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

Florence Riako Anam, Program Manager, GNP+
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

“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

“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
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... 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

IAFAC
UNAIDS
Bad laws are a barrier to access to health services

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2025 Target</th>
<th>Number of Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminalization or prosecutions based on general criminal laws of HIV transmission, non-disclosure or exposure</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>52 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalization and/or prosecution of transgender people</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>128 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalization of any aspect of sex work</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalization of same-sex sexual relations</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>123 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminalization of possession of a limited amount of drugs for personal use</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13 115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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
30 JULY
13:00 PM, EDT

PLHIV NETWORKING ZONE