UNAIDS-World Bank Economics Reference Group for HIV & AIDS

HIV Programme Transition
Nertila Tavanxhi, UNAIDS

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 - 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
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

3. Integrating HIV & AIDS financing into national health financing systems
   - Clarifying concepts and reviewing country experiences
   - Choosing services to integrate and ensuring sustainability
   - Challenges

4. Transition to domestic funding and programming
   - Existing experiences
   - Country-donor tools for transparency, accountability, joint planning, and monitoring
### Review of donor – country transition agreements

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

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<td>World Bank (Finance/Credit Agreements)</td>
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Analysis for Compact Guidance – Focus on 6 Features

- Rewards & Penalties
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Financing Targets
- Program Targets
- Actors
- Duration

Country Compacts
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

- **Domains**
  - External Environment
  - Internal Environment

- **Sub Domains**
  - Outcome
  - Inputs
  - Governance
  - Programme

- **Components**
  - Political Environment
  - Financial Resources
  - Governance
  - Service Delivery
  - Economic Environment
  - Human Resources
  - Accountability
  - Organizational Capacity
  - Information Systems
  - Transition Planning

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

1. Desk review

2. Identify gaps in available information

3. Identify sources of information

4. Enter information available into TPA tool according to tool indicators

5. Fill in gaps from desk review, complete the tool

6. In-depth Interviews

7. Focus Group Discussions

8. Validation Workshop

9. Validate findings, share recommendations
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.