

Research gaps in a sample of studies on people with HIV and key populations, with a view to proposing the sustainability of services in Latin America



Author

Alma De Leon¹

1. International Treatment Preparedness Coalition Latin American and Caribbean, Guatemala

Category

D2: Knowledge translation and dissemination of research and programme outcomes

Countries of research

Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru

Background

Within the framework of the grant Promoting better living conditions and human rights of people with HIV and other key populations, financed by the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Grant that is led by the Positive Leadership Alliance and Key Populations (ALEPPC) launched the Diagnosis of identification of existing gaps on research in People with HIV and key population based on the sustainability of services

Methods

The research had a regional scope and focused on 11 Latin American countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

A methodology composed of five work phases described below 1. Definition of the central axis of the investigation and review of input information, 2. In-depth documentary review of 383 documents in the last 10 years 3. Participatory Consultation Process 4. Identification of research gaps or knowledge gaps and 5. Design of the regional plan and national advocacy plans.

Results

Based on the implemented research process, 5 types of gaps were established, described below:

- A. Critical information gaps for the sustainability of HIV-AIDS services from a focused and selective approach
- B. Deficits in the modes of collaborative production of knowledge between the entities involved in the scientific-academic world, civil servants from the public sector, international cooperation and People w/ HIV/key populations.
- C. Factors that affect the appropriation and use of available knowledge on HIV-AIDS by decisionmakers and People living with HIV/key populations.
- D. Knowledge deficits that affect the monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programs on HIV-AIDS
- E. Gaps in knowledge about the ecosystem of international and national financing to provide sustainability of services.

Conclusions

There are gaps in strategic information related to HIV, especially regarding the social determinants of HIV and community aspects, including the evaluation of the impact of community interventions. These gaps are opportunities to address strategic information to promote the sustainability of the response to HIV.

