

**IAS, PANCAP, PAHO, GF and  
Plataforma LAC Workshop on  
“UNITING SCIENCE AND  
COMMUNITIES TO ACCELERATE  
THE HIV RESPONSE IN THE  
CARIBBEAN”**

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**THE IMPACT OF STIGMA AND  
DISCRIMINATION ON THE HIV  
RESPONSE IN THE CARIBBEAN**

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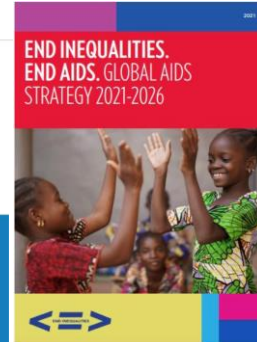
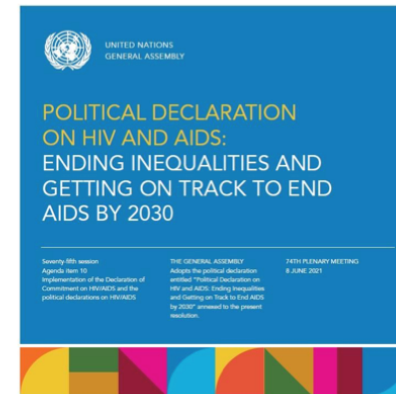
**Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 4- 5  
November 2024**

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## The 2021 Political Declaration on HIV & AIDS

- Commitment to end inequalities within and among countries
- New commitments on societal enablers (the 10-10-10 targets)
- Commitment on the proportion of HIV services to be delivered by community-led organizations (the 30-60-80 targets)
- Commitment to eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV
- Commitment to increase and fully fund the AIDS response by increasing annual HIV investments in low- and middle-income countries to 29 billion US dollars by 2025
- Commitment to prioritize HIV combination prevention, including explicit language in support of evidence-based interventions (all the components of harm reduction), PrEP, and Undetectable = Untransmittable (U = U)



**The Political Declaration includes all the targets from the Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 and features a series of bold milestones to be reached by 2025**

# UNAIDS GLOBAL TARGETS

HIV services			Integration	Social enablers		
95–95–95 testing and treatment targets achieved within all sub-populations and age groups.	95% of women of reproductive age have their HIV and sexual and reproductive health service needs met; 95% of pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV have suppressed viral loads; and 95% of HIV-exposed children are tested by 2025.	95% of people at risk of HIV infection use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options.	Adoption of people-centred and context-specific integrated approaches that support the achievement of 2025 HIV targets and result in at least 90% of people living with HIV and individuals at heightened risk of HIV infection linked to services for other communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, sexual and gender-based violence, mental health and other services they need for their overall health and wellbeing.	10–10–10 targets for removing social and legal impediments towards an enabling environment limiting access or utilization of HIV services		
				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.
				Achieve SDG targets critical to the HIV response (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17) by 2030		

## 10–10–10 Societal Enabler Targets: Society free of HIV-related stigma and discrimination

<10% of people living with HIV report internalized stigma by 2025

<10% of people living with HIV report experienced stigma and discrimination in healthcare and community settings by 2025

<10% of key populations (i.e. MSM, SWs, TG, PWID) report experienced stigma and discrimination by 2025

<10% of general population reports discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by 2025

<10% of health workers report negative attitudes towards people living with HIV by 2025

<10% of health workers report negative attitudes towards key populations by 2025

<10% of law enforcement officers report negative attitudes towards key populations by 2025

## 10–10–10 Societal Enabler Targets: Gender equality and living free of violence

<10% of women and girls experience physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner by 2025

<10% of key populations (i.e. MSM, SWs, TG, PWID) experience physical or sexual violence by 2025

<10% of people living with HIV experience physical or sexual violence by 2025

<10% of people support inequitable gender norms by 2025

>90% of HIV services are gender-responsive by 2025

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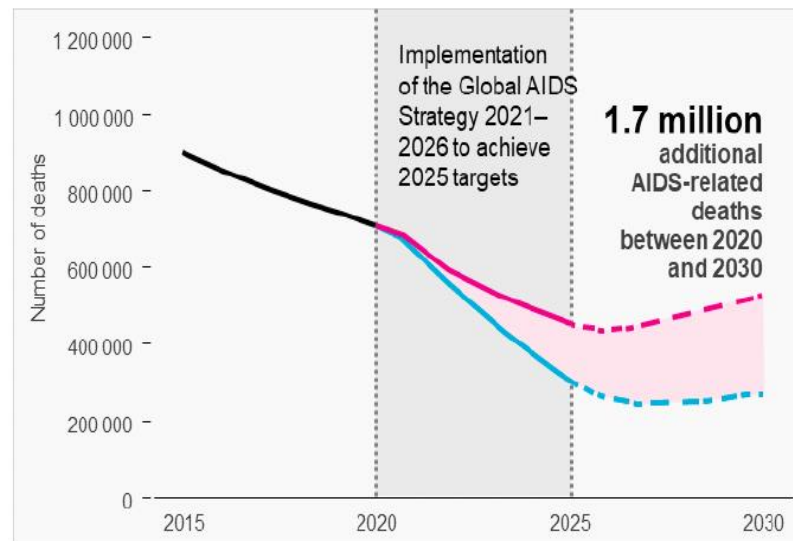
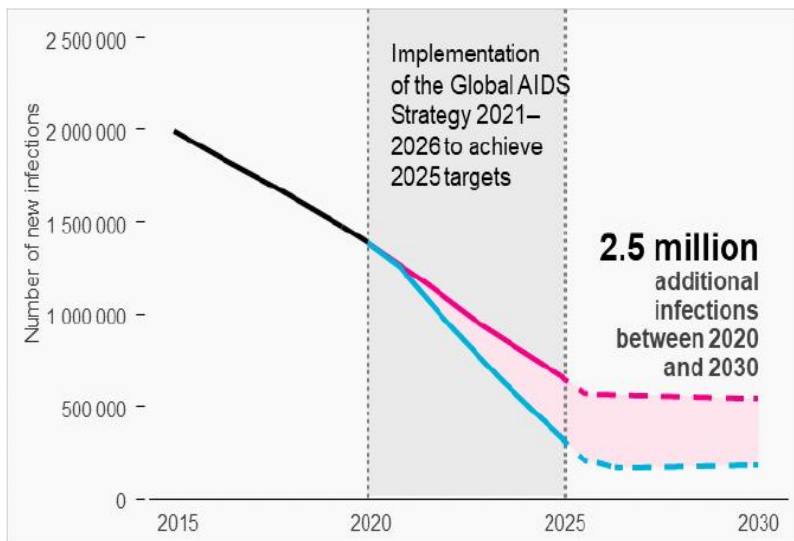
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# Cost of missing the Strategy's Targets and Commitments



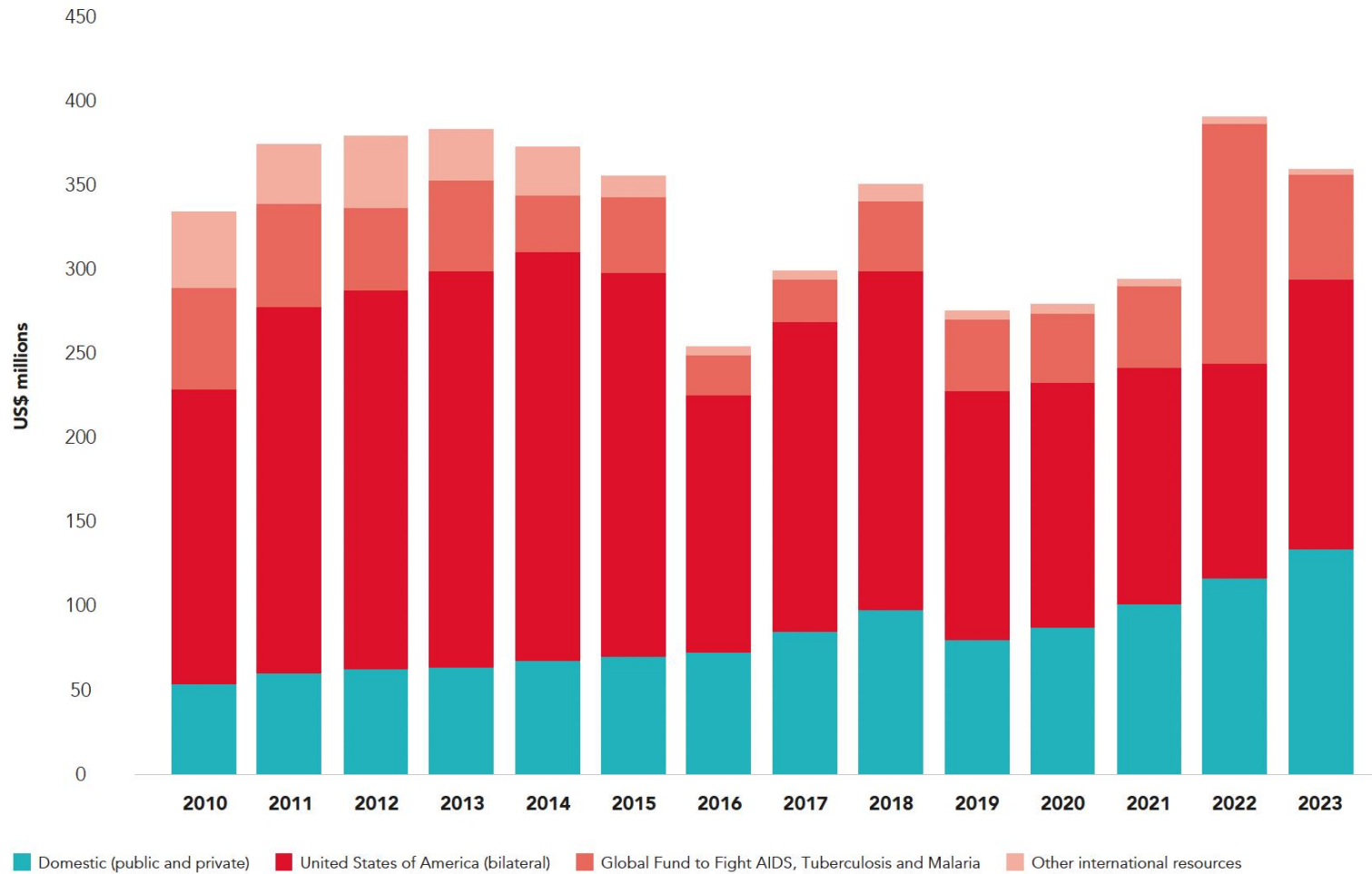
— Epidemiological estimates of progress until 2020

— Impact if no progress is made on societal enablers

— Impact of achieving the full set of 2025 targets

## Sustainable resources are needed in the Caribbean

**Figure 11.3** Resource availability for HIV, Caribbean, 2010–2023




Source: UNAIDS financial estimates, July, 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

**Table 11.8** Laws and policies scorecard, Caribbean, 2024

Country	Criminalization of transgender people <sup>a</sup>	Criminalization of sex work <sup>b</sup>	Criminalization of same-sex sexual acts in private	Criminalization of possession of small amounts of drugs <sup>c</sup>	Laws criminalizing HIV nondisclosure, exposure or transmission <sup>d</sup>	Laws or policies restricting the entry, stay and residence of people living with HIV	Parental or guardian consent for adolescents to access HIV testing
Antigua and Barbuda	4	9	16	2	2	7	4
Bahamas	3	3	3	1	1	7	3
Barbados	3	10	1	1	3	7	4
Belize	8	1	1	1	1	7	23
Cuba	1	11	1	1	22	7	24
Dominica	4	12	30	25	22	7	6
Dominican Republic	1	13	1	1	1	7	3
Grenada		14	17	26	22	7	
Guyana	1	15	18	1	22	7	1
Haiti	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	3	19	27	3	7	3
Saint Lucia	2	2	2	2	2	7	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		4	20	28	22	7	
Suriname	6		17	6	6	7	5
Trinidad and Tobago	3	3	21	29	2	7	3

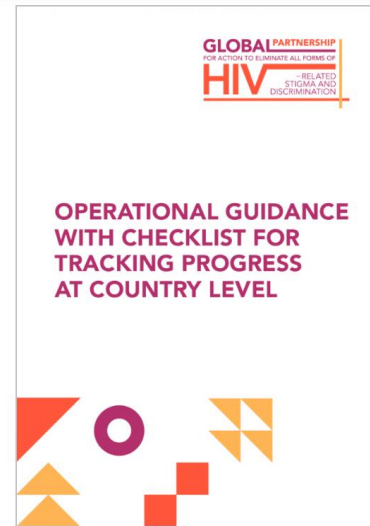
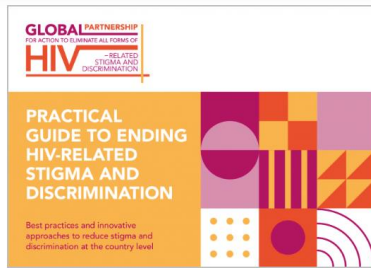
## Protective Laws or Policies - Caribbean

Country	Laws protecting against discrimination on the basis of HIV status	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sex work <sup>e</sup>	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for sexual orientation <sup>e</sup>	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for gender identity <sup>e</sup>	Constitutional or other non-discrimination provisions for people who inject drugs <sup>e</sup>
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No data	No data (Yes)	No data	No
Bahamas	Yes	No data	No	No	No
Barbados	Yes	No data	Yes	Yes	No
Belize	Yes	No	No (Yes)	No	No
Cuba	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Dominica	No data	No data	No data (Yes)	No data	No
Dominican Republic	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Grenada	No data	No data	No data (No)	No data	No data (No)
Guyana	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Haiti	No	No	No	No	No
Jamaica	No	No	No	No	No
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No data	No	No	No (Yes)	No
Saint Lucia	Yes	No	No (Yes)	No	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No data	No data	No data (No)	No data	No data (No)
Suriname	No data	No data	No data (Yes)	No data (Yes)	No
Trinidad and Tobago	No data	No	No (Yes)	No	No
<b>Legend:</b>	No	No	No	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available



“[1] Difference is as natural as breathing. Infinite varieties exist of everything under the sun. Civilised society has a duty to accommodate suitably differences among human beings. Only in this manner can we give due respect to everyone’s humanity. No one should have his or her dignity trampled upon, or human rights denied, merely on account of a difference, especially one that poses no threat to public safety or public order. It is these simple verities on which this case is premised.”

Hon. Justice Adrian Saunders, President of the CCJ  
McEwan et al v. The Attorney General of Guyana (2018) CCJ Appeal No. GYCV2017/015



## [Global Partnership on action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV Related Stigma and Discrimination](#)

The Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-Related Stigma and Discrimination (GP) is an initiative to address critical cross-cutting dimensions of HIV-related stigma and discrimination. The GP brings together collaborative efforts of key stakeholders to reach the HIV Political Declaration and Global AIDS Strategy targets. It is co-convened by GFATM, GNP+, UNAIDS, UNAIDS PCB NGO Delegation, UNDP and UN Women.