



Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Implementation in South Africa

Overview

November 2017





PrEP & T&T Implementation Process 2015 – 2017

Consultation

Policy

Implementation

October 2015

(Pre-policy)

1st Draft

December 2015

Site assessment & Preparation

January 2016

(Draft policy)

2nd Draft

January 2016

Training & implementation tools

March 2016

(Final Policy Implementation)

Policy Approved
March 2016

Drug procurement

September 2016

(Review findings)

Commenced PrEP & Test & Treat
Sex Worker sites 1 June 2016

February 2017

Implementation Update

Commenced PrEP at MSM sites

1 April 2017

Commence PrEP University
Campus Clinics

October - November 2017

July 2017

Implementation Update



- 2

Oral PrEP Initiations June 2016 – October 2017

FROM
JUNE 2016 –
OCTOBER 2017

3 344 INITIATIONS

TOOK PLACE AT

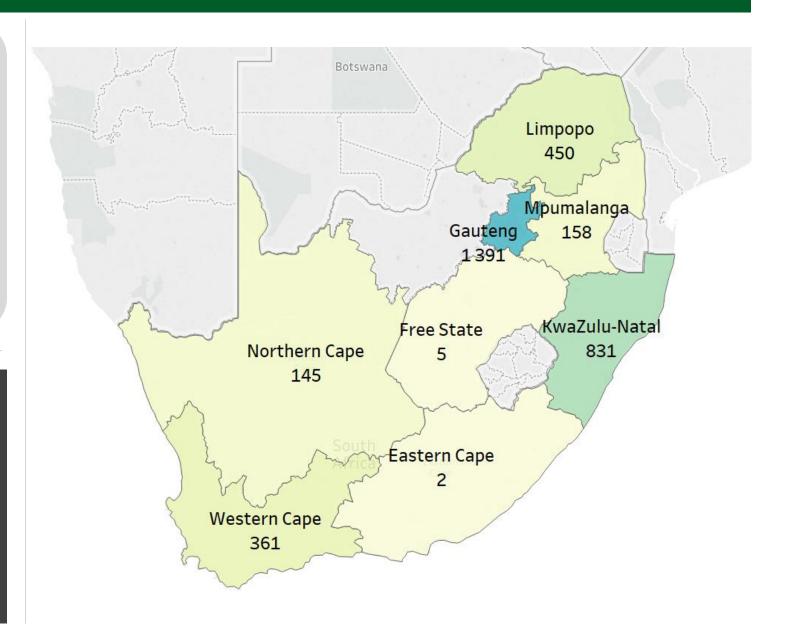
26 SITES

ACROSS SOUTH

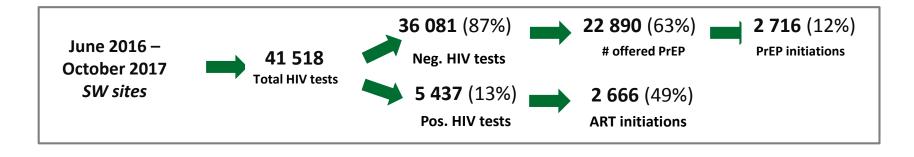
AFRICA

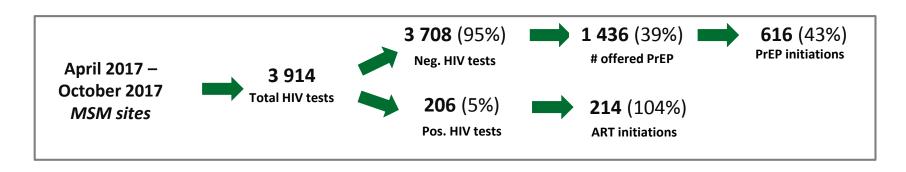
Provincial coverage includes:

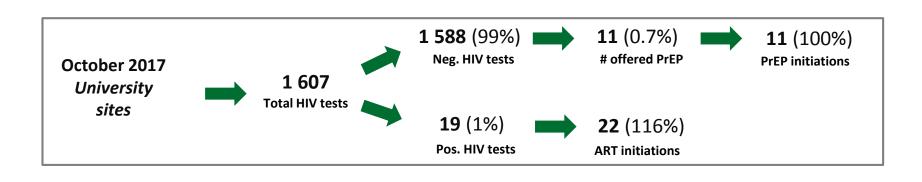
GAUTENG
FREE STATE
EASTERN CAPE
KWAZULU-NATAL
LIMPOPO
MPUMALANGA
NORTHERN CAPE
WESTERN CAPE



Oral PrEP Implementation Oral PrEP and ART commencements by site type







EARLY LESSONS

- Outreach key in reaching target population and important for follow-up
- Mobile sites attract more demand than the stand alone clinics
 - initiating PrEP & ART in mobile units a challenge (lab results, frequency of visits)
- Peer-led programme: higher demand creation and uptake
 Peer educators taking PrEP & ART potentially very beneficial in supporting uptake
- Communication is important (through whatsapp groups, peer educators, creative spaces and focus groups)

EARLY LESSONS

- Basic staff required are nurse, counsellor and peer educator
- For roll out to public facilities will require special attention to staff attitudes and responsiveness
- Special attention to treatment adherence and consistent use of prevention interventions (Condoms & PrEP) is needed
- Operating hours need to suit the target population
- Providing services close to where the target population can access services easily

University Campus Clinics

Early learnings

- Oral PrEP provision began in select campus clinics in October 2017.
- ➤ Due to the academic calendar and exams, 9 of 12 identified clinics conducted a **soft launch of oral PrEP**, with minimal outreach and provision mostly to those who sought the service.
- ➤ A full launch will be held in early 2018, coinciding with the start of a new academic year.

Early learnings

- PrEP-related activities (e.g. outreach and mass testing campaigns) largely depend on university academic calendars
- Critical to engage with and support university clinics in early implementation
- HIV testing numbers and clinic head counts indicate there are significant gaps in testing

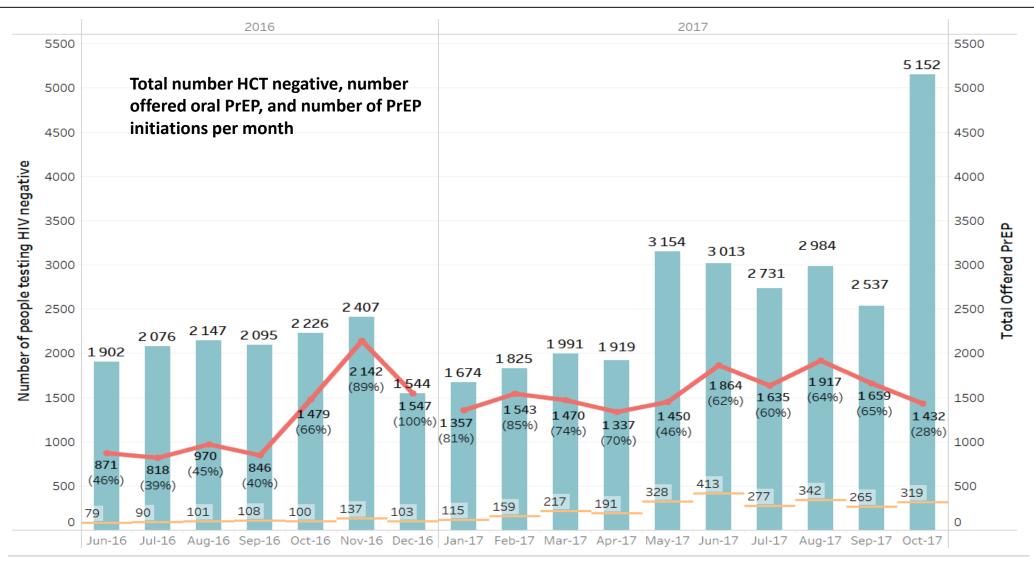


Next steps

- Scale up promotion of health services on campus
- Leverage existing HIV prevention programmes demand generation (HEAIDS' First Things First campaign)
- Conduct additional oral PrEP training in January 2018

Oral PrEP Preliminary statistics: All sites

Oral Prep uptake across all sites was **13%** of those who were offered Prep as of October 2017. Uptake varies substantially between **sex worker-focused sites (12%)** and **MSM-focused sites (47%).** Differences in uptake suggest opportunities to learn varying successes and lessons from different types of sites.



Oral PrEP expansion: She Conquers priority sub-districts secondary school and TVET clusters

Providing PrEP to at-risk adolescent girls and young women will be a key component of the next phase of PrEP implementation.

Beginning implementation in the She Conquers priority sub-districts ensures that combination prevention, including PrEP, will be available to young people at highest risk. The cluster system, described below, will reach a large numbers of AGYW.

In each sub-district, a focal facility will be selected based on the following criteria:

Education institutions

Clinics closest to clusters of Q1-Q3 secondary schools, TVETs, and universities were prioritised.

Catchment

The selected facility should ideally be located as close as possible to the largest number of educational institutions, ensuring that learner/student catchment is high.

Distance

Facility

audit and

selection

The distance between educational institutions and the focal health facility is critical to both uptake of services and retention in care.

1

2

School

cluster

selection

3

Health facility capacitation and sensitisation

4

Demand
generation in
selected schools
through She
Conquers,
HEAIDS, and
partner
activities

5

Provision of PHC, family planning, and combination prevention services – including PrEP

6

Appointing or electing peer "youth champions" to continuously promote and normalise clinic services

activities