

A Scoping Review on Community-led and Other Responses for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: The Mutuality of Community Leadership and Legal Determinants

Juliette McHardy, Maimouna Bah, Agrata Sharma, Quincy Jones, Sergey Votyagov, Sharonann Lynch, Matthew Kavanagh

INTRODUCTION

This scoping review's overarching objective is to promote investment in and reliance on community-led responses for the sexual and reproductive health rights of key and vulnerable populations. It does this by mapping evidence on the financial resource requirements and benefits of these responses as well as the costs of inaction on the law and policy determinants of sexual and reproductive health and rights. While there are previous and forthcoming evidence syntheses on community responses and law and policy determinants, there are no studies that seek to bring these siloed bodies of evidence into dialogue with one another and, thereby, interrogate the interdependency of community empowerment and legal environments for enabling sexual and reproductive health. In this study we scope each aspect independently and then bring them into dialogue with one another through in the process of extraction and analysis.

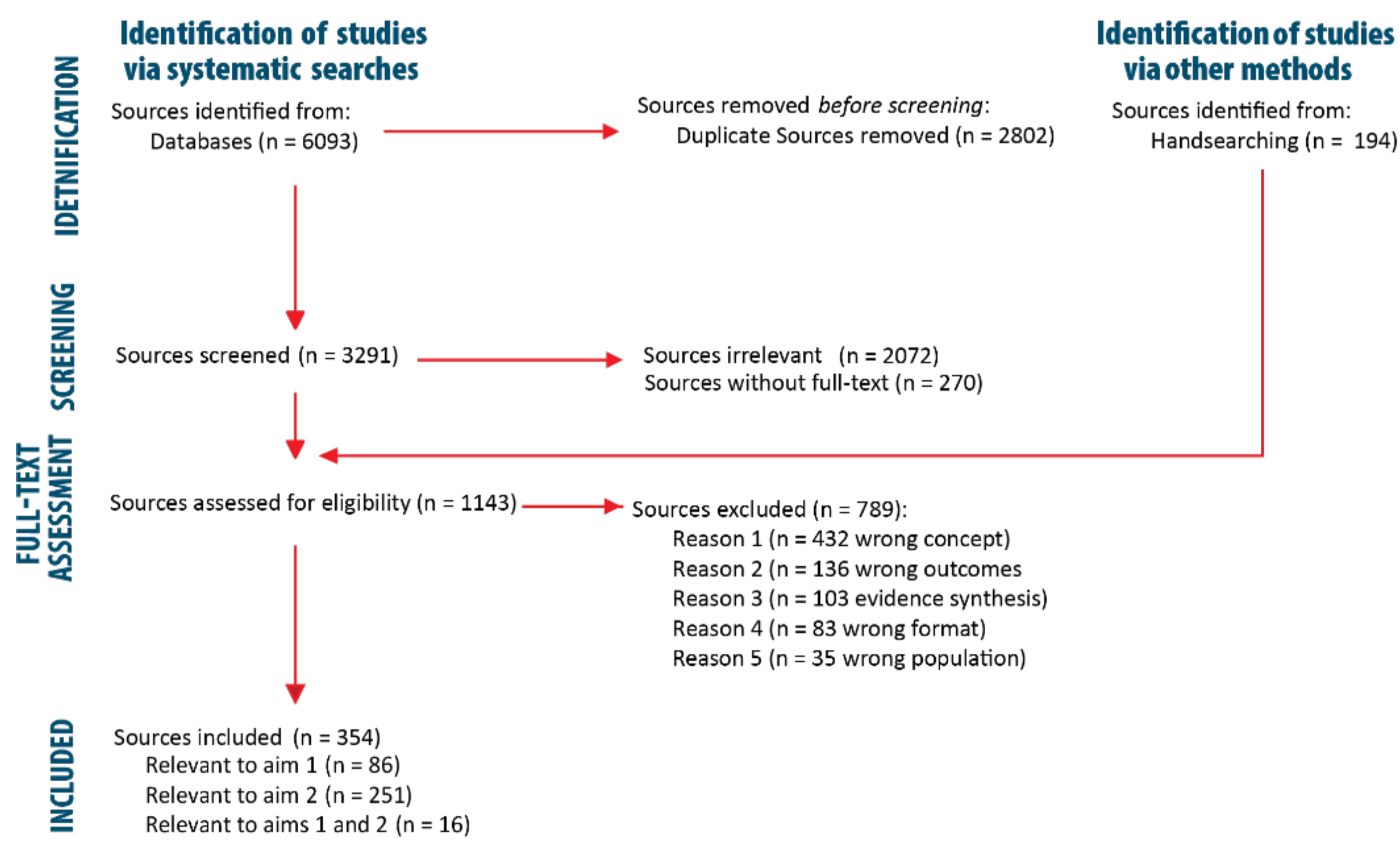
The review's results at this intersection between community-led responses and legal determinants are the focus of this poster with other findings withheld.

METHODS

The scoping review was conducted in accordance with JBI Manual for Evidence Synthesis methodology and has been registered with the Open Science Framework. MEDLINE, Embase, Web of Science, Sociology Abstracts, and Google Scholar were searched for results (n = 6,093). After duplicates were removed, remaining (n = 3,291) and handpicked (n = 194) sources were screened for relevance, assessed for inclusion and subjected to data extraction by two independent researchers with a third researcher intervening in cases of disagreement.

Sources concerned with HIV and the response's key and vulnerable populations were eligible for inclusion when they explored community-led re-sponses for sexual and reproductive health rights (aim 1) or the law and policy determinants of sexual and reproductive health (aim 2). These sources had, however, also to explore the costs, benefits or financial resource requirement of these interventions.

354 sources were included, of these 86 were coded as relevant to aim 1, 251 as relevant to aim 2 and 16 as relevant to both aims. The below PRISMA-ScR flow diagram sets out this process graphically.



RESULTS

In mapping the evidence base related to each aim an overarching objective was to delimit shared territory and points of access between them. Since aim 1 broadly corresponds with the 30-80-60 targets and aim 2 broadly corresponds with the 10-10-10 targets this also means we bring sources related to each set of targets into dialogue with another. This was facilitated by including variables that could be coded with cross-cutting observation in our data extraction for each aim (see figure 1).

Our scoping and data extraction for aim 1 resulted in 51 sources coded with at least one cross-cutting observation. The breakdown for type of community-led response explored in each source can be seen in figure 2.

Our scoping of literature relevant to aim 2 resulted in a data extraction with 43 sources in total coded with at least one cross-cutting observation. The visualisation in figure 3 breaks down this total by type of legal determinant. Noting that there are more sources in total exploring negative legal determinants, when considered as a proportion of all sources those related to community leadership and civil society are disproportionate among the positive determinant sources even though there are less of them in total.

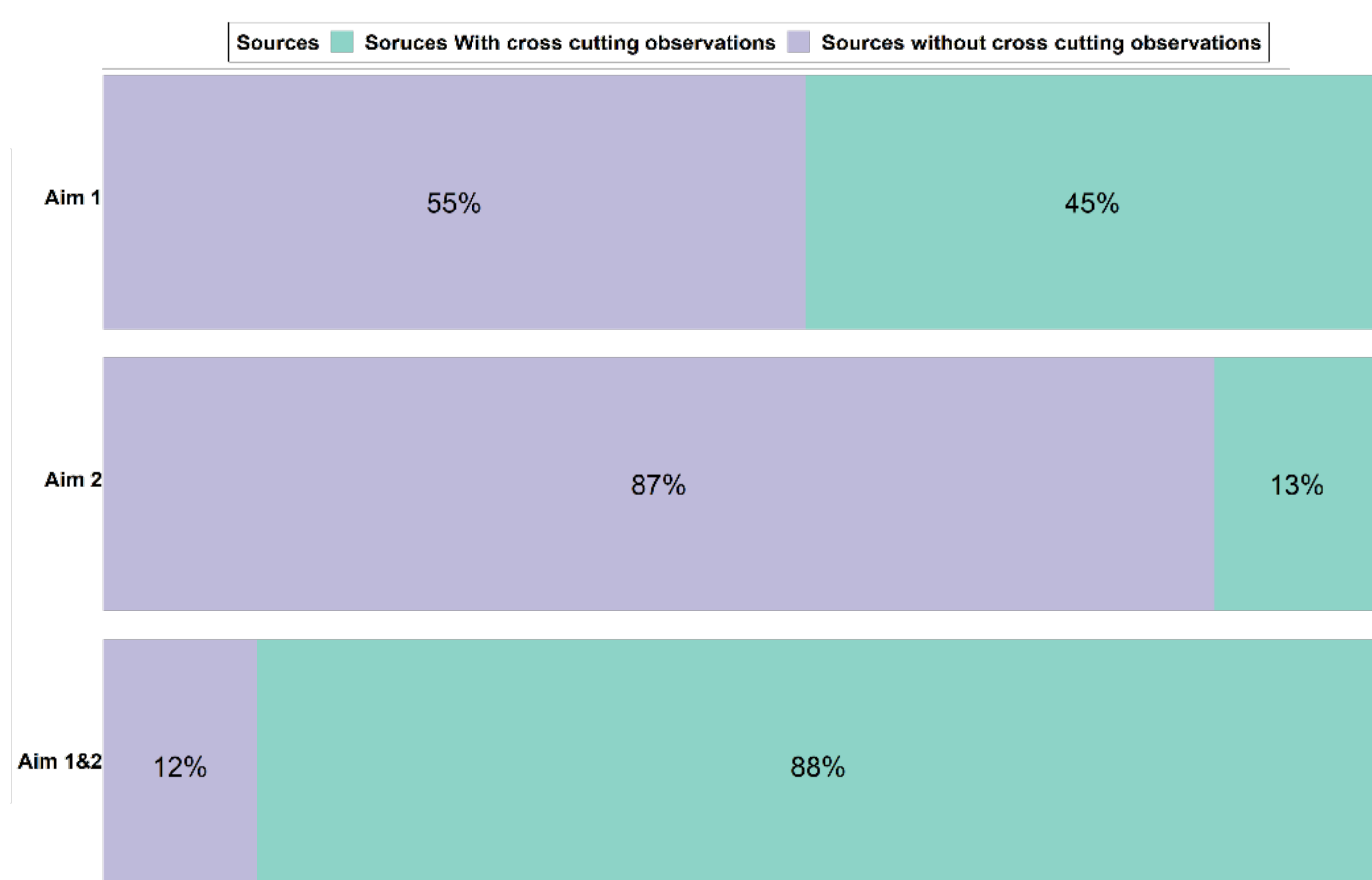


Figure 1: Sources with Cross-Cutting Observations

RESULTS

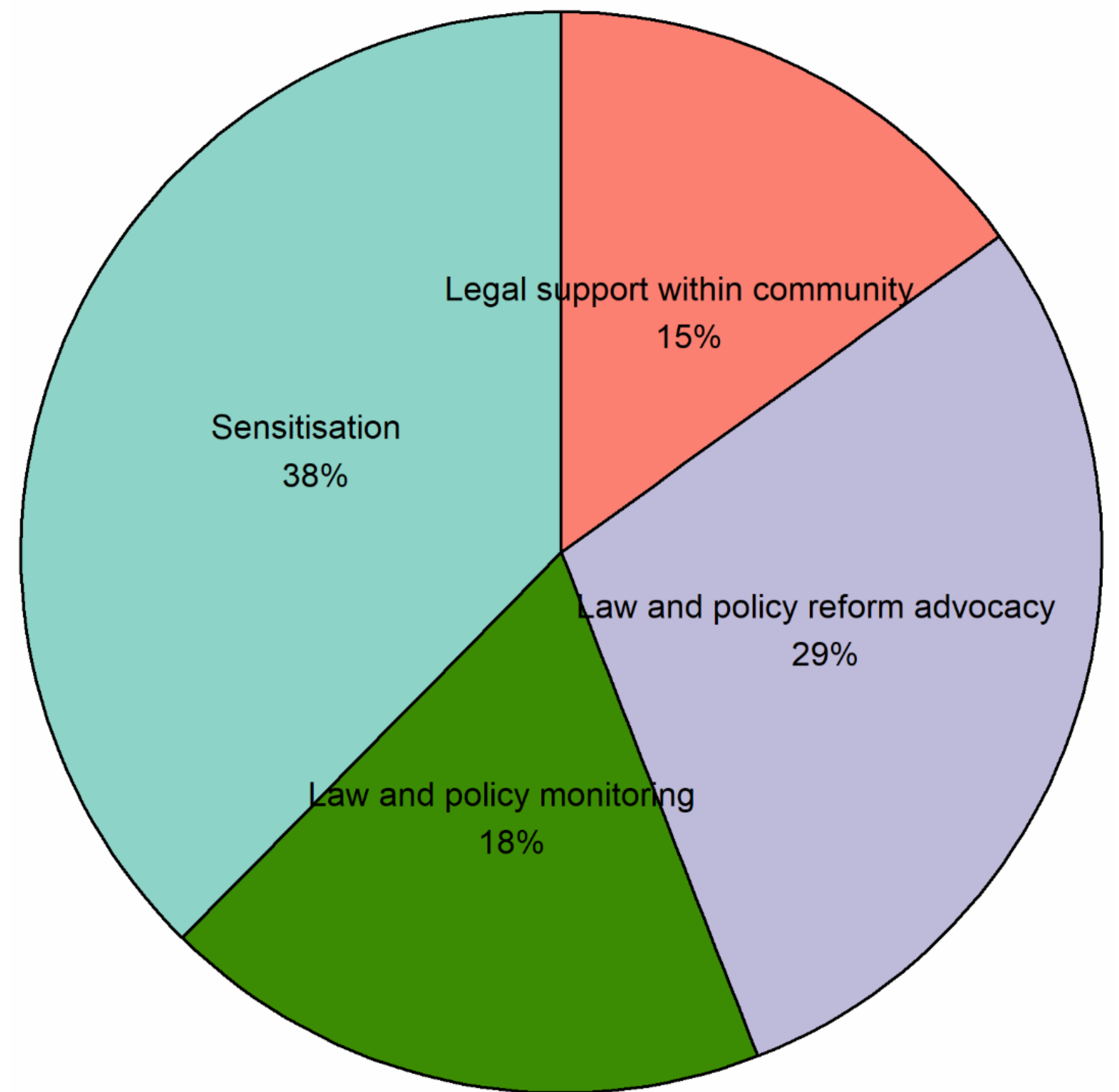


Figure 2: Community-led Responses for Better Laws, Policies and Practices

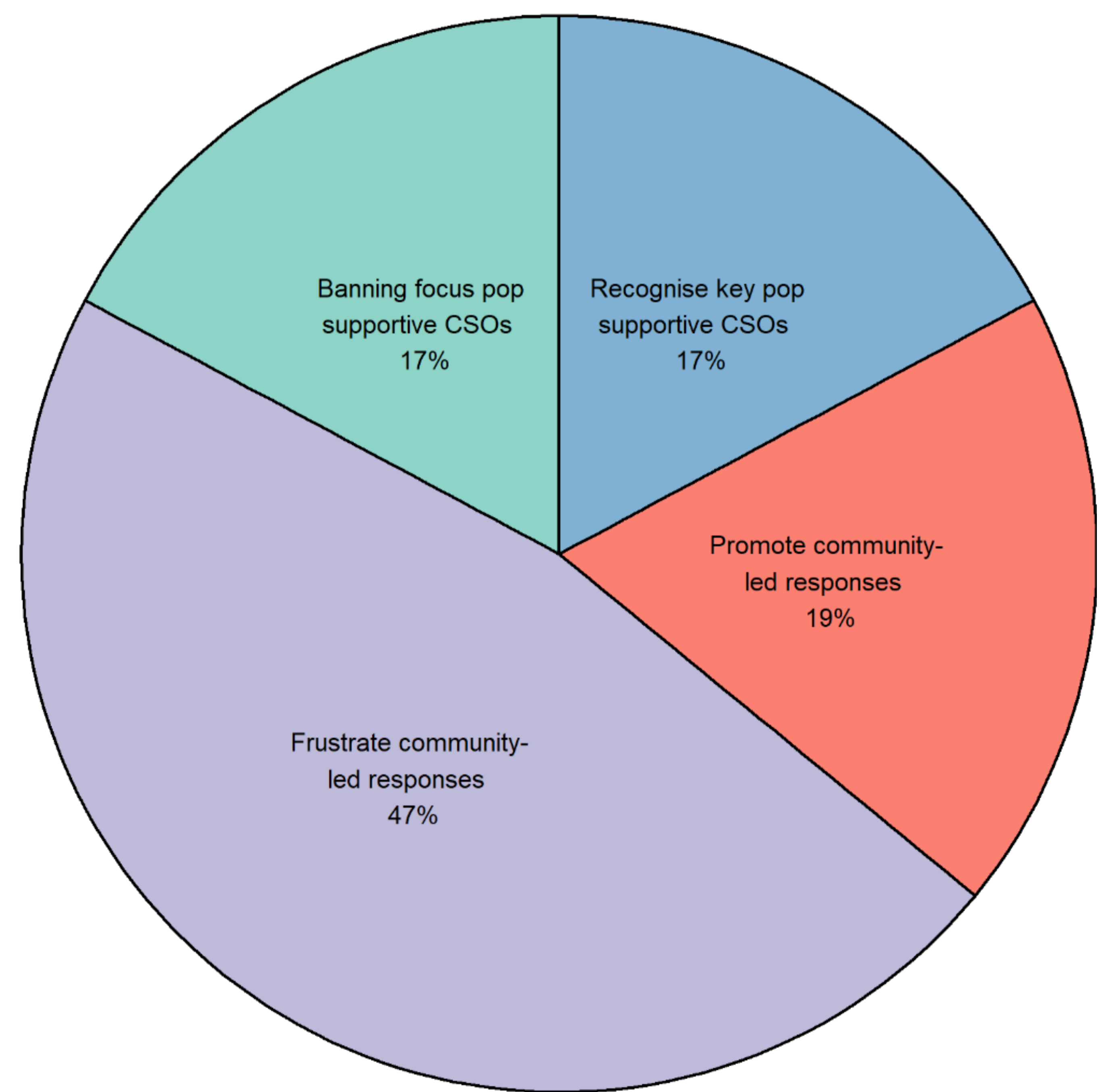


Figure 3: Positive and Negative Legal Determinants of Community Responses

CONCLUSION

Since the mutuality of success and failure in the national and global effort to achieve the 10-10-10 and 30-80-60 targets is established both in these targets and in the evidence base, the extent to which the literature relevant to each aim speaks to the other reveals the extent to which the evidence-base is sufficient in accounting for this important interaction.

What we see is that a relatively small proportion of sources exploring negative legal determinants go on to connect these good or bad laws, policies with their effect on community-led responses. By contrast, the existing literature on community-led responses composes numerous sources exploring at least in part how responses can improve laws, policies and practices.

This points to the need for a research agenda focused on the legal environments that foster or frustrate community leadership and ownership over responses to HIV and related sexual and reproductive health challenges. It also provides the basis for greater advocacy on the well-established benefits of community-led responses as levers for shifting negative legal determinants.

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