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**Evaluating transition readiness towards sustainable  
HIV/AIDS response:  
Evidence from four Eastern European countries**

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IAEN preconference, July 15, 2016

# About the study

- Commissioned by The Global Fund (2015)
- Aiming at:
  - developing and testing the Framework for Transition Readiness Assessment
  - guiding countries' transition process & informing the Global Fund's sustainability and transition policy development



# Countries Studied

**Belarus**



**Georgia**



**Bulgaria**

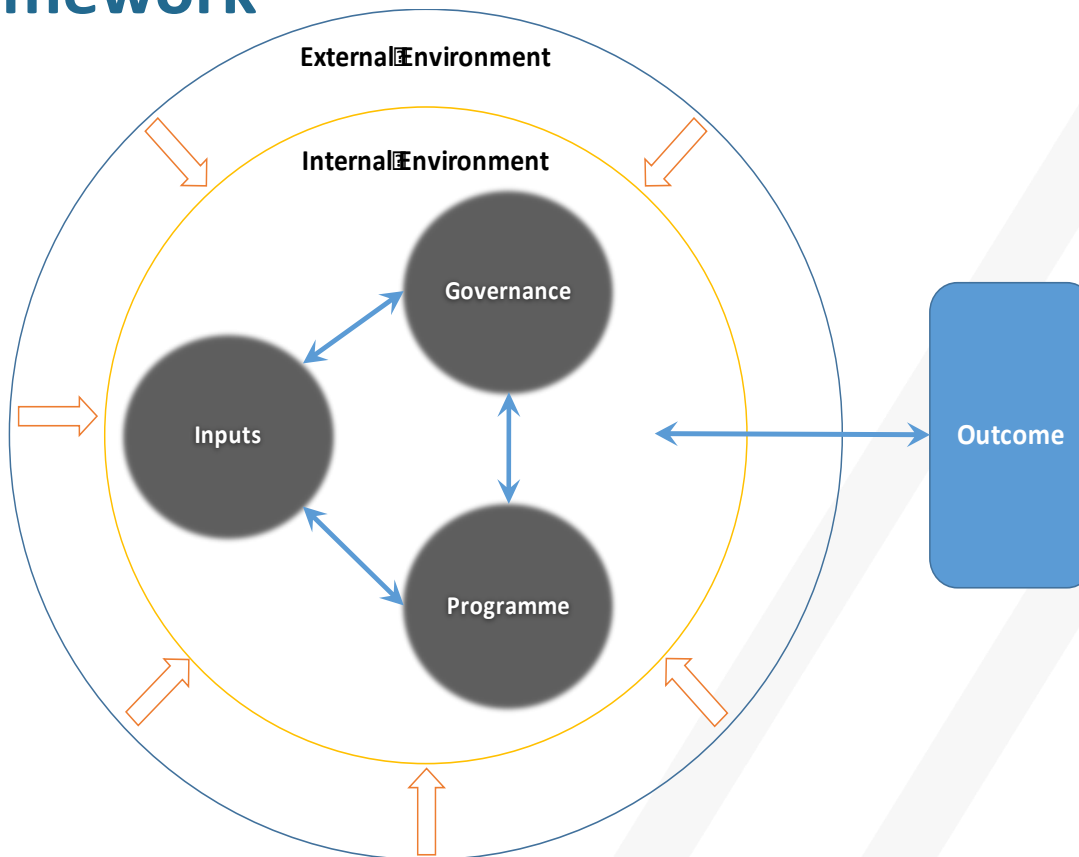


**Ukraine**





# Transition Preparedness Assessment (TPA) Framework

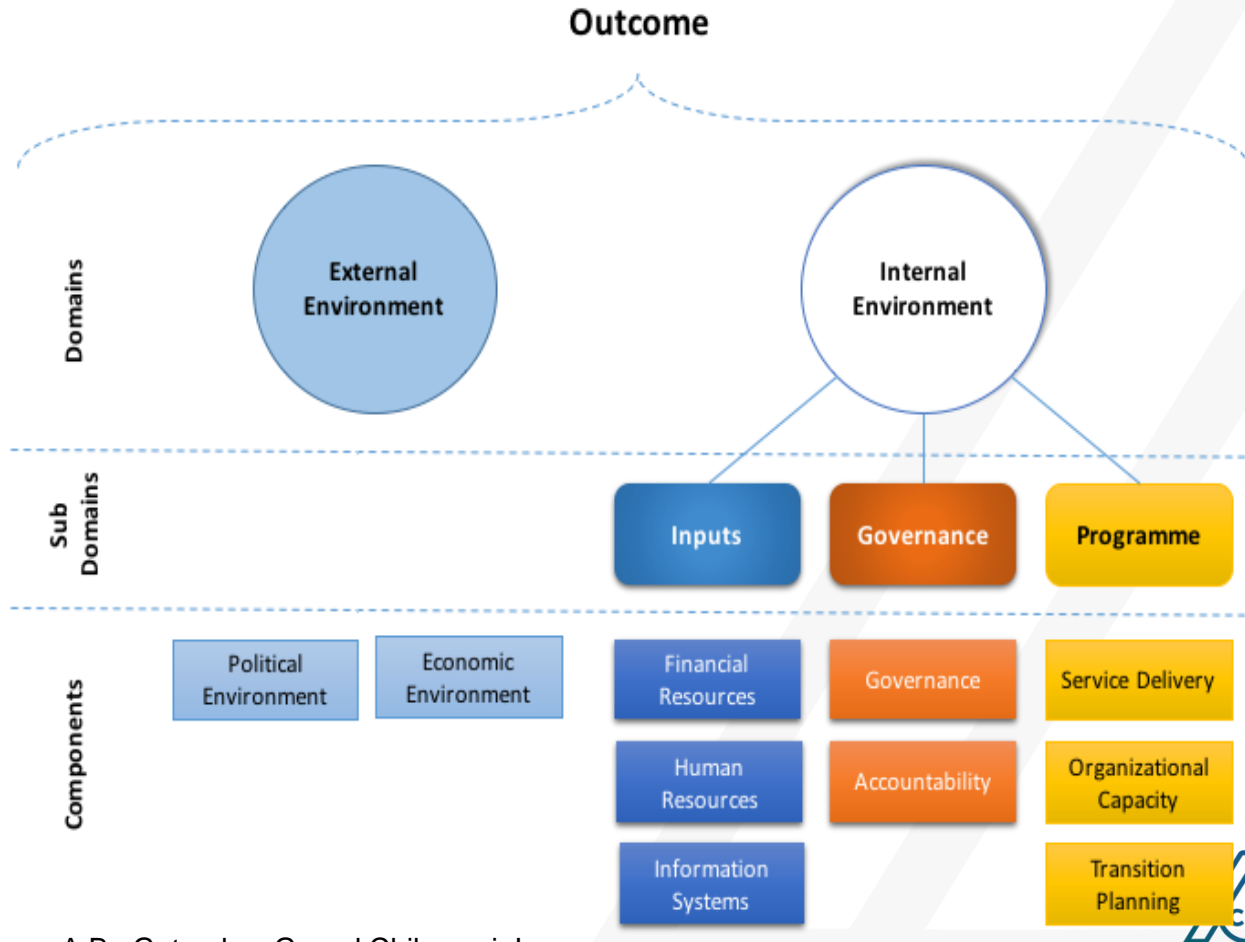


Source: Amaya, A.B., Gotsadze, G. and Chikovani, I. (2015). The road to sustainability: Assessing transition preparedness for a post-Global Fund context. Tbilisi, Georgia: Curatio International Foundation .





# TPA Framework Domains & Components



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





# About the TPA Framework

- Assesses **HIV/AIDS, TB** and **Malaria**
- Uses **Health Systems** lens
- **Identifies bottlenecks** to be addressed for successful transition
- **59 Indicators** specific to the HIV/AIDS
- **12 Indicators** general for TB, HIV/AIDS, Malaria
- Data sources
  - Public databases (the WB, UNAIDS, etc.)
  - Country specific literature and databases
  - Qualitative
- Supported by the **Excel tool** (Eng, Rus) and **User's Manual** (Eng, Rus)
- To be applied by national stakeholders





# TPA Component scoring – example

Component	Indicator ID	Indicator	Transition Risk Score
<b>External Environment</b>			
Political Environment	PG1	Existence of political will to prioritize health investments	Moderate Risk
	PH2; PH3	Existence of laws, regulations or policies that hinder effective prevention, treatment, care and support for KP & Rule of Law	
	PG4; PG5	Government ability to contract with CSOs; CSO contracting practices	
<b>Internal Environment</b>			
<b>Inputs</b>			
Financial Resources	FH1	Budgetary commitment to disease	Moderate Risk
	FH2	Prevention priority	
	FH3	Allocative efficiency	
	FH4	Treatment / input financing from public sources	
	FH5	Prevention financing from public sources	
<b>Governance</b>			
Accountability	AH1	Programme performance results available and accessible through public domain	Low risk
	AG2	Enabling Environment for Civil Society engagement	
<b>Programme</b>			
Organizational Capacity	OH1	Strong management of the National Disease Programme Management Entity	High risk
	OH2	Procurement & Supply Management	
	OH3	Monitoring & Evaluation	
<b>Transition Risk Score for HIV/AIDS</b>			<b>Moderate risk</b>

# TPA results visualization – 4 countries

Domain/Sub-domain/Component	Belarus	Bulgaria	Georgia	Ukraine
<b>External Environment</b>				
Political	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow
Economic	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
<b>Internal Environment</b>				
<b>Inputs</b>				
Financing	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red
HR	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
HIS	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow
<b>Governance</b>				
Governance	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Accountability	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
<b>Program</b>				
Service delivery	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Organizational capacity	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red
Transition preparedness	Red	Red	Red	Red
Overall country risk assessment	Moderate to High risk	Moderate to High risk	Moderate to High risk	High to moderate risk

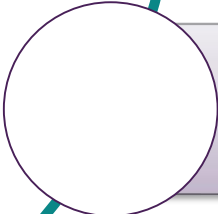
## External Environment



Strong political will to invest in health (Bel, Bul), favourable economic indicators (Bel, Bul, Geo) to facilitate transition process

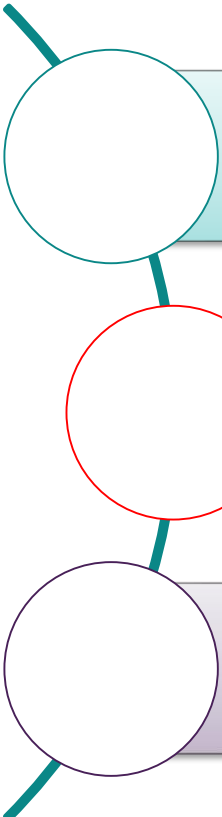


Enabling environment for CSO participation in the national response and available contracting mechanisms reduce sustainability risks (Bul, Geo, Ukr)



The persistence of stigma and punitive legal environment limit access to services for KP, leading to reduced coverage (Bel, Geo, Ukr)

## Financing, HR, HIS



Increasing trend in expenditure for HIV/AIDS, however significant financial dependence on external support, low spending on prevention activities


TGF investments in human resource trainings, mostly not institutionalized and create risks after transition

Information production (second generation surveillance) completely donor dependent  
Data transparency, easy access is challenging

## Governance



## Service Delivery, Transition



Coverage and treatment adherence improving, coverage with KP preventive services increasing



Sub-optimal integration of HIV & TB services, HIV & Primary care

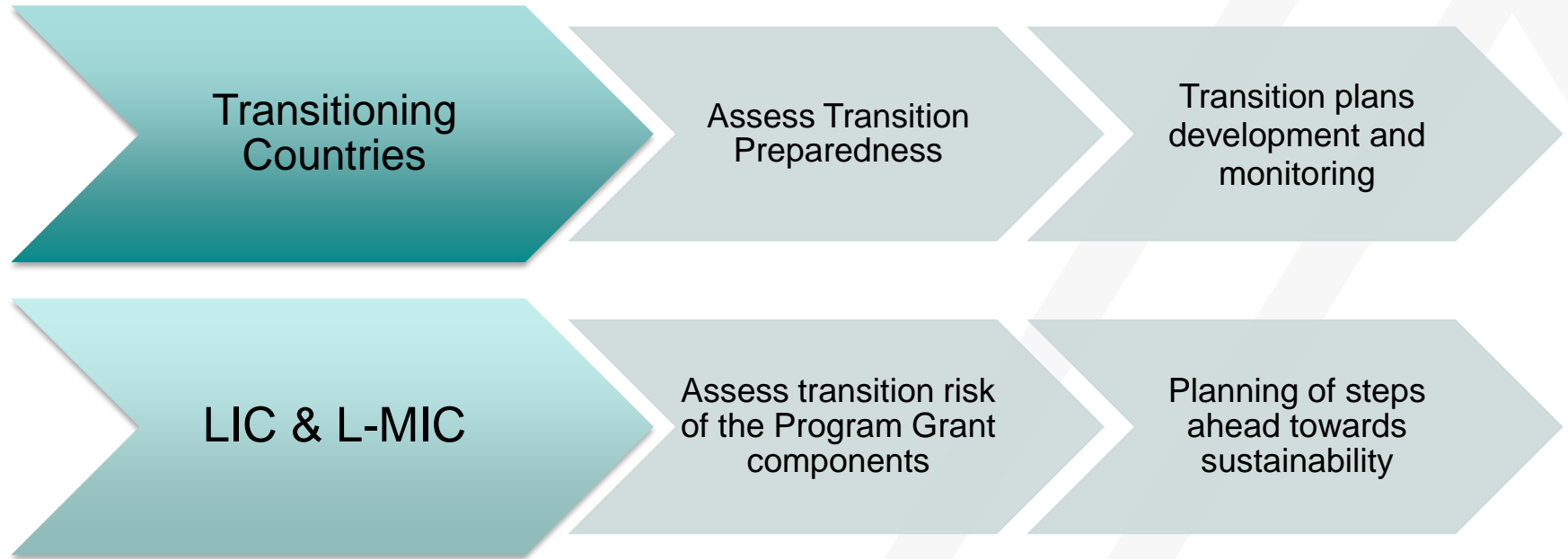


SCO contracting is lacking



Lack of adequate planning and/or preparedness for transition

# TPA application



# Thank You



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