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Final report

IATT on YKP - joint evaluation of HIV-related capacity development initiatives on young key populations in Asia and the Pacific in the period 2010 – 2014, Contract no. 43171490

Health and Education Unit

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ACHIEVE	Action for Health Initiatives
ADAP	Adolescent Development and Participation
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APCRSHR	Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights
APN+	Asia Pacific Network of People Living with HIV
APPC	Asian and Pacific Population Conference
CBO	Community Based Organization
CD	Capacity Development
CDI	Capacity Development Intervention/Initiative
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EAP	East Asia and the Pacific
EAP	External Advisory Panel
EMT	Evaluation Management Team
EVA	Especially Vulnerable Adolescents
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Fokus Muda
FSW	Female Sex Workers
GO	Governmental Organization
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HYLF	HIV Young Leaders Fund
IAC	Indonesia AIDS Coalitions
IAC	International AIDS Conference
IATT ON YKP	Inter-Agency Task Team on Young Key Populations
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
IBBS	Integrated Bio Behavioural Survey
ICAAP	International congress on AIDS in Asia-Pacific
IDI	In-depth Interview
IDU	Injecting Drug Users
I/NGO	(International) Non Governmental Organisation
IRG	Internal Reference Group
ITPC	International Treatment Preparedness Coalition
KIT	Royal Tropical Institute
LOLIPOP	Linkages of Quality Care for Young Key Population
MARYP	Most At Risk Young Populations
MSM	Men having Sex with Men
NewGen	New Generation Asia
NSP	National AIDS Strategic Plans
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PPT	PowerPoint
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
RH	Reproductive Health
RHWC	Reproductive Health and Wellness Clinics
RTI	Research Triangle International
SA	South Asia
SHC	Social Hygiene Clinics
SRH(R)	Sexual and Reproductive Health (and Rights)
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
TG	Trans Gender
ToC	Theory of Change

ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF EAPRO	UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office
UNICEF ROSA	UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia
UNODC	United Nations Organization on Drugs and Crime
YKP	Young key populations
YVC	Youth Voices Count
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

The Asia Pacific Inter-Agency Task Team on Young Key Populations (IATT on YKP) has been established in 2009. Its members are UN agencies and civil society partners who through a coordinated approach aim to enhance HIV prevention, and better address AIDS treatment and care and support needs of Young Key Populations at higher risk of exposure to HIV in the Asia-Pacific region. Therewith, special effort is made to involve Young Key Populations themselves.

The IATT on YKP has been set up in response to the fact that HIV is concentrated among Young Key Populations in the Asia and Pacific Region. The disproportional HIV incidence among this group makes special attention needed. Sub-populations included in this group are: young people between 10 and 24 years of age who are: a) buying and or selling sex; b) trans gender; and or c) injecting drugs; as well as d) young men between 10 and 24 years of age who have sex with other men. An additional vulnerable group is young people living with HIV (YPLHIV).

The IATT on YKP is a working group meant to strengthen the synergies of action between all stakeholder, including young people themselves and includes a wide range of partners from civil society and UN agencies and is open to any organisation interested in working collaboratively to leverage financial and technical resources to support the HIV prevention and needs of YKP in the Asia-Pacific region.

In order to provide the Inter-Agency Task Team on Young Key Populations with **evidence on how best to strengthen and sustain HIV-related capacity development initiatives (CDI) on young key populations in the Asia-Pacific Region**, UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) on behalf of the IATT on YKP has contracted the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in January 2015 to conduct a "Joint evaluation of HIV-related capacity development initiatives on young key populations in Asia and the Pacific".

More specifically, the formative evaluation was tasked to:

1. To assess the capacity development initiatives spearheaded by the IATT on YKP during the period 2010 – 2014 against the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability;
2. To clarify the strategic role of the IATT on YKP vis-à-vis governments and other development partners in providing capacity development-related support at regional and country levels;
3. To generate actionable recommendations that help shape programming for/with young key populations in the Asia-Pacific region.

The evaluation used a "mixed methods approach" combining quantitative (on-line survey) and qualitative methods (in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and desk reviews) facilitating deeper insight into what capacity has been developed, and what this capacity has been able to achieve. Following a consultation process with the IATT on YKP, three case study countries were selected, namely Indonesia, the Philippines and Nepal, and two organizational case studies namely Youth LEAD (YL) and Youth Voices Count (YVC). These latter are the two youth-led organizations that are active members of the IATT on YKP. Following a consultation process on the data collection tools with the IATT on YKP members, data for the case studies and on-line survey was collected in September – October 2015. For this interviews and focus group discussions were held with participants of various IATT on YKP capacity development initiatives, as well as key stakeholders and young key population representatives themselves in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Nepal. This was complemented by a number of interviews in Thailand for the organizational case studies.

Draft findings were presented to the IATT on YKP members in November to validate the findings and to - through a participatory process - jointly develop actionable recommendations. The current report contains the findings from the country and organizational case studies, the on-line survey, and feedback obtained from IATT on YKP members and the evaluation management team, the internal reference team and the external advisory body.

Key evaluation findings

Relevance of the Capacity Development Initiatives (CDI)

The formative evaluation shows that the capacity development initiatives of the IATT on YKP have been very relevant as it helped to fill a capacity development gap, and raise the much needed attention for YKP in the region. The involvement of YKP from the onset in CDI activities has ensured a strong sense of ownership by YKP and a highly relevant course. The approach has been to mix the different categories of YKP in order to increase mutual understanding and a common purpose. The activities helped to establish and or strengthen two regional youth-led work organizations.

In addition, building capacity of staff from relevant government agencies, I/NGOs and UN personnel working to support YKP in the areas of research, policy, programming and service provision is highly relevant to further a more effective response towards reducing the HIV vulnerability of YKP. The CDI initiatives also helped to increase strategic data on YKP that facilitates advocacy as well as planning. What makes the CDI most relevant, is the combination of activities building understanding and capacity of both government, NGO and UN stakeholders and YKP to work together on evidence-informed programming. The comparative advantage of a regional approach to building capacities is that the IATT is composed of well-placed members of different UN, civil society organizations, including youth-led organizations, that can jointly push for YKP issues in the region. It also enhances mutual learning of young leaders and policymakers and programmers and facilitates networking - especially among youth leaders - in the region.

Effectiveness of the CDI activities

The IATT on YKP capacity development initiatives have resulted in a better understanding on the importance of YKP issues, their needs and factors that affect YKP, and the need for data for evidence informed advocacy. Those exposed to the short YKP courses, are mostly able to apply their learning in their work, especially related to involving YKP. YKP trained are also using what they learned, and have increased ability to link up with government both in service provision and in policy influencing. In those countries and settings where Government and development partners staff are working with YKP, there is recognition that this increases the effectiveness of YKP and other HIV related programmes. The capacity development initiatives have resulted in a large group of very committed YKP and YKP supporters who are very keen to share their learnings with other YKP and facilitated the set-up of local networks for YKP and strengthened already existing YKP organisations, or the youth dimension in Key Population organisations.

However, as mentioned in the limitations section, to optimise the learning this formative evaluation looked at the countries with the most promising results. In many countries, the work of government and development partners is not yet optimal, and leaves much room for improvement. Including in one of the case study countries, being Nepal.

The capacity development initiatives show that it is important to i) select the right participant for the trainings who can pursue follow up activities; ii) establish links with stakeholders such as government at different levels and United Nationals (UN) and (International) Non-Governmental Organisations ((I)NGOs); iii) build in a roll-out plan and mechanism; set up a monitoring framework; and ensure a budget to implement capacity building activities. Furthermore for YKP it

is also essential that the curriculum is based on their priorities and needs, and that a mentoring mechanism is set up.

The evaluation shows that young Female Sex Workers (FSW) are least involved in CDI activities. This is caused by lack of interest due to the need to earn money and not being organised as a group. Similarly, young People Who Inject Drugs (PWID), and to a lesser extent young Trans Genders (TG) and young People Living with HIV (PLHIV) are in general less reached but this depends on their degree of being organised which is different in the countries covered. In terms of age, YKP under 18 are hardly being reached through the capacity development initiatives.

The question on the contribution of the IATT on YKP capacity development initiative towards HIV prevention, use of social and health services, reduction of stigma and discrimination and the creation of an enabling environment is difficult to answer because of lack of baseline data to measure change over the 5 year period, but also because the IATT on YKP works at a regional and not a country level. In some settings, accessibility to Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services for people below 18 is a challenge due to laws that prevent young people to access services without parental consent, which impedes youth from taking up the services. The IATT on YKP has embarked on advocacy in relation to this, but major shifts in laws, policies and operational guidelines of law enforcement agencies require time. With regard to the enabling environment, this is changing in some countries where in newly developed strategic plans, attention is given to YKP issues (for instance in Indonesia, Cambodia), or where YKP are able to influence decision making on YKP issues.

Efficiency

The activities of the IATT on YKP have been implemented and delivered as planned and IATT has given appropriate support to CDI in the region. Most funding by IATT is ad hoc based and the IATT does not have an annual budget, nor is there an annual financial report. Most IATT respondents regarded the resources at regional level sufficient to do the activities as planned.

At country level the activity plans made towards the end of the YKP short courses have not been implemented nor followed-up on systematically. Major explanation given is that the IATT on YKP has no influence on country level activities.

The strategic partnerships that are very functional at regional level – as evidenced by the active participation of many agencies in the IATT on YKP - do not extend to the countries. The different agencies in the IATT, with the exception of the two youth organizations, do not systematically link on IATT YKP issues with their counterparts in the countries, and in each country the agencies have their own priorities and focus of action. There is no indication that at country level, IATT supported initiatives are being linked to ongoing strategic programmes on YKP, except in Indonesia where the NAC has been supporting roll-out of NewGeneration Asia (NewGen) and Cambodia, where also the government is supporting roll-out of NewGen.

The strategic information that has been developed at regional level, is not always being used at country level, because of people being unaware of its existence or not being fluent in English.

There is no results framework and there is no monitoring framework beyond the annual work plans and reporting on this by the IATT/YKP. At regional level, the IATT secretariat has no documented information on implementation of activities at country level.

5.4 Sustainability

Sustainability concerns have not been addressed in programme design and implementation with regard to the short YKP courses. The approach of the IATT on YKP has been that with the Training of Trainers (ToT) offered, there would be more capacity at the regional level to train more people.

Several respondents mentioned that the ToT was not meant to build capacity at country level for further onward training.

Youth LEAD – with support from the IATT – has been able to secure funding to continue the capacity building activities regionally and in a number of countries through their country affiliate organisations. They have been able to obtain funds for this locally, but also through the Robert Carr Fund. At country level sustainability mechanisms for YKP organisations and their activities as a follow up of the NewGen courses depend on availability of funding and support of government, UN or development partners.

A very remarkable strength of the IATT is the fact that now YKP representatives are being involved in planning at national level and that from a neglected group, they have in a number of countries become a group to be reckoned with and are being consulted increasingly in government and UN/(I)NGO programme planning.

The IATT on YKP itself has no mechanisms in place to strengthen initiatives at country level, nor do all members agree that this should be a task for a regional network. Where there is government interest and or strong interest and capacity of an NGO, the initiative will be taken forward.

Sustainability of youth leaders is a concern being shared in all youth organisations, termed aging-out. There are multiple approaches taken in various countries to ensure the continuous identification of new young leaders.

Taking the initiative forward independently by government, civil society and development partners will require attention for increasing access to prevention and services for YKP. The pilot programme LOLIPOP (Linkages of Quality Care for Young Key Population) in Indonesia is a good example of this as is the NextGen programme of ACHIEVE (Action for Health Initiatives).

YKP being included in annual plans and budgets of governments, is not very common yet. In Indonesia, this is now being done – albeit not systematically in all parts of the country, but it is not done in Nepal or The Philippines. With decentralisation in many countries, it is also not possible to have conclusive evidence on YKP being included at decentralised government levels. Yet, the survey indicates that there is an increase in budget allocation for YKP.

Recommendations

The recommendations are ranked according to priority, with the recommendations with the highest priority provided first. All the recommendations have been formulated for the IATT on YKP itself.

Highest priority

- The combination of CDI activities that together build the understanding and capacity of government, NGO and UN stakeholders AND YKP to work together on programming supported by strategic information makes the activities of the IATT on YKP especially relevant. However, as the case studies show, this combination is not implemented everywhere. **It is recommended that the IATT on YKP agrees on priority countries on which to focus with a combination of CDI activities to optimize capacity building interventions, and move a more effective response forward at country level.** Such priority selection could for instance be based on HIV incidence among YKP, strong presence of IATT member organizations at country level and or HIV priority country of this member organization, strong presence of YL and or YVC, etc.
- In order to achieve better outcomes and impact against the Theory of Change (ToC), **coordination and facilitation mechanisms in the priority countries** are needed. To

explore what mechanisms would be feasible, **the IATT on YKP should undertake a mapping exercise in a number of priority countries** to explore what is in place, what are strong partners, how are the UN joined teams working, how are YKP priorities addressed in the joined UN teams, how are they engaging with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), how strong is the presence of YVC and YL, what mechanism are there to work towards government buy in, etc. **Based on this mapping, the IATT on YKP could then see how best to support the country level mechanism, and reflect this support in its work plan.**

- The IATT on YKP should **strategize on how best to ensure that capacity development initiatives respond to the needs of FSW, PWID, trans genders and PLHIV**. This applies less for Men having Sex with Men (MSM)
- as they are the group reached most. A suggestion to consider is the creation of a separate mentorship programme at community level for i.e. young female sex workers. This would avoid language issues, and facilitate a safe space with trusted people. Efforts could also be made to create safe spaces for young people within existing (adult) FSW, PWID, PLHIV groups.
- In relation to engaging YKP under 18, the IATT on YKP should **develop a joint position in relation to child protection and access to services**. A starting point for the development of this position could be that child protection and access to services do not exclude each other, but should be complementary. Thereby a distinction could be made between the short term where prevention of HIV and Sexual Transmitted Infections (STI) would need to have priority, and the medium term where protection measures come into the equation.
- The IATT on YKP should **continue with its advocacy on removing barriers to service uptake for young YKP, and to build capacity through training and the development of tools around such advocacy at regional and national level**.
- While it is recognized that it is not possible for a loose structure as the IATT on YKP to have a very rigid monitoring mechanism in place, **better insight in what the CDI activities are resulting in, is required**. This could be done through **assigning those leading capacity development initiatives to collect relevant monitoring data and to report on this in the task team**. In addition, for the annual work plan, the IATT should collectively **agree upon indicators of success**.

Medium term priority

- The IATT on YKP should also consider **providing technical support to both Youth LEAD and YVC towards developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation framework, and for a replacement strategy for a new generation of YKP leaders** that builds upon the the NewGen and Ignite programme and support YL and YVC with resource mobilization (when required) for further rolling out NewGen and Ignite training.
- It is recognized that the role of the IATT on YKP as a regional body is not to implement programmes at country level, but to facilitate the bringing together of **promising practices and to share** these with countries, as well as **support countries to review policies and practices** and to assist them with **establishing linkages**. **It is recommended that the IATT on YKP continues with these tasks. Writing up and show casing the achievements of the CDI activities in the Philippines and Indonesia, could facilitate more learning from these successes and help advocacy efforts to inspire similar responses in other countries in the region and beyond.**

- For the capacity building initiatives at country level, the IATT on YKP could strongly **advocate that lessons learned around CDI so far should be taken on board at country level:**

Overall lessons learned:

- ensuring that there is an organization with budget to implement training (in a planned and not one-off manner)
- ensuring that the right participants – those who are able to actively advocate and or implement activities – are selected
- ensuring that the curriculum is adapted to the specific local context
- ensuring that there is a follow up mechanism after the training to motivate implementation of plans and to track achievements
- ensuring that different capacity development initiatives can reinforce each other (i.e. for YKP and for local UN, national/local government and (I)NGO).
- Ensuring a link between trainees and Youth LEAD and or YVC
- Ensuring a link with national/local government or local UN or (I)NGO agencies

For YKP specifically:

- ensuring that the curriculum is based on priorities and needs of the YKP themselves through involvement of YKP in the local adaption of the existing curriculum;
 - ensuring mentoring whereby the mentor and mentee are based in the same geographical area.
- The IATT on YKP should **ensure continued support for CDI activities in priority countries** so that a **critical mass** of national/local government, local UN, (I) NGO agencies and YKP are **trained**, work together towards creating a more enabling environment and jointly mobilize internal resources for YKP programming
 - In consultation with countries, and based on their needs, the IATT on YKP could **facilitate adaptation and translation of CDI materials** that currently exist at the regional level. The IATT on YKP could help local organizations to include such adaptation and translation into their work plans to ensure that more local organizations and YKP can use the materials developed.
 - The IATT on YKP currently does not have any insight in the amount of resources that have been used for CDI activities. In order to be able to have better insight into the cost-effectiveness of activities, and to be able to optimize resources, **tracking the amount of funding utilized per CDI activity (with different contributions), and annually would be recommended.**
 - The IATT on YKP should consider assisting local coordination mechanism with the **identification of national institutions that can conduct the short YKP courses** and assist these with the adaptation of the courses to the local context

1 Introduction

The evaluation section of the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) - on behalf of the Inter-Agency Task Team on Young Key Populations (IATT on YKP) - contracted the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in January 2015 to conduct a "Joint evaluation of HIV-related capacity development initiatives on young key populations in Asia and the Pacific". The purpose of this evaluation is to provide the IATT on YKP with evidence on how best to strengthen and sustain HIV-related capacity development initiatives on young key populations in the Asia-Pacific Region.

The evaluation team leader from KIT, was supported by a second KIT senior expert, in charge of quality assurance and the on-line survey. For the case studies, national researchers were selected through the KIT (alumnae) network. These national researchers were selected based on their experience in carrying out participative evaluations, in working in HIV and sexual and reproductive health as well as in conducting social research pertaining to HIV, Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and gender. Experience in working with key populations was also considered a selection criterion.

The structure of the team and the different responsibilities of the team members are given the annex, as well as a short description of the qualifications of the team members.

The annex also contains information on the bodies that supported the evaluation and their respective responsibilities. This includes the institution responsible for the evaluation overall coordination (the evaluation section of UNICEF ROSA), task team chairpersons and focal points from the respective agencies, the evaluation management team, the internal reference group and the external advisory panel.

2 Context and background

2.1 Context of the Asia-Pacific HIV epidemic

After sub-Saharan Africa, the region with the largest number of people living with HIV is Asia and the Pacific. At the end of 2013, there were an estimated 4.8 million people living with HIV across the region¹. Although the epidemics vary from country to country, they have common characteristics, namely that they are centred around unprotected paid sex, sharing of contaminated needles and syringes by injecting drug users and unprotected sex between men. Because people who belong to sub-populations involved in these practices, are key to the spread of and response to the epidemics in Asia and The Pacific, they are called Key Populations. In most countries, the epidemics are predominantly heterosexual in nature, but in several countries, people who inject drugs and men who have sex with men have a significant share of the burden.

Evidence shows that the most successful HIV programmes, policies and plans in the region are those that meaningfully involve key populations at higher risk and people living with HIV in their design and implementation². Included in these key populations are sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender people and people who inject drugs. Although the sexual partners of these key populations - often referred to as intimate partners - are also disproportionately affected by the epidemic, they are not included under the umbrella of key populations. An additional vulnerable group is young people living with HIV (YPLHIV). While we acknowledge that many YPLHIV are not from key population groups, to avoid having to write "young key populations and young people living with HIV", we have used the abbreviation of YKP to address both groups in this report as is done by the IATT on YKP.

Key populations have of course different characteristics and different needs to enable them to reduce their vulnerability to HIV – this specifically applies to transgender people that are in many programmes merged with men who have sex with men, often with little insight into their particular service needs - , but also to young key population members. However, key population groups also share a number of common barriers that prevent them from reducing this vulnerability. These barriers include laws, policies and operational guidelines of law enforcement agencies that basically criminalize them and their behaviour, and subject them to human rights abuses and prevent them from accessing prevention services. Most (90%) countries in the region retain laws and policies or allow practices that effectively prevent key populations from accessing life-saving HIV services³. Other barriers are stigma and discrimination which remain high, including among health workers which reduce uptake of services; and lack of skills and services that are geared towards the specific health needs of key populations. Stigma and discrimination also influence the effectiveness of prevention programmes and uptake of services because people prefer to remain hidden - which in turn influences the surveillance data on key populations. In general, health data, including HIV prevalence data, are less robust for key populations than for general populations due to complexities in sampling (and lack of size estimation data), legal concerns and issues of stigma and discrimination. Laws criminalizing the behaviour of key populations make it difficult to collect representative data. Under such circumstances people are reluctant to be counted as members of these populations⁴. Though Integrated Bio Behavioural Surveys (IBBS) in most countries presently include indicators on sex workers, MSM and drug users – the representativeness of this data for the whole sub-population is not clear.

¹ UNAIDS, 2014. The gap report. Geneva, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2014.

² UNAIDS, 2011. HIV in Asia and the Pacific: getting to zero. Bangkok, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2011

³ See note 2

⁴ WHO, 2014. Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2014

Many countries are adopting HIV strategies that are evidence informed, but most programmes geared towards protecting men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs and their intimate partners from HIV infection are inadequate in size and scale—despite the strong examples of programmes that can effectively protect those populations against HIV. When programmes do not have a large coverage they are not sufficient to reverse the epidemic – modelling indicates that 60% of key populations need to adopt safer behaviours if HIV epidemics are to be reversed, and to reach that level of behaviour change, service coverage has to reach at least 80 %⁵

The above applies to key populations in general, but a large proportion of them are under the age of 25. More young people aged 15-24 live in the Asia Pacific region than in any other region. In 2012 an estimated 690.000 people in this age group were living with HIV, of whom 46% was female⁶. According to the above mentioned report of the Commission on AIDS in Asia, nearly all (95%) new HIV infections among young people in Asia occur in young key populations, but at the same time over 90% of HIV resources for young people are focused on programming for “low-risk youth” . The UNAIDS report of 2011⁷ indicates that statistics show that 41% of people who have recently become HIV-positive are younger than 25 years. According to the WHO⁸ reliable and representative epidemiological and behavioural data on adolescents and young people from key population groups remain limited. Young people remain largely invisible in routine HIV surveillance and in research on HIV prevalence and risk. This lack of data often leads to neglect of their specific needs by policies and programmes designed for youth generally and by services for adults from key populations.

Although data on young people who are at higher risk of contracting HIV are sparse, the estimates that do exist are worrisome: in some Asian countries, three out of five female sex workers, and almost half of all men who have sex with men, are younger than 25 years. The same is true for people who inject drugs. Despite such high vulnerability, young people from key populations at higher risk find it difficult to obtain information on HIV, sterile injecting equipment, or other services such as HIV testing and support. Often, they are also robbed of the voice to describe, discuss and alter their realities⁹ .

The above UNAIDS 2011 report, lists the reasons why it is so difficult to reach young key populations, which also limit young people’s ability to exercise their right to be informed and independent decision-making. These include a **mismatch of funding** as mentioned above, **data shortage** partly because young people from key populations are not integrated in current survey systems and partly because they are reluctant to participate in surveys. A major issue are **legal concerns**, above those that exist for adult key populations, which pertain to laws and policies (1) restricting access to SRH services to married persons; (2) requiring parental consent for minors accessing HIV/Sexual Transmitted Infections (STI) testing and other Reproductive Health (RH) services; (3) restricting access to opioid substitution therapy (OST) and/or needles and syringes to people over a prescribed age. This is over and above laws that criminalize same sex behaviour, sex work and drug use for all key populations, irrespective of age. Another factor increasing young people’s vulnerability to HIV is the lack of ease of **access** to health services, especially STI/HIV services, — not only because of distance and cost, but also because of the judgmental attitude of health workers. Health workers (including counsellors), moreover, often lack skills in dealing with young people’s problems that are a consequence of rapid physical and psycho-social development that may be more complex than in young people not belonging to key populations. In addition, many young people who have recently started engaging in higher risk behaviours, such as selling sex, or injecting drugs, do not **identify themselves** as ‘sex workers’ or ‘drug users’. So outreach

⁵ Commission on AIDS in Asia. *Redefining AIDS in Asia: Crafting an effective response*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2008

⁶ UNAIDS, 2013. *HIV in Asia and the Pacific*. Geneva, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2013.

⁷ See note 2

⁸ See note 4

⁹ See note 2

programmes for those groups often fail to reach these young people—and when they do, their messages and approach are not necessarily appropriate. Finally, **stigma and discrimination** of key populations because of their behaviour makes young people adverse to being open out of fear of negative perceptions in their families and in the communities where they live, or out of fear to affect the reputation of their families.

Overall, there are very limited number of programmes for young key population, even though evidence shows that focused peer outreach programmes are the most effective ways to reach young people at risk of HIV infection. As the gap report states: Young people from key populations at higher risk can play crucial roles in HIV programmes. Developing and harnessing that potential remains an important gap in the region's AIDS responses¹⁰.

2.2 The Asia Pacific Inter-Agency Task Team on Young Key Populations

The Asia Pacific Inter-Agency Task Team on Young Key Populations has been established in 2009. Its members are UN agencies and civil society partners who through a coordinated approach aim to enhance HIV prevention, and better address AIDS treatment and care and support needs of Young Key Populations at higher risk of exposure to HIV in the Asia-Pacific region. Therewith, special effort is made to involve Young Key Populations themselves.

The IATT on YKP has been set up in response to the fact that HIV is concentrated among Young Key Populations in this part of the world. Sub-populations included in this group are young people between 10 and 24 years of age who are: a) Young men having sex with other men; b) transgender; c) injecting drugs; d) selling sex e) living with HIV. Even though we acknowledge that young people living with HIV may not be part of one of the other key population groups, they are a key population in itself and covered in the IATT ON YKP initiative. The IATT on YKP has the approach that the main binding feature between the groups is their being young and that the sub-category to which they may belong, is of lesser importance in view of the objectives of the IATT on YKP. In addition, often people may belong in more than one sub-population, for instance drug users selling sex to sustain their drug use.

The IATT on YKP is an informal working group meant to strengthen the synergies of action between all stakeholders, including young people themselves. The Task Team on YKP includes a wide range of partners from civil society and UN agencies and is open to any organisation interested in working collaboratively to leverage financial and technical resources to support the HIV prevention and needs of YKP in the Asia-Pacific region. The IATT on YKP has also links with other key regional fora working with key affected populations (including the Regional Task Force on Injecting Drug Use and HIV, the Regional Thematic Working Group on HIV and Sex Work, the Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health, the UN Regional Task Force on Mobility and HIV Vulnerability Reduction) and reports to the Regional Director's Forum.

The membership can change, but is fairly stable. The active members for 2014 were: Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health (APCOM); Coalition of Asia-Pacific Regional Networks on HIV and AIDS (Seven Sisters); Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS (GYCA); HIV Young Leaders Fund (HYLF); International Federation of Medical Students Association (IFMSA); International HIV/AIDS Alliance; International Organization on Migration (IOM); International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF); Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) ; Save the Children; UN Women; UN Development Programme (UNDP); UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP); UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); UN Children's Fund (UNICEF); UN Population Fund (UNFPA); UN Organization on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Youth LEAD (YL); Youth Voices Count (YVC); World Health Organization (WHO). The members of the IATT on YKP collectively cover two regions, which makes it necessary for some

¹⁰ See note 1

members, primarily those based in the South Asia region, to participate in the meetings by Skype and or through teleconferences, as the meetings itself take place in Thailand.

The Task Team is co-chaired by one UN and one civil society partner and this rotates at the end of each year.

The Task Team meets bi-monthly and promotes:

- Availability and use of strategic information on YKPs;
- Meaningful engagement of YKPs in relevant strategic processes;
- Capacity development of policy makers and programmers to work on YKP issues;
- Capacity development among young leaders (including from YKPs) to address YKP issues;
- Advocacy on YKP issues in national, regional and international fora.

Direct Target groups for the IATT on YKP activities are:

- Government stakeholders (policy makers, programme managers, service providers) at national and regional levels
- Staff from I/NGOs working with and for YKP (policy makers, programme managers, service providers) at national and regional levels
- UN personnel working to support most at risk and vulnerable adolescents and youths in the areas of research, policy, programming and service provision at national and regional levels
- Young people from and/or working with young key populations capable to become young YKP leaders
- Organisations or networks of YKP at national or regional level

Indirect Target groups of the IATT on YKP activities are:

- Young people between 10 and 24 years of age who are: a) living with HIV; b) buying and or selling sex; c) transgender; and/or d) injecting drugs; as well as young men between 10 and 24 years of age who have sex with other men.

2.3 Objectives of the IATT on YKP

The IATT on YKP was set up to achieve the following objectives:

1. Ensuring that capable young YKP leaders are involved in the HIV and AIDS response in the Asia-Pacific region and therewith making this response more effective;
2. Enhancing the capacity of policy makers and programmers to address YKP issues in national policies and plans;
3. Jointly advocating at regional level to government and civil societies to scale up their comprehensive evidence-informed interventions for YKP;
4. Providing regional guidance on the collection, analysis and use of strategic information for evidence-informed advocacy, policies and programmes for YKP;
5. Encouraging a coordinated UN and I/NGO approach for an expanded HIV/Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) related response for YKP across the region.

In order to reach these objectives key capacity building activities have been undertaken (see 3.5), aimed at building the capacity of programme managers and policy makers (as duty bearers) on YKP and at building the capacity of YKP (as rights holders) to advocate for their rights and form sustainable organisations and networks.

2.4 Purpose and objectives of the evaluation

The **purpose** of this formative evaluation is to inform decision-making and provide evidence-based inputs for the deliberations of the Inter-Agency Task Team on Young Key Populations on how to strengthen and sustain current HIV-related capacity development initiatives on young key populations in the Asia-Pacific region.

The specific **objectives** of this formative evaluation are:

1. To assess the capacity development initiatives spearheaded by the IATT on YKP during the period 2010 – 2014 against the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability;
2. To clarify the strategic role of the IATT on YKP vis-à-vis governments and other development partners in providing capacity development-related support at regional and country levels;
3. To generate actionable recommendations that help shape programming for/with young key populations in the Asia-Pacific region.

2.5 Scope of the evaluation

The **scope** of the evaluation covers the capacity developed over the period January 2010 – December 2014 and specifically examines the task team's initiatives related to capacity development on YKP programming in the Asia-Pacific region. The evaluation also covers the work of the members of the task team that have used the IATT on YKP products/materials and contributed to additional expansion of national capacities on programmes for/with YKP.

Throughout, the evaluation incorporates an equity perspective with a view to the relevance and effectiveness of the initiatives for the diverse target groups, especially among the different sub-categories of young key populations.

The overall **evaluation questions** as agreed upon in the inception phase and included in the annex are focussed on the following:

Relevance: The evaluation will examine the extent to which the task team's work on capacity development is aligned with the development priorities of key stakeholders as well as needs of YKP (leaders) themselves. It will also look at the relative importance of the initiatives and the comparative advantage of IATT on YKP in spear-heading them. For related evaluation questions please see the evaluation framework in the annex of the report.

Effectiveness: The evaluation will examine the extent to which the capacity development initiatives of the IATT on YKP have contributed to enhancing the performance of development partners working for/with YKP, as well as the performance of young/YKP leaders. Where possible, the evaluation will also seek to identify the extent to which the initiatives have contributed to positive changes in the lives of young key populations (in term of empowerment, a positive social environment and/or access and use of basic services). For related evaluation questions please see the evaluation framework in the annex of the report.

Efficiency: The evaluation will examine managerial and operational aspects of the capacity development approaches launched by the task team in different country and regional contexts. For related evaluation questions see the evaluation framework in the annex.

Sustainability: The evaluation will examine the extent to which the IATT-supported capacity development initiatives on YKP can be scaled up or taken forward by governments, civil society and other development partners independently. For related evaluation questions please see the evaluation framework in the annex.

These evaluation questions have been incorporated in the Evaluation Framework that is presented in annex 7.

The evaluation does not explicitly seek to ascertain the impact of the intervention because (1) there is a significant diffusion of programme results across target groups and countries, making it difficult to determine impact and (2) attribution of impact will be difficult in the absence of baselines or a counterfactual. This issue was much discussed and agreed upon in the inception phase, as has been reflected in the approved inception report. Hence the focus of the evaluation is a formative one.

2.6 Capacity building initiatives of the IATT on YKP

In order to give an overview of the capacity building activities that have been initiated, supported and/or implemented by the IATT on YKP, we describe them shortly in the next paragraphs.

2.6.1 YKP short course

The Young Key Populations course is a five days long course. The course was designed by experts from the Youth Research Centre, Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne, the Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne and the Burnet Institute – all in Australia. The first version was developed over a period of 2 years with inputs from staff of government, NGO and UN agencies and young people. It was delivered five times in the region during 2010-2012: in Lao PDR in 2010 (for 62 participants from 13 countries); in Thailand, one time in 2010 (for 37 participants from 10 countries), twice in 2011 (for 49 participants from 14 countries, and 29 participants from 8 countries, respectively) and one time in 2012 (for 41 participants from 13 countries). The main targeted participants for this course were Governments, I/NGOs, UN personnel working to support most at risk and vulnerable adolescents and youths in the areas of research, policy, programming and service provision. Because many countries expressed interest in the course to be rolled out at country level, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO supported a Training of Trainers in September 2011 (for 30 participants from 14 countries) to build capacity to deliver the short course at regional and national levels. Please see the annex for a more detailed overview of the participants of these YKP short courses.

The course had the following objectives:

- Provide an overview of the Asia-Pacific and country data on young key populations and consider how to gather better strategic information;
- Help decision makers understand what is needed for implementing an evidence based approach;
- Introduce tools and practical guidelines to assist with programming on the ground with YKP;
- Explore minimum and comprehensive service packages for different groups of especially vulnerable adolescents (EVA) and YKP;
- Develop skills to advocate for rights of injection drug users (IDU) and men who have sex with men (MSM) around institutional settings and HIV;
- Build skills to critique a number of frameworks and explore the moral and ethical aspects of working with YKP;
- Develop strategies for effective appropriate engagement of YKP and their communities to improve adolescent health well-being;
- Provide feedback to course designers to assist the refinement of the short course.

Besides this short course, a combined course was delivered in Nepal and in Indonesia that covered already existing course modules on Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP) with the YKP course modules, resulting in a seven day long course for a similar target group as the YKP course. This course was not an IATT on YKP supported activity but could be seen as an off-shoot of the YKP course, in combination with a course they were already delivering (the ADAP course).

2.6.2 The NewGen Asia Leadership course

Young people from, and working with key populations (mostly from a Youth LEAD organisation in their country), were meaningfully engaged throughout the development of the NewGen Asia leadership course together with the Youth Research Centre of the University of Melbourne. The development – which in itself can be seen as capacity building - included:

- Consultation with Youth LEAD Training Team, Bangkok, Thailand, 21-22 March 2011 (2 consultants, 9 YKP);
- A four day writing workshop with Technical Working Group members of Youth LEAD in July 2011 (2 consultants, 5 YKP);
- A two day sampling and feedback of the course at the international congress on AIDS in Asia-Pacific (ICAAP) in August 2011 (2 consultants, 10 YKP);
- Full pilot training of the NewGen Asia course in the Philippines in November 2011 (consultants, Youth LEAD trainers, 34 participants);
- The revision of the course curriculum in 2012 and development of training materials;
- A regional Training of Trainers in 2012 with 21 young people from Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Philippines, and Indonesia;
- Country-level courses in Indonesia (24 participants), Myanmar (31 participants) and the Philippines in 2012 (15 participants); in Sri Lanka in 2013; in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia (30 participants), China (21 participants) and Thailand in 2014.
- NewGen Consultation: Exploring the next steps, Bangkok, 29 June-1 July 2013. In this consultation, the manual was revised to incorporate the feedback from the participants, and two components on Sexual Reproductive Health and Strategic Information were added.
- NewGen Asia Leadership Short Course Second Training of Trainers (ToT) with 16 young people from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Nepal and Thailand in Bangkok, Thailand, 23-29 November 2013

There have been more NewGen courses held by Youth LEAD at country level (such as in Bangladesh, April 2014), but the evaluation team has not been able to obtain an overview of these. This as this information is not systematically collected and kept on file by Youth LEAD.

The course has the following objectives: (i) participants capable to play a greater role at the country level response; (ii) participants equipped with the necessary skills to become future leaders in the HIV response. More specifically the course aimed to enhance the leadership skills and the capacity of young people from key populations to:

- Develop personal leadership strengths and skills important for teamwork such as negotiation, assertiveness, and collaboration;
- Employ systems-thinking tools to help understand the personal, familial, institutional, structural and cultural influences that lead to HIV vulnerability;
- Develop presentation and public speaking skills on issues affecting YKP;
- Understand and use data and evidence to inform advocacy;
- Build institutional capacity, including the capacity of regional youth networks in the Asia Pacific region to ensure sustainability.

2.6.3 The NewGen Asia mentoring young leaders programme

The NewGen Asia mentorship programme was designed to connect young people with established leaders to encourage the transfer of skills and knowledge from one generation to the next and at the same time be a flexible two-way learning and sharing exercise whereby experienced leaders would learn from their young counterparts and gain entry to new networks of younger leaders they

may not otherwise be able to access. The Inter-Agency Task Team approached 30 emerging young leaders and 30 experienced leaders from civil society, UN, government and young people with significant experience in the area of HIV to be involved in the programme. A partnership plan tool was developed to help align the expectations and support the focus of the programme on realistic outcomes. The mentorship programme was launched at the ICAAP 2011 conference in Busan, Republic of Korea and evaluated in October 2012 through a survey to which 8 mentors and 7 mentees responded. The programme ended at the ICAAP 2013 conference in Bangkok.

2.6.4 Documentation of Strategic Information

In order to be able to advocate for evidence-informed advocacy, policies and programmes for YKP, strategic information needed to be generated. Some documents were developed as a core activity of the IATT, others through activities of partners of the IATT. The documents, strategic information and tools were widely shared in many different meetings and specific sessions in global, regional and country level conferences and dialogues with the aim to inform policy makers and programme managers working on YKP issues and YKP themselves on status quo, recent developments and policy recommendations in subjects that influence the conditions that hinder or facilitate the ability of YKP to access HIV prevention, care and treatment services and improve their quality of life. YKP were to a large extent involved in the development of these documents which in itself was a capacity building activity.

As a result of the Strategic Information generation, the following documents were developed:

- Analysis of National AIDS strategic plans (NSP) for attention to YKP issues (report released at International AIDS Conference (IAC) 2014)
- "Young People and the Law", a legal and policy review on the impact of laws and policies on young people's access to Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV services
- A discussion paper by Youth Voices Count (YVC) on Access to HIV Health services for young men having sex with men (MSM) and young Trans Gender (TG) persons in Asia and the Pacific with recommendations for policy makers and programmers.
- "Lost in transitions: current issues faced by adolescents living with HIV in Asia Pacific", a report on adolescents living with HIV by the Asia Pacific Network of People living with HIV (APN+), highlighting gaps in the region in addressing the needs of adolescents aged 10-19 living with HIV
- Sexual and reproductive health needs and access to health services for adolescents under 18 engaged in selling sex in Asia Pacific. A report by Conner B, Mago A, Middleton-Lee S (2014) for the HIV Young Leaders Fund, Amsterdam.

2.6.5 Support to youth led networks

Support to youth led networks and support to these networks at regional and international conferences and consultations are multiple activities and also serve multiple objectives such as:

- Building the capacity of young leaders to develop and present findings of implemented (research) projects, different courses on YKP issues, and enable them to exercise their public speaking abilities;
- Building the capacity of young leaders to (co)conduct trainings on YKP related issues;
- Facilitate the meeting and networking of youth networks in the region and beyond;
- Build the capacity of YKP to understand how international conferences are conducted and how policy makers can be approached on YKP issues;
- Advocacy with policy makers and programme managers on YKP issues, and sharing outcomes of research.

IATT on YKP supported young people to participate as planners, speakers, resource persons, and attendees in regional and international conferences and consultations. The conferences and consultations attended are listed in the annex of this report. Reported outcomes of the attendance and participation of these meetings were:(i) an improved understanding of high-level dialogues

and negotiations, particularly for those that attended as members of their national delegations; (ii) greater attention to the importance of addressing the needs and vulnerabilities of YKPs through advocacy, and demonstrated examples of how YKPs are contributing to national AIDS responses; (iii) strengthened capacity, including in public speaking, networking and advocacy skills; and (iv) expanded networking opportunities (IATT on YKP annual report 2012).

2.7 The reconstructed Theory of Change

The Terms of Reference (TOR) specified that the evaluators should reconstruct the Theory of Change (ToC) for the capacity development interventions of the IATT on YKP at the onset of the evaluation. A challenge thereby was that while over the course of the Task Team existence various concept notes for individual activities had been produced, an overall document with a longer term perspective was lacking. For the terms of reference of the evaluation, ToCs for individual components of the programme were developed namely the short term training courses, and the "New Generation Asia (NewGen)" initiative. However, as the evaluators aimed to assess the overall capacity developed through the IATT on YKP, one overall ToC has been reconstructed bringing the different elements together. This reconstruction builds upon document review, and key informant interviews in Nepal and at the global level, as well as the case studies. This ToC is an interpretation by the evaluators with further input from various IATT on YKP members, either through reflection on the initial draft version, or through further reflection during a meeting in November 2015 to discuss the initial evaluation findings. Thereby it has to be said that this interpretation does not limit itself to the time when the IATT on YKP was set up. It rather aims to provide a reflection of how different activities that evolved over time aimed to contribute to change. In addition, in order to be able to achieve the desired outcome and impact, the ToC assumes that there is some sort of a system through which capacity built at the regional level would be taken forward by implementers at country and sub-country level.

The IATT on YKP has been set up to provide special attention to YKP in order to make the HIV and AIDS responses more effective through the involvement of capable young YKP leaders, through comprehensive evidence informed interventions; and conducive policies and plans. As can be seen from the ToC figure on page 12, the inputs provided by the IATT on YKP in terms of coordination, financial and technical resources, and to lesser extent capacity needs assessments, have resulted in a number of different Capacity Development Initiatives (CDI) as described in detail in this report in section 2.6 and summarized under the output level in the ToC figure. These CDI activities in turn have increased the capacity of policy makers, UN programmes, NGO staff, and youth leaders and related organizations to include evidence-informed attention for YKP in SRH/HIV policies and programmes, and to recognize YKP and youth-led and youth-serving organizations as key partners for issues pertaining to YKP and for shaping policies and programmes. In turn this is meant to make policies and programmes YKP friendly, and to ensure that there are supportive networks in place that provide social and other support to YKP. All of this, result in increased access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for YKP, improved human rights of YKP, and structural factors influencing HIV among YKP being addressed. When this is achieved, HIV incidence among YKP can be reduced and the quality of Life of YKP improved.

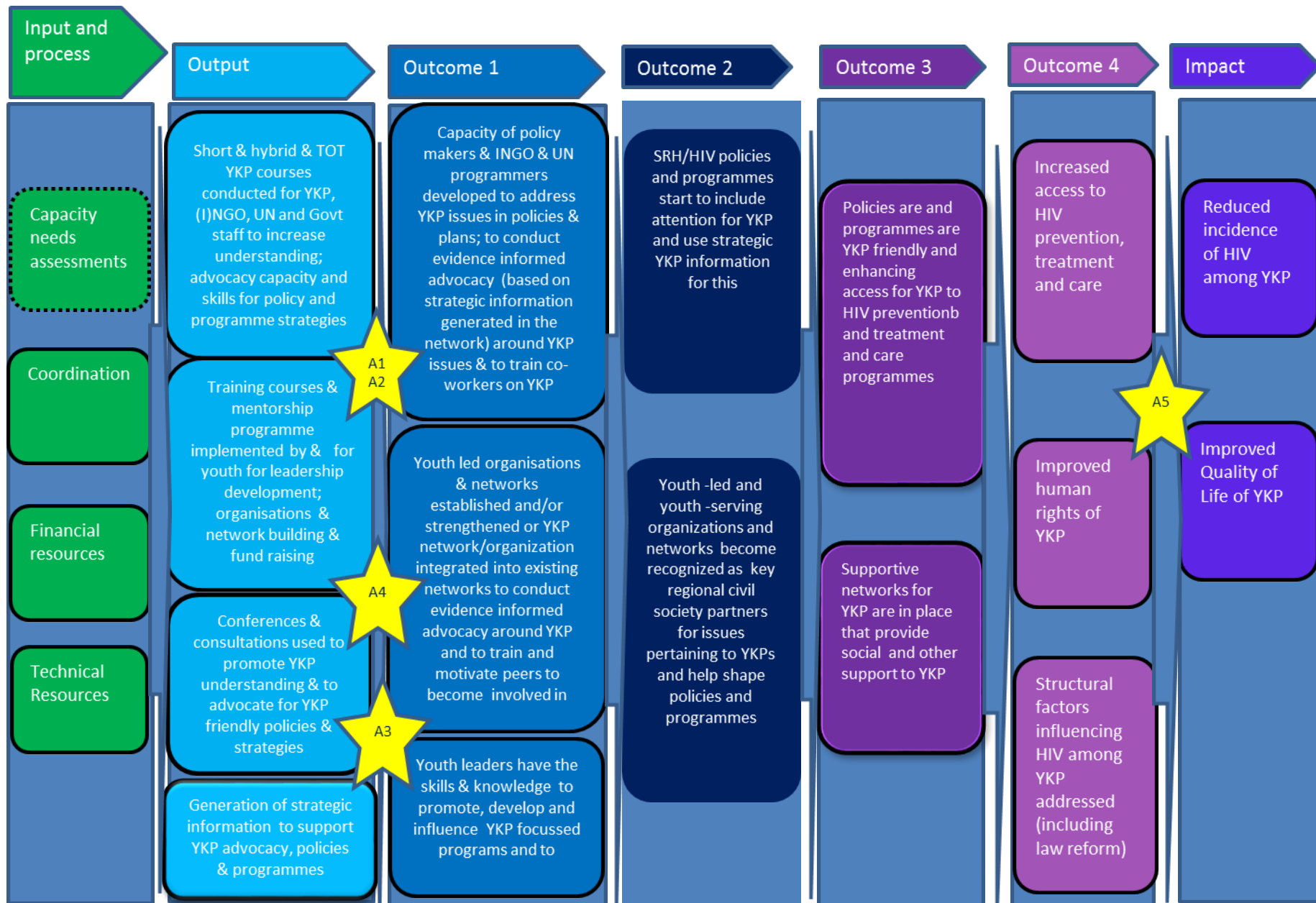
While within the task team there is common agreement that access to prevention and treatment and care is key for all young key population members, there is a debate on the need for interventions that help to protect the rights and development options of very young key population members. It was therefore decided during the inception phase, to leave the issue of protection of very young key populations out of the reconstructed ToC.

The ToC contains broad arrows between different boxes, this is deliberately, as it is assumed that the combined output level activities would influence the outcomes at level one. In turn, the combined outcome at level 1 would influence the outcomes at level 2, etc.

The assumptions that are the basis of the ToC (and that are corresponding with the numbers in the stars of the ToC figure) are as follows:

- Assumption 1: By providing a variety of training, a core group of people are capable of advocating successfully for conducive policies and programmes in their country (A1 in the ToC figure)
- Assumption 2: By training YKP and their organisations as well as UN, INGO, and Governmental Organisations that have a focus on young people, a core group per country gets established that is interested and able to take things forward (A2 in the ToC figure)
- Assumption 3: By strengthening young people and YKP organizations and leadership, they are capable of being a recognized force and able to help shape conducive policies and programmes (A3 in the ToC figure)
- Assumption 4: It is possible to bring young Female Sex Workers (FSW), young Men having Sex with Men (MSM), young People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) and young People living with HIV (PLHIV) together to enable them to find common ground for advocacy and action that will benefit all of them (A4 in the ToC figure)
- Assumption 5: Increased access to HIV prevention, treatment and care; improved human rights and addressing structural factors result in a reduced HIV incidence and increased quality of life of YKP (A5 in the ToC figure)

Figure 1. Theory of Change



3 Evaluation approach

3.1 Introduction

As mentioned in KIT's original proposal, the evaluation team closely involved UNICEF ROSA representatives, the Evaluation Management Team (EMT), the Internal Reference Group (IRG), and the External Advisory Panel (EAP) throughout the evaluation to maximize learning. The evaluation team also ensured the involvement and participation of other stakeholders, including representatives of Young Key Populations themselves. This to enhance transparency, validity, reliability and usability of the evaluation results which is essential to its success. We engaged YKP whose capacity has been built through the IATT on YKP both in the case studies, as well as in the on-line survey, but also in the translation of the findings into actionable recommendations. For an overview of case study and workshop respondents, please see the annex.

The TOR requested the exploration of the feasibility of using counterfactuals. This issue was discussed during the inception visit to Nepal. It was concluded that it is not feasible to include such counterfactuals in the evaluation design. One would have to identify for instance persons who had been selected to participate in a specific training but who were not able to participate for one reason or another, and compare their capacity with that of people who had participated. Even when such people could be found, it is unlikely that the comparison would give the desired results, as those who participated versus those who did not, may be entirely different persons in terms of experience, exposure, individual characteristics, etc. Instead of using counterfactuals, the evaluators have used triangulation to ensure as much as possible robust findings. This is done through combining qualitative data collected in the three case study countries, with quantitative data through an on-line survey covering all countries linked to the IATT on YKP, and with document (including IATT on YKP related documents, including existing evaluations; national strategies; plans and; surveillance documents) and literature review.

In the key informant interviews, the case studies and in the on-line survey, the relevance and degree of involvement, effects and outcomes of the strategic information products were investigated. The same applies to participation in the conferences and consultations – what were the results of sessions attended for the further development of own programmes and to what extent have the conferences helped in the networking among and with YKP.

3.2 Evaluation design

A "mixed methods approach" combining quantitative (on-line survey) and qualitative methods (in-depth interviews (IDIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)) was used. This helped to obtain deeper insight into what capacity has been developed, where that capacity has been built, and what this capacity has been able to achieve. The qualitative data derived from the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and interviews complemented quantitative data and vice versa, and forms the basis for triangulation, together with the earlier mentioned secondary information.

Because an important aspect of the evaluation was to define lessons learned, effort was made to generate reflection on what went well and why and challenges and ways to improve implementation processes as well as outcomes.

3.2.1 Selection of country and organizational case studies

The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the evaluation suggested Thailand, Indonesia and Nepal as case study countries. During the inception phase further consultation on the choice of the case study countries was done during the IATT on YKP Task Team meeting on March 5 in Bangkok. The selection criteria used were

- # people trained in short YKP courses in particular country;

- # people involved in NewGen training/mentor/mentee programme in particular country
- Range and type of other IATT on YKP related activities taken place
- Ensuring regional spread: 2 case study countries in the East Asia Pacific (EAP) region; 1 case study country in the South Asia (SA) region.

The evaluation team prepared a note to facilitate the final selection and sent this to the Taskforce members. Please see the annex for this discussion note. The comments received indicated that based on the above criteria, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines, with Myanmar as an alternate, were the preferred case study countries. These three countries are doing well in relation to all criteria: they have sufficient numbers of people trained in relation to the short regional and country courses, have had involvement in the New Gen activities, have a good mix of different capacity development activities, and combined they cover both the EAP and the SA region. An additional argument was that all three countries have significant HIV epidemics among YKP. As the evaluation is a formative one, it was decided that the case studies could focus on those countries where most capacity has likely been developed. This maximizes the learning on what, how and why things have happened and provides important lessons for future capacity development initiatives by the IATT on YKP. Myanmar is more at a starting point, so the learning there would have been more limited, and therewith Myanmar qualified less as case study country.

In the inception phase, also discussion took place on the organizational case studies. During the above-mentioned Task Team meeting, as well as in feedback through e-mail, it was suggested by the IATT on YKP members that these case studies could best focus on the two youth organizations that have been involved in the Task Team: Youth LEAD and Youth Voices Count.

The advantage of using country and organizational case studies is that it allowed a more in-depth exploration on whether the capacity development initiatives had resulted in increased competency at individual, organizational and networking level, and whether this in turn has shaped policies and programmes for YKP. The country and organizational case studies are the pillar for the findings in this report, complemented by the findings from the on-line survey.

3.2.2 Evaluation framework

Based on the expected results and evaluation questions mentioned in the TOR and building on the well-established OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability, an evaluation framework was developed to guide the overall evaluation. The OECD/DAC evaluation criteria of impact was excluded, in line with the Terms of Reference (ToR).

The framework is in the annex and is based on the questions and sub-questions formulated in the ToR. The framework was reviewed during the inception phase and adapted where required. The framework and the reconstructed ToC formed the basis of the tools that have been developed and in all tools, including the survey, the links to the evaluation framework have been indicated.

Finally, the framework also formed the basis for the analysis of the data – it is organised in such a way that the main sections on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability are covered.

3.2.3 Data collection

In each of the case study countries, in-depth interviews, (Focus) Group Discussions and or consultation meetings have taken place to both inform the country but also the organizational case studies. In addition, as further input for the organizational case studies, interviews were also conducted in Thailand. This as both Youth Voices Count (YVC) and Youth LEAD have their headquarters in Bangkok, and many of the members of the IATT on YKP are based in Thailand. Interview guidelines were developed and reviewed by IATT on YKP and linked to the evaluation framework. They can be found in the annex. Informed consent was obtained for all interviews and FGD's, in line with international interview standards.

In depth interviews

The capacity development activities of the IATT on YKP are catering to a diverse group, ranging from government officials, UN staff, I/NGOs and young key population members themselves. In order to assess the capacity built within the different groups, within each case study country a mixture of young key populations, government officials, UN staff, and I/NGO staff, including those who have been trained in ToTs and subsequently been facilitating courses in country, were interviewed. Thereby, the team made an effort to include those who had been exposed to multiple capacity developing initiatives to explore how these initiatives possibly reinforced the capacity developed.

The people selected for the IDIs were those listed in the IATT on YKP data base related to the regional courses. But as this data base was incomplete, respondents were asked to provide contact details of others who they knew had also been in the trainings or were otherwise involved with the YKP activities. In addition, all the members of the IATT on YKP also helped to identify focal points in the three countries to whom UNICEF ROSA wrote introducing the evaluation and the evaluation team as well as a request to support the evaluation with the identification of additional relevant country informants. National case study consultants followed up on this request during each of their initial interviews. This approach was very instrumental in increasing access to possible respondents in the three case study countries.

In addition, for triangulation purposes, the evaluators also interviewed other stakeholders who are involved in the national response to the HIV epidemics, but who have not directly been involved in any of the capacity development activities by the IATT on YKP themselves. These included government staff responsible for policy making in areas relevant for YKP, (I)NGOs working with youth and/or YKP, and country officers of relevant UN organisations. They were asked to provide their perspectives on possible changes in relation to YKP over the period 2010 - 2014 and why these changes – if they did – took place.

The purpose of the in-depth interviews was to collect data on the competencies gained at the individual but also the organizational and networking level, how the respondents/organizations have been able to make use of these competencies, and what the impact has been on the policies and programmes related to YKP. Interviewees were asked for the most significant change since the programme started as well as suggestions to further help shape programming for and with YKP in the region.

Focus Group Discussions

In order to ensure that the voice of young key populations themselves, – besides that of their leaders - is reflected in the case studies, the evaluation team organised a number of focus group discussions and or consultations. This was done either through YKP organizations or other (I)NGOs implementing targeted interventions for Key Populations. Because the approach of the IATT on YKP as well as Youth LEAD is to mix the different categories of YKP, so as to create understanding of the different issues being faced, the FGD's were also mixed, where possible. Youth Voices Count has a focus on MSM and transgender.

In Nepal, due to transportation issues, no FGD was held and also in Indonesia, it was impossible to gather participants of the NewGen trainings together. Instead, in both countries individual interviews were held. In The Philippines, two FGDs were held with NewGen participants and one consultation with YKP not having been trained under NewGen.

The case studies are informed by the data collected in the respective countries, the results from the online survey (see in 3.2.4), and secondary data. In terms of looking at the wider impact of the capacity development initiatives, the evaluation team specifically looked at the ways in which programme managers and policy makers have been able to improve ongoing and planned programmes (HIV/SRHR prevention, treatment and care) in terms of attention to and participation

of young key populations and to what extent they have been able to advocate for changes in national strategies and policies. For the YKP themselves, the evaluation team has focused on their capacities to be leaders and advocates, to apply systems thinking on institutional, structural and cultural determinants of HIV vulnerability, to generate and use evidence, to be an effective part of local and regional networks and finally to manage their organizations.

It is difficult to measure the results in terms of the number of programmes developed for YKP, the level of funding that has become available for HIV and care and treatment programmes for YKP as a direct result of the IATT on YKP initiatives. There are attribution problems in terms of impact, because the IATT on YKP is not the only actor building the capacity of YKP. However, within the three country case studies (the Philippines, Nepal, and Indonesia) the evaluation team has made an effort to place the capacity development activities within the context of other ongoing activities for YKP in those countries, and triangulate this with data obtained through the evaluation, as well as the earlier mentioned secondary data collected in-country.

The table below provides an overview of all qualitative interview respondents in the three case study countries, as well as in Thailand and elsewhere. The names of people consulted during data collection are given in the annex.

Table 1: In-depth interview and FGD respondents

Type of CDI	Type of respondents	Indonesia: nr and sex of respondents	Nepal: nr and sex of respondents	Philippines: nr and sex of respondents	Thailand: nr and sex of respondents	Other: nr and sex of respondents
Short YKP courses or combined YKP/ADAP courses	GO staff	2F				
	UN staff	2F	1F		1 M	4 F
	I/NGO staff		1F,2M	2F		1 M
	YKP		1M			
	Course developers					2 F, 1 M
New-Gen course, development process and leadership activities	YKP leaders	2F, 1TG, 2M	2F, 2M	4M	4M, 2 F	
	UN staff	1F			1 F	1 F
	(I)NGO staff		2F	1F, 2M		
	FGD			1) 5M,1F 2)		
Key stakeholders	GO	1F	1M	1F, 1M		
	UN staff	2F	2F	3F	1F	
	(I)NGO	1F, 1M	1F,3M	1F, 1M	1M	
YKP service providers	Health staff	3F		3F		
	Counsellors		1TG, 1F			
	Relevant others					
Consultation YKP (including age, sex, etc)		9 M <i>(of whom 2 younger than 18 yrs of age; 6 between 18 - 24 yrs of age and 1 of 24 yrs of age)</i>	2M <i>(19 and 21 yrs of age)</i>	11M <i>(5 below 18; 6 between 18 - 24 yrs of age)</i> 2F <i>(between 18 - 24 yrs of age)</i> 1TG <i>(between 18 - 24 yrs of age)</i>		
Total		18 + consultation with 9 YKP	22	19 + 2 FGD + consultation 14 YKP	10	9

F= female; M=male; T=trans gender

The on-line survey

The online survey aimed to collect additional data from people who have participated in IATT on YKP capacity development activities. The online survey collected information that is more outcome-related, i.e. focusing on what participants have done with the knowledge and skills they acquired during the YKP trainings, New Gen Asia training, the Mentorship programme or other activities and on possible attitude changes that may have occurred as a result or under the influence of their participation. One of the reasons for the survey was to ensure that also people who are not in the case study countries could reflect on the IATT on YKP activities, another being that from the survey we could see patterns that could be triangulated with the case study results.

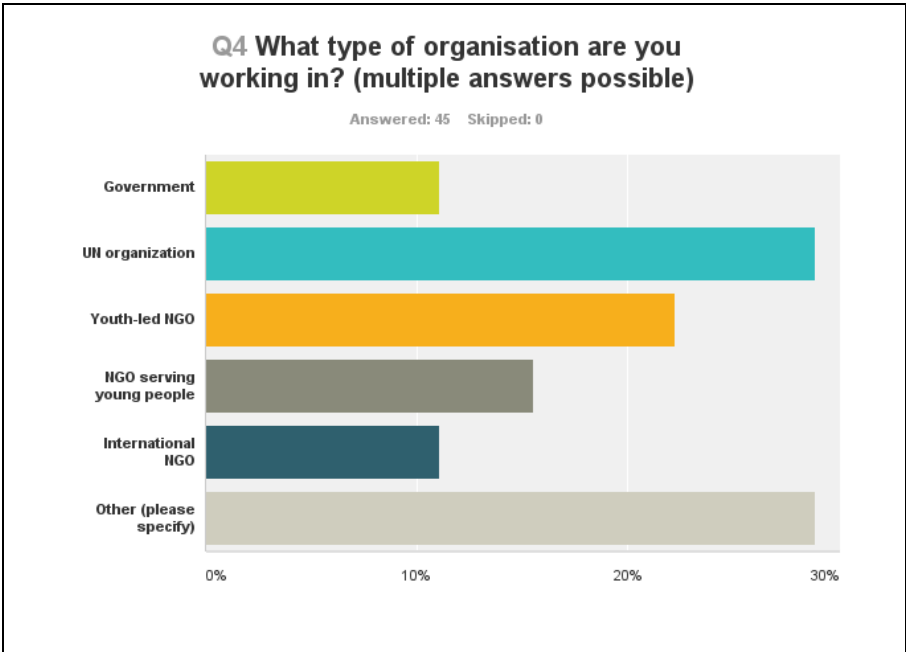
The survey was a mixture of closed and open-ended questions and was reviewed several times by IATT on YKP members, including Youth LEAD and tested beforehand. It contained a total of 33

questions, but not all respondents had to fill in all questions. To respond to the survey was estimated to take about 30 minutes. In total, the survey was sent out a total of 266 people, of these we received 78 rejections because the email addresses were no longer valid. The survey has been completed by 45 respondents, of which 13% (15) was male, 64% female (29), 2% transgender (1). Respondents collectively represented 15 different countries in the region (Brunei (1 respondent), Cambodia (6 respondents), China (1 respondent), Fiji (5 respondents), India (1 respondent), Indonesia (4 respondents), Lao PDR (1 respondent), Mongolia (1 respondent), Myanmar (2 respondents), Nepal (3 respondents), Pakistan (1 respondent), Papua New Guinea (1 respondent), The Philippines (7 respondents), Sri Lanka (3 respondents) and Vietnam (2 respondents). In addition, a number of respondents represented the South Asia Region (2) or the East Asia and Pacific Region (4). Furthermore, seven people now working outside the region also completed the questionnaire (i.e. in the East and Southern African Region, or Eastern Europe and Central Asia).

The ages of the respondents were mostly in the range of 25-45 (75%), followed by 20% in the above 45 range and 4.4% in the 18-24 range.

The type of organisation the respondents were working in, is shown in the chart below. In the range 'other' in the chart, most of the people were working for local NGOs. The survey can be found in annex 9.

Figure 2. Survey respondents and their types of organizations



Stakeholder consultations

In order to ensure that stakeholders outside Indonesia, the Philippines and Nepal were also consulted, additional consultations took place by skype. This specifically included members of the IATT on YKP and also the consultants who had been in charge of the development of the YKP and the NewGen courses. In addition, as mentioned before for the organizational case studies a number of interviews were conducted in Bangkok, with members of Youth Voices Count and Youth LEAD. Face to face interviews were also conducted in Bangkok with members of IATT on YKP, especially on issues related to the functioning of IATT on YKP as a network to promote a common agenda, on the effectiveness of the CDI activities undertaken, on the use of the Strategic Information generated by stakeholders in the region, and on the onward trainings given at country level

(adaptation, uptake), scaling up/adaptation beyond the region. See the annex for people consulted.

In addition, the preliminary findings were reviewed during a workshop with key stakeholders in Bangkok to both validate the findings, as well as develop actionable recommendations through a participatory process. The agenda of this workshop has been included in the annex.

Additional secondary data review

A desk review was undertaken looking at secondary data for a contextual analysis to illustrate and situate the evaluation findings. Included in this were the reports developed by or with assistance of IATT on YKP partners as listed under section 2.5.4. as well as the range of documents prepared for the evaluation and placed in the drop-box, such as annual reports, newsletters, concept notes etc. In addition, global documents and articles were assessed for highlighting issues related to YKP (see 2.1 on context). The consultants for the case study also supplied national documents of relevance. For a complete list of documents reviewed, please see the annex.

3.2.4 Analysis

For the analysis of the quantitative information from the online survey, we have used Microsoft Excel. The analysis framework for this is the evaluation framework and the ToC developed during the inception phase. Qualitative analysis was applied continuously throughout data collection following principles of appreciative inquiry. For the qualitative analysis, extensive notes were taken from interviews and focus group discussion. Notes were reviewed for emerging themes, completeness of work and inconsistencies. The analysis followed the headings of the OECD/DAC criteria as given in the ToR.

3.2.5 Human rights, gender and equity

Gender concerns are taken into account in the data collection instruments, as this is also discussed in the short and NewGen courses. The questions pertain to impacts on different YKP groups – but these are not specified by gender within the groups. Respondents in all interviews and the survey are disaggregated by gender and so is the analysis.

Human rights are a basis of all activities under the IATT on YKP and in the short YKP course ample attention is given to rights in connection to rights of the child (CRC). Covered are rights to non-discrimination, right to life, survival and development and the rights to express views and have them taken into account, right to health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights. The tension between harm reduction and protection approaches is also covered. In the evaluation tools, specific attention is given to possible changes in policies and strategies that include human rights and equity aspects.

3.2.6 Ethical standards

The evaluation has followed ethical standards for evaluation as documented in the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation of March 2008. These guidelines refer to ethical principles in evaluation, covering intentionality of the evaluation, obligations of evaluators, obligations to participants, evaluation process and product. With respect to ethical standards while consulting with YKP, we have adhered to the principles of respect for dignity and diversity, rights – especially compliance with codes for vulnerable groups – , confidentiality and avoidance of harm, including through the use of informed consent forms, and through abiding with the UNICEF Ethical Research Involving Children Guide¹¹. The informed consent forms that were used are in the annex.

¹¹ Graham, A., Powell, M., Taylor, N., Anderson, D. & Fitzgerald, R. (2013). Ethical Research Involving Children. Florence: UNICEF Office of Research - Innocenti.

Special care was taken with YKP under 18 years of age, who were not formally interviewed but if and where possible consulted.

The survey was conducted anonymously to ensure confidentiality of the respondents. The database was accessible only to the key investigators and was de-linked from personal identifiers to ensure anonymity.

3.2.7 Limitations

The IATT on YKP is not the only actor building capacity in relation to YKP. Because of the lack of counterfactuals it is not possible to indicate whether capacity developed has been entirely the result of activities undertaken by the Task Team. However, within the three country case studies (The Philippines, Nepal, and Indonesia) effort was made to place the capacity development activities within the context of other ongoing activities for YKP, and triangulate this with data obtained through the evaluation, as well as secondary data collected in-country.

As stated earlier, the evaluation is a formative one, and is more focused on learning than on accountability. For that reason, the country case studies look at best case scenarios. The case studies are therefore not representative for all other countries covered by the IATT on YKP, but provide important lessons for future capacity development initiatives by the Task Team.

While a number of IATT on YKP partners have made great effort to bring - as much as possible - data together through the drop box set up for this purposes, the data base with all people trained in the YKP short course is complete for the regional trainings, but this is not the case for the country level trainings, nor with the data base on New Gen activities. It seems that people involved in the "other capacity development initiatives" are to a large extent already contained in the short course and NewGen lists, but there is no separate data base on this. As the exact number of those exposed to all the CDI activities is not available, it is hard to provide insight in the percentage of those exposed covered by the evaluation. However, through the on-line survey alone around 17 per cent of those on the list were covered (45 of 266) by the evaluation. Another 50 people exposed to the CDI activities were involved through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Meaning that a reasonable number of people were reached.

Through Youth LEAD we have obtained names and contact details of the youth leaders that have been facilitating sessions in conferences and who have carried out onward training in their respective countries; they have been included in the survey and have been included in the in-depth interviews in the case study countries.

For the on-line survey, we approached 266 people, of these we received 78 rejections because the email addresses were no longer valid. This shows that there is a fairly high turnover of staff in all institutions that have had staff participate in the activities. In addition, those being reached through the online survey and who have limited English, may be less inclined to respond to the survey. In Cambodia, we tried to launch three questions through facebook on NewGen through a UN/IATT on YKP member, but this did not work out.

With respect to allocation of resources to the IATT on YKP activities at regional and at country level, we were told that it is impossible to assess this as multiple institutions have over the years contributed larger or smaller amounts to support the activities, especially at country level. The country level activities, moreover, were often organized through Youth LEAD or its in-country organizations obtaining support from different sources.

The evaluation was limited in Nepal because of the transport problems with the shut down of the borders and therefore severe shortage of gasoline. This made the focus group discussions that were planned, impossible to be held and instead consultation with two persons belonging to YKP was held. It also meant that the evaluation team leader who had planned to go to Nepal in October, could not go.

In Indonesia, the evaluation team member tried to organize a focus group discussion with NewGen participants, but it proved to be not possible to gather people together. Instead, she added a number of interviews.

The team was not able to reach many of the YKP short course participants in the case study countries. In Indonesia, interviews were held with 4 people, in Nepal with 5 and in The Philippines with 2. Luckily, the survey had more YKP course respondents, 27 in total, both from regional and national courses.

4 Findings

This section of the report focuses on the findings of the evaluation, and brings together the country and organizational case studies, the survey data, as well as data from the document review. The evaluation framework has been used as an outline to describe the findings.

4.1 Relevance

The evaluation question ***To what extent is the capacity development work aligned with the development priorities of key stakeholders? (A1)*** is – in line with the evaluation framework – answered through the following 4 sub-questions:

4.1.1 Are the capacity building activities of the Task Team addressing the priority issues in view of the evolution of the HIV epidemic in the region?

As described in section 2.1 of this report, young key populations are a priority from the point of view of the epidemics in the region. As mentioned there, 4 out of 10 people newly infected in Asia and the Pacific are younger than 25 years of age (UNAIDS, 2011), of whom nearly all (95%) belong to young key population groups. The different capacity development initiatives related to YKP of the Task Force are therefore found to be very much in line with epidemiological priorities.

"The target population (for Pre Exposure Prophylaxis¹² (PrEP)) are young MSM/TG, because of the epidemiology. We have to look at the young cohorts of MSM. The new infections among MSM are really coming from the young ones". UN staff at regional level

The survey respondents and case study interviewees also concur that it is very relevant to empower YKP as they are priority key stakeholders. This is because they best understand the issues that affect them, and how and through what ways these issues can best be addressed. A respondent remarked in this sense *"It is really important to involve them (YKP), if we just have adult MSM there, specific issues of young MSM around PrEP could be forgotten... When it comes to young MSM, every year new batches have new ways of communicating, new ways of hooking up, new ways of understanding their identify....At an early stage, we need to have young people there in developing policy and approaches". UN staff at regional level.* And another respondent remarked: *"YKP should be a priority as young people can change the future with more energy. They have more influence on their peers and as a result of the IATT activities – especially NewGen - are also more able to get attention and advocate for inclusion of YKP in policies and plans". (NewGen participant, Nepal)*

Aside from the YKP being empowered to advocate on YKP issues, it is viewed as important to build the capacity of staff from relevant government agencies, I/NGOs and UN personnel working to support most at risk and vulnerable adolescents and youths in the areas of research, policy, programming and service provision. The annual report 2011 states that the Task Team reacted to a well-documented need to build understanding and capacity of policy makers and programmers to the particular needs of young key affected populations. In the documentation (Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP)-Most At Risk Young Populations (MARYP) short course ToR March 2010) is mentioned that many UN country offices and donor partners are feeling pressure to respond to and provide guidance around adolescent and youth issues and support government planning to meet needs and rights of young people, but lack of expertise poses a challenge to provide the required technical support. Gaps in expertise were also signaled at a UNICEF convened 2009 Think Tank on Capacity Development for Adolescent Health and Wellbeing where UN, donor partners and academe were present and this led to the development of ADAP and MARYP short courses. Course participants confirm that the short courses are very relevant for such capacity building. They help foster strategic thinking and priority planning by utilizing strategic information on YKP. They also showed the lack of data for such strategic planning and the importance of collecting it, also for advocacy purposes.

¹² Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) aims to prevent HIV infection among those who are HIV negative but are highly vulnerable to the virus. PrEP consisting of antiretroviral medication prevents this group from acquiring HIV when exposed to it. For more information please see www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_JC2764_en.pdf

In view of the lack of data on YKP in the region, the IATT supported the collection of Strategic Information which resulted in a number of documents (see section 2.5.4) that were shared in many different meetings and specific sessions in global, regional and country level conferences and dialogues.

Probably the most important aspect of the initiative of the IATT, is the combination of activities that together respond to priority issues – basically building understanding and capacity of both government, NGO and UN stakeholders and YKP to work together on programming supported by such strategic information as is currently available.

4.1.2 Have IATT agencies jointly identified and addressed gaps in geographic or vulnerable/at risk group coverage?

As mentioned before, the IATT reacted to a well-documented need to build understanding and capacity of policy makers and programmers to the particular needs of young key affected populations. Interview respondent who were involved in the early days of the Task Team mentioned that the courses were the result of staff from UN-country offices asking for orientation. The initiative tried to cover the demand from these offices as much as possible through exposing different countries at the same time. The short courses were offered to anyone who would be eligible, preferably with a small team from a country. UN country offices were asked to help identify eligible candidates. Country participation did therefore not depend on a joint analysis of priority geographic areas to be covered. However, over time most Asian countries have participated, and those involved at that time recall that the courses were in great demand. Subsequently, a few people, mostly, having worked at the regional level, were involved in organizing country level training.

Selection of participants for the NewGen courses at regional level very much focused on covering all young key population groups. In as much as possible representation of different categories of YKP was attempted. Other selection criteria included age (18-27 years), ability to attend the full course, gender, and the ability to communicate in English. The approach of the IATT has always been to address all YKP equally and to have them equally represented in the courses. This has not always been the case, not because of lack of trying but because some populations – especially the Female Sex Workers (FSW) and drug users– not having the language skills, or not being able or willing to participate. The same is not the case in some instances at country level, for instance several respondents remarked that in Myanmar country level trainings were able to successfully involve more young people who inject drugs as well as sex workers.

4.1.3 Are the programme activities in line with HIV and AIDS needs of the various groups identified as YKP in Asia-Pacific?

The Youth LEAD NewGen programme can be considered as one of the core IATT activities focused on building the capacity of YKP themselves. First and foremost is the fact that the NewGen activities were developed in a process that included many consultations and activities with all different types of YKP, as described in section 2.5.2. This has led to an incredible sense of ownership with the YKP themselves – at least with those that were involved. The process also ensured that what YKP saw as their need – to a large extent empowerment, leadership building and advocacy skills – was indeed realised in the courses offered. After the roll-out of country level courses and their evaluations, a new consultation took place in 2013 to assess if and if so, what changes were needed and this led to the inclusion of additional components on HIV knowledge, SRHR and strategic information. The programme has always been based on the premise that although the needs of different YKP groups are not all the same, many are and what was offered in the NewGen course was focussing on commonalities – but at the same time also providing space for sharing issues that were specific for one of the groups and hence ensuring that among YKP a sense of understanding and empathy with each other was created. However, the fact that some

groups – FSW and People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) were less represented – may have led to less attention for their issues. Depending on the roll-out at country level, areas of need in terms of location may not have been addressed (as yet). In Nepal, for instance, two respondents reported more YKP involvement in urban than in rural areas.

In all case studies, the young people engaged in NewGen activities, indicated that the activities were highly responsive to their needs.

The same applies for the “Ignite” mentorship programme started in 2015 by Youth Voices Count. This mentorship programme is also based on the needs of the membership of YVC, consisting of young MSM and Trans Gender People, including those living with HIV.

4.1.4 Have the programme activities met the requirements of various professionals working with/for YKP (programme managers, advocates, policy makers)?

This evaluation question relates to the **short YKP course** because this was the course that various professionals (programme managers, advocates and policy makers) were attending. The case studies showed that the usefulness of the short YKP course depends on the position of the participant. Where participants were actually dealing with YKP in their work, the capacity development initiatives were very useful. But this was not always the case, some respondents mentioned that they had not been able to apply the learning in their work setting as they were not (or no longer) involved in YKP issues. In addition, English language skills were sometimes a barrier for participation of those who needed it most.

A participant stated that what is special about the YKP course is that it gave direction on how stakeholders could work and design programmes on YKP together with YKP, rather than for them – and hence increasing relevance and efficiency in programming.

The fact that after the initial three **YKP courses**, many countries were interested in country based training, shows it is responding to needs. UNICEF, UNFPA and UNESCO supported a training of trainers in 2011 to build capacity to deliver the short course at regional and national levels. It has been difficult to assess the national level roll-outs as the IATT does not have the information on this. In the survey, 30 per cent of those who had participated in a regional training (27 persons in total) mentioned to have attended a national level YKP training. In the case studies, 2 respondents in Nepal, 2 respondents in Indonesia and 1 respondent in the Philippines had attended such a national level short course training.

The evaluation question ***What is the relative importance of the initiative and what is the IATT comparative advantage in spearheading them (A2)*** is answered through the following two sub-questions:

4.1.5 What is the relative importance of the initiative in building the capacities of YKP?

What makes the initiative very relevant is that there had not been any capacity building activities focussed on YKP before the IATT on YKP initiative. In addition, because of the participatory approach, a great sense of ownership was achieved. Furthermore, because of the regional approach, participants could learn from each other, and were encouraged to use and pass the learning on to others. The activities helped to establish and or strengthen two regional youth-led work organizations.

In addition, at the regional level, the IATT is a resource that Youth LEAD and other YKP organizations can turn to further enhance their capacity:

"We seek support from them (IATT), have a meeting once a month, getting advise, getting them to mentor us in terms of how to engage with this person, what direction should we take with the organization, organizational planning, how they can provide us with technical assistance and advice. It is really helpful, I think mentoring is really helpful. Big proposals for different donors, we sent those to IATT for feedback and that is really helpful....This is building capacity of individuals as well, not only organizational capacity" Youth LEAD representative

4.1.6 What is the comparative advantage of IATT in leading this initiative in terms of added value of regional work in the context of building national capacities ?

A big comparative advantage is that the IATT is composed of well-placed members of different UN and civil society organizations, including youth-led organizations, that can jointly push for YKP issues in the region. A respondent from a Youth-led organization remarked about this:

"IATT members have a huge influence in the region in terms of pushing for YKP. Most of the IATT members are quite influential people. We always have them advocating for YKP. In that sense IATT is playing a mayor role.... IATT involves all UN agencies, networks, everybody not only young people, because of that it has a lot of say. The biggest advantage is that whenever IATT members represent their organization, they obviously raise the issue. Which is a good for us, they are allies, supporters who are sticking up for us, even if we are not present...all raise the issues of young people, they are really great supporters. Whenever we raise the issues, they support our arguments in terms of inclusion of young people. It is the biggest strength to have IATT. It is their responsibly so we can ask them to do it for us. It is so good to have that platform. We know that IATT is supporting our arguments, it is behind us". (Respondent Youth Voices Count, Thailand)

"For Asia Pacific, IATT is a core support for us. It is really interesting in how UN agencies come and work together and support us, the youth organizations. YVC and YL are actually stronger than before in the few years we have been engaging with IATT. In several high level meetings, they work (make efforts to ensure) that we are there. To ensure that our voices are heard. We cannot be there on our own, but by making sure that there is a seat for us, they make it possible that we are seen by different members states on the work that we are doing for YKP. (Respondent Youth LEAD, Thailand)

Another comparative advantage lies in the participation of young leaders and policymakers and programmers in the regional trainings and learning from each other's country policies and strategies.

In Indonesia, the regional initiative has helped to enhance the focus on YKP, whereas before the focus was either on general youth or on key populations in general, thus mostly adults. Indonesia now has a strategy on YKP included in the National HIV and AIDS Strategy and Action Plan (SRAN) 2015-2019. In Nepal, the comparative advantage of the regional initiative is less visible and has not much gone beyond individual level changes, to enhance the building of national capacities or changes in policies and strategies. In Cambodia, as a result of participation in the regional NewGen course, Cambodia Youth LEAD and Cambodia Community for Women living with HIV/AIDS conducted provincial trainings of the New Generation Leadership Curriculum, community young key population forums and youth and HIV related advocacy campaigns in 2015. Also national roll-out of the NewGen course was carried out in August 2014, with support from UNESCO. Youth LEAD Cambodia also organized three other trainings for YKPs under the support from Khana and Flagship Programs of USAID. The trained young key population networks in Cambodia are increasingly demonstrating their capacities in planning, coordinating and delivering more activities towards addressing issues of YKPs.

In Myanmar, Myanmar Youth Stars, has been formed as result of the NewGen work. Many subsequent trainings have been undertaken by this national network, including an "advanced"

NewGen course which is now being rolled out with support from UNESCO and the International HIV/AIDS Alliance.

Overall relevance

The formative evaluation shows that the capacity development initiatives of the IATT on YKP have been very relevant as it helped to fill a capacity development gap, and raise the much needed attention for YKP in the region. The involvement of YKP from the onset in CDI activities has ensured a strong sense of ownership by YKP and a highly relevant course. The approach has been to mix the different categories of YKP in order to increase mutual understanding and a common purpose. The activities helped to establish and or strengthen two regional youth-led work organizations.

In addition, building capacity of staff from relevant government agencies, I/NGOs and UN personnel working to support YKP in the areas of research, policy, programming and service provision is highly relevant to further a more effective response towards reducing the HIV vulnerability of YKP. The CDI initiatives also helped to increase strategic data on YKP that facilitates advocacy as well as planning. What makes the CDI most relevant, is the combination of activities that together respond to priority issues – basically building understanding and capacity of both government, NGO and UN stakeholders and YKP to work together on programming supported by such strategic information as is currently available. The comparative advantage of a regional approach to building capacities is that the IATT is composed of well-placed members of different UN, civil society organizations, including youth-led organizations, that can jointly push for YKP issues in the region. It also enhances mutual learning of young leaders and policymakers and programmers and facilitates networking – especially among youth leaders - in the region.

4.2 Effectiveness

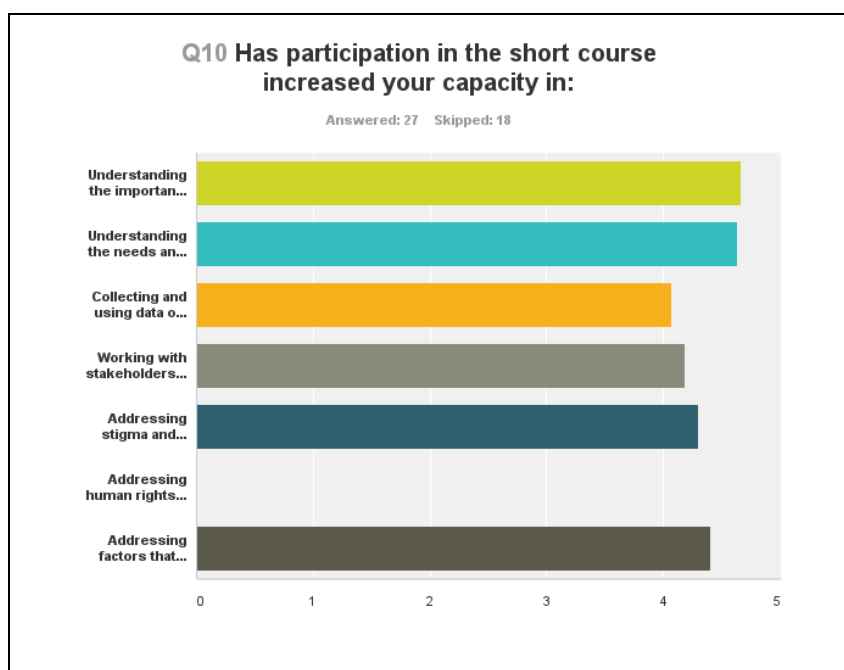
The evaluation question ***Are planned program outputs and outcomes being achieved? (B1)*** is answered through 4 sub-questions.

The desk review of annual plans and annual reports shows that outputs for each year have been achieved. The outcomes of the different activities are being described below. The only activity that was less successful was the mentorship programme – it was small in reach and the mid-term evaluation showed that the desired outcomes were not reached and the programme was stopped accordingly in November 2013. Of the 45 respondents to the survey, only 4 had been involved in the mentorship programme and of these 2 found it useful and 2 found it somewhat useful.

4.2.1 To what extent were different categories of stakeholders (UN staff, government staff, I/NGO staff, YKP organisations/ networks – Youth LEAD and YVC) affected differently by the initiatives, contributing to different levels of change within their respective organizational contexts and focus of work?

In total 214 professionals have followed a **YKP short course training**, of whom 88 are male, 120 female while the gender of the remainder has not been indicated in the training data base. As age of participants has not been indicated in that data base, it is also not possible to say how many of these participants would fall in the 15 – 24 age category. However, it is safe to assume that the large majority of these would be above 24 years of age. Survey respondents who have been involved in the YKP short course acknowledge that the course really helped to increase their capacity irrespective if they are UN staff, Governmental Organization (GO) staff (only 3 respondents who provided feedback on this question) or members of Youth-led organizations (only 4 respondents who provided feedback on this question). They better understand the importance of YKP issues, the needs of YKP, how to collect and use data on YKP, how to work with different stakeholders around YKP, and how to address stigma and discrimination, human rights, and factors that affect YKP. On a scale of five, the results are impressive and show the extent to which the short course meets their requirements.

Figure 3 Capacity increased of survey respondents as result of the short course



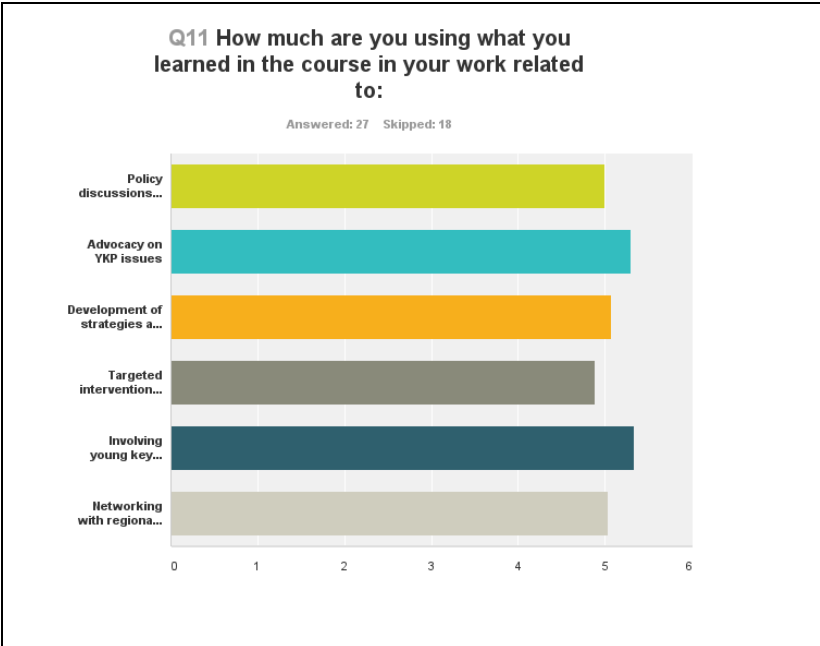
As one YKP short course participant from a UN organization stated:
"(The course) Enhanced my capacity to support government partners to conduct a baseline KAP (Knowledge Attitude and Practices) study on YKP. Supported partners to review and develop tools to strengthen programme monitoring on YKP. Provided technical support to partners and as a result, the YKP agenda was recognized and incorporated within the national STI and HIV strategic plan with budget allocation. Developed guidelines and standards to improve provision of SRH and HIV services that meets the needs of YKP" (MARYP participant- UN, Indonesia)

Another respondent remarked:

"The short course was in 2013, it was really helpful. It helped my work on key populations.... That course really helped me realize how we look at issues of young key populations. The gender lens was also there, the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) identity versus behaviour" (YKP participant- UN, Regional level, Thailand)

As can be seen from the graph below, participants from the YKP training are using what they have learned in their work. Striking is that what is being used most is to promote the involvement of young key populations in programme and strategy development, followed by advocacy on YKP issues. This is a major effect that is also being mentioned in the case studies. Before the training, involvement of YKP was negligible as were specific strategies to deal with YKP issues.

Figure 4 Short course participants and use of leaning

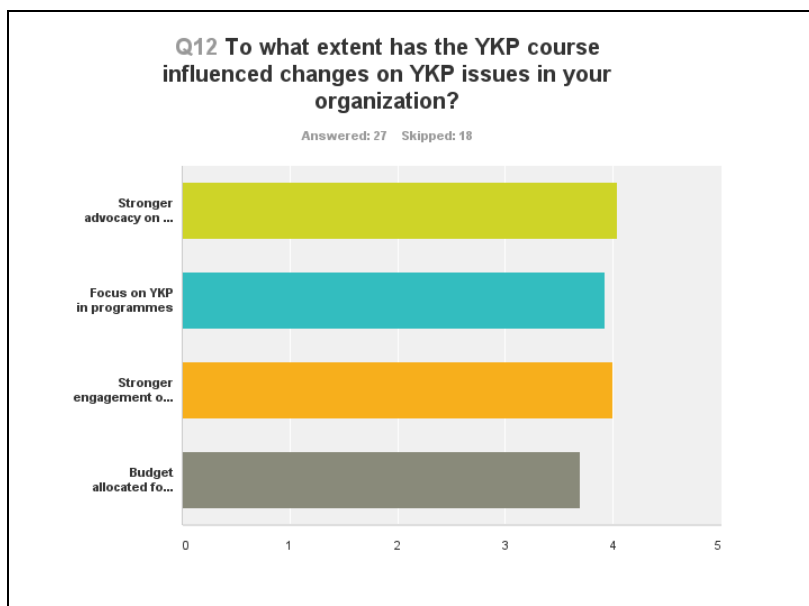


(Please note that these are weighted averages¹³)

The YKP training, also helped to influence changes within the organizations of the respondents, in terms of stronger advocacy on YKP, a stronger focus on YKP in programmes, a stronger engagement on YKP, and also budget allocation for YKP.

¹³ The scale gives a weighted average, which is an average in which each quantity to be averaged is assigned a weight. These weightings determine the relative importance of each quantity on the average. Weightings are the equivalent of having that many like items with the same value involved in the average. And this enables an average to be more than 5 points in the scale.

Figure 5 Short course participants and changes in their organizations



The survey respondents also provided examples about changes in focus of work:

"A visual presentation as part of adapting the course at the country level helped to see the gaps in adolescent friendly services. As a result of the training, I was able to articulate the need for and facilitate a national mapping and size estimation of MARA/YP which informed the current focus on young people in the Bangladesh HIV response currently" (MARYP participant, UN-Bangladesh)

"A Guideline on Comprehensive HIV and STI Prevention Among Young Key Populations in Mongolia" was developed and handed to MOH in 2013 - STI and HIV statistics now have disaggregated data for young people and adolescents - Young people were included as sub-component in the new Global Fund on AIDS TB and Malaria proposal and grant was approved in 2014" (MARYP participant, Mongolia)

"In the Lao PDR we conducted our own study on YKP and used this to inform the Law on HIV/AIDS and the National Strategic Action Plan 2012-2016" (MARYP participant- UN, Lao PDR)

"In The Philippines, in terms of advocacy, aside from UNICEF, ACHIEVE is pushing the provisions for the amendment of bill that has to do with young people as no one is doing it. The NGO has now incorporated YKP in their programme areas" (MARYP participant- NGO, The Philippines)

"YKP networks are requested to assign representatives to different technical working groups (TWG) of the national AIDS authority: MSM TWG, Technical Advisory Board, Government-Donor Joint TWG and subnational level working groups - support Youth-Led forum/capacity building trainings - working with media agencies to sensitize situation of YKP in order to gain their support in improving public's knowledge on YKP, and thus reducing stigma/discriminations against YKP" (MARYP participant – government Cambodia)

It is not clear how many YKP exactly participated in the **NewGen course** as information on many country level trainings is missing. The numbers we know are 34 people in the pilot training held in 2011, 21 and 16 in regional Training of Trainer courses held in 2012 and 2013 and a total of 121 in country level training courses (see also section 2.5.2). It is not possible to give a gender analysis of those who have participated in the NewGen courses as the three regional ToT courses do not

give information on gender and the few in-country courses of which we have names, also do not give the gender of the participants.

The 16 survey respondents having been involved in NewGen training acknowledge that this has really increased their capacity. Their capacity for public speaking had been enhanced most (4.3 out of a scale of 5), followed by influencing the development of policies and strategies on YKP (4.1). The young key populations who were interviewed in the three case study countries and had been involved in NewGen activities almost all stated that it had empowered them to speak up, had made them more aware of the issues common to all YKP categories and had increased their understanding of the prevailing strategies for prevention, testing and treatment in their country, as well as the need for (surveillance) data to be used in advocacy and planning. It also enhanced their understanding of the issues faced by different categories of YKP and increased their empathy.

Participants of the NewGen courses are also using what they learned in their focus of work (see 4.1.5) and have also adjusted the activities in their organization, as seen in the figure. The highest score is on internal organizational management, which is indeed one of the major subjects of the course – leadership. Their increased ability to link up with government services is also shown in the responses of the survey.

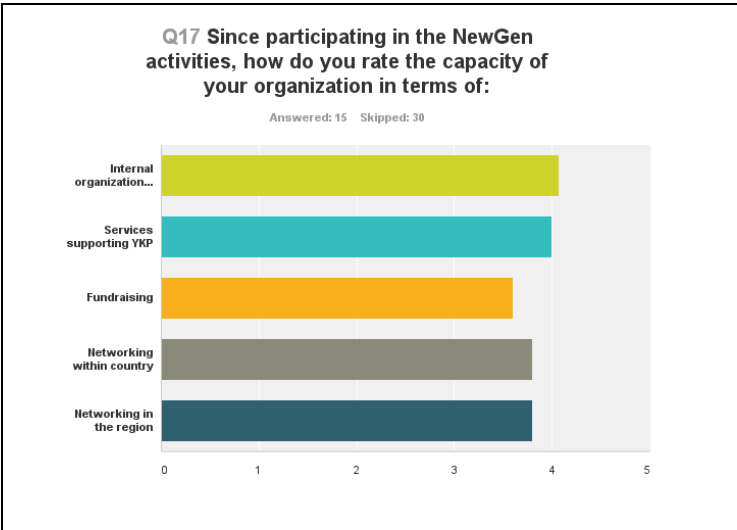
The interviews with Youth LEAD and other stakeholders show that NewGen also helped Youth LEAD to grow and establish itself.

"NewGen helped to establish the membership of Youth LEAD. It was through the NewGen through which we were able to gather the Focal Points that we have now. Before there were 25 Focal Points, but because of New Gen we were able to reach out as far as Fiji, Mongolia and have Focal Points in those countries" Youth LEAD Thailand representative

In addition, in some countries like Indonesia, Cambodia, and Nepal, the NewGen training also helped to set up local networks for YKP. I.e. in Indonesia, there was already the idea that a country mechanism to coordinate with YKP was needed, but there was no example of how best to do this.

"By seeing the New Gen training in Bangkok in action, we got an idea of how such coordination with YKP could be done. New Gen was fun, with a fun approa...Around 4 people (of the Indonesian participants from the concentrated epidemic area) were involved in taking New Gen forward in Indonesia, and set up Fokus Muda for this". This based on the action plan that they made during the ToT. New Gen has thus helped to propel the formation of Fokus Muda, and built the capacity of YKP to understand how to effectively participate in the response. This is further described in section 4.2.6.

Figure 6 NewGen participants and the capacity within their organizations



Participants in the NewGen courses, gave several examples:

Since I learned many things from the training, I was upgraded as Program Officer which was a career change. I was able to establish myself and I developed different networks with agencies like NCASC. Now I have learnt how to advocate and present at different levels. If there are HIV related research then my organization asks me first to handle it believing that I have learnt things and I am able to convey the message well (YKP participant, Nepal)

Soon after attending the course, I was able to establish partnership with the National Government Agencies (such as the Department of Health and Department of Education) to work on some issues related to the access of adolescents and young people to Comprehensive Sexuality Education and access to sexuality and reproductive health services. I used the data to influence them about the needed actions, what needs to be prioritised and what support they can extend to us - young people. We were successful in conducting series of activities that focused on prevention of teenage pregnancies, work around the issues relating to access of minors to HIV testing, national consultative meetings on CSE, and a lot more. Philippines (NewGen participant, The Philippines)

However, one NewGen participant from The Philippines mentioned that *"I think the Programme was designed to enhance the capacity of individual YKP. And while it was helpful in building leadership capacity, it was more the individual benefiting and not the YKP community as a whole. We noted that once one is no longer connected with YKP-related activities, the capacity development inputs stays with the individual and we do not know how they are using them."* (IDI, NewGen participant, Philippines). Also other interviewees mentioned the issue of turnover and aging-out, pointing to the need for an institutional capacity to keep training new YKP.

4.2.2 Has the approach of regional trainings to be followed up by country level trainings been an effective approach? What works to support country level adaptation and uptake?

For the YKP short course, the effectiveness of this approach is dependent on the motivation and capacity of the participants to pursue a follow-up, as well as the position a person has. An UN short course participant at the regional level said in this regard:

"The short course is a mix of people, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and UN, it is helpful. If just UN, we will not be able to talk about sensitive issues.CSO young people, particularly Youth LEAD, were invited as facilitators. It helps us to look at the issues with their lens. Sometimes it is hard when you have only old people like us. When you have young people, it gives more of their perspectives. It helps when you talk to young people in their own language. It is like breaking the barrier".

In Indonesia only one respondent had been involved in a YKP training, and indicated that there was no follow up or links between IATT at the regional to the country level. The ToT was held to build the capacity in the region and to build a pool of regional trainers for the regional courses, but not really focused on facilitating national level role out.

In Nepal, no roll-out of the YKP has taken place and in The Philippines, the lack of an organised group of participants, a follow-up plan, a budget and a monitoring framework was mentioned as barriers for taking the course further. The feedback from respondents indicates that **for roll-out to be effective, it is necessary to have 1) the right participant in the training who can pursue roll-out; 2) an organisation that takes this responsibility and has the budget to do so; 3) an adapted and translated curriculum and 4) Follow-up should take place in the form of monitoring and action planning.** In none of the case study countries such an organisation has materialised. Hence, follow-up has been negligible. While it is acknowledged that effort was made to approach participants six months after the training, this did not yield much

response. Only 5 (11%) of the respondents of the survey worked for the government and at country level, reducing the likelihood of active government involvement in pursuing the roll-out of the course. With regard to the UN of (I)NGO organisations, they each have their own work plans and their own focus of activities which often does not include capacity building of government staff to increase understanding of YKP issues and develop strategies to address these issues.

However, the situation is different with respect to NewGen. Here, Youth LEAD has been instrumental at regional level to support roll-out at country level in terms of funding, technical support and advocacy. The NewGen course has resulted in a large group of very committed YKP and YKP supporters who are very keen to share their learnings with other YKP. In addition, ToT courses were held twice (2012 and 2013) increasing the number of young people who were able to implement onward training in their countries. Roll-out has taken place in many countries. In the survey, of the respondents that had participated in the NewGen training, 60 % (9) people had given onward training more than twice, followed by 2 respondents each who had done onward training once and twice respectively.

In **Indonesia**, the **NewGen** training was rolled out with funding from the NAC (National AIDS Commission) and UNFPA and a total of three 3-day trainings took place for specific YKP categories. Follow up at the provincial level included awareness raising at the provincial/district AIDS commission (KPAP/K) and advocacy work but it varies by area and YKP category. However, one interviewee said “ *that roll-out is sporadic. There is no monitoring framework and action plans are not structured and organized. Most capacity building happens at the national level and impact at the provincial level is not known. Those who trained may not necessary pass the information to their peers. It depends on leadership and funds.*”(NewGen participant, Indonesia)

In **Nepal**, the **NewGen** training was only held once and additional trainings did not take place due to lack of funds. The NCASC is not involved or interested.

In **The Philippines**, the NewGen training was rolled-out in several places (including in Aklan, Davao, Cebu, Iloilo) with YKP but also in trainings with the Local Government Unit and in Aklan, they had a youth camp. Parts of NewGen were incorporated in the ACHIEVE programme, offering it to peer educators who do not have a YKP perspective and are not a part of the NewGen activities. The NewGen have been adapted to suit local conditions (reduction from 5 to 3 days) and local priorities, even to the extent that a NextGen course has been developed by the NGO ACHIEVE that has made YKP part of their programming. The same organisation also conducted a workshop with NewGen participants as an evaluation, the result of which is published in a document “Tracing Stories of Leadership and Transformation: Evaluation of the NewGeneration Leadership Training of Trainers” in which the participants relate their stories/journeys of leadership, evaluated the effect of New Gen, how they were used, why they came to be leaders, what pushed them, what they foresee and plan. It contains the reflection of 15 participants. The NewGen trainings increased the number of trained YKP to bring advocacy on YKP further. ACHIEVE supports many of the smaller YKP organisations, and facilitates YKP trainees to become facilitators in local activities – some of which are government funded.

Overall though, although the case study interviews indicate that much local training is being done, using the curriculum, there is no systematic roll-out of the courses (through government or development partners), and the roll-out depends on funds being available and projects having planned for the trainings.

A survey participant from **Cambodia** also acknowledges the effect of the regional training, and the adaption of that within the country.

“After each training, the participants came up with different innovative ideas, developed realistic work plans and expressed strong commitments to deliver to their peers and youth networks through their organizations and the community networks of YKPs. In addition, some of the

participants from each training have emerged to be the potential trainers and focal points of Youth LEAD/YKPs at sub-national levels/ communities. The national YKPs forum is organized annually to bring representatives and NewGen alumni to meet, shared their experiences and prepare their work plan". (NewGen participant, Cambodia)

As mentioned earlier, in **Myanmar** NewGen stimulated the formation of the national network Myanmar Youth Stars, which has undertaken a number of national training, including an "advanced" new gen course.

A stakeholder in **The Philippines** mentioned that the regional trainings were generic and quite big and although it was good to have participants from different countries, one or two from each country is not enough to ensure its application in the respective countries. She found national level trainings more effective, especially with a mentoring program that has potential of replicating the leadership development process. *"The regional training is a good way to effect change at the country level and to focus on legal barriers, and country level training is the best way to address the capacity gaps among the YKP"* (IDI with UN stakeholder, The Philippines).

The results indicate that where a focal organisation for/of YKP has been established and linked to Youth LEAD or YVC, roll-out is effective as long as funding can be obtained. This requires links to and support of the national/local government or local UN or (I)NGO agencies.

4.2.3 What mechanisms work best to develop YKP capacity (and what are the elements of these?)

The **most important** element in developing YKP capacity is to develop the curriculum based on priorities and needs of the YKP themselves and to do this in a dialogue with YKP representatives – as has been done by the IATT on YKP. The process of development of the curriculum itself has contributed to capacity building of those involved. A **second** important element is the selection of trainees to ensure they have capacity to do onward training – and a follow-up mechanism that also includes mentoring of already trained NewGen participants with newly trained people in the same country. The criteria for NewGen participation are mentioned in 4.1.2. A **third** element is the links with stakeholders such as government at different levels and UN and (I)NGO organisations as a course participant mentioned: *"having YKP leaders are very important. Government and NAC can do so much, but without the agent of changes from YKP itself, it won't work. That's why, NAC has "bought in" the in country training to train more YKP leaders. By letting them lead the program. All other stakeholders should provide support"* (Indonesia, YKP participant). *"There must be national direction (in-country direction)"* (The Philippines, NewGen participant). **Fourth** is the need for a roll-out plan and mechanism as well as a monitoring framework. And **finally**, a budget to implement capacity building activities.

4.2.4 To what extent have governments and development partners been using the knowledge gained to transform the way they work for or with YKP? (what have they learned from working with YKP)

The governments that have been involved in the task team capacity development initiatives are shown to be more aware of the need to involve YKP representatives in relevant working groups. YKP are increasingly being seen as having the capacity to effectively contribute to planning and implementing activities, as is mentioned under 2.1. For instance in Indonesia, there are many networks dealing with Key Affected Populations (the Gay, MSM, and Transgender Network (GWL-INA), Indonesia AIDS Coalitions (IAC), Indonesia sex workers alliance (OPSI), Indonesian Women with HIV Network and People who Injecting Drugs (PWID) Network. After the NewGen course, Fokus Muda was established as a network for YKP and as the local Youth LEAD organisation. Fokus Muda aims to conduct networking and partners with governments and all KAP organizations. If governments and/or stakeholders need to partner and/or having program with YKP, they go to Fokus Muda. NAC, in particular works closely with Fokus Muda on several YKP related programming

and policies. For example, the development of comprehensive modules for YKP and strategies related to YKP in the National HIV and AIDS Strategy and Action Plan (SRAN) 2015-2019. A TWG on young people (Pokja Remaja) has been established. Furthermore, a pilot program on improving YKP access to health services (LOLIPOP), has been launched in Bandung.

Similar examples of changing attitudes to YKP are found in Cambodia, and recently also in Myanmar. However, in Nepal *"the national body, the National Centre for AIDS and STD control (NCASC), has not been able to move strategically. The issues of youths are only written in strategy papers but nothing is implemented. There is a National Training Agenda but there is not any framework to put the youths in the national Training Agenda neither the youths are included in the National M and E Plan or in the HIV Surveillance"* (Nepal, YKP participant).

In The Philippines, at national level, in the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) there is a representative from the NGO sector working on key affected population issues and he is a YKP. It was also evident during the Country Dialogue for HIV Concept Note development that YKP are capable of advocating for YKP issues. There are now cities with ordinances regarding commodities, prophylaxis for YKP. There are health providers with training on how to provide services for YKP. There is less discrimination now against MSM and Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Trans Gender (LGBT) (particularly in Quezon City) and through Cebu Plus a needle exchange program by Global Fund was implemented. *"I think there is now some support from the government though not yet full, but I hope slowly it will be a comprehensive package of support for YKP."* (NewGen participant, IDI). Another NewGen participant mentioned that the Department of Social Services now has an Administrative Order that in case a minor who wants to have HIV test, the social worker will act as guardian if the minor doesn't want to let his parents know. The problem is that the social worker is not in-house (not in the clinic) so that the minor will have to wait for the social worker to be available. There are flaws and the social workers are not aware. A government stakeholder in The Philippines mentioned that now DOH has constantly involved youth organizations in consultations and planning process.

In the survey, 78% of the respondents indicated a very much or much stronger engagement of YKP in decision making processes and the same percentage applied to increased focus on YKP in programmes.

The governments and development partners that have been working with YKP have learned that YKP are informed and that their contribution increases the effectiveness of YKP programmes and the effectiveness of more general HIV related programmes if a YKP lens is included.

The evaluation question ***How does the initiative contribute to increased prevention, use of services, reduction of stigma and enabling environment? (B2)*** is answered through the following sub-question.

4.2.5 To what extent have the capacity building initiatives contributed to:

- HIV prevention
- Use of social and health services
- Reduction of stigma and discrimination
- The creation of an enabling environment

At the suggestion of the IATT, the category on leadership of young key populations was added. It is acknowledged that both the YKP courses and NewGen were not expected to contribute to HIV prevention, use of social and health services, and a reduction of stigma and discrimination, directly. However, as described in the Theory of Change section, they are expected to do so indirectly.

The survey shows the following results:

Table 2 Survey respondents and influence of CDI activities

Answer Options	Don't know/ not applicable	Not at all	Somewhat	Much	Very much	Much/ very much
Reduced risk behaviour by YKP	3	2	12	8	2	10
Use of social and health services by YKP	2	1	14	8	2	10
Reduction of stigma & discrimination of YKP	2	2	10	10	3	13
Creation of an enabling environment for YKP	2	1	7	14	3	17
Leadership of YKP	2	1	8	10	6	16

When we look at the division over the different categories, creation of the enabling environment and the leadership are perceived as the most effective.

IATT members indicated that access for services for those under 18 is high on the task force agenda. In many countries, those under 18 have to have informed consent from the care giver in order to make use of these services. For this purpose, UNESCO, together with UNFPA, YVC and Youth LEAD, has developed a publication on young people and the law, which looks at laws that restrict young people to use services, including harm reduction services. The publication also looks at access to harm reduction for young drug users. A number of (high level) advocacy activities around this have also taken place.

While the creation of an enabling environment and leadership are priority areas, in order to achieve the desired impact in terms of reducing HIV incidence among YKP and improving their quality of life, in line with the reconstructed Theory of Change, reducing risk behaviour, increasing the use of social and health services, and reducing stigma and discrimination of YKP are equally important.

In most countries, there are no baseline data to measure change over the 5 year period. The country case study interviews, basically reflected the trend of the survey: reduced risk behavior is unclear; use of services depends on the availability and youth friendliness of the service – often the youth friendly services that exist are private and not government services – although this is not the case in The Philippines where Social Hygiene Clinics (called RHC – Reproductive Health and Wellness Clinics in Davao) have become youth friendly and are being used by YKP. In many countries there are laws that prevent young people to access services without parental consent, which impedes youth from taking up the services. In Indonesia, that law has been adapted slightly so those below 18 years old can access the health services either accompanying by their parent/guardian or NGO/Community Based Organization (CBO) – a similar change is being advocated for in The Philippines. Despite this, access for these groups still depends on the good will of each service provider at the local level.

In the case study of The Philippines, it was mentioned that the initiative, together with other activities, has contributed towards changes in: a) increase in YKP use of services as shown by the steady stream of MSM and trans gender clients seeking information, counseling, STI diagnosis and treatment and HIV testing at Social Hygiene Clinics (SHCs) and counseling centers; b) increased awareness of YKP for prevention through avoidance of risky behaviors, practice of safer sex and seeking of correct information in RHC, City Health Office of Davao, and counseling center of Lawig Bubai; and c) reduction of stigma as shown by Cebu Plus experience in conducting HIV orientation and HIV testing in schools wherein clients in schools seek center-based services as learned from their advocacy campaign flyers.

Reduction of stigma and discrimination is dependent on category of YKP and the existing culture, both in the community and with the service providers. The IATT has not changed much at those levels.

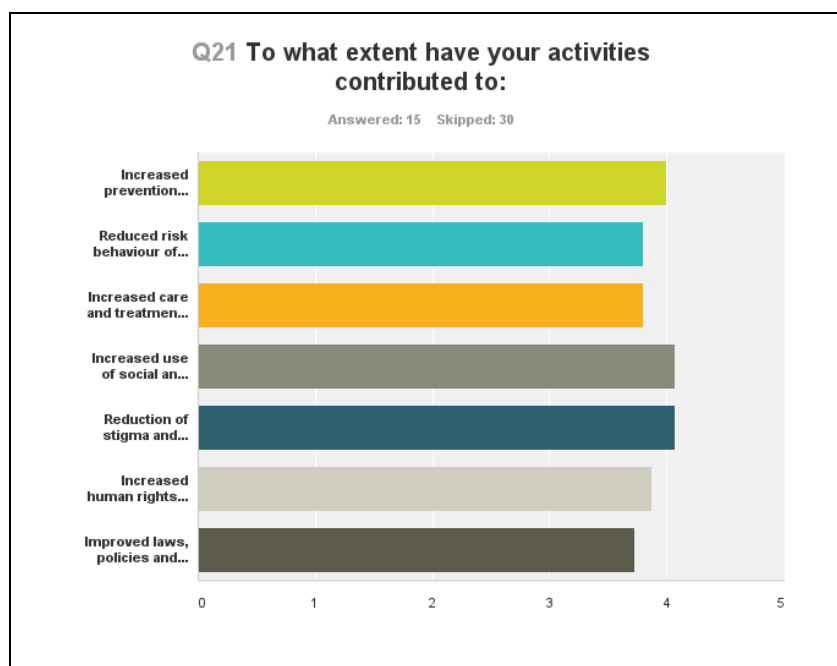
The leadership of young key populations will be discussed in the next section.

The evaluation question ***Has the initiative led to an increase in capable YKP leaders and change agents? (B3)*** is answered through the following sub-question.

4.2.6 To what extent have the capacity building initiatives contributed to the formation of YKP leaders and change agents in the region (how have they worked with government and other key stakeholders)

This section refers to the NewGen course, which was specifically focused on the formation of YKP leaders. Some of the answers to this question are given in 4.2.1, but in general all respondents agree that there has been an increase in the capacity of YKP leaders to become change agents. The survey asked those who had attended NewGen courses about the degree of contribution to changes in a number of categories, these being increased prevention; reduced risk behaviour; increased care and treatment; increased use of social and health services; reduced stigma and discrimination; and improved laws and policies. As can be seen from the graph below, the best performing categories are increased use of social and health services by YKP and reduction of stigma and discrimination related to YKP. It can be assumed that the respondents see these changes in their own environment as a result of their own actions, but at the higher level the impact may be less.

Figure 7 NewGen course participants and contribution to change



In Indonesia, as a result of IATT ON YKP NewGen course, the Fokus Muda was established. It's members now participate in many decision making fora, they have a seat in the TWG on Youth established by the NAC, a NewGen trained member of Fokus Muda is the chairperson of the national Technical Working Group on AIDS. In addition, the already existing KAP network created young division in their organization as a result of Fokus Muda advocacy. One NewGen participant who has become a leader said: *"NewGen focused on building our inner characters and personality. Whatever we want to be, it becomes stronger after trained by NewGen. It taught us how to be a leader and networking. I also learnt the importance of working together regardless type of YKP and*

am now more confident and able to bring advocacy to the next level by using data and evidence. Being part of Youth LEAD, I network with people from the region and have information on what happens in other countries” (NewGen participant, Indonesia).

The case study interviewees in all three countries, all relate of their increased capacity as leaders, their better advocacy capacity, their ability to network with other stakeholders and (to a lesser extent) their influence on programme formulation. **From a neglected group, they have in most countries become a group to be reckoned with and are being consulted increasingly in government and UN/(I)NGO programme planning.** The same is seen at the regional level, where YL and YVC representatives are much asked speakers and participants at high level meetings, fora and bodies, including the UNAIDS Programme Coordination Board, representing the voice of YKP.

In terms of the IATT contribution to the strengthening of both youth-led organizations, IATT has invested more in Youth LEAD, mostly through NewGen. Capacity development support for YVC has recently been increased through the Ignite mentorship programme, mostly because YVC did not request such support previously as they received sufficient funding from Hivos. All respondents interviewed acknowledge that NewGen has contributed to the strengthening of YL, in terms of membership, coverage of countries, capacity building skills, and being registered as an independent organization. YVC is said to have more in-depth expertise on MSM and TG, while YL covers all YKP. Respondents also confirmed that representatives of both organizations have excellent skills to meaningfully participate in international fora and regional conferences.

The evaluation question **Is there a difference in impact among the diverse group of YKP? (B4)** is answered through the following sub-question.

4.2.7 To what extent have different disadvantaged groups among YKP been impacted differently and why?

Table 3 Different groups of YKP addressed by CDI activities

To what degree have the following groups of YKP been addressed by the capacity building activities initiated by the IATT or any of its member agencies at the country level						
Answer Options	Don't know/ not applicable	Not at all	Somewhat	Much	Very much	Much/Very Much combined
Young people living with HIV	3	4	7	9	4	13
Young people selling sex	3	5	7	7	5	12
Young transgender people	3	3	6	10	5	15
Young people injecting drugs	6	5	6	7	3	10
Young MSM	3	2	6	10	6	16
answered question 27						
skipped question 18						

The difference in impact can be attributed to the social environment in which YKP live. However, in the three case study countries, FSW were least involved for a variety of reasons including: focus on earning money; under influence of pimp, not being open about their profession; less educated; belonging to different categories of FSW; not being organised. With respect to PWID, the situation differs per country and depends on the degree of organisation of that group. When organised they are being reached – but even then it is not automatic that the young PWID get ‘the attention’ because the older ones have a difficulty in accepting that. The same applies basically to transgender and PLHIV – where organised they can be a champion and that makes the difference –

if not it is more difficult and depends on the accessibility or interest of a person belonging to the group who can follow the course. In Nepal, MSM and IDU have been addressed most, in Indonesia this applies to MSM and Transgender. In The Philippines, most participation in NewGen activities is from MSM and TG as they are most outspoken. As in other countries, sex workers and IDU are least reached. The Cebu Plus organisation that is a leading YKP organisation in Cebu, is now catering for YKP more generally and are linking with categorized YKP organisations. As was mentioned before, the NewGen organisers and Youth LEAD aim for a mixed group of participants, but this is not always possible. And having followed a course can be and often is, an opening to a more active involvement in YKP issues. The group that has been most addressed in YKP and Youth LEAD and Youth Voices Count are the young men having sex with men (even though this is a very diverse category) and to a lesser extent Trans Genders. Young MSM are said to be best educated, most interested and best motivated to change the current situation where they are vulnerable.

In terms of age, the least focus goes to those YKP below 15 years of age, and relative limited focus to those between 15 – 18 years of age. This is partly caused by the different (UN) agencies in the IATT having different focusses in terms of age. UNICEF for instance focuses on adolescents between 10 - 19 years of age, while UNFPA's focuses on those between 10 – 24 years of age. A more important reason for this is however, the non-availability of epidemiological data of the youngest age groups. For surveillance systems it has been hard to collect data of those below 18 on their risks and access to services because of ethical clearance issues, but also because in many countries no services are provided to these age groups as that is legally not allowed. As mentioned earlier, there is also a practical issue with involving those under 18 in capacity development initiatives if these initiatives take place outside the area where the person lives. Those under 18 are often not allowed to travel independently, making participation harder. An additional problem of focusing on those below 18 is that the issue of child protection needs to be taken into account as well. Those under 18 consenting to sell sex, and or being forced to sell sex, would be in need of child protection measures, which needs to be balanced with the need for SRH/HIV services. Something that would need to be included in the Theory of Change of the IATT if this age group would be targeted. The issue of protection has been discussed in the IATT, but further discussion would be required.

The evaluation question ***Are there unintended consequences (B5)*** is answered through the following sub-question.

4.2.8 What unintended consequences of the capacity development initiative can be identified?

An unintended consequence that came up in a number of interviews is that some representatives of Youth Key Populations get criticised of always wanting to be in the lime light. Also jealousy was reported by older Key Population members who felt that the younger ones got more attention and possibilities to get involved, especially when they are able to go abroad.

Another unintended consequence is that some talented YKP being trained and being in contact with UN and other organizations, have been offered UN jobs with more benefits and higher payment and therefore have left the youth led organizations prematurely.

Overall effectiveness

The IATT on YKP capacity development initiatives have resulted in a better understanding on the importance of YKP issues; the needs of YKP; how to collect and use data on YKP; how to work with different stakeholders around YKP; and how to address stigma and discrimination, human rights, and factors that affect YKP. Respondents also say that they are largely able to apply what they learned in their work, especially in the promotion of involvement of YKP in programme and strategy development and in advocacy. In those countries and settings where Government and development partners staff worked with YKP, YKP are increasingly being seen as having the capacity to

effectively contribute to planning and implementation of activities and are being included in planning and other meetings. In those settings it is also acknowledged that YKP are informed and that their contribution increases the effectiveness of YKP programmes and the effectiveness of more general HIV related

YKP use what they learned in their work and have adjusted activities in their respective organisations. And – very important – it has increased their ability to link up with government both in service provision and in policy influencing. This is illustrated in them having a seat in the CCM (in the Philippines), being part of the Working Group on Youth (Indonesia) and being involved in programming at different levels in the country. The capacity development initiatives have resulted in a large group of very committed YKP and YKP supporters who are very keen to share their learnings with other YKP and facilitated the set-up of local networks for YKP and strengthened already existing YKP organisations, or the youth dimension in Key Population organisations.

The difference in impact of the activities show that FSW were least involved because lack of interest due to the need to earn money and not being organised as a group. Similarly, PWID are in general less reached but it depends on their degree of being organised and this is different in the countries covered. The same applies basically to trans gender and PLHIV – where organised they can have a champion and that makes the difference – if not it is more difficult and depends on the accessibility or interest of a person belonging to the group who can follow the course and be part of a follow-up initiative. In terms of age, YKP under 18 have for the most part not been reached through the capacity development initiatives.

The results indicate that where a focal organisation for/of YKP has been established and linked to Youth LEAD or YVC or a local NGO with prioritized YKP programming, roll-out is effective as long as funding can be obtained. This requires links to and support of the national/local government or local UN or (I)NGO agencies – as is taking place for instance in Indonesia, The Philippines and Cambodia.

What is shown to have worked best in developing YKP capacity is a curriculum based on priorities and needs of the YKP themselves; the selection of trainees to ensure their capacity to do onward training – and a follow-up mechanism that also includes mentoring of already trained participants with newly trained people in the same country; the establishment of links with stakeholders such as government at different levels and UN and (I)NGO organisations; a roll-out plan and mechanism as well as a monitoring framework; a budget to implement capacity building activities – be it in government, in a UN organisation or with other development partners, including (I)NGOs.

With respect to the short course YKP curriculum it is seen that the knowledge gained in the courses has been used to advocate for and influence policy and programmes. The case studies show that the effectiveness of those courses depends on 1) having had the right participant in the training that can pursue implementation of YKP related activities proposed towards the end of the training; 2) an organisation that takes the responsibility and has the budget to do so; 3) an adapted and translated curriculum (in case national/local level training is intended) and 4) follow-up should take place in the form of monitoring and action planning. The evaluation shows mixed results in terms of follow up to these activities. As mentioned earlier, under relevance, there where different capacity development initiatives could reinforce each other, a bigger effect could be seen. I.e. in Indonesia where people having followed the YKP courses, supported YKP related activities.

The question on the contribution of the IATT on YKP capacity development initiative towards HIV prevention, use of social and health services, reduction of stigma and discrimination and the creation of an enabling environment is difficult to answer because of lack of baseline data to measure change over the 5 year period. It is unclear if risk behavior is reduced – some do mention this, but there is no evidence generated to substantiate this. The use of services depends on the availability and youth friendliness of the service. In some settings, accessibility to SRHR services for people below 18 is improving. However, in many countries there are laws that prevent young people to access services without parental consent, which impedes youth from taking up the

services. The IATT on YKP has embarked on advocacy in relation to this, but major shifts in laws, policies and operational guidelines of law enforcement agencies pertaining to sex work, drug use, sexual orientation require time. With regard to the enabling environment, this is changing in some countries where in newly developed strategic plans, attention is given to YKP issues (for instance in Indonesia, Cambodia), or where YKP are able to influence decision making on YKP issues. IBBS are seen to start introducing youth categories to their surveys. The reduction of stigma and discrimination is being mentioned by some respondents, but at the same time, many interviewees said that this had hardly changed – especially at community level.

It is in the realm of HIV prevention, use of social and health services, reduction of stigma and discrimination and the creation of an enabling environment that we see a discrepancy with the Theory of Change that the evaluation team has reconstructed. The output and outcome levels 1 and 2 have been adequately addressed in the initiative, outcome level 3 has been addressed in some countries but not in general and outcome levels 4 and 5 have been insufficiently addressed. It can be said that this was not part of the IATT on YKP initiative, but the activities of the initiative have to ultimately contribute to achieving outcomes 4 and 5. However, this requires different types of programming and needs to be taken up in country as is already being piloted now in the LOLIPOP programme in Indonesia, while also in The Philippines steps are being taken to facilitate increased access to youth friendly services.

4.3 Efficiency

4.3.A The evaluation question ***Have inputs resulted in the outputs targeted? (C1)*** is answered through the following two sub-questions.

4.3.1 Were activities and outputs implemented and delivered as planned?

As stated in 2.1 , outputs were delivered as planned as described in the annual reports 2011-2014. These annual plans cover the IATT on YKP activities as organised by the regional IATT. The extent in which plans have been implemented and delivered at country level remains unanswered as neither the IATT nor the evaluation team has insight in the activities that are planned at country level by any of the stakeholders – and this includes the Youth LEAD and Young Voices Count activities.

In Indonesia it was mentioned that although action plans have been made in each training, the implementation at the national level is not systematic. There is no direct supervision and monitoring from regional to national level. It depends on personnel commitment and ability to influence of each participant to initiate more work on YKP at the National level. The fact that Youth LEAD in Bangkok supported the establishment of Fokus Muda in Indonesia was also influential on the advocacy work on YKP in Indonesia.

In Nepal, most of the CDI participants made action plan in each training, However, the implementation at the national level is low. One NewGen group rolled out the training at National level according to their action plan, but were unable to continue due to the lack of financial and logistic support.

In The Philippines, the YKP short course respondent mentioned: " *I remember that together with Mara Quesada we were made to prepare a plan as part of the training but it got lost in the follow through.*" She said that there was no meeting upon their return in the country and no mechanism on how to implement the program or for the training to gain traction. "I think there was an assumption that all the participants are working for young key population. But in my case I am a professor so there was no other mechanism for that."

4.3.2 Were resources (financial, expertise, time) allocated by IATT appropriate to support the capacity development initiatives in the region?

Both YL and YVC at the regional level very much acknowledge the technical support received from IATT members. This technical input for concept notes, training modules, meeting preparations, funding proposals, has really contributed to the development of the organizations, and their programmes. Specific IATT members have made quite a bit of time available for such technical assistance, which has contributed to the capacity built within these organizations, including in relation to resource mobilization from other funders such as Robert Carr Foundation. However, the IATT support is foremost visible at the regional level and not so much at the country level. At the country level, members of these organizations are much less aware of the existence of the Task Team. This limited awareness also applies to members of UN and CSO organizations at country level.

The IATT members have also provided essential financial resources for Youth LEAD, including some core funding, i.e. by UNAIDS and UNFPA. IATT's funding for YL was critical during the transition phase when the organization moved from being a project under Seven Sisters, to becoming independent. Although such a core funding was strictly not provided under the IATT banner, because IATT members want to have a real partnership with the youth organizations and not be in a funder - recipient relationship.

YVC has been less dependent on the IATT financially, as it received the bulk of its funding from the Dutch Development Organization Hivos, although not directly but through its “parent network” APCOM. This funding from Hivos is coming to an end and several IATT members have indicated to be willing to provide some support for YVC. Both YL and YVC have received financial support from IATT members for specific activities, such as for the Ignite Tool kit development or for New Gen. In addition, as mentioned earlier, IATT members have also supported YL to successfully develop funding proposals enabling them to achieve greater financial independence.

Most funding by IATT is ad hoc based, whereby different agencies see what they can contribute for a particular activity, i.e. an organization may pay for a meeting package, others cover travel expenses, etc. The system does not allow putting resources together for the central funding of a particular activity. The IATT does not have an annual budget, nor is there an annual financial report. This makes the level of funding available not transparent.

"The agency who wants to do something, comes up with money. When it are things that are critical to us, we pitch in. If one organization does not have money, they have others ways of contributing, i.e. technical support" IATT member

However, respondents confirmed that in general the resources at Bangkok level were sufficient to do the activities as planned, but not to support roll-out of activities within the countries in the region.

"Most of the work (of IATT) remains at regional level. It does not penetrate at country level. I.e. at regional level we do publications and reports, but the project comes to an end once we have published, while the project should only be finished when it has been translated in local languages so that people can read them. At country level young people don't have any idea what these publications are. They can't access them in their own languages. IATT already has the capacity in different originations in terms of translation, incorporating such reports in work of other networks can be done". IATT member

"We do a lot at regional level especially advocating. This needs to be translated at country level. At regional level we need to look for ways on how to transfer this to country level. Don't have good connections with country and other network offices, this needs to be build up.We had a discussion in IATT in strengthening offices at country level, we should follow up with that, and see how to build relationships. And build our members to these organizations so that we can operate at the same time". IATT member

4.3.B The evaluation question **Have agencies worked together towards the common goal of increased and sustained capacity of YKP and other stakeholders? (C2)** is answered through the following three sub-questions.

4.3.3 To what extent has the task team developed strategic partnerships during the design and implementation of capacity development initiatives to strengthen the delivery of programme activities and outputs?

At regional level, strategic partnerships have been developed as is indicated by the number of active participants in the IATT/YKP. All respondents mention that the IATT is a much valued platform that helps the members to work in synergy, complementary and capitalize on the strengths of the different organizations represented. One IATT member phrased it as follows:

"It brings us all together. I am doing my work better, this is a platform where everyone sees the value of each other, and who can do what. All of us do not need to be experts in everything. It is pitching the things that we can do better, and recognizing the need for one another, rather than saying we can do it all... We have our own differences on the issues, but we come together on the

things we agree, so we can make a change. There is more of that openness and recognition of each other's strengths. It helps put our heads together, we can harmonize things better than if we do it alone. We have better products, and are faster. We have one voice as IATT when we go to bigger forums. I.e. in Melbourne, we put all activities of the IATT together (in an overview). So then we attend these sessions, and try to help each other".

"If you know each ones' strengths, it is so much more productive to lobby and advocate. And the strength is that we have the YKP to lobby with us. The outcome is so much better than we do it alone. Having the voices of YKP really being represented, that is so much stronger". IATT member

"The Task Team functions as a platform where all agencies have an opportunity to discuss what we do, and then try to find partners in a more structured formalized ways to carry out our work. It is a really good platform for that". Youth-Lead organization IATT member

"Our collaboration, brings partners together in the room, bringing in resources. In reality, one organization does not have the capacity to do that. Looking at IATT, it is the effort of all CSOs and UN agencies together, which makes it easier" IATT member

As mentioned in section 2.2 of this report, the IATT on YKP covers East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia. UN agencies cluster countries differently, with as result that some agencies, like UNICEF, have two regional offices, while others, like UNESCO, have one regional office covering this area. This has both advantages, in terms of covering a wider geographic area, but also disadvantages, in terms of challenges for those from regional offices not based in Bangkok to participate in important meetings. While it is possible for these members to participate through Skype and teleconferences in shorter meetings, this is oftentimes hampered through issues with the connectivity, as was experienced by the evaluation team itself. For longer meetings, virtual participation is not really doable.

There are also examples that the IATT on YKP capitalizes on lessons learned. I.e. YVC started a two year mentorship programme in 2015 called Ignite for members below 25 years of age to build up a new cadre. The lessons learned from the YL Mentorship programme were taken on board during the design of the Ignite programme, such as ensuring mentors are from the same geographical location of the mentee, and that there are also small scale projects through which the mentees can get experience with project implementation, finances and addressing challenges. The Ignite programme furthermore uses part of the New Gen module. This was amongst others facilitated by the involvement of various IATT members in the development of the concept paper.

There is a certain overlap between YL and YVC, in terms that YL also focuses on MSM and TG, as does YVC. There is also some overlap in membership between YL and YVC. In Indonesia a YL focal point is for instance also a member of YVC. Initially, this overlap resulted in tension but YL and YVC have learned to work together and to complement and reinforce each other.

"It was multiple convening process.....to recognize that it was a good thing to have more people around those issue. They (YL and YVC) have now been working better together. I do think because of the dynamics of the epidemic there is a real rational to continue (as YVC) because their needs would not be adequate addressed in a YKP network. How many members are member of both? Many started off as YL and moved to YVC, or are member of both. YL can do a really good job about capacity development around advocacy, using data for making for convincing arguments. YVC is more about technical issues, what services do Young MSM and TG need, what are their needs". IATT member

The strategic partnerships by the IATT in Bangkok do not extend to the countries. The different agencies in the IATT, with the exception of the two youth organizations, for the most part do not systematically link with their counterparts in the countries on IATT YKP issues, and in each country the agencies have their own priorities and focus of action. There are exceptions such in Myanmar,

where UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS and the International HIV/AIDS Alliance have been doing joint advocacy work. Although the intention of IATT was to have a small team from each country to attend the YKP short course in order to facilitate onward planning – this did not happen. For example in The Philippines was mentioned that there is a disconnect between what happens at regional (IATT) level and what happens in the country and even within the country were different stakeholders are not informing each other of YKP related activities. There is no mechanisms to strengthen each other's activities and develop synergy and alignment of resources.

4.3.4 To what extent has programme governance and coordination been efficient (cost-effective) in terms of attaining results

In turn, all UN-organizations, and all CSOs, have an opportunity to co-chair the task team. Every year, two new co-chairs are selected, one from a UN-organization, and one from a civil society organization. In 2015, UNICEF and YVC, are responsible for co-chairing, while in 2013, YL was one of the co-chairs together with UNAIDS. Both co-chairs are responsible for setting the IATT agenda, making minutes, developing the annual work plan, developing the annual report, inviting the members to the meeting, chairing, website updates, etc. The two youth-led organizations have thus an equal opportunity and responsibility within the IATT as all other members. The advantages of being a co-chair is that this increases their opportunity for further interaction with all the IATT members, and thus network opportunities. It further, increases their experience with effectively managing multi-agency processes.

"First I was nervous and it was scary to co-chair, as I was just getting to know people. On a personal capacity development level, it was a good opportunity to hone myself, a big opportunity to get to know the regional people more. Being a co-chair is not the same as being a member, as co-chair you are in communication with everyone. That helps a lot in terms in building networks and relationships". Youth-led organization IATT participant

Through the IATT, input at high-level meetings gets better coordinated, which helps to raise the YKP issue in these meetings in a more streamlined manner. The IATT meetings also help the different members to better understand what is happening in the region.

"For instance in meetings and consultations, IATT members, UN and other community members, discuss and talk to each other and plan out to have a more streamlined message or advocacy once we go to that meeting. It won't appear as if we don't understand each other, we have our own mandates as different organizations but always good to see the commonalities to make advocacy stronger. That's what IATT has contributed. Without IATT we may still have support from different UN agencies but not as organized as it is now in the sense that when we sit in a meeting, all are there ready to provide support." Youth-led organization IATT participant

Furthermore, IATT members bring youth organizations in contact with their counterparts at country level, i.e. for the stakeholders meeting on the last day of the NewGen training, or to identify possible mentors for the mentees in the Ignite mentorship programme. On the other hand, the YL and YVC help the other IATT members to ensure meaningful youth representation at high level meetings. The IATT also helps to reduce the pressure on YL and YVC somewhat, as the task team members coordinate the involvement of these two youth organizations.

In addition, organizations value the logo of the IATT. This as it represents all organizations.

"We use the IATT logo when we do a publication or something, it represents all organizations. It shows that we have their support, it is an endorsement" Youth-led organization respondent

The IATT annual work plan is quite ambitious, people appreciate that all members can contribute, but at the time wonder whether it would be more effective to narrow the activities down. This as the work of the IATT has to be done on top of the actual work of all those involved.

"It is difficult at times to do IATT activities, all of us have our own TORs and deliverables. And then IATT is also there. Actually we struggle whether we should commit ourselves to projects of IATT, or focus on what we have to deliver at the end of the year for YVC" Youth led organization respondent

At the same time, the members would like to avoid that the IATT becomes a separate entity, with its own coordinator, staff, which would need its own resources, and therefore would start competing for resources.

The co-chairs have looked at how to streamline the process by making short minutes, with action points and the persons responsible, and timely reporting. There is no common archive, the co-chairs just hand over to the next co-chairs, this makes tracking what has happened over time challenging. This is made extra challenging by the fact that people move to other positions.

Several respondents have been mentioning that the IATT has been meeting less than usual this year, and that some people who were really strong left. This also because of their organizations no longer having a presence in Bangkok, such as HYLFF and Save the Children. The reason why Save the Children left was because of HIV having dropped out of their portfolio.

As mentioned earlier, the work plan is very regional focused, and less by what is happening in countries. Many of the respondents mentioned that the approach is not really grounded in the countries, focused on identifying what gaps at country level need to be addressed, and or systematically learning from successes that can be translated to other countries. The current regional consultations with country partners are not sufficient to obtain input for more country relevant plans, they are not bottom up but top down instead. This results in no ownership at country level and no mechanism to institutionalize IATT at country level, or the identification of an organization who could coordinate such coordination.

4.3.5 How have interventions been taken up by national partners and other regions; are developed trainings and tools being used?

In Indonesia, the short YKP training is not being rolled out, but the results of the training have certainly influenced that key stakeholders such as NAC, UNICEF and UNAIDS have been working together to attain result on YKP programmes and policy. The UNFPA participant in the YKP course mentioned that UNFPA is using the tools in their trainings on Key Populations and ensure attention for YKP. NAC has adopted the NewGen modules for roll-out nationally. The first NewGen training in country has been organised by UNFPA. Then NAC continued funding 8 times in country training. This training was specific to each YKP. The training curriculum has been translated in to Bahasa Indonesia with funds from IPPI and the course was adapted to include components on SRH and HIV. A budget has also been allocated to make it possible. The leaders that have been trained previously facilitated the training. In total, 70-80 YKP from 30 provinces have been trained. Additionally, in 2013, UNICEF conducted the ADAP/Hybrid TOT in Indonesia.

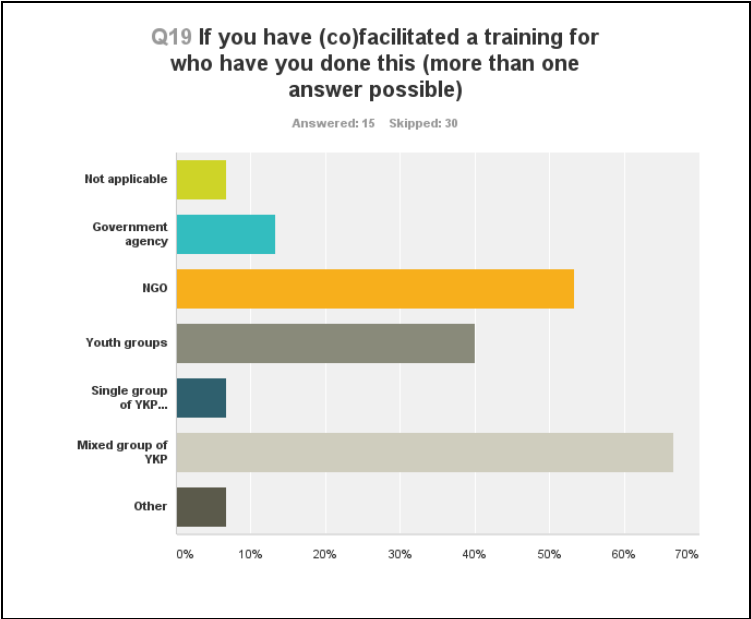
In Nepal, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and NCASC, Ministry of Health and Population are working together towards the common goal of increased and sustained capacity to Key Populations but they haven't focused on YKP only – and there is no budget specifically for YKP. One stakeholder (UNAIDS) mentioned that they had not been involved in any of the regional activities of IATT, or of Youth LEAD although there is a joint team on AIDS.

In The Philippines, the YKP short course has not been used in the country. However, the NewGen trainings are being used, or parts of it, and they are being adapted to suit local conditions (reduction from 5 to 3 days) and local priorities, even to the extent that a NextGen course has been developed by the NGO ACHIEVE that has made YKP part of their programming. Although the case study interviews indicate that much local training is being done, using the curriculum, there is

no systematic roll-out of the courses (through government or development partners), and the roll-out depends on funds being available and projects having planned for the trainings.

The survey indicates that participants from the YKP course were rarely involved in onward training (actually only two people from the region mentioned this). In the survey of the respondents that had participated in the NewGen training, 60 % (9) people had given onward training – or used parts of the training - more than twice, followed by 2 respondents each who done onward training once and twice. The trainings were done for different audiences, but mostly for a group of mixed YKP (which is how it has been envisaged) as can be seen from the graph below:

Figure 8 NewGen training participants and involvement in onward training



With regard to the taking up of the courses outside the Asia-Pacific region, a YKP course participant (UN) stated that “My organization with UNFPA EECARO developed new modules for Eastern Europe and Central Asia and then we conducted many international trainings in the region”, while another UN participant said that “The knowledge gained during the trainings supported me to design a package of interventions for YKP in Tanzania and Zanzibar in particular”

In addition, the documentation shows that UNICEF adapted the YKP course curriculum for Caribbean. The extent in which this was subsequently rolled-out is not known. Similarly, there is an invitation letter to the YKP course designer to attend a workshop in Morocco in 2010 for the MENA region. It is not known if a course has been held there. UNESCO also adapted the YKP course and trained all of its staff in Asia-Pacific including Central Asia and Eastern Europe. This was subsequently also translated and used to train Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), East South Africa (ESA), West Central Africa (WCA), and global level staff. A UNESCO respondent indicated that this contributed to increased institutional capacity to address YKP issues globally.

It can be concluded that the YKP curriculum has not been used much at national level, but that the knowledge gained in the courses has been used to advocate for and influence policy and programmes. The NewGen course has been used more at national level, most probably because of the organisation of YKP at national levels, and the support and funding from Youth LEAD and YVC at regional level and that of stakeholders at national level.

The evaluation question ***Are the capacity building interventions evidence informed? (C3)*** is answered through the following sub-question.

4.3.6 To what extent has the task team taken advantage of the body of evidence which is being produced on capacity development through lessons and experiences from the international development community?

The YKP short course was designed by experts from the Youth Research Centre, Graduate School of Education, University of Melbourne, the Nossal Institute for Global Health, University of Melbourne and the Burnet Institute, during this training best practice programme data is reviewed and discussed. The course also brings together the latest data available on YKP. Respondents confirmed that the curriculum consisting of a manual and PowerPoints (PPTs) which was published by UNICEF was based on a joint IATT on YKP review of evidence.

The IATT itself has been supporting the generation of evidence in its Strategic Information activity as described in section 2.5.4 of this report. The documents are very useful and give a good overview of the issues pertaining to the topic. However, although the strategic information documents have been shared at conferences and meetings, in the survey very few respondents were either aware of them or actually used them as can be seen from the answer table below.

Table 4 Making use of different publications and/or modules

Answer Options	Don't know/not applicable	Not at all	Somewhat	Much	Very much
Publication: In or Out? Analysis of National AIDS Strategic Plans for attention to YKP issues	8	4	6	5	4
Publication: Young people and the Law	8	0	8	6	5
Publication: Access to HIV health services for young MSM and young TG persons in Asia and the Pacific	5	2	14	2	4
Publication: Lost in transitions: current issues faced by adolescents living with HIV in Asia Pacific	7	1	11	4	4
Publication: Sexual and reproductive health needs and access to health services for adolescents under 18 engaged in selling sex in Asia Pacific.	7	3	9	3	5
Modules/training courses on YKP	6	0	7	5	9
<i>answered question 27</i>					
<i>skipped question 18</i>					

The evaluation question ***What monitoring mechanisms have been put in place? (C4)*** is answered through the following sub-question.

4.3.7 To what extent was the initiative embedded in a clear results framework, and how did monitoring systems support the delivery of and reporting on the programme?

There is no results framework and there is no monitoring framework beyond the annual work plans and reporting on this by the IATT/YKP. At regional level, the IATT secretariat has no documented information on implementation of activities at country level. As has been mentioned in other sections, the lack of results and monitoring framework is seen as a gap in the CDI activities and the lack of follow-up after YKP courses as a cause of the lack of roll-out at country level. The IATT did make some effort to follow up after the YKP courses by phone and email. Unfortunately, this did not yield the desired result due to a low response rate. As mentioned in the background section of this document, also an overall Theory of Change is missing, that could have helped to develop a results framework.

With regard to the NewGen activities, as they take place at country level, there is also lack of reporting mechanisms. The M&E capacity of Youth LEAD is still underdeveloped. There is no insight in how many YKP are being reached through training, and how many MSM, TG, FSW, PWID, PLHIV have been reached directly and indirectly, how many countries have well established YKP organizations, etc. YVC uses face book and other social media to update its members about activities, however, also there a systematic collection of what happens at country level is missing.

Overall efficiency

The activities at IATT on YKP have been implemented and delivered as planned and IATT has given appropriate support to the CDI in the region. Most funding by IATT is ad hoc based, whereby different agencies see what they can contribute for a particular activity, i.e. an organization may pay for a meeting package, others cover travel expenses, etc. The system does not allow putting resources together for the central funding of a particular activity. The IATT does not have an annual budget, nor is there an annual financial report. But most IATT respondents regarded the resources at regional level sufficient to do the activities as planned.

At country level the activities plans made towards the end of the YKP short courses have not been implemented nor followed-up on systematically. Major explanation given is that the IATT on YKP has no influence on country level activities, but also that insufficient attention has been given to a monitoring mechanism and follow-up activities.

The strategic partnerships that are very functional at regional level – as evidenced by the active participation of many agencies in the IATT on YKP do not extend to the countries. The different agencies in the IATT, with the exception of the two youth organizations, do not systematically link on IATT YKP issues with their counterparts in the countries, and in each country the agencies have their own priorities and focus of action. Although the intention of IATT was to have a small team from each country to attend the YKP short course in order to facilitate onward planning – this did not happen. There is no indication that at country level, IATT supported initiatives are being linked to ongoing strategic programmes on YKP, except in Indonesia where the NAC has been supporting roll-out of NewGen and Cambodia, where also the government is supporting roll-out of NewGen. There is no mechanism for regional learning from the different countries outside the regional courses and the strategic information that has been published.

The strategic information that has been developed at regional level, is not always being used at country level, because people are unaware of its existence, have no time to read lengthy reports or are not sufficiently fluent in English.

There is no results framework and there is no monitoring framework beyond the annual work plans and reporting on this by the IATT/YKP. At regional level, the IATT secretariat has no documented information on implementation of activities at country level. The lack of results and monitoring framework is seen as a flaw in the CDI activities and the lack of follow-up after YKP courses as a cause of the lack of roll-out at country level. The lack of reporting mechanism also seems to pertain to the NewGen activities as the M&E capacity of Youth LEAD is underdeveloped and there is no insight in how many people are being reached through the NewGen trainings, and how many MSM, TG, FSW, PWID, PLHIV male and female, have been reached directly and indirectly, nor how many well established YKP organizations exist in the countries. The same applies for YVC.

4.4 Sustainability

The evaluation question ***To what extent will the response achievements be sustained after the withdrawal of external support? (D1)*** is answered through the following four sub-questions.

4.4.1 How were sustainability concerns addressed in programme design and implementation?

Sustainability concerns have not been addressed in programme design and implementation with regard to the short YKP courses. The approach of the IATT on YKP has been that with ToTs offered, the countries themselves - be it government, UN or (I)NGOs - would continue with the courses in order to reach more professionals. This has hardly taken place.

Youth LEAD - with support from the IATT - has been able to secure funding to continue the capacity building activities regionally and in the countries through their country affiliate organisations. They have been able to obtain funds for this locally, but also through the Robert Carr Fund, and are in the process of obtaining Global Fund support. YVC has been able to obtain funding from Hivos through APCOM, although that support is coming to an end towards the end of 2015. Various IATT partners have indicated to be willing to look for alternative support.

The term withdrawal of external support in the formulation of the main question is ambiguous, as it is not clear what is being meant. Is this withdrawal of regional IATT support or is it donor support in the countries, and where does the Global Fund belong - as it is likely that GF support could be obtained if a government supports such proposals. It is unlikely that any of the young leaders groups is able to remain if there are no externally supported programmes - this is not realistic! In fact it was stressed by youth leaders that being involved as volunteer in the long run is not sustainable. Also because of aging out, new generations of YKP would continuously need to be trained, so that they can take over the leadership roles once their predecessors turn 28 - 30 years of age.

4.4.2 To what extent are outcomes sustainable - what are strengths and weaknesses

Strengths are a good curriculum of the YKP course and a very good curriculum of the NewGen course that has been adapted after the first roll-out to include SRH and HIV modules. In Indonesia, the government has taken up the responsibility to ensure roll-out of the NewGen course and supports the involvement of YKP in different planning fora. The same is the case in Cambodia where NewGen is being rolled out in many provinces. The NewGen courses have been able to capacitate the participants to play a key role in ensuring attention for YKP and to continue training their peers in order to influence government at lower levels. So the outcomes are sustainable if there is interest with stakeholders - and especially the government - at country level. In Nepal this is not at all the case and sustainability of either YKP or NewGen is very doubtful as the government is not interested and also other stakeholders do not seem to be very supportive to promote YKP issues. As one NewGen participant said: *"They provided us with the training and made us leaders but after the training we are not being able to continue. The reasons for this are lack of financial and technical support, management problems, lack of initiatives from within the trainees, and moreover lack of information to others that we are trained so that we should train others"*.

In The Philippines, the outcomes of the NewGen seem to be quite sustainable because of the fact that ACHIEVE has integrated YKP in its programming and is able to support the various Key Affected Populations and YKP community organisations. The approach to localization and adaptation ensures that the contents of the training are responsive to local needs. They are now starting to engage with local government sectors, such as education and health, especially through

the Social Hygiene Clinics. In Cebu, the Cebu Plus organisation is a Sub-Recipient for the newly approved HIV grant from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria under the New Funding Model and there has been significant recognition of the need for YKP-led organizations to lead and partner with local government on issues concerning YKP in Cebu. These are strengths. The weakness mentioned in the focus group discussions is the fact that there is no systematic capacity building programme with the involvement of government sectors like the DOH, DSWD, LGU and DILG and that the funds needed for this (from the government) are not budgeted for. Another weakness mentioned is the fact that the manuals are in English and although there is translation capacity, there are no funds. Finally, the lack of systematic follow-up and monitoring is seen as a weakness.

The weakness in the lack of planning, monitoring and implementation of IATT on YKP initiated capacity development initiatives at country level, is mentioned by many respondents in the different countries. There has not been a systematic endeavour to establish IATT on YKP like working groups at country level – and when there is no organisation that takes this role, there is no institutional ownership to take the initiative forward.

4.4.3 How is sustainability of youth leaders ensured in terms of continuous building of leadership among new YKP and institutional capacity

People in Youth LEAD at regional level and in their affiliated organisations at country level, are keenly aware of the need to constantly identify new young leaders. YL is in the process of developing a transitioning plan for this. The idea is that existing secretariat members will be replaced by country FPs in one or two years from now. The capacity of these FP is already built to a certain level. Through a six months overlap period, the departing secretariat members can mentor the newly recruited one. At country level, when country FPs turn 27 or 28, YL asks them to identify new persons, bring them to annual meetings, and mentor them. In Brunei and China, the FPs has each recruited 2 replacements. This is important as in some countries, i.e. Singapore and Sri Lanka, YL had strong FPs, but because of aging out, or political changes, this is no longer the case, and YL has lost much of its presence in these countries.

In Indonesia, the national networks of specific YKP are a result of the first batch of training, they nominated the next participants in each training batch. During the trainings new recruits are identified (the course is eminently suited for that) to address the issue of aging out. Youth leaders at Fokus Muda have to be maximum 28 years and can only work for 3 years - then aging out. A mentoring programme to younger leaders is implemented through social media and online technology through the “Katalis” programme (see 4.5).

In Nepal, recruitment and training of new members in YKP (the local Youth LEAD NGO) is done through an application process. Also here, membership is on a voluntary basis. But activities need to be supported either through Youth LEAD or a local donor. When there are no trainings, it becomes difficult to train new members.

In The Philippines, continuous building of leadership is now being supported through the NextGen programme and through a mentorship programme that has been established by ACHIEVE. YKP organisations are continuously recruiting new members and are training them on-the-job. Whenever they can be included in a paid project or programme, this is being done, otherwise it is on a voluntary basis. But the local YKP organisations seem to be quite strong and attractive to young YKP as they increase self esteem and leadership capacity and are being consulted by local government organisations.

Having organizations that are well established in countries might help with ensuring sustainability. Such as Focus Munda in Indonesia which has been registered as an independent organization, and as result is able to access funding from government. In the Philippines also some level of

government support has been obtained, which enhances sustainability. In Nepal, this is not the case.

The secretariat of YVC, consisting of one coordinator and one network officer, has had quite some turn over in the last few years. The current coordinator has been on board since November 2014, and the network officer joined in August 2015. Recruitment of new coordinators/network officers is being done from committed YVC country members. The newly established "Ignite" mentorship programme within YVC is about building the leadership skills of the next generation. It is a two year programme. Over the course of these two years, information, knowledge, skills (including networking skills) are being handed over to 10 MSM/TG all below 25 years of age. These mentees have been selected because they were already in contact with organizations in their countries, some as volunteers, some as paid staff; and because of their English language skills. They are trained through four courses. The first course in 2015, provided an overall orientation, the second course, in November 2015, incorporates elements of the New Gen training programme. There are monthly Skype sessions with the mentees, and the mentees are prioritized in attending meetings or conferences where YVC can nominate people for. This gives YVC the opportunity to mentor them further and bring them into contact with others to expand their networks.

The mentor ship programme is also meant to help people build up their careers, as working on a voluntary basis is not feasible in the long run. *"If they don't have a job, they will divert from it", YVC respondent.*

4.4.4 To what extent does the task team have the capacity and resources to support the scale up of such capacity development initiatives at regional and country level?

As mentioned before, the task team has been able to provide funding for capacity development initiatives on a case by case basis at the regional level, i.e. New Gen Training of Trainings. The TT does not fund country level activities, nor does it have funding to do so. In order to be able to change this, the TT members would need to very systematically liaise with its partners at country level to a) have the activities included in their annual plans, and b) put funding for that aside. While Youth LEAD and YVC support some activities of their focal points within a number of countries, this support is not really related to the IATT on YKP as such.

The evaluation question ***What are best practices and lessons learned in terms of supporting key stakeholders (YKP, IATT, governments , UN organisations) in their efforts to increase involvement and attention to YKP? what extent will the response achievements be sustained after the withdrawal of external support? (D2)*** is answered through the following three sub-questions.

4.4.5 What mechanisms are in place to strengthen these initiatives or to have them taken forward independently by government, civil society and other development partners?

In Indonesia, the combination of training targeted at stakeholders and the YKP themselves have been proven effective in initiating work on YKP in Indonesia. The technical working group on Young people/Key populations (Pokja Remaja) was established in 2011 to coordinate all youth (age 15-24 years) related programming and this was done after the YKP training attended by someone from NAC. The previous technical working group was on adolescent health (mainstream youth), but in 2011 it started to included YKP. They have 3 monthly meeting but they also meet occasionally as needed.

One recent initiative interesting to mention is a pilot project called LOLIPOP to provide YKP friendly services and to strengthen links between outreach and health services. A baseline conducted by UNICEF in 2015 in Bandung found that only 65% YKP accessed health services in the last 3

months. The pilot is initiated by UNICEF, supported by Burnet institute, with close collaboration with several key partners, MOH, Provincial/city/district AIDS Commission (KPAP/K), academician (University of Padjajaran- UNPAD), YKP networks (Fokus Muda and IAC), 5 local CBOs and Service providers (14 Puskesmas, 4 referral hospitals, and several private clinics). The funding is jointly made between UNICEF, MOH and KPAP/K. Bandung is chosen as pilot (learning site) because all components and partners are available. Young key populations have a central role at all stages – starting with a series of consultative meetings with young key populations as a core process in the planning. The programme makes use of different social media and a voucher system to access the clinics. A control city for the pilot is Surabaya.

The framework of LOLIPOP is developed by University of Melbourne, and monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by University of Melbourne and UNICEF. LOLIPOP has four components:

1. Enabling environment: conducted by KPAP/K with UNPAD. They will ensure that the services are in line with government regulation and policy. KPAP/K will fund this component
2. Demand creation by CBOs. This is to document strategies on outreach workers. Capacity building and demand creation will be done by conventional outreach methods (3 times/week face to face and group discussion), but also modern technology through mobile application, social media (Facebook and twitter), development of identity card and voucher rewards link to service providers. Identification of volunteers from YKP will also be conducted. Training for outreach workers and volunteers will use the NewGen curriculum. Fokus Muda and IAC will lead this component with funding from UNICEF.
3. Supply side by MOH (both funding and staffing). These are to prepare service providers to provide the youth friendly services. From development of the afternoon clinics (link to the card that is created in the demand creation component), to ensuring the youth are willing to access the services. There will be training for service providers to create youth friendly services.
4. Generation of Strategic Information by linking services and community, giving a LOLIPOP card when reaching YKP and referral system to providers, data will be effectively documented. It is hoped to generate data on services by age and YKP category.

As part of the LOLIPOP, UNICEF has developed tools, modules and related documents to be used in different government levels to develop a minimum standard for youth friendly services for YKP including:

- Providing services without judgment by health care workers (no stigma and discrimination (S&D))
- The availability of services by YKP category (e.g. psycho counselling, anascopy procedures, etc)
- Flexible hours of services, including the afternoon clinics
- Training for service providers and outreach workers
- Coordination between Provincial/city/district AIDS Commission (KPAP/K) and health offices at the local level, indicating political will
- Practical guidance on YKP service friendly for each category.

Another recent interesting initiative by Fokus Muda is the Katalis programme that provides weekly e-learning sessions on different aspects being faced by YKP and being taught by different experts in each of the fields covered. Katalis is also used to identify new young leaders.

In The Philippines, ACHIEVE, a national NGO that organised the first pilot of the NewGen training, realised they needed to develop a follow up programme. The result was the NextGen program. *"We gathered the NewGen leaders we taught in the ToT, each one we asked to bring somebody from the community as potential leader. So we bring them together. So there were 2 groups, the NewGen leaders were trained how to mentor and the Next Gen were trained with the NewGen*

leadership course, simultaneously running. When we conducted the simultaneous training, on the last 2 days, they converged to develop their mentoring program. After that, we had next 6 months mentoring program, this is remote. We had a monitoring tool we developed for them. Along the way for the next 6 months, every month, they have to submit report on what they did. The mentors were the NewGen leaders. But it wasn't successful for everyone because at some point, people graduated from school and they find work." (IDI MARYP course participant)

In conclusion, the IATT on YKP in itself has no mechanisms in place to strengthen initiatives at country level. Where there is government interest – as in Indonesia and The Philippines at local level – the trained young people continue onward training, advocacy for YKP issues and participation in planning. Where there is a strong interest and capacity of an NGO – be it a YKP NGO as Fokus Muda in Indonesia, or a general NGO that has prioritized YKP – as ACHIEVE in The Philippines -, the initiative will be taken forward. But this really only applies to the young leadership programme and not to the achievements of the short YKP course.

4.4.6 Have any of the key stakeholders (governments and agencies) included YKP in their annual plans?

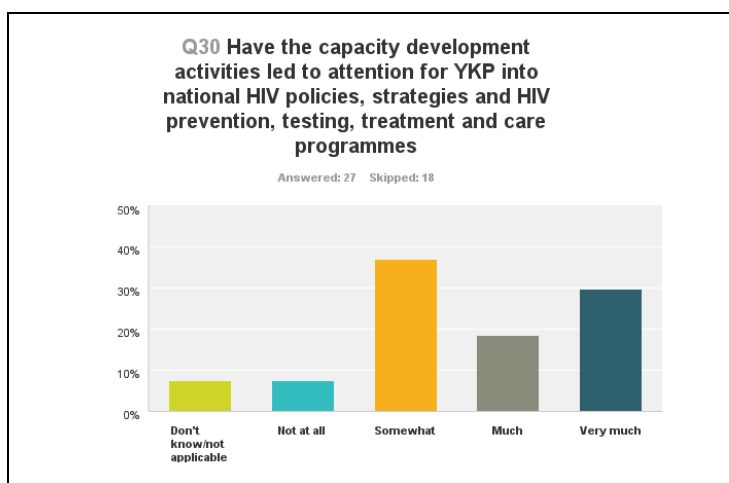
The country case studies provide the following picture: In Indonesia, the National HIV and AIDS Strategy and Action Plan (SRAN) 2015-2019 includes a strategy on YKP. After successful inclusion of YKP in SRAN 2015-2019, Indonesia needs evidence based on strategies and approaches on YKP. The next steps for all key players including YKP are to document evidences base by having a learning site – LOLIPOP as described in 4.4.5 created in August 2015. So this is in the annual plan of many stakeholders as described in that section.

In Nepal, YKP is not included in the national plan, nor in the plans of key stakeholders. There are programmes for youth in general, but these are only short term projects for a period of 3-4 years. One NewGen participant stated that: *Talking about the change in the situation of YKP in the 5 years interval, we can observe a drastic change on paper but they are not implemented in real life. When I go to various conferences and hear the statements of our government I feel so surprised because they are really beautiful but irrelevant with the situation. We have very strong strategies and policies and statements which are yet to be implemented in the ground-level.* An UN stakeholder said that " *Also the National Investment HIV plan does not mention YKP. Although it does mention KAP. YKP is not addressed in HIV policies, strategies and program*"(SSI key stakeholder UN).

In The Philippines, the national government has not yet incorporated YKP in their annual plans. " *I feel that you have to constantly remind them. The perspective is always Key Affected Population (KAP), and you always have to remind them that among your KAP there is YKP needing different approach. They are always forgotten. Now we're doing the PrEP consultation for DOH, they're missing. What's the implication for the YKP? Can they access the medicine if they want, do you need parents' consent? Even in the concept note development, we always asked where are the young?* (IDI, Philippines). Yet, at local level, the Social Hygiene Clinics are seen to become more YKP friendly and involve local YKP in their programmes.

In the survey, of the 27 people who answered the question whether the CDI activities had resulted in an increase in attention for YKP in national HIV policies, strategies, and HIV prevention, testing, treatment and care, the majority said that there had been changes, either somewhat (approx. 40 per cent), much (approx. 30 per cent), or much (approx. close to 20 percent).

Figure 9 CDI and increase in attention for YKP



4.4.7 Have budgets been allocated for YKP activities in government, UN agencies and (international) NGO budgets?

After the start of the IATT activities is, budget has been allocated by NAC, UNICEF, UNAIDS and Global Fund on YKP programmes and policy in Indonesia. In The Philippines, no specific budget has been allocated for YKP in government or with UN organisations, but budgets have been allocated for Key Populations and for adolescent youth in general. The extent in which this would translate to Young Key Populations is the question. In Nepal budgets have not been allocated to YKP.

Also in Cambodia, budgets have been incorporating funds for YKP, amongst others by UNESCO. Of the 27 respondents who answered this question in the survey, the large majority indicated that this had happened to a varying degree.

Table 5 Budget allocation for YKP

Answer Options	Don't know/not applicable	Not at all	Somewhat	Much	Very much
Budget allocated for YKP	1	2	7	11	6
Answered question 27					
Skipped question 18					

4.4.8 To what extent does the programme explicitly or implicitly aim to generate evaluative evidence or lessons that could be used in policy advocacy vis-à-vis governments and other development partners?

In Indonesia, because all key stakeholders agree that YKP is an important group in HIV programming, data is needed to support the arguments – which were not available on YKP. UNICEF supported several researches, including:

- The secondary data analysis on YKP in 2012 by using the Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey on HIV (IBBS) 2011 (*Ministry of Health of the Republic Indonesia (MOH). Report on Integrated Biological-Behavioral Surveillance of Most-at-Risk Groups. Jakarta: Directorate General of Communicable Disease Control and Environmental Health). Detail report attached. See also result interview of UNAIDS informant for the summary.*

- The formative study which was conducted two times; in 2012 with a focus on young drug users 15-24 years; and in 2013 with a focus on young MSM, Transgender, and FSWs. This was conducted in nine locations in Indonesia: Medan, Jakarta, Bandung, Solo, Surabaya, Denpasar, Yogyakarta, Pontianak and Tanjung Pinang/Bintan. The purpose is to review the youth-friendliness of existing legislation, policies and services for YKP, their access to HIV services, barriers to access, and bottlenecks in service provision.

The LOLIPOP pilot is also meant to generate data and evidence on what works and why – and is specifically meant to look at mechanisms to increase linkages between YKP and service providers.

In The Philippines, the NGOs are using whatever data is relevant from the IHBSS, but the collection of data on YKP is just starting or being included in the IHBSS of the DOH. The NGO ACHIEVE itself is not generating strategic information, as they do not have the capacity to do this, they are more of end-users – yet it is necessary that YKP data collection will be sustained and systematic so it can be used for policy advocacy and planning. None of the other interviewees in the case study was involved in data collection on evidence and lessons learned, although the document “Tracing Stories of Leadership and Transformation: Evaluation of the NewGeneration Leadership Training of Trainers” is meant to show the impact of the NewGen trainings on the lives of young key populations.

In Nepal, no initiative can be seen to generate evidence.

Of course, the evidence created by the IATT or its partners under the Strategic Information activities, is meant to support advocacy versus respective governments. However, as has been discussed in 4.3.6 these publications are not used very widely at country levels because of language issues and case study respondents not being aware of them.

Overall sustainability

Sustainability concerns have not been addressed in programme design and implementation with regard to the short YKP courses. The approach of the IATT on YKP has been that with the ToTs offered, there would be more capacity at the regional level to train more people. Several respondents mentioned that the ToT was not meant to build capacity at country level for further onward training.

Youth LEAD – with support from the IATT – has been able to secure funding to continue the capacity building activities regionally and in a number of countries through their country affiliate organisations. They have been able to obtain funds for this locally, but also through the Robert Carr Fund. At country level sustainability mechanisms for YKP organisations and their activities as a follow up of the NewGen courses depend on availability of funding and support of government, UN or development partners.

The strengths of the IATT CDI are a good curriculum for the YKP course and a very good curriculum of the NewGen course that has been adapted after the first roll-out to include SRH and HIV modules. Where, governments have started to include YKP issues in their programming and indicators on YKP in the IBBS, outcomes are likely to be sustainable. However, this depends on interest with stakeholders – and especially the government – at country level. A very remarkable strength of the IATT is the fact that now YKP representatives are being involved in planning at national level and that from a neglected group, they have in a number of countries become a group to be reckoned with and are being consulted increasingly in government and UN/(I)NGO programme planning.

A weakness of the IATT is that there has not been a systematic endeavour to identify and or establish IATT like working groups at country level – and when there is no organisation that takes this role, there is no institutional ownership to take the initiative forward. The IATT on YKP itself has no mechanisms in place to strengthen initiatives at country level, nor do all members agree

that this should be a task for a regional network. Where there is government interest – as in Indonesia and The Philippines at local level – the trained young people continue onward training, and advocate for YKP issues and participate in planning. Where there is a strong interest and capacity of an NGO – be it a YKP NGO as Fokus Muda in Indonesia, or a general NGO that has prioritized YKP, the initiative will be taken forward.

Sustainability of youth leaders is a concern being shared in all youth organisations, termed aging-out. There are multiple approaches taken in various countries to ensure the continuous identification of new young leaders. For instance, a restriction by age, a mentoring programme through face-to-face and social media, the NextGen programme of ACHIEVE, the Ignite mentorship of YVC, on the job trainings in facilitation. It has to be stressed that many of the YKP organisations depend on voluntary participation and that with increasing age, also people tend to have less time because of demanding jobs.

Taking the initiative forward independently by government , civil society and development partners will require attention for the outcomes 4 and 5 of the ToC. The pilot programme LOLIPOP in Indonesia is a good example of this as is the NextGen programme of ACHIEVE.

YKP being included in annual plans and budgets of governments, is not very common yet. In Indonesia, this is now being done – albeit not systematically in all parts of the country, but it is not done in Nepal or The Philippines. With decentralisation in many countries, it is also not possible to have conclusive evidence on YKP being included at decentralised government levels. Yet, the survey indicates that there is an increase in budget allocation for YKP.

4.5 Most significant changes and reconstructed ToC

All respondents in the evaluation (survey and all interviews and focus group discussions) were asked to identify the most significant change that had taken place as a result of the IATT on YKP initiative. These are grouped as follows:

Empowerment of young leaders

- The emergence of YKP leaders with personal and professional skills, confidence and commitment to push the YKP agenda in HIV policies, programme development and budget allocation. They are becoming a critical mass.
- Key young population having better knowledge about the legal environment and their rights
- YKP have increased understanding about the issues among the different categories of YKP which has broadened their capacity for policy influencing and given them a common identity.
- More YKP groups exist and they are more empowered and reach out to those YKP that are in the 'closet' and have not been exposed yet. This results in stronger networks and larger reach among YKP.

Increase of attention at national level for YKP

- A greater focus on issues of adolescent and young key populations and of their programming needs at programming level
- Increased national and local/community level capacity to influence policy.
- Participation of YKP representatives in decision making
- The revision of the HIV/AIDS Law in the Lao PDR reducing stigmatization; developing programmes that considered vulnerability with HIV prevention messages.
- The revision of policies (national AIDS strategies, laws pertaining to young people and HIV/AIDS laws) to reduce stigma and discrimination and to include YKP. However, the implementation of such policies is still low in many countries.
- YKP now not only on the agenda in government HIV strategies and in discussions on HIV but becoming a priority issue
- Increased budget for YKP in some countries
- More attention for the need to focus on service delivery and counseling, a shift from focus on awareness raising to service delivery

Reduced stigma and discrimination towards YKP

- Some mentioned a reduction in stigma of YKP, and also less self-stigma among YKP

When comparing these most significant changes with the reconstructed Theory of Change in section 2.6 of the report, and with the case studies, it can be seen that different countries and YL and YVC are at different stages. At the regional level YL and YVC are very much recognized, at country level this varies from country to country. Indonesia and the Philippines have made much more progress than Nepal, but have still some way to go before access for YKP to HIV prevention, treatment and care is really achieved, structural factors influencing HIV among YKP addressed, and their human rights fully respected, resulting in lower HIV incidence and an improved quality of life for YKP.

An area where little headway has been made, relates to the very young YKP, those below 18. While within the task team there is common agreement that access to prevention and treatment and care is key for all young key population members, there is a need to further discuss what this means for those below 18 in terms of protecting their rights and development options.

The reconstructed ToC included 5 assumptions:

- Assumption 1: By providing a variety of training, a core group of people are capable of advocating successfully for conducive policies and programmes in their country
- Assumption 2: By training YKP and their organisations as well as UN, INGO, and GO organisations that have a focus on young people, a core group per country gets established that is interested and able to take things forward
- Assumption 3: By strengthening young people and YKP organizations and leadership, they are capable of being a recognized force and able to help shape conducive policies and programmes
- Assumption 4: It is possible to bring young female sex workers, young MSM, young PWID and young PLHIV together to enable them to find common ground for advocacy and action that will benefit all of them
- Assumption 5: Increased access to HIV prevention, treatment and care; improved human rights and addressing structural factors result in a reduced HIV incidence and increased quality of life of YKP

From the case studies it can be seen that as result of the different CDI a core group of people have become successful advocates. The case studies also show that the establishment of a core group of people representing different organizations is a must to take things forward, as is the case in Indonesia. There where YKP stay by themselves without any additional support, such as the case in Nepal, no headway can be made. The third assumption, that by strengthening young people and YKP organizations, they become a recognizable force also holds true, although more needs to be done for them to help share programmes at country level. The fourth assumption, that it is possible to equally involve young female sex workers, young MSM, young PWID and young PLHIV, differs per country. Without additional effort, it seems that especially young female sex workers are not really represented. The fifth assumption that through increased access to HIV prevention, treatment and care; improved human rights and addressing structural factors HIV incidence is reduced and the quality of life of YKP increased, would require more on the ground work in the different countries. At the regional level, a step is being made towards capacitating young people to call for the removal of legal barriers to SRHR/HIV services, which is an essential first step in relation to increasing such access.

5 Conclusions

5.1 Relevance

The formative evaluation shows that the **capacity development initiatives of the IATT on YKP have been very relevant** as it helped to **fill a capacity development gap**, and **raise** the much needed **attention for YKP in the region**. The **involvement of YKP** from the onset in CDI activities has **ensured a strong sense of ownership by YKP** and a highly relevant course. The approach has been to mix the different categories of YKP in order to increase mutual understanding and a common purpose. The activities helped to establish and or strengthen two regional youth-led work organizations.

In addition, building capacity of staff from relevant government agencies, (International) Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGOs) and UN personnel working to support YKP in the areas of research, policy, programming and service provision is highly relevant to further a more effective response towards reducing the HIV vulnerability of YKP. The CDI initiatives also helped to increase strategic data on YKP that facilitates advocacy as well as planning. **What makes the CDI most relevant, is the combination of activities building understanding and capacity of both government, NGO and UN stakeholders and YKP to work together on evidence-informed programming.** The comparative advantage of a regional approach to building capacities is that the IATT is composed of well-placed members of different UN, civil society organizations, including youth-led organizations, that can jointly push for YKP issues in the region. It also enhances mutual learning of young leaders and policymakers and programmers and facilitates networking – especially among youth leaders - in the region.

5.2 Effectiveness

The IATT on YKP **capacity development initiatives have resulted in a better understanding on the importance of YKP issues, their needs and factors that affect YKP, and the need for data for evidence informed advocacy.** Those exposed to the short YKP courses, are mostly able to apply what they learned in their work, especially related to involving YKP. YKP trained are also using what they learned, and have increased ability to link up with government both in service provision and in policy influencing. **In those countries and settings where Government and development partners staff are working with YKP, there is recognition that this increases the effectiveness of YKP and other HIV related programmes.** The capacity development initiatives have resulted in a large group of very committed YKP and YKP supporters who are very keen to share their learnings with other YKP and facilitated the setup of local networks for YKP and strengthened already existing YKP organisations, or the youth dimension in Key Population organisations.

However, as mentioned in the limitations section, to optimise the learning this formative evaluation looked at the countries with the most promising results. In many countries, the work of government and development partners is not yet optimal, and leaves much room for improvement. Including in one of the case study countries, being Nepal.

The capacity development initiatives show that is important to i) select the right participants for the training who can pursue follow up activities; ii) the **establishment of links with stakeholders** such as government at different levels and UN and (I)NGO organisations; iii) **build in a roll-out plan** and mechanism; iv) **set up a monitoring framework**; v) and **ensure a budget** to implement capacity building activities. Furthermore, **for YKP** it is also **essential** that the **curriculum is based on their priorities and needs, and that a mentoring mechanism** is set up.

With respect to the **short course YKP curriculum** it is seen that the **knowledge gained** in the courses has been **used to advocate for and influence policy and programmes.** There

where different capacity development initiatives could reinforce each other, a more enabling environment can be created.

The results indicate that **where a focal organisation for/of YKP has been established and linked to Youth LEAD or YVC or a local NGO with prioritized YKP programming, roll-out of capacity development initiatives is effective as long as funding can be obtained.** This requires links to and support of the national/local government or local UN or (I)NGO agencies – as is taking place for instance in Indonesia, The Philippines and Cambodia.

The evaluation shows that **young MSM are the group reached most with CDI activities, while young FSW are least involved.** The latter is caused by lack of interest due to the need to earn money and not being organised as a group. **Similarly, PWID are in general less reached but this depends on their degree of being organised** which is different in the countries covered. The **same applies to trans gender and PLHIV – where organised they can have a champion and that makes the difference - if not, it is more difficult.** In the latter cases it depends on the accessibility or interest of a person belonging to the group whether this person can follow the course and be part of a follow-up initiative. In terms of age, **YKP under 18 have for the most part are not being reached through the capacity development initiatives.**

The question on the **contribution of the IATT on YKP capacity development initiative towards HIV prevention, use of social and health services, reduction of stigma and discrimination and the creation of an enabling environment** is **difficult to answer** because of lack of baseline data to measure change over the 5 year period. It is unclear if risk behavior is reduced – some do mention this, but there is no evidence generated to substantiate this. The **use of services depends on the availability and youth friendliness of the service.** In some settings, accessibility to SRHR services for people below 18 is improving. However, in **many countries there are laws that prevent young people to access services without parental consent**, which impedes youth from taking up the services. The **IATT on YKP has embarked on advocacy in relation to this, but major shifts in laws, policies and operational guidelines of law enforcement agencies pertaining to sex work, drug use, sexual orientation require time.** With regard to the enabling environment, this is changing in **some countries** where **in newly developed strategic plans, attention is given to YKP issues** (for instance in Indonesia, Cambodia), or where YKP are able to influence decision making on YKP issues. IBBS are seen to start introducing youth categories to their surveys. The reduction of stigma and discrimination is being mentioned by some respondents, but at the same time, many interviewees said that this had hardly changed – especially at community level.

It is in **the realm of HIV prevention, use of social and health services, reduction of stigma and discrimination and the creation of an enabling environment that we see a discrepancy with the Theory of Change** that the evaluation team has reconstructed. The output and outcome levels 1¹⁴ and 2¹⁵ have been adequately addressed in the initiative, outcome level 3¹⁶ has been addressed in some countries but not in general and **outcome levels 4 (Increased access to HIV prevention, treatment and care; improved human rights of YKP; and structural factors influencing HIV among YKP addressed) and 5 (Reduced incidence of HIV among YKP; and improved quality of life of YKP) have been insufficiently addressed.** It can be said that this was not part of the IATT on YKP initiative, but the activities of the initiative have to ultimately contribute to achieving outcomes 4 and 5. However, **this requires different types of programming and needs to be taken up in-**

¹⁴ Capacity of policy makers, INGO and UN programmers to address YKP issues developed; youth led organisations and networks established; and skills of youth leaders increased

¹⁵ SRHR/HIV policies include attention for YKP; and youth-led and youth-serving organizations recognized

¹⁶ Policies and programmes are YKP friendly; and supportive networks for YKP in place

country as is already being piloted now in the LOLIPOP programme in Indonesia, while also in The Philippines steps are being taken to facilitate increased access to youth friendly services.

5.3 Efficiency

The **activities of the IATT on YKP have been implemented and delivered as planned and IATT has given appropriate support to CDI in the region. Most funding** by IATT is **ad hoc based**, whereby different agencies see what they can contribute for a particular activity, i.e. an organization may pay for a meeting package, others cover travel expenses, etc. The system does not allow putting resources together for the central funding of a particular activity. The IATT does not have an annual budget, nor is there an annual financial report. But most IATT respondents regarded the resources at regional level sufficient to do the activities as planned.

At **country level the activities plans made towards the end of the YKP short courses** have **not been implemented** nor followed-up on systematically. Major explanation given is that the IATT on YKP has no influence on country level activities, but also that insufficient attention has been given to a monitoring mechanism and follow-up activities.

The **strategic partnerships** that are **very functional at regional level** – as evidenced by the active participation of many agencies in the IATT on YKP **do not extend to the countries**. The different agencies in the IATT, with the exception of the two youth organizations, do not systematically link on IATT YKP issues with their counterparts in the countries, and in each country the agencies have their own priorities and focus of action. Although the intention of IATT was to have a small team from each country to attend the YKP short course in order to facilitate onward planning – this did not happen. There is no indication that at country level, IATT supported initiatives are being linked to ongoing strategic programmes on YKP, except in Indonesia where the NAC has been supporting roll-out of NewGen and Cambodia, where also the government is supporting roll-out of NewGen. There is no mechanism for regional learning from the different countries outside the regional courses and the strategic information that has been published.

The **strategic information** that has been **developed at regional level**, is **not always being used at country level**, because people are unaware of its existence, have no time to read lengthy reports or are not sufficiently fluent in English.

There is **no results framework** and there is **no monitoring framework** beyond the annual work plans and reporting on this by the IATT/YKP. At regional level, the IATT secretariat has no documented information on implementation of activities at country level. The lack of results and monitoring framework is seen as a flaw in the CDI activities and the lack of follow-up after YKP courses as a cause of the lack of roll-out at country level. The lack of reporting mechanism also seems to pertain to the NewGen activities as the M&E capacity of Youth LEAD is underdeveloped and there is no insight in how many people are being reached through the NewGen trainings, and how many MSM, TG, FSW, PWID, PLHIV male and female, have been reached directly and indirectly, nor how many well established YKP organizations exist in the countries. The same applies for YVC.

5.4 Sustainability

Sustainability concerns have not been addressed in programme design and implementation with regard to the short YKP courses. The approach of the IATT on YKP has been that with the ToTs offered, there would be more capacity at the regional level to train more people. Several respondents mentioned that the ToT was not meant to build capacity at country level for further onward training.

Youth LEAD – with support from the IATT – has been able to secure funding to continue the capacity building activities regionally and in a number of countries through their country affiliate organisations. They have been able to obtain funds for this locally, but also through the Robert Carr Fund. At country level sustainability mechanisms for YKP organisations and their activities as a follow up of the NewGen courses depend on availability of funding and support of government, UN or development partners.

A very remarkable strength of the IATT is the fact that now YKP representatives in a number of countries are being involved in planning at national level and that from a neglected group, they have become a group to be reckoned with and are being consulted increasingly in government and UN/(I)NGO programme planning.

The IATT on YKP itself has no mechanisms in place to strengthen initiatives at country level, nor do all members agree that this should be a task for a regional network. Where there is government interest and or strong interest and capacity of an NGO, the initiative will be taken forward.

Sustainability of youth leaders is a concern being shared in all youth organisations, termed aging-out. There are multiple approaches taken in various countries to ensure the continuous identification of new young leaders.

Taking the initiative forward independently by government, civil society and development partners will require attention for increasing access to prevention and services for YKP. The pilot programme LOLIPOP in Indonesia is a good example of this as is the NextGen programme of ACHIEVE.

YKP issues being included in annual plans and budgets of governments, is not very common yet. In Indonesia, this is now being done – albeit not systematically in all parts of the country, but it is not done in Nepal or The Philippines. With decentralisation in many countries, it is also not possible to have conclusive evidence on YKP being included at decentralised government levels. Yet, the survey indicates that there is an increase in budget allocation for YKP.

6. Recommendations

The recommendations are ranked according to priority, with the recommendations with the highest priority provided first. All the recommendations have been formulated for the IATT on YKP itself.

Highest priority

- The combination of CDI activities that together build the understanding and capacity of government, NGO and UN stakeholders AND YKP to work together on programming supported by strategic information makes the activities of the IATT on YKP especially relevant. However, as the case studies show, this combination is not implemented everywhere. **It is recommended that the IATT on YKP agrees on priority countries on which to focus with a combination of CDI activities to optimize capacity building interventions, and move a more effective response forward at country level.** Such priority selection could for instance be based on HIV incidence among YKP, strong presence of IATT member organizations at country level and or HIV priority country of this member organization, strong presence of YL and or YVC, etc.
- In order to achieve better outcomes and impact against the ToC, **coordination and facilitation mechanisms in the priority countries** are needed. To explore what mechanism would be feasible, **the IATT on YKP should undertake a mapping exercise in a number of priority countries** to explore what is in place, what are strong partners, how are the UN joined teams working, how are YKP priorities addressed in the joined UN teams, how are they engaging with CSOs, how strong is the presence of YVC and YL, what mechanism are there to work towards government buy in, etc. **Based on this mapping, the IATT on YKP could then see how best to support the country level mechanism, and reflect this support in its work plan.**
- The IATT on YKP should **strategize on how best to ensure that capacity development initiatives respond to the needs of FSW, PWID, trans genders and PLHIV.** This applies less for MSM as they are the group reached most. A suggestion to consider is the creation of a separate mentorship programme at community level for i.e. young female sex workers. This would avoid language issues, and facilitate a safe space with trusted people. Efforts could also be made to create safe spaces for young people within existing (adult) FSW, PWID, PLHIV groups.
- In relation to engaging YKP under 18, the IATT on YKP should **develop a joint position in relation to child protection and access to services.** A starting point for the development of this position could be that child protection and access to services do not exclude each other, but should be complementary. Thereby a distinction could be made between the short term where prevention of HIV and STI would need to have priority, and the medium term where protection measures come into the equation.
- The IATT on YKP should **continue with its advocacy on removing barriers to service uptake for young YKP, and to build capacity through training and the development of tools around such advocacy at regional and national level.**
- While it is recognized that it is not possible for a loose structure as the IATT on YKP to have a very rigid monitoring mechanism in place, **better insight in what the CDI activities are resulting in, is required.** This could be done through **assigning those leading capacity development initiatives to collect relevant monitoring data and to report on this in the task team.** In addition, for the annual work plan, the IATT should collectively **agree upon indicators of success.**

Medium term priority

- The IATT on YKP should also consider **providing technical support to both Youth LEAD and YVC towards developing and implementing a monitoring and evaluation framework, and for a replacement strategy for a new generation of YKP leaders** that builds upon the the NewGen and Ignite programme and support YL and YVC with resource mobilization (when required) for further rolling out NewGen and Ignite training.
- It is recognized that the role of the IATT on YKP as a regional body is not to implement programmes at country level, but to facilitate the bringing together of **promising practices** and **to share** these with countries, as well as **support countries to review policies and practices** and to assist them with **establishing linkages**. **It is recommended that the IATT on YKP continues with these tasks. Writing up and show casing the achievements of the CDI activities in the Philippines and Indonesia, could facilitate more learning from these successes and help advocacy efforts to inspire similar responses in other countries in the region and beyond.**
- For the capacity building initiatives at country level, the IATT on YKP could strongly **advocate that lessons learned around CDI so far should be taken on board at country level.**

Overall lessons learned:

- ensuring that there is an organization with budget to implement training (in a planned and not one-off manner)
- ensuring that the right participants – those who are able to actively advocate and or implement activities – are selected
- ensuring that the curriculum is adapted to the specific local context
- ensuring that there is a follow up mechanism after the training to motivate implementation of plans and to track achievements
- ensuring that different capacity development initiatives can reinforce each other (i.e. for YKP and for local UN, national/local government and (I)NGO).
- Ensuring a link between trainees and Youth LEAD and or YVC
- Ensuring a link with national/local government or local UN or (I)NGO agencies

For YKP specifically:

- ensuring that the curriculum is based on priorities and needs of the YKP themselves through involvement of YKP in the local adaption of the existing curriculum;
 - ensuring mentoring whereby the mentor and mentee are based in the same geographical area.
- The IATT on YKP should **ensure continued support for CDI activities in priority countries** so that a **critical mass** of national/local government, local UN, (I) NGO agencies and YKP are trained, work together towards creating a more enabling environment and jointly mobilize internal resources for YKP programming
 - In consultation with countries, and based on their needs, the IATT on YKP could **facilitate adaptation and translation of CDI materials** that currently exist at the regional level. The IATT on YKP could help local organizations to include such adaptation and translation into their work plans to ensure that more local organizations and YKP can use the materials developed.

- The IATT on YKP currently does not have any insight in the amount of resources that have been used for CDI activities. In order to be able to have better insight into the cost-effectiveness of activities, and to be able to optimize resources, **tracking the amount of funding utilized per CDI activity (with different contributions), and annually would be recommended.**
- The IATT on YKP should consider assisting local coordination mechanism with the **identification of national institutions that can conduct the short YKP courses** and assist these with the adaptation of the courses to the local context