

## **BRAZIL**

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### **Strong points:**

SUS: National Policy to Combat STD-HIV-AIDS and viral hepatitis: - intersectorial actions by government and civil society and to access to medicines, condoms and diagnostics (including fast test that reaches the most vulnerable populations)

Gender Policies: Secretariat of Policies for Women (integrated plan), Technical area of the women's health, Technical area of men's health

There are organizations that do work for the involvement of men and boys in preventing gender violence and AIDS prevention

### **GAPS:**

We talk about vulnerability, but does not explore the issues related to gender violence as factors contributing to this vulnerability

Gap in relation to assessing the impact of actions taken by governments and NGOs on the transformation of gender roles, violence reduction and the incidence of HIV

Lack of evidence about the link of Violence and HIV / AIDS

Government people afraid of to affect their eligibility if they work on moral issues (eg prostitutes and MSM)

Population ignore their own serology (late diagnosis), especially men, since campaigns, health, care of SSR is culturally oriented women

Policies focus primarily on biomedical issues: policies for women focused on maternal and child health issues: excludes men, youth, old people and gay, because policies for maternal and child health does not include men

Actions for men engagement still without a national scope

The Integrated Plan to Combat the Feminization of AIDS does not include men

**Key intervention/ entry point:**

Introduction in PCAP (Research Behaviors, Attitudes and Practices), which has the national level, issues related to violence and attitudes to gender roles and their influence on rates of HIV / AIDS;

Expansion policy for prophylaxis / availability of drugs when there is risk of infection with condom breakage and sexual violence, especially in serodiscordant relationships

White Ribbon Campaign assumed by the government

Strengthening the integrated plan to confront the feminization of AIDS and greater involvement of men;

Emphasizing the vulnerability discussion of gender and violence in the actions of the SPE;

Regarding the female condom, female condom disopnibilidade little, self-related cost, no evidence of its use and acceptance and non-involvement of men in this strategy (this strategy exclude men);

Create a social marketing on condon use

<b>Actions</b> (what do you need to do to initiate advocacy on these areas? – eg more research? Advocacy tools, meetings, etc)	<b>Advocacy Messages</b> (what is the key change you want to see, and the rationale for this change?)	<b>Partnerships</b> (who else- nationally and regionally – is working on this area and could strengthen your position if you work together?)	<b>Advocacy targets and strategies</b> (who do you want to reach, and how?)	<b>Technical support</b> (what tools, resources, organizations or people are available to support these efforts?)
Compilation of national laws and / or international agreement relating to HIV and gender violence	Creation of Data	H Alience, Ministry of Health, Secretary of Women Policy, Gestos, ABIA and universities	Increase the knowledge among stakeholders (governmente and NGOs) to carry out actions to prevent HIV / AIDS	Aliança H, MS, Gestos, ABIA e universidades
To carry on a research to raise indicators that adress the relation between women living with VIH and GBV	Creation of strategies on preventing gender violence as a factor of vulnerability to HIV  Creation of strategies that provide support to actions that address the importance of male involvement in	Gestos, Secretary of Women Policy and Ministry of Health	Increase the knowledge among stakeholders (governmente and NGOs) to carry out actions to prevent HIV / AIDS	Aliança H, MS, Gestos, ABIA e universidades

	preventing gender-based violence			
Introduction in PCAP (Research on Behaviors, Attitudes and Practices) indicators dealing with the relationship between HIV / AIDS and gender violence (GEM Scale)	Creation of strategies on preventing gender violence as a factor of vulnerability to HIV	Ministry of Health, universities and Promundo	Increase the knowledge among stakeholders (government and NGOs) to carry out actions to prevent HIV / AIDS	Aliança H, MS, Gestos, ABIA e universidades
White Ribbon Campaign at the national level promoted by the Technical Health Man	GBV prevention	Aliança H, ATSH, UNFPA and Secretary of Women Policy	GBV and AIDS prevention among men and women	Materiais da campanha e Aliança H
To promote the men engagement in the integrated plan to confront the feminization of AIDS <sup>1</sup>	Increase the men engagement on AIDS prevention	Women Policy and Ministry of Health, ATSM, ATSP, Area of Children and Adolescent Health, NGOs, UNFPA and UNIFEM	Men engagement and HIV/AIDS prevention actions	Plano, NGOs e agencias de cooperação internacional
Rightlight the gender violence as a vulnerability issue and the male engagement in the SPE actions (Health and AIDS Prevention in Schools) <sup>2</sup>	GBV prevention to decrease infection rates and increase in positive prevention strategy	Secretary of Women Policy and Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA and NGOs	To change gender attitudes among students to AIDS prevention	GGEs

<sup>1</sup> [www.aids.gov.br/feminizacao](http://www.aids.gov.br/feminizacao)

<sup>2</sup> [www.aids.gov.br/pagina/jovem](http://www.aids.gov.br/pagina/jovem)

<p>Training of health professionals to encourage men in the approach to the use of female preservative (this strategy exclude men)</p>	<p>Reproductive and sexual health and the female condom as the responsibility only of women and the idea that the female condom is not good</p>	<p>Ministry of Health (health community based), state regions coordination on HIV/AIDS, universities, ABIA e UNFPA</p>	<p>Increase the female condom use among men and women</p>	<p>MS (atenção básica), coordenações estaduais de DST/AIDS, universidades, ABIA e UNFPA</p>
<p>Development of a national social marketing campaign for the female condom targeted at women and men</p>	<p>Challenging gender stereotypes to promote condom use</p>	<p>Secretary of Ministry of Health, NGOs and international cooperation agencies</p>	<p>Increase the condom use among men and women and promote alternatives to HIV/AIDS prevention</p>	<p>MS (atenção básica), coordenações estaduais de DST/AIDS, universidades, ABIA e UNFPA</p>