

Differentiated Service Delivery for Key Populations Virtual Meeting: August 25-26 and 30-31, 2021

Use of data at site level through program microplanning

GLADYS AGWANDA Regional Field Coordinator NASCOP Key Population Technical Support Unit Kenya 26th August 2021



HIV Learning Network The CQUIN Project for Differentiated Service Delivery







Microplanning

- Micro-planning in key population programme is an approach that aims at efficient scale-up of service delivery by identifying and prioritising key locations, hotspots, networks and individuals with the greatest need of services.
- Micro-planning decentralises outreach planning, management and monitoring, facilitates engagement of KPs by the peer educator, and empowers the PE to make decisions on how to best reach KPs and address their needs
- The approach employs a set of simple –which allow PEs and outreach workers to collect and use data in their work with KPs regardless of HIV status.
- Microplanning is done at regular intervals to update information and guide outreach activities.

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Ministry of Health	Giobarrabiterreaterr
National ADR & TTI Control Programme MARCOP	University of Manitoba
Outreach	and Micro-planning
I. Introduction	
when it is community led. Community-led outra educators (PEs) who disseminate information; pu- luthicants; refer sex workers to HV prevention : greatly increases the reach and relevance of HR community-led outreach empowers sex workers to problem-solve with members of their commu	se through outreach. ¹ Outreach is most effective sach, whereby sex workers are trained to be "peer romeke, distribute, and demonstrate condoms and and care services; and promote collective action, <i>if</i> prevention programmes. Among other benefits, to use their first hand knowledge and experience unky, strengthens the community's solidarity and a of services; and promotes their ownership of HM
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II. Peer Education and Outreach Programs in Kenya	In Nairobi's central business district and the International Centre for Reproductive Health Kenya
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Purpose of Microplanning

- Microplanning ensures a data driven approach to peer service delivery by:
 - Helping peer educators transition from passive data gathers to active site managers
 - Allowing to plan an outreach based on
 - the requirement of the site and
 - the risk and vulnerability of the KPs in the site
 - Facilitating peer educators in planning and estimating the number of condoms, lubes, NSP needed in the site they are responsible for
 - Allowing outreach team to monitor who is due for clinical services (KPs are encouraged to visit the clinic every quarter)
 - Helping outreach team to identify gaps in their outreach efforts and empowering them to use data for decision making

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Micro-planning at scale with key populations in Kenya: Optimising peer educator ratios for programme outreach and HIV/STI service utilisation

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Abstract

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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information

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Peer education with micro-planning has been integral to scaling up key population (KP) HIV. STI programmes in Kerva since 2013. Micro-planning reinforces community ophesion within peer networks and standardizes programme inputs, processes and targets for outreach, including peer educator (PE) workloads. We assessed programme performance for outreach-in relation to the mean number of KPs for which one PE is responsible (KP:PE ratio)-and effects on HIV/STI service utilisation. Quarterly programmatic monitoring data were analysed from October 2013 to September 2016 from implementing partners working with female sex workers (FSWs) and men who have sex with men (MSM) across the country. All implementing partners are expected to follow national guidelines and receive microplanning training for PEs with support from a Technical Support Unit for KP programmes. We examined correlations between KP:PE natios and regular outreach contacts, condom distribution, risk reduction counselling, STI screening, HIV testing and violence reporting by KPs. Kenya conducted population size estimates (PSEs) of KPs in 2012. From 2013 to 2016, KP programmes were scaled up to reach 85% of FSWs (PSE 133,675) and 90% of MSM (PSE 18,460). Overall, mean KP:PE ratios decreased from 147 to 91 for FSWs, and from 79 to 58 for MSM, Lower KP:PE ratios, up to 90:1 for FSW and 60:1 for MSM, were sig nificantly associated with more regular outreach contacts (p<0.001), as well as more frequent risk reduction counselling (p<0.001), STI screening (p<0.001) and HIV testing

(p<0.001). Condom distribution and reporting of violence by KPs did not differ significantly between the two groups over all time periods. Micro-planning with adequate KP:PE ratios is an effective approach to scaling up HIV prevention programmes among KPs, resulting in high levels of programme uptake and service utilisation.

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Microplanning Principles

- Community Led: Listen and Learn
- Planned by first unit of outreach – peer educator
- Site and individual KP in the site is the planning unit
- Plans developed based on needs and preferences of the KPs
- Based on local community settings



Microplanning Tools

Site Load Mapping

- Validate Mapping data/ hotspots
- Develop current KP Estimates
- Uniquely identify hotpots

Spot/Site Analysis

- Provides information on KPs in spots that helps in planning outreach
- Enables PEs prioritize KPs based on their risk profile

Contact Listing

 Uniquely Identify KPs that are known to peer Educators

• Plan their outreach at

Peer plan

- appropriate time, day and place.
- Understand the relative risk of each individual

Peer calendar

Monitor the individual KPs in the cohort

Opportunity Gaps Analysis

understand opportunity gaps in each spot, reasons for the gaps and ways to overcome them

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Site Load Mapping

- Done as part of geographical validation of size estimates or in a situation where no site wise estimates are available
- Group of peer educators and KPs from the site complete it
 - List down all the hotspots where KP operate/ cruise/ take drugs
 - Have discussions to arrive on average number of KP that operate in that site
 - Understand the operational typology for each site
 - Understand the peak day and peak time

"Site load map provides information on all the sites: the estimated number of KP in the site on a normal day and peak day. It also visually places the sites next to each other "

Goodwall

Contact Mapping

- Peer educators free list the KPs whom they know in the site
- Aggregate the KPs listed by them to reduce duplications.
- Allocate site to peer educators with maximum contacts (social networks) keeping geographical proximity in place.
- Ensure that typology of the site is kept in mind while selecting a PE for that site

"A Contact Map lists out the contacts of all peer educators to a) identify a PE for the site and b) create a unique cohort list for the PE "

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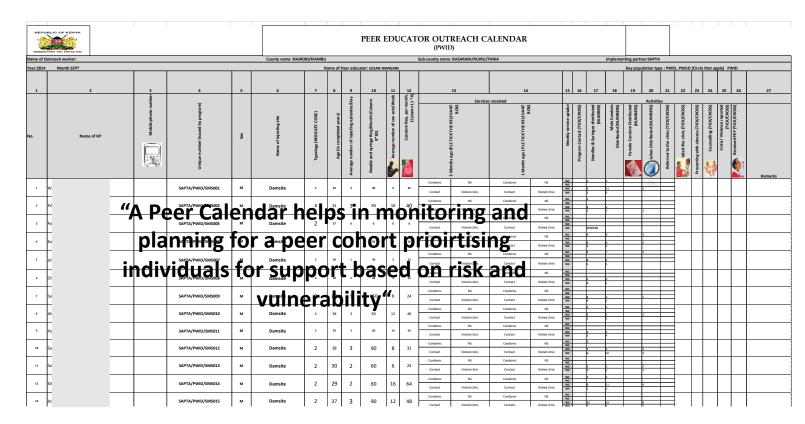
Peer Plan

- The peer educator list the KP cohort that they are responsible for
- Based on the profile of the KP, best outreach times and day is finalized.
- Based on client volume/ partner volume/ number of injecting episodes per week, outreach to the specific KP is prioirtised
- Based on experience of violence, substance use etc. the vulnerability of a KP is assessed
- KPs with higher risk and vulnerability are prioritised for outreach and follow up with higher intensity
- Commodity estimates for each KP is also made using a peer plan

"A Peer Plan is developed by PE. It has information on individual KPs who the PE is responsible for (cohort – 60-80 for FSW, 30-40 MSM, PWID and Transgender people). The plan has names of the KP, age, risk and vulnerability profile and commodity need "

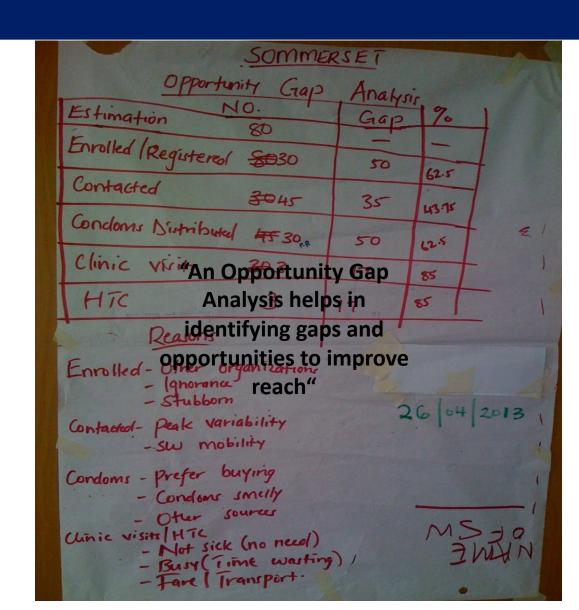
Peer Calendar

- It is a reporting and planning tool
- The first part of the calendar is the peer plan and the next part is the report
- Based on the achievement in the month, plans for the next month is developed by PE for each KP in the cohort
- The peer calendar is filled by the PE every month
- Helps in prioritising individuals who need more support



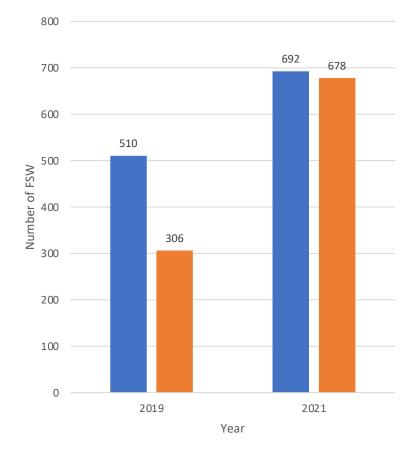
Opportunity Gap Analysis

- This is an analysis tools which a peer educator conducts at the their cohort level
- Analysis is done against the denominator or targets
- Gaps in performance are identified and reasons for the gaps are discussed
- The opportunities to address the gaps are discussed
- The outreach team makes plans to address the challenges
- The ORW and the PEs do it every month



Microplanning helped in increasing contact and retention of KPs even with less peer educators – case study from Kakuma DIC

- In 2019, Kakuma Sub County DIC had 15 peer educators but they could register only 510 FSW with a regular contact with only 68% of the registered FSW
- 2. In 2020, the site assessed the performance of the peer educators and based on feedback of the community retained only 8 peer educators
- 3. By June 2021, the registration of FSWs increased to 692 (a 37% increase) and regular contact was maintained through outreach and clinical services with 98% of the registered FSWs



Registration
Regular Contact

Feedback from Peer Educators and Outreach Workers

As an outreach worker, I feel that the PE and I have been given the opportunity to design, plan and implement services for ourselves especially when we are doing our peer plans. This has led to the development of effective, evidence-informed services that help to reduce risk and vulnerability of the sex workers we support- Outreach worker, FSW programme

I have a cohort of 64 FSW. While doing opportunity gap analysis in our monthly review meeting, I noted that only 30 members from my cohort had visited the clinic to access services. I reviewed my peer calendar and developed peer plan to prioritise the remaining 34 m4mbers during the clinical outreach in my sites. I managed to motivate 50% of them to access clinical services during the outreaches and in the DICE facility – Peer educator, FSW programme

Key Considerations in Micro Planning

- Data safety is very critical. This process is for planning purposes hence, data should be kept in a safe place. The charts are not for public display specially if they have details of sites or individuals
- This is not a one off activity but needs to be routinized. These tools need to be used to ensure that there is bottom up planning and using data for planning becomes a norm
- The data generated through microplanning should link and validate data generated through the facilities such that a continuum is created for each individual in the programme
- Microplanning needs to be integrated within programme management processes.



Thank You

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