

Country progress report - Grenada

Global AIDS Monitoring 2016



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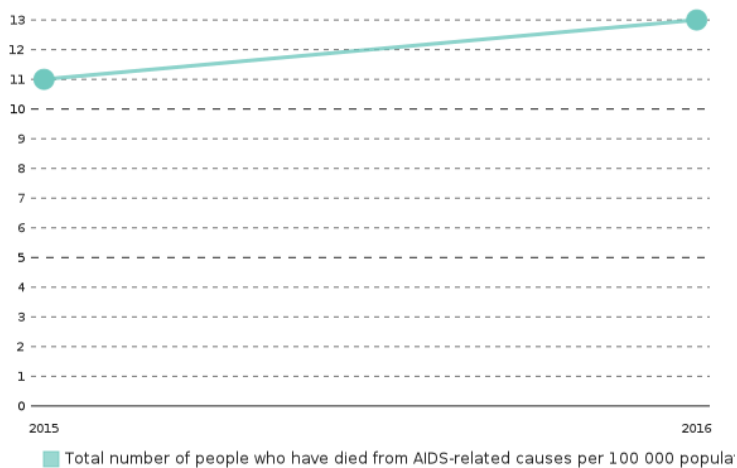
Overall

Fast-track targets

Progress summary

This annual report provides a very comprehensive opportunity to assess the programmes and structure of our National HIV response. It also identified gaps in data collection, quality and further illuminates what needs to be considered in future reports. Some of the survey questions were not answered, not because there are no data but that the data quality was not in a manner that could be reported. Those are the areas flagged to be improved in subsequent reports.

3.1 AIDS mortality, Grenada (2015-2016)



Commitment 1

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

The spirit of the 90-90-90 is understandable as, if done properly, can indeed eliminate HIV by 2030. However in consideration of the fiscal space and the looming economic challenges by Grenada, it is highly ambitious to active this target. Not to mentions, the tardiness in implementing a mechanism for transition of care and treatment cost from global to local funding.

Policy questions

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent

Yes

b) Is mandatory before marriage

No

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

No

d) Is mandatory for certain groups

No

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

≤500 cells/mm³; Implemented countrywide

Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

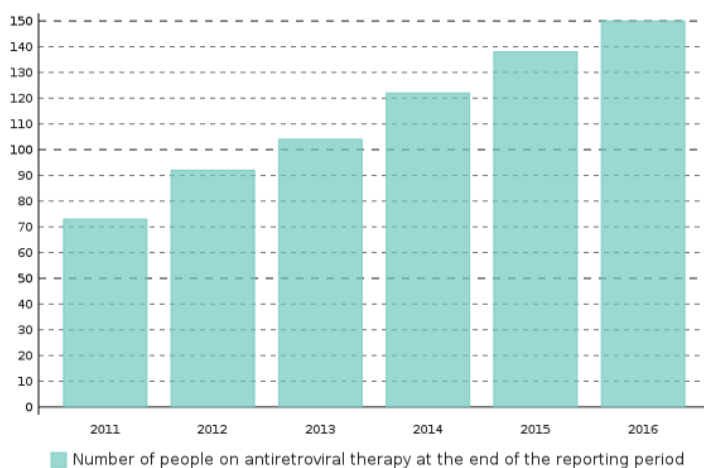
a) For adults and adolescents

Yes, fully implemented

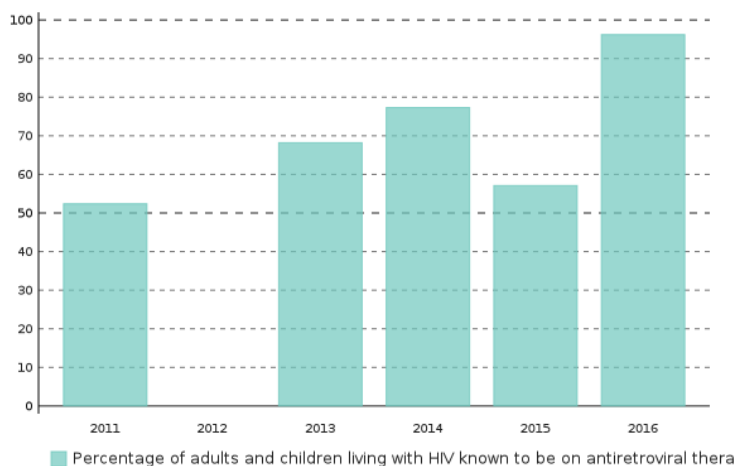
b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

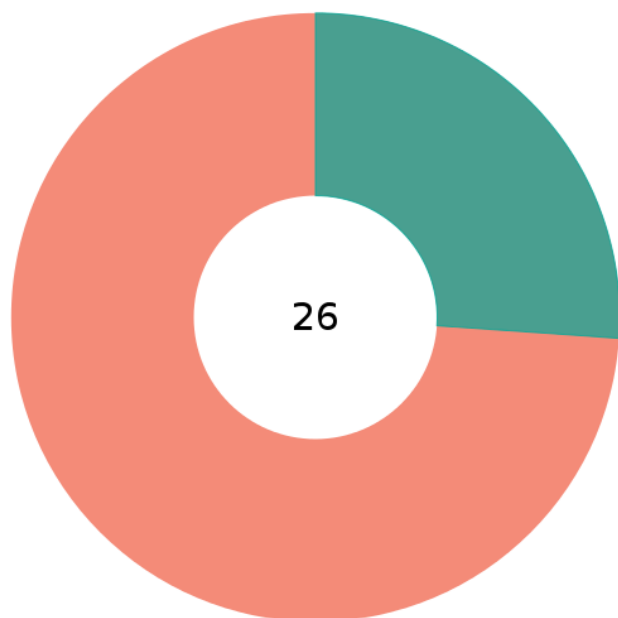
1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Grenada (2011-2016)



1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Grenada (2011-2016)



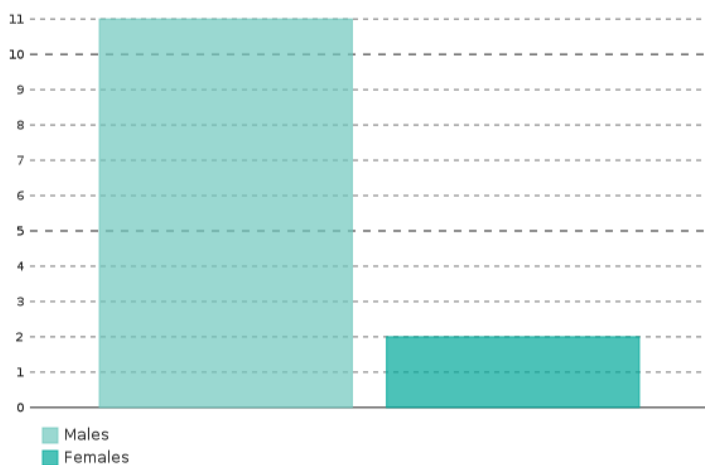
1.5 Late HIV diagnosis, Grenada (2016)



■ Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/t

1.7 AIDS mortality, Grenada (2016)

Number of people dying from AIDS-related causes in 2016



Commitment 2

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

Elimination of HIV in children is achievable given our small numbers and our robust Maternal and Child Health. However, our gains are being constantly challenged by stigma and discrimination with many mother afraid to have their status become known by family members and friends.

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: <2%

Year:

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and Year: <0.3/1000

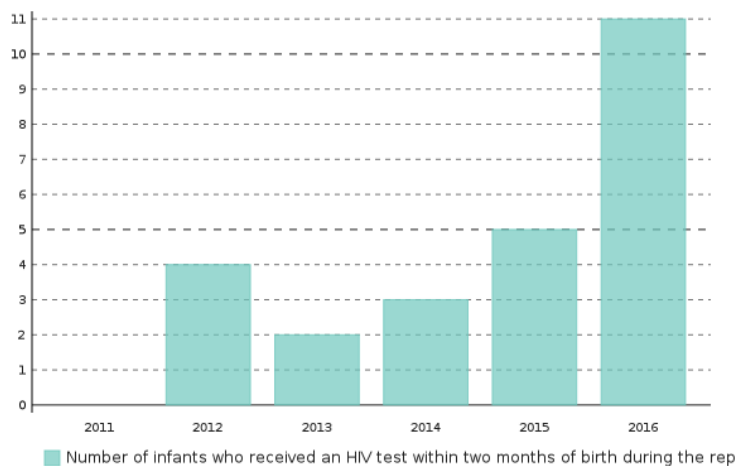
Year:

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

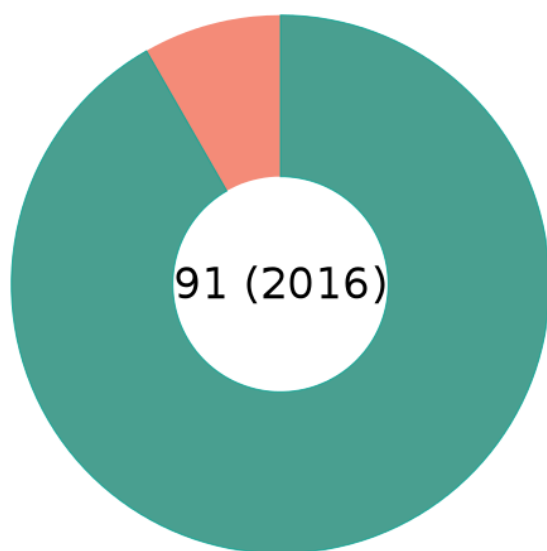
Treat All

-

2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Grenada (2011-2016)



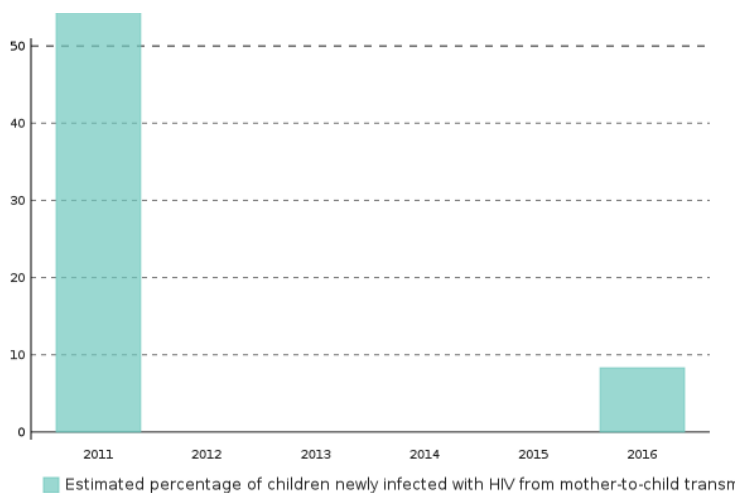
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Grenada (2015-2016)



↓ 100.0 (2015)

■ Percentage of infants born to women living with HIV receiving a virological test

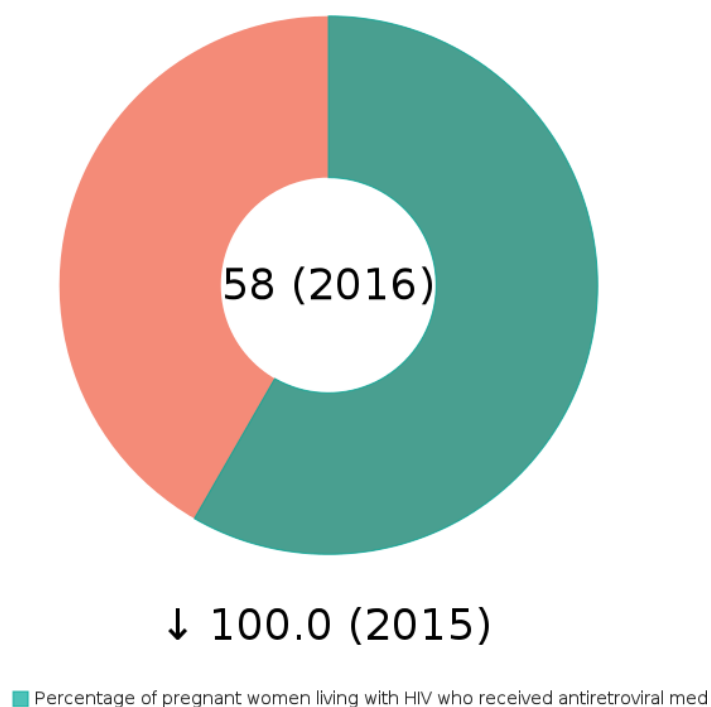
2.2 Mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Grenada (2016)



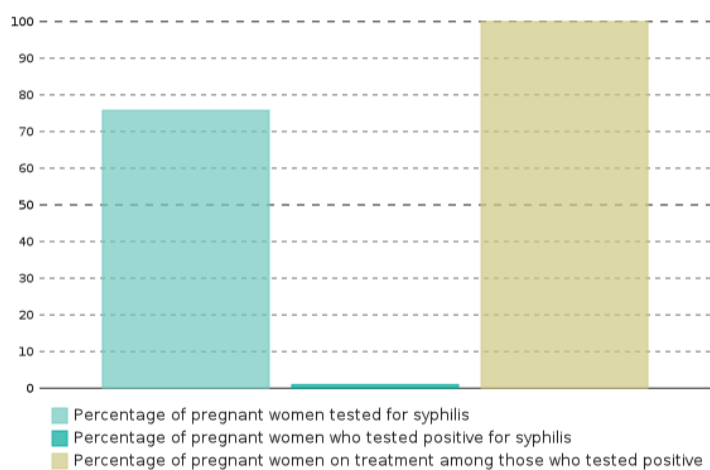
2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Grenada (2011-2016)



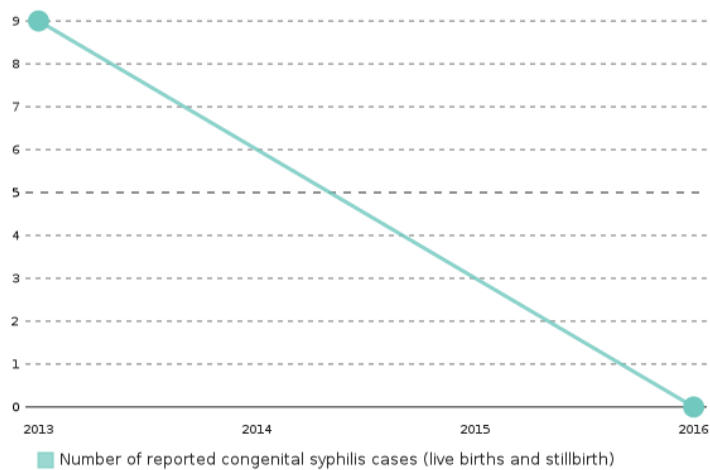
2.2 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Grenada (2015-2016)



2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Grenada (2016)



2.5 Congenital syphilis rate (live births and stillbirth), Grenada (2011-2016)



Commitment 3

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

This is a current matter being discussed in our program management. While PrEP is available it is largely unknown by the population and as such, not much is being requested. Our program doesn't make specific allocation for key population. Current discussions are focused on ensuring a closer collaboration with our CSOs to achieve our targets.

Policy questions: Key populations

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Selling and buying sexual services is criminalized

Men who have sex with men

Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

Drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

No

Sex workers

No

Men who have sex with men

Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation

People who inject drugs

No

Policy questions: PrEP

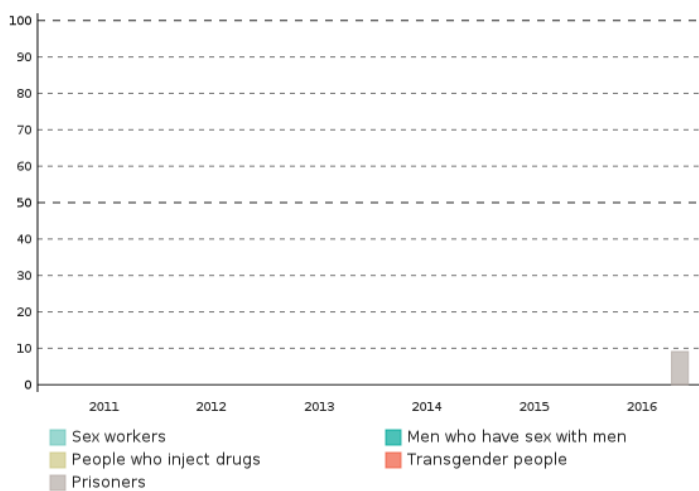
Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?

Yes

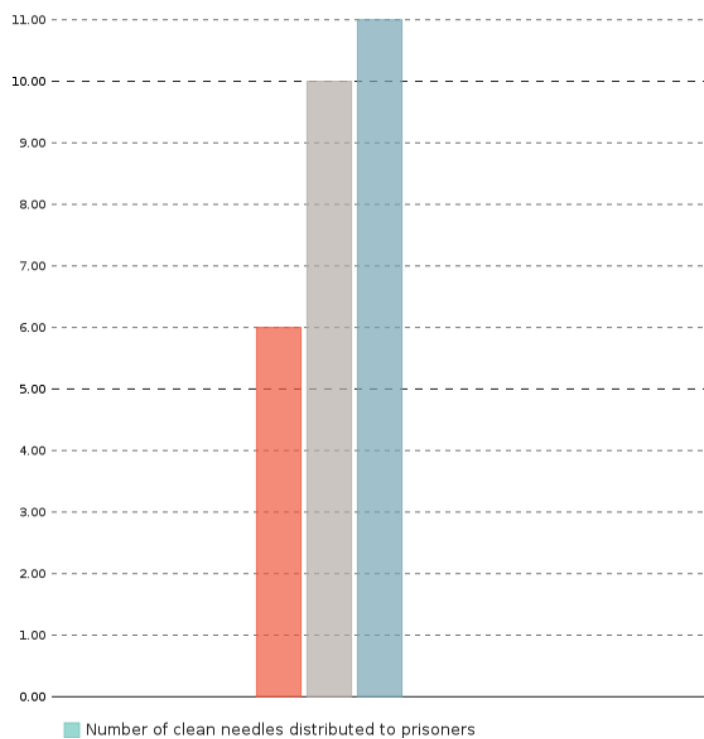
Provided as a national policy

Available through private providers

3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations, Grenada (2011-2016)



3.13 HIV prevention programmes in prisons, Grenada (2016)



Commitment 4

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

Working in collaboration with our Ministry of Social Development, some legislative developments have been achieved with regards to violence and discrimination. We now have established polices with regards to workplace discrimination for people living with HIV. There are still some lingering legislative barriers for members of the key population which must be addressed.

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence* and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

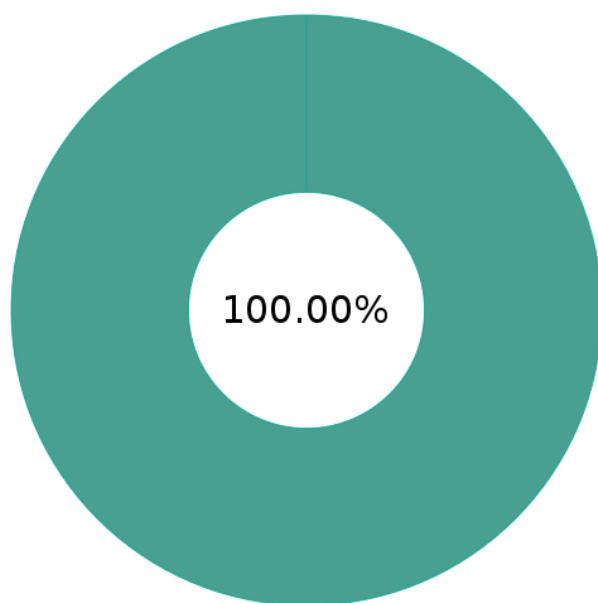
Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

Yes, policies exist but are not consistently implemented

Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender



9 / 9

Commitment 5

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

Progress summary

The Ministry of health now has its adolescent health policy. However, no implementation plan has been developed. This will be taken into consideration with our overall improvement of our Primary Health Care Program.

Policy questions

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education*, according to international standards*, in:

a) Primary school

No

b) Secondary school

No

c) Teacher training

No

Commitment 6

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Progress summary

Collaboration with the social safety net programs must be continued specifically as it relates to PLHIV

Policy questions

Yes

a) Does it refer to HIV?

Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

Yes

e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

Yes

Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection* programmes in your country

Complicated procedures
Fear of stigma and discrimination
Laws or policies that present obstacles to access
High out-of-pocket expenses

Commitment 7

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Progress summary

To achieve this, the Ministry has as one of its objective, the Integration of HIV into primary health care together with fostering a closer relationship with our CSOs.

Policy questions

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

No

Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

-

b) Female condoms:

-

c) Lubricants:

-

Commitment 8

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers

Progress summary

Transitioning to local funding for HIV management has been prioritized for our Ministry. A policy decision has been taken to have HIV be represented as a line item in the next budget of the Ministry of Health. Our care and treatment will ensure that adequate resources are allocated to prevention and education.

Commitment 9

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

This will be achieved by working together with our CSOs. Critical to this is a review of our Country Coordinating Mechanism and the oversight responsibility that is needed. A major challenge is the legal barriers that affects the human rights of some members of the Key population.

Policy questions

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

Yes, at a small scale

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

The National workplace policy on HIV/AIDS covers areas like non-discrimination on the basis of known or perceived HIV status confidentiality HIV testing in the workplace and greater involvement of people living with HIV among others.

Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

Does your country have any of the following barriers to accessing accountability mechanisms present?

Mechanisms do not function

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

Commitment 10

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

The Ministry of Health is now poised to implement a National Health Insurance to achieve universal health coverage. Together with the OECS strategic plan to eliminate HIV TB, much work will focus on people centered programs aimed at improving outcomes.

Policy questions

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Yes

b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

Yes

c. National HIV-treatment guidelines

Yes

What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

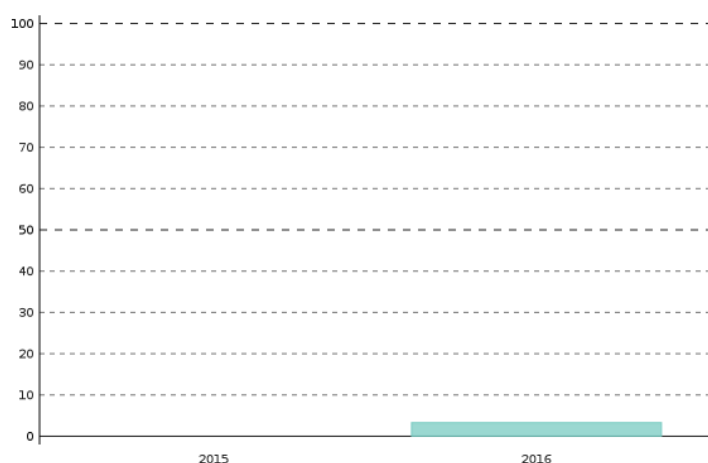
Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

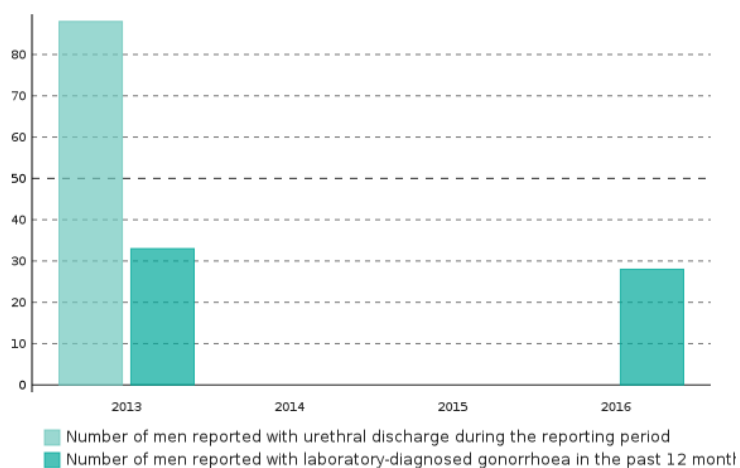
Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis B vaccination provided at antiretroviral therapy clinics

10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Grenada (2015-2016)



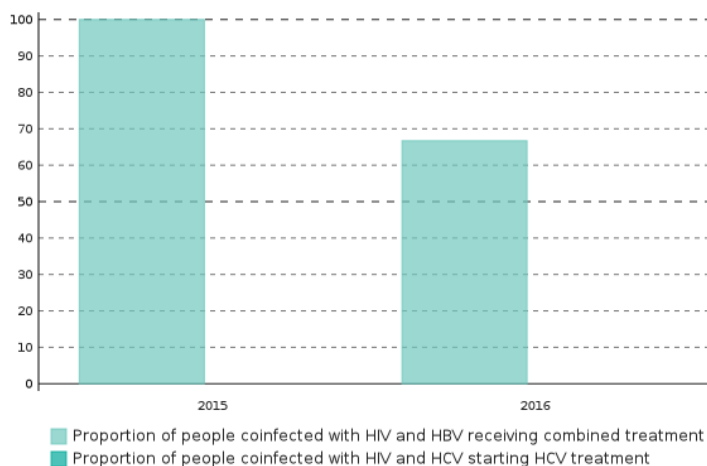
10.4/10.5 Sexually transmitted infections, Grenada (2013-2016)



10.6/10.8 Hepatitis B and C testing, Grenada (2015-2016)



10.7/10.9 HIV and Hepatitis B/C, Grenada (2015-2016)



10.10 Cervical cancer screening among women living with HIV, Grenada (2016)

