

# Age-specific essential services for adolescents

Dr. Elijah Odoyo-June, CDC Kenya

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

	Phase 1 Catch up	Transition to Sustainability	Long term Sustainability
Priority age group	15-49yrs	10-14 and 15-29ys	0-60D & 10-14
Time Frame(Kenya)	2008-2014	2016-2019	2020 & beyond
Service package	<b>HTS</b> <b>Condom</b> STI MC and follow up	Vaccination sexuality and health STI <b>HTS/Condom</b>	Neonatal services Congenital abn Post natal services

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
- UNAIDS, *A Framework for Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision: Effective HIV Prevention and a Gateway to Improved Adolescent Boys' and Men's Health in Eastern and Southern Africa by 2021*, 2016
  - 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?