Overview

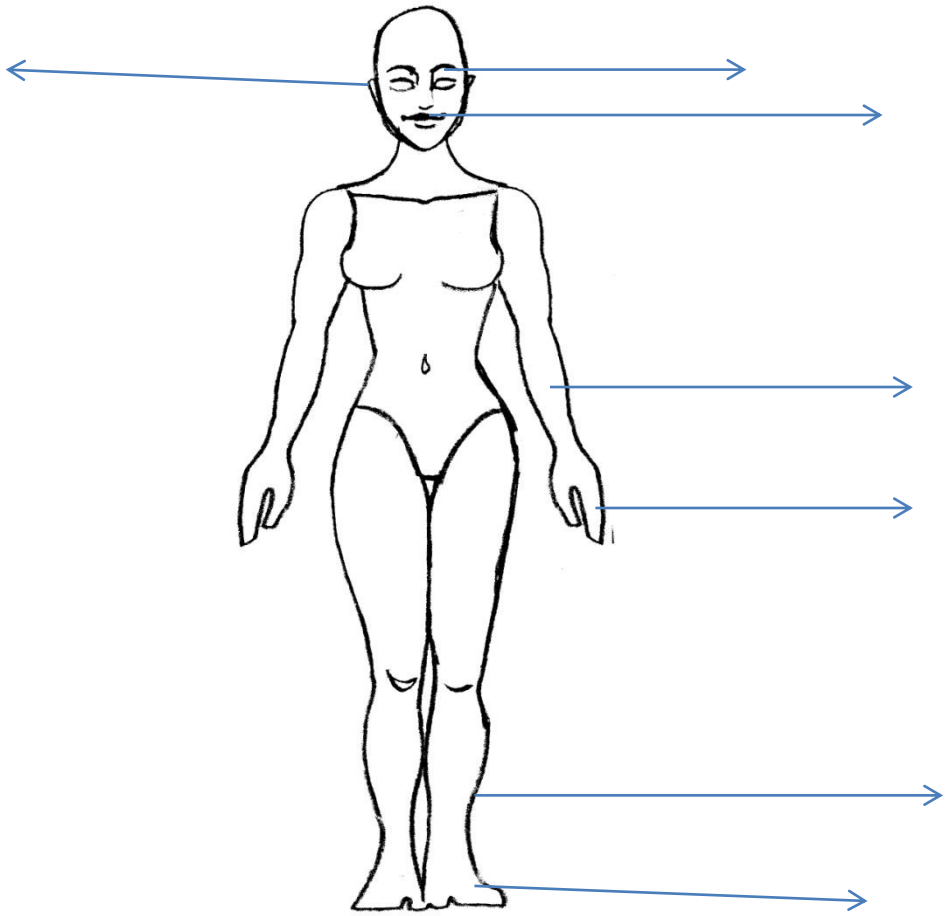
- ❖ Provide needed awareness and understanding of human rights and improve lives.
- ❖ To reduce number of death and illnesses.
- ❖To empower the most at risk and vulnerable groups with basic information in developing non risky behaviours .

What are human rights and who are they for

Rights(Freedoms) are inherent to all human beings and not based on:

- Nationality, origin,sex,colour, religion, language, or status.
- Rights are universal to all.
- Entitled and guaranteed to have as a human being
- Rights are based on a principle of respect for an individual.
- An individual as a moral and rational being deserve to be treated with dignity.
- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights

The human Being(Figure) and individual freedoms



Human Rights, HIV and the Community

- HIV/Aids threat is real and it's a danger to our health, our living and our good relations .
- In order to keep HIV at bay and safe guard our communities, we need to:-

1. Assess individual responsibilities and our stand to a human right.
2. We need to be aware and understand in order to be motivated to make positive changes in our lives.
3. We need to review personal decisions to that change
4. Assess personal and individual risks .
5. We need to access information

Why Human Rights and HIV

Hiv/ Aids thrives in the following behaviours:

- Vulnerability due to age or gender, status,
- Violation due to age, gender, status etc
- Discrimination and exclusion due to sexual- orientation, ethnicity/tribal
- Marginalisation due to sexual orientation, gender, age
- Segregation due to race, political views, gender, race etc
- Stigmatisation due to status, sex orientation, ethnicity, colour etc
- Homophobia due to sex orientation.

Why Is the above a violation of human rights

The groups affected would in the end :

- Miss out on equitable distribution of preventive care and support e.g. drugs, antiretroviral
- Increases stigmatisation of individuals and groups
- Miss out on legal representation and support
- Compromised in their choices and decisions.
- Denies the marginalised access to Healthy information and education and exposes them to bigger risk and everyone else at risk of infection.
- Takes away individuals' power and exposes them to vulnerability and in the end to infection.
- Secludes those at risk hence focus of eradication problematic.

WHAT TO AVOID

To bring a successful eradication of HIV, respect of human rights is at the centre point:

Lets Avoid:

- Discrimination
- Vulnerability
- Racism/tribalism
- Violation of individual dignity
- Homophobia
- Marginalisation
- Dangerous and risky behaviours and cultural practices
- Stigmatisation

Conclusion

- Violation of human rights encourages the spread of HIV
- International human rights systems recommend human rights as a means to bring about prevention of HIV.
- Focus on economic, social and cultural rights as a means to prevent HIV leads to the right to health where prevention, treatment care and support are a must available and a must accessible.
- Therefore inequities, vulnerability, marginalisation of groups only encourage infection as such must be avoided.
- Many countries now realise that to fight HIV they need state policies social awareness in fighting issues that lead to segregation, discrimination, stigmatisation all a must avoid human right violations.
- A right to participation of those most affected e.g. those affected by HIV and most vulnerable to infection hence creating a most justifiable role of universality of human rights.
- There fore protecting human rights saves lives and protects public health.