

هيئة حقوق الانسان

الموضوع الوصمة الخاصة بمرض الجذام

مرفق الرد على الأستبيان المرفق

## **ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LEPROSY AFFECTED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS**

### **Answers to Questionnaire for STATES/NHRIs**

**Country:** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Date:** 28 - Dec - 2015

1. Yes, we are aware of the principles and guidelines for the elimination of discrimination against leprosy affected persons and their family members adopted by the UNGA in Dec 2010 (resolution 65/215)
2. The principles and guidelines were disseminated mainly through training workshops for the National Leprosy Elimination Program (NLEP) Manager and Coordinator centrally and at regional level. the coordinators in turn worked at the healthcare facility level to raise Healthcare workers awareness of the the principles and guidelines.
3. Yes, actions by the government to promote awareness-raising of the issue of discrimination against leprosy affected persons and their family members include:
  - a. The leprosy dedicated health facility was closed to abolish the associated stigma
  - b. National guidelines on reportable infectious diseases were revised. Leprosy was listed among other reportable infections. The reference to “quarantinable disease” was removed.
4. Yes, the government took actions to abolish discriminatory actions against leprosy affected persons and their family member and this include:
  - a. Patients with Leprosy are completely covered by the general patient's' rights laws and regulations both in public and private sectors.
  - b. Patients with Leprosy have full access to governmental social care.
  - c. Patients with Leprosy have equal rights to jobs in private and public sectors.

5. Yes. Persons affected by leprosy and their family members are consulted on decisions related to them. They are entitled to accept or deny any care component as long as their choices are not harmful to others.
6. Persons affected by leprosy enjoy the following rights fully and equally with others:
  - a. Citizenship (✓)
  - b. Obtaining identity documents (✓)
  - c. Right to vote (✓)
  - d. Right to serve the public in any capacity (✓)
  - e. Others ( e.g. Right to marry, right to travel) (✓)
7. Persons affected by leprosy enjoy equal rights with other with regard to:
  - a. Work (✓)
  - b. Education (✓)
  - c. Establishing a family (✓)
  - d. Access to public places including hotels, restaurants and buses, taxis, trains and other form of public transport (✓)
  - e. Access to cultural and recreational facilities (✓)
  - f. Access to places of worship (✓)
8. Persons of vulnerable groups ( women, children, elderly and others) affected by leprosy are integrated in the society. Family structure is still well preserved. Tribal bonds and adherence to religious teachings further encourage acceptance of those vulnerable individuals. Additional support is provided through governmental and charitable social security and welfare.
9. No. The government did not attempt to draft a national action plan. Wth the very few people suffering or suffered from leprosy at KSA, it was felt that abolishing incarceration of affected individuals and ensuring that



- diagnosis and treatment are provided in a comprehensive and timely manner are adequately provided by the current strategy.
10. Obstacles facing the government are the public fear and myths around leprosy, the difficulties in providing the long term care for expatriates affected by leprosy and delays in case findings and reporting.
  11. Suggested follow up mechanism to effectively implement the Principles and Guidelines should include:
    - a. Advocate at the political and religious fronts
    - b. Advertise success examples and stories of persons affected with leprosy
    - c. Augment and generate funds for pathophysiology, diagnostics and treatment R&D
  12. Practices that helped to address the discrimination against leprosy affected patients in KSA include family and tribal contribution, elimination of incarceration and institutionalization, managing leprosy like other infectious disease both at the government and hospital levels.