

NSP 2017 - 2022 Mid Term Review:

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS



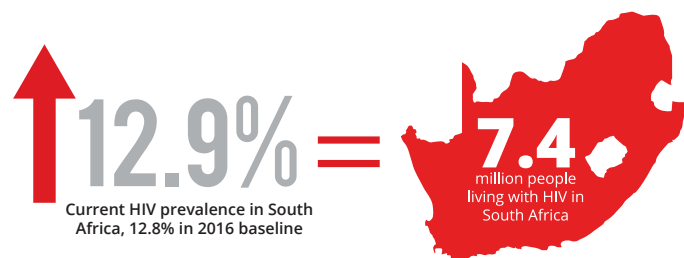
The National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs (NSP) 2017-2022 Mid Term Review (MTR) was an in-depth analysis of the NSP implementation, with the aim to illustrate progress made towards reaching the NSP targets across the 8 NSP goals. The review, which was conducted in 2019, focused on the first half of the NSP term (2017 to 2019) and documented emerging issues and opportunities, lessons learnt, gaps and challenges encountered. The MTR findings will:

- Inform targeted implementation of the NSP for the remaining period ending March 2022
- Provide recommendations for enhanced performance towards achievement of the NSP targets by the end of the NSP term

The review synthesised evidence from primary data, collected through key informant interviews at national and provincial levels, and desk review of secondary data from diverse sources. SANAC MTR Reference Group, Strategic Information Technical Task Team, Civil Society, and other stakeholders were instrumental to ensuring high-quality review and validation of findings. The MTR included findings at national, provincial and district levels. More details about the NSP 2017-2022 MTR can be found in the full MTR report.

STATUS OF THE EPIDEMIC IN SOUTH AFRICA

HIV PREVALENCE 2018

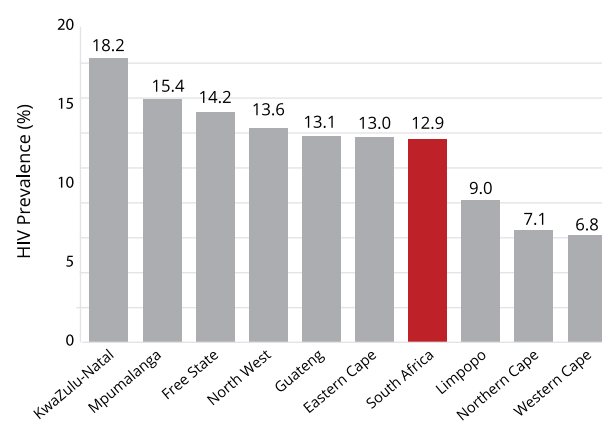


HIV PREVALENCE BY SEX AND AGE



Source: Thembisa, 2018¹

HIV PREVALENCE BY PROVINCE



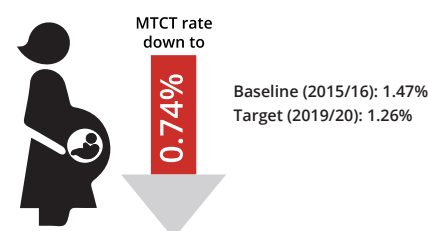
Source: Thembisa, 2018¹

Data from cross-sectional surveys and estimation models show that the prevalence of HIV in South Africa has continued to increase in the past decade to the current year. The current prevalence of 12.9% for the general population translates to 7.4 million people living with HIV (PLHIV) in South Africa. This increase can be attributed to the country's HIV treatment programme which has expanded over the years and translated to decreased HIV-related deaths and increased life expectancy. There is significant variation in the overall HIV prevalence by province, ranging from 6.8% in Western Cape Province to 18.2% in KwaZulu-Natal Province. Six provinces have HIV prevalence higher than the country's overall level of 12.9%. The HIV prevalence remains significantly higher among females

PROGRESS MADE TOWARDS NSP GOALS

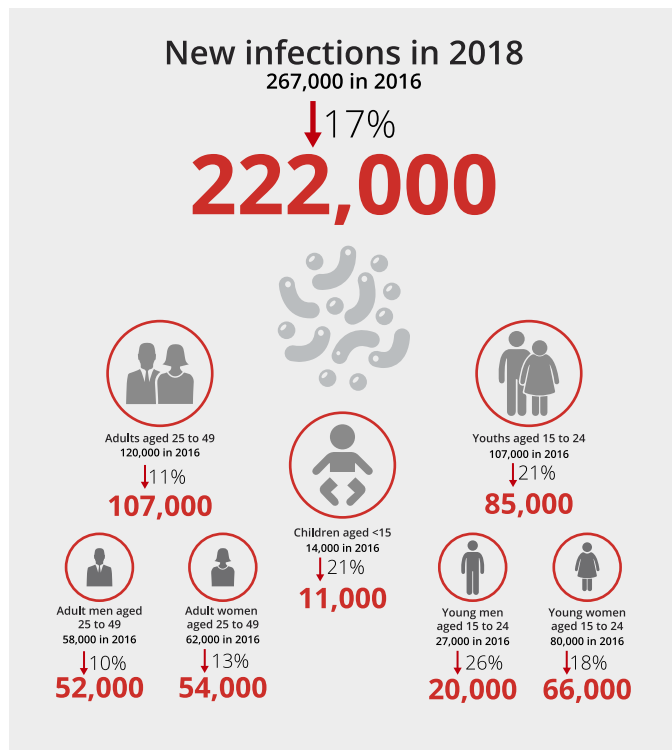
GOAL 1: ACCELERATE PREVENTION TO REDUCE NEW HIV AND TB INFECTIONS AND NEW STIS

MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION (MTCT) RATE AT 10 WEEKS



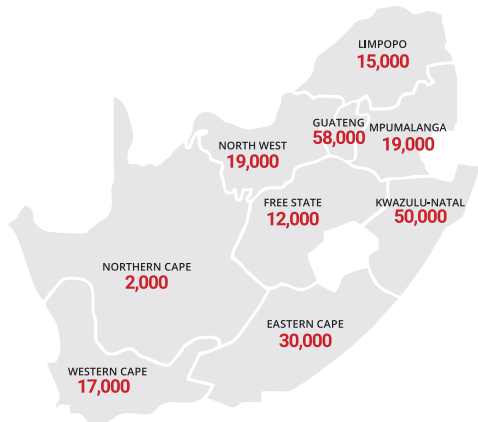
Source: NDoH^{2,3}

NEW HIV INFECTIONS: TOTAL; BY SEX AND AGE



Source: Thembisa, 2018¹

NEW HIV INFECTIONS BY PROVINCE

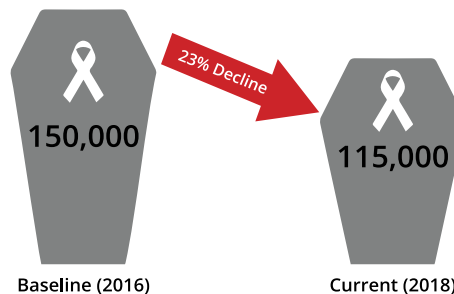


PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

INDICATOR	TARGET	2018/19
Number of MMC performed	600,000	594 970 (99%)
Number of people tested for HIV	10 million	14.8 million (148%)
Number of male condoms distributed	850 million	726 million (85%)
Number of female condoms distributed	40 million	17.7 million (44%)
Number of AGYW, FSW, MSM, IDU receiving oral PrEP for the first time during the reporting period	18,215	21,063 (115%)
Percentage of women accessing ANC services who were tested for syphilis	80%	96.7%
Number of learners reached through combination prevention interventions aimed at retention of learners in schools	86,250	89,043

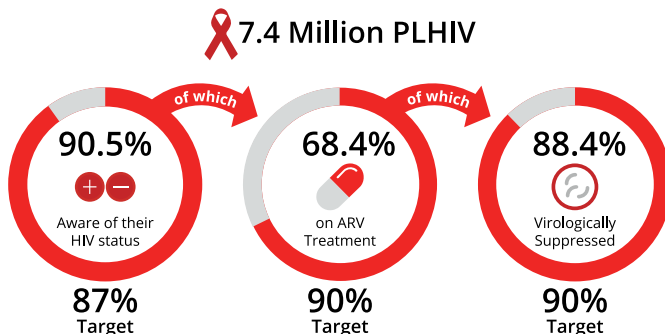
GOAL 2: REDUCE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY PROVIDING TREATMENT, CARE AND ADHERENCE SUPPORT FOR ALL

AIDS-RELATED DEATHS

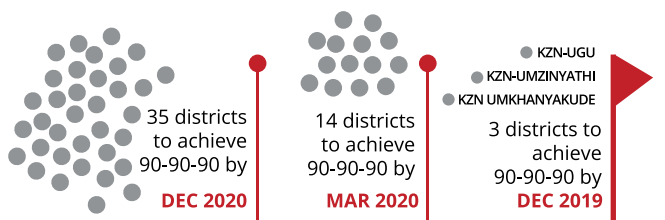


Source: Stats SA^{4,5}

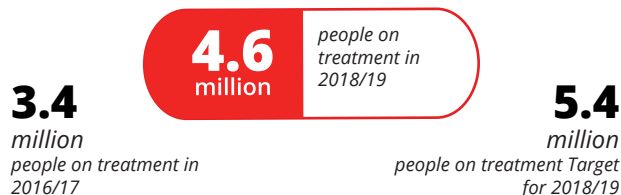
PROGRESS TOWARDS 90-90-90



FRONT-RUNNER DISTRICTS TOWARDS 90-90-90



PLHIV ON ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT



Source: Thembisa, 2018¹

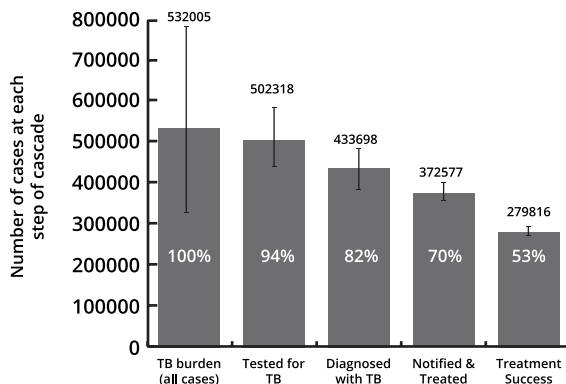
The good news is that the number of new infections is declining overall and in all subgroups. However, the rate of decline has not been sufficient to meet set targets. Also, MTCT rate at 10 weeks is now much below 1%, at 0.74%. Female condom distribution is suboptimal - 44% of NSP target. Although the 2018/19 target set for PrEP has been exceeded, the target is low and PrEP uptake remains suboptimal – oral PrEP uptake across all PrEP implementing sites is about 29%.

TB PERFORMANCE

Indicator	Baseline 2016/2017	Target 2018/19	Actual 2018/19
TB incidence	834/100 000 ⁽⁷⁾	700 000/100 000 16% reduction by 2019	520/100 000 38% reduction from baseline ⁽⁸⁾
TB mortality	46/100 000 ⁽⁷⁾	28% reduction	37/100 000 (HIV-) 73/100 000 (HIV+) ⁽⁸⁾
TB death rate	4.4%	4.65%	6.5% ⁽⁶⁾
Proportion of TB/ HIV co-infected patients on ART	87.5% ⁽²⁾	90%	87% ⁽⁸⁾

Source: NDoH²; ETR, 2019⁹; Global TB reports^{7,8}

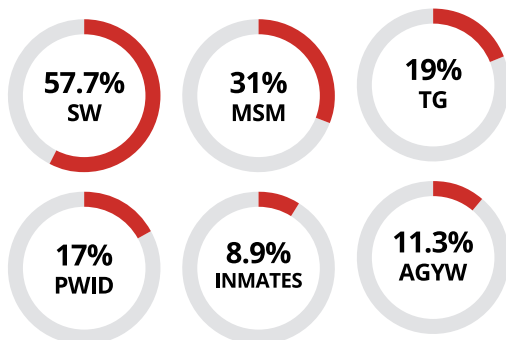
TB 90-90-90



Source: Naidoo et al, 2017⁹

GOAL 3: REACH ALL KEY AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS WITH CUSTOMISED AND TARGETED INTERVENTIONS

HIV PREVALENCE AMONG SPECIFIC KEY POPULATIONS



OTHER INDICATORS AMONG SPECIFIC KEY POPULATIONS

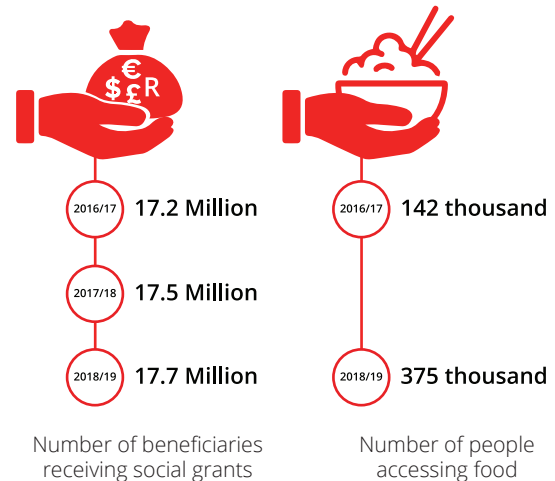
Indicator	SW	MSM	INMATES
Condom use	86.1% ⁽¹¹⁾	97.9%	
1st 90	82% ⁽¹⁰⁾	41% ⁽¹⁰⁾	90% ⁽¹¹⁾
2nd 90	48% ⁽¹⁰⁾	28.1% ⁽¹⁰⁾	98.8% ⁽¹¹⁾
3rd 90	No Data	26.5% ⁽¹⁰⁾	No Data

Source: IBBS, 2018¹⁰; GAM, 2018¹¹

HIV key populations in South Africa are far from achieving the 90-90-90 target. Progress towards 90-90-90 targets for key populations remains hindered by persistent barriers, such as stigma (including self-stigma), discrimination, and punitive legal and policy environments. The scarcity of data on key populations remains a big hurdle in turning the tide on the HIV epidemic in key populations.

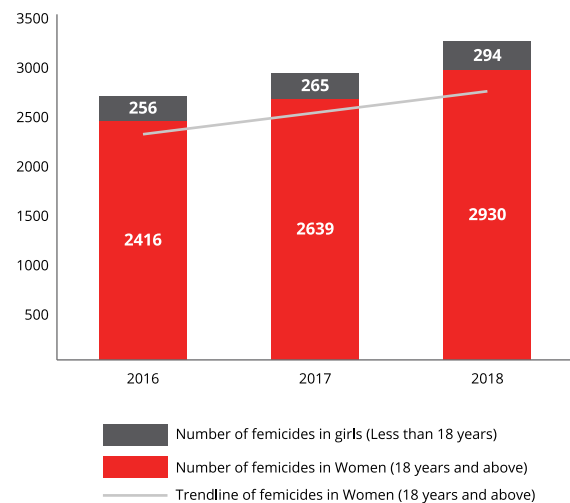
GOAL 4: ADDRESS THE SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL DRIVERS OF HIV, TB AND STIS, AND LINK THESE EFFORTS TO THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING SOCIAL GRANTS 2016/17 - 2018/19 AND NUMBER OF PEOPLE ACCESSING FOOD THROUGH COMMUNITY NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (BASELINE AND 2018/19)



Source: SASSA^{12,13}; DSD^{14,15}

TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF FEMICIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA, 2016 TO 2018



Source: GAM, 2018¹¹

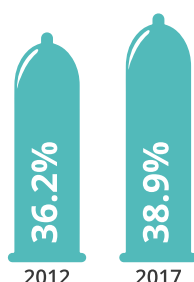
PERCENTAGE OF BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CHANGE PROGRAMMES



The progress seen in biomedical interventions is yet to be seen in the social and structural drivers of HIV, STIs and TB in South Africa. Age-disparate sexual relationships showed upward trend in females aged 15 - 19 years from 18.5% in 2005 to 35.8% in 2017. There were also increases in GBV and IPV especially amongst females as compared to their male counterparts. The percentage of beneficiaries receiving social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) interventions remains low, as is the participation of parents/care givers in SBCC targeted interventions.

CRITICAL ENABLERS

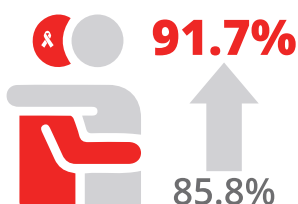
PERCENTAGE OF MEN AND WOMEN AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER WHO REPORT CONDOM USE AT LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH MOST RECENT SEXUAL PARTNER



Source: SABSSM IV & V^{16,17}

GOAL 5: GROUND THE RESPONSE TO HIV, TB AND STIS IN HUMAN RIGHTS PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION EXPRESSING ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND/OR TB



Source: SABSSM V¹⁷

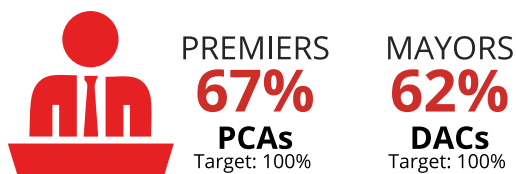
GOAL 6: PROMOTE LEADERSHIP AND SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY FOR A SUSTAINABLE RESPONSE TO HIV, TB AND STIS

SANAC ACCOUNTABILITY PERFORMANCE SCORE



SANAC Accountability Framework and Scorecard developed in 2018/19 - Yet to be implemented

NUMBER OF PREMIERS AND MAYORS WHO CHAIR AIDS COUNCILS



GOAL 7: MOBILISE RESOURCES AND MAXIMIZES EFFICIENCIES TO SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF NSP GOALS AND ENSURE A SUSTAINABLE RESPONSE

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HIV, TB AND STIS



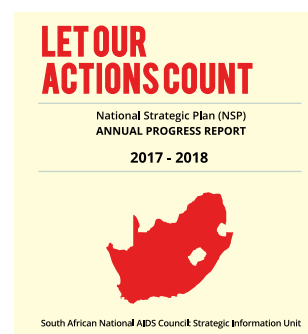
R28.8
billion
HIV expenditure
in 2018

TOTAL BUDGET FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE GOVERNMENT



GOAL 8: STRENGTHEN STRATEGIC INFORMATION TO DRIVE PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF THE NSP GOALS

NUMBER OF PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS WITH ANNUAL HIV, TB AND STI PROFILES/IMPLEMENTATION PLANS /QUARTERLY REPORTS/ANNUAL



GOAL 5

PLHIV still experience stigma and discrimination including during the reporting of violations. The poor and vulnerable persons still struggle to access quality legal services to protect and defend their rights.

GOAL 6

PCA/DAC functionality levels vary across all SANAC sub-national structures. Although the lack of representation of some sectors in DACs and LACs contradicts the purpose for the establishment of AIDS Councils. Furthermore, voluntary membership thus lack of sustained commitment leading to inadequate sector representation. The absence of clear budget allocations for most PCAs thereby compromising the sustainability of PCAs e.g. M&E post not funded.

GOAL 7

South Africa funds three quarters of total HIV expenditure. And there has been a doubling of annual TB expenditure, with a goal of reducing TB deaths by 87% over 20 years. It is commendable that SA appears to be achieving allocative efficiency at national level i.e. spending on mostly priority interventions with proven cost-effectiveness. The downward trend in overall donor funding for HIV and TB is a concern.

GOAL 8

SANAC developed the M&E Plan for the NSP and compiled Annual Progress Reports for the NSP and the Provincial Implementation Plans (PIPs).

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