

MSM & HIV POLICY DASHBOARD

Focus Countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Botswana, Kenya, South Africa & Zimbabwe

This MSM and HIV Policy Dashboard is designed to serve as a quick reference tool containing MSM- and HIV-related data in 10 LGBT countries included in the Dutch-funded Bridging the Gap Project, hereby referred to as focus countries. It contains data relevant to HIV responses among MSM in this subset of countries from 3 world regions, namely Eastern Europe & Central Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. The policy dashboard is divided into the following sections:

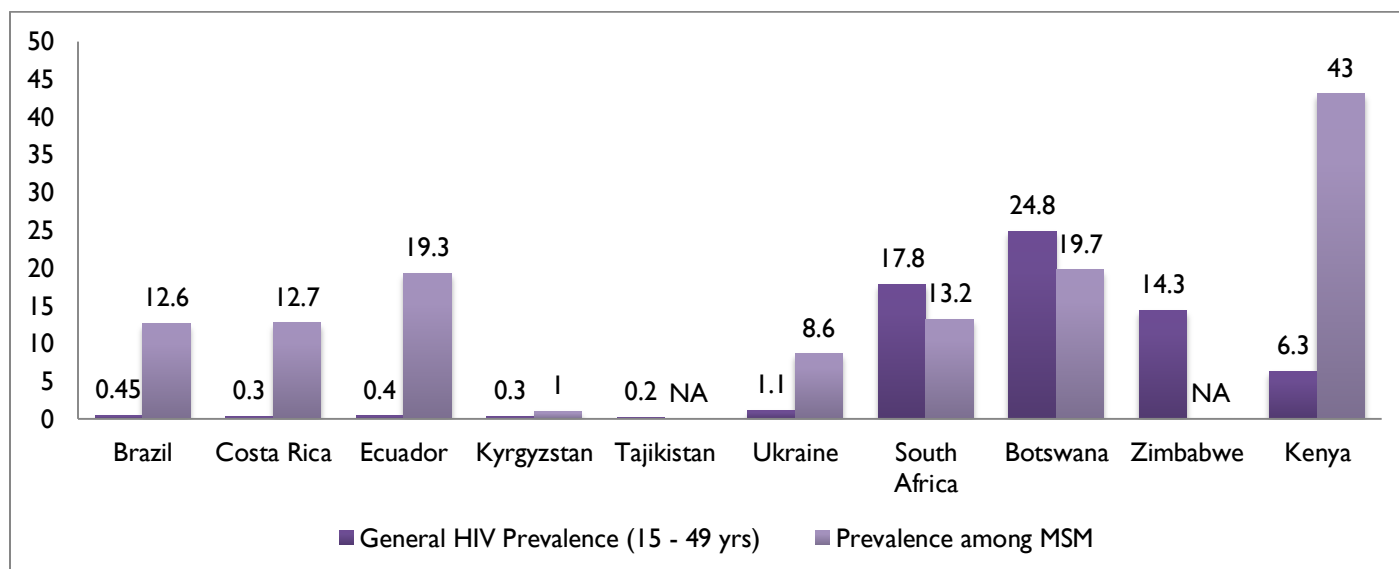
- (a) HIV prevalence among MSM versus the general population
- (b) MSM-relevant UNGASS indicators
- (c) Criminalization of homosexuality
- (d) MSM and HIV investments
- (e) Other key policy documents
- (f) List of regional networks

HIV PREVALENCE AMONG MSM VERSUS THE GENERAL POPULATION

The epidemiologic profiles of all 10 focus countries can be characterized as concentrated, mainly among MSM. In countries like Tajikistan and Zimbabwe, the scope of disease burden among MSM is poorly understood due to the lack of robust surveillance research.

The following chart shows HIV prevalence among MSM compared to prevalence of HIV in the general population across the focus countries. Although Botswana and South Africa have recorded higher HIV prevalence rates among the general population, MSM prevalence rates in those countries remain unacceptably high.

CHART ONE: HIV Prevalence Rates Among MSM and the General Population Across Focus Countries



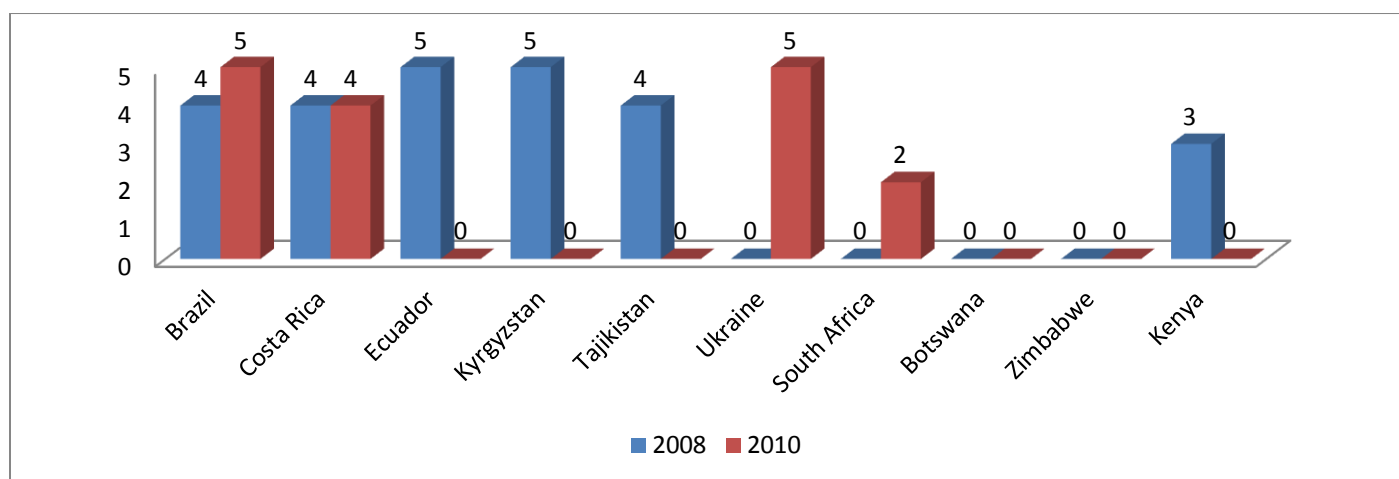
Source: Botswana: Baral S, Trapence G, Motimedi F et al. HIV Prevalence, Risks for HIV Infection, and Human Rights among Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) in Malawi, Namibia and Botswana. *PLoS ONE*. 2009;4(3):e4997; All other countries: www.aidsinfoonline.org

MSM-RELEVANT UNGASS INDICATORS

All UN Member States are committed to reporting on a set of HIV indicators to measure progress in the AIDS response at the national level. Five of these indicators are specific to most-at-risk populations, including MSM. UNGASS indicators are reported every biennium using nationally collected data. Although considerable variations exist with regards to quality and reliability of this data, UNGASS indicators serve as a proxy for whether or not key populations, including MSM, are a visible priority in national AIDS responses.

The following chart presents the number of MSM-relevant indicators reported in 2008 and 2010 by each focus country.

CHART TWO: Levels of reporting on MSM-relevant indicators compared between 2008 and 2010



Source: (1) amfAR web site. MSM, HIV and the road to universal access – how far have we come?; (2) UNAIDS web site. Country Reports Page. <http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/monitoringcountryprogress/2010progressreportsubmittedbycountries>. Accessed February 24, 2012.

The 5 MSM-relevant indicators about which a country is committed to reporting accurate and comprehensive data are

- Indicator 8: percentage of most-at-risk populations who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results;
- Indicator 9: percentage of most-at-risk populations reached with HIV prevention programs;
- Indicator 14: percentage of most-at risk populations who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission;
- Indicator 19: percentage of men reporting the use of condoms the last time they had anal sex with a male partner; and
- Indicator 23: percentage of most-at-risk-populations who are HIV-infected.

The values reported against each of these 5 MSM-relevant indicators are found in Country Reports prepared by each government and submitted to the UN. The following table contains these measures.

TABLE ONE: MSM-Relevant Indicator Data Reported in 2008 or 2010

MSM-relevant Indicators Across Focus Countries (2008-2010)					
Countries	Indicator 8	Indicator 9	Indicator 14	Indicator 19	Indicator 23
Brazil	19%	27.40%	62.30%	48.30%	12.60%
Costa Rica	60.80%	64%	88%	65%	No data
Ecuador	49%	48%	58%	22%	19%
Kyrgyzstan	70%	77%	89%	81%	1%
Tajikistan	35.9%	63.5%	55.2%	No Data	17.6%
Ukraine	43%	63%	71%	64%	9%
Botswana	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Kenya	40%	No data	No data	75%	43%
South Africa	27%	No data	No data	No data	10%
Zimbabwe	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Shaded	= Data from 2008 or earlier				
Not shaded	= New or updated data from 2010				

Source: (1) amfAR web site. MSM, HIV and the road to universal access – how far have we come?; (2) UNAIDS web site. Country Reports Page. <http://www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/monitoringcountryprogress/2010progressreportsubmittedbycountries>. Accessed February 24, 2012.

CRIMINALIZATION OF HOMOSEXUALITY

The table below categorizes the focus countries based on criminalization of same-sex behavior. Three of the ten focus countries criminalize same-sex behavior with punishments ranging from imprisonment for a year with or without a fine to imprisonment for 14 years.

Focus Countries That Criminalize and Do Not Criminalize Homosexuality	
Punitive (Homosexuality Illegal)	Not punitive (Homosexuality Legal)
Africa Kenya Botswana Zimbabwe	Eastern Europe & Central Asia Kyrgyzstan (1998) ^A Tajikistan (1998) Ukraine (1991) Latin America Brazil (1831) Costa Rica (1971) Ecuador (1997) Sub-Saharan Africa

	South Africa (1998)
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Source: International Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association web site. State-sponsored homophobia: a world survey of laws criminalizing same-sex sexual acts between consenting adults. <http://ilga.org/ilga/en/article/1161>. Accessed February 24, 2012.

^A For the seven countries that do not criminalize homosexuality, the year of legalization of homosexuality is provided in parentheses.

MSM AND HIV INVESTMENTS

Limited information is available on levels of HIV investments allocated to HIV programs for MSM in the 10 focus countries. This is chiefly due to donors’ inability to track their HIV investments disaggregated by target population. **The table below provides a snapshot view of available knowledge concerning MSM and HIV investments across the focus countries.** It must be noted here that these levels of investments are not always reflective of levels of resources reaching MSM and HIV programs.

PEPFAR and Global Fund: These 2 columns attempt to highlight targeted MSM investments made by the largest bilateral and multilateral AIDS donors, namely the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund). When specific financial information on MSM programs is not available, which is typically the case, we have indicated the inclusion of MSM as a target population within broader grant proposals or operational plans.

MSM share of national prevention budget: This column is a government’s measure of how much money is allocated for HIV prevention programs among MSM as compared to the country’s overall HIV prevention budget from all domestic and international sources. This value therefore captures bilateral, multilateral, and domestic government spending on HIV prevention and is sourced from UNGASS data. Although only 5 UNGASS indicators are relevant to MSM, UNGASS Indicator 1 obligates governments to report HIV prevention spending by specific target groups. This includes level of spending targeted at MSM HIV prevention programs from all domestic and international sources. Only 4 of the focus countries reported this data in 2010 for the preceding biennium.

LGBTI Funding: The LGBTI funding column indicates levels of international investment from a variety of donors and targeted towards LGBTI organizations and programs. The Netherlands-based foundations Aids Fonds and Hivos were among the largest and most important funders of LGBTI programs globally in 2010. Although this funding category is directed toward a broader scope of on-the-ground programming than MSM- and HIV-focused investments, most LGBTI funding supports both human rights and HIV/AIDS programs. Therefore, examining LGBTI funding trends is useful when assessing resource flows allocated to MSM.

Sources: (1) www.pepfar.gov; (2) www.theglobalfund.org; (3) amfAR web site. Achieving an AIDS-Free Generation for Gay Men and Other MSM - Financing and implementation of HIV programs targeting MSM. http://www.amfar.org/uploadedFiles/_amfar.org/In_The_Community/Publications/MSM-GlobalRept2012.pdf. Accessed February 24, 2012. (3) www.aidsinfoonline.org; (4) www.lgbtfunders.org

TABLE TWO: Snapshot view of HIV investments from different sources allocated to MSM programs across focus countries

	Countries	PEPFAR (FY 2010 or FY 2011)	Global Fund (Multi-Year)	MSM Share of Overall Country HIV Prevention Budget (combined 2008– 2009 data)	LGBT Grants from Foundations, Bilateral, NGOs and Corporations (2010)
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan	No clear indication if MSM are a priority or a target population.	USD 22.6 million over 2 years; MSM are included as part of a Single Stream of Funding grant. Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	USD 12 648 in 2008 (0.23% of overall prevention budget)	USD 143 652
	Tajikistan	No clear indication if MSM are a priority or a target population.	USD 20 million over 5 years; MSM are included (Round 8 HIV/AIDS grant population). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	USD 23 616 in 2009 (0.82% of overall prevention budget)	USD 15 000
	Ukraine	USD 1.2 million allocated for sexual prevention in 2010 chiefly among, MSM, sex workers, and people who inject drugs. Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear. USD 12.5 million ; includes MSM (2010 Central Asia Regional Grant). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	USD 151 million over 5 years with USD 4.3 million allocated to MSM programs (Round 6 HIV/AIDS grant).	USD 846 216 in 2008 (3.71% of overall prevention budget)	USD 107 699
Latin America	Brazil	USD 800 000 through USAID for expansion of VCT targeting most-at-risk populations in select regions (FY 2010). USD 300 000 for HIV Prevention including MSM (FY 2010).	USD 12.5 million over 5 years, across 15 countries (Round 10 Regional MARPS grant). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	USD 54 372 in 2008 (0.13% of overall prevention budget)	USD 1.3 million
	Costa Rica	USD 12.6 million across 7 countries, focused on most-at-risk populations (Central American regional grant in FY 2010). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	USD 12.5 million over 5 years, across 15 countries (Round 10 Regional MARPS grant). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	No data reported	USD 184 540
	Ecuador	Not a PEPFAR country.	USD 12.5 million over 5 years, across 15 countries (Round 10 Regional MARPS grant); USD 5.8 million over 2 years; MSM are included (Round 9 HIV/AIDS grant). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	No data reported	USD 474 281
Sub-Saharan Africa	Botswana	FY 2010 Country Operational Plan states that a needs assessment will be conducted.	No HIV/AIDS grant.	No data reported	USD 223 860
	Kenya	MSM are a target population, along with sex workers and people who inject drugs. Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	USD 54 million ; MSM are included (Round 7 HIV/AIDS Global Fund grant). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	No data reported	USD 2.6 million
	South Africa	USD 549 million for HIV/AIDS from all US funding sources for FY 2011; MSM are included. Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	USD 35 million over 5 years; MSM are included (Round 9 HIV/AIDS grant). Proportion of funding to MSM is unclear.	No data reported	USD 3.5 million
	Zimbabwe	MSM are not mentioned as a target population.	MSM are mentioned as population but no specific programming is proposed in Zimbabwe's most recent and successful HIV/AIDS grant proposal.	No data reported	USD 193 385

TABLE THREE: KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Eastern Europe & Central America	<i>Ecuador</i>
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	UNAIDS Country Report 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
UNAIDS Country Report 2010 (Russian) Central Asia Regional PEPFAR Operational Plan 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	
<i>Tajikistan</i>	Sub-Saharan Africa
UNAIDS Country Report 2010 Central Asia Regional PEPFAR Operational Plan 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	<i>Botswana</i>
	UNAIDS Country Report 2010 PEPFAR Country Operational Plan 2010 National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
UNAIDS Country Report 2010 PEPFAR Country Operational Plan 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	UNAIDS Country Report 2010 PEPFAR Country Operational Plan 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
Latin America	<i>South Africa</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	UNAIDS Country Report 2010 PEPFAR Country Operational Plan 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
UNAIDS Country Report 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio	
<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>Zimbabwe</i>
UNAIDS Country Report 2010 Central America Regional PEPFAR Operational Plan 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	UNAIDS Country Report 2010 PEPFAR Country Operational Plan 2010 Global Fund Country Portfolio National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan

TABLE FOUR: REGIONAL MSM NETWORKS

Eastern Europe and Central Asia	• Eurasian Coalition on Male Health (ECOM) • LaSky Project • MSM Advocacy Network
Latin America	• Coalición de Organizaciones de la Diversidad Sexual en Centroamérica (CONGA) • Associação Brasileira de Lésbicas, Gays, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transexuais (ABGLT)
Sub-Saharan Africa	• African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHer)