Burkina Faso recognises the gravity of the HIV/AIDS situation and the government has taken an active role to fight the epidemic. With the assistance of financial and technical partners, Burkina Faso has compiled a national plan to be implemented between 2001 and 2005. This includes:

1. Prevent HIV infection through: safe blood supply and infected mother to child transmission. Implement early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and encourage voluntary counselling and testing.
2. Increase the care and treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS to include cover of hospitalisation, ambulance services and home base care.
3. Continue surveillance and monitoring of HIV, infection as well as behaviour trends in order to generate data for informed decisions about programming.

From the national plan, priority programmes were identified on which the WHO/OPEC Fund built its initiative.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

- Increasing of care and treatment to be used as a model for handling medical treatment of people living with HIV/AIDS to other districts
- The expansion and strengthening of second generation surveillance in three new sites, making a total of eight
- Information, education and communication for youth in uniformed service, reinforcing sexual behaviour change among young people recruited in military services
- The building of institutional capacity building for better co-ordination of activities to fight HIV/AIDS

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will contribute towards reducing the rate of new infection, by reinforcing sexual behavioural changes and promoting condoms in vulnerable groups of the population, such as military and young people. It aims to help reduce the AIDS mortality rate by providing care and treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS, this approach will act as a model to other districts. Finally, it will expand and strengthen the second generation surveillance to contribute to the improvement of the understanding of the epidemic in the country.

Contacts and further information:

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WHO Office, BP 7019, Ouagadougou 03
Tel: 226 31 25 92, wr@fasonet.bf

Project coordinator:
SP/CNLS (Conseil National de Lutte contre le Sida)
The effect of HIV/AIDS in Burundi is having a devastating effect on social, economic and demographic development. Since 1999 Burundi has tried to facilitate access to HIV/AIDS medication by removing import duty and in creating a national fund it has been able to supply antiretroviral drugs at significantly reduced prices. The Burundi government has devised a National Plan based on involvement from public and private sectors at a local level. In it’s National Plan to fight AIDS (2002-2006) the Burundi government aims to:

- Improve treatment and care for people living with HIV/AIDS and help with the social and economic burden that HIV/AIDS places on poor families.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

- The improving of the geographical coverage of voluntary counselling and testing by creating six new sites
- The improving home based care by providing access of care and treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS
- Early detection and treatment of opportunistic infections in 5 hospitals and the NGO ANSS clinic
- Ensuring the treatment of sexually transmitted infections, by improving access to basic medication for people living with HIV/AIDS
- Building the institutional capacity for better coordination of activities to fight HIV/AIDS

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will contribute with the ongoing activities in the country towards providing appropriate care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS, by allowing greater access to medication and home base care, by increasing the geographical coverage of treatment and helping hospitals with early detection of opportunistic infection.

Status of Project:
- Planning phase: Complete
- Implementation phase: On-going
- Starting date: April 2003
- Estimated ending date: April 2004
- Amount: US$ 350,000
- Implementing partner: Ministry of Health
The current economic situation in Central African Republic has been weakened by military and political instability that have consequently increased poverty and probably HIV prevalence. The government has activated a national plan to combat the epidemic, unfortunately to date the step of resources mobilization and the implementation have been limited due to the political situation. Information and communication about HIV/AIDS is currently not reaching large numbers of the population due to geographic location or displacement due to armed conflict. Health services are seriously affected by lack of means and a decentralisation process is required. The current national plan has outline three main areas for areas for development and funding:

1. Strengthening and decentralisation of the prevention
2. Activities aiming provide the population useful information
3. Medical psychological and social assistance to contaminated and affected people.

It is within this framework that WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative provides technical and financial support.

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will contribute to reducing HIV prevalence in Central African Republic by increasing by 50% the number of blood bags that have been secured by the National Blood Transfusion Centre, and managing the prevention of HIV infections through medical equipment in at least 90% of sites in Bangui. The frequency of voluntary counselling and testing will be increased by 30%. A fully operational blood transfusion centre in Berbérati is to be constructed. The initiative aims to work with the prevention of mother to child transmission and increase the number of pregnant women receiving care and treatment as well as monitor their situation. Early treatment of sexually transmitted infection is also to be integrated into the selected health services.
The Council of Ministers of Ethiopia issued a National Policy on HIV/AIDS in 1998. Since then a national HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office, as well as regional structures have been established in light of the serious threat that HIV/AIDS imposes on Ethiopia’s development. Based on the national framework and regional implementation plans, thirteen districts in four regions reflect initial proposal. These include:

1. Epidemiological surveillance (mainly HIV surveillance)
2. Voluntary counselling and training in government, private and NGO facilities
3. Clinical management of HIV infections
4. Syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections
5. Blood safety
6. Universal precautions
7. Home based care - established as a programme
8. Information, education and communication for the general public.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?
- Establishing of voluntary counselling and testing in 2 sites
- Strengthening management of opportunistic infections in 3 sites
- Strengthening syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections in 4 sites
- Establishing of information, education and communication for a youth friendly health services in 2 sites
- Building of institutional capacity for better coordination of activities to fight HIV/AIDS

What does the initiative expect to achieve?
The WHO/OPEC fund initiative aims to scale up selected HIV/AIDS sexually transmitted infections interventions selected districts. It will contribute to the national goal of preventing the spread and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Contact and further information:
- **Executive agency:**
  - WHO Office, PO Box 3069, Addis-Ababa
  - Tel: 251 1 51 72 00
  - wret@whoet.org (WR) or who-wro@whoet.org
- **Project coordinator:**
  - Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
  - Ministry of Health
  - HIV/AIDS and other STIs Prevention and Control Team
  - PO Box 1234, Addis Ababa, afikas@yahoo.com

**Status of Project:**
- Planning phase: Complete
- Implementation phase: On-going
- Starting date: July 2003
- Estimated ending date: July 2004
- Amount: US$ 600,000
- Implementing partners: Ministry of Health Regional Health Bureaus

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“One of my proudest achievements is seeing people who come to our centre for help, seeing them pick up their lives and carry on living a positive, productive existence. That is what counselling people with HIV can achieve.”

Hiberet Tesema, Counsellor, HIV positive since 1995.

www.concern.ie/about/mission.htm
The burden of HIV/AIDS in Kenya continues to challenge the Health care system and impact the social economy. The government has released the National Health Sector Strategic Plan for 1999-2004 whose vision is ‘Create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is affordable and accessible to all Kenyans’. Tuberculosis control and AIDS are two of the priority disease programmes in this plan. Strong government intervention to fight HIV/AIDS over the last 10 years, has given rise to high levels of awareness but without corresponding behaviour change. In order to tackle these issues, the National Plan has identified a number of priorities:

1. Reduce HIV prevalence in Kenya by 20 – 30% among people aged 15-24 years by 2005
2. Increase access to care and support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in Kenya
3. Strengthen capacity and co-ordination to respond to HIV/AIDS epidemic at all levels and increase quality

It is from these priorities that the WHO/OPEC Fund initiative will lend its technical and financial support.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

- Expanding and promoting voluntary counselling and testing services by creating 5 new sites
- Expanding and promoting prevention of mother to child transmission by providing appropriate care to expectant mother and reducing transmission rate in 5 new sites
- Building of institutional capacity building to identify and document best practices in voluntary counselling and testing and prevention of mother to child transmission

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative aims to contribute to the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Kenya, by helping reduce HIV prevalence, increase access to care and support to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. It aims to expand Voluntary Counselling and Testing as well as prevention of mothers to child transmission services which have a high HIV prevalence and limited donor or partner support in specific interventions. The project will put in place model voluntary counselling and testing and prevention of mother to child transmission sites, which can be replicated by other sites or districts.

Status of Project:
- Planning phase: Complete
- Implementation phase: On-going
- Starting date: June 2003
- Estimated ending date: June 2004
- Amount: US$ 550,000
- Implementing partner: Ministry of Health

Contacts and further information:

Executive agency:
WHO Kenya, PO Box 45335, Nairobi
Tel: 254 2 719 102
Dr Peter Eriki, whokenya@whonbo.unon.org

Project coordinator:
Ministry of Health, Kenya
Dr Keneth Chebet, Manager NASCOP
Tel: 254 2 729 502 headnascop@inconect.co.ke
MALAWI

General Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>11,572,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI per capita</td>
<td>US$ 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult HIV prevalence (15-49 years)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who used condom at last high-risk sex in past 12 months</td>
<td>32% women, 38% men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>850,000 total, 440,000 women (15-49), 65,000 children (0-14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS in 2001: 80,000

Given the magnitude of the epidemic, Malawi has taken measures to establish better and effective prevention. Currently the national response is guided by the results of the Joint Review of the national strategic framework and Operations of the National AIDS Commission conducted in March 2003 and includes nine thematic areas:

1. Youth health promotion and adolescent friendly health service
2. Voluntary counselling and testing
3. HIV management
4. HIV prevention
5. Information Education and communication
6. Orphans widows and widowers
7. Socio-Economic Status
8. Despair and Hopelessness
9. Care and Support

Although HIV awareness and prevention as well as care and support measures are being put in place, voluntary counselling and testing and prevention of mother to child transmission services require further development throughout Malawi. It is on this basis that the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative selected to support these services.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

- Strengthening of existing voluntary counselling and testing and establishing of 10 additional ones in selected communities
- Establishment of 11 sites for prevention of mother to child transmission services to the sexually active population
- The building of institutional capacity for better coordination evaluation and monitoring of the services in the Zomba district

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will contribute towards reducing the incidences of HIV transmission and improve quality of life for those infected and affected with HIV/AIDS in the Zomba district. By increasing the quality and availability of voluntary counselling and testing it will help increase awareness and reduce risk behaviour as well as reduce stigma associated with HIV/AIDS. By strengthening coordination and referral systems for the prevention of mother to child transmission, it will contribute to the reduction of infant infection and improve quality of life.

Contacts and further information:

Executive agency: Dr. Nestor Shivute
WHO Office, PO Box 30390, Lilongwe 3
Tel: 265 1 772 526, Dr. Nestor Shivute (acting WR) shivuten@who.unvh.mw
Project coordinator: Zomba DHMT, DACC and selected health facilities and NGOs in Zomba District

"Our home base care project not only helps HIV/AIDS patients it also helps families understand the illness and people can die with dignity at home. It provides hope and a way to cope and it helps the grieving process because the community would already be reaching out to that family over the period of illness."
Jennie Mueller, Head of Development Aid from People to People (DAPP), www.irin.org
The government of Mozambique has taken the lead role in combating HIV/AIDS. In 2002 the national plan has divided the budget in the following way and concentrated its efforts on:

1. Information, education and communication (68% of budget)
2. Voluntary counselling and testing (13% of budget)
3. Purchasing of Condoms (6% of budget)
4. Care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (2% of budget)

The rapid increase in AIDS-related mortality is changing the demographic profile of Mozambique as well as straining an under-resourced health system, whose effectiveness is further limited by funding priorities weighted towards prevention. The Ministry of Health has led activities related to providing care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, this includes training medical personnel, developing policies, articulating strategies for HIV control, and mobilizing resources to fund these initiatives. An Integrated Health Network design, bringing together prevention and care through the intermediary of a 'Day hospital' has been established as model.

It is within this framework that the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative has concentrated its efforts in a specific area the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

The prevention of mother to child transmission through implementation of a comprehensive package of antenatal, obstetrical, postnatal and infant care interventions adapted to the HIV epidemic at a national and provincial level. The regions selected are Manica and Sofala provinces, and the interventions include:

- Expanding access to voluntary testing and counselling for HIV among pregnant women in 7 districts
- The provision of access to care and treatment for HIV women, their children, and partners in 7 districts
- Increasing access to psychosocial support services for HIV positive pregnant and post partum women, in 7 districts
- The building of institutional capacity building for better coordination of activities to fight HIV/AIDS

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

By May 2004 it is estimated that the direct beneficiaries from the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will include over 14,000 pregnant women accessing counselling and testing services, 4,200 of whom will be identified as HIV positive, and 3,360 women and infants will receive Nevirapine during and immediately after birth. This intervention should translate into the prevention of over 1,100 infections.
Rwanda has been active in its fight against HIV/AIDS; it is currently its first health and poverty reduction priority. Two agencies have been set up, the Centre National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (CNLS) and Centre de Traitement de Recherche sur le SIDA (TRAC), and their involvement at all levels have been beneficial in the fight against AIDS. The Rwanda government is concerned about the country’s HIV prevalence figures, and in particular with escalating numbers in rural areas and amongst pregnant women. The national plan (2002-2006) for AIDS prevention is based on five strategic points:

1. Reinforcing preventative measures of HIV transmission
2. Reinforcing the surveillance of the epidemic
3. Improving care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS
4. Increasing measures to reduce poverty
5. Increase multisectoral involvement

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative has based its involvement from this national plan in areas where development is needed.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?
- Increasing access to voluntary counselling and testing in 2 sites
- The integration of prevention of mother to child transmission during prenatal, birth, and postnatal care in 3 sites
- Strengthening management of opportunistic infection in 3 sites
- Strengthening syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections in 3 sites
- Building of institutional capacity building for better coordination of activities to fight HIV/AIDS

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative aims to contribute towards increasing the demand for health service at district level by providing a range of essential care and treatment services to people living with HIV/AIDS. It will help promote behaviour change and allow health care workers to better provision to care for their patients therefore reducing the prevalence of HIV.
The United Republic of Tanzania has been actively addressing the HIV/AIDS issue since 1985; numerous plans have been established to reduce HIV prevalence. The outcome has been an increased awareness regarding HIV/AIDS, however this has not been accompanied by appropriate behaviour change. The National Health Sector HIV/AIDS Strategy for the period 2003-2006 was finalized in March, 2003, based on the National Multi-sectoral Framework on HIV/AIDS, and focuses on:

1. Care, treatment and support for people living with HIV/AIDS
2. Prevention, including treatment/prevention of sexually transmitted infections
3. Prevention of mother to child transmission
4. Condom programming health sector workplace interventions
5. Blood safety activities
6. Interventions for sex workers, other vulnerable groups and the youth

The cross-cutting issues addressed include VCT, stigma reduction, research/surveillance, strengthening the health system including laboratory services, human resources, management and administration. It is from this plan that the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative has identified areas for implementation.

**What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?**

- **Star** Strengthening of voluntary counselling and testing services in 8 districts
- **Diamond** Improve access to home based care in 8 districts
- **Triangle** The Building of institutional capacity in each of the districts

**Allocation of US$ 550,000 Budget**

- 13% Complete
- 42% On-going
- 45% June 2003
- 17% June 2004
- 75% US$ 550,000
- 25% Ministry of Health
- 20% CUAMM, CMSR (NGOs) and 8 CHMTs

**What does the initiative expect to achieve?**

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative aims to contribute towards the reduction of the rate of HIV transmission, and in the improvement care services for people living with HIV/AIDS. By investing in voluntary counselling and testing services it will contribute towards: increasing the VCT centres per district staffed with at least two trained counsellors and encourage positive behaviour change. The home based care services will contribute in increasing the number of households receiving help in caring for chronically ill patients as well as the health facilities providing HBC services per district.

**Contacts and further information:**

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WHO Office, PO Box 9292, Dar es Salaam
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**Project coordinator:**
National AIDS Control Programme
P. O. Box 857
DAR ES SALAAM
Tel: 211 8581 Fax: 213 8282, nacp@raha.com

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**General Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2001-2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>UNPOP 34,569,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI per capita</td>
<td>World Bank US$ 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>UNPOP 46 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult HIV prevalence (15-49 years)</td>
<td>UNAIDS 7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% who used condom at last high-risk sex in past 12 months</td>
<td>MICS 21% women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS.</td>
<td>DHS BSS 31% men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS in 2001</td>
<td>UNAIDS 1,500,000 total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**‘HIV/AIDS is robbing families, communities, organizations and business of their young and productive people; this is having a disastrous impact on the social and economic development of Tanzania. We can change this only by putting the fight against HIV/AIDS on the top of our agenda - no matter what business we are in.’**

Dr Inyang Ebong-Harstrup, Acting UNDP Resident Representative
Togo has recognized the serious threat that HIV/AIDS has on the country and a national response has been drawn up and with the help of advisory and financial partners. The implementation period of the plan is 4 years (2001-2005), the outline of which is:

1. To ensure the mobilisation of the community in reinforcing the communication and in heightening the awareness of the disease among vulnerable populations, notably among young people, women an sex workers
2. To improve voluntary screening of and the psychosocial care provided to those people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as AIDS orphans
3. To improve voluntary screening of and the psychosocial care provided to those people living with HIV/AIDS
4. To extend the vertical prevention programme to reach HIV mother child groups
5. To reinforce transfusion safety throughout the national territory

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will contribute to implementing this plan by lending assistance in specific areas of the country.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

- The increased care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS including the reinforcement of facilities to be able to treat opportunistic infection.
- The strengthening of treatment of sexually transmitted infection
- The increasing of prevention in hospitals including universal precautions: promoting the extensive use of bleach throughout the district health services by providing a bleach producing unit
- The preventing of mother to child transmission by providing information and training, voluntary counselling and testing for pregnant women and their partners. The provision of anti-retroviral drugs to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission
- The building of institutional capacity for better coordination of activities to fight HIV/AIDS

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will contribute towards reducing HIV prevalence in Togo and help provide care to people living with HIV/AIDS in selected areas. It will contribute to reduce infections within the hospital environment by improving prevention methods. Out of the estimated 25,000 pregnant women attending the health facilities, 7,650 HIV positive mothers will receive the appropriate care and support.

Contacts and further information:

Executive agency: WHO Office, BP 1504, Lomé
Tel: 228 221 33 60, barakamfitiyed@omstogo.org
Project coordinator: Programme National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (PLNS-IST)
The national response to the epidemic in Uganda has involved prompt action, openness, partnerships, multi-sectoral action, decentralising implementation, empowering the community and prioritising HIV/AIDS within the National Poverty Action plan. Through this response, Uganda has managed to reduce its HIV/AIDS prevalence rate over the last few years, but in order to continue this effort, the following key interventions aim to be scaled up by 2006:

1. Advocacy and Information, Education and Communication for behaviour change, promoting condoms
2. Voluntary counselling and testing
3. Home based care of people living with Aids
4. Prevention of mother to child transmission
5. Management of opportunistic infections including TB preventative therapy
6. Syndormic management of Sexually transmitted infections
7. Antiretroviral treatment
8. Surveillance and promoting of blood safety

Progress has been achieved through partnerships. The WHO/OPEC initiative is one of these partnerships.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

- Increasing the number of health sub-districts with voluntary counselling and testing in 11 districts making a total of 22
- Establishment of a model for scaling up prevention of mother to child transmission at health sub-district level
- Increase the number of health sub-districts implementing home based care from 20% to 60% and strengthen management of opportunistic infection and provide referral and palliative care support

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative aims to contribute to further reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence, and improve the quality of life of people with HIV/AIDS in Uganda by expanding and strengthening the Health Systems for the provision of care and prevention.

Contacts and further information:

Executive agency:
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Project coordinator:
Ministry of Health STI/ACP Division,
Dr. Elizabeth Madraa.
Tel: 256 41 07 76 95 109, std_acp@utlonline.co.ug
ZAMBIA

Zambia is confronted with one of the worst AIDS epidemics in the world. Although there are some encouraging recent signs that prevention efforts have led to reductions in seroprevalence rates, considerable additional interventions are needed to scale up both prevention and care, support, and mitigation activities. The health sector response has focused on:

1. Palliative care
2. Treatment of opportunistic infection
3. Treatment of sexually transmitted infection
4. Home based care
5. Advent of voluntary counselling and testing
6. Prevention of mother to child transmission

The development of home based care models in Zambia was partly in response to the unprecedented costs on the health sector and the pressure on hospital beds.

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative will help fully develop community and home based care and support it as an essential component of the continuum of care for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

What is the WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative supporting?

★ The strengthening of community home based care for people living with HIV/AIDS as well as increasing home and community care health services delivery system by providing home based care kits
◆ Institutional capacity building

What does the initiative expect to achieve?

The WHO/OPEC Fund Initiative aims to improve home based care and support services for people living with HIV/AIDS by providing 6,000 home based care kits to NGOs, CBOs and family based home care groups. It will contribute to strengthen quality nursing care among service providers and family members and enhance networking and referral systems among care givers and health institutions.

Contacts and further information:

Executive agency: WHO Office, PO Box 32346, Lusaka 10101
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Project coordinator: National AIDS Council and Secretariat