Creating a legal and policy environment for health-care settings free of discrimination:

Litigation & other legal mechanisms



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Discrimination undermining equal access to health care

- 1) Direct discrimination in delivery of health services
- 2)Discriminatory law/policy denying or impeding access to specific health services



3)Macro-level discrimination: criminalization

Direct discrimination in services

☐ Sterilisation without consent of women living with HIV

Litigation:

Government of the Republic of Namibia v LM and Others [2014] NASC 19

- Court recognized (some) rights violated
- but found applicants' claims of <u>discrimination</u> not supported by other evidence



☐ Prohibition of evidence-based treatment

Example 1: blanket prohibition on OST in Russia

Litigation:

Kurmanayevskiy et al. v. Russia, ECtHR

• 3 cases in progress re prohibition of torture, right to respect for private life, prohibition of discrimination (based on health status)



☐ Prohibition of evidence-based treatment

Example 2: regulations prohibiting prescription of diacetylmorphine in Canada adopted in 2013

Litigation + law reform:

- Providence Health Care Society v. Canada (Attorney General), 2014 BCSC 936: court granted injunction to protect existing patients, but not broader remedies sought
- regulations rescinded 2016



☐ Denial or undermining of harm reduction services

Example 1: effective prohibition on prison-based needle and syringe programs (PNSPs) in Canada

Litigation:

Simons et al. v. Minister of Public Safety et al, Ontario Superior Court of Justice (in progress)

• constitutional rights to life & security of the person, equal benefit and protection of the law



☐ Denial or undermining of harm reduction services

Example 2: legislative hurdles to supervised consumption services (SCS) in Canada

Law reform:

- Contra to 2011 SCC decision, 2015 law created multiple hurdles to obtaining ministerial exemption allowing sites without prosecution
- 2017 bill enacted repealing 2015 law, replacing with simpler, less onerous regime



Conclusions

- □ need for:
- "know your rights" programmes
- access to legal services and support
- access to lower-threshold mechanisms for redress for discrimination
- advocacy capacity for litigation and law reform
- ☐ benefits and limits of litigation and of law reform
- ☐ importance of policy & programmatic guidance and initiatives



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