Key populations:

Demographics, Epidemiology, Epidemic Drivers

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Director, HIV Department, WHO
Five key populations

Adults and adolescents

1. Men who have sex with men
2. Sex workers
3. People who inject drugs
4. Transgender people, with a focus on transgender women
5. People in prisons and closed settings

Other vulnerable populations can be identified in different settings such as girls and young women in southern Africa, migrant workers
• Large disease burden / high transmission

• Poor access to health and other services

• Difficult/hostile environment
  – Face stigma and discrimination, incl. in the health sector
  – Often subject to punitive laws and hostile legal environment

Ending the AIDS epidemic cannot be possible without addressing needs of KP
New HIV infections attributable to key populations worldwide, 2012-2013

High HIV incidence among KP in both concentrated and generalised epidemics

Data from UNAIDS/CDC/MoT 2013
*Mumtaz et al 2013
**Nasirian et al 2012
***Gouws and Cuchi 2012
****Australian Federation of AIDS Organizations 2014
Estimating population sizes is challenging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Size estimate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>3–20% (data from Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America) (1)</td>
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<td>PWID</td>
<td>12.7 million (range: 8.9 million-22.4 million) (2)</td>
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<td>Prison</td>
<td>10 million are incarcerated at any given point in time (approx. 30 million</td>
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<td>people are incarcerated per year) (3)</td>
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<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>29 million (range: 8.5 million-50 million) (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>between 0.1% and 1.1% of reproductive age (5)</td>
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</table>

HIV prevalence among key populations is much higher compared to the general population.

Average HIV prevalence among key populations and the general population:

- **Sex worker**: 1% general population vs. 23% key population
- **Men who have sex with men**: 1.2% general population vs. 16% key population
- **Transgender people**: 0.6% general population vs. 23% key population
- **People who inject drugs**: 0.7% general population vs. 19% key population

Source: Unpublished literature review based on 88 country studies, 2007-2013
Based on data from 49 countries, the average risk of HIV infection was 22 times greater among PWID than among the general population; 50 times greater in 11 of these.
A similar pattern is observed among men who have sex with men.

HIV prevalence among MSM in Latin America, 2009-2013

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Report, 2014
... including in high-income countries

HIV prevalence among MSM across Western and Central Europe and North America, 2009-2013

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Report, 2014
HIV prevalence among sex workers in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2009-2013

0.6%
Estimated HIV prevalence among adults (15-49) in the region in 2013

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Report, 2014
Gender differences in HIV prevalence among sex workers in Latin America, 2009-2013

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Report, 2014; UNAIDS 2013 estimates
HIV prevalence among transgender women versus general population

HIV prevalence among prisoners compared to general adult population in select countries

Countries and select cities with rising HIV prevalence trend among MSM, 2000-2013

- **China**
- **China (Chengdu)**
- **Indonesia**
- **Indonesia (Jakarta)**
- **Philippines**
- **Philippines (Cebu)**

Young Key Populations: high HIV prevalence sometimes above adult KP levels

HIV prevalence among sex workers in India

- Gen pop: 0.3%
- Female sex workers (>20 yrs old): 8.4%
- Female sex workers (ages 16-20): 27.7%

HIV prevalence among MSM in Russia

- Gen pop: 0.89%
- Adult MSM: 3.4%
- Young MSM: 10.8%

• 34 million persons worldwide have HIV

• 240 million persons worldwide have chronic HBV infection
  – Est. 2.6 million with HIV co-infected with HBV

• 130-150 million persons worldwide have chronic HCV infection
  – Est 2.8 million with HIV co-infected with HCV
  – 72-95% of PWID with HIV co-infected with HCV

• ~10 million PWID have HCV (77 countries)

MSM
- >80 countries have laws criminalizing private, consensual sexual conduct between adults of the same sex
- New punitive laws introduced in 2014 in Uganda, Nigeria and Russia

Sex workers
- >100 countries criminalize some aspects of sex work

People who inject drugs
- Drug use continues to be criminalized in most countries: in Saint Petersburg (RF), nearly half the prison population is imprisoned for drug-related offences

Transgender
- In the United States, among transgender people surveyed, 55% lost a job due to bias, 61% were the victim of physical assault, and 64% were the victim of sexual assault
Example: female sex workers reporting work-related violence (%)

Source: The GAP Report, UNAIDS, 2014
Inadequate and inequitable access to services – some examples

– **Access to Testing**
  - In Ukraine, pregnant women who inject drugs are twice as likely to be diagnosed late compared to other women

– **Access to prevention supplies**
  - Only eight countries have needle and syringe programmes in prisons

– **Access to ART**
  - In Swaziland, only 33% of MSM living with HIV receive ART, compared to 87% among the general population
Essential health sector interventions

- comprehensive condom and lubricant programming
- harm reduction interventions (incl. NSP & OST and naloxone)
- behavioural interventions
- HIV testing and counselling
- HIV treatment and care (incl. ART & PrEP for MSM)
- sexual and reproductive health interventions
- prevention and management of co-morbidities, incl. viral hepatitis, tuberculosis, mental health conditions

Essential strategies for an enabling environment

- supportive legislation, policy and financial commitment, including decriminalisation of behaviours of KP
- addressing stigma and discrimination, incl. in the health sector
- community empowerment
- addressing violence against people from key populations

We know what works: the comprehensive package
## Availability of data on key populations remains limited in many LMIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Prevalence &amp; behavior</th>
<th>Population size estimates</th>
<th>Definition of service package</th>
<th>Mechanism avoid double counting</th>
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| Source       | unpublished WHO/UNAIDS/Global Fund provisional analysis |

Legend:
- **Nationally adequate**
- **Available in certain areas**
- **Poor**
Target setting tools to facilitate planning of national HIV responses

• PWID first edition in 2009, revision in 2012

• Update to be released in 2015 as Supplement to the KP guidelines, including:
  – Evidence-based package of interventions
  – Set of harmonised indicators and guidance on their application
  – Guidance on setting targets for these indicators
"Ending the AIDS epidemic" will only be achieved with a renewed focus on Key Populations.

Guidelines as a trigger of change at global and national level.

Comprehensive Package includes health and structural interventions.

Partnerships between all stakeholders are essential for programme success at all stages:
- planning, NSP, country dialogue, concept notes
- implementation
A comprehensive package of interventions

Need to address structural barriers

HIV services for KP only successful with political support and a partnership approach of KP led community organisations, international donors, Ministries of Health

Implementation must involve all necessary stakeholders at various levels, from planning to policy execution

"Ending the AIDS epidemic" requires a renewed focus on KP - increased access to and uptake of effective and acceptable services:

909090!
Internal structure of the presentation:

1. Which pops? Why?
2. Population size estimates
3. Incidence
4. Prevalence
   1. PWID
   2. MSM
   3. Sex workers
   4. TG
   5. Something on YKP?
5. Drivers
6. Conclusions
   1. Lack of data
   2. Comprehensive package
   3. Target setting guide
HIV prevalence among transgender women who engage in sex work in Latin America, 2013

Source: Global AIDS Response Progress Report, 2014