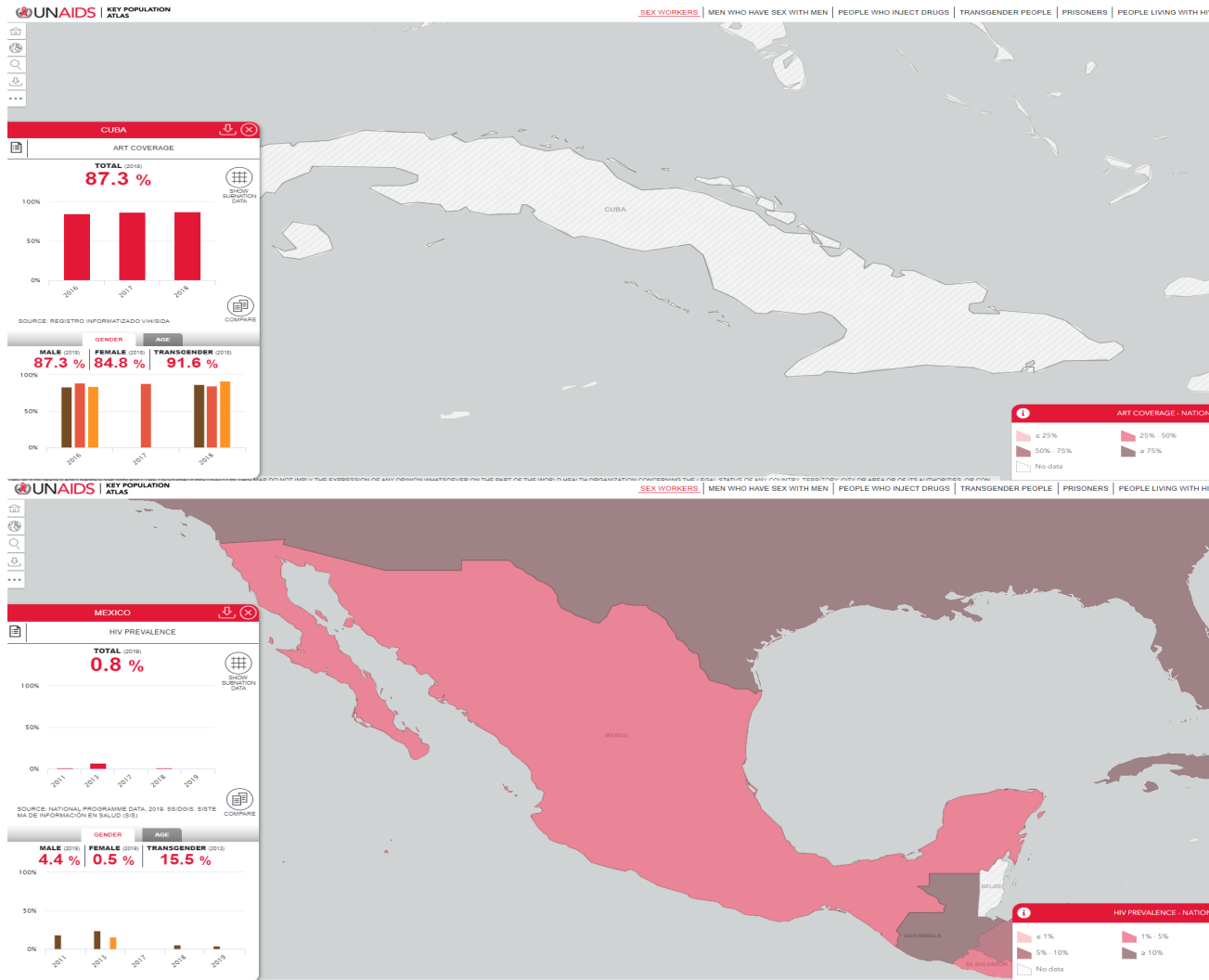

Data and gaps in data about key populations

Impact of inequalities in access to health and HIV services among key populations



- Data show history-making successes and stubborn challenges.
- Data are exposing the multiple inequalities that are prolonging the pandemic: intersecting inequalities impede access to health and HIV services.
- Social and structural barriers continue to impede service uptake and increase HIV vulnerability

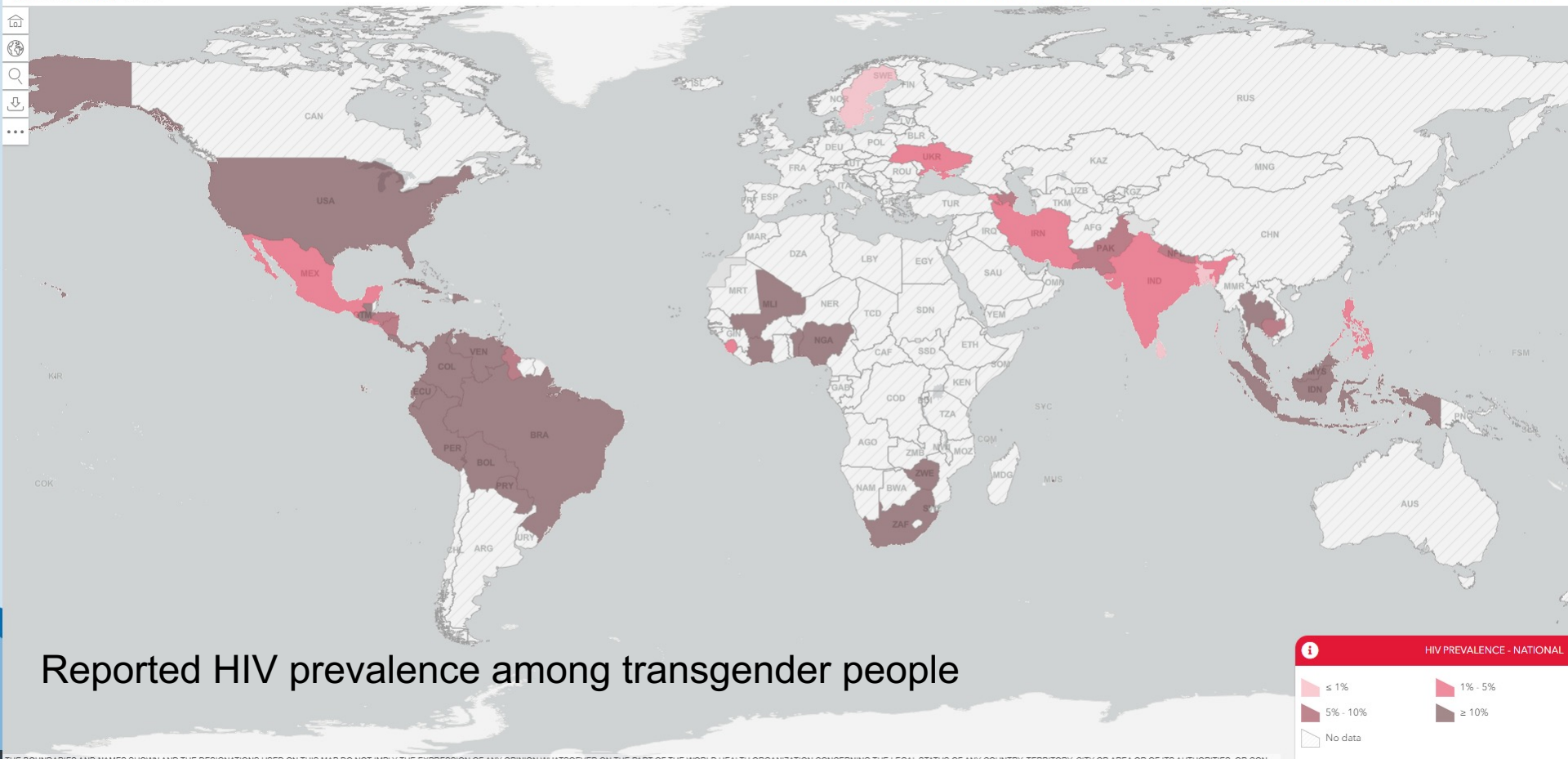
Data collection and disaggregation in the secretariat



Global AIDS Monitoring captures over 40 indicators, and requests age and gender disaggregations for all, where relevant.

Among sex workers, there are data for male, female and transgender people.

Absence of data suggests inequities

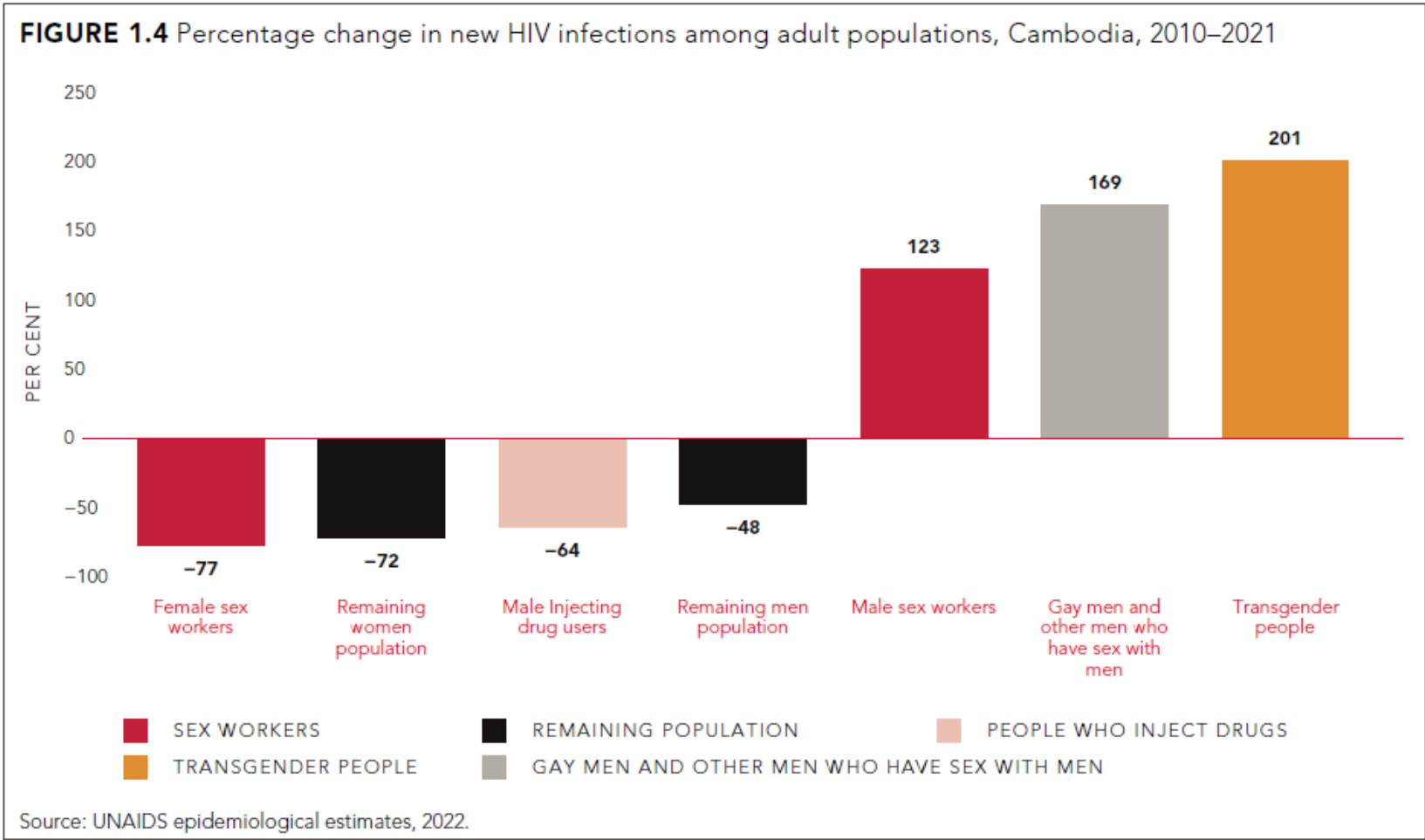


Policy & structural barriers affecting key populations

- Incomplete packages in national strategies
- Stigma associated with service uptake
- Criminalization still the norm

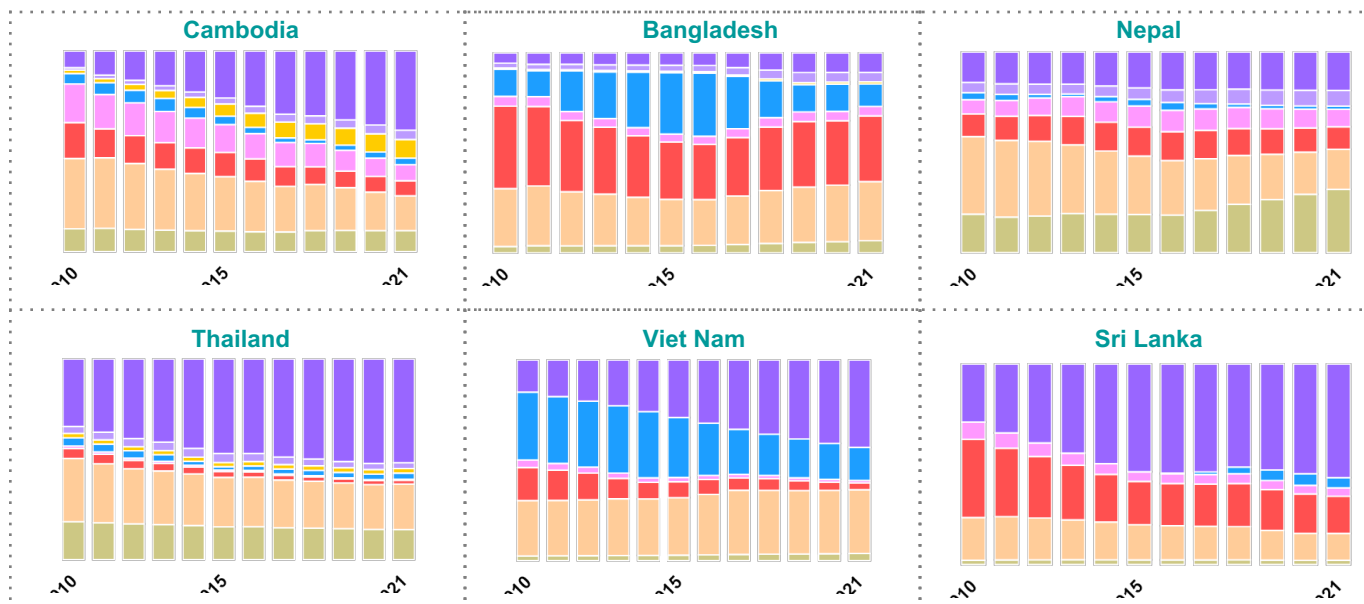
Countries	Key populations												
	National Strategy Includes Key Elements of Recommended Package					Percent who avoided health care due to stigma & discrimination				Criminalization of key populations			
	Sex workers	Gay men & other MSM	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Prisoners	Sex workers	Gay men & other MSM	People who inject drugs	Transgender people	Sex workers	Gay men & other MSM	People who inject drugs	Transgender people
Angola	> Half	> Half	None	id	id	id	id	id	id	No	No	id	Yes
Botswana	> Half	< Half	None	id	id	id	id	id	id	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cameroon	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	4.7	13.5	id	id	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cote d'Ivoire	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	13.9	5.5	9.3	id	Yes	No	Yes	No
Democratic Republic of the Congo	All	> Half	Some	id	id	id	id	id	id	Yes	No	No	No
Eswatini	> Half	None	None	< Half	> Half	34	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ethiopia	> Half	id	None	id	None	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana	> Half	> Half	None	< Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kenya	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lesotho	> Half	> Half	None	id	id	8	8	id	id	8	8	Yes	No
Malawi	< Half	< Half	None	> Half	< Half	49	12.9	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	> Half	> Half	Some	id	id	id	id	id	id	No	No	Yes	No
Namibia	> Half	> Half	None	id	None	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nigeria	> Half	> Half	> Half	< Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
South Africa	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	No	Yes	No
Uganda	> Half	None	None	< Half	> Half	9.3	id	64	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
United Republic of Tanzania	> Half	> Half	> Half	< Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Zambia	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	> Half	> Half	None	> Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Brazil	> Half	> Half	None	> Half	> Half	12.1	17.3	na	id	Yes	No	Yes	No
China	> Half	> Half	All	id	None	id	id	id	id	Yes	No	Yes	No
India	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	No	Yes	No
Indonesia	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	> Half	None	> Half	> Half	> Half	27.8	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mexico	> Half	> Half	All	id	Some	id	id	id	id	No	No	No	No
Myanmar	All	All	Some	id	id	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Pakistan	< Half	> Half	< Half	> Half	< Half	id	id	id	id	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ukraine	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	> Half	id	6.3	10.3	id	Yes	No	Yes	No

Cambodia is approaches epidemic control but has remaining challenges



Diverse epidemic trends in Asia and the Pacific: Expanding share of new HIV infections among men who have sex with men

Proportion of new HIV infections by population group, 2010-2021



■ Men who have sex with men
 ■ Male sex workers
 ■ Transgender
 ■ People who inject drugs
 ■ Female sex workers
 ■ Clients of sex workers
 ■ Non-key population females*
 ■ Non-key population males*

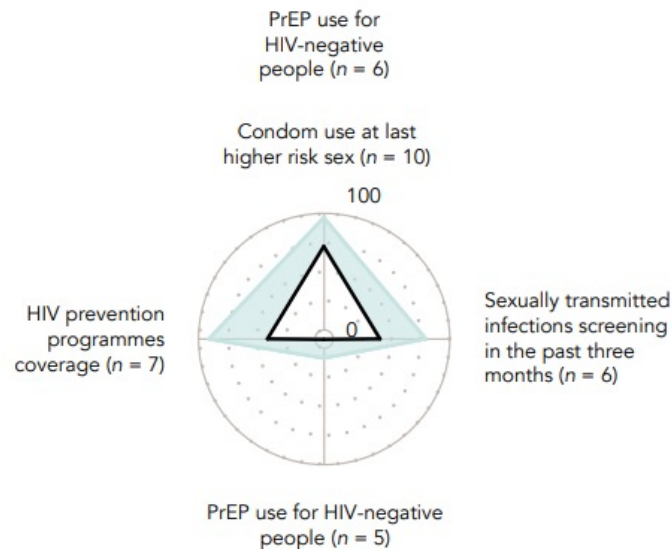
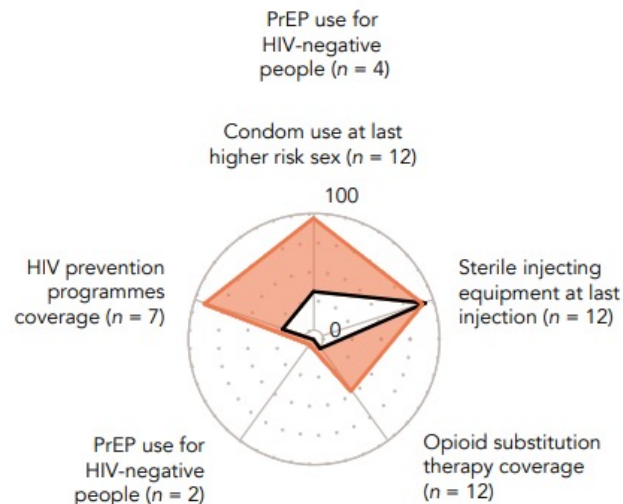
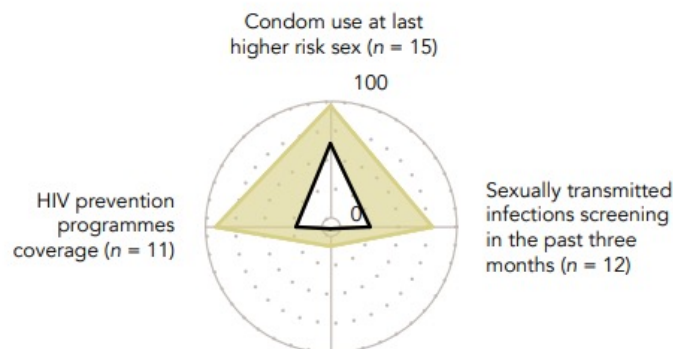
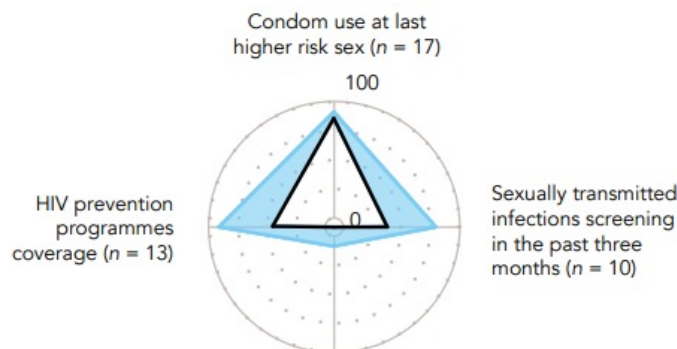
*80-90% of new infections in these populations occur among the partners of key populations

Source: Prepared by www.aidsdatahub.org based on country submitted AEM-Spectrum HIV estimates files for 2022 HIV estimates

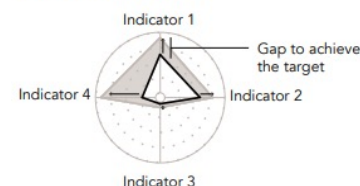
Gap to achieve the combination prevention targets among key populations, by intervention, Asia and the Pacific, 2017–2021

- 2017–2021 STATUS
- SEX WORKERS
- GAY MEN AND OTHER MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
- PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS
- TRANSGENDER PEOPLE

- 2025 TARGET
- 2025 TARGET
- 2025 TARGET
- 2025 TARGET



HOW TO READ



n = number of countries reporting

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2022 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>); UNAIDS special analysis, 2022.

2030 | Ending the AIDS epidemic



HIV and the law

- Key populations and partners: **70% of new infections and 94% outside sub-Saharan Africa**
- **134** countries still criminalize HIV
- **8** countries restrict entry of people living with HIV
- **53** require mandatory HIV testing for marriage and certain professions
- **64** countries criminalize same-sex sexual acts
- **72** countries criminalize sex work and in **153** countries, at least one aspect of sex work is illegal

Sources: UNAIDS, ILGA, IDPC, TGEU/TMM (2022, 2023).

HIV testing among gay men and other men who have sex with men, by LGBT legislation, sub-Saharan Africa, 2011-2018

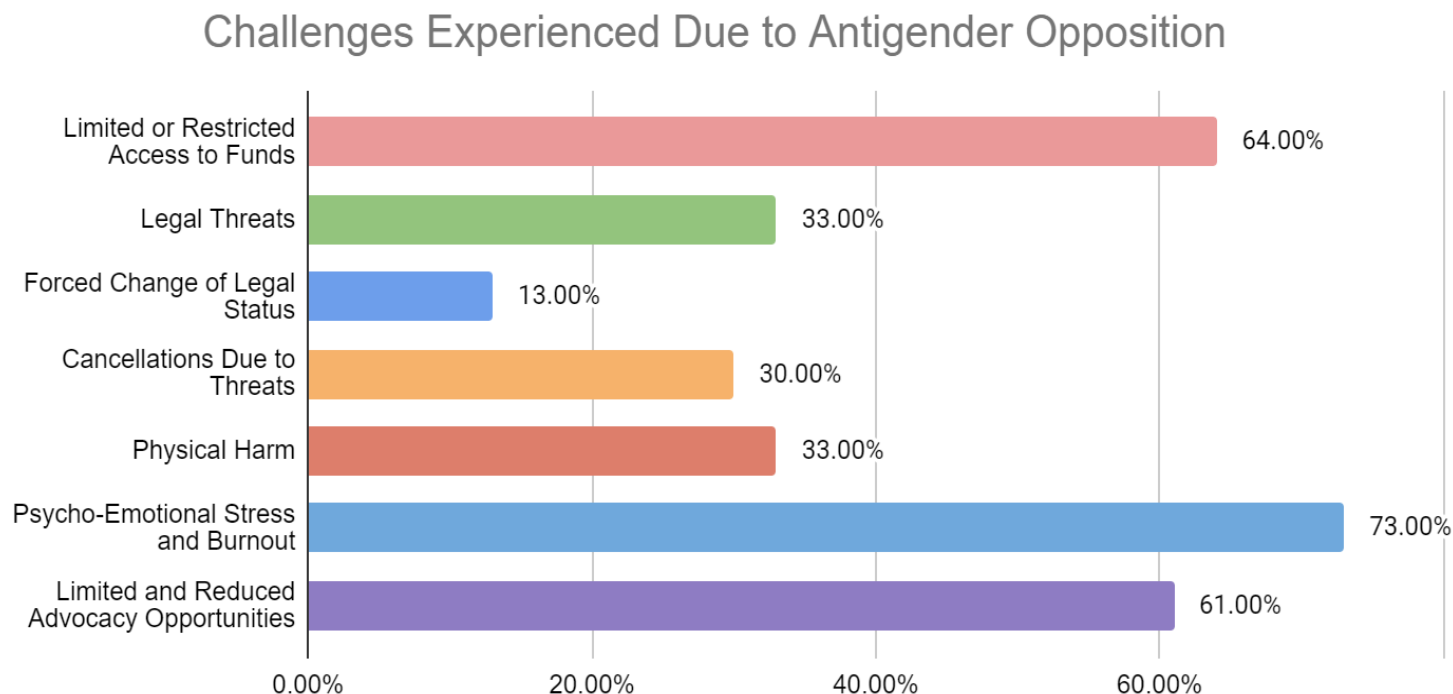


Source: James Stannah et al. HIV testing and engagement with the HIV treatment cascade among men who have sex with men in Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis, *The Lancet HIV*, Volume 6, Issue 11, 2019, ([https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3018\(19\)30239-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3018(19)30239-5)).

Notes: The four anti-LGBT legislation variables are: repressive legislation, absence of protective legislation, absence of progressive legislation, and a penalties variable.

Assessment of Struggles

All respondents reported a variety of *external challenges* posed by antigender opposition, in a variety of capacities.



 **GATE 2023**

Countries with sufficient available data for transgender people stigma indicators

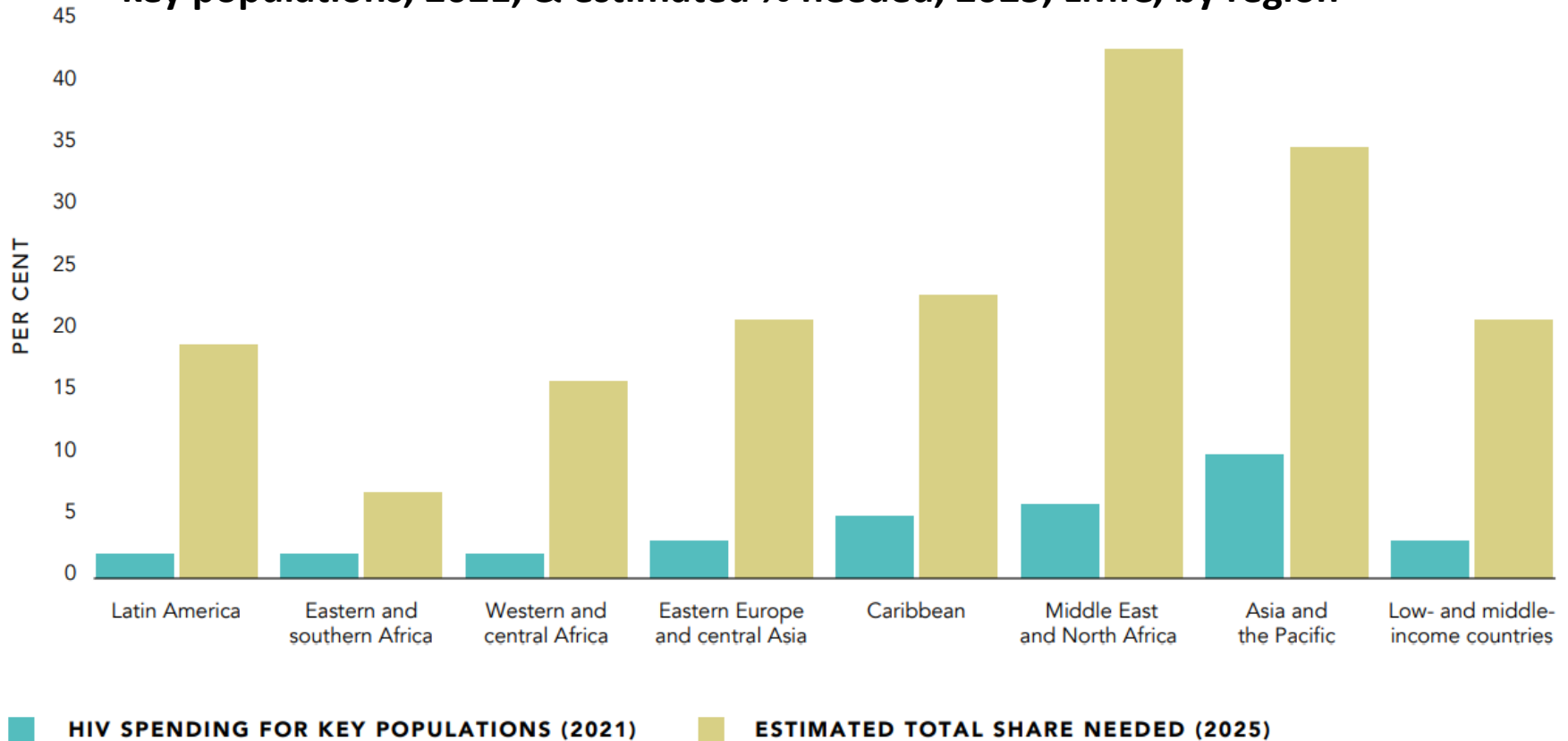


● Countries with sufficient available data

Source: Lyons C, Bendaud V, Bourey C, Erkkola T, Ravichandran I, Syarif O, et al. (2022) Global assessment of existing HIV and key population stigma indicators: A data mapping exercise to inform country-level stigma measurement. *PLoS Med* 19(2): e1003914. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003914>

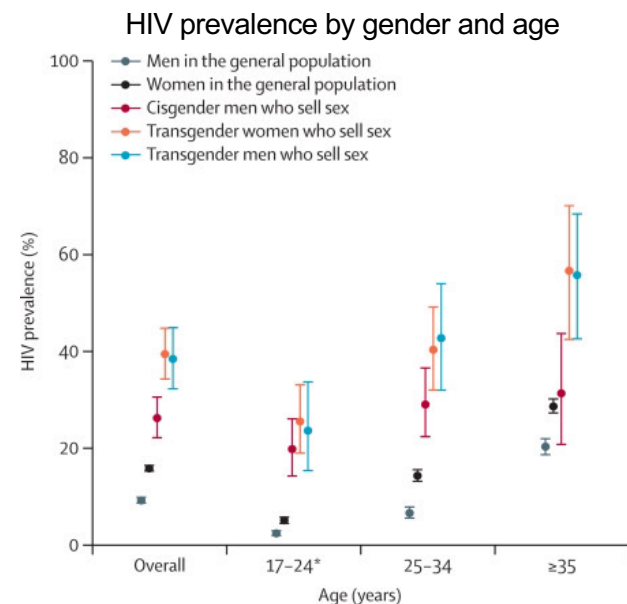
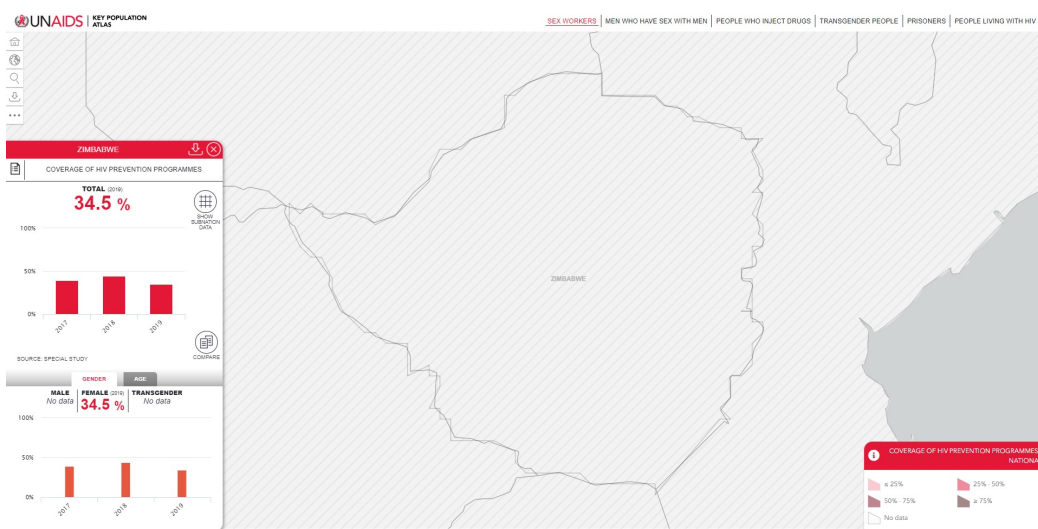
Key population programmes: less than 20% of the need in LMICs met. Underfunded in all regions

Total HIV spending (%) for prevention and societal enabler programmes for key populations, 2021, & estimated % needed, 2025, LMIC, by region



Looking forward...

The Joint Programme must work with countries and communities to support data collection and use that includes disaggregations relevant to improved service delivery.



Kloek et al. The Lancet HIV 2023

Look to HIV programming for sex workers in Zimbabwe for good practice. A programme with community leadership recently reported data for male and transgender sex workers although not reported to the GAM yet.



Thank you.