



Senegal Experience on HIV/AIDS control

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Background

- ❑ **Concentrated HIV epidemic country**
 - low prevalence in general population : 1%
 - 15 - 25% in commercial sex workers
- ❑ **Heterosexual transmission predominant**
- ❑ **Cultural and traditional practices (circumcision...)**
- ❑ **Transmission through unsafe injections may be important**



Early and nationwide response: Policies

- **Blood Transfusion Bank (1970)**
- **National Sexually Transmitted Disease Program (1978)**
- **STI prevention program for Commercial Sex Workers (1978)**
- **Early National AIDS Control Program (NACP) since 1986**
- **Integration of HIV and STI programs (1987)**
- **Blood Transfusion Safety Policy (1989)**



Early and Nationwide response: change of behavior

- **Numerous communication and behavior change interventions**
- **Involvement of more than 1000 NGOs, People Living with HIV (PLWHIV), religious leaders network**
- **Promotion of social marketing for condoms**
- **Targeted programs:
Youth, women, schools, militaries, high risk groups
(migrants, commercial sexual workers...)**



Multisectorial approach

- ❑ **Public sector**
 - **Ministries of Health, Education, Women, Youth , Army**
- ❑ **NGOs, Community organizations, Religious groups**
- ❑ **Private sector**
 - **Involvement of private companies**



Sustainable and strengthened efforts

- **First governmental initiative access to ARV on 1998**
- **Reinforcement of prevention and care efforts**
- **Community interventions**
- **PLWHIV capacity building and networking**

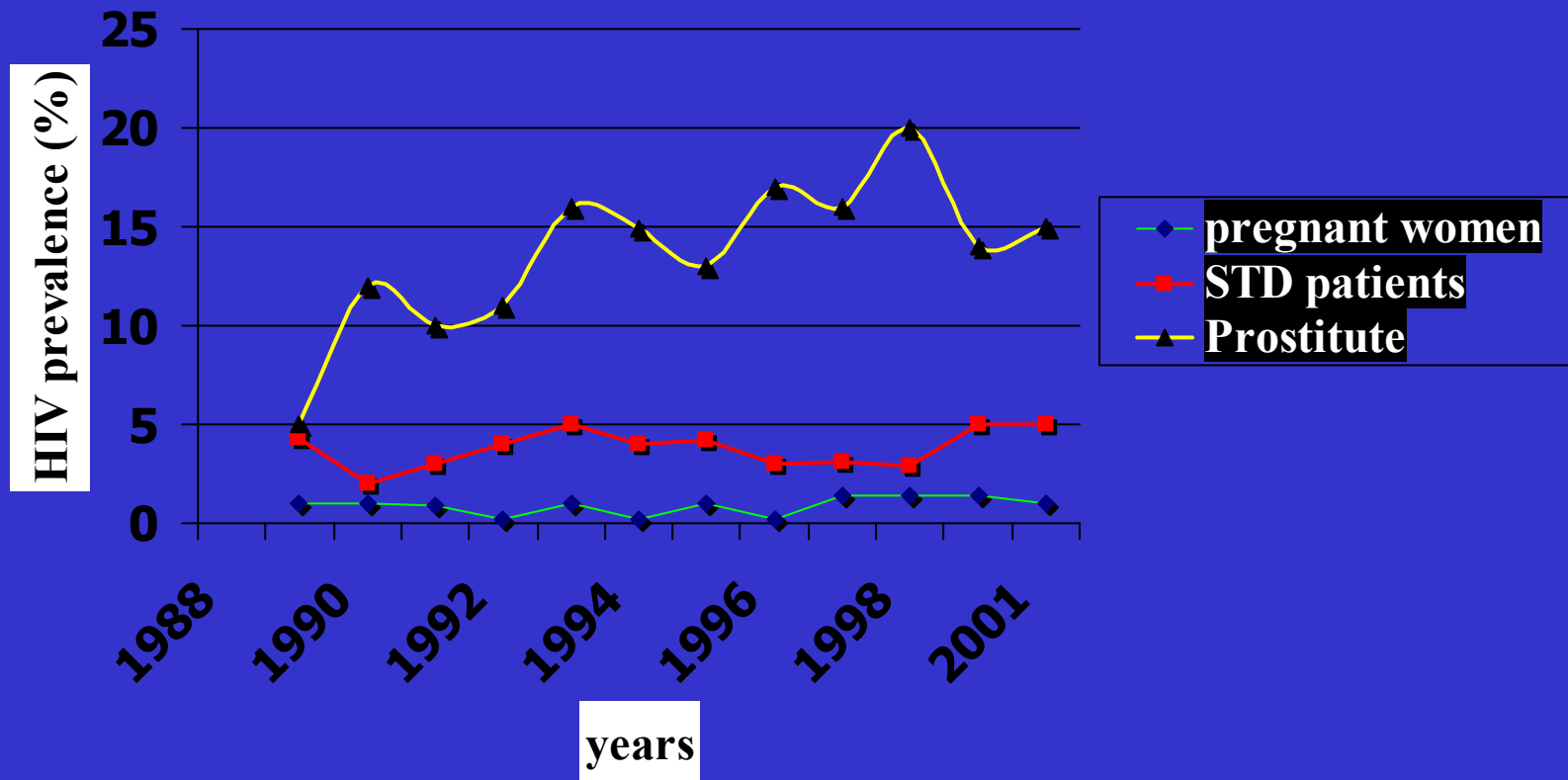


Nationwide response : Political leadership

- ❑ **Head of State's committment**
- ❑ **Government and Political support for the NACP**
 - **Annual budget \$250 000 (1985)**
increased up
 - **to annual budget \$2 millions (2002)**

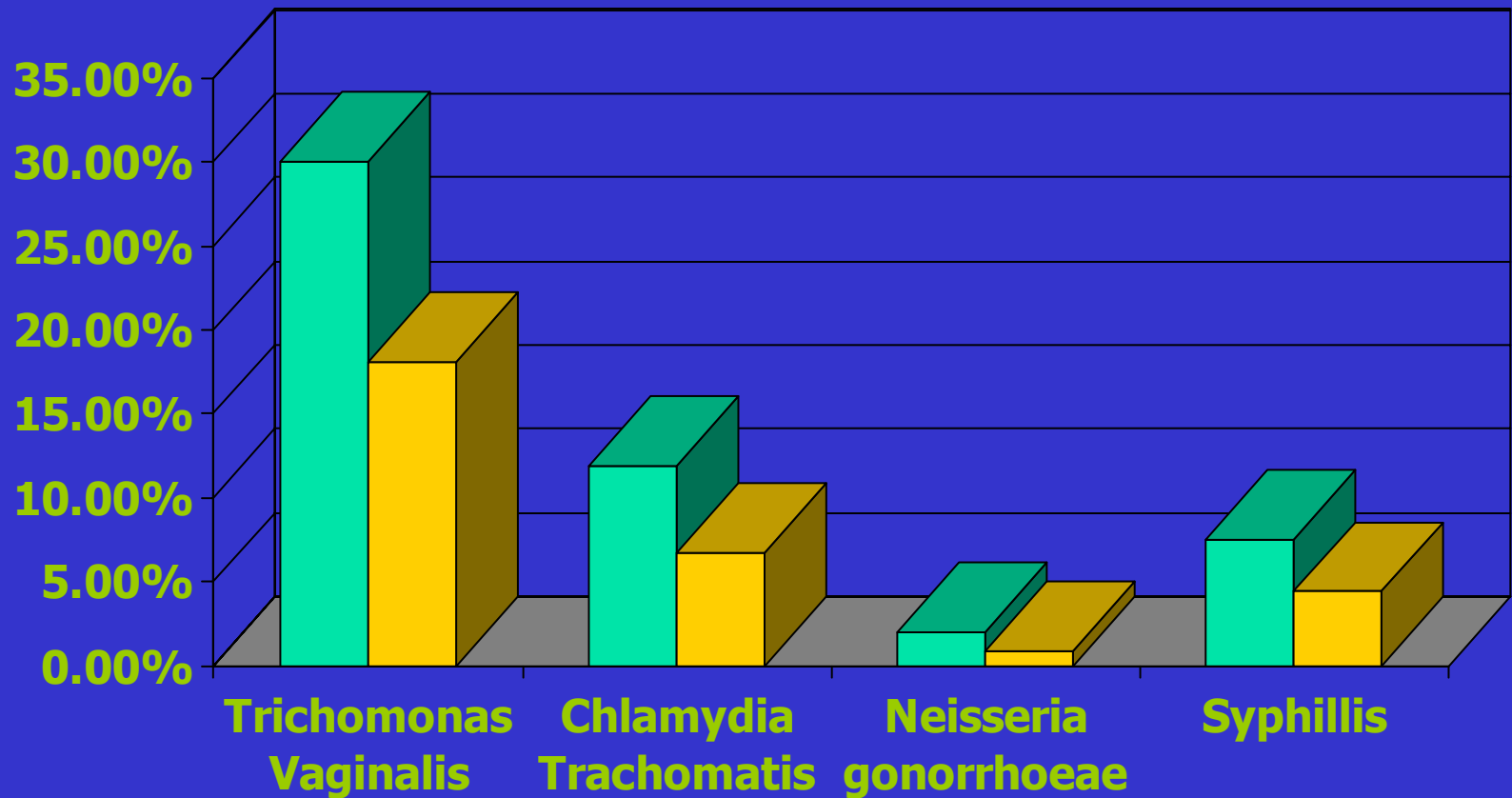
Results :

Trends of HIV prevalence in Dakar, 1989 - 2001



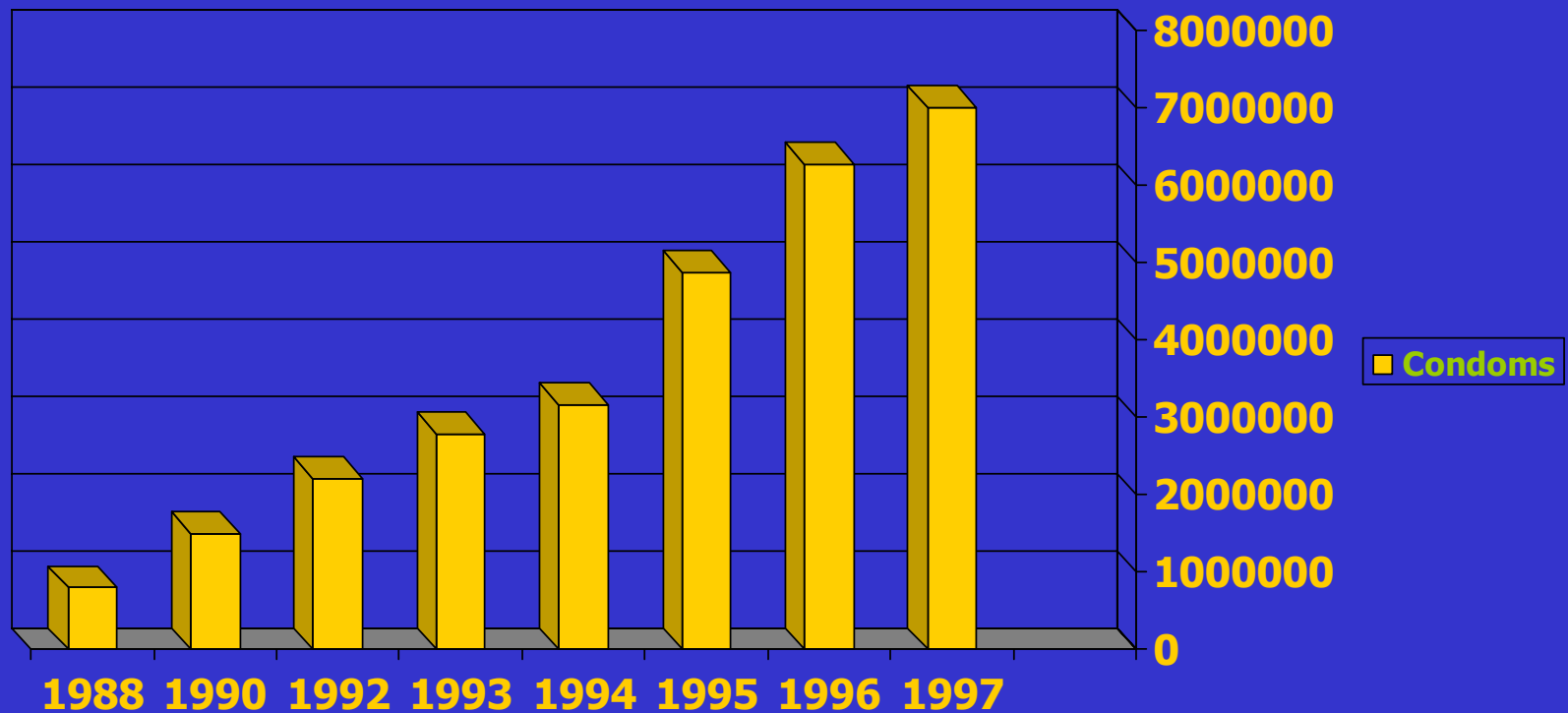
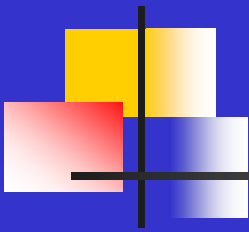
Source : sentinel surveillance
MOH-Senegal

STI among pregnant women in Dakar, 1991-1996



Source : Rapid assessment -
MOH, Senegal.

Trends of condoms distribution in Senegal (1988 - 1997)



Source : MOH, Senegal.



Injection Safety and waste management

Partnership built with BASICS/USAID, WB, PATH, WHO and UNICEF

Technical Support to an injection practices survey conducted nationwide (2002)

Development of a draft injection safety policy(2002)

Development of a waste management policy (2001)



Conclusion

Early and nationwide response successfully contained HIV epidemic in Senegal

Safer practices was a big challenge for the National AIDS Control Program

New strategies such as MTCT, VCT, ART treatment and reducing transmission through unsafe injection would be new challenges to maintain better results on 2006