



Prevention and treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among men who have sex with men and transgender populations

Report of a technical consultation
15–17 September 2008
Geneva, Switzerland



WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Prevention and treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among men who have sex with men and transgender populations: report of a technical consultation, 15–17 September 2008, Geneva, Switzerland.

1.Homosexuality, Male. 2.HIV infections - ethnology. 3.Sexually transmitted diseases - ethnology. 4.Sexual behavior. 5.Unsafe sex - prevention and control. 6.Sexual partners. I.World Health Organization. II.UNAIDS. III.United Nations Development Programme.

ISBN 978 92 4 159791 3

(NLM classification: WC 503.71)

© World Health Organization 2009

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel.: +41 22 791 3264; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: bookorders@who.int). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; e-mail: permissions@who.int).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF HIV AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN AND TRANSGENDER POPULATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Sarah Hawkes on behalf of the participants of the WHO technical consultation on the prevention and treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among men who have sex with men and transgender populations, 15–17 September 2008 in Geneva, Switzerland. The work was coordinated by Kevin O'Reilly and Ying-Ru Lo.

WHO would like to thank the participants for their contributions during the meeting, and helpful comments and suggestions on the draft report.

CONTENTS

Executive summary	5
1. Introduction	7
2. Definitions and descriptions of men who have sex with men and transgender people	8
3. Strategic information	11
3.1 Population size estimates	11
3.2 Epidemiology of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections	11
3.3 Key conclusions and issues on strategic information	13
4. The legal framework	15
5. Programmatic responses and models of service delivery	17
5.1 Country-level responses	17
5.2 Indicators for monitoring the response	19
5.3 Taking interventions to scale	20
6. Conclusions and recommendations	22
Appendix 1: Programme	27
Appendix 2: List of participants	29
Appendix 3: List of background documents	33
Appendix 4: Definition of the health sector	35
Appendix 5: Epidemiology of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among men who have sex with men by country	38
References	44

ACRONYMS

ART	antiretroviral therapy
EIA	enzyme immunoassay
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papillomavirus
IEC	information, education and communication
INGO	international nongovernmental organization
MSM	men who have sex with men
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OI	opportunistic infection
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PEP	post-exposure prophylaxis
PLHIV	people living with HIV
STI	sexually transmitted infection
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session (on HIV/AIDS)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
VCT	voluntary counselling and testing
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There is an urgent need to address the emerging and re-emerging epidemics of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender people. Strengthening strategic information systems and implementing interventions for the prevention and treatment of HIV and other STIs among MSM and transgender people should be considered a priority for all countries and regions as part of a comprehensive effort to ensure universal access to HIV prevention, care and treatment.

Reports from a diverse range of countries and regions have highlighted that prevalence of HIV and other STIs among MSM and transgender people is high when compared with men in the general population. Unprotected anal sex is common and surveys show that some MSM have female partners, many are married, some are engaged in sex work and some use drugs. Existing second-generation HIV surveillance systems, research, and efforts of national HIV/AIDS and STI programmes have not adequately captured biological and behavioural data on these populations, nor implemented prevention interventions on a sufficient scale. Resources to address HIV and STIs among MSM, transgender people and their partners do not match the burden of disease.

The risk of and vulnerability to infection are reinforced by societal attitudes, which deny human rights to MSM and transgender people, as well as their right to health.

Conclusions and recommendations

A meeting held on 15–17 September 2008 in Geneva brought together participants from the World Health Organization (WHO) and its United Nations (UN) partners along with representatives from 26 countries to discuss the role that the health sector can and should play in addressing prevention, treatment and care of HIV and other STIs among MSM, transgender people and their sexual partners. The following key principles were agreed on at the meeting:

- Adopting a rights-based approach guarantees the human rights of MSM and transgender people, and will ensure that they and their male and female sexual partners have the right to information and commodities that enable them to protect themselves against HIV and other STIs, protection from discrimination and criminalization, as well as information on where to seek appropriate care for these infections.
- Knowing the epidemic and the response to it means knowing where infections are occurring, who is at risk or vulnerable and who is infected. It also means understanding the local, social and structural determinants of risk.
- The HIV and STI epidemics among MSM and transgender people cannot be addressed by the health sector alone. It requires partnerships and engagement both across sectors (particularly with the legal and education sectors) and, crucially, with the MSM and transgender communities.

Priority recommendations for the health sector

1. Collect strategic information
 - Countries should collect strategic information and conduct surveys of MSM and transgender populations, at a minimum in urban settings (capital and main cities).
 - Every country should conduct formative research (if not already undertaken) that focuses on the role and impact of stigma and discrimination on MSM and transgender people.
 - It is crucial for countries to know about and understand sexual networks, especially of young MSM.
 - Countries should include appropriate information on MSM and transgender populations, age-disaggregated wherever possible, during routine HIV and STI surveillance, and case reporting.
 - Countries should regularly undertake monitoring and evaluation of interventions focused on MSM.
 - Surveillance and surveys of, and research on, MSM and transgender people should adhere to the highest standards of internationally accepted research ethics, and include them in research design, implementation and dissemination of results.
2. Provide basic services for HIV and other STIs
 - A minimum set of interventions for both service delivery settings and the broader health sector should include safe access to information and education about HIV and other STIs, condoms, water-based lubricants, HIV testing and counselling, and STI services.

3. Adopt a sexual health approach for MSM and transgender people
 - Interventions should be delivered within a framework of sexual health, which includes discussions of relationships, self-esteem, body image, sexual behaviours and practices, spirituality, sexual satisfaction and pleasure, sexual functioning and dysfunction, stigma, discrimination, and alcohol and drug use.
4. Define the role of the health sector
 - The health sector specifically should address the needs of sexual partners (both male and female) of MSM and transgender people in their programmes and services.
 - The health sector should build on local expertise, and involve both experts and end-users of services in adapting priority interventions and models of service delivery to address the specific local needs and situation.
 - WHO and its partners should review and revise existing guidelines and training materials for the prevention, treatment and care of HIV and other STIs to ensure that they adequately address the needs of MSM and transgender people in a non-stigmatizing way.
 - Health-care professionals should be sensitized and helped to overcome their prejudicial, homophobic and transphobic attitudes.
5. Ensure collaboration, partnership and advocacy
 - WHO should promote partnerships between the public sector, civil society and private (for profit and not) sector to address the prevention and treatment of HIV and STIs among MSM, transgender people and their partners.
 - National AIDS programmes in the ministries of health, with the support of WHO, should build and strengthen coalitions among civil society and other key stakeholders, including other ministries, to address the sexual health needs of MSM, transgender people and their partners.
 - WHO should take the lead in advocating with other UN agencies and sectors (education, justice, home affairs, gender, youth, human rights commissions, etc.) on promoting prevention of HIV and STI transmission among MSM and transgender people, and address homophobia and transphobia, including in health-care settings.
 - WHO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and their partners should advocate for the inclusion of interventions to prevent HIV and STIs among MSM and transgender communities as a part of overall prevention efforts. This can be done at appropriate events such as ministerial meetings, the World Health Assembly, regional groupings, among others.
6. Define the role of Regional Offices
 - WHO Regional Offices should advocate, disseminate evidence and provide technical assistance to countries to ensure universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for MSM and transgender people.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12926

