TGD, antigender, anti rights in the Global AIDS response

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### Societal enablers

| 10–10–10 targets for removing social and legal impediments towards an enabling environment limiting access or utilization of HIV services |
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| Less than 10% of countries have punitive legal and policy environments that deny or limit access to services. | Less than 10% of people living with HIV and key populations experience stigma and discrimination. | Less than 10% of women, girls, people living with HIV and key populations experience gender inequality and violence. |
Anti-rights and anti-gender movements

“steep rise in ultraconservative political leaders and religious groups using their platforms to promote bigotry, dehumanize persons on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression, and foster stigma and intolerance among their constituencies.” UN Independent Expert SOGI report to the 76th UN General Assembly, 2021
We still have a long way to go before 2030

Studies show that transgender people who have experienced stigma in health care are three times more likely to avoid health care than transgender people who have not experienced stigma.

In a study in eight sub-Saharan African countries, 27% of transgender women said they were too afraid to use health-care services.

A median of 15% of gay men and other men who have sex with men (12 reporting countries) and 22% of sex workers (11 reporting countries) say they have experienced stigma and discrimination in the past six months. A median of 30% of people who inject drugs (five reporting countries) and 72% of transgender people (five reporting countries) report similar experiences.

Figure 2.14 Experience of sexual and or physical violence, stigma and discrimination and avoidance of health-care services among key populations, countries with available data, 2018–2022
Pushing back on the pushback

- The human rights backlash reinforces what we already knew: we cannot take human rights gains for granted.
- Current approaches assume legal and social norm change can be achieved and then we move on.
- Social norm change is a continuous process requiring ongoing effort.
- Sustainability beyond 2030 means making sure that systems and structures are in place to enable and support continued, sustainable efforts to confront stigma and discrimination and attempts at regressive law reform.
Discussion at the thematic segment of the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board

“Anti-gender movements are increasingly influential worldwide, encouraging stigma, discrimination and legal changes which restrict the rights of key populations.”

“Anti-gender movements are having serious impacts on key populations as well as societies more broadly, and undermining the social enablers which give strength to the HIV response.”
Ways forward – Recommendations

Understand and counter anti-gender movements

✓ Build on and support the research within institutions, NGOs and academia, including that led by communities, to better understand and anticipate this movement, and its impacts on HIV and key populations.
✓ Develop and fund collective strategies to counter anti-gender movements.
✓ Build donor coalitions, and cross-movement and cross-sectoral alliances, including with inclusive faith-based responses

Support community-led responses

✓ Increase the proportion of HIV services (prevention, testing and treatment and for societal enablers) led by key populations (30/80/60 targets).
✓ Include key populations especially transgender people in governance mechanisms and decision making for health.
✓ Support community-led monitoring and research considering context and needs of each key population.
✓ Build capacity community-led organizations, supporting intersectional work and solidarity.
Thank you
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