

UNAIDS-World Bank Economics Reference Group for HIV & AIDS

HIV Programme Transition

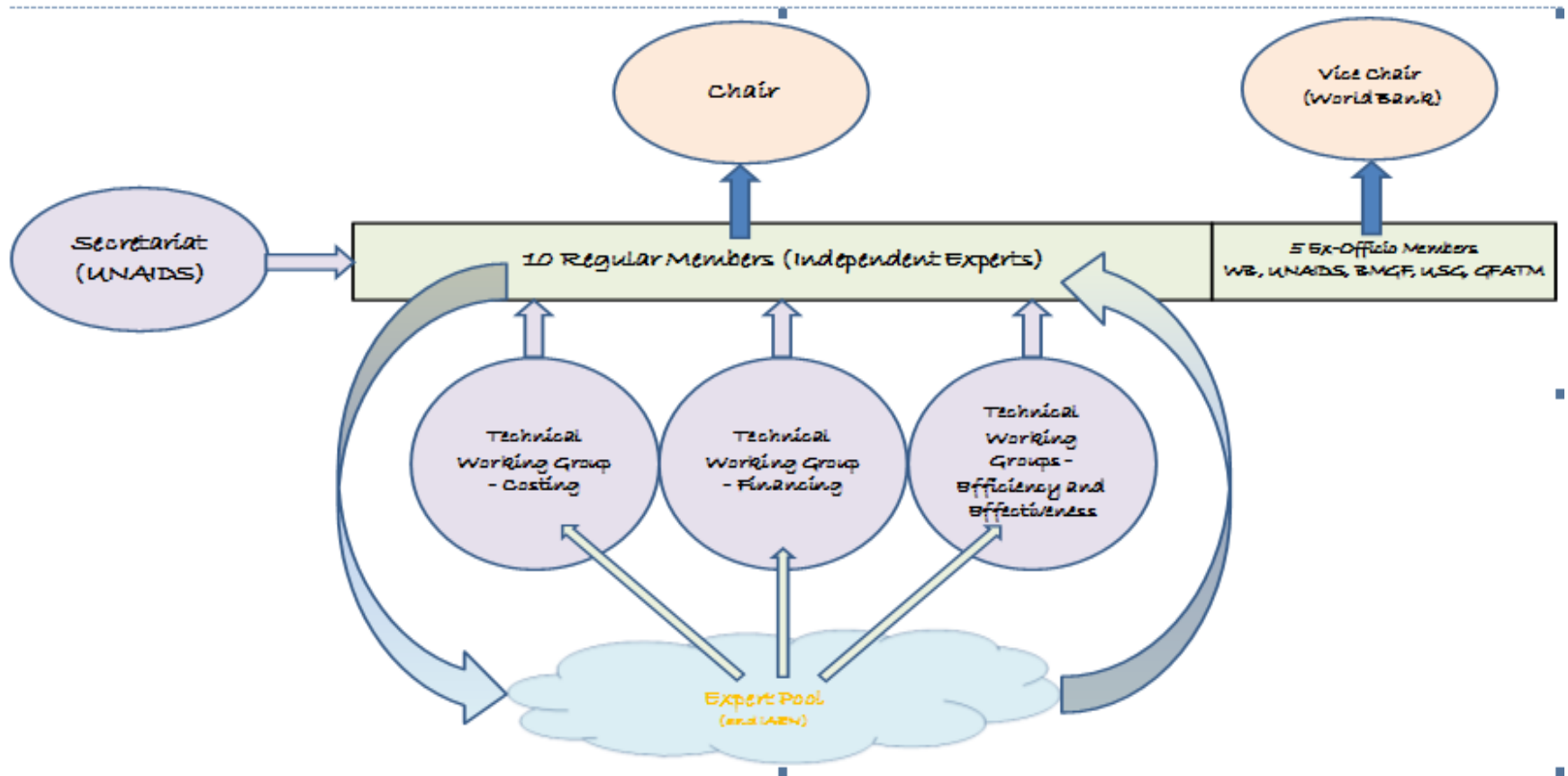
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on behalf of the HIV Economics Reference Group

HIV UNAIDS & WB HIV Economics Reference Group - Mandate

- Strategic global HIV economics agenda setting and prioritization
- Improving the quality of HIV economics methods and products
- Providing strategic thinking and consolidated coherent advice to stakeholders

HIV UNAIDS –WB HIV Economics Reference Group - Structure



HIV UNAIDS & WB HIV Economics Reference Group - Achievements

- Improved coordination among global stakeholders
- Policy influence
 - UNAIDS 2016-2021 strategy
 - GFATM transition and sustainability policy
 - South Africa HIV and NHI feasibility
 - Kenya, HIV into UHC benefits package actuarial analysis and modalities of financing
- Community of practice – pool of experts available for technical advice to members

Dimensions of sustainable HIV financing - distinct but related work streams

1. “Fair share” and “global solidarity”

- How much can LMICs reasonably be expected to contribute to their HIV programmes?
- Responsibility and capacity of external donors to honor their international financing commitments?

2. Expanding revenue mobilization

- Potential sources of additional domestic revenue?
- Scope for and successes with innovative sources of revenue?
- Maximizing impact of existing sources and mobilizing new ones globally

4. Transition to domestic funding and programming

- Existing experiences
- Country-donor tools for transparency, accountability, joint planning, and monitoring

3. Integrating HIV & AIDS financing into national health financing systems

- Clarifying concepts and reviewing country experiences
- Choosing services to integrate and ensuring sustainability
- Challenges

Review of donor – country transition agreements

Review existing financing agreements and country compact-type documents covering 4 donors, 13 countries

| | | Countries | Compacts |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| Income Bracket | Low Income (LIC) | 5 | 8 |
| | Lower-Middle-Income (LMIC) | 4 | 8 |
| | Upper-Middle-Income (UMIC) | 4 | 5 |
| Region | Sub Saharan-Africa | 7 | 12 |
| | Asia & Middle East | 4 | 5 |
| | Europe & Central Asia | 1 | 2 |
| | Latin America & Caribbean | 1 | 2 |
| Epidemic | Concentrated | 6 | 9 |
| | Generalized | 7 | 12 |
| Donors | PEPFAR (PFIPs) | 6 | 6 |
| | Global Fund (Grant Agreements) | 6 | 6 |
| | World Bank (Finance/Credit Agreements) | 6 | 6 |
| | Millennium Challenge Corporation (Country Compacts) | 3 | 3 |
| Total | | 13 | 21 |

Analysis for Compact Guidance – Focus on 6 Features

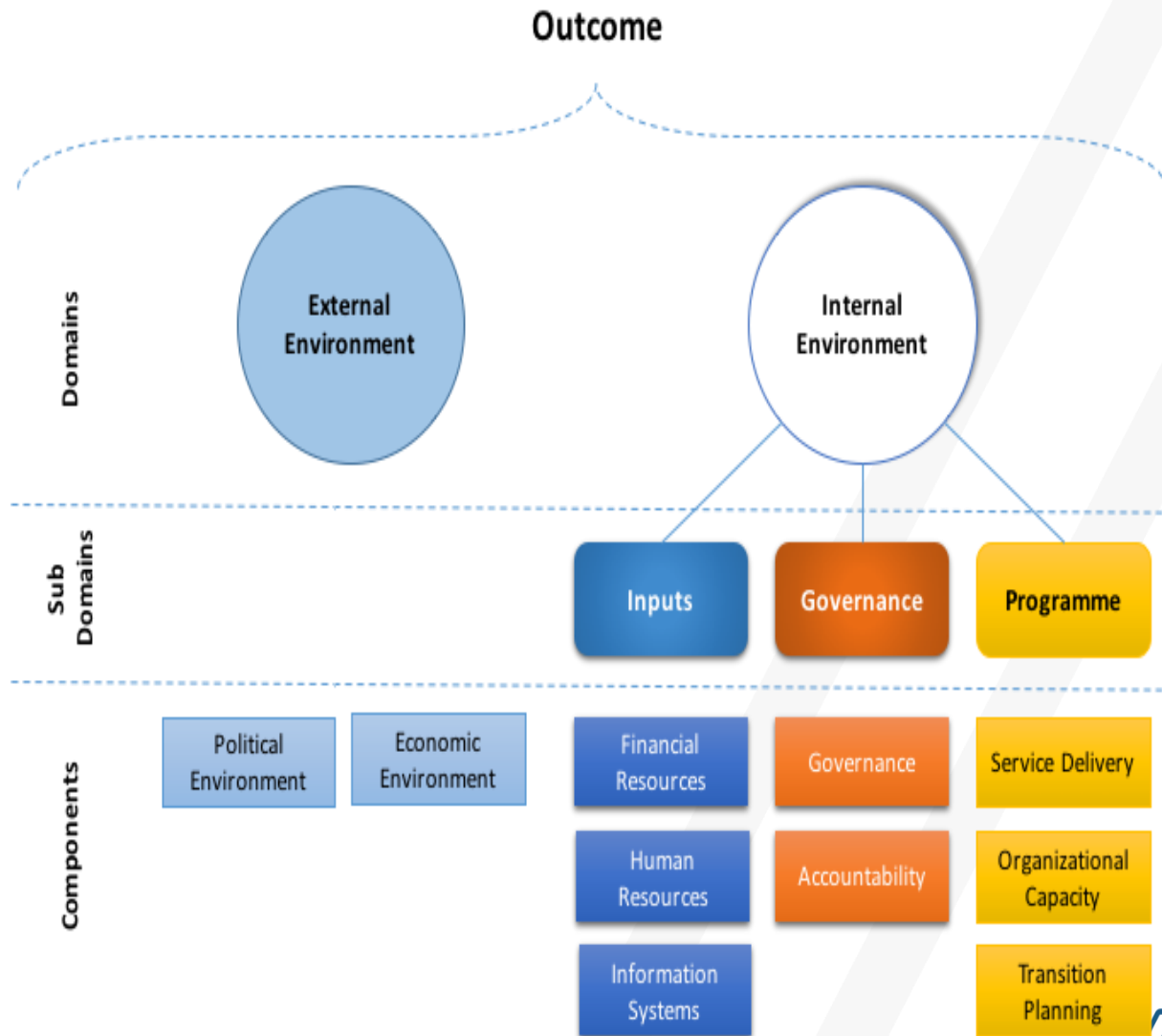


Transition Planning

- Collaboration UNAIDS – GFATM – USAID/PEPFAR
 - WHO Montreux Health Agenda – on issues around Public Financial Management
- 7 Countries of focus: Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan (EECA); Jamaica (LAC); Morocco (MENA) and the Philippines
- Considers: programmatic, financial and institutional transition readiness
- ERG Funding for the assessments – complemented by UNAIDS, USAID, GFATM funding for transition planning; GFATM tools on social contracting and financial transition.
- Ongoing initiative beyond ERG cycle: Cambodia, Guyana, Namibia, Vietnam added in the group of focus



TPA Framework Domains and Components



Source: Amaya, A.B., Gotsadze, G. and Chikovani, I. (2015).





Transition Risk Rating Using Scores Arising from the TPA Tool

Low risk = Dark Green - >85% of score

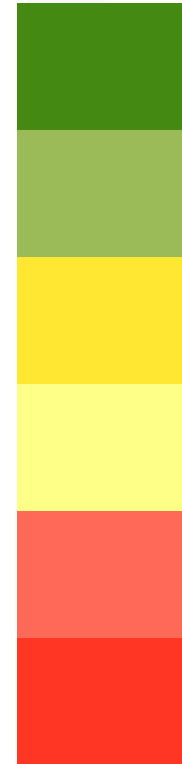
Moderate to Low risk = Light Green - 70-85% of score

Moderate risk = Dark yellow - 50-69% of score

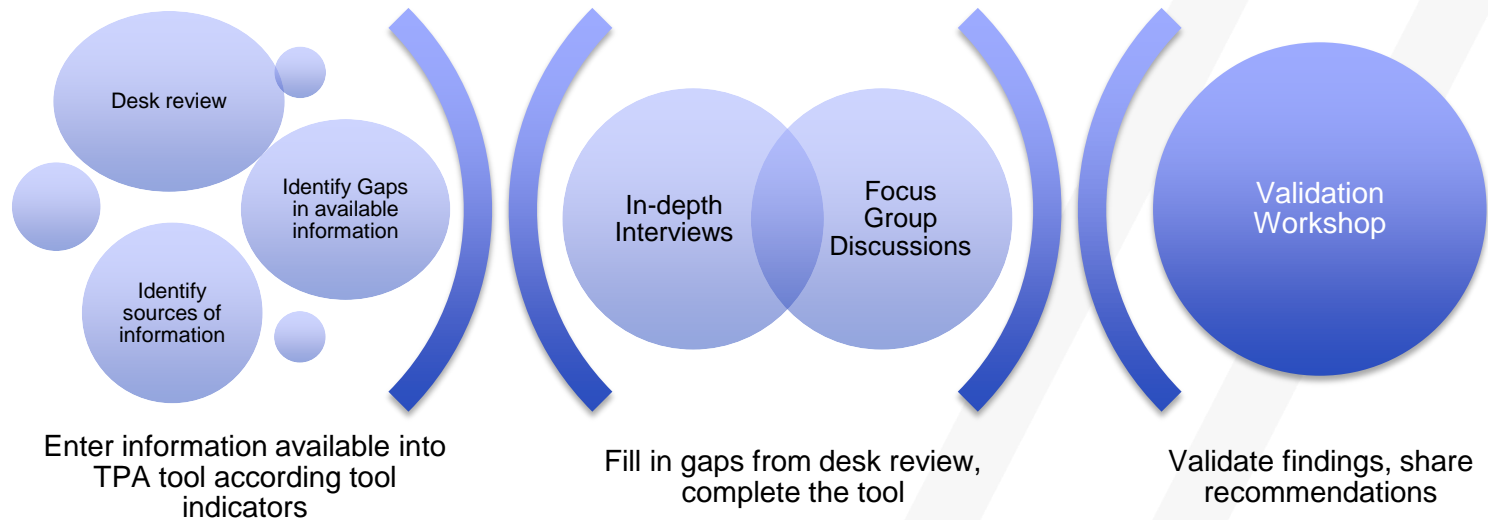
Moderate to High risk = Light yellow - 36-49% of score

High to moderate risk = Light red – 25-35% of score

High risk = Dark red – <25% of score



TPA Process



HIV Programme Transition

- Maintenance of multisectoral and accountability structures
- Continuation of programmes for key populations – social contracting
- Gradual transfer of parallel systems and structures into country structures
 - Efficiencies, integration, institutional strengthening
 - Continuous access to low prices for commodities
- Adequate and efficient domestic financing
- Country buy in from the start – resources from both countries and donors channeled towards building and systems and capacities for smooth transitions.