

Country progress report - Senegal

Global AIDS Monitoring 2017



Contents

Overall - Fast-track targets	3
Commitment 1 - Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020	4
Commitment 2 - Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018	8
Commitment 3 - Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners	11
Commitment 4 - Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020	18

Commitment 5 - Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year	20
Commitment 6 - Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020	22
Commitment 7 - Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020	24
Commitment 8 - Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers	25
Commitment 9 - Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights	26
Commitment 10 - Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centered systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C	27

Overall

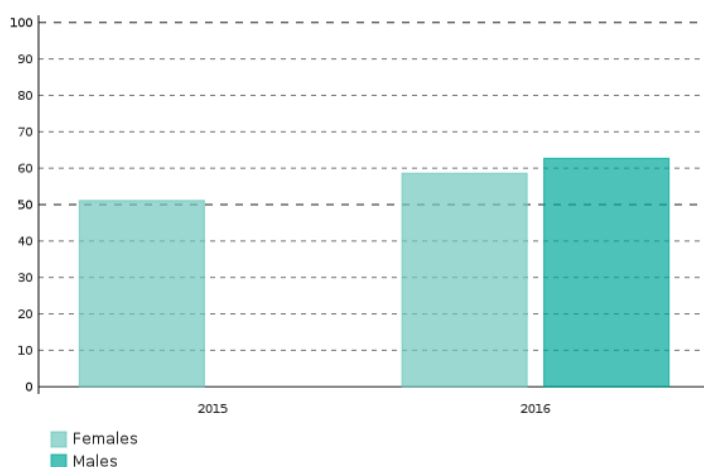
Fast-track targets

Progress summary

Sur les 68 indicateurs du rapports GAM, 57 sont pertinents pour le Sénégal dont 43 sont disponibles et renseignés. Le NCPI a été renseigné par la partie gouvernementale (Partie A) essentiellement les acteurs du ministère de la santé et de quelques ministères clés ainsi que les acteurs de la société civile (Partie B) à l'occasion d'un atelier de partage et d'harmonisation

4.1 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, Senegal (2015-2016)

Percentage of respondents (aged 15–49 years) who respond "No" to question "Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?"



Commitment 1

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

En fin 2016, en environ 69% (28311) des 41 000 PVVIH connaissent leur statut sérologique; 60% (24 431) des 41 000 PVVIH attendues ont bénéficié d'un traitement antirétroviral dont 21157 régulièrement et 6 145 PVVIH sous ARV dont la charge virale a été mesurée ont une charge < 1000 copie/ml sur un total de 7 742.

Policy questions

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent

Yes

b) Is mandatory before marriage

No

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

No

d) Is mandatory for certain groups

Yes

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count; Implemented in few (<50%) treatment sites

Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

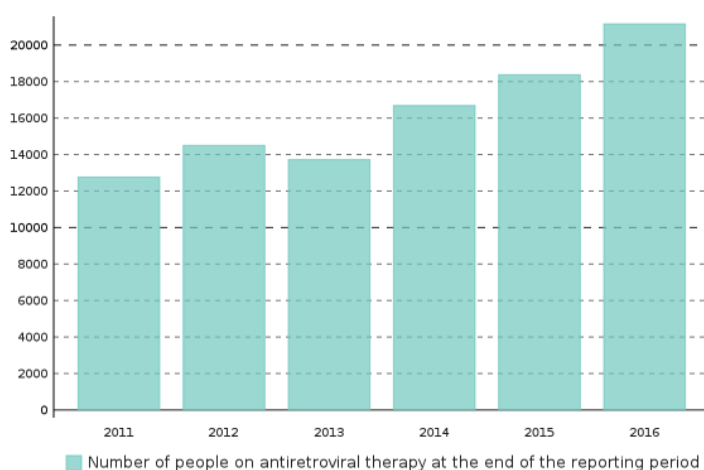
a) For adults and adolescents

Yes, partially implemented

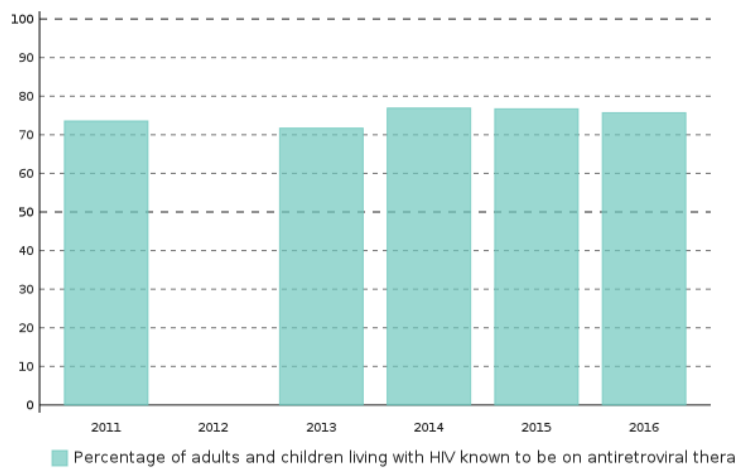
b) For children

Yes, partially implemented

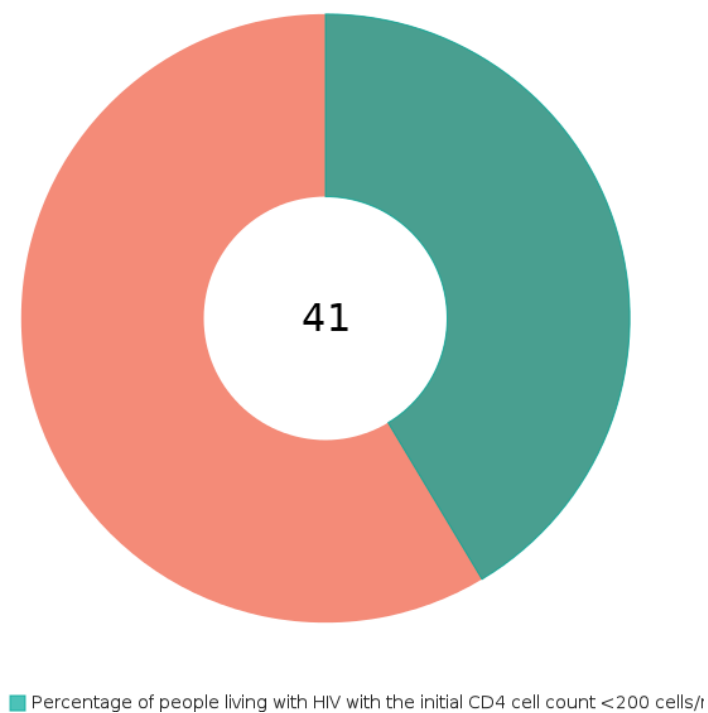
1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Senegal (2011-2016)



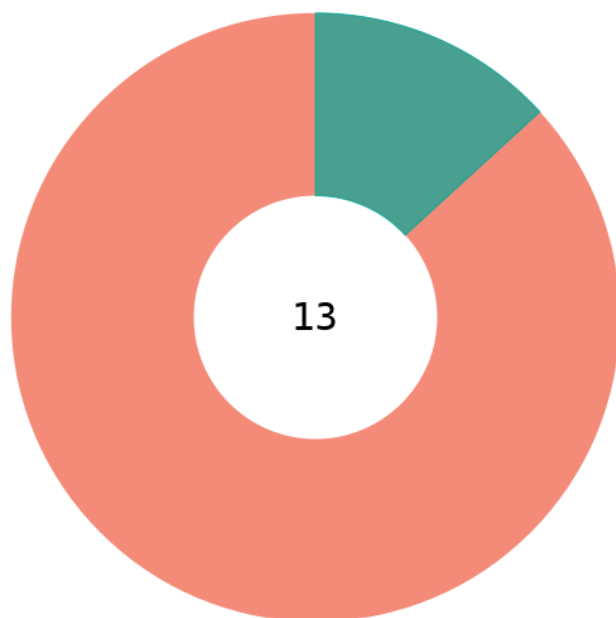
1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Senegal (2011-2016)



1.5 Late HIV diagnosis, Senegal (2016)



1.6 Antiretroviral medicine stock-outs, Senegal (2016)



■ Percentage of treatment sites that had a stock-out of one or more required ar

Commitment 2

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

En 2016, 366 863 femmes enceintes (61% des grossesses attendues) ont bénéficié du test VIH avec un taux de séropositivité de 0,26% (921) baisse régulière depuis plusieurs. La baisse de la performance du dépistage des femmes (73% en 2015) est due à des ruptures de Tests Rapides de dépistage. 1 336 femmes enceintes ont bénéficié du traitement à vie dont 523 l'ont été avant leur grossesse. 307 nourrissons ont bénéficié du diagnostic précoce soit 23% des femmes enceintes sous ARV.

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: < 5

Year: 2015

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and Year: <050/100 000

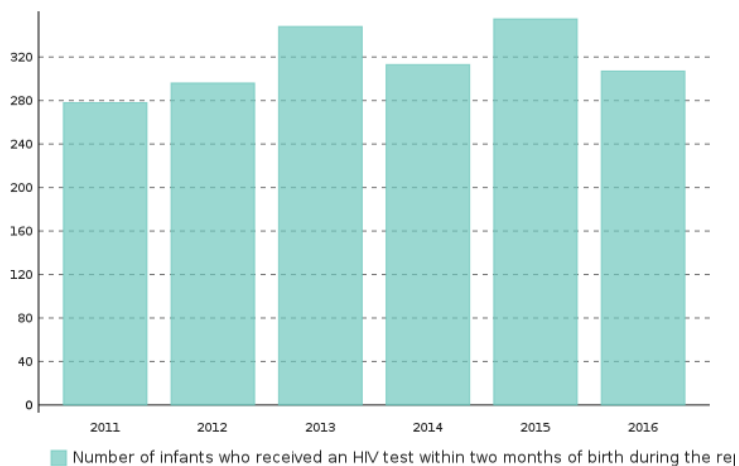
Year: 2015

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

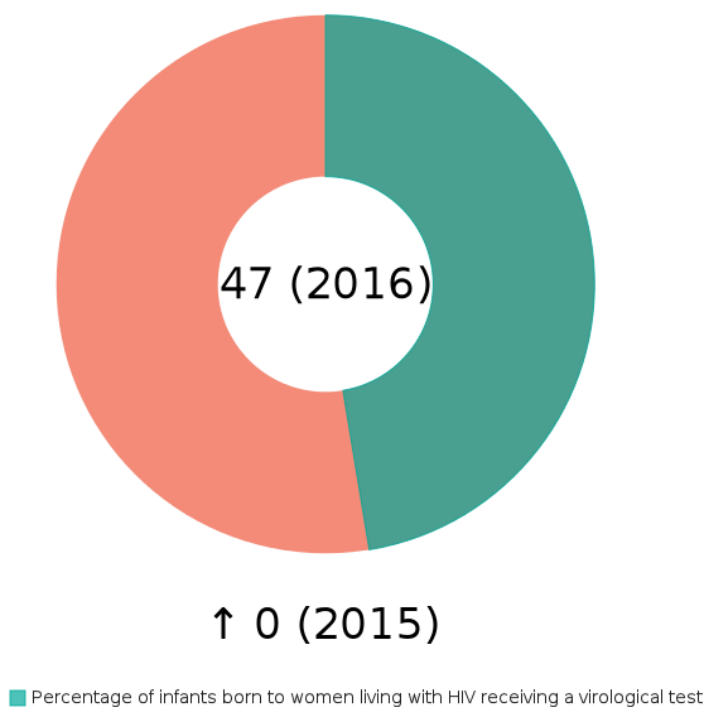
Treat All

Implemented countrywide

2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Senegal (2011-2016)



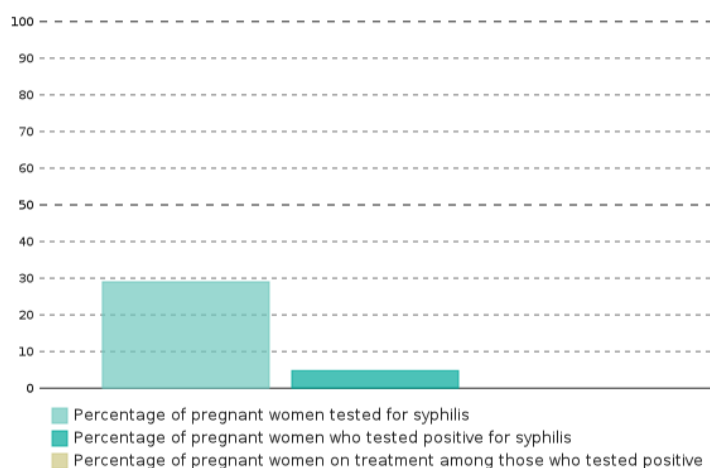
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Senegal (2015-2016)



2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Senegal (2011-2016)



2.4 Syphilis among pregnant women, Senegal (2016)



Commitment 3

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

Le Sénégal a opté pour la mise en œuvre de nouvelles approches de prévention dans le contexte d'épidémie de type concentré avec un focus sur les populations clés et celles en contexte de vulnérabilité. La PreP est en phase pilote et de recherche et sera mise à l'échelle pour certaines populations. L'autotest et le dépistage communautaire seront intégrés dans les nouvelles stratégies dans le cadre de la riposte.

La réduction des Risque auprès des CDI est mise en œuvre depuis 2011 à Dakar et 2016 à Mbour et sera étendue dans plusieurs autres régions. Il existe un programme de traitement de substitution aux opiacées utilisant la Méthadone qui a inclus 178 CDI en fin 2016.

Policy questions: Key populations

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Partial criminalization of sex work

Men who have sex with men

No specific legislation

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

Possession of drugs for personal use is specified as a criminal offence

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

No

Sex workers

Sex work is recognized as work

Men who have sex with men

-

People who inject drugs

No

Policy questions: PrEP

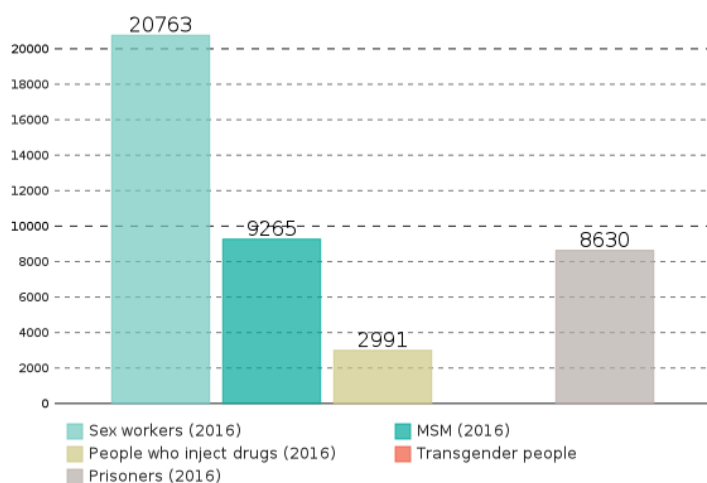
Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?

Yes

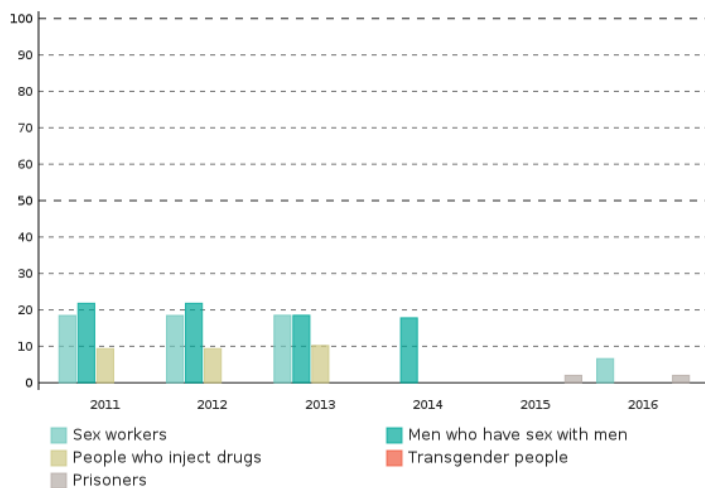
Provided as part of a pilot project

Available through research

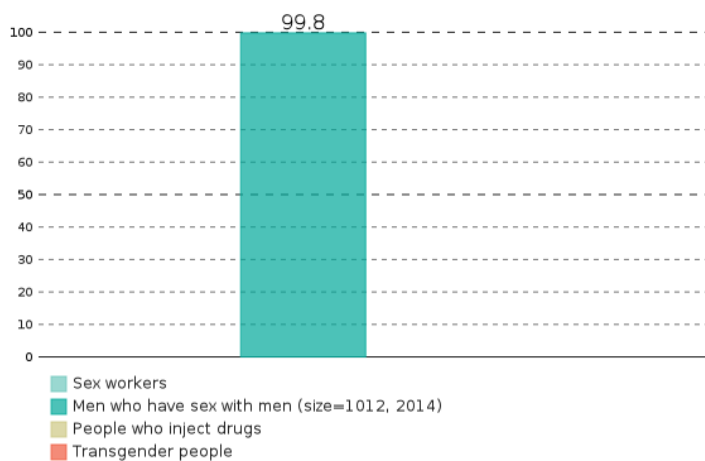
3.2 Estimates of the size of key populations, Senegal



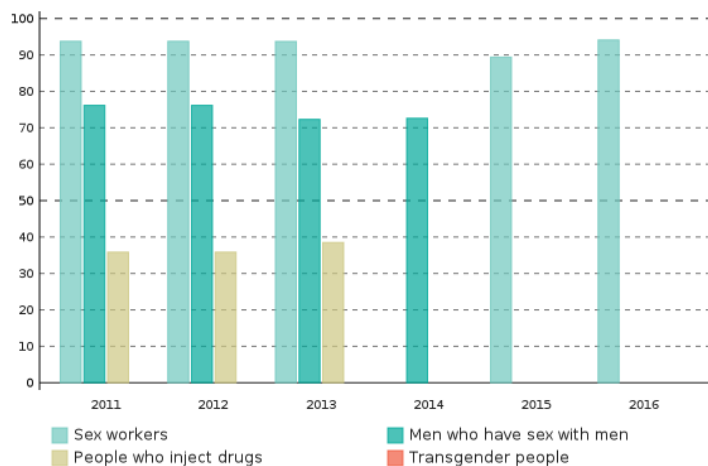
3.3 HIV prevalence among key populations, Senegal (2011-2016)



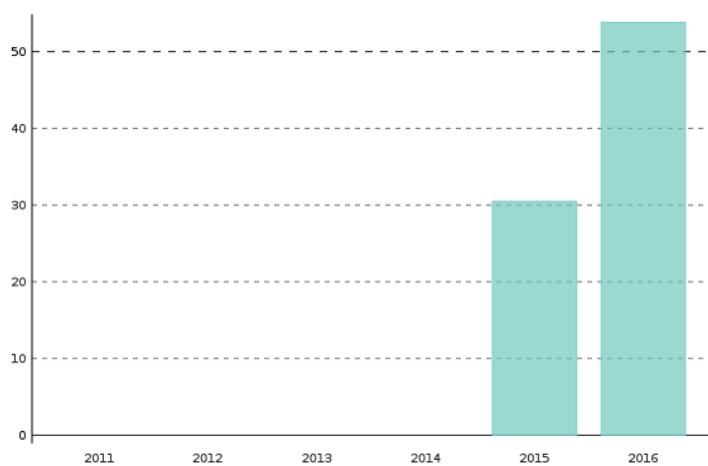
3.4 Knowledge of HIV status among key populations, Senegal



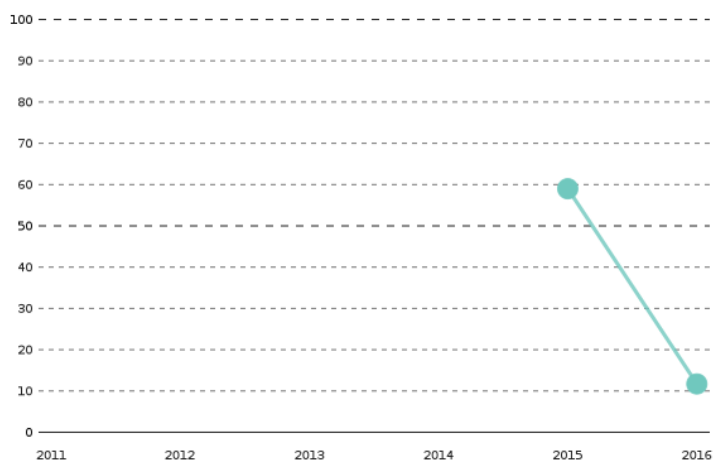
3.6 Condom use among key populations, Senegal (2011-2016)



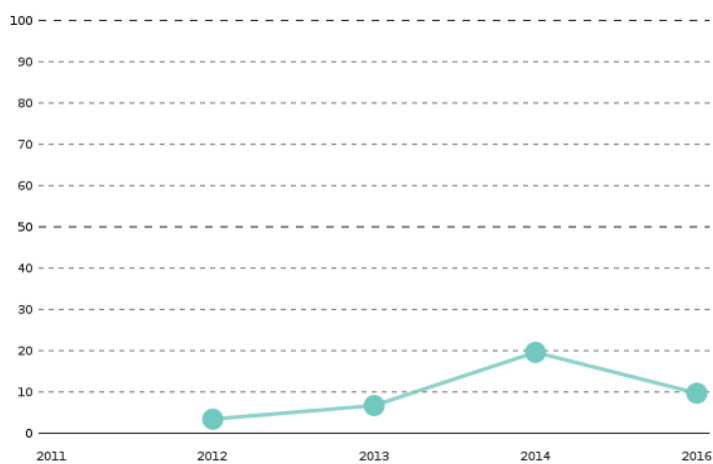
3.9 Needles and syringes distributed per person who injects drugs, Senegal (2011-2016)



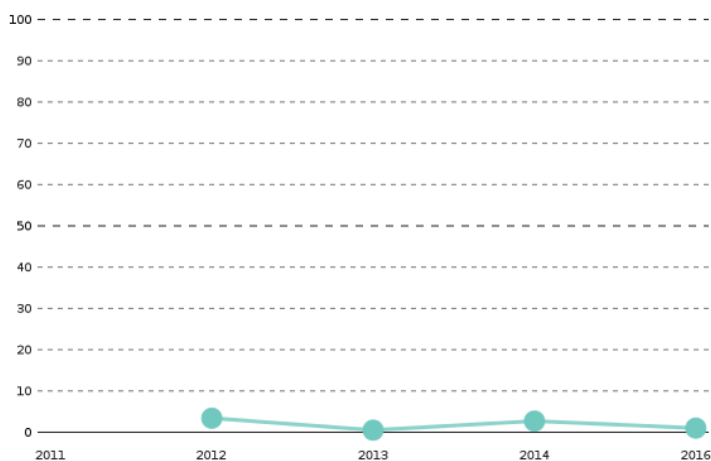
3.10 Coverage of opioid substitution therapy, Senegal (2011-2016)



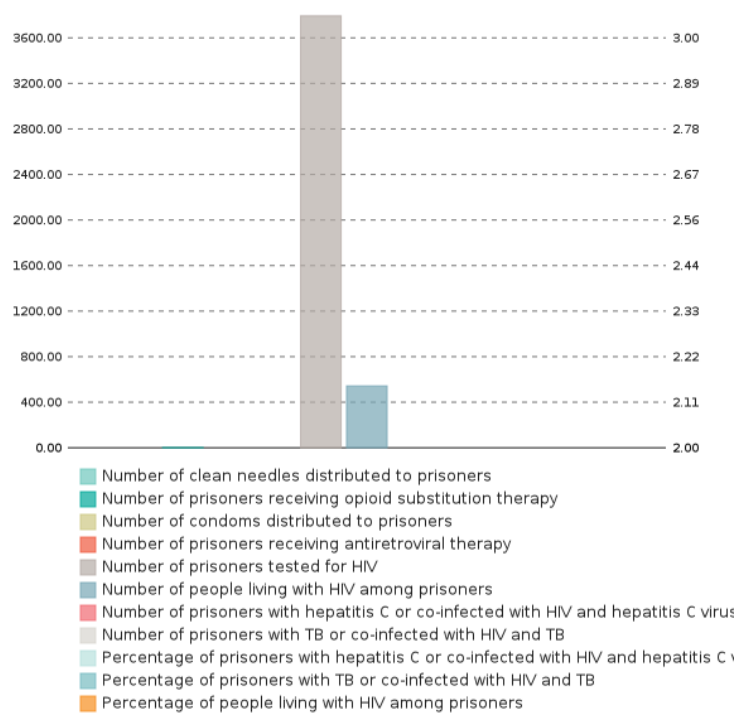
3.11 Active syphilis among sex workers, Senegal (2011-2016)



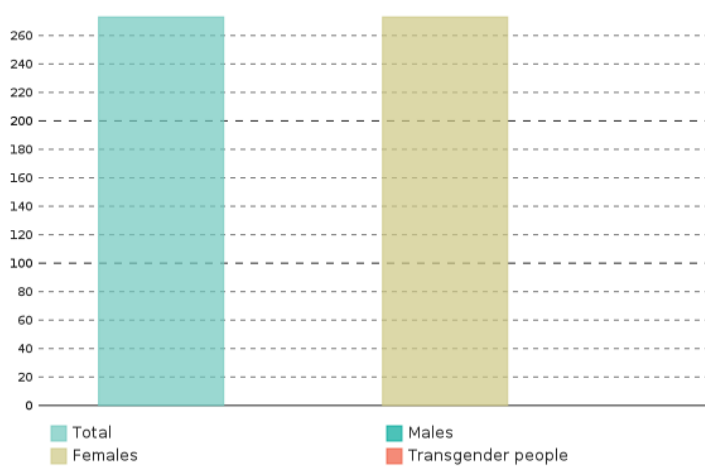
3.12 Active syphilis among men who have sex with men, Senegal (2011-2016)



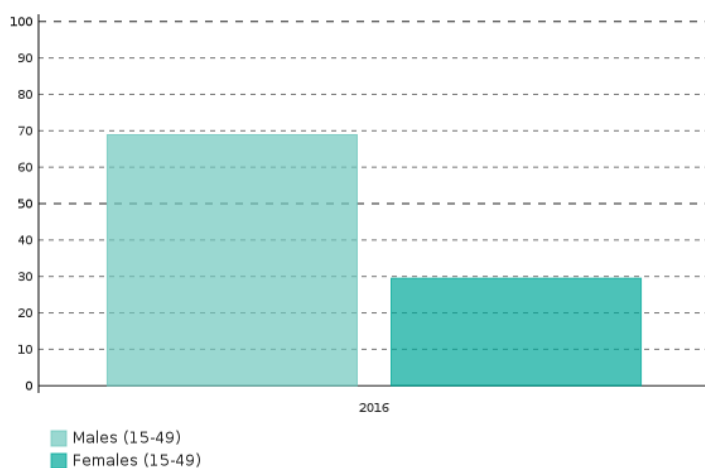
3.13 HIV prevention programmes in prisons, Senegal (2016)



3.15 People receiving pre-exposure prophylaxis, Senegal (2016)



3.18 Condom use at last high-risk sex, Senegal (2016)



Commitment 4

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

Beaucoup d'efforts ont été consentis pour prendre en compte la dimension et garantir aux femmes, filles, PVVIH et populations clés un environnement favorable à l'accès aux services de prévention et de prise en charge.

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence* and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

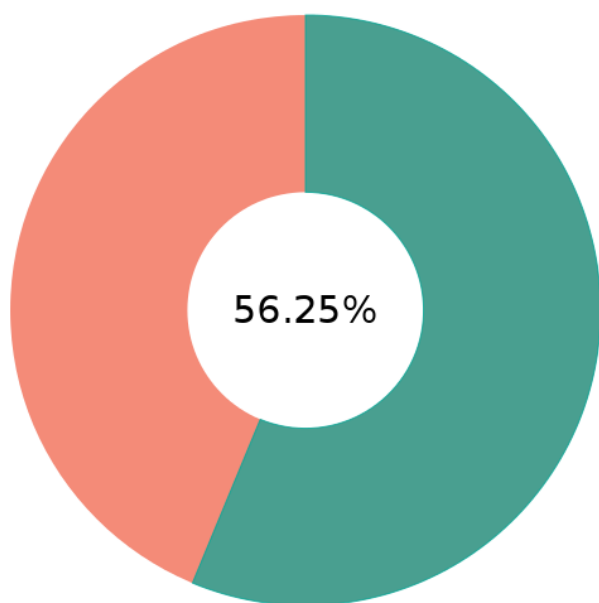
General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Specific legal provisions prohibiting violence against people based on their HIV status or belonging to a key population

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

Yes, policies exist but are not consistently implemented

Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender



9 / 16

Commitment 5

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

Progress summary

La connaissance correcte chez les jeunes est stable depuis plusieurs années autour de 30% (28,4% en 2015, EDS continue). Cette faible performance est toujours liée à la persistance de fausses croyances telles que la piqûre de moustique qui peut transmettre de VIH (47,4) entre autres.

Les jeunes sont touchés à travers les interventions par les centre de conseil pour ado du ministère de la jeunesse, les interventions de la société civile et celles du ministère de l'éducation. Les messages devraient être plus cibler et plus adapter aux contextes.

Policy questions

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education*, according to international standards*, in:

a) Primary school

No

b) Secondary school

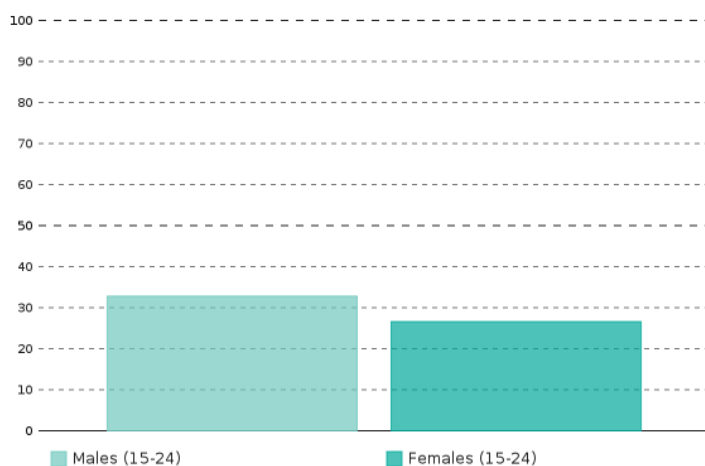
No

c) Teacher training

No

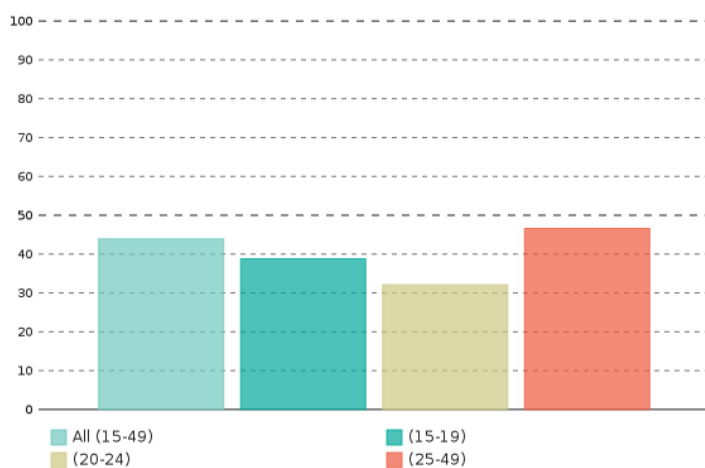
5.1 Young people: Knowledge about HIV prevention, Senegal (2016)

Percentage of women and men 15-24 years old who correctly identify both ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission



5.2 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods, Senegal (2016)

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who have their demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods



Commitment 6

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Progress summary

Il existe beaucoup d'avancées en matière d'intégration des PVVIH dans les mutuelles de santé, dans l'autonomisation

Policy questions

Yes

a) Does it refer to HIV?

Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

Yes

e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

Yes

Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection* programmes in your country

Lack of information available on the programmes
Fear of stigma and discrimination
Lack of documentation that confers eligibility, such as national identity cards

Commitment 7

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Progress summary

La société civile joue un rôle déterminant dans l'atteinte des objectifs et nationaux. Leurs interventions seront renforcées à travers : le dépistage communautaire, la mise en place de cliniques communautaires, la délégation de tâches dans la mise à disposition des ARV et le maintien des PVVIH dans les soins

Policy questions

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

No

Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

-

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

13948949

b) Female condoms:

110671

c) Lubricants:

-

Commitment 8

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers

Progress summary

Les dépenses totales de lutte contre le Sida ont été de 12,49 milliards de FCFA en 2014 et 12,38 milliards de FCFA en 2015 ; contre 11,99 milliards de FCFA en 2013 et 13,88 milliards de FCFA en 2012. On note ainsi une baisse significative de dépenses de lutte contre le Sida par rapport à l'année 2013.

Les financements extérieurs représentent 74,47% des dépenses totales en 2014 et 74,25% en 2015. Comparé aux dépenses de 2012 et 2013, on note une baisse relative des financements extérieurs qui étaient de 75,17% en 2012 et 72,25% en 2013.

Commitment 9

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

La mise en place d'un environnement favorable et la protection des droits des PVVIH et des populations clés a toujours été une préoccupation du programme avec la mise en place de boutiques de droits entre autres. Une analyse situationnelle sur les droits humains est en cours et permettra de faire des recommandations pour une meilleure prise en compte de cette thématique.

Policy questions

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

-

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

-

Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?

-

Does your country have any of the following barriers to accessing accountability mechanisms present?

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

Commitment 10

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

La recherche et la prise en charge de l'hépatite B est de plus de plus systématique au niveau de la prise en charge des PVVIH. Toutefois pour l'hépatite C et le cancer du col de l'utérus, des efforts doivent être entrepris pour leur intégration dans le paquet de services des soins des PVVIH.

Policy questions

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Yes

b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

No

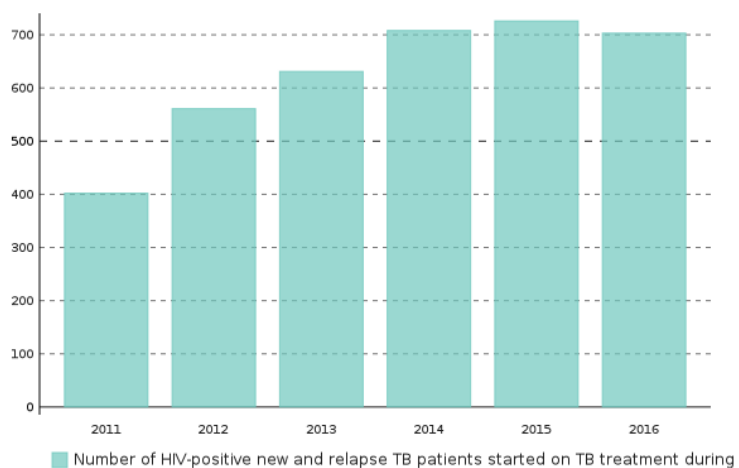
c. National HIV-treatment guidelines

No

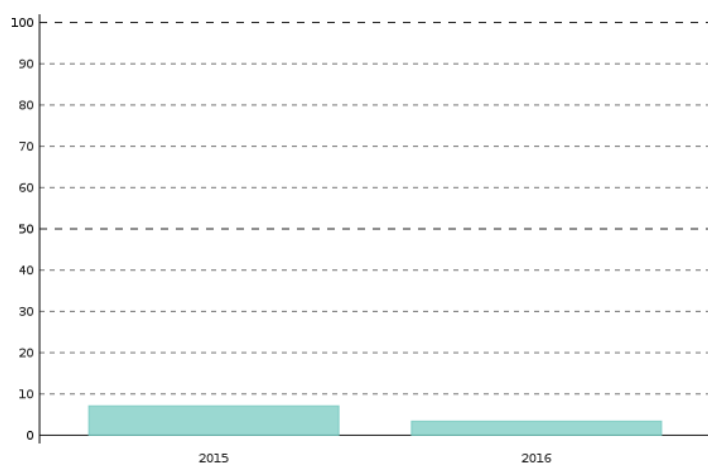
What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

-

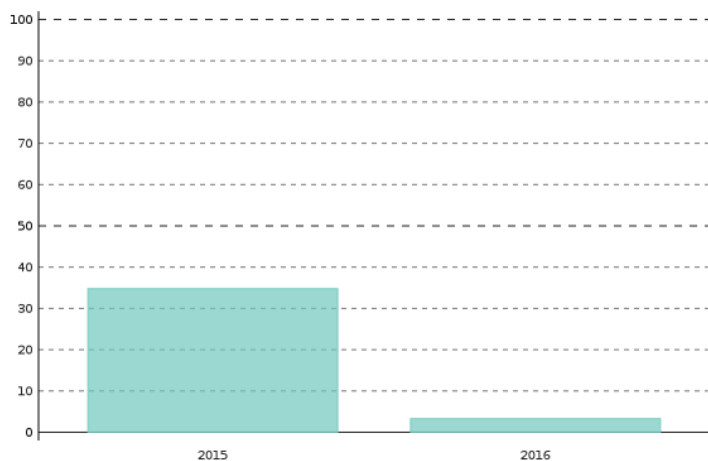
10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment, Senegal (2011-2016)



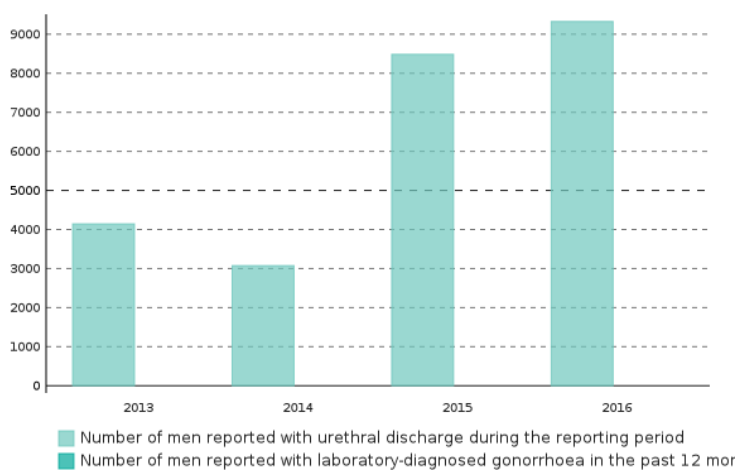
10.2 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care with active TB disease, Senegal (2015-2016)



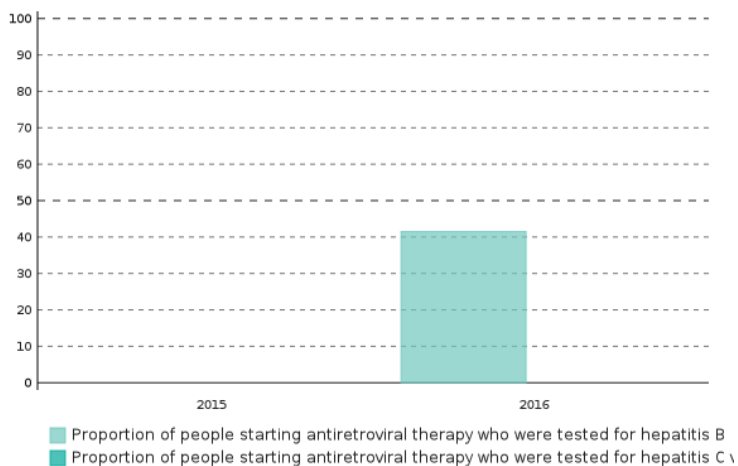
10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy, Senegal (2015-2016)



10.4/10.5 Sexually transmitted infections, Senegal (2013-2016)



10.6/10.8 Hepatitis B and C testing, Senegal (2015-2016)



10.7/10.9 HIV and Hepatitis B/C, Senegal (2015-2016)

