How the UNAIDS responded in 2022 to the specific needs of adolescents (10-19 years) and youth (15-24 years), and promoted their full engagement in efforts to end AIDS.

- **HIV & YOUNG PEOPLE**

  - **Only 1 in 3 young people globally have accurate knowledge of HIV prevention.**
  - **Increased HIV awareness through young people-led initiatives.**
    - An online campaign organized by Teenagerlink Union in Eastern Europe and Central Asia reached about 600,000 young people with SRH and HIV prevention.
  - **Major gaps in universal and affordable access to condoms.**
  - **Stronger condom programmes thanks to the UNAIDS Condom Needs Estimation tool, the CONDOMIZE Campaign, condom stock assessments in 28 countries, and over 1 billion condoms (male and female) procured. First global specifications to produce safe and nontoxic lubricants published.**
  - **Limitation of traditional outreach methods in reaching adolescents and youth.**
    - The U-Test model, which combines social media, artificial intelligence and geo-mapping to connect youth with HIV information and services, has reached 2.8 million young people and distributed almost 75,000 HIV self-test kits in West and central Africa to date.
  - **Lack of access to youth-friendly HIV services.**
    - 51 countries supported to scale-up multisectoral interventions to increase access to youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexuality education, including through “2gether4SRHR” in 10 countries in East and southern Africa.

- **Harmful gender norms and forced/early marriage increase risk of HIV infection.**
  - Religious and traditional institutions and community leaders help address social norms, harmful practices and gender-based violence, leading to institutional changes in Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and South Africa for more equal gender norms.

- **Lower access to education limits women’s and girls’ decision-making power, heightening their risks of HIV.**
  - The Education Plus initiative, comprised of 13 countries, drove the adoption of policies to prevent and manage pregnancies in students in Cameroon, Lesotho, South Africa and Uganda.

- **Stigma & discrimination hinder access to education for young people living with HIV, from key populations, with disabilities or in humanitarian settings.**
  - By end of 2022, a total of 34 countries were taking action as part of the Global Partnership to eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination, focusing on six settings including education to prevent and address violence and discrimination in schools.
  - Over 60 countries supported to implement out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education, including for young people living with HIV and young key populations (Ethiopia, Ghana, Philippines), young people with disabilities (Malawi), young people in humanitarian settings (Moldova) or young indigenous people (Colombia).

- **Lack of disaggregated and real-time data on HIV and young people.**
  - Supported youth-led monitoring processes to assess challenges, gaps and opportunities for stronger youth participation in decision-making and programming in 22 countries.

Every day, over 950 adolescents and young people become infected with HIV globally.