

# HIV & YOUNG PEOPLE



**How UNAIDS responded in 2022 to the specific needs of adolescents (10-19 years) and youth (15-24 years), and promoted their full engagement in efforts to end AIDS.**

Only 1 in 3 young people globally have accurate knowledge of HIV prevention

**Increased HIV awareness through young people-led initiatives.**

An online campaign organized by Teenergizer Union in Eastern Europe and Central Asia reached about 600 000 young people with SRH and HIV prevention.



Major gaps in universal and affordable access to condoms

**Stronger condom programmes** thanks to the UNAIDS Condom Needs Estimation tool, the **CONDOMIZE!** Campaign, condom stock assessments in 28 countries, and over 1 billion condoms (male and female) procured. First global specifications to produce safe and nontoxic lubricants published.



Limitation of traditional outreach methods in reaching adolescents and youth

The U-Test model, which combines social media, artificial intelligence and geo-mapping to **connect youth with HIV information and services**, has reached 2.8 million young people and distributed almost 75 000 HIV self-test kits in West and central Africa to date.

Lack of access to youth-friendly HIV services

51 countries supported to scale-up multisectoral interventions to **increase access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services** and comprehensive sexuality education, including through "2gether4SRHR" in 10 countries in East and southern Africa.

Young people account for 27% of all new HIV infections globally and are critical for sustainability and reaching the end of AIDS

Provided technical support and guidance to **community-led organizations of young people living with HIV or young key populations working in the HIV response in 62 countries.**

**Increased engagement of young people at risk of and affected by HIV** in 71 countries, and development and implementation of costed plans in 26 countries to further expand and institutionalize youth-led HIV responses.



Harmful gender norms and forced/early marriage increase risk of HIV infection

Religious and traditional institutions and community leaders help **address social norms, harmful practices and gender-based violence**, leading to institutional changes in Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and South Africa for more equal gender norms.



Lower access to education limits women's and girls' decision-making power heightening their risks of HIV

The *Education Plus* initiative, comprised of 13 countries, drove the **adoption of policies to prevent and manage pregnancies in students** in Cameroon, Lesotho, South Africa and Uganda.



Stigma & discrimination hinder access to education for young people living with HIV, from key populations, with disabilities or in humanitarian settings

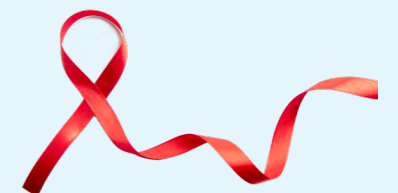
By end of 2022, a total of 34 countries were taking action as part of the *Global Partnership to eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination*, focusing on six settings including education to **prevent and address violence and discrimination in schools.**

Over 60 countries supported to **implement out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education**, including for young people living with HIV and young key populations (Ethiopia, Ghana, Philippines), young people with disabilities (Malawi), young people in humanitarian settings (Moldova) or young indigenous people (Colombia).



Lack of disaggregated and real-time data on HIV and young people

Supported **youth-led monitoring processes** to assess challenges, gaps and opportunities for **stronger youth participation in decision-making and programming in 22 countries.**



**Every day, over 950 adolescents and young people become infected with HIV globally**