



Impact of Xenophobia & Homophobia Migration - KPs

Ntombi Muchuchuti (PhD)

AMSTERDAM

FAST-TRACK CITIES 2023

September 25-27, 2023 | RAI Amsterdam Convention Center

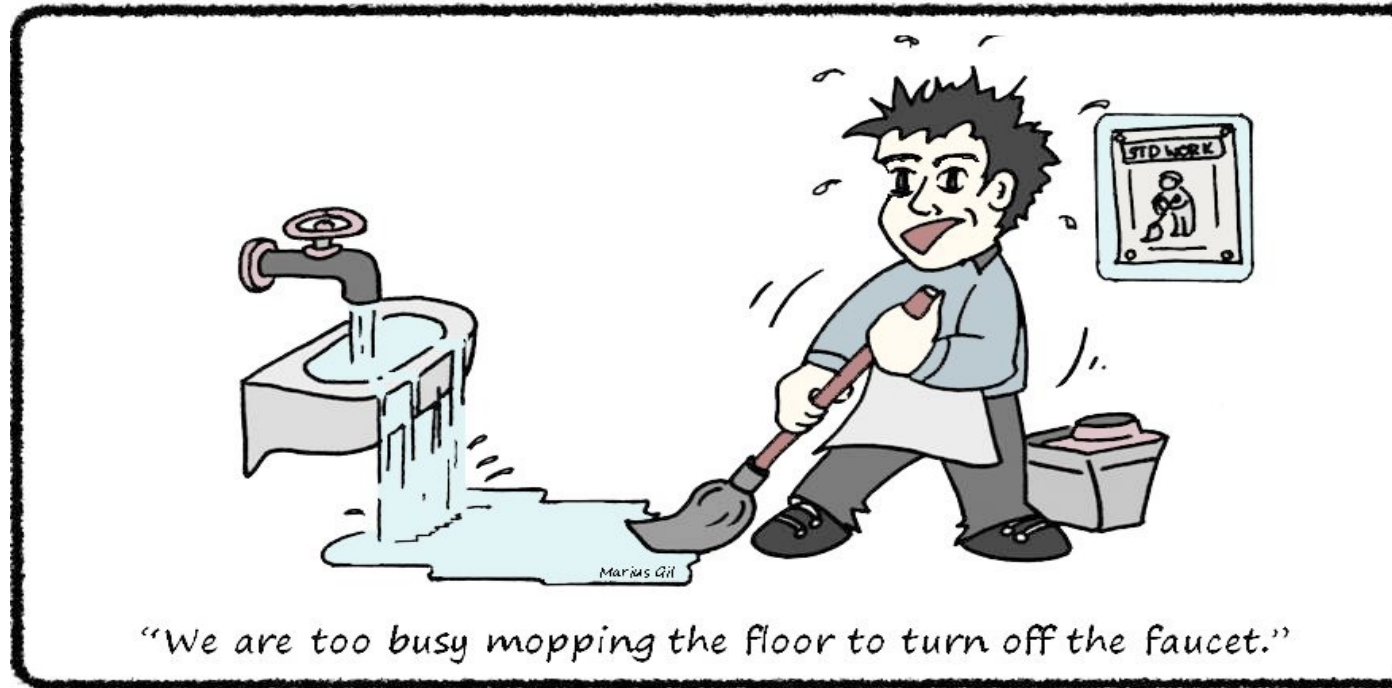
✘ City of
✘ Amsterdam

✘ GGD
✘ Amsterdam

IATAC
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF PROVIDERS OF AIDS CARE

FAST-TRACK CITIES
INSTITUTE

Causes and Effects



"We are too busy mopping the floor to turn off the faucet."

Commitments

- Migration suffers objective discussions due to the politicisation of its causes and consequences.
- The undefined timeframe between ratification protocols to their implementation - Lack of accountability frameworks.
 - (Maputo Declaration, ESA commitments, SADC protocols, country commitments)
- E.g. The SADC Protocol on Migration is still in a Draft form since 1998, deeming itself ineffective in assisting or compelling sovereign countries' contribution on migration issues.
- The political meaning of sovereignty – Effects on Human Rights (International Charters, Legislations, Protocols, Conventions) –Autonomy on processes.

Role of States and Governments

- Legal barriers (Punitive legislation, laws and policies).
- Presently 30 countries in Africa have laws that criminalise same sex relation (same ratified).
- Social structural barriers (religious, traditional and political movements).
- Service delivery (accessibility, affordability, availability and quality healthcare services).
- Public perceptions –stigma and discrimination, homophobia, xenophobia.

If you can't measure it, you can't manage it,

- Distorted data regarding regional migration negatively influences policies, debates and dialogues.
- Understated migrant statistics with consequences manifesting themselves with greater impact on various levels.
- There is lack of authentic, reliable and verifiable data regarding the type and characteristics of migration. Of late migration is deeply gendered.
- This in turn affects policies, frameworks, resource mobilisation and allocation, planning, decision making, debates and of most, budgeting regarding services.

Impact

- The growth of the anti-rights gender movement across the two regions (Evidenced by Marches in Malawi, Kenya, Namibia and Zambia).
- Passing of the Anti-Homosexual bill in Uganda.
- Stigma and discrimination in various sectors of the society e.g resulting in poor health outcomes – Reference to ARASA regional intersex scan.
- Corrective rape and murder cases in South Africa. At least 19 LGBTI persons were murdered in 2021 (World Human rights report, 2022).

- Impact to the realization of the 95/95/95 targets on key populations.
- Homophobia burden leading to Xenophobia.
- Repressive laws: Anti-Homosexuality Act Uganda: Kenya, Tanzania – Zambia, Malawi,, Namibia.
- Closing of the civic space - closure of organisations; threats and arbitrary arrests of pro-choice activists; and inability to register; gagging of the media.
- Lack of support from national human rights institutions and CSOs (Interface between political and administration role).

- Out of repressive homophobic countries
- Into progressive xenophobic countries

- Safer Cities for People with HIV and KPs on the move across Southern and Eastern Africa are not a privilege but a right

