**Example of common violations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right violated</th>
<th>Being denied access to health services in a health institution on the ground of the person’s HIV status.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Being denied or restricted from travelling within or outside Kenya on the ground of the person’s HIV status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faked or by the government to p. provide anti-retroviral drugs to people living with HIV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right violated</th>
<th>Freedom of movement and residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protection of right to property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rights of work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to clean and healthy environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to housing and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to freedom of religion, belief and opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to privacy</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right violated</th>
<th>Freedom of conscience, belief and opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to equality and non-discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to dignity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom and security of the person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom from slavery, servitude and forced labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to assembly, demonstration, picketing and petitioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right to privacy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEPARATING FACTS FROM MYTHS: HIV AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**What is HIV?**

HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It is the virus that causes AIDS and attacks the body’s immune system (making it difficult for the body to fight off infections). 

**What is AIDS?**

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It is the condition at the most advanced stages of HIV infection. 

**What does the law say about HIV?**


**To file a case at the HIV and AIDS Tribunal, please visit their offices located here:**

KISUMU OFFICE
Yabini Road Estate Block 9220
- 0748722000
- +254 710 261 408

NAIROBI OFFICE
Karenia Law, off Langata Road, Karen C
- 0721343127
- 0735038508

**Redress for violation of HIV**

**V-related rights: About the HIV and AIDS Tribunal**

HIV/AIDS Tribunal (Tribunals are special courts).

- You were denied insurance cover because of HIV status;
- You were denied admission to school because of HIV status;
- You were denied employment because of HIV status;
- You were denied medical services because of HIV status;
- And any other scenario where a person living with HIV has faced injustice due to HIV status.

**What other rights do people living with or affected by HIV have?**

In Kenya, people living with or affected by HIV (just like every other person) enjoy rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These include:

- Right to life
- Right to equality and non-discrimination
- Right to dignity
- Right to freedom of association
- Freedom from slavery, servitude and forced labour
- Right to privacy

**HIV Treatment**

There is currently no cure for AIDS. However, people living with HIV can live healthy and productive lives with antiretroviral therapy. If one takes antiretroviral therapy as prescribed, their viral load (amount of HIV in their blood) can become undetectable.

With an undetectable viral load, one can live a normal, healthy life with minimal chances of transmitting HIV to a HIV-negative partner through sex.

However, using male or female condoms during sex is the best way to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

**What is the situation of HIV in Kenya?**

The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Kenya was estimated at approximately 1.5 million in 2017, this includes 530,000 under 15 years and 1,388,200 aged above 15 years.

**What is the situation of HIV in Kenya in?**

- **Kisumu**
  - Prevalence: 0.4%
  - Estimated number of PLHIV: 13,000

- **Kisii**
  - Prevalence: 0.8%
  - Estimated number of PLHIV: 14,000

- **Vihiga**
  - Prevalence: 1%
  - Estimated number of PLHIV: 16,000

**What does the law say about HIV?**

**What does the law say about HIV?**

**How does one get HIV?**

Blood transfusion and organ transplant if donor is HIV infected.

Sharing drug injection equipment (needles and syringes) with a person who has HIV.

Sharing items of clothing, bed linen or towels.

Sharing showers, bathroom pools or toilets with someone who has HIV.

Sharing food, drink, cup or dishes.

Shaking hands.

Kissing, hugging or touching.

Insect or animal bites.

Sports, going to the gym, or health institution.

**HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It is the virus that causes AIDS and attacks the body’s immune system (making it difficult for the body to fight off infections).**

**What is AIDS?**

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. It is the condition at the most advanced stages of HIV infection.