# Integrating gender perspectives and programs into costing of HIV responses

Expert Consultation on Costing HIV Responses in Asia – Pacific, 29 October 2010

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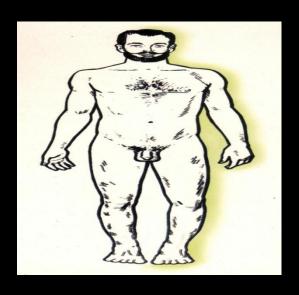
#### Start with definitions .....



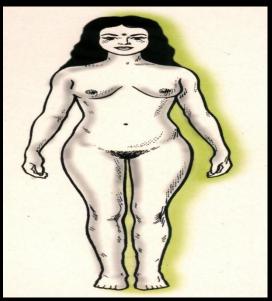
Sex ~ is what you are born with

Sexuality ~ is how you perceive sex and your preferences

Gender ~ is how you socially exhibit your sexuality/ social construction

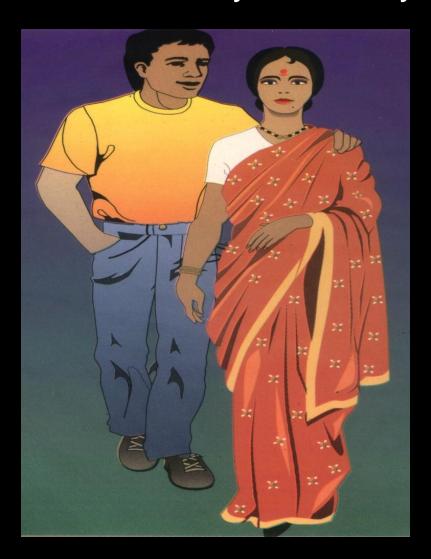


Born as a male



Or as a female

#### Gender is how you are socially constructed as a man or as a woman



# How gender identities affect vulnerabilities of community?

- Inappropriate and insensitive services
- Inadequate reach of services
- Isolation and marginalization
- Violence: Physical and mental abuse
- Violation of human rights
- Psychological distress

## 2008 analysis

- UNGASS indicators bio-medical and don't address women's/ gender issues (new gender indicator in 2010 as part of UNGASS review?)
- Need for synergy between work on violence and HIV work to address unequal gender relations and cultural norms of power & decision making
- Programmes must address links between GBV, HIV and access to sexual and reproductive health care and rights - risk behaviour happens in a context!

### We have now have strong policies

# Gender is integral to priority areas of UNAIDS Outcome Framework

- "we can reduce sexual transmission"
- " we can prevent mothers from dying and babies from becoming infected"
- " we can empower MSM, SWs and TG people to protect themselves from HIV and to fully access ART"
  - "we can meet the HIV needs of women & girls & can stop sexual & gender based violence"

# UNAIDS Agenda for Women & Girls 2010 - 2015



- 26 strategic actions to catalyze action at country level
- Building synergies between women's rights movement & AIDS response
  - reproductive health networks, women's rights advocates
  - Using existing initiatives: SG's UNITE campaign 25/11/10
  - Strengthening and broaden partnerships
- Time-bound and results oriented
- Accountability built in: progress report to PCB twice a year

## **Key Recommendations**

**1.** Jointly generate better evidence and increased understanding of the specific needs of women and girls in the context of HIV and ensure tailored national AIDS responses ("knowing your epidemic and response")

**2.** Translate political commitments into scaled-up action and resources that address the rights and needs of women and girls in the context of HIV

**3.** Champion leadership for an enabling environment that promotes and protects women's and girls' human rights and their empowerment, in the context of HIV



#### Really know your epidemic....

- Countries collect & analyze epidemiological & qualitative data - disaggregated by sex, age & setting, on how the epidemic affects target groups ex women and girls and KAPs
- Support women's groups & networks to contribute to national data collection (UNGASS & qualitative data)
- Countries include equality analysis in assessments of national
   AIDS spending ex services for KAPs and sexual partners
- 2010 for one indicator on HIV/gender in 25 UNGASS HIV core indicators

#### Scaled up action and resources



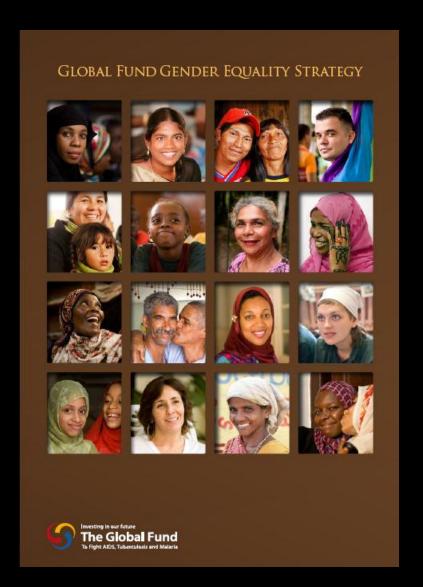
- Incorporate action on gender in new National Strategic AIDS
   Plans (AP region all countries 2010 11)
- Include HIV into national UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign in the region (25 November launch)
- Ensure a national minimum package of services for HIV, tuberculosis, sexual and reproductive health services and MCH (one stop shop = increase access)
- Ensure HIV policies are engendered and scaled up

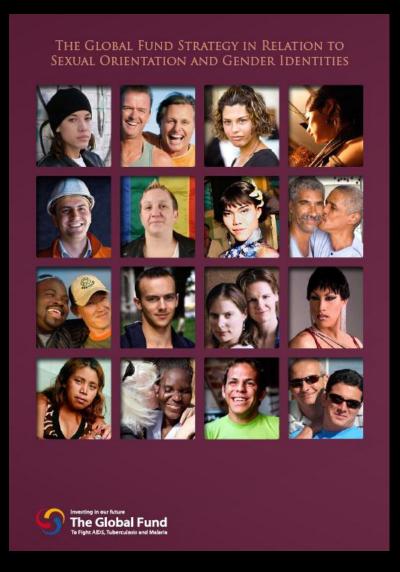
# The time for bold leadership and advocacy



- Rapidly strengthen capacity and coalition building among women's groups, networks of women PLHIV, organizations of men working (ex APN+ Regional Proposal)
- Engage men & boys to address and redefine masculinity
- Regional technical support hubs to dedicate resources
- Advocate for 40% of positions in CCM to be allocated to women (experts)

### **Gender and SO/GI Strategies**





# Key messages

The gender equality and the SOGI strategies were approved by GFATM Board to:

- ➤ To ensure positive bias in Global Fund proposals and programming and
- ➤ To be more proactive in addressing equity in proposals and grants supported by the global fund and
- To address the vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls, men and boys, MSM, transgender people, and sex workers in the fight against the three diseases

What about progress to date in 2010?

# General Gender-related weaknesses in previous proposal – review 2010

- Most gender neutral, some gender sensitive and none gender transformative
- Gender still treated as an add-on, not a key aspect to be integrated in all phases of proposal development
- Little gender analysis underlying the GFATM proposals
- Limited or no gap analysis
- Findings from the gender analysis are not translated into targeted programmatic actions
- Intervention or actions planned have no budget and indicators
  - Budgeting is a big issue (proposed activities have no clear budget)
  - Lack of gender sensitive indicators
  - Performance framework with no disaggregated input and outcome data

### Examples PCB progress report 12/2010

- ➤ 9 countries developing new NSPs have undertaken gender analyses of their NSPs
- ➤ 9 countries are developing programmes for men and boys to address social norms around gender and sexual relationships related to gender equality
- ➤ 9 countries developing new NSPs have provided leadership development programmes for women, young women and girls living with HIV

## **Country Initiatives**

- Strong engagement UNJTAs in China, India, Nepal, Cambodia, Thailand, Viet Nam, PNG (priority countries)
- ➤ India in gap areas best model to reach intimate partners of HR men, female IDUs and clients of sex workers
- China through support \$500 million RCC (5 priorities) 6 priority provinces
- ➤ Nepal building on amendment of property rights and land ownership bills + many female MPs
- > All countries revising NSPs this biennium

# We know what interventions work - ex responses to gender based violence

- Address gender inequality ex empower women (income generation)
- Work with community, men and boys to challenge gender norms
- Provide comprehensive post rape care
- Address violence in context of HIV testing
- Focus on violence against SWs

What can costers do?

## Know about the gender tools ....

- Gender sensitive measuring and assessment mechanisms
- Gender planning including monitoring and evaluation
- Gender impact assessments
- Gender audits
- Gender responsive budgeting

# Use gender and HIV check lists

- 1 Gender in the National AIDS Action Framework (core packages etc)
- 2 Gender in one national AIDS coordinating authority (capacity)
- 3 One gender sensitive monitoring an evaluation system (integration)

# And finally ....

This is work in progress and we need your support so that programmes are engendered and effective ...