

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: You, Me and HIV/AIDS: A Television Production and Networking Workshop

Author/Institution: UNESCO

Description: A workshop report that could be used for training involving media practitioners. UNESCO initiated the project “Global Network of Young Producers on HIV/AIDS” within its mandate as the UN organisation for media development and preventive education on HIV/AIDS, towards the goal of strengthening production capacities.

Target audience: Media

Geographical scope: Africa, Asia

Regarding stigma reduction: Workshop triggered participants' reflections on confronting stigma and their own reactions to PLWHA while producing quality TV programmes.

Regarding gender:

Regarding rights:

Directions on advocacy concerns: (a) To enable young TV producers create, distribute and exchange high quality productions for broadcast and advocacy purposes

URL: http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=17601&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: – AIDSLink #63 – Leadership & HIV

Author/Institution: The ICMDA HIV Initiative, an activity of the International Christian Medical and Dental Association

Description: A list of training tools for church leaders and communities. One tool is 'Courage to change', a participatory tool that, among other uses, helps communities learn what to do to reduce stigma about HIV&AIDS.

Target audience: Religious leaders

Geographical scope: Africa

Regarding stigma reduction: Outlines procedures for applying the 'courage to change' tool which addresses stigma, among other issues

Regarding gender:

Regarding rights:

Directions on advocacy concerns:

URL: <http://www.icmdahivinitiative.org/files/pdf/AIDSLink63.pdf>

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

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Title: AIDS in Africa: Three scenarios to 2025

Author/Institution: UNAIDS

Description: A project that uses stories to explore the future of AIDS in Africa until the year 2025.

'Stories are mines of information, rich in memories and history... Stories raise and answer questions about meanings and values. Scenarios are rigorously constructed, imaginative stories about the future. The scenario stories and the process of creating them are intended to help people think more deeply and freely about complex, poorly defined, or intractable problems. ... The process of creating the scenarios encourages people to challenge their usual views and use their imaginations to explore what might happen and how they might act'.

Target audience: State actors, civil society activists

Geographical scope: Africa

Regarding stigma reduction: Stigma is an element common to 3 scenarios. Mental health and stigma:

'An adequate response to the AIDS crisis has to encompass and address issues of individual and community mental health. The impacts of the virus may be direct (for example, living with HIV) or indirect (nursing someone with AIDS). The impact is felt on people living with HIV and AIDS, their kin, friends, and colleagues. It crosses generations: children not only feel the direct impact but their nurturing also suffers. Blame and other manifestations of stigma serve to compound the psychological impacts of trauma';[...] 'If HIV infection is seen as inevitable, the subsequent fatalism engendered may make prevention very difficult. If AIDS is believed to be caused by witchcraft, breaking sexual taboos, or poverty, then biomedical prevention and care strategies are less likely to be adopted or have an impact. In turn, blame, stigma, shame, and discrimination, particularly gender-based discrimination, will also inhibit effective prevention and care';[...] 'intolerance between certain groups; economic constraints; communication barriers; the spread of both Christian and Islamic fundamentalism in many countries; and the politicization of religion in others...All of these dynamics have tended to reinforce stigma against people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA), helping to inhibit clear communication about the risks of infection'.

Regarding gender: The importance of paying attention to gender—women's social, economic, and physiological vulnerability to HIV—is well understood, but the policies and actions that might best reduce vulnerability are not. 'Tough choices' shows that, even if gender is not

the focus of attention for ideological or human rights reasons, there are entirely pragmatic economic and social reasons to address the status of girls and women in the context of national development and the lowering of HIV prevalence. 'Traps and legacies' describes how there is danger in focusing on women in isolation, without considering the complexity of wider family and community relations. For example, programmes that emphasize individual behavioural change can place the onus for action on women, and yet, in fact, women often lack the power to make or negotiate choices within their sexual relationships. 'Times of transition' shows that focusing on gender issues and their wider ramifications can have immense transformative power, catalyzing social, economic, and political reforms.'

Regarding rights:

Directions on advocacy concerns:

URL:

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

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Title: Scaling Up Effective Partnerships: A guide to working with faith-based organisations in the response to HIV and AIDS

Author/Institution: Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance Steven Lux and Kristine Greenaway 2006

Description: Covers teachings and practices related to HIV and AIDS in Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Judaism and Islam including for each faith tradition: Attitudes towards HIV and AIDS; organisational primer; Initiating discussions; Potential obstacles to joint HIV and AIDS projects. Contains considerable reference section to websites providing more information. Teaching and values related to illness;

Target audience: Organisations wanting to work with faith based communities and institutions in HIV and AIDS work.

Geographical scope: International

Regarding stigma reduction: Mentions some instances of faith based contributions to stigmatisation and to efforts to address stigma.

Regarding gender: Mentions attitudes towards women and women's rights within faith traditions and how these affect working within those faith traditions on AIDS.

Regarding rights: Rights based approaches are briefly mentioned, but not to any great extent.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Little specific guidance about advocacy in general, but does mention several specific organisations within faith traditions that are engaged in advocacy.

URL: www.e-alliance.ch/en/s/hivaids/mobilizing-resources/faith-literacy/

Acquisition cost: None

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

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Title: Our Voices Our Future Communicating for an AIDS free Southern Africa

Author/Institution: FOCCISA Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa: Tendai Chikuku, Martin Mutimurefu,

Mthulisi Mathuthu 2005. Produced with support from WACC and the United Church of Canada.

Description: A guide for communicators/journalists on how to cover HIV and AIDS in a loving and hopeful way based on Christian scriptures.

Target audience: Christian journalists and Christian communicators

Geographical scope: Africa

Regarding stigma reduction: 67 references. Extensively discusses how to communicate about HIV and AIDS in a non-stigmatising way. "Stigma and discrimination are socially constructed attitudes that are formulated and reinforced through social interaction and communication that can either be interpersonal or through the media."

Regarding gender: Discusses "pre-existing stigma and discrimination that the media has used to reinforce HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination: – sexuality, gender, race, and poverty. "In societies where HIV/AIDS is caused by heterosexual transmission the spread of infection is normally associated with female sexual behaviour that is not consistent with gender norms. In these circumstances, prostitution is singled out and female sex workers are often identified as the people responsible for spreading the disease to their clients and their sexual partners."

Regarding rights: Human rights of people with HIV are referred to several times: "As Christians we ... must always remember that people living with HIV have rights too and they must also be treated with respect just like anyone else." Describes ways the journalists and communicators can respect humanrights of people with HIV.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Advocacy campaigns are not a focus, but the entire document advocates a journalistic practice that is part of th solution rather than part of the problem.

URL: Can't find on Internet. WACC has a PDF.
CSCF 446. Page 1

Acquisition cost: none

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: OPERATIONAL GUIDE ON GENDER & HIV/AIDS A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

Author/Institution: UNAIDS Inter-Agency Task Team on Gender and HIV/AIDS

Description: 2005 Guide

Target audience: Specifically targets those working in the field of HIV/AIDS. The Operational Guide tries to make the relationship between gender, human rights and HIV/AIDS obvious to those working in the development sector. More than that, it seeks to give guidance to development programmers and practitioners on how to keep these complex linkages in mind when going about their daily business. The Operational Guide gives this support by providing a coherent conceptual framework and a set of guidelines/ checklists and tools.

Geographical scope: Global

Regarding stigma reduction: Discusses gender sensitive communication strategies.

Regarding gender: HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination tends to intertwine with and reinforce existing prejudices and inequalities. Women and girls are often blamed for bringing disease and death into the family, regardless of whether and how they may have contracted HIV. The stigma associated with HIV/AIDS tends to further restrict women's and girls' access to health services. Because of their inferior social status and the political and cultural sensitivities associated with HIV/AIDS, women (or girls) are often blamed for bringing disease and death into the family, regardless of whether and how they contracted HIV. They run the risk of being labelled promiscuous or 'loose', by which their moral and social status is brought into disrepute, and of being rejected by their partners and their families. Fear of rejection and consequent loss of support is preventing many women and girls from finding out their status and from seeking out treatment.

Regarding rights: Extensive focus on rights based approach. Rights mentioned over 300 times.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Contains checklist for gender and rights based approach in advocacy within a larger section on advocacy.

URL: [www.genderandaids.org/downloads/events/Operational Guide.pdf](http://www.genderandaids.org/downloads/events/Operational%20Guide.pdf)

Acquisition cost: None

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

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Title: UNAIDS' Editors' Notes for authors

Author/Institution: UNAIDS

Description: a short and simple aide memoire of preferred terminology as well as brief background for commonly used terms and abbreviations

Target audience: Originally for UNAIDS staff, it is now for everyone communicating about HIV and AIDS, including the media

Geographical scope: Global

Regarding stigma reduction: entire document suggests non-stigmatising terminology. Identifies terminology to be avoided.

Regarding gender:

Regarding rights:

Directions on advocacy concerns:

URL: www.amicaall.org/publications/UNAIDSEditors%20Notes_060825.pdf

Acquisition cost: None

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: HIV/AIDS Stigma Resource Pack

Author/Institution: Siyam'kela and The POLICY Project and The Centre for the Study of AIDS in South Africa

Description: Explains stigma, covers multiple intervention options including faith based, media, targetting influential institutions and more. Includes workshop activities and handouts

Target audience: South Africans working against stigma.

Geographical scope: Specific to South Africa, but contains much valuable information and resources likely to be useful elsewhere

Regarding stigma reduction: Entire document designed to help people work in their communities on stigma reduction. Has a framework to measure stigma.

Regarding gender: Gender is mentioned in over 100 places. "Gender-based power relationships also play a more direct role in the blame women face. Even if the man brings infection to the couple, his power allows him to shift the blame and stigma to his female partner. The structure of gender-based power means that women are more easily blamed and that their transgressions tend to be regarded more severely than men's" Has a workshop plan and handout about taking a gender sensitive approach to HIV stigma.

Regarding rights: Has sections about workshop activities focusing on rights of people with HIV.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Advocacy is an important tool to influence leaders and decision-makers. Explains advocacy and provides a step by step framework. Some practical, hands-on community outreach

activities are discussed.

URL: www.policyproject.com/pubs/countryreports/SA_SRP.pdf

Acquisition cost: None

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Responding to HIV and AIDS: a toolkit for youth peer educators - facilitator's manual

Author/Institution: WACC/Council for World Mission, David Blagbrough and Julienne Munyaneza

Description: The purpose of the HIV and AIDS toolkit is to provide church members with the appropriate knowledge, information and skills to produce 'AIDS competent' communities

Target audience: Facilitators using the toolkit Responding to HIV and AIDS: a toolkit for youth peer educators to train youth peer educators.

Geographical scope: Can be applied worldwide

Regarding stigma reduction: 217 mentions of stigma. It emphasises stigma and discrimination associated to HIV and AIDS.

Regarding gender: Yes. "overcome gender discrimination: ensure that women are equally represented in all decision making councils." "inability to negotiate safer sex due to gender discrimination and imbalances of power, and a lack of female-controlled HIV prevention methods." "The advantages of forum and playback theatre are that they are inclusive and taht there is no gender discrimination."

Regarding rights: This topic is extensively covered in this document. One of its objectives is to To understand the link between human rights, stigma and discrimination and HIV. Another mention is: "The ability of people to access their human rights is often constrained by stigma and discrimination."

Directions on advocacy concerns: No direct mention of issue based advocacy in the toolkit except when referencing to the work of other orhanisations such as Unaids, EAA, etc... Many of the communication activities suggested in the tool kit constitute community education that is a form of

URL: www.waccglobal.org/lang-en/programmes/hiv-and-aids-communication-and-stigma.html

Acquisition cost: None

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: GENDER, HIV/AIDS AND RIGHTS TRAINING MANUAL FOR THE MEDIA

Author/Institution: Inter Press Service

Description: Manual for media on reporting

Target audience: Media professionals

Geographical scope: Global

Regarding stigma reduction: The language used in reporting on HIV/AIDS should not promote stigma and discrimination of those living with the virus or syndrome. The majority of training manuals on reporting on HIV/AIDS, as well as manuals on reporting on Gender, devote entire sections to the issue of language.

Regarding gender: In some communities, HIV positive women, have been outcast or even murdered. Wives have been shunned or even accused of murder after their husbands die of an AIDS-related illness. These actions create the vicious cycle of fear and shame which also perpetuate the spread of the infection

Regarding rights: Discrimination against people living with HIV or living with AIDS, and their subjection to abandonment, abuse and violence are all human rights issues.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Guidelines to help journalists use more appropriate language have been developed by UN agencies, groups working in the area of HIV/ AIDS, by journalists themselves in discussions on ethics, and by those living with HIV or living with AIDS. Contains examp

URL: http://ipsnews.net/aids_2002/ipsgender2003.pdf

Acquisition cost: none

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Tackling HIV/AIDS Stigma: Guidelines for Faith Based Organisations

Author/Institution: Siyam'kela and The POLICY Project and The Centre for the Study of AIDS in South Africa. 2003

Description: Document shares findings of the Siyam'kela study; aims to increase responsiveness amongst faith leaders and opinion leaders regarding the importance of creating accepting environments to reduce HIV/AIDS stigma. .

Target audience: These guidelines were developed to provide faith leaders, HIV/AIDS committees, PLHAs in the faith community and opinion leaders within the faith-based sector with practical and user-friendly recommendations on how to create an environment free of HIV/AIDS stigma.

Geographical scope: South Africa; lessons can be extended to other countries. Contains global list of useful resources

Regarding stigma reduction: Provides recommendations on how to develop an HIV/AIDS-supportive environment

Regarding gender: No

Regarding rights: Some of the resources listed are rights related, but the document itself does not elaborate on rights

Directions on advocacy concerns: Suggests PLWHA be trained on advocacy, empowerment on advocating the role of the faith community

in creating a non-stigmatising environment. Points to some further resources on the subject.

URL: www.policyproject.com/countries.cfm?country=South Africa

Acquisition cost: None. Note that several other useful publications are available at the same website.

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Gender Guidance for National AIDS Responses

Author/Institution: UNAIDS

Description: 40 page document outlining broad overview of links between gender and HIV and AIDS. Contains references to other useful tools. 2008

Target audience: National decision makers and others involved in response to HIV and AIDS

Geographical scope: Global

Regarding stigma reduction: Stigma reduction is mentioned as part of the broader picture of the links between gender and HIV. With respect to discrimination: Train and sensitize health-care workers, police, prison staff and other service-providers to ensure the provision of non-discriminatory, gendersensitive services.

Regarding gender: Women who disclose their HIV-positive status have often faced greater stigma and suffered more extreme negative reactions than men....Provide legal and social support to women living with HIV, women affected by AIDS and key populations at risk (including with regard to property and inheritance rights).

Regarding rights: Entire document recommends a rights based approach to all aspects of responding to HIV and AIDS. Suggests 4 priority areas of action under the topic of "Human rights, stigma and discrimination"

Directions on advocacy concerns: Advocate and support the enforcement of legal and policy prohibitions against harmful practices that put girls and women at risk, including genderbased violence and child marriage. Build adequate legal and policy frameworks to promote and protect the rig

URL: www.undp.org/hiv/docs/Gender_Guidance_PCB_English.pdf

Acquisition cost: None

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Turning the Tide: CEDAW and the Gender Dimensions of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic.

Author/Institution: UNIFEM (Lee Waldorf)

Description: 33 page booklet published in 2001 discusses issues in the intersection between gender and HIV-AIDS and how the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW provides a framework to address them.

Target audience: Organisations and persons concerned with taking a gender justice approach to the AIDS pandemic.

Geographical scope: Global

Regarding stigma reduction: "Public education campaigns may be required to counteract discriminatory stigma against HIV positive women."

Regarding gender: The pandemic has introduced further gender-based violence, as women who are HIV positive or who are perceived to be positive, such as sex workers, are subjected to discriminatory treatment, abandoned and shunned by their families and communities, dismissed from employment, assaulted and even killed. It is women, rather than men, who are most likely to be blamed as vectors of the pandemic and stigmatized as promiscuous for contracting the disease. To avoid potentially serious repercussions, women may fail to access prevention information, testing and treatment, and fail to take the necessary steps to prevent spreading the disease to family members.

Regarding rights: Articulates how the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women CEDAW provides a framework to address multiple dimensions of gender and HIV-AIDS.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Where HIV positive women are stigmatized, and where their privacy is not protected, they may be reluctant to seek testing and treatment. Generally provides many directions for advocacy within CEDAW framework to address several gender dimensions of HIV-AI

URL: www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=13

Acquisition cost: None

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

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Title: HIV and AIDS training toolkit

Author/Institution: World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

Description: The WAGGGS HIV and AIDS training toolkit includes training booklets, activities and newsletters about projects from five Member Organizations - Brazil, India, Kenya, Malawi, Peru.

Target audience: This educational resource from the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) includes training booklets, activities, and newsletters about projects from five member organisations in Brazil, India, Kenya, Malawi, and Peru. Due to the scope of this training material, the audience expands beyond members of the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. It is written for youth leaders, teachers, and other trainers working with children and youth. It is produced by WAGGGS with support from the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and was launched at the WAGGGS World Conference and the XVII International AIDS Conference in Mexico City, 2008. This resource will provide WAGGGS member organisations with training support for leaders and trainers. Its purpose is to help girls and young women increase their knowledge of HIV and AIDS to reduce infection rates.

Geographical scope: Global

Regarding stigma reduction: unknown

Regarding gender: unknown

Regarding rights: unknown

Directions on advocacy concerns: unknown

URL: www.wagggs-shop.org/index.php/en/1/New_Items/34

Acquisition cost: 12 British pounds

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Responding to HIV and AIDS: a toolkit for youth peer educators

Author/Institution: WACC/Council for World Mission, David Blagbrough and Julienne Munyaneza

Description: The purpose of the HIV and AIDS toolkit is to provide church members with the appropriate knowledge, information and skills to produce 'AIDS competent' communities

Target audience: Youth peer educators

Geographical scope: Can be applied worldwide

Regarding stigma reduction: 203 mentions of stigma. It emphasises stigma and discrimination associated to HIV and AIDS.

Regarding gender: Yes. "overcome gender discrimination: ensure that women are equally represented in all decision making councils." "inability to negotiate safer sex due to gender discrimination and imbalances of power, and a lack of female-controlled HIV prevention methods." "The advantages of forum and playback theatre are that they are inclusive and taht there is no gender discrimination."

Regarding rights: This topic is extensively covered in this document. One of its objectives is to To understand the link between human rights, stigma and discrimination and HIV. Another mention is: "The ability of people to access their human rights is often constrained by stigma and discrimination."

Directions on advocacy concerns: No direct mention of advocacy in the toolkit except when referencing to the work of other orhanisations such as Unaids, EAA, etc...

URL: www.waccglobal.org/lang-en/programmes/hiv-and-aids-communication-and-stigma.html

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: HIV & AIDS Advocacy and Media Relations

Author/Institution: World Conference of Religions for Peace

Description: The main purpose of this manual is to equip teams of trainers from the religious bodies who are members of national IRCs to be able to enhance the skills of religious leaders in developing and implementing advocacy strategies and strengthening their relations with the media. With these skills, religious leaders at national and community levels can more effectively address the key problems children and communities face in relation to AIDS, including stigma, denial and discrimination (SDD), gender disparity, violation of rights, and lack of access to services and support. The manual will:

- Facilitate standardization of training by ensuring that trainers from different religious communities and countries are exposed to the same content and methodology and that the output in terms of knowledge, attitudes and skills acquired will be shared by a wide range of religious leaders.
- Contribute to the overall Religions for Peace and HAI goals for expanding advocacy among religious communities on behalf of OVC.

Target audience: Religious leaders

Geographical scope: Can be applied worldwide

Regarding stigma reduction: The document covers the topic of stigma and discrimination more generally. An example is: "One of the objectives is to identify ways that religious institutions can reduce stigma for those affected by HIV and AIDS".

Regarding gender: Yes "The overall purpose of this module is to equip participants with knowledge about HIV and AIDS, cultural and gender issues, stigma, discrimination and the role of religious organizations in HIV and AIDS."

Regarding rights: Yes. "Cross cutting issues such as gender, OVC issues and rights, and stigma and discrimination".

Directions on advocacy concerns: Advocacy and media relations are addressed throughout the training manual

URL:

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

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Title: HIV/AIDS Stigma: Finding Solutions to Strengthen HIV/AIDS Programs

Author/Institution: International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

Description: Evidence from an ICRW-led multi-country study conducted from 2001-2004 in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia shows that HIV/AIDS related stigma is far less varied and context-specific than assumed. In fact, the key causes of stigma, its impact and its consequences have many more similarities than differences across contexts. Using findings from the four country studies, ICRW and its partners developed an HIV stigma-reduction toolkit for people working in communities to combat stigma. This toolkit is a crucial asset for HIV/AIDS and other health programs because it provides a systematic way to reduce stigma, and identify how and why it is a problem. ICRW and its partners also have developed a set of HIV-stigma indicators to quantitatively evaluate and assess programs.

Target audience: Development practitioners

Geographical scope: Africa and global

Regarding stigma reduction: Overcoming common doubts and fears about HIV and neutralizing the deeply ingrained tendency to judge people with HIV and AIDS are crucial steps for any program working to reduce HIV-related stigma. Including people with HIV and AIDS in key, prominent roles in these programs will add immense value to these efforts.

Regarding gender: All ICRW-led studies found that women tend to endure more HIV/AIDS-related stigma than men. A fundamental double standard exists, where men generally are expected to be reckless and adventuresome and, as a consequence, more likely exposed to sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. Conversely, women are expected to be sexually faithful, chaste and morally upstanding.

Regarding rights: Not specifically.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Initial efforts to combat stigma and discrimination are promising. Building on this recognition and the momentum of past and current stigma reduction efforts, ICRW anticipates continuing to develop and evaluate stigma-reduction interventions and using and

URL: www.icrw.org/docs/2006_stigmasynthesis.pdf

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: HIV & AIDS Stigma and Violence Reduction Intervention Manual

Author/Institution: International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

Description: This manual is a guide for community-based organizations to facilitate a community-led and -owned process that addresses stigma and genderbased violence in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. It is based on findings from the Stigma and Violence Reduction Intervention (SVRI) project, conducted in Andhra Pradesh, India from 2003 to 2005. The project objective was to effect behavioral and attitudinal changes that would reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS among mobile and mobility-affected populations.

Target audience: Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

Geographical scope: India and global.

Regarding stigma reduction: Stigma and discrimination obstruct HIV/AIDS prevention efforts because individuals fear being branded as HIV-infected if, for example, they seek testing or attempt to negotiate safe practices such as condom use with partners. As a result, people who are not yet infected are at risk of infection, and people already infected may never know their sero-status and continue to spread the virus. In addition, people with HIV who avoid testing for fear of being stigmatized are forgoing potentially lifesaving treatment, care and support.

Regarding gender: Gender-based violence is psychological, physical or sexual violence that is rooted in the power differential between men and women. Gender-based violence is prevalent in heterosexual relationships in countries around the world, including India. Gender-based and sexual violence has significant implications for the spread of HIV and for HIV prevention. Sexual violence and rape place women and men at risk of infection, particularly in high prevalence settings. In addition, research conducted in diverse countries found that violence and the fear of violence acts as a significant barrier to women negotiating condom use or fidelity with their partners or choosing to leave risky relationships. Fear of violence also limits women's use of HIV/AIDS counseling and testing services and inhibits women's disclosure of their HIV status.

Regarding rights: No.

Directions on advocacy concerns: None.

URL: http://www.icrw.org/docs/2006_SVRI-Manual.pdf

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Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

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Title: Understanding and Challenging HIV stigma: Toolkit for action

Author/Institution: Academy for Educational Development (AED), International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), and International HIV/AIDS Alliance

Description: This toolkit was written for and by HIV trainers in Africa. It has been designed to help trainers plan and organise educational sessions with community leaders or organised groups to raise awareness and promote practical action to challenge HIV stigma and discrimination. The toolkit is designed to help you plan and organise educational sessions with community leaders or organised groups to raise awareness and promote practical action to challenge HIV stigma and discrimination. It is also designed to help you understand HIV stigma yourself. Before educating the community we need to look at our own attitudes, language and relationships, and get a better understanding of stigma. Are we guilty of the same 'shaming and blaming' practices that we are fighting against? We need to check our own behaviour and attitudes first before we start working with the community.

Target audience: The toolkit can be used with everyone. Some of the groups might include: • HIV trainers and counsellors – people who conduct educational sessions for community groups, or provide individual or group counselling on AIDS issues. This includes full-time professionals (NGO staff) and part-time peer educators. • Community or peer groups that AIDS educators work with – women's groups, youth groups, church groups, family support groups, etc. Many of the same exercises developed for HIV trainers can be used with community groups. • People, families and children (and guardians) living with HIV and AIDS. • Other groups – the materials can be adapted for use in training other groups, e.g. health workers, home-based care workers, media workers, teachers, etc.

Geographical scope: Africa.

Regarding stigma reduction: Twelve steps to stop stigma: 1. Create a sense of community and build openness and safety to talk about HIV and AIDS, stigma and sex. 2. Name the problem – get people to describe how stigma occurs in different contexts. 3. Get people to own the stigmatising disease – "We are all part of the problem." Help people read and reflect on their own words, attitudes and actions towards PLHIV. 4. Help people see the effects of stigma on PLHIV, families, children and communities – how it hurts those stigmatised and indirectly hurts those who are stigmatising. 5. Analyse the root causes of stigma – e.g. fears and misperceptions about HIV and AIDS, moralising attitudes, power and poverty –

and how it particularly affects women, children and poor people. 6. Address fears and misconceptions about getting HIV through non-sexual casual contact, and what it means to live with HIV and AIDS. 7. Challenge the judging and blaming built into stigma and help people explore their own attitudes. 8. Build commitment to changing attitudes and doing something about stigma. 9. Help PLHIV overcome self-stigma and build up self-esteem and skills to provide leadership on anti-stigma action. 10. Help family members learn the attitudes and skills needed to provide care and support for PLHIV and children living with HIV and AIDS. 11. Develop strategies and plans for taking action against stigma. 12. Action and the monitoring of action.

Regarding gender: Socioeconomic status, age and gender all influence the experience of stigma. The poor are blamed less for their infection than the rich, yet they face greater stigma because they have fewer resources to hide an HIV positive status. Youth are blamed in all three countries for spreading HIV through what is perceived as their highly risky sexual behaviour. While both men and women are stigmatised for breaking sexual norms, gender-based power results in women being blamed more easily. At the same time, the consequences of HIV infection, disclosure, stigma and the burden of care are higher for women than for men.

Regarding rights: Not much reference.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Subject of a separate module in the series.

URL: <http://www.icrw.org/docs/stigma-toolkit/intro-a.pdf>

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: The NARF Handbook on Incorporating Gender and Human Rights in HIV/AIDS Training

Author/Institution: CIDA

Description: This Handbook is intended to act as a comprehensive guide or generic syllabus for all trainings undertaken under the auspices of the Nigeria AIDS Res[ponsive Fund (NARF). Its overall goal is to build the capacity of Partner Organizations (POs) involved in training by providing them with a document that offers step by step guidelines for integrating gender and human rights into operations of POs, HIV/AIDS programming and training.

Target audience: NGOs and CBOs in Nigeria.

Geographical scope: Nigeria and West Africa.

Regarding stigma reduction: Nothing. The words 'stigma' and 'stigmatization' do not appear.

Regarding gender: Incorporating gender and human rights into HIV/AIDS training requires a clear understanding of the way in which gender and human rights issues impact on women and men and make them vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Through this understanding, training will be better targeted to meet the needs of women, men, boys and girls and the various strata of society. This is because gender and human rights play key roles in the prevention, contraction, transmission, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS because, although men and women are vulnerable to the virus, HIV and AIDS affect the two sexes differently...

Regarding rights: See previous box.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Advocacy is absent.

URL: <http://www.iiav.nl/epublications//2004/NARFHANDBOOK.pdf>

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Operational Guide on Gender & HIV/AIDS: A Rights-Based Approach

Author/Institution: UNAIDS Interagency Task Team on Gender & HIV/AIDS

Description: The Operational Guide tries to make the relationship between gender, human rights and HIV/AIDS obvious to those working in the development sector. More than that, it seeks to give guidance to development programmers and practitioners on how to keep these complex linkages in mind when going about their daily business. The Operational Guide gives this support by providing a coherent conceptual framework and a set of guidelines/checklists and tools. The checklists aim to provide HIV/AIDS programmers and other development practitioners with a tool to assess the extent to which their work contributes to gender equality. The tools are meant to help development programmers deepen their understanding of the linkages between gender, human rights and HIV/AIDS and respond strategically to these challenges. Of course, tools and techniques are hardly ever universally applicable. When applied in practice, the techniques and approaches presented in this Operational Guide have to be adapted to local circumstances.

Target audience: The Operational Guide aims to be helpful to people working in the development sector, whether they find themselves in government, international development organisations, NGOs or community organisations. It specifically targets those working in the field of HIV/AIDS, but it also hopes to be of use to development programmers and practitioners in a more general sense.

Geographical scope: Global

Regarding stigma reduction: The guide frequently refers to stigma and stigmatisation and the need to include the issue in all aspects of planning, implementation and evaluation.

Regarding gender: Preventing the spread of HIV, ensuring that HIV/AIDS is a manageable disease for those infected with HIV, and successfully averting and mitigating the multiple impacts of HIV/AIDS can only be done successfully if gender issues are effectively integrated into HIV/AIDS programmes. At the same time, reducing gender inequality in all its facets and manifestations and transforming gender stereotypes and gender relations is possibly the most effective strategy in reducing vulnerability to HIV infection. It is equally critical in enhancing the capabilities of individuals, households and communities to cope with the consequences of HIV/AIDS.

Regarding rights: What is at stake is the equal protection and realisation of human rights of men and women, regardless of age, ethnicity, religion, class or any other factor, so that they can realise their full human potential. Central to such an approach is an understanding and ability to challenge concepts of masculinity and femininity that make both men/boys and women/girls vulnerable to HIV infection and that prescribe specific roles for men/boys and women/girls in coping with the consequences of HIV/AIDS. These concepts, and their expressions in day to day reality, vary in different socio-cultural contexts. Overall, a gender-inclusive approach to HIV/AIDS may require that interventions are rethought and redesigned using frameworks that protect and promote rights, reduce inequality and harness the substantive participation of those who are most affected. It may also be possible to draw on, or further build on, existing good practice.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Advocacy for gender equality and for a stronger commitment to (and realisation of) human rights needs to involve and draw on the views, experiences and expectations of women/girls and men/boys from different socio-cultural and economic backgrounds. In oth

URL: <http://www.genderandaids.org/downloads/events/Operational%20Guide.pdf>

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Reporting on HIV/AIDS in Africa: A Manual

Author/Institution:

Description: This handbook provides guidelines and tips for reporters interested in successfully covering HIV/AIDS. Most of the advice was taken from experienced journalists from Africa and other regions of the world, who shared their expertise through interviews, publications, and workshops. The guide starts with the basics of good journalism: objectivity, accuracy, and news value. It includes advice for journalists who want their coverage of HIV/AIDS to be responsible and appealing. Journalists face myriad challenges in covering HIV/AIDS. They must obtain information from relevant institutions. They must accurately interpret technical data. They must travel long distances to uncover new information. They must find fresh, interesting angles for their stories. They must interview political and public-policy leaders. They must engage in frank and often difficult conversations with people living with HIV/AIDS and their relatives. This manual was designed to help journalists find ways to do all these things and to handle obstacles in their reporting paths.

Target audience: Media professionals and journalists in Africa.

Geographical scope: Africa

Regarding stigma reduction: Stigma, prejudices, fear, and misconceptions surrounding HIV/AIDS are only too abundant. The language we use to conceptualize and talk about HIV/AIDS reflects our personal biases and particular understanding (or lack of understanding). At the same time, this language also helps shape our own and others' attitudes about HIV/AIDS. One cannot overemphasize, therefore, the ethical importance of the media using appropriate language when covering HIV/AIDS. Appropriate language is constructive, does not fuel stereotypes, and does not cause prejudice. There are three main points to consider about language: 1. It is essential to use language appropriate to the journalist's audience. The use of language is not just the question of whether to use a local dialect, but how to phrase concepts, and what type of vocabulary to use. To find the appropriate language, a journalist needs to build her/his understanding of her audience, and to become "fluent" in HIV/AIDS terminology. 2. Language has strong influence on attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and people affected by HIV/AIDS. It can be damaging or it can be non-judgmental, positive, and constructive. Good media coverage of HIV/AIDS uses neutral, gender-sensitive language. 3. HIV/AIDS involves highly technical terminology. It is imperative for journalists to "translate" this terminology into ideas and terms that their audiences can readily

understand. It is also crucial to ensure that the language used in stories is accurate. Good journalism requires journalists to understand the facts about HIV/AIDS, and to get these across to their audiences in ways the audiences can understand.

Regarding gender: Perhaps the biggest story of HIV/AIDS in Africa today is the feminization of the epidemic; more women than men have HIV/AIDS in Africa. Women are also becoming infected at a faster rate than are men. The reasons are many. In very general terms, they stem from women's physiological vulnerability to HIV infection, and to gender disparities. Gender inequalities mean that women are less educated and poorer than men, their decision-making and negotiating power is diminished, and they are particularly susceptible to sexual violence and other harmful practices. These same gender disparities are also harmful for men in spite of the fact that they tend to favor men. For example, men are expected to have multiple sexual partners, which increases their risk of contracting (and transmitting) HIV. Although there has been considerable progress in public health circles about understanding the roles of gender and sexuality in HIV/AIDS, there is still little public awareness and discussion about it. While this is lamentable, it does offer a superb opportunity for journalists to embark on some groundbreaking reporting. Journalists can expose the new face of the epidemic, and explore the many different contributing factors as well as the numerous implications of the feminization of HIV/AIDS.

Regarding rights: Yes, in terms of advocacy and story angles.

Directions on advocacy concerns: Not really mentioned.

URL: <http://www.iwmf.org/docs/reportingonhivaids.pdf>

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Responding to HIV and AIDS: A toolkit for youth peer educators

Author/Institution: CWM & WACC

Description: The purpose of the HIV and AIDS toolkit is to provide church members with the appropriate knowledge, information and skills to produce 'AIDS competent' communities by:

- Providing basic information about HIV and AIDS.
- Examining factors that impact on the spread of HIV and AIDS including religious, cultural and traditional practices.
- Highlighting HIV and AIDS as a gendered phenomenon.
- Examining the impact of HIV and AIDS on society.
- Emphasising stigma and discrimination associated with HIV and AIDS.
- Reinforcing the need to implement the CWM HIV and AIDS policy.
- Identifying appropriate methodologies to communicate messages and information.
- Providing case studies of communication techniques used in WACC and other HIV and AIDS projects to encourage the development of locally relevant communication techniques.

Target audience: Church-related institutions and communities.

Geographical scope: Global.

Regarding stigma reduction: Overcoming myths about HIV and AIDS is a critical part of reducing stigma and discrimination and levels of transmission of the virus. An understanding of a theological framework that enables churches, their leaders and congregations to develop more positive and loving approaches to HIV and AIDS particularly around issues of stigma and discrimination. Truth is often sacrificed as a result of fear of stigma and discrimination.ing approaches to HIV and AIDS particularly around issues of stigma and discrimination.

Regarding gender: The present rate of HIV infection is greatest among women and girls.

- In Africa, where the epidemic is most severe, young women are three times more likely to be infected than young men.
- In addition to being a health and development issue, HIV is also intimately linked to gender inequality.

Regarding rights: HIV is a human rights issue. Violations of human rights fuel the spread of HIV and worsen its impact.

- The ability of people to access their human rights is often constrained by stigma and discrimination.
- Stigmatisation of certain groups especially women and girls, disabled people and those living in poverty leads to violations of their basic rights and to higher incidence of HIV.
- Freedom from stigma and discrimination is a human right.

Directions on advocacy concerns:

URL: <http://www.waccglobal.org/lang-en/programmes/hiv-and-aids-communication-and-stigma/1323-toolkit-and-facilitators-manual.html>

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: HIV and AIDS Advocacy & Media Relations: Training Manual for Religious Leaders

Author/Institution: World Conference of Religions for Peace

Description: The main purpose of this manual is to equip teams of trainers from the religious bodies who are members of national Inter-Religious Councils to be able to enhance the skills of religious leaders in developing and implementing advocacy strategies and strengthening their relations with the media. With these skills, religious leaders at national and community levels can more effectively address the key problems children and communities face in relation to AIDS, including stigma, denial and discrimination, gender disparity, violation of rights, and lack of access to services and support... This manual is designed to guide trainers in conducting both Training of Trainers workshops as well as workshops for religious leaders on HIV and AIDS advocacy and media relations. The manual is organized to be user-friendly. Trainers can adapt the manual to meet the specific priorities, scope, resources and constraints of the activities.

Target audience: Religious leaders worldwide.

Geographical scope: Africa.

Regarding stigma reduction: A stigma is a mark that is a token of disgrace, infamy or reproach. In many communities, HIV and AIDS is a stigma and being infected or affected can lead to discrimination. People have been judged and found guilty due to their disease. As a result of this stigmatization, people are often cast out from their families and left alone to face HIV and AIDS. Stigmatization is a large barrier to prevention efforts and to provision of support to Orphans and other Vulnerable Children.

Regarding gender: Little.

Regarding rights: Focus is on children's rights.

Directions on advocacy concerns:

URL: <http://www.wcrp.org/resources/toolkits/HIV>

Acquisition cost:

COMPENDIUM OF TRAINING MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

Stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS

Title: Liees au VIH/SIDA 2008

Author/Institution: I-TECH International Training and Education Centre on HIV and CHART Caribbean
HIV/AIDS Regional Training Network University of Washington

Description: Training manual

Target audience:

Geographical scope: Caribbean

Regarding stigma reduction:

Regarding gender:

Regarding rights:

Directions on advocacy concerns:

URL: None

Acquisition cost: