Epidemic situation and national response for prevention in Burundi

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Presentation plan

- HIV prevalence and BSS data
- National response for prevention
- Prevention budget
- Key issues
HIV prevalence rate in 2002 and 2007 among young women and men aged 15-24 years
HIV prevalence rate by sex in 2007 among general population (18 months and more)
HIV prevalence rate by age in 2007 among general population (18 months and more)
Epidemiologic situation among vulnerable and most at risk populations (HIV prevalence rate)

National HIV prevalence among IDP: 4.46%
National HIV prevalence among uniformed corps: 2.86%
National HIV prevalence among sex workers: 38%
% of sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client

- 2004: 74.2%
- 2007: 82.0%
% of young people (15-24 ans) who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results

In 2007, only 13.43% have received an HIV test.
National response for prevention

• Sensitizing (mass media, peer education) of the general population and among vulnerable and most at risk groups (youth in schools and out of schools, sex workers, Internal Displaced Population (IDP), uniformed corps, widows, etc.),

• Income generating activities for vulnerable and most at risk groups
Condom distribution (49.5 millions of condom: average of 8 millions per year); population aged 15-49 years: around 4.5 millions

VCT program: 760.638 persons have received HIV test (~10% of Burundi population)

- STI prevention and treatment: ~20,000 cases diagnosed and treated
- Blood transfusion: low HIV prevalence among blood donors: 0.3%
- PMTCT: low coverage of HIV positive pregnant women: 7%, PCR available,
Global program expenditures: 67 millions USD

Prevention program expenditures: 23 millions USD (37%)
Key issues and opportunities

• Lack of baseline data and epidemiologic situation analysis of most at risk population (MSM, Drug users, homeless children, etc.)
• Scaling up the PMTCT program with a strong link with Reproductive Health program,
• Promote male circumcision, as a prevention method
Key issues and opportunities

• Lack of coordination among implementers involved in prevention program and low alignment of Technical and Financial Partners to the national strategic framework (institutional arrangements),
• Opportunity of R8 and WB project to conduct a situation analysis targeting most at risk population for a cost-effectiveness funding of prevention program
Thank you