
Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, testing and treatment for key populations (2022)

Recommended package of interventions for trans and gender diverse people

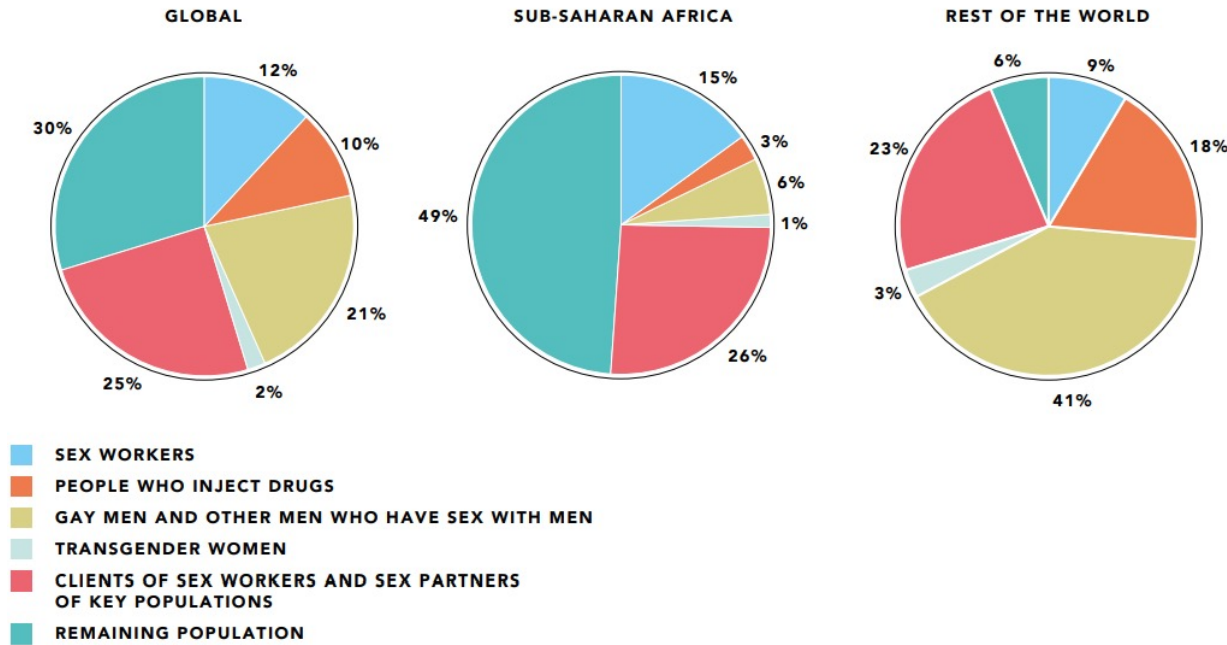
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Testing, Prevention and Populations Team

Global HIV, Hepatitis and STI Programmes



Distribution of acquisition of new HIV infections by population, global, sub-Saharan Africa and rest of the world, 2021



Source: In Danger: UNAIDS Global AIDS Update 2022
<https://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2022/in-danger-global-aids-update>

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

Note: Due to variations in the availability of data from one year to the next, we do not provide trends in this distribution. See Annex on Methods for a description of the calculation.

FIGURE 0.9 Relative risk of HIV acquisition, global, 2021

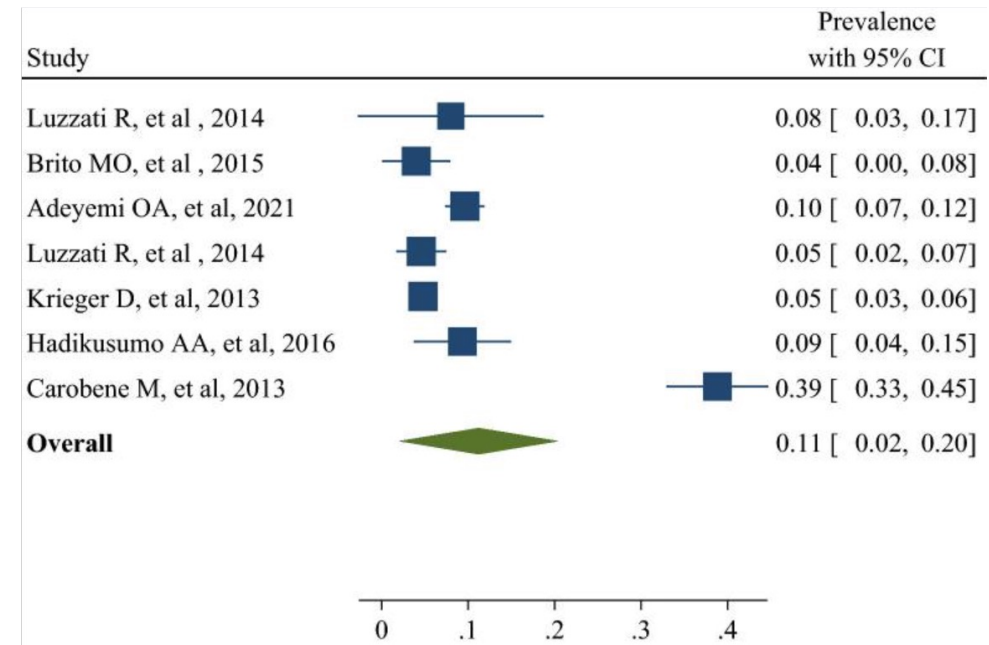
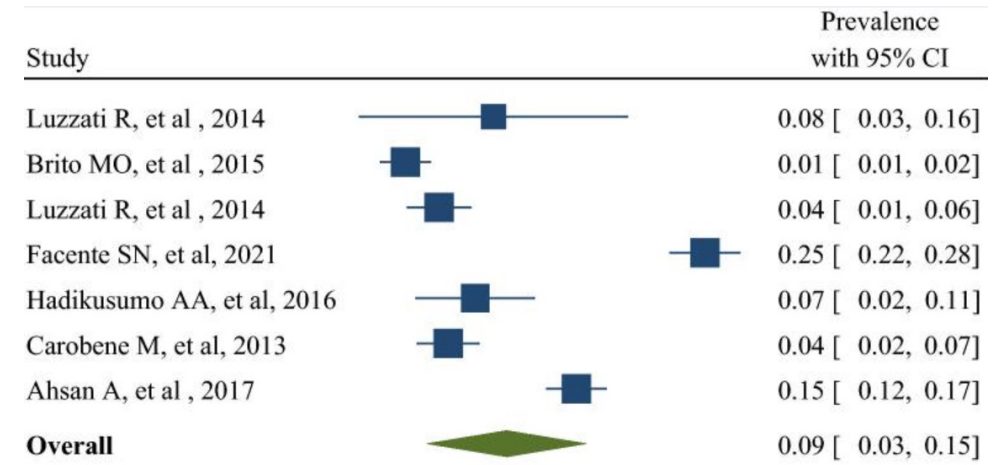


Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2022 (see Annex on Methods).

High prevalence of HCV and HBV in trans and gender diverse people

Pooled prevalence of HCV: 9% in transgender people

Pooled prevalence of HBV: 11% in transgender people

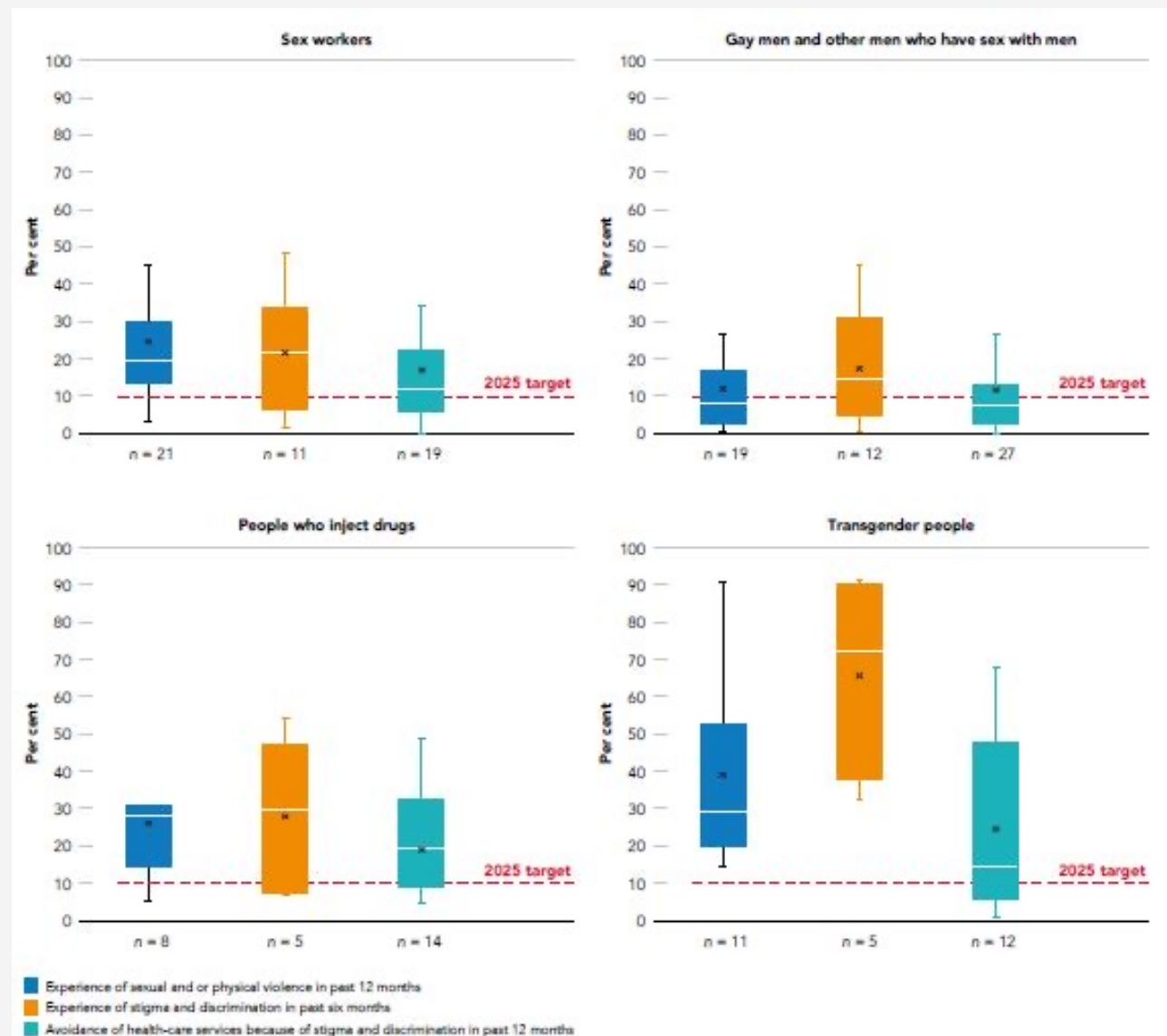


Globally, people from key populations continue to face violence, stigma and discrimination

Experience of **sexual and or physical violence, stigma and discrimination and avoidance of health-care services** among key populations, countries with available data, 2018–2022

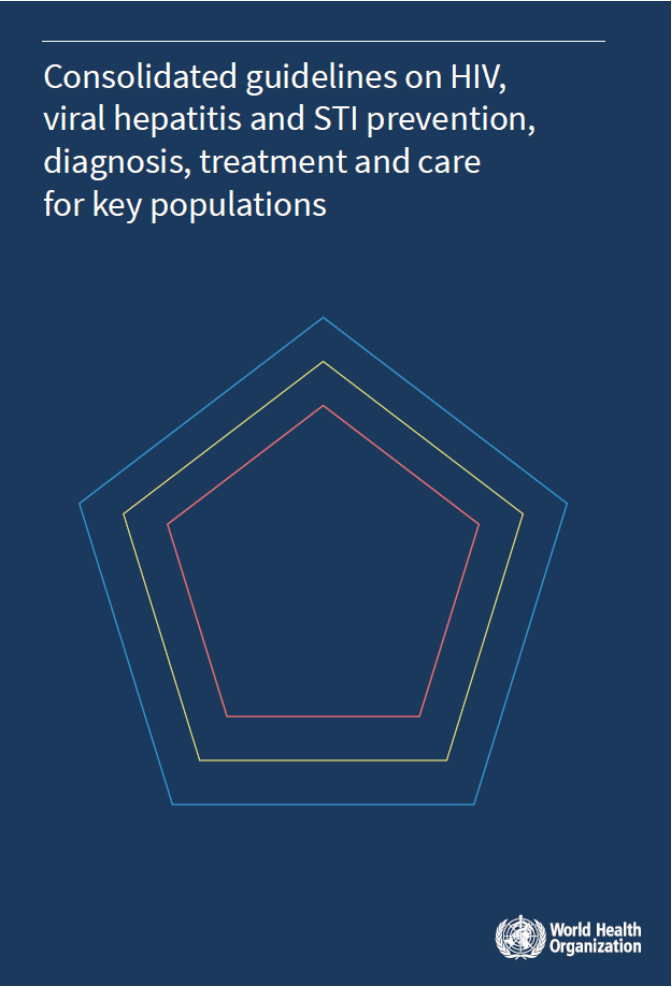
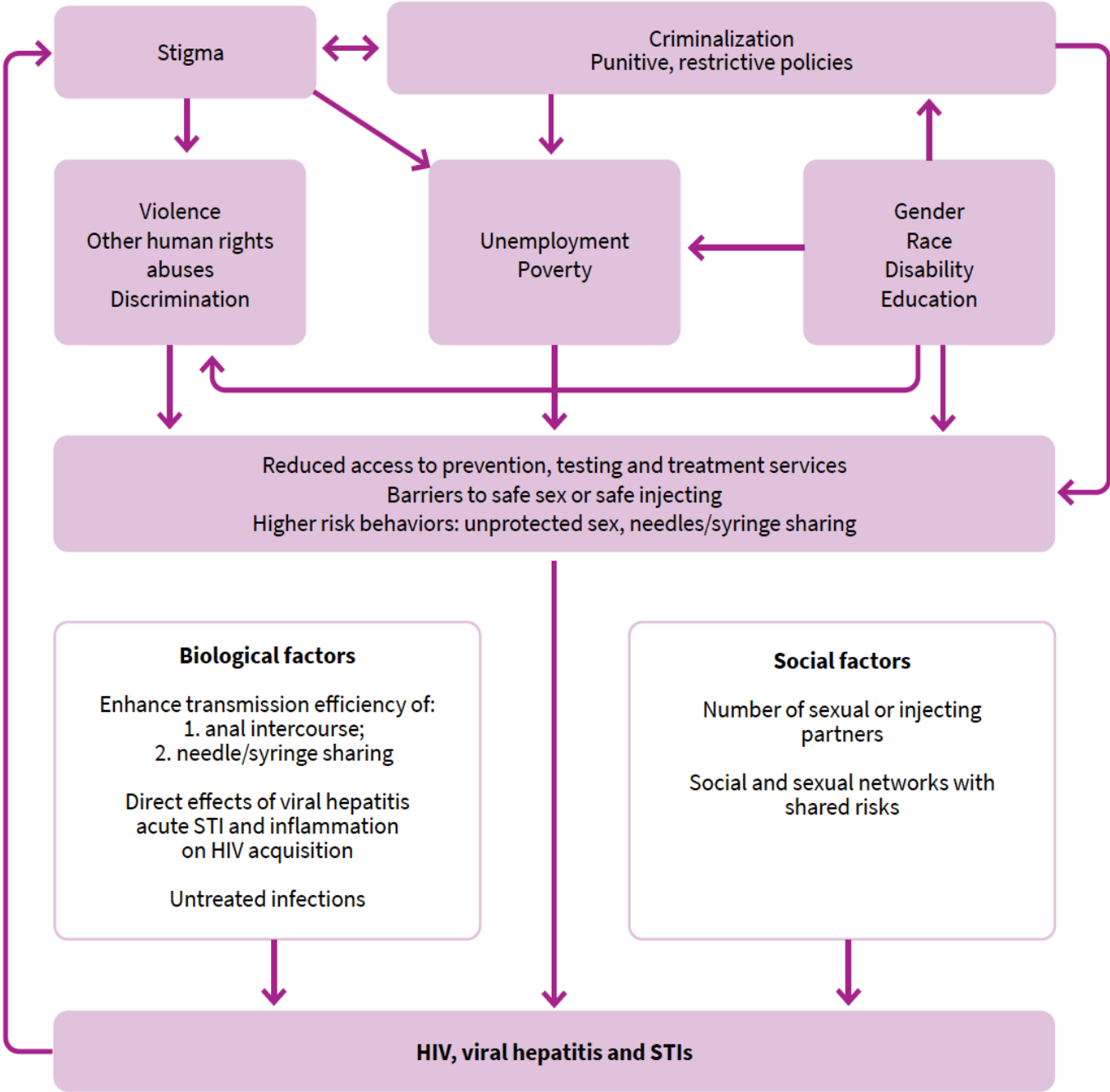
UNAIDS 2023 Global AIDS Update:

- Across 54 countries with recent survey data, a median of 59% of people reported discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV—a level that is nearly six times higher than the 2025 global
- 13 countries, more than 75% of those surveyed reported holding discriminatory attitudes.



Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2023 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).
Note: n refers to the number of reporting countries.

Why we must **prioritize** key populations in the response to HIV, hepatitis and STIs



<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240052390>

Methodology



Consolidation – what exists already



Identifying – what needs to be newly developed



Evidence review



Developing

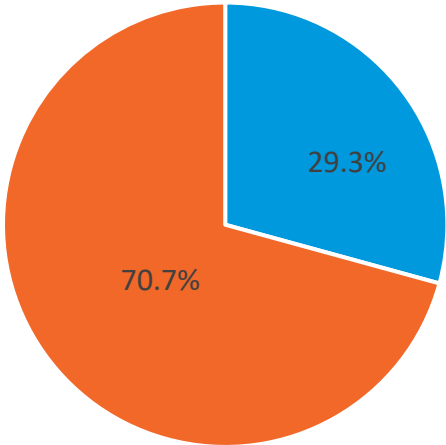
New and updated recommendations

Prioritized packages

Key Populations' Values and Preferences for HIV, Hepatitis, and STI Services

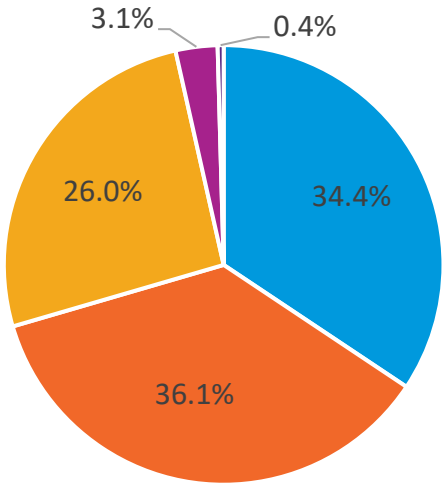
61 interview, 32 focus groups, 229 participants in 69 countries

Country Income Classification



■ HIC ■ LMIC

Participant Gender



■ Cis-female ■ Cis-male ■ Trans ■ Non-binary ■ Other



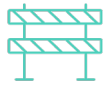
HIV Prevention: key populations values and preferences



Preferences vary by group and individual, necessitating tailored approaches & a variety of options



External condoms and lubricant, OAT, NSP, and other harm reduction supplies are pillars of HIV prevention



HIV PEP and PrEP acknowledged as effective, but largely inaccessible



Insufficient information and misinformation surrounding HIV PrEP across communities



Preferred settings: mobile clinics, harm reduction settings, peer outreach, and drop-in centres

Prioritizing interventions

Essential for impact: enabling interventions

interventions recommended to address structural barriers to health services access for key populations.

Essential for impact: health interventions

interventions which have a demonstrated direct impact on HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs in key populations.

Essential for broader health

health sector interventions to which access for key populations should be ensured, but which do not have direct impact on HIV, viral hepatitis or STIs.

Supportive

other interventions which support the delivery of health sector interventions, such as creating demand, providing information and education.



ESSENTIAL IN ALL SETTINGS

Essential for impact: enabling interventions

Removing punitive laws, policies and practices

Reducing stigma and discrimination

Community empowerment

Addressing violence



Essential for impact: health interventions

Prevention

Harm reduction

Condoms and lubricants

Pre-exposure prophylaxis
(PrEP) for HIV

Post-exposure prophylaxis
(PEP) for HIV and STIs

Prevention of vertical
transmission of HIV, syphilis
and HBV

Hepatitis B vaccination

Addressing chemsex

Diagnosis

HIV testing services

STI testing

Hepatitis B and C
testing

Treatment

HIV treatment

HIV/TB

STI treatment

HBV and HCV
treatment

Essential for broader health: health interventions



Anal health

Addressing alcohol and substance use

Conception and pregnancy care

Contraception

Gender affirming care

Mental health

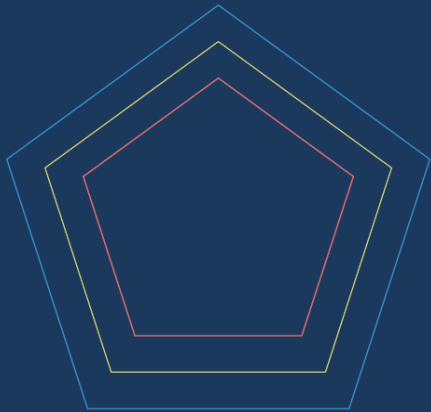
Prevention and treatment of cervical cancer

Safe abortion

TB screening and prevention

Recommended package for trans and gender diverse people

Consolidated guidelines on HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations



Recommended package of enabling and health interventions for HIV, viral hepatitis and STI prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for trans and gender diverse people

Policy brief



Essential for impact: enabling interventions

- Removing punitive laws, policies and practices
- Reducing stigma and discrimination
- Community empowerment
- Addressing violence

Essential for impact: health interventions

Prevention of HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs

- Condoms and lubricant
- Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV
- Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV and STIs
- Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV, syphilis and HBV
- Hepatitis B vaccination
- Addressing chemsex

Diagnosis

- HIV testing services
- STI testing
- Hepatitis B and C testing

Treatment

- HIV treatment
- Screening, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of HIV-associated TB
- STI treatment
- HBV and HCV treatment

Essential for broader health: health interventions

- Anal health
- Conception and pregnancy care
- Contraception
- Gender-affirming care
- Mental health
- Prevention, assessment and treatment of cervical cancer
- Safe abortion



*to be published in October

Thank you

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