredictable phenomena and its influences, 4) To comprehend the process of events or the actions, 5) Developing common explanations. Based on the explanation above, to understand more about the influence of UNAIDS action in context of HIV/AIDS issue in Rwanda, the writer will prefer the qualitative method than quantitative.

The types of data in research is separated into two which are primary and secondary (ACAPS, 2012). Primary data is data accumulation which gathered from the origin sources that never been assess before which usually collected directly through interview in the work field. While Secondary data is data accumulation that generated by previous researchers and could be found in publish reach, media reports and internet. In this research, the writer is collecting the data from the Rwanda's state report towards its progress on HIV/AIDS resolution and other reports to proven the UNAIDS role in Rwanda.

The technique of data analysis itself is defined into five categories based from the book "Qualitative research and case study application in education" by Merriam (Merriam, 1998) there are: 1) Narrative: obtaining the view by reading or writing textual data, 2) Coding: organizing data into categories to find the correlation, 3) Interpretation: the understanding conceptual framework through narrative and coding process , 4) Confirmation: the interpretation based on the data not the researcher construction, 5) Presentation: a further analysis and explanation for specific audience to present strong manner. From all the options of technique above, writer choose interpretation as the technique to link the research question and sources with the theoretical guideline to specify the topic discussion.

**F. Scope Of Research**

The scope of research for this proposal thesis is limited period. The range data that gathered is around 2014 until 2020. The reason why writer choose this duration is because the Fast- Track Agenda itself started in 2014 and they have target that in 2020 the agenda should be accomplished.

G. Research Outline

The thesis proposal will consist of five chapters which will be arrange as below:

Chapter I        : This chapter consists of background contained, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research methodology and scope of research.

Chapter II        : This chapter will discuss about general information of HIV/AIDS and the condition of HIV/AIDS in Rwanda

   a. An overview of HIV/AIDS : the transmission and the effect, and HIV AIDS in Africa
   b. HIV/AIDS profile in Rwanda
   c. Rwanda in managing the HIV/AIDS issues

Chapter III        : In order to answer the research question that the writer mention in chapter I, therefore in this chapter will describe about :

   a. The UNAIDS and its eradicate in managing HIV/AIDS : the system, purposed and previous program
   b. UNAIDS's role in addressing HIV/AIDS issues in Rwanda

Chapter IV        : Conclusion and Recommendation