

PROGRAMMATIC REVIEW

FINDINGS, CHALLENGES AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

OVERALL OBJECTIVES

- To identify and assess the strengths, weaknesses, facilitating factors and constraints of the management and implementation NMSF
- To recommend appropriate actions over the remainder of the plan period (2011 – 2012).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Receive and review reports from the key technical areas (Assessment of the M & E system, MARPs study)
- Assess progress made against milestones of third annual review;
- Identify and agree on main priorities and a minimum number of milestones for the coming period on implementation of the NMSF;

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES(cont.)

- Review the achievements and challenges to resource mobilization, including management of GFATM;
- Review and discuss progress, constraints and resource mobilization performances including finance and set milestones for the next year;
- Assess structural, policy, enabling environment and review achievements;

METHODOLOGY

- Relevant national reports and documents on HIV and AIDS were identified and reviewed covering the four thematic areas
- Consultations with Stakeholders (MDAs, DPG-AIDS, CSOs)
- Limitations: Time, missed appointments

Enabling environment

- **Political and leadership commitment**

- Politicians are not

- talking about HIV/AIDS during their Political Campaigns

- Accountability has been reported to be low

FINDINGS: Enabling environment

Advocacy

- **The communication strategy is in place, used by the Directorate of Advocacy in collaboration with IEC unit of TACAIDS**
- **Behavioral change communication materials produced and being distributed.**

Enabling environment (cont)

- **Strategies to empower young women and vulnerable groups: The MoEVT, MOLYD, MoHSW, CSOs , all have developed interventions to empower young women as well as young men. These interventions are currently being implemented.**
- **NACOPHA is coordinating PLHIV activities enabling them to act as change agents.**
- **Tanzania Gender Network Programme (TGNP) mainstreamed HIV and AIDS into Gender activities.**
- **At Parliament there is a Tanzania Parliamentarian AIDS Committee (TAPAC) that continues to play key role in HIV debate and policy advocacy.**

Enabling environment (cont)

Challenges

- Unfortunately Policy makers are not talking about HIV/AIDS in their Management Meetings
- Accountability has been reported to be low

Enabling environment (cont)

Fighting stigma and discrimination

- CSO and FBOS continues to fight stigma and discrimination through Public HIV and AIDS education.
- NACOPHA is supporting PLHIV to act as change agents in fighting stigma among the Tanzanian population
- The THIS 2007-08 showed that stigma was decreasing. It is hoped that the next THIS will give further evidence of decreasing stigma

Challenges

- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS continue to be low.

Enabling environment (cont)

- **Regional and District Community Response**
- TACAIDS has deployed the Regional coordinators of the HIV/AIDS placed in the Regional Secretariat.
- Local government authorities continue to allocate fund for HIV programs in their respective councils. All LGAs are using MTEF, some LGAs are disbursing funds to wards and villages. The Multisectoral AIDS committees established at district, Ward and village levels continue to exist.
- **Challenges:** There are inadequate human resources at the LGAs, this affect the capacity to plan and community mobilization.

Enabling environment

Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS interventions into sectoral Strategic Plan and Integrate HIV and AIDS in their MTEF

- **MDAs reports showed that the process of Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS interventions continues to be implemented in the following ministries visited: MOEVT, MOLYD and MODNS, MOCDGC and MOHSW however, in the MOFEA it was at a lower scale.**
- **MOEVT and MOLYD have produced a number of documents concerning HIV and AIDS interventions.**

Enabling environment (cont)

Challenge: Resource allocation is minimal, even the small amounts budgeted in the MTEF often times are slashed as HIV/AIDS is regarded as less priority issue!

Enabling environment (cont)

HIV and AIDS and Development and Poverty Reduction Policies

- Both the Second NMSF work and Health Sector HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan –II were developed in alignment with the MKUKUTA. There are encouraging at the central level.(Economic growth/empowerment, poverty reduction and HIV reduction :workplace interventions)

Enabling environment (cont)

M&E tool (TOMSHA) to capture the non health Responses continue to be used for data collection and annual joint review of program Performance are being conducted on yearly Basis.

Challenges

There are uncoordinated responses at various levels as integrated planning is not fully exercised. Councils HIV and AIDS plans are not fully aligned with MKUKUTA.

Prevention

- A comprehensive and evidence-based National HIV and AIDS Prevention Strategy and a costed 2-year action plan was ready by June 2009.

The dissemination of the Strategy has not been done yet.

Prevention

1. Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT):
 - By April 2009 there were 1035 VCT providing sites; and that 15% of adult population (women and men 15 – 49 years) knew their HIV status^[1]
 - By end of 2009, the number of new clients pre-test counseled and tested were 1, 007,825. Among them those who tested positive were 91,070 (9%).

^[1] TACAIDS, April 2009, HIV and AIDS PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS AND GAP ASSESSMENT. Final draft report..

Prevention (cont)

- TACAIDS and all stakeholders to continue with Behaviour change communication by using print and electronic media
- Interpersonal communication should be used (one to one) especially at village level by using Community Based Health workers

Prevention (cont)

2.STI

All public hospitals and health centres provide STI services but only 70% of **dispensaries** provide STI services. STI is now fully supported by the Government, STI drugs have been integrated fully in the Government Drug list

Prevention

Challenges:

- Reporting of STI from LGAs: 40% to 50%
- Cost sharing: Issue of exemption

Rec

Prevention

School HIV prevention program

Every department in the MOEVT has an HIV and AIDS

- To date 50% of Teachers have been trained in counseling skills
- School Counseling with AIDS committees established in all government schools
- Counseling Guidelines and circulars have been distributed to all Schools in Tanzania (The circulars and guidelines have been translated in Kiswahili)

Prevention

- Peer education in school: their capacity is being built by Teachers counselors

Challenges:

- The enrolment of children is much higher than in the past, this has created inadequate number of counselors
- Some teachers counselors have been promoted to higher posts.

Prevention

Health prevention for vulnerable population and most at risk population: youth, Sex workers and IDU Situation

- Youth: The MOHSW in collaboration with stakeholders has developed a ASRH strategic plan that include HIV and AIDS.
- For MARPs (Female sex workers), MSM and IDU, the services continue to be in low coverage

Prevention

PMTCT

By December 2009, 61% of all pregnant women living with HIV and 50% of HIV exposed babies had access to ARVs drugs for prophylaxis

Challenges:

There is a parallel surveillance: ANC HIV and HIV infection for children

Currently, Delivery in Hospital is only 47%

3.TREATMENT AND CARE

ART

- Cumulatively, 664,115 up to May 2010
- 341,667 are on ARVs
- Performance towards meeting
December,2010 target of 440,000 pts on
ART, the achievement is 78% (May,2010)
- 13.2% of HIV exposed infants are
reached, the target is 50% (gap 36.9%)

3.TREATMENT AND CARE

Challenges:

- Shortage of skilled staff both at central and health facility levels
- The use ART services is life long once initiated

4. Impact mitigation

- 100 out of 133 councils (75%) had completed identification of MVCs according to the National identification guidelines
- The MVC National Costed Plan of Action already disseminated in all LGAs for allocation of resources.

Challenges

Increasing number of MVCs: Parents death, increase population, poverty

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- The M&E System is now fully functional; it is now a full Directorate. It provides technical backstopping; and works very closely with all sectors. The M&E System is now fully functional; it is now a full Directorate. It provides technical backstopping; and works very closely with all sectors.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- TOMSHA data are electronically captured (70 Councils)

Challenges

- Only 50% of the Regional Coordinators do carry out supportive supervision to their respective regions

- Capacity for operational research built for 20 LGAs only

Recommendations

Enabling environment

- Emphasise clear understanding on the mandates of TACAIDS/PMO/LGAs
- Policy makers should be reminded to talk about HIV and AIDS in their management meetings
- IEC Unit should be under the Directorate of Advocacy and Communication

Recommendations

Enabling environment (cont)

Build the capacity of Council management teams to enable them to align HIV and AIDS plans with MKUKUTA

Recommendations

Enabling environment (cont)

- CSOs should submit reports to TACAIDS and NACONGO.
- System to incorporate Private sector to support financially HIV and AIDS should be developed
- MDAs and LGAs should budget for distribution of materials developed by TACAIDS.

Prevention

- Constant follow up to remind LGAs on their responsibility of sending STI reports to NACP.
- By the end of 2012 all dispensaries (100%) in Tanzania should provide STI services.
- More teachers should be trained as counselors in order to cater for the increased enrolment of children in schools

Prevention (cont)

- Increase HIV and AIDS services for MARPs: Female sex workers, MSM and IDU

3.TREATMENT AND CARE

- 36.9% exposed infants should be reached as per target by 2012.
- Increase skilled staff both at central and health facility levels

Recommendations

Impact mitigation

CSOs to assist MVCs by creating Income generating activities for them and for those who are taking care of them

Recommendations

M&E

- All Regional Coordinators should carry out supportive supervision to all their respective regions
- Capacity for operational research should be built for all LGAs

Recommendations

Finance and Administration

- In order to capture other opportunities the Directorate of Finance should sustain accountability; this may influence more Donors to participate in the NMSF granting process.
- LGAs should contribute financial resources to NMSF implementation.
- TACAIDS should, as soon as possible, operationalize the AIDS Trust Fund involving the Private sector as part of the private sector cooperate responsibility.