



# HIV/AIDS Impacts Within the African and Black Diaspora

## POLICY IMPLICATIONS




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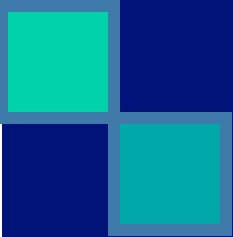



# The African and Black Diaspora Global Network on HIV and AIDS (ABDGN)

- n Launched at the 2006 International AIDS Conference (Toronto)
  - n Purpose: to advocate and support the development and implementation of a coordinated global response which is informed by evidence of best practices and research emerging from various countries
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# Policy Paper - Purpose

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- n To inform policy makers, governments, researchers, and service
  - n To describe the current situation in developed countries, gaps in responses, and program and policy directions at domestic and international levels
  - n To summarize key themes, identify gaps, priorities for action, and strategic directions
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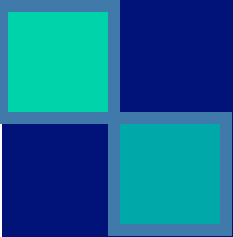



# African and Black Diaspora Population Composition

- n Mixture of willing and unwilling migration from the African continent
  - n People of Sub-Saharan African (SSA) descent number at least 800 million in Africa and over 140 million in the Western Hemisphere, representing around 14% of the world's population (World Bank, 2010).
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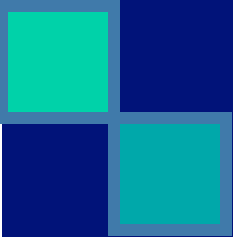



# HIV Rates within the African and Black Diaspora

- n EU27 plus Norway and Iceland: in 2006, of those with known geographical origin, 77% AIDS cases and 60% HIV infections were from SSA.
  - n Canada: up to 2005, 12.2% of HIV infections attributed to the HIV-endemic exposure subcategory, and this proportion is now around 16% annually
  - n United States: in 2006, 45% (510,000) of the HIV/AIDS cases in the USA among Black/African Americans
  - n Australia: 2004-2008, people born in SSA accounted for 6.4% (2004) to 9.5% (2008) of new HIV cases
  - n New Zealand: 1996-2009, 10% of all reported HIV cases were in people of African descent
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# Key Discussion Themes

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- n **Intersectionality:** overlapping forms of exclusion and oppression
  - n Gender, race and poverty intersect with HIV/AIDS-related stigma, denial, fear and discrimination
  - n Overlapping and intersecting issues of risk and vulnerability faced by ABD populations, regardless of geographic locale
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# Key Discussion Themes



n Social Exclusion



n Gender and Sexuality

n Patterns of Sexual Behaviour

n Cultural Practices and Beliefs

n Racism

n Homophobia

n Barriers to

n Barriers to Accessing Services

n Incarceration

n Youth

n Immigration Policy


n Funding

n Inadequate Surveillance & Migrant Data





# Analytical Lenses

- n HIV policy directions must adopt analytical lenses that put various forms of oppression at the forefront.
  - n To effectively address these multiple vulnerabilities, any strategic directions should be guided by **human rights-**based approaches, **gender-based** analysis, **anti-oppression** frameworks, and **population-specific** approaches.
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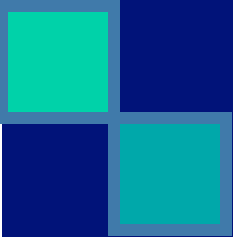


# Strategic Directions

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- n Increased Surveillance and Standardization
  - n Community-Based Research and Evaluation
  - n More Diverse and Culturally Appropriate Programming
  - n Policy Changes
  - n Mobilizing and Involving Migrant Communities
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# Conclusion

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- n ABD communities: have many diverse stories of settlement, but common challenges of oppression and social exclusion
  - n Regardless of geographic location, ABD communities have a disproportionately high burden of HIV incidence and prevalence.
  - n We need international, cross-sectoral and cross-jurisdictional knowledge sharing and partnerships
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