

WHO Planned Next Steps

James Kiarie
Coordinator, Human Reproduction Team
Department of Reproductive Health and Research



Key Considerations in WHO Response to ECHO trial

- ❑ Access to **preferred** contraceptive methods should be maximized, while protecting women's health
- ❑ Women have the right to the **latest and best information** and to access a **broad range** of effective and acceptable methods
- ❑ Need to step up **HIV prevention** efforts, particularly in high-burden countries and for young women.

How Will WHO Addresses New evidence presented by ECHO

Evidence Synthesis

- Values and Preferences
- Additional studies published after 2016 review
- What does ECHO study add to the current evidence

Guideline development

- Guideline Development Group advertised
- GDG meeting 29-31 July 2019
- Revised recommendations anticipated August 2019

Technical support

- Communicating results and immediate policy responses
- Strengthening HIV/SRH integration
- Continuing access to method options and choice

Evidence Synthesis

- Updating of systematic review of observational evidence
 - Use of hormonal contraception among women at high risk of HIV (published evidence since January 2016)
 - Use of copper-bearing IUDs among women at high risk of HIV

- Systematic review on contraceptive values and preferences

- Engagement with women at high risk of HIV on their values and preferences concerning their risk of pregnancy and HIV acquisition
 - Qualitative study in Zimbabwe through CeSHHAR Sisters project
 - Qualitative study: online survey and in-depth interviews
 - Available in Russian, Spanish, and French

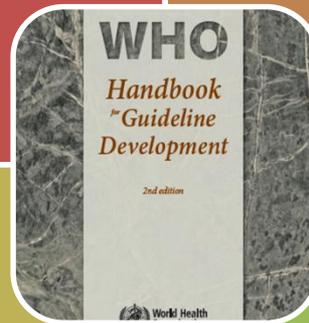
Guidelines Development

GDG Announced 27 May

Women, Community, Clinicians, human rights and equity experts, epidemiologists and Global representation

GRADE approach

Quality of evidence
Benefits & harms
Values & preferences
Priority of the problem
Equity & human rights
Feasibility



Post GDG Meeting

Draft revised guidance
GDG and external review
Consolidation & final preparation
Submission for GRC approval
Editing and layout
Release and Dissemination

GDG meeting 29-31 July

Contraceptive eligibility for women at High risk of HIV infection: All hormonal methods and intra-uterine devices

Lusaka Stakeholders Meeting

- ❑ Convening 14 High HIV prevalence countries in Lusaka 10-11 July 2019
 - Expansion of method mix and promotion of choice
 - Strengthening HIV prevention in family planning services
 - Presentation of ECHO primary results, secondary analysis on PrEP, HIV incidence, STI
- ❑ Supporting country task teams
 - Immediate responses
 - Monitoring responses
- ❑ Expansion of method mix and HIV prevention in FP Implementation
 - Policy and service integration
 - Road maps
 - Indicators

Technical Support To ECHO Countries

- In country workshops supporting the 4 study countries
 - After the updated guidelines
 - Include FP/ Contraception groups
 - Guidelines
 - Integration
 - Method mix
 - Follow up and monitoring

Global Leadership

- Resources available to support response to the ECHO trial results
 - WHO statement in response to the ECHO study results
 - Responses to frequently asked questions
 - Current WHO recommendations
 - Key messages for policy makers, providers and women for high and low HIV prevalence countries
- The World Health Organization (WHO) Director-General has established the WHO Advisory Group of Women Living with HIV
 - Ensure their perspectives represented in WHO's work
 - Recommend priorities
 - Review and monitor WHO progress
 - Provide feedback on WHO normative guidance
 - Advise on values and preferences work

Where Are We Now

- ❑ Media has been very positive and balanced: Question has been settled, Increase focus on method mix and options and HIV prevention
- ❑ Call for HIV/SRH integration and for method mix and options may work: Commitment, Task teams in countries and FP can leverage the HIV advocacy machine
- ❑ Expectations re guidelines: Be definitive, Follow through to ensure implementation and Engage communities



13 JUNE 2019

Africa: Three of the Most Used Contraceptives Don't Increase HIV Risk - ECHO Study



The Herald

/ CRIME & COURTS / LOCAL NEWS

No Depo-provera, HIV link — research



Asia Australia Middle East **Africa** Inequality Cities Global development

Contraceptive injections do not increase risk of contracting HIV, study finds

Research also finds scale of crisis among African women higher than expected

GLOBAL HEALTH

The New York Times

Depo-Provera, an Injectable Contraceptive, Does Not Raise H.I.V. Risk

The hormone shot — popular among African women who must use birth control in secret — is as safe as other methods



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