

DISSERTATION TITLE:
**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO PERSISTENT STIGMA AND
DISCRIMINATION TO PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS AND THEIR
FAMILY MEMBERS IN KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY.**

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ABSTRACT

Stigma and discrimination is major problem in Africa and Tanzania as well. The study was done to determine factors contributing to persistent stigma and discrimination to PLHAs and their families in Kinondoni municipal, the study comprised PLHAs and family members from two NGOs which were PASADA and WAMATA.

The study was descriptive cross sectional, which involved 285 respondents. Information was collected mainly using guided interview with closed and open –ended questionnaires and focus group discussion.

The findings showed that the PLHA have been stigmatized and discriminated due to the low knowledge they have concerned their rights, community attitudes to PLHAs and also showed that the PLHAs faced more discrimination compared to family members. The PLHAs who faced discrimination was 50.9% and family members 16.4%.

Also the findings revealed that the PLHAs faced discrimination in different settings like in streets, in the houses they rented, in hospitals but they face discrimination mostly in the home settings 66.3%.

Then the PLHAs and their families faced different types of discrimination like refused holding a child, terminated from the job, terminated from the house, isolated of the things they use at home, transfer to another place, finger pointed ,isolated by relatives and not involved in any social activities.

Finally the findings also revealed that the PLHAs had nicknames. Some of the names are *Tigo, Ngoma, Bambucha, Feruzi, watoto wa Kikwete, marehemu mtarajiwa* and many others.

Therefore it recommended that there is a great need to raise PLHAs knowledge on their rights, to raise community awareness on the issue of stigma and discrimination and its effects. BASNEF model is appropriate for this study.