
Update on the Global Partnership for Ending all Forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination

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Decision Points: PCB 41, 45 and 49

PCB NGO Delegation and Cosponsors' call for action to fast-track the zero HIV-related discrimination agenda, following the 41st PCB session in December 2017;

45th PCB decision points related to Agenda Item 6: Develop synergies between the Global Partnership for action to eliminate all forms of HIV related stigma and discrimination and bilateral and multilateral donors and other stakeholders investing in programmes to eliminate stigma and discrimination in all its forms;

49th PCB decision points related to Agenda Item 7: Continue to support the Global Partnership for Action to eliminate all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination.

Overview of global AIDS targets on societal enablers and status of HIV-related stigma and discrimination in all their forms

2025 targets on societal enablers : 10-10-10 and 60

Societal Enablers			
<p>10-10-10 targets</p> <p>To remove societal and legal impediments towards an enabling environment and an effective HIV response</p>			Community Leadership
< 10% of countries have punitive legal environments that deny or limit access to services.	< 10% of PLHIV and key populations experience stigma and discrimination.	< 10% of women and girls, PLHIV and key populations experience gender inequality and violence.	60% of programmes to achieve societal enablers are delivered by community-led organizations
<p>Global AIDS strategy sub-target: less than 10% of countries criminalize sex work, possession of small amounts of drugs, same-sex sexual behavior, and HIV transmission, exposure and non-disclosure by 2025.</p>			

Source: Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026

Persistent and unacceptable levels of stigma and discrimination

Percentage of people aged 15 to 49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, countries with available data, 2017-2021



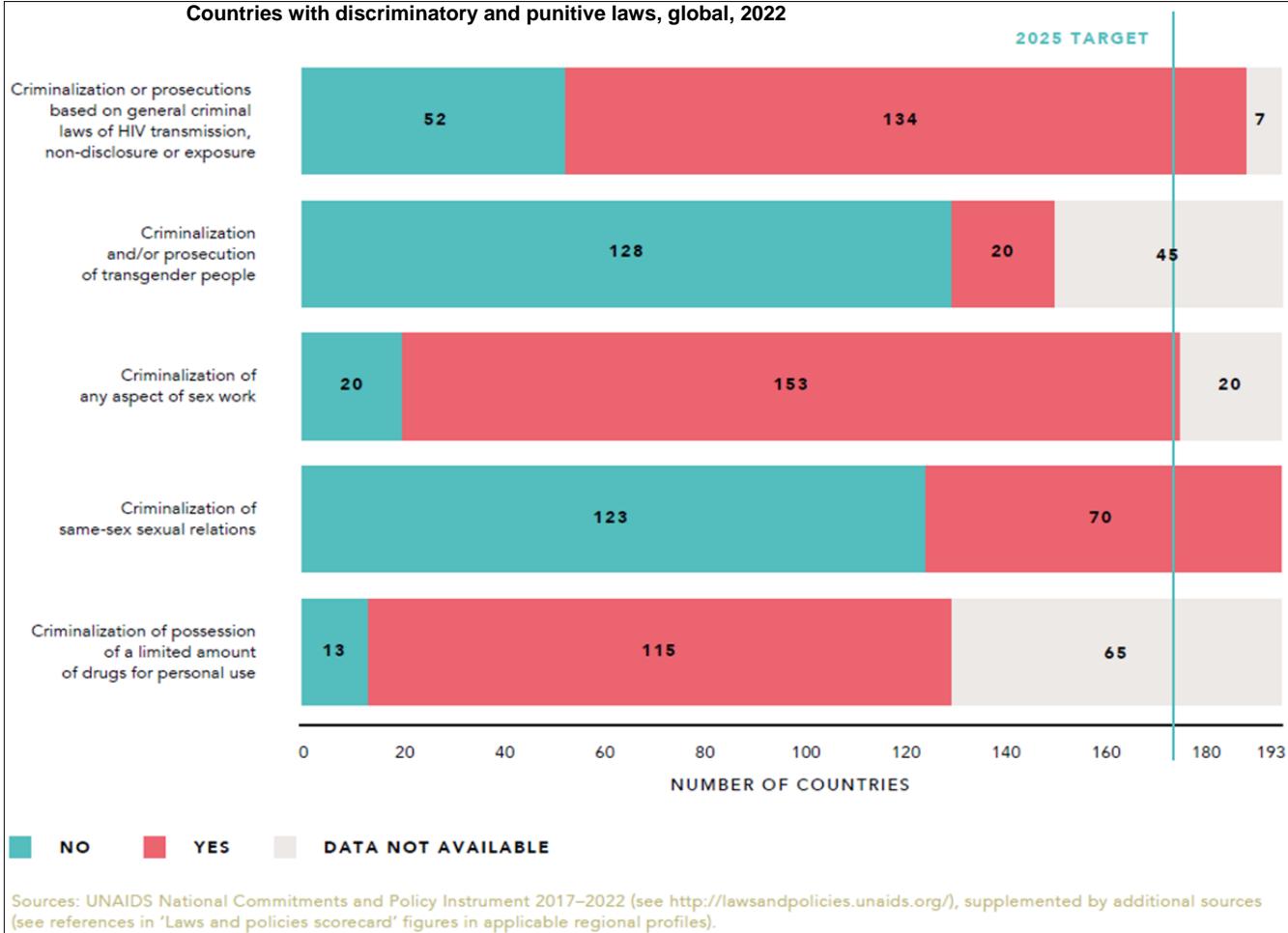
* Data are for women aged 15 to 49 years only.

Source: Population-based surveys, 2017–2021.

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? Regional values are weighted aggregates of data available from countries in the region.

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2022

Harmful legal environments that are conducive to violence, stigma and discrimination



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2022

The Global Partnership: a powerful channel for achieving the societal enablers targets

- Co-convened by GNP+, the UNAIDS Secretariat, UNDP, UN Women and the Global Fund.
- It is a platform for harnessing the collective power of governments, civil society, the United Nations and donors to fast-track actions to end HIV-related stigma and discrimination.
- As of November 2022, 33 countries have joined.
- Luxembourg and Thailand are the first donor countries to the Joint Programme, to join.
- The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are the first non-state entity to join the Global Partnership.

Examples of progress from rolling-out support to countries

Healthcare settings:

- New policies for HIV discrimination-free healthcare in the Central African Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kazakhstan.

Workplace settings:

- New Code of Conduct for stigma and discrimination-free workplaces in Thailand and Kazakhstan.

Education settings:

- Positive Learning global campaign on comprehensive sexuality education led by GNP+.

Examples of progress from rolling-out support to countries

Justice settings:

- Law reform on discrimination-free social protection in Argentina and the Central African Republic.
- Decriminalization of HIV in the Central African Republic.
- Progress in advocacy for law reforms in Jamaica.

Individuals, families and community settings:

- Community-led monitoring of violations in Thailand ("PokPong").

Emergency and humanitarian settings:

- Stigma-free healthcare services for refugees and asylum-seekers living with HIV, tuberculosis and/or belonging to key populations in Peru and Ukraine.

More examples of progress from rolling-out support to countries

- **Joint country- and community-led regional mobilization, cross learning and influencing** such as in WCA, ASEAN countries in AP, and EECA.
- **Galvanized catalytic partnerships and strategic collaborations:** such as between the Global Partnership, the Global Fund, PEPFAR and the National Health Institute in Focal Countries Collaboration.
- **Country leadership and ownership** such as Thailand's commitment to expand anti-discrimination efforts across all 6 settings.
- **Amplified impact of the Joint Programme's support to countries.**
- **Strengthened leadership of communities** such as the #MoreThan campaign and #NotACriminal campaign.

Conclusion

The way forward for accelerated action and impact

Leadership for action to fast-track targeted and measurable actions to end all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination across all six settings.

Increased resources and scale-up across sectors: the Global Partnership is proof of concept for scaling-up coherence of technical support, advocacy and partnerships, and for coordination of resources and interventions at global, regional, national and local levels.

Community at the front-and center: strengthen and support civil society and community leadership in the design, implementation and accountability for commitments and programmes to end all forms of HIV-related stigma and discrimination.