



TARGETS UPDATE







Inequality & HIV: Epidemiology, Policy, and Politics

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HIV inequalities

Racial inequality: In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States, declines in new HIV diagnoses have been smaller among black people than among white populations. In Australia, Canada and the United States, HIV acquisition rates are higher in indigenous communities than in non-indigenous communities.

- *Gender inequality*: In sub-Saharan Africa, adolescent girls and young women are three times as likely to acquire HIV as adolescent boys and young men.
- *Children:* Only half (52%) of children living with HIV have access to life-saving medicine, and the inequality in HIV treatment coverage between children and adults is increasing rather than narrowing.



Economic inequality

Country	Year	Slum	Non-slum prevalence	Rural prevalence
Zambia	2018	17.0	14.0	7.4
Eswatini	2017	31.4	18.1	26.5
Chad	2015	4.6	1.6	0.6
Dominican Republic	2013	1.5	0.5	1.0

Economic inequality: HIV prevalence is generally higher in urban areas than rural areas, and highest among the urban poorest.





SPONSORED BY: Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2022 (see Annex on Methods).



FIGURE 0.9 Relative risk of HIV acquisition, global, 2021



People who inject drugs have 35 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adults who do not inject drugs Female sex workers have 30 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adult women (15-49) in the general population Gay men and other men who have sex with men have 28 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adult men (15-49) in the general population Transgender women have 14 times greater risk of acquiring HIV than adult women (15-49) in the general population

Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2022 (see Annex on Methods).



Percentage change in HIV incidence among key populations, global, 2010–2019





Intersecting Inequalities

BRAZIL 🗸

Trend of new HIV infections



White and mixed race MSM saw a decline after 2016 while black-identified Brazilian MSM continued to rise.

Source: HIV epidemic trends and the impact of race and color on vulnerability among men who have sex with men - Sao Paulo State, Brazil." Tancredi et al. 2020

BETWEEN COUNTRY INEQUALITIES





Inequalities drive pandemics

- Epidemiologically
- Politically



Zambia

ZAMBIA 🗸 🗸

New HIV infections (all ages)



HIV testing and treatment cascade (percent)





Zambia



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEDUVINEES OF AIRS CASE





DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Trend of new HIV infections







Figure 1. HIV prevalence among slum, non-slum, and rural residents by UNAIDS region; Sources: DHS and PHIA surveys since 2012



COVID-19 cases, income inequality and per capita GDP (Africa)



- Weak positive relationships
 - $R^2 = 8.2\%$ (cases)

12.0

• *R*2 = 7.6% (deaths)

 Weak relationships between COVID-19 cases, deaths and the per capita GDP in Africa



Credit: John Ataguba

Politically (political science)





How To Close Inequalities Gaps

- Services
- Legal and policy interventions
 - Countries with smallest gaps in inequalities correlate to good policies and decriminalization
- Clinical policies in health care settings
- Advocacy to ensure rapid and affordable to heath technologies.



Rapid progress is possible among Men who Have Sex with Men



Figure 1. Newly diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus infection in men who have sex with men compared by years, Chiang Mai.



HIV/AIDS Programme

GUIDANCE ON PRE-EXPOSURE ORAL PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP) FOR SERODISCORDANT COUPLES, MEN AND TRANSGENDER WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN AT HIGH RISK OF HIV: Recommendations for use in the context of demonstration projects

July 2012







Oral pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) Access: Global Inequalities

- In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, steady increases were achieved in the scale-up of PrEP, notably in countries such as Kenya and South Africa.
- Countries as diverse as Italy, Lesotho, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe cut new HIV infections by more than 45% between 2015 and 2021 – including with the use of PrEP









Community-led Services as a Solution to Inequalities

- Community-led services help ensure HIV prevention and treatment get to those who need them the most including populations most at risk of HIV transmission
- Where community-led services were optimized, during the early stages of COVID-19, treatment coverage was sustained or surpassed.
- Community-led services need to be adequately funded so that their contribution to the HIV and pandemic response can be sustained





INEQUALITIES

Zero Discrimination Day

