Lifting HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence

The removal of HIV-related restrictions on entry, stay and residence ("travel restrictions"), an indicator of HIV-related stigma and discrimination, is a key aspect of UNAIDS human rights work. UNAIDS Secretariat, together with UNDP, created momentum on this issue, starting with the International Task Team on HIV-Related Travel Restrictions in 2008, which defined and set a global monitoring framework for these restrictions. In the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, Member

States committed to the removal of travel restrictions as one of the 10 targets within the global AIDS response. Leveraging the commitment to this target, UNAIDS has worked closely with civil society and governments to remove travel restrictions. As of June 2015, 36 countries, territories and areas still impose some form of travel restriction, but this is a decrease from 49 countries, territories and areas in 2011.

How UNAIDS contributes



UNAIDS monitors countries, territories and areas that impose some type of HIV-related restriction on entry, stay and residence. Throughout 2012–2013, UNAIDS conducted a validation exercise with countries to update its data on travel restrictions.



In 2012, UNAIDS and GBCHealth mobilized global business leaders to sign a Chief Executive Officer pledge that urged countries to remove HIV-related travel restrictions. In 2013 UNAIDS launched its global campaign against discrimination with Nobel Prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi.



UNAIDS provided legislative support for the successful removal of travel restrictions or clarification that there are no travel restrictions in several countries, territories and areas.

From 2011 to 2015, the actions of UNAIDS have helped lift or clarify that there are no travel restrictions in...



