



Differentiated Service Delivery for Key Populations

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Monitoring and Evaluation of KP Programs Experiences from LINKAGES/EpiC

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HIV Learning Network
The CQUIN Project for Differentiated Service Delivery



Outline

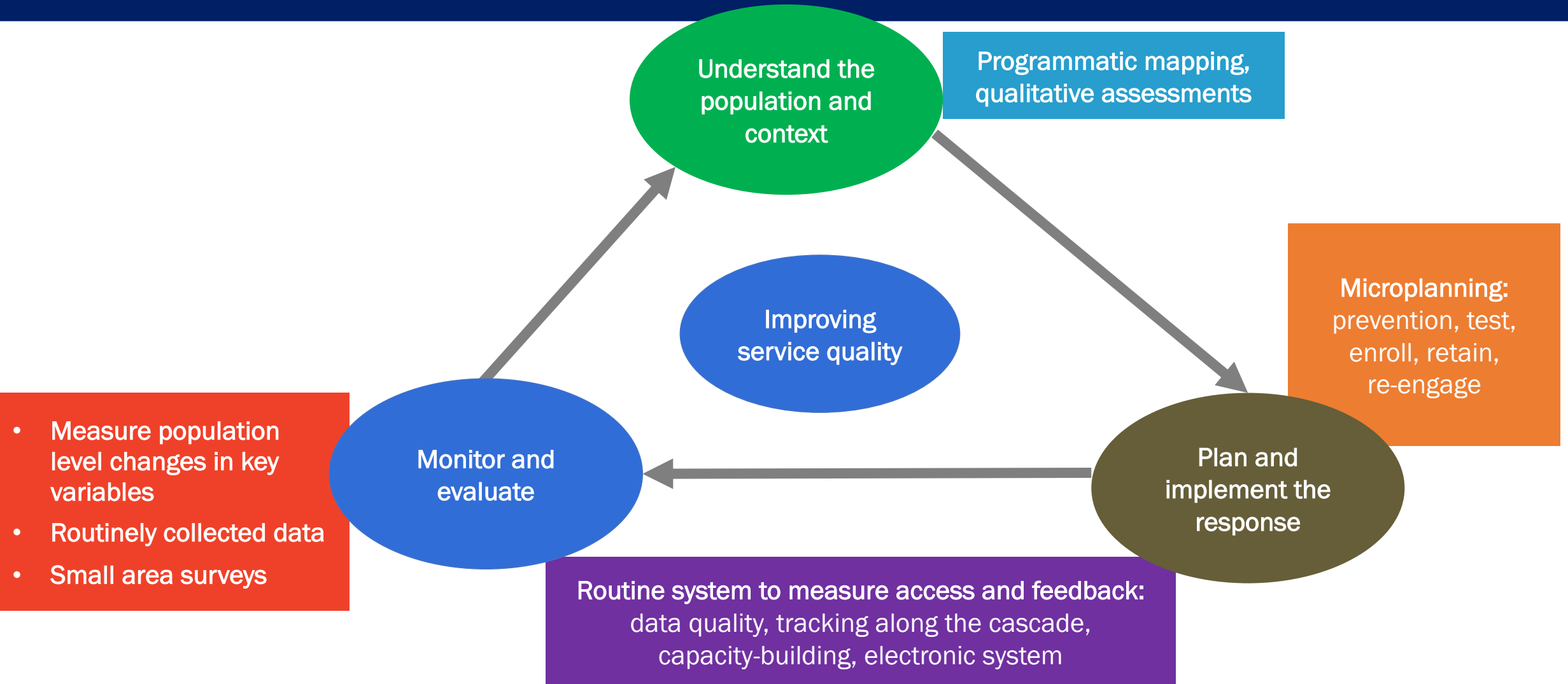
- Background
- KP monitoring framework
- Data analysis and use
- Data safety and security
- Key messages

Key population program monitoring - context

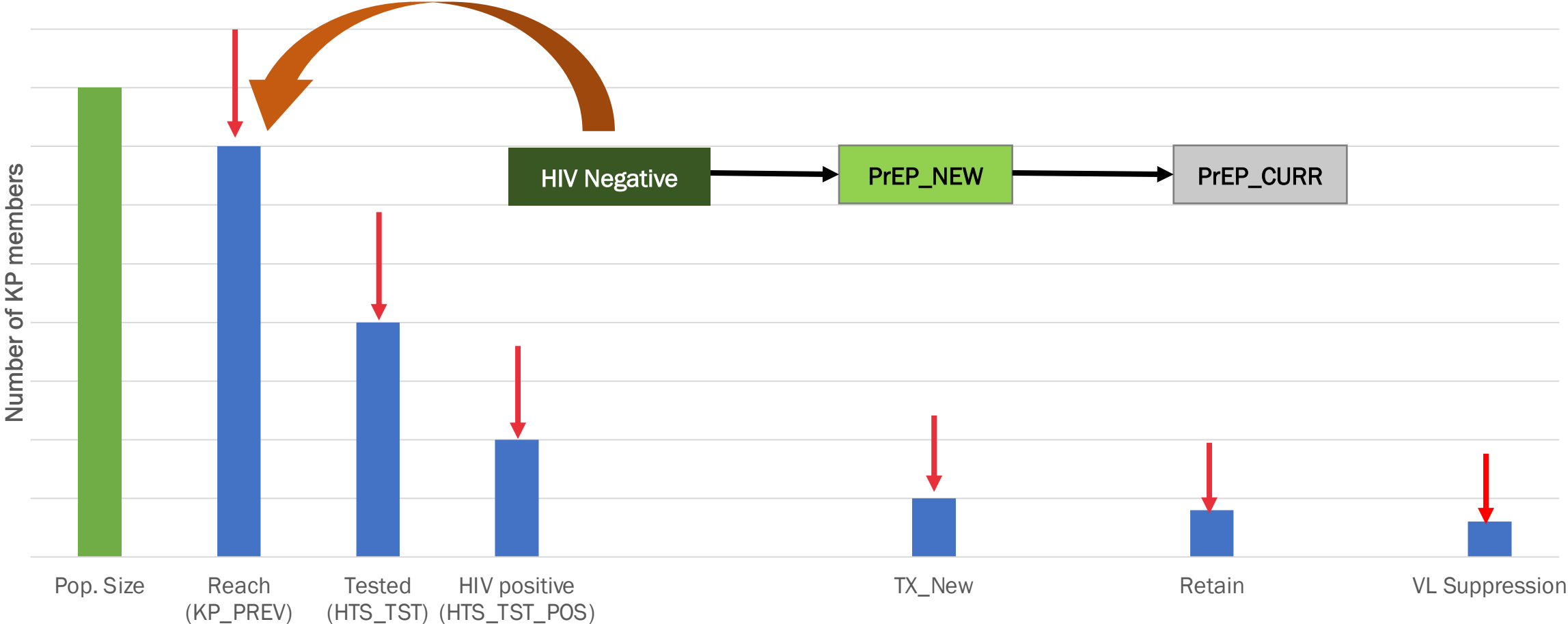
Key populations (KPs) are:

- At increased risk of HIV, irrespective of the epidemic context, due to:
 - Specific high-risk behaviors
 - Legal, social, and structural issues
- Not a homogenous group
- Harder to reach with comprehensive programs
- KPs access different services from different providers
- Lack of disclosure of KP status due to local policies and laws
- Using data for monitoring and improving KP programs is about:
 - Defining the data needs from the start
 - Collecting the right data
 - Using simple interlinked systems
 - Doing the right analyses
 - Involving the right people
 - Reviewing and using the data with the right frequency

LINKAGES' monitoring and evaluation operational framework

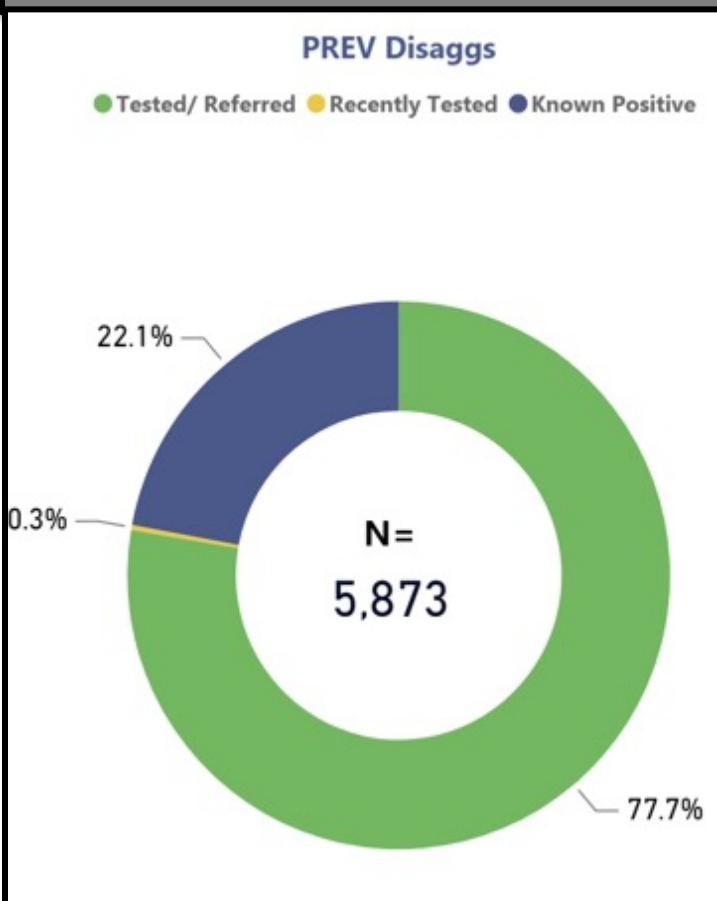


Data needed to develop comprehensive cascades

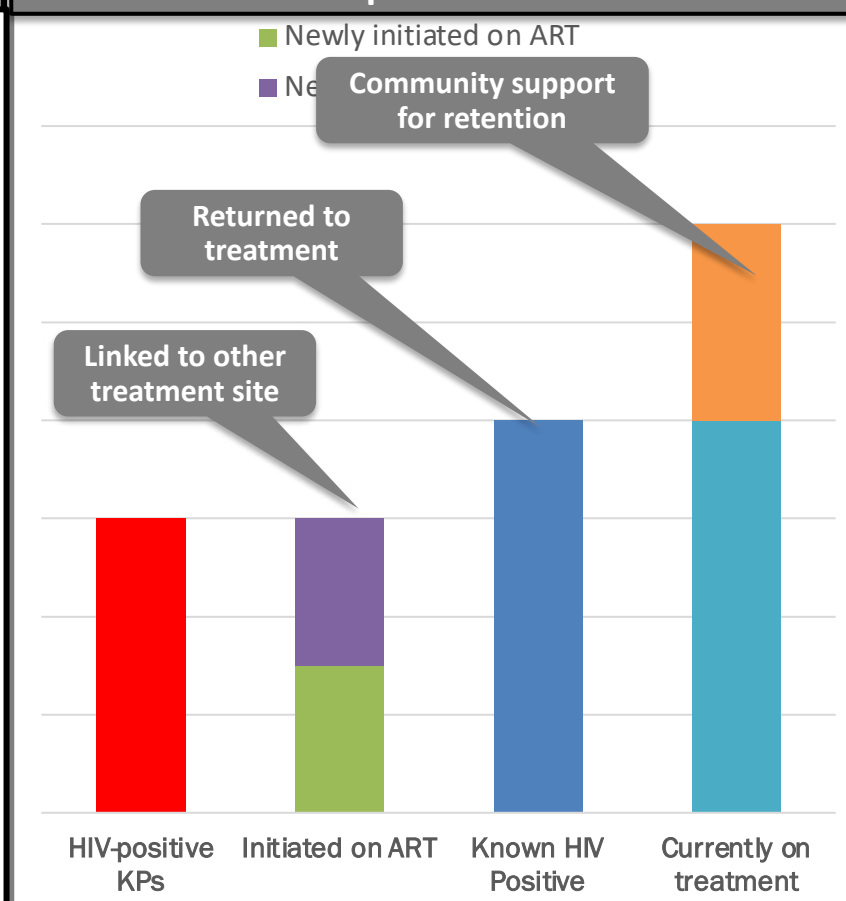


Standard indicators alone do not tell the entire story of services accessed by KPs

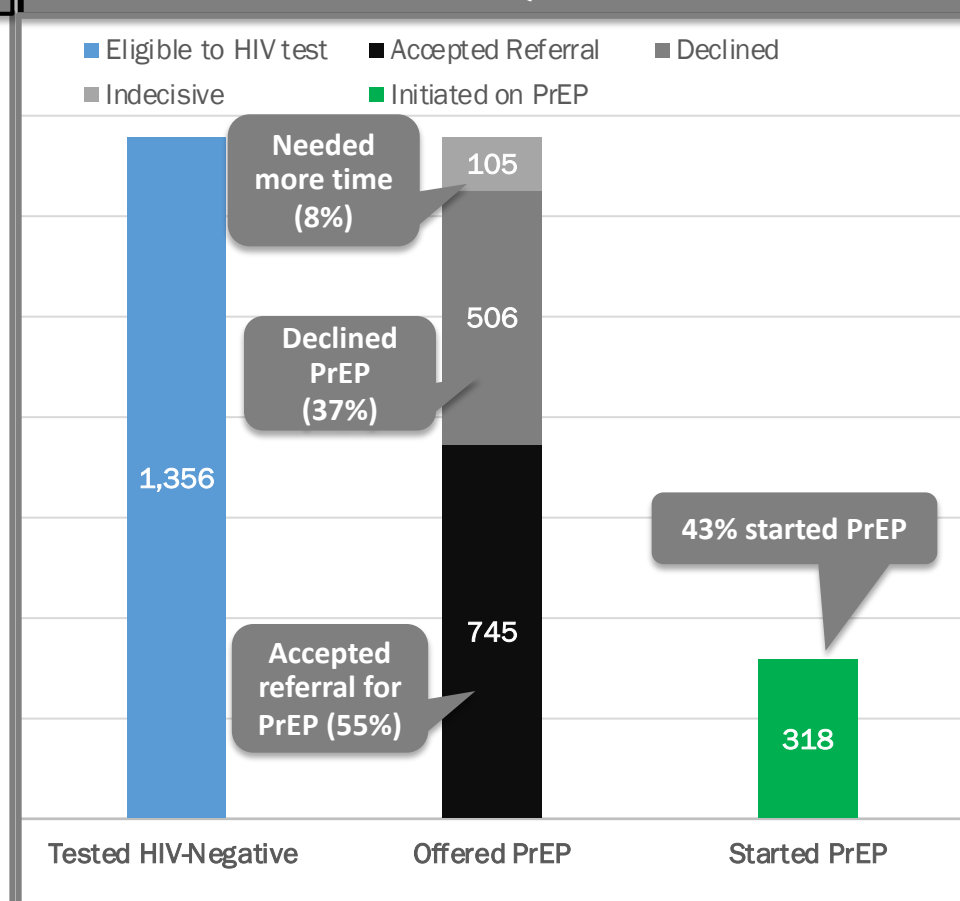
Understanding FSWs reached in Malawi: FY21



Using custom indicators to follow up all HIV-positive KPs



Providing PrEP to HIV-negative KPs Lesotho: Q2 FY19

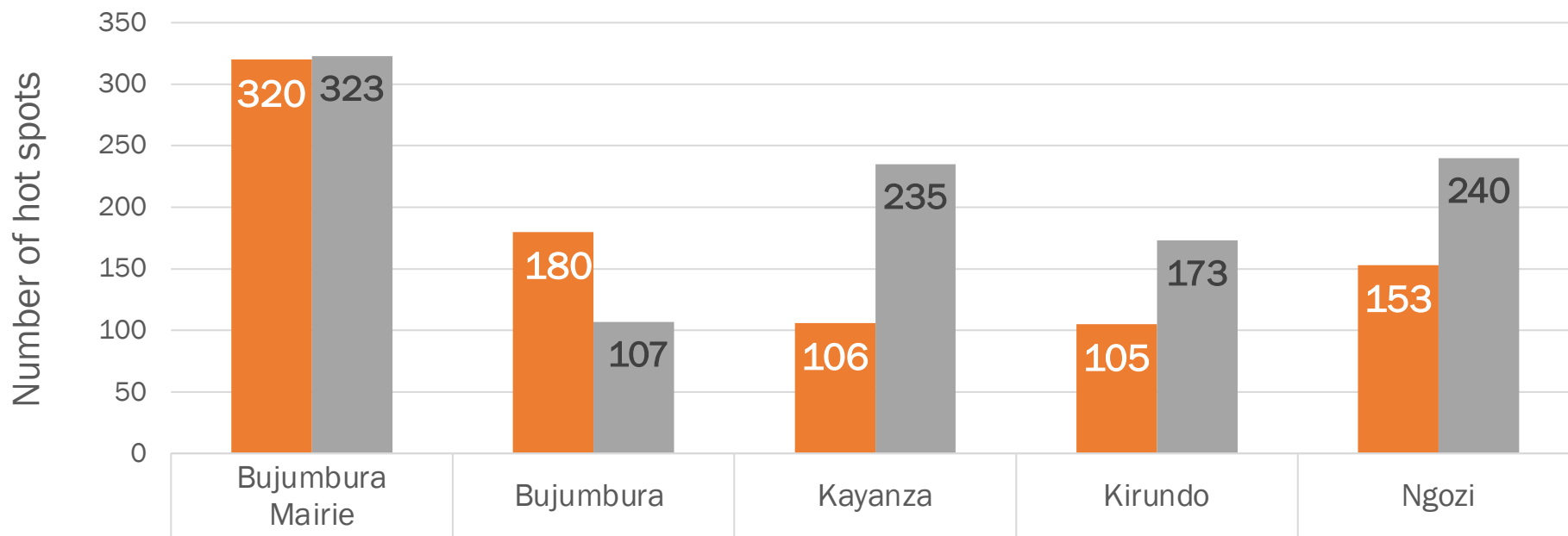


Burundi: Population dynamics change over time

■ Programmatic mapping (2016)

■ Programmatic mapping (2018)

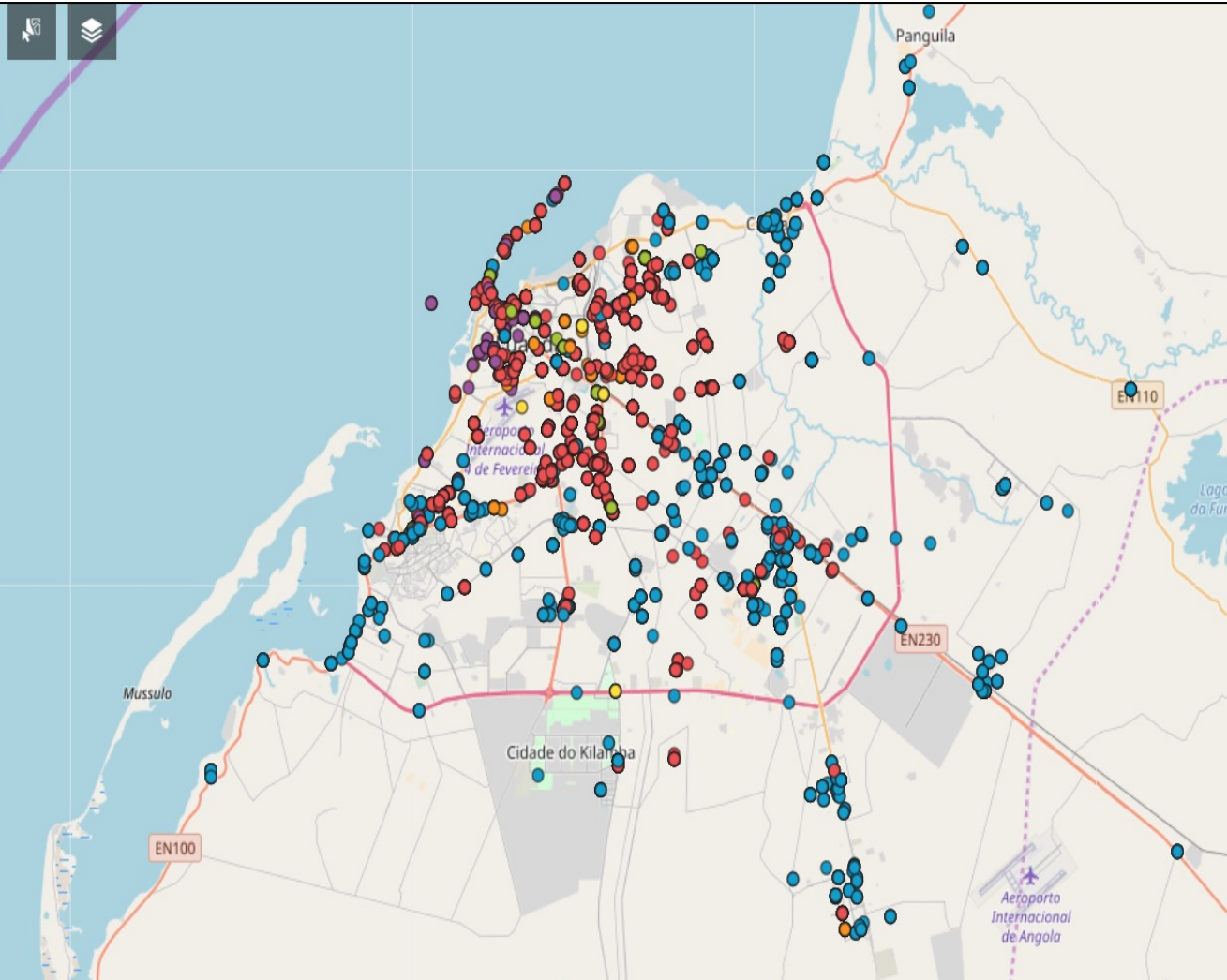
- Between 2016 and 2018 the number of hot spots increased by 25%
- Increase in hot spots in all areas except Bujumbura, where there was a reduction
- Increase in number of KPs in 2018 compared to 2016



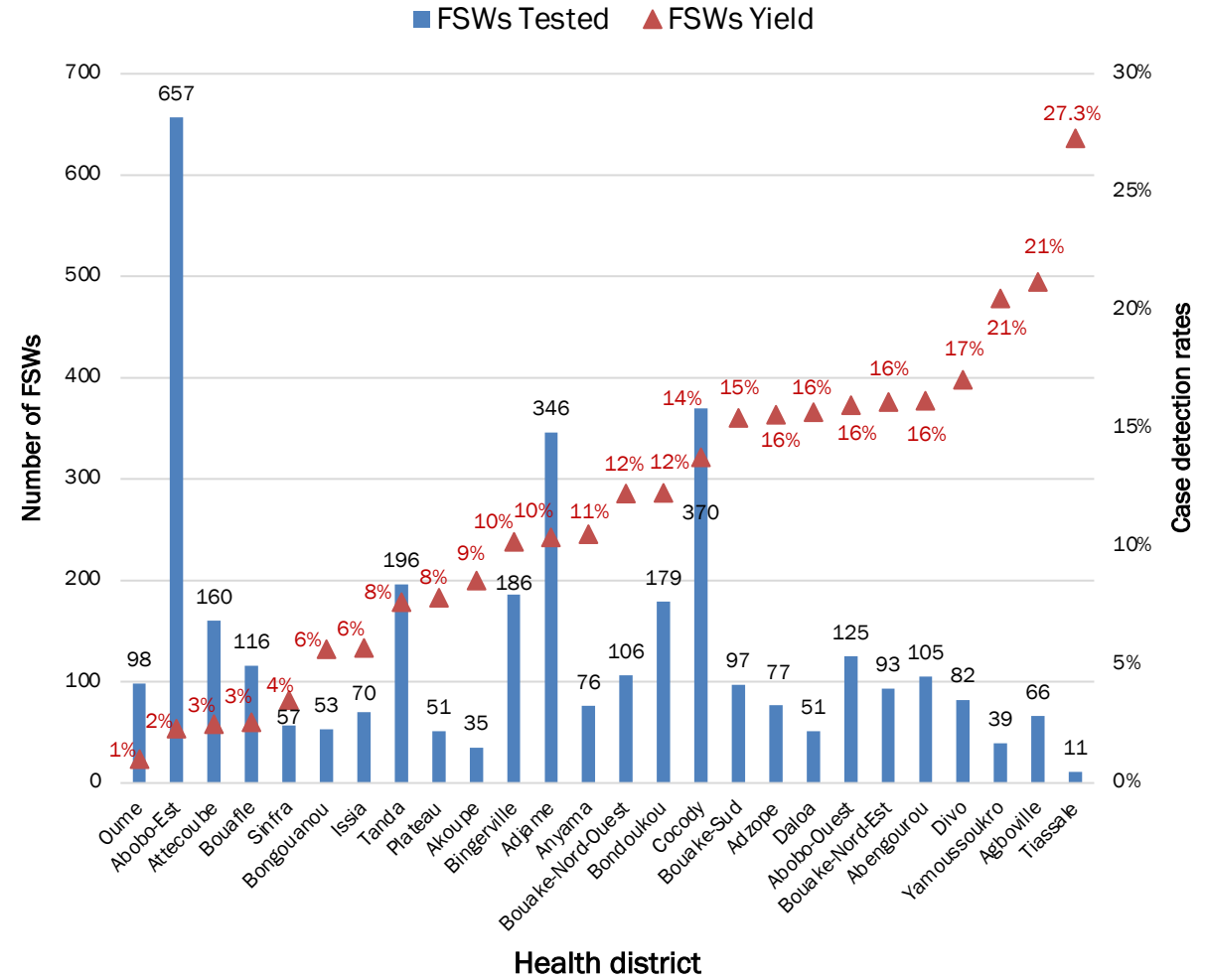
■ Programmatic mapping (2016)	320	180	106	105	153
■ Programmatic mapping (2018)	323	107	235	173	240

Site-level analysis of data helps to identify gaps in services

Angola: using maps to track site-level coverage



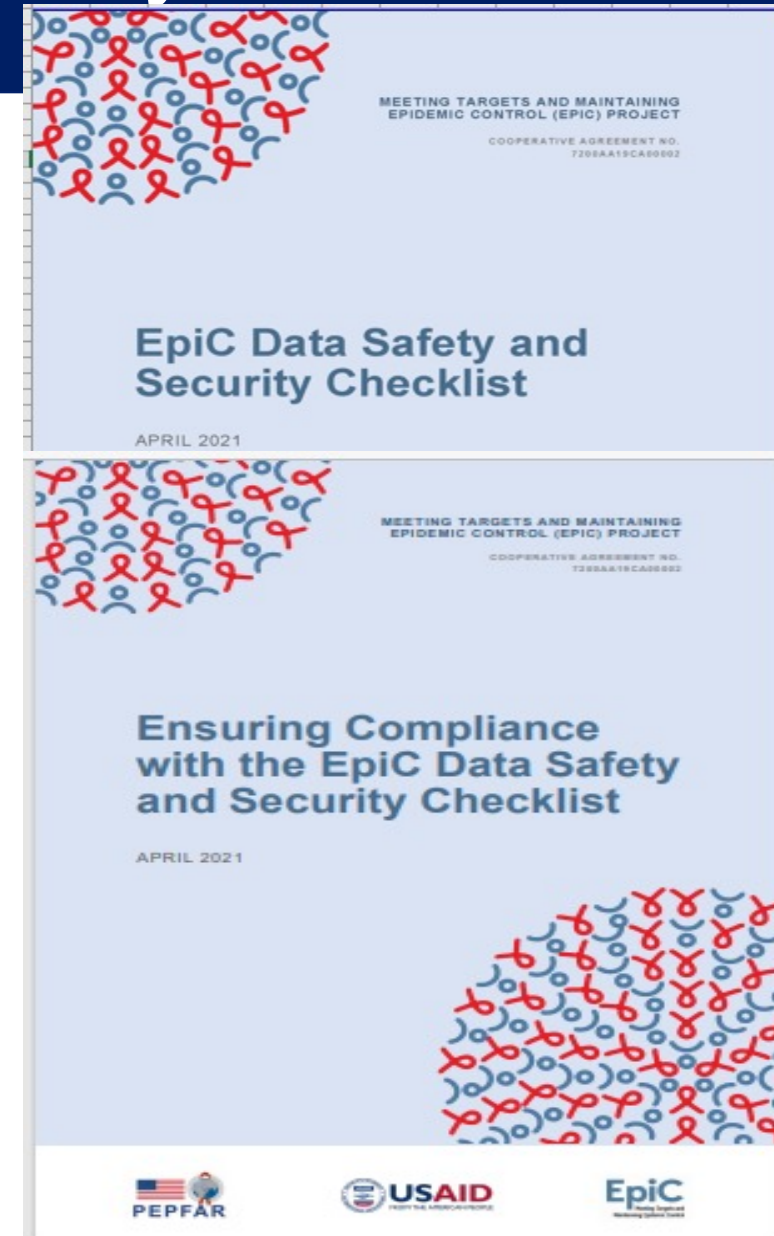
Cote D'Ivoire: variation in case-finding among FSWs



Data safety and data security

- Unauthorized access to and use of the KP data can be detrimental to KPs as well as service providers
- Data should be safely stored and managed to prevent harm
- Limited access to paper-based records
- Enhanced security to protect patient information in electronic data management systems
- Strict guidelines for data sharing and destruction
- Staff training, management, and accountability to ensure compliance

<https://www.fhi360.org/resource/implementer-and-data-security>



Summary – Key messages

KP Monitoring and evaluation systems should:

- Be aligned with program objectives, structure, and flow
- Use standardized tools and systems adapted to suit the context
- Go beyond standard HIV indicators that only focuses on progress to targets
- Quickly detect changes in population dynamics
- Promote regular dialogue regarding coverage and performance
- Identify gaps and discuss reasons
- Be integrated into existing activities
- Use routinely collected data to understand reach, coverage, and effect

Each KP group is different – avoid one size fits all!