



## Social Network Testing improves HIV testing coverage among key populations: A case study from Nigeria

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Leveraging DSD Strategies to Optimize HIV Testing and Linkage Services

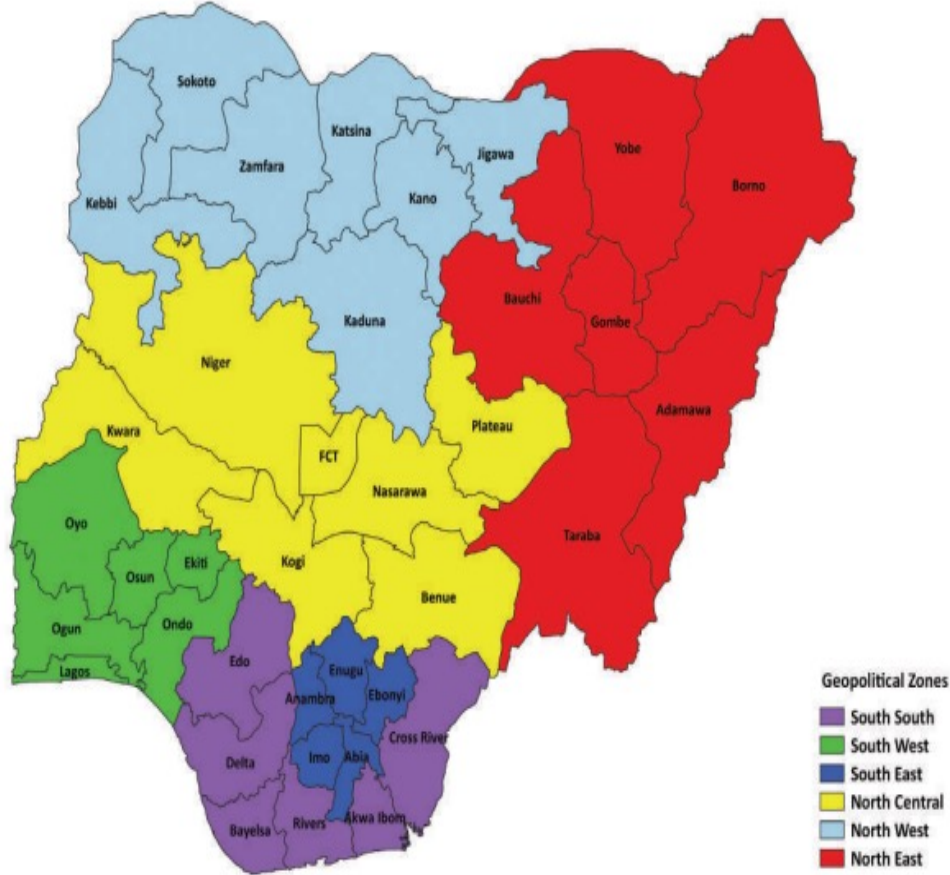
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# Outline

- ❖ Country context :HTS for Key Populations
- ❖ Rationale for implementing the SNT Strategy
- ❖ Steps taken to design SNT for KPS
- ❖ Results
- ❖ Lessons learnt
- ❖ Best practices
- ❖ Recommendations

# Background and Country Context



Nigeria has an estimated population (2022 est.) of 217,376,000

Nigeria has a mixed HIV epidemic

- General epidemic in the general population
- Concentrated epidemic with the key populations.

National prevalence in the general population is 1.4% (The 2018 Nigeria AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey NAISS); while prevalence among KP by typology is MSM (25%), FSW (25%) (BBFSW:17.1, NBBFSW:15%), PWID (10%), TRANS (29%), -Source Integrated Biological and Behavioural Surveillance Survey. IBBSS 2021

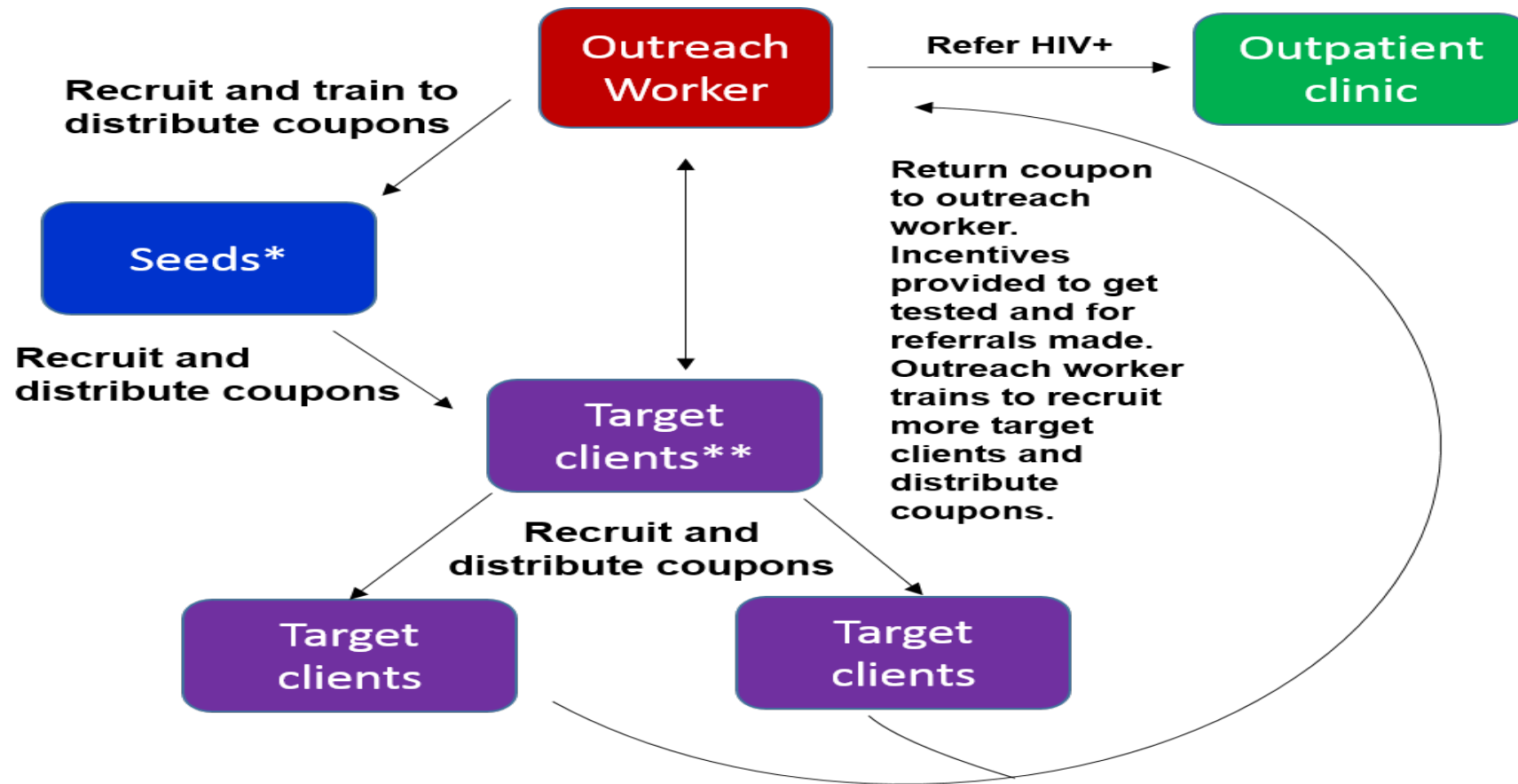
The National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) recommends:

- Voluntary HIV Testing Services (HTS) for sexual and drug-injecting partners of all people with HIV.
- Prioritizing prevention services for partners who are vulnerable to HIV acquisition.
- HTS implementation remains limited in key populations.

# Rationale for Implementing Social Network Testing (SNT) in Nigeria?

- Gaps exist in **coverage** for all Sexual partners and social networks hence increasing the **rate of new infections**.
- Numerous barriers exist that impede KP access to conventional HIV testing services
  - Stigma and discrimination
  - Concerns about safety-Violence against KPs
  - Criminalization of KPs
  - Confidentiality concerns associated with non peer HTS approaches
- Existing testing approaches such as index testing do not focus on high risk negative people as an entry point into targeted HTS
- There is global evidence that SNT is an effective targeted HTS strategy

# The APIN Social Networking Testing (SNT) Model



*\*Seeds can be target clients and/or PLHIV*

*\*\*Target clients are key populations and sex partners of PWID/PLHIV who have not tested for HIV in at least 6 months and are not known to be HIV+.*

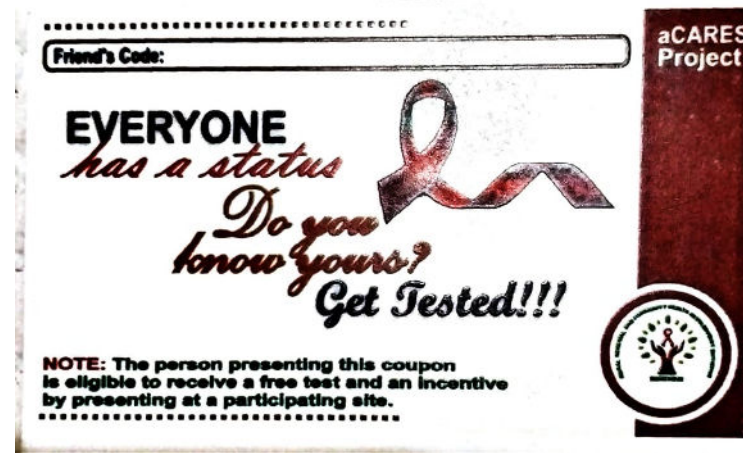
## Steps taken to implement SNT for KPs-1/3

- FGDs held with KP community and KII including virtual poll with key stakeholders, community influencers, and sample of KP community members.
  - Purpose: To explore and understand attitudes, beliefs, experiences, behaviors of the KP community towards SNT/EPOA for successful implementation
- SNT training slides developed by CDC HQ
- SNT implementation training for service providers -program Managers and Community volunteers and peer educators to build their knowledge and skills to provide services to their community members using SNT.
- Custom coupons developed by each implementing partner
- Incentives are customized by location alongside the KP community

## Steps taken to implement SNT for KPs-2/3

- Developed monthly reporting indicators and an excel system to track implementation
- Respective community-based organizations designed/ adopted suitable voucher systems for referral of social network members and adopted systems to protect client's confidentiality
- SNT rolled out in about 80% of KP implementation states
  - SNT initiated when a HIV positive/ high risk negative is identified using the risk stratification tool during HTS
  - The case managers (at the CBOs and OSS) provide the services
  - SNT offered to all walk-in (VCT) HTS clients
  - Once a tester identifies a positive client, that client is handed over to the case managers who offer SNT

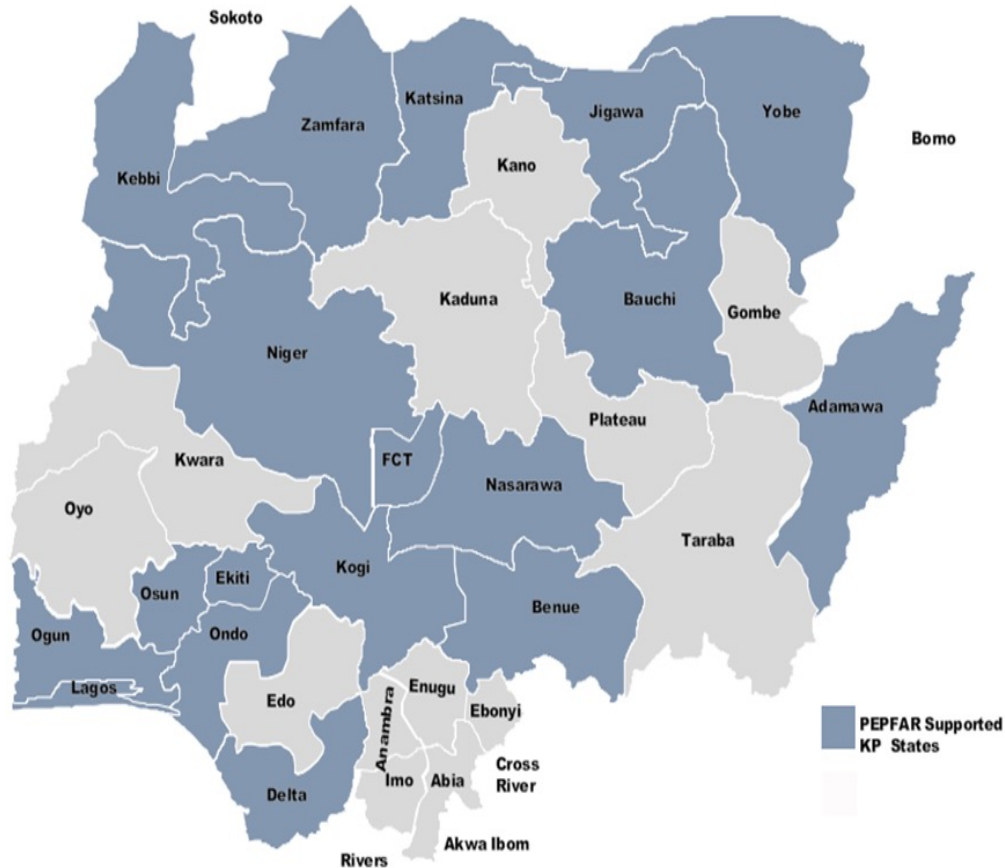
# Pictures : Coupon samples





# Steps taken to implement SNT for KPs-3/3

## KP service delivery locations in Nigeria



- **Across physical and virtual one-stop-shop (OSS).**
  - Initiated at the point where a client is tested positive whether during mobile testing outreaches or at the OSS
- **Social Media Platform**
  - WhatsApp TV- an inhouse strategy for Transgender community has shown a lot of results.
  - SNT is deployed across the platform
- **Enhanced Peer Outreach Approach (EPOA)**
  - Peer groups are also formed across the network to support SNT integration into the program.
- **Moonlight testing or other targeted testing**
- **Other community Service Delivery systems are done through the focal service**

# Results – coverage, outcomes, populations reached

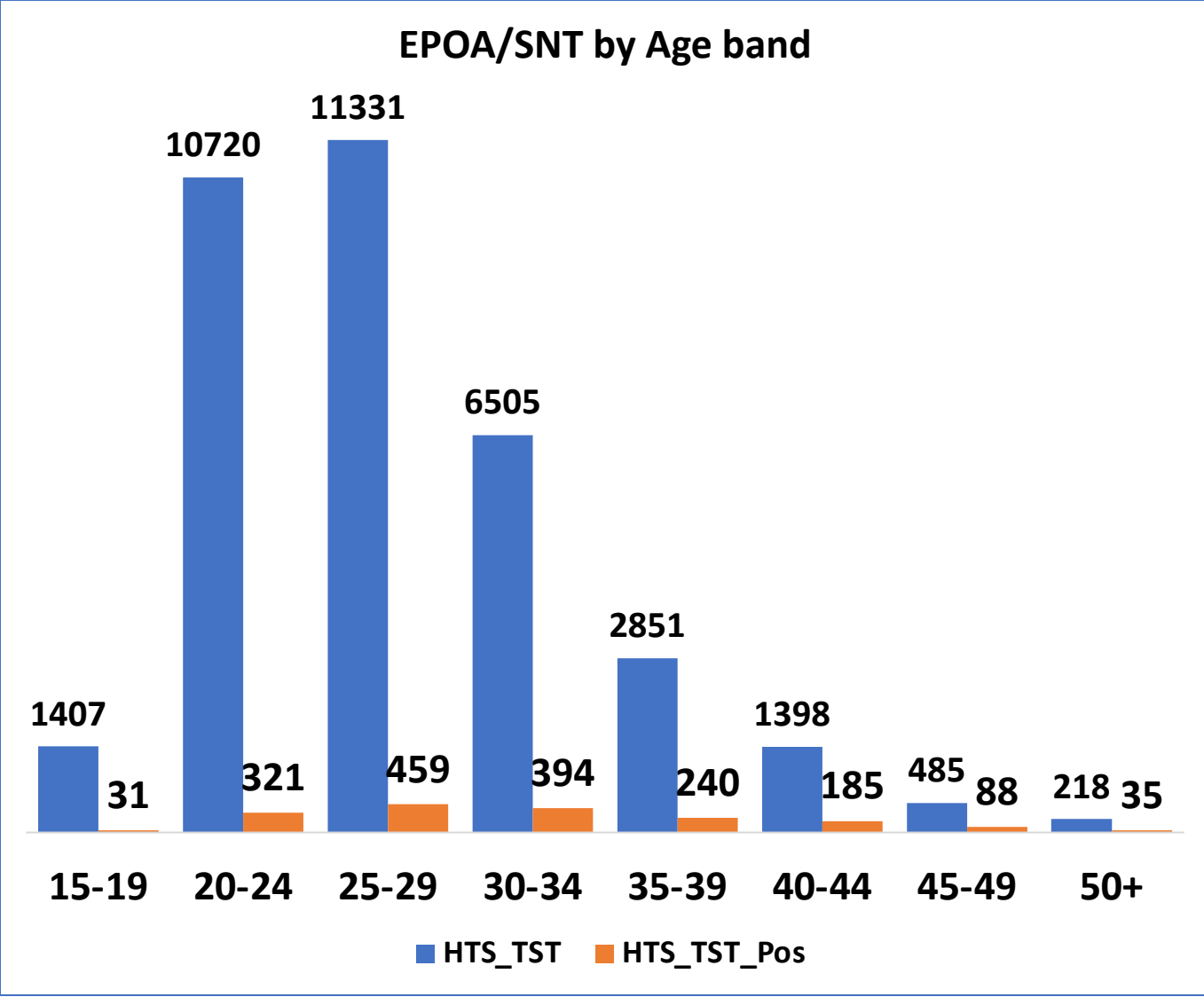
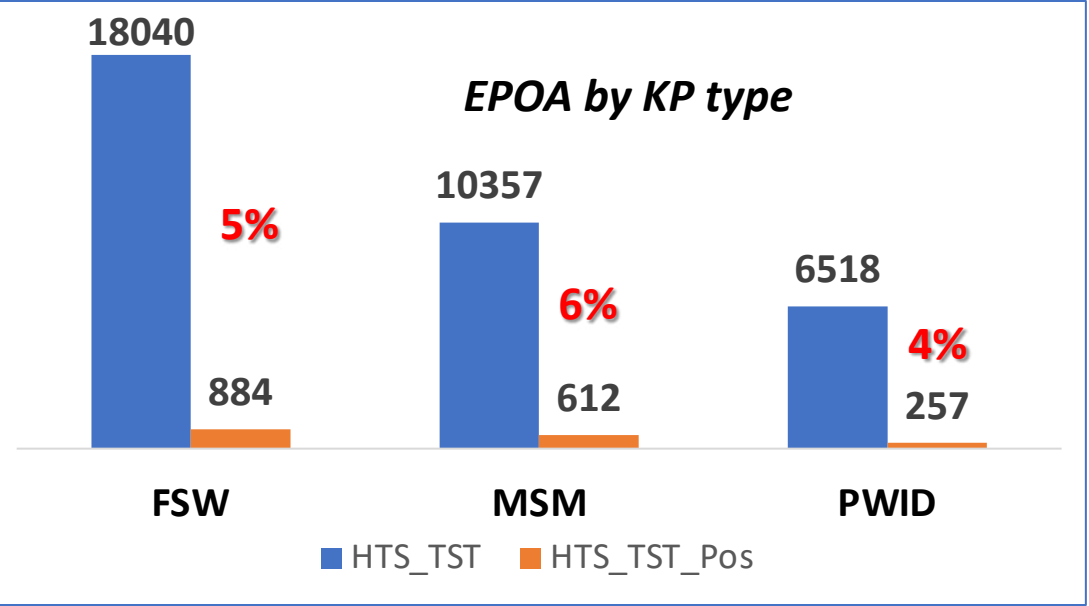
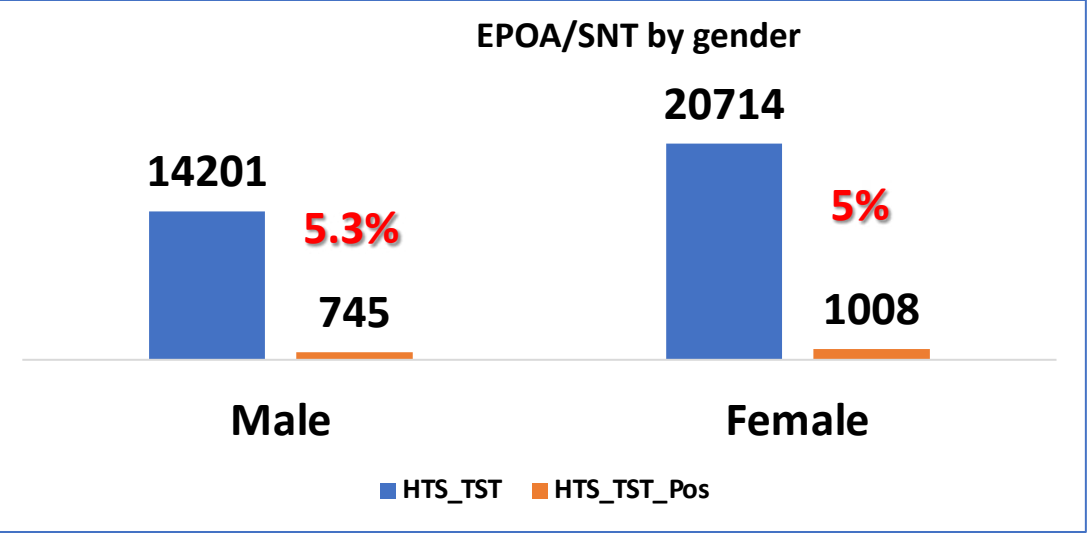
## APIN SNT REPORT FOR FY23 Q1 (September to December 2022)- Data from Benue, Ogun and Ondo

INDICATORS	MSM	FSW	PWID	Total
Number of Coupon Distributed	688	752	108	<b>1548</b>
Number of Coupon Returned	578	673	91	<b>1342</b>
Number of Individual who received HIV testing and received their test result	578	673	91	<b>1342</b>
Number of Individual who received HIV Testing and tested positive	30	35	6	<b>71</b>
Number of confirmed positive linked to treatment	30	35	6	<b>71</b>

Clients who tested negative were linked to prevention services such as:

- PrEP services following the eligibility criteria and based on interest of the client to be paced on PrEP
- Prevention messages
- Prevention commodities- condom and lubricants
- Follow up of clients by service providers to avoid default

# HALG EPOA/SNT-Case finding by KP type January to December 2022



# Lessons learnt

- SNT is effective in the enhancement and increase in HIV diagnoses, identification and enrolment of additional people with HIV on ART .
- SNT has the capacity to increase the acceptability of HIV partner services and feasible to implement.
- It is an efficient resources when the focus is on people with high ongoing HIV risk.
- SNT has helped in reaching high-end KP who cannot be readily reached with the regular KP program
- Need for stakeholder engagement to get buy-in ensures program success
- SNT is cost intensive
- Need to have national SNT data capturing tools
- SNT is a specialised skill and requires training and capacity building

# Best Practices

- The use of peers to recruit key populations members in their networks for HTS.
- Distribution of HIV self-testing kits by HIV-positive and HIV-negative clients to their partners and contacts.
- The use of new tools and technologies, such as digital and social media, voucher coupons, text messaging and other web-based platforms, to reach social networks, especially for the young key populations.
- Use of anonymous methods for partner services and social network-based approaches to protect confidentiality, particularly for reaching adolescents and young key populations and in settings where key populations experience stigma, discrimination and criminalization

# Recommendations

## Countries can institute SNT through:

- Engage stakeholders to development policies and guidelines on
- Conduct Needs assessment considering local context and peculiarities in designing access to services through social network needs assessment
- Develop training materials
- Conduct trainings for service providers on SNT -Program Managers, Community volunteers and peer educators to build their knowledge and skills
- Implement, monitor, evaluate and document best practices

# Acknowledgements



Thank you!

