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THE 2023 JOINT AIDS REVIEW REPORT



PRESENTED AT THE 2023 NATIONAL HIV SYMPOIM BY DR. VINCENT BAGAMBE, DPSI 14th November, 2023



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Presentation Outline

Introduction
Status of the HIV epidemic: Progress on 95-95-95
NSP Implementation

- Prevention
- Care and Treatment
- Social support and social protection
- Systems Strengthening

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Response Key Issues & Way forward

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Objectives of JAR 2023

- Review progress on implementation of;
 - 3rd year of the 2020/21 2024/25 NSP,
 - 7th year for the Presidential Fast Track Initiative (PFTI), and
 - 8th year of reporting on the SDGs
- Review and disseminate progress implementation of undertakings of the Aide Memoire, JAR 2022
- Agree on undertakings for implementation in FY 2023/24



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Methodology

- A multi-sectoral team was constituted to draft the report and given clear TORs that covered:
 - Document Review: Several documents were reviewed by the TWGs, facilitator, and stakeholders
 - Secondary data analysis based on data from respective databases and systems such as DHIS2, HIBRID, KP Tracker etc
 - Key Informant interviews and stakeholder consultations with ADPG, TWGs, SCEs, Program Managers
- Self-Coordinating Entities (SCE) were supported to compile their respective reports with emphasis on the JAR 2022 undertakings



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Methodology

- This JAR came after the MTR for the 2020/21
 - 2024/25 NSP for HIV&AIDS so most information had already been compiled
- The other documents reviewed included;
 - The GAM report comprising of many indicators
 - The HIV and AIDS estimates
 - The HIV Modes of Transmission Study 2023
 - Population size estimates for adolescents and young women at high risk of HIV in Uganda
 - Draft 2023 NASA reports, etc....

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Performance on Key HIV indicators



Impact	Baseli	Target	Achievements			Remark
Indicator	ne		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	S
HIV Incidence Rate: Adults (15-49)	0.32%	0.2%	0.24%	0.23%	0.22%	On Track M: 0.88 F: 1.55
HIV Prevalence, Adults 15-49 years	5.5%		5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	Declining M: 3.6 F: 6.5
New Infections (adults and Children)	54,000	18,200	54,000	52,000	51,516	Stagnating
% HEI testing +ve at 6 week	2.1%	1.3%	3%	1.8%	1.4%	On track
Annual HIV related Deaths	21,000	10,800	18000	17000	17,466	Stagnating (M: 8,763) (F: 8,703)
Estimated PLHIVs			1,414,183	1,420,020	1,433,337	M: 535,753 F: 897,585



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Children and adolescents lagging in first 1st and 3rd 95

Source: MOH Country Spectrum Estimates 2022



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	Pillar	Progress 2022/23				
M3502565000000000000000000000000000000000	Revitalize HIV Prevention	- 141.8 million condoms distributed out of 328 M needed, a decline from the 181.6 M				
	(and close the tap on new	distributed last year				
	HIV infections,	- AGYW age-specific service package; services provided in 44 out of 73 high burden				
AAR	particularly among	districts				
MAAA	AGYW)	 Overall,617,230 AGYW offered comprehensive HIV Prevention services; 				
		 Violence Prevention & response: 170,103 				
		 School subsidy for vulnerable girls in 40 districts serving over 20,000 AGYW 				
:2		- The sexuality education framework rolled out				
	Consolidate progress on	- 98% of HIV infected mothers received ART; with 93% of breast-feeding mothers virally				
	eliminating Mother-To-	suppressed ; a decline from 95% last year				
TIMU	Child transmission of HIV	- Among HIV-Exposed Infants, 86% had EID testing; 1.4% sero-positive within 8 weeks				
		- Most infections in infants are due to LTFU mothers (47%) and newly infected (37%)				
0.22	Accelerate Implementation	Overall- 90% of PLHIV know their status; of these, 94% are on ART; of which 94% are virally				
	of 'Test and treat' and	suppressed				
	attain the 90-90-90 targets	All ages: 90-94-94 (Adults: 91-94-94; Children 0-14 yrs: 72-98-84)				
	Address financing	 Government increased from UGX 326Bn in 2021/22 to UGX 333Bn contributing 14% of 				
	sustainability for the HIV	total HIV budget				
	response	- HIV mainstreaming in MDAs strengthened; UGX 40.8 Bn mobilized 2021/22;				
		- MoFPED created a special vote output code (000013) for HIV mainstreaming activities				
		- A resource mobilization strategy has been developed to guide RM for ending AIDS by 2030				
	Ensure Institutional	- Community-led Monitoring to strengthen community networks				
~ 9	effectiveness for a well-	- Over 80% of MDAs and SCEs have functional coordination structures (have action plans &				
No.	coordinated multi-sectoral	reports)				
	response	- CSOs Accreditation system established at UAC to coordinate better non-state actors				
40		 Capacity building for Regional referral hospitals in planning, budgeting and reporting 				



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Implementation of the JAR 2022 Undertakings

Thematic Area	# Planned Activities	Achieved	Partially or Not Achieved	Comments
HIV Prevention	11	9 (82%)	2(18%)	 Survey to determine the impact of AGYW programming on high teenage pregnancy not done due to lack of funds Laws prohibiting pre- employment HIV testing not reviewed
Care and Treatment	4	3 (75%)	1(25%)	 Protocol for the study on the effect/impact of DSDM on service uptake under development YAPS not yet in all districts (Currently in 81 of the 135)
Social support and Protection	9	7 (78%)	2(22%)	 Scale up of comprehensive AGYW socioeconomic intervention to remaining 18 high incidence districts & A a bottleneck analysis on the GBV/VAC cascade from event to conviction of perpetuators not conducted
System Strengthening	5	4 (80%)	1(20%)	 NASA to be completed in Dec 2023 An HIV and AIDS Disaster Management Plan not yet developed
Monitoring and Evaluation	2	2(100%)	0%	 However, M&E Systems for data collection and transmission is unbale to routinely track behavioural indicators The research database has been developed and is undergoing the approval process, including negotiation with NITA-U to have it hosted on their Servers.

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Key issues & Way forward

- Declining performance in behavioral & 1.
- 2. Persistent Mother To Child HIV transmission-Breakthrough infections;

Structural indicators with increasing GBV;

- 3. Children & adolescents lagging behind
- Significant community level viral non-4. suppression with ongoing HIV transmission
- Suboptimal disease integration between HIV 5. and other health services
- Persistent structural barriers i.e. stigma, GBV, 6. legal environment
- Lack of Unique identifiers compromising data quality
- 8. Limited data on behavioral and structural indicators, fragmented reporting for GBV, **AGYW**
- Sub optimal data utilization at subnational level
- 10. Inadequate Financing of the HIV response and tracking



- Make a new push for HIV prevention as a priority
- Address PMTCT cascade gaps through AP3 initiative
- Implement innovative approaches to identify children and adolescents and keep them in care
- Microplanning, targeted HTS to find missing cases, optimized linkage, retention, and adherence
- Strengthen integration: ensure 5. commodity availability and diagnostics
- Enact laws to protect, promote human 6. rights and improve service delivery
- Dialogue with relevant sectors to roll out Unique Identification (UID)
- Identify appropriate behavioral and structural indicators, strengthen reporting
- Strengthen data use at all levels
- 10. Fast-track implementation of Resource Mobilization Strategy & strengthen tracking



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