

OUTLINE OF THE REVISED NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN ON HIV

Georgia CCM meeting, 30 January 2015

WHY REVISED NSP



- Adjusting to dramatic changes in available external funding;
- Revision of targets based on:
 - Significant achievements and gained capacity;
 - Better KAP size estimates;
 - Predictable growth in number of ART patients;
- Prioritisation and balanced funding;
- Further strengthening of national response;

ACHIEVEMENTS



- Significant progress with access to ART, clinical monitoring and treatment effectiveness;
- Boost in coverage of KAPs;
- Improvements in HIV detection including HTC coverage of KAPs and pregnant (86%);
- Not everything reflected in published reports;
- Important to sustain achievements and move into reversal phase

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES



- Growing prevalence of HIV (MSM critical)
- Limited coverage of interventions (numbers, geography and hidden segments);
- Poor detection of HIV and late presentation for treatment;
- Limited quality of BCC;
- Limitations of surveillance and monitoring data;
- Imperfections of legislation and lack of operational policies/standards;
- Widespread stigma

WHAT ARE THE REVISIONS



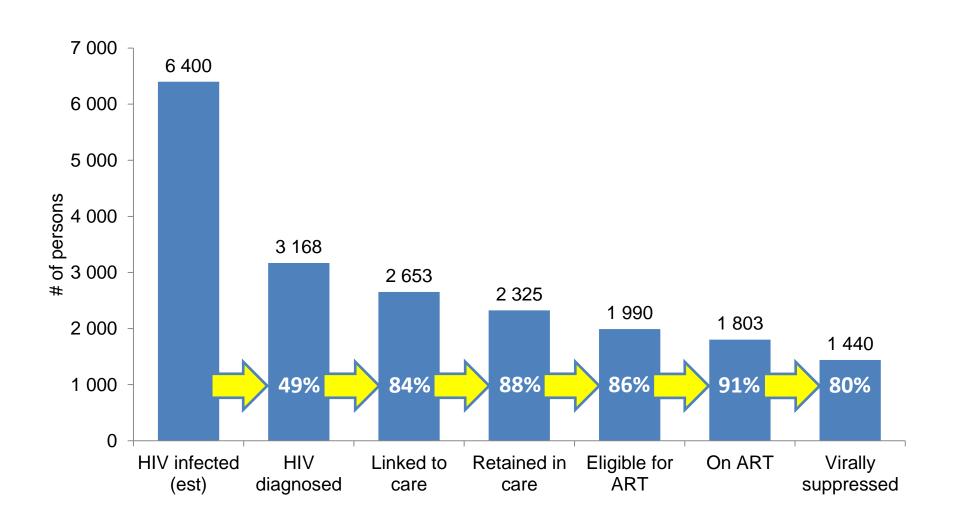
- New timeframe: 2016 2018
- New budget
- Better planning and target setting, clearer definitions;
- Prevention and care cascade concept;
- Segmentation of clients and patients e.g specific treatment targets for KAPs;
- More focused policy development;
- More concrete involvement of PLHIV and KAPs;
- Improved integration of services and service providers (including civil society).

THE PREVENTION AND CARE CASCADE



- Integrated HIV strategy;
- Clear linkages between pillars of HIV response;
- More logical target setting;
- Clearer rationale for specific interventions and services;
- Easier budgeting

Cascade of Care (Engagement in Care Continuum)



THE MAIN CHALLENGE



How to reach PLHIV for engagement in care?

PREVENTION AND CARE CASCADE: PWID EXAMPLE



Estimated size of the key population: 45,000

Number of clients of outreach and prevention: 15,000

Number of clients tested for HIV (2012 BBS): 6,750

Number of HIV positive clients: 1,643

Linked to care:

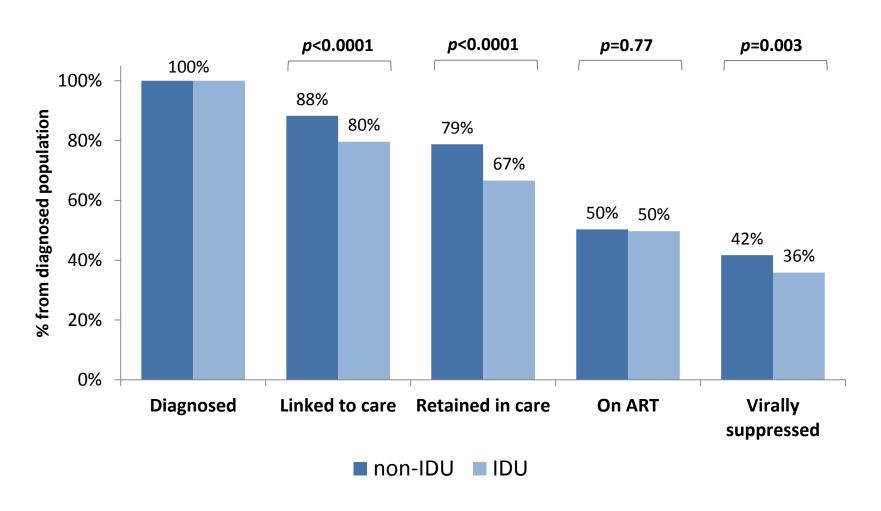
Retained in care:

Eligible for ART:

On ART: **888**

Suppressed VL: 749

Cascade of Care by History of IDU



OVERARCHING GOAL



Reverse the epidemic, primarily within KAPs, and improve health outcomes for PLHIV, through strengthened government commitment and improved coordination of stakeholders

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



- 1. [HIV Prevention and Detection]: Strengthen the effectiveness of outreach and prevention efforts and ensure timely detection of HIV infection;
- 2. [HIV Care and Treatment]: Improve HIV disease outcomes through ensuring universal access to effective treatment, care and support;
- 3. [Leadership and Policy Development]: Enhance government commitment, coordination, legislative and operational environment for effective response to HIV

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

- 1.1. Prevent HIV spread among key populations
- 1.2. Effective detection of HIV and progression to care and treatment
- 1.3. Continued quality prevention of other HIV transmission modes including within healthcare settings, ensuring safety of donor blood, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV;
- 1.4. HIV prevention efforts targeting youth

OBJECTIVE 2: [HIV CARE AND TREATMENT]



STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

- 2.1. Ensure uninterrupted delivery of high quality treatment and care
- 2.2. Reduce morbidity and mortality due to TB and HCV coinfections
- 2.3. Ensure provision of care and support services for PLHIV

OBJECTIVE 3: [LEADERSHIP AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT]



STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

- 3.1. Sufficient funding allocation for HIV response [to reverse the epidemic]
- 3.2. Improved policy environment and stakeholder coordination (includes addressing stigma and greater involvement of PLHIV and KAPs)
- 3.3. Ensured access to strategic information

















IMPACT & OUTCOMES BY END 2018



- Increased state funding of HIV from 32% (2013) to 70-80% (2018);
- Balanced allocations for treatment and prevention (incl. KAPs;
- HIV prevalence among PWID, SW and prisoners is contained under 5%;
- HIV prevalence among MSM is contained under 15%
- The above are disaggregated to obtain proxy incidence data
- Rate of late HIV detection is reduced from 70% to 35% by 2018
- AIDS related mortality is reduced below 2.0 deaths per 100,000 population

TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS



- % PLHIV remaining on treatment after 12 months >90%
- % newly diagnosed people who are enrolled in care
- % ART patients with undetectable VL after 12 months >85%

PRELIMINARY COVERAGE TARGETS



PWID accessing essential prevention services: 30,000 (67%)

PWID on OST:

PWID tested for HIV:

MSM:

MSM tested for HIV:

FSW:

FSW tested for HIV:

Prisoners:

Prisoners tested for HIV:

Number of PLHIV on ART

4,500 (10%)

27,000 (60%)

10,200 (60%)

8,500 (50%)

5,220 (80%)

4,875 (75%)

40%?

30%?

4800

FUNDING ISSUES



- Current allocation insufficient: 40% + 15% +15% satisfy GF but may not be sufficient to satisfy country needs;
- Balanced allocation for prevention, detection and treatment;
- Structure of investment in prevention;
- Classifying prevention among KAPs (public and private funding???)
- Creative strategies:
 - Price reduction (taxes and bulks);
 - More accurate targets (needs and services);
 - National insurance (reducing inequalities);
 - Municipal budgets;
 - EU?

ILLUSTRATION OF REQUIRED FUNDING DYNAMICS



