UNAIDS Agenda for Accelerated Country Action for Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV
Mid-Term Review

UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board
11 December 2012
Scenario
Every minute a young woman acquires HIV

- Women living with HIV are more likely to experience violations of their sexual and reproductive rights.
- HIV is the leading cause of death for women of reproductive age.
- Fewer than 30% of all young women have comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV.
- Only 1 female condom for every 36 women in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Young women (15-24 years) are twice as likely as young men to acquire HIV infection.

Together for Girls*: the power of partnership

- Addressing violence against children – especially sexual violence and girls
- Country led-efforts for change in 9 countries
  - National surveys
  - Multi-sector response
  - Global communication and advocacy

* 5 UN Agencies, US government, private sector

Any sexual violence before 18yrs (%)

- Swaziland: 37.8%
- Tanzania: 27.2%
- Zimbabwe: 32.5%
- Kenya: 31.9%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
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* Zero AIDS-related deaths.
Background on the UNAIDS Agenda

• Developed in 2009 following a consultative process:
  – to provide a common platform for focused action on gender and HIV
• Welcomed at the 25th PCB, December 2009, and launched at the 54th CSW, February 2010
• Country roll out in almost 100 countries, engaging 738 civil society groups
• Requested by the PCB to present a midterm review (MTR) by the end of 2012

Zero new HIV infections.
Zero discrimination.
Zero AIDS-related deaths.
Mid-Term Review Process – July to Sept 2012

- Data collection - inclusive, participatory approach
- Diverse participation of civil society
- Guided by multi-partner reference group

July to September 2012
- 5 country missions
- 22 key informant interviewed
- 152 documents reviewed
- 222 participants in joint country survey
- 234 respondents to stakeholder survey

Civil Society participation in the Stakeholder Survey

- Networks of Women Living with HIV
- Women’s Rights Organizations
- Key Populations
- Networks of Men working on Gender Equality
- Other NGOs
MTR - is the Agenda working or not?

- In at least 90 countries - the agenda fostered political commitment and accelerated action
- In 60% of the countries - strengthened gender equality within HIV responses tailored to local context
- Common platform for partners, including civil society

Is that a YES?
The Agenda catalyzed action around the world, building on earlier work.

Source: UNAIDS Scorecard on Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV
MTR - What have we learned so far?

**Common elements for success:**
- Strong political commitment from government
- Having active civil society
- Financial and technical support

**Striking progress:**
- Data on gender based violence is increasingly used for the HIV response
- Affected women participation in CEDAW monitoring
- Capacity building of women’s groups

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Examples from implementation

• Leadership programmes for women living with HIV in 67 countries
• Greater linkages between HIV and SRH (79% of countries initiating action since launch. 43% linked services at national level)
• Improving and introducing quality sexuality education in 34 countries
• 57 countries supported to undertake analysis of HIV related policies for development of new strategic plans
• Countries that made the substantial progress include Angola, China, El Salvador, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Tanzania and South Africa
The Agenda has triggered several political actions

- 2011 high level consultation on “violation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights of women living with HIV”
- Security Council resolution 1983 - HIV and sexual violence in (post) conflict
- Consultation with women and girls - priorities for the UN HLM on HIV/AIDS
- 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS – centrality of gender equality
- The global indicator on violence, reported biannually to UNAIDS
- Global Power Women Network Africa
  - Pan African Positive Women’s Coalition

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MTR - Challenges

- Insufficient funding to operationalize the Agenda at country level
  - particularly networks of women living with HIV and women’s rights groups
  - Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia Pacific lack gender-sensitive budgeting
- Mixed political commitment for gender-transformative HIV responses across countries and regions
- Insufficient coordination, in particular at country level
MTR - Challenges

• Gender is not fully integrated in M&E systems
  o Inconsistency in knowing epidemic, context and response from a gender perspective
  o HIV responses in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Middle East and Northern Africa lack data on violence
• Technical support does not always produce results
• Inconsistent meaningful involvement of women in all their diversity
What is the way forward?

Gender transformative HIV responses:

- Gender Equality and HIV in action for social change
  - NSPs and Investment approach - integration
  - Gender-sensitive budgeting
  - Harmful gender norms

People centred-approaches:

- Tailoring to the gender-specific needs of women, men and transgender populations
  - Sexual & Reproductive Health
  - Rights-based approach
  - End sexual violence

Inclusiveness and equity:

- Addressing gender barriers to services
  - Women and girls living with HIV
  - Key populations
Thank you