PEOPLE ON THE MOVE KEY TO ENDING AIDS

REPORT OF THE NGO REPRESENTATIVE

VALERIA RACHYNSKA,
NGO EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA DELEGATE
TO THE UNAIDS PCB

NGO Delegation TO THE UNAIDS PCB

MIGRANT

MAJOR TRENDS IN POPULATION MOBILITY

1 increasing diversity and complexity of human mobility

2 "feminization of migration"
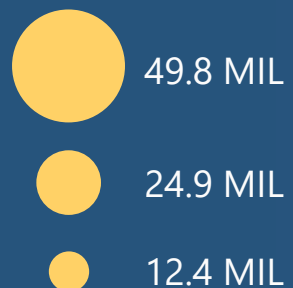
3 new health paradigm

4 new approaches to thinking about mobility

5 challenges to globalization

MIGRATION
MAP

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49.8 MIL

24.9 MIL

12.4 MIL

Source: UN DESA 2017

TRAVEL
BANS | HIV

NO RESTRICTION ON FOREIGH
HIV-POSITIVE PEOPLE

SOME FORM OF RESTRICTION

141 number of countries and territories
with no HIV-specific restrictions

51 number of countries and territories
that impose some form of restriction
on entry, stay and residence of people
living with HIV

9 countries that do not allow people
living with HIV to enter

Source: Global Database on HIV-related travel restrictions

GAPS IDENTEFIED

- language and cultural barriers

- fear of requesting/accessing services and being reported to authorities

- lack of access to targeted services for people on the move

- lack of understanding about the health-care system

- poor living conditions

- risky behaviours and sexual practices

- lack of access to prevention services.

GOOD PRACTICES -
CHANCE OF ACHIEVING
THE 2030 TARGETS

1 the meaningful involvement of people on the move

2 capacity building for people on the move and related service providers

3 legal and/or regulatory reforms

4 development of national health systems and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) that are sensitive to and inclusive of people on the move

5 ensuring continuity of care

7 protecting against economic exploitation

6 addressing stigma and discrimination

8 effective responses to the needs of undocumented migrants

RECOMMENDATIONS

Explicitly call for including people on the move who belong to key populations in the AIDS response

COOPERATION

develop a policy brief on the meaningful involvement of migrants and mobile populations aligned with the GIPA principle of "nothing about us without us" with on how to increase, improve and support their involvement in the development, delivery and evaluation of global, regional and country AIDS response

REMOVE BARRIERS

request that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights prepare a report on the state of respect for the human and health rights of mobile populations, including those living with and at risk of HIV, as well as those belonging to key populations, and any laws that allow for travel and work restrictions, deportation or confinement on the basis of sexual orientation and social non-

HEALTHCARE

develop and promote a basic package of nonjudgmental, confidential, and culturally and linguistically competent primary healthcare services that will be made available to people on the move as part of UHC and in recognition of their right to the highest attainable standard of health, regardless of migration status, free of charge, and including speedy access to quality and culturally competent HIV, TB and hepatitis diagnostics, treatment and care services, mental

offer technical support to ensure that national health-care systems and HIV plans urgently address the needs of people on the move, including provision of mobile clinics and other forms of community-based HIV testing, alternatives to detention, medical/health passports or other patient-held clinical record cards that ensure continuity of healthcare, establishing a common data framework and improving the evidence base on HIV in relation to mobile populations, training of health-care personnel in rights-based sensitive/inclusive and interculturally competent or safe healthcare for mobile populations, protections against labour exploitation and sexual violence, and strengthened international cooperation on the health of mobile populations

HIV SERVICES

You never change things by fighting the existing reality.
To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model **obsolete**

Buckminster Fuller