

The 2018 JAR Undertakings

24th August, 2018

Background

- The 2018 Joint Annual AIDS Review undertakings have been structured to align with the key strategy for delivering the NSP - *The Presidential Fast Track Initiative*.
 - The 5 objectives formed a basis for clustering the undertakings.
- UAC will follow-up with the relevant MDAs of government and other actors in the private sector and civil society to ensure concurrence and total commitment to the undertakings
- Reporting will be on a quarterly basis – a regular “**Status update**”.

Objective 1: Engage men in HIV Prevention and close the tap on new infections particularly among adolescent girls and young women

Key issues

- Gaps in SBCC Interventions : Need for *innovations to improve targeted community BCC*
- Inadequate coverage for MARPs (Key Populations, Priority Populations, Vulnerable Populations- services across the country
- Poor targeting of HIV services for men and boys
- Low involvement of Young people in HIV and SRH
- Poor reporting of SRH and GBV
- Increased violence related to HIV including social exclusion among MARPs

Recommendations/undertakings

- Empower community structures including cultural /traditional/Religious institutions, CBOs and CHEWs among others to champion targeted SBCC interventions segmented for young people, women, men, PWDs and the elderly.
- Mobilize and empower young people as champions for promoting behavioral change targeting the young people.
- Revitalize the Young People Structures at all levels to improve coordination and implementation
- Expand Socio-economic empowerment programs targeting adolescent girls and young women and vulnerable families including boys(both in and out of school)
- Expand MARPs service delivery models including Drop in Centers
- Complete and roll out integrated HIV/SRHR/GBV framework guidelines and tools
- Strengthen capacities and empower MARPs and PLHIV in Human rights so they understand, exercise and claim their rights

Objective 2: Accelerate Implementation of Test and Treat and attainment of the fast track 90-90-90 targets particularly among men and young

The key Issues

- Poor linkage and retention of identified HIV Positives into care
- Inadequate HTS programs targeting men and young people
- Limited targeting of real populations at higher risk of HIV incl. urban poor
- Low VL coverage and suppression especially among children, adolescents and men
- Weak integration of HIV and other health services (SRH and TB)

Recommendations

- Rollout the revised consolidated HIV prevention and treatment guidelines
- Adopt innovative service delivery models (e.g. DSDM) targeting different population categories including the elderly and PWDs- DSDM to improve retention into care
- Increase the number of laboratory facilities and services (hubs) to increase coverage and build capacity for VL services
- Strengthen ART services in infants, children and adolescents
 - Treatment and adherence support
 - Address barriers to treatment

Objective 3: Consolidate progress on elimination of mother-to-child-transmission of HIV

Key issues

- Poor retention of mother baby pair
 - Especially adolescent and young mothers
- Lost - to - follow up yet exposed infants
- Low numbers of supervised deliveries

Recommendations

- Engagement of leaders and communities in retention campaigns
- Strengthen community structures to facilitate follow up of mother – Baby pairs
- Develop, disseminate and monitor evidence based guidelines for keeping the mother-baby pair in HIV care
- Targeted interventions and best practices to increase retention of exposed infants in care

Objective 4: Ensure financial sustainability for the HIV and AIDS response

Key issues

- Low domestic and reducing donor funding
- Loss of efficiencies during program implementation
- Poor tracking of funding for HIV response both public and private sources
 - Incl. out of pocket

Recommendations

- Establish mechanisms for increasing domestic funding for the HIV Response, including tapping into the private sector funding mechanisms (including the One dollar Initiative)
- Fast track operationalization of the AIDS Trust Fund
- Fast track NASA institutionalization and broaden it to include resource mobilization and expenditure by the Private Sector
- Establish a vote output - Monitor to ensure compliance of the 0.1% enshrined in the national mainstreaming strategy

Objective 5: Ensure institutional effectiveness for a well-coordinated multi-sectoral response

Key Issues

- Lack of regular status updates for the HIV epidemic and the response
- Inadequately coordinated M&E system for the National HIV response
- Lack of advocacy platforms to share recent advances and innovations in the HIV response
- Coordination and leadership gaps

Recommendations

- Strengthen the multisector data and information management systems
 - Revive the National documentation and information Center (NADIC)
- Fast track and roll out the Situation Room to subnational levels (include more indicators from other sectors)
- Ensure effective coordination of research and use of findings for decision making and programming
 - Revive national HIV/AIDS conference(s)
 - Reinvigorate coordination structures at all levels(Both National and Sub national Levels)

Administration of the undertakings

- Detailed multi – sectoral Action plan for implementation
- Dissemination of the undertakings for comments and consensus building
- Standardizing and operationalizing the multi-sectoral reporting tools
- Regular monitoring and review of status of implementation
- Preparing national and global reports by UAC

Rapporteurs

- UAC
- MOH
- UNAIDS
- UNFPA
- UN Women

Thank you