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**Youth: Providing Leadership on AIDS and Demanding
Accountability
Kaiser Family Foundation
July 19, 2010**

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[START RECORDING]

CAITLIN PADGETT: Hi, everybody. Thanks for being here. I know my FaceBook said 4:00, so some of you have been very, very patient. Our session was supposed to start at 4:30 and we're having some last minute changes and one of our delegates are running late and so we appreciate your patience. We're going to start in just a few minutes.

We've just had a last minute change in terms of our speakers and we're hoping that the last one is able to make it while we're miking everybody up, so sit tight. It's going to be a great session. We'll get started in a few minutes and thanks again for being here. [Applause]. Where did mine go?

MALE SPEAKER: Why can't you just start?

CAITLIN PADGETT: Yes, we're going to.

FEMALE SPEAKER: [Inaudible].

CAITLIN PADGETT: Oh, okay.

FEMALE SPEAKER: [Inaudible].

CAITLIN PADGETT: Can you put your name tags in front of you? Because I told the photographer that you would be identified by your thing.

ANTHONY LAKE: Yes, my pleasure. My pleasure.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Yes.

ANTHONY LAKE: We met. Yes, we have.

CAITLIN PADGETT: On the floor, yes, for the photographer.

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ANTHONY LAKE: And we met before? No. We haven't.

Anthony Lake. How are you? And Stephanie, so we're—

STEPHANIE RAPER: Hello, sorry about you guy's— It's nice to meet you.

ANTHONY LAKE: Kind of separated, so do we—

CAITLIN PADGETT: Does she have like the time then?

STEPHANIE RAPER: Yes, I'll be off.

MALE SPEAKER: Take photos of you.

ANTHONY LAKE: Okay, good.

MALE SPEAKER: It's very strange for me to be her, because now this has changed everything.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Okay. That's a good idea.

MALE SPEAKER: Will you be attending the full conference or do you just—

ANTHONY LAKE: No. I have to go back to New York tomorrow.

MALE SPEAKER: Oh, I see.

ANTHONY LAKE: I'm very, very busy and I'll talk about it a little bit, designing a new strategy for UNICEF to reach more into the poorest areas.

MALE SPEAKER: That's great.

ANTHONY LAKE: And it's taking a lot of work, so I'll be doing that, but I had to come here for this because this is so important.

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MALE SPEAKER: Were you hear for the opening speakers [misspelled?].

ANTHONY LAKE: I was, yes. It was great, yes.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Hi, thanks for being here. I'm one of the moderators, my name is Caitlin. [Inaudible]

MALE SPEAKER: Especially you, I guess so.

ANTHONY LAKE: General milling about here.

MALE SPEAKER: Sorry?

ANTHONY LAKE: I'm just milling about here, I guess, [inaudible].

CAITLIN PADGETT: I'm just going to tell everybody to come close.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Oh, so I'm not [inaudible].

MALE SPEAKER: No. I'm just saying [inaudible].

CAITLIN PADGETT: Thank you. Hi. Can you hear me? Hello. Hi. It's me again. Just to let you know we would love for the session to be as interactive as possible, so I understand it's late in the day and some of you might not be completely committed to being in the session and you want to sit in the back. That's okay.

However, just so you know if you do want to participate, we are only going to be using the front to mics, so if you want to be able to ask questions of both our youth delegates and our adult delegates it would be important for you to position yourself close to these front mics.

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And we're also going to be trying to make it really interactive and have a back and forth, so the closer to the front you are the more interactive it's going to be able to be for you. I think we're going to get started.

ANTHONY LAKE: Can I say something?

CAITLIN PADGETT: Yes.

ANTHONY LAKE: You just reminded me and I should've warned you first I once chaired a panel many, many years ago in a room this size and there were probably 30 people there, it was the very end of a three day conference and so I suggested that they move down in front.

And I apparently woke up about 20 of them who had gone to sleep because they were in the back of the room. They all stood up. They took one look at me and then they all walked, so I hope that you all will move down so that we can have a conversation.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Thank you. It was funny actually when we were in here on the break the volunteer coordinator for this room was actually concerned because somebody was sleeping on one of the benches. He was like what should we do, should we wake him up and send him out and they were like, no, no, let him sleep, more people in the room.

ANTHONY LAKE: Well, wait 'til I start speaking and I can guarantee at least 50 will be asleep within-

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CAITLIN PADGETT: So we're still waiting for one of our presenters, but we're going to get started because we have a lot that we want to cover. My name is Caitlin Padgett. I'm from Canada. I currently live in Cambodia. I've been involved in HIV/AIDS and harm reduction work for a long time. I'm very honored to be co-moderating this panel

ELISABET FADUL: Hello, good afternoon. My name is Elisabet Fadul. I'm from Dominican Republic. I'm also a youth activist and advocate and I've been working for several years in HIV prevention in regards to young people.

I'm also very happy to be here and thank you all for coming to this session, this youth symposium on providing leadership on AIDS and demanding accountability. This session won't consist of the typical presentation, but rather what we want to do is motivate sort of a dialogue between the panelist and also with you as the audience.

We feel that this session comes at an important time. An important time when discussion are being held in regard to being accountable in regards to what that means and also on retaking back what are the commitments that have been made and what does it really mean to ensure human rights for young people, so we're going to start.

CAITLIN PADGETT: So as Elisabet said we're going to focus on the question of accountability. That was the title of the session and that's really what we're going to try to focus

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on because we have many different issues that are represented by both the youth speakers and the adult panelists, so we could get caught up in a lot of different areas.

We want to try to stay focused and concise and really look at what are the gaps between what the actual commitments are that are being made, what is put down on paper as policy, what adult leaders have signed up to and what actually is happening for young people and hopefully get beyond some of the usually conversations and the rhetoric and really look at what the actual issues are and the challenges are around youth participation and accountability.

Also, asking ourselves questions like who holds who accountable. It's not one sided. We need to have it go both ways. We also want to make sure that this session isn't tokenistic because I feel like I know for myself sometimes it feels like we have these conversations over and over and over again and nothing really changes, so we hope that this session will be productive and that we're not all going to be sitting in this room two years from now asking ourselves the same questions and how do we ensure accountability and hold each other accountable.

Feel free to ask challenging questions. We hope that that's what will be happening up here and as I mentioned these are the microphones that we're going to be using, so we're going to start with a little bit of a discussion with the

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panelists that we have on the stage. Then we're going to ensure that there's going to be lots of time for discussion from you as well.

ELISABET FADUL: As Caitlin mentioned, we're assigning a lot of time for discussion so we're going to ask the panelist and also the audience to please, please stick to the time limits we give you because we want to ensure a lot of interactivity and a lot of dynamic between you.

We also ask the audience, since our first part of the session is going to be a dialogue, to observe the cross cutting themes and also look into what's not being said and what are the gaps we're not targeting because we want to reflect on that and also reflect on what does it really mean to be accountable, so I think we're going to start.

First of all, let me introduce you to the panel. We have four youth leaders, Stephanie Raper from Australia, Nikhil Gurung from Nepal, Ricardo Baruch from Mexico and Nkongo Khanyile from South Africa.

We also have here adult leaders on the panel it's Anthony Lake the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF. We also invited Dr. Aaron Motsoletti [misspelled?], the Minister of South Africa. Unfortunately, he could not be here and he sent Ms. Henrietta, I'm sorry if I don't mention it correctly, Bogopane-Zulu.

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She's the Deputy Minister of Public Work and Chair of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the AIDS working group. We also have Dr. Michel Kazatchkine, the Executive Director the Global Fund who will be here shortly.

CAITLIN PADGETT: So one last thing before the youth leaders spend a little bit more time introducing themselves. We just wanted to say that it's a risking thing to come and sit up here on this panel and as we were preparing for the session some of the conversations we had amongst those of us that are participating is that it's not always a safe thing to do to as a young leader to come up and to take a stand on issues. A lot of times I think as young people we feel like we have a lot to lose. That we fought for a lot, but that it could be easily taken away.

I just want to acknowledge that all of us I think are coming here with that in mind and I think that it's a very brave and courageous thing that our panelists are doing to be here and they've committed to being as honest as they can be. I think also for our adult leaders as well it's risky to say, yes, we will be held accountable.

We'll sit in the hot seat, so to speak, and answer your questions. That being said we also want to make sure that there's follow through. That it's not just what happens here on the stage.

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That we continue the conversation and ensure that the commitments are followed through on and, I guess, in acknowledging that we'll hand things over very briefly to our — also, I should just say we had super, super last minute changes, so we initially thought we were accommodating a certain time slot and then we've kind of switched everything around, so if it seems that we're a little discombobulated, we are.

Bear with us, but hopefully that will enhance the informal and I think friendly atmosphere we have up here because we've just had to kind of work together and be really quick on our feet. We'll get started.

ELISABET FADUL: Basically, we're going to start with youth counsel and ask him to say a little bit about his work experience just briefly one minute please.

NKONZO KHANYILE: Good afternoon, my name is Nkonzo J. Khanyile from South Africa. I'm a gender activist. I've been involved in youth leadership as a patient for over 10 years now and I'm glad to be here.

Also, I just want to acknowledge that Deputy Minister to be part of this and though I feel about disappointed that [inaudible] couldn't make it, but I'm really pleased that she has joined us. Thank you.

ELISABET FADUL: We're going to go to the youth leaders first.

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RICARDO BURUCH: Yes, okay. Hello, everybody, Buenos Tardes, my name is Ricardo Buruch from Mexico. I've been an activist for about 10 years and I've been doing a lot of work on gay rights in my country and my region and also HIV prevention especially comprehensive sexuality education.

Right now, I'm focusing more on youth involvement on the different work that the global fund to fight HIV, AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria around the world is doing, so I'm very excited about this session and about all the things that not only here but during the whole week we can do together to make sure that something happens there.

NIKHIL GURUNG: Hi, everyone. My name is Nikhil Gurung. I'm a young person with a history of drug use. I'm from Nepal one of the 14th poorest countries in the world. I've been working in harm reduction and HIV since 2004. Thank you.

STEPHANIE RAPER: Hi, I'm Stephanie. I was born with HIV in Australia 18 years ago. I've been very interested in what HIV is, obviously, from a personal point of view, but also as a young person and as a woman.

I'm Vice Chair of Positive Women Australia Victoria and we're trying to go national at the moment for positive women's issues, but also I'm very interested in how people who are born with HIV can now get on the world stage instead of being talked about and cuddled because now we're starting to become adults and we really need a voice on the main stage.

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ELISABET FADUL: We're going to ask Mr. Anthony Lake, Executive Director of UNICEF, if you could surely describe UNICEF's current commitment to youth participation and your accountability mechanisms as they relate to ensure universal access for young people.

ANTHONY LAKE: Well, I'm as you know a guy named Tony Lake and I'm here partly as a part of the commitment that UNICEF is making and it is an absolutely commitment to this issue and to 100 percent access to treatment. We are completely committed to that and nothing I have heard since I got here would change that one little bit.

In terms of accountability, I think the most important accountability that you can have is to yourself and to your own organization. If all of us at UNICEF are not absolutely accountable to ourselves and to each other within UNICEF on a cause as important as this then we are doing something terribly wrong and a part of the accountability then is to come up here on this stage and now you tell me it's risky to be up here, thank you very much, and to hold ourselves accountable. I'm looking forward to the discussion and I'm kind of glad to have all of you almost to myself together with my colleague from South Africa.

ELISABET FADUL: Okay. Well, thank you. If you could also answer the same question and describe how the government of South Africa currently commits to youth participation and

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it's accountability mechanisms as they relate to reaching universal access for young people.

HENRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU: Good afternoon and as said my name is Henrietta and I tried to assist with the pronunciation of my surname. It's Bogopane-Zulu and I will be filling in for the Minister of Health and I am the, I would say, one of the young Deputy Ministers in governments around the world because I think we have the youngest [inaudible] in the South African cabinet.

Well, South Africa has a lot of challenges, but also a lot of successes in terms of youth issues. We had the Youth Commission which we have just replaced with the National Development Youth Agency. Just as an indication in terms of the focus on issues of young people.

We've got in terms of accounting mechanisms, I was one of the first chairpersons of the parliamentary committee on the improvement of quality of life of children and people with disabilities and that committee was intended as a parliamentary committee that would actually oversee whether government is meeting its commitments to young people, just as a beginning in terms of accountability mechanisms.

South Africa funds one of the programs that I think a lot of people sitting in the room that knew from our own because we contribute to the Love Life Program which is also a

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program intended to reach many young people in terms of HIV and AIDS.

So there's a lot of challenges, of course, but there's also a lot of successes and there is a lot of accounting mechanisms, because the same parliamentary program in the [inaudible] is replicated in the nine provinces and that is as I said is delivering process with vocal people in every nation or department. We do have what we call the vocal youth people that look at and show you that young people are integrated.

With regards to universal access indeed young people are actually prioritized. On the list there's a number of—if you look at the criteria on the guidelines of South Africa in terms of access to ARVs.

They look at a number of things issues of gender, because we do have issues of young women as an active program and to show actually that we have established a new ministry that just started in Miago [misspelled?] and that is ministry on children, people with disabilities and women and young people, so that we are able to zoom in and show that young people actually benefit from the many programs that the South African government is rolling out for young people and that includes access to ARVs and actually 40 percent of the 1 million map that we are about to reach on people on treatment is young people.

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ELISABET FADUL: Okay. Thank you. I would like to take this opportunity also to welcome our third adult panelist who is Dr. Michel Kazatchkine and, well, as a welcome to you [inaudible].

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Thank you. Good afternoon. I apologize for being late. I was just running from one thing to another so I'm really sorry.

ELISABET FADUL: Well, as a welcome we would like to ask you a question. If you could please describe the Global Fund's current commitment to youth participation and your accountability mechanisms as they relate to ensuring universal access for young people.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Yes, thank you. Again, sorry to the audience for being late and thank you very much for inviting me to this panel. I've been listening first to the youth session in Bali and what you just mentioned in terms of accountability and also the capacity building and the resources were the key themes that came up at that time.

If I now focus on Global Fund, the issue of participation of youth I'm going to say is something that all of us need to work harder together. We've made progress, but we're still somewhere behind where we should be and where we wish to be.

There are two levels of our governing system where I would very much hope that we have more youth participation in

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our decisions. One is at the country level in what we call the country coordinating mechanisms, which is the entity as you know that designs the programs and then sends the requests for funding to the Global Fund and then there's our board.

At the CCM level of the 140 countries in which the Global Fund fund programs it's 48 countries in which youth is represented, so as you can see this is less than a third basically and this is where we need a lot of progress. I'll be happy to interact with the panel and all of you in the audience to think about what are the reasons for that and how we can improve that situation for a truly meaningful representation of youth on the CCMs.

At our board, we did have an excellent, what I thought was a very good discussion around meaningful participation of youth on our board at the time of the Addison [misspelled?] that we had in November 2009. That discussion was stimulated particularly by our colleagues from what we call a point seven delegation from the Nordics.

Sigrun Mogedal, Marijke who is the ambassador from Holland and now a board member helped a lot in that discussion and we actually have no within our delegation of the point seven constituency a person from youth as such in the delegation on our board that's Shanti Iseper [misspelled?].

Oh, here you are. Why don't you stand up- [applause].
Shanti is now a board member of the Global Fund. I think

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that's extremely meaningful and perhaps we could have Shanti say a few words, but I encourage all of you to work on having more Shanti's on our board and, perhaps, we could clone you somehow and work on having delegations include a youth representative. I'm sure that that's possible. That requires energy, political commitment, advocacy, all of that at the same time.

That's about where we are at our governance level. That's progress. It's certainly up to where we could like to be and I'd really like to say to everyone that I'm truly committed for that to change and I do hope that it changes fast. When I actually see the mobilization of youth at this [inaudible] conference I feel quite confident it will happen.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Great, thank you. [Applause]. Just to go over format again really quickly. I know we have some specific questions and responses from our panelists. As we mentioned, they're a very diverse group so we want to get the conversation started with the youth panelists who are up here and have a bit of a back and forth. Then we're going to turn it over to the floor.

I realized I was shaking my head when you said cloning Shanti and I don't even know you. It's nothing against you. The reason why is because we are such a diverse group of young people and I was like, no, we don't want everybody to be exactly the same and I think that was my response so I think

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that's a good segway into the fact that we have this really incredibly diverse group of people out here and in here and I think we need to look at how as many of us as possible can be involved. We definitely do want to hear from Shanti. I think there might be a chance towards the end to talk about your experience as the first board member for the Global Fund towards the end.

In terms of— maybe we'll just started on this side and we'll have Nkonzo ask a question first if you wanted to ask a question of one of the leaders and we'll have a chance to follow up on that question and then we'll continue on. How does that sound?

NKONZO KHANYILE: Okay.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Unless you don't want to go first,
[laughter].

NKONZO KHANYILE: [Inaudible] night, but it's okay. I believe my first question will propose to the deputy minister there. It's more on just [inaudible] with participation and what it truly means especially with what is actually spoken and mentioned in terms of South Africa has been pushing young people and putting more [inaudible] and so forth.

My first question is what is the representation of young people within policy divertment level, that's one, and also with that done what is the discrimination procedure in terms of someone who wouldn't be able to access that

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information at a particular level, someone who just stays in their rural area, is there a mechanism that, for instance with someone like me who stays in [inaudible] can I be able to access this information that can be used as a tool to advocate whatever changes that I would like to see happening around young people. That'd be my first question.

HENRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU: Thank you very much. The first part of the question, I'm not sure if I was understanding what the question was, but I understood the second question in terms of access to information and the distribution there of, if I may just get the first part of the question please.

NKONZO KHANYILE: Okay. What I meant is one of the gaps that I feel still exists around youth participation is that as you'll find the way young people are selected or how they are probably used I don't think it's much more adequate enough in a sense that issues, for instance, for a young person who stays in [inaudible] is more developed as a young person, issues for people who [inaudible] are different from someone who stays in the eastern [inaudible] for starters.

And in the selection criteria or in the structure that exists that you alluded to in terms of the National Youth Development Agency. Do those issues speak directly to those demarcations [misspelled?] or it's just a general approach to young people's needs?

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HENRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU: Thank you very much for the question. I will answer the first question first. I think that South Africa in my view is a very dynamic and diverse country, but it also is representatives by young people.

It's a highly political society with a lot of activists and in everything that we do it's all about self representation which informs how South Africa does certain things. A direct example I will use the National Development Youth Agency, which replaced the Youth Commission, it's a structure where an advert goes out and young people and their affirmations actually nominate and submit the young people that they feel would represent them.

Of course, the challenges and the limitations has always been because it's media driven. What happens to a poor young person who's sitting in a rural area somewhere who doesn't read the newspaper because then what happens is the young people that get nominated on different structures would be those young people whose organizations did the papers and they have the opportunity to respond.

The issue of effective participation in a South African content as much as it's a constitutional right because public participation is enshrined [misspelled?] in the South African constitution and as a member of the South African citizen you need to participate.

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Obviously, the challenges has always been reaching young people especially those in rural communities. I would be the first one to admit that we are doing more in your Eben [misspelled?] and Peri Eben [misspelled?] and townships, but we have not really done well as a country to be able to reach young people in rural communities.

Obviously, with the establishment of the National Youth Development Agency and also the implementation and establishment of a new department on rural development, automatically the newly adopted rural development strategy which has a very strong component of young people that addresses issues of young people around decent jobs, job creation, access to HIV services, sexual education, is all included in the rural development strategy with a new ministry that has been established. We believe that all of that will go along with in addressing the number of the challenges that young people have been experiencing.

Selection of young people, of course, in a South African context that concluded the last part. The higher number of gaps among them, it's obvious the geographic spread, geographic location, although South Africa has amongst, I think the world the highest illiteracy rates and those are also young people.

The highest unemployed in South Africa are young people. We're doing a lot of work in terms of doing that not

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for young people but with young people so that they are able to inform.

We've got young parliamentarians. The youngest parliamentarian in South Africa was born in 1980 and those that were born in the 70s. So, we're trying to say as we make laws in the South African context, young people must be able to influence legislation at that level to ensure that when legislation goes through Parliament— I joined Parliament at the age of 21.

I was a young person ensuring that policies, legislation would not go through Parliament without me as a young person on behalf of the many young people that could not make it to Parliament is represented by ourselves. I think that goes into the many other programs that we implement, including HIV and AIDS. Thank you very much.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Nkondo, did you have a follow-up question or?

NKONZO KHANYILE: Yes, actually I do. Thank you for the response. My first question is actually around more dissemination of the policies exactly. Meaning, yes, South Africans, it's a very dynamic country and politically-drive and so forth. One of the things we each coming up is that these issues have been addressed, we've been addressing this, we've been creating that.

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But, at the ground level, the question is, if someone doesn't have access to this information now and by the time these issues have been addressed there will be a lot of issues being packed up. So is there any needed action that is actually to [inaudible] such issues.

For instance, I'll just make an example. This organization I'm working with, some of the young people live with HIV and some of them they're actually defaulted because of the ground issue, I mean issues of employment. Now, for someone who's CD4 count is above 250 and so forth and seems to be healthy and so forth and good, they're supposed to work. But now, because of the job security, they actually deliberately default from the treatment so that they can get the grant. This talks to, again, the complexity of the policy itself.

How often do we get to review the policies? What's the monetary mechanism which exists? But my [inaudible] right now is that at this point in time there's an issue right now with young people defaulting from ARVs, what can the government do with regards to that?

What if young people are getting infected in rural areas, they are unable to get information, what can be done now so that those people can get that information and use, for instance, one can use the person to hold the government accountable for that they've promised.

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CAITLIN PADGETT: So, if I may take liberties as a moderator, I've heard a couple of questions that I think are really important and there again when we were speaking about how do we make this relevant to as many youth issues as we can.

I think the issue of engaging with rural youth was something that came up and, as Michel whispered to me, is something that is probably fairly universal is how do we reach universal youth. Another issue that I just heard raised was how do we bridge the gap between where policy is made and how long it takes to actually become implemented and reach some of the youth who might be most affected.

There was another question that came up for me earlier which was around who gets selected to be involved? So when we're talking about youth participation, youth involvement, it's really easy to pick a youth and say here, we have a youth. The question that I had when Michel was talking about the CCMs is who are those young people who are involved in 48 countries?

So it's great to say, or not great, to say that there's 48 young people involved or so young people involved in 48 countries, but what does that selection process look like?

I want to table those questions and also make sure that all of the other young people have a chance to ask their questions and then, as we mentioned, it's really important for us to have some dialogue with the audience as well. Is that okay if I put those out there as questions that all of us

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should be thinking about and hopefully come up with some concrete recommendations around? Alright. Who would like to go next?

RICARDO BARUCH: I can go.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Okay.

RICARDO BARUCH: I was, I didn't know the number of country-coordinated mechanisms that actually have a young person there so I think it's a great start. I guess one of the challenges that we have as representatives of your organizations is that fact that how do we show the others who are members of the CCM why it's important to include us.

I was really happy to see that last week UNH was launching this new report showing that 16 countries, two in the Caribbean and the other 14 in Africa, are showing that there is a decrease in the number of new HIV infections.

So actually, we are seeing that prevention among young people is working and we know that part of it is because youth organizations, not only but part of it, are being part of this prevention revolution that Michel Sidibé for UNAIDS has been talking a lot about during the last two or three days.

I guess that with this kind of information we can show that we do have something important to say because we are probably the only group that is showing this decrease.

What else do you think we can use as a tool to convince the people who are in the CCMs who are, of course, governments,

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the different ministries and different levels or the big NGOs in our countries that are usually those taking the place sometimes on the CCMs.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Ricardo, can you explain CCM just really quickly?

RICARDO BARUCH: Sorry, yes. CCM is Country Coordinating Mechanism which is the group of people who decides what the global, who creates the proposals that are submitted to the Global Fund and then, in case they are approved, the money goes not to the CCM but through like other organization, but the CCM is the one that decides what kind of people should be targeted and how much money should, every kind of intervention get, right?

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Yes, if I can just add a few things here? You are absolutely right. I'd like everyone to realize that the CCM is more than just a structure, you know, who is in it and so on. It is a, I think it's a key step in building democracy around health.

For many years, think of it, developmental aid, aid to countries, was somehow donor-driven. It's the donor government or the donor entity that would decide on how much money would go to one country or to another or to which disease for which interventions.

I think where the Global Fund has really been a revolution in conceptually is that the Global Fund is country-

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driven so what we're doing, what we fund, is what the countries request us to fund. And when I say the country, and that's where the CCM is important.

It's not just the Minister of Health. It is a collective entity of all the forces in the country that are ready to come collectively together to fight the epidemic. That is the government, that is the civil society, that is the bilateral, the multilateral agencies, the private sector, everyone, because the concept is that you can't fight an epidemic alone.

This is where we're saying, and we're saying today, youth has to be there as well so that the specific needs of youth and the messages you can bring are justified as strong and I hope better in the future participation in the CCMs. Of course, your point is well-taken. Youth is hugely diverse and there can't be 356 representatives of youth at one given CCM. A CCM is effective and is also a small group of people who come together to decision.

So, how do people come to CCMs? Well, first the CCM itself has to sort of accept a new member and this is where I would say what you're saying on UNAIDS was very important. I think UNAIDS should be a very, and will be a very strong ally to youth in sort of helping you gain, if I may say so, a seat on the CCM. That's certainly one of your strongest allies.

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Of course, UNICEF, when they are on the board because that's the very job of UNICEF and who wouldn't contradict me on this? It depends on the countries. UN agencies are often represented by one particular agency.

The second thing is that that person who would be the representative would have to have some legitimacy in representing that youth diversity which you mentioned. For a number of constituencies we have basically an election process.

So where there is an organization or, let's say, a youth organization that is an umbrella to many other youth organizations, that organization should probably be the one sitting there. When there diverse organizations I would hope a forum is created with the support of UNICEF, with the support of UNAIDS, and that forum brings an election process that will designate a board member.

The last thing I'd like to say is that it's not enough to be sort of legitimized by an election process. When you sit on the CCM your job is then also to interact with your constituency and constantly report on where are the issues, where are the discussions and then make sure everything is said on the CCM comes back to your constituency and make sure that all of the voices of the constituency within that diversity of youth you are talking about are brought to this CCM.

It may seem a bit complex but again, let me say, conceptually, it's key. It's bringing the decisions on health,

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the decisions on how the funding will go, dependent on a democratic process involving every entity that has to be part of the fight against the epidemic.

NIKHIL GURUNG: Can I just respond? I think that's everything you said it's really good and I think that we as youth organizations also need to strengthen the movements that it's creating this demand because we know that in many countries there's just no- it's not that there's no young youth organizations who want to be involved but it's just that a lot of times the global fundings such a difficult thing to understand that it's just so hard to get involved.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Your point is well-taken. I hear from so many constituencies that the processes are complex; the CCM is difficult to approach. I hear that from many civil society organizations. We just have to fight for it to change.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Sorry, my mike keeps falling down. I know that Tony has something that he wants to say and I also know that we still haven't heard from Stephanie and Nikhil who represent two constituents within youth communities who are often, I think, not as included or as heard as they should be and so, if it's okay with you, we'll hear from the two of them.

I know that they have specific questions for you as well so you can include your response in terms of what they're going to be asking and then we really do want to turn it to the floor because that's really important. We started really late

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so I do apologize that we're rushing through this a little bit.

Stephanie?

STEPHANIE RAPER: Sorry, Anthony, it was a pleasure to have my question directed to you. Months ago I found out that I was directing my question at the UNICEF member and I was very, very excited because growing up you see the UNICEF ads and how much they care about access to education and things that really aren't that important in Australia for positive youth.

My question, really, is based on my childhood experience of growing up positive and not really having anyone protect my right to an education because it was considered as a waste of time because we weren't meant to be living longer than 13. It was a very humbling experience to me when someone said to me you deserve a right to an education because I believe you're going to live a long time.

That was really the first time I felt worthy as a human being and a part of a society that actually did want me. So my question to you is how can UNICEF help young people living with HIV access vital services like an education without stigma or discrimination preventing them to do so?

CAITLIN PADGETT: Before you answer, we're going to go to Nikhil and you can ask your question and then we'll have Tony answer.

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NIKHIL GURUNG: Young people who use drugs are not being recognized and heard at every level. We have been criminalized, discriminated, stigmatized. Our right to health, our right to participants are violated and in this context we are also acutely aware of the fact that within the UN system your analysis is acute [inaudible] that leads drug and harm reduction.

But UNICEF, being a lead agency for the protection and well-being of children and most at-risk adolescents. In this context, what will be the UNICEF position or how can UNICEF facilitate young people who use drugs and harm reduction?
[Applause.]

CAITLIN PADGETT: Okay, thank you. We'll go to you if you can be brief, though.

ANTHONY LAKE: If I may, before I answer the two of you, if I can simply comment on some of the earlier pieces very, very briefly. First of all, on how UNICEF listens to and is accountable to young people. I don't want to go at length into our governing structure but our executive board are governments.

So it's very hard to tell a government that you will have young people but about a third of our resources come national committees raised from private individuals and I know when I was the chair of the U.S. Fund we had young

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representation on the board and I think many of our national committees are working on that as well.

I just want to make the point that I have been, over the years, to a number of events at which people would remember oh yes, young people, let's trot out some young people, they can tell their stories and then we'll get back to the discussion among the rest of us.

That simply cannot be and so I would suggest that in various ways we need to involve young people not just so that they are asking questions and they are present but so that they are offering their suggestions and their comments and their constructive criticism as well.

One of the way that I'm looking at that, and I've just been on the job two months, one of the first thing I asked in fact was whether there might not be some way over the internet for me to be hearing more directly from young people with their suggestions. This faces, and we're working on this, it faces some obstacles.

First of all, that I am technologically challenged. I have never tweeted or twitted or whatever you call it. I was told I have a Facebook but I've never been on it. So I'm going to have to work out how I can do this in a way that does not mean we either get open for business and then nobody gets in touch with us in which case my feelings will be hurt or we're

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so flooded that I can't then get back to people. But we're working on that.

But I want a change on this whole subject of the involvement of young people; change it to something I think very practical which is not only how do we hear young people's voices but how do we, and UNICEF does this all over the world all the time, how do we involve them in programs in the ways in which they're more effective than anybody else?

Just from personal experience, I volunteered for a UNICEF project in South Africa in Qua Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape five or six years ago in communities there and discovered that in the communities, in fact, it was the young people who knew better about what was going on, obviously, in their lives than the older officials.

UNICEF is doing more all the time to, in its specific programming; learn from the young kids as we target our efforts and to use them. When I visited HIV/AIDS projects in Swaziland and Mozambique some years, I also went to a UNICEF-supported radio station in which young people were broadcasting about condoms and safe behavior to other young people and talking to them over the radio in ways that adults never could. We need to integrate them, you, into our programs, all of us, more and more.

And we need to work together with young people in advocating on the kinds of issues that you raised. For

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example, we just issued today a remarkable report called Blame and Banishment about the most rapidly growing area of HIV infection of the world and that is Eastern Europe and Russia.

The heart of that was the fact that so long as when drug users, when HIV positive young people, etc. are criminalized and are blamed for that behavior rather than helped and supported, it is entirely understandable that they're going to avoid authorities rather than coming in to try to see help and that replicates the cycle. We need to, as we did in this report, advocate very much for that.

We need to, to come to your point also, besides getting the information out more, we need to work with young people to advocate with governments in the places that is relevant to repeal such laws as laws that require parental approval for people under 18 to come and get tested; which again is a way of keeping young people from the information, the most vital information of all, and that is testing so that they will be more nurtured than punished. We have a long way to go but I can tell you UNICEF's going to keep working on this very hard.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Will you commit to that?

ANTHONY LAKE: I'm sorry?

CAITLIN PADGETT: So, what I'm hearing from you is a commitment that UNICEF will actively advocate to change policies around consent?

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ANTHONY PAGE: I was raised to mean what I say and I just said it. [Applause]

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you. Well, before we go to the audience, I'm going to sum up a bit sort of what we've had here in the panel so far. We've heard on what's been done. We've had national programs, national ministries, departments that have been created focusing on young people.

We also heard from the Global Fund that while there are mechanisms, there is participation of young people in certain countries and the country-coordinating mechanisms and there's also representation at the global level. We heard from UNICEF the different programs that they work in regards to young people and also how young people also participate in the program [inaudible] and design.

We also heard the different gaps and we also heard those as Caitlin mentioned in regards to involving rural youth, the [inaudible] representation of young people from different diversities.

We also have heard how can we actually ensure that those, how can we actually ensure that youth participation in the country-coordinated mechanisms is a reality and that it is diverse and also how can we integrate into those responses and participation of young people also.

Young people who are injected drug users and harm reduction programs and also targeting young people who are born

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positive and also the issues of age consent. Basically, those are the gaps that we've seen so we're going to turn it to the audience. I see we have a very interesting line so.

LEE KING: Good afternoon everyone. My name is Lee King [[misspelled?]]. I work with the Word Is Campaign, I'm the point person of this session. Just kind of, just now, when the 4:30 kind of arrived and we were told the Minister of Health in South Africa will not attend this session.

And I would like to represent all of the young people here to express our disappointment of a last minute's change and I'm wondering if the Minister of Health in South Africa could break his commitment to attend youth session, how he's going to protect the human rights of all of the young people in South Africa and to achieve universal access? [Applause.]

And I would like to ask Dr. Zulu [misspelled?] if you have any kind of commitment, if you could make any commitment to make sure you will bring our disappointment to Minister of Health after this conference and make sure he will give up a strategy to protect young people's human rights and to achieve universal access. Thank you.

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you very much. We're going to take a few more questions and then take it back to the panel for time interest.

RAUL FRANCIN: Hi, my name is Raul Francin [misspelled?], I'm based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

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Caitlin, you were very right when you said that people, when they participate in a panel like this, they take a risk and it's courageous and I'm going to compliment each and every one of you.

But it shouldn't be difficult. We all make mistakes and we should, it shouldn't be so hard to confront each other about it and it's interesting that we have sort of the best kid and the worst kid in the class on the stage in terms UNICEF and the Global Fund where UNICEF for years and years and years, especially at the international level, has been very, very, very tokenistic and where the Global Fund has really embraced the principles of meaningful involvement.

I know Anthony Lake is new on the job, but you have to catch up and I'm really pleased to hear the commitments that you've expressed but we've been working with UNICEF for many, many, many years and it's been nothing more than tokenistic except for a few very good country-level experiences.

What's different in terms of accountability for young people and youth organizations is that youth organizations don't necessarily have the structures or the capacity to be held accountable so that needs to be invested because accountability is a two-way street and youth organizations also need to be held accountable.

The difference is the structure and the capacity. I hope we can work in partnership, in true partnership and

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meaningful partnership and making sure that accountability is more than just a word.

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you. Thank you very much. If we could ask the next questions to be very, very precise and short because we're running out of time. Thank you.

Remi Shal: My name is Remi Shal [misspelled?] from Zambia. Firstly, we should get Tony on Facebook to bridge that gap between young people and the established leaders. I would just like to say that I think that Global Fund has potential to be one of the greatest allies that young people can ever have.

And to say that the Global Fund would not detect what happens at country level perhaps is not being optimistic. In that we know that the person who has the money has more say in the AIDS response. In most countries, if you give them guidelines for their proposals, they would try by all means to write a proposal that fits in those guidelines so that it can get the funding. I think that's the experience that I have seen.

If we can tell countries to include gender-sensitive programs in their proposals, then what can stop us to tell them to also include young people at each and every level of a mechanism at country levels? [Applause]

And it's not just on the CCM, it's from the start: Identifying the problem in the country, proposal writing,

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implementation, dispersing of funds, that we want young people to be included.

And I'm going to push the envelope a little bit further for you, Michel, if by the end of this session you would commit that the Global Fund is going to release guidelines to include young people at every point of cooperation at country level, I'll be the happiest young person leaving this room.

For the young leaders who are there and those that are seated in the audience, I think if such a thing happened, now how are you going to make sure that you also get back to the young people at the grass root? What mechanism would you propose for a person like me who is here at the AIDS conference? If I go back home, how do I get to feed back to the youth that I claim I represent? Thank you. [Applause]

CAITLIN PADGETT: Thank you. We're going to take one more question and then we're going to go back to the panel and then we're going to see if we can go to the audience. But, if you can be very, very, very concise.

IGOR MACORA: I'll try to be but I, anyway, I'm Igor [laughter], I'm Igor Macora [misspelled?] and I'm a youth living with HIV from the Philippines. So I'm really interested with the Global Fund since we attended a training in South Africa and there's a big movement among people to really get involved in this process.

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So I'm wondering how many CCMs do we have in the world and if we have 48 countries where youth are represented at the CCM, I'm wondering if these are youth-led organizations or if these are adult people representing young people?

And does the Global Fund have a plan to reach 90-percent, 100-percent representation of young people at the CCM worldwide which I believe it can be enforced, if only the Global Fund would come up with policies and guidelines set at the top level that must be implemented at the country level. And I believe it could be a fantastic objective for the Global Fund to adopt in order to achieve the goal of meaningful youth participation.

I just want to cite an example in the Philippines. They said that there is an organization representing children and youth at the CCM. Yet I believe that they are not the youth lead organization. And somehow there is a disconnection between them and the rest of youth and HIV communities.

So can we request this adult people or can the Global Fund make an action to call for this organization representing youth at the CCM to step down and give opportunity to young people? And can the Global Fund make a commitment to this to make this happen?

Also, I would like to point in terms of funding, can the Global Fund make a special call for application even just for a small amount for youth lead organizations such as what

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happened with the youth HIV Young Leaders' Fund? And we talk about accountability and responsibility.

Yet, can we make a mechanism where we can monitor and evaluate this process so that in the next two- at the conference, Michel, you can tell us that these are the progress for young people. That we achieved this goal, that we achieved these objectives and so we will not again call for a meaningful youth participation. But perhaps, we can celebrate the success that we have from this meeting. Thank you.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Thank you. [Applause]

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you very much. Wow, a lot of great questions. We have such passion and it's great to see it. And I think it's really, really going to help us in really interacting and finding a way forward and more commitments and that really lead to action.

I'm going to summarize briefly and go to the panel. And then we're going to come back to the audience.

We had a few questions. The first one was from the Minister - the Deputy Minister of South Africa representation of the Minister of Health. And how is he going to achieve universal access? And what is his commitment basically highlighting the fact that he couldn't come to this session? And we really need to see some commitment from him.

There was a second question in regards- well, in referral to UNICEP. And saying well basically UNICEF's

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policies worldwide have been tokenistic and how can we bring those realities— those policies; how can we bring them to action those commitments?

Then there were a couple of questions for the Global Fund. How can we tell countries to bring the priorities and youth participation to country level? How can— and can the Global Fund commit to emitting guidelines that ensure participation of young people at country level? And then there was a request for the Global Fund if it can issue a proposal call out for funding for— that can provide funding for youth organizations.

And there was also a question of how many CCMs worldwide are there. And also how can we monitor and evaluate those applications? And then there was questions for the young leaders and how— and if we have participation in the country coordinating mechanisms; how can we ensure that rural youth are also participating?

FEMALE SPEAKER: Just wanted to [inaudible] my question is I want to ask. Can specific commitment from Dr. Zulu and how she's going to— back to the country and bring our disappointed to the Minister of Health in South Africa? And how they are going to make an effective mechanism to protect human rights of young people to make sure they could access to HIV prevention treatment and support? Thank you.

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CAITLIN PADGETT: So, we were going to try to avoid timed responses. But we're going to have to go them because we know that there's more questions from the floor. And there's a tendency to use a lot of words sometimes. But, let's just see how concise we can be.

So, we're going to give one minute to each of the responders with the exception of Michel because there were about five questions. So you have a minute and 30 seconds.
[Laughter]

CAITLIN PADGETT: And we will hopefully have a bit more time to follow-up again and also with the youth panelists. But, this is the way it's got to be if we're going to try to get as many questions on the table. So one minute starting now.

HENDRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU: Okay.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: For me?

CAITLIN PADGETT: No. Sorry. For the -

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: For Hendrietta. Okay.

HENDRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU: Thank you very much. I think it is important. I'll pass on the message to the Minister of Health. But I think it's important that as audiences- as young people, we understand that South Africa, it's a country that is governed by a collective. So as I sit here, I have- I serve on the Inter-Ministerial Committee on HIV and AIDS which the Minister is a member of.

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And I think as I said here, I should be able to respond and make whatever the required commitments that the Minister could have made. But I thought it was important for me to clarify that I don't think the disappointment of my sitting in and the Minister not showing up. We are a collective. And as cabinet members, we take collective responsibilities for the responsibilities. But the message of the disappointment will be passed on.

Let me also say that South Africa -

CAITLIN PADGETT: Five seconds.

HENDRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU: South Africa is well known for the human rights. And young people's rights are as protected as anybody's rights by the South African Constitution. As I sit here, I have in short in my parliamentary career of 10 years that I pass the most progressive children's rights, etc, in South Africa. That actually makes sure that children from the age of 12 have access to what UNICEF is being asked to do, access to information on sex and sexuality -

CAITLIN PADGETT: With all due respect, I'm going to have to cut you off. It's been a minute 30 seconds. And I do apologize but we have to continue to address young people's concerns with the other panelists. Tony.

ANTHONY LAKE: So I'm not sure I heard a question other than has it been- hasn't UNICEF been paternalistic in the past?

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And I don't think so, at least in regard to its work. Eighty-six percent of UNICEF's staff are out in the field working every day for children because they passionately believe in children's rights.

The paternalism may come in how UNICEF is managed. And as I said, we're going to be working on this. And I cannot tell you how far I went and my grandchildren would laugh at me when I said that I'm actually going to look at Facebook as one way of making UNICEF less so and more engaged with youth.

But I will say to the youth here, if I may, all of this has been about how young people can be more involved in governance. And I would challenge you also; come work with us in the field in our programs to make them more effective because young people are more effective reaching young people than anybody else. And that certainly is not paternalism or even in my case, grand-paternalism. [Laughter]

ELISABET FADUL: Six seconds to spare. Okay.

ANTHONY LAKE: How about that?

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Real good. [Inaudible]

ANTHONY LAKE: I'll reserve the six seconds for later.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Michel gets to take the six seconds.

So a minute 36.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Thank you. The Global Fund is an inclusive mechanism. I hope that that was clear from everything I said. So, don't think it's the executive director

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that will say this has to be done this way. This has to be done this way.

And fortunately, it is our board, which as I said, is fully inclusive of all constituencies that takes decisions such as whether we would add specific guidelines on youth representation in CCMs or in the way we- the proposals are written. So I can not commit for my board.

But what I can commit to do and I'm committing to do is to bring this issue to our board. And I would actually the best way to do for me- that for me would be to bring it together with [inaudible]. And I do commit to that.

Second question; 48, yes. Not only 48 is not enough as we discussed earlier. But to answer the specific question, I'm not sure that those 48 representatives are really youth lead organizations. And it may well be that in some cases, it's just representation. And that has to be worked.

And finally, thank you, I commit to report in two years from now in Washington, if I'm still the executive director, of the Global Fund on the progress.

ANTHONY LAKE: And I've got six seconds. [Applause]

ANTHONY LAKE: I'm going to exercise my six seconds and say and I hope you are in two years. [Laughter]

ANTHONY LAKE: Thank you, Michel. [Laughter]

CAITLIN PADGETT: I just wanted to see if any of the youth panelists have responses because I think it's unfortunate

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that we started late. Because I think right now we're really getting into what we initially introduced in the beginning of the session was that there are very real gaps between the experience that's felt by young people in this room. Not felt but that is there.

And the perceptions, the commitments and really great commitments and that we're hearing from the adult leaders. But there's clearly a disconnect. And there's clearly and I think there's frustration because for some of us, we keep feeling not. And we want to know how can we really change things. And we are hearing a few commitments.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Be more specific. Where do you feel the disconnect here?

RICARDO BURUCH: Well I think one of the things that we've been trying to do in the last few days like some of the youth organizations that are present here and that are a part of the Vienna youth forces to make sure that it's not only us. As Anthony was saying before, like that our voices are heard but that our- we are like integrated to the programs.

And I think we really need to work with you and- so like UNICEF can help a lot to keep creating better guidelines that are going to help us a lot such as the technical guidelines on sexuality location that UNESCO created a while ago. And that created a lot of controversy and that worked really good by the way of course. And -

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ANTHONY LAKE: That's a commitment.

RICARDO BURUCH: Oh. Super. [Laughter]

RICARDO BURUCH: And yes, but it's also part of, I guess, our commitment as young people that we need to recognize that we are really privileged to be here in Vienna and that we had the chance to travel here and get all this information. But now we really have to go back to our countries and make sure that all the people who are not here get this information.

Not only through the Internet but that when every time we have a chance to speak in the [inaudible] training sessions or whatever. We give this information back. And we make sure that they also hold these leaders accountable in Washington in two years and in our countries as well.

ELISABET FADUL: Okay. Thank you Ricardo. We're going to go really shortly to the audience. We have four people. Five? Okay. Well - [Laughter]

ELISABET FADUL: If we get to the other three, it's going to depend on the first two. So I'm going to ask you to be very, very short and brief.

MALE SPEAKER: [Inaudible]

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you.

DAVID: Hi. My name's David. I'm from the UK. I've written a very long question but I'll keep it brief. So although we haven't been able to obtain any official figures from the International AIDS Society, the presence of extensive

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merchandise at the conference suggests that there has been a great level of pharmacies' co-involvement and sponsorship of the event.

Well conducted research proves that the presence has a statistically significant increase upon behaviors and attitudes of practitioners and patients. So my question is that as many of us are members of the International AIDS Society, is it correct and necessary or morally right that they have accepted this money? And I know that's quite controversial but I thought I'd throw out that. Thank you.

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you. [Applause]

JOY: Again thank you very much. My name is Joy [misspelled?]. I'm from Nigeria. My question goes to the Executive Director of Global Fund. And the question I want to find out is; how do you, Global Fund, ensure accountability of the CCM at the country level?

Because in my country, we have youth representative on the global [inaudible]. Like I've said earlier, how that is elected? And if you've been on the board for a very long time and I know [inaudible] report, they represent. So how do we ensure accountability of the members of CCM?

JOYA BANERJEE: Hi. My name's Joya Banerjee [misspelled?] from the Global Youth Coalition on HIV/AIDS and from the Harvard School of Public Health. This question is for

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Anthony Lake. Caitlin had mentioned earlier a question of who was at the table.

And I wanted to commend you myself for taking extraordinary leadership a number of years ago with the most at risk adolescence technical support group that brought young people who inject drugs, who are sex workers, MSMs, etc, to the table to dialogue with their government officials and decision makers.

But unfortunately after a transition of leadership, this group dissolved. And I wanted to know what steps UNICEF is going to take along with other UN agencies to ensure that these transitions of leadership don't sort of annihilate the potential for continuity and lasting impact? Because millions of dollars are spent on things like Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS or AIDS 2031, etc. And we don't really see what's going to happen down the line from that.

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you.

NURA: Okay. Hello everyone. My name is Nura [misspelled?] and I'm from Uganda. Acknowledging that some programs have been done for many young people living with HIV and we are really grateful. But it's also worth noting that little as been done for young people who were parentally infected. And I am one of those, I think, who have been living with HIV for the longest time because I was parentally infected. And I'm 24 years.

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And many times, these things are just being talked about. But we haven't been included in many agendas. So mine is just an appeal for most- for space and inclusion of young people who are also born with HIV. [Applause]

FEMALE SPEAKER: I want to start by thanking Michel for his commitment to involve more youth in the Global Fund. And I still remember how warmly you welcomed me when I arrived at the board. So thank you for that.

Of course, I'm very happy to be the first youth representative on the board but it's not about me. It's about all the young people out there who don't have access to youth friendly treatment and care whose human rights are violated. So, let's make that clear.

I just want to respond to the question of Igor. There are indeed 48 CCMs having a youth representative. But a part of them is from ministries so ministries of youth, etc. And, we are not sure at all how far that are actually young people having a voice. So currently I'm working with the Secretariat and with the youth organizations to conduct research on how far they have a voice and, to encourage the CCMs to do more on that.

And, as Michel said, it's not easy for the Global Fund to oblige CCMs to do certain things. The Global Fund can just recommend things. And, currently the CCM Guidelines are being revised. And I know that youth organizations are explicitly

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mentioned in them. And Ricardo will go to the CCM meeting next week. And together with some young people that are involved in Global Fund issues, we will give him some comments to take with him to that meeting. So I just wanted to share that.

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you. [Applause]

ELISABET FADUL: Our last question.

ALICE ARMSTRONG: Hi. My name's Alice Armstrong. I'm an HIV nurse specialist in an adolescent unit in London. And my question is for Stephanie. Stephanie, as a young person who's born and living with HIV, I was just wondering if you can give me and other healthcare professionals a practical level that we can encourage other young people to be involved in leadership in HIV? And also, congratulations on getting up there today and all the work that you have been doing through Position Women Victoria.

STEPHANIE RAPER: Thank you. [Applause]

ELISABET FADUL: Okay. We're going to sum up. We had a question for the Global Fund. And it's how the Global Fund keeps track of the country coordinating mechanisms and the reporting at country level? And also how can we ensure the accountability of those country coordinating mechanisms?

Then we had two questions for UNICEF. Well we had a comment that UNICEF created a group- a taskforce that I don't remember clearly but-

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CAITLIN PADGETT: Technical group. What was it?

Technical, yes, support group.

ELISABET FADUL: Well, of most service young people and how there are many other initiatives that are created for involvement of young people and funding. And how can we ensure continuity even though there is a change of leadership.

Then we also have there is little done for young people born infected of HIV. How can we guarantee participation and inclusive of young people living with HIV? That was a question also.

CAITLIN PADGETT: And then we had a question for Stephanie as well.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: And a comment on pharma.

CAITLIN PADGETT: And the comment on pharma. Yes. Thank you. Okay. So how about this? We will stick with our minute responses to- that were directed at these specific panelists. And then we were going to ask all of our panelists to provide closing statements around their commitment so that we're not here talking about the same thing two years from now. And how about within those closing statements, we'll address the pharma question?

Yes. So everybody answers it. Since it was a generic question. [Laughter]

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: A generic. Well that's pharma.

[Laughter]

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CAITLIN PADGETT: Anyways. Who should go first?

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Okay. Three, two, one. Go. Ready. We take accountability very seriously when it comes to CCM. Every proposal because the CCM is truly the responsible entity in country in bringing the funding that is needed to that country. So whenever we receive at the Global Fund a request in response to our call for offers, that request will be very clearly screened for how was the CCM composed? And has every member of CCM signed on the proposal?

So that we are absolutely certain that the proposal that we received really reflects a consensus opinion of all the entities around the table which I repeat are the government, the civil society, the private sector, the bilaterals, the multi-laterals at the country level. And this is where I look forward to having more, as we discussed, youth representatives signing on in the future.

ELISABET FADUL: So, we'll go to Anthony.

ANTHONY LAKE: Okay. In one minute, just very briefly, how do we involve young people more on this cause? And it is a cause. And the answer is at all levels and in every way. And again, I would urge everybody in this room to, when you have discussions like this, to go beyond the accountability and governance questions to substantive exchanges. Because I think young people have so much to contribute and so much to suggest

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when it comes to substance. And so I look forward to more and more substance of discussions in various ways.

On the transition, I cannot guarantee that there will not be changes because there will. That's why I took this job. And in 10 seconds, you will see UNICEF more and more working in the poorest communities with the most disadvantaged children including explicitly children with disabilities, children living in indigenous areas and children living with HIV.

And that is what we're going to be doing. And I could go on and on. I will at other and have been at other panels. But that is our pledge and that will mean change. But that change which is not new for UNICEF but simply all the more of a focus on UNICEF's traditional mission.

It certainly does not mean abandoning the panel such as the one that you discussed. And I wish you would find me afterwards so I could hear more explicitly about this. Because in the transition I've been going through, I'm quite sure we haven't cancelled anything like that.

ELISABET FADUL: Okay. Thank you.

ANTHONY LAKE: Thank you.

ELISABET FADUL: I have to cut you off there.

STEPHANIE RAPER: [Inaudible] question. Thank you to the person who had the question. I'm not sure where you've gone now. But, HIV nurses have been a big part of my life. I mean every week they were holding me down to get my blood tests

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done and encouragements to take my pills. So, really thank you for all of your work that you're doing.

The most important thing for me, in my work in leadership, has been my mentors. I mean I truly am a child of Positive Women Victoria. The women instilled in me that you do not shut up about issues that are important to you. And you really have to scream at people, especially when you're a young person at 13 going to conferences, your issues.

So for me and for you, maybe you could work out some sort of mentor program that can instill in children of all ages that they can do it. They can get a mike in front of people and get their message heard and get it heard to people that actually can do something about it. Thank you so much.

[Applause]

CAITLIN PADGETT: So in terms of closing comments, we'll have a minute for each of the panelists to briefly sum up commitments that they made during this time. And, also, any sort of final reflections or questions they want to maybe put back out there as well to us.

And I also I do really want to acknowledge that we know that there's a lot of important work being done. And we talked as panelists and moderators before here that really we did want to ask challenging questions. And we wanted to really look at the gaps. And we wanted to really- because there's a lot of discussion on youth participation and a lot of progress has

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been made in the past 10-15 years. And so, and we're all very aware of that.

So, really it was about asking difficult questions. And hopefully some of those have been addressed. And probably a lot of them haven't been. So we need to hear about how we can- what we're all committing to in terms of moving forward. And also, within that minute, to address the pharma question at some point in there. Nkonzo, would you like to go first?

NKONZO KHANYILE: Oh. Okay. Well since I'm the first one to start, I just want to say I'm glad to hear some of the comments from our leaders. And, I just want to pose this question to everyone to say what is it that we mean by youth leadership?

I probably want to move from youth participation but to say it is high time that young people are recognized as leaderships. And should be treated as leaders and given those bases to exercise their leadership and to be coached as well as then being seen as participants within the decision making spaces. Thank you.

RICARDO BURUCH: Well, I guess my commitment is that as a member of Gyca and the Vienna Youth Force, will try to follow up the commitments that other people are making during the conference because this is like a process that we've been building since 2004. I wasn't there. I was too young back there. I'm 25 now. I'm an adult. Yes.

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But yes, it's practically with all this new, wonderful plans that we are building especially with some of you in our agencies like UNFPA, UN8 and now with UNICEF I guess. So yes, we'll make sure that things happen and that we keep demanding accountability for a while after the conference.

ELISABET FADUL: Okay. Thank you. I'm going to go back to Anthony.

ANTHONY LAKE: Just very briefly the pharmas.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Oh right, the pharmas.

ANTHONY LAKE: Let me say, we weren't involved; at least I wasn't, in the organization of this conference. Although I think it's quite wonderful so I can't comment specifically on that.

But I will say that one of the things we have to keep doing as we have been doing is to work hard to bring down the prices of drugs by engaging the pharmaceutical companies and the suppliers of nutritional supplements as well to get the lowest possible prices, to try to push back when there are patent claims that are unfair and to help in the production of generic drugs.

Something actually I've been interested in now for some years when I was at the U.S. Fund in getting the provision of generic drugs for pediatric entities. So, we have to keep engaged with them and pushing them to do good.

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Oh, and let me— just one last point. I've mentioned all— how passionate everybody at UNICEF is including me in our work for children. I just wanted to emphasize this is not because this is a feel good exercise. It is because every child— every child equally has the right to everything that UNICEF can do for them. The right.

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: [Inaudible] Sorry. Now I'm in the pending which way is —

CAITLIN PADGETT: Four seconds.

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Yes. Okay. First on pharma, let me say, I have organized an IS conference in 2003. And I can tell you there are two main sources of budget to organize a conference. One is a registration fee. And we want to keep it as low as possible. The other is sponsoring by pharma.

So to me, the question is not rather pharma should be there or not. It's to put the right conditions on the participation of pharma so we avoid the conflicts of interest. For example, having pharma sponsored satellites outside the area or at some specific hours of the day. But I would find it difficult that the conference like this one which is close to a \$7 million budget happens without the sponsoring of pharma.

On what Anthony said, I fully agree we have to work on decreasing the price of drugs. But I would say I do not see a reasonable future just in waiting for X years before a drug

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becomes— comes into the public domain so that we can do the generic. We need second line drugs more urgently. And I think we will need to revisit the trade agreements. I mean the [inaudible] cycle of discussions started in 2001 and has not yet been completed. [Applause]

MICHEL KAZATCHKINE: Thank you. Sorry. Now my final statement would be that to thank you for inviting me here. I really heard the message about more space, more inclusion and thank you because it took me this session to hear it and feel it from being here, from looking at the audience from where we sit and be here from the fellow panelists. And, I commit, as I said, to report to you on the progress in the many areas that you've seen in Washington in two years. And I commit to take that very seriously.

And finally let me say that, I wouldn't wish UNICEF to sit there, Global Fund to sit here and government in rectitude to sit there. I hope you also see us all working together. And, I can tell you I've been interacting with Tony now for just a few weeks. But it's a fantastic spirit of partnership and working together. And I would like all of you to know that.

And you've heard a lot about South Africa these days. South Africa has radically turned its policies. And I also look forward every much to working with the new way South Africa is addressing AIDS. [Applause]

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NIKHIL GURUNG: Well it's great to be part of this event. But yes, I think we already have a lot of documents [inaudible] for the universal access and the [inaudible] goal. So it's high time for us- for all the world leaders to translate their words, commits, into actions and to make a universal access and [inaudible] goal a reality because we, the young people, who use drugs are already hit by the epidemic. If we are going to make a reality then you have to put immediate actions. Thank you. [Applause]

STEPHANIE RAPER: I would just like to echo the Worldwide WCA's comment of if you're a youth and you're going to be at the table, bring a friend. Don't sit there by yourself because it is a burden. I know that I was the only youth on my board for about a year. And I brought a friend. And it is just so much better because not all youth have the same opinion.

Youth fight amongst each other just as much as the next person. So having different ideas from different youth is extremely important. So if it is at all possible, bring someone with different views, different opinions and different experiences. And thank you very much for coming today. [Applause]

HENDRIETTA BOGOPANE-ZULU: Thank you very much for allowing me to stand in for the Minister. And I hope that I've done a good job of it. And I wish to confirm that in the

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country coordinated mechanism for South Africa, young people are represented by young people, nominated by young people and they have a period to set for three years and another young person comes in.

To also say that our commitment indeed continues to say that we will continue to ensure that young people especially children's, etc, have access to sexual education. They've got access to condoms and they take full responsibility for and be involved in their medical choices from the age of 12 as per our et cetera.

And we will as government continue to ensure that the resources are available for young people to be able to implement the respective programs. But also for them to be able to be [inaudible] and mentored in [inaudible] positions so that they're able to take up the space as older people leave.

And to say that the South African budget does have a component of the young project and it does respond to many challenges young people face. And we hope that working with young people together we can do more. Thank you very much.

[Applause]

ELISABET FADUL: Thank you very much. We would like to thank every single panelist here for your frankness, for your openness and for the dialogue we have been able to have. We would also like to thank the audience for your participation and your activeness. And we hope that in two more years, we

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don't come here with the same kind of session but hopefully more follow-up and also an update on where we were.

And we thank you for all the commitments made and also for all the young people and for this dialogue on accountability. That isn't just one sided but it's pretty much how can we all work together for a better response?

CAITLIN PADGETT: And I also wanted to say too that we wanted to thank the International AIDS Society because we didn't organize this session. This was a non-abstract driven session. So it was conceptualized by a committee. And we were, all of us, invited. And so, I think we need to- I think it was a great step. We weren't? [Inaudible] is shaking her head. I don't know. [Laughter]

MALE SPEAKER: The conference [inaudible]

CAITLIN PADGETT: The conference organizing committee. Thank you for clarifying. The conference organizing committee who- the leadership and advocacy committee who invited us to this session. And I think something that was mentioned is there's very few sessions like this that happen within the main conference program. So we have a really strong youth pavilion. We have a really strong youth networking zone.

Lots of sessions, the pre-conference, lots of stuff that happens outside but again, we need to integrate it more. And we need to have more sessions like this. So we thank the organizing committee. We do thank the conference for providing

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us with this space and these Oprah chairs and the mikes and the [inaudible]. And -

ELISABET FADUL: And just same final words. Final, final words. Please everybody, you're welcome to go to the youth pavilion and also visit us there. And check out the commitments' desk and also all the different activities that are going on there. So thank you.

CAITLIN PADGETT: Thank you. [Applause]

[END RECORDING]

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