



Alliance
for Public Health

REACT
PROJECT

REAct project in Ukraine:

Violations of the rights of key populations in the context of HIV/TB and responses to those identified

Annual report

2024

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About the REAct project

- **REAct (Rights – Evidence – Action)** is a tool for monitoring and responding to human rights violations in key communities vulnerable to HIV and tuberculosis (TB).
- Involved specialists from regional NGOs interact with clients, collect information about **cases of violations of the rights** of key communities, and provide necessary assistance (directly or by referral to other specialists or organizations) in **restoring access to services, protecting rights**, etc.
- The system operates not only in Ukraine, but also in **12 other countries**: Azerbaijan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

The tool is
designed by



The system is built on
the innovative platform



Start of project
implementation

2019 year

Funding

Global Fund

The only regional website of the human rights tool REAct

<https://react-aph.org>





PROJECT'S TARGET GROUPS

- people who inject drugs (PWID);
- patients of the OST program;
- people living with HIV (PLWH);
- men who have sex with men (MSM);
- trans*people;
- sex workers (SWs);
- people with TB;
- prisoners (and former prisoners);
- sexual partners of clients of risk groups (PLHIV, PWID);
- internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- homeless;
- adolescents at risk for HIV/TB;
- Roma.



REAct KEY STATISTICS in 2024

[Content](#)

1661

Registered cases

52

Partner NGOs

20

Regions



1483

Clients contacted

61

System users

12

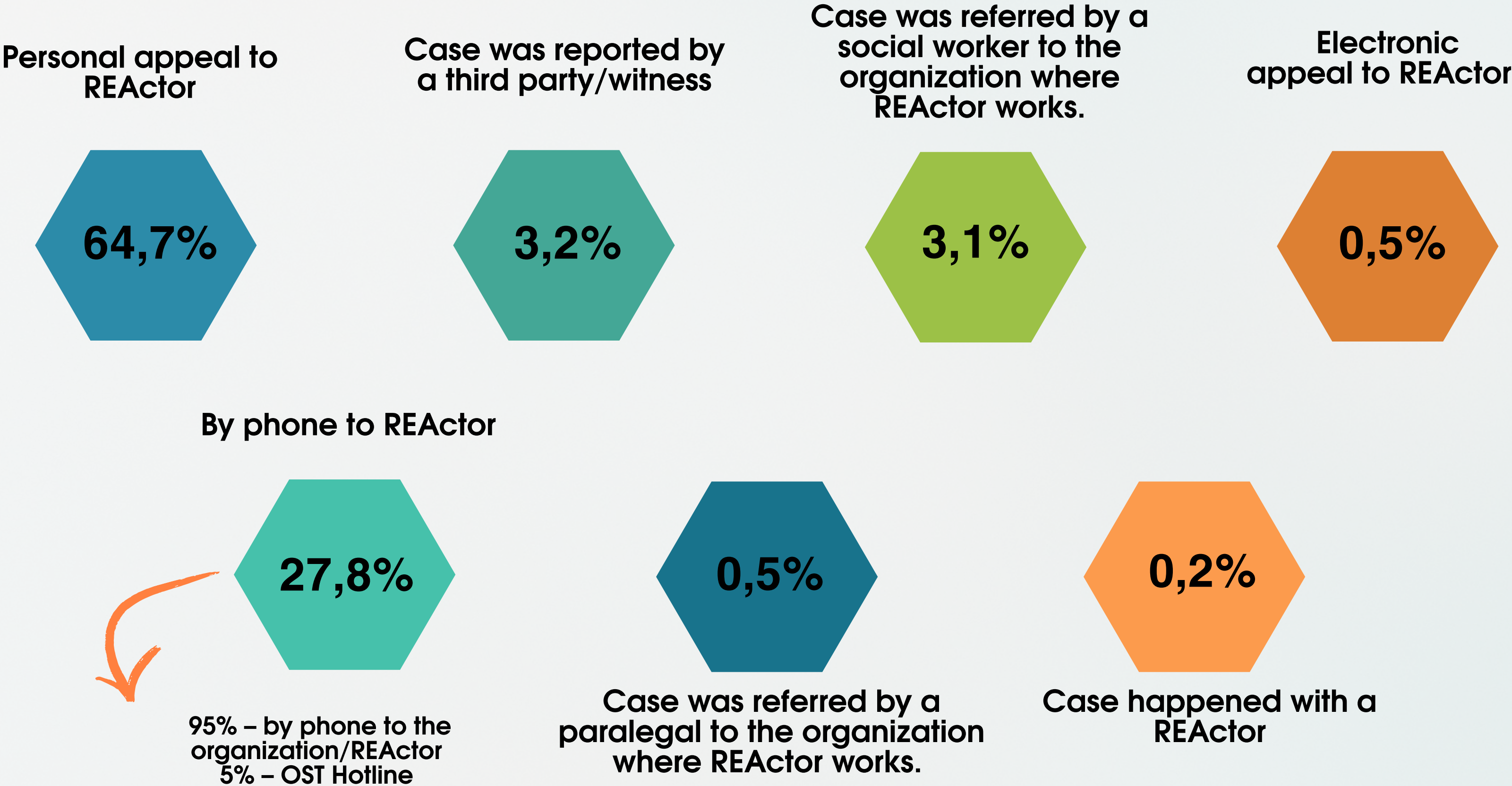
Months of work



Organizations from which specialists (REActors) are involved in the REAct system

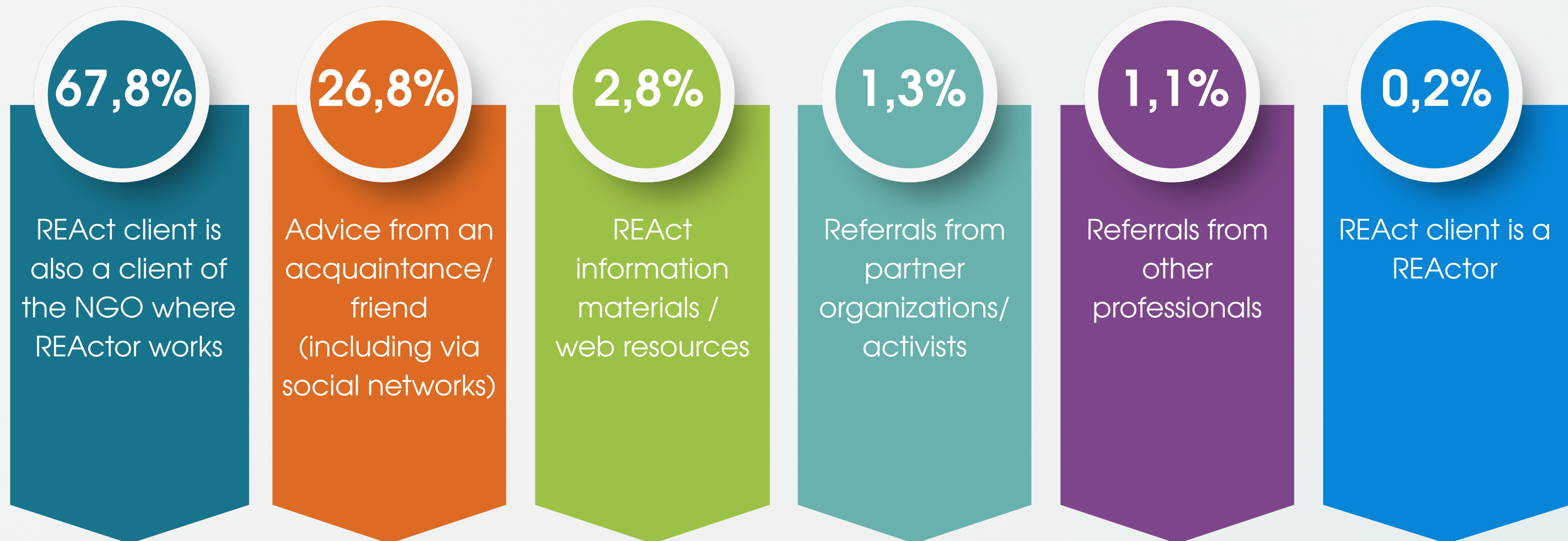
- All-Ukrainian Association of Drug-Addicted Women "VONA"
- Charity Fund "Hope and Trust"
- NGO "Cohort"
- CO "VOLNA"
- CO "Legalife-Ukraine"
- NGO "Center "Independence"
- NGO "GR "Faith. Hope. Love"
- NGO "Healthy Planet"
- CO "Positive Women"
- CO "100% Life of Odessa"
- CO "100% Life. Cherkasy"
- CO "CF "Public Health" (Kryvyi Rih)
- NGO "Promin"
- CF "Unitus"
- CO "Source of Health" (Nikopol)
- CO "Source of Health" (Apostolovo)
- NGO "Future without AIDS" (Pershotravensk)
- CO "100% life.Lviv"
- CO "100% life. Rivne"
- Public Organization "Perspective"
- Charity Fund "West Chance"
- NGO "Social Initiatives for Occupational Safety and Health"
- NGO "VILNA"
- NGO "Light of Hope"
- ROBF "Our Future"
- CO "CF "Hope"
- CO "100% Life. Kropyvnytskyi"
- NGO "Time of Life"
- NGO "Future without AIDS"
- CO "CF "Stabilization Support Services"
- NGO "Together for Life"
- NGO "Spectrum Kharkiv"
- NGO "Center for Resocialization of Chemically Dependent People "Vedis"
- CO "ALLIANCE.GLOBAL"
- NGO "Center "Independence"
- NGO "Ukraine without Torture"
- ICF "AIDS East-West Foundation"
- CF "The Way Home"
- CO "100% Life Khmelnytskyi"
- CO "CF "Men for Equality"
- NGO "Space for Positive Changes"
- NGO "Insight"
- CO "CBF "Blago"

Clients of REAct contact channels



How REAct clients found out about REAct

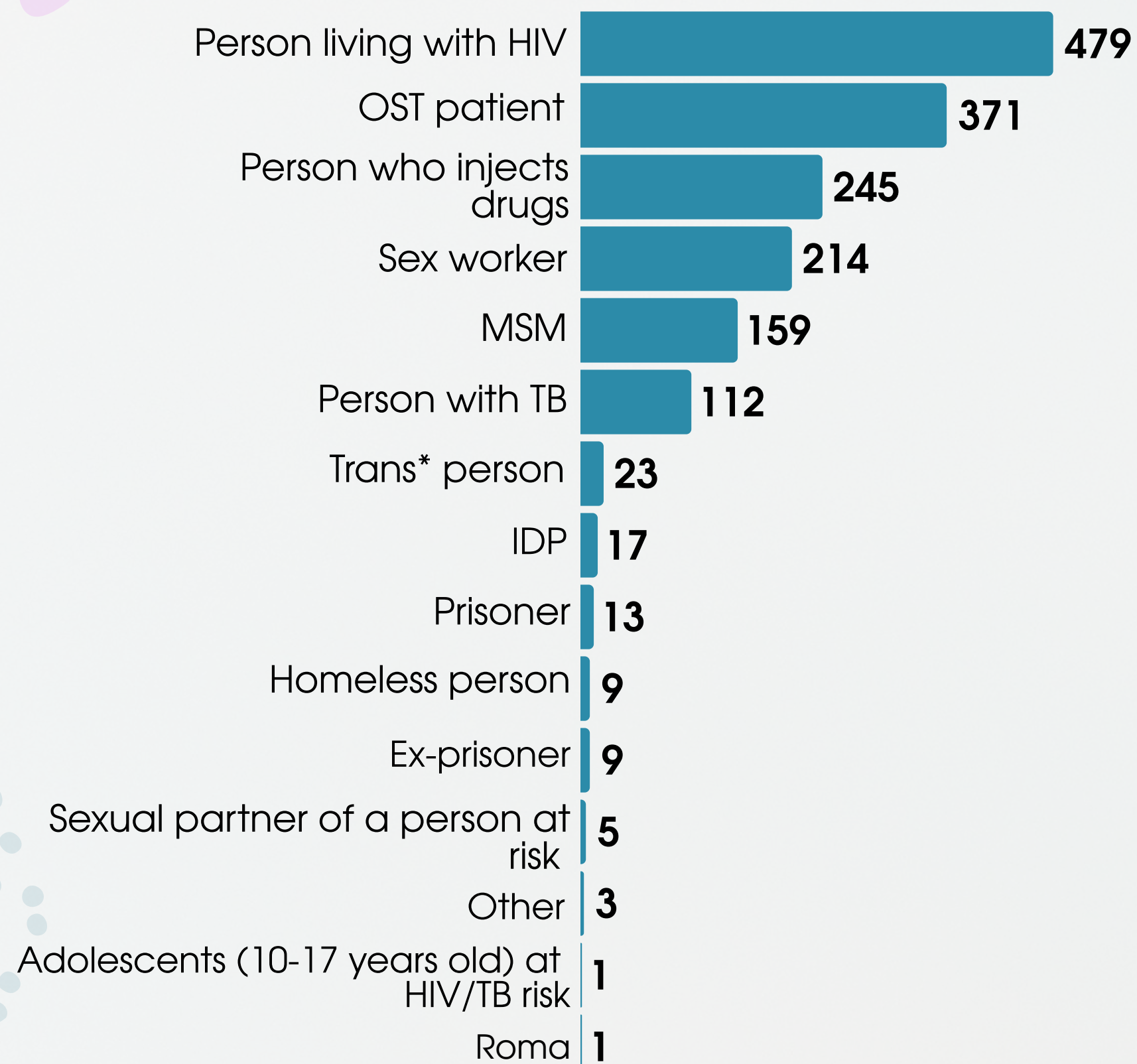
[Content](#)



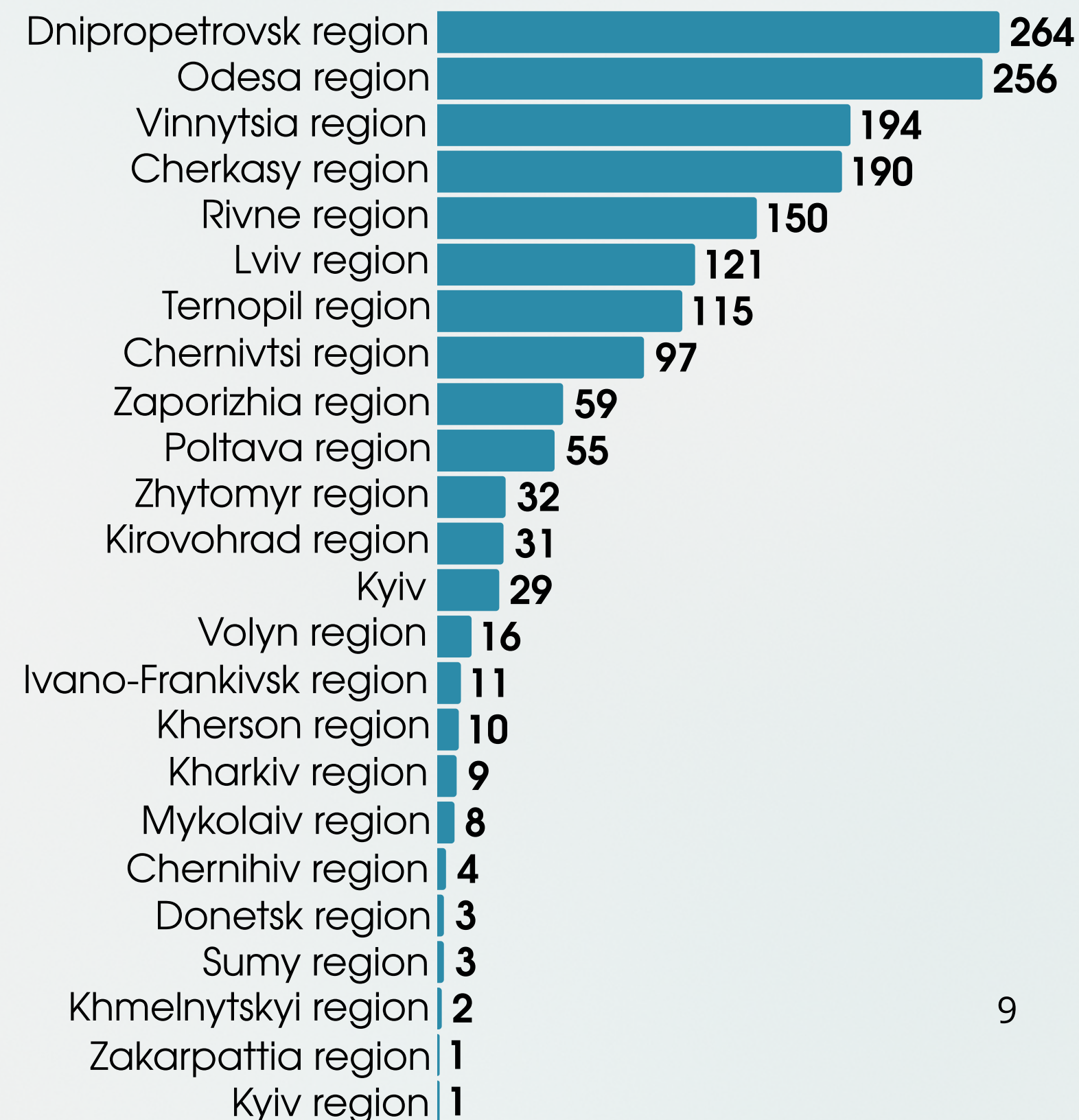
Disaggregation of registered cases by

[Content](#)

**risk group to which the
case is related**

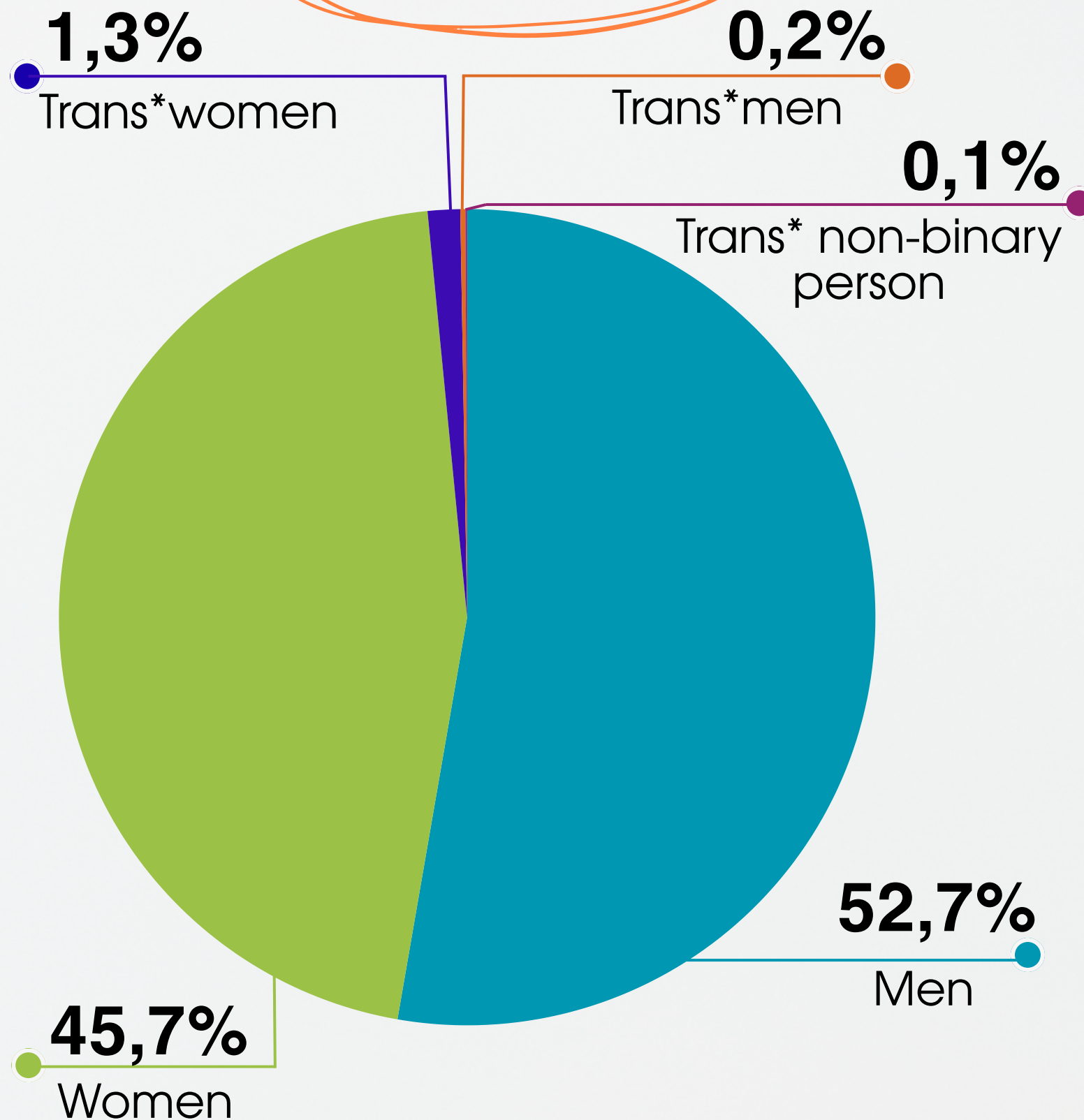


region where the incident occurred

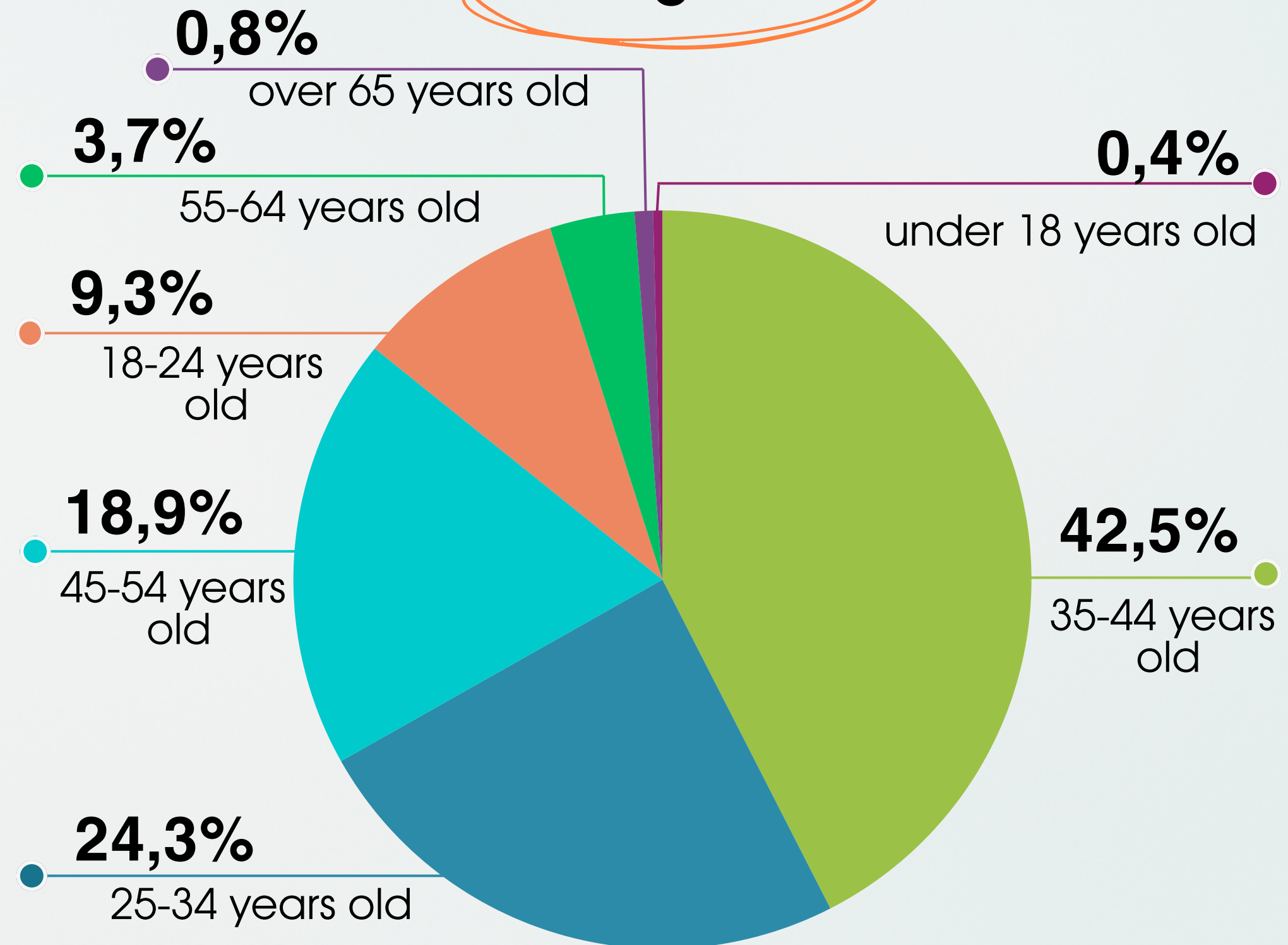


Disaggregation of clients by

gender



age





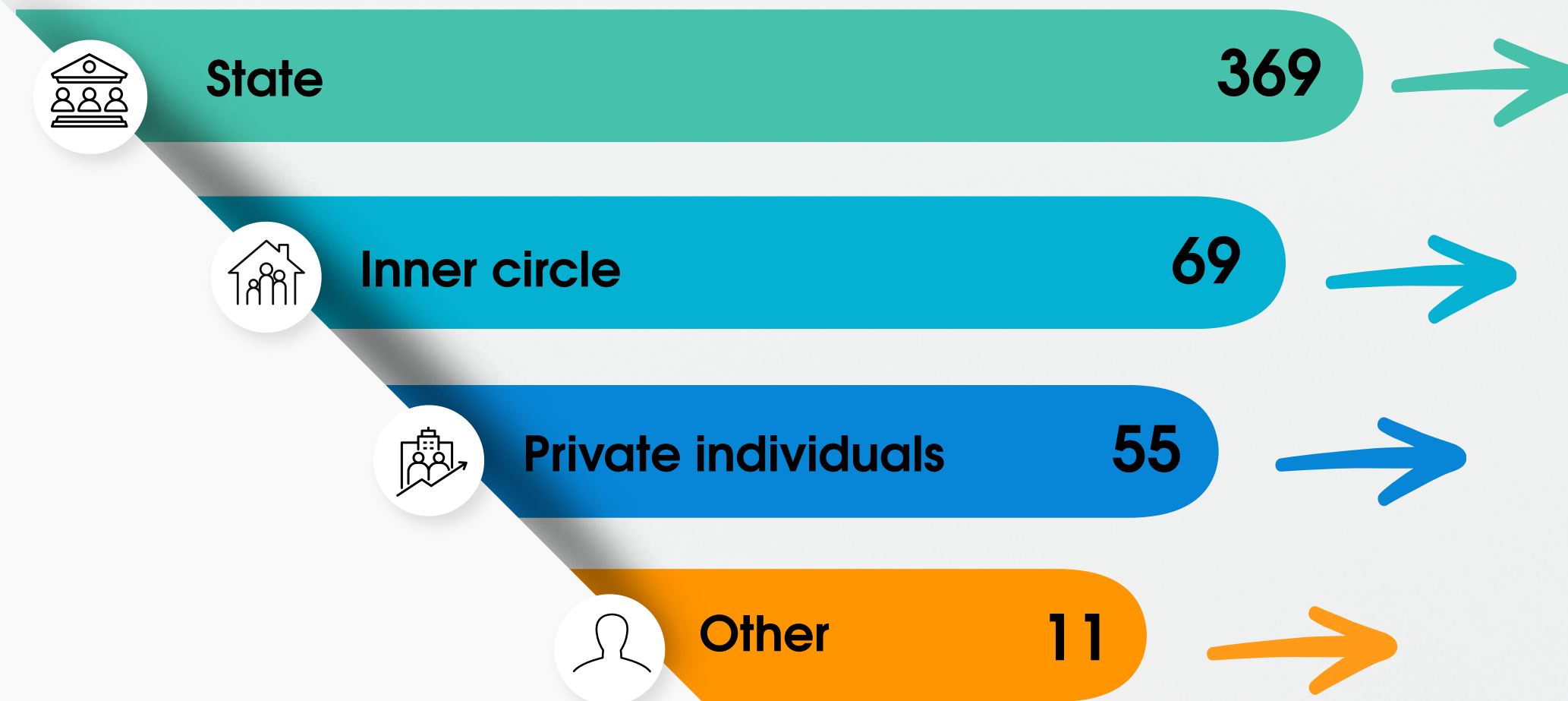
Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities



PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

- **479** cases registered, of which **89%** of cases had manifestations of stigma and discrimination due to HIV status.
- Disaggregation of PLHIV appeals by gender: **59%** - women, **41%** - men.
- The largest number of cases was registered in: Odesa (**37%**) and Cherkasy (**19%**) regions.

Types of perpetrators of the rights of PLHIV (number of cases)*



Most of them:

- **253** - health workers
- **46** - military, TCR and SS
- **26** - police
- **19** - social service provider
- **22** - family
- **36** - sexual partner
- **11** - neighbors
- **25** - employer of a private institution
- **19** - health workers of private HCFs
- **4** - representatives of rehabilitation centers
- **4** - unknown

* Within one client's appeal, several types of perpetrators are possible



Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Types of violations of the rights of PLHIV
(number of cases)*

Most of them:

Refusal to provide assistance/services

346



- 297 - denial of health services
- 14 - denial of social services
- 9 - refusal by police to provide protection/assistance

Emotional abuse/harm

201



- 149 - verbal abuse
- 25 - extortion, blackmail
- 6 - bullying

Breach of confidentiality/
disclosure of information

88



- 59 - disclosure of the client's HIV status
- 15 - coercion to provide information about HIV status

Physical violence/harm

88



- 36 - domestic violence
- 18 - negligence by healthcare professionals
- 15 - humiliating treatment by healthcare professionals

Material damage

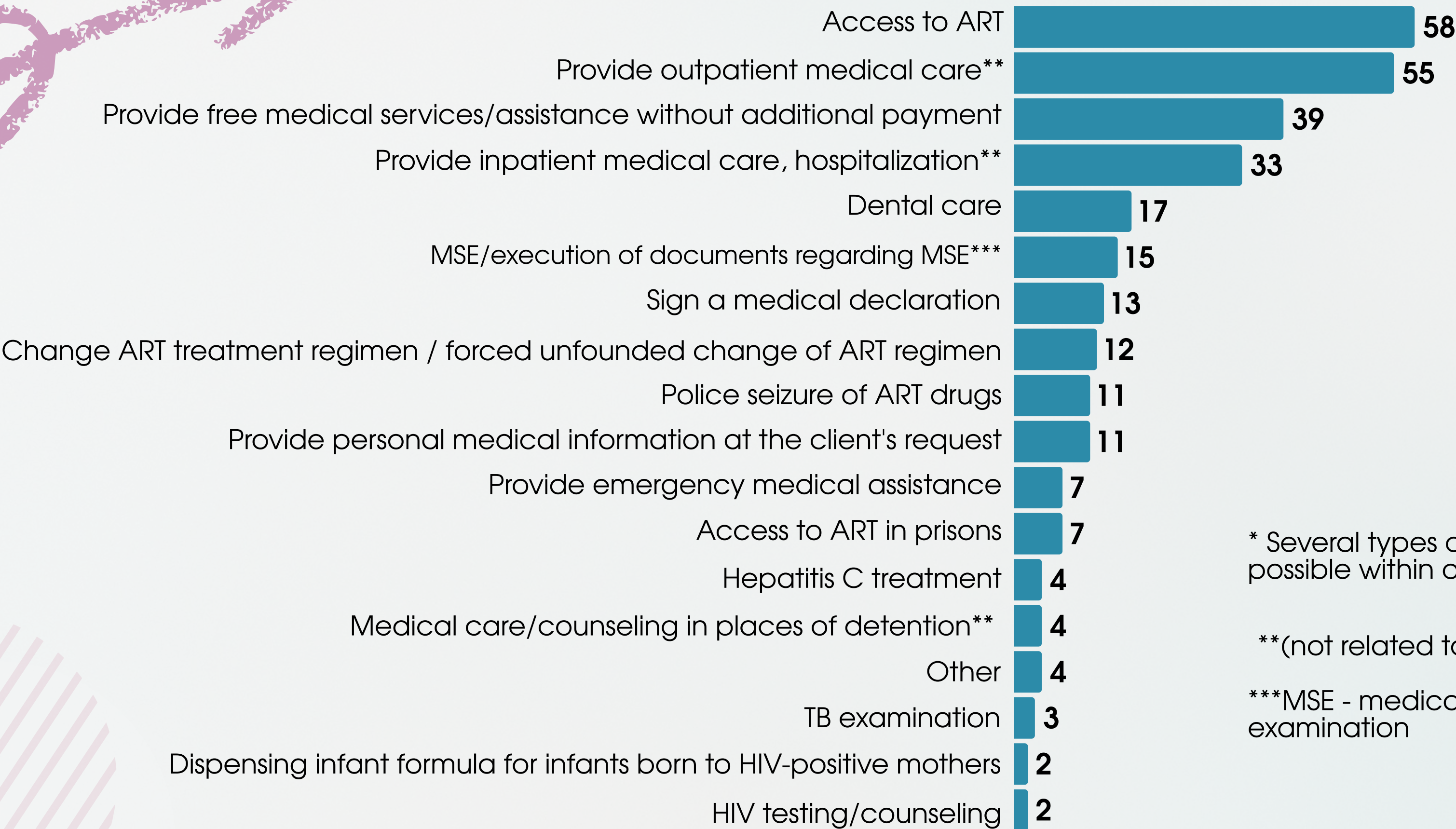
46



- 22 - deprivation of housing, eviction
- 13 - dismissal from work/forced dismissal

* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

Types of health services that PLHIV were denied*




* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

** (not related to HIV/TB)

*** MSE - medical and social examination

Examples of violations of the rights of **PLHIV** by healthcare professionals



The client was receiving inpatient treatment at a city hospital. During examinations, she was offered to have an HIV test, which came back positive. When the patient's husband came to visit her, he asked the doctor about his wife's health and treatment progress. During the conversation, the doctor told him that his wife had been diagnosed with HIV. At that time, the patient was not ready to tell her relatives about her HIV status and did not give the doctor consent to disclose this information.

A woman, a client of the substitution maintenance therapy (SMT) program and HIV-positive, turned to a gynecologist on the referral of her family doctor regarding periodic pain. Upon hearing about the patient's HIV status, the gynecologist categorically refused to conduct an examination and continue the consultation. In addition, the doctor began to verbally insult the woman, stating that such people should be "isolated from society," and put her outside the office door with the words: "Go to your special institutions." The woman was shocked by this attitude and, being in a depressed state, turned to the project for help.

A woman went to a gynecologist for a routine examination. While reviewing the medical records, the doctor, upon seeing the HIV diagnosis, became noticeably tense, and her manner of communication became demonstratively dissatisfied. She stated that she needed special "protective gloves" to examine "such" patients and expressed her unwillingness to "put herself in danger." In addition, the doctor hinted at the need to pay twice for the appointment.

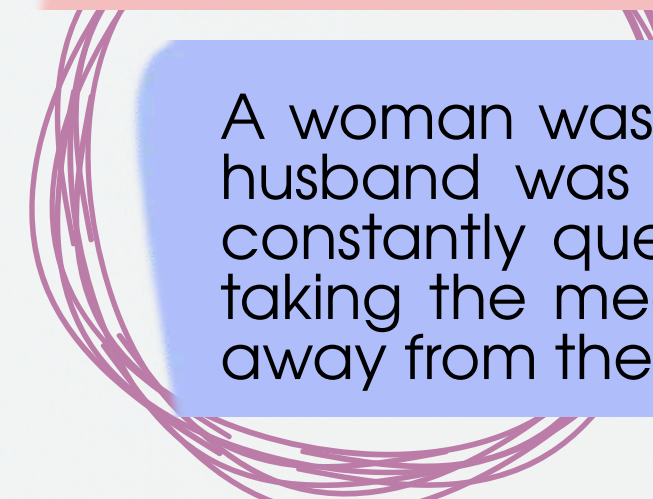


Examples of cases of violations of the rights of **PLHIV** by their inner circle

The woman, PLHIV, lives in a civil marriage, has children. Her husband does not work anywhere, abuses the woman, uses drugs, is a gambler. Having lost once again, the husband demanded that the woman take on a loan to pay off the debt. However, the woman already has a loan and does not want to take another one. The husband makes scandals, beats the woman, shouts that if she does not borrow money from her parents, he will go to work for the woman and tell everyone that she has HIV. The woman was in despair, she was afraid to call the police, and to tell her parents too, because she did not want to reveal her status. She valued her job because it was the only source of income in their family.

The client said that for a year he has had a difficult psychological situation at home. His wife systematically makes scandals, restricts the client from using household appliances. She is worried that her husband may infect her with HIV in everyday life.

The client, a woman living with HIV, teaches at an educational institution, hides her status. She lives with her mother and teenage daughter. The woman's brother led an immoral lifestyle and, having lost his home, came to live in his parents' apartment (the apartment where the client lives). Once again, looking for money for drinks, the brother found the woman's ARV drugs and immediately understood what was the matter. From that moment, the woman's life turned into a real hell. Demanding money for drinks, he began to blackmail her sister with her status. At first, woman made concessions and gave money, but when the amounts became prohibitive, she came to the organization for help in solving her problem.



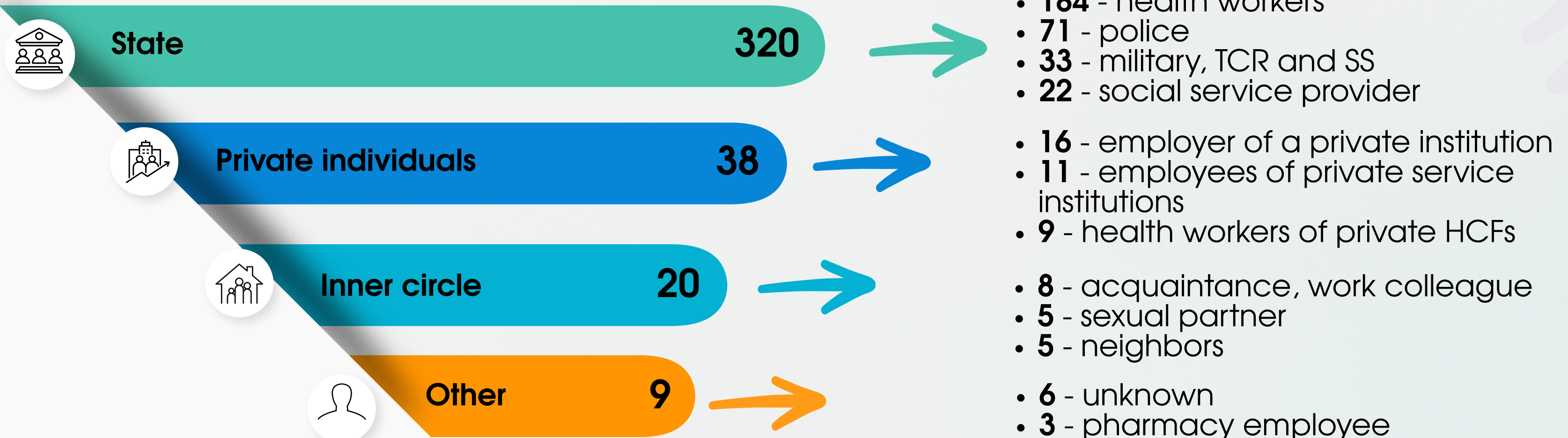
A woman was diagnosed with HIV during her pregnancy test. She was registered and prescribed ARVs. Her husband was also tested, but he tested negative. When the woman started taking ARVs, her husband constantly questioned her HIV diagnosis because his status was not confirmed and he prevented her from taking the medication. This was accompanied by scandals, and then he completely took the medication away from the woman.

Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

OST PROGRAM PATIENTS

- **371** cases registered, of which **75%** of cases had manifestations of stigma and discrimination due to participation in the OST program.
- Disaggregation of OST patient appeals by gender: **32%** - women, **68%** - men.
- The largest number of appeals was registered in: Rivne (**16%**), Dnipro (**14%**) and Chernivtsi (**13%**) regions.

Types of perpetrators of the rights of patients in the OST program (number of cases)*



Most of them:

- 184 - health workers
- 71 - police
- 33 - military, TCR and SS
- 22 - social service provider
- 16 - employer of a private institution
- 11 - employees of private service institutions
- 9 - health workers of private HCFs
- 8 - acquaintance, work colleague
- 5 - sexual partner
- 5 - neighbors
- 6 - unknown
- 3 - pharmacy employee

* Within one client's appeal, several types of perpetrators are possible



Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

OST PROGRAM PATIENTS

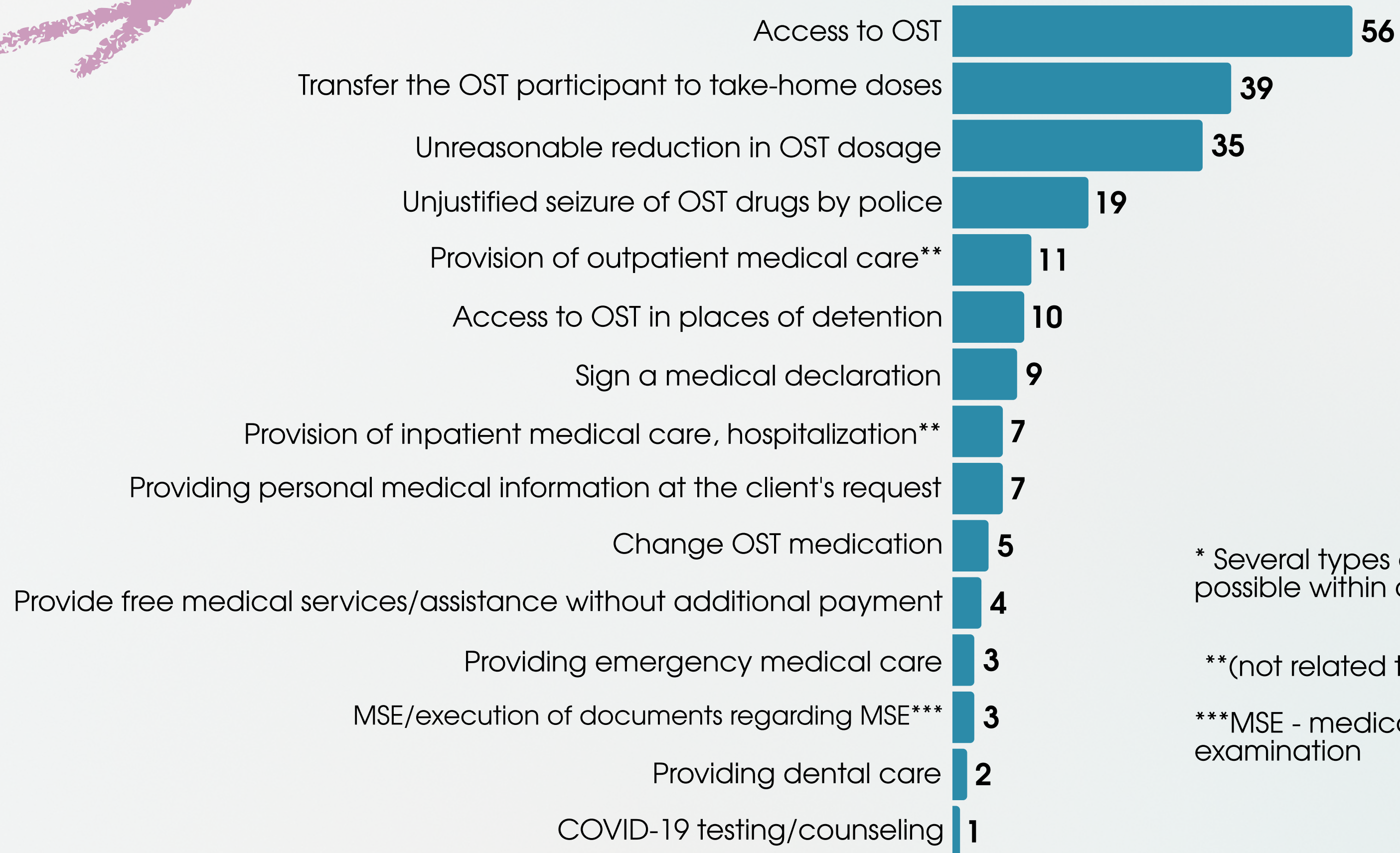
Types of violations of the rights of OST program patients
(number of cases)*

Most of them:

Refusal to provide assistance/services	267	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 213 - denial of health services• 11 - denial of social services• 10 - refusal to grant asylum
Emotional abuse/harm	148	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 110 - verbal abuse• 20 - harassment, intimidation
Physical violence/harm	97	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 16 - illegal detentions, checking personal documents near OST sites• 14 - negligence by healthcare professionals
Material damage	38	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 - dismissal from work/forced dismissal• 9 - illegal prosecution
Breach of confidentiality/ disclosure of information	18	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 14 - disclosure of information about a client's belonging to a risk group without his/her consent

* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

Types of health services that OST program patients were denied*




* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

** (not related to HIV/TB)

*** MSE - medical and social examination

Examples of cases of violation of the rights of patients of the OST program by healthcare professionals



OST patient faced with a need to switch to take-home doses regimen due to serious medical indications. The surgeon who examined him provided a conclusion recommending bed rest due to the risk of rupture of a blood vessel in his leg, which is potentially life-threatening. Despite this medical conclusion, the doctor in the OST program refuses to transfer the patient to self-administration of the drug, claiming that he does not see sufficient grounds for such a decision.

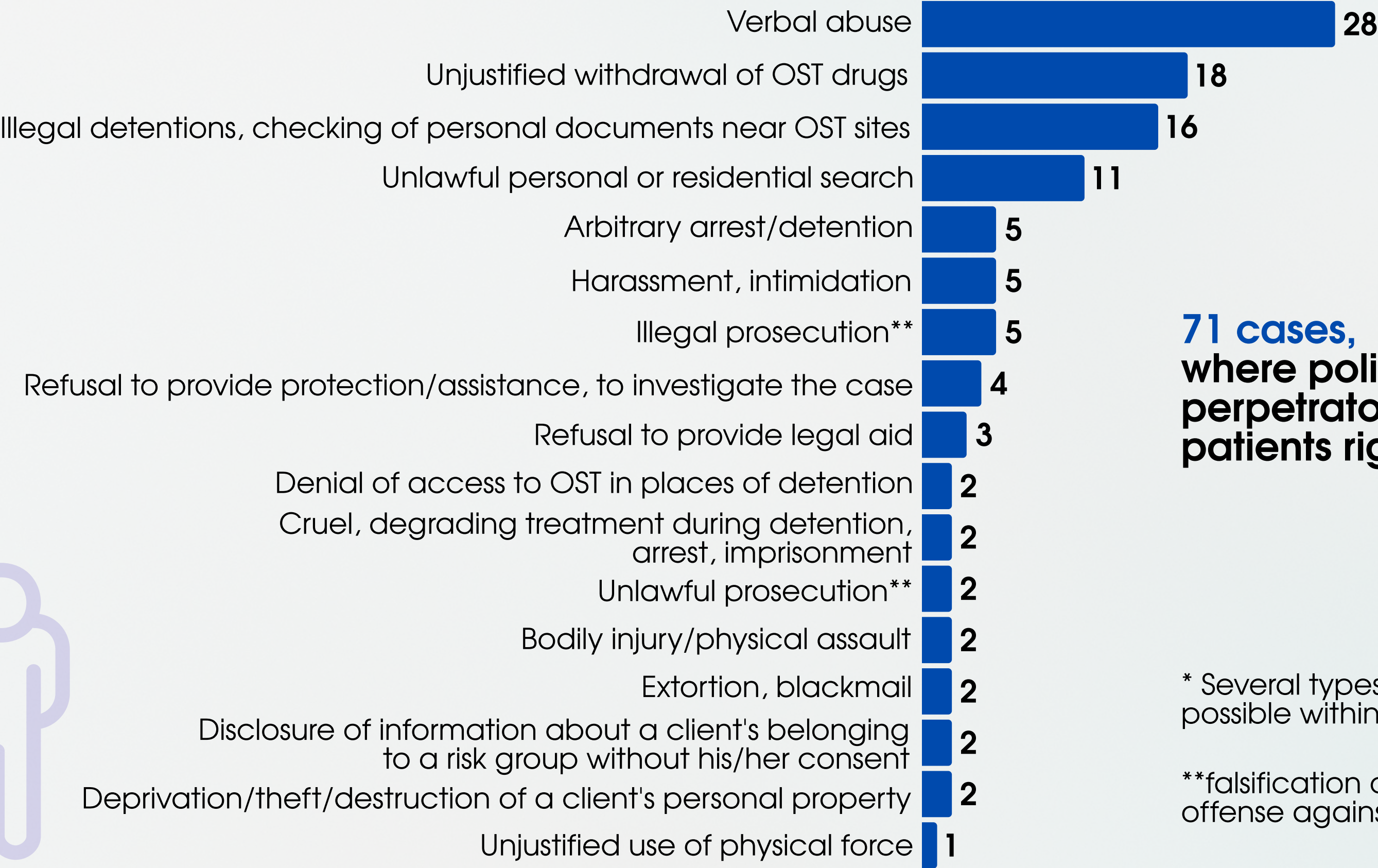
The client was taken to the hospital, from where the drug dispensary was notified of his hospitalization. He has been on the OST program for a long time and receives take-home doses. The OST drug was transferred to the health care facility for dispensing to the patient, but the nurses began dispensing it every day closer to lunch, which was inconvenient for the client. In addition, he was forced to drink buprenorphine with water, although the drug should be taken sublingually. The nurses responded to the client's remarks: "Drink as they give it, and be happy that drug addicts are given drugs."

A man, an HIV-positive patient on the OST program, was admitted to the regional TB dispensary with suspected bone tuberculosis. He was prescribed treatment by adding an additional component to the main ARV regimen. After that, the man began to experience withdrawal symptoms before the next methadone dose. When he went to a narcologist complaining of an insufficient dose of methadone (because additional medications reduced its effect), he was refused. Fearing withdrawal symptoms, the man stopped taking his tuberculosis treatment.





Violations of the rights of OST program patients by the police*



71 cases, where police are perpetrators of OST patients rights



* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

**falsification of a criminal offense against a client



Examples of cases of violations of the rights of OST program patients by the police

Patients of the state-run OST site contacted the National OST Hotline with a complaint that, according to medical staff, an investigator from the National Police contacted the management of the facility with a demand to provide personal data of all patients of the OST program.

A client, an OST patient, was stopped by police on his way to an OST site. The police searched the client, forced him to partially undress, and for a long time did not allow him to go to the site, asking about other OST participants. No witnesses were involved during the search, there was no report, and the police officers did not introduce themselves.

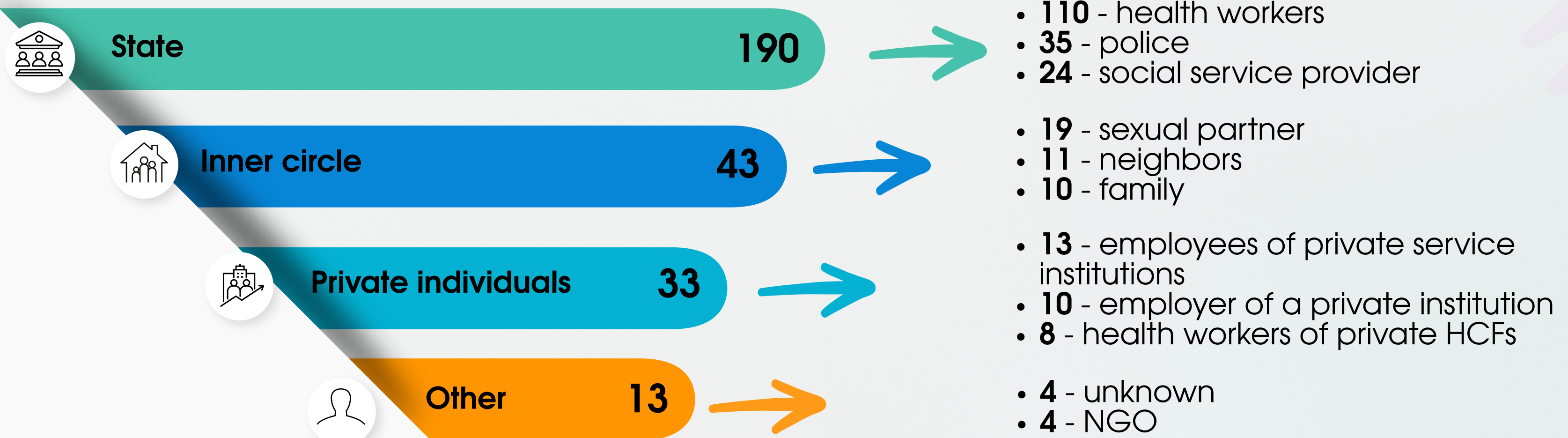
A man, a client of the OST site, received methadone for 10 days. When he left the office and headed to the stop, he was stopped by patrol police. His appearance seemed suspicious, they checked his documents, and then superficially searched the man. During the search, methadone pills were seized from him. The man tried to explain that he had just received them in the OST office and even showed his ID card as OST participant programme, but the police said that everything would be clarified at the regional police station. The man was taken to the regional police station, where they held him for five hours, after which they released him, but the methadone was not given back.

Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID)

- **245** cases registered, of which **94%** of cases had manifestations of stigma and discrimination due to belonging to the PWID community.
- Disaggregation of PWID appeals by gender: **46%** - women, **54%** - men.
- The largest number of cases was registered in: Dnipro (**38%**) and Chernivtsi (**13%**) regions.

Types of perpetrators of the rights of PWID (number of cases)*



Most of them:

* Within one client's appeal, several types of perpetrators are possible



Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID)

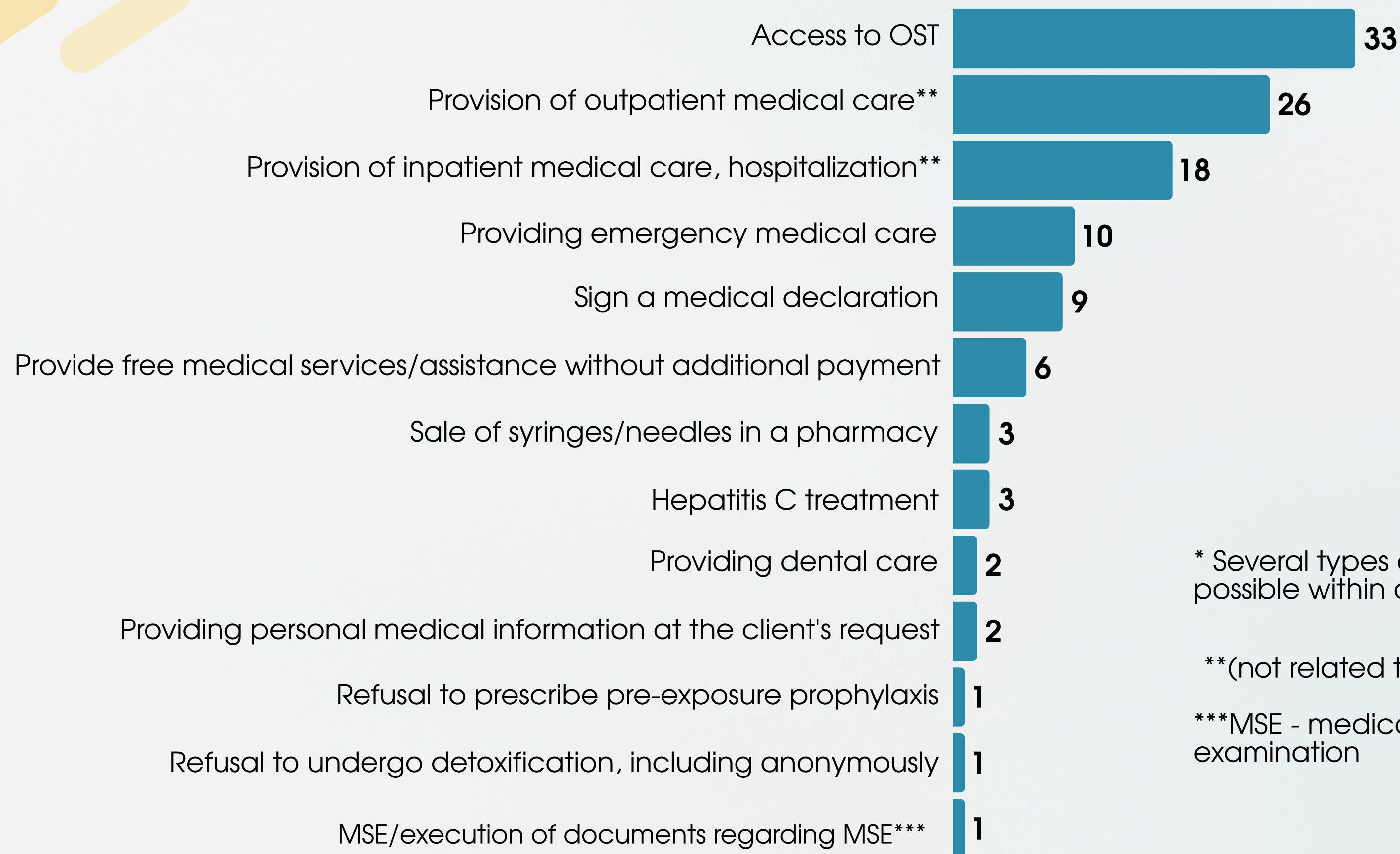
Types of violations of the rights of PWID
(number of cases)*

Most of them:

Refusal to provide assistance/services	186	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 115 - denial of health services• 18 - denial of social services
Emotional abuse/harm	175	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 132 - verbal abuse• 14 - slander
Physical violence/harm	72	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 19 - domestic violence• 16 - negligence by healthcare professionals
Material damage	38	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 - deprivation/theft/destruction of personal property of a client• 11 - deprivation of housing, eviction
Breach of confidentiality/ disclosure of information	34	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 34 - disclosure of information about a client's belonging to a risk group without his/her consent

* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

Types of health services that PWID were denied*



* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

** (not related to HIV/TB)

*** MSE - medical and social examination



Examples of cases of violations of the rights of PWID by healthcare professionals

A woman, a representative of the vulnerable group of drug users, filed a complaint against the medical staff of a city hospital. The woman went to the emergency department on her own in the evening with complaints of high body temperature, unbearable pain in the lower limb, and general weakness that had lasted for two weeks. During the conversation, the doctor learned that the woman was a drug user and had other diseases that she had contracted due to drug use. The doctor immediately told her to pay for the tests that she needed to undergo. The woman said that she did not have the money, to which she received the answer "when you have money, then come for treatment."

A woman complained about the actions of a gynecologist at a city hospital. The woman recently found out that she was pregnant and immediately decided to register with an antenatal clinic in order to monitor the course of her pregnancy and subsequently become a participant in the OST program. When she came to the doctor for an appointment, she immediately warned him about her risky lifestyle and her intention to become a participant in OST. After hearing this information, the doctor categorically refused to carry the patient's pregnancy and suggested that the woman terminate the pregnancy, since "... normal children will not be born to such an "unwise" mother." The woman left the doctor's office with tears in her eyes, thinking about a possible termination of the pregnancy.

A man went to his local city hospital with a suspected concussion. Since this was not his first visit for medical help, the man was known at the hospital. The staff began to mock him - "What's wrong with you? You should probably go to a place where drug addicts are treated."

Examples of cases of violations of the rights of PWID by their inner circle

Partner puts moral and physical pressure on the woman. He demands money for his needs, for alcohol, cigarettes. He hardly works himself, gets by with small, occasional earnings, and does not contribute anything to the joint budget. In exchange for tips, he calls her a "prostitute, a drug addict," and pushes her. The woman is afraid to leave him because he has convinced her that no one needs her except him.

A man and his mother are trying to deprive a woman of her parental rights, turning the child against the mother, who belongs to the PWID community. The man is putting psychological pressure on the woman.

The client is subjected to constant psychological and physical violence from the child's father and relatives, the payments she receives for her children are being taken away from her, and she is threatened with being thrown out onto the street with her children.

A woman sought help. Children at school are bullying her son because his mother is a drug user. The teachers do not react to this harassment, and even the opposite.

A woman's son was bitten by a neighbor's dog, which was not tied up and was going outside the yard through the fence and attacking people. The dog's owner was repeatedly asked by neighbors to tie up the dog, and even threatened to contact the police. To which the man only constantly said that he didn't care, and told the client that "some drug addicts won't tell him what to do." The woman was forced to go to the hospital with her son, where he was provided with medical care. The dog also damaged the boy's pants and sneakers. The client turned to the dog's owners with a request to reimburse medical services and damaged items. To which she only heard insults in her address, something like "drug addicts shouldn't reproduce."

Examples of cases of police inaction in the event of women who are PWID seeking protection of their rights



A woman filed a complaint against her partner, who constantly subjected her to physical, psychological and economic violence, taking advantage of the fact that she and her daughter live in his apartment. The police are aware of the incidents in the family and do not respond to the woman's appeal at all, citing the fact that the woman is a drug user and is to blame for her problems.



A client, PWID, PLHIV, turned to REActor. It so happened that she had a difficult relationship with her neighbors. They constantly called her names and slandered her, it came to fights. Once a neighbor tried to blow the door of the client's apartment with mounting foam with the words "drug addicts have no business walking among normal people." The woman called the police officer in the hope that he would influence the situation and protect her rights. However, upon learning who was contacting, the police officer said that they should figure it out themselves and that "you are a drug addict... what other attitude do you want towards yourself."



A woman was walking home and was physically assaulted by a stranger who wanted to steal her bag, but she prevented him from doing so. He punched her several times, trying to take her things. She asked the patrol officers for help, but they only laughed at her story and told her to go home.



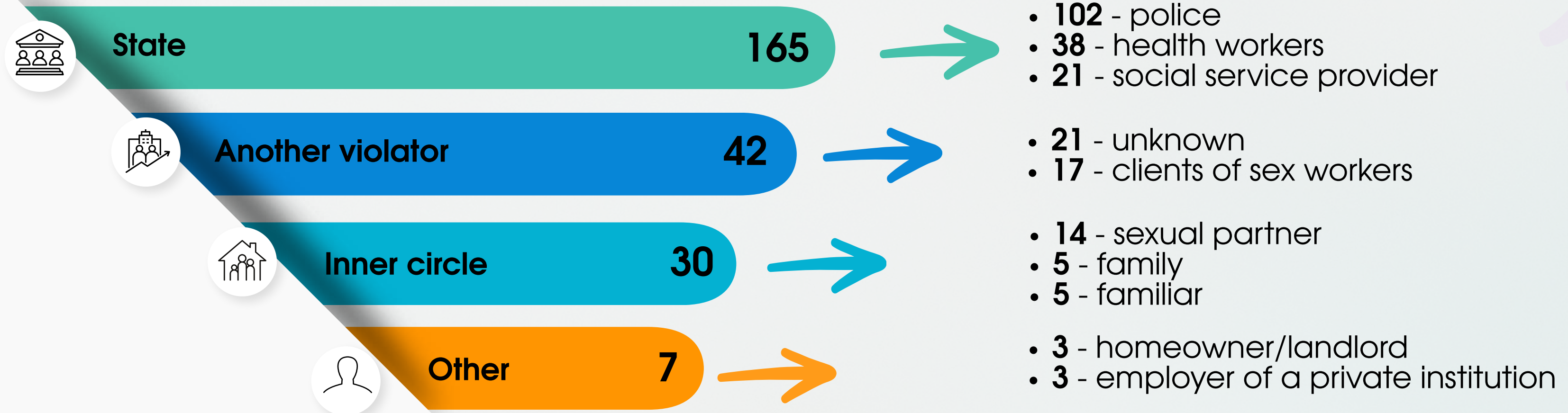
Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities



SEX WORKERS/SEX WORKERS

- **214** cases registered, of which **96%** of cases had manifestations of stigma and discrimination due to belonging to the sex worker community.
- Disaggregation of appeals by gender: **99%** - women, **1%** - men.
- The largest number of cases was registered in Vinnytsia region (**67%**).

Types of perpetrators of the rights of sex workers (number of cases)*



* Within one client's appeal, several types of perpetrators are possible



Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

SEX WORKERS/SEX WORKERS

Types of violations of sex workers' rights
(number of cases)*

Most of them:

Emotional abuse/harm

185



- 111 - verbal abuse
- 60 - harassment, intimidation

Material damage

85



- 50 - illegal prosecution (falsification of an offense against a client)

Refusal to provide assistance/services

83



- 33 - denial of health services
- 24 - refusal by the police to provide protection/assistance, to investigate the case

Physical violence/harm

61



- 19 - bodily harm/physical assault
- 13 - coercion to provide sexual services without payment/without a condom

Breach of confidentiality/
disclosure of information

19

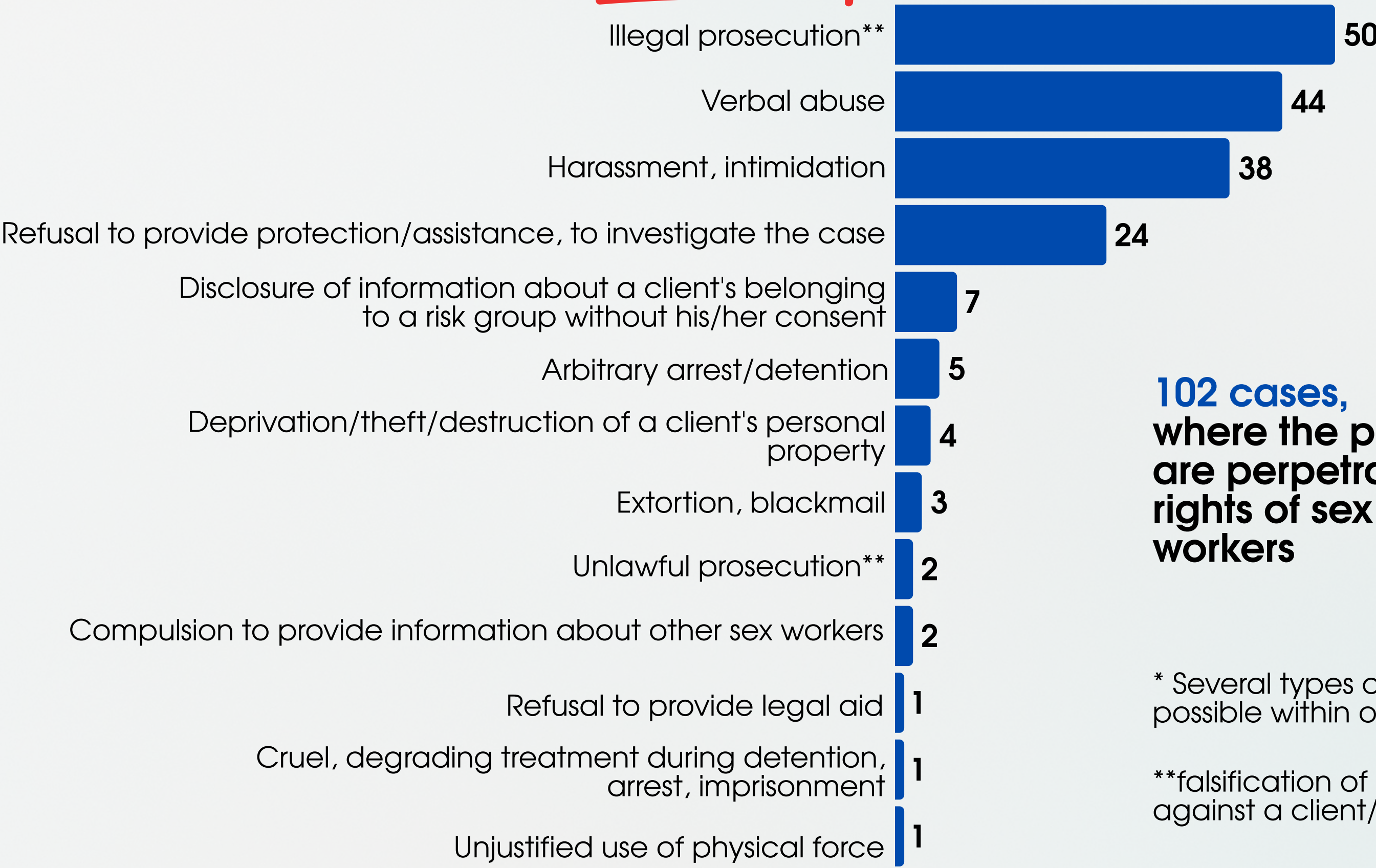


- 16 - disclosure of information about a client's belonging to a risk group without his/her consent

* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal



Violations of sex workers' rights by the police*




102 cases, where the police are perpetrators of rights of sex workers

* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

**falsification of a crime against a client/client 30

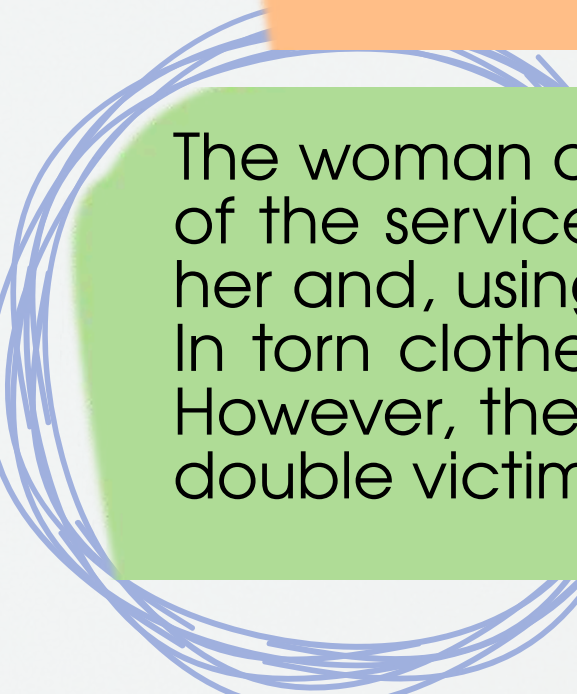
Examples of cases of police violations of sex workers' rights



The woman reported that two law enforcement officers took her from the place where she works and provides sexual services to the police station. There, they asked her about certain information about other girls and also tried to blackmail her into providing further information. She was later released, but the woman's passport was taken away.

A woman provided sex services and was beaten by one of her clients. After that, the girl went to the police, wanted to write a statement and record the beatings. She was refused a statement, when asked "Why?" she was told that she "chose such a dangerous profession herself and now there is no need to come every day and write statements against everyone."


The client's partner committed domestic violence against her, insulted, humiliated, pushed and beat her, and took money. The client called the police, but the police did not take her statement, told her to figure it out themselves, and also that "he didn't beat her enough if she was selling her body."



The woman offered sex services to the client and got into the car with him. Having agreed on the price and time of the services, they arrived at the client's apartment. During the conversation, the client behaved rudely with her and, using violence, forced her to drink alcoholic beverages. After some time, woman managed to escape. In torn clothes and with traces of beatings, she went to the police station to record and register a statement. However, the police officers refused to accept the statement, showing a stigmatizing attitude towards her and double victimization "she herself is to blame."



Examples of cases of violations of **sex workers'** rights by health care professionals

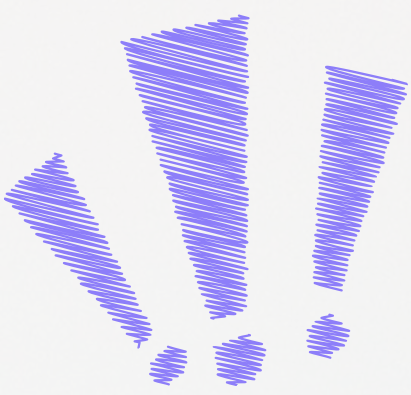


A girl who provides sex services, without planning it, became pregnant by a client. She was in a panic and went to the women's clinic to a gynecologist, asking for a referral for an ultrasound scan in order to know for sure whether she was pregnant or not. The gynecologist sent her for all the necessary examinations, but not very willingly. After the pregnancy was confirmed, the gynecologist immediately told the girl to have an abortion. The girl did not want to have an abortion, even if it was unknown who the child was from, because she was very young, she had no children, and she was sure that she would want a child in the future. To which the doctor replied, "You do something you don't know, maybe you take drugs, your work is disgusting, and your health is still unknown, and you want to have a child? You've lost your mind, I'm giving you a referral for an abortion, and I won't register you."

A woman, a sex worker, faced discrimination from a doctor when she went to a medical facility. While taking a history from the woman, the doctor learned about the specifics of her work, namely, that the woman provides sex services. The doctor immediately said that this was immoral and humiliating, so he would not provide her with services and advised her to contact another doctor, unless of course someone wanted to see her from doctors with "such a lifestyle."

The client went to her family doctor to get a referral for examination and treatment from a gastroenterologist. The doctor refused to give a referral, telling the client to go to a private clinic and pay for her treatment, so that she wouldn't go to a hospital where "normal" people go.





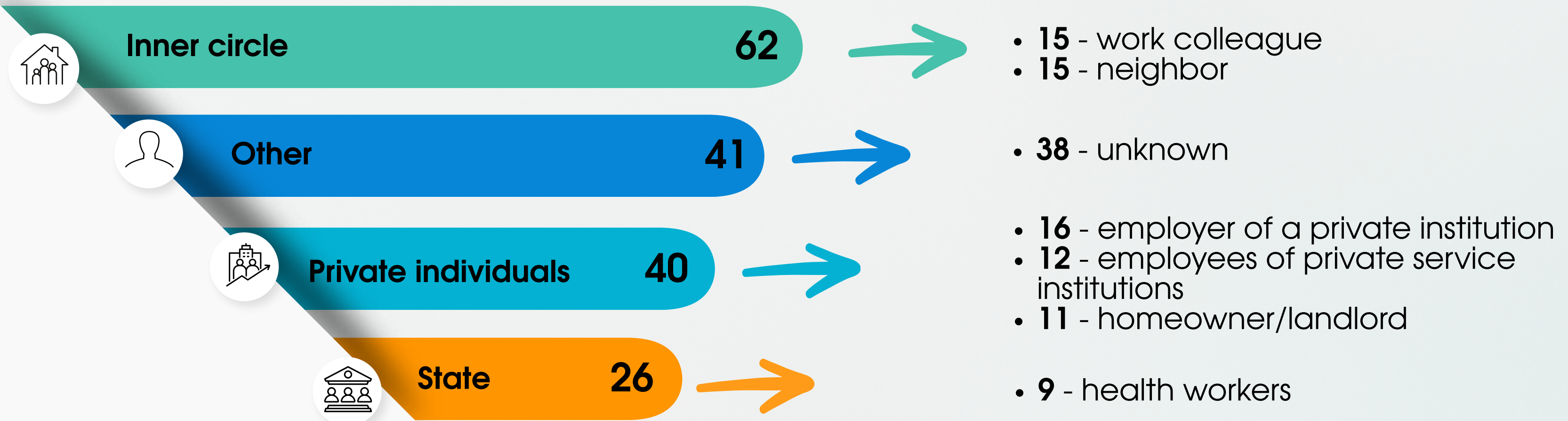
Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities



MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)

- **159** cases registered, of which **96%** of cases had manifestations of stigma and discrimination due to belonging to the MSM community.
- The largest number of cases was registered in: Lviv (**41%**) and Ternopil (**30%**) regions.

Types of perpetrators of the rights of MSM (number of cases)*



Most of them:

* Within one client's appeal, several types of perpetrators are possible



Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM)

Types of violations of the rights of MSM
(number of cases)*

Most of them:

Emotional abuse/harm

127



- 70 - verbal abuse
- 16 - extortion, blackmail
- 16 - harassment, intimidation

Physical violence/harm

68



- 41 - bodily harm/physical assault

Material damage

57



- 29 - deprivation/theft/destruction of the client's personal property

Breach of confidentiality/
disclosure of information

45



- 39 - public disclosure of information about a person's SOGI without their consent (outing)

Refusal to provide assistance/services

22




- 8 - refusal of services from private institutions
- 5 - refusal to hire
- 5 - denial of health services

* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal



Examples of cases of violations of the rights of men who have sex with men by their inner circle



A guy was texting with his boyfriend while at work and had the carelessness to leave his unlocked phone unattended. His colleague saw his texting and started threatening the guy that he would tell everyone about his orientation, but if he gave half of his salary, he would keep it a secret.

The client works in a hypermarket. One of the employees of this hypermarket found out about the client's sexual orientation and started telling other employees. He called the client names in the presence of other colleagues, said that he was a ***, that people like him could not work with "normal" people.

The client, a 19-year-old student, came out to his parents, telling them he was gay. His parents immediately kicked him out of the house, saying they wanted nothing to do with "that" person. His father beat him. The client was left on the streets without any means of support. He had no job, and no money to continue his education.

The client is constantly harassed by a neighbor who makes homophobic remarks and threatens him with physical violence. The client feels constant fear and cannot live peacefully in his home. The neighbor constantly harasses him verbally when meeting in person, spreads rumors about him and tries to cause him physical harm. Also, discriminatory inscriptions, stickers, advertisements, etc. regularly appear on the client's door.



Examples of cases of violations of the rights of men who have sex with men by unknown



The client began receiving messages from an unknown Telegram account threatening to reveal his SOGI and HIV-positive status to all his contacts, demanding money in exchange for silence.

The guy said that he had met a guy on Facebook, with whom he had been corresponding for quite some time and everything was going well. However, after the guy sent the stranger his own photos, including intimate ones, he immediately received threats that if he did not send him 200USDT to his crypto wallet, all the photos would be used for a gay dating site.

The client was returning from the gym in the evening and walking along an unlit part of a dead-end street, an unknown person ran up to him from behind. When the client turned around at the sound, he was knocked down with a punch to the face. The attacker sprayed pepper spray in his eyes, kicked him in the head and torso several times, shouted several threats and insults about the client's orientation, and fled.

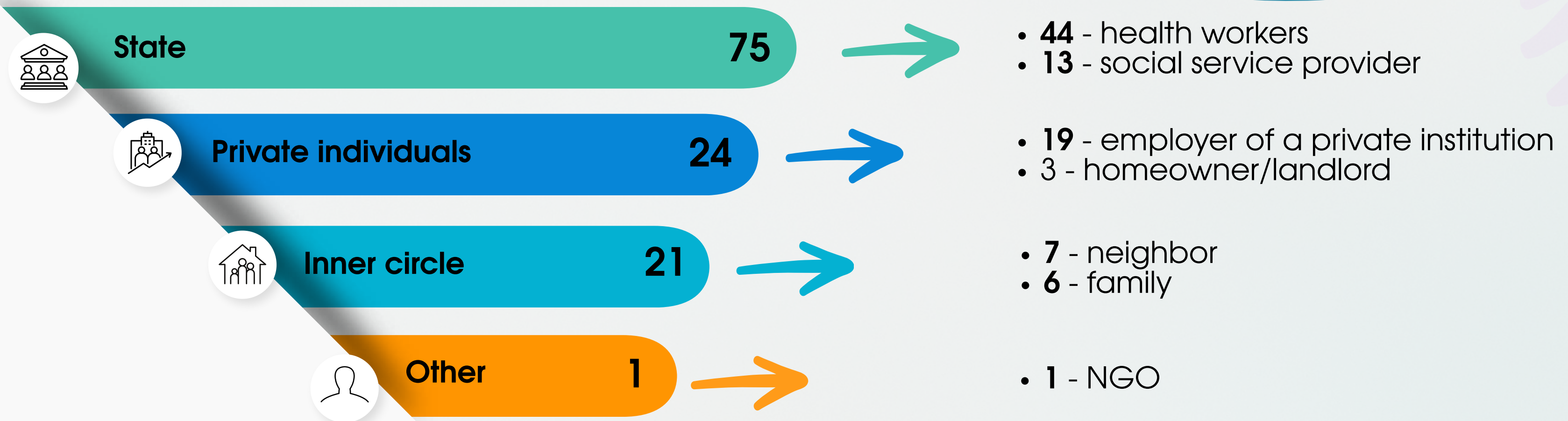


Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

PEOPLE WITH TB

- **112** cases registered, of which **85%** of cases had manifestations of stigma and discrimination due to TB disease.
- Disaggregation of appeals by gender: **53%** - women, **47%** - men.
- The largest number of cases was registered in: Cherkasy (**37%**) and Vinnytsia (**30%**) regions.

Types of perpetrators of the rights of people with TB (number of cases)*



Most of them:

* Within one client's appeal, several types of perpetrators are possible



Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

PEOPLE WITH TB

Types of violations of the rights of people with TB
(number of cases)*

Most of them:

Refusal to provide assistance/services

58



- 39 - denial of health services
- 7 - denial of social services

Material damage

36



- 22 - dismissal from work/forced dismissal
- 9 - refusal of payments by the client

Emotional abuse/harm

35



- 23 - verbal abuse

Breach of confidentiality/
disclosure of information

13



- 9 - disclosure of information about a client's belonging to a risk group without his/her consent

Physical violence/harm

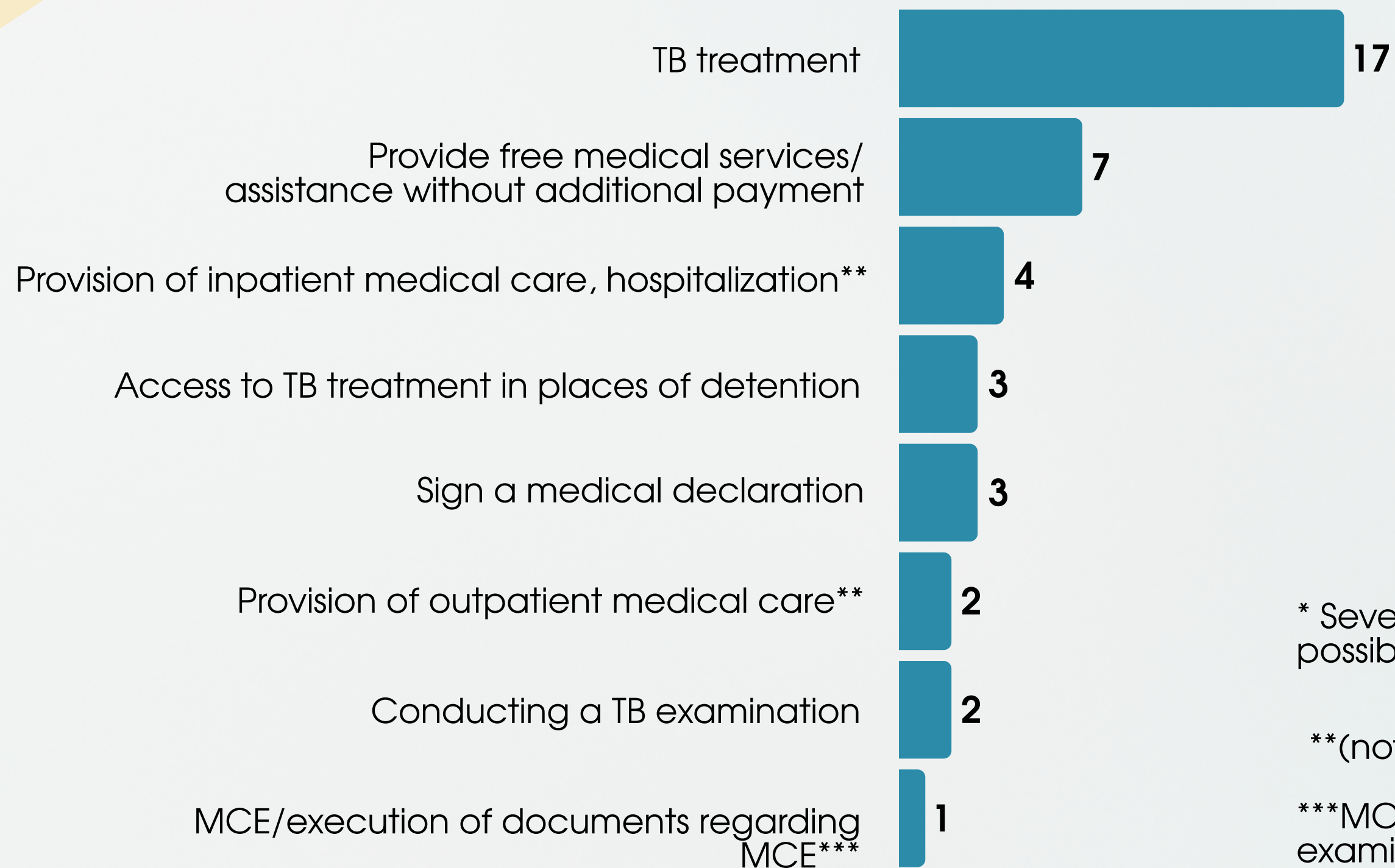
6



- 3 - negligence by healthcare professionals

* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

Types of health services that people with TB were denied*



* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

** (not related to HIV/TB)

*** MCE - medical and social examination

Examples of cases of violations of the rights of **people with TB** by health workers

A woman went to a municipal medical facility, on the referral of her family doctor, to have a chest X-ray taken. After the scan was taken, the doctor asked her to make a "charitable monetary contribution" for the service she received. The woman refused to pay, to which the doctor began to verbally abuse her and said: "You pay the contribution - then you will get a fluorography scan."

A client was diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis after several weeks of treatment for a chronic cough. After the diagnosis, she was prescribed long-term treatment and offered to undergo an additional consultation with a tuberculosis specialist to adjust the therapy and monitor her health. The client went to a local polyclinic, to a tuberculosis specialist. However, during the consultation, the doctor immediately began to ask personal questions that were not related to her treatment, in particular, about her family situation, financial situation and social status. The doctor used such expressions as "how much life is left", "how long can I go here", etc. During the consultation, the doctor did not explain to the client the importance of additional examinations, did not provide proper information about tuberculosis treatment.

The woman went to the hospital due to worsening health conditions related to latent tuberculosis. Unfortunately, she was denied inpatient treatment. In desperation, she called an ambulance, but the medical team refused to hospitalize her, giving only an injection with an antipyretic and going on other calls.



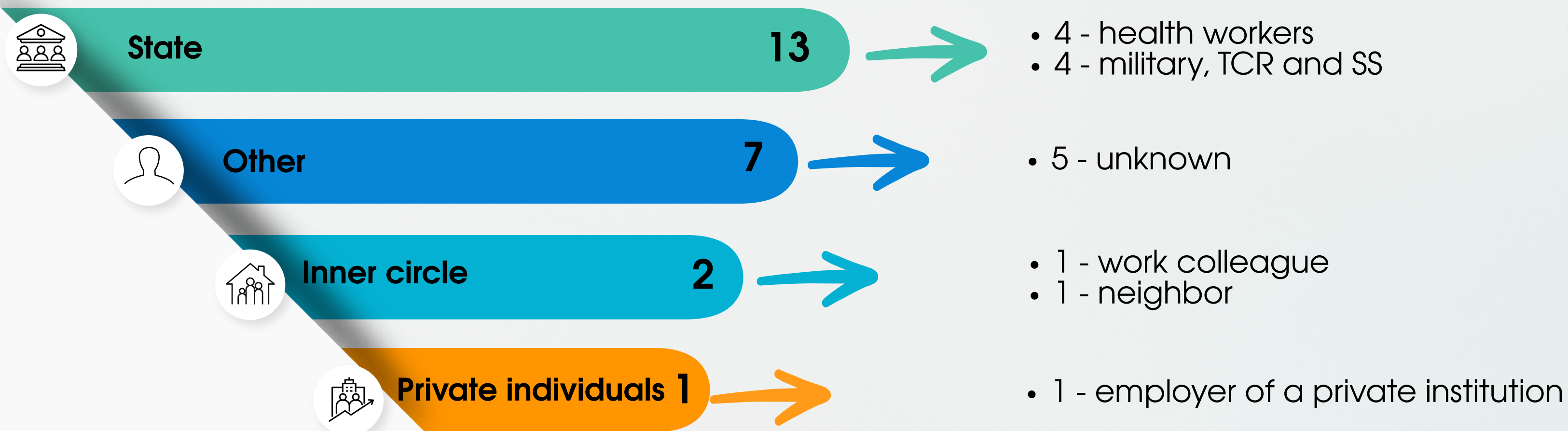
Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities



TRANS*PEOPLE

- **23** cases registered, of which **100%** of cases had manifestations of stigma and discrimination due to belonging to the trans* community.
- Disaggregation of appeals by gender: **19** - trans* woman, **3** - trans* man, **1** - trans* non-binary person.
- The largest number of cases was registered in: **Kyiv** (5 appeals), **Dnipro** region (4 appeals) and **Kharkiv** region (3 appeals).

Types of perpetrators of the rights of trans* people (number of cases)*



Most of them:

* Within one client's appeal, several types of perpetrators are possible



Rights violations faced by representatives of key communities

TRANS*PEOPLE

Types of violations of the rights of trans people
(number of cases)*

Most of them:

Emotional abuse/harm

16



• 14 - verbal abuse

Physical violence/harm

9



• 4 - bodily harm/physical assault
• 2 - arbitrary arrest/detention by police

Breach of confidentiality/
disclosure of information

8



• 6 - disclosure of information about a client's
belonging to a risk group without his/her consent

Refusal to provide assistance/services

8



• 4 - denial of health services

Material damage


1



• 1 - deprivation/theft/destruction of the client's
personal property

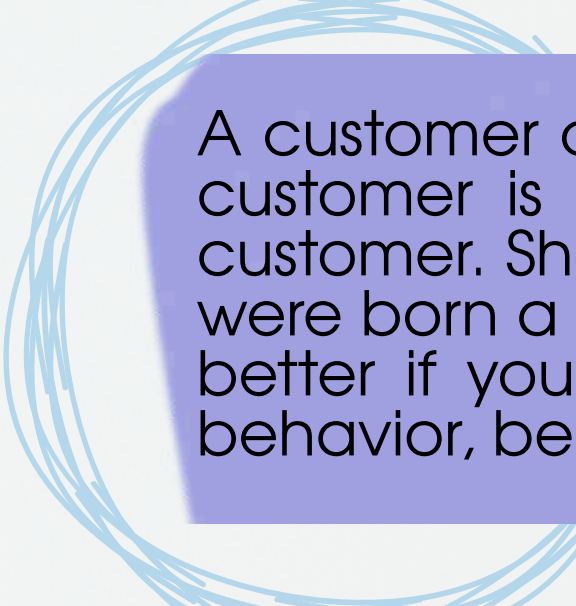
* Several types of violations are possible within one client's appeal

Examples of cases of violations of the rights of trans* people



A trans*woman who was forced to move to Ternopil from Kharkiv region due to active hostilities in her region applied. The trans*woman recently graduated from a school where she qualified as a cook and managed to work in her specialty for several months. However, in Ternopil, during an interview, she was refused a job offer after a probationary period of work in the kitchen. The owner of the establishment directly said that "people with an incomprehensible orientation and gender will not work for him."

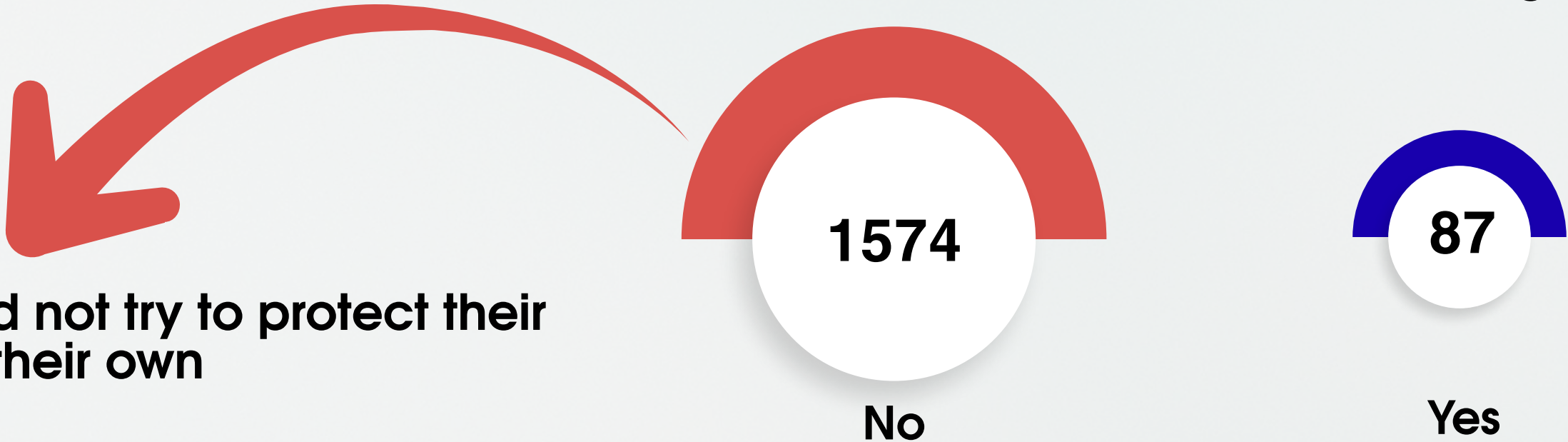
The client was stopped by patrol groups who introduced themselves as representatives of the CCC and the patrol police and asked to check her identity documents. After checking her documents, it became clear that the client belonged to the trans* community. After that, she was forcibly pushed into a car and brought to the CCC office. The client's phone was taken away and she was not allowed to contact her family or receive legal assistance. The client was subjected to discriminatory and transphobic treatment because of her gender identity. According to her, she heard offensive expressions - "are you a woman or a man", "you put on a skirt because you are hiding from the CCC", mockery or "have you cut everything off there or not yet" and threats to send her to the front line for the "entertainment" of the military. No procedural documents were drawn up regarding the client's detention, and no signature was made to register her stay at the office.



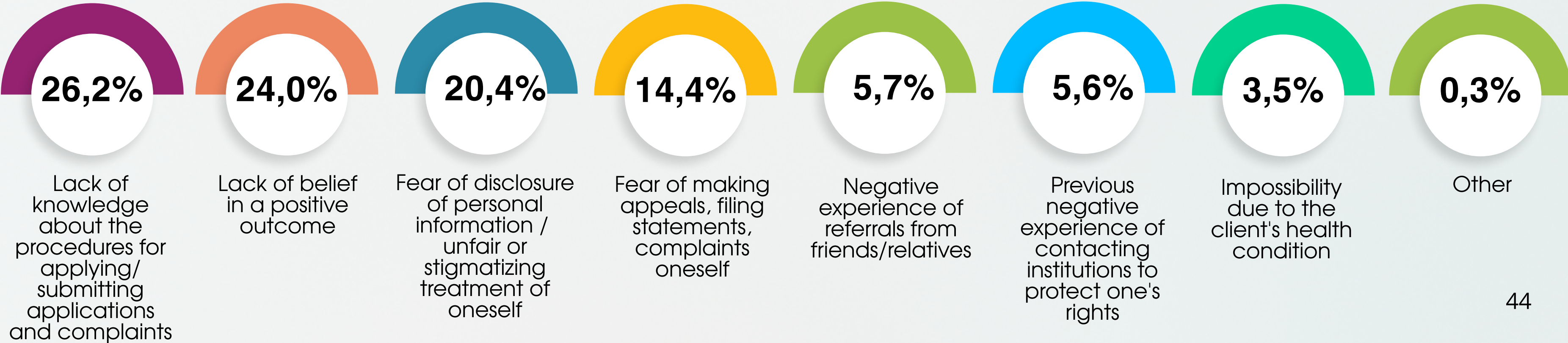
A customer came to the store to shop. His neighbor works as a salesperson in this store, and she knows that the customer is a transgender man. In the presence of other customers, the saleswoman began to insult the customer. She began to tell him: "How ashamed you are in front of your parents and people in our house," "You were born a girl, but you changed your documents to a boy," "You wear men's clothes and shoes," "It would be better if your mother had never given birth to you." The customer was very outraged by the saleswoman's behavior, because his personal rights were violated, and his honor and dignity were publicly humiliated.

Protection of clients rights independently before contacting REAct

Cases where client tried to protect their rights independently BEFORE contacting REAct

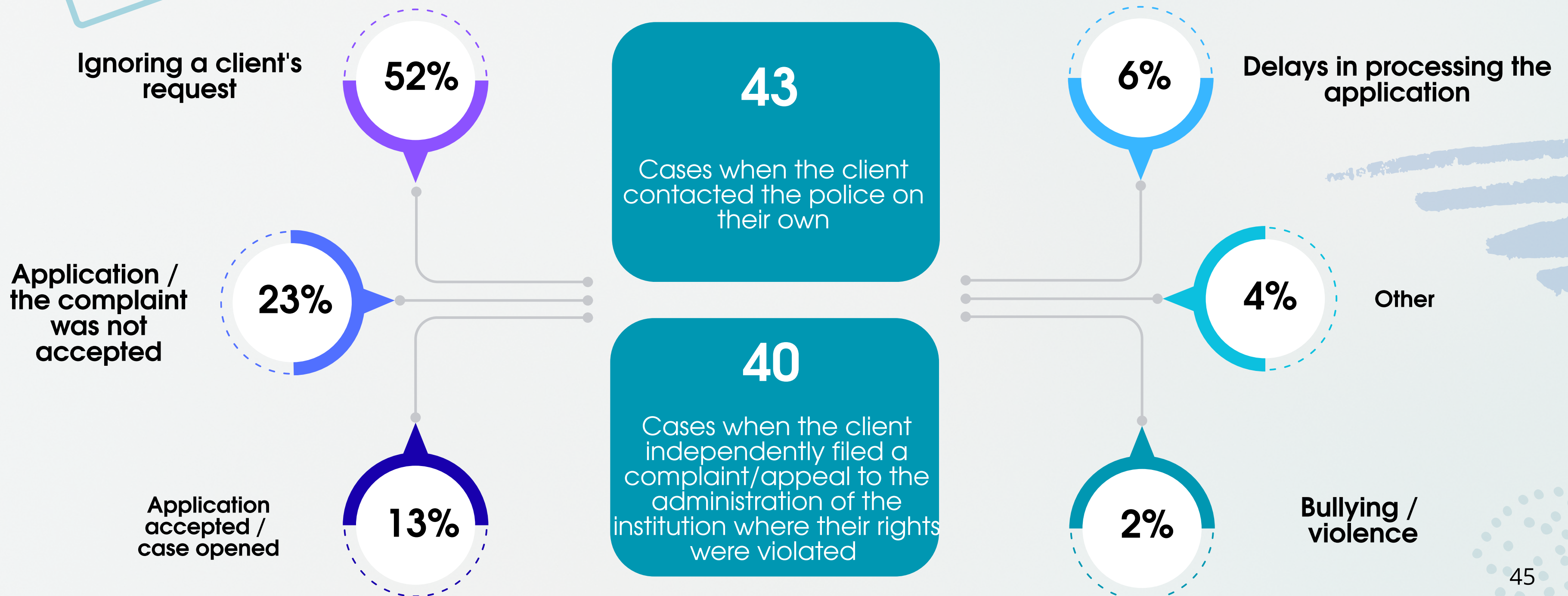


Reasons why clients did not try to protect their rights on their own



Protection of clients rights independently before contacting REAct

Response to a client's request/complaint



Responding to Rights Violations by the REAct Project*

[Content](#)



Primary legal aid

1587 cases



Psychosocial assistance

419 cases



Secondary legal aid

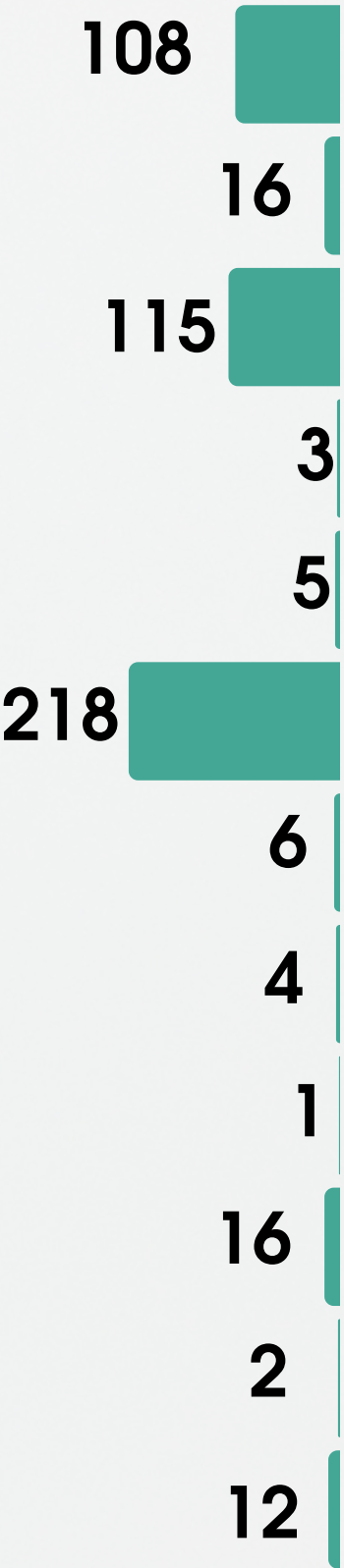
13 cases



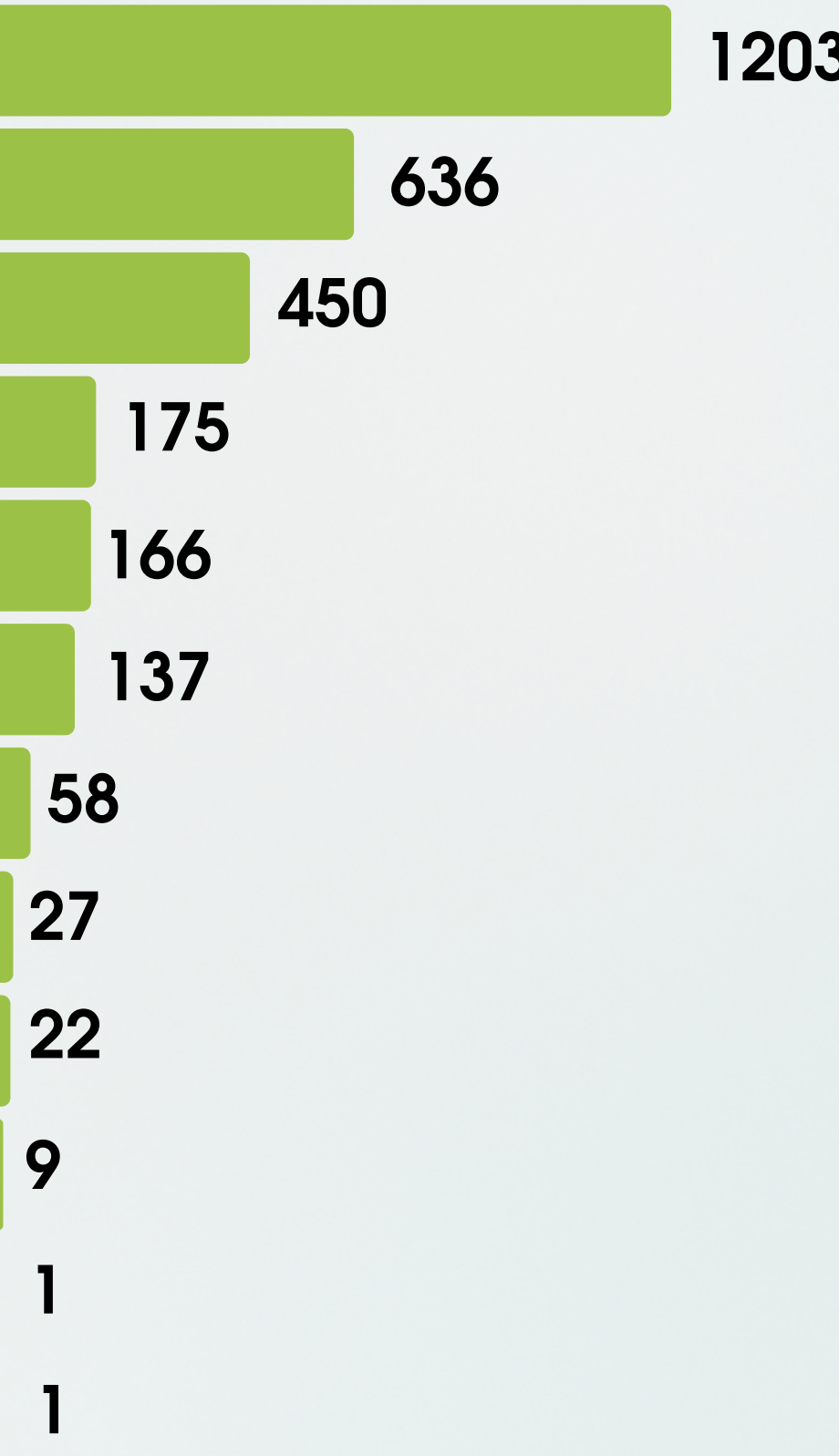
* Several types of assistance may be provided within one case

Services provided within the framework of the REAct project*

Redirection/support
by REActor



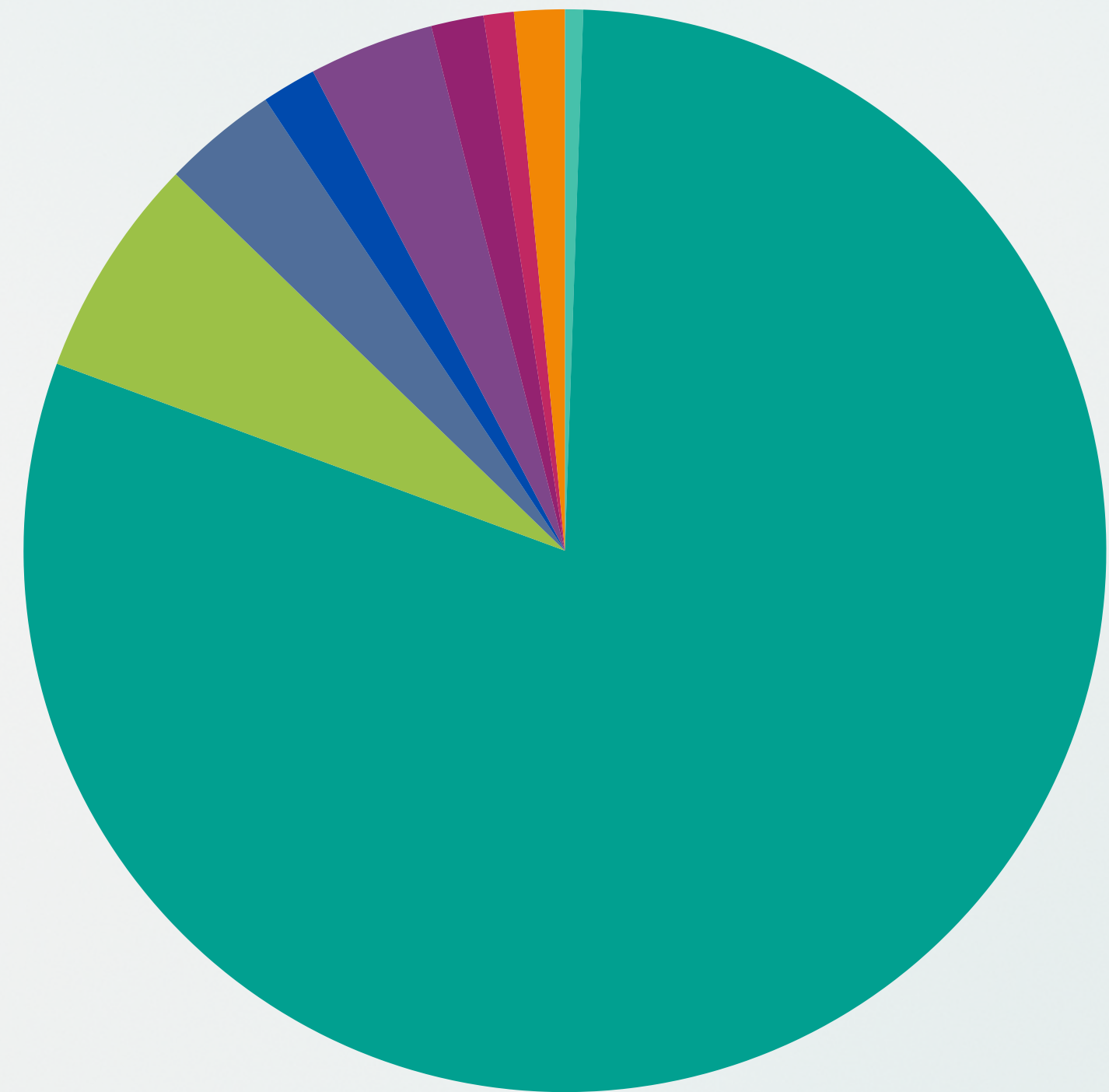
Services are provided directly
by REActor



Case resolution status



Completely resolved	1330
Partially resolved	110
The client, after initial legal consultation, refused to file any appeals or complaints	62
Client's refusal to receive assistance	57
Lost contact with the client or the organization to which they were redirected	27
The case is ongoing	26
The case is not resolved	25
Death of a client	15
The case does not require a response from REAct	9





Alliance
for Public Health

REACT
PROJECT

REAct Project in Ukraine: Violations of the rights of key populations in the context of HIV/TB and responses to those identified. Report for 2024 / Semchuk N. – K.: ICF “Alliance of Public Health”, 2025. – 49 p.

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More detailed information about the REAct project: <https://react-aph.org>

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