



**Unzip**

the Lips

A space for unheard voices



# Unzipping **AGENDA 2030**

FOR



**KEY AFFECTED  
WOMEN AND GIRLS**

**IN THE HIV EPIDEMIC  
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

## ABOUT THIS BRIEF:

The purpose of this brief is to set out what “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (hereafter Agenda 2030) means for Key Affected Women and Girls (KAWG) in Asia and the Pacific.

The brief looks at the relevance of Agenda 2030 to KAWG in the region. It outlines ways in which KAWG can advocate for issues pertaining to them, by making use of the follow-up and review processes for Agenda 2030; it also describes other opportunities for monitoring and tracking progress.

## THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

UN Member States, including those in Asia and the Pacific, adopted Agenda 2030 in September 2015.

Agenda 2030 is an actionable global development plan, which incorporates the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 corresponding targets. Agenda 2030 also references the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which was committed to in July 2015, and serves as a means of strengthening the framework for financing sustainable development and implementing Agenda 2030.

**Agenda 2030 will affect policy and funding priorities** at an international level, driving new stimulus for domestic and international spending on development in Asia and the Pacific. Development funding is likely to be channelled into the thematic areas highlighted in the goals and targets, presenting new opportunities for KAWG to advocate for their agenda collectively.

## WHO ARE KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS?

Unzip the Lips defines KAWG as women and girls who are living with HIV, female sex workers, women and girls who use drugs, transgender people, mobile and migrant women, female prisoners, women with disabilities, women in sero-discordant relationships, and intimate female partners of men who engage in behaviours that put them at higher risk of HIV infection.

## WHY THE SDGs MATTER FOR KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS:

Building and expanding on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. While the MDGs targeted developing countries, **the SDGs apply to all countries**. This means that countries at all levels of development in Asia and the Pacific are expected to work towards achieving the 17 goals and 169 targets, both nationally and internationally.

Unlike the MDGs, which prioritized the easiest to reach – and not necessarily the most vulnerable or marginalized populations - **Agenda 2030 emphasizes the importance of ‘leaving no-one behind’ and ‘reaching the furthest behind, first’**. Under the MDGs, too many KAWG were left behind; today, they remain some of the furthest behind. Successful implementation of the SDGs – especially Goals 3, 4, 5, 10, 16 and 17 – offers the region a way of rectifying this, and of **delivering appropriate support to key affected women and girls, everywhere**.

### LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Agenda 2030, including the 17 SDGs, was developed based on the **largest consultative process in the UN’s history**. Civil society, including a number of organisations representing KAWG, was actively involved in this process.

### The SDG Indicators

Developed by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), the SDG indicators will constitute a global indicator framework to monitor progress on SDG targets, inform policy and ensure accountability of all stakeholders. For more information and updates, please visit <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/> and <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs>

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



# GOALS AND TARGETS THAT SPEAK FOR KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS

## SDG 3

- 3.3. By 2030, **end the epidemics of AIDS**, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.7. By 2030, **ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services**, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

## SDG 4

- 4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

## SDG 5

- 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels

## SDG 10

- 10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- 10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

## SDG 16

- 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure access to justice for all
- 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

## SDG 17

- 17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
- 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.16. Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

# GENDER, HIV, SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS: A QUICK GUIDE TO THE GAINS AND THE GAPS IN AGENDA 2030



UNLIKE THE MDGs, AGENDA 2030 <sup>[2]</sup> <sup>[3]</sup> <sup>[4]</sup>:

- ✓ is a universal set of goals and targets, which **apply to all countries**.
- ✓ recognises long-agreed upon **commitments to achieving women's rights**, such as the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).
- ✓ includes potentially transformative commitments for realizing women's rights. Gender equality and women's empowerment are recognized as "a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets" (paragraph 20); and have been elevated to serve as a **stand-alone goal, with its own specific targets** (Goal 5).
- ✓ includes a **stand-alone goal** (Goal 5) that is **focused on achieving gender equality and empowerment of women**, with a target devoted to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls. This represents the first acknowledgment of violence against women and girls as a grave violation of human rights in an international development agenda.
- ✓ explicitly articulates an aim to "**achieve**," **not just "promote"** gender equality, as well as an outright acknowledgement that girls' rights and empowerment are an equally important component of gender equality, alongside women's rights.
- ✓ calls on the development community to ensure that young people have universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including provisions for family planning, information and education, and that **reproductive health be incorporated into national strategies and programs**.
- ✓ aims to ensure that universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights is "in accordance with" the ICPD and the BPfA and the outcome documents of their review conferences. These agreements include important **youth-focused language**, so their inclusion in the 2030 Agenda is critical for holding governments accountable for the health and wellbeing of adolescent key affected girls and young key affected women.
- ✓ includes the ground-breaking Goal 10, which addresses **inequality as a stand-alone issue**.
- ✓ presents **specific language** to end discrimination and violence against women and girls; eliminate child marriage; ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights; eliminate gender disparities in schools and ensure equal access to education; provide education that promotes gender equality and human rights; expand women's economic opportunities and recognise their rights to resources; and reduce the burdens of unpaid care.

Although it is an improvement on the MDGs, a number of shortcomings have been identified in Agenda 2030. While human rights principles are reflected in Agenda 2030, the goals and targets avoid using explicit human rights language. Specific omissions that are relevant to key affected women and girls are described below <sup>[5]</sup>:

- ✗ Agenda 2030 makes **no mention of "sexual orientation" or "gender identity"**.
- ✗ Agenda 2030 fails to directly prohibit discrimination on the grounds of: sexual orientation, gender identity, age, ethnicity, and migration status.
- ✗ While the SDGs reference 'sexual and reproductive health' in Goal 3, and 'reproductive rights' in Goal 5, **the full definition of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) is not included**. Sexual rights include the right to a safe and full sex life; and the right to make free, informed, voluntary and responsible decisions on your sexuality, sexual orientation and gender identity, without coercion, discrimination or violence <sup>[6]</sup>. SRHR includes issues such as universal access to comprehensive sexuality education and the decriminalisation of safe abortion, which are both gaps in Agenda 2030.
- ✗ Agenda 2030 refers to accelerating the pace of progress made on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. Empowerment of key populations, including those affected by HIV, is included in paragraph 23 of the Agenda 2030 Declaration; however, **care and treatment for those living with HIV is omitted**.
- ✗ **Agenda 2030 does not include the term 'gender-based violence'**. While the existence of a target devoted to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls is a big step forward, it is important to consider the difference with the broader term: 'gender-based violence'. Unlike 'violence against women and girls', 'gender-based violence' stands for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and which is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. As such, 'gender-based violence' can refer to violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex populations, as well as violence against men and boys.<sup>[7]</sup>
- ✗ Agenda 2030 refers to education concerning sexual and reproductive health, as well as the need for education on human rights and gender equality; however, there is **no specific reference to comprehensive sexuality education**.
- ✓ **ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER FRAMEWORKS:**  
Taking the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties as its foundation, **Agenda 2030 reaffirms the responsibilities of all states – including those in Asia and the Pacific – to respect, protect and promote human rights**. Agenda 2030 also reaffirms the commitment of governments to uphold the BPfA and ICPD and their follow-up reviews. Doing so lends support to these intergovernmental agreements in the capacities to which they advance gender equality, women and girls' rights, and universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. [1]



# ENSURING THE SDGs DELIVER FOR KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS

## MONITORING PROGRESS THROUGH DATA COLLECTION

### AGENDA 2030: A FOLLOW-UP SYSTEM AT SEVERAL LEVELS

Agenda 2030 calls on countries “to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven...[drawing on] contributions from... civil society...and other stakeholders” [para. 79]. This encompasses inputs from KAWG and their networks.

Follow-up and review will take place at three levels: national, regional and global, taking national reporting as their base. [8] [9]

At the national level, there will be country reports on how the SDGs are being implemented; this reporting methodology is similar to the one used for the MDGs. These periodic, multi-year national progress reports are a key entry point for civil society engagement. Although the reports will be submitted by Member States, Agenda 2030 includes a commitment by governments to “an intensive global engagement in support of implementation of all the goals and targets,” [para. 39] which includes the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs). For CSOs working with KAWG, the preparation of these country reports represents a critical opportunity to hold governments accountable for the progress of rights concerning KAWG.

While the focus of SDG monitoring will be at the national level, complementary monitoring will occur at regional, global and thematic levels. [5], Regional forums will play an important role in this multi-level system. In Asia and the Pacific, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is taking the lead on regional monitoring and accountability frameworks. Other regional bodies, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), are also likely to develop their own SDG monitoring processes. These different regional forums present opportunities for civil society organisations to hold national governments accountable for their commitments, and for their obligations to uphold human rights as they pertain to KAWG.

At the global level, the results of this follow-up will feed into the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which is the central UN platform for the follow-up and review of Agenda 2030. Annual meetings of the HLPF will undertake multi-year country reviews in regular 4-years cycles; these reviews will be informed by reports submitted by governments, stakeholders (including civil society) and the UN. Annual HLPF meetings will also provide the opportunity to discuss and review thematic progress on the SDGs at a global level. In addition to the HLPF, relevant UN platforms will also monitor progress in various thematic areas.

### WHY ACCOUNTABILITY MATTERS FOR KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS

For key affected women and girls, successful implementation of the SDGs relies on having an effective accountability framework.

Empowering key affected women and girls to actively participate in SDG implementation and monitoring forums is essential. Agenda 2030 supports this by calling for follow-up and review processes that are “open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and [that] will support the reporting by all relevant stakeholders.” [para. 74.d].

Agenda 2030 also makes provisions for an inclusive, gender-sensitive and human rights respecting approach in the monitoring and review process (para. 74.e). This presents opportunities for KAWG to collectively advocate for meaningful national and international indicators, against which, progress for key affected women and girls can be measured.

SDG target 17.8 commits governments by 2020 to “increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts”.

Developing disaggregated data is essential for human rights from the perspective of meeting the obligations of non-discrimination and equality. Agenda 2030 can be used by KAWG to hold governments accountable for commitments made to disaggregate data, and to provide a supporting increased capacity for data collection. One example is advocating with governments and national statistical offices for the disaggregation of data, to the greatest extent possible. In addition, general disaggregation by gender and age should not replace specific indicators addressing gender equality and women’s and girls’ rights. [10]

Agenda 2030 also presents opportunities for civil society, including advocates for KAWG, to be actively involved in data collection and monitoring efforts. For example, data gathered by networks of key affected women and girls can be used to complement official data as well as providing information that can be used for monitoring at national and regional levels.

### MONITORING PROGRESS THROUGH THE GLOBAL SDG INDICATORS

The global SDG indicators are the backbone of monitoring progress towards the SDGs. The indicators and data collected against them are crucial to ensuring that the commitments made, (including those relevant to key affected women and girls) are honoured.

Key affected women and girls and their networks should be aware of these indicators so that they can advocate with their governments and national statistics office to ensure that relevant data is collected and published in a timely, open and transparent way, so that they can use it for monitoring and accountability at the national and regional levels.



# ENSURING THE SDGs DELIVER FOR KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS THROUGH EXISTING HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

Agenda 2030 acknowledges the need to use data and information from existing reporting mechanisms (para. 48) and to build on existing monitoring platforms and processes (para. 74). This presents an opportunity and obligation to include existing human rights mechanisms like the UN treaty monitoring bodies and Universal Periodic Review (UPR). These mechanisms may be valuable for reviewing governments' performance on the promotion and protection of human rights as they pertain to their work on gender, HIV and SRHR.

The table below shows how existing human rights mechanisms can help KAWG to hold governments accountable for their commitment and progress on Agenda 2030. It also reinforces the importance of key affected women and girls to be actively involved in these mechanisms – especially those relating to the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the UPR.

## EXISTING HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

## HOW THIS MECHANISM CAN HELP TO STRENGTHEN ACCOUNTABILITY FOR KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS <sup>[1] [11]</sup>

### NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

National human rights institutions (NHRIs), where they exist, can contribute to the monitoring of SDG implementation in a number of ways.

- NHRIs can leverage their experience monitoring rights to ensure the SDGs are delivering for key affected women and girls. For example, their convening role supports key affected women and girls in sharing their experiences and expressing their views. This in turn can provide vital perspectives for monitoring the extent to which SDG progress is equitable and rights-compliant.

### REGIONAL MECHANISMS

Asia and the Pacific do not currently have any regional human rights legal instrument, court, or commission or other such body. However, a sub-regional human rights body does exist for Southeast Asia; it is called the **ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)**. In addition to the AICHR, the **ASEAN Commission on Women and Children (ACWC)** is tasked with upholding the rights contained in CEDAW and the CRC, which has been ratified by all of the ASEAN Member States.

- The Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) is an intergovernmental platform, which is organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) to review national progress on the implementation of the SDGs, and to allow for discussion surrounding the overall trends, gaps, lessons learned, best practices and issues specific to the region. A set of regional indicators will also be developed to monitor progress and address regional challenges. The APFSD provides an opportunity for key affected women and girls to advocate for the prioritization of commitments related to gender, human rights, HIV and SRHR
- The APFSD is a key regional forum to track how conclusions of the High Level Political Forum are being implemented and followed up on; results will also provide regional input into the High Level Political Forum, which meets at the global level.
- Although neither the AICHR or ACWC has a specific mandate to receive and investigate complaints of human rights violations, there are opportunities for key affected women and girls to engage in these mechanisms. For example, collecting and sharing of information with the AICHR and ACWC can enhance regional monitoring of the SDGs and associated targets.

### HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

The **Universal Periodic Review (UPR)** mechanism is one of the key elements of the Human Rights Council, where Member States peer-review the human rights records of all UN Member States. Civil society – including advocates for key affected women and girls – can officially contribute to this process by making stakeholder submissions and/or an oral statement at the end of the process.

- Participation in the national level consultative process on the UPR can help key affected women and girls to integrate a review of progress towards the relevant SDGs and targets into their submissions to the Human Rights Council.
- UPR recommendations can provide a baseline against which a Member State's progress on the SDGs and targets can be measured.
- In addition to the UPR process, advocates for key affected women and girls can be closely involved in special procedures of the Human Rights Council. For example, by meeting with Special Rapporteurs, Representatives or Independent Experts during country visits to share information and submit documentation which may, in turn, contribute to thematic studies that form part of the multi-level Agenda 2030 follow-up and review process.

### UN TREATY MONITORING BODIES

Two UN treaty body systems are particularly relevant to key affected women and girls. These are the **Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Committee on the Rights of the Child**. The treaty bodies welcome information from civil society, including advocates for key affected women and girls, through supplementary reports.

- By participating in national-level review processes for CEDAW and the CRC, advocates for key affected women and girls can provide valuable information and data on health and human rights issues faced by these populations. This can provide the Committees with a reliable and disaggregated means of measuring progress that could also assist in the monitoring of the SDGs and accompanying targets.
- Concluding observations and recommendations of the CEDAW and CRC Committees provide a baseline against which progress on the SDGs and targets could be measured. This can be done by tracking the country's performance, based on the observations and recommendations between the regular review cycles of CEDAW and CRC.

# ADVOCATING FOR KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS WITHIN AGENDA 2030



## ADVOCACY STRATEGY #1

### BUILD SOLIDARITY BETWEEN CONSTITUENCIES OF KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS, AND RAISE AWARENESS OF AGENDA 2030 AMONG NETWORKS AND PARTNERS

Develop your own awareness raising strategy to help your networks and members understand the importance of Agenda 2030, including the SDGs. Identify the goals and targets in Agenda 2030 that relate most closely to your work, and build solidarity with other advocates for key affected women and girls in these areas. Work together to undertake collective advocacy and to hold governments accountable for driving progress towards these targets.

## ADVOCACY STRATEGY #2

### BUILD COALITIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS WITH WOMEN'S RIGHTS ORGANISATIONS, OTHER INTERSECTING MOVEMENTS, GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES AND NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICES

Reach out to other stakeholders that are already active in SDG-related processes and explore ways of working together to push for progress in health and human rights policies, especially for women and girls, and Agenda 2030. Some methods of doing so include: sharing data, best practices, lessons learned and other relevant tools, and resources that help ensure Agenda 2030 delivers results for all KAWG.

## ADVOCACY STRATEGY #3

### ADVOCATE FOR FURTHER INVESTMENT IN GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' EMPOWERMENT, HIV AND SRHR

Remind your government of commitments made under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) to prioritise health funding and to ensure "transparency and equal participation in the budgeting process, and promote gender responsive budgeting and tracking".



Agenda 2030, including the SDGs and associated targets and indicators, are a valuable tool in the Unzip the Lips' advocacy toolbox. Advocates for KAWG can use the following advocacy strategies to inform their conversations and **build collective advocacy at the national, regional and global levels.**

## ADVOCACY STRATEGY #4

### LINK THE SDGs AND TARGETS RELEVANT TO KEY AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS TO OTHER GLOBAL COMMITMENTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE LINKED TO HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES AND OBLIGATIONS SUCH AS CEDAW AND UPR, AND WHICH ARE LEGALLY BINDING.

These tools offer a valuable opportunity at the global level for holding governments accountable for their commitments.

Proactively engage with relevant UN treaty monitoring bodies (including the CEDAW and CRC Committees) and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to raise your views on the gaps and human rights violations you are facing, and how your government is implementing its commitments under Agenda 2030. Unzip the Lips has published practical guides to help key affected women and girls engage with both CEDAW and the UPR at the national level. These guides are available for download at [www.unzipthelips.org](http://www.unzipthelips.org)

## ADVOCACY STRATEGY #5

### TAKE AN ACTIVE ROLE IN NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND MONITORING PROCESSES

Take an active part in monitoring and accountability processes by submitting shadow reports and attending relevant events on implementation and monitoring of the SDGs at national, regional and global levels, in order to share your views and represent your community. **Gathering and using data from your community** can help track progress and hold governments accountable for their commitments to KAWG.

Framed around the SDG 3, 5, 10, 16, 17, the **UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021** is available for download at [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/20151027\\_UNAIDS\\_PCB37\\_15\\_18\\_EN\\_rev1.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151027_UNAIDS_PCB37_15_18_EN_rev1.pdf) (To learn more on the "KEY AIDS-RELATED SDGs FOR 2030" Please refer to Page 8-11).

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## UNZIP THE LIPS SUPPORTING PARTNERS



**Unzip the Lips** is a safe and inclusive space for multi-stakeholder dialogue on issues of key HIV-affected women and girls. In this space we hope to engage and mobilize support from other organizations and individuals who share our commitment to making the voices of women and girls, particularly those most at risk and most affected by HIV, heard in development agendas.

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