Update on Joint Programme actions to reduce stigma and discrimination in all of its forms

December 2019
Decision Points: PCB 41 and 42

41\textsuperscript{st} PCB decision points related to \textbf{Agenda Item 5}: Update on actions to reduce stigma and discrimination

42\textsuperscript{nd} PCB decision points related to \textbf{Agenda Item 8}: Follow-up to the thematic segment from the 41\textsuperscript{st} PCB meeting on zero discrimination in health-care settings
Legal obligations and political commitments

- Global and regional human rights treaties, national constitutions

- 2016 Political Declaration:
  - Promoting laws, policies and practices to enable access to services and end HIV-related stigma and discrimination
    - Par. 63 (c). Commit to intensifying national efforts to create enabling legal, social and policy frameworks in each national context in order to eliminate stigma, discrimination and violence related to HIV (...)
    - Par. 61. End discrimination, all forms of violence against women and girls and other harmful norms
    - Par. 63 (e). Promote key programmes: legal literacy, access justice and legal services (…) programmes aimed at sensitizing law enforcement officials, embers of the legislature and judiciary, training health-care workers.

- CSW, HR Council
Persistent and unacceptable levels of stigma & discrimination

Percentage of people aged 15–49 years who report discriminatory attitudes

Note: Discriminatory attitudes are measured through "No" responses to either of two questions: (1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew this person had HIV?; and (2) Do you think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV-negative?


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Data to drive action

✓ In countries with more severe forms of anti-LGBTI laws, HIV testing and knowledge of status were lower for MSM than in countries with less severe forms (Stannah et al., 2019).

✓ Viral suppression among PLHIV who did not report internalized stigma in the past 12 months was greater than among those who did (aRR 0.94 95% CI 0.89-0.98) (Hargreaves et al. 2019)

✓ Decriminalization of sex work would have the greatest effect on the course of HIV epidemics averting 33–46% of HIV infections among sex workers and clients in the next decade (Shannon et al., 2014).

✓ In SSA showed that in countries where the age of consent to HIV testing is ≤15 years, testing rates among adolescents was 74% higher than in countries where age of consent to test was ≥16 years.
Monitoring laws and policies to support change

still not welcome: HIV travel restrictions-2019 validation

WELCOME

203 Countries, territories and areas that do not have any HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence.

18 Countries, territories and areas that require HIV testing or disclosure for certain types of entry, study, work and/or residency permits.

11 Countries, territories and areas that prohibit short- and/or long-term stay on the basis of HIV status and
Countries, territories and areas that require HIV testing or disclosure for certain types of entry, study, work and/or residency permits.

19 Countries that deport non-nationals on the basis of HIV status and
Countries, territories and areas that prohibit short- and/or long-term stay on the basis of HIV status and
Countries, territories and areas that require HIV testing or disclosure for certain types of entry, study, work and/or residency permits.

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Efforts to close the gap between human rights obligations, political commitments and country realities
Joint Programme actions to end stigma and discrimination

- Strengthening monitoring and accountability frameworks on stigma and discrimination
- Promote tools and interventions that work to reduce S&D, including gender discrimination
- Provide support for law reform, legal aid and judicial trainings
- Support and leverage catalytic investments to reduce S&D: e.g. GF
- Support community engagement: in design, implementation, monitoring and accountability of interventions to reduce S&D
Closing the Gap

Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV related Stigma and Discrimination

Disseminate evidence-based data to inform policy and programming, measure progress,

Galvanize political will and accountability

Support governments to do what we know works: on legal, policy and programmatic front

Partner with donors to support the scale up investments to remove barriers

Empower communities for advocacy and programme implementation
The way forward for accelerated action

• **Leadership for action:** Concrete legal and policy reforms as well as investments in the implementation of the key human rights programmes: Global Partnership as platform to advance common agendas.

• **increased resources and scale up across sectors and :** Increase technical assistance to countries, and develop synergies between the Global and bilateral and multilateral donors and partners investing in programmes to eliminate stigma and discrimination

• **Communities:** Increased support to civil society, communities as partners in the design, implementation and accountability of commitments and programmes to end stigma and discrimination;