
ADDRESSING LEGAL AND POLICY BARRIERS

To Effective HIV Prevention

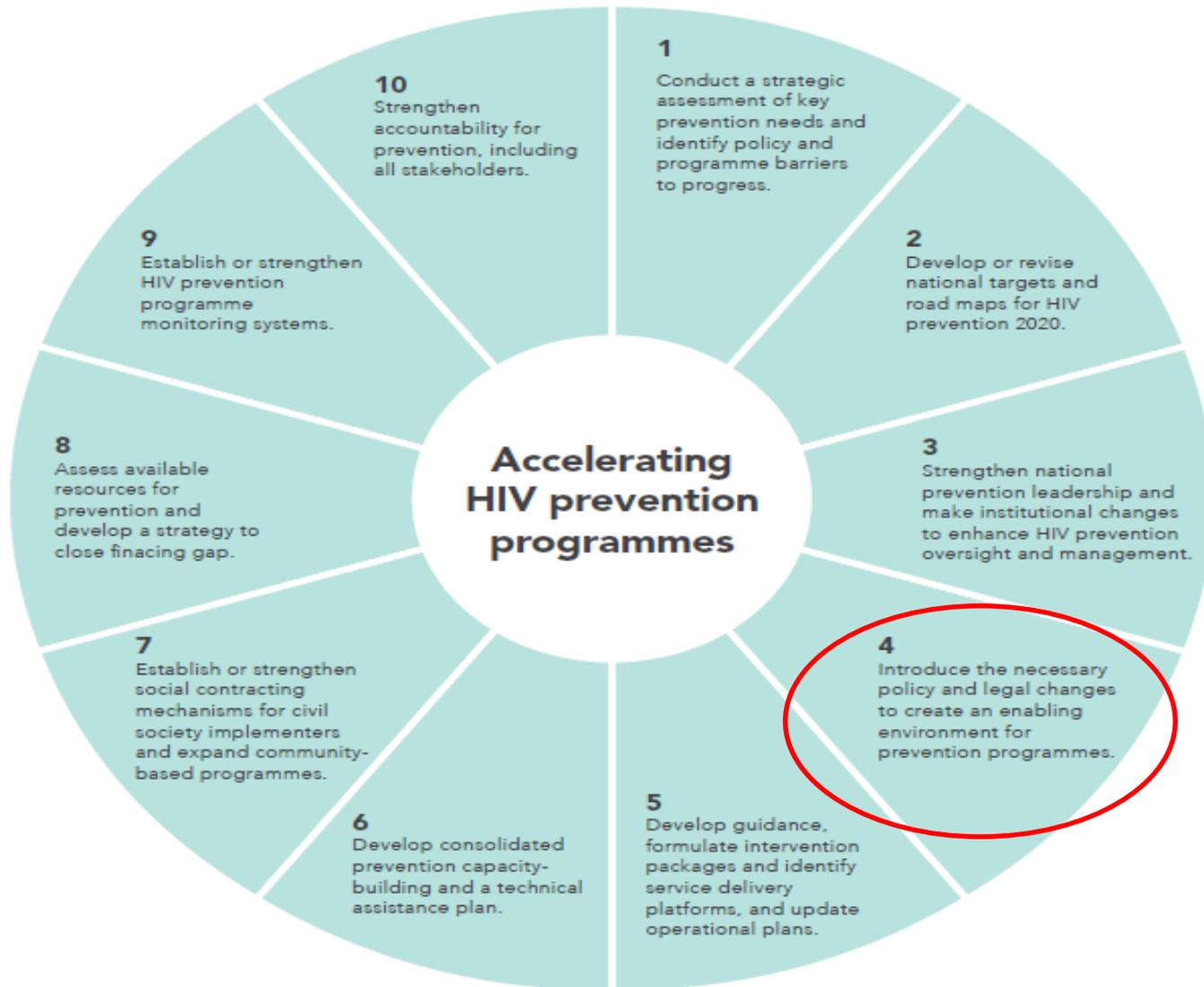
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National HIV Programme Managers Consultation

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Ten-point plan for accelerating HIV prevention at the country level



Road Map Action Point 4, page 7

“Countries will take concrete steps to address key barriers and create an enabling environment for successful prevention programmes.....”

“Two or three key policy actions that will facilitate prevention service access will be implemented in the first year”

Key barriers identified by coalition countries

- Need for parental consent for the provision of SRH services including condoms to young people.
- Lack of quality sexuality education and SRH service provision in schools
- Punitive laws or non-conducive policies and practices that hinder HIV prevention programmes with key populations.
- Lack of policies for the provision of prevention services in prisons.

Laws requiring parental consent for adolescents to access SRH services



Restrictions for adolescents younger than 18 years



Restrictions for adolescents younger than 16 or 14 years



Restrictions only for adolescents younger than 12 years, or no restriction



Democratic Republic of the Congo
Ethiopia
India
Indonesia
Nigeria
Swaziland
United Republic of Tanzania

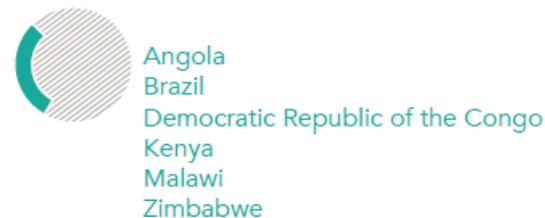


Côte d'Ivoire
Malawi
Ukraine
Zambia
Zimbabwe



Brazil
Cameroon
China
Ghana
Kenya
Lesotho
Mexico
Mozambique
Namibia
Pakistan
South Africa
Uganda

Laws, policies and law enforcement practices related to carrying condoms as evidence for prosecution



Sources: UNAIDS NCPI database, Asia Catalyst 2016 [7], Amnesty International 2016 [8], Open Society Foundation 2012 [9], Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP), personal communication.

Actions taken: CSE/ Service access for young people

(based on reports from UNAIDS Country Offices)

- Namibia and Zimbabwe are lowering the age of consent in national guidelines.
- Uganda ongoing advocacy for new national policy guidelines and standards for SRH services
- Mozambique, Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania modifying national condom strategies in ways that aim to improve young people's access to condoms
- Cote d'Ivoire, Mexico and South Africa prioritized the strengthening of education sector policies on HIV and of SRH capacity.
- China is considering strengthening CSE in schools

Policy actions to address barriers: key populations

(based on reports from UNAIDS Country Offices)

- In South Africa, the National AIDS Council is engaging parliament in a public debate on decriminalizing sex work.
- In Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, ongoing documentation of human rights violations for advocacy; Cameroon is considering establishing a national observatory for human rights.
- In Kenya and Indonesia, work with sub-national authorities to prevent punitive by-laws, policies and law enforcement practices
- In Zimbabwe, training of some law enforcement officials and health care service providers in issues relating to key populations and human rights.

Policy actions: harm reduction and prisons

- In Cameroon, Mozambique and South Africa new policies that include harm reduction for people who inject drugs being considered.
- India is introducing HIV prevention services in prisons and other correctional institutions
- Ukraine is considering the introduction of methadone treatment services in prisons.
- In Namibia, the Minister of Health has personally advocated for policy change.

Policy actions: MSM and trans

- In Pakistan, HIV bill and bill legalizing transgender identity pending.
- Mexico new regulatory framework for health service providers on actions to prevent, detect and treat HIV and a protocol for the care of LGBTI populations in health services.
- South Africa developed an LGBTI HIV plan, initiated first ever study on transgender women's health, including HIV.
- Brazil improved strategic information on transgender women's health and HIV needs

Summary and way forward

- Most coalition countries have taken some policy actions
- Most policy work ongoing – can we speed up?
- Legal reform takes time, in the meantime pragmatic approaches to reduce barriers to preventions service access:
 - work with local authorities
 - training of health care providers, educators and law enforcement
 - Youth friendly condom policies
- Sharing best practices learning from others