



MSF perspective on HIV in West and Central Africa

ICASA 2019 satellite

Differentiated ART delivery approaches for West and Central Africa: From pilots to plans for scale-up

MSF-Doctors without Borders

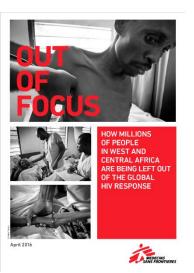
4 December 2019

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S Worldwide, WCA accounts for...



WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

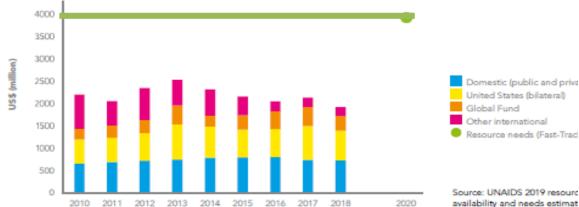




27% OF DEATHS BY HIV/AIDS 45% OF CHILDREN BORN WITH HIV

- 5 million people living with HIV
- 1.5 % adult HIV prevalence
- 280,000 new HIV infect <> 160,000 AIDS related deaths
- 53 % adults on ARV <> 28 % children on ARV Source Unaids data 2019

WCA funding for HIV falls short of needs, including for ART

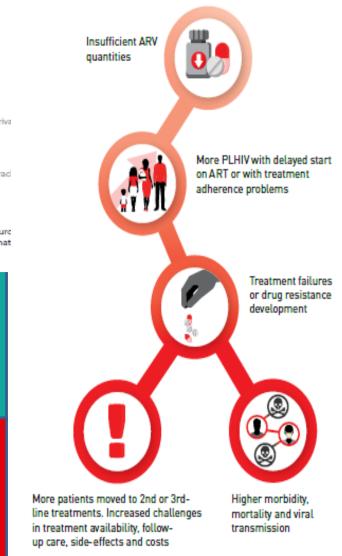


• In real terms, overall funding for region fallen by 13% between 2010-2018.

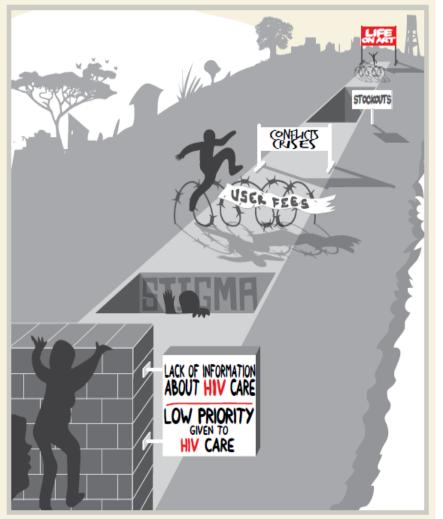
 International funds (62% of total) declined from US\$ 1.5 billion in 2010 to US\$ 1.2 billion in 2018

> Push for domestic ARV purchase

- CSO without support
- Ration testing to specific groups
- Stop innovative approaches



Challenges to provide & access ART



- PLHIV dispersed outside cities
- Structural/financial & social barriers, e.g. HIV-related stigma, user fees, 'paradox de la gratuité'
- Integration in weak/badly accessible services > weak access & quality HIV services
- Shortfall funding & exaggerated expectations national HIV spending
- Shortfall in ART & other medical supplies
- Competing priorities
- Crisis & armed conflict



MSF's approach to ART delivery in WCA

Support PLHIV to remain on ART

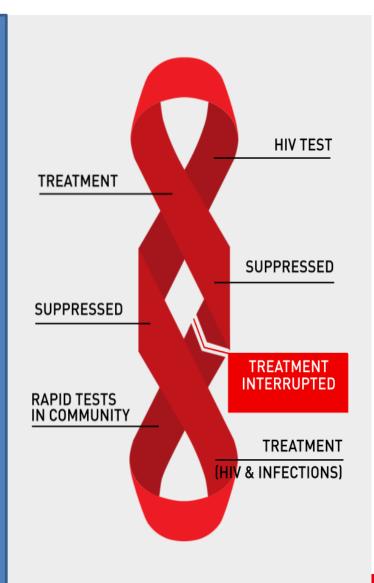
Reduce barriers No user fees / voucher Wellcome back services Patient support

Avoid unnecessary visits health facilities Demedicalised & community ART pick up Longer periods ART

Assure continued supplies Buffer stocks Rapid response to low ART stocks

Focus on mortality risk >>>

Detection alert signals patient & community Primary care: Quick diagnosis & treatment Dedicated care & treatment OI

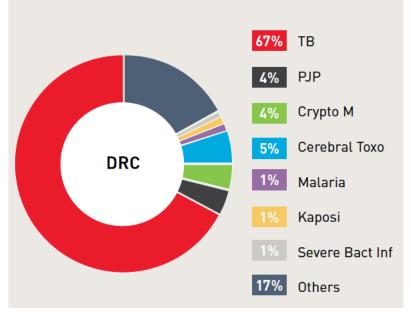




Advanced HIV disease, Kinshasa, DRC

• At MSF supported hospital, 71% of AIDS patients have previously been on ART

Causes of death among AIDS patients at MSF supported hospital, DRC





MSF's approach to ART delivery in WCA

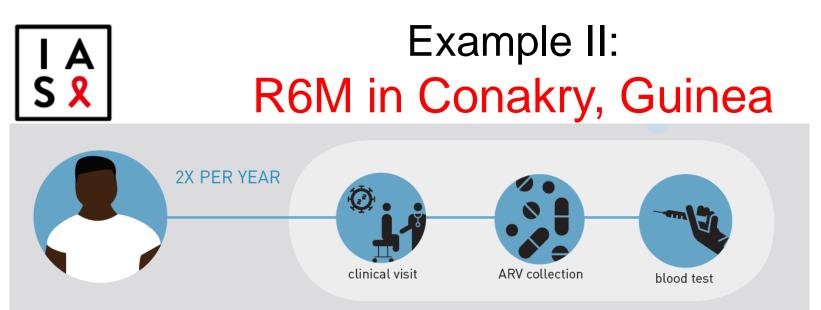
- Differentiated ART delivery
 - Central African Republic → Pharmacy fasttrack and community ART groups
 - Kinshasa, DRC → Community pharmacies staffed by peers
 - Guinea → 6-month refills to support uninterrupted supply during Ebola crisis
- Advanced HIV disease

Example I: PODI's in Kinshasa, DRC

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- Quick and free of charge
- Patients support & Track missed appointments
- Testing
- Scale up by other actors



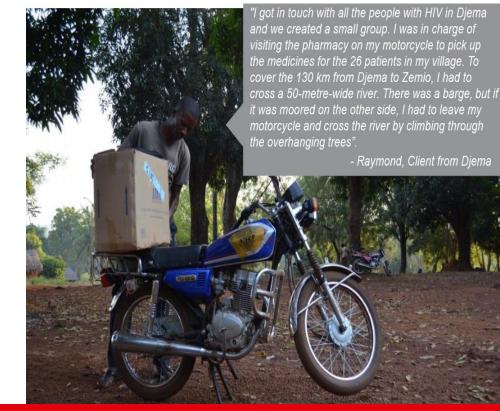


National scale up foreseen (toolkit, guidelines etc) **!! Need to increase national ARV stock** > switch back to 3M/1M

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DSD in high insecurity context: CAR

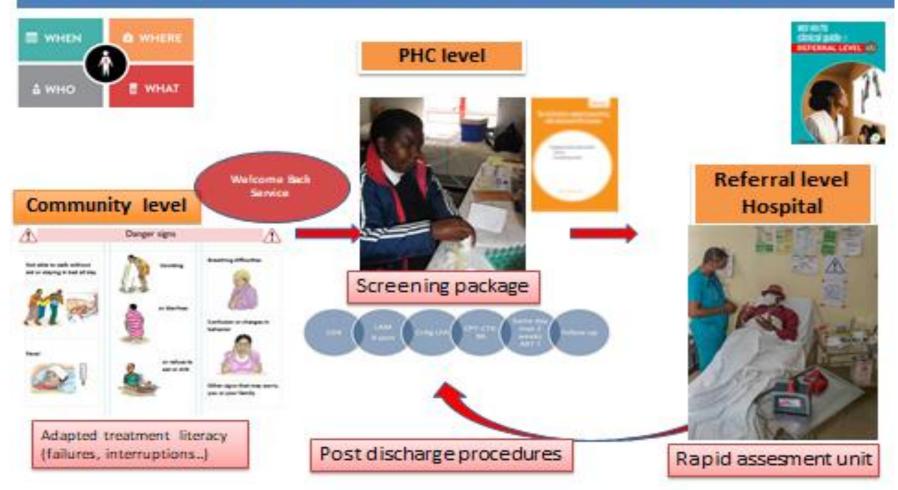
- We adapted DSD models (CAGs and PFT) to Zemio context; demonstrating feasibility and acceptability in a conflict/unstable setting in CAR.
- Demonstrated feasibility through minimal supervision (Remote setup) in conflict/unstable setting
- Possible that model could be replicated in other parts of the CAR and other countries with similar challenges





Decentralize ++ .. with continuum of care

DSD for unstable patients : differentiated care continuum at 3 different levels





Recommendation to detect, treat and prevent AIDS

- Keep it simple!
- Accelerate differentiated models of care:
 - Stable patients : community-led programs ++ to distribute ARV's
 - advanced HIV disease: dedicated centers
 - Integrate HIV/TB/STI …according to epidemiology
- Map out and contingency plans to gap fill and avoid stock outs (key diagnostics and treatment for prevention and treatment)



Thank you

BURDEN SHARING OR BURDEN SHIFTING?

HOW THE HIV/TB RESPONSE IS BEING DERAILED

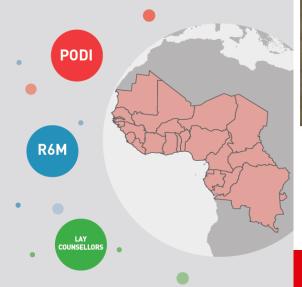




More info on: <u>www.msf.org</u> <u>www.samumsf.org</u>

TOWARDS AN INCREASED, MORE EFFECTIVE CARE FOR PLHIV IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:

DISSEMINATION OF THREE NOVEL APPROACHES PILOTED BY MSF





NO TIME TO LOSE: DETECT, TREAT AND PREVENT AIDS.

