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

December 2019



Decision Points: PCB 41 and 42

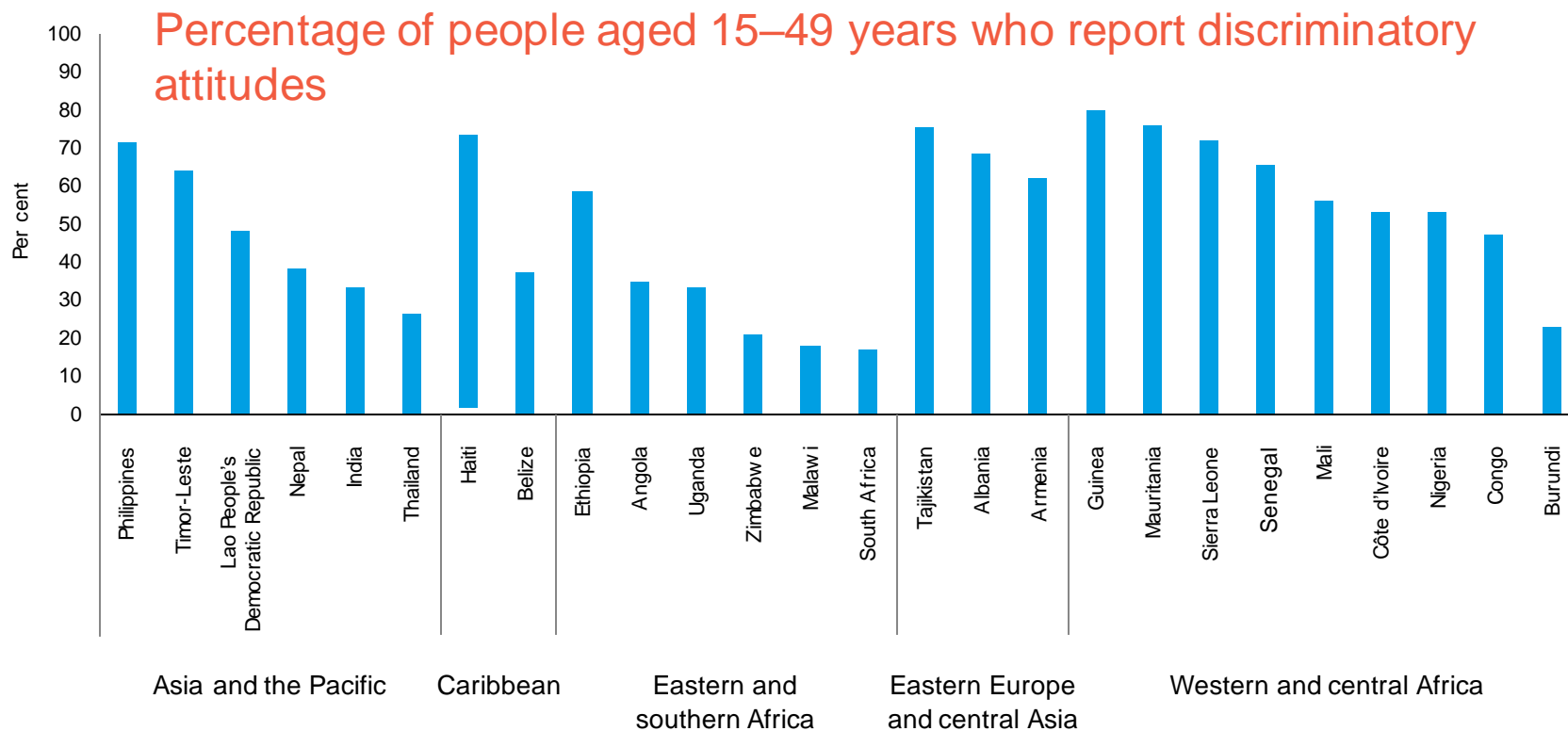
41st PCB decision points related to Agenda Item 5:
Update on actions to reduce stigma and discrimination

42nd PCB decision points related to Agenda Item 8:
Follow-up to the thematic segment from the 41st 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



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?

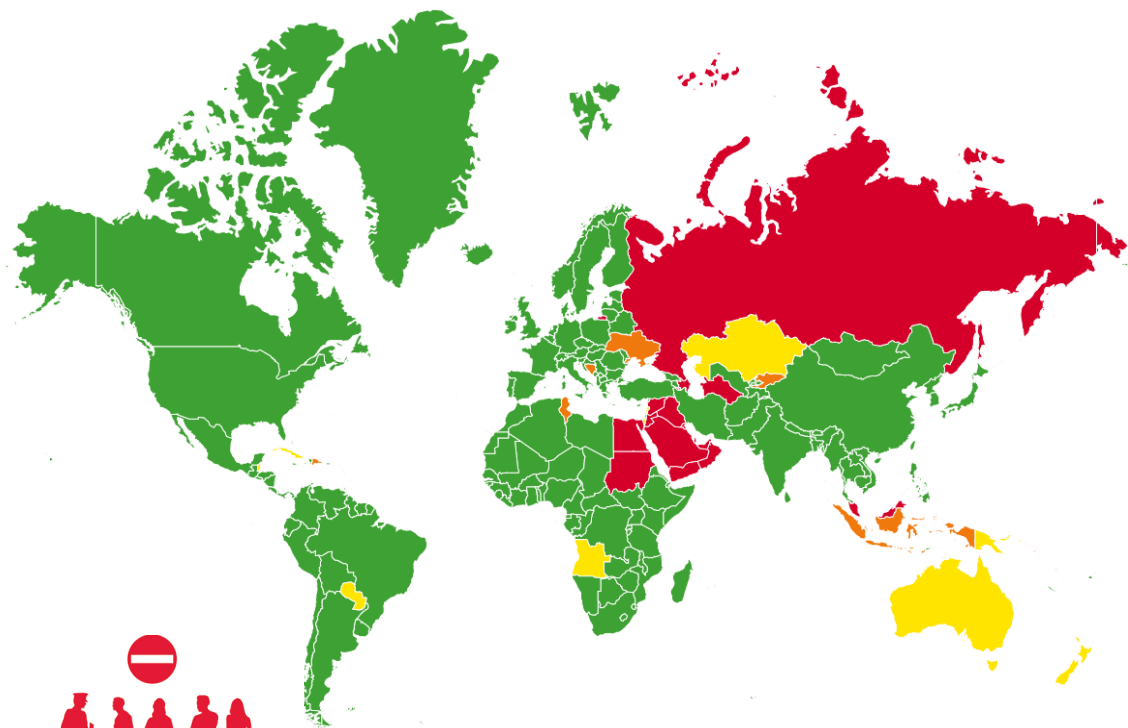
Source: Population-based surveys, 2014–2018, countries with available data.

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 require HIV testing or disclosure for certain types of entry, study, work and/or residence permits.





19

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

**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

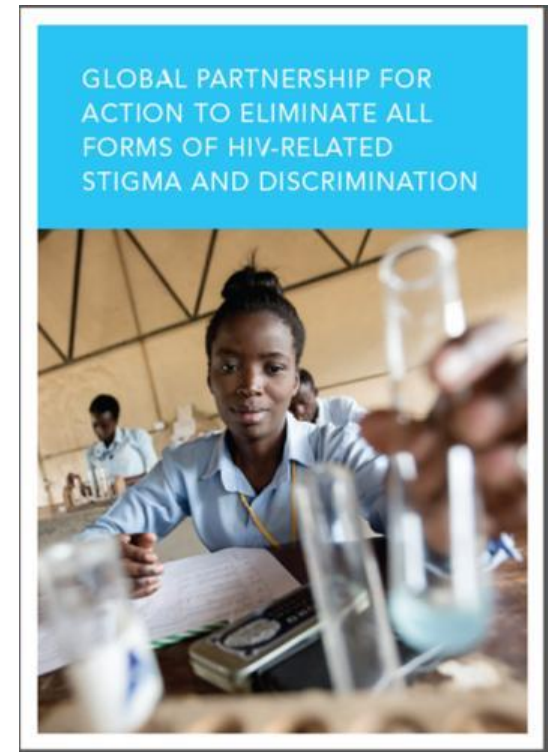
Disseminate evidence-based data to inform policy and programming, measure progress,

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;