

COMMUNITY-LED MONITORING IN ASIA

Facility report – HIV services, April to December 2024

Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur, India

Background

Community-Led Monitoring (CLM) in Asia was initiated in 2021 and is implemented by the Community Network for Empowerment (CoNE) with support from the South and South-East Asia (SASEA) Partnership Platform, and amfAR's TREAT Asia program and its Andelson Office of Public Policy. This initiative is a pioneering CLM project in the Asia-Pacific region, monitoring HIV and hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV), making real-time data accessible to the public via an online dashboard. It also is the only global CLM project to have developed and that is actively monitoring indicators for HBV and HCV services. This report provides a summary of feedback from HIV care recipients on selected indicators at the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) in Imphal.

Respondents

From April to December 2024, 169 people living with HIV (PLHIV) provided their feedback on the HIV services they received at RIMS; 51% were female, 48% were male, and one was a transgender person; 38% were 31 to 49 years of age and 41% were >50 years.

Findings

The findings presented are from selected indicators on HIV services.

Indicators and data collection

The monitoring indicators are based on India's national guidelines and policies, and focus on essential components of the Accessibility, Acceptability, Availability, Affordability and Quality (AAAQ) framework covering HIV, HBV and HCV. Data collection was conducted by three data enumerators from CoNE using mobile devices.

Survey Completion Summary

Survey Progress

Facilities Assessed:	1
Completed: HIV Service User Survey:	169

Patient Survey Demographics

Age Demographics

18 to 24 years old:	15 (8.88%)
25 to 30 years old:	19 (11.24%)
31 to 49 years old:	65 (38.46%)
50 years old and above:	70 (41.42%)

Gender Demographics

Male:	81 (47.93%)
Female:	87 (51.48%)
Transgender:	1 (0.59%)

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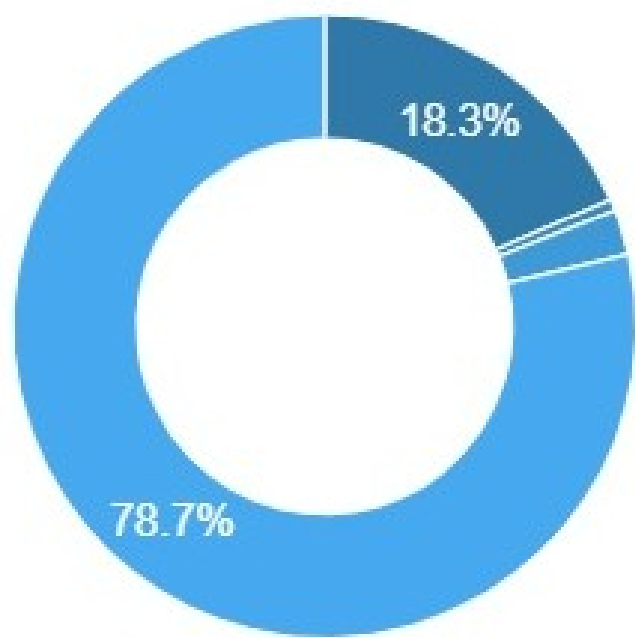
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ACCESSIBILITY

Although 79% of care recipients were unsure whether the facility opens and closes on time, 18% believed it did. However, 52% felt that extending the facility's hours would make it more accessible.

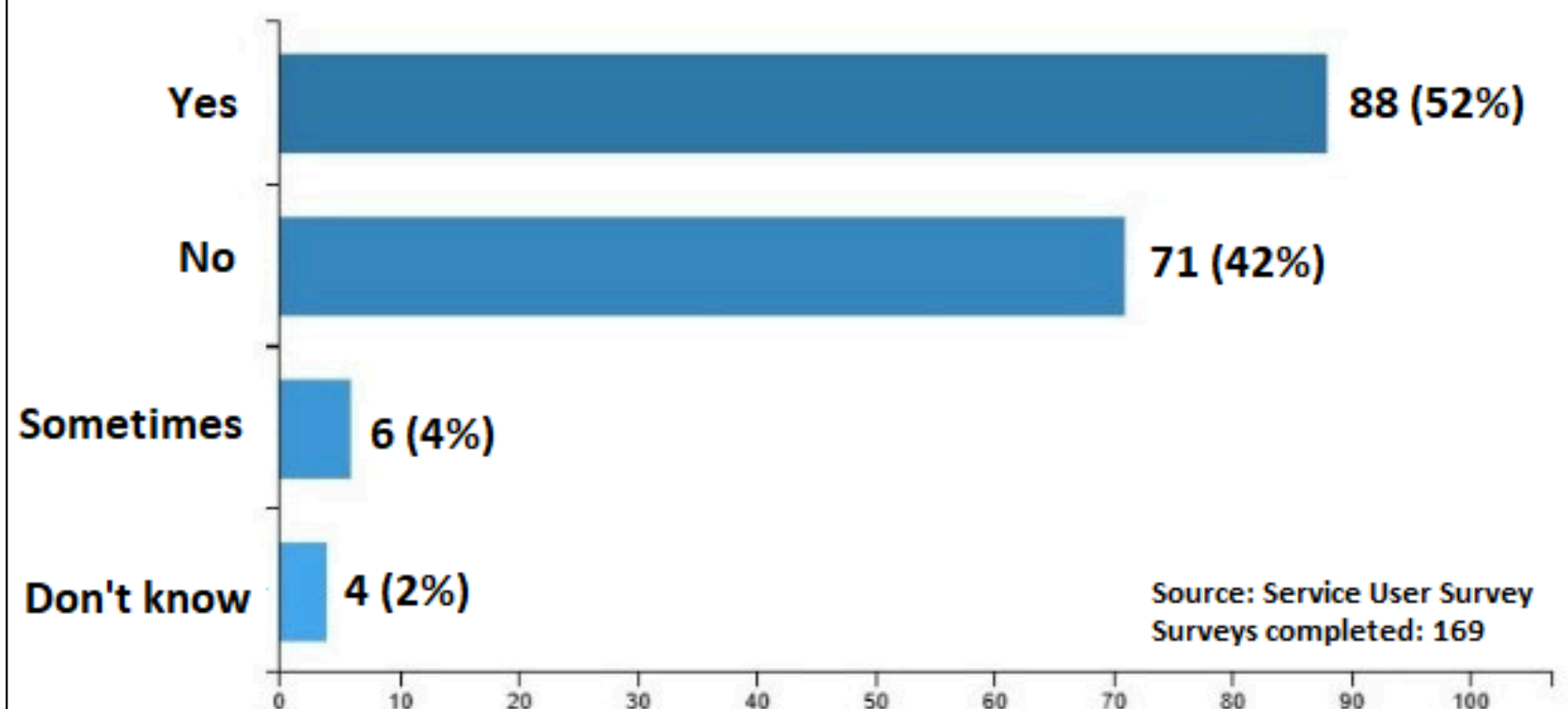
Does this facility open and close on time?

Yes:	18%
No:	1%
Sometimes:	2%
Don't know:	79%



Source: Service User Survey
Surveys completed: 169

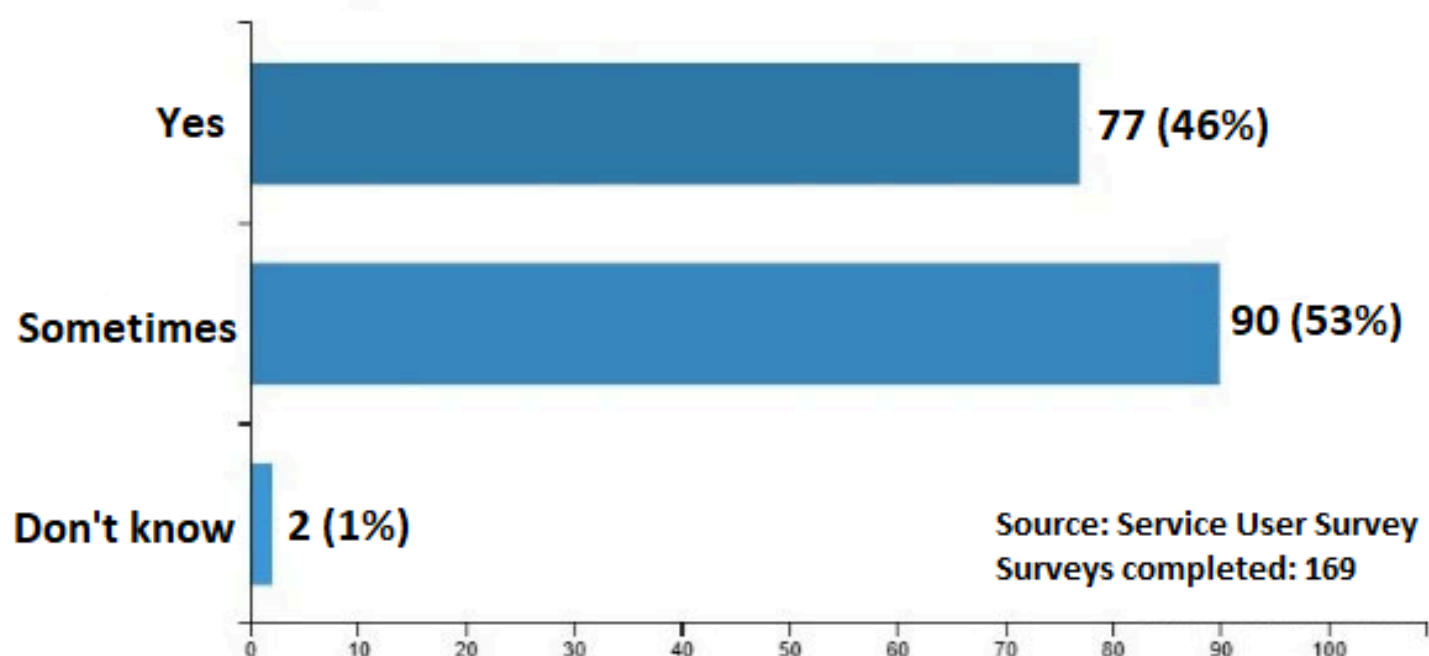
Do you think extended (more open) hours at the facility would make it easier for service users to access services?



Source: Service User Survey
Surveys completed: 169

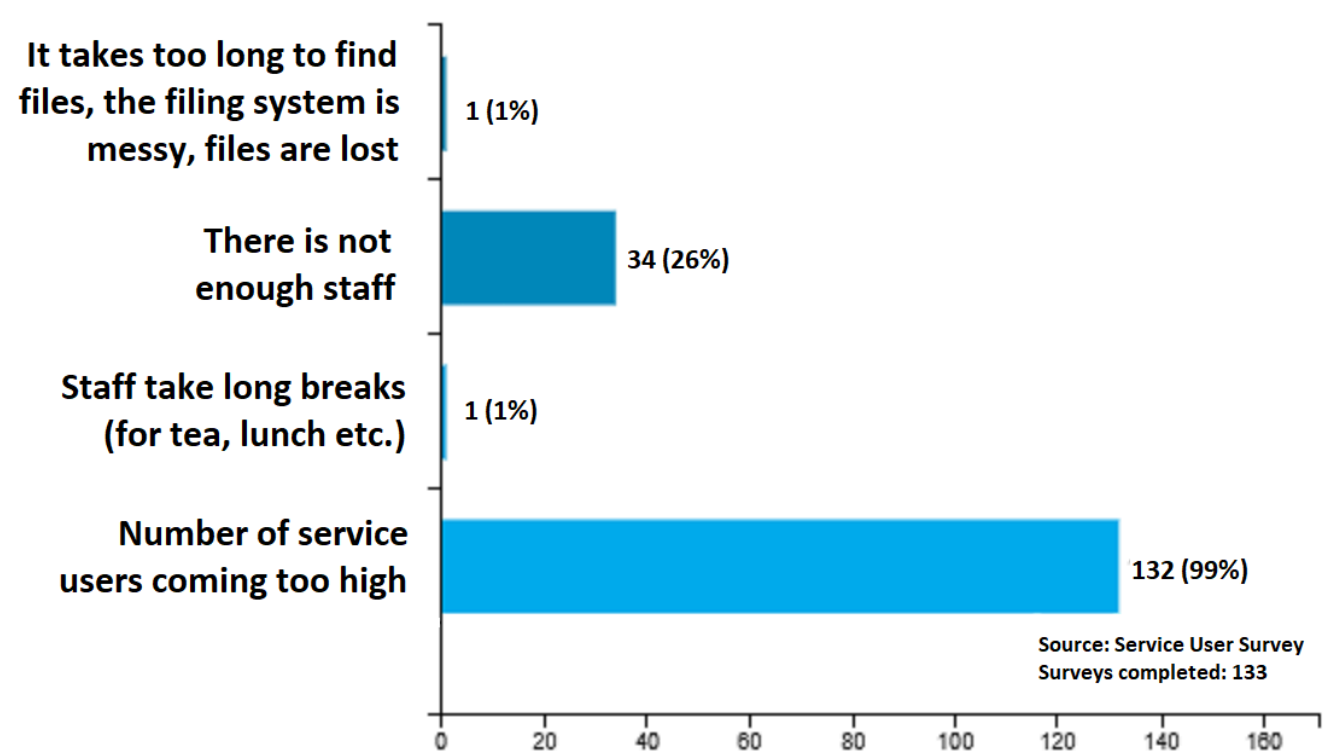
Forty-eight percent of the care recipients felt that the wait time at the facility was too long, with 99% of them attributing this to the large number of individuals seeking services. While 46% of care recipients believed there were enough staff to meet their needs, 53% felt that adequate staff were available only sometimes. Eighty-three percent of service recipients reported that the facility was clean.

When you come to the facility are there enough staff to meet the needs of service users?



Source: Service User Survey
Surveys completed: 169

Why do you think the waiting time at this facility is too long? (Please select all that apply)



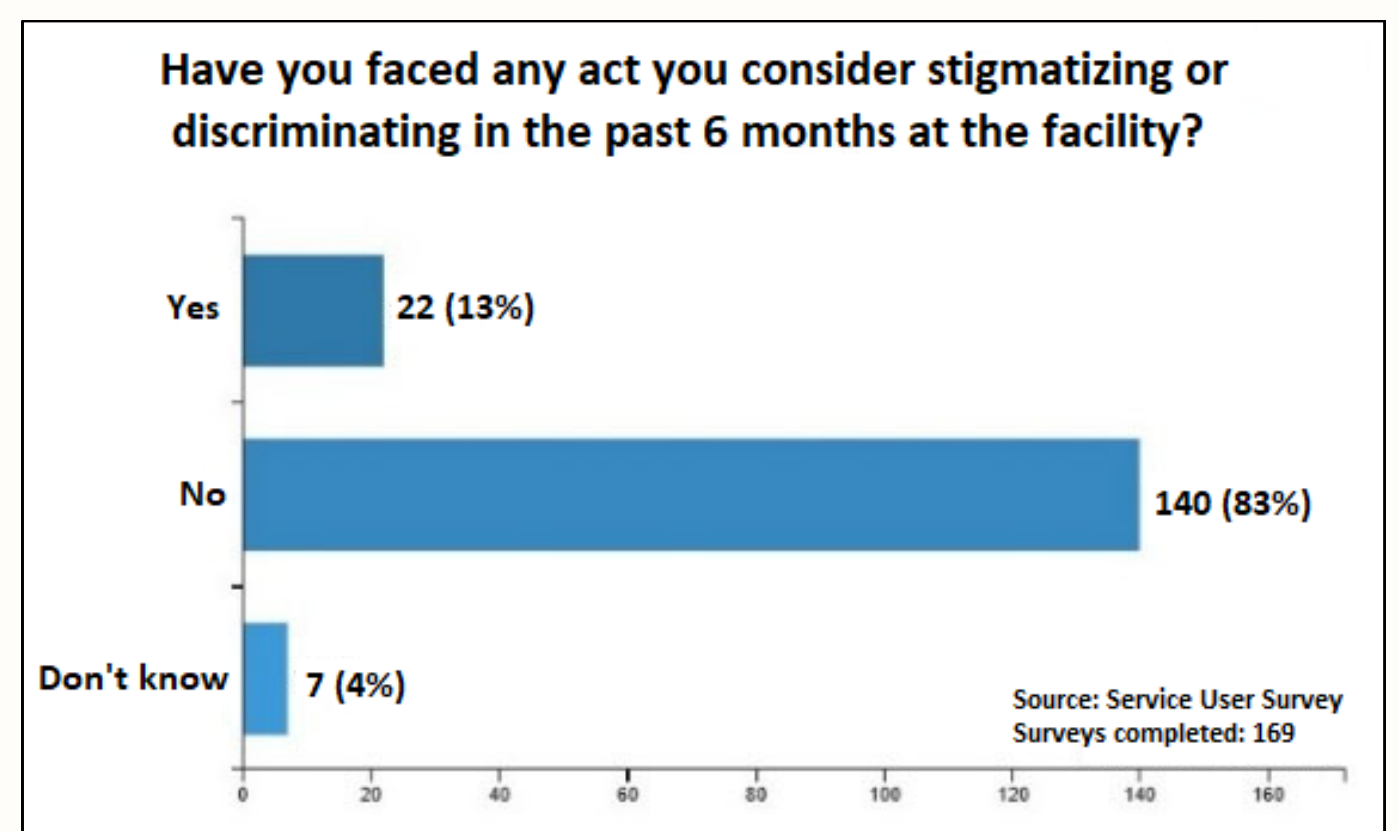
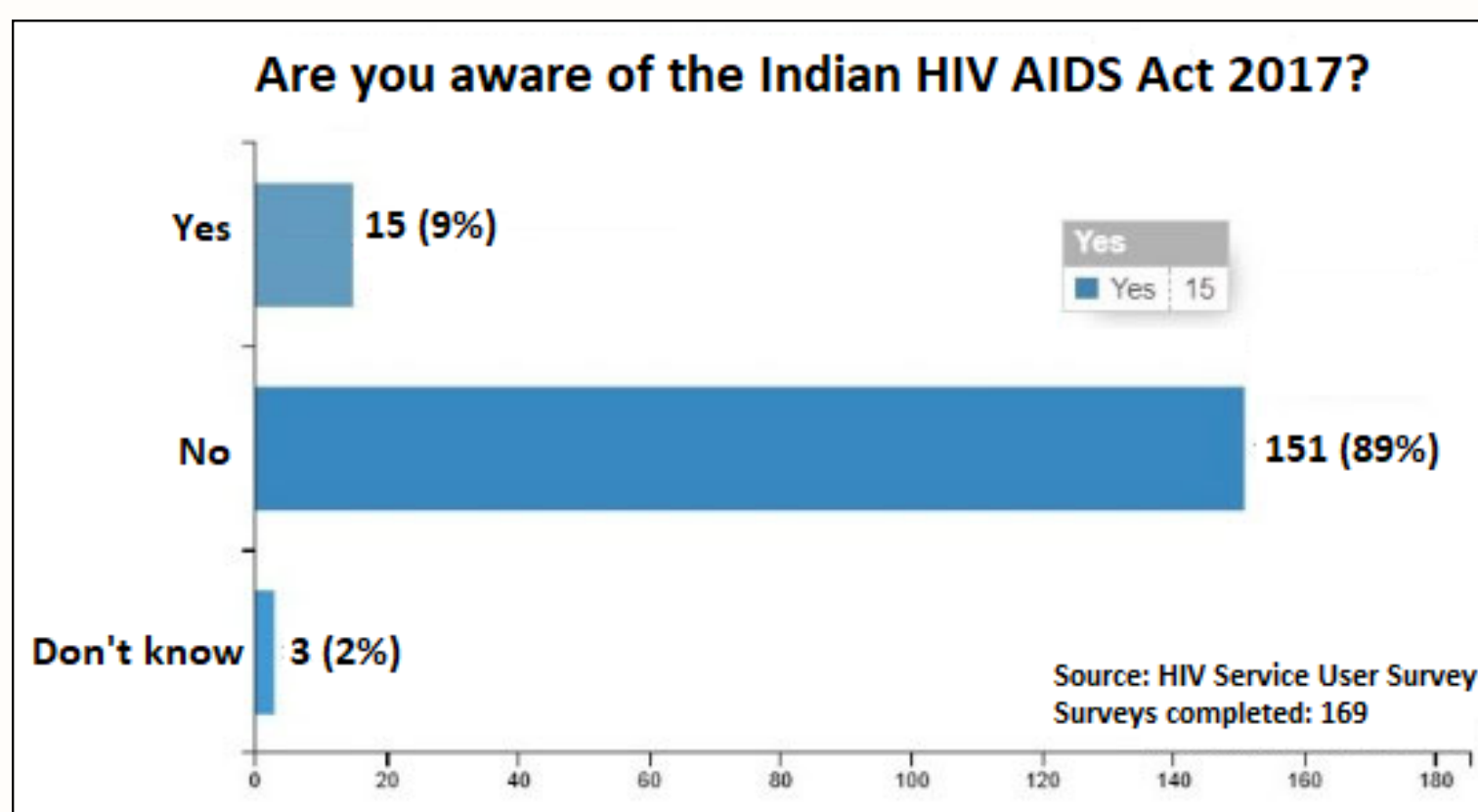
Source: Service User Survey
Surveys completed: 133

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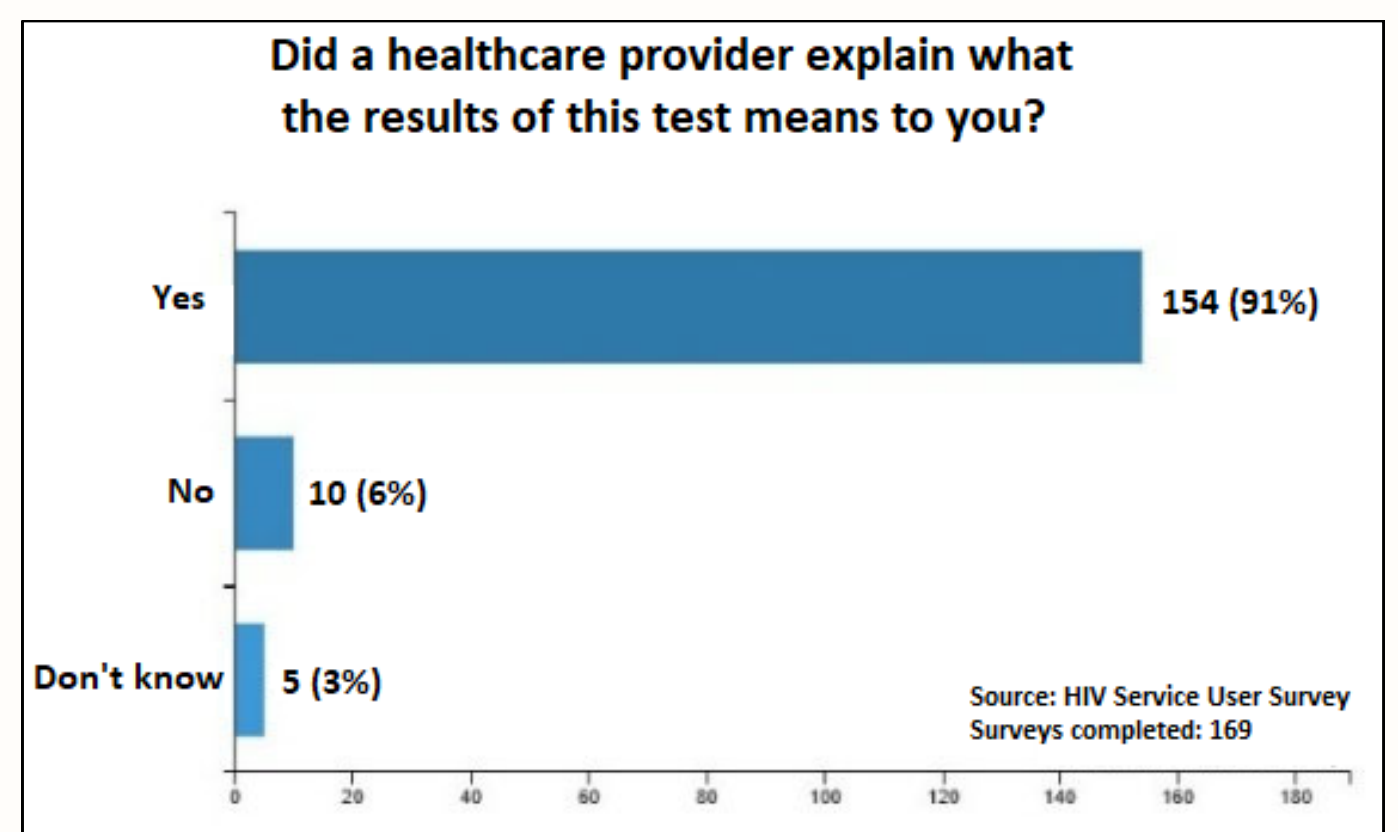
ACCEPTABILITY

All care recipients believed the facility maintained confidentiality regarding their HIV status and 83% reported not experiencing any stigmatizing or discriminatory acts at the facility in the past six months. Eighty-nine percent of care recipients were unfamiliar with the India HIV/AIDS Act of 2017, and 96% were unaware of the Ombudsman program, where cases of stigma and discrimination can be reported for investigation.

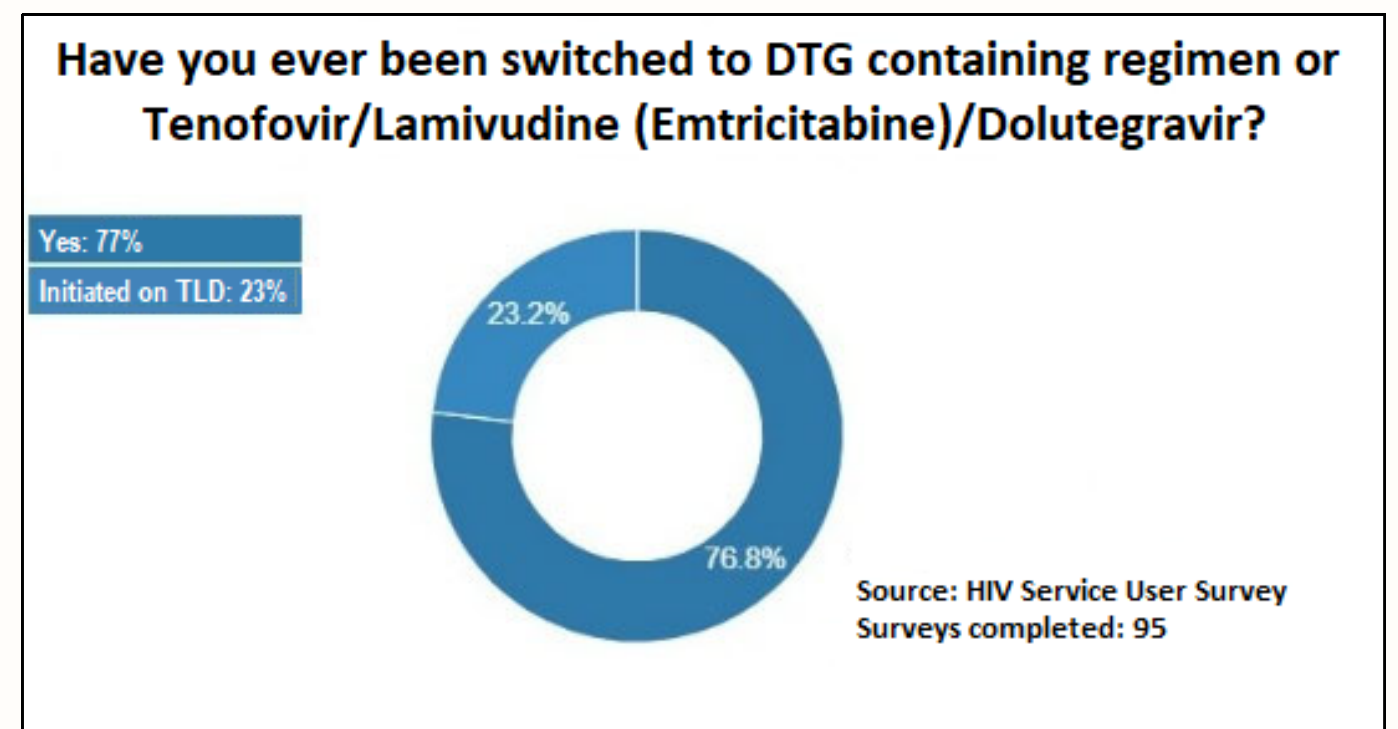


AVAILABILITY

Two-thirds (67%) of care recipients reported that HIV testing was mostly recommended by physicians and 91% stated that a healthcare provider explained the meaning of their test results.



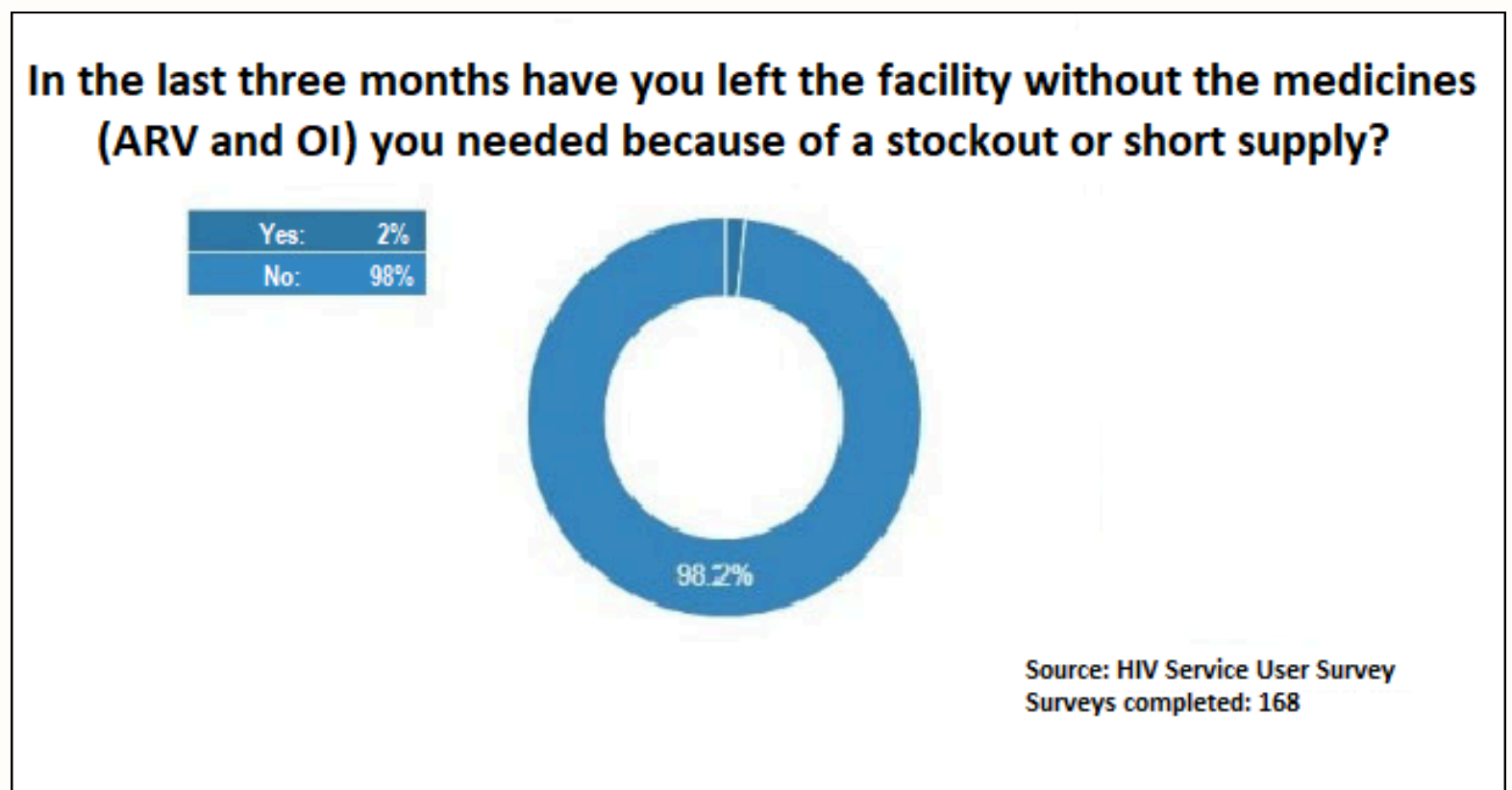
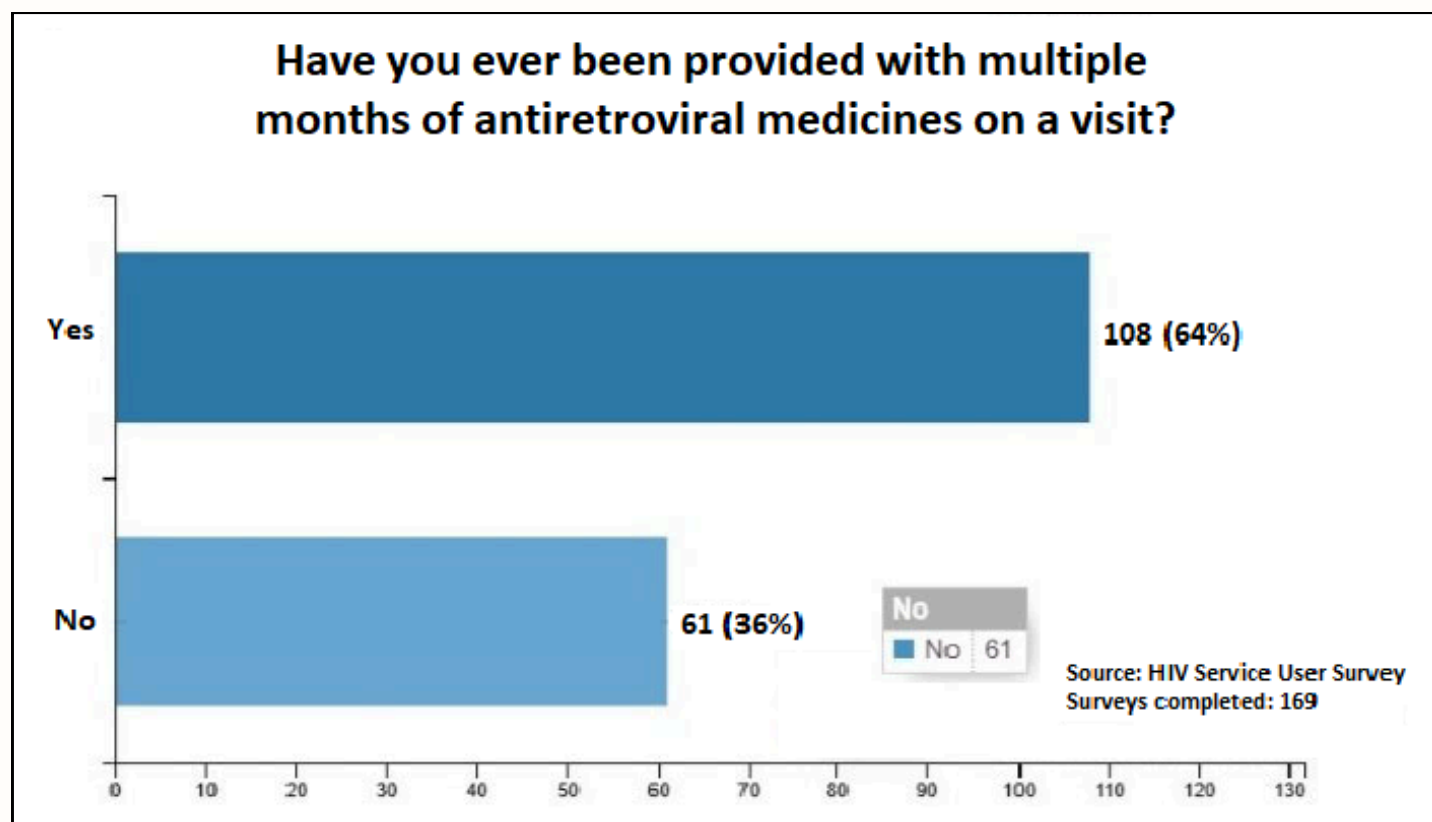
Additionally, 92% of care recipients had heard of index testing and 88% mentioned that the facility informed them about the need for HIV testing for their spouse and children. All care recipients have been switched to or initiated on tenofovir/lamivudine/dolutegravir (TLD).



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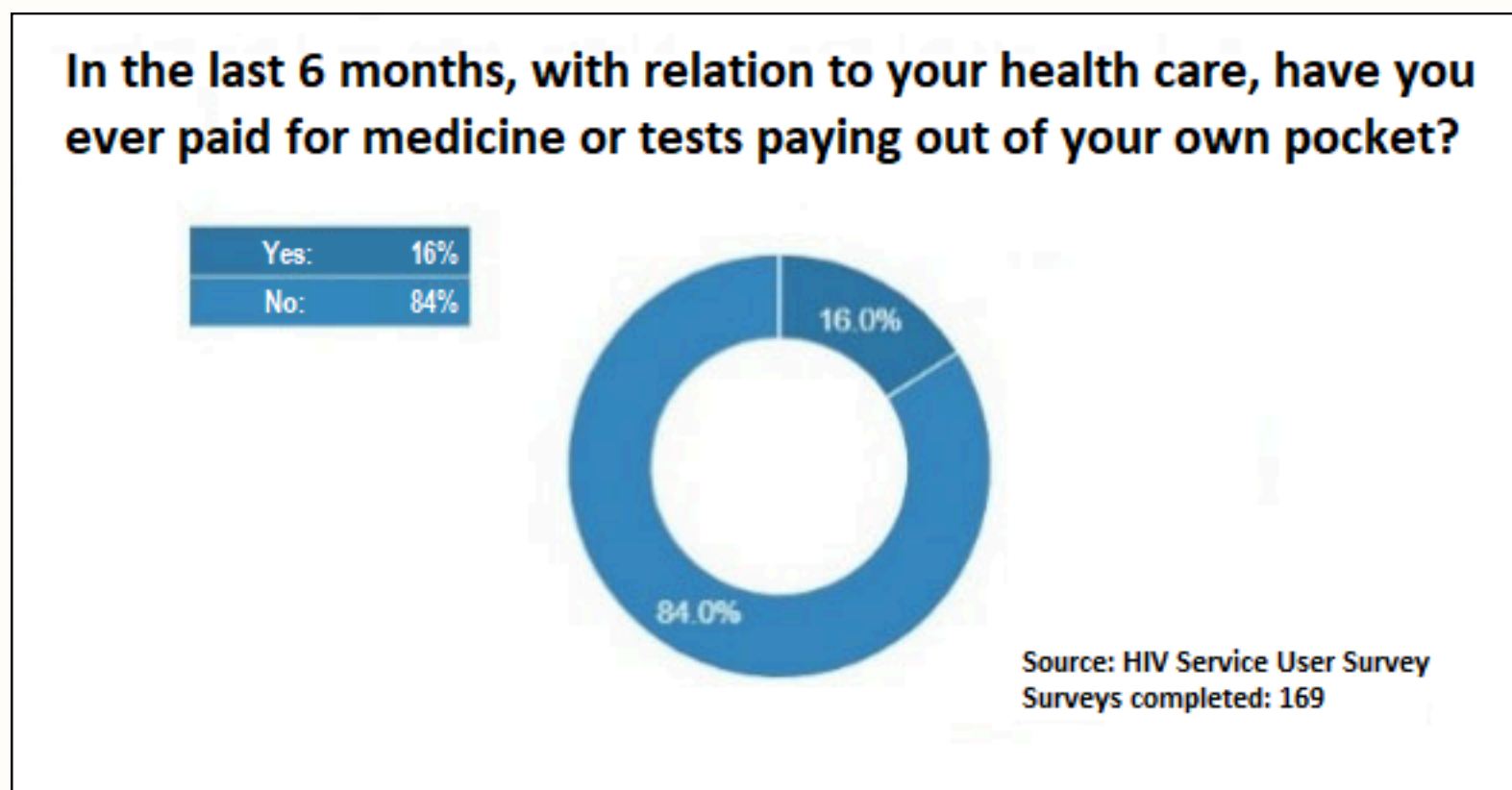
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Among women, 84% reported ever being pregnant. Thirty two percent of whom had a child after becoming aware of their HIV status and 70% of their newborns were provided with antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent HIV transmission. 98% reported leaving the facility with their medications in the past three months; 64% reported receiving multi-month dispensing of medications, with 79% receiving a three-month supply.



AFFORDABILITY

Out-of-pocket expenses related to their HIV care (e.g., laboratory tests recommended by their physicians), were reported by 16% of care recipients. Among these, 52% spent more than 1,000 Rupees (12 USD), while 37% spent more than 2,000 Rupees (23 USD).



The full list of indicators and responses from care recipients can be accessed at the CLM in Asia [online data dashboard](#).

