

Agenda item 7

**Update on actions to reduce  
stigma and discrimination in all its forms**

10 December 2014

# At its 33<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the PCB requested:

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“UNAIDS in collaboration with Member States and partners to...report to the 35<sup>th</sup> Programme Coordinating Board *on concrete actions taken to reduce stigma and discrimination in all its forms* consistent with the UN High Level Political Declarations 2006-2011, the UNAIDS Strategy 2011-2015, and all the Programme Coordinating Board decisions relating to reduction of stigma and discrimination.”

# UNAIDS

Getting to zero discrimination vision

*“A world where people living with HIV and other key and marginalized populations can live free and equal in dignity and rights without discrimination.”*



# Zero Discrimination



Zero new HIV  
infections

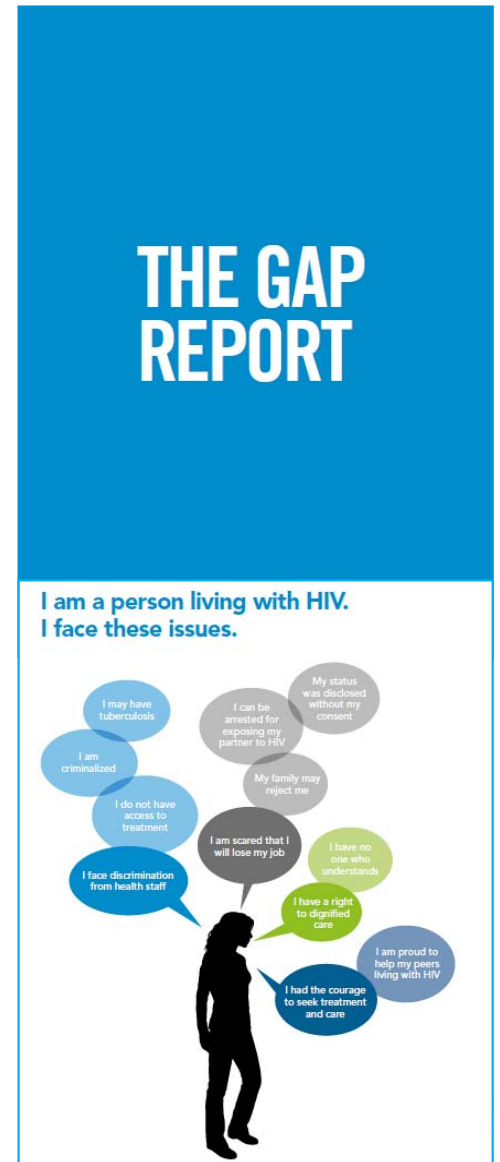


Zero AIDS-  
related deaths



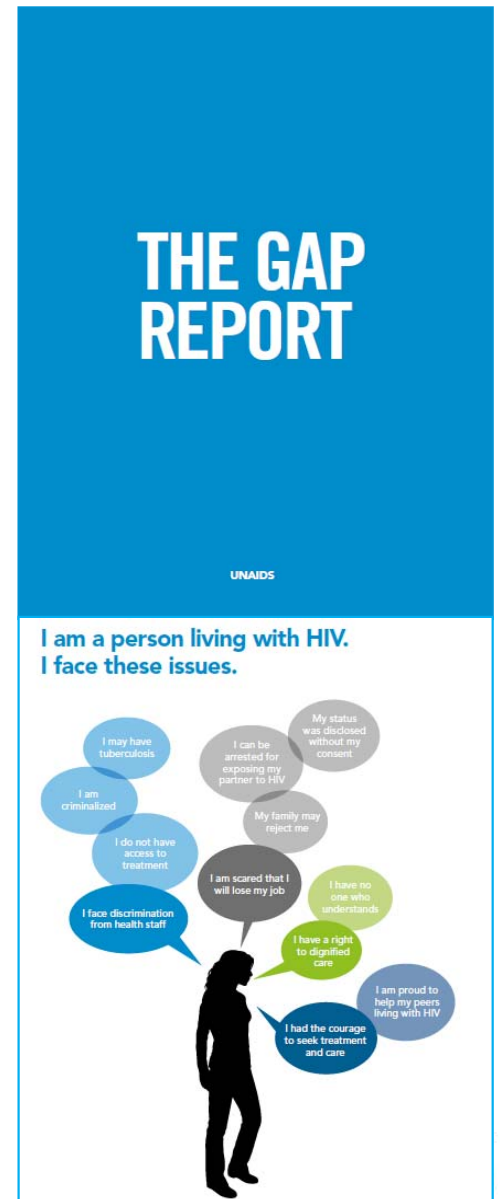
# Stigma & discrimination – the data

- Unemployment among people living with HIV 3 times higher
- 60% of countries report “laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles for vulnerable sub-populations”
- High levels of gender inequality, violence against women and stigma and discrimination

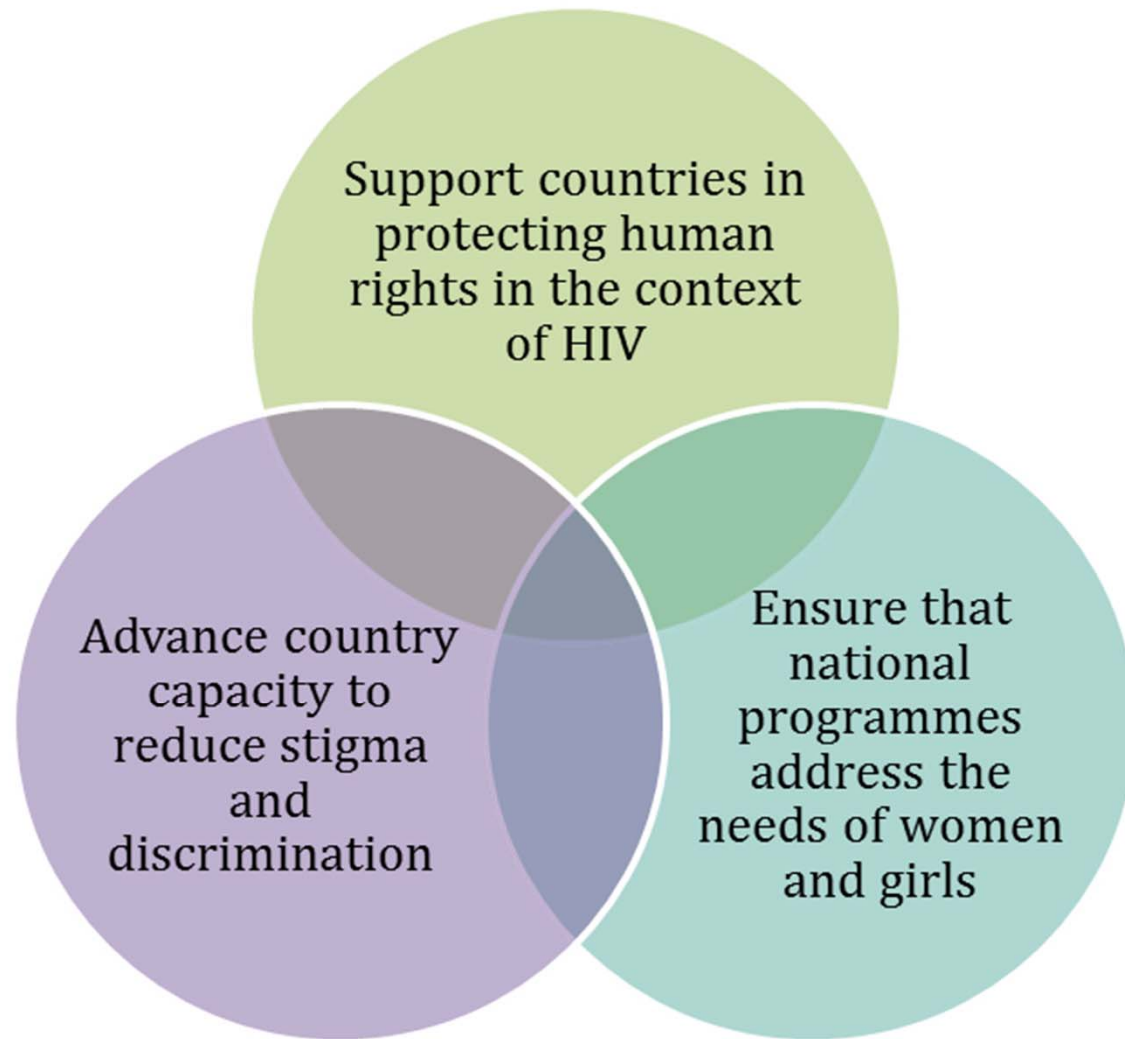


# Stigma & discrimination – countries

- 38 have HIV-related travel restrictions
- 63 have HIV-specific laws criminalizing HIV transmission
- 78 criminalize same-sex relations; 5 include death penalty
- Most criminalize drug possession and/or aspects of harm reduction
- Most criminalize some aspect of sex work



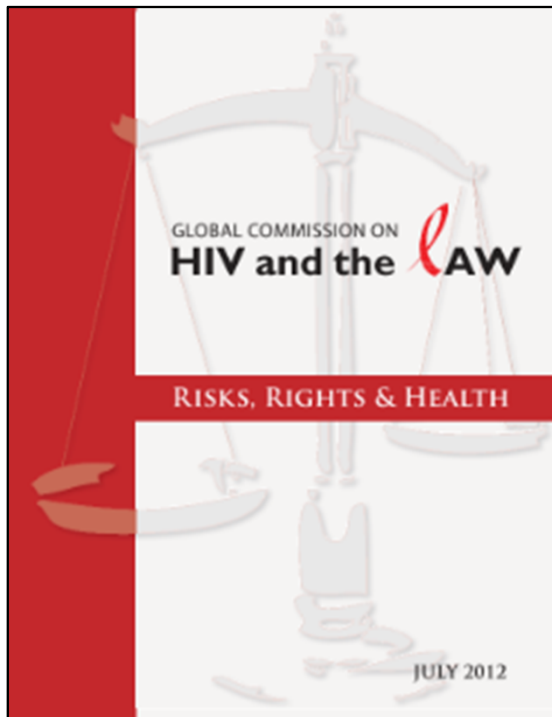
# The report is structured around the 3 objectives of the UNAIDS Strategy



# Report – some highlights

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## Global Commission on HIV and the Law



Intervening as a  
“friend of the court”

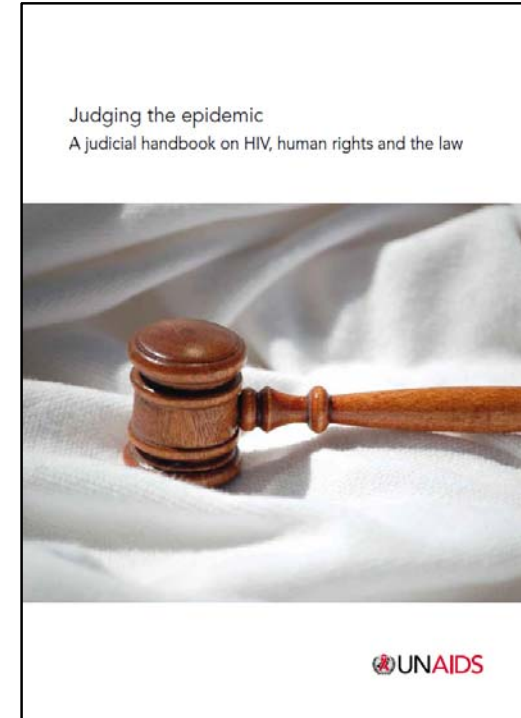
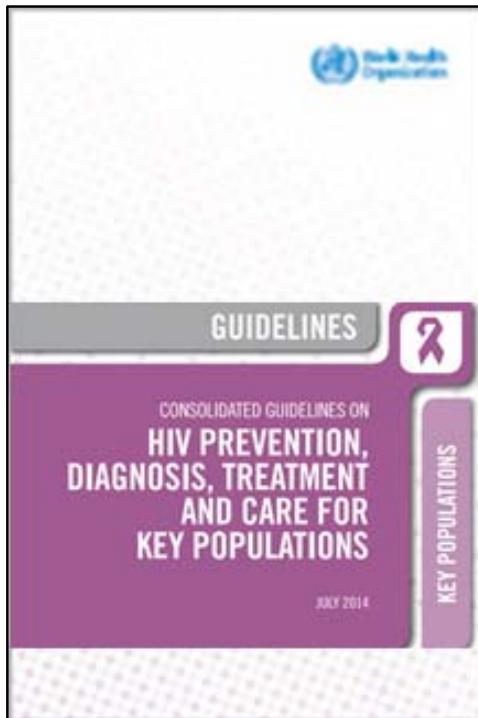
6 amicus curiae briefs





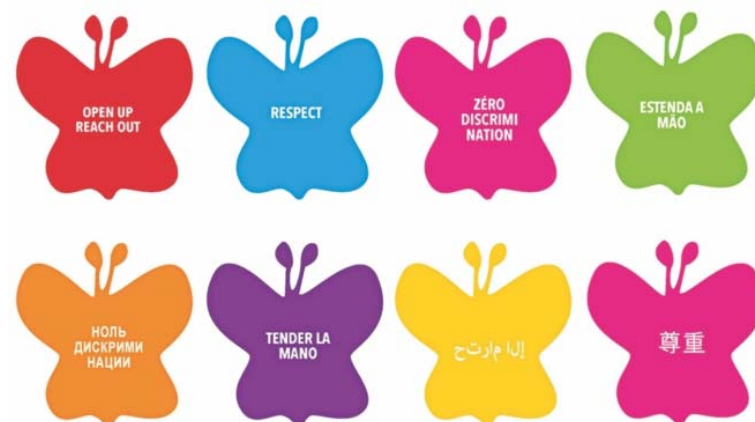
# Report – some highlights

- Normative guidance- examples...



# Report – some highlights

- Advocacy campaigns
  - Zero discrimination
  - Protect the Goal
  - Getting to zero - VCT@Work
- Joint Statements
  - Compulsory drug detention and rehabilitation centres
  - Inter-agency statement on eliminating forced, coercive and otherwise involuntary sterilization



# Report – some highlights

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- Measuring progress

- Stigma Index
- Indicators – general and key populations
- Indicators in healthcare staff



- Capacity development

- Workshops to integrate human rights in national plans
- In-reach trainings
- Training and support to staff on handling human rights crises

# Ending discrimination through the courts

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- Jotham Arwa

Chair of the HIV Tribunal of Kenya

- Nelson Otwoma

National Empowerment Network of People Living with HIV/Aids in Kenya (NEPHAK)

# How to ensure national HIV programmes are inclusive?

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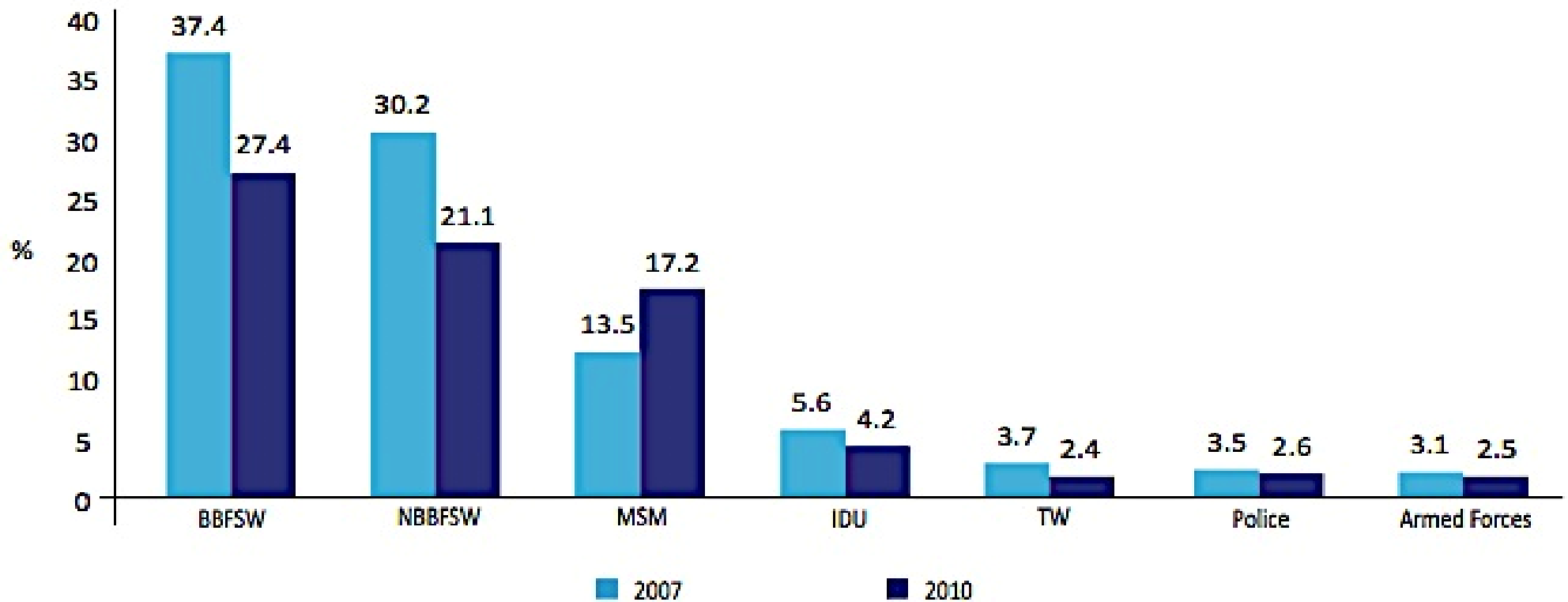
- Bartholomew Boniface Ochonye,  
Country Director, Heartland Alliance, Nigeria

# Challenges of service delivery for gay men and other men who have sex with men in Nigeria

35<sup>th</sup> meeting of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating  
Board (PCB), Geneva 9-11 December 2014

Ochonye Bartholomew Boniface, Country Director  
Heartland Alliance International – Nigeria

# Nigeria's HIV Prevalence among population sub-groups



Source: *Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance Survey 2010*



# Challenges

- Stigma and discrimination
- Punitive laws





# How we have managed

- Identified allies in government and CSO
- Sustained Services delivery
- Establishment of safe spaces
- Paralegal trainings for the community
- Community - to - community care
- Engagement with healthcare workers
- Engagement with lawyers and
- National Human Rights Commission



# How do we want to move ahead!

- Service delivery is a **MUST**
  - Prevention
  - Treatment and care
  - Legal services and protection
- Enabling environment is **ALTIMATE**
  - Assess and review punitive laws
  - Responsive healthcare providers



# What do we need!

- Service delivery, community led interventions
- Access to legal support, protection and justice
- Sustained high level advocacy to governments
- More accurate data/evidence for programming
- Skills to document & report human right violations



# Conclusion

- Criminalization and violence directed towards gay men and other men who have sex with men including bisexuals, fuel human rights abuses and increase the risk of HIV transmission. It drives the key population farther away from needed prevention, treatment, and care/support services. Every stakeholder must make conscious efforts to end all forms of discrimination against the key affected population (MSM, FSW and PWID)!

# The report - overall challenges

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- Scaling up anti-stigma and discrimination programming
- Assessing and communicating programme impact
- Expanding investment in anti-stigma and discrimination efforts as part of a comprehensive response





# Ways forward

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- Stigma & Discrimination as an integral part in “fast track” responses
- Setting specific targets for zero discrimination
- Enhance monitoring and accountability capacity in countries
- Focus actions in specific sectors such as health-care and employment



