



# CQUIN 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

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People-centred differentiated service delivery beyond 2021:  
An imperative for leaving no one behind and ending the AIDS epidemic

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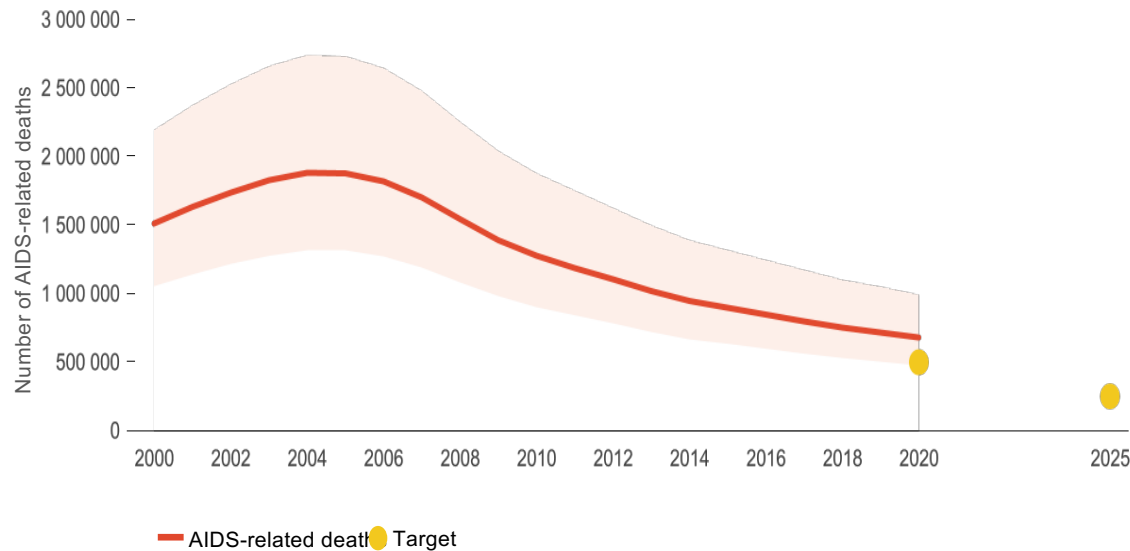
17 November 2021



HIV Learning Network  
The CQUIN Project for Differentiated Service Delivery

# Before COVID19, the world was not on track....

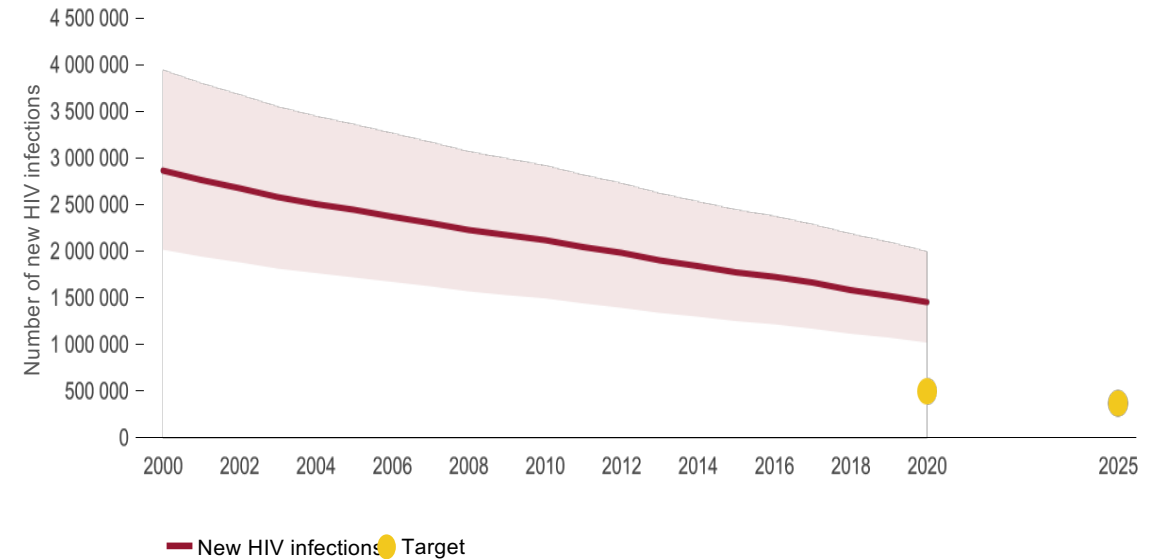
## AIDS-related deaths, global, 2000–2020, and 2020 and 2025 targets



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: Please see the Annex on Methods for a description of how these estimates are calculated.

## New HIV infections, global, 2000–2020, and 2020 and 2025 targets

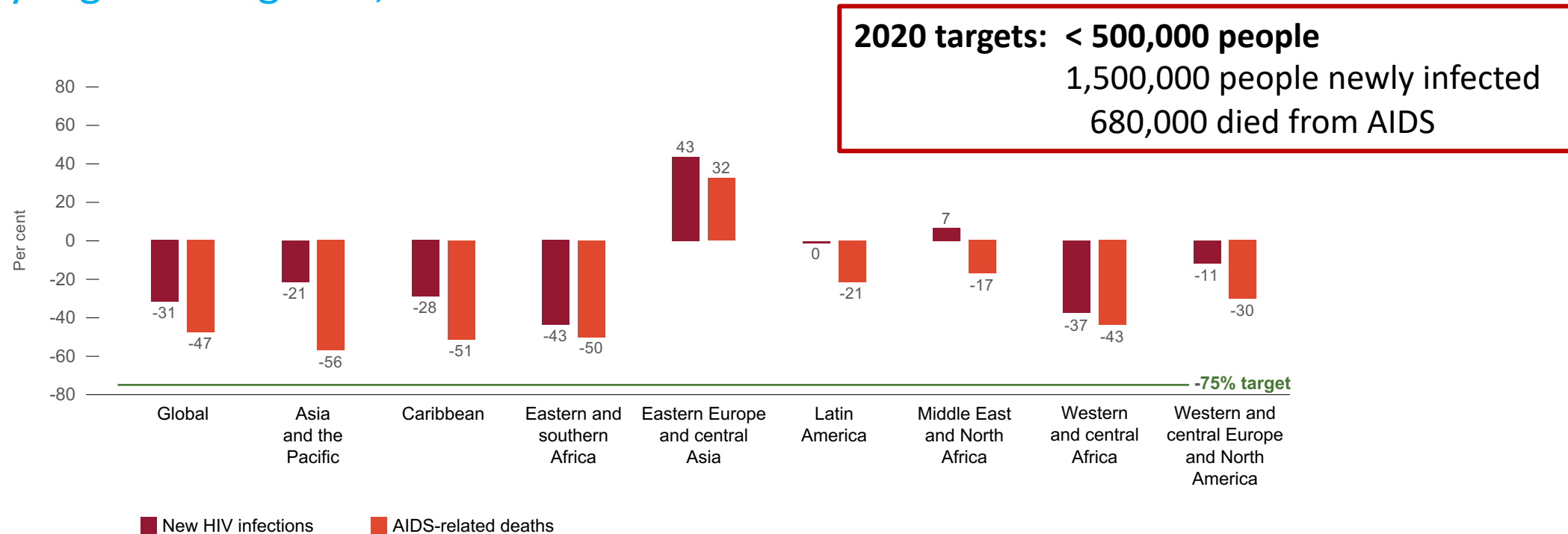


Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

Note: Please see the Annex on Methods for a description of how these estimates are calculated.

# No region has achieved the targets of 75% decline in new HIV infections or AIDS-associated deaths from 2010

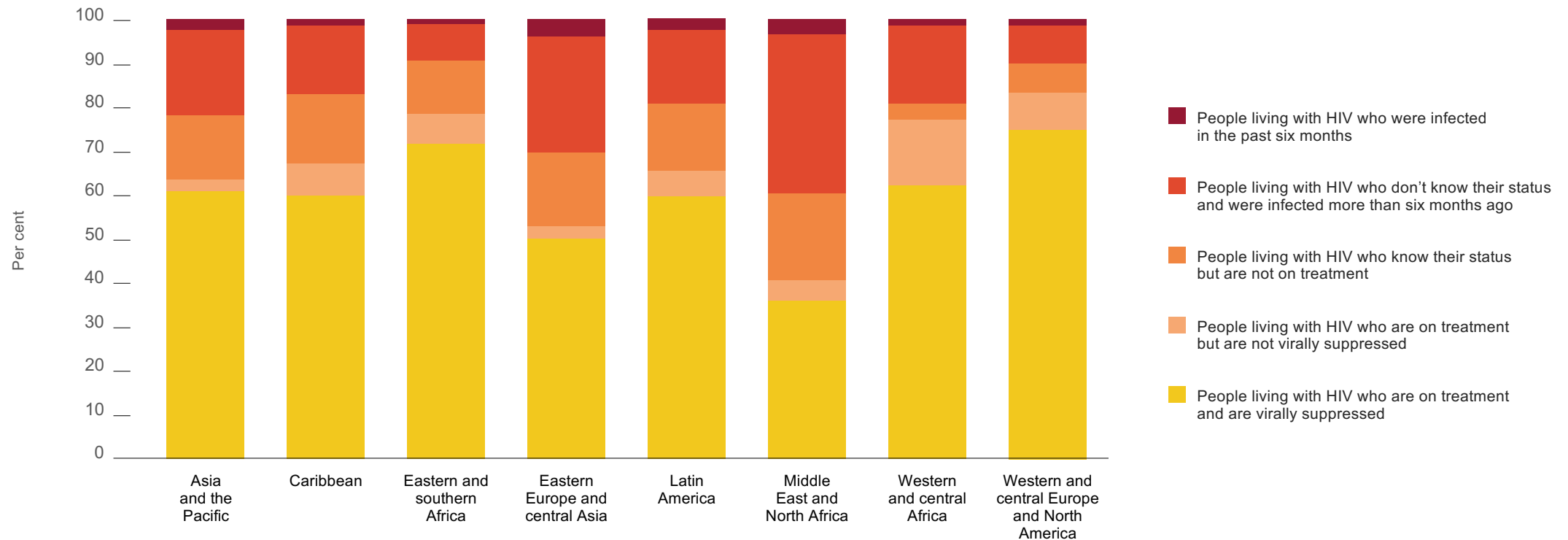
Change (percent) in new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, by region and global, 2010–2020



Source: UNAIDS epidemiological estimates, 2021 (<https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>).

# Gaps in reaching the 90-90-90 targets in regions

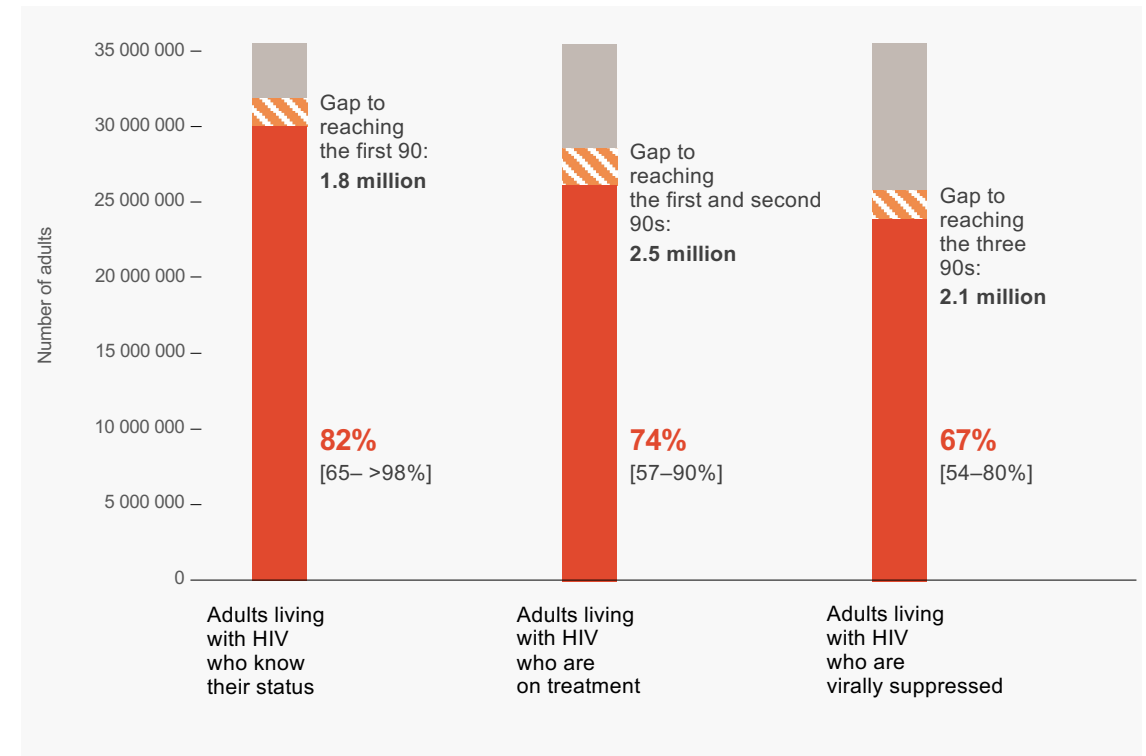
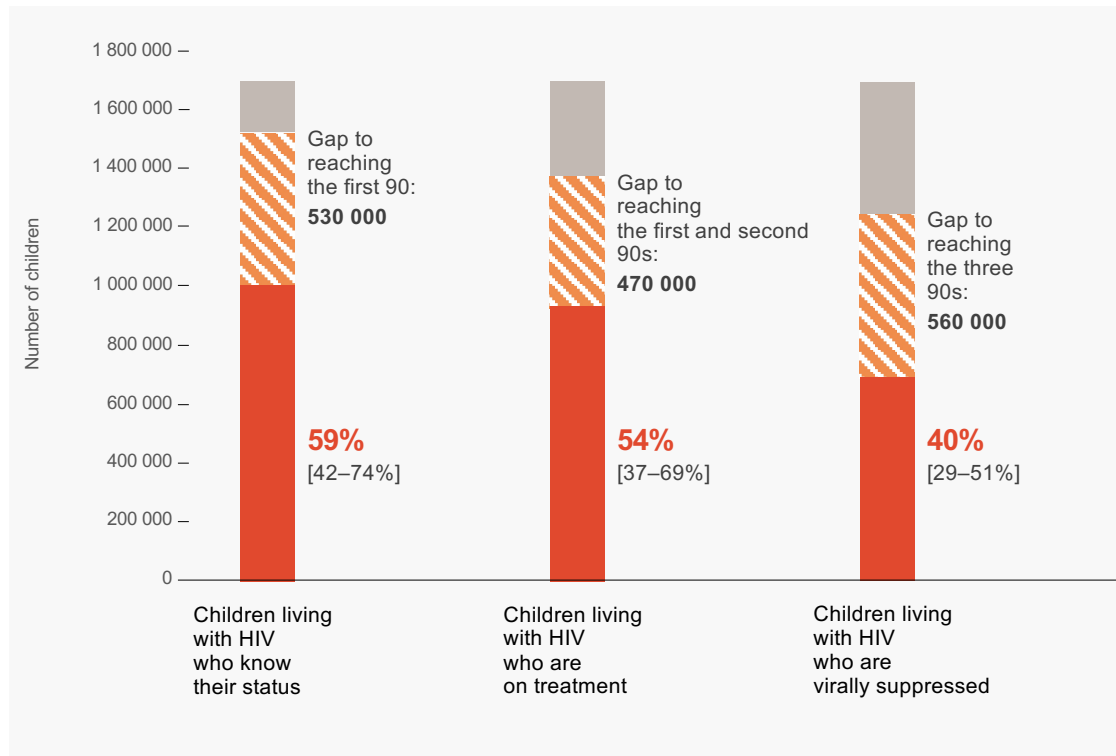
People living with HIV, people newly infected in the past six months, and HIV testing and treatment cascade, adults (aged 15+ years), by region, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# Unpacking age inequalities

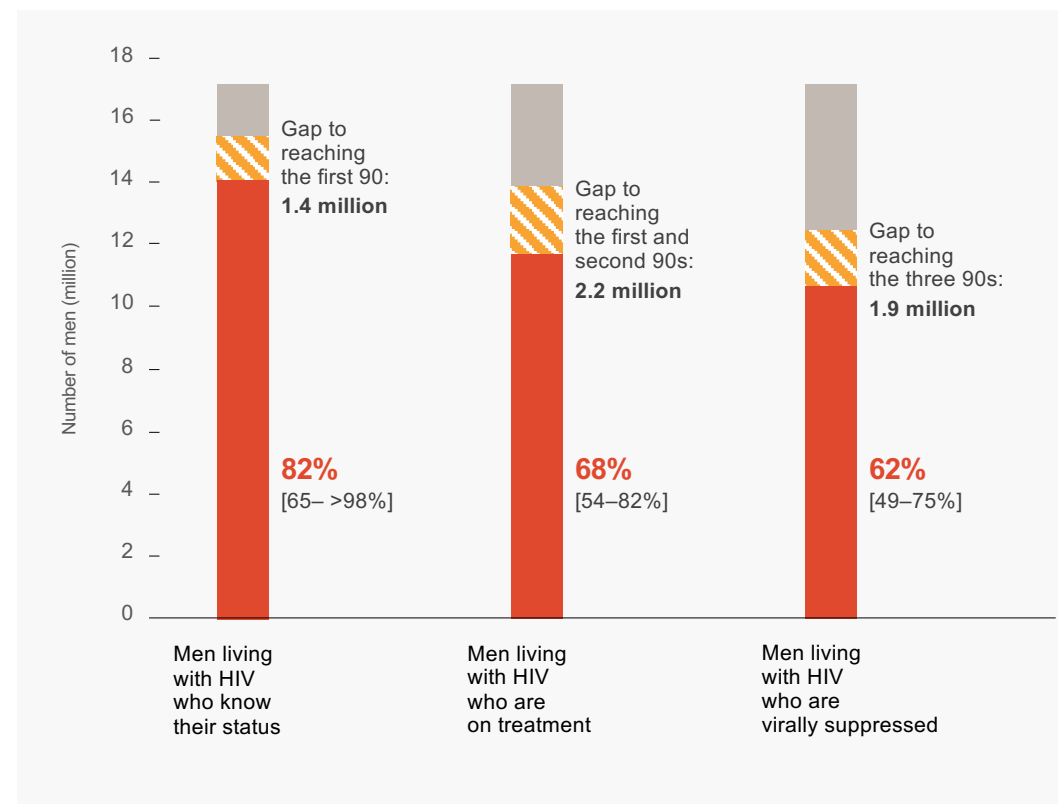
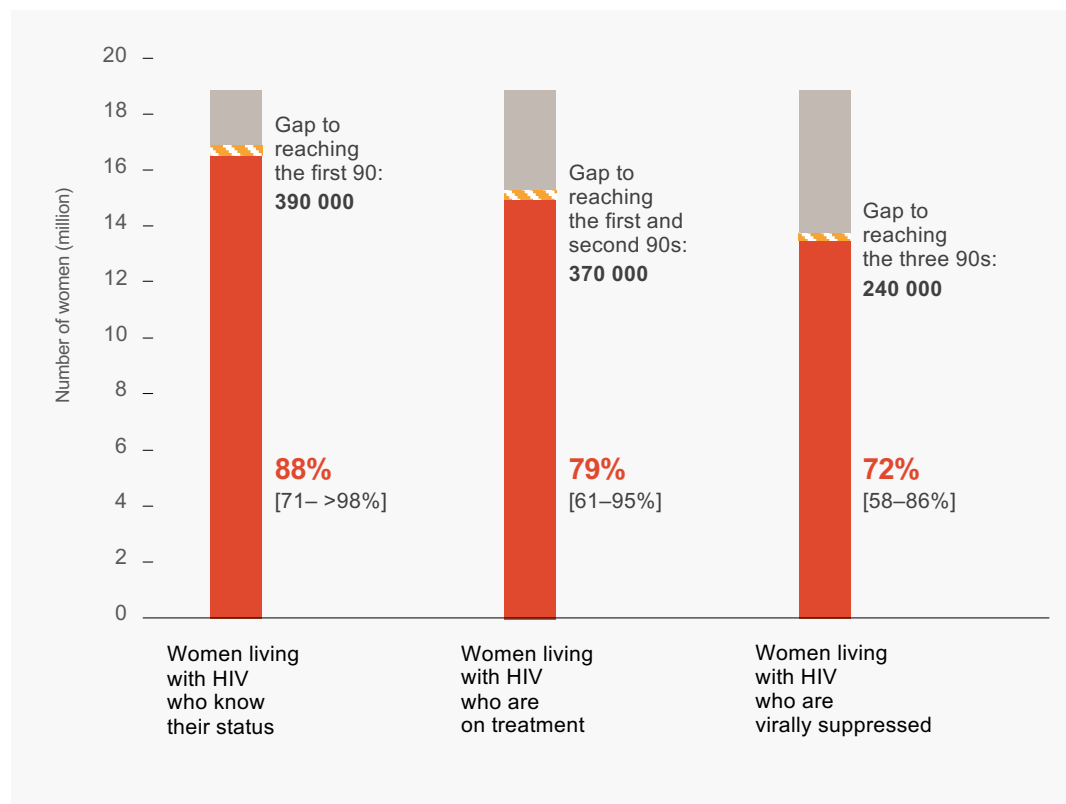
HIV testing and treatment cascade, children (aged 0–14 years) compared to adults (aged 15 years and older), global, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# Unpacking service gaps by gender

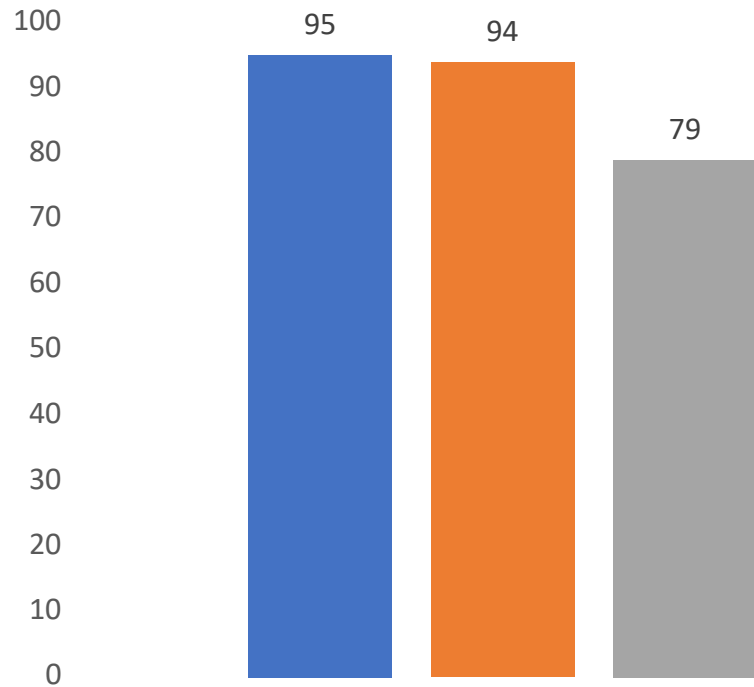
HIV testing and treatment cascade, women (aged 15+ years) compared to men (aged 15+ years), global, 2020



Source: UNAIDS special analysis, 2021.

# Unpacking inequalities in access and uptake of services across population groups

## 90-90-90 progress, Women 15+, Zimbabwe

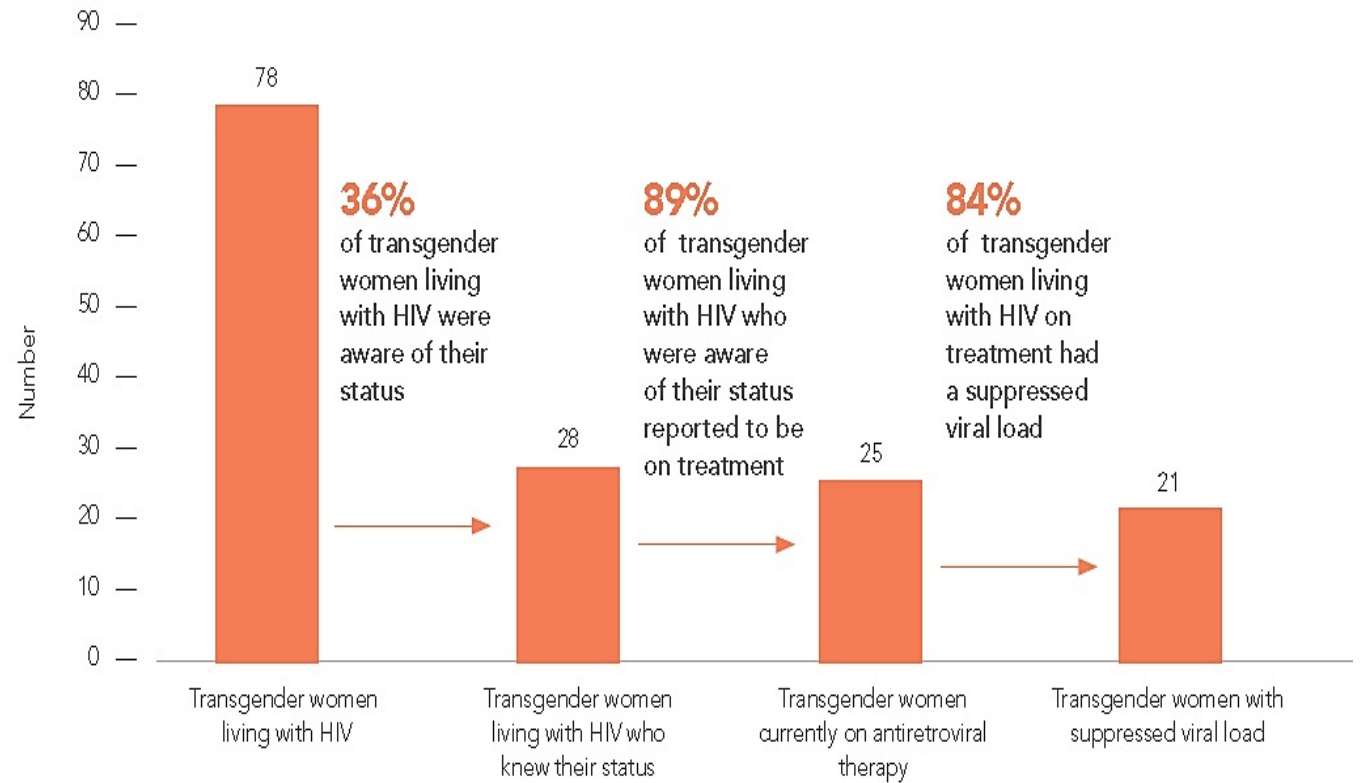


Women living with HIV who know their HIV status

Women living with HIV who know their HIV status and are on treatment

Women on treatment who are virally suppressed

## Transgender women testing and treatment cascade, Harare, Zimbabwe, 2019



Source: Harris T, Parmley L, Mapingure M, Mugurungi O, Rogers JH, Apollo T et al. HIV care cascade: men who have sex with men & transgender women/genderqueer, Zimbabwe. Conference on Retrovirology and Opportunistic Infections (CROI), Boston (MA), 8–11 March 2020. Abstract 1097.

# Imperatives and tools to drive transformative actions for people and communities



**Result Area 2: Adolescents, youth and adults living with HIV, especially key populations and other priority populations, know their status and are immediately offered and retained in quality, integrated HIV treatment and care that optimize health and well-being**



**Result Area 3: Tailored, integrated and differentiated vertical transmission and paediatric service delivery for women and children, particularly for adolescent girls and young women in locations with high HIV incidence**

**B** Strengthen people-centred health systems to deliver results for the most vulnerable. HIV responses must support the achievement of equitable, affordable, resilient health and community-led systems (including on health information); foster patient autonomy and rights-based quality services; promote decentralization and integration; scale up quality differentiated service delivery models; ensure sustainable commodity supplies; and ensure service continuity and neutrality during crises and conflict.

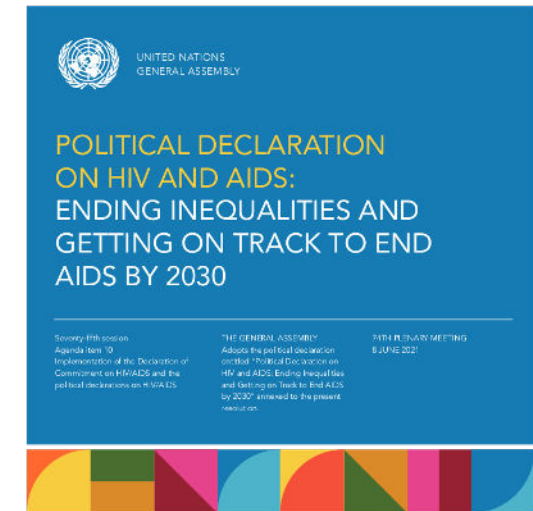


iii. leverage appropriate technologies to reach people through differentiated approaches—tools that put services in the hands of people.

Use of differentiated service delivery models for testing and treatment, including digital, community-led and community-based services that overcome challenges such as those created by the COVID-19 pandemic by delivering treatment and related support services to the people in greatest need where they are.



The Strategy should be implemented as a comprehensive package, but it requires differentiated responses that meet the needs of people, communities and countries in all their diversity, and that sustain progress in the HIV response



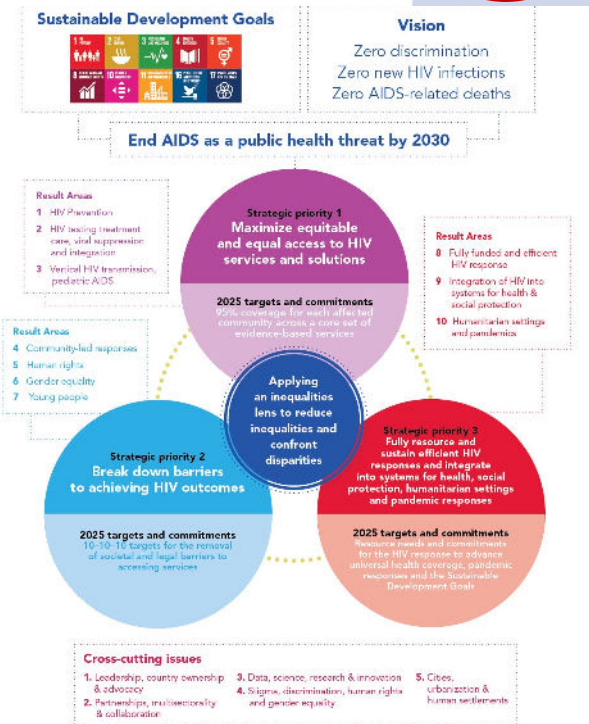
**Commit to providing community-led responses with the resources and support they need to fulfil their role and potential as key partners in the HIV response**

30% of testing and treatment services to be delivered by community-led organizations, with focus on: enhanced access to testing, linkage to treatment, adherence and retention support, treatment literacy, and components of differentiated service delivery, e.g. distribution of ARV (antiretroviral treatments)<sup>34</sup>



# Committed 2025 Global HIV Targets

HIV services			Integration	Social enablers		
95–95–95 testing and treatment targets achieved within all sub-populations and age groups.	95% of women of reproductive age have their HIV and sexual and reproductive health service needs met; 95% of pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV have suppressed viral loads; and 95% of HIV-exposed children are tested by 2025.	95% of people at risk of HIV infection use appropriate, prioritized, person-centred and effective combination prevention options.	Adoption of people-centred and context-specific integrated approaches that support the achievement of 2025 HIV targets and result in at least 90% of people living with HIV and individuals at heightened risk of HIV infection linked to services for other communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases sexual and gender-based violence, mental health and other services they need for their overall health and wellbeing.	10–10–10 targets for removing social and legal impediments towards an enabling environment limiting access or utilization of HIV services		
				Less than 10% of countries have punitive legal and policy environments that deny or limit access to services.	Less than 10% of people living with HIV and key populations experience stigma and discrimination.	Less than 10% of women, girls, people living with HIV and key populations experience gender inequality and violence.
				Achieve SDG targets critical to the HIV response (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17) by 2030		



Strategic information to support DSD scale up

**Utilizing country profiles derived  
from GAM and NCPI data**

# Starting point

## Improving utilization of strategic information

- Much data is out there that could support DSD implementation and scale up, but may not always be utilized.

## What information is out there?

- What indicators relevant to DSD are included in GAM 2021 guidance (including GAM and NCPI indicators)?
- What relevant information exists in other sources?

## How could this information be better utilized to advance policies and programmes?

- Information summary and aggregation.
- Tools to facilitate country level access to that information.
- Support access and utilization of relevant information

# Composite indicators for differentiated testing

## Enabling policy environment

- WHO Testing Guidelines adopted
- Self-testing policy present
- Linkage policy in place

## Health system enablers present

- No restrictions on civil society organisations and CBOs affecting service delivery.
- The use of community-based testing and counselling as a testing approach

## Scope and scale of service delivery

- Range of testing services offered
- Self-testing services implemented

## Peer support provision and key population services

- Testing uptake among key populations (CSW, MSM, PWID, Transgender)

# Composite indicators for differentiated treatment

## Enabling policy environment

- Policy promoting community delivery
- ART Pick up duration and visit frequency in national policy

## Health system enablers present

- Nurse ART initiation
- Stockout frequency
- Status awareness in all PLWHIV

## Scope and scale of service delivery

- Extent of implementation of community ART delivery
- ART Pick up options available

## Peer support provision and key population services

- Community based interventions and adherence clubs implemented for retention support

# Sample profile – country 1

Country 1	DIFFERENTIATED TREATMENT PERFORMANCE	DIFFERENTIATED TESTING PERFORMANCE	COMMENTARY
Enabling Policy environment	Red	Green	No policy promoting community ART delivery. Every 6 months clinic visits for people stable on ART in policy. Every 3 months ART pick-up for people stable on ART in policy. Country fully adopted WHO guideline recommendations. Has a national policy on HIV self-testing. Has a national policy or strategy on linking HIV testing and counselling and enrolment in care.
Health system and programme response enablers	Amber	Amber	Nurse-initiated ART allowed for Non-pregnant adults, Pregnant women. 28% of facilities experienced ART stockouts. 71% of people living with HIV know their status. Restrictions on registration, Territorial restrictions to operations, such as zoning. Community-based testing and counselling used.
Scope and scale of service delivery	White	Amber	7 testing approaches used. Self-testing fully implemented.
Peer support provision and key population services	Green	Red	Adherence clubs and peer support are available; Adherence support services are available; HIV testing among MSM = 63.4; HIV testing among PWID = 100;
HIV testing and ART delivery system resilience	Red	Red	
Key areas for further attention			

Country of interest selected from a drop-down menu

Red, green or amber color corresponds to progress in area of interest

Some commentary automatically generated; space for suggested areas for attention

# Differentiated testing health system and programme response enablers

Restrictions on  
community led services  
AND no community-  
based testing used

No restrictions community led  
services OR community-based  
testing used

No restrictions community led services  
AND community-based testing used

# Summary of differentiated testing WCA

	Enabling environment	Policy response enablers	Health system and programme scope of service delivery	Peer support provision and key population services	System resilience
Benin	Orange	Teal	Orange	Red	Red
Burkina Faso	Teal	Orange	Orange	Red	Teal
Burundi	Orange	Orange	Red	Grey	Red
Cabo Verde	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey
Cameroon	Orange	Teal	Orange	Red	Teal
Central African Republic	Orange	Teal	Orange	Red	Orange
Chad	Pink	Orange	Pink	Grey	Pink
Congo	Orange	Teal	Orange	Grey	Pink
Côte d'Ivoire	Orange	Teal	Orange	Teal	Orange
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Orange	Teal	Orange	Grey	Teal
Equatorial Guinea	Orange	Orange	Pink	Grey	Pink
Gabon	Orange	Orange	Orange	Teal	Pink
Gambia	Orange	Orange	Orange	Teal	Pink
Ghana	Teal	Teal	Pink	Grey	Teal
Guinea	Teal	Teal	Orange	Pink	Orange
Guinea-Bissau	Pink	Teal	Pink	Grey	Teal
Liberia	Orange	Orange	Orange	Teal	Teal
Mali	Pink	Teal	Pink	Grey	Teal
Mauritania	Pink	Teal	Pink	Grey	Pink
Niger	Orange	Teal	Orange	Red	Orange
Nigeria	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange
Sao Tome and Principe	Pink	Teal	Orange	Teal	Pink
Senegal	Teal	Orange	Orange	Pink	Pink
Sierra Leone	Orange	Teal	Pink	Grey	Pink
Togo	Teal	Teal	Pink	Red	Orange

Many countries in the region report that they do not restrict civil society and CBO activities here and implement community-based testing and counselling



# Differentiated testing Enabling policy environment

No/partial guideline implementation, and no self testing as well as no linkage policy

Most recent WHO guideline criteria partially integrated. Has policy on linkage support and / or self testing

Most recent WHO guideline criteria fully integrated, self test and linkage policies present

# Summary of differentiated testing ESA

	Enabling Policy environment	Health system and programme response enablers	Scope and scale of service delivery	Peer support provision and key population services	System resilience
Angola	Orange	Orange	Orange	Teal	Pink
Botswana	Orange	Orange	Teal	Grey	Orange
Comoros	Orange	Orange	Orange	Teal	Pink
Eritrea	Grey	Grey	Orange	Grey	Grey
Eswatini	Teal	Orange	Teal	Teal	Orange
Ethiopia	Teal	Orange	Orange	Grey	Orange
Kenya	Teal	Teal	Teal	Teal	Teal
Lesotho	Teal	Teal	Orange	Pink	Orange
Madagascar	Orange	Orange	Orange	Teal	Pink
Malawi	Teal	Teal	Teal	Orange	Orange
Mauritius	Pink	Orange	Pink	Orange	Pink
Mozambique	Orange	Orange	Orange	Grey	Orange
Namibia	Pink	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Rwanda	Teal	Teal	Teal	Teal	Teal
Seychelles	Orange	Orange	Orange	Pink	Pink
South Africa	Orange	Teal	Teal	Pink	Teal
South Sudan	Teal	Orange	Pink	Grey	Orange
Uganda	Teal	Orange	Teal	Pink	Orange
United Republic of Tanzania	Orange	Orange	Orange	Teal	Orange
Zambia	Teal	Orange	Orange	Pink	Orange
Zimbabwe	Teal	Teal	Orange	Orange	Teal

Many countries in ESA have adopted most recent WHO testing guidelines and have self testing and linkage policies.

# Differentiated treatment Enabling policy environment

No policy community delivery

Policy on community delivery. 3 monthly dispensing permitted.

3 monthly dispensing and 6 monthly clinic visits permitted

# Summary of differentiated treatment WCA



Many countries in the region do not allow community ART dispensing and / or dispensing and visit spacing not aligned with most recent WHO guidance

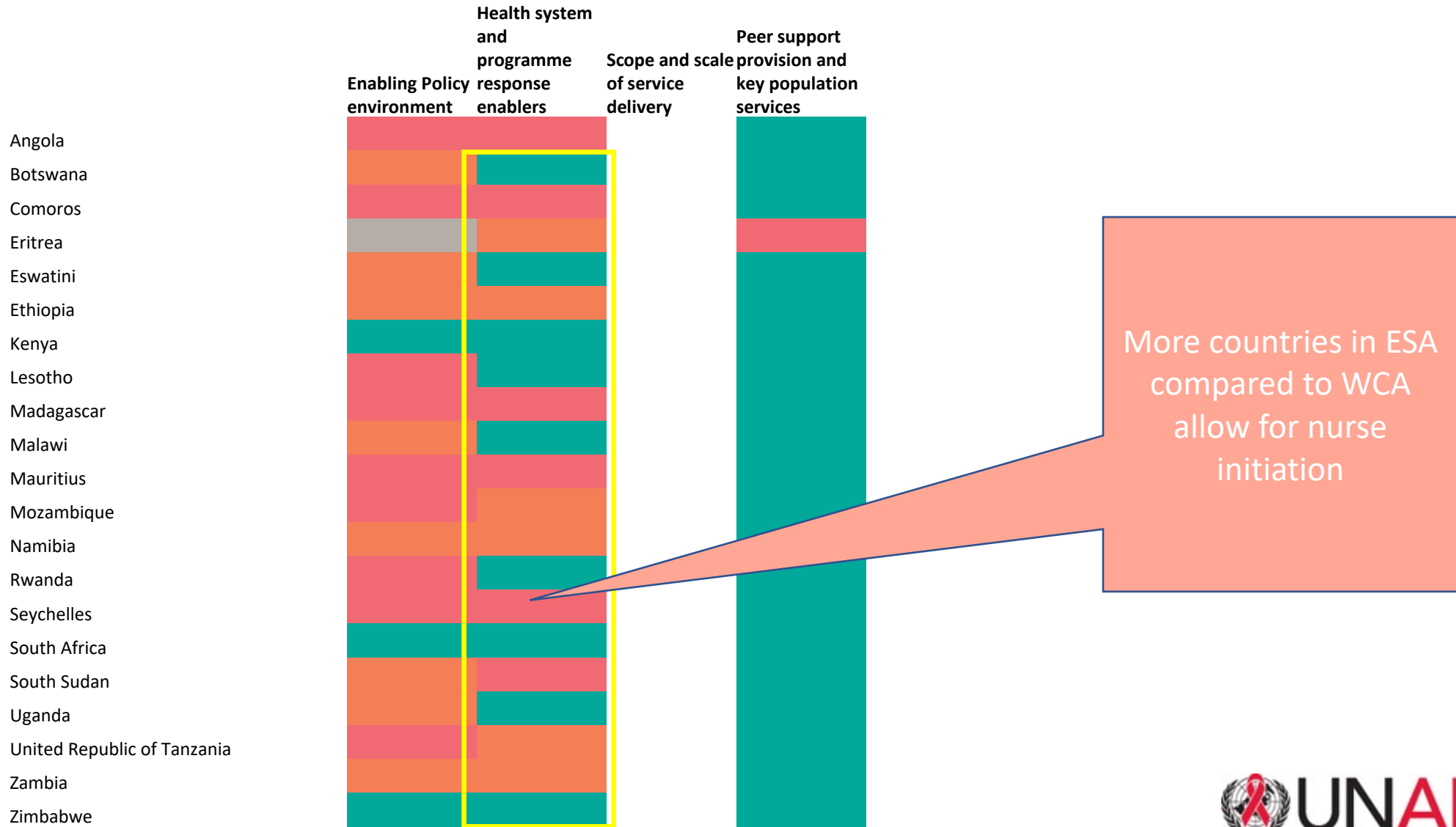
# Differentiated treatment Health system enablers

No nurse initiation or  
<70% know status

nurse initiation and 70-90% know  
status

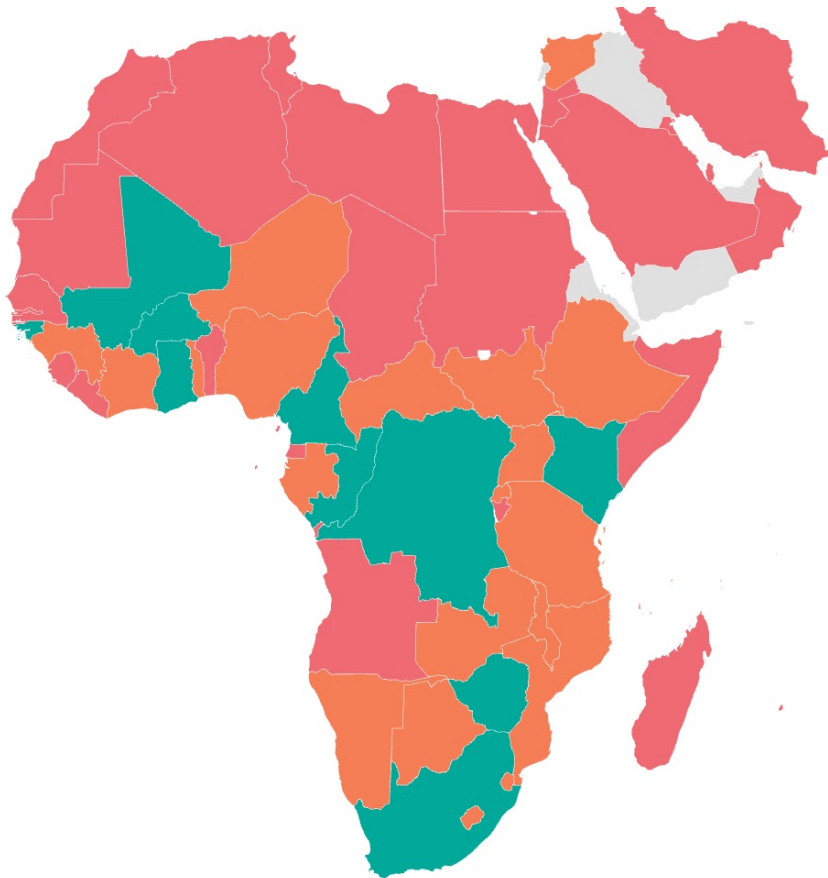
Nurses can initiate for all groups, AND  
>90% know status

# Summary of differentiated treatment ESA



# System resilience mapping

What differentiated service delivery related practices are in place that support resilient systems?



Mapping of countries- by region according to country profile assessment in terms of system resilience.

More suited to mapping of a single indicator across lots of countries.

Little that can be said in terms of the scale of service delivery, given limitations in NCPI and GAM data

Clinic visits more frequent than 3 monthly, or no community delivery

As green with only 3 month clinic visits, or limitations on nurse ART initiation, community delivery possible

6 month clinic visits,  $\geq 3$  month dispensing, community testing including self testing, Nurse ART initiation for all groups, community ART delivery possible

# New MMD indicator in 2022 Global AIDS Monitoring

## 7.14 People living with HIV receiving multimonth dispensing of antiretroviral medicine

Proportion of people living with HIV and currently on ART who are receiving multimonth dispensing of ARV medicine

### What it measures

- The proportion of all people living with HIV and currently on ART, who received a multimonth (as specified below) supply of ARV medicine at their most recent ARV medicine pick-up

### Numerator

- Number of people living with HIV and currently on ART who received 3 - <6 or  $\geq 6$  months of ARV medicine at their most recent ARV pick-up

### Denominator

- Number of people living with HIV and currently on ART
- People who have not received ARV within 28 days of their scheduled medicine pick-up are considered lost to follow-up and should not be counted in the denominator or the numerator





Thank you!

