

UNAIDS 2023

GUIDANCE

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# Additional guidance for Latin American and Caribbean countries—GAM 2024

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Regional indicators to measure progress towards zero discrimination



# Introduction

The Second Latin American and Caribbean Forum for the Continuum of HIV Care was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2015. The Forum's participants, comprised of representatives from the region's National HIV/AIDS Programs, civil society, key populations (KPs), people living with HIV (PLHIV), academia, and donor agencies, adopted a "Call to Action", that included regional targets on prevention and zero discrimination for 2020. Subsequently, UNAIDS, UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA LAC offices developed indicators, with input from governments, civil society and other stakeholders, to measure progress towards the zero discrimination targets at the country and the regional levels. Three indicators have been prioritized and included in this document. All countries in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region are expected to report on these indicators for the year 2023.

## **LAC 4.1.1. Number of acts of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons reported in the past 12 months**

### **What it measures**

Progress in reducing acts of violence against LGBTI

### **Rationale**

Acts of violence against LGBTI hamper efforts for prevention, including combination prevention, access to treatment and cares and social protection, which constitute an extreme form of discrimination. Although the majority of cases are not reported because of fear of reprisal, dread of revictimization by the justice system, feelings of shame about being a victim, and lack of knowledge about rights and existing redress mechanisms, those that are reported cover a wide range of acts of violence that include blackmail, psychological, physical and sexual assaults, damage to property, bullying, harassment, verbal abuse or insults, or offensive graffiti or letters (hate mail), and murder. The stress experienced by sexual and gender minorities because of the threat of violence, insecurity and lack of protection lead to psychological distress, adoption of risk behaviors, depression, and suicide. Because HIV and other STIs are often associated with being gay, many sexual and gender minorities avoid testing and treatment services for fear of being found out and assaulted within their communities or the community where the health facilities are located. In this sense, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) understands that acts of violence against LGBTI persons, commonly referred to as hate crimes (also referred to as bias crimes, homophobic or transphobic acts), are best understood under the concept of violence based on prejudice motivated by the perception towards non-normative sexualities and identities.

### **Numerator**

Number of acts of violence against LGBTI persons reported in the past 12 months.

Acts of violence include blackmail, psychological, physical and sexual assaults, damage to property, bullying, harassment, verbal abuse or insults, or offensive graffiti or letters (hate mail), and murder.

### **Denominator**

N/A

### **Calculation**

N/A

### **Method of measurement**

National and regional human rights observatory and networks, national redress mechanism, or equivalent national entity records.

### **Measurement frequency**

Annually

### **Disaggregation**

- Population (lesbians, gay men, bisexual men, bisexual women, transgender women, transgender men, intersex persons)
- Age (<25 and 25+ years)
- Cities and other administrative areas of importance

### **Strengths and weaknesses**

At National level there are already in place human rights observatories and platforms, which generate periodical reports. Regional Networks are working on reporting of human rights violations to inform different monitoring global and regional mechanisms, for instance EPU, CEDAW and Interamerican Commission on Human Rights mechanism.

Level of impunity is very high in the region, especially in Central America. It is also difficult to access to official data.

### **Further information**

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS Violence against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Persons in the Americas 2015 [www.iachr.org](http://www.iachr.org) (<http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/violenceigbtipersons.pdf>).

### **LAC 5.1.1. Human rights violations towards people living with HIV and key populations**

Percentage of reported cases of human rights violations towards people living with HIV and key populations that have been resolved in the past 12 months

#### **What it measures**

Progress towards the protection of human rights of people living with HIV and key populations

#### **Rationale**

Although stigma and discrimination are widely recognized as drivers of the HIV epidemic, people living with HIV and key populations throughout the world continue to experience discrimination on a daily basis. Most discrimination cases are not reported, and the few that are documented tend to be anecdotal and not registered in real time. Because of underreporting, available estimates tend to be low and do not provide an accurate snapshot. Reasons for underreporting include fear of reprisal, lack of confidence in the system, illiteracy, limited access to technology (phone, internet), and perception that the process for filing complaints is cumbersome and does not protect the privacy and confidentiality of the complainant. Protecting the human rights of people living with HIV and key populations requires a range of approaches to “create social and legal environments that encourage people to take up and use HIV services” (UNAIDS, 2012). Strengthening legal services and redress mechanisms are concrete actions that can facilitate access to justice when rights are violated.

#### **Numerator**

Number of reported cases of human rights violations towards people living with HIV and key populations that have been resolved in the past 12 months

A grievance is defined as “resolved” when the monitoring system has followed its internal procedures to investigate and take appropriate action, including any appeals process, and a letter has been sent to the complainant explaining the final disposition of the complaint. Anonymous complaints will have a memo on file.

#### **Denominator**

Number of cases of human rights violations towards people living with HIV and key populations reported in the past 12 months

#### **Calculation**

Numerator/denominator

#### **Method of measurement**

National human rights observatory, national redress mechanism, or equivalent national entity records.

#### **Measurement frequency**

Annual

#### **Disaggregation**

- Population (people living with HIV, sex workers, men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people)
- Cities and other administrative areas of importance

#### **Additional information requested**

Please include a qualitative description of the redress systems in place in the country, including whether a redress system exists and is operational. Please also provide information on the human rights violations reported.

#### **Further information**

USAID, PASCA, 2016, Estigma y Discriminación asociados al VIH Encuesta de opinión pública. Informe regional. Centroamérica

USAID, PASCA 2016 Estigma y Discriminación asociados al VIH Encuesta de opinión pública. Informe de país. BELICE

CIM, OEA, ONUSIDA (2014) Derechos humanos de las mujeres que viven con VIH en las Américas  
ONUSIDA (2015) DIAGNÓSTICO SOBRE POLÍTICAS Y SERVICIOS DE PREVENCIÓN DE VIH  
PARA POBLACIONES CLAVE EN AMÉRICA LATINA  
(<http://onusidalac.org/1/images/2015/pdf/diagnostico-onusida-junio-2015.pdf>).

the 1990s. The 1990s have been characterized by a number of significant changes in the way that the world is organized. The end of the Cold War, the emergence of the Internet, the rise of the World Trade Organization, and the increasing globalization of the economy have all contributed to a new era of international relations. This paper will explore the impact of these changes on the world economy and the role of the United States in the new global order.

The end of the Cold War has led to a new era of international relations. The United States has emerged as the sole superpower, and its influence has grown significantly. The World Trade Organization has been established to promote free trade and economic growth. The Internet has revolutionized the way that information is shared and has led to the emergence of a global village. The globalization of the economy has led to increased competition and has created new opportunities for growth.

The United States has played a central role in the new global order. It has led the way in promoting free trade and economic growth. It has established the World Trade Organization and has been instrumental in the creation of the Internet. The United States has also been a major force in the globalization of the economy, and its influence has grown significantly. The United States has a responsibility to lead the world in the new era of international relations.

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