



#ayKP Partnership

Global HIV Landscape The Big Players Series

*Part III: Global Transnational
Movements and Partnerships*

17 October 2024

08:00 AM New York (GMT-4) | 2:00 PM
Johannesburg / Rome (GMT+2) | 5:30 PM New
Delhi (GMT+5:30)

TEENERGIZER!

Youth LEAD

The PACT

Y-PEER

YOUTH RISE

UNAIDS

UN
DP

UNFPA

unicef

Housekeeping Rules



WE INVITE YOU TO
INTRODUCE
YOURSELVES IN THE
CHATBOX



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YOU ARE
CONSENTING TO
BEING RECORDED



RECORDING AND
FOLLOW-UP
MATERIALS WILL BE
SHARED POST-
WEBINAR



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DISRUPTION.



WE WILL HAVE ALL
OF OUR Q&A AT THE
END OF THE
SESSION,



USE THE Q&A
BUTTON TO ASK
YOUR QUESTIONS,
ADDRESSED TO
SPECIFIC SPEAKERS.

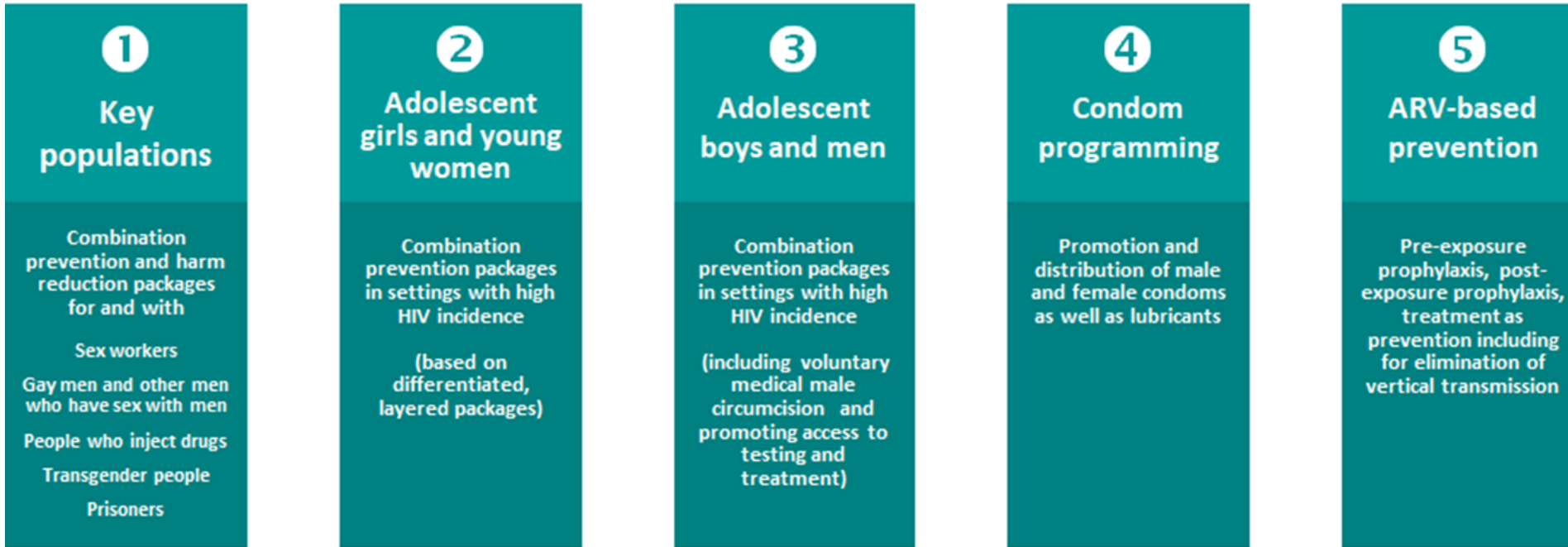
Moderator

Alicia Sanchez
Youth Engagement Advisor
UNAIDS



Fewer than 370,000 new HIV infections per year by 2025

95% of people at risk of HIV have equitable access to and use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options



- **When:** Established in 2017
- **Who:** Coalition of UN Member States and partners. UNAIDS hosts the Secretariat.
- **Goal:** strengthen and sustain political commitment for primary prevention by setting a common agenda among key policy-makers, funders and programme implementers
- **What:** develops tools, coordinates prevention activities, convenes members and countries, tracks progress, shines a light on prevention ...

Access through

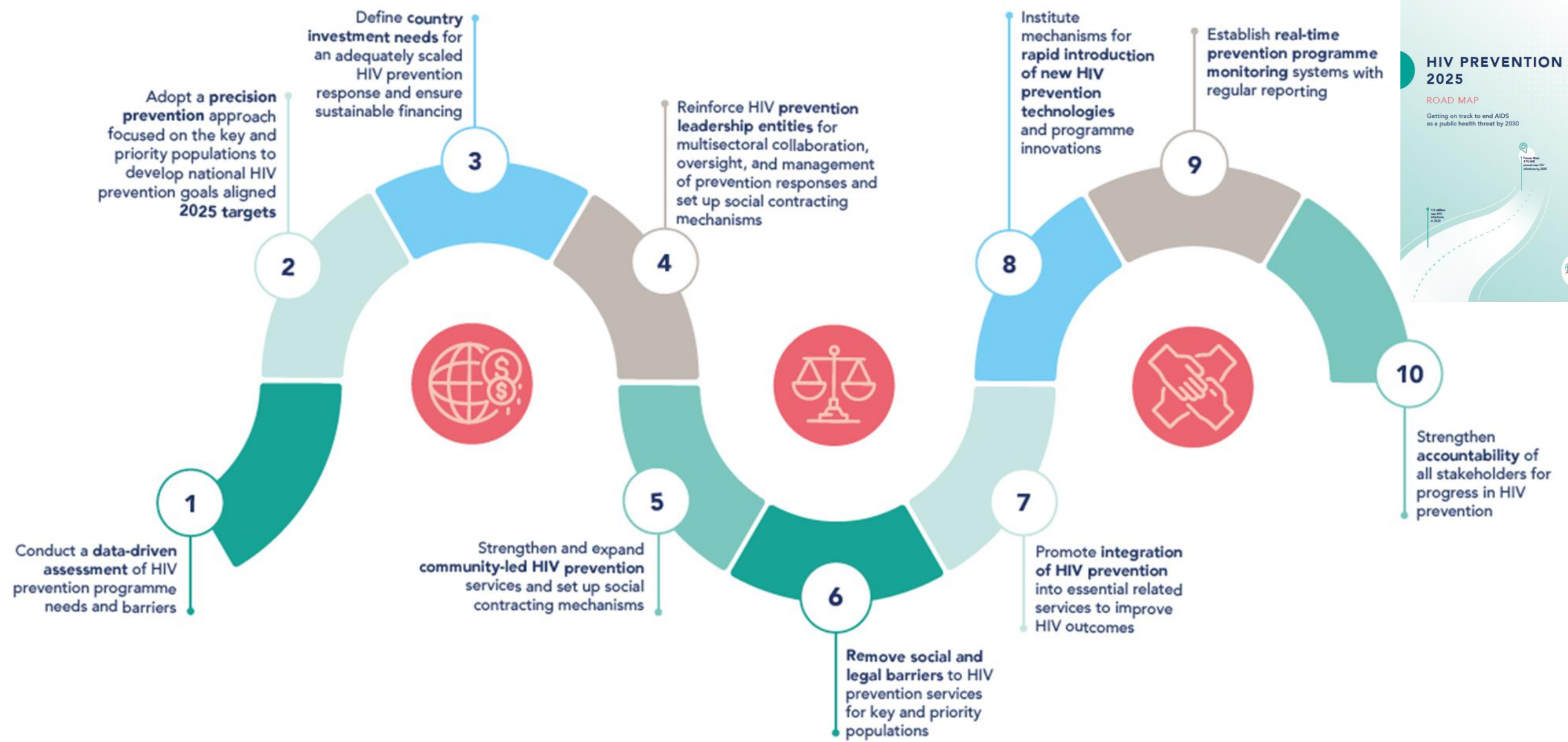
Community-based and community-led outreach, health facilities including sexual and reproductive health services, schools, private sector, virtual platforms and other innovations

Foundations, societal and service enablers and addressing underlying inequalities

Sexual and reproductive health and rights	Gender equality	Ending stigma and discrimination
Conducive policies and environment	Multisectoral, integrated & differentiated approach	Sustained investment in HIV prevention

HIV PREVENTION 2025

ROAD MAP
Getting on track to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030



2025 HIV PREVENTION ROAD MAP

PILLAR 1

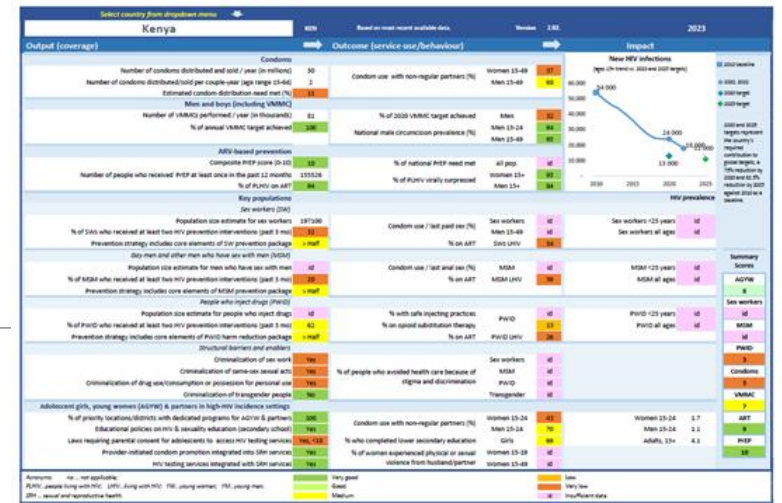
Key Populations

Combination prevention and harm reduction packages for and with

- Sex workers
- Gay men and other men who have sex with men
- People who inject drugs
- Transgender people
- Prisoners

Track Prevention Progress

Download Scorecard >



Scorecards

The Global HIV Prevention Coalition's scorecards are used to measure and track progress in the coalition's focus countries. These scorecards include indicators for each of the five pillars of HIV prevention. Scores are based on a combination of outcomes (service utilization or behaviour at the population level) and coverage (people served by programmes).

Main Scorecards & Technical Summaries

10 Roadmap actions	Adolescent Boys & Men	Adolescent Girls & Young Women
ARV-based	Big picture	Condoms
Key Populations	Policy and Structural Barriers	

Country Scorecards

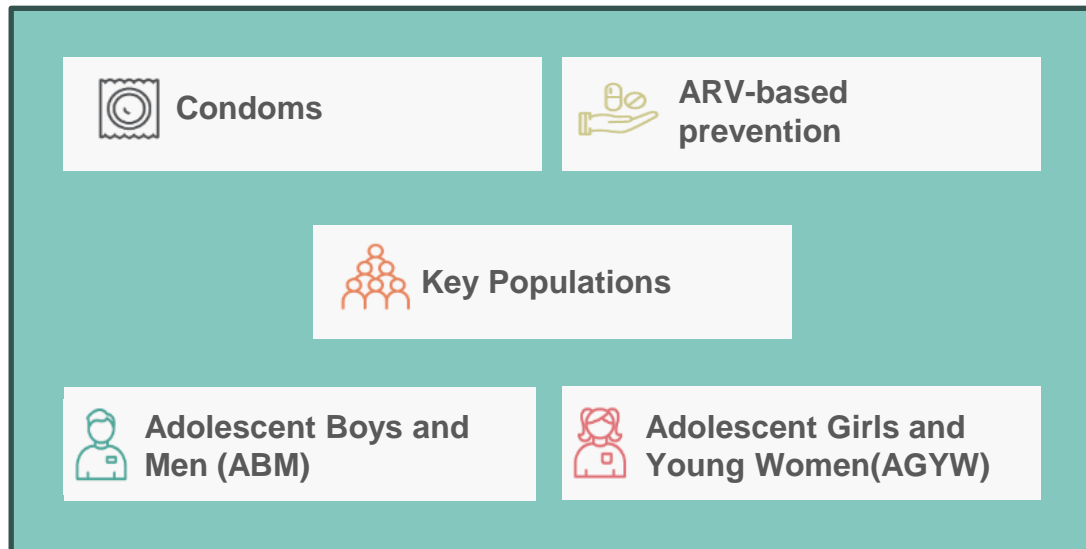
Angola	Botswana	Brazil
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Monitoring tools and frameworks



Prevention Self-Assessment Tools (PSATs)

- A standardized tool that reflects global guidance and best practice in HIV prevention, supports cross-country analysis and in-country reflection against 5 prevention pillars



KP PSAT example :

Domain	Function
Programme Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leadership & coordination 2. Laws, Policies and Regulation 3. Financing
Programme Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Targeting & planning 5. Implementation arrangement 6. Differentiated service delivery 7. Clinical interventions 8. Behavioural interventions 9. Structural intervention 10. Programme monitoring and evaluation
Programme Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Outcomes among KPs 13. Sustainability 14. COVID-19(and other pandemic) indicators

Jeremy Tan Fok Jun (He/Him)

- Program Officer; Asia Pacific Network for Young Key Population

Objectives:

- Empowers through leadership, education, advocacy and development (LEAD)
- Advocates for the rights of young key populations ages 14 - 30
- Robust network because of growing partnerships
- Led by young people for young people with more than 50 focal points in 19 countries in Asia-Pacific

Youth  LEAD



Who are We?

Asia Pacific Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT) on Young Key Populations

Established: 2009

Purpose: Joint platform of UN agencies and civil society partners addressing HIV prevention and treatment needs of young key populations.

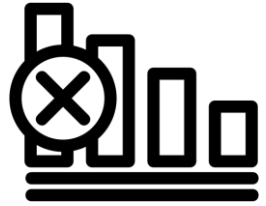
Target Group: YMSM, YTG, YDU, YPLHIV, YSW

Key Activities:

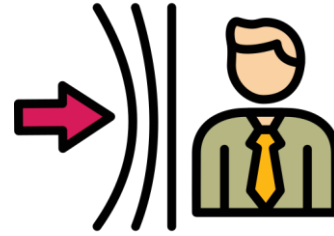
- Capacity building for YKP-led organizations
- Support for Civil Society & UN Agencies
- Program Design & Service Innovation
- Strategic Information & Advocacy



Findings



Inequitable Progress and High HIV Burden in Key Populations



Capacity and Resources Constraints



Relevance of the Global AIDS Strategy



Barriers to Accessing Services



Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Marginalized Group



COVID-19 Impact

Actions recommended

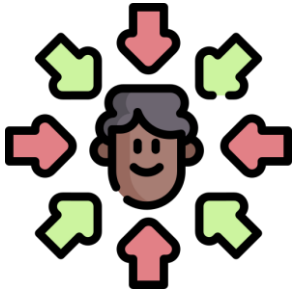
**Targeted Country
Prioritization
Enhancing Youth
Participation
Legal and Policy Advocacy
Scaling Up Sustainable
Financing
Capacity Building and
Technical Support**



Implication for Youth



**Increased Advocacy
and Legal Reform**



**Youth-centered
approaches**



Community-led Solutions



Opportunities and Challenges



Opportunities

Global Focus on Youth and Key Populations
Increasing Recognition of Intersectionality
Advocacy for Legal Reforms
Youth Engagement in Decision-Making
Technology and Innovation
Global Funding Priorities



Challenges

Stigma and Discrimination
Legal Barriers
Funding Cuts and Resource Constraints
Limited Youth Representation in Decision-Making
Weak Data Systems and Evidence Gaps



Role of young leaders?

Amplifying Youth Voices in Advocacy

Driving Innovation in Service Delivery

Building Networks and Partnerships

Engaging in Data Generation and Research

Pushing for Youth Representation in Governance

Combating Stigma through Education and Empowerment

Simone Salem

**Human Right Adviser and the Lead, on the
Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate
All Forms of HIV-Related Discrimination,
UNAIDS**

Jaevion Nelson

**Community Support Officer,
Jamaica, UNAIDS**



Who are We?



Commitment to date: 40 countries

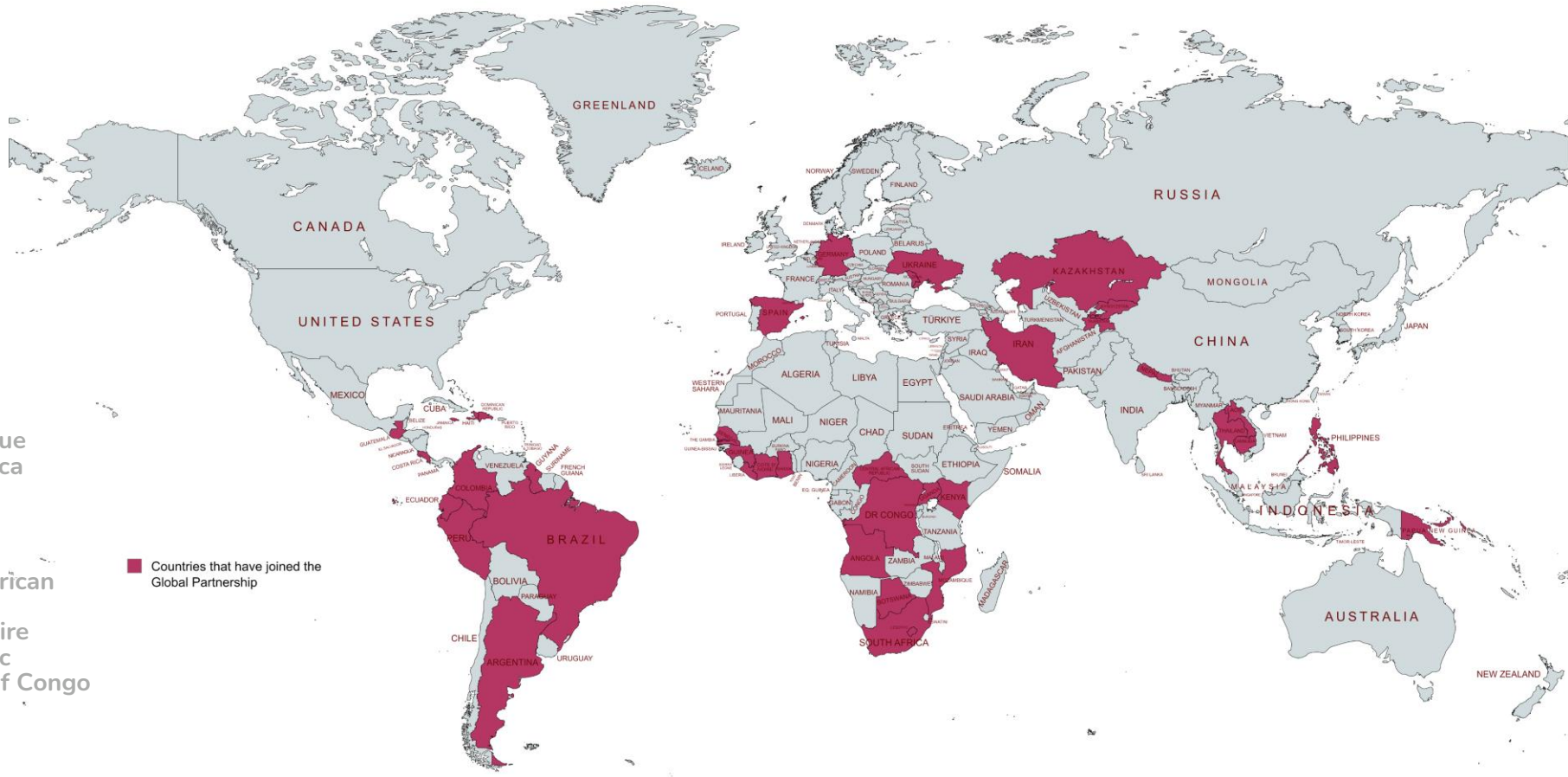
LAC

- Argentina
- Brazil
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Peru
- Jamaica

- Angola
- Botswana
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Mozambique
- South Africa
- Uganda

WCA

- Central African Republic
- Côte D'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Liberia
- Senegal



EECA

- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Moldova
- Ukraine
- Tajikistan

AP

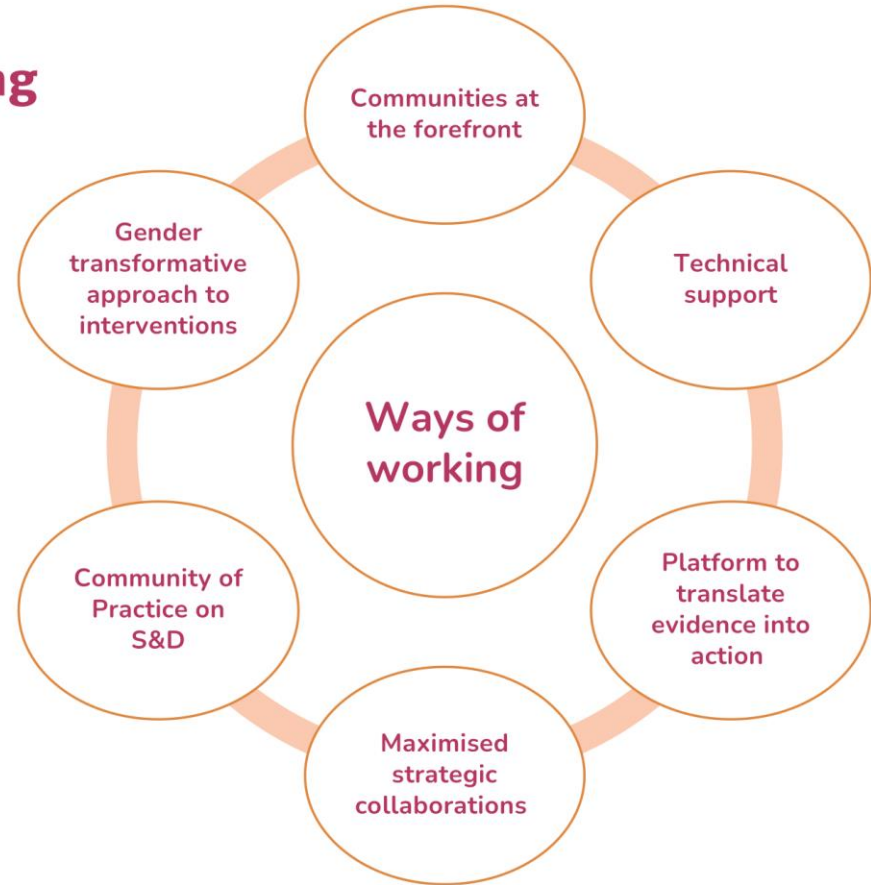
- Cambodia
- Iran
- Laos
- Nepal
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Thailand

EU

- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Spain



Ways of Working



GHANA

01

Strengthened political commitment and awareness towards combatting HIV-related S&D in 3 prioritized settings - healthcare, workplace and education.

What was achieved?

- Secured high-level political buy-in to eliminate HIV-related S&D (e.g. joined the Global Partnership and key national allies expressed support to fight S&D).
- Created awareness on HIV-related S&D, including in 3 prioritized settings (e.g., nation-wide campaigns with an intersectional lens led by young voices).
- Advocated for targeted support for PLU using community-led evidence on HIV-related S&D (e.g., disseminated SI 2.0 report).

Lesson learned

- Importance of partnerships and collaboration at all levels.
- Intra-agency programmatic efficiencies from collaborating across other practice areas.
- Leveraged in-kind resource contributions (e.g., beyond stigma).
- Co-financing arrangements on activity implementation (cumulative amount of over USD 50,000).

02

Enhanced strategic engagements, synergies and partnerships to build a harmonised, resilient and sustainable path forward towards eliminating HIV-related S&D.

What was achieved?

- Facilitated networks of cooperation with key national and international actors. For example, diverse communities living with and affected by HIV and other NCDs, UN country team, UN and PEPFAR implementers, government partners, bilateral donors, and international technical experts.

Lesson learned

- Importance of human resource capacity.
- Importance of smooth admin processes, to e.g., avoid delays in receiving and sending funds to partners.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

01

Law N°2022-407: Inclusion of therapeutic injunction, harm reduction and human rights in the texts and decrees implementing

How was it achieved?

- The recruitment of an international consultant.
- Establishment of a monitoring committee with all stakeholders.
- Organisation of field visits.
- Organisation of 3 workshops with all stakeholders, co-financed by Alliance Côte d'Ivoire and Espace Confiance/Coalition Plus, to e.g., validate the technical note and reach consensus on the definition of the threshold for differentiating drug users and traffickers.

Lesson learned

- Capacity-building of key players in advocacy.
- Co-operation with the involvement of all government stakeholders, NGOs and UN System led to a consensus and recommendations indicated in the technical note: (i) Definition of a threshold for the differentiation between user and trafficker to avoid abuse; (ii) Strengthening of the syringe exchange program; (iii) Effective and adapted implementation of the therapeutic injunction.

02

Observation Communautaire de la Santé

How was it achieved?

- Discussion of the OCS's role in the development of the CN RH as part of the COVID-19 response.
- Organisation of working sessions with OCS member organisations to develop monitoring tools and indicators.
- Orientation of factors on OCS interventions.

Lesson learned

- Synergy between OCS and sub-recipient organisations on the GF.
- Reinforcement of post-notification follow-up of victims, with the creation of individualised forms for notified cases.
- The need to take into account the issue of mental health.

03

Integration of sexual minorities and gender issues into CNRH

How was it achieved?

- Identification and mobilisation of LGBTIQ+ networks and communities.
- Involvement of administrative and health authorities.
- Awareness raising and drafting a advocacy notes.
- Organisation of an LGBTIQ+ workshop.
- Adoption of the 2023 CNRH report integrating the issue by the CNRH GA - acceptance then of the report by the President of the Republic.

Lesson learned

- The commitment and involvement of the President was necessary to mobilise parliamentarians, senators and community leaders.
- Involvement of LGBTIQ+ networks and communities.
- The development of a training/awareness-raising manual.

03

Enabled integrated support on societal enablers to address internalized stigma for multiple intersecting identities of PLHIVs.

What was achieved?

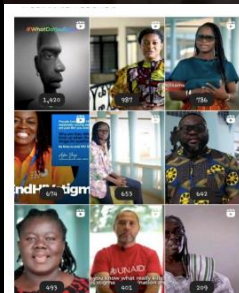
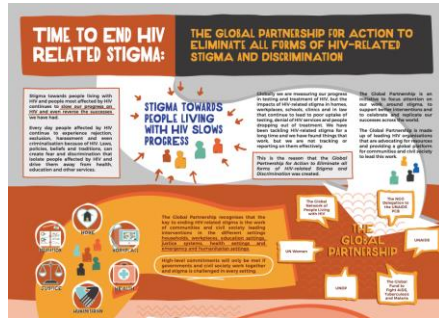
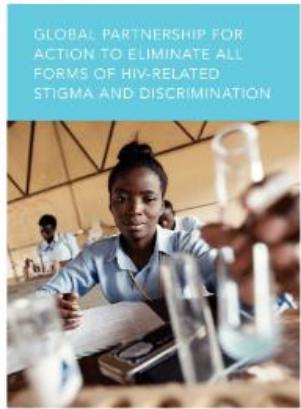
- Supported communities living with and affected by HIV to break down barriers on S&D. For example, the DAAKIE Project; sensitisation of mothers living with HIV and caregivers of HIV-exposed infants, and community-led organisations engaged to design harmonised roadmaps for CLM and stigma harm reduction with other national partners.

Lesson learned

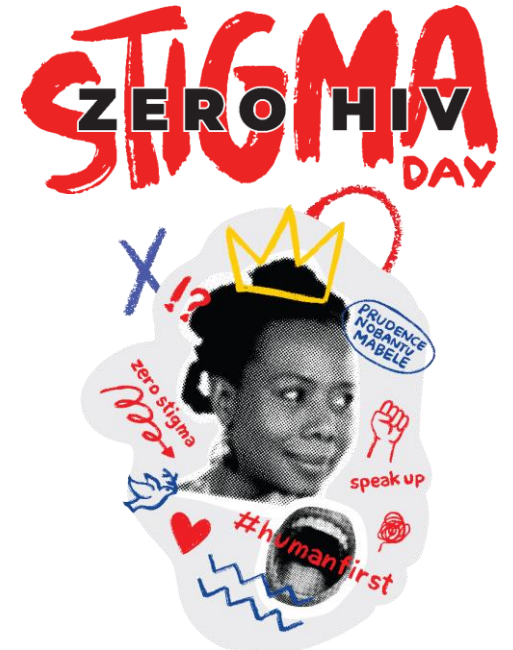
- Resilience, adaptive management and innovative programming.
- Proactive partnership-seeking initiatives to explore synergies.

Advocacy tools and campaigns

Follow us on
X/Twitter and
Instagram!
@GP_EndStigma



CHANGE THE LAWS. UNCHAIN OUR RIGHTS.
WE ARE NOT CRIMINALS!



#MORETHAN

#NOTACRIMINA

ZERO DISCRIMINATION DAY

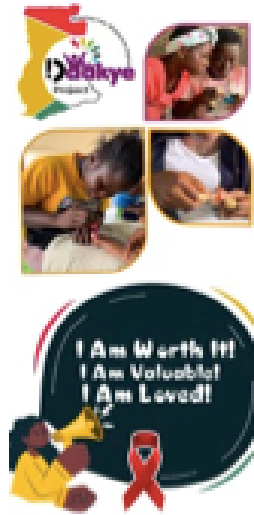
ZERO HIV STIGMA DAY

HI-FIVE for HIV & WAKAKOSHA Internal Stigma Projects



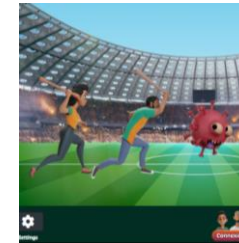
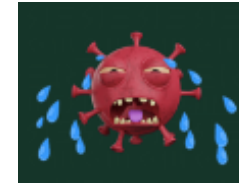
Best Practice Examples

The Declaration of Commitment of Healthcare Students' Response to HIV



In **Ghana**, DAAKYE Project

In **Ukraine**, UNAIDS empowered Teenegerizer Union



In **Côte d'Ivoire**, "A l'Assaut du Sida," launched during the African Cup of Nations

In **Kazakhstan**, capacity strengthening for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)



In **Uganda**, produced a TV channel to educate youth on HIV prevention, treatment, and adherence while promoting "positive living".



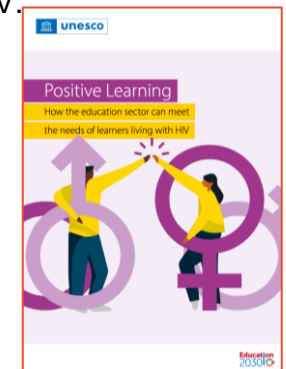
In **Russia**, supported the Svetlana Izambayeva Foundation, which offers peer support and a Leadership Programme for adolescents living with HIV

In **Uzbekistan**, UNICEF's support groups and stories of frontline heroes like Azima aim to combat stigma and improve understanding.



In **LAC**, Leadership program reaching more than 46,000 young people in the region

Updating the "Positive Learning" guidelines to better address the needs of young learners living with HIV.



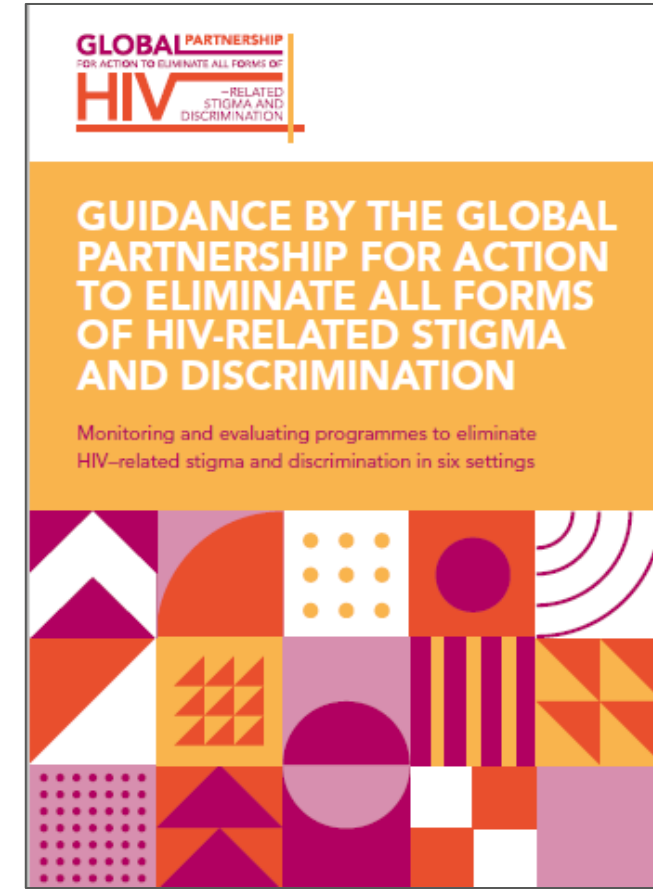
Global Partnership

The Global Partnership has been instrumental in creating a monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress on eliminating HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

Could you share how this framework is being applied at the country level and what key indicators are used to assess its effectiveness?

The New Guidance

- Is a companion to the 2019 rights-based M&E guidance and the 2020 evidence guidance, focused specifically on monitoring and evaluating programmes to eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination in six settings.
- **Purpose & Audience:** aims to support programme planners, implementers, and managers at government agencies and nongovernmental and community-based organizations to understand the outputs and outcomes of their programmes to reduce and mitigate HIV-related stigma and discrimination and inform programme improvement and scale-up.



TYPE	NO.	NARRATIVE	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL)						
			Indicators	Means of verification	Baseline	Year	Target	Target Year	Source (for Baseline Information)
Goal	G1	Human rights of all persons living with or affected by HIV are respected, protected and promoted in community, policy, legislation and programmes							
Outcome	O1.1	Increased knowledge and awareness of human rights, S&D and GBV among the general population	Percentage of women and men 15–49 years old who report non-discriminatory (positive) attitudes towards people living with HIV	KAPB Survey	11.6%	2017	25%	2025	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practicers & Behaviour Survey
			Percentage of women and men who report positive attitudes toward transgender people	National Homophobia Survey	25%	2019	35%	2025	Awareness, Attitude and Perception Survey About Issues related to LGBT People in Jamaica
			Percentage of women and men who report positive attitudes toward sex workers	KAPB Survey	0%	2020	20%	2025	N/A
			Percentage of women and men who report positive attitudes toward men who have sex with men	National Homophobia Survey	25%	2019	35%	2025	Awareness, Attitude and Perception Survey About Issues related to LGBT People in Jamaica
Output	O.1.1.1	Media/public education campaign developed and implemented	% of persons who report campaign messages had a positive impact on them (A.1.1.1.1)	Media reports Campaign report	0%	2020	30%	2025	N/A
Activities	A.1.1.1.1	Develop, implement and monitor a national human rights media/public education campaign to address stigma and discrimination, promotion of PLHIV and awareness among general public	# of persons reached	Media reports Campaign report	No data	2020	100,000	2025	N/A
			# of campaigns or public education initiatives	Media reports Campaign report	5	2020	10	2025	2020 Annual Report for EEHR
			Information collected for media report	Programmatic reports	No data	2020		2025	N/A
Outcome	O1.2	Public service cadre knows how to address human rights and gender in the context of HIV	Percentage of health workers who report negative attitudes towards people living with HIV	Survey	No data	2020	30%	2025	N/A
			Percentage of health workers who report negative attitudes towards key populations	Survey	No data	2020	60%	2025	N/A
Output	O1.2.1	Members of professional associations, duty-bearers and employees within select sectors are trained on human rights, stigma and discrimination	# of participants trained (A.1.2.1.1)	Attendance register Training Report	536	2020	3000	2025	2020 Annual Report for EEHR
			% increase in knowledge (A.1.2.1.1)	Pre and posttests Training Report	No data	2020		2025	N/A
	A.1.2.1.1				No data	2020	1	2025	N/A

The EEHR Operational Plan

The EEHR Operational Plan guides the work of stakeholders. The Operational Plan supports efforts to address human rights-related barriers to access and be retained in services that support HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support. (Highlighted text not clear)

The Operational Plan has five goals, namely:

1. Human rights of all persons living with or affected by HIV are respected, protected, and promoted.
2. Human rights violations in education, health, justice, workplace, and communities are monitored and justice is accessed.
3. Gender-Based Violence is eliminated.
4. Positive Health Dignity and Prevention is reached by all people living with or affected by HIV.
5. People living with or affected by HIV access social protection services.

2022 AWP Summary by Organisations, Settings, Op. Plan Goals & Populations with UNAIDS 10s Targets and HR Baseline Assessment Programme Area

Global AIDS Targets Social Indicators	EEHR Operational Plan 2021-2025							Human Rights Programme Area	
LESS THAN 10% OF COUNTRIES HAVE PUNITIVE LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENTS THAT DENY ACCESS TO JUSTICE	Goal	G1	Human rights of all persons living with or affected by HIV are respected, protected and promoted in community, policy, legislation and programmes						
	Outcome	O1.3	Laws and policies enable people to access HIV-related services free from S&D					PA 3 - Sensitisation of law-makers and law enforcement agents and PA 6 - Monitoring and reforming laws, regulations and policies relating to HIV	
	Output	O1.3.1	Advocacy for the improvement, development and implementation of HIV-related policies and laws						
			No. of Activities	Comm.	Health	Education	Justice		Workplace
	Equality for All Foundation Jamaica		4	x			x		
	Jamaica AIDS Support for Life		16	x			x		x
	Jamaicans for Justice		2				x		
	National Family Planning Board		2	x			x		
	TransWave Jamaica		1	x					
	UNAIDS/UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS		5				x		
	Outcome	O1.4	Key social influencers advocate against S&D and GBV					PA 1 - Stigma and discrimination	
	Output	O1.4.1	Strategic partnership to tackle stigma, discrimination and gender-based violence built and promoted						
			No. of Activities	Comm.	Health	Education	Justice		Workplace
	Equality for All Foundation Jamaica		7	x			x		

Youth4HIV Action – Support for Jamaica Youth Advocacy Network (JYAN)

Key Initiatives:

- **Youth4HIV Action:** A Call-to-Action Plan aimed at increasing access to HIV information and services, addressing stigma, and enhancing youth engagement in HIV and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) advocacy.
- **Capacity-Building Sessions:** Three sessions held across Manchester, St. James, Kingston, and St. Andrew, training **64 youth advocates** on SRHR, HIV advocacy, and barriers like stigma and discrimination.

Advocacy & Engagement:

- **UTech Health Chat:** On August 20, 2024, engaged **35 participants** in HIV quizzes and awareness during UTECH Students' Union Day.
- **Policies and Laws:** Drafted abridged National HIV and HIV Workplace policies to simplify access to policy information for youth.

Youth Call to Action:

- Developed **print ads**, articles, and a **signature form** to encourage youth sign-ups and participation in HIV advocacy.

World AIDS Day Youth Mixer (December 2023):

- Attended by over **100 participants** including government officials, focusing on youth voices and challenges in HIV advocacy, with panel discussions from JN+, JYAN, and the Youth Advisory Council of Jamaica.





ROLE OF EXISTING CONVENTIONS & ACCORDS

Promoting fundamental rights of
marginalized adolescents and
young key populations

Ensuring equitable access to health
and HIV services

FOUNDATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENTS

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

International Convention on Civil &
Political Rights

International Convention on Social &
Economic Rights

Rights of the Child

WHO Constitution

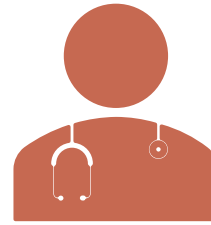
KINNEY IN INDIANA LAW REVIEW

Under international law, states that are party to a variety of different treaties assume tripartite obligations: (1) to *respect* the right to health by refraining from direct violations, such as systemic discrimination within the health system; (2) to *protect* the right from interference by third parties, through such measures as environmental regulation of third parties; and (3) to *fulfill* the right by adopting deliberate measures aimed at achieving universal access to care, as well as to preconditions for health

CONVENTION CONCERNING INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES IN INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES (CONVENTION 169). : INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION;



Realization of the right to health further implies providing individuals and communities with an authentic voice in decisions defining, determining, and affecting their well-being



Public health has a long tradition of recognizing that participation is integral to health promotion



Human rights framework acknowledges health as political—bound up with social context, ideologies, and power structures—and removes health policy decisions from political discretion by placing them into the domain of law



ACTIONS NEEDED AT NATIONAL LEVEL

For all international human rights, implementation and enforcement of the right to health critically depend on legislative and judicial action at the national level. More than 70 national constitutions recognize the right to health, and far more countries legislate various aspects of the right to health

GENERAL
AGREEMENT
ON MINIMAL
STANDARDS
GOVERNMENTS
CAN BE
REQUIRED TO
MEET.

states have an obligation not to adopt retrogressive measures. In Ecuador and Venezuela court decisions it was ruled that “if a state administers a program to provide antiretroviral drugs, backsliding because of budgetary difficulties is impermissible”

health policies and programs must not be discriminatory.

states must undertake efforts to regulate the conduct of third parties that are interfering with the right to health, such as environmental polluters

governments can be required to develop national policies and plans of action to respond to health concerns.

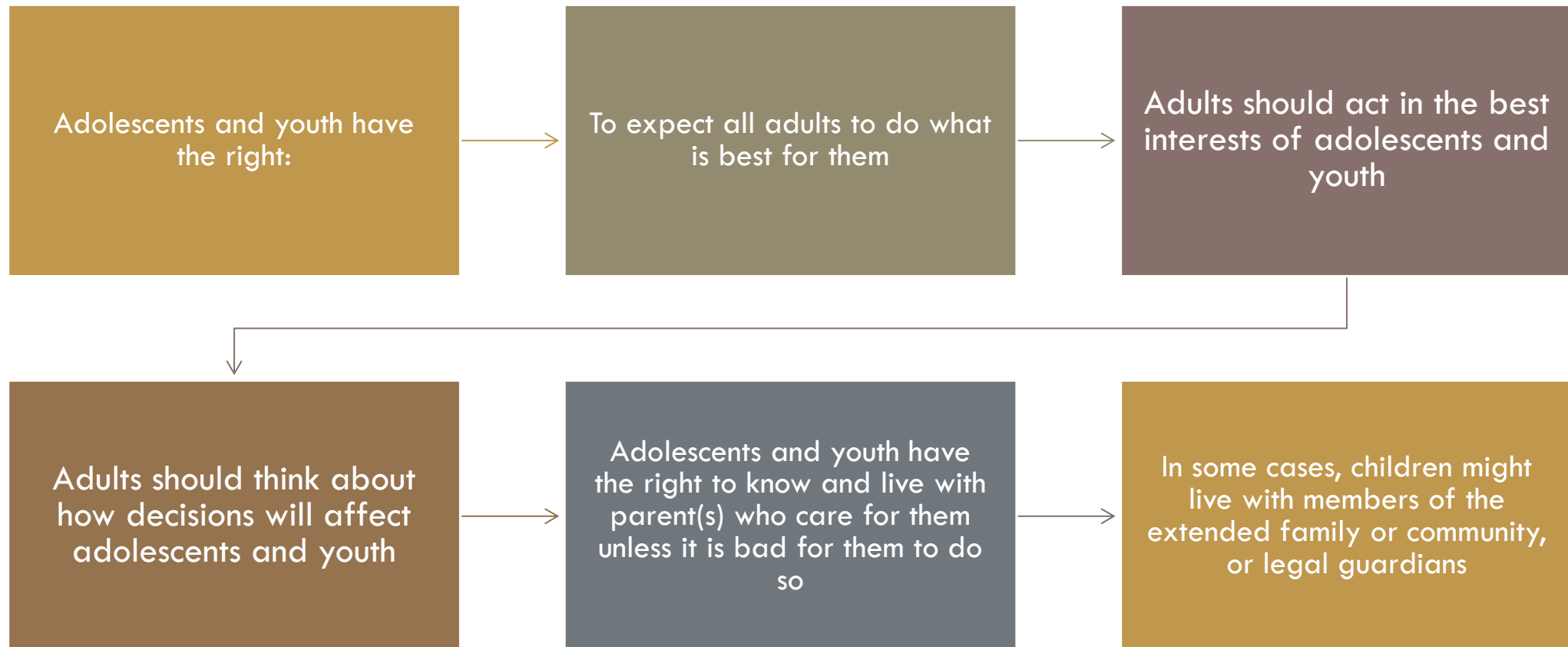


HOLDING GOVERNMENTS ACCOUNTABLE

International norms relating to a right to health offer standards for evaluating governmental conduct and mechanisms for establishing some degree of accountability.

THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

SETS OUT THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN UP TO THE AGE OF 18 YEARS OF AGE.



EVERY ADOLESCENT'S RIGHTS AS AN INDIVIDUAL

Adolescents and youth have the right::

To give their opinions and for others to listen and take them seriously

To rest and leisure time

To have a secondary education, including general training and training to get job skills (vocational training)

To find out about things and share what they think with others, such as by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way, unless it harms or offends other people

Adolescents and youth have the right to get information from a variety of sources,
Adults should check that the information adolescents and youth access is not harmful

Adults can help adolescents and youth find and use the information they need

ADOLESCENTS' RIGHT TO TAKE PART IN SOCIETY

Adolescents and youth have the right to:

To hold and give their opinions and ideas in the home, within services, on a committee or on social media

To get together with others without fear such as to hold a public meeting, or to meet in private, such as with friends and neighbours

To take part in planning and decision-making in the community on issues that affect their health or the health of their family

Adolescents and youth can also participate through a freely chosen representative, for example a local councillor or union official

RIGHTS OF ADOLESCENTS TO BE TREATED FAIRLY AND WITH RESPECT

Adolescents and youth have the right:

To be free from threats and violence in the home, when accessing services and at all other times

Threats and violence are always wrong, even if the person doing them is a member of the family or a health worker

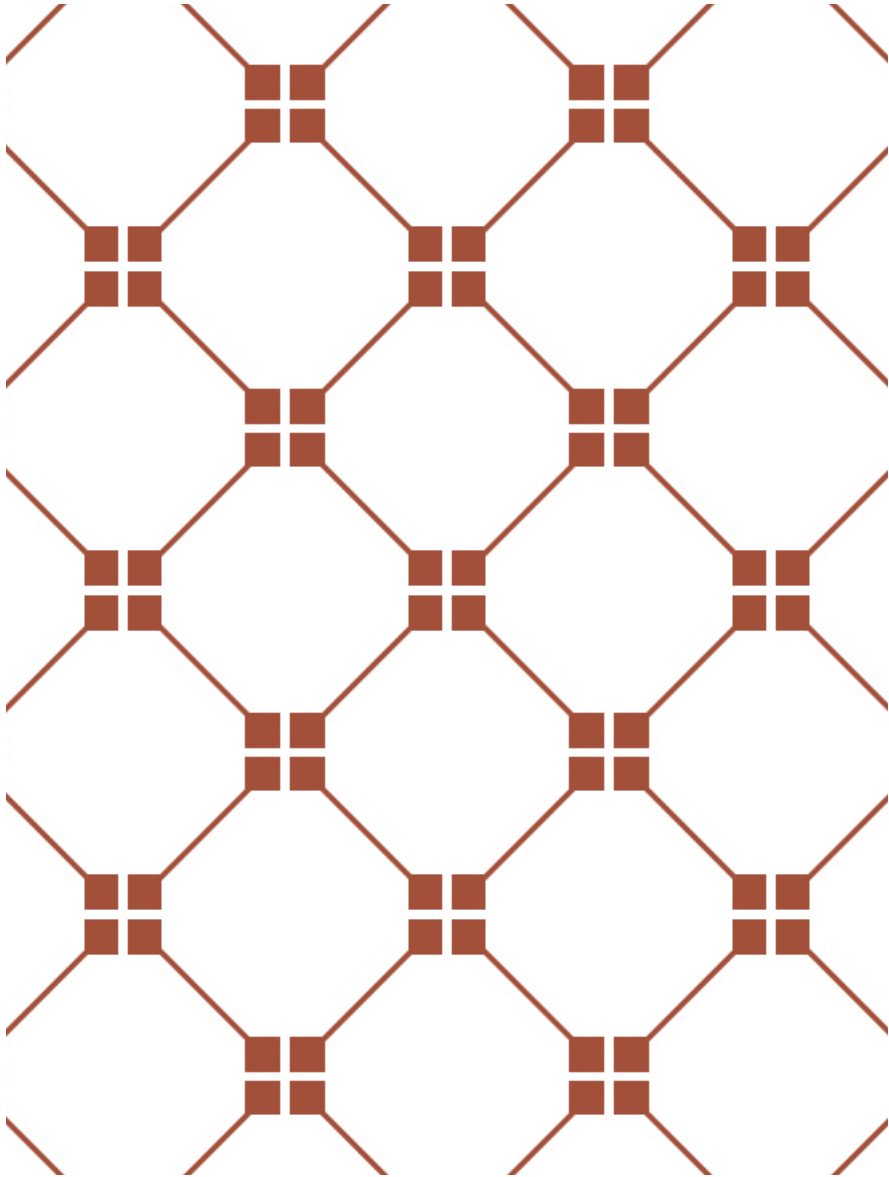
Adolescents and youth have the right to live a life without discrimination

Discrimination is when people are not treated fairly because of their age, gender, ethnicity, where they live, or other factors



PROMOTING RIGHTS OF ADOLESCENTS

Ensuring equitable access to
health and HIV services



WHA FI DO?

**SHOULDN'T YOU JUST BE
DEMANDING THEM?**