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# TARGETS UPDATE

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# Prioritizing equity to close HIV prevention and treatment gaps; Community perspectives

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TARGETS UPDATE

Since we last met

solidarity  
unemployment  
poverty  
mental health  
racial justice  
marginalization  
nutrition  
PPE  
isolation  
suicidal health workers  
gender-based violence  
community response  
self-care  
women  
collective-care  
inequity  
discrimination  
overstretched services  
home-based care  
vaccine inequity  
police harassment

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## Voices from PLHIV networks

**“Due to restrictive measures, the number of HIV detections at the healthcare level is reduced by about 50-60%. Healthcare facilities are testing only urgent patients based on clinical symptoms.”**

All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV

**“Mental stress is very high among women living with HIV... women living with HIV are not able to go to hospital for PMTCT services”**

ICW Asia Pacific

**“They’re only given medicine for 1 or 2 weeks, so people must return to health services fairly frequently during this pandemic.”**

Jaringan Indonesia Positif (JIP), Indonesia

**“There is the challenge of hunger and starvation especially among people living with HIV in the Nairobi slums who usually depend on low level-casual work to earn money for food.”**

NEPHAK, Kenya

## Marginalised people have faced even more discrimination

“It was very hard to make ARVs available to a migrant worker in India. It took almost **20 days** many conversations ... finally he got the medicine.”

**ICW Asia Pacific**

“

Some people, especially **female sex workers** and some young people feel stigmatized looking at someone coming to deliver their drug. They at times feel humiliated.

”

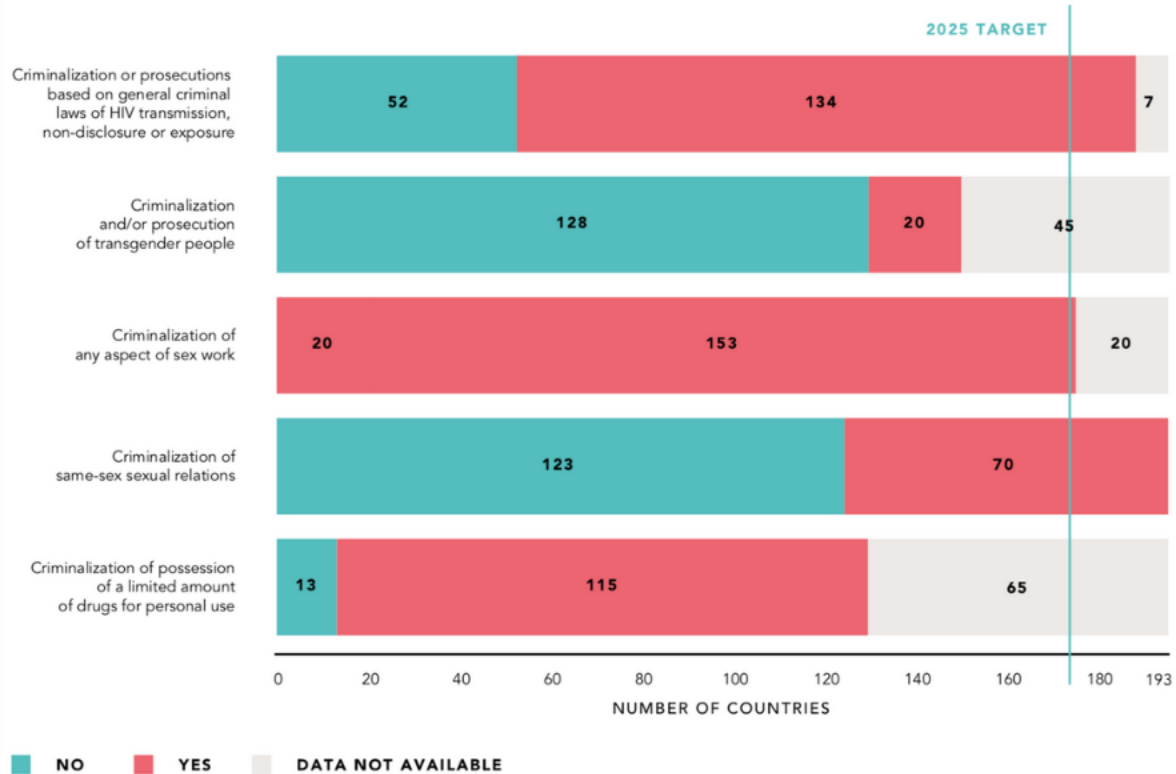
Uganda Network of Young People Living with HIV/AIDS

“Verbal attacks towards PLHIV and LGBTI have increased because some people believe that COVID-19 and HIV are a divine punishment.”

**Conerela+,  
Democratic Republic  
Congo**

# Bad laws are a barrier to access to health services

**FIGURE 1.33** Countries with discriminatory and punitive laws, global, 2022



Sources: UNAIDS National Commitments and Policy Instrument 2017–2022 (see <http://lawsandpolicies.unaids.org/>), supplemented by additional sources (see references in Annex).

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## What must be done

### Remove laws that are barriers to access

- Invest in the Global Partnership to address HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination as a vehicle to push law reform and social norm changes
- Strengthen laws that protect human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment
- Ensure social protection mechanisms are inclusive of marginalized communities

### Name the population

- Name and account for all the populations across the 95.95.95 targets
- Disaggregate data and follow the science

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# What must be done

## Invest in community leadership

- In advocacy and accountability – listen to community voices
- Monitoring quality of services – community-led monitoring

## Differentiated service delivery to avoid treatment disruptions

- Multi-month dispensing, community delivery, health facility fast track interventions, self-care interventions
- Re-engage people in care and attention to opportunistic infections
- Essentialise SRHR services
- Access to continued optimised treatment

- Focus on quality of life: person centeredness, addressing mental health and NCDs, adolescent and aging issues

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**30 JULY**  
**13:00 PM, EDT**

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**PLHIV  
NETWORKING  
ZONE**

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