

COP presentation – effect of GF funding reduction 2018-20

COP 18 Meeting 31 Jan presentation
by Ministry of Health and Social
Services - DSP

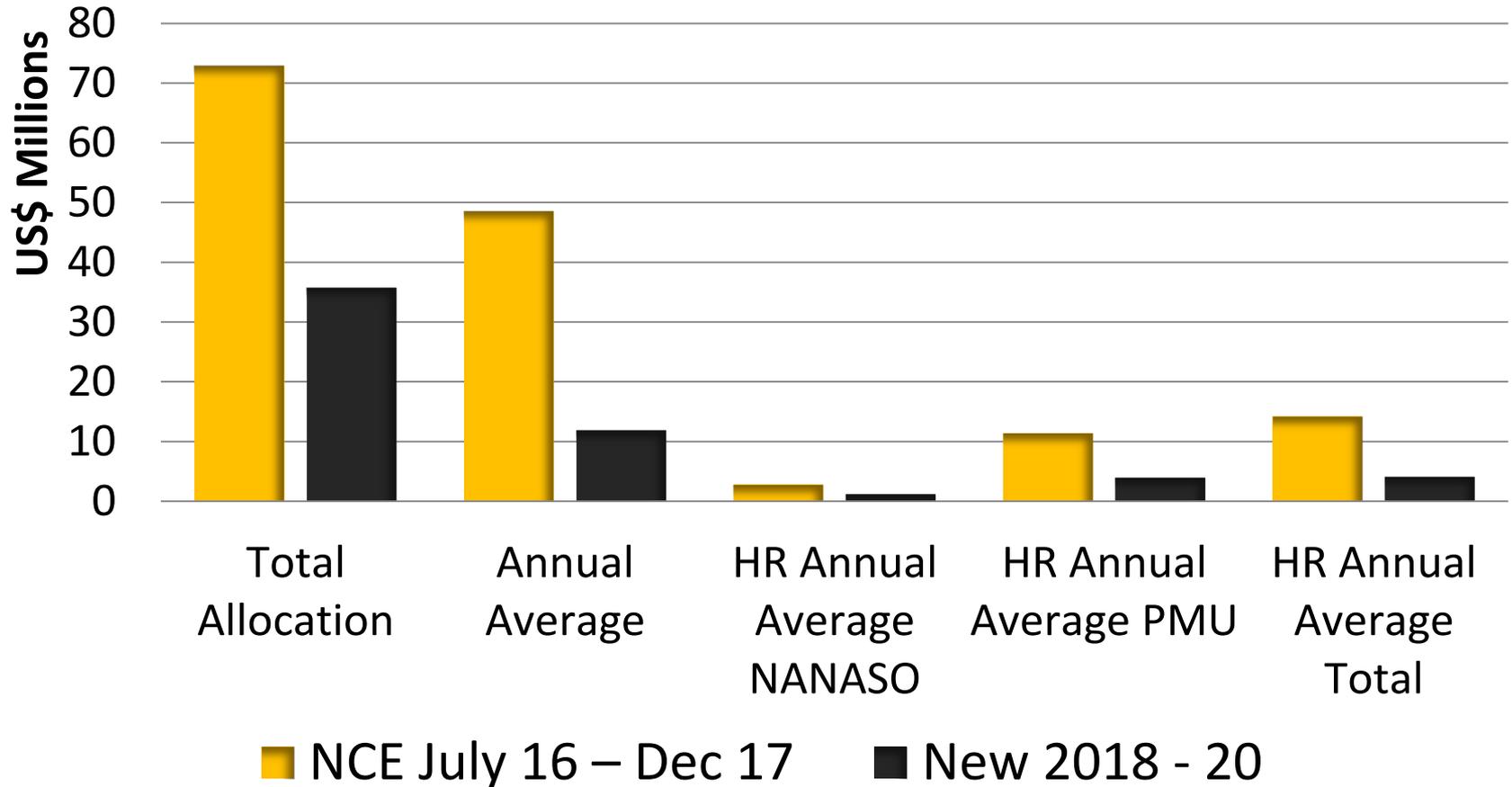


Grant Comparison US\$

HIV/TB combined	Previous Grant	Current Grant
Annual Average Budget	48,559,186.56	11,912,097.67
HR Annual Average NANASO	2,840,745.08	1,177,160.70
HR Annual Average MoHSS	11,413,420.77	3,981,691.72
HR Annual Average Total	14,254,165.85	4,105,642.67
Sub Recipients NANASO	12	3
Sub Recipients MoHSS	27	4

Annual Allocation reduced by 75%

Comparison of Namibia GF Grants for HIV and TB



Focus of 2018 – 20 Support

- More strongly targeted proposal
- AGYW are a core focus population
- MSM, TG and FSW also strongly targeted in NANASO grant
- Fast-Track regions/districts and populations without PEPFAR support
- Linkages to NSF OP

Impacts and Outcomes 2018-20

Goal

To reduce new HIV infections and AIDS related mortality by 75% by 2022 from 2015 levels, and move towards ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030

Objectives

- To reduce new HIV infections by 75% by 2020
- To reduce HIV related deaths by 75% by 2020
- To enrol and retain 100% of newly identified PLHIV on ART by 2020
- To reduce TB/HIV co-infection rates

Indicators

Based on national targets (NSF 2018-22)

Intervention Areas

	MoHSS	NANASO
Prevention – MSM		
Prevention - Sex workers and their clients		
Prevention – TG		
HIV Testing Services		
Prevention adolescents and youth, in and out of school		
Prevention programs for general population		
RSSH: Community responses and systems		
RSSH: Health management information systems and M&E		
RSSH: Procurement and supply chain management systems		
TB care and prevention		
TB/HIV		
Treatment, care and support		

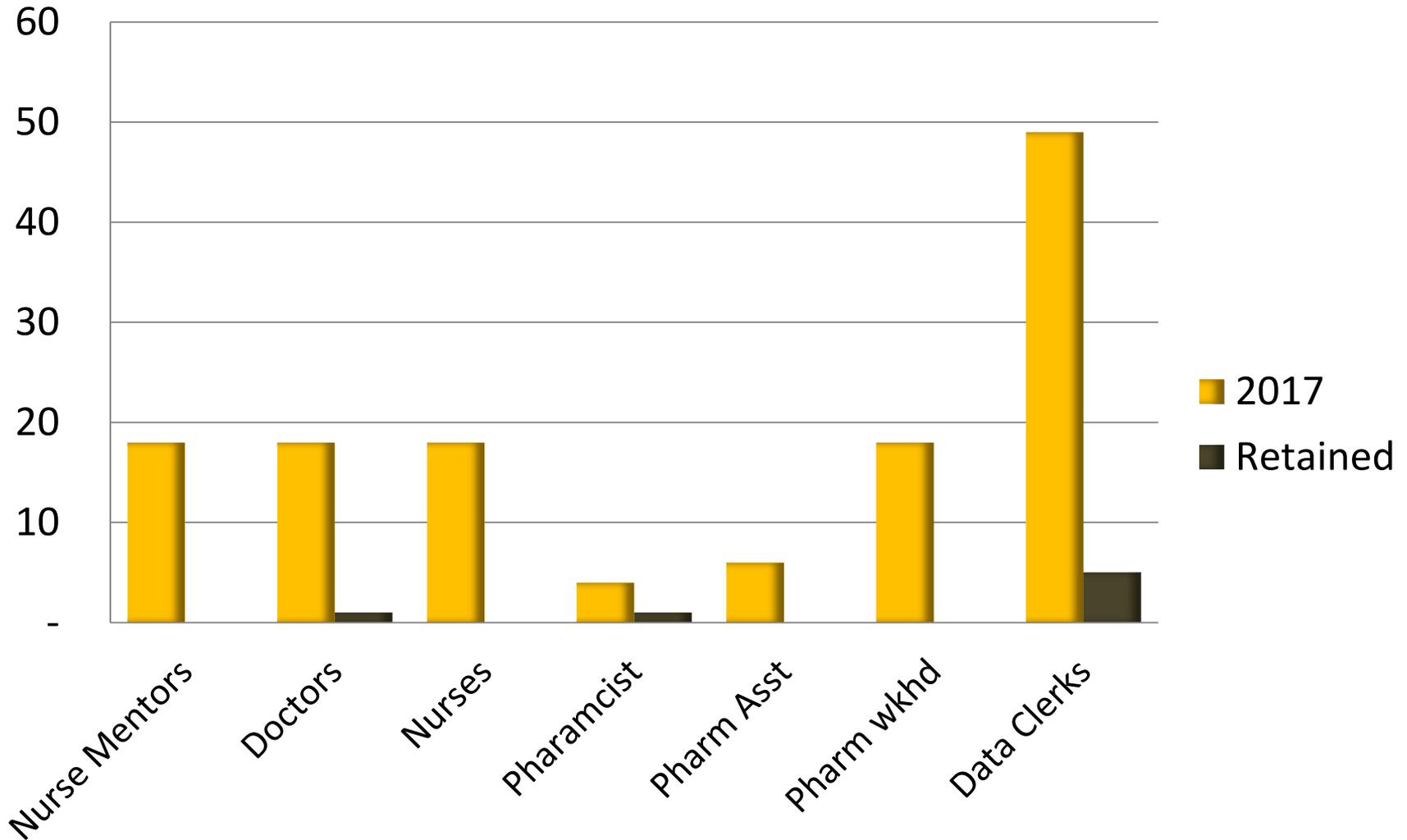
Intervention Areas

- Areas lost
 - PMTCT
 - Nutrition
- Areas greatly reduced
 - ART Provision
 - Advocacy and communication
 - TB and Malaria

Human Resource

- 131 HIV related Positions lost from MoHSS grant including
 - Doctors
 - Nurses
 - Community Counsellors
 - Data clerks
 - VMMC
- Almost 300 TB Field promoters (knock on impact to HEW and HIV)
- 5 new positions

HR Retention (Selected Positions)



Key Specific Challenges

- Reliance on GRN for medicines and commodities
- HR reductions directly affect 90-90-90 at Health Facility Level
- Significant data flow challenges
- Training and Mentorship capacity reduced
- Transportation resources limited
- Reduced research agenda support
- Service delivery Impact at regional level
- Impact of TB/Malaria reductions on HIV response
- Knock on effects to wider health response