

## Background and Methods

- Oral PrEP significantly reduces the risk of HIV infection among HIV-negative persons with substantial risk behavior
- PEPFAR issued -guidance to implement PrEP programming in 2016\*
- Program data on the number of people newly enrolled on oral PrEP are reported quarterly by PEPFAR's 36 country/regional programs (countries):
  - For each quarter, the reported numbers are stratified by general population (GP) and key populations (KPs).
- We computed the proportion of all new PrEP enrollees contributed by KP versus GP and compared the relative percentage change in PrEP enrollment for those populations between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of the implementation year

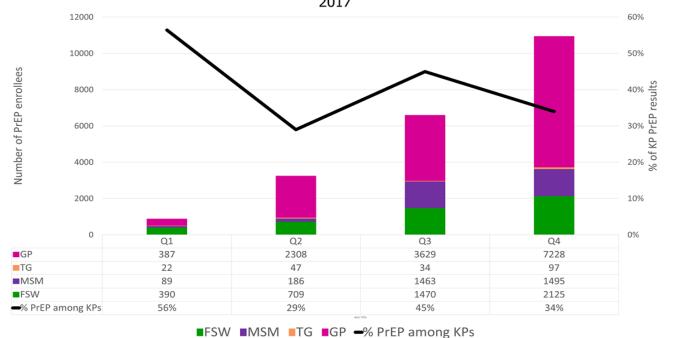
<sup>\*</sup> PEPFAR Technical Considerations for COP/ROP 2016 :https://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/252263.pdf h:

## Results

Table: Countries Reporting New PrEP by KP and GP

	1rst Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4th Quarter
Countries with new KP PrEP enrollees	3	5	8	6
Countries with new Prep enrollees	5	7	13	9

Figure Number and percentage of PrEP enrollees among Key Population and General Population clients supported by PEPFAR, October 2016-September 2017



## Conclusions and Next Steps

- Over the 4 reporting periods in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of implementation, PrEP enrollment increased steadily among both KP and GP
- Reported uptake was higher among GP than KP, although data were not queried for potential misclassification
- Specific efforts are needed to streamline KP PrEP scale-up by:
  - Ensuring accurate reporting and data quality
  - Increased demand creation beyond early adopters
  - Advocacy with host country governments to fast-track PrEP services
- Next Steps
  - Identify most successful PrEP implementers
  - Share country successes and best practices across PEPFAR
  - Ensure adherence and retention among PrEP users at substantial risk of HIV infection
  - Continue to advocate for KP enabling environment to address restrictive KP national policies and potential gender inequalities