**UNAIDS INPUTS**

**TO THE INDEPENDENT EXPERT ON PROTECTION AGAINST VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION BASED ON**

**SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY (SOGI)**

**Principles to guide all UN agencies**

**Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy.** They were adopted by the UN High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM) at its 36th Meeting on 11 October 2018.  Published version of the Principles on the UN CEB webpage: [**https://www.unsceb.org/privacy-principles**](https://www.unsceb.org/privacy-principles)**.**

The [Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy](https://www.unsceb.org/principles-personal-data-protection-and-privacy) set out a basic framework for the processing of personal data by, or on behalf of, the United Nations System Organizations in carrying out their mandated activities.  They aim to:

1. harmonize standards for the protection of personal data across the UN System;
2. facilitate the accountable processing of personal data; and,
3. ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals, in particular the right to privacy.

These Principles apply to personal data, contained in any form, and processed in any manner. Where appropriate, they may also be used as a benchmark for the processing of non-personal data, in a sensitive context that may put certain individuals or groups of individuals at risk of harms.

The UN PPG is an inter-agency group convened in September 2016 that is co-chaired by UN Global Pulse and the UN Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT). The UN PPG’s primary objectives are to (i) advance dialogue and information sharing on key issues related to data privacy and protection within the UN system; (ii) unite existing efforts on data privacy and protection; and (iii) develop a practical UN System-wide framework on data privacy and data protection.

**Specific data collection by UNAIDS**

**Global Survey on LGBT Happiness, Sex and Quality of Life.** UNAIDS and the LGBT Foundation have partnered to develop this global survey on Happiness, Sex and Quality of Life of LGBTI people.  It is ongoing until 31 July 2019 and will look at personal, interpersonal and structural factors surrounding the life of LGBTI communities. The data gathered will help to voice the concerns and advocate for improving the conditions and treatment of LGBTI people, including ensuring access to inclusive health and social services. <https://www.research.net/r/LGBTHappinessResearch>

UNAIDS put particular emphasis on the following: i) ethics, ii) data privacy, iii) respect of anonymity, and iv) security of data collected.

*Ethics***:** the survey protocol has been reviewed and approved by WHO Research Board of Ethics, as well as the Research Board of Ethics of Aix-Marseille University.

*Data Privacy*: The survey link is made available secure, SSL encrypted connection link, making it impossible for third parties or government to intercept the responses. The survey tool is compliant with the General Data Protection Regulation ([GDPR](https://gdpr-info.eu/)).

*Anonymity*: The survey does not imply any person-to-person contact. It does not collect any personal information and records are unidentifiable. Data, even taken all together, do not enable to identify or locate participants.

*Security of data collected*: the database is stored on LGBT Foundation and UNAIDS in their on-premise file storage, protected with always-on real-time firewall and antivirus and password protected access.

**Data mined/ used by UNAIDS and others**

*This list is an overview of HIV/AIDS-related data with LGBTI components.  UNAIDS mines these sources for reports.*

1. Guidance for constructing regional indicators to measure progress towards zero discrimination for Latin American and Caribbean countries: <http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/gam-lac-progress-zero-discrimination_en.pdf>   These indicators respond to regional commitments made by countries in 2015:

* Percentage of people from key and vulnerable populations who experienced discrimination in health services in the last 12 months (includes sub-indicators for each population: sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, members of a vulnerable population (to be defined by the country));
* Number of acts of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons reported in the past 12 months;
* Percentage of reported cases of human rights violations towards people living with HIV and key populations that have been resolved in the past 12 months.

The indicators were included as part of the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) online reporting process for the first time in 2018.

1. **GAM and the NCPI** <https://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-aids-monitoring_en.pdf>

The National Commitments and Policies Instrument (NCPI) is a component of the Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) undertaken by countries every 2 years. It consists of two parts: Part A, completed by national authorities; and Part B, completed by civil society (CS) and other non-governmental partners.

Countries submitted their GAM/NCPI reports in early 2019 to report on 2018. It is structured to capture Issues related to the Commitments made in the 2016 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS. These include questions on the laws around LGBTI in a country, as well as whether there are any protections against discrimination and training of personnel on stigma and discrimination relating to LGBTI persons and communities.

UNAIDS encourages country authorities to includes CS in reporting or discussing the final response to the full GAM report.

1. **Country Shadow reports.**  If CS is not satisfied with their participation in country reporting - or is excluded - some have in the past issued their own report.  *Note:  there are shadow reports for many issues including the VNRs.*
2. **The Bio Behavioural Surveys –** there are a number of iterations of guidelines and sample surveys. The most current, produced by UN agencies in collaboration with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and FHI360, is the following.

*Biobehavioural survey guidelines for populations at risk for HIV* by the Global HIV Strategic Information Working Group*.*Multiple partners collaborated to produce this guideline on the implementation of bio behavioural surveys among key populations, popularly known as the Blue Book. The guideline includes sample protocols, questionnaires, and many tools for tracking the implementation of such surveys. <https://www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/biobehavioral-hiv-survey/en/>.

1. **Atlas for key populations**. The Atlas highlights key data and information regarding key populations – gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, people who use drugs, sex workers and prisoners.  CS can provide further information and clarification to information contained.  It is a useful tool for advocacy.   Size estimates are now updated and included information from a social networking company - Hornet - and others. [http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/kpatlas/#/home](http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/kpatlas/)
2. **Interactive LGBTIQ+ map**. It highlights data and stories from around the world focusing on protection, justice and equality among the LGBTIQ+ community. It uses some key statistics from [AIDSinfo](http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/) and recent articles featured in [Equal Eyes](http://equal-eyes.org/). <http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/lgbtiq/>
3. **The People Living with HIV Stigma Index.**  This is a project run by Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+) and the International Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (ICW) with support from UNAIDS.  A revised index, 2.0, is now being rolled out.

The Index is a tool that measures and detects changing trends in relation to stigma and discrimination experienced by people living with HIV. In the initiative, the process is just as important as the product. It aims to address stigma and discrimination relating to HIV while also advocating on the key barriers and issues perpetuating stigma - a key obstacle to HIV treatment, prevention, care and support.  The criminalization of same-sex relations and transgender people are included.

Since the project began in 2008 more than 90 countries have completed the study. More than 200 PLHIV have been trained as interviewers and over 100,000 PLHIV have been interviewed. The PLHIV Stigma index questionnaire has been translated into 54 languages. <http://www.stigmaindex.org/>

1. [**ACT!2030**](https://www.act2030.org/)**.**ACT!2030 is a global movement of young people advocating for their rights to sexual and reproductive health education and services. They use data to show governments the realities that young people face, advocate for better policies, and hold them accountable for their promises.

UNAIDS, the International Planned Parenthood Federation and The PACT collaborated to train and support youth alliances in 12 countries to produce evidence on youth-friendly services and policy barriers, including the criminalization of LGBTI people.  Each country alliance team determines the priority issues to be highlighted. [www.act2030.org](http://www.act2030.org)