ADDRESSING VIOLENCE IN HIV PROGRAMS FOR KEY POPULATIONS

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATION

KEY POPULATIONS FACE A DISPROPORTIONATE BURDEN OF HIV AND VIOLENCE

····· HIV PREVALENCE AMONG KEY POPULATIONS ··

SEX WORKERS ARE

10x

TRANS WOMEN ARE

more likely to acquire HIV compared to adults in the general population¹

more likely to be living

CAMEROON

in their lifetime.4

60% of FSWs experienced

physical or sexual violence

adults of reproductive age²

with HIV than other

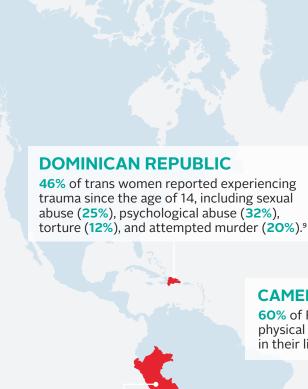
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM) ARE

more likely to acquire HIV compared to adults in the general population¹

PEOPLE WHO INJECT DRUGS (PWID) ARE

more likely to be living with HIV than the general population³

VIOLENCE AGAINST KEY POPULATIONS IS PREVALENT, FREQUENT, AND OFTEN SEVERE



trauma since the age of 14, including sexual

42% of male sex workers reported experiencing violence, including physical (25%), emotional (27%),

and sexual violence (16%), from intimate partners and clients in

the past six months.11

43% of women who inject drugs reported physical violence by police and 13% reported sexual violence by police in their lifetime. 10

INDIA **50%** of female sex workers (FSWs) reported physical violence and 77% reported sexual violence in the past six months.7



THAILAND 69% of MSM and 89% of

trans women experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence in their lifetime.8

SOUTH AFRICA

51% of FSWs reported physical assault and 22% reported sexual assault or rape in the past 12 months.⁵

57% of PWID, 44% of FSWs, and 24% of MSM were arrested

KENYA

or beaten by police officers in the past six months.6

AND DIRECTLY AFFECTS THEIR HIV OUTCOMES

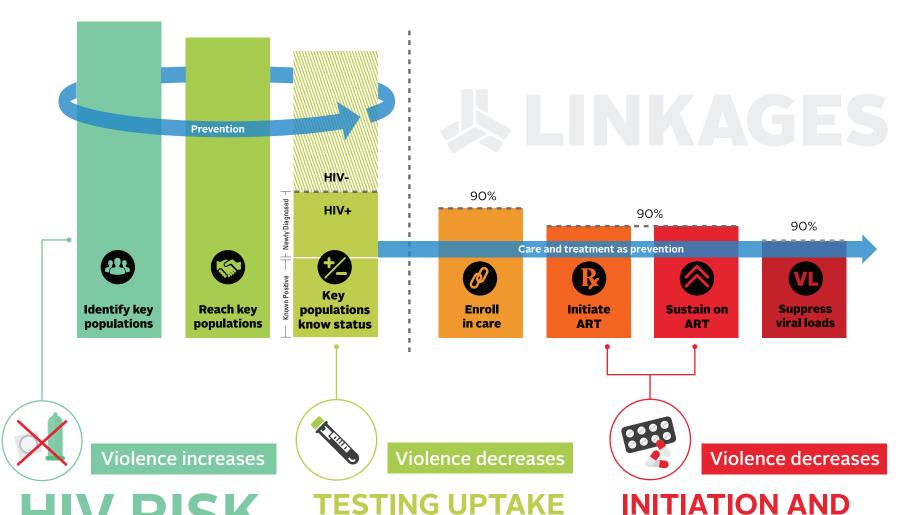
VIOLENCE VIOLATES KEY POPULATIONS' HUMAN RIGHTS

IMPACT OF VIOLENCE ON HIV AMONG KEY POPULATIONS

Cascade of HIV Prevention, Care, and Treatment Services for Key Populations

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Human rights 🍑 Gender equality 📢 Zero tolerance for stigma, discrimination, and violence —



engage in safe sex and safe injecting practices. 10,12-17

for example, limiting one's ability to

AND DISCLOSURE for example, when it is dangerous for a partner or others to know that one is HIV

positive, one is less likely to get tested or tell others their status.¹⁸

ADHERENCE TO ART for example, because it can be impossible to tell an abusive partner one's HIV status, which

then requires hiding ARVs or not being able to take it at a regular time. 18-20

HOW CAN WE INTEGRATE VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE INTO HIV PROGRAMS FOR KEY POPULATIONS?

Global guidance states that violence should be addressed as part of the HIV response for key

populations,²¹ but these recommendations must be translated into concrete practices.



Train a core team of program staff and partners on the connections

between violence and HIV and best

practices for preventing and

- responding to violence against key populations. Conduct educational acitivities to help key populations identify violence and access violence response services.



· Establish mechanisms to better understand the characteristics and

prevalence of violence against key

populations, such as polling booth

- surveys. Create a map that illustrates key stakeholders and established relationships with them.



· Establish a referral network and directory of service providers who

offer health, psychosocial, and legal

services.

- Sensitize and train referral points with whom the program has formal relationships to detect and respond to violence.



procedures for how to detect and respond to violence against key

populations.

education, and communication materials that identify violence, explain key populations' rights, and describe available services.

Create/disseminate information,

- Sensitize and train peer educators, peer navigators, outreach workers, and health care workers to detect and respond to violence. Establish mechanisms to
- engaged in violence prevention and response and promote self-care/personal safety. • Implement a crisis response system.

support/supervise individuals



populations. • Sensitize power structures to commit to connecting victims of violence to available services and condemning violence against key populations.

Sensitize and train police and other

uniformed officers to commit to

perpetrating violence against key

serving key populations who experience violence and to not



violence to identify trends and

inform programming.

evaluate violence prevention and response programs, including opportunities for feedback from

victims who use violence response

Develop systems to monitor and

Each key population program will have unique needs, priorities, and resources available

to support violence prevention and response. Many of these concrete practices can be

programmatic realities, refer to the Key Population Program Implementation Guide.²²

integrated into existing activities, but others require additional investment. For more

guidance on implementing violence prevention and response in alignment with your

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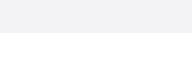
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Across the Continuum of HIV

Services for Key Populations

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