

Informing delivery strategies for HIV self-testing kits in Zambia

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Highlights

Evidence impact

- Citing findings from the 3ie-supported evaluation, the World Health Organization strongly recommended offering HIV self-testing and noted that misuse, adverse events and social harms associated with self-testing were rare and comparable to standard approaches. The recommendation appeared in the 2019 Consolidated Guidelines on HIV testing Services.

Factors that contributed to the impact

- The researchers and the implementer engaged with national governments and multilateral organizations through conferences and workshops which helped to facilitate evidence uptake and use.

Impact evaluation details

Title: [Community-Based Distribution Of Oral HIV Self-Testing Kits: Experimental Eviden...](#)

Authors: Bernadette Hensen, Helen Ayles, Chama Mulubwa, Sian Floyd, Ab Schaap, Bwalya Chiti, Mwelwa Phiri, Lawrence Mwenge, Musonda Simwinga, Sara Fidler, Richard Hayes, Virginia Bond and Alwyn Mwinga

Status : Closed 2017



Context

With close to 20.7 million people living with HIV, East and Southern Africa are among the regions of the world where HIV's impacts are most severe. Aiming to improve this situation, several countries in the region have made huge strides towards achieving UNAIDS targets to limit HIV transmission. As one example, Zambia has witnessed a marked increase in the levels of HIV testing in recent years.

While HIV testing services (HTS) remain primarily health-facility based, considerable progress has been made in scaling up the delivery of HIV testing services through door-to-door and mobile-based services. Yet inequities remain in testing rates among different groups. According to Zambia's Demographic and Health Survey (2018), 85 percent of women reported having ever tested for HIV, as compared to 75 percent of men. Men often inferred their status from their partner's HIV status rather than testing themselves.

HIV testing is a critical step to achieving the first UNAIDS target of 90 percent diagnosis of all HIV-positive persons. More innovative strategies are needed to help countries like Zambia achieve universal HTS coverage targeting hard-to-reach sub-populations. HIVST offers individuals who are reluctant to test the confidentiality and autonomy to decide when and where to test.

The 3ie-supported randomized trial evaluated the effectiveness of the PopART testing and treatment intervention developed by Zambart, a Zambian research organization. In four urban communities in Lusaka, homes in 66 zones received visits in which trained and licensed lay counsellors called Community HIV Care Providers (CHiPs). In half the zones, the care providers offered individuals the choice of finger-prick rapid HIV testing (finger-prick HIV testing) or oral HIVST to be performed with or without their supervision. In the other half of the zones, self-

testing was not offered.

Evidence

The study showed that men who were offered the HIV self-test were more likely to test than those who were not. There was no significant difference among women.

Overall, 40 percent of men aged 30 and above undertook testing through unsupervised HIVST or secondary distribution of the HIVST kit. This result shows secondary distribution of HIVST outside of health facilities successfully reaches men who are otherwise not easy for health workers to reach.

Qualitative findings showed that participants appreciated the convenience and control over testing time and space, especially for those whose mobility, social status and working lives make them harder-to-reach populations. Findings indicated that lay counsellors still had a clear role in providing pre and post counselling, facilitating linkage and managing kit disposal.

Findings showed social harms, distress and adverse events on relationships comparable to other forms of testing. However, they highlighted that adverse events from HIVST, such as relationship breakdown, could be exacerbated by existing histories of gender-based violence or alcohol abuse. Further, the findings suggested that careful and detailed communication should accompany distribution of self-test kits to ensure proper use and promote linkage to care.

Evidence impacts

WHO guidelines on HIV self-testing draw from the evaluation

The World Health Organization strongly recommends HIV self-testing as an approach to improve acceptability of and access to HIV testing services. The recommendation appears in its consolidated guidelines on HIV testing services of 2019, which cite the findings of the 3ie-supported study. The guidelines recognize the safety and effectiveness of direct or secondary distribution of home-based HIV self-testing kits by trained lay providers in encouraging HIV testing among hard-to-reach sub-populations. The guidelines cite the evaluation in Zambia to note that, except where there is a preexisting history of gender-based violence or alcohol abuse in a couple, HIVST offers a testing approach which leads to a comparable number of adverse events to standard facility-based testing. Other sections of the guidelines cite seven other 3ie evaluations; [more details are here](#).

Suggested citation

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), 2021. *Informing delivery strategies for HIV self-testing kits in Zambia* (online summary), Evidence Impact Summaries. New Delhi:3ie.

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Last updated on 27th January 2022