

Integrating Strategies to Address Gender-based Violence and Engage Men and Boys to Advance Gender Equality through National Strategic Plans on HIV and AIDS

Country Action Plan – Thailand

Status: Drafting NSP Plan for 2012-2016, to be completed by December 2011-11-15

- 1) Identification of priority country policy **strengths** (to be built on) and **priority gaps** (to fill) – informed by policy scan tool and the key concepts session
- 2) Identification of key **interventions** to address these gaps (evidence, examples of good practice, examples of NSP ‘content’, tools, etc) – informed by the strategy sessions and the Gender Roadmap

Key Strengths	Priority Gaps	Key intervention / entry point
<p>-Targets to achieve vision of Getting to Zero Discrimination include 1) laws and policies which are barriers removed; 2) human rights and gender specific needs are addressed in all responses; and 3) stigma and discrimination towards PLHIV and KAPs reduced.</p> <p>-Gender equality is addressed as part of social justice, which is one core theme of the NSP.</p> <p>-One key strategy is expansion of right based and gender-sensitive comprehensive prevention services to KAPs as well as spouses.</p>	<p>GBV is not addressed explicitly. Stated gender-sensitive interventions may unintentionally leave the issue of GBV out.</p>	<p>Using the evidence of linkage between GBV and HIV to increase the awareness the importance to address GBV explicitly.</p>
<p>Male involvement is clearly stated for PMTCT. Couple counselling is one intervention to engage men in the HIV program.</p>	<p>The engagement of male is not clearly stated in other interventions.</p>	<p>Using the evidence of engaging male in reproductive health from the pilot studies in the country to revisit the draft NSP.</p>
<p>Public communication is one thematic area to optimize and consolidate the interventions.</p>	<p>No interventions to transform gender norms.</p>	<p>Review successful campaign to define the main issues and factors to be addressed in the public communication interventions (e.g. social marketing, social mobilization)</p>

- 3) Identification of an **advocacy process** and steps to push for the integration of identified interventions, using strategic entry points, partnerships, targets, need for further evidence, etc – informed by Gender Roadmap / compendium of resources
- 4) Identification of **technical support** needs for carrying out process

Actions (What do you need to do to initiate advocacy on these areas? – eg more research? Advocacy tools, meetings, etc)	Advocacy Messages (What is the key change you want to see, and the rationale for this change?)	Partnerships (who else – nationally and regionally – is working on this area and could strengthen your position if you work together?)	Advocacy targets and Strategies (who do you want to reach, and how?) ** for further steps in defining bi-annual national operational plan	Technical support (What tools, resources, organizations or people are available to support these efforts?)
Review existing studies in Thailand	To achieve the vision of Getting to 3 Zero's, GBV must be addressed.	Mahidol university, Association for the promotion of the Status of Women, Raks Thai Foundation, Thai Positive Women Network, UNAIDS, UN women	Ministry of Social Development and Health Security (MSDHS)	Best practices (in country and globally) MOU Law and policy
Review main issues from pilot projects by Department of Health (DOH) and UNFPA	Male involvement in reproductive health services is key for prevention of new HIV infections.	DOH, Raks Thai, WLHIV, The Women's Health Advocacy Foundation, UNFPA	National Health Security Office, University hospitals, Private hospitals	National reproductive health policy and strategy
Review best practices, consult with experts on social marketing	Gender norms is root cause of HIV	Thai Health Promotion Fund, The women's Health Advocacy Foundation, PATH	MSDHS, Ministry of Culture, Department of Public Relations, Ministry of ICT, Mass media	How to create norms, Content of gender norms