



PANCAP Regional Advocacy Strategy Implementation Plan

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Priority area	Key Issues	Strategies	Major actions	Specific actions	Outcomes
Health services Objective: Effective national health systems that can deliver quality, equitable and holistic services that meet the needs of all, including KPs, and that are oriented to sustain the HIV response and achieve the end of AIDS	Laboratory services	<p>Lobby political leaders for countries to adapt and adopt model laboratory policies and legislation previously developed by CMLF.</p> <p>Increase understanding of the pivotal role of laboratory networks and services in achieving of health for all, and the need to regulate and resource quality laboratory services.</p>	<p>Presentations and interventions with ministers of health, finance and other key national stakeholders (one-on-one and at meetings).</p> <p>Promote standardized protocols for diagnostic services and testing.</p> <p>Quantify the cost-benefit of strengthening lab services.</p>	<p>Develop/update regional protocols for diagnostic services and testing.</p> <p>Develop briefs for ministers of health, finance and other key national stakeholders.</p> <p>Conduct cost-benefit analysis.</p>	<p>Laboratory services are strengthened to enable achievement of the 90-90-90 targets.</p> <p>Countries adopt model laboratory policies and legislation.</p>
	Public health legislation	<p>Increase understanding of the need to reform and enact legislation.</p> <p>Lobby political leaders, professional associations and health providers at the regional level through COHSOD and CMO meetings, and at the national level.</p> <p>Promote collaboration for a comprehensive, integrated approach to health legislation reform.</p>	<p>Generate and disseminate data and information to provide an evidence-based rationale for legislative reform.</p> <p>Engage professional associations to support legislative reform and to sensitize health providers.</p> <p>Presentations and interventions with ministers of health, finance and other key national stakeholders (one-on-one and at meetings).</p> <p>Share information and pursue collaborative approaches with regional health agencies and civil society coalitions (outside of the regional HIV response) such as Healthy Caribbean Coalition and the Regional Health Security Mechanism.</p>	<p>Conduct legal environment assessments to review health legislation and develop recommendations for strengthening.</p> <p>Review quality of care legislation: patient bill of rights, minimum standards, duty of care, redress mechanism.</p> <p>Develop amendments or models to strengthen anti-discrimination focus in health legislation.</p> <p>Develop briefs and presentations to demonstrate the positive effect of legislative reform in other priority health areas and for improved health outcomes, including linked to the CCH IV.</p>	<p>Health sector legislation is strengthened and enacted.</p> <p>Countries review and adopt quality of care principles for delivery of services.</p>
	Stigma and discrimination in health settings	Increase awareness and understanding of international best practices around the services that should be included in the provision of quality comprehensive health care.	<p>Collaborate with professional associations to promote best practices.</p> <p>Lobby medical training institutions to use curriculum to train and sensitize</p>	<p>Identify, record and disseminate best practices.</p> <p>Develop anti-discrimination curriculum for medical, nursing and</p>	National medical training institutions implement curriculum re human rights, gender and SRH.

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		<p>Promote patient bill of rights.</p> <p>Educate medical, nursing and ancillary professionals on human rights, HIV and SHR.</p> <p>Empower service users to demand and utilize quality health services.</p> <p>Monitor stigma and discrimination in health settings.</p>	<p>medical, nursing and ancillary professionals on human rights, HIV and SHR.</p> <p>Train health care workers and other service providers to build capacity for inclusive service delivery.</p> <p>Targeted campaigns to increase awareness and understanding of patient bill of rights.</p> <p>Collaborate with civil society partners to market quality services to key populations.</p> <p>Targeted campaigns to increase health literacy among service users and underserved populations.</p>	<p>ancillary students, integrating CENECEX training components.</p> <p>Draft model patient bill of rights.</p> <p>Conduct regular service provision assessments to identify priority areas to monitor stigma and discrimination in health settings.</p>	<p>Countries adopt best practices in relation to the services required for holistic, people-centered care.</p> <p>Communities demand and use high quality, holistic, people-centered services.</p> <p>Improved service provision with less stigma and discrimination experienced by key populations, in health settings.</p>
	<p>Integrate HIV-SRH services into national development planning frameworks linked to the SDG agenda</p>	<p>Synergize strategies among development partners working on HIV-SRH services (particularly SDGs 3 and 5)</p> <p>Increase understanding of the linkages between SRH, SDGs and national development planning.</p> <p>Lobby national authorities in relevant sectors to link SRH, SDGs and national development planning frameworks.</p>	<p>Articulate linkages between SRH, SDGs (particularly 3 and 5) and regional and national plans through presentations to national authorities.</p>	<p>Review current status of efforts to integrate SRH services into national planning,</p> <p>Develop policy briefs and approaches.</p>	<p>Integrated HIV/ SRH frameworks/actions included in national plans and SDG monitoring frameworks.</p>
Access to justice and redress Objective: A Caribbean region that recognizes, respects, protects and fulfills the rights of all residents, including those	<p>Reporting and redress systems</p>	<p>Lobby governments to establish, strengthen, resource and support the operationalization of HRV reporting systems.</p>	<p>Build capacity of CSOs to report HRV to national, regional and international/high level mechanisms.</p> <p>Establish partnerships with lawyers to encourage support for litigation.</p>	<p>Map the redress process in each country to identify areas for strengthening.</p> <p>Train CSOs in the use of reporting and redress mechanisms.</p>	<p>Increased levels of government resourcing of reporting mechanisms.</p> <p>Increased number of CSOs investing in reporting mechanisms.</p>

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persons and groups most vulnerable to experience human rights violations (HRV), ensuring that no one is left behind.		<p>Increase awareness of national, regional and international reporting mechanisms and redress processes.</p> <p>Increase public awareness of HRVs and efforts to achieve redress, including litigation.</p> <p>Strategic litigation efforts to challenge discriminatory laws and achieve redress for HRV.</p> <p>Champions/ influential persons speak out against HRVs and promote the need for effective redress.</p> <p>Lobby to strengthen accountability for the conduct of first responders and duty bearers through the implementation of the code of conduct.</p>	<p>Train, develop briefs and presentations on the code of conduct for first responders and duty bearers</p> <p>Engage the media to increase public awareness of HRVs and efforts to achieve redress, including litigation.</p> <p>Identify champions/ influential persons to speak out against HRVs and promote the need for effective redress.</p>	<p>Support CSOs and activists to identify opportunities for strategic litigation.</p> <p>Develop a code of conduct for first responders and duty bearers to ensure that persons do not experience stigma and discrimination when reporting HR violations.</p>	<p>A group of lawyers which support litigation for populations.</p> <p>Greater confidence (and increased number of reports) in reporting HRVs to duty bearers, free of S&D.</p> <p>Increased accountability of duty bearers.</p> <p>Strengthened accountability measures for duty bearers and first responders.</p> <p>Duty bearers adequately address HR violations</p> <p>Judiciary and law enforcement leaders/influential persons publicly express commitment to ensure fair or equitable access.</p>
	Rights and legal literacy	<p>Use community-based approaches to educate and raise awareness of rights and responsibilities.</p> <p>Increase awareness and commitment of duty bearers to human rights approaches targeted to the needs of key populations.</p> <p>Design and implement media and public awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder partnerships e.g. medical association, nurses, FBOs, media to promote rights and legal literacy.</p>	<p>Civic education delivered in schools, colleges, UWI, NGOs, etc.</p> <p>Develop communication strategies to mainstream rights awareness through the media.</p> <p>Targeted training and outreach programs to educate communities on their rights and responsibilities, and the legal framework to support these.</p> <p>Sensitize lawyers, judiciary, law enforcement and justice actors on rights.</p>	<p>Develop curriculum to deliver civic education through schools, colleges, UWI, NGOs, etc.</p> <p>Develop training materials to educate communities on rights and responsibilities.</p>	<p>Persons can better exercise their rights.</p> <p>Caribbean media portrays information and news in a rights-sensitive manner.</p>
	National Human Rights Commissions	Engage COSHOD and CARICOM heads on need for human rights commissions	Cross country collaboration and with regional networks to gather data and	Identify a body of cases to strengthen need for human rights commissions	Countries have formally established a multi-sectoral Human Rights Commission

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		to be established in countries throughout the region.	agree on proposed framework for national human rights commissions. Develop position paper for presentation to ministers of Justice and Heads of Governments (HOGs).		with relevant expertise that are used by effective communities.
	Regional Human Rights Commission (HRC)	Lobby political leaders to support establishment of a Regional Human Rights Commission. Identify Champions to promote the idea Increase public awareness of the value added of a regional HRC and the role that it would play	Develop proposed scope and Terms of Reference for Regional Human Rights Commission, including the importance of a platform for providing redress to persons who have experienced HRV. Engage a range of stakeholders from the judiciary, professional associations, etc.	Identify a body of cases to strengthen need for human rights commissions. Consultations with stakeholders to discuss and agree proposed scope and Terms of Reference for regional HRC.	Governments committed to the establishment of an independent and impartial regional body to investigate, document and report all human rights violations.
	Gender-based violence	Increase awareness of the need to integrate violence prevention into HIV programs.	Leverage CCJ JURIS project to negotiate space for GBV. Collaborate with key populations and other groups to publicize the prevalence of gender-based violence and how it is linked to HIV transmission	Develop briefs and presentations that explain the link between gender-based violence and HIV transmission, and detail the approaches needed to address violence prevention within the context of HIV prevention programming	Violence prevention integrated into HIV programming
	Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)	Lobby health and education leaders to strengthen Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) implementation (eg dedicated HFLE teachers or outsourcing of HFLE instruction to NGOs). Increase awareness and understanding of the importance and content of HFLE. Support youth networks including the CARICOM Youth Ambassadors (CYA) and the PANCAP Regional Youth	Develop country-specific strategies to review and address barriers to HFLE delivery. Infused HFLE into the curriculum for pre-service teacher training	Define minimum content for CSE/HFLE in accordance with international best practices including the Mexico declaration. Train NGOs to offer support for HFLE instruction.	Full HFLE curriculum delivered throughout the Caribbean school system.

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		<p>Network to champion CSE as at national level.</p> <p>Lobby (for training for) education stakeholders to engage in CSE throughout the education life cycle.</p>			
Systems (policies, regulations and laws) Objective: Rights-focused laws and policies that guarantee non-discrimination and equitable access to quality healthcare, social services and security.	Punitive laws and regulations	<p>Increase understanding of how punitive laws and regulations impact key populations and the HIV response.</p> <p>Increase understanding of legislative and policy changes needed to end the epidemic.</p> <p>Lobby political leaders, faith leaders, professionals, main-stream thought leaders to support changes.</p> <p>Strategic litigation and supportive dialogue around strategic litigation efforts.</p> <p>Research to generate data to influence legislative/policy reform.</p>	<p>Disseminate findings of legal environment assessments to raise awareness of legal and policy issues and solutions among political leaders and technocrats.</p> <p>Develop models and recommendations for amending laws, policies and recommendations, including alignment with international commitments.</p> <p>Sensitize policy makers, parliamentary counsel and legislative drafters on HR/HIV/KP issues.</p> <p>Identify champions (political, faith-based, professional, main-stream thought leaders and influential persons) to raise awareness and lobby for changes.</p> <p>Develop media campaigns to communicate the need for targeted law and policy reform, and to publicize champions who support this initiative.</p> <p>Develop media campaigns to improve understanding of and increase public support for strategic litigation efforts.</p>	<p>Conduct national legal environment assessments to identify priority policies, regulations or laws.</p> <p>Develop briefs and presentations on HR/HIV/KPO issues.</p> <p>Develop briefs and presentations that demonstrate how national legislative and policy frameworks do not align with international commitments.</p> <p>Develop communications materials on HR/HIV/KP issues</p>	<p>Policies, regulations or laws in priority areas are changed (enacted, amended, repealed) to eliminate embedded discrimination.</p>

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	Anti-discrimination legislation	<p>Increase public awareness and understanding of the need for anti-discrimination legislation and model legislation.</p> <p>Media campaign to build support for adoption and enactment of anti-discrimination legislation.</p> <p>Sensitize, educate parliamentarians, technocrats, civil society and communities policies and frameworks to address institutional discrimination, including implementation of model legislation.</p> <p>Lobby political leaders (including Heads of State, Ministers of Health, Youth, Social Protection, Education, etc) for countries to enact model anti-discrimination laws and policies.</p>	<p>Identify and support champions to promote legislative and policy reform (Champions for Change).</p> <p>Develop and implement media campaign.</p> <p>Build the capacity of CSOs, activists and policymakers to advocate for and support legislative change processes.</p> <p>Monitor the roll out of the model legislation in each country (PANCAP and community-based)</p>	<p>Develop briefs based on PANCAP model legislation and legal environment assessments to determine the amendments and new legislation that would be required in each participating country.</p> <p>Develop media materials to promote understanding of the need for anti-discrimination.</p> <p>Train CSOs in policy monitoring to hold governments accountable.</p> <p>Develop briefs and training materials for CSOs, activists and policymakers to describe the processes required for legislative change.</p>	<p>Governments affirm their commitment to recognize and protect the rights of all people, including key populations, in line with international commitments.</p> <p>Increased capacity of CSOs and communities to monitor implementation of laws and policies.</p>
	Access to medical treatment without parental consent	<p>Lobby countries to enact legislation, policies and training on issues related to child protection based on adoption of the Gillick competency test.</p> <p>Increase awareness of the Gillick competency test and its applicability to health service access.</p> <p>Lobby ministers of health and health training programs/institutions to promote health workers to apply Gillick competency test to improve access to services for minors.</p> <p>Raise awareness among young people, health workers and parents that SRH access is a child protection issue.</p>	<p>Legal environment reviews to focus on access to services for youth, identify varying provisions for children, adolescents, youth.</p> <p>Lobby medical associations to promote the use of the Gillick competency test in service provision to minors.</p> <p>Develop regional protocol on application of Gillick test and provision of services to minors</p> <p>Develop communications strategy to increase demand for youth-friendly services</p>	<p>Conduct research and consultations to determine how the Gillick competency test would be applied within the context of member states.</p> <p>Train physicians on application of Gillick competency test.</p> <p>Develop communications materials targeted to young people to increase their knowledge of their rights and available SRH services.</p> <p>Develop materials targeted to adults to frame access to services to child protection.</p>	<p>Recommendations for legislative reform developed, disseminated and accepted by political leaders.</p> <p>Countries implementing policy for medical services to be delivered in the best interest of the child.</p> <p>Youth people, health workers and parents understand the importance of minor access to service as critical to child protection.</p>

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		<p>Strengthen regional and national youth networks CYA and youth advocates.</p> <p>Targeted sensitization and media campaigns to frame access to medical services around children protection.</p> <p>Develop communication strategies for public education through PTAs, churches, communities, workplaces.</p>	<p>Develop and implement a strategy to inform young people about rights and option to access SRH, info and support in youth-friendly safe spaces.</p> <p>Develop materials and campaigns to engage social workers, community workers and parents around access to services as a child protection issue.</p>		
Social and community systems Objective: Strong health and community systems that promote and facilitate access to acceptable quality services with particular focus on those at risk and affected.	Participatory and inclusive approaches for national planning	<p>Promote policies and actions to build a culture of engagement</p> <p>Promote establishment/strengthening of multi-sectoral mechanisms addressing active participation of key stakeholders</p> <p>Strengthen partnerships between and among actors (media, FBO, CBO, Law enforcement, National programs, etc.)</p> <p>Increased awareness of the need for cross-sectoral partnership approaches and how to effectively engage in these.</p>	<p>Develop capacity of key stakeholders to organize participate in policy debates and decision making.</p> <p>Develop and implement a partnership engagement strategy.</p> <p>Multi-sectoral mechanisms, processes and processes are strengthened and sustained for meaningful involvement of communities (KPs) at the national and regional levels.</p> <p>Information sharing to enable partnership approaches.</p>	<p>Training through regular webinars for key actors and stakeholders to inform them of issues.</p> <p>Facilitate in-country consultations via visiting PANCAP missions</p> <p>Develop a database of multi-sectoral international and national partners</p> <p>Develop templates for MOUs, agreements, etc, for partnerships between government and with non-governmental partners in non-health sectors</p>	<p>Increased involvement of civil society and communities in governance of the regional and national HIV response.</p> <p>Governance mechanisms address the broader range of needs and interests of stakeholders.</p> <p>Stronger partnerships with government and non-government actors</p>
	Include gender identity in provisions that address gender rights, with specific attention to transgender rights	<p>Improve understanding and raise awareness of gender identity and transgender issues</p> <p>Lobby with Ministers of Health for national adoption of SOPs for treating trans patients</p> <p>Engage governments to broaden the definition of gender to include non-traditional types (trans. etc.)</p>	<p>Research to better understand the legal environment in relation to transgender people</p> <p>Develop model standard operating protocol for treating transgender patients</p> <p>Develop model policies for gender sensitive service delivery with</p>	<p>Legal environment assessments to include laws relevant to transgender people.</p> <p>Research and consultations to understand the health needs and challenges faced by transgender people</p>	<p>Legislative Drafting facility (UWI) has adopted a gender-neutral approach to legislative drafting training (social legislation)</p> <p>Consistent and standardized use of gender-neutral language in laws and policies</p>

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		Promote best practices for meeting the needs of transgender health service users	reasonable accommodation for trans populations in the penal, health, immigration and other systems.	Training through Legislative Drafting program with parliamentary counsels to ensure broader definition of gender.	Reduction in instances of reported discrimination Regional and national level service delivery emphasizes the broadened definition gender sensitivity
	Access for migrants and differently abled people to health, social protection, housing, justice, etc.	Increase awareness of migrants and differently-abled people of their rights, the responsibilities of governments, and the resources they can access Develop communications strategy frame narrative on migrants, including addressing economic issues	Develop regional model policy and framework for the provision of services to migrants, regardless of immigration status Provide resources to translate materials and documents appropriate to/for this community Adapt information, education and communication materials for differently-abled persons Sensitize health care providers to the sexual and reproductive health needs of differently-abled persons	Review previous migrant project reports to distil lessons and good practices for dissemination to partner countries. Legal environment assessments to include Convene sensitization trainings for health care providers that utilize differently-abled persons	Social protection and access to essential services for migrants Legislation to protect and recognize the rights of migrants and differently abled people enacted Governments committed to enacting legislation to protect and recognize the rights of migrants and of differently abled people
Financing and sustainability Objective: Efficient sustainable health systems approach to provide rights based Health for all	Integration of Primary Health Care (PHC), SDGs and SRH/HIV/NCDs	Lobby for integration of SRH services into PHC as a key strategy for sustainability through alignment with SDGs, MSDF (Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework in Caribbean), CCHIV and other mechanisms. Leverage broader development frameworks (SDGs, CCHIV, UN Multi country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) to resource the HIV response through their support for actions to address social determinants of HIV.	Develop, document and disseminate models for the integration of SRH services into PHC. Collaborative approaches with other health and development agencies.	Develop policy briefs and presentations for the COHSOD and health technocrats. Utilize National AIDS Program Managers meetings to discuss progress and challenges to integration and to build capacity and commitment to this approach through peer advocacy and capacity building. Conduct research and mapping exercises to understand how broader development frameworks are being implemented in the region and how	Policy for integrating SRH into primary health care approved by COHSOD Social determinants of HIV being addressed through broader development frameworks

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				they are addressing the social determinants of health.	
	Sustain the engagement of CSOs in governance and service delivery, especially to reach key populations	<p>Increase understanding of the value of CSO contributions to the national response and the importance of maintaining this.</p> <p>Increase understanding of the range of mechanisms that can be used to sustain CSO engagement in the national response.</p> <p>Lobby governments for continued engagement of CSOs.</p> <p>Lobby to maintain national multi-sectoral governance mechanisms that include CSOs in decision-making for the national response (eg country coordinating mechanisms)</p> <p>Advocate for alternative mechanisms for funding CSOs, for example, social entrepreneurship and private sector tax concessions for supporting CSOs</p>	<p>Governance, leadership, stewardship and organization resilience capacity building for CSOs</p> <p>Identify, document and disseminate best practices for resourcing and linking community systems with national health systems</p>	<p>Conduct research to inform approaches to maintain CSO engagement in the national response. This may include mapping and costing services offered by CSOs and social contracting research.</p> <p>Develop advocacy briefs and templates based on research.</p> <p>Identify legislative and regulatory barriers to social contracting of CSOs and develop recommended amendments/approaches to address these</p>	<p>A more enabling environment for CSO engagement</p> <p>Increased domestic investment in CSOs resourcing including fee for service approaches; social entrepreneurship and new funding opportunities.</p>
	Sustain and scale-up national HIV programs	<p>Promote the use of strategic information and research to guide and inform decision making, resource allocation and sustainability.</p> <p>Lobby for increased government allocations for HIV programming</p> <p>International engagement to influence eligibility criteria for concessional funding based on consideration of vulnerability and not just GDP</p>	<p>Build capacity to undertake and use sustainability studies for advocacy</p> <p>Presentations and meetings with authorities at the national level and at regional fora such as the COHSOD</p>	<p>Conduct sustainability assessments (including allocative efficiency studies, National Health Accounts, etc.)</p> <p>Develop advocacy briefs based on sustainability research.</p> <p>Develop evidence-based, costed national sustainability plans.</p>	<p>Increased government allocations for HIV programming</p> <p>Countries have developed evidence-informed sustainability plans and advocacy briefs</p>