Prevention Market Manager

Analysis of BMGF-Funded PrEP Demonstration Projects

January 14, 2019
Outline

- Background, Rationale and Objectives for Assessment
- Key lessons and recommendations
  - Project Outcomes: Benefits and Challenges
  - Lessons and Recommendations for PrEP Roll Out
  - Lessons and Recommendations for Next Generation Demonstration Projects
  - Influence of BMGF Demonstration Projects
- Results
  - Data and outcomes
  - Recruitment: contacts made, people reached, screening, initiation
  - Continuation & Retention
- Annex
Background, Rationale and Objectives
Oral PrEP Timeline (as of mid-2018)


Gates-supported demonstration projects conducted in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Senegal, Benin, India, Nigeria

US FDA approval & WHO guidance

Partners Planning & Feasibility Studies

Partners OLE results

PROUD & IPERGAY results

WHO recommends PrEP as option for all at substantial risk

~44 countries have approved PrEP

Kenya approves PrEP

South Africa approves PrEP

Bridge to Scale Implementation Project (Jilinde Project) in Kenya aiming to enroll 20,000

DREAMS starts to implement PrEP in 5 countries

Select implementation and demonstration projects.
For full list see http://www.avac.org/resource/ongoing-and-planned-prep-evaluation-studies
For list of countries that have approved oral PrEP see https://www.avac.org/infographic/regulatory-status-tdf-ftc-prep

VOiCE & FEM-PrEP oral arms stop early

Partners PrEP & TDF2 results

Gates-supported demonstration projects conducted in Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Senegal, Benin, India, Nigeria

Research (clinical trials; OLE)

Global guidance and regulatory/country approvals

Implementation/demo
BMGF PrEP Demonstration Projects

The settings and populations for these early PrEP Demo Projects were designed to:

- Ensure a range of settings, populations, epidemic contexts
- Build on existing relationships and capacity
- Include concentrated, mixed and more generalized epidemics

However, the projects also

- Primarily focused in Africa, with limited engagement in Asia, and none in Latin America/Caribbean

Senegal: Dakar: 267 Female Sex Workers

Benin: Cotonou: 256 Female Sex Workers

Nigeria: Calabar, Jos & Nnewi: 354 Serodiscordant Couples

South Africa: Johannesburg & Pretoria: 219 Female Sex Workers

Kenya: Nairobi, Kisumu & Homa Bay: 1,585 Young women, MSM, Female Sex Workers

Kenya/Uganda: Thika, Kisumu, Kampala, Kabwohe: 1,013 Serodiscordant Couples

India: Kolkata & Mysore: 1,325 Female Sex Workers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Study population(s)</th>
<th>Median age</th>
<th>Number initiated</th>
<th>PrEP service delivery point(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>Cotonou</td>
<td>CHU Québec University D’Abomey-Calavi</td>
<td>FSW</td>
<td>31 years</td>
<td>256 FSW</td>
<td>Primary Health Center clinic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kolkata Mysore</td>
<td>University of Manitoba DMSC Ashodaya Samithi</td>
<td>FSW</td>
<td>29 years</td>
<td>1,325 FSW</td>
<td>Community based within national program Tailored per individual, e.g. Peer educator weekly home delivery Weekly or fortnightly clinic pick up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Nairobi Kisumu Homa Bay</td>
<td>LVCT</td>
<td>FSW</td>
<td>25 years (FSW)</td>
<td>Total: 1,585</td>
<td>Private NGO facilities (MSM and FSW) Gov’t health center and hospital (YW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YW</td>
<td>26 years (MSM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>23 years (YW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya/Uganda</td>
<td>Thika Kisumu Kampala Kabwohe</td>
<td>Partners/University of Washington</td>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>30 years</td>
<td>1,013 SDC</td>
<td>HIV care centers; experience with HIV prevention research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Calabar Jos Nnewi</td>
<td>National Agency for the Control of AIDS</td>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Data forthcoming</td>
<td>354 SDC</td>
<td>HIV clinic (Nnewi) Family Health Output Clinic (Calabar) Decentralized Community PC sites w/ Hub (Jos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Dakar</td>
<td>African AIDS Research Council</td>
<td>FSW</td>
<td>38 years</td>
<td>267 FSW</td>
<td>Ministry of Health clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Johannesburg Pretoria</td>
<td>Wits RHI</td>
<td>FSW</td>
<td>29.8 years</td>
<td>219 FSW</td>
<td>SW clinics and mobile sites run by Wits RHI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High Level Results: Initiation relative to targets varied across projects and populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Benin</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Kenya (LVCT)</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>102%</td>
<td>110%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Against a target of 5,750
- 5,019 clients initiated on oral PrEP across 7 projects, an average of 717 per project

Target enrollment across projects
- 2,850 FSW
- 850 YW
- 1,600 SDC
- 450 MSM

Planned project enrollment sizes ranged from 250 to 2,100
- Largest project enrolled 1,585 clients, smallest 219

Screening and recruitment was slow across all the projects
- New intervention
- Myths and misconceptions among potential clients
- Social challenges such as community concerns and civil unrest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>FSW</th>
<th>SDC</th>
<th>YW</th>
<th>MSM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>1,367</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PrEP Demo Project Assessment: Methods

- BMGF commissioned PMM to aggregate and analyze learnings from the 7 BMGF-funded oral PrEP Demonstration Projects to draw out key lessons across the projects to inform PrEP introduction as well as future HIV prevention demonstration projects.
- Consultants worked with PMM and BMGF staff to review project reports and publications, interviewed key actors working in PrEP internationally and in countries, and spoke with staff while visiting project sites.
- Quantitative analysis is based on data in project dashboards which is project level, not individual, data.
- Observations are also drawn from project presentations, discussions, interviews and review of available publications and project documents.
- Limitations:
  - Project level data limited some analyses.
  - Data analysis for several of the demonstration projects is ongoing.
## Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adherence/Effective Use</strong></td>
<td>Taking the medication in the correct dose, at the right frequency and duration as prescribed by the service provider based on the project protocols. Different methods were used to assess adherence including pill count, verbal feedback, MEMS caps, and drug blood levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lost to follow up</strong></td>
<td>People who were actively participating in the project but became lost or unreachable at the time of follow up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missed appointments</strong></td>
<td>Participants who were actively participating in the project but missed one or more of the obligatory visits for &gt; 1 month after the scheduled appointment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retention/Continuation</strong></td>
<td>Participants who were retained/continued on PrEP through the study visits. Demo project participants were expected to continue on PrEP for the duration of the project. In contrast, people taking PrEP in health services would likely cycle on and off of PrEP depending on their perceived risk and other factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stopped</strong></td>
<td>Participants who were actively participating in the study but chose to stop PrEP use due to personal reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Withdrawn</strong></td>
<td>Participants who dropped out of the projects. Their reasons mainly related to the exclusion criteria set out at the beginning of the study.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Project Outcomes
Project Outcomes: Benefits

- These were among the first PrEP demonstration projects and they provided a basic proof of concept by:
  - Demonstrating the **feasibility of services initiating clients on PrEP** across a range of settings and populations at risk
  - Showing that **people at risk are interested in PrEP** and willing to try it

- The demonstration projects helped lay the groundwork for oral PrEP rollout by:
  - **Building capacity** in PrEP delivery within and across countries
  - Helping to **catalyze and inform national roll out** and additional demonstration research

- This work also enhanced key capacities for delivering HIV prevention interventions by:
  - **Expanding experience with demonstration project** design, implementation and data utilization among diverse researchers, implementers and policymakers
  - Strengthening **key population networks and support**
Project Outcomes: Challenges

- Study designs and timing did not sufficiently line up with policy decision-making needs
  - Study questions and findings did not always align with the topics and issues prioritized by implementers, policy makers and WHO
  - Varied protocols and indicators limited the ability to make comparisons and derive lessons across projects
  - Including young women and MSM in only one of the studies meant that study findings were limited in how they could inform policies and roll out for these critical groups, including investments such as DREAMS
  - Long implementation and rapidly growing interest in PrEP meant the timing of findings did not correspond with the policy decision making timeline

- Projects were not as efficient as planned
  - Extensive planning, slow review processes, and challenges in implementation and analysis meant that some projects took much longer than anticipated to complete

- Lessons from PrEP delivery highlighted the difficulty of prevention product introduction
  - Retention of clients on PrEP was a major challenge across most of the programs with few strategies shown to be successful in the short timeframe of the projects to have impact
  - Lack of planning for post-trial PrEP access for all study participants who wish to continue on PrEP raises ethical and practical concerns
Recommendations for PrEP Roll Out: Program Management & Innovation

- Develop programs where individual clients can access **comprehensive HIV prevention services**, including PrEP, in different locations.

- **Explore fast track** PrEP services where clients access PrEP at ARV comprehensive care centers to address concerns about stigma, confidentiality and wait times.

- **Identify and invest in providers** who are interested and willing to provide PrEP and attendant services rather than prioritizing by service or location.

- Continue to **innovate and evaluate approaches to support clients** to use PrEP, especially continuation.

- Determine **which aspects of PrEP information provision and program design are most effective and cost-effective**, including tailoring them to meet individual client needs and preferences.

- **Compile and analyze key biological indicators** (e.g. creatinine and plasma blood levels), across all demo projects and roll out efforts and use data to adapt WHO and national guidelines for monitoring and testing.
Recommendations for Next Generation Demonstration Projects

Planning

- Coordinate donors and other key actors to ensure investments are synergistic, and avoid overlap, duplication and gaps
- Reorient incentives and deliverables to emphasize timely access to information that can be used for decision making by policymakers and providers throughout the life of the project
- Develop clear description of demonstration projects for diverse stakeholders
- Look ahead to anticipate issues that may arise in the future so that answers are available
- Begin community outreach and sensitization well in advance of the start of the demonstration project
Recommendations for Next Generation Demonstration Projects (2)

Design

- Consult with national and international policymakers and decision makers, including WHO, to prioritize their questions and ensure the demo project answers these questions to inform product introduction.
- Balance geographic coverage between and within countries to ensure scientific and political relevance of results, and prioritize settings where the new intervention is likely to be introduced.
- Develop realistic recruitment targets large enough to provide meaningful results, and contingency plans to ensure they can be met in a timely manner.
- Include sufficient numbers of all relevant populations within the projects or suite of research.
- Engage experts in implementation research, service delivery, new product introduction and behavior in project design.
- Plan projects with realistic timeframes and interim analyses to ensure that emerging findings can inform policies and new product introduction in real time.
- Align study results (interim and final) with implementation plans prior to project initiation and ensure that findings are presented in the context of next steps to introduction and scale up.
Recommendations for Next Generation Demonstration Projects (3)

Process

- Locate projects in public facilities/services and in “typical” settings where people access care.
- Create synergy across project protocols, data collection and indicators to facilitate analysis, comparison and learning.
- Ensure studies can be nimble in responding to changing external circumstances so the studies can be completed, and their findings are relevant.
- Reduce clinical and support services over time to levels that are replicable in roll out and assess for cost, acceptability, access, impact.
- Adjust follow up schedule to be flexible and responsive to clients’ schedules and needs.
- Include provider perspectives as explicit outcome to inform best practices in initial roll out.
- Work with IRBs and donors to require that all research products with proven results are made accessible to participants for a period to be determined through consultation.
Influence of BMGF-Supported Demonstration Projects

- Stakeholders (researchers, policymakers, project participants) voiced appreciation to BMGF for taking on implementation questions early through demonstration projects, before global guidance.

- Investment has been influential in national and international guidelines and policy decisions:
  - Early evidence in a range of settings and populations helped inform development of WHO guidelines on PrEP demonstration projects.
  - Project staff served on national technical and guideline committees.

- Demo projects informed additional PrEP demonstration and implementation research.
Results:
Contacts, Screening, and Initiation
Contacts with individuals were made through a variety of channels including health workers and peers. Following contact, appointments were set with potential clients for screening and eligibility assessment. Projects had a 10-14 day waiting period between screening and initiation.
General Pathway to PrEP Across Projects

Day 0
Eligibility Screening

Day 30
Adherence assessment visit

Month 2
Refill

Month 4
Second follow up visit

Month 6
Refill

Month 8
Refill

Month 10
Fourth follow up visit

Month 12
Exit

Day 14
PrEP Initiation

Month 1
First follow up visit

Month 3
Refill

Month 5
Refill

Month 7
Third follow up visit

Month 9
Refill

Month 11
Refill

Obligatory visit

Optional visit
Outreach and Contacts:
Projects conducted extensive outreach to large numbers of contacts

Number of contacts by project

Contacts refers to total number of contacts with people who were talked to or made aware of the study over the life of the project. An individual could be counted more than once.

- The India and Nigeria teams made the most contacts with potential clients with an average of 9.8 and 8.0 contacts per person reached respectively
- The number of contacts per person reached ranged from 1.2 in South Africa to 9.8 in India
- There was some variation in how information on contacts and people reached was captured and interpreted across the projects
- Figures are not available for Partners and Senegal
Outreach and Contacts:
Most contacts made with FSWs, reflecting the targeted study populations

- The highest number of contacts were made with female sex workers, representing 84% of total contacts made. FSWs comprised 59% of the target enrollment across projects and 52% of those actually enrolled.
- The average number of contacts made per person reached was 3.7 for FSW, 2.8 for MSM, and 1.7 for YW.
- Figures are not available for Senegal and Partners.

Number of contacts by population type

- Female sex workers: 69,981
- Men who have sex with men: 3,953
- Young women: 9,478
- Sero-discordant couples: 53,843
- Total: 137,255

Contacts refers to the total number of contacts with people who were talked to or made aware of the study over the life of the project. An individual could be counted more than once.
Screening, Eligibility and Initiation on PrEP
Screening, Eligibility and Initiation:
Eligibility criteria for PrEP Demonstration Projects

- While some criteria differed by population, general eligibility requirements were:
  - Informed consent
  - ≥ 18 years and older
  - Good general health, confirmed by medical history and physical examination
  - HIV negative (defined as a negative 4th generation HIV ELISA test prior to enrollment)
  - Serum creatinine < upper limit of normal (ULN) & calculated creatinine clearance of at least 70 mL/min
  - Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) < 2.5 times ULN
  - Hemoglobin > 8.5 g/dL
  - No reported intention to relocate out of the study area during the course of the study
  - Self-reported use of effective contraceptive method and intention to continue to use it
  - Without signs or symptoms of acute HIV infection (acute retroviral syndrome)
  - Risk, including
    - Serodiscordant couples: HIV+ partner not virally suppressed and intention to maintain relationship; risk per risk screening tool
      - In Partners, serodiscordant couples were scored according to a risk scoring tool that identified couples at higher risk based on: younger age, fewer children, uncircumcised (HIV- men), cohabiting, unprotected sex in previous month, and high plasma HIV RNA samples in HIV+ partner
    - MSM and YW: at risk per risk scoring tools
    - FSW: Active sex work (paid sex within the past six months)
Screening, Eligibility and Initiation: A majority of people screened across populations were eligible for PrEP

Proportion screened, eligible and initiated by population type

- Initiation on PrEP among those eligible was highest among serodiscordant couples
- A high proportion of the young women screened were eligible for PrEP, but less than half were initiated
Screening, Eligibility and Initiation:
Most of those eligible were initiated on PrEP

- Some clients were lost at each stage: screening, eligibility, initiation. Only 33% of those reached were screened.
- The majority of people screened in all projects were eligible for PrEP, except in South Africa (range: 32%-95%).
- The majority of eligible people in all of the projects were initiated on PrEP (range: 54%-94%).

Figures presented for serodiscordant couples here include partners later determined to be ineligible for PrEP.
Screening, Enrollment and Initiation:
Kenya LVCT had the highest target, number reached and initiated on PrEP

- People dropped out at different stages of the process, from reached to PrEP initiation and follow up
- The biggest drop off was between reached and screening

*Number of people/couples reached not available for Partners, Nigeria and Senegal
### Number and proportion of eligible clients initiated on PrEP by project and population type

#### By project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Benin</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Kenya (LVCT)</th>
<th>Kenya/Uganda (Partners)</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>2,758</td>
<td>1,079</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>7,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>4,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### By population type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Type</th>
<th>MSM</th>
<th>YW</th>
<th>FSW</th>
<th>SDC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>3,719</td>
<td>1,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>1,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Across populations, 5 people were reached for each client initiated on PrEP

In aggregate, the projects were designed to include more FSW than any other population group, and FSW were reached and initiated on PrEP more than any other group

SDCs had the greatest proportion of eligible clients initiated on PrEP
The majority of people initiated on PrEP were FSW, also the largest target group (59%) and largest initiated group (52%).

Total number of clients initiated on PrEP = 5,019, by project:
- Kenya LVCT (1,585)
- India (1,325)
- Partners (1,013)
- Nigeria (354)
- Senegal (267)
- Benin (256)
- South Africa (219)
Reasons for Ineligibility

- Reasons for ineligibility for PrEP included:
  - HIV positive test results (most common)
  - Hepatitis B infection
  - High creatinine levels
  - Other health conditions
  - Pregnancy/ breastfeeding*
  - Inadequate sexual intercourse in the 3 months prior to screening (low risk)

- Among sero-discordant couples
  - Viral load suppression among the HIV positive partners at presentation
  - No intention to maintain their relationship

*During the time the demonstration projects were underway, WHO issued a technical brief Preventing HIV During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding in the Context of PrEP (2017). Following a systematic review (2016) that found little evidence for safety concerns related to PrEP use in early pregnancy, and minimal evidence of FTC/TDF in breastmilk, the technical brief states that “Based on the available safety data, WHO considers that PrEP should not be discontinued during pregnancy and breastfeeding for women who continue to be at substantial risk of HIV infection. PrEP can also be considered as an additional prevention choice for HIV negative pregnant women who are at substantial risk of HIV as part of a comprehensive PMTCT program.” It notes that women should make this choice following a review of risks and benefits with a health-care provider. [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255866/WHO-HIV-2017.09-eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255866/WHO-HIV-2017.09-eng.pdf)
Common Reasons Cited for Not Initiating PrEP Among Eligible Clients

- Reasons cited for not initiating PrEP across populations and projects:
  - Lost to follow up
  - Late for appointment (> 1 month)
  - Refused PrEP (without specifying reason)
  - Fear of side effects
  - Needed more time to think about PrEP
  - Stigma: clients not wanting to be seen with pills or at the clinic
  - Not wanting to take a pill daily
  - Need to consult partner/spouse (most common among YW)

* These are the project-level categories as reported across the demonstration projects.
### HIV Prevalence Among Clients at Screening by Project & Population Type

#### HIV prevalence at screening by project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Benin</th>
<th>India (LVCT)</th>
<th>Kenya (LVCT)</th>
<th>Kenya/Uganda (Partners)</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of clients screened</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>3,226</td>
<td>3,388</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>10,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number HIV positive</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>2,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>*50%</td>
<td>*50%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### HIV prevalence at screening by population type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female sex workers</th>
<th>Men who have sex with men</th>
<th>Young women (18-29)</th>
<th>Sero-discordant couples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number screened</td>
<td>3,925</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>4,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number testing HIV positive</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>50%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*prevalence of 50% represents the positive partners among the sero-discordant couples in the Partners and Nigeria projects
PrEP Continuation & Retention
Retention on PrEP was highest among SDC and FSW in India and Senegal. It was challenging for many of the other projects and populations.

- Retention refers to participants who remained on PrEP
- Retention at 6 months ranged from 9% to 94% and at 12 months from 0 to 90%
- Missing values are due to differences in follow up intervals measured in projects
Retention on PrEP was highest among SDC and FSW in India and Senegal

- Retention refers to participants who remained on PrEP
- Retention at 6 months ranged from 9% to 94% and at month 12 from 0 to 90%
- Missing values are due to differences in follow up intervals measured in projects
At least half of the expected study visits were completed in all projects.

### Number of expected follow up visits completed/not completed by project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Benin</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Kenya LVCT</th>
<th>Kenya Partners</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Senegal</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of visits completed</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>6,261</td>
<td>3,684</td>
<td>15,837</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>29,562</td>
<td>8,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of expected follow up visits not completed</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>2,545</td>
<td>1,635</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>29,562</td>
<td>8,726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentage of expected visits completed**

- 58% in Benin
- 71% in India
- 69% in Kenya LVCT
- 88% in Kenya Partners
- N/A in Nigeria
- 91% in Senegal
- 55% in South Africa
- TOTAL 77%

*visits not completed if >1 month after last appointment*
*visits were considered completed regardless of PrEP use*
88% of expected study visits among SDCs were completed, and all populations completed two thirds of expected visits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>FSW</th>
<th>MSM</th>
<th>SDC</th>
<th>YW</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of expected visits</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- visits not completed if >1 month after last appointment
- visits were considered completed regardless of PrEP use
Out of town travel was the most common reason for missing appointments among all clients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out of town, province, country</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couldn’t leave work / had to earn money</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost to follow up</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No transportation / no transport money</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No reason given</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No longer interested in study</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgot</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not currently engaged in sex work</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data on “other” not collected or explained consistently across projects. It includes participants who did not answer their phones, and those who promised to come when contacted but did not come back for their appointments.
## Reasons for Missing Appointments by Population Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Most common reasons for missing appointments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female sex workers</td>
<td>• Out of town, province or country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Couldn't leave work/ had to earn money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lost to follow up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young women</td>
<td>• Out of town, province or country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forgetting appointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No specific reason given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men who have sex with men</td>
<td>• No transportation/ no money for transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Out of town, province or country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forgetting appointment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sero-discordant couples</td>
<td>• Out of town, province or country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• No longer interested in the study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lost to follow up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Across populations and projects travel/migration was a main contributing factor to missed appointments. Many of the participants in SW projects in Africa were from other countries.
Missed appointments the primary reason clients withdrew from projects

“Other” reasons include: death, seroconversion (N=16, all known to have stopped using PrEP), out of town/province/country, no longer interested in the study, gone back to country of origin
Patterns and reporting of stopping and restarting PrEP varied across the projects but was significant in some

- In total, six of the seven projects reported 2,162 episodes of stopping and 706 episodes of restarting*

### Reasons for stopping included

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Stopping</th>
<th>Reason for Stopping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partner successfully on ART</td>
<td>Pregnant/trying to conceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side effects</td>
<td>No longer sexually active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner request</td>
<td>Moved back to country of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No longer perceive self to be at risk</td>
<td>Moved out of town/province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t like taking pills daily</td>
<td>No longer interested in the study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seroconversion* *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reasons for restarting included

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Restarting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perceived self at risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now able to take pill every day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in partner and relationship status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures do not include Benin

** All seroconverters were known to have stopped taking PrEP
Conclusions

- Demonstration projects play an important role in bridging clinical evaluation and program implementation
- It is feasible to deliver PrEP beyond clinical trials and people at risk are willing to try it
- These projects helped lay the groundwork for other demonstration projects, and informed PrEP policy development, program implementation and scale up
- The range of projects can offer important lessons about how to deliver PrEP to individuals and populations at risk of HIV
Acknowledgements

- Thanks to the many people interviewed for this project for their thoughtful, frank and informative insights and analyses.
- We very much appreciate the feedback, information provided and hospitality of the Investigators and staff at all of the the BMGF-supported PrEP Demo Projects in familiarizing us with their projects and responding to our many questions during site visits, phone calls and emails.
- Staff at other key organizations working on national policies and programs, PrEP research and delivery, and the design and implementation of these demo projects also gave generously of their time in interviews and addressing follow up questions.
- Finally, thanks to the staff at BMGF for commissioning this project, and for their very helpful feedback and guidance throughout.
Annex: Select Details and Examples
### Influence of Demo Projects

#### Built capacity in PrEP delivery within and across countries
- Community of practice created across project teams through protocol development, exchanges and joint meetings
- Tools developed and made available to programs and on PrEPWatch.org including standard operating procedures and job aids, training materials, monitoring and evaluation, IEC materials
- Project researchers, staff and clients are champions and experts for PrEP nationally and internationally

#### Catalyzed and informed national policies and roll out
- Project staff served on national technical and guideline committees
- Benin:
  - Demo project results influenced decision not to roll out PrEP for FSW given high cost, low uptake, limited impact
  - Informed and accelerated implementation of national guidelines for early treatment in clinical practice
- South Africa
  - Expanded from demo project to national roll out to FSWs and subsequently to MSM and to young women in tertiary educational institutions
  - WHRI engaged local policymakers, Department of Health and SW organizations on PrEP, and supported 2016 guidelines on PrEP and ART in sex workers
- Kenya
  - LVCT’s work with diverse populations (MSM, FSW, YW) helped catalyze and support policymaker buy-in for roll out in diverse at risk populations despite challenges with retention
  - Partners’ work informed SDC guidance and staff are technical advisors working on roll out
- Nigeria
  - Informed planned roll out in select states and populations supported by PEPFAR

#### Informed design and conduct of demo projects in other groups and settings
- Benin: exploring demonstration project for PrEP in MSM
- Senegal: exploring PrEP demonstration project among FSWs in other geographic areas with high levels of sex work and migratory populations
- Kenya: informed many additional demo projects in other states
- Nigeria: informed support for additional demonstration projects in other states in the country
## Feasibility, Recruitment, Product Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observations from Demo Projects</th>
<th>Suggestions for PrEP Implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feasibility of PrEP Delivery</strong></td>
<td>• Continue to identify which program components are most effective in identifying and initiating people at risk, and in supporting their continued use of PrEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Despite challenges demonstration projects revealed that delivering PrEP to specific key population groups with additional support in areas such as counseling and peer counseling, risk assessment, community outreach, support groups, provider training, logistics and laboratory and supporting effective use is feasible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community awareness/Recruitment</strong></td>
<td>• Sustain campaigns and information beyond “launch”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Recruitment challenging despite multiple methods used</td>
<td>• Develop and make available materials in local languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Projects with established relationships with study communities and target populations were more successful in recruitment</td>
<td>• Draw on MOH for credibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In some projects, outreach and sensitization were started too close to project initiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influence on product characteristics on effective use</strong></td>
<td>• Ring, injectable or implant may (or may not) address concerns about daily pill taking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Difficulty/unwillingness to adhere to daily pill</td>
<td>• Explore branding for PrEP separate and distinct from ARVs for PrEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stigma associated with identifiable ARVs</td>
<td>• Develop appealing, attractive, discreet packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Noise from pill bottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Used cotton in bottle, envelopes, other strategies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tablet too big</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MEMS cap unpopular with clients and staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Large, unwieldy; difficult to manage and carry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Anticipating and Addressing Implementation Challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observations from Demo Projects</th>
<th>Suggestions for Future Demo Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation challenges led to delays and difficulties for many of the projects</td>
<td>• Include experts in planning and product introduction, and representatives of study populations, as part of project design team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Managerial</strong>: Delays in protocol development and approval, data cleaning and analysis</td>
<td>• Invest in robust community engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Logistical</strong>: Delay of drug delivery and availability; duty on Truvada</td>
<td>• Ensure that projects can be nimble in responding to external circumstances through, for example, expanding recruitment and follow up to other facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Communications</strong>: Demonstration projects occupy an unfamiliar space; they are not clinical trials but the drug does not have regulatory approval. Study teams found it challenging to convey the concept of a demonstration project to regulatory and ethical review bodies, policymakers, participants, and communities</td>
<td>• Compile experience with informed consent and community education to develop clear description of demonstration projects for diverse stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Consumer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mobility of target populations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Clients changing their minds, responding to external pressures, fear of side effects, unwilling to take pills daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Uncertainty and/or mistrust in PrEP as a new intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Political</strong>: Civil unrest and disruptions affected recruitment and retention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>Geographic</strong>: Some efforts to work in “typical” sites/communities were too difficult for a new intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Insights by Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female Sex Workers</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mobile and dynamic population; programs should be designed to allow individual FSWs to access PrEP in different sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Shifting risk profile based on work, location, relationships; services should be prepared for FSWs to cycle on and off PrEP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Projects with FSWs generally had close connections with communities or NGOs through prior programs, services, or research. These relationships seemed to help with initiation and retention in some cases (India) but less so in others (SA).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Young Women</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Continuation, effective use, and follow up very challenging. Additional demo projects and programs exploring how best to deliver PrEP to YW in different settings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Important role of partners, parents, and community in facilitating or hindering PrEP programs and access for YW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Community resistance to young women on PrEP due to concerns including “promiscuity” and young women’s sexual agency; also wanted programs for young men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Many felt they needed to inform or have permission from partners, parents and others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Some parents, community health volunteers, leaders supported PrEP recognizing YW HIV risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Volunteer health workers and peers important in mobilization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Private, non judgmental and sensitive service settings and providers are key to PrEP delivery for YW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• YW only included in one project in two settings, making it difficult to draw conclusions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men who have sex with men</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Only included in one project in two settings making it difficult to draw conclusions; other settings (Benin, India) exploring PrEP delivery for MSM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Effective use and follow up were very challenging</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Welcoming, supportive service environment critical to ensure sensitive and private PrEP delivery; high level of trust in LVCT site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Peers important for mobilization and building trust</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serodiscordant Couples</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Important target group with known risk, relatively straightforward to identify and recruit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Partners playing key role in building capacity for SDC services in Kenya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Relevance of SDC experience to other populations limited given clearly defined population and known risk; defined and limited term for PrEP use (6 mos)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>