

UNAIDS Summary Inputs for the 23rd session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

- 1. *The Permanent Forum will follow up on progress made on the SWAP implementation as part of its discussion on the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples during its 2024 session. Please provide an analysis of actions taken by your agency, fund and/or programme on the six key elements of the SWAP, since your last update to the Forum³.***
- 2. *Please describe any activities your entity has organized since the last reporting period to accelerate progress across a range of SDGs, demonstrating the interlinkages across goals and targets and if applicable, providing examples of translating global goals into local actions. In your response, please consider referring to SDGs relevant to the theme of the 2024 session of the Forum.***
- 3. *Please describe any activities your entity organized in support of the 2023 UN HighLevel Political Forum on Sustainable Development and SDG Summit and/or reports and activities that supported SDG reporting and monitoring or a VNR process at the national, regional, or global level.***

Please also include an executive summary of your inputs to the 3 main questions above (strict 500-word limit) which will be used for our compilation report submitted to the 2024 session of the PFII.

In all aspects of its work, UNAIDS elevates the voice communities of people living with HIV, key populations and other priority populations, including indigenous peoples. UNAIDS promotes the leadership of communities for people-centred, rights-based and gender transformative HIV responses and integration of the community-led response in national and global fora and plans.

At the global level, UNAIDS has been working with indigenous peoples' networks to increase the visibility of the inequalities that Indigenous peoples' face, many of which are the same as those that drive the HIV epidemic – racism, poverty, discrimination, marginalisation, lack of access to services and lack of legal recognition. During the thematic segment of the meeting of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board held in June 2023, the diversity and intersections of indigenous peoples with key HIV populations, including LGBTI communities and [good practices](#) of work in expanding HIV services and addressing stigma, discrimination and violence against Two-Spirit Indigenous Youth were discussed and shared with Board members. UNAIDS has also co-organized and/or participated in important international events in partnership with indigenous peoples networks, including the 9th International Indigenous Pre-conference on HIV & AIDS¹; the side event on global response to HIV, hepatitis C and tuberculosis²; and the side event on Indigenous-led and evidence-based responses³

Throughout the Latin America and Caribbean region, UNAIDS works to achieve recognition of HIV prevention and care needs in ways that are respectful Indigenous peoples' autonomy, that are culturally appropriate, and that recognize ancestral knowledge about well-being and health, working

1 Organized by the International Indigenous Working Group on HIV & AIDS in Montreal, 26 – 28 July 2022.

2 One Vision, Many Paths: the Need for Coordinated, Urgent Global Action to Address the InterConnected Crises of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and Tuberculosis in Indigenous Communities, co-organized by UNAIDS with CAAN Communities, Alliances and Networks and Pan America Health Organization (PAHO) in the margins of the 22nd Session on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at UNAIDS Office in New York on 18th April 2023.

3 "Pathways to Indigenous-led, evidence-based responses: Coordinated, urgent global action to address the interconnected crises of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, and tuberculosis in Indigenous communities in the margins of the 16th Session of the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples from the 17th to 21st of July 2023 in Geneva.

towards promoting effective combination prevention approaches addressing structural barriers and inequalities such as racism, colonialism, and gender inequalities directed towards but also within and between Indigenous communities.

UNAIDS has been working, for example, for the establishment and development of community-led regional initiatives focused on achieving health equity and improved HIV outcomes in indigenous communities, including facilitating the launch of the Indigenous Coalition to address HIV in indigenous communities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

To close data gaps, UNAIDS has been advocating for ethnicity variables and indigenous status to be incorporated into existing and future epidemiological studies throughout the region. Finally, UNAIDS has been also advocating with donors to allocate resources to research that demonstrates the unequal impact of HIV on some indigenous peoples in the LAC region.