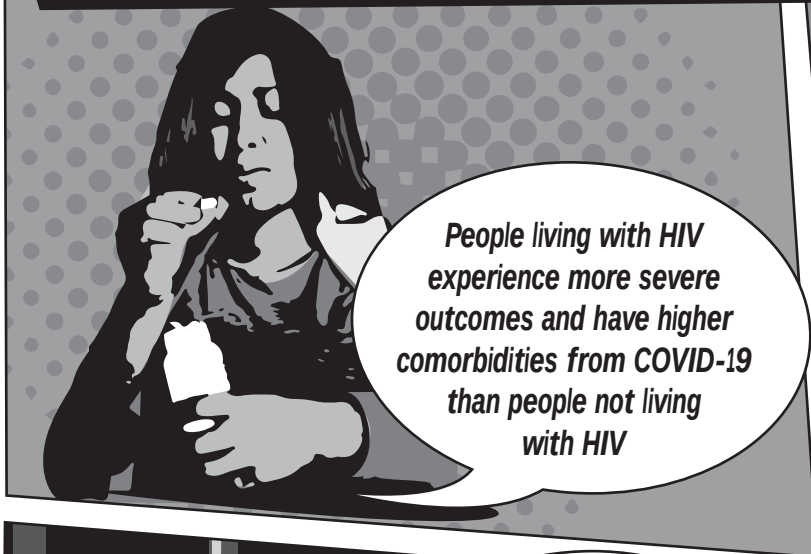


The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the HIV response

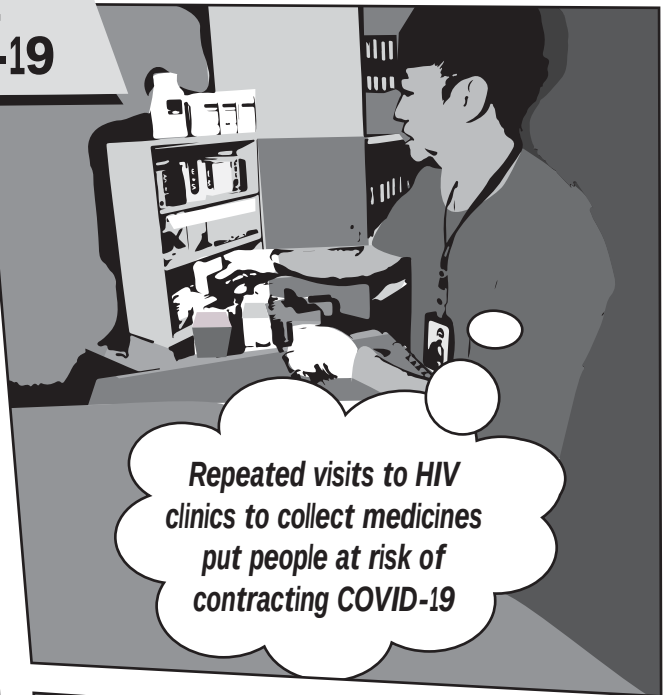




PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV ARE AT HIGHER RISK FROM COVID-19



People living with HIV experience more severe outcomes and have higher comorbidities from COVID-19 than people not living with HIV



Repeated visits to HIV clinics to collect medicines put people at risk of contracting COVID-19



The pressure of dealing with both the HIV pandemic and the COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on the mental health of people living with HIV



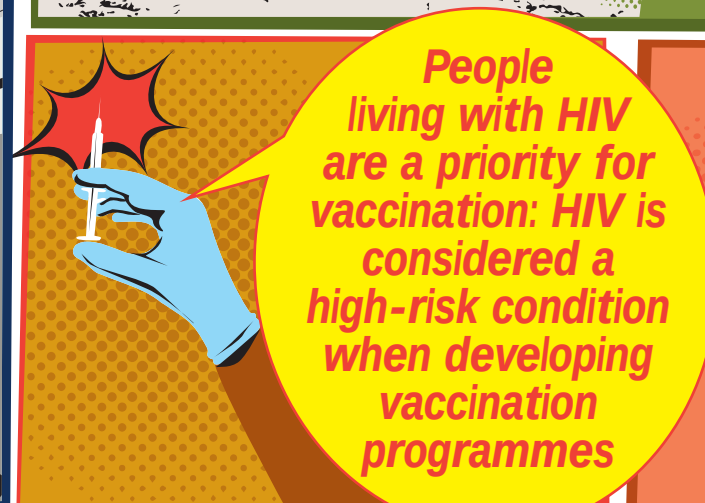
Access to COVID-19 vaccines in poorer countries is lagging well behind access in the richest



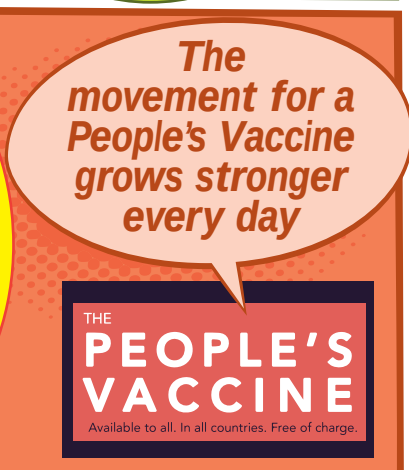
Communities have been key, helping many HIV programmes to rapidly rebound



Communities that had come together to respond to HIV quickly mobilized and refocused to fight COVID-19



People living with HIV are a priority for vaccination: HIV is considered a high-risk condition when developing vaccination programmes



The movement for a People's Vaccine grows stronger every day

THE
**PEOPLE'S
VACCINE**

Available to all. In all countries. Free of charge.



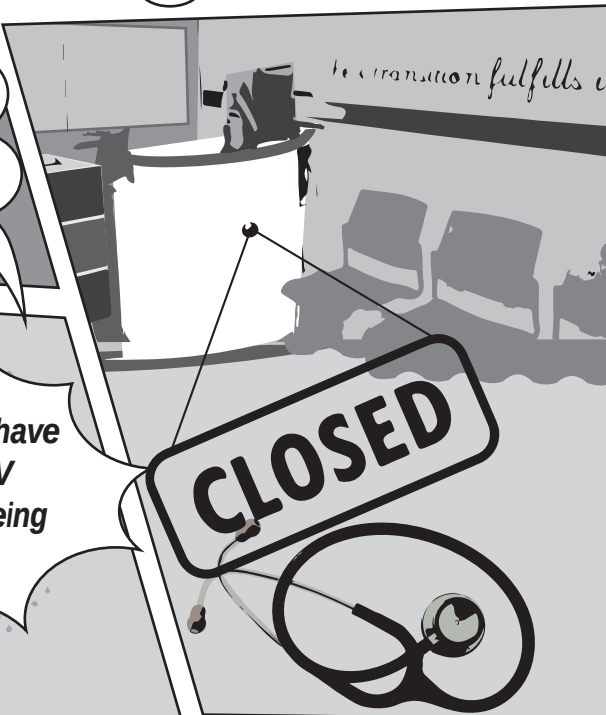
TREATMENT ACCESS HAS SLOWED DOWN

Early lockdowns left people living with HIV who were away from their home unable to access their treatment



The link to HIV treatment has been broken—people who are newly diagnosed are often not starting treatment

People have had difficulty in accessing HIV treatment



The global increase in viral load testing slowed considerably

HIV testing services have been hit—new HIV infections are not being diagnosed

Mental health-care support services have been closed



UNAIDS and partners reached out to people living with HIV affected by lockdowns to help them to access HIV treatment



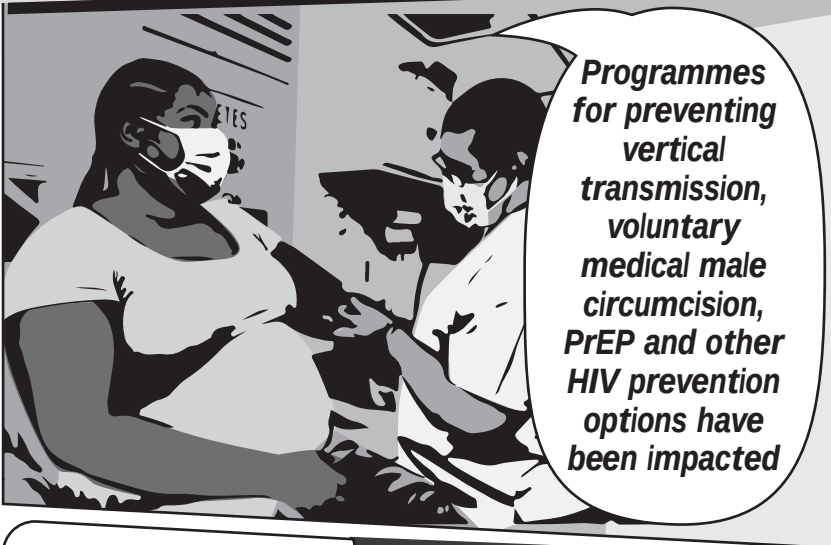
HIV treatment has been delivered to homes

HIV self-testing, multimonth dispensing of medicines and the use of telehealth and virtual platforms for information and support have been accelerated, reversing many initial setbacks in HIV service provision

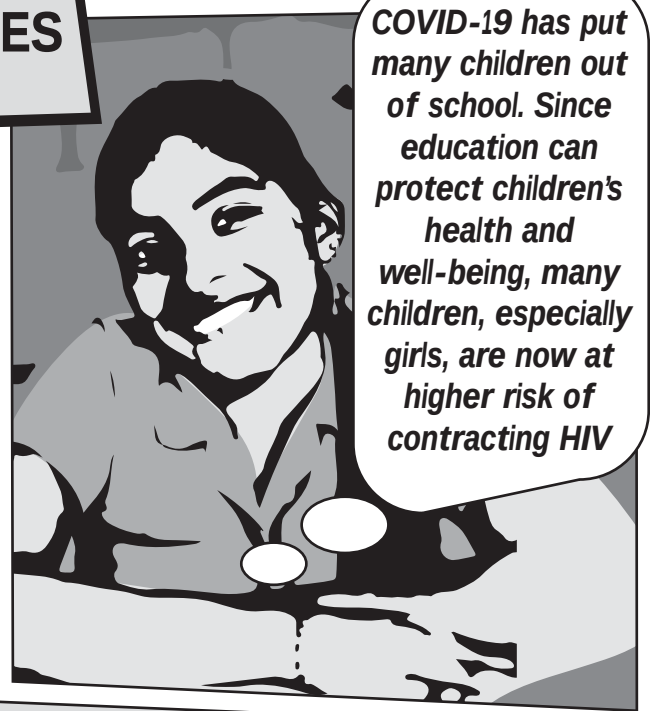




HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMMES HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED

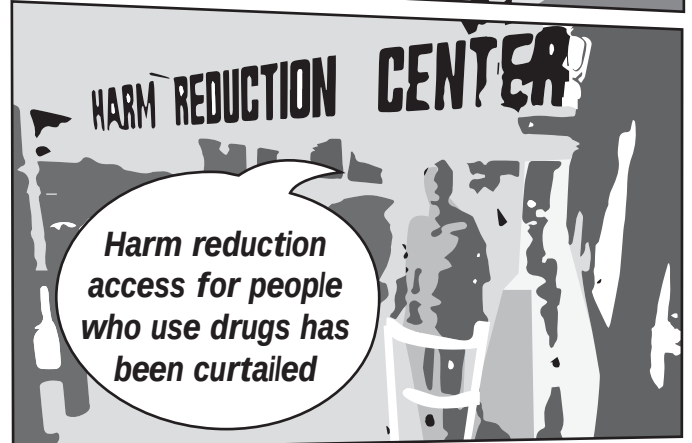


Programmes for preventing vertical transmission, voluntary medical male circumcision, PrEP and other HIV prevention options have been impacted



COVID-19 has put many children out of school. Since education can protect children's health and well-being, many children, especially girls, are now at higher risk of contracting HIV

The more than 11 million people in custody worldwide, and the 30 million people entering and leaving detention every year, have not been able to follow the recommended ways to prevent COVID-19



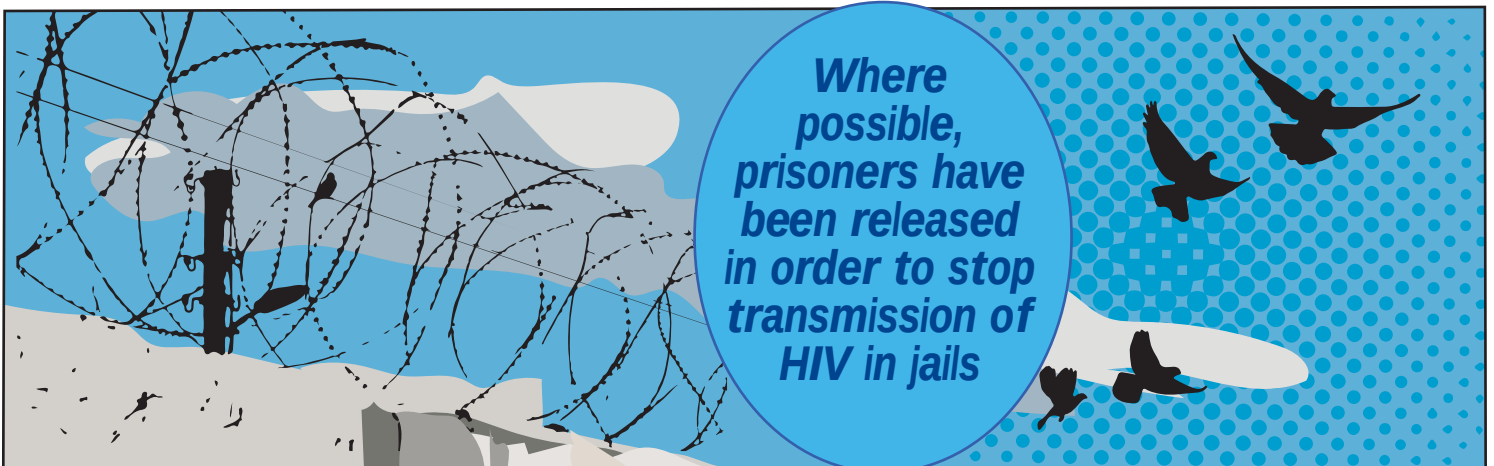
Harm reduction access for people who use drugs has been curtailed



Sexual and reproductive health and rights services have been scaled back



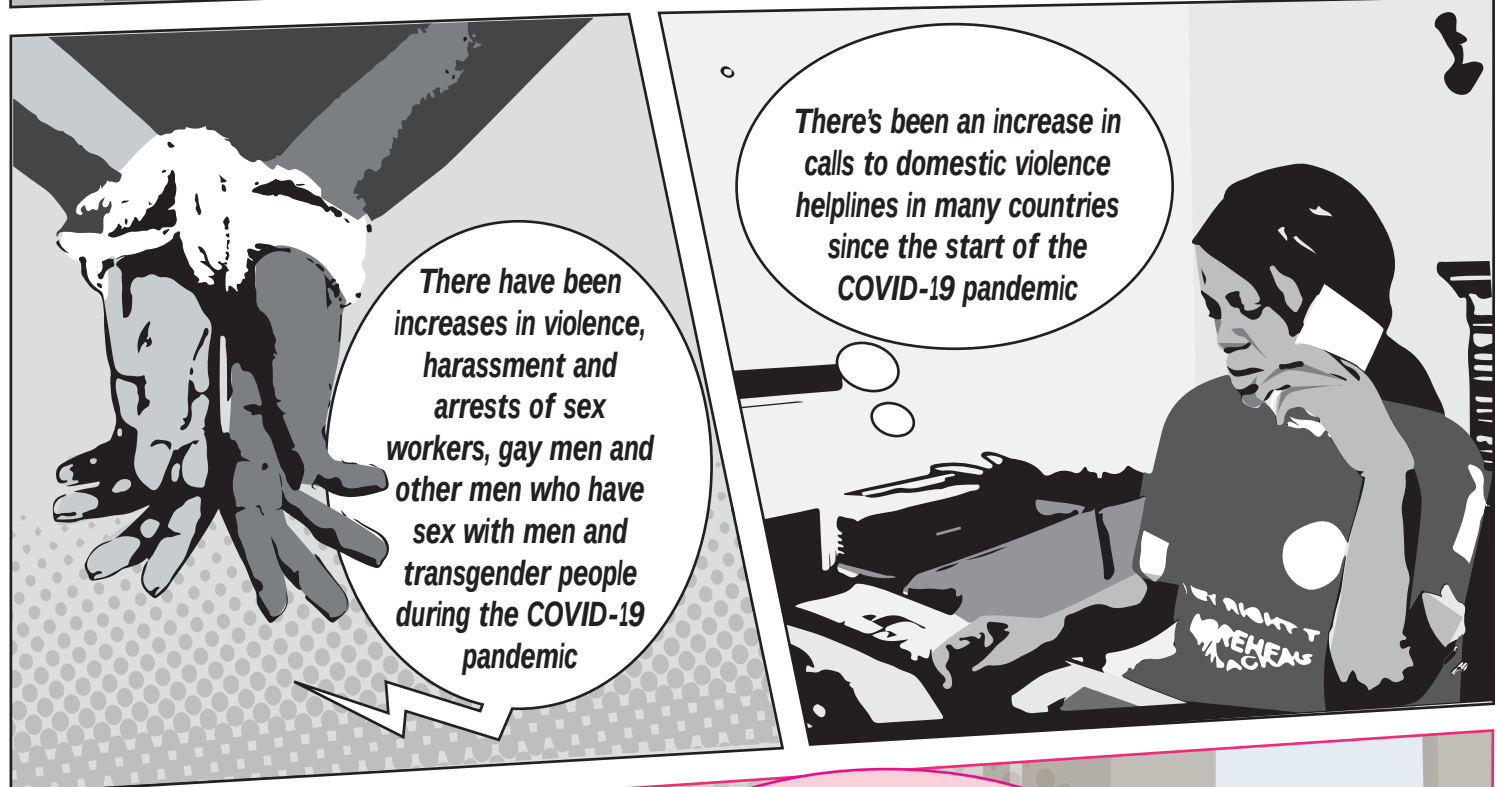
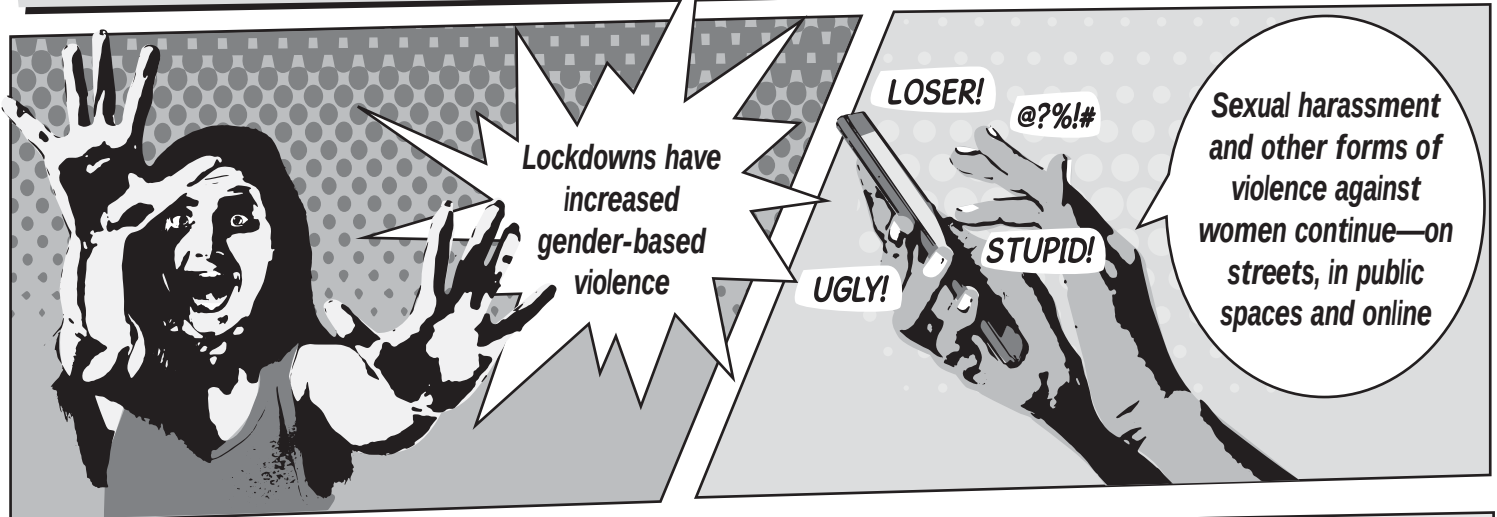
Harm reduction services have adapted and are reaching people who use drugs where they congregate and live



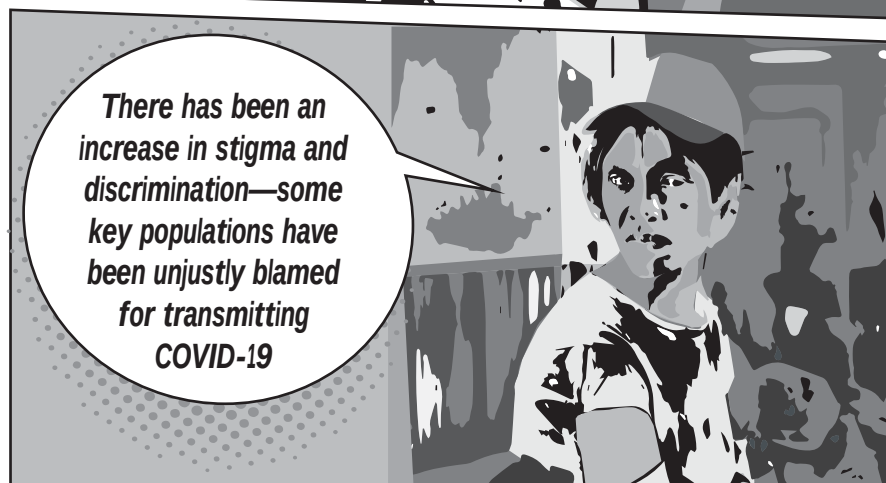
Where possible, prisoners have been released in order to stop transmission of HIV in jails



VIOLENCE AGAINST VULNERABLE PEOPLE HAS INCREASED



STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION HAS WORSENERD



THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS HAVE BEEN HARSH



Sex workers have lost their livelihoods and are often excluded from social protection programmes



People living on the margins of society and working in the informal sector have often not been reached by official social protection schemes



Food and hygiene products have been distributed to the most vulnerable



Some countries have included sex workers and transgender people in social protection programmes



UNAIDS
Joint United Nations
Programme on HIV/AIDS

20 Avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

+41 22 791 3666

unaids.org