



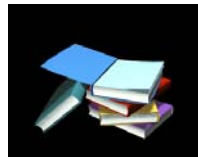
GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA



NATIONAL AIDS COUNCIL

Policy Overview and Status of the AIDS Epidemic in Zambia

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1. Status of the Epidemic

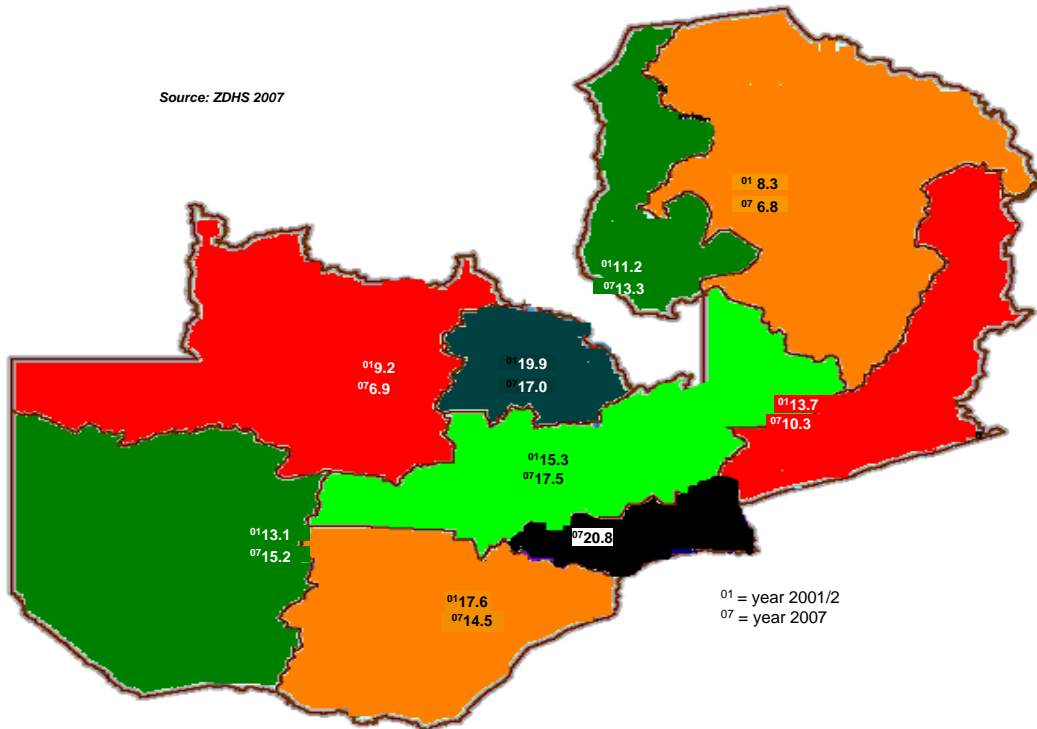
EPIDEMIC AND NATIONAL RESPONSE

HIV Prevalence

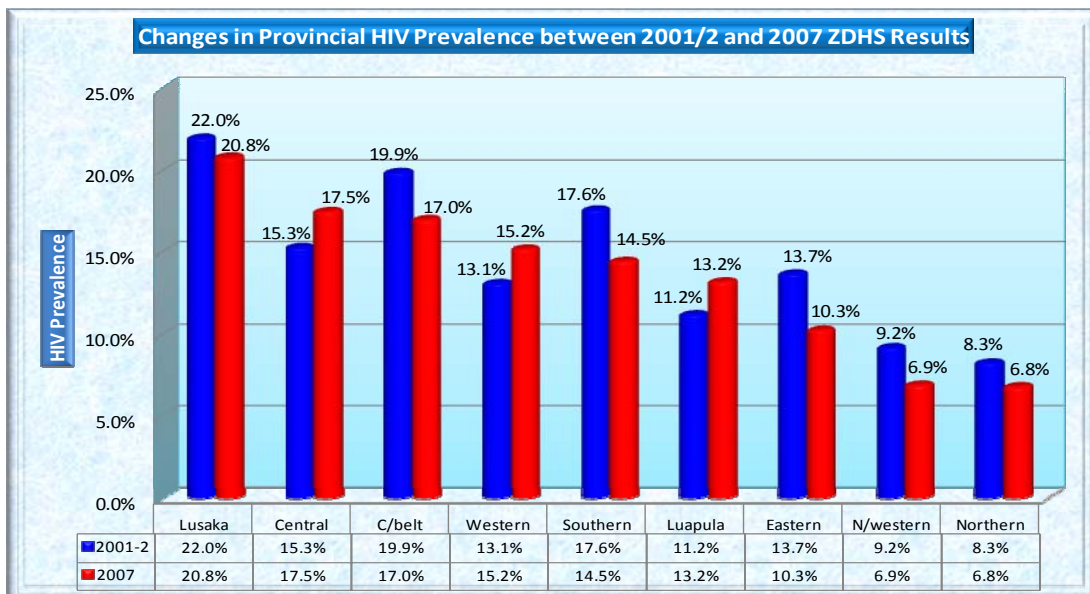
- 1.3% drop between 2001 and 2007 from 16% to 14.3% (DHS 2001 and 2007)
- **Location:** Urban = 20%: Rural = 10.3%
- **Gender:** Female = 16%: Male = 12%

Prevalence in Zambia by Province 2001/2 – 2007

Source: ZDHS 2007



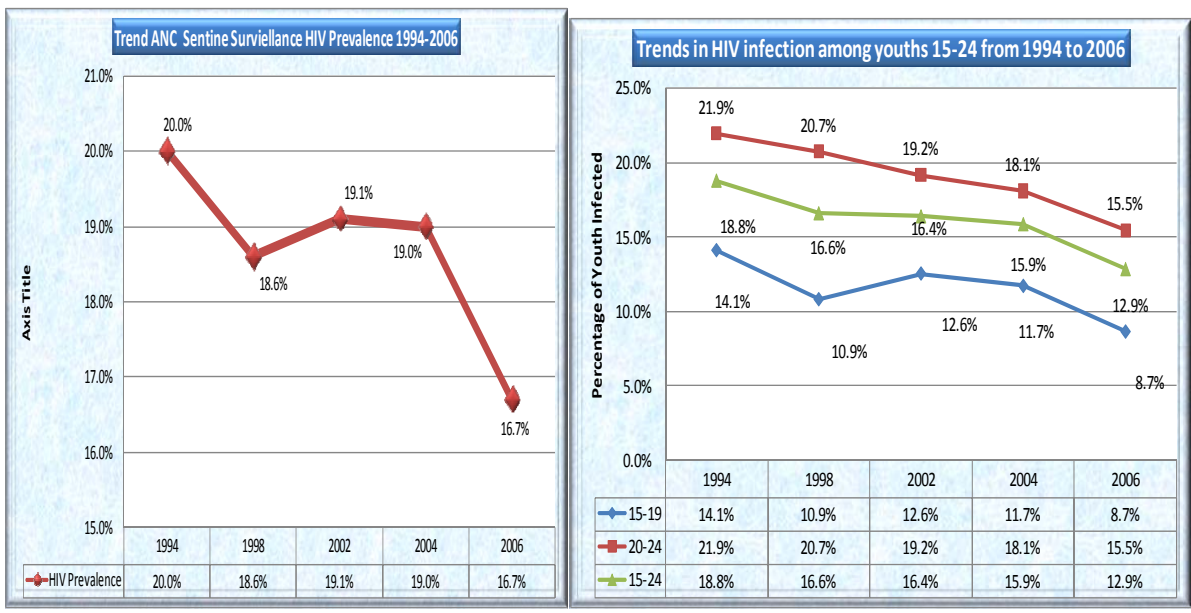
Comparison HIV Prevalence by Province for 2001/2 and 2007



Central: Increased 15.3% to 17.5%
 Western: Increased 13.1% to 15.2%
 Luapula: Increased 11.2% to 13.2%
REMAINING SIX Provinces = Decreased

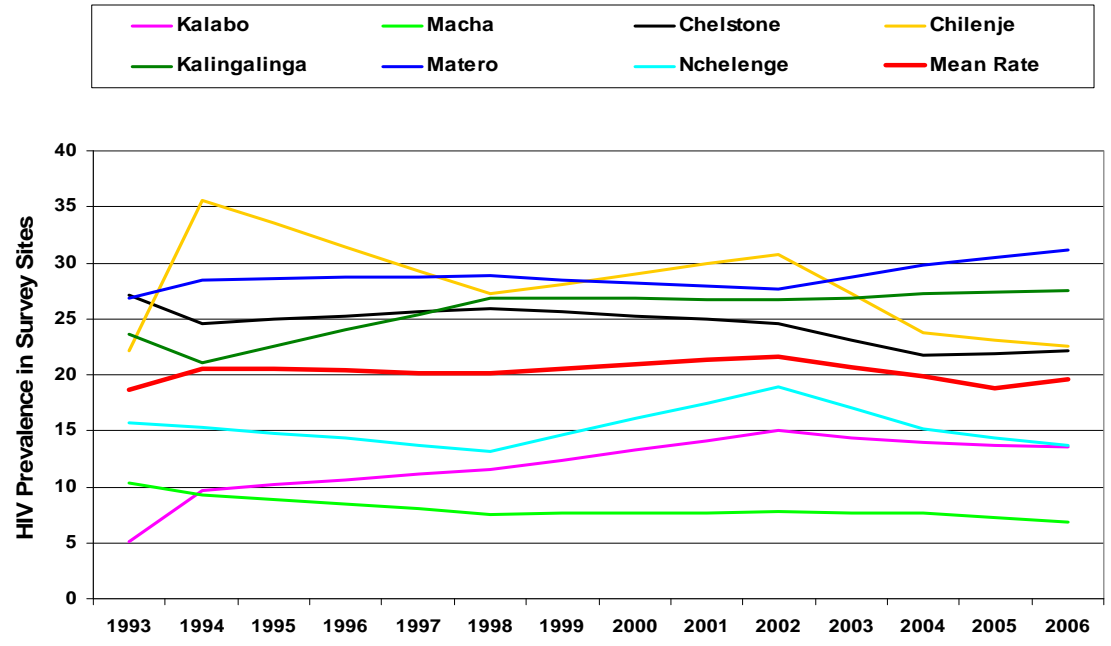
Highest: Lusaka = 22% (2002)/ 20.8% (2007)
Lowest: Northern = 8.3% (2002)/ 6.8% (2007)

Trend of HIV Prevalence Among Youths from 1994 to 2006 showed decline Based

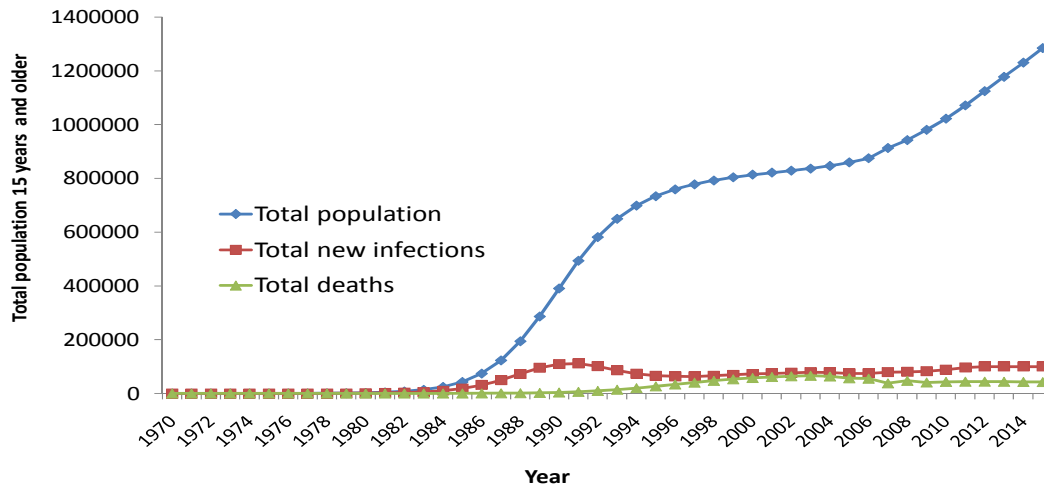


HSS Report 2006

There is increase in HIV prevalence in some sites- HIV % prevalence by year of ANC SS survey, 7 sentinel sites, Zambia, 1993-2006

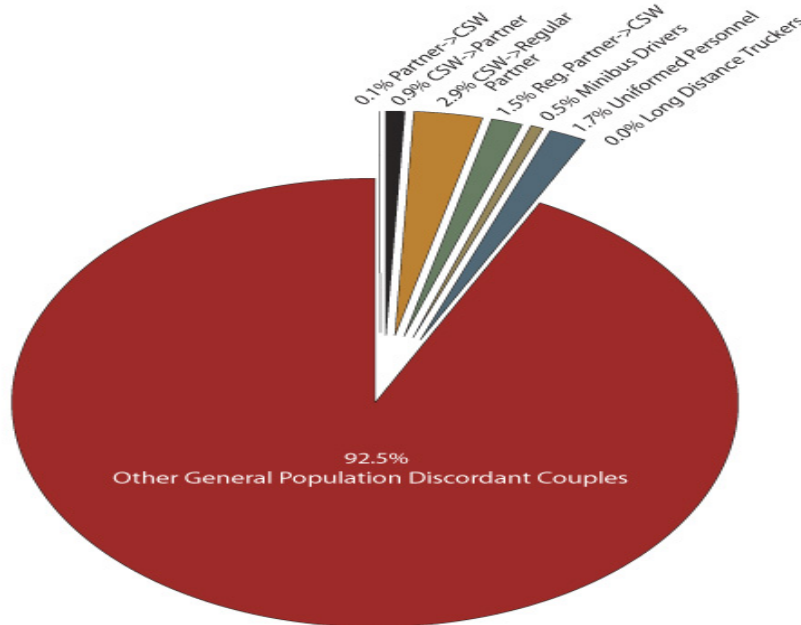


Status of the Epidemic



HIV Incidence in Zambia

Zambia: Relative Proportion of Incident Cases (modeled)



Source: personal communication, Mark Shields (Zambia)

HIV Incidence in Zambia

- HIV incidence rate reduces, the absolute number of new infections increases due to the increase in population size
- The estimated number of annual new infections in the adult population aged 15-49 years in 2007 and 2008 was 79,755 and 80,442, respectively.
- The number of annual new HIV infections among adults aged 15-49 years was estimated to have peaked in 1991 at 107,645.
- The lowest number of new infections among adults 15 years and older was 62,422 in 1997.
- The increase in the number of new cases after 1997 could be due to the increasing population size

Estimates HIV Incidence trend in Zambia

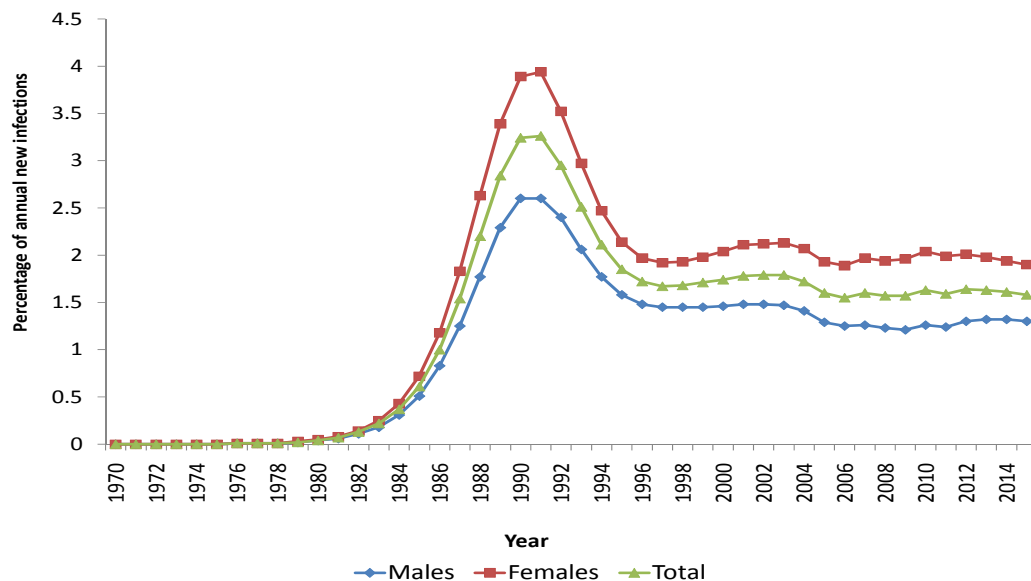
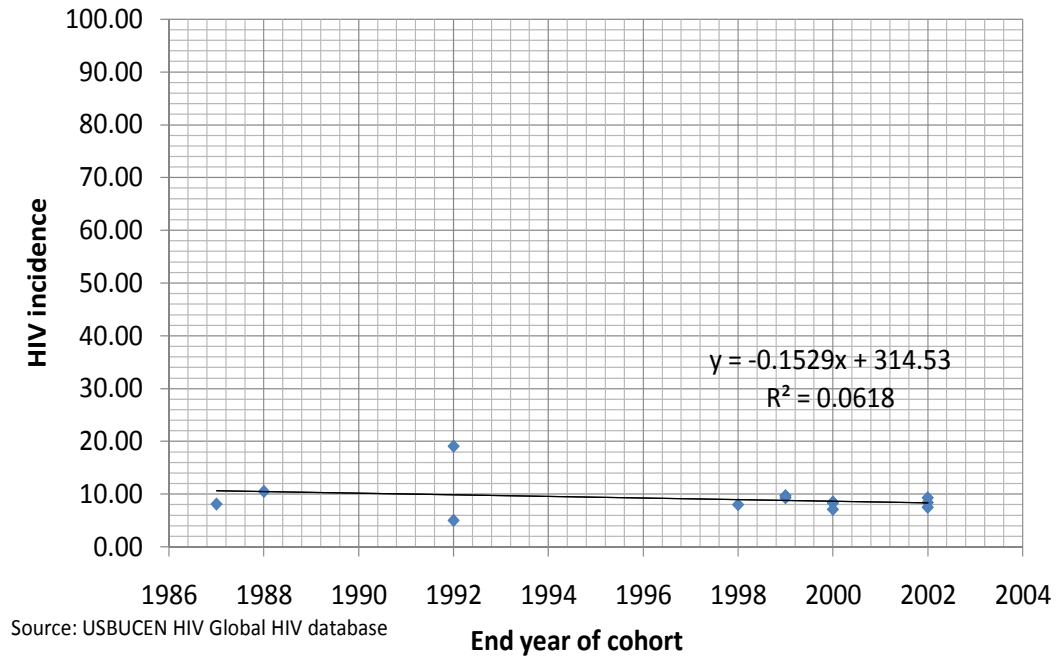


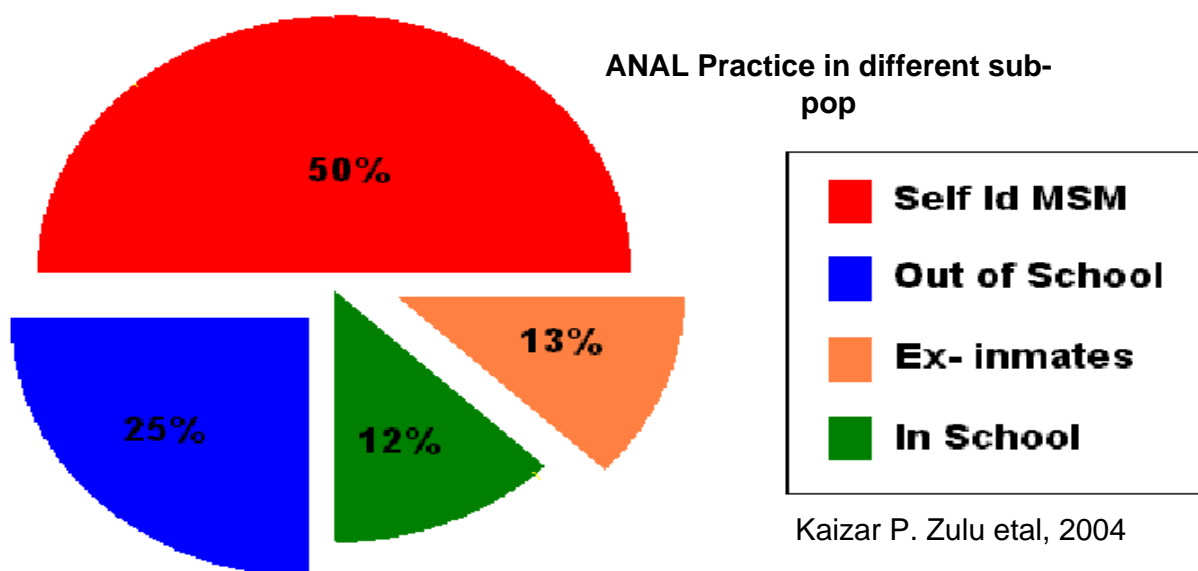
Figure
Regression of HIV incidence among adults by year of end of observation of cohort in different districts in Zambia



2. Blind Spots

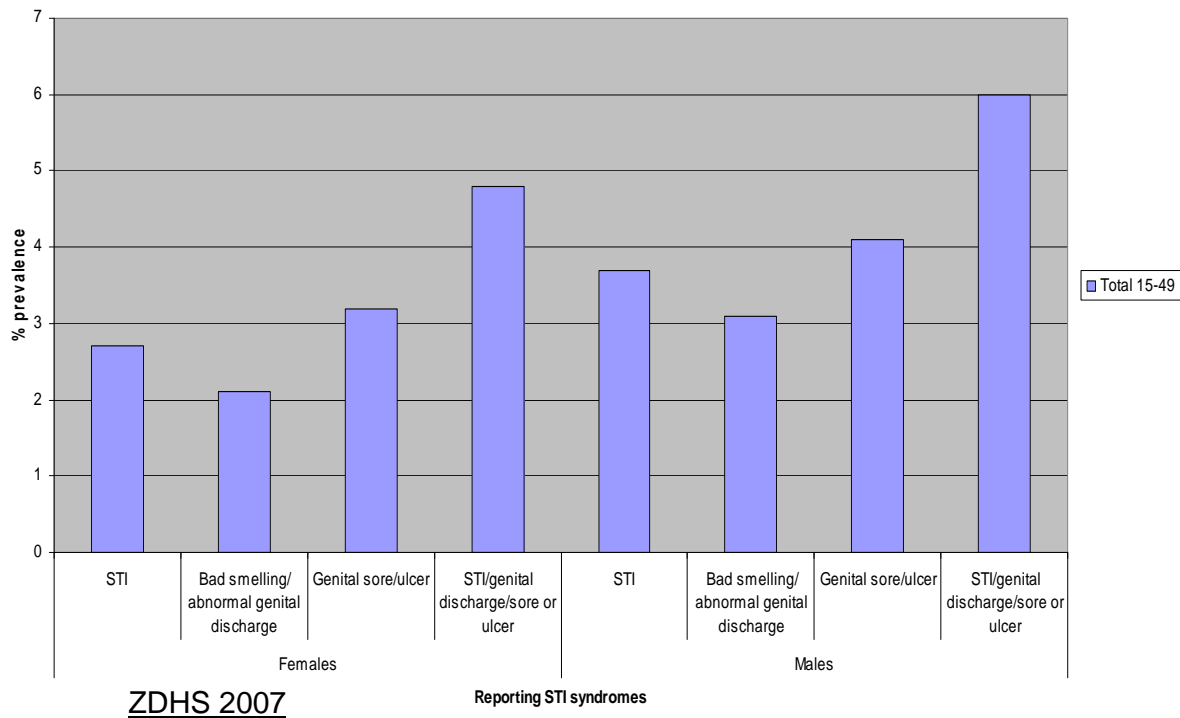
Several blind spots which may contribute to another wave of increase exist!!!!!!!!!!

MSM study of N= 3,000 in four cities and two districts in Southern, Lusaka, Copperbelt and Luapula



Kaizar P. Zulu etal, 2004

STI syndromes by Gender based on DHS 2007

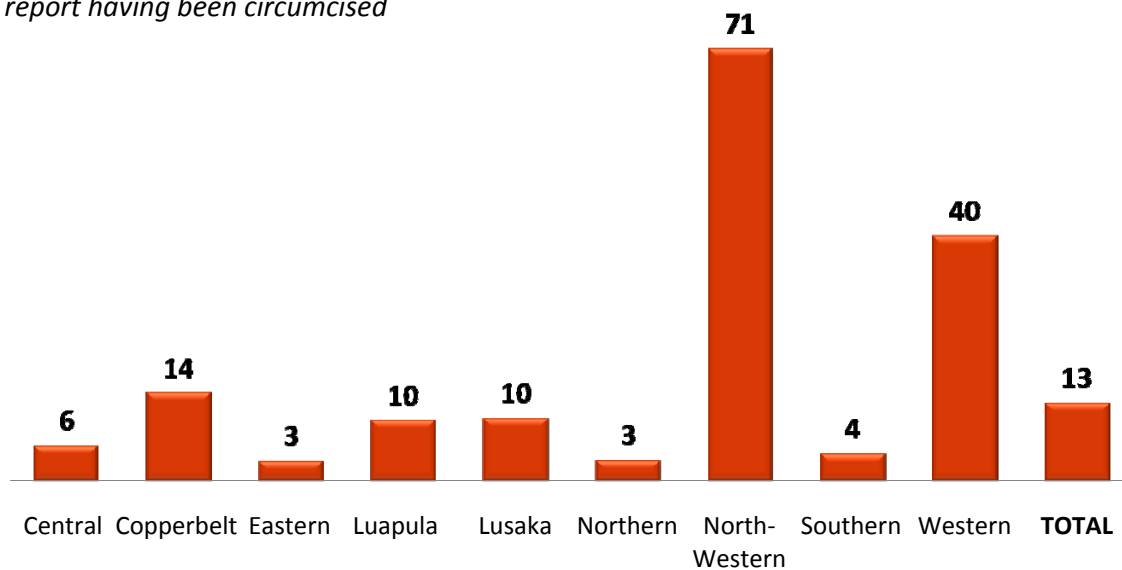


LOW RATES OF MALE CIRCUMCISION

- Research shows 'major' benefit to males
- Only 13% of men circumcised, despite general openness to the practice – significant provincial differences
- HIV prevalence in circumcised men is slightly lower
- Self-reported male circumcision is not always accurate
- Barriers exist in non-circumcising communities

Male Circumcision

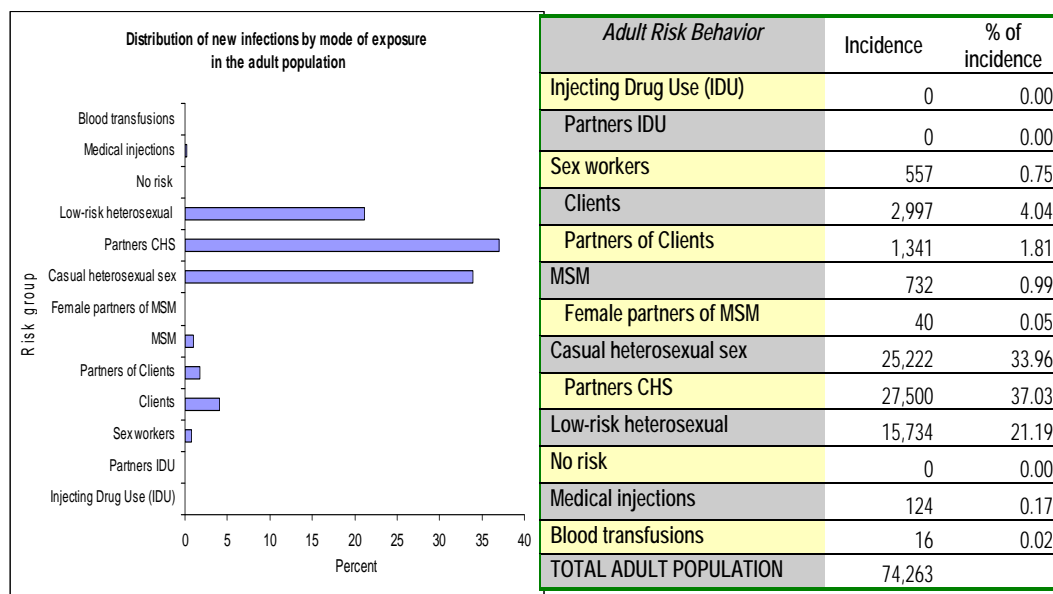
Percentage of men 15-49 who report having been circumcised



MOBILITY & MIGRATION: Being away from home increases risk of for all in stable employment including Government staff

- More nights away can increase risk for the traveller and/or those who stay home, esp for women
- Mobile workers and migrants form sexual networks with women who sell sex
- Large mobile groups in Zambia include truck drivers, sex workers (incl informal), fishermen/women and fish traders, seasonal agricultural workers, cross border traders, miners, uniformed services personnel, prisoners, and refugees.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION MODELLING OF INCIDENCE:



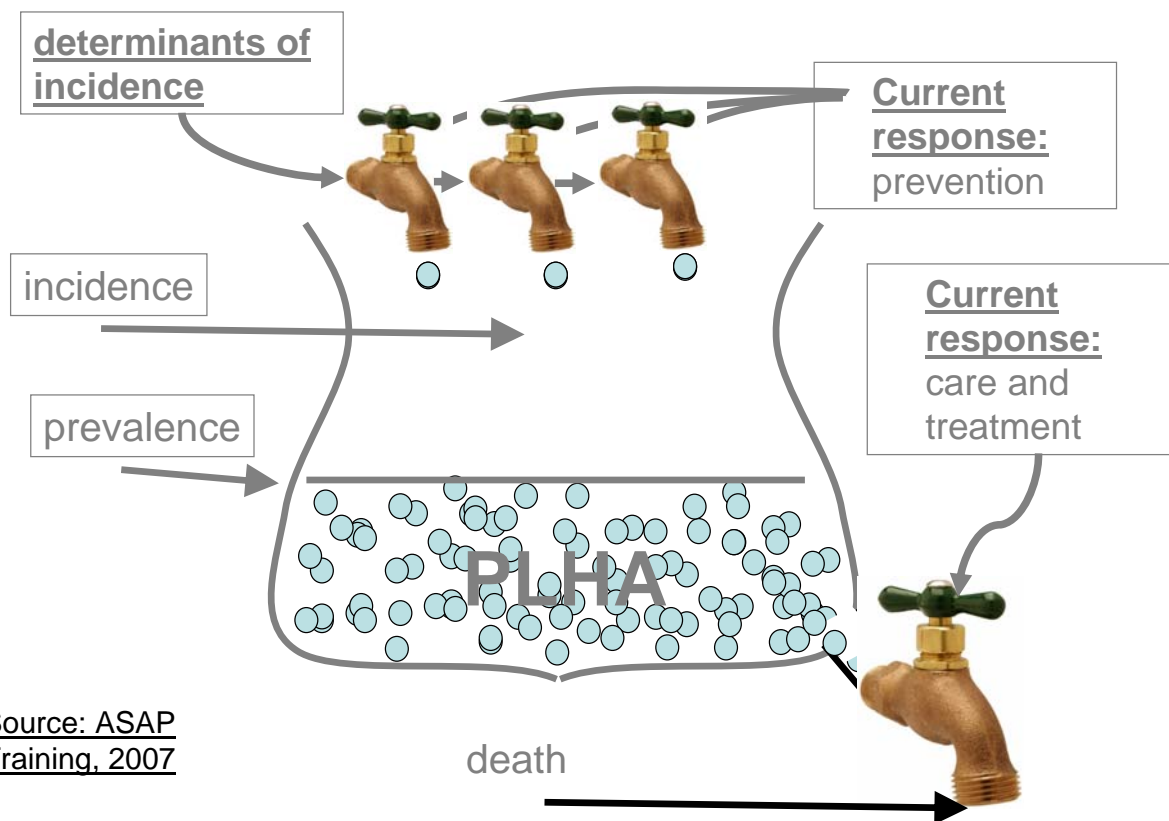
MOT Report 2008

What does all these data tell us about the epidemic?

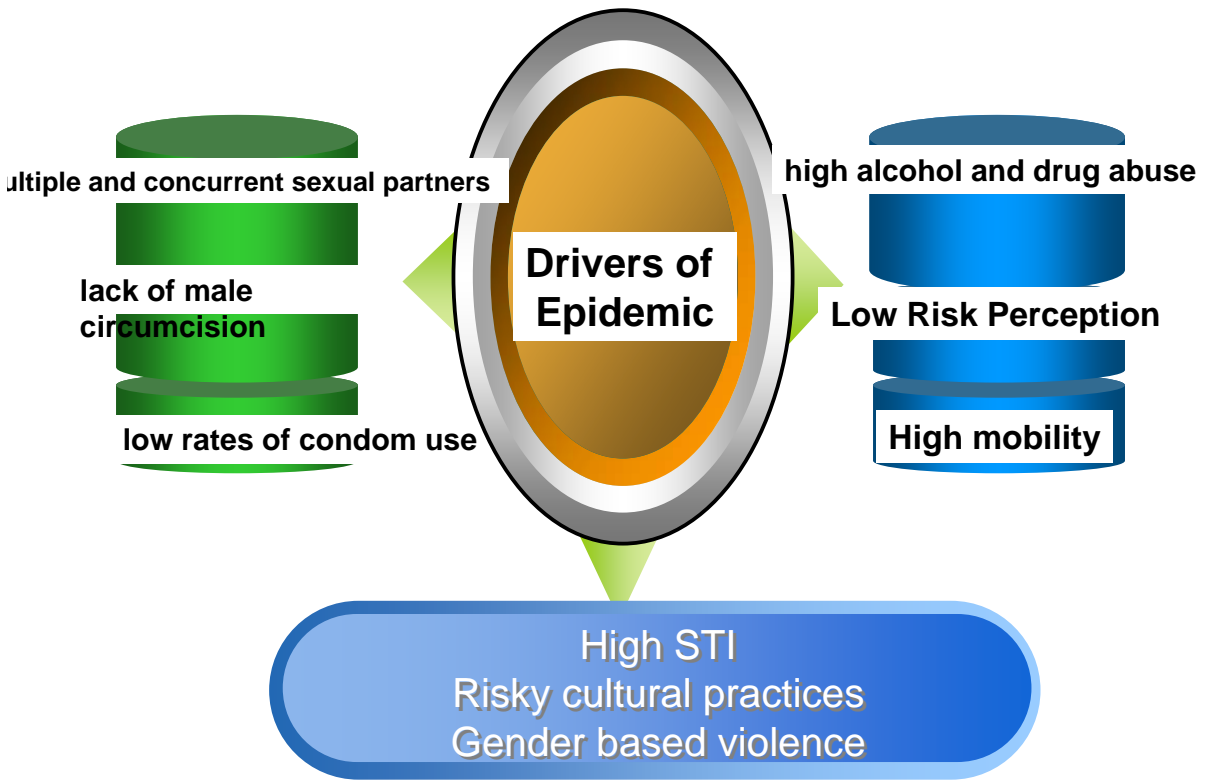
- There is decline in HIV prevalence in general population but increase in absolute number due to successful ART policy
- There hotspots existing which might contribute to another wave of increase in HIV incidence
- HIV prevalence is highest among widows and separated in both urban and rural among women
- HIV prevalence is positively correlated with employment and educational status

What does all these data tell us about the epidemic?

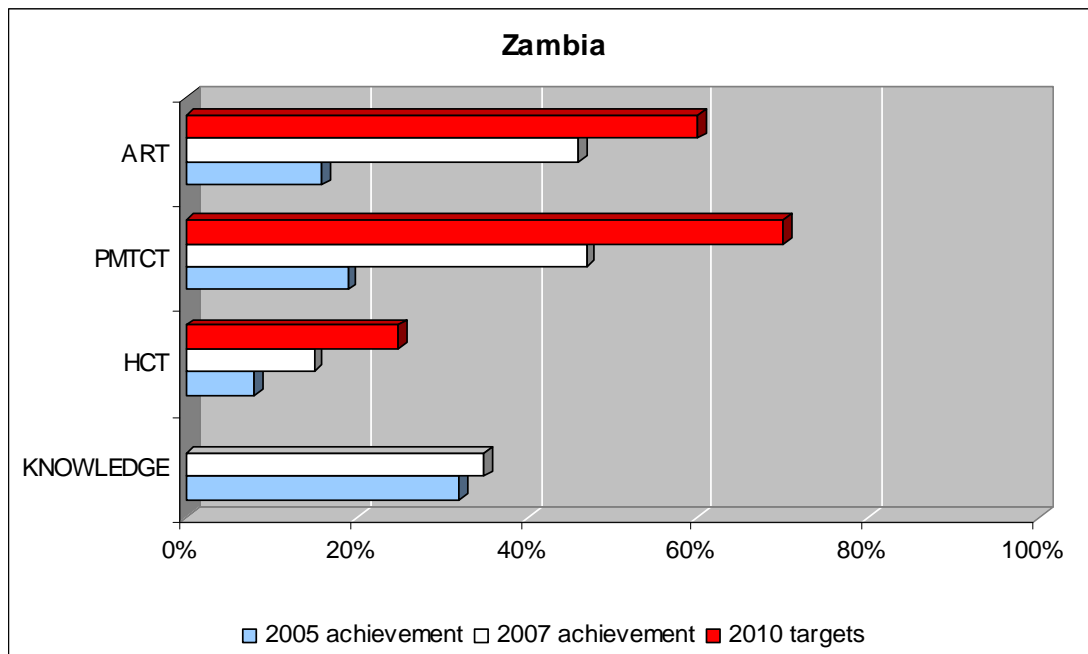
- HIV prevalence increases among pregnant women with increase in age disparity among partners
- Overall incidence is also on the decline but increase in absolute numbers due to population increase.
- Key behavioral indicators supporting this is partner reduction



Source: ASAP
Training, 2007



Key Performance Indicators of the Response



3. Policy/strategy

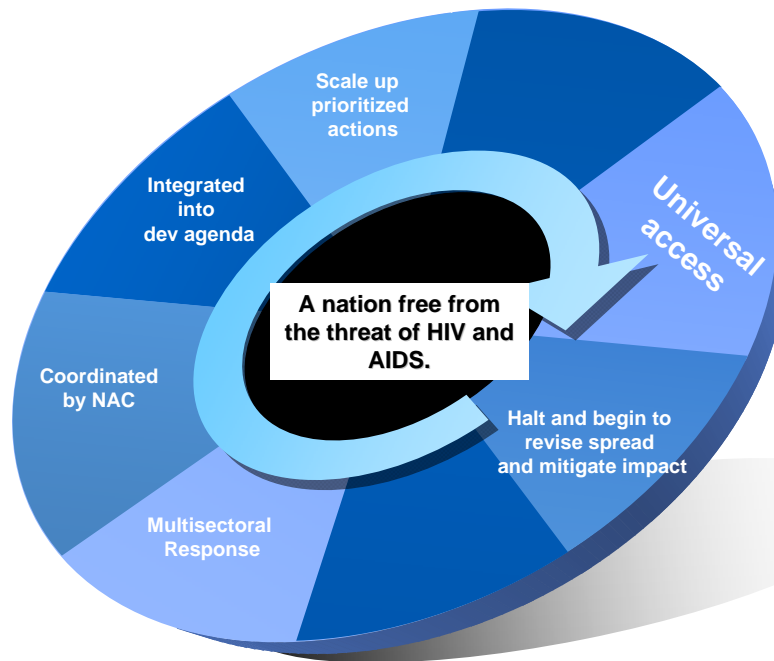
POLICY, STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ENVIRONMENT

Multisectoral Response

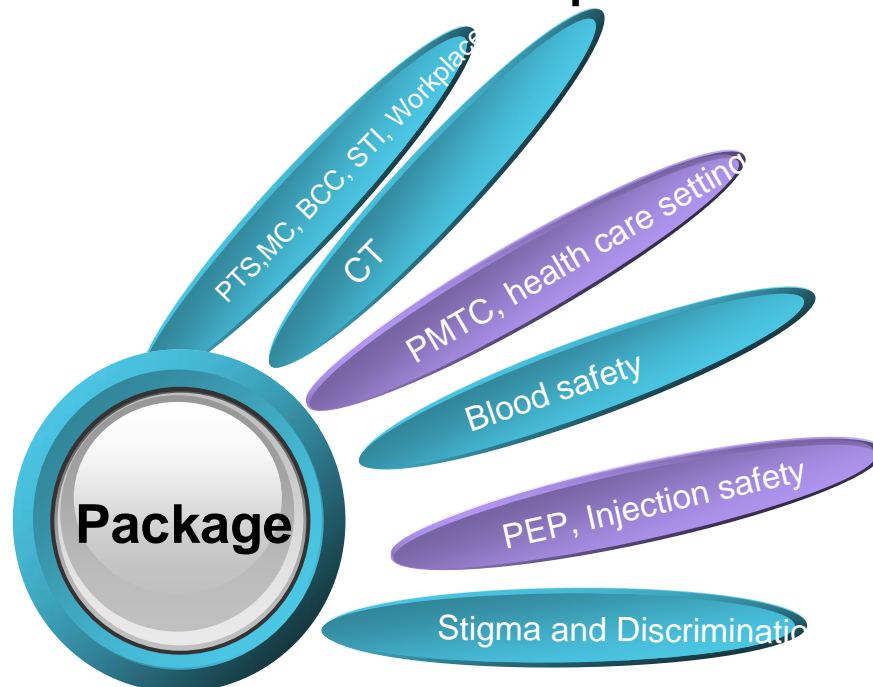
'3 Ones' principles application

- One national AIDS strategic framework 2006-2010
- One national coordinating body - the NAC
 - Reports to Cabinet Committee on AIDS
 - Decentralised structures
 - Stakeholders coordination through self-coordinating groups including Cooperating partners
- One M&E system

National Goal, Vision and Mission

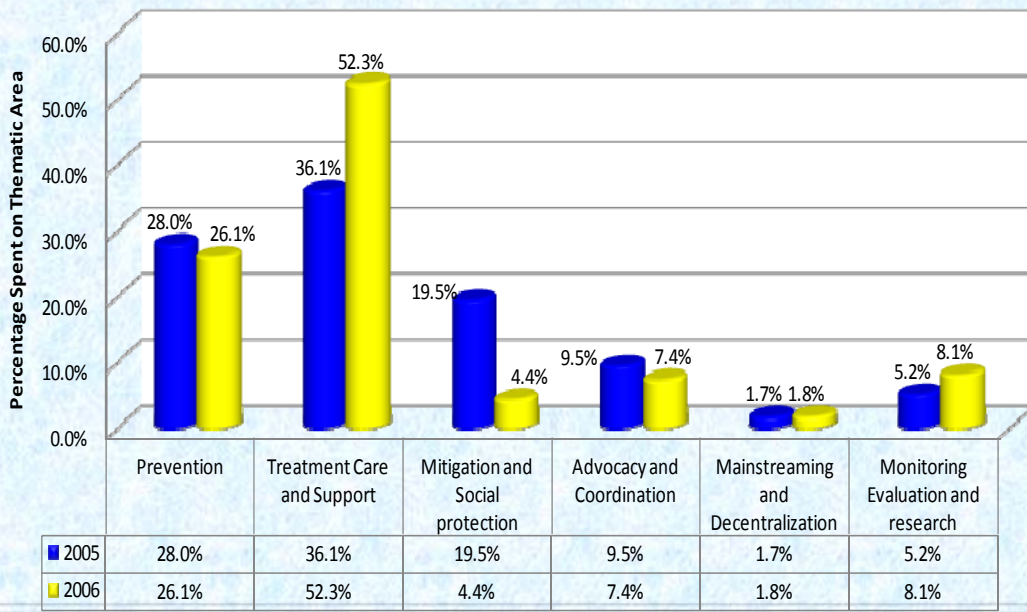


Prevention Response



Comparison of Distribution of Spending by Category for 2005 and 2006

Comparison of Percentage of Total AIDS Funds Spent on Specific Thematic Area Between 2005 and 2006



4. Achievements

What is working in the Response

- PMTCT services has reduced transmission rate from mother to children from 30% to 12.4% (SIDA Report)
- We have 100% blood safety programme but we do not know the transmission rate through blood
- Peer programmes for young people are effective for promoting sexual debut

What is working in the Response

- There is sustained change in perception through BCC. But messages need to be segregated
- Condom promotion is effective in casual sex and among most at risk groups but need to look at stable relationships
- Positive prevention among PLHIV but need to scale interventions on discordant couples

Percentage of donated blood units screened for HIV in a quality-assured manner

- **Zambia maintained 100% screening for HIV of all blood units collected in a quality assured manner for both 2006 and 2007**
- **Data does not include blood units collected or screened by the private sector and rural facility blood transfusion practices not linked to the nine national sites.**

Percentage of women and men with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy

- **ART programme coverage increased from 32.9% in 2006 to 70% June 2009**
- **245,000 total on ART of which 20,000 are children**
- **427 ART sites established nationwide with cover.**

Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received anti-retroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission

- **Increased from 29.7% in 2006 to 50% in June 2009**
- **The number of sites in all 72 districts have increased from 67 in 2005 to 307 in 2006 678 in 2007, and 937, 2009**

Percentage estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases that received treatment for TB and HIV

- **39% of co-infected cases receive treatment for HIV and TB**
- **Approximately 70 percent of people with TB are co-infected with HIV**

Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results

- **15% of women and men aged 15-49 have a received a test in the 12 months and know their results.**
- **85% does not know their status**
- **Over 1500 sites established nationwide**

5. Way Forward

1. Target specific populations with specific programmes in specific areas

Behaviour change communication programme	Couples The youth Mobile populations MSM
Social and cultural norm strengthening and change communication programme	Community leaders Elders and advisors in the community
PMTCT programme	All pregnant women and their partners,
Counselling and Testing programme	Couples in urban areas Individuals who request the service

2. Establish AIDS Fund

- This will sustain current investment by government

Thank You!