



Examples of Municipal HIV Programming for Men who have Sex with Men and Transgender People in Six Asian Cities



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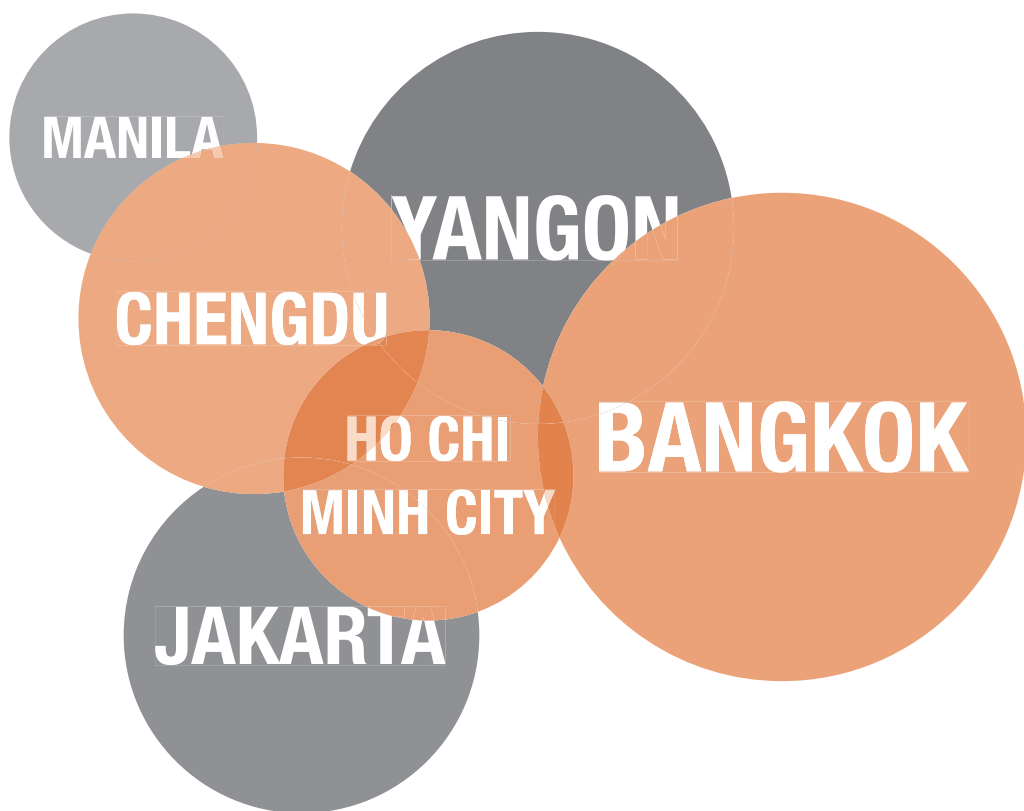


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MSM and Transgender Multi-City HIV Initiative produced the following publications, which are available on the attached CD-ROM or online at <http://asia-pacific.undp.org/practices/hiv/aids/Publications.html>.

1. Towards Universal Access: Examples of Municipal HIV programming for Men who have sex with men and Transgender persons in Six Asian Cities
2. Meeting Report : Men who have sex with men and transgender populations Multi-City Initiative; City Scans and Action Planning Meeting, 7-9 December 2010 – Hong Kong
3. Methodology and Implementation Manual for Six Cities Scanning Initiative for Scale-up of HIV Responses to MSM and TG Persons
4. Reference Guide
5. 6 City Scans

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
APCOM	Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health
APMG	AIDS Projects Management Group
APN+	Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS
ART	Antiretroviral treatment
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BCC	Behaviour change communication
CBO	Community-based organization
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
FHI	Family Health International
Global Fund	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GLBT	Gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HPI	Health Policy Initiative
IBBS	Integrated bio-behavioural survey
IEC	Information, education and communication
ICT	Information communication technology
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NGO	Non-government organisation
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PSN	Purple Sky Network
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
SWING	Service Workers in Group Foundation
TUC	Thai Ministry of Public Health and US Centers for Disease Control Collaboration
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary counselling and testing
WHO	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition of terms: men who have sex with men and transgender persons

This report defines the terms 'men who have sex with men' and 'transgender people' as follows:

'Men who have sex with men' and the corresponding acronym 'MSM' refer to all men who engage in homosexual behaviour, regardless of gender identity, motivation for engaging in sex, or identification with any particular 'community'. The words 'man' and 'sex' are interpreted differently in diverse cultures and societies as well as by the individuals involved. As a result, the term MSM covers a large variety of settings and contexts in which male-to-male sex takes place. The term 'gay' is used by some people to refer to a sexual identity that they apply to themselves and other men that is based on the sex they have with other men.

Transgender people are individuals whose gender identity and/or gender expression differ from the socially-assigned gender identity at birth. The terms 'transgender person' and 'transgendered people' describe a wide range of identities, roles and experiences which can vary considerably from one culture to another. Transgender persons in Asia often identify themselves in local indigenous terms (for example, *waria* in Indonesia and *kathoey* in Thailand).

1.2 About this report

This report describes specific examples of programme activities that seek to address HIV and promote health and rights among MSM and transgender people in six Asian cities: *Bangkok, Thailand; Chengdu, China; Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam; Jakarta, Indonesia; Manila, the Philippines; and Yangon, Myanmar.*

These examples, identified through consultation with local HIV leaders and practitioners in those six cities, are presented here to inform planning, design, and delivery of health and community services at the municipal level.

Ultimately, these types of activities, if widely adopted and scaled up in combination, would lead to a reduction in rates of HIV infection, improve access to health services, and reduce human rights violations in urban areas and cities in the Asia-Pacific region.

A detailed methodology for the scanning exercise and each city report is available at www.undp.org, and is summarized below:

- In August 2010, local community consultants in each of the six cities were recruited and trained. This six cities scan was designed to use Appreciative Inquiry techniques, aimed at documenting new ideas and emerging potentials in local practice. Consultants were trained to collect narrative stories, using a participatory inquiry approach to consult with and reach consensus among local leaders about what might be innovative and interesting in local service delivery. Where locals could not reach consensus, consultants used the regional framework outlined in the *Comprehensive Response to HIV Services to MSM and Transgender people in Asia Pacific* to determine which local activities to study.
- In September 2010, local consultants completed the initial scan in their respective cities over approximately five working days.
- In October and November 2010, consultants produced a report about activities in their cities.
- These findings were compiled and presented as a background resource to inform a Multi-City MSM and Transgender Populations Action Meeting held in Hong Kong in December 2010. This meeting brought together leaders from across the city-based responses in Asia and was supported by USAID, the UN, APCOM, APN+ and the Hong Kong Department of Health.

This review of HIV-related programming for MSM and transgender people is produced in the context of a range of related municipal, national, regional and global efforts to promote health and human rights; advance universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support; and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. As such, this report builds from several key national, regional, and global documents (see Table 1).

Table 1: Key recent national, regional, and global documents about HIV programming for MSM and transgender people

Document title	Description
National AIDS plans of China, Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam ^{1 2 3 4 5}	National AIDS plans of each country are intended to guide the design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of HIV programming, including coordination among national, city, and district governments.
Legal environments, human rights and HIV responses among MSM and transgender people in Asia and the Pacific: An agenda for action (2010)	Produced by UNDP and APCOM, this report reviews legal environments affecting HIV responses among MSM and transgender people in 48 countries and territories of the Asia Pacific region.
Developing a Comprehensive Package of Services to Reduce HIV among MSM and Transgender Populations in Asia and the Pacific (2009)	Produced by UNDP, ASEAN, WHO, USAID Asia, UNESCO, UNAIDS and APCOM, this document describes a consensus process and recommended definition of a comprehensive package of services and programmes to support HIV prevention, treatment and care for MSM and transgender people at the local and national level in the Asia Pacific region.
Priority HIV and sexual health interventions in the health sector for MSM and transgender people in the Asia Pacific Region (2009)	Produced by WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, the Hong Kong Department of Health and APCOM, this report provides a recommended definition of priority health sector interventions for MSM and transgender people in the Asia Pacific region.
The Asia Regional Consultation on MSM HIV Care and Support Meeting Report (2009)	Produced by USAID Asia and UNDP, this report describes priority health sector interventions, key policy and technical recommendations, and a directory of additional informational resources for HIV care and support programming for MSM.
The UNAIDS Action Framework: To Promote Universal Access for Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) and Transgender People (2009)	Released by UNDP and UNAIDS, this report provides guidance for a range of UN initiatives aimed at strengthening global, regional, and country-level responses to HIV and promoting the health and human rights of all people marginalized due to sexual orientation and gender identity.
Joint UN Outcome Framework Business Case to Achieve Universal Access for MSM and Transgender People (2011)	Guidance for new UNAIDS actions for health and rights of MSM, sex workers and transgender people in as many as 120 municipalities by 2015, aiming specifically to support quality comprehensive HIV programming, support robust rights-based programming, and build and fortify informed, vocal and capable community-based organisations.

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