



Community Engagement through GPP Guidance

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(Community Engagement Lead)

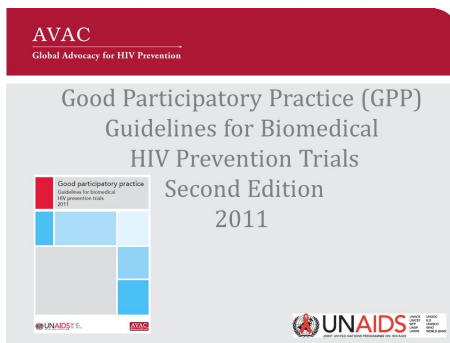
We are turning...



2004



2007

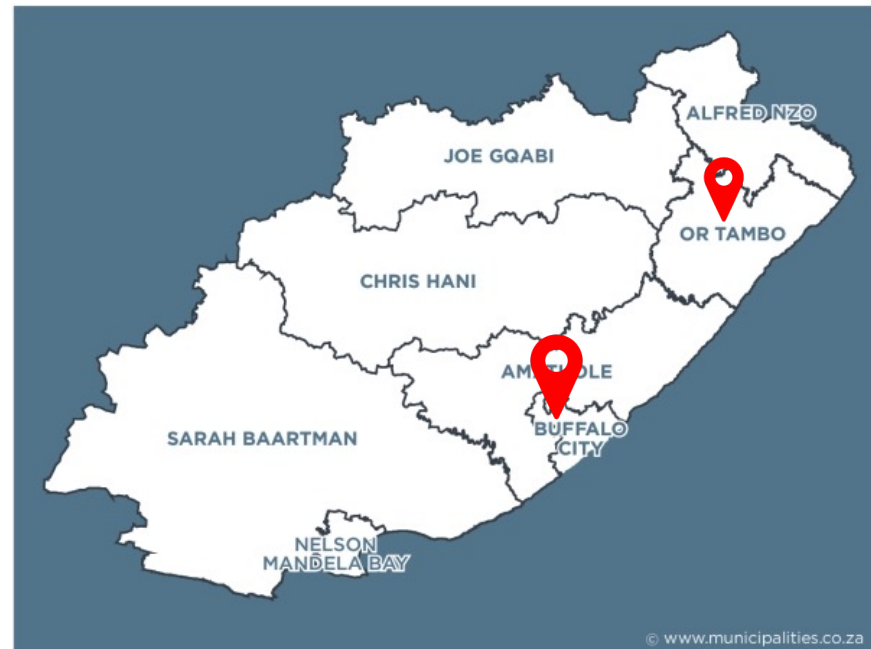


2011

Where We Are



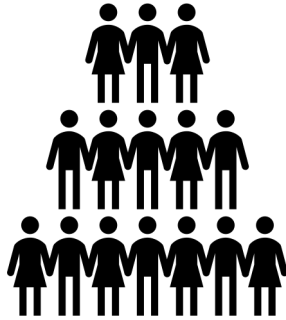
Western Cape -
Cape Town



Eastern Cape –
East London



Who and What Matters



People



Communities



Human Rights



Health



The Research



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Quick facts about oral PrEP

- 01 What is oral PrEP?**
Oral PrEP (also called Truvada) or oral HIV is a daily pill that can be taken to prevent HIV infection. To be effective, oral PrEP has to be taken every day (and life and combination).
- 02 How does it work?**
PrEP blocks the replication of the HIV virus in human cells thereby stopping infection.
- 03 Effectiveness**
PrEP does not prevent other sexually transmitted diseases and does not prevent pregnancy. Therefore, PrEP should always be used alongside other protective methods, such as condoms and other barriers.
- 04 Who should take PrEP?**
PrEP should only be taken by HIV-negative people who either have an HIV-positive partner who is not virally suppressed OR who is sexually active in an area with a high HIV prevalence and engages in unprotected sex, has a sexual partner with HIV risk factors, has previously contracted an STI or just have it would be a good choice for them.
- 05 Good to know**
PrEP does not need to be taken your entire life only for the periods where you are at high risk of infection. There are occasional differences in vaginal and rectal tissues, so there are different guidelines on how to take PrEP depending on whether you have vaginal or rectal sex.

5 quick facts about the Dapiring:

- 01 HIV prevention method for women**
The dapiring is a flexible silicone vaginal ring for women that slowly releases dapirone (an antiretroviral drug) into the vaginal tissue.
- 02 Convenient & Discrete**
Can be self-inserted and removed and remains in place during sexual intercourse making it very discrete - only needs replacing once a month.
- 03 Effectiveness**
Only effective while inserted and only protects against potential HIV transmission through sexual intercourse or anal, through any other modes of transmission.
- 04 Good to know**
Does not protect against other sexually transmitted diseases and is not a contraceptive.
- 05 Side effects?**
Most side effects reported in clinical trials were mild to moderate and included vaginal itching, urinary tract infection, vaginal discharge and lower abdominal pain.

While the Dapiring is safe and reduces HIV risk it is recommended that it should be used alongside other HIV prevention methods.

Quick facts about injectable PrEP

- 01 Formulation & Administration**
CAB-LA is a combination of the antiretroviral drug rilpivirine, it is administered as a subcutaneous injection, typically once every two months, after an initial loading phase where two injections are given one month apart.
- 02 Product approval process**
In December 2023, SAAPEA approved ViiV Healthcare's injectable PrEP, CAB-LA ("Aurbind") for people weighing more than 50kg, including adolescents.
- 03 Effectiveness**
Clinical trials, including the HPTN 083 and HPTN 084 studies, have shown CAB-LA to be highly effective in preventing HIV acquisition. It has been found to be more effective than oral one-once-daily pre-exposure PrEP with tenofovir/emtricitabine in some populations.
- 04 Benefits**
CAB-LA offers an alternative for those who may find it difficult to adhere to a daily medication regimen, providing a less frequent, long-acting option. This can help improve PrEP consistency and the overall effectiveness of HIV prevention strategies.
- 05 Side effects?**
Side effects can include injection site reactions, fever, fatigue, headache, and muscle pain. These are generally mild to moderate and tend to decrease over time with continued use of the medication.

STAY HEALTHY FAST PrEP

Looking for quick & easy access to HIV prevention & other sexual & reproductive health services in a way that suits you?

talk to us today!

WWW.DESMONDTUTUHEALTHFOUNDATION.ORG.ZA

FASTPrEP

Don't delay - get protected today!

FASTPrEP is a daily pill that is taken by HIV-negative people to prevent being infected by HIV.

Where can I find PrEP?

- Local Government Clinics
- Mobile Clinics
- Courier Delivery
- Youth Clubs
- Quick PrEP Depots
- Selected Schools

Get started on PrEP... it's FAST, FREE & EASY!

FASTPrEP

You must be...

- A woman aged 15 to 29, or
- A man aged 15 to 29 who has sex with men, or
- A man over the age of 18 who has sex with women, or
- You live in the Khayelitsha/ Mitchell's Plain subdistrict

Sign up for FASTPrEP today!

JOIN OUR FAMILY, COME TO THE YOUTH CLUB IN PHILIPPI, CAPE TOWN

WWW.DESMONDTUTUHEALTHFOUNDATION.ORG.ZA

Recognizing multi-facets of HIV / TB / STIs / Health



GPP Considers Context



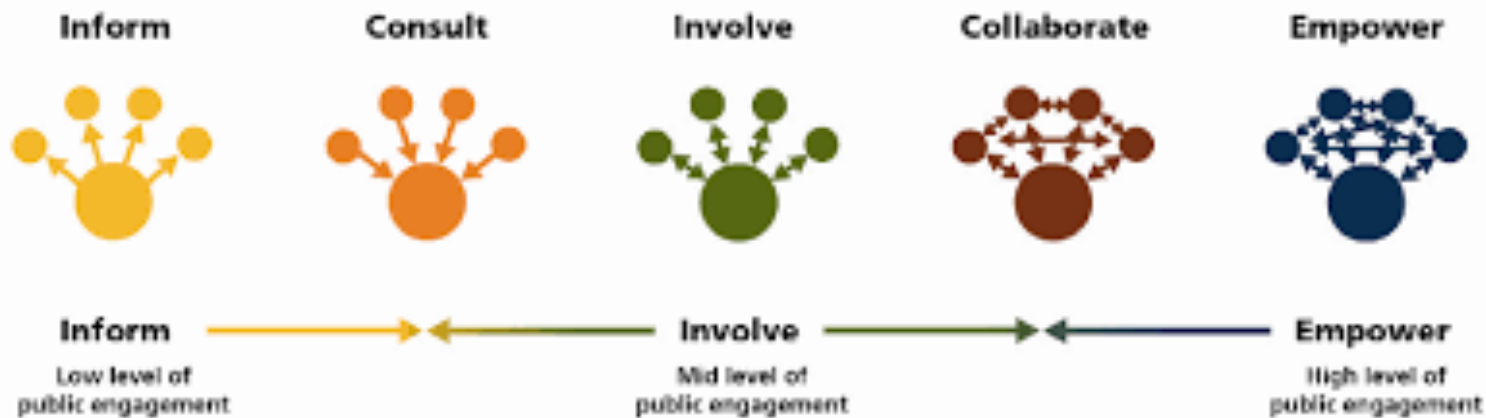
A word cloud containing various words related to community and social determinants of health. The most prominent words are:

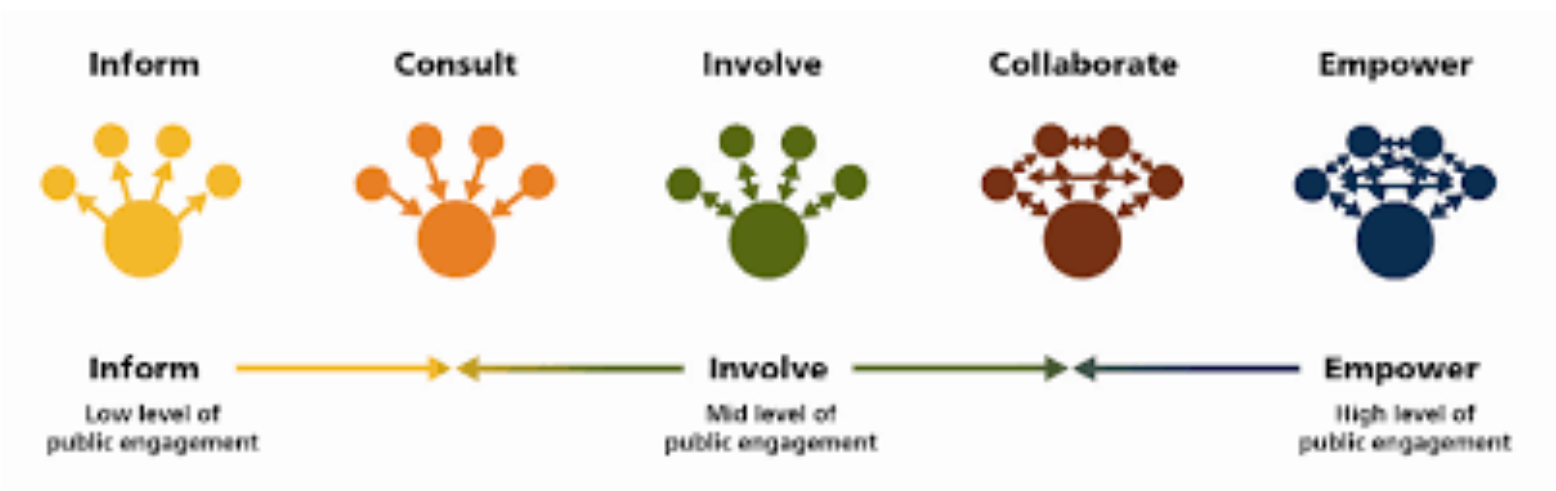
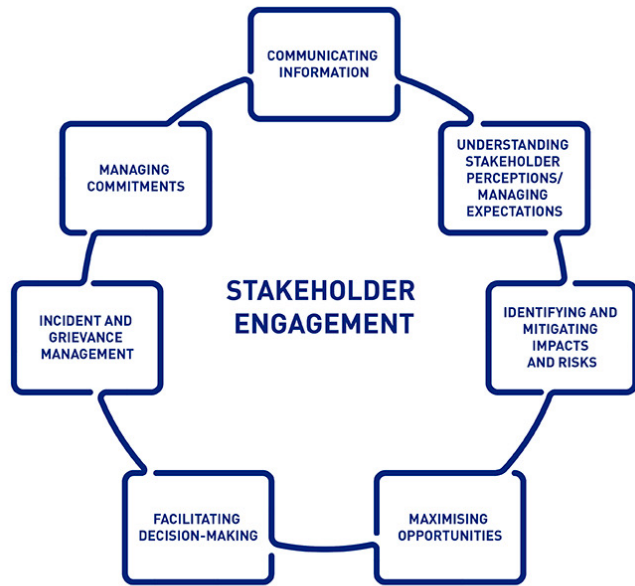
- community**
- help**
- change**
- people**
- education**
- work**
- need**
- children**
- one**
- many**
- time**
- know**
- service**
- provide**
- care**
- public**
- country**
- students**
- get**
- now**
- others**
- president**
- work**
- make**
- school**
- time**



Therefore CE...

Community engagement (CE) is the process of working collaboratively with **community** groups to address issues that impact the well-being of those groups.





Second Edition



health

Department:
Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Department of Health
Republic of South Africa

2015

Ethical & Human Rights Framework

- the research is relevant to the health needs and priorities of the community in which it is to be carried out; and that
- v. Where research is to be conducted in community settings, evidence of consultation and plans for ongoing involvement should be included.

Community engagement – a process that establishes an interaction between researchers and a community regarding a research project; it signifies the intention of forming a collaborative relationship; the degree of collaboration may vary depending on the circumstances

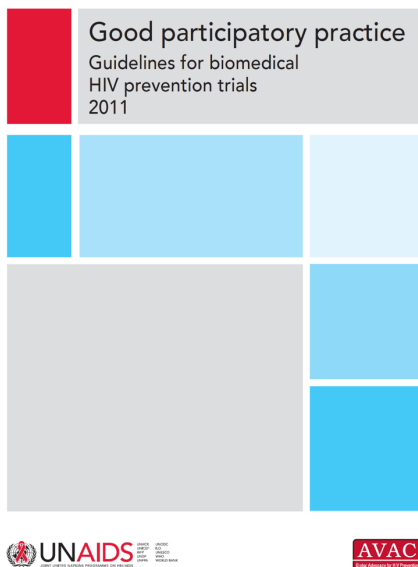


South African GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICE (GCP) Guidelines:

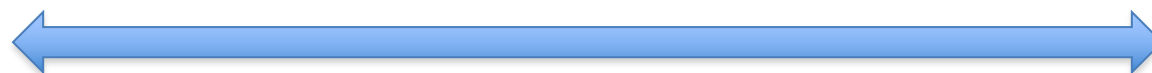
- Ensure consultation with civil organisations.
- Establishment of **Community Advisory Boards (CABs)** at all phases of the trial.
 - Advocate for human rights
 - Promote ethical conduct in clinical research;
 - Contribute to addressing and resolving grievances about the research process;
 - Give advice on accrual and retention of trial participants and
 - Voice concerns around the development, implementation and outcomes studies.
- Ensure information flow mechanisms are developed:
 - Between investigators and participating communities;
 - Communities are educated on the aspects of research before recruitment begins.



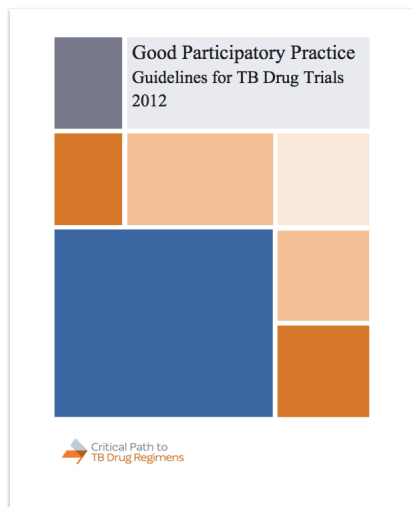
A range of guiding frameworks



... build *mutually beneficial, sustained relationships* between trial funders, sponsors, and implementers and other stakeholders that are *transparent and respectful*, that address interests of community stakeholders, and that support the conduct of scientifically rigorous and ethical biomedical HIV prevention trials.



Community engagement must meet the needs of the populations and/or communities affected by the research, **strengthening** the **community's role and capacity** to actively address research priorities and helping to ensure the development and implementation of relevant, feasible, and ethical research.



Recommendations for Community Involvement in National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) HIV/AIDS Clinical Trials Research: HANC (2014)



Good participatory practice

Guidelines for biomedical HIV prevention trials

2011

UNAIDS / AVAC

Section 1: The Importance of Good Participatory Practice

Section 2: Guiding Principles of GPP in Biomedical HIV Prevention Trials

Section 3: Good Participatory Practices in Biomedical HIV Prevention Trials

Who are Stakeholders?

Respect

Formative Research Activities

What is Stakeholder Engagement?

Mutual Understanding

Stakeholder Advisory Mechanisms

The Wider Context of HIV

Integrity

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The Dynamics of Biomedical HIV Prevention Trials

Transparency

Stakeholder Education Plan

Rationale for GPP Guidelines

Accountability

Communications Plan

Applying GPP

Community Stakeholder Autonomy

Issues Management Plan

Site Selection

Protocol Development

Informed Consent Process

Standard of HIV Prevention

Access to HIV Care and Treatment

Non HIV-Related Care

Policies on Trial-Related Harms

Trial Accrual, Follow-Up, and Exit

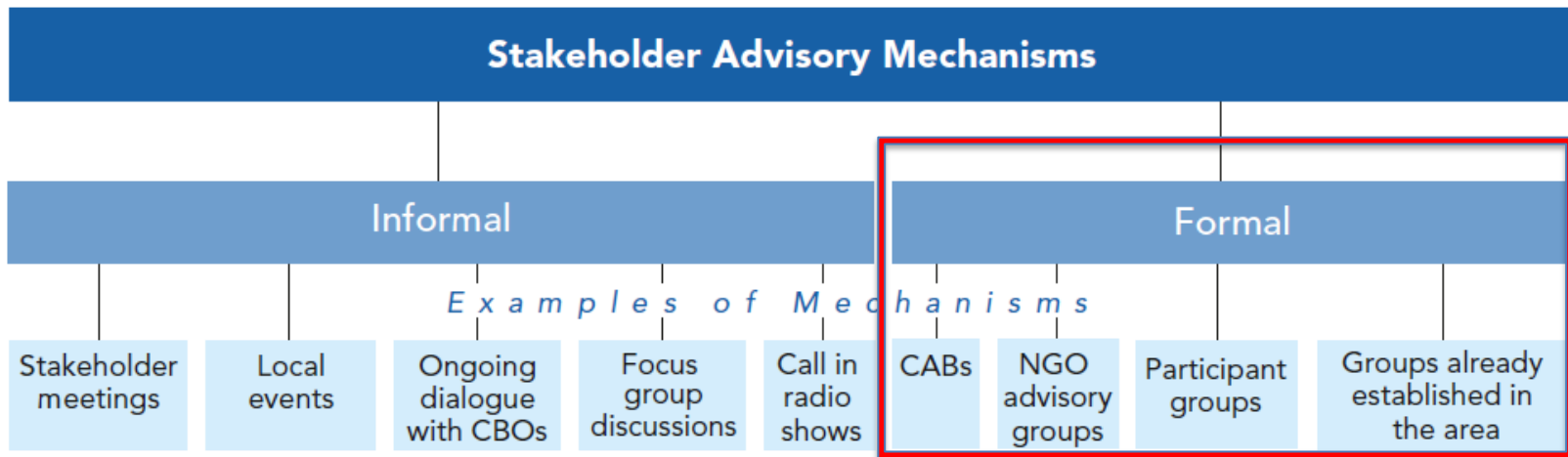
Trial Closure and Results Dissemination

Post-trial Access to Trial Products or Procedures

GPP is not just a CAB



Figure 5. Examples of Stakeholder Advisory Mechanisms



Community advisory boards (CABs), also referred to as community advisory groups (CAGs), are a common example of a formal stakeholder advisory mechanism.

They are composed of individuals or stakeholder representatives and provide an independent advisory voice.

They facilitate community stakeholder participation and involvement in the research process.





Community Liaison Forum

Meets monthly

Made up of

**Community Liaison officer or designated
from each DTHF site or project**



DTHF/C Community engagement



