

Terms of reference for Integration of HIV/AIDS as crosscutting issue into Situation Analyze in framework of UNICEF MTSP preparations.

Goal: Outline a conceptual framework for UNICEF interventions in area of HIV prevention among children and young people with special focus on girls and women .

Objective: To strengthen and enriched with international experience the efforts of the National Governments in area of Children and Women protection from HIV.

To harmonize the national efforts with Global frameworks presented by UNGASS HIV and UNGASS on Children Declarations of Commitments

Identify the gaps in existing national programmes on HIV prevention and assist the governments in comprehensive analyses of problems and development of adequate response.

I. General SitAn

The part related to HIV/AIDS could be presented in context of the continued transition period end growing HIV/AIDS epidemic reaching in some RUB regions its concentrated stage. The indicators should present 1) the situation in general; 2) it's political context, 3) the existing trends:

1) General situation

Number (prevalence) of HIV cases desegregated by:

- regions
- gender & age
- socioeconomic status
- educational status
- residency status
- Number of people died from AIDS (trends)
- HIV + life expectancy indicator*
- People with AIDS life expectancy indicators*

* Very important, because these indicators present how long HIV+ children will have family care, and how long they will stay alive themselves

2) National policies indicators

Existence of the National strategies/plans/programmes, their financial security, management, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms:

- National strategic plan/programme on HIV/AIDS
- National strategic plan on Children and Young people (protection from STIs and HIV/AIDS)
- Multisectoral coordinating mechanism on national level
- Coordinating mechanism of international assistance
- Harm reduction strategy (programme) at the national level:
- National programme on Reproductive Health:
- National programme on PMTCT:
- HIV+ people access to ARVT, care, social support

3) Existing trends

This set of indicators should predict the development of the HIV situation in RUB

- Increasing drug use among young people;

- Increasing heterosexual way of transmission as evident of epidemic shifts from IDUs group to general population
- Increasing the HIV prevalence among pregnant women, including those, who are not drug users
- Increasing the number of children, born from HIV+ mothers

II. Thematic sectoral analyses on HIV

Should be presented with three major components

- **Early years children & HIV**
- **Young people & HIV**
- **Girls and women & HIV**

Early years children & HIV.

The major cause of HIV in early years children is **Mother to Child HIV transmission.**

The focus should be made on the following indicators:

Mother to Child HIV transmission (HIV prevalence among yearly years children caused by MTCT):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prenatal transmission (as % of all MTCT cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of MHC for pregnant women including women from high risk groups. • Pregnant women are not aware to learn about their HIV status (% of pregnant women who correctly identified the risks of HIV transmission) • HIV counseling is not widely provided (% of pregnant women received HIV pre-post test counseling) • The PMTCT long protocol is not widely available in MHC (% of HIV+ pregnant women received PMTCT long protocol treatment)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intranatal transmission (as % of all MTCT cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The obstetrics PMTCT measures are not widely provided (% of C-section practice in HIV+ deliveries, other methods?) • The PMTCT short protocol is not available in maternity hospitals (% of HIV+ women received PMTCT short protocol treatment) • Quality and availability of HIV rapid test systems (% of women with
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breast feeding (as % of all MTCT cases) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breastfeeding counseling for HIV+ mothers is not accessible (% of HIV+ mother received counseling on BF) • The breast milk substitutes is not available (% of HIV+ mothers received free baby formula)

Children. born from HIV+ mothers and Children living with HIV

We want to find out what happens to children born of HIV-positive mothers : we know that even if they are themselves not HIV-positive they are at high risk of abandonment and later of exclusion from school and society. We need to know how many there are, where they are, and what can be done to ensure the fulfillment of their rights.

Number of HIV+ Children

- Under family care
- Under state care

- Living in Children's Hospitals
- Number of children receiving ARV treatment
- Children's mortality caused by AIDS
- Life expectancy
- Access to basic education
- Number of children receiving social allowances

Young people & HIV

The major ways of HIV transmission in adolescents is perenteral caused by IDU and sexual transmission.

The proposed set of indicators could be the following:

HIV prevalence among young people injecting drugs	Situation indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility (coverage) of Health care facilities for adolescents including risk groups (street children, children up to 18, involved into commercial sex work, children in conflict with Law, including detention institutions) • Capacities of medical personal to perform HIV preventive measures • Capacities of Health care facilities to perform HIV preventive measures (PEP, individual means of protection, disposable tools) • Percent of IDUs covered with Harm reduction programme
	Causes indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge how to prevent (% of IDUs correctly identified risks of transmission) • Lack of disposable means of protection (% of IDUs practice individual safe injection means) • "Dirty" drugs (% of IDUs used drugs "purified" by humans blood) • Low sustainability, HR protocol fulfillment, constancy, and IDUs coverage by Harm reduction activities (% of IDUs covered by full protocol of HR activities,)
	Situation indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of Family Planning services • Accessibility of contraception • STIs prevalence among adolescents
Prevalence of sexual way of HIV transmission among young people	Indicators for Homo-sexual transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge how to prevent (% of MSM correctly identified risks of transmission) • Unprotected sex practice (% of MSM practice unsafe sex)
	Indicators for Hetero-sexual transmission (<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of knowledge how to prevent (% of sexually active young people correctly identified risks of HIV transmission) • Unprotected sex practice (% of sexually active young people practice unsafe sex) • High cost of condoms (indicator?)

Young people living with HIV

We should look at the emerging group of adolescents who are HIV positive, and what is happening to them: how are they diagnosed? What happens to them once they have been diagnosed? What provision needs to be made for them?

The information on these issues is not available. The specially designed survey could be proposed to investigate the situation.

Girls and Women & HIV

There are number of issues makes girls and women more vulnerable for HIV even in countries declared gender equality in their Constitution and basic Laws.

The keys of them are the following:

- Unequal power balance in gender relation that favors man (man have greater control)
- Social status of women related to motherhood (economic dependency)
- Culture silence surrounding sexual issues, stereotypes of “good” girls and “respectable” women
- Virginity norm for unmarried girls (put obstacles in the way of information on safe sex, HIV/STIs prevention)
- Anatomical and physiological vulnerability of teenage girls for STIs and HIV
- Stigma and discrimination associated with HIV infection.

There are no recommended indicators concerning these issues. The SitAn should reflect the situation and identify what Surveys should be made in this area. (Women and HIV state in the region for example)