



Introductions and overview

ICASA 2019 satellite

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

Dr Ndoungou Salla Ba (WHO/AFRO) & Alain Manouan (ITPC
WCA)

4 December 2019



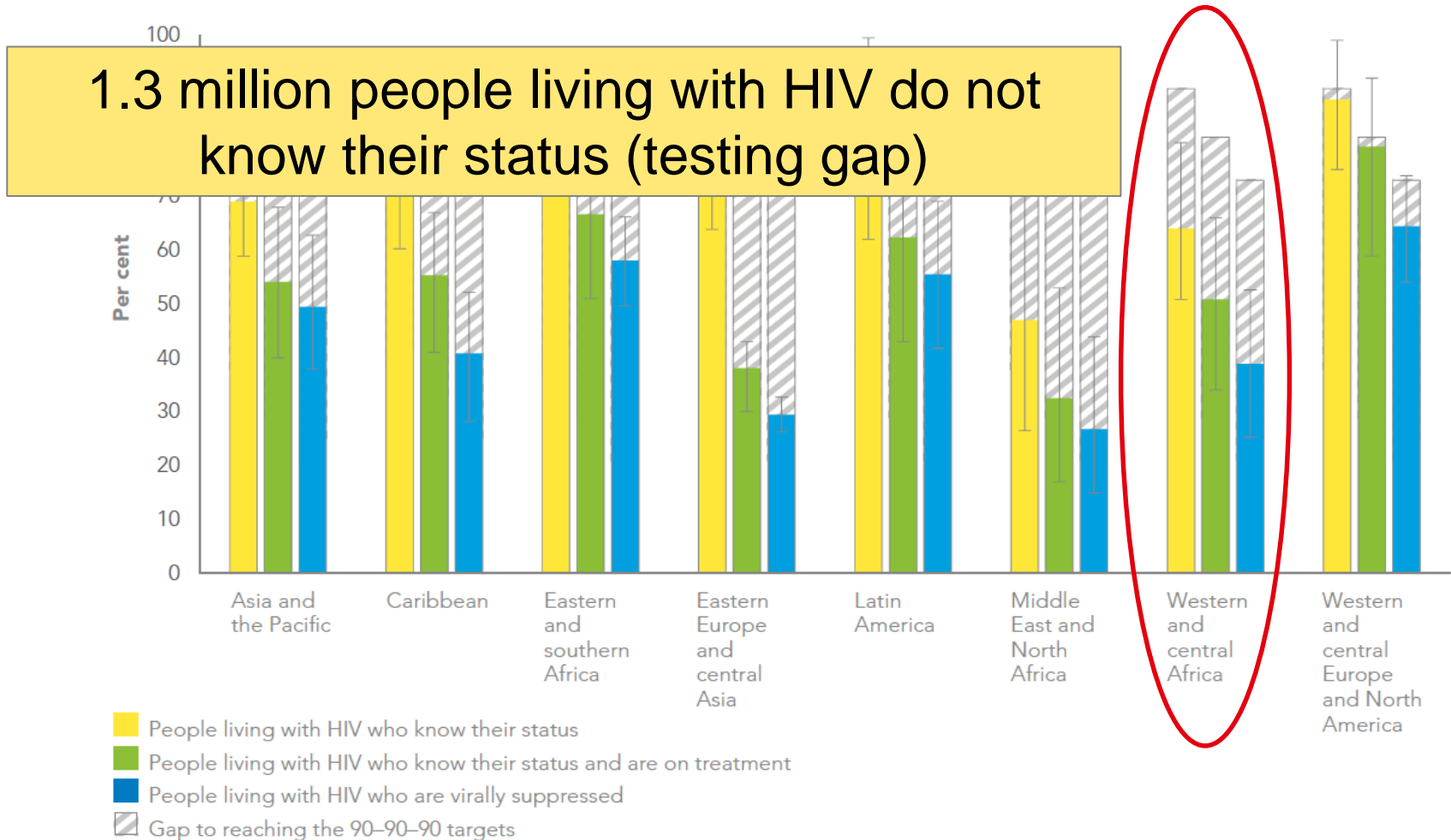


Co-chairs

- Dr Ndoungou Salla Ba (WHO/AFRO),
Advisor HIV Fast Track in WCA
- Alain Manouan (ITPC), Community
Treatment Monitoring Project Director



90-90-90 in West and Central Africa is 64-79-76





WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

AT A GLANCE

Some national HIV responses show improvement, but insufficient political will, frail health systems and weak support for community organizations hold back progress.

Systemic barriers, including HIV-related criminalization and user fees, continue to deter large numbers of people from accessing HIV testing and treatment services.

Many countries and communities in the region are fragile, affected by conflict, insecurity and humanitarian crises that create additional barriers to HIV responses.

Although HIV prevalence across the region is higher than 1% and therefore considered to be a generalized epidemic, key populations and their sexual partners accounted for 64% of all new infections within the region.

A priority issue facing the region is the extremely low coverage of antiretroviral therapy among children (28%).

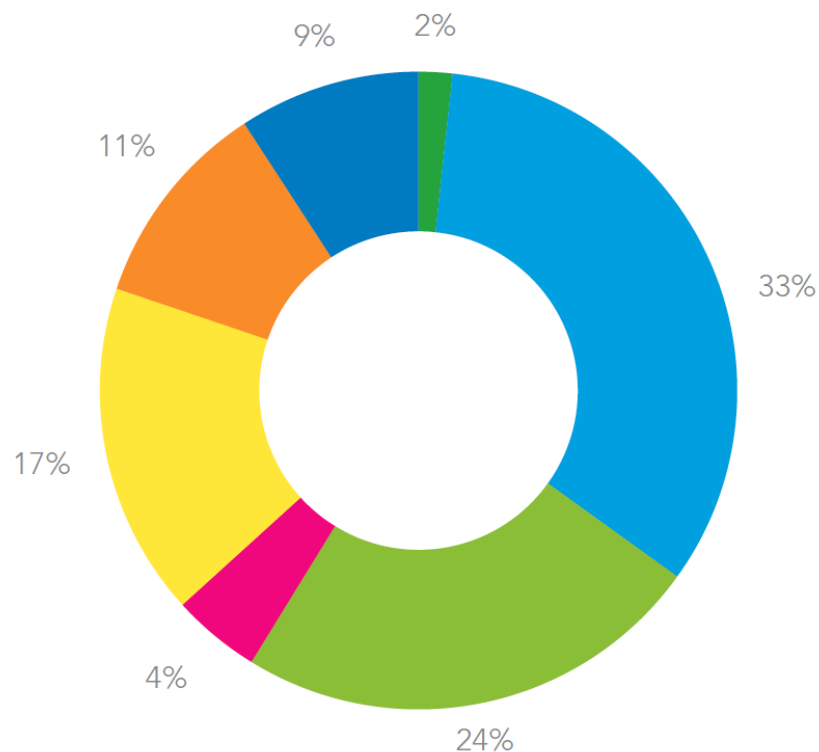


Another gap - funding

FIGURE 9.2 Estimated funding gap comparing current availability of resources for HIV to estimated need in 2020

33% of the global funding gap for HIV is in WCA

- Eastern and southern Africa
- Western and central Africa
- Asia and the Pacific
- Caribbean
- Eastern Europe and central Asia
- Latin America
- Middle East and North Africa





The challenge of stock outs

- Recurrent Stock –out in WCA
- Country specific (Funding? procurement? Delivery at the last mile?)
- Support country remove bottlenecks (procurement, Supply chainavailability to patient)



Differentiated service delivery

“The adoption of differentiated models of care, including a greater role for communities, holds promise in a region where health systems are relatively weak.”¹

- Tailored to the population and location are key to ensure that no one is left behind.
- WHO promote integrated and quality health services
- Provision of technical assistance