In the fight against concentrated HIV epidemics, men who have sex with men (MSM) are often framed as a homogeneous population, with little attention paid to sexual and gender diversity and its impact on HIV vulnerability. Drawing on ethnographic research in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire among Ivorian sexual and gender minorities, I show that this obfuscation of difference has particularly negative impacts for *travestis*, transwomen, and those whose class and/or ethnic backgrounds compound their stigmatized status as sexual and gender minorities. By highlighting the ways in which constructions of gender and sexuality within HIV/AIDS programming obscure complex social realities, I aim to reorient thinking around medical governance and global public health.