

SUPPLEMENT

TOOL TO SET AND MONITOR TARGETS FOR HIV PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND CARE FOR KEY POPULATIONS

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 2014 CONSOLIDATED GUIDELINES FOR
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**World Health
Organization**

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Tool to set and monitor targets for HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations.

I.World Health Organization.

ISBN 978 92 4 150899 5

Subject headings are available from WHO institutional repository

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Layout L'IV Com Sàrl, Villars-sous-Yens, Switzerland.

Printed by the WHO Document Production Services, Geneva, Switzerland.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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A consultation on the development of this document was held in 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland. The following people participated (in alphabetical order): **Gillian Anderson** (CDC, USA); **George Ayala** (MSMGF, USA); **Stefan Baral** (Center for Public Health and Human Rights, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, USA); **Gerard Belimac** (Department of Health, Philippines); **Irene Benech** (CDC, USA); **Parinita Bhattacharjee** (University of Manitoba, Kenya); **Gina Dallabetta** (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, USA); **John de Wit** (The University of New South Wales, Australia); **Anna Dovbakh** (International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Ukraine); **Andrea Gonzalez** (HIV/AIDS Programme, Mexico); **Mauro Guarinieri** (The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Switzerland); **Suman Jain** (The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, Switzerland); **Bonita Kilama** (National AIDS Control Programme, Tanzania); **Romel Lacson** (CDC, USA); **N.R. Manilal** (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, India); **Bradley Mathers** (Kirby Institute, University of New South Wales, Australia); **Agneta Mbithi** (National AIDS and STI Control Program, Kenya); **Ko Ko Naing** (National AIDS Programme, Myanmar); **Tonia Poteat** (OGAC, USA); **Owen Ryan** (amfAR, USA); **Paul Semugoma** (African Men for Sexual Health and Rights, South Africa); **Alfonso Silva-Santiesteban** (Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Peru); **Khartini Slamah** (Global Network of Sex Work Projects, Malaysia); **Patrick Sullivan** (Emory University, USA); **Siti Nadia Tarmizi** (Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia); **Bea Vuylsteke** (Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium); **Sharon Weir** (University of North Carolina, USA); **Tisha Wheeler** (USAID, USA); **Cameron Wolf** (USAID, USA). United Nations agencies: **Ludo Bok** (UNDP); **Geoffrey Okumu**, **Tim Sladden** (UNFPA); **Keith Sabin** (UNAIDS); **Frank Lule** (WHO Regional Office for Africa, Republic of Congo), **Rafael Mazin** (AMRO), **Razia Pendse** (SEARO), **Pengfei Zhao** (WPRO); **Rachel Baggaley**, **Gottfried Hirnschall**, **Antonio Lee**, **Michelle Rodolph** and **Annette Verster** (WHO, Switzerland).

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	antiretroviral therapy
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
GARPR	Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting
Global Fund	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HTC	HIV testing and counselling
MSM	men who have sex with men
MSMGF	The Global Forum on MSM & HIV
NCPI	National Commitments and Policies Instrument (formerly the National Composite Policy Index)
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NSP	needle and syringe programme
OST	opioid substitution therapy
PEPFAR	The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PrEP	pre-exposure prophylaxis
RITA	recent infection testing algorithm
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TB	tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

Note on terminology: Language used in this document relating to key populations follows United Nations guidelines on preferred terminology. The use of language that relates to certain behaviours, characteristics and population groups has important implications. Members of these populations have the right to define and determine how they wish to be identified and referred to. It is also important to be aware that different terminology may be appropriate in different contexts and for different uses and that preferred language evolves over time. In this document, wherever possible, the use of abbreviations to refer to people or population groups is avoided.

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

This document is a supplement to the World Health Organization (WHO) *Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations* (1). It provides technical guidance to assist countries in planning and monitoring efforts to address HIV among key populations: **men who have sex with men, people in prisons and other closed settings, people who inject drugs, sex workers and transgender people.**¹ Specifically this document provides guidance on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the comprehensive package of interventions to address HIV among key populations.

The framework presented here is designed to help plan and assess progress at the macro level, in particular for national and subnational programming. This planning and assessment process should involve government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), communities and service providers involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating HIV prevention, treatment and care programmes for these key populations. This framework builds on a similar existing framework specific to programmes for people who inject drugs: *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users* (2).

This document provides countries with:

1. A set of harmonized indicators to examine the implementation of the package of interventions to address HIV among key populations

The WHO *Consolidated guidelines on HIV prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for key populations* recommends a comprehensive package of interventions to respond effectively to HIV among key populations; this package is summarized in Box 1. This document presents a set of meaningful and practical indicators, selected through a review of current practice and available evidence, to assess the implementation of the comprehensive package. These recommended indicators are aligned with indicators used by other United Nations (UN) and donor agencies and meet established indicator standards. The information that these indicators provide is important for policy development and effective programming to guide national responses to HIV among these key populations. The indicators also can be used to prepare proposals and report on progress to donor organizations. Only indicators that can be practically reported at the national level, and for which data are commonly available, have been included. In some countries with more sophisticated national level data collection systems it may be possible to report on additional indicators, particularly those that examine programme coverage using programmatic data.

2. Guidance on setting targets for these indicators

Countries' epidemics among key populations vary. Each country will be at a different stage of progress in bringing programmes to scale. Setting clear, ambitious but achievable targets helps to plan for the scale-up of programmes with the greatest possible impact. The target-setting process is strongest when undertaken as a multisectoral

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