

# HIV AND AIDS

Sustainable Development Goal Target 3.3



## VULNERABILITY

Heightened vulnerability to HIV is driven by stigma, discrimination, and violence.

In low- and middle-income countries, compared with people in the general population:

**19x**

Gay, bisexual men and other men who have sex with men (MSM) are **19 times more likely** to be living with HIV. Median HIV prevalence is consistently higher among gay, bisexual and other MSM compared to the general population.

**49x**

Transgender women are **49 times more likely** to be living with HIV.

**19%**

**19% of transgender women** are estimated to be living with HIV.



## AVAILABILITY OF PREVENTATIVE CARE AND TREATMENT

According to data from a 2014 global online survey, **only half** of or fewer than 2,312 men who have sex with men from 154 countries **perceived that condoms, lubricants, HIV testing, and HIV treatment were easily accessible**, and younger men generally reported comparatively lower access to all services.

In the same survey, trans MSM reported significantly lower odds of perceived access to HIV testing and condom-compatible lubricants than cisgender MSM.

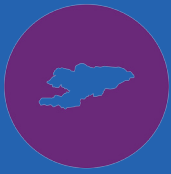


**HIV prevention programs** for MSM is estimated to compose **just 2%** of total global and domestic investment in the HIV response.

Exclusion of gay and bisexual men and transwomen, as well as vulnerable lesbian and bisexual women, from national AIDS planning processes has contributed to **inadequately funded, inaccessible, and poorly targeted programs**.

**Data** on treatment coverage among gay and bisexual men and transwomen **is almost non-existent** because governments refuse or don't know how to safely and respectfully collect and report this data.

***In low- and middle-income countries, transgender women are 49 times more likely to be living with HIV than the general population.***



## Kyrgyzstan

HIV prevalence among men who have sex with men in Kyrgyzstan is **6.3%**, compared to **0.3%** in the general population.



## Ethiopia India Nigeria

Data from Ethiopia, India, and Nigeria, demonstrate that **countries that criminalize same-sex sexuality spend fewer resources on HIV services that could reach men who have sex with men.**



## Botswana Namibia South Africa Zimbabwe

A survey of **591 women** who in the preceding year had had sex with a woman in these four countries found that **forced sex was the most important risk factor for self-reported HIV infection.**



## China Indonesia Mongolia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Vietnam

Across China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, **prevalence of HIV among gay men under 25 years of age is over 5%.**

# MEMBER STATES MUST:

1

Collect HIV incidence data disaggregated by sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC)

3

Measure and collect stigma and discrimination in access to quality HIV services.

2

Collect treatment coverage data disaggregated by SOGIESC

4

Invest in community-based LGBTI-led organizations for strengthened capacity development and expanded opportunities to strategize and lead in the HIV response.



**OUTRIGHT**  
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