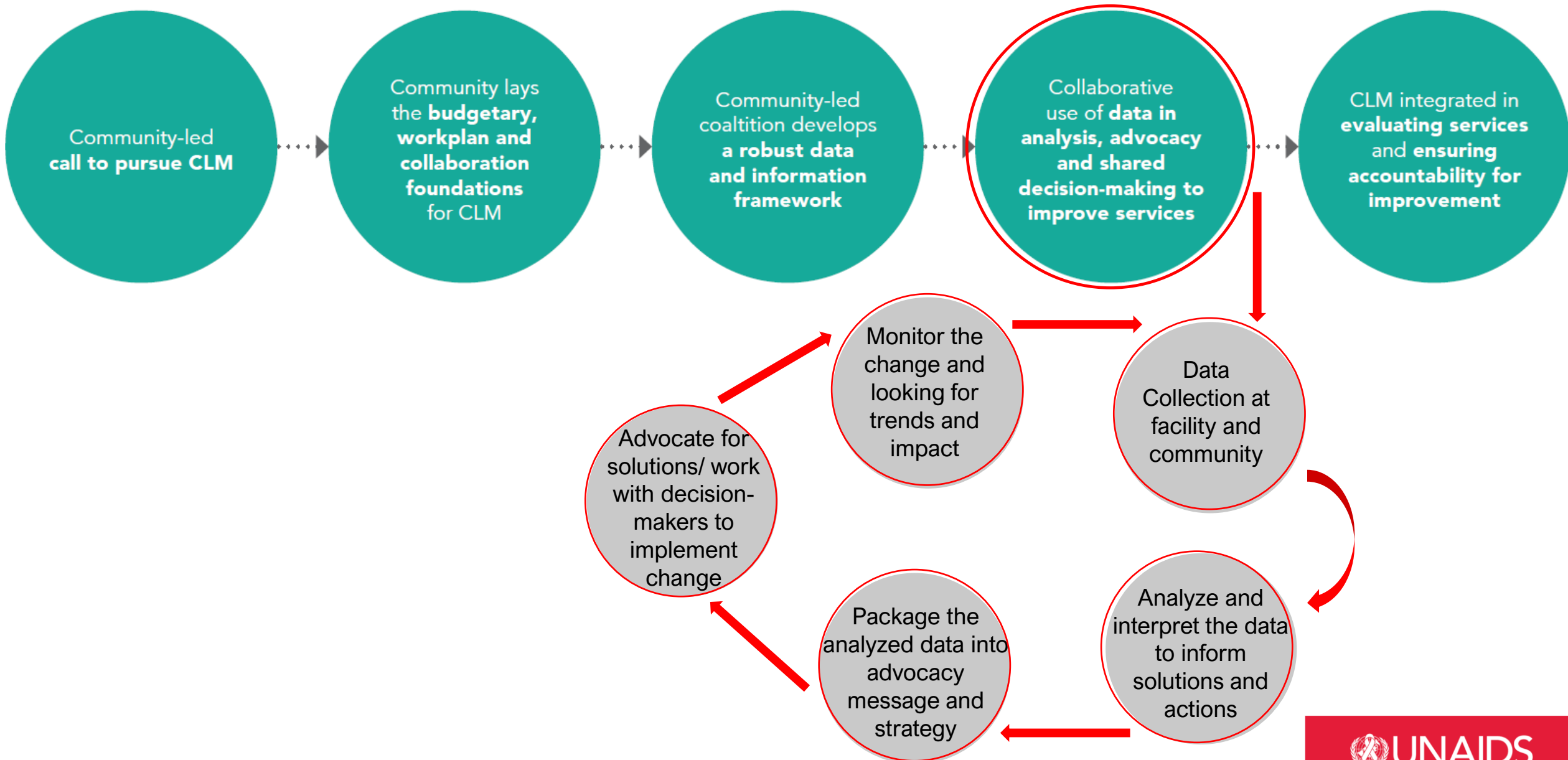# DATA INTERPRETATION, EFFECTIVE USE FOR ADVOCACY TO CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL AIDS STRATEGY TARGETS

Dr Ye Yu Shwe
UNAIDS Regional Support Team,
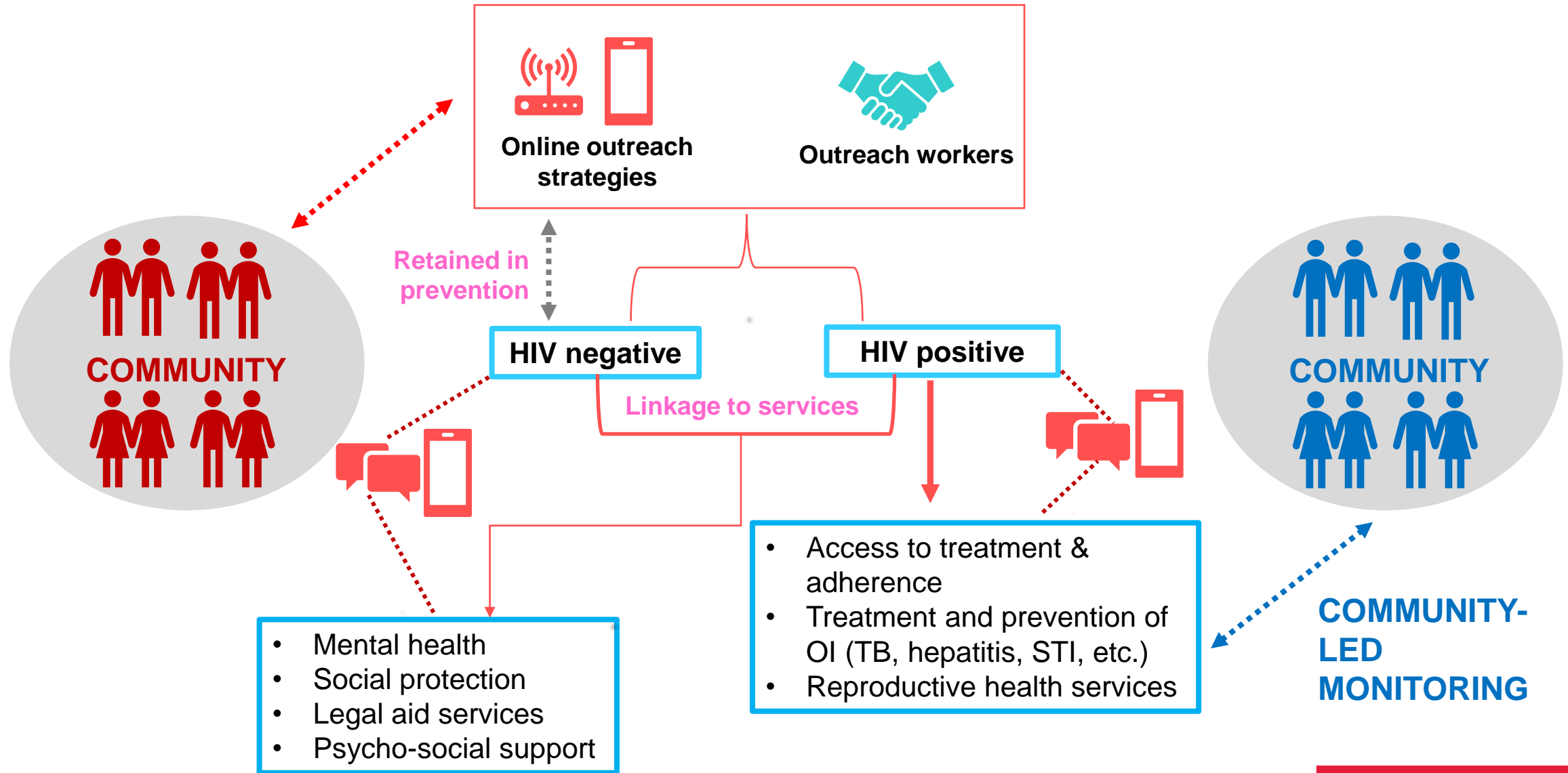Asia and the Pacific
5 July 2022

Community-Led Monitoring

- Community-led monitoring (CLM) is an accountability mechanism for improvement of the quality of HIV responses at different levels, led and implemented by community

- CLM uses a structured platform and rigorously trained peer monitors to systematically and routinely collect and analyse qualitative and quantitative data on HIV service delivery, and to establish rapid feedback loops with programme managers and health decision-makers.

- CLM data builds evidence on what works well, what is not working and what needs to be improved, with suggestions for targeted action to improve outcomes.

- CLM serves as a surveillance and accountability community mechanism (i.e., a watchdog function) for health services

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CLM process and Data Use

Source: UNAIDS (2021). Establishing Community-Led Monitoring of HIV Services: Principles and Process

People centered M & E system

Online outreach strategies

Outreach workers

COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY

Retained in prevention

HIV negative

HIV positive

Linkage to services

- Mental health
- Social protection
- Legal aid services
- Psycho-social support

- Access to treatment & adherence
- Treatment and prevention of OI (TB, hepatitis, STI, etc.)
- Reproductive health services

COMMUNITY-LED MONITORING

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Data Quality

Data Analysis
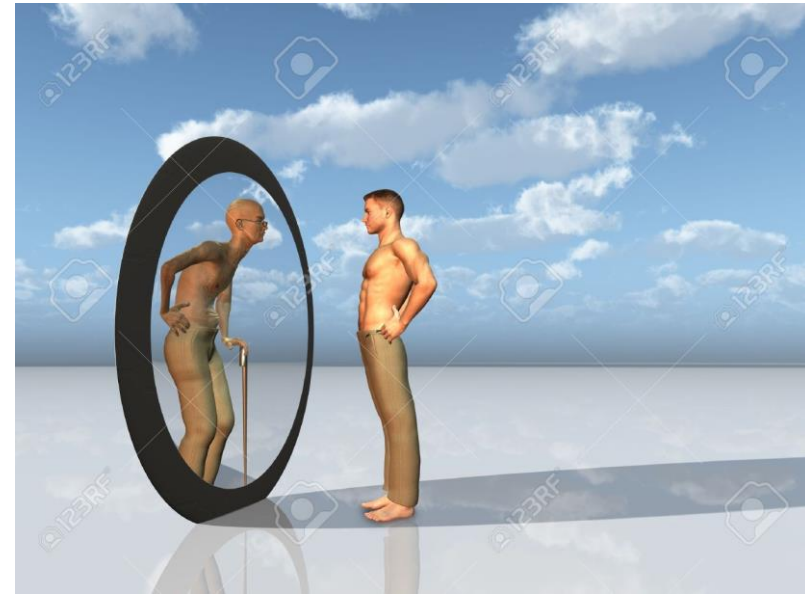
Data Interpretation

GIGO

GARBAGE IN
GARBAGE OUT

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Data Quality - At Every Step of the Way

Data Quality

- Designing questionnaire/ Registers/ Tools
- Training of data collectors/ monitors
- Testing the tools
- Recurrent training
- Developing an operational manual for questionnaire to:
  - Standardize the way of asking
  - Standardize the definitions

1. **Accuracy**
2. **Reliability**
3. **Completeness**
4. **Precision**
5. **Timeliness**
6. **Integrity**
7. **Confidentiality**

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Approach to analyze and interpret data

o Understand and learn ways to best summarize data

o Choose the right table/graph/format for the right data

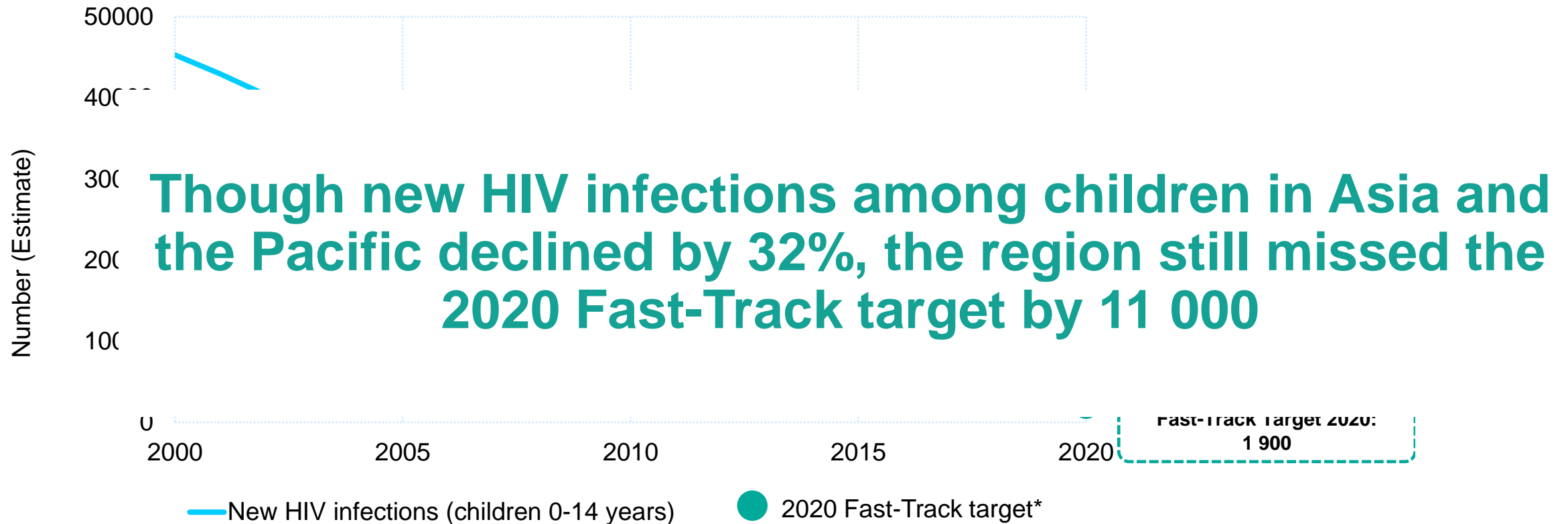o Interpret data to consider the programmatic relevance

Summarizing data

- Tables
  - Simplest way to summarize data
  - Data are presented as absolute numbers or percentages or qualitative forms

- Charts and graphs
  - Visual representation of data
  - Data are presented as absolute numbers or percentages
  - Trends, relationships, shared proportions and comparisons

- Calculated Statistical Values
  - The mean, the average or arithmetic mean, is computed by adding all the values and dividing by the number of values.
  - The middle value is called the median—the data point at which 50% of the values fall above it and 50% of the values fall below it.
  - The maximum, minimum and count, etc

Interpreting data

- Adding meaning to information by making connections and comparisons and exploring causes and consequences

  o Relevance of finding

  o Reasons for finding

  o Consider/triangulate with other data/info

  o Mind the data gap

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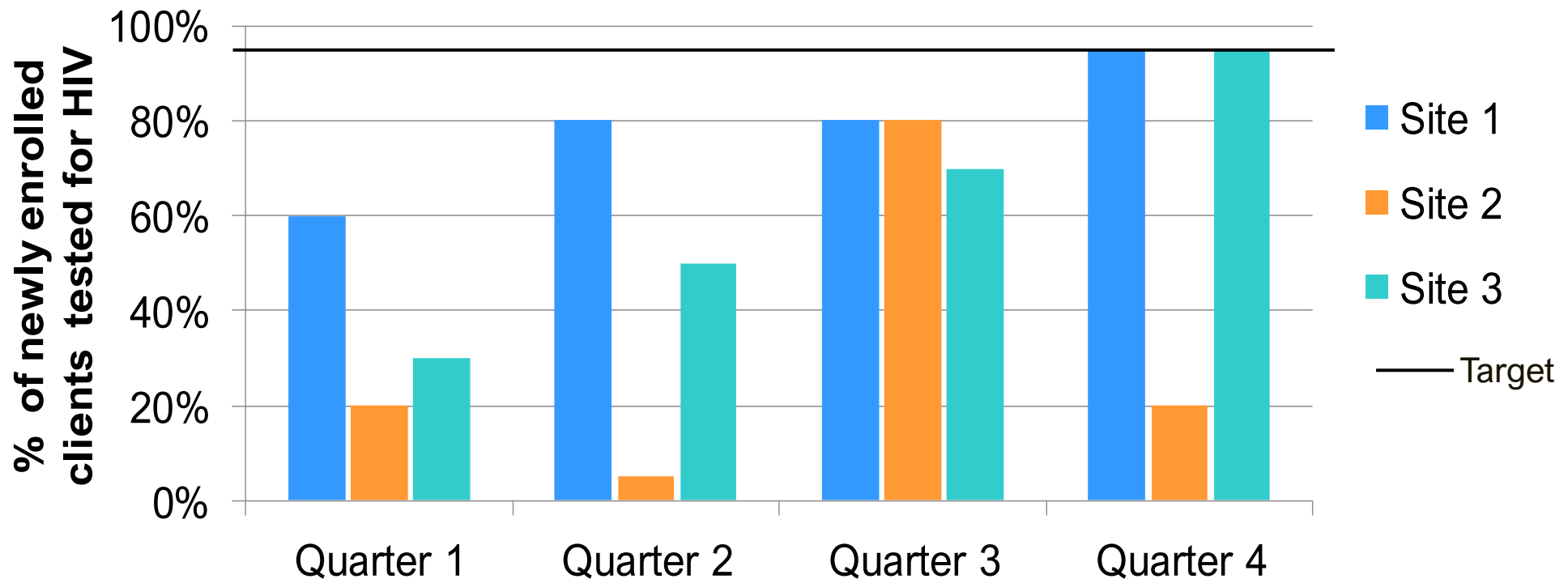# Interpreting data: Relevance of finding

New HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2020

Number (Estimate)

50000

400

300

200

100

0

Though new HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific declined by 32%, the region still missed the 2020 Fast-Track target by 11 000

Fast-Track Target 2020: 1 900

2000   2005   2010   2015   2020

—— New HIV infections (children 0-14 years)   ● 2020 Fast-Track target*

*90% reduction of new HIV infections from 2010 baseline
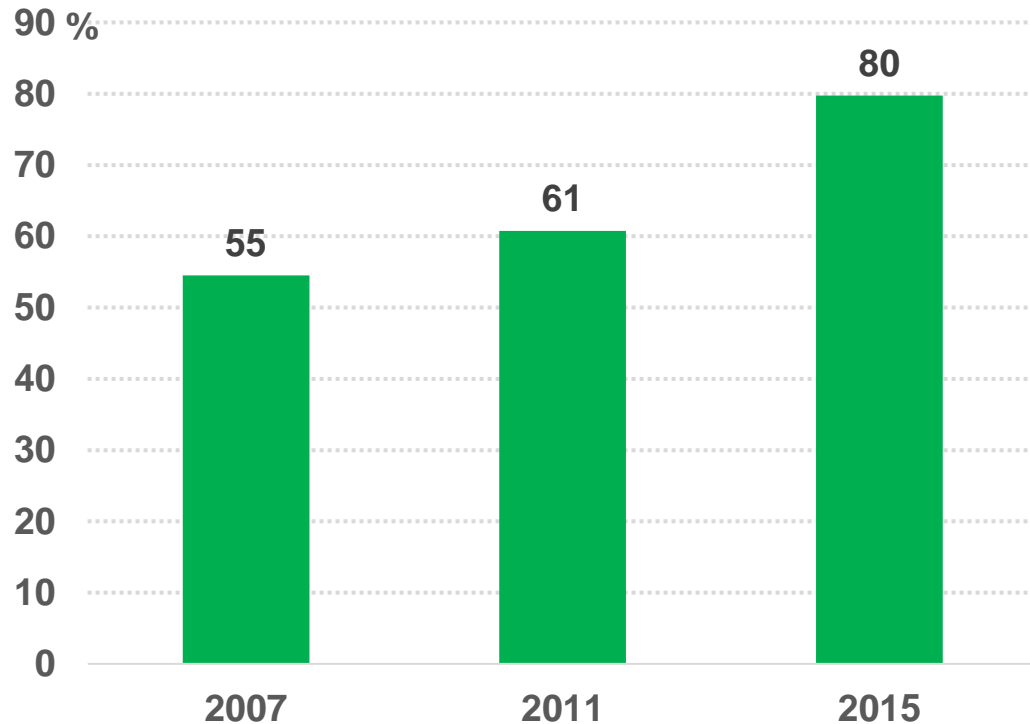
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Looking at a trend data

- A trend is a helpful way to <u>detect sudden changes</u> in reported performance.

- A stable system will show a stable trend.

- When a change in trend is detected, especially one that is marked by <u>an unusual spike or drop</u>, it must be investigated whether these sudden changes are
  - a result of a data quality problem (e.g. transcription error, incomplete reporting, denominator issues, change in indicator definitions or reporting protocols);
  - or from an actual change in service delivery. Dramatic changes due to a known programmatic event could be related to e.g. stock out, vacancy of key staff positions, or the launch of a major campaign to promote services.

- <u>Look-out for unexpected shifts</u> in service delivery or more gradual increases in demand for services or declining levels of service utilization.

- The trend line should be <u>compared to expected performance, i.e. targets</u> to determine whether there are implementation problems.

- Trend lines that fluctuate a lot may also indicate an unstable programme
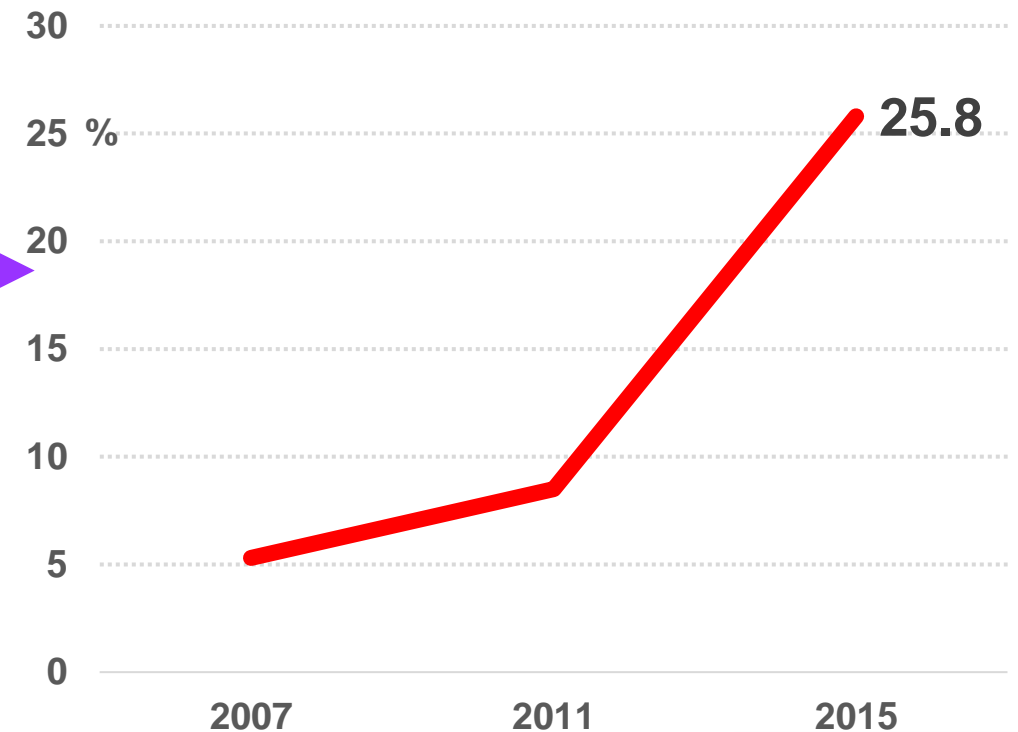
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Interpreting data: Consider/triangulate with other data

What about condom use among MSM in country A?

**% condom use at last sex among MSM
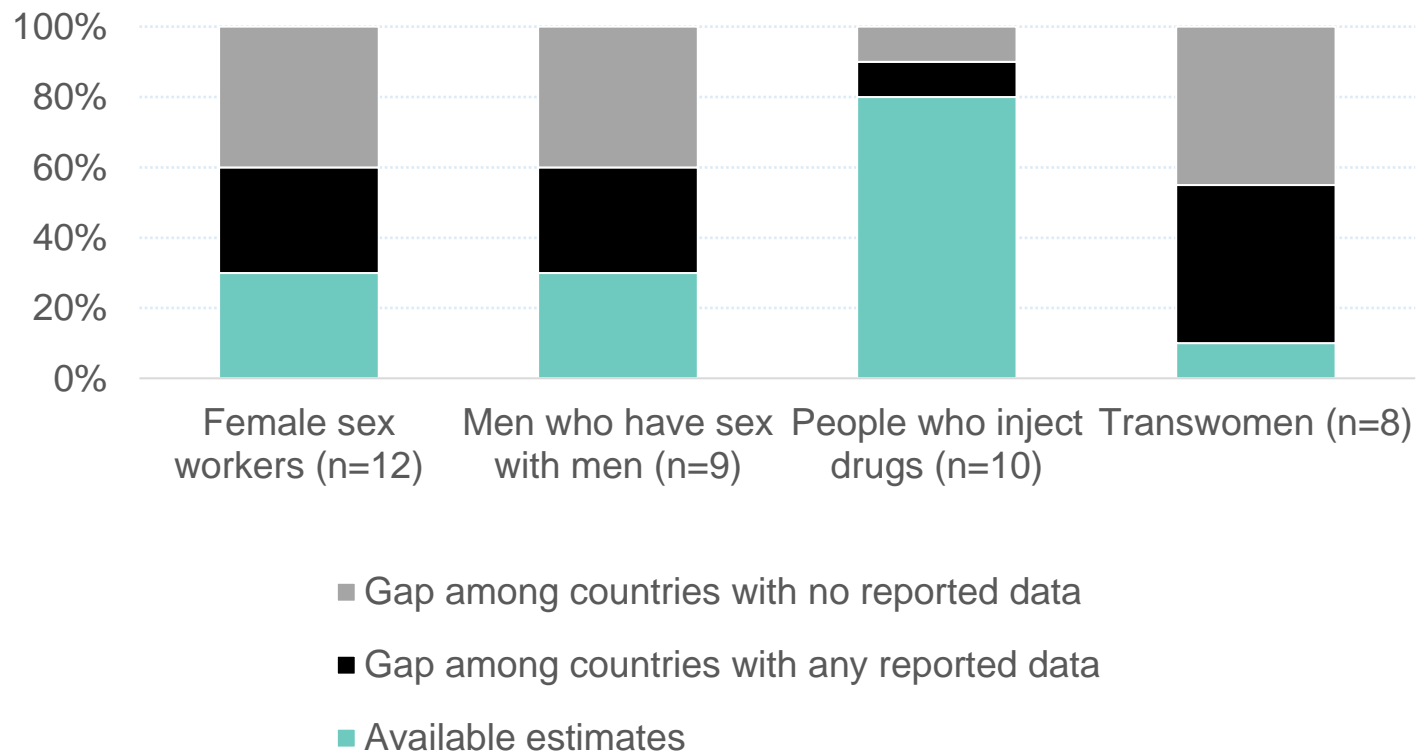(3 comparable rounds of IBBS in country-A)**

**HIV prevalence among MSM
(3 comparable rounds of IBBS in country-A)**

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Interpreting data: Mind the data gap

Millions within key populations remain "INVISIBLE" and unaccounted for

Gap between country-reported key population size estimates and extrapolated sizes, Asia and the Pacific, 2020

- ■ Gap among countries with no reported data
- ■ Gap among countries with any reported data
- ■ Available estimates

Challenges ahead…

- Coordination challenges

- Data security and data use

- Data harmonization

- Data accessibility and transparency

- Ownership and reporting challenges

- Capacity and resources to keep up with <u>changing needs and subsequent needs</u> to modify/adapt the system at both national and sub-national levels

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THANK YOU!

www.aidsdatahub.org

End Inequalities. End AIDS. Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026

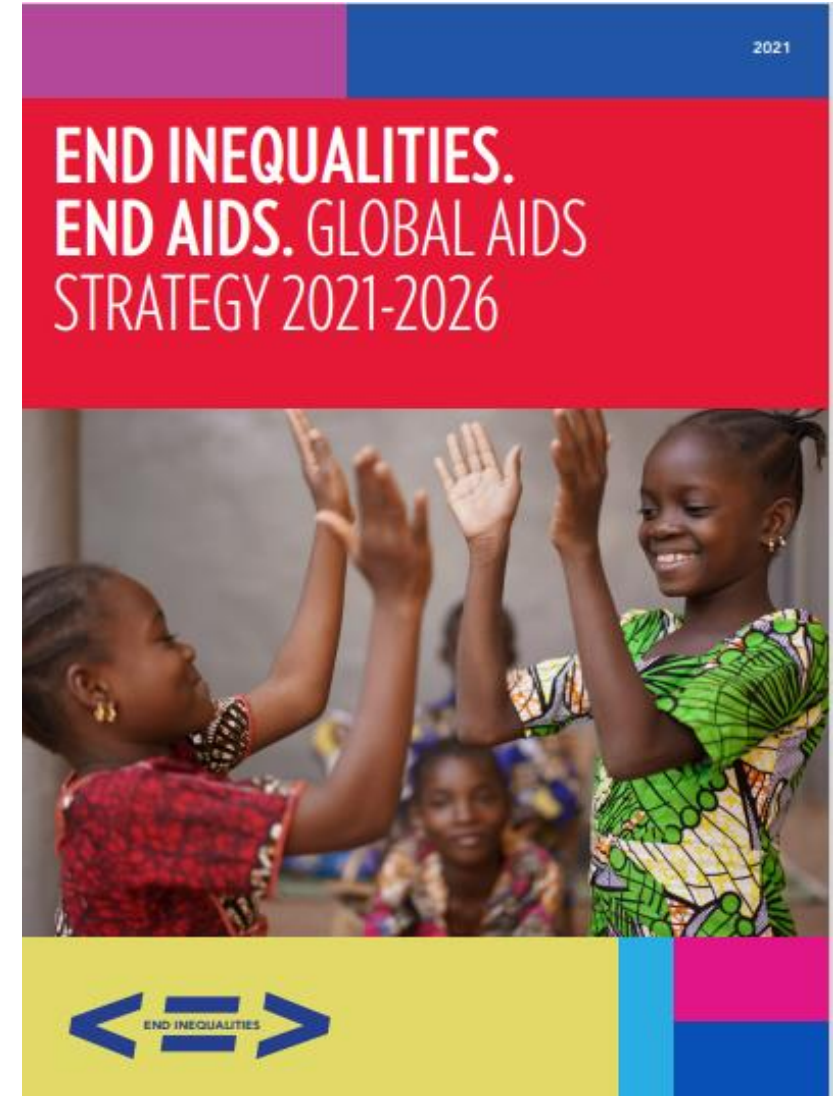## 3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1:
- Maximize equitable and equal access to HIV services and solutions

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2:
- Break down barriers to achieving HIV outcomes

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3:
- Fully resource and sustain efficient HIV responses and integrate them into systems for health, social protection, humanitarian settings and pandemic responses

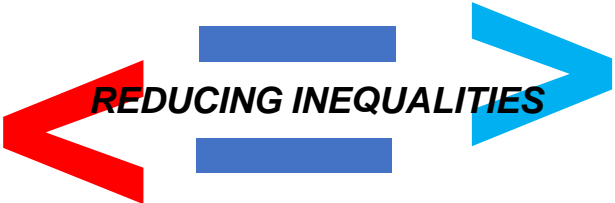# End Inequalities. End AIDS. Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026

10%

LESS THAN 10%
of PLHIV and key populations experience stigma and discrimination

LESS THAN 10%
of PLHIV, women and girls and key populations experiencing gender-based inequalities and gender-based violence

LESS THAN 10%
of countries have punitive laws and policies

2025 HIV targets

REDUCING INEQUALITIES

People living with HIV and communities at risk at the centre

95%

95% of people at risk of HIV use combination prevention

95-95-95% HIV testing, treatment & viral suppression among adults and children

95% of women access sexual and reproductive health services

95% coverage of services for eliminating vertical transmission

90% of PLHIV receive preventive treatment for TB

90% of PLHIV and people at risk are linked to other integrated health services

Ambitious Targets and Commitments for 2025