Age-specific essential services for adolescents

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Meeting on Implementing the 2017 - 2021 Framework for VMMC
27 February – 3 March 2017
Durban, South Africa
Introduction

Since the inception of VMMC in 2008, the intervention has been delivered as a minimum package of services including HTS, Condom and STI.

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<th>Phase 1 Catch up</th>
<th>Transition to Sustainability</th>
<th>Long term Sustainability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority age group</td>
<td>15-49yrs</td>
<td>10-14 and 15-29ys</td>
<td>0-60D &amp; 10-14</td>
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<td>Time Frame(Kenya)</td>
<td>2008-2014</td>
<td>2016-2019</td>
<td>2020 &amp; beyond</td>
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<td>Service package</td>
<td>HTS Condom STI</td>
<td>Vaccination sexuality and health STI HTS/Condom</td>
<td>Neonatal services Congenital abn Post natal services</td>
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<td>MC and follow up</td>
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Some elements of the minimum package may be more or less important as the age focus for VMMC shifts.
Redefining the Minimum Package

Justification for redefining the minimum package

• New developments in HIV prevention
  – New tools – PrEP, Test-and-Start, Self testing
  – Emphasis in testing on identifying positives from high risk populations to achieve 90-90-90

  – Age-tailored approach
  – May include reduction and expansion of services
  – *Based on need, evidence and stakeholder inputs*
Suggested new Interventions for Specific groups

• 10-14 years
  – Age-appropriate, comprehensive sexuality and health education
  – Delivery of relevant vaccines
  – Inclusion of services would be informed by views of parents
  – 2017 PEPFAR guidance: discontinue routine PITC in pre-sexual youth 10-14 years, while still offering testing to any who want it

• 15-19 years
  – More detailed sexual health counseling and condom skills building
  – Basic mental health assessment
  – Alcohol and drug use intervention
  – HIV risk and gender norms communication
Suggested Interventions: for older males

- Men 20-29 years
  - Family planning education
  - Tuberculosis and HIV diagnosis and linkage to treatment
  - Alcohol and drug use disorder prevention
  - Engagement around positive gender norms
  - Screening for non communicable diseases

- Men at higher risk for HIV infection
  - Combination prevention (condoms, STI screening, HTC, PrEP, HIV treatment)
  - Community outreach and peer education
  - Mental health and social support
  - Legal support where [key] populations are subject to punitive laws or detention
Discussion

• Which package elements might be most critical in your country?
• What process should be followed in defining the appropriate package for each age group in your country?
• How much resources are needed to provide of the revised packages in your country?
• How would you integrate additional services?
• How you monitor the effectiveness of the revised packages?