

### Stigma across Europe Legal and Regulatory Barriers to testing and treatment

## Julian Hows Global Network of People Living with HIV and AIDS (GNP+)













### What is OptTEST?



- OptTEST aims to:
  - help reduce the number of undiagnosed people with HIV infection in the European region
  - promote timely treatment and care
- It has a particular emphasis on priority regions and groups throughout Europe.
- It will by mid 2017 provide:
  - tools and assessment methods to analyse and effectively respond to late presentation for HIV care and treatment
  - methodology/advocacy resources to document strategies to address HIV related stigma, and legal and regulatory barriers
  - presentations/publications: conferences and policy meetings

Find out more on www.opttest.eu







### **Partners**























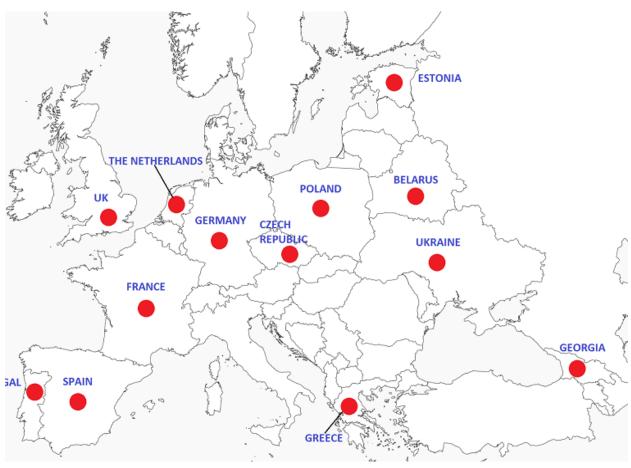






















## What I am presenting on is one work stream of the initiative

### Main work:

- Compilation of data from PLHIV stigma index countries in the region
  - Estonia, Poland, Portugal, Germany, Greece

To inform good practice on how PLHIV communities do (and can) can get people into testing and help then continue on treatment

 Looking at the legal and regulatory barriers that get in the way of accessing testing and accessing care on a continuous basis

For the particular work that GNP+ is leading on we have expanded with separate funding so that

- Belarus and Ukraine can be involved in work arising from their stigma index results
- We can see the legal and regulatory barriers in ALL 53 countries of the WHO region

For this presentation I will be concentrating on the Legal and regulatory barriers work







### Starting Point for Networks 'demonstration' projects



### A community based treatment cascade model:

http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/AIDS%20conference/1281400-HIV-leaflet-LR.pdf

## PLHIV Stigma Index Results in selected European Countries Late testing, Late treatment:

http://newsite.hiveurope.eu/Portals/0/HIVStigma Report.pdf

And the implementations of the index in these coluntries that can be found at

www.stigmaindex.org







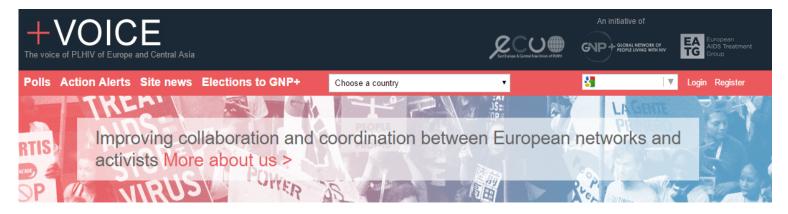


## Legal and regulatory barriers

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV ARE... We have looked at 53 countries – and the first data is in ...

The data will be accessible and searchable from several websites , including ....

### http://www.peoplewithhiveurope.org/en



This portal site is an initiative of several regional and national community based organisations'. If you are an organisation in the region that would like to be a collaborating partner please contact us. The aim is to allow for improved communication between European networks and activists to improve collaboration, coordination, and reduce duplication



A grant from ViiV healthcare made the site possible







## Legal and regulatory barriers



### http://legalbarriers.peoplewithhiveurope.org/index.php



- The site covers 53 countries of the WHO Europe region
- The site is intended to be updated on an iterative basis
- The data was collected via a survey going out to multiple sources in each country and gathering information from already published data

This was then consolidated into a 'data' set for each country 31 data sets are now available











## Countries currently uploaded

<u>Armenia</u>

<u>Austria</u>

**Belgium** 

**Croatia** 

**Czech Republic** 

**Denmark** 

**Estonia** 

**Finland** 

**Georgia** 

<u>Germany</u>

<u>Greece</u>

<u>Iceland</u>

<u>Italy</u>

<u>Latvia</u>

**Lithuania** 

**Moldova, Republic of** 

#### **Netherlands**

**Norway** 

**Poland** 

<u>Portugal</u>

**Russian Federation** 

Serbia

<u>Slovenia</u>

<u>Spain</u>

<u>Sweden</u>

**Switzerland** 

<u>Turkey</u>

<u>Ukraine</u>

**United Kingdom** 

<u>Uzbekistan</u>





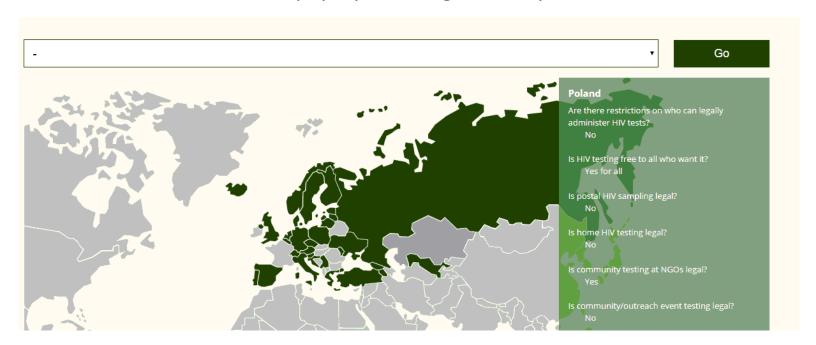






### How the data is searchable

Each of the countries has a pop-up showing some top line information















As well as being able to make selections across the data ....

	National policy	Who can administer HIV tests?	Which grou	ps can legally d	lo HIV testing	?	Free HIV testing		HIV testing restrictions	Which grou
	National policy/strategy or official recommendations on HIV testing?	Restrictions on who can legally administer HIV tests?	Specialist clinic staff (doctor and/nurse) only	Any doctor/nurse (not necessarily in a specialist clinic)	NGO with clinical supervision	NGO without clinical supervision	HIV testing free to all who want it?	Is free HIV testing available?	HIV testing access restricted for some groups/populations?	Men Per who wh have injusex dru with men
		•	•	<b>T</b>	•	•	▼	]	· ·	•
rmenia	Yes	√ Yes	Yes	Yes	•	<b>*</b>	Yes in certain places	Yes in certain places	No V	•
urmenia Sustria					•	•				•
	Yes	Yes		Yes	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	Yes in certain places	Yes in certain places	No	<b>V</b>
ustria	Yes No	Yes Yes	Yes	Yes Yes	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	Yes in certain places Yes in certain places	Yes in certain places Across whole country	No No	•
ustria Belgium	Yes No Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes	<b>T</b>	Yes in certain places Yes in certain places Yes in certain places	Yes in certain places Across whole country Yes in certain places	No No No	•

And each of the full data sets can also be accessed ....











### Snapshot of a country – Czech Republic

Free HIV testing	
HIV testing free to all who want it?	Yes in certain places
Further comments	Prague is much better covered than the rest of hie country, bor numbers of places, free and anonymous access
Is free HIV testing available?	Don't know
Further comments	
HIV testing restrictions	
HIV testing access restricted for some groups/populations?	No

Is testing available in any of the following ways?	
Postal HIV sampling legal?	No
Home HIV testing legal?	Yes
Community testing at NGOs legal?	Yes
Community/outreach event testing legal?	Yes
Other	NGO testing is often in cooperation with lab using conventional tests
Rapid tests used by community based testing services/initiatives?	Finger blood
Anonymity/Confidentiality of HIV testing	
Anonymous testing available?	Yes
If yes, please give details	Just under number, only year of birth, gender and region/country are asked.
If not, why not, what sort of information is required and is there any promise of confidentiality?	
Discrimination & equality	
Legislation	Yes
Discrimination & equality  Legislation  Legislation protecting the rights of people with MIV?  Further comments	Yes general anti-discrimination law, no specific application to HIV
Legislation Legislation protecting the rights of people with HIV? Further comments	
Legislation Legislation protecting the rights of people with HIV? Further comments  Other key populations	
Legislation Legislation protecting the rights of people with HIV? Further comments  Other key populations Needle exchange available for people who inject drugs?	general anti-discrimination law, no specific application to HIV
Legislation  Legislation protecting the rights of people with HIV?  Further comments  Other key populations  Needle exchange available for people who inject drugs?  Further comments	general anti-discrimination law, no specific application to HIV
Legislation Legislation protecting the rights of people with MIV?	general anti-discrimination law, no specific application to HIV  Yes
Legislation  Legislation protecting the rights of people with HIV?  Further comments  Other key populations  Needle exchange available for people who inject drugs?  Further comments  Opiate substitution therapy available?	general anti-discrimination law, no specific application to HIV  Yes

There is a link to show all of the data sources used for each of the categories of information ...









#### **Initial Findings**



# A picture is emerging of restrictive practices and regulations including:

- Lack of access and use of proven new testing technologies and settings
- 'Questiónable' restrictions on who can administer tests
- Possibly unecessary requirement for extensive pre/post test counselling
- Refusal to accept referrals from community testing into care
- Limited testing sites and restricted types of test
- Wider barriers to improving the continuum of care included separation of healthcare into vertical specialities (e.g. drugs care separate from HIV and from TB); lack of case management systems;
- Failure to integrate healthcare and social support; disruption of care between civil and detention authorities.
- Complex entitlement regulations and charging systems deterring/excluding migrants, including even those entitled to healthcare sometimes.









#### **Next Steps**



- We will continue to refine and update the data as well as the site itself to make it more user friendly
- Please do use the feedback page if you wish to comment on the data or give us better information and help us fill in the gaps

To do this please access the site at

http://legalbarriers.peoplewithhiveurope.org/index.php

And use the contact form at the bottom of each page

We hope to have fully populated the site – and it be able to generate full reports and analysis for any user by Dec 1st 2106

The site will be updated on an iterative basis









### Acknowledgements



Thanks to all those who have provided information so far, Lisa Power the consultant working on this, OptTest partners and others who have also contributed and whose data we are using.

Most importantly, looking at some of the real challenges and barriers that exist, thanks to all those activists, agencies, health providers and workers who are working very hard to make access for all a reality, rather than just another slogan.



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