



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

Legal environments, human rights and HIV responses among men who have sex with men and transgender people in Asia and the Pacific:

An agenda for action

The content, analysis, opinions and policy recommendations contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme or the Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health.

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

Copyright © UNDP 2010

ISBN: 978-974-680-271-0

United Nations Development Programme UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre United Nations Service Building, 3rd Floor Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand Email: aprc.th@undp.org Tel: +66 (0)2 304-9100 Fax: +66 (0)2 280-2700 Web: http://asia-pacific.undp.org/

Design: Inís Communication – www.iniscommunication.com Printed in Thailand

Legal environments, human rights and HIV responses among men who have sex with men and transgender people in Asia and the Pacific: An agenda for action

John Godwin July 2010





"I urge all countries to remove punitive laws, policies and practices that hamper the AIDS response... Successful AIDS responses do not punish people; they protect them... We must ensure that AIDS responses are based on evidence, not ideology, and reach those most in need and most affected."

Ban Ki-moon

Secretary General United Nations World AIDS Day, 2009

"Every day, stigma and discrimination in all their forms bear down on women and men living with HIV, including sex workers, people who use drugs, men who have sex with men, and transgender people. Many individuals most at risk of HIV infection have been left in the shadows and marginalized, rather than being openly and usefully engaged... To halt and reverse the spread [of HIV], we need rational responses which shrug off the yoke of prejudice and stigma. We need responses which are built on the solid foundations of equality and dignity for all, and which protect and promote the rights of those who are living with HIV and those who are typically marginalized.

Helen Clark

Administrator United Nations Development Programme Launch of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law Geneva, 2010

Contents

Foreword	vi
Acknowledgements	viii
Acronyms	1
Executive summary	2
1 Introduction	8
1.1 Objectives and method	8
1.2 Approach	9
1.3 International legal and policy context	9
1.4 National policy contexts	11
1.5 The role of national and regional human rights institutions	12
1.6 Social and religious contexts	13
1.7 Epidemiological and demographic contexts	16
1.8 The relationship between enabling legal environments and reduction of HIV	19
2 South Asia	22
2.1 Overview	22
2.2 Laws affecting HIV responses among MSM and transgender people	23
2.2.1 Criminal laws and police practices	23
2.2.2 Laws relating to discrimination	35
2.2.3 Legal status of transgender people	39
2.3 Actions taken to improve the legal environment	42
2.3.1 Community	42
2.3.2 Government	49
2.3.3 Donors and multilateral agencies	51
2.4 Conclusions	52

3 East Asia	54
3.1 Overview	54
3.2 Laws affecting HIV responses among MSM and transgender people	54
3.2.1 Criminal laws and police practices	54
3.2.2 Laws relating to discrimination	58
3.2.3 Legal status of transgender people	59
3.2.4 Other laws	61
3.3 Actions taken to improve the legal environment	64
3.3.1 Community	64
3.3.2 Government	64
3.3.3 Donors and multilateral agencies	64
3.4 Conclusions	65
4 South East Asia	66
4.1 Overview	66
4.2 Laws affecting HIV responses among MSM and transgender people	66
4.2.1 Criminal laws and police practices	66
4.2.2 Laws relating to discrimination	75
4.2.3 Legal status of transgender people	77
4.2.4 Other laws	79
4.3 Actions taken to improve the legal environment	82
4.3.1 Community	82
4.3.2 Government	85
4.3.3 Donors and multilateral organizations	87
4.4 Conclusions	88
5 Pacific	90
5.1 Overview	90
5.2 Laws affecting HIV responses among MSM and transgender people	91
5.2.1 Criminal laws and police practices	91
5.2.2 Laws relating to discrimination	96
5.2.3 Legal status of transgender people	96
5.2.4 Other laws	97

5.3 Actions taken to improve the legal environment	98
5.3.1 Community	98
5.3.2 Government	100
5.3.3 Donors and multilateral agencies	104
5.4 Conclusions	105
6 Asia Pacific regional responses	106
7 Findings and conclusions	109
8 Recommendations for an agenda for action	114
Annex I: Glossary of terms	122
Annex II: Consultation participants	125
Annex III: International legal and policy developments	127
Annex IV: Selected references	132

Foreword

The Asia Pacific region is truly at a critical moment in its response to HIV. One of the biggest and most immediate challenges is confronting the rapidly rising rates of infection among men who have sex with men and transgender people. This in a region already mired in long-running challenges from legal and social barriers that inhibit effective programming and resource allocation, and from deep-rooted stigma in health care settings. Urgent action is required. This new, ground breaking report spells out not only these challenges but also provides recommendations for governments, civil society, development partners and the UN family to address these challenges swiftly and effectively.

Legal environments, human rights and HIV responses among men who have sex with men and transgender people in Asia and the Pacific: An agenda for action clearly documents how both punitive and protective laws, policies and practices impact comprehensive HIV responses. To support the findings and recommendations, the report maps out recent judicial, legislative and policy developments and community responses at the global, regional and national levels. Together, these findings demonstrate why it is necessary for stakeholders across the spectrum to adopt a rights-based approach to universal access and proactively address policy and legal barriers to effective HIV responses. Finally, the report recommends that each government, development partner and UN agency take bold and effective programmatic and policy measures to reach out to communities and individuals at risk, particularly those living with HIV.

All is not doom and gloom. Recent progress by the UN system and member states provides momentum to build upon. Globally, the UNAIDS Secretariat and Cosponsors are guided by the *Joint Action for Results: UNAIDS Outcome Framework 2009-11*, which defines the priorities of work towards the removal of punitive laws, policies and practices, and empower men who have sex with men and transgender people to protect themselves from HIV and, where necessary, fully access antiretroviral therapy. Addressing the specific concerns of HIV among men who have sex with men and transgender people is one of the UN family's key priority areas.

In another key development, the recent UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the

预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:



https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_13092