A framework for planning and implementing effective HIV prevention interventions for African people in England: increasing knowledge, will and power

1 Sigma Research, University of Portsmouth, UK, 2 London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK, (formerly at London Metropolitan University, UK), 3 African HIV Policy Network, London UK, 4 Terrence Higgins Trust, London UK, 5 The Crescent Support Group, St Albans UK

† Attendance at XVIII International AIDS Conference generously supported by Gilead Sciences and the African and Black Diaspora Global Network (ABDGN).

Consistent planning and provision of collaborative evidence-based HIV prevention interventions requires a clear set of shared parameters. The planning framework described below is contextualised by the environment for which it was designed. The estimated HIV prevalence among Black African people in England is 3.7% (in the white majority population it is 0.09%).


Clear goals and targets help to focus delivery plans, increasing the shared purpose between stakeholders. A handbook summary

Not all African people are the same, and some are more likely than others to be involved in HIV exposure and transmission.

Clear goals and targets help to focus interventions where HIV prevention need is most acute. In order to avoid HIV transmission, people will require various elements of knowledge, will and power.

The NAHIP shared programme goal: Minimise the number of sexual HIV acquisitions and transmissions involving African people living in England.

Strategic behavioural aims:
- Reduce the length of time between HIV infection and diagnosis.
- Reduce the number of HIV sero-discordant unprotected intercourse events by increasing the number of times that sex is deferred or declined, by choosing non-penetrative sex and by using male and female condoms.
- Reduce the number of condom failure events.
- Reduce ejaculation during penetration and the presence of other STIs when exposure occurs by increasing withdrawal and STI testing.
- Increase PEP in people sexually exposed to HIV.

The handbook summary

African priority groups (in order):
1. People with HIV
2. People in sexual relationships with people with HIV
3. People with multiple sexual partners
4. People who have sex with people with multiple sexual partners
5. People who are or will be sexually active

Given that any individual’s capacity to act is influenced by their social context, KWP’s detailed HIV prevention aims focus on:
- meeting the needs of individual Africans;
- organisational capacity to respond to individual needs; and
- actions of policy makers, researchers and planners.

KWP and Handbook are freely available at: www.sigmaresearch.org.uk

email: catherine.dodds@sigmaresearch.org.uk