



# Differentiated Service Delivery for Key Populations

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## HIV Services & Impact for Key Populations: Gaps, Challenges & Opportunities

Shannon Hader, MD MPH

Deputy Executive Director for Programmes, UNAIDS

Assistant Secretary General, United Nations

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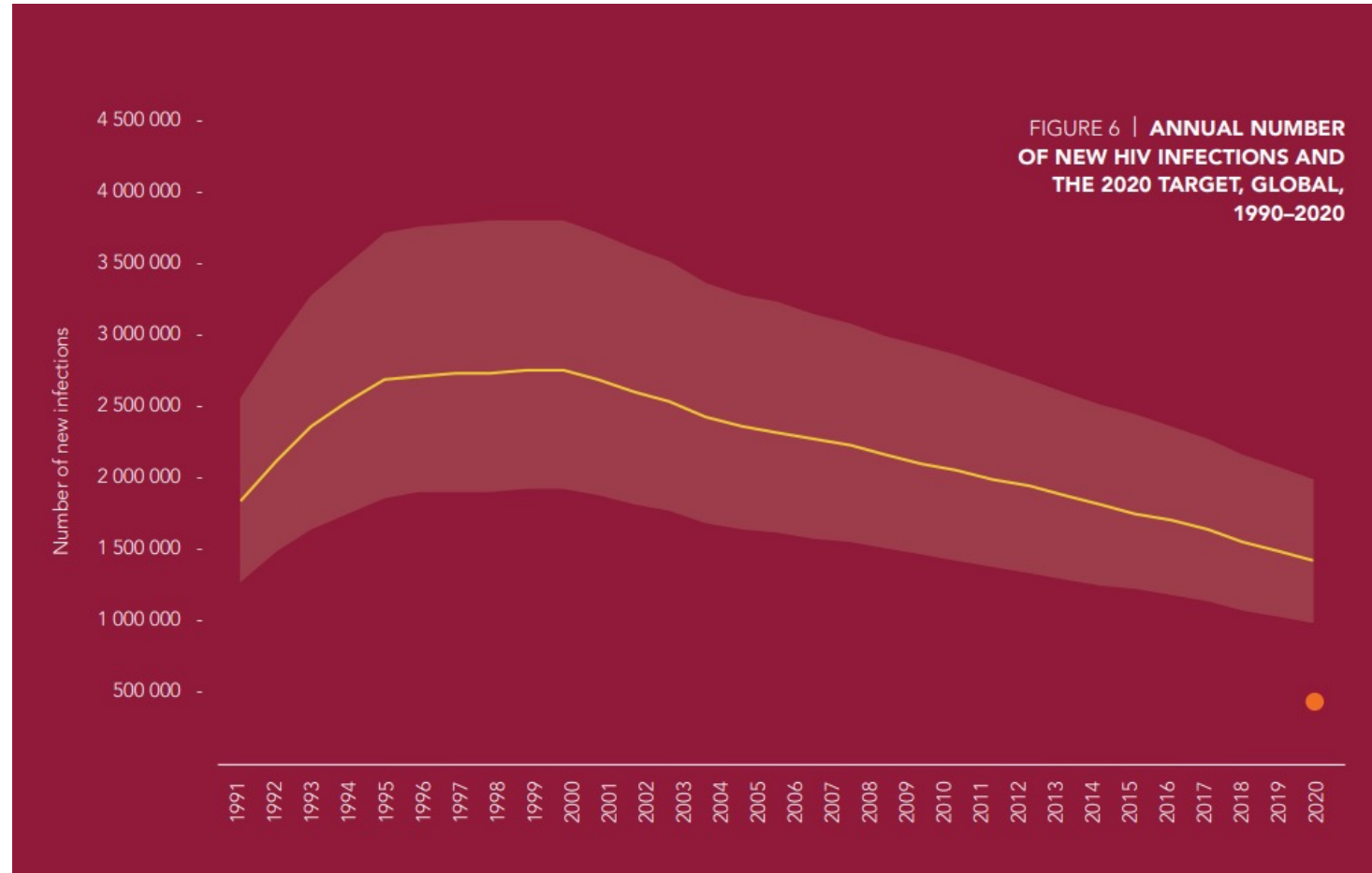
HIV Learning Network  
The CQUIN Project for Differentiated Service Delivery



# SCALE & IMPACT: *40 Years of AIDS*

- 79 million people infected with HIV
- 36 million people dead from AIDS
- 38 million people living with HIV now
- 27.5 million people on HIV Treatment

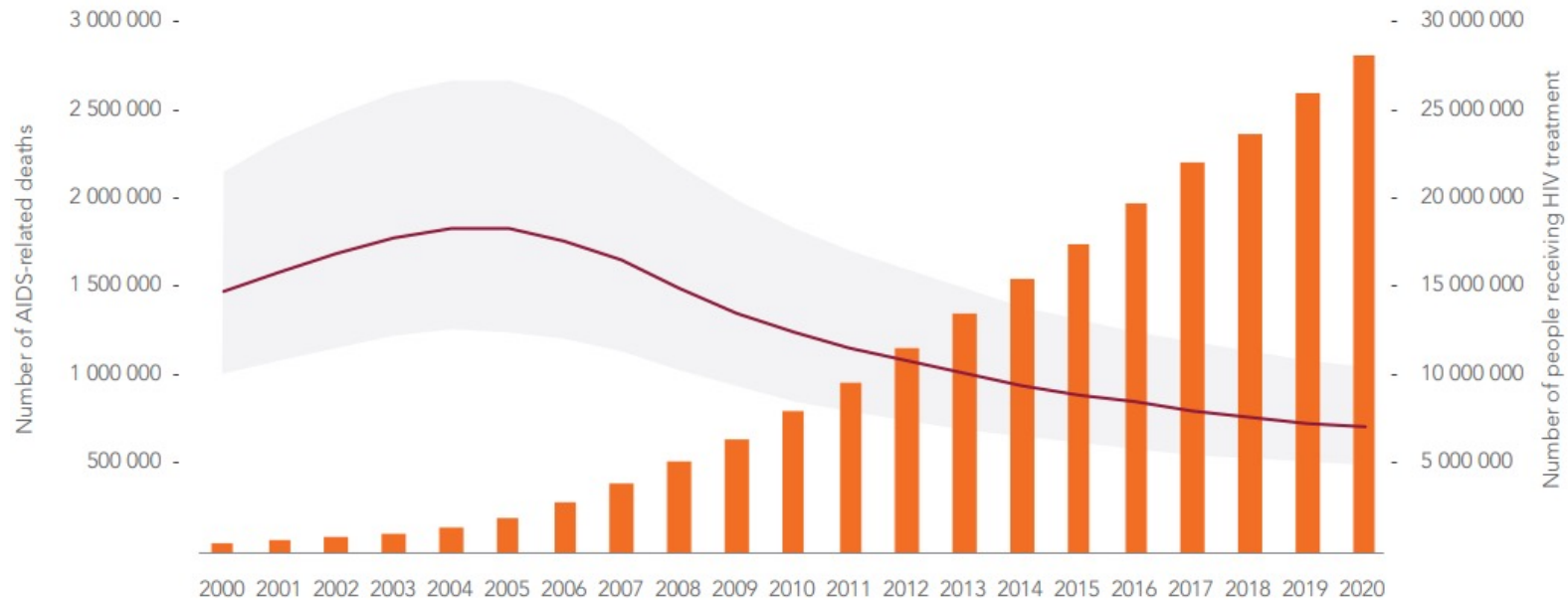
# New HIV infections declining but not fast enough and not for all people



- 1.5 million people newly HIV infected in 2020, **3 times** above the 2020 target of 500,000

# AIDS deaths declining but still too high

FIGURE 3 | NUMBERS OF AIDS-RELATED DEATHS AND PEOPLE RECEIVING HIV TREATMENT, GLOBAL, 2000–2020



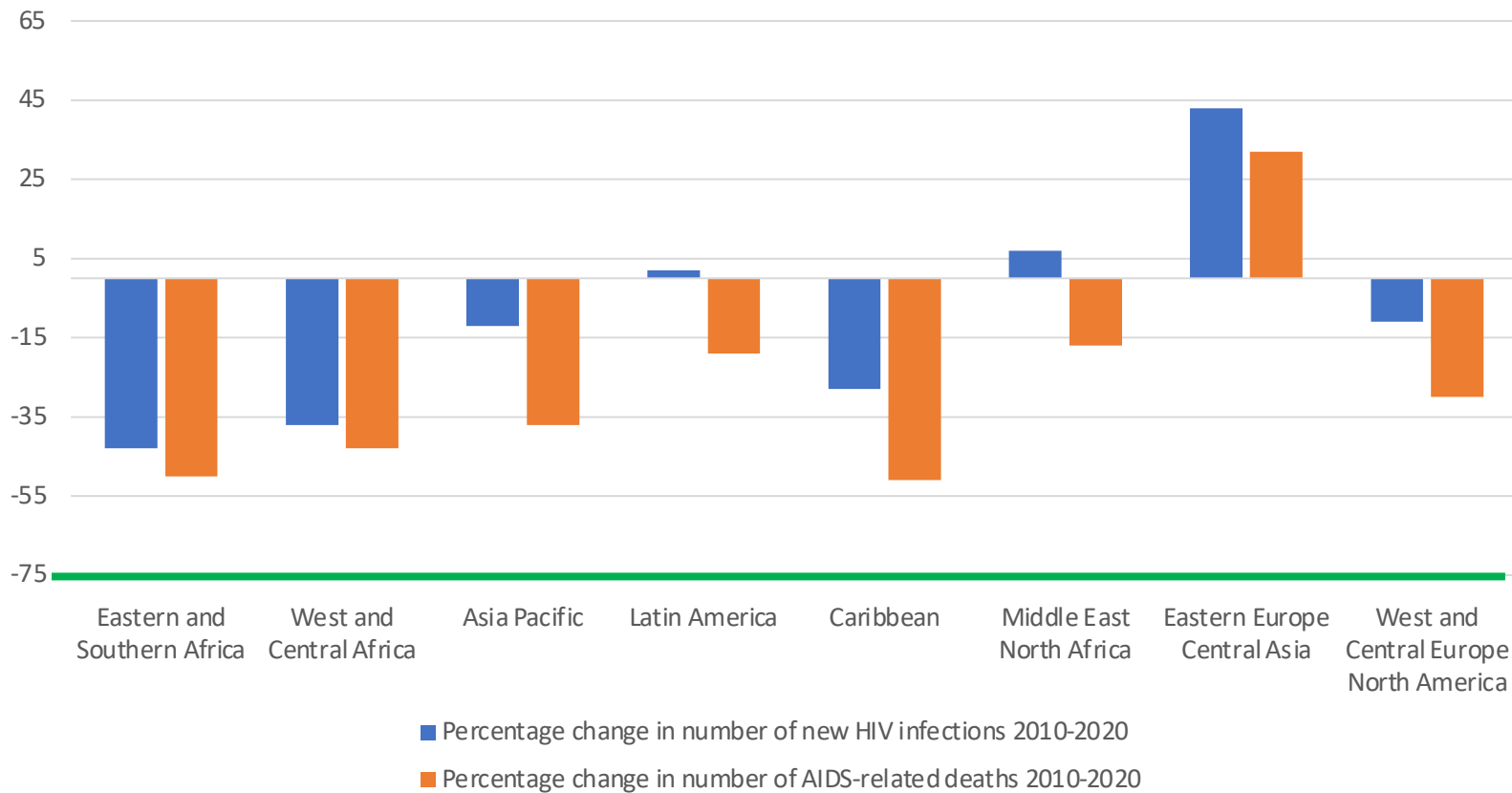
■ Number receiving antiretroviral therapy ■ Uncertainty bounds ■ Number of AIDS-related deaths

Source: Preliminary UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021.

- 680,000 people died of AIDS-related causes in 2020, exceeding the 2020 target of less than 500,000 deaths.
- More males dying than females – manifestation of inequalities.
- The rate or mortality among children living with HIV higher than adults

# No regions achieved the targets of 75% decline in new infections or AIDS-related deaths from 2010

Percentage change in number of HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths by region, 2010-2020



**2020 People:**  
*(targets: <500k)*

**1.5 million people**  
*newly HIV infected*

**680,000 people**  
*died from HIV/AIDS*

Target for 2020

# End Inequalities. End AIDS.

Inequalities exist by **wealth, education, location, key population status, race, gender, nationality, migration status**, etc. They exist *within and between* countries and regions.

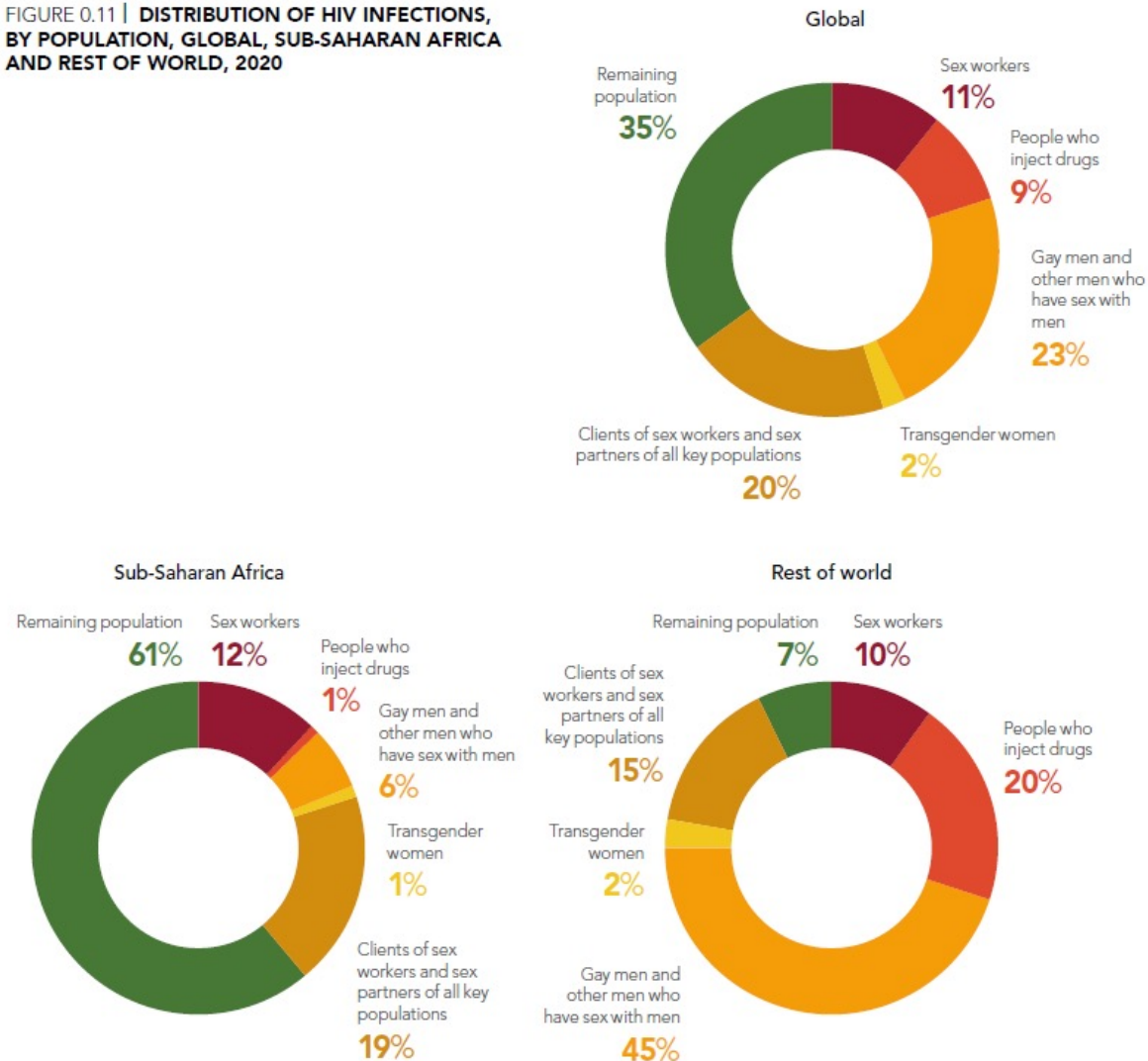
UNAIDS' 2020 comprehensive data review => inequalities key to missing the 2020 targets:

- **Key populations**--small proportion of world population, but 65% of new infections
- **Young people**--17% of world population, but 28% of new infections
- Six of seven new infections among 15-19 yr olds in sub-Saharan Africa **are among girls.**
- Only 53% of **children living with HIV** are on treatment, v. 74% of adults
- **Service gap** for men, **rights gap** for women: 140 undx'd men : 100 undx'd women
- Relationship between wealth, gender, other factors & HIV may vary by country

Analysis of **specific national and sub-national factors** CRITICAL to devising solutions

# 65% of all new infections are among key populations and their partners

FIGURE 0.11 | DISTRIBUTION OF HIV INFECTIONS, BY POPULATION, GLOBAL, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND REST OF WORLD, 2020



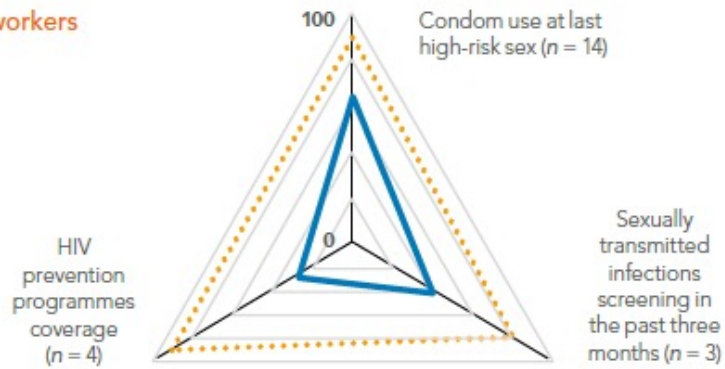


# Prevention services for key populations are unevenly accessible

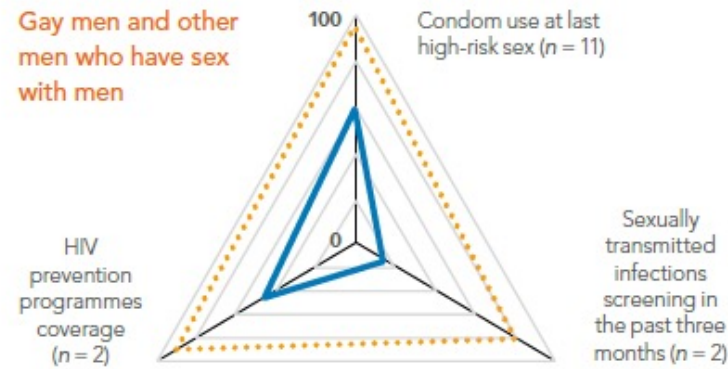
FIGURE 1.5 | GAP TO ACHIEVE THE COMBINATION PREVENTION TARGETS AMONG KEY POPULATIONS, BY INTERVENTION, 2016–2020

## EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

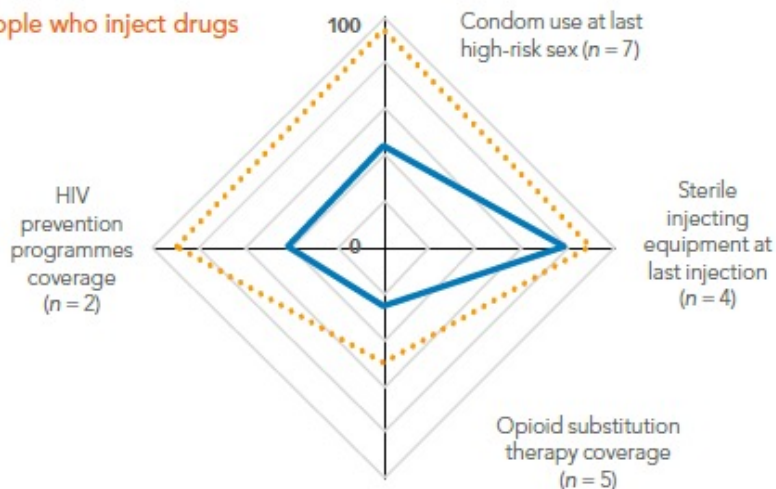
### Sex workers



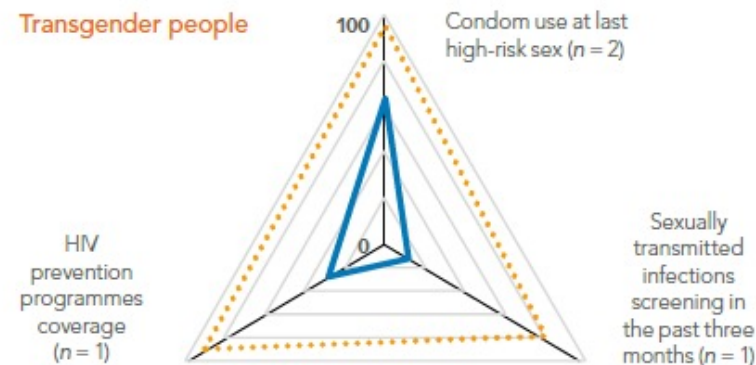
### Gay men and other men who have sex with men



### People who inject drugs



### Transgender people



- Across countries and regions, important HIV prevention services for key populations are unevenly accessible or entirely absent.
- When prevention programmes for key populations are provided at scale, they perform relatively well.
- Scaled, trusted and innovative community access, and rights support are needed to achieve the set 2025 targets.



# Progress toward 90-90-90 treatment targets

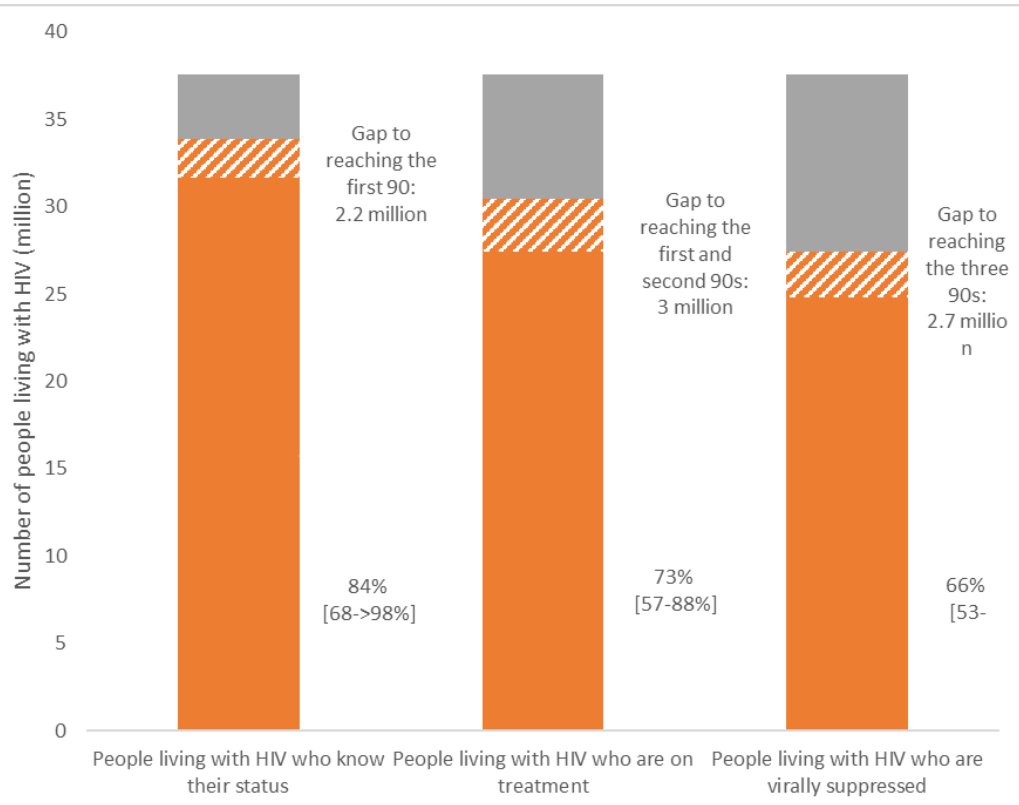
HIV testing and treatment cascade, global, 2020

**2020 People:**

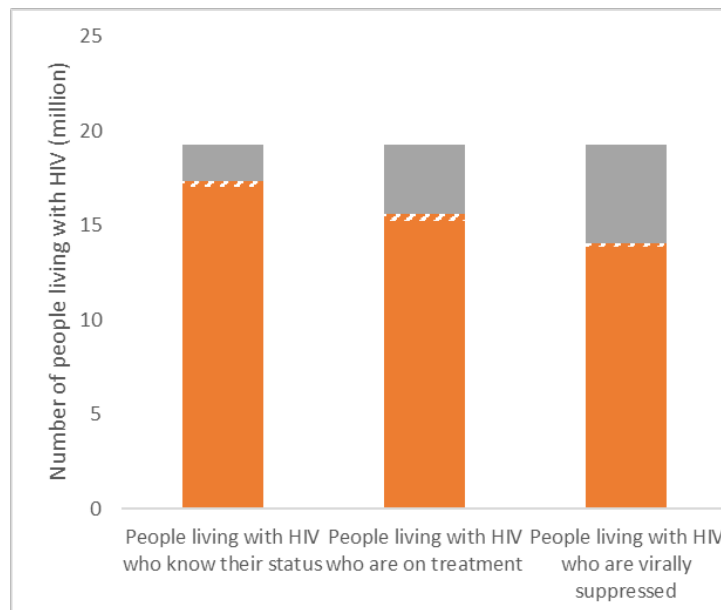
**27.4 million people on HIV Treatment**

**37.6 million people living with HIV**

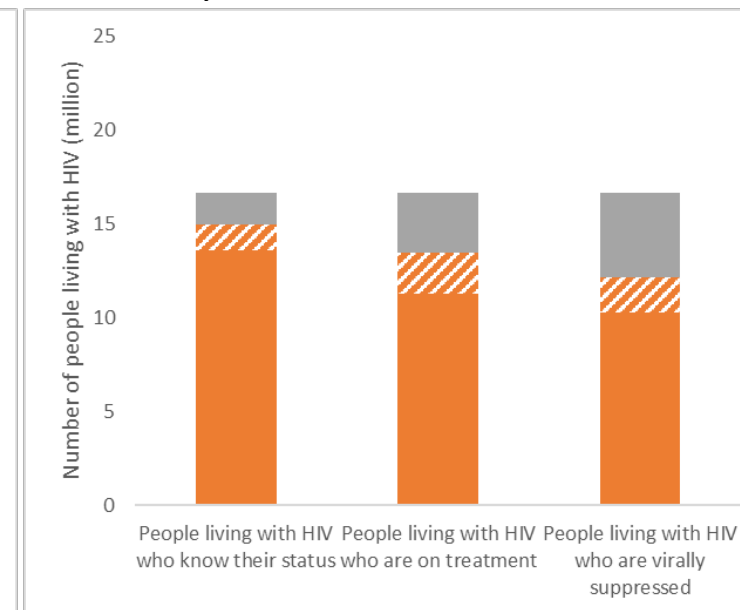
Total population



Women, 15+ years

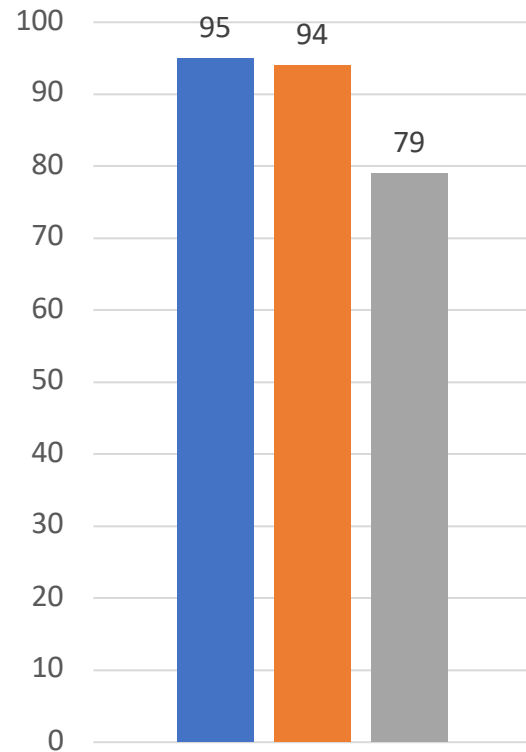


Men, 15+ years

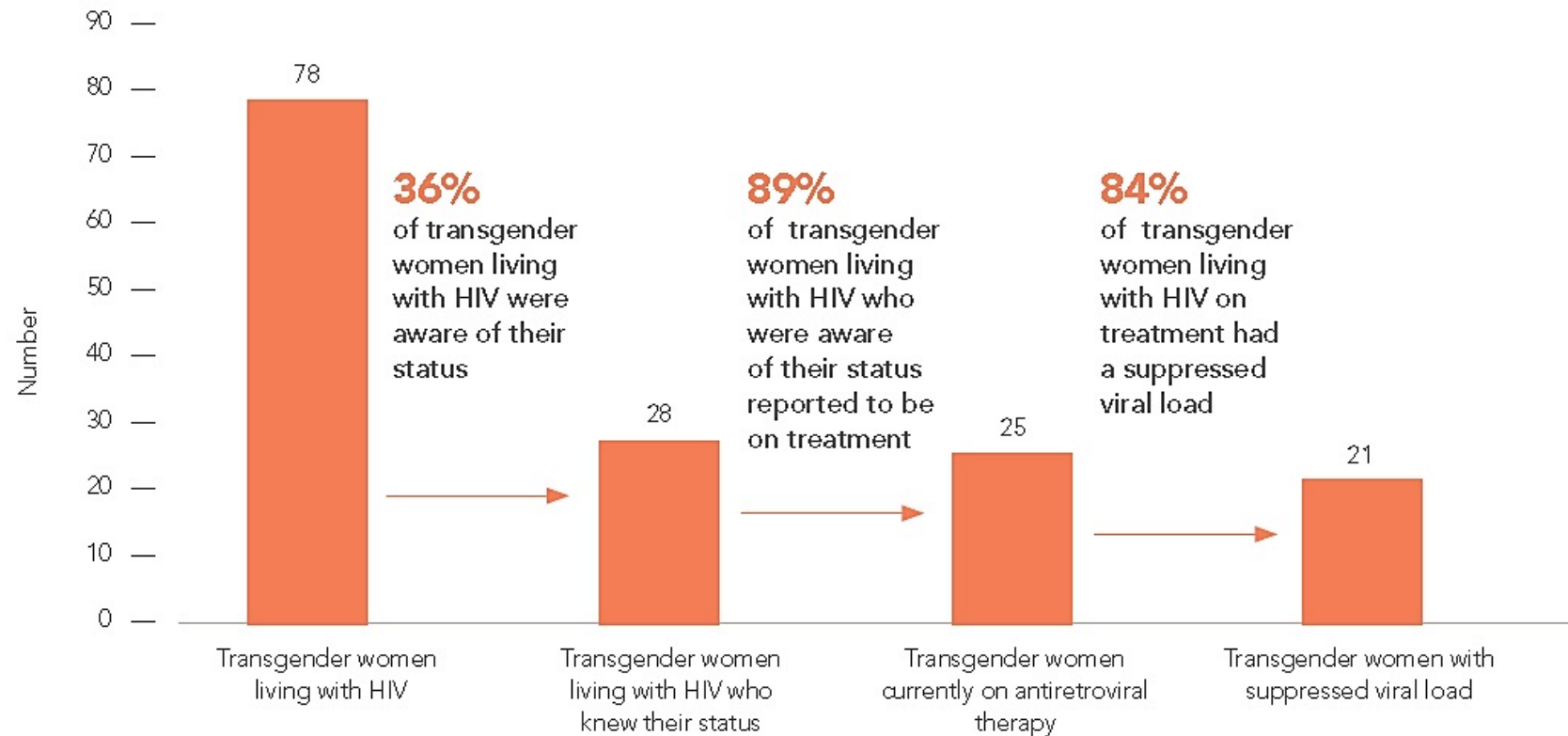


# Unpacking Inequalities: Services vary dramatically for key populations

90-90-90 progress,  
Women 15+, Zimbabwe



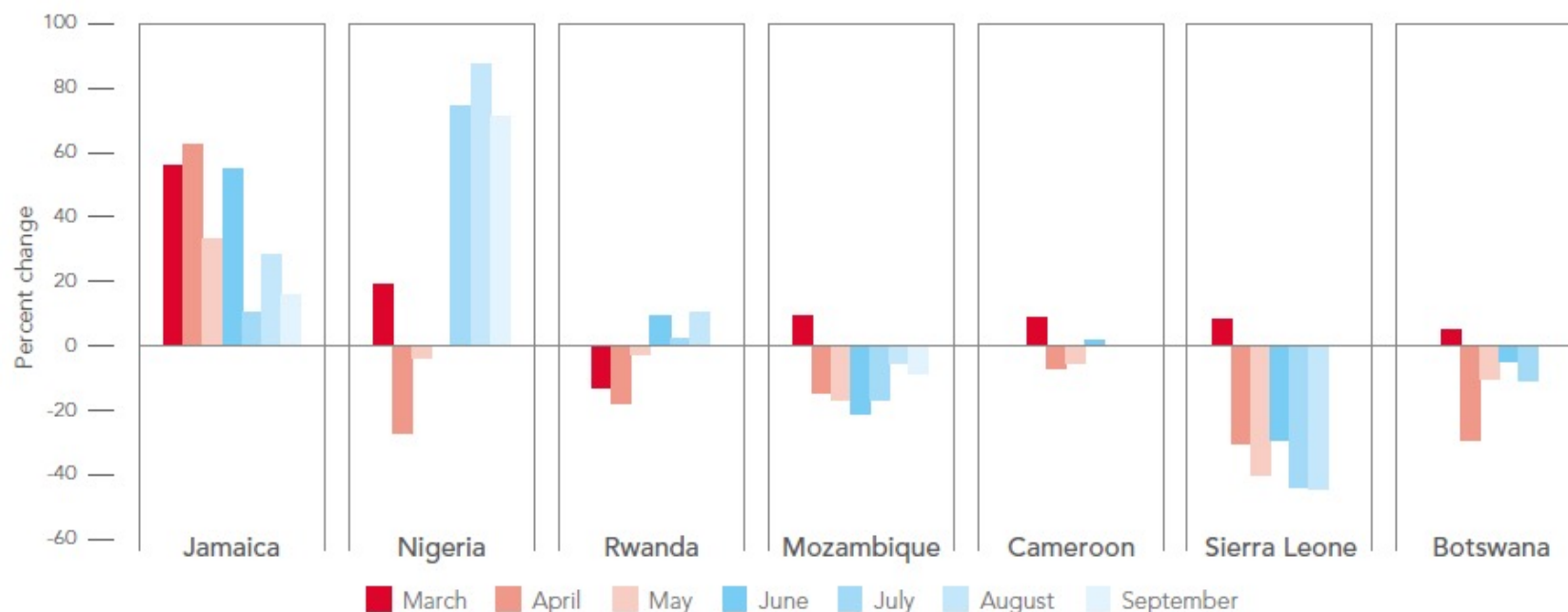
Transgender women testing and treatment cascade, Harare, Zimbabwe, 2019



Source: Harris T, Parmley L, Mapingure M, Mugurungi O, Rogers JH, Apollo T et al. HIV care cascade: men who have sex with men & transgender women/genderqueer, Zimbabwe. Conference on Retrovirology and Opportunistic Infections (CROI), Boston (MA), 8–11 March 2020. Abstract 1097.

# COVID-19 & HIV services continuation: New Treatment Initiation

Change in the number of people newly initiating antiretroviral therapy per month, compared to baseline, selected countries, 2020



28 countries reported sufficient monthly data to analyze trends	1 country did not experience disruptions	6 countries experienced disruptions and then fully rebounded	21 countries experienced more sustained disruptions
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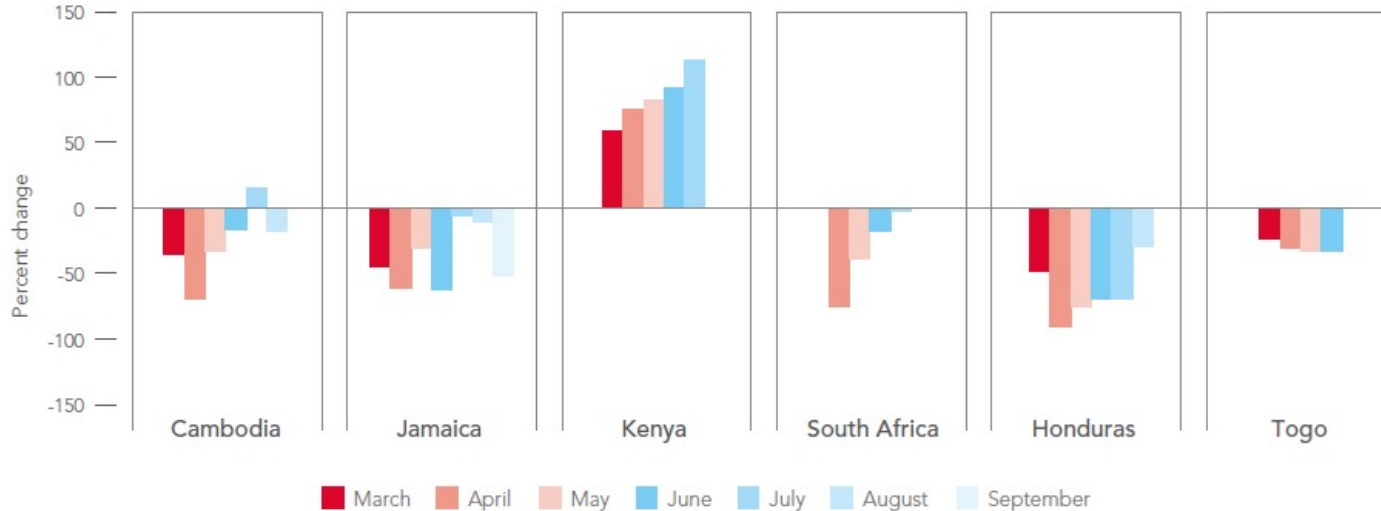
Source: UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF HIV services tracking tool, November 2020.

Note: The baseline is the average of January and February reports.

Note: Selected countries fulfilled the following criteria: (a) provided data for January and February 2020; (b) reported on at least 50 people receiving services in January; (c) had a least 50% of services reporting in January; and (d) had at least six months of data.

# COVID-19 & HIV Prevention: KEY POPULATIONS

Change in the number of gay men and other men who have sex with men reached by HIV interventions per month, compared to baseline, selected countries, 2020



Source: UNAIDS/WHO/UNICEF HIV services tracking tool, November 2020.

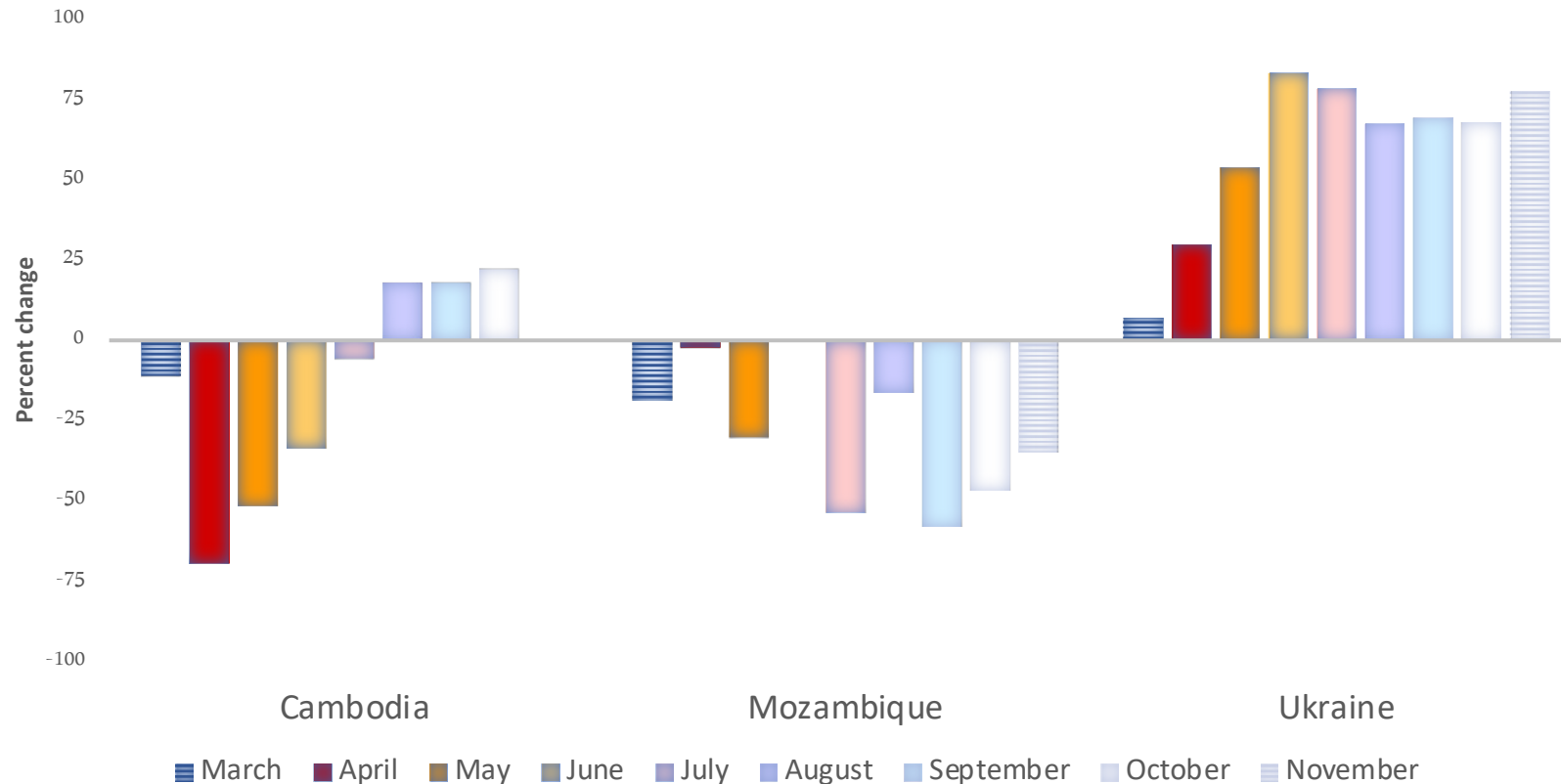
Note: The baseline is the average of January and February reports.

Note: Selected countries fulfilled the following criteria: (a) provided data for January 2020; (b) had no significant change in the number of facilities reporting; (c) provided monthly, not cumulative, data; and (d) had at least six months of data.

- A Global Network of Sex Worker Projects survey across 55 countries found that a majority of respondents in every region except Europe reported reduced access to condoms, lubricants and services for screening and treating sexually transmitted infections.
- A global survey among gay men and other men who have sex with men using a social networking app in April and May 2020 found that many reported interruptions to HIV prevention services, including condoms and PrEP.
- Voluntary medical male circumcision services have also faced major disruptions.

# Covid-19 & Harm reduction services: Fallen in several countries but are recovering

PERCENT CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS RECEIVING INTERVENTIONS COMPARED TO BASELINE (AVERAGE OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY), BY MONTH, 2020



# Key Opportunities & Solutions

- **Services & Differentiated Service Delivery (DSD)**
- **Community-led roles** in policy, services, monitoring
- **Societal Enablers**
- **COVID lessons & innovations:**
  - Maintaining new policies & flexibilities
  - Understanding what IS and ISN'T working, and for WHOM (Evaluations & Assessments)
  - Applying these methods for COVID and beyond...

# Service targets & impact assume *dynamic changes in systems/services* for efficiency & effectiveness

## Increasingly better targeting & delivery (not one-sized fits all):

- **Who** delivers—increased community-led for effective reach/acceptability
- **How** delivered—increased Differentiated Service Delivery (DSD)
- **What (else)** is delivered—bundling of services for demand/effectiveness
- **Cost efficiencies**—commodity cost reduction, shared/horizontal integration
- **Cost savings**-- Defunding services that are not evidence-based/effective
- **Data & analytic capacity** to monitor program effectiveness, iterative focus



# Community engagement as a key factor to success

## Prevention

- Peer educators for CSE in **Ethiopia** and **Malawi**, and community led campaign in **Uruguay** tailored for people with disabilities.
- Community led harm reduction programme in **Estonia**.
- Delivering PrEP in **Australia**.

## Testing and treatment

- Community meaningful engagement in multisectoral HIV committees and to reach most marginalized communities in **Eswatini** 95-95-95 reached targets.
- Peer based HIV treatment coaching for men in **South Africa** and facilitation of HIV health care services for the elimination of HIV vertical transmission in **Sri Lanka**.

## Gender, human rights and stigma and discrimination

- Legalization or decriminalization of sex work in a number of countries.
- Women's peer mentoring programme for women living with HIV in **Moldova**.

# Community-led monitoring: Partnerships for progress

- Persistent gaps in HIV programmes have highlighted the need to better understand the experiences of people when they try to use HIV services.
- Community-led monitoring systems are a valuable resource, leveraging the knowledge and networks of community organizations to strengthen the performance and accountability of HIV programmes.

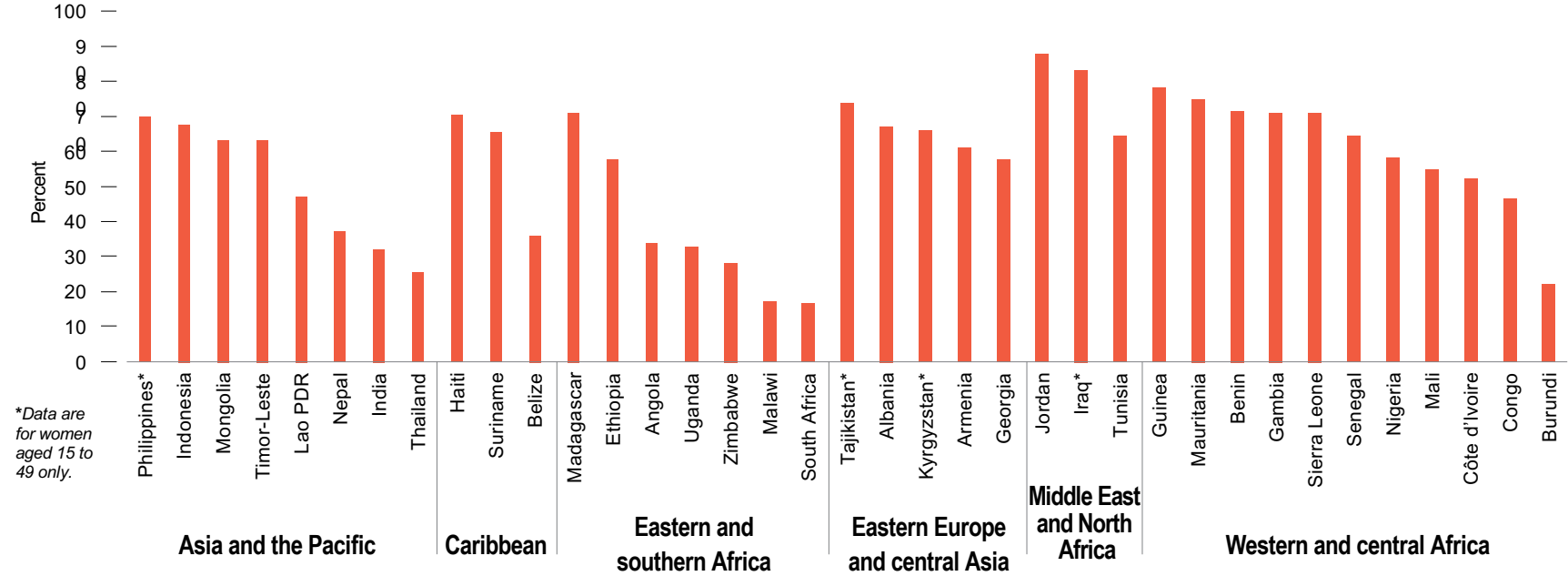


# Stigma and discrimination perpetuate disparities



# Rates of stigma and discrimination remain high

Percentage of people aged 15 to 49 years who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, countries with available data, 2014–2019

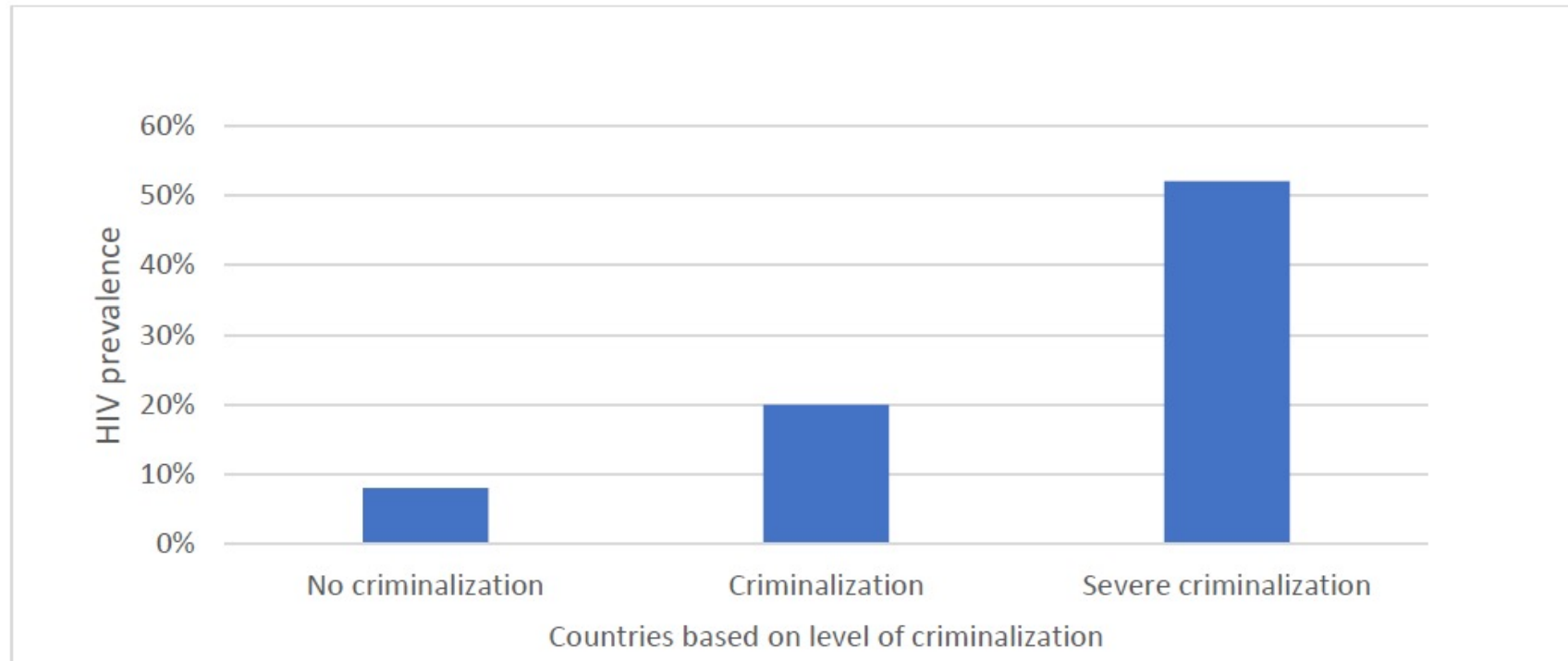


Source: Population-based surveys, 2014–2019.

Note: Discriminatory attitudes are measured through "No" responses to either of two questions: (1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew this person had HIV?; and (2) Do you think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV-negative?

# Punitive laws & policies increase vulnerability to HIV

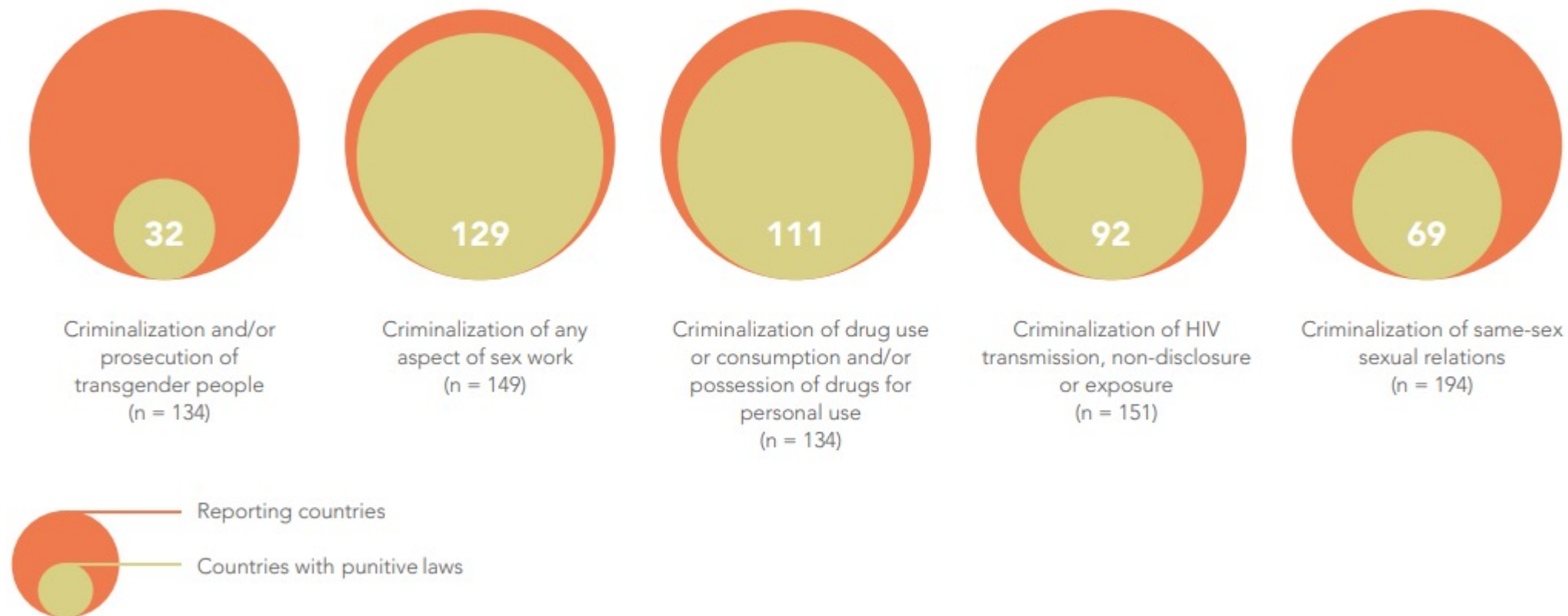
Figure 47. HIV prevalence among gay men and other men who have sex with men by level of criminalization of same sex relations in 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa



Source: Lyons C, Utilizing individual level data to assess the relationship between prevalent HIV infection and punitive same sex policies and legal barriers across 10 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 23rd International AIDS Conference (virtual), abstract OAF0403, 2020.

# Many countries retain punitive laws that deny or limit access to services for people living with HIV and key populations

## Countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, global, 2019

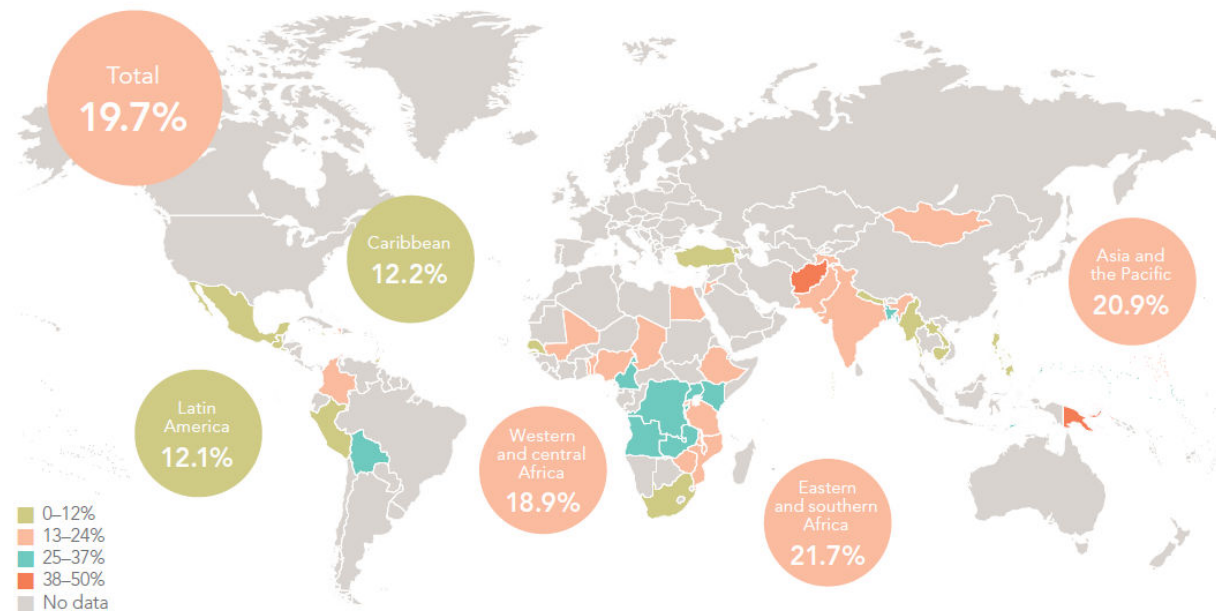


Sources: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument, 2017 and 2019 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>); supplemented by additional sources (see references in Annex).



# Violence against women and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) undermine the HIV response

Percentage of ever-married or partnered women aged 15 to 49 years who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months, 2014-2018



Source: Population-based surveys, 2014-2018.

Note: Aggregates refer to the most recent data available from population-based surveys during the period of 2014 to 2018. Data coverage of aggregates: total: 46 countries, 43% of 2018 population; Asia and the Pacific: 12 countries, 48% of 2018 population; Caribbean: 3 countries, 40% of 2018 population; eastern and southern Africa: 11 countries, 84% of 2018 population; Latin America: 6 countries, 41% of 2018 population; western and central Africa: 10 countries, 85% of 2018 population. Aggregates for eastern Europe and central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and western Europe and North America are not shown, as data were available for few countries for the period of 2014 to 2018.



# HIGH Expectations, TOOLS to Drive Action

## 2025 Global HIV Targets & Commitments

- **Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026, “End Inequalities, End AIDS”**
- **Report of the UN Secretary General**
- **UN General Assembly Political Declaration**
  - Key Pops named (maintained)
  - Community-led roles (maintained)
  - U=U included (for first time)
  - GIPA included

*Note—2020 KP prevention targets were **REMARKABLY LOW!***

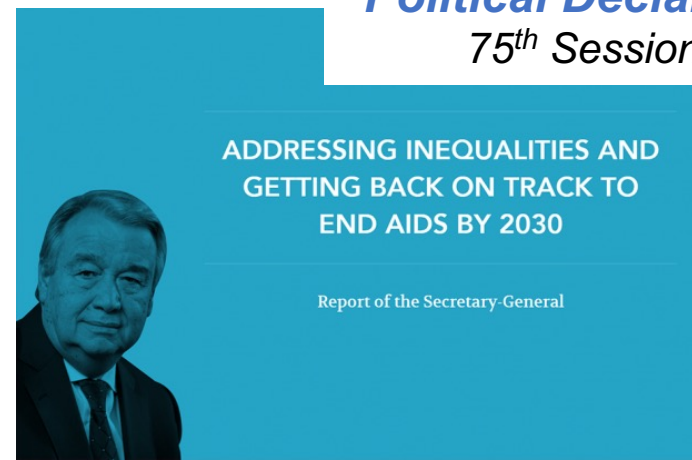
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2021  
**END INEQUALITIES.  
END AIDS. GLOBAL AIDS  
STRATEGY 2021-2026**



**UNGA High Level Meeting on  
AIDS, 8-10 June, 2021**

***Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS***  
*75<sup>th</sup> Session Agenda Item 10*



# 2025 TARGETS towards ending AIDS

HIV services			Integration	Societal enablers		
<b>95–95–95</b> testing and treatment targets achieved within <b>ALL sub-pops and age groups.</b>	<b>95%</b> of women of reproductive age have their HIV service needs met and their sexual and reproductive health and rights fulfilled, and 95% of HIV-exposed children are tested by 2025.	<b>95%</b> of people at risk of HIV infection use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options.	Adoption of <b>people-centred and context-specific integrated approaches</b> that support the achievement of 2025 HIV targets and result in at least 90% of people living with HIV and individuals at heightened risk of HIV infection linked to services for other communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, sexual and gender-based violence, mental health and other services they need for their overall health and wellbeing.	<b>10–10–10 targets</b> for removing social and legal impediments towards an enabling environment limiting access or utilization of HIV services		
				Less than 10% of countries have punitive legal and policy environments that deny or limit access to services.	Less than 10% of people living with HIV and key populations experience stigma and discrimination.	Less than 10% of women, girls, people living with HIV and key populations experience gender inequality and violence.
				Achieve SDG targets critical to the HIV response (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17) by 2030		

# **COMMITMENTS:** Community-led Organizations as *core part* of service delivery & systems for health

## **2016 Political Declaration**

- 30% of Service Delivery is Community-led

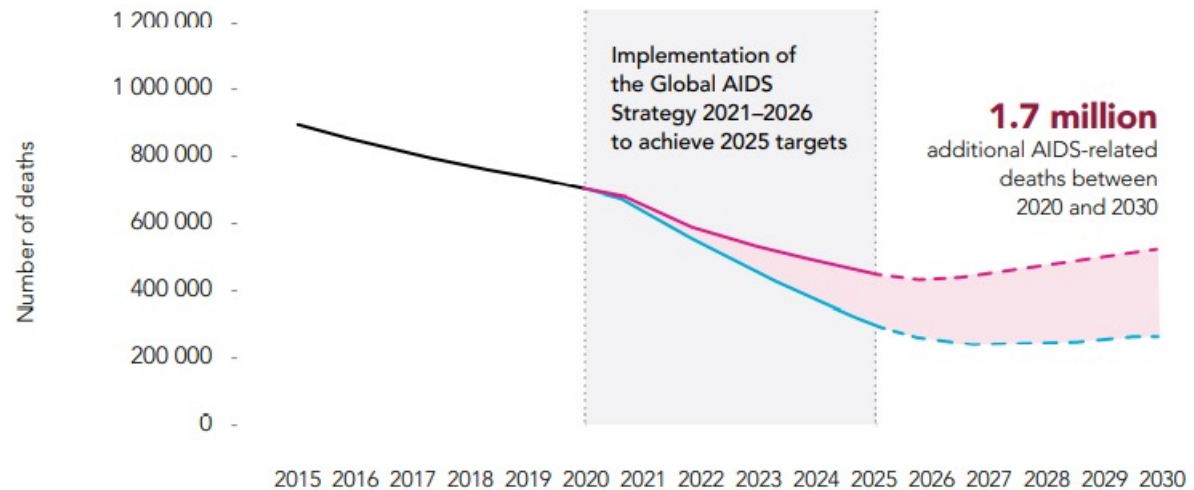
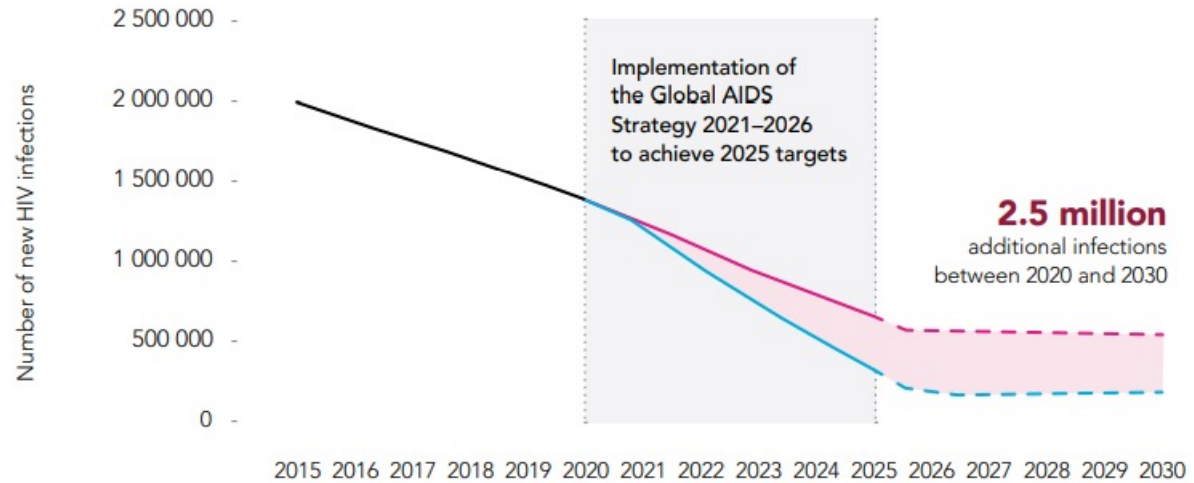
## **2021 Political Declaration** *more differentiation for better results*

Community-led services comprise

- 30% of testing & treatment
- **80% of Key Population prevention**
- 60% of societal enablers interventions

# Services & Societal Enablers *TOGETHER* save lives

HIV infections and aids-related deaths estimated through 2020, and modelled predictions related to progress towards 2025 targets, with and without societal enablers, 2021–2030



— Epidemiological estimates of progress until 2020  
— Impact if no progress is made on societal enablers  
— Impact of achieving the full set of 2025 targets

# Call to Action

*Thank You*