

Prevention Self-Assessment Tools (PSATs): an easy-to-use method for country-led review of national programmes



24 October 2023





PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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Background: An overview of the PSAT



What is the Prevention Self-Assessment Tool?

HIV Prevention Self- Assessment Tool

developed for the



Condoms



Key Populations



Pre-Exposure
Prophylaxis (PrEP)



Voluntary Medical Male
Circumcision (VMMC)



Adolescent Girls and
Young Women (AGYW)

Value

- The PSAT serves to facilitate **self-reflection**. It is **not used to evaluate** country HIV programmes
- It is envisaged as a **tool** which countries can also use to **monitor their progress** toward comprehensive prevention programming

How to use

- The PSAT **outlines the components of a comprehensive programme** in terms of management, implementation, packages, outcomes and sustainability
- It is anticipated that a **small group of informed individuals (like a national TWG)** complete the tool and then **constructively discuss it**

Area of focus

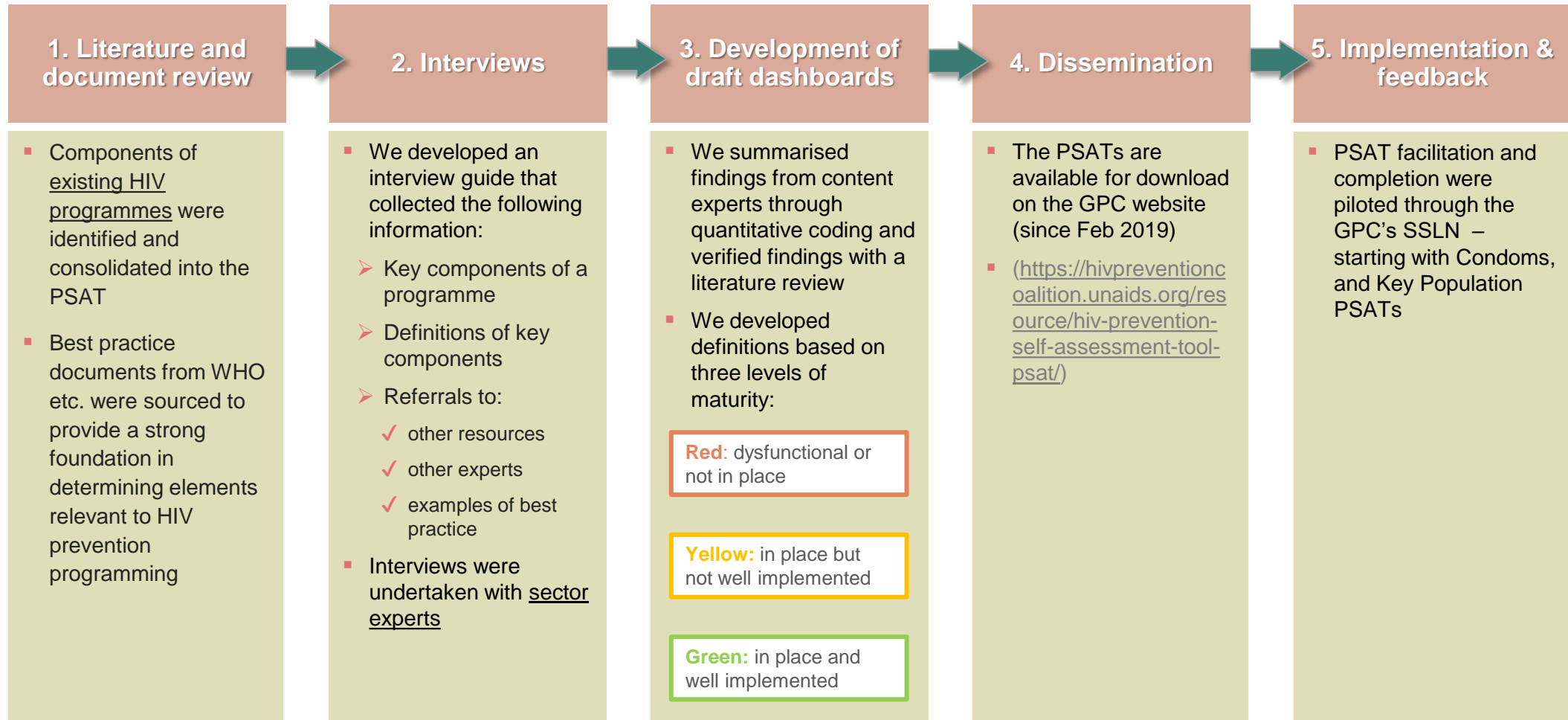
- The PSATs are tools which outline the components of a comprehensive programme for each of the five GPC HIV prevention pillars

ARV-based Prevention

Adolescent Boys and Men
(ABM)

Currently in progress updating these pillars:

How were the PSATs created?



This process is repeated to develop updated versions of the PSATs (updated 2022 to V2.0) which includes new literature and global guidance, refined elements, and criteria. Usability and interface have also been optimised.

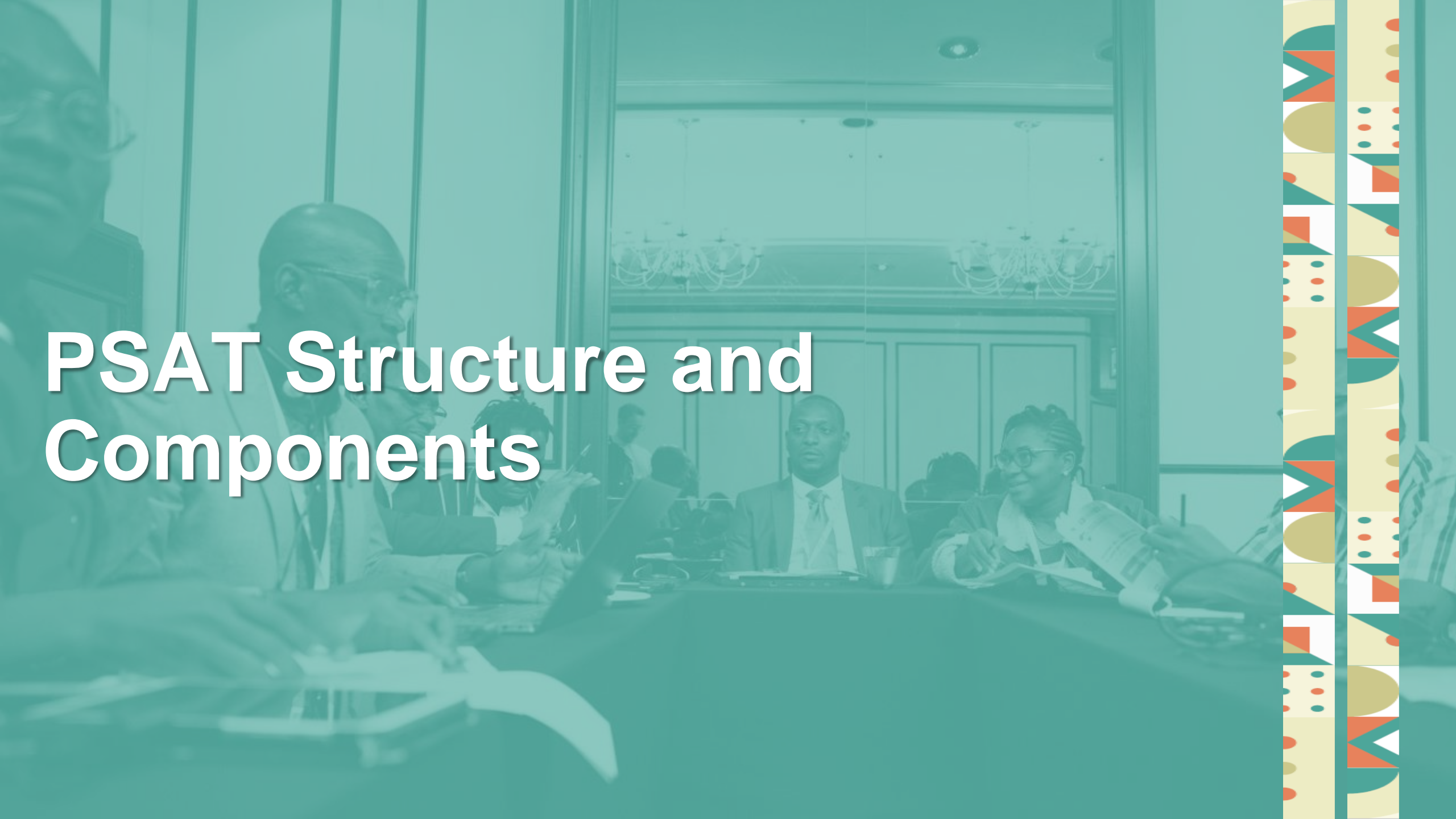
What are the specific objectives of the PSATs?

OBJECTIVES

PSATs support country programmes & partners to:

1. **Recognise** the characteristics of **global best practice** for each component of a high-performing programme
2. **Understand** how they perform against each programmatic component
3. **Benchmark** their country's programme against **prior performance** and programme maturity (assuming (bi)-annual repeat)
4. **Prioritise** components country programmes should be focusing on as well as those which are doing well and should be documented/replicated/scaled
5. **Identify** Technical Assistance needs, resource needs, capacity development needs and additional investments to address poorly performing components
6. **Compare** relative performance across countries and even benchmark within a region
7. **Advocate** for interventions and resources to improve programming





PSAT Structure and Components



Which components of an HIV Prevention programme does it assess?

- The PSAT is structured as a rubric that is used to score the three “**domains**” of the HIV prevention program. The domains include *Program Management, Program Implementation and Program Outcomes*.
- Each of the domain comprises of essential “**functions**” required for a successful HIV prevention program.
- Each function is made up of a set of “**elements**” i.e., activities and services provided by the program.

KP PSAT example :

Domain	Function
Programme Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leadership & coordination 2. Laws, Policies and Regulation 3. Financing
Programme Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Targeting & planning 5. Implementation arrangement 6. Differentiated service delivery 7. Clinical interventions 8. Behavioural interventions 9. Structural intervention 10. Programme monitoring and evaluation
Programme Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Outcomes among KPs 13. Sustainability 14. COVID-19(and other pandemic) indicators

How the PSAT scoring process is done

- The PSATs are done through an automated scoring process, where participants can evaluate each criterion of a programme element and **choose the score** that most accurately reflects the country's HIV prevention programme.
- Scoring is meant to monitor progress and gaps and is not an assessment but encourages the stakeholder group to discuss the programme comprehensively.

Score	Description	Colour	Definition
1	Absent	Red	Represents a component that has not been implemented at all, or if it has been implemented or is not functioning well. *This indicates that the criteria may also be at a very early stage of implementation or have been deprioritised by the country.
3	Present but not optimal	Yellow	Represents a component that has been implemented but could be functioning better *This indicates that the criteria has been implemented but there are gaps or areas for strengthening in order to be considered functioning comprehensively
5	Present and working well	Green	Represents a component that has been implemented and is functioning well *This indicates that the criteria has been comprehensively addressed at all levels of the country

Users of the self-reflection tool should review the criteria for each program component to guide whether the program they support generally contains most elements.

Completing the PSAT: a snapshot example of the Excel-based rubric

An example of the Domain = *Programme Management*, looking at the Function = *Leadership and Coordination*

Element	Criteria	Scoring				Comment	
<p style="text-align: center;">Programme Management</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Sheet Completion</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>PSAT Completion</p> </div> </div>							
Leadership and Coordination							
Element	Criteria	N/A	Absent	Present but not optimal	Present and working well	Average for element	Comments (if applicable)
National Key Populations strategy	<p>There is inclusion of SWs in the national Key populations strategy and in the overarching national HIV prevention strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o SWs have been involved in the development of the strategic plan o The goals and objectives have been clearly defined for the SW programme o SW has been clearly defined as per World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines o The plan recognises specific vulnerabilities of SWs due to gender and age o A clear logic model or theory of change has been articulated o The plan includes a comprehensive package of evidence-based interventions and activities, aligned with the SW Implementation Tools, identified per SW, including non-health sector interventions (e.g. community empowerment, addressing violence, stigma reduction, among others) and tailored to address specific vulnerabilities. o Clear scale-up has been defined with responsibilities assigned o Funding plans are in place o A monitoring and evaluation framework has been defined with core indicators and targets o Implementation mechanism clearly defined 			x	x	4	
				x			
Accountability	<p>Leading department/ministry responsible for success of the SW programme with strong leadership/authority has been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o All SW projects in country report routinely on key indicators to government at sub-national and national level with common indicators. o When reporting, data is anonymised and secured to protect SW o There are regular programmatic reviews using programmatic data o Government ministry responsible for the programme attends relevant coordination meetings. o Key Population Technical Working Group (TWG)(with representation of SWs) is involved in ensuring accountability 			x	x	3	
				x			
Technical working group (TWG) for SW	<p>A Technical Working Group (Countries may have TWGs for all Key Populations where Sex Workers are included) has been established at national and sub-national levels and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o They meet regularly o The Technical Working Group is complete and includes Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), implementing partners, members of SW o The Technical Working Group has communication mechanisms in place to ensure co-ordination o They have a Terms Of Reference or a defined scope o SW Community members in their diversity are included(gender, age, typology) 		x	x	x	2	
			x				

A teal-tinted photograph of a group of people in a meeting room. They are seated around a long table, looking at documents and laptops. The room has large windows and chandeliers. On the right side of the image, there is a vertical decorative bar with a repeating pattern of colorful geometric shapes like triangles, circles, and squares in shades of yellow, orange, and teal.

**Country example of how the
PSAT has been used**



“For us [the PSAT] was the best experience ... it really helped us to assess ourselves and see where we are standing in terms of KP programming” – Uganda Champion

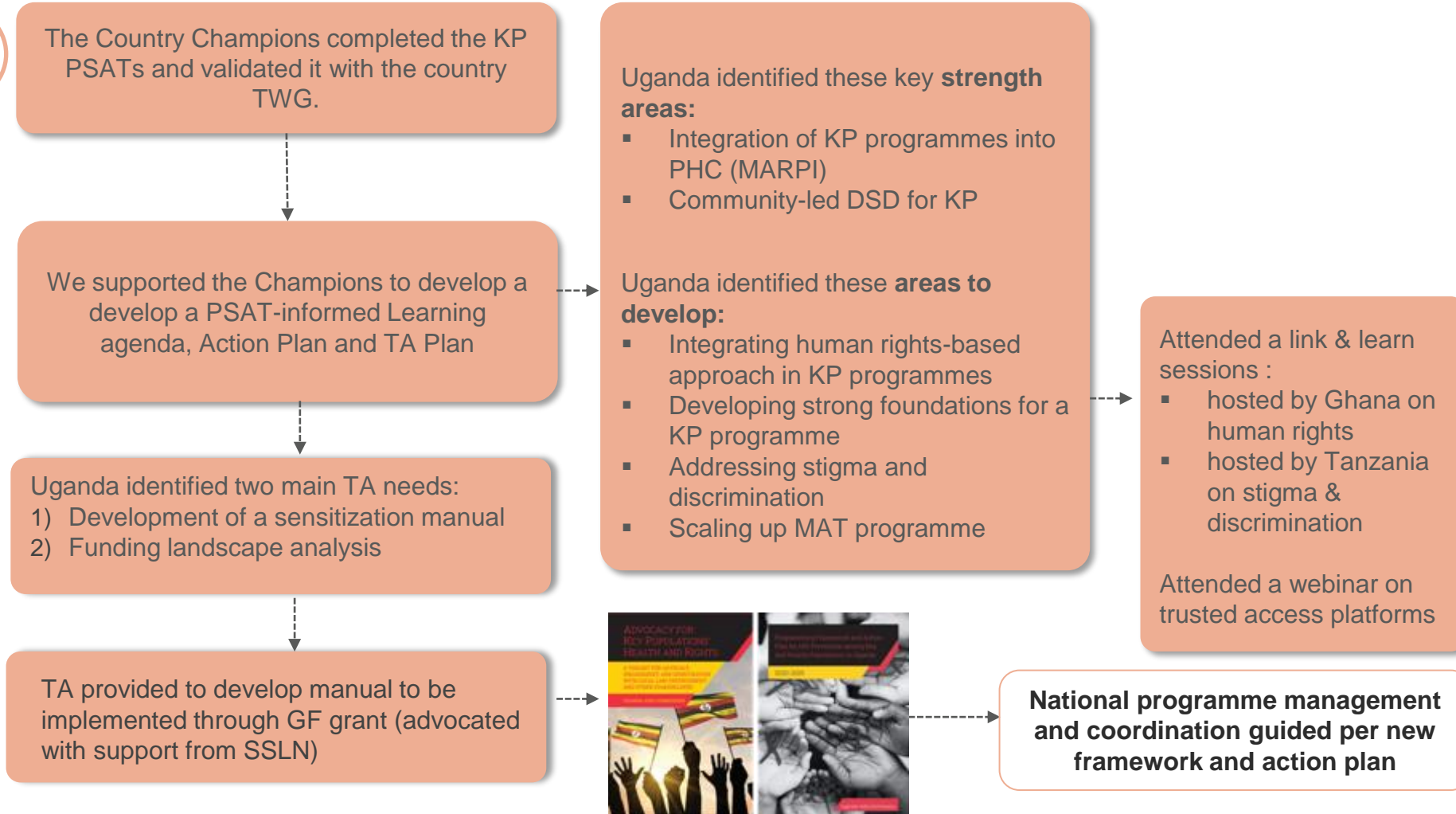
In Uganda: identification of existing gaps through PSATs that have informed programming

Other notable impacts included:

- The use of the PSAT to inform the Global Fund grant application and the TA needs of the country.
- Coordination of different HIV prevention programs.
- Advocated to be included in the NFM4 and COP23 grant applications.
- We curated and facilitated a 5-part mentoring series organized by the Kenya SSLN Champions
- We planned a learning visit to Kenya’s Medically Assisted Therapy programme



KP



National programme management and coordination guided per new framework and action plan

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**For countries interested in
completing the PSAT**

What options are available for countries who are interested in completing the PSATs

Access:

All five PSATs are available on the UNAIDS GPC website: [click link to access https://hivpreventioncoalition.unaids.org/](https://hivpreventioncoalition.unaids.org/)



Five HIV Prevention Self-Assessment Tools (PSATs)

As part of the HIV Prevention 2020 Road Map, PSAT have been developed as an easy-to-use method for country-led review of national programmes in each of the five thematic pillars of HIV prevention and to provide a comprehensive overview on the status and quality of programming and implementation in a thematic area. The tool is available for Coalition and non-Coalition countries as well as government leads in the prevention pillars, national prevention working groups and sub-groups, expert teams conducting national programme reviews or Global Fund writing teams preparing for proposal development.

Congo and South Sudan:

The SSLN team will support the facilitated completion of the PSAT, and the results will be visualised and available on the website



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For new users of the PSAT:

The SSLN team is available for a **“Train the trainer”** approach:

For new countries we can conduct a practical session, ensuring a seamless and insightful experience in completing the PSAT



Contact us :



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For assistance on PSAT tools:
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[Click link to access SSLN website](#)



THANK YOU
