

Abuja Declarations: Ten Years On Outstanding Challenges to Improving the Health of People in Africa

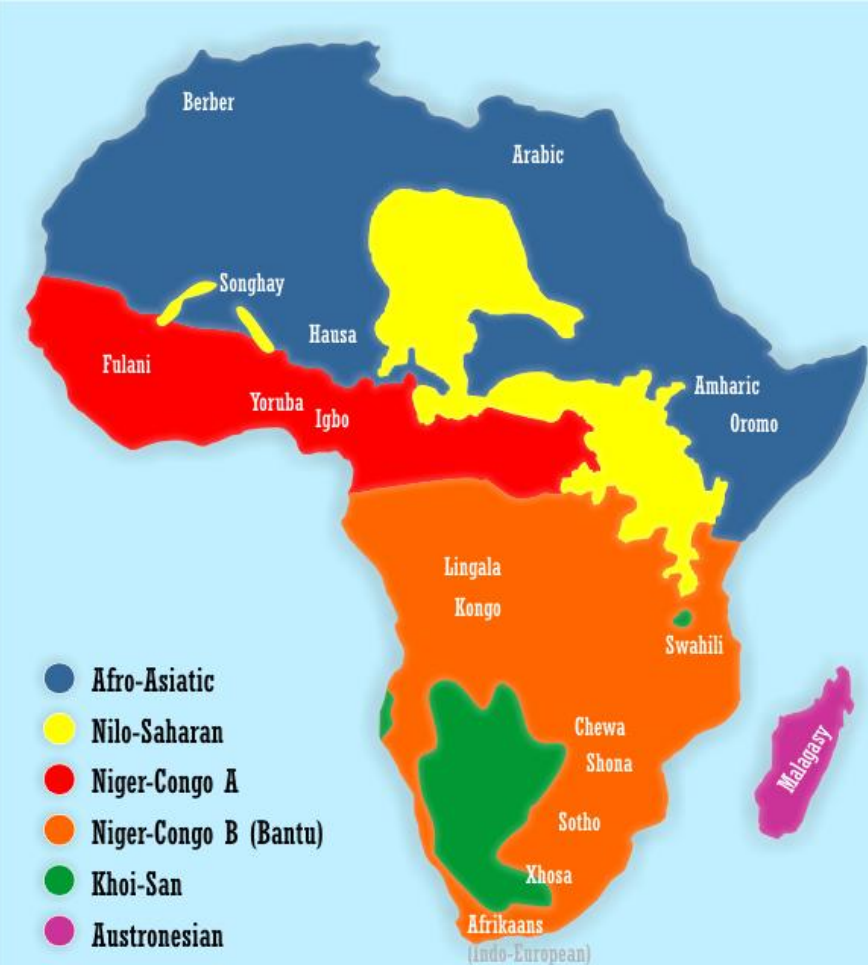
Key Note Presentation at the
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World Health Organization



Outline of the Presentation

- The Abuja Declarations
 - The commitments
 - Ten years on...
- Outstanding Challenges
 - Malaria
 - HIV/AIDS & TB
- Way Forward
- Conclusions



- Home to several great ancient civilizations (since 3400BC)
- Over 1,000 languages & peoples
- 20% of total landmass on earth
- 12% of the planet's population

The Abuja Declaration on Malaria (April 2000)

- **Halve mortality by 2010**
- **Provision of reliable information for decision making**
- **waive taxes and tariffs on goods & services needed for control**
- **Allocate adequate resources**
- **Support research on new & improved tools**
- **Declared April 25th as African Malaria Day**

The African Summit of Head of States on Malaria was held in Abuja, Nigeria, 25 April 2000



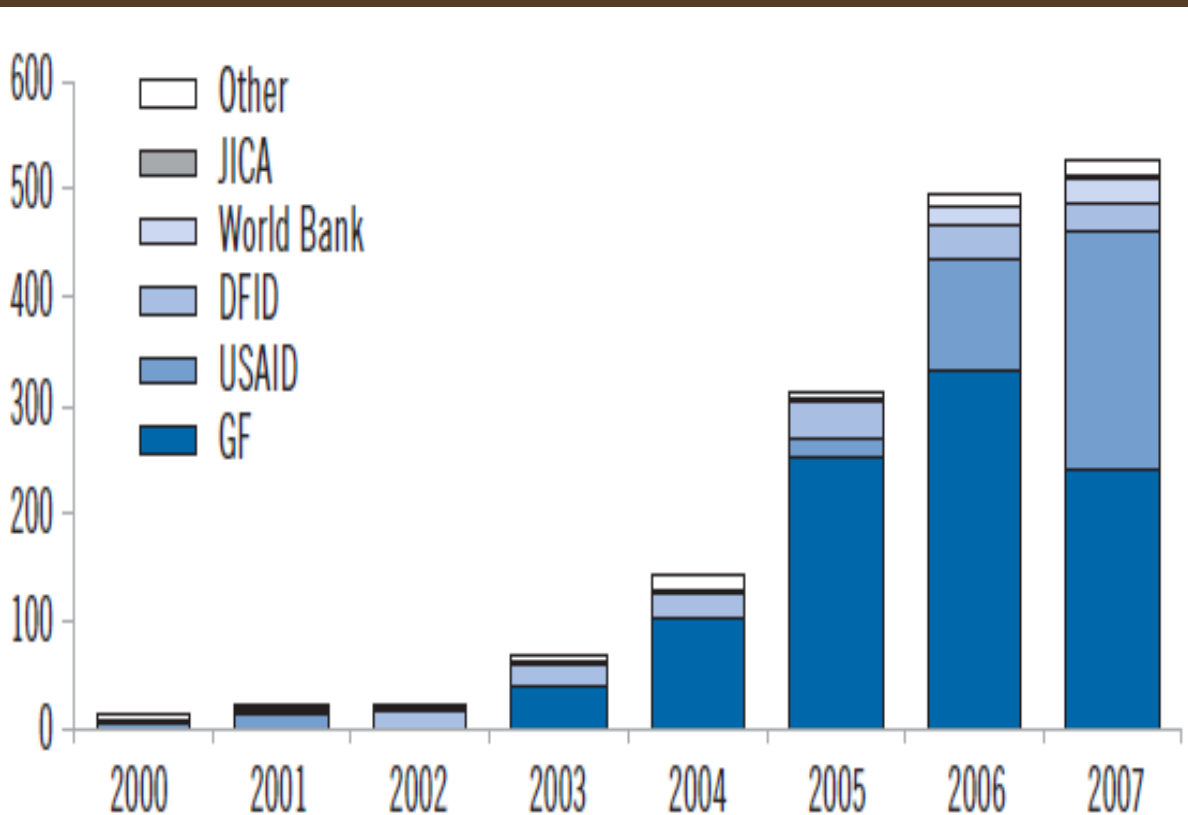
The Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS (April 2001)

- Personal responsibility & leadership
- Comprehensive multi-sectoral response
- Mobilize internal and external resources
- Spend 15 per cent of national budgets to health
- Better care and support of PLWHA
- Improve the availability medical products and technologies
- Support the development HIV vaccine



Inputs to Malaria Control

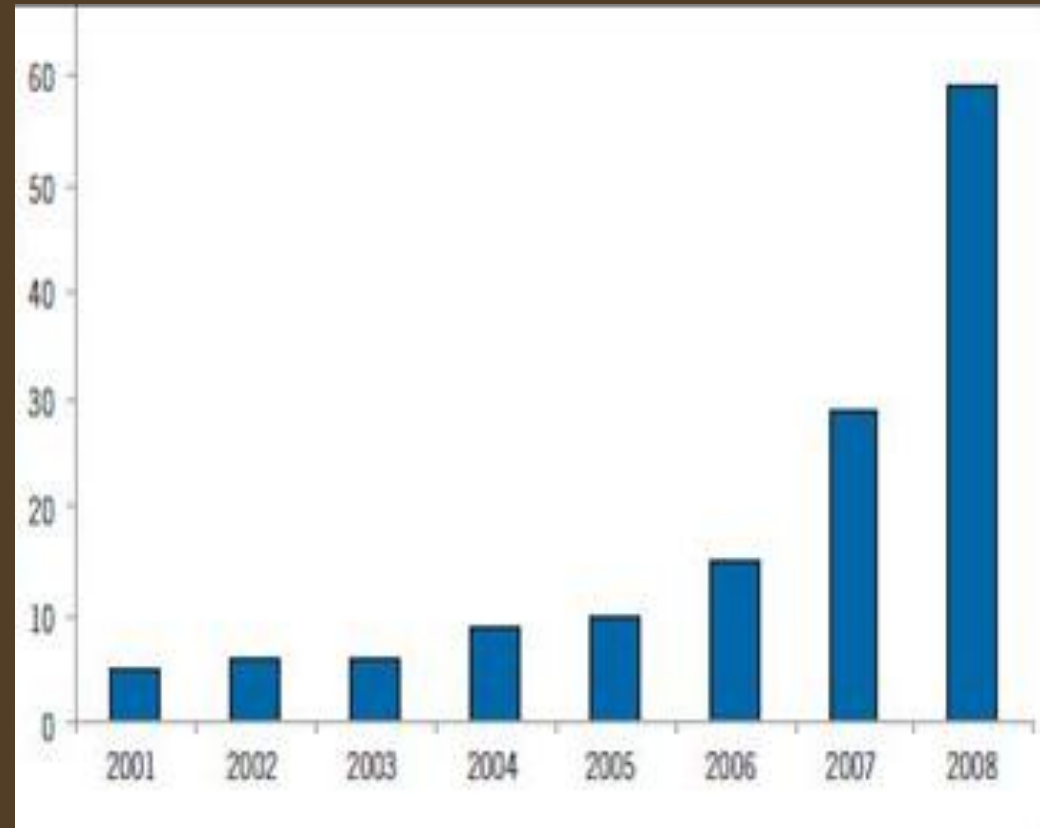
Trends in disbursements by external agencies for malaria in the African Region, in millions of US\$, 2000-2007



- Updated national policies and strategies
- Improved mobilization of domestic resources in some countries
- Increased external resources (Figure)
- Several vaccine & drug trials in countries
- Introduction of ACTs and LL-TNs

Outcomes of Malaria Control

- Increased ITN coverage & use among children & pregnant women
- Improvements in Intermittent Preventive Treatment coverage
- Better access to anti-malaria Treatment
- Improvement in IRS coverage (Figure)

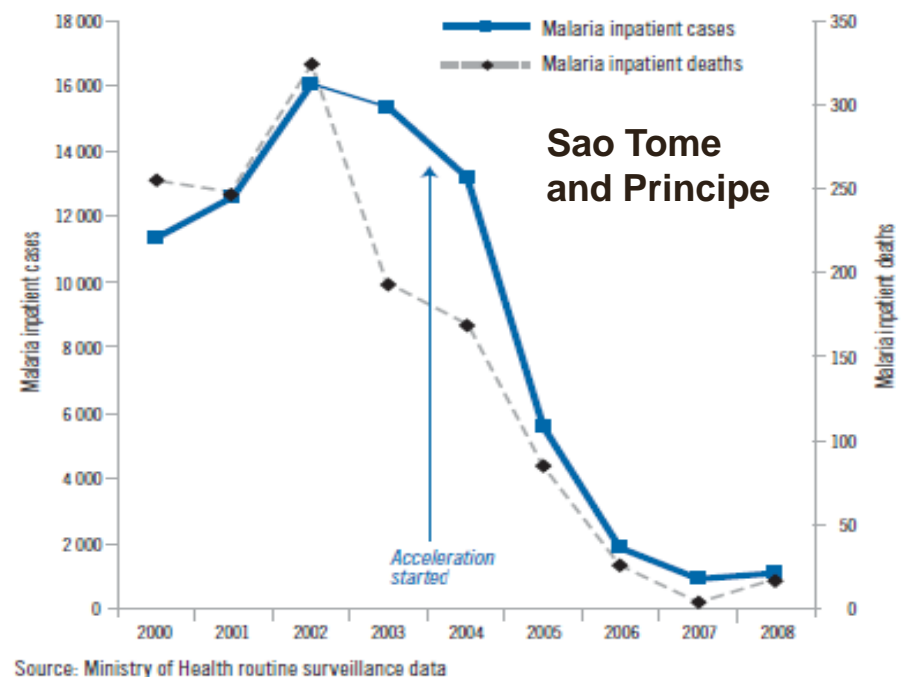
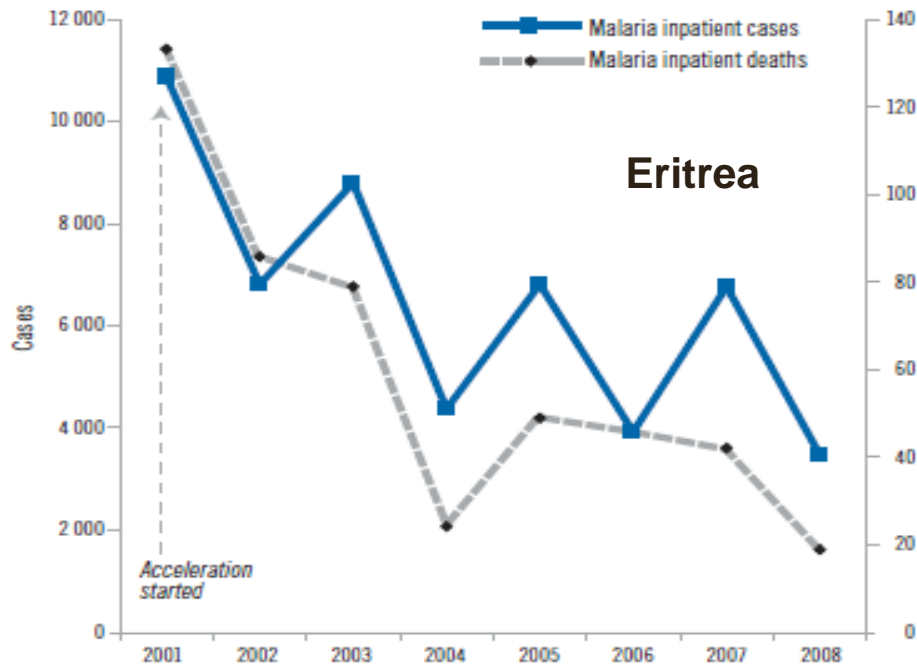


Numbers of persons protected with at least one round of indoor residual spraying (IRS), African Region, 2001–2008 (in millions)

Malaria Morbidity & Mortality

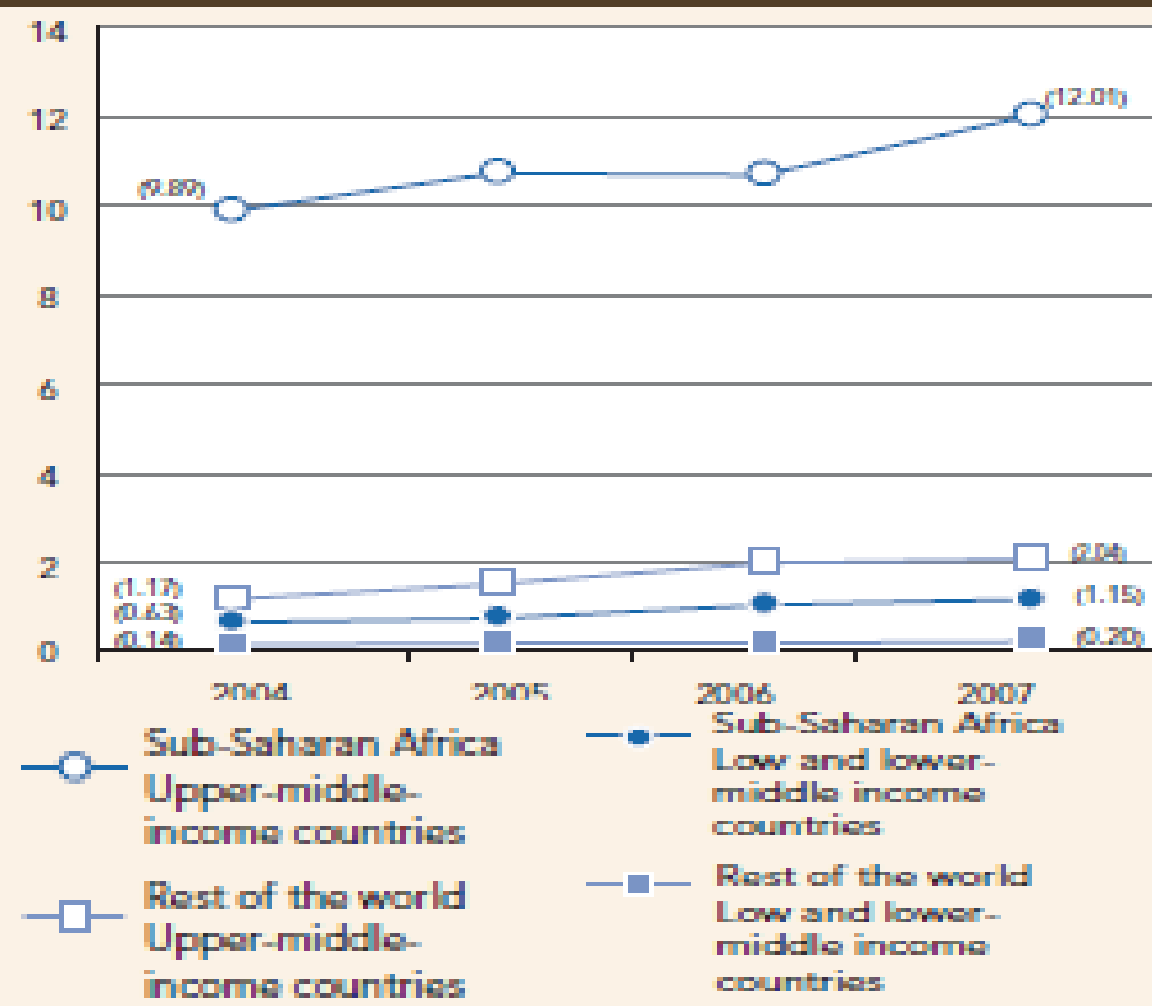
- Estimated 1 million deaths averted by the use of ITNs
- Marked reductions in morbidity in mortality in some countries (Eri, STP, Zam, Ken, URT-Z, Rwa), including in low transmission countries (Nam, Bot, CAV, SA, Swa) - Fig

Malaria cases and in-patient deaths in two countries, all ages, 2001-2008



Inputs to HIV/AIDS Control

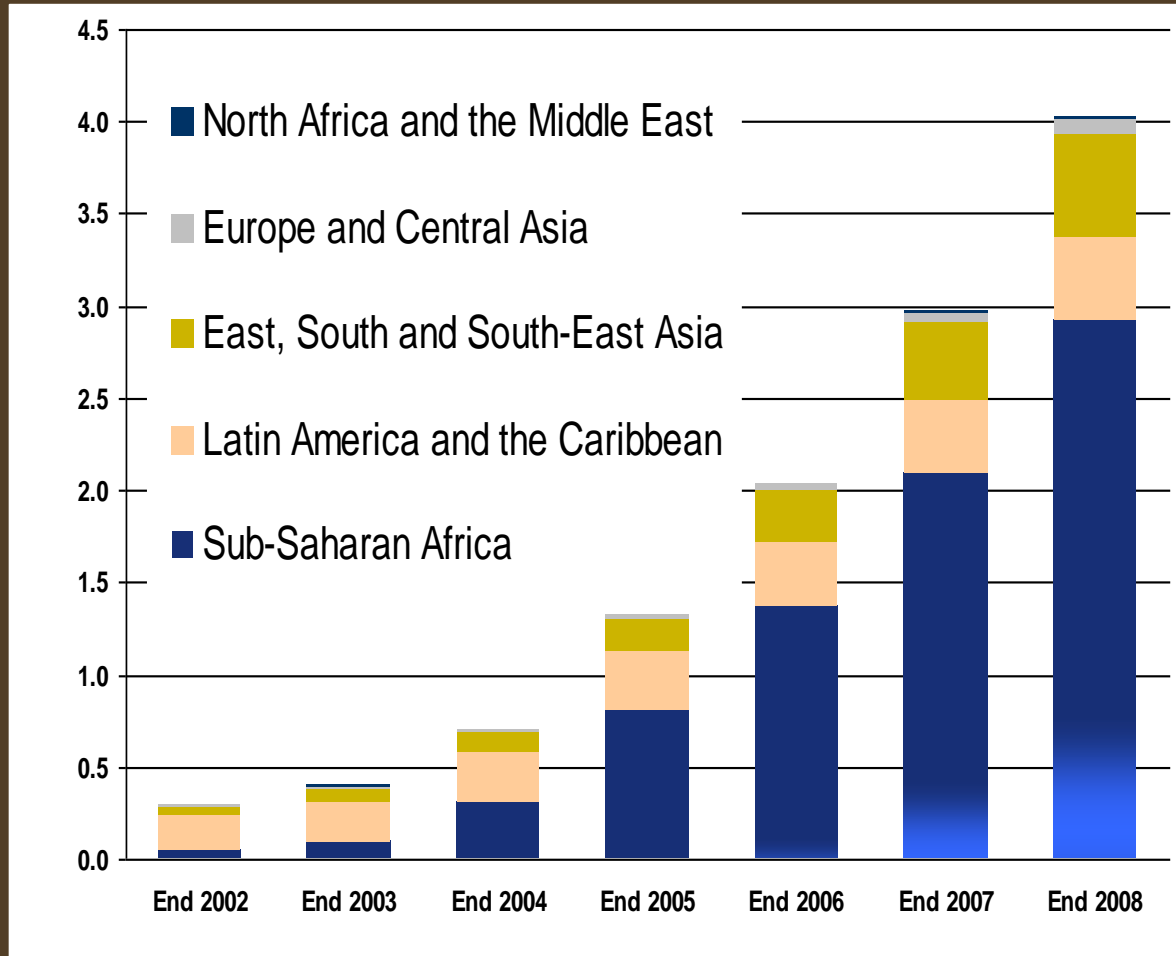
Per capita HIV expenditures from domestic public sources, US\$, 2004-2007



- Personal involvement & leadership of Head of States & First Ladies
- Updated national policies and strategies
- Improved national inter-sectoral coordination
- Mobilization of domestic public resources (Figure)
- Increased external resources (GF, PEPFAR, other)
- Several vaccine & drug trials in countries
- Introduction of new & improved diagnostic tools & medicines

Prevention, Treatment, Care & Support

- Increased coverage of HIV preventive interventions
- Better diagnosis, care & support
- Higher coverage of ART (2002=2%; 2008=44%) - Figure
- Improved surveillance



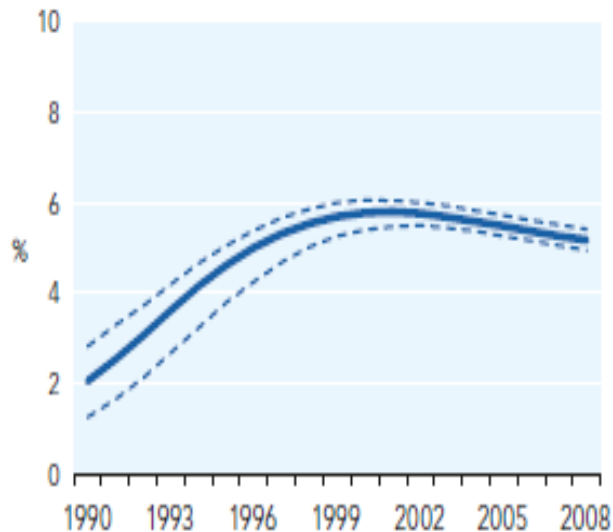
Number of people receiving ART, in millions, by region, 2002-2008

Morbidity and Mortality

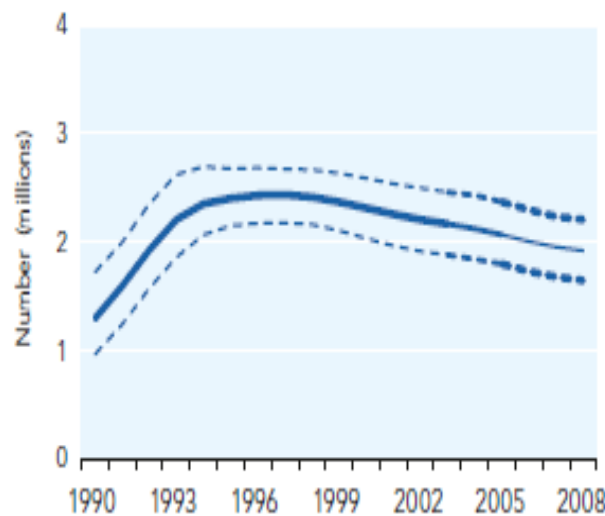
- Prevalence of adults living with HIV has declined from to 5.8% to 5.2% in 2008 (Figure)
- Rate of new HIV infections has also declined by about 25% (1.9 million - 2008)
- Annual number of AIDS deaths has also fallen by 18% since 2004 (1.4 million - 2008)

Trends-HIV prevalence, incidence & deaths, African Region, 1990-2008

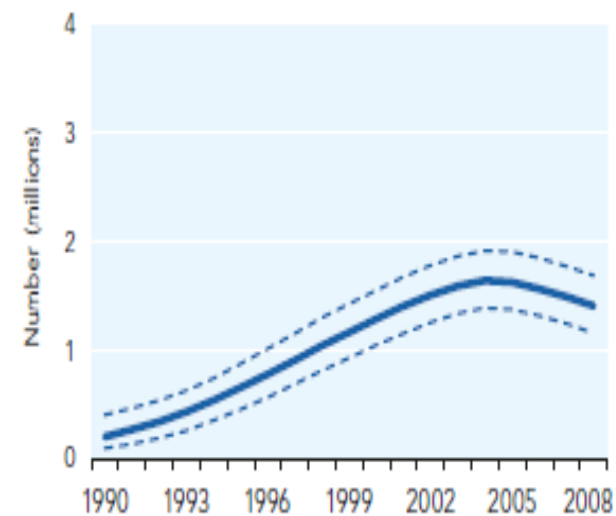
Adult (15-49) HIV prevalence (%)



Number of people newly infected with HIV



Number of adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Outline of the Presentation

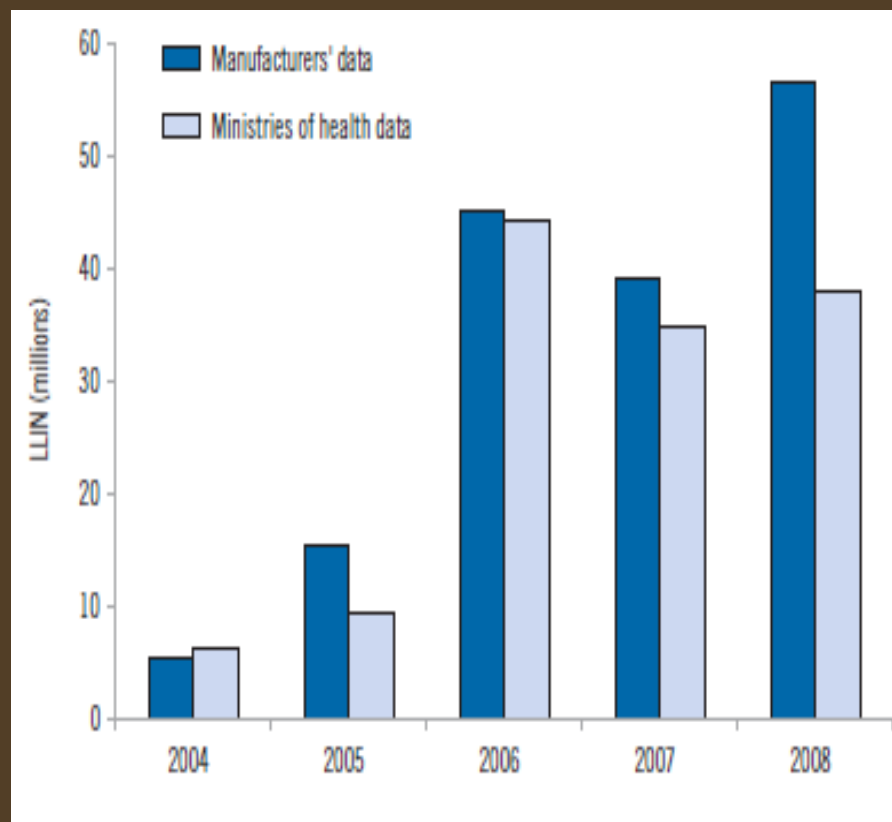
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Gaps in Malaria Control

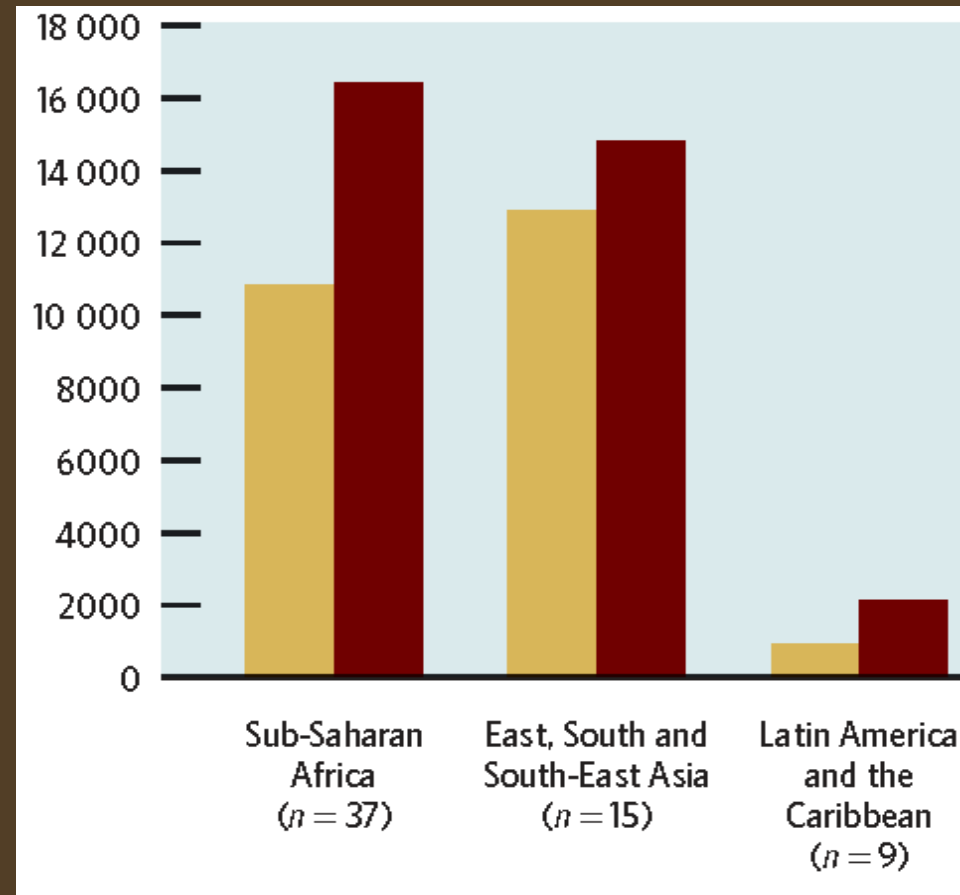
- Half of children and pregnant women in need do not sleep in ITNs
- About 90% of population at risk not protected by IRS
- 80% of pregnant mothers not covered by IPT
- 88% of suspected malaria cases not confirmed with a test
- 2/3rd of patients do not have access to anti-malarials
- Emergence of drug resistance

Numbers of long-lasting ITNs delivered & number distributed in the African Region, 2004-2008



Gaps in HIV/AIDS Control

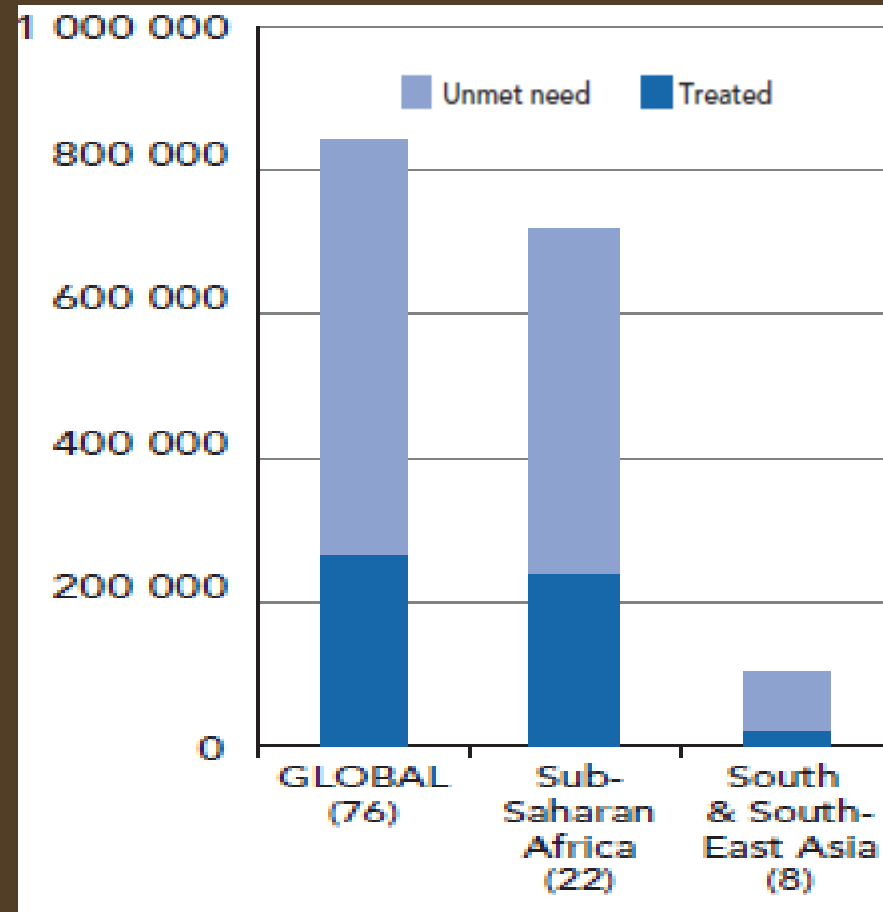
- Still very high incidence.
- About 3 new HIV infections for every AIDS case treated
- Inadequate HIV prevention for young people (accounting for 45% of new infections)
- About 55% of HIV-positive pregnant women do not get antiretroviral prophylaxis
- About 58% of people in need of ART are not receiving it
- Weak capacity to manage opportunistic illnesses, including mental disorders & malnutrition



Health facilities providing HIV testing and counseling services in 2007 (lighter bar) and 2008 , by region

TB & HIV Co-infection

- Number of TB cases continues to increase
- Leading cause of death for people living with HIV
- 22% of TB cases occur in association with HIV
- HIV and tuberculosis services delivery are not integrated
- 2/3rd unmet need for dual HIV and TB treatment (Figure)
- Emergence of MDR & XDR tuberculosis



Unmet need for dual treatment of incident tuberculosis cases in people living with HIV, by region, 2007

Ten Years Ago...

The Abuja Declarations on HIV & Malaria



The Abuja Framework for Action for the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases

African States commit to make HIV one of the major priorities of their national development programmes.

1. In accordance with the Lomé Declaration adopted in July 2000, OAU Heads of State and Government, for the first time, held a special summit devoted to HIV/AIDS.

2. Convinced that containing and reversing the epidemic should be the major priority on the continent for the first quarter of the 21st century, the Heads of State and Government decided to:

- Place the response to HIV/AIDS at the forefront of their national development plans by adopting a comprehensive multi-sectoral strategy to:

- Strengthen health systems to improve access to and quality of, care scale up education and information, strengthen and develop special youth programmes and develop the potential of traditional medicine;

- Take personal responsibility and provide leadership for the activities of the National AIDS Commissions/Councils by ensuring that leadership is exercised by all in their field of competence;

- Mobilize the required resources: to allocate at least 15% of the annual national budget to the improvement of the health sector;

- Formulate a continental wide policy, with the assistance of OAU Secretariat and all partners;

- Launch an appeal to donor countries to complement resource mobilization efforts and urge them to fulfill the yet-to-be met target of allocating 0,7% of their GNP to ODA;

- Support the creation of a Global Fund capitalized by the donor community in the amount of US\$ - 10 billion dollars, to enhance the operationalization of action plans;

- Support the Africa - AIDS Vaccine Programme (AAVP);

- Share successful and positive experiences.

3. Furthermore, the Heads of State and Government requested the OAU Secretary General, in collaboration with the various partners, to monitor the implementation of the present Declaration.

The Declaration is available on the African Union website at www.africa-union.org.

- Outlined the continent's response to HIV&AIDS and malaria
- Resolved to mobilize additional domestic resources
- Made a call for improved international partnerships

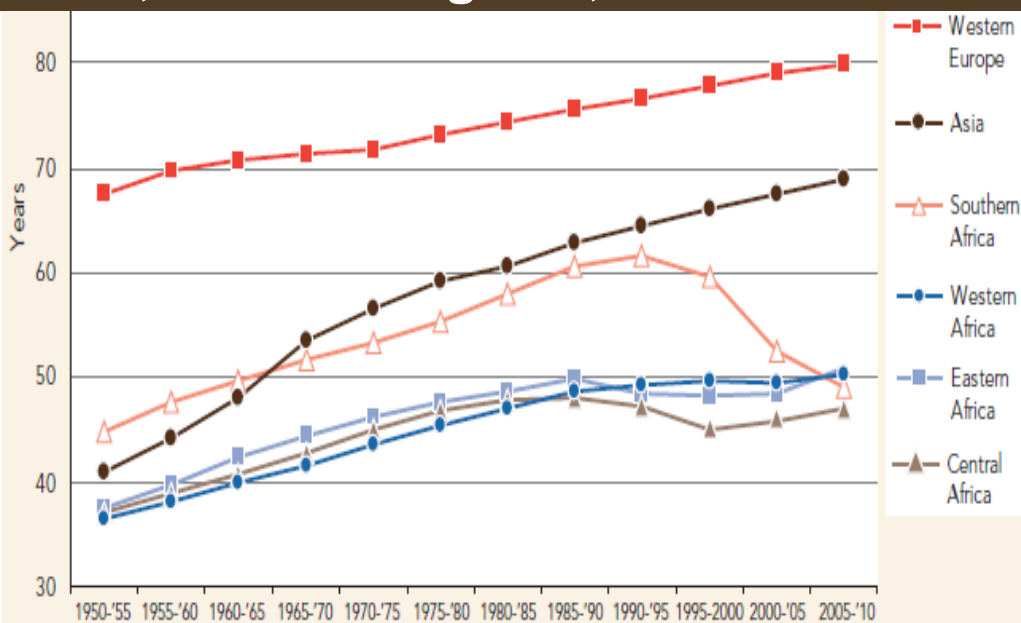


Ten Years on...

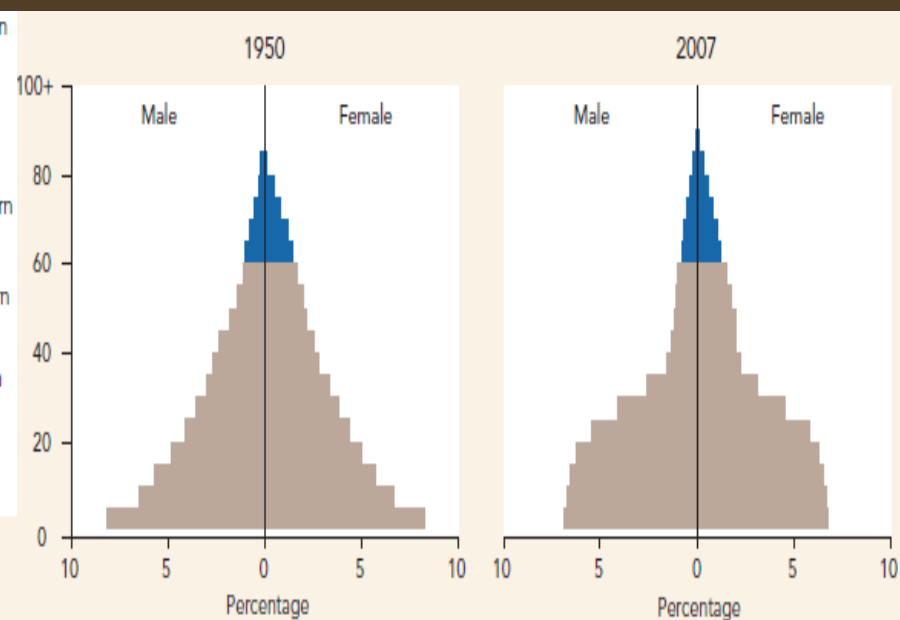
HIV/AIDS & Malaria Remain Challenging

- Enormous impact on households, communities & states
- Substantial decrease in LE (1990s=>60yrs to 2010=<50) - Fig
- Changes in population structures (Figure)
- Over 11 million orphans

Reductions in life expectancy at birth, selected regions, 1950 to 2010



Changes in age pyramid due to AIDS in Lesotho, 1990 & 2007



Ten Years on...

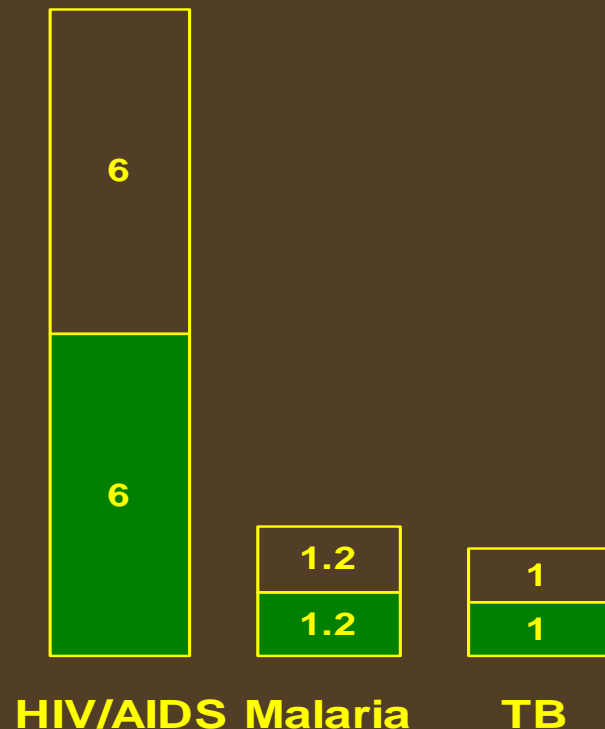
Persisting Problems & Funding Gaps

Estimates of funds required by 2010,
African Region (in billions of \$US)

African Region is home to about 10% of the world pop. but (in 2008) accounted for:

- 68% of new HIV infections among adults (1.9 million)
- 72% of the world's AIDS-related deaths (1.4 million)
- 31% of TB cases (3 million)
- 85% malaria cases (208 million)
- 89% malaria deaths (0.8 million)

□ Funding gap
■ Currently available



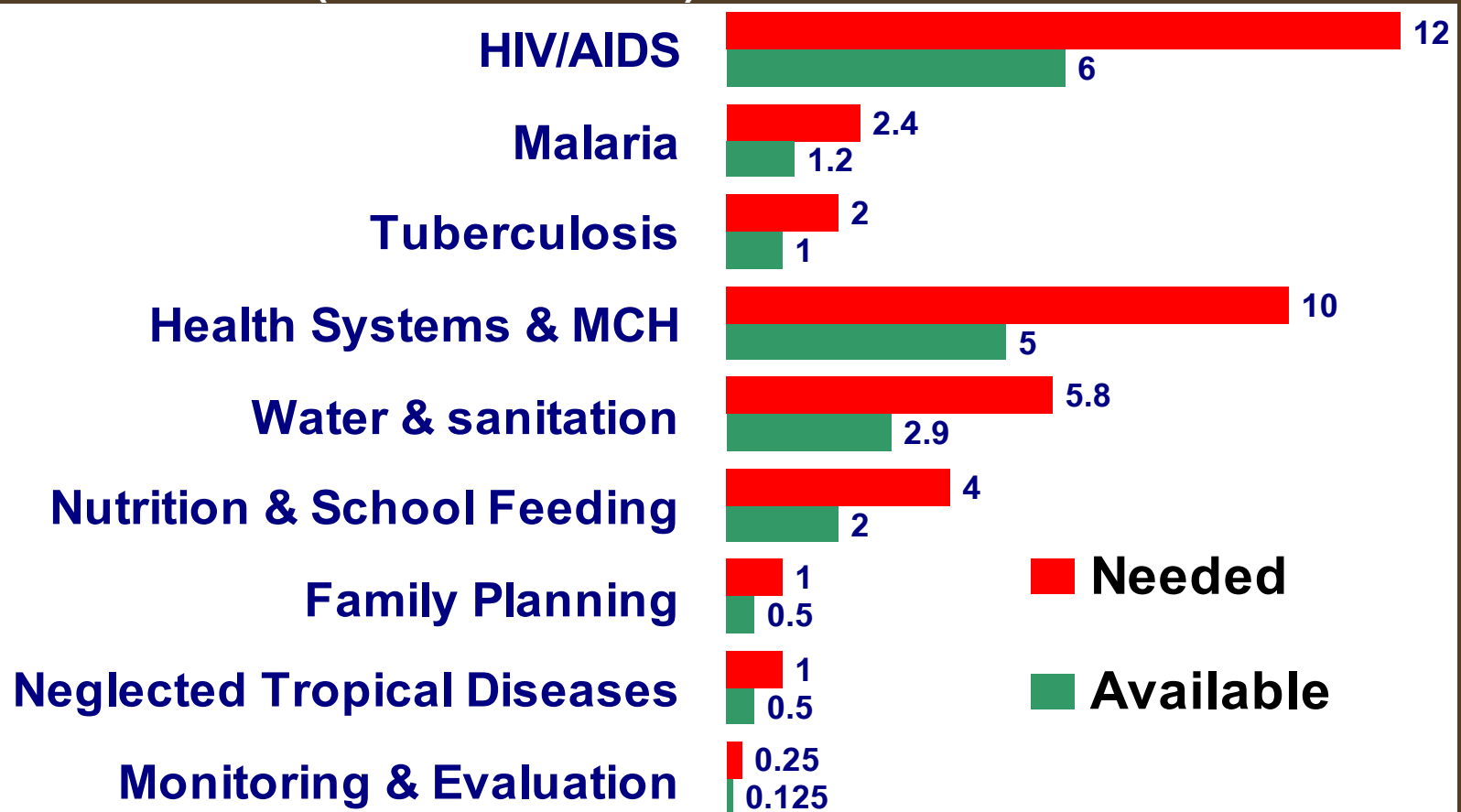
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Narrow the Funding Gap But Broaden the Focus

Estimated annual financing needs (by 2010) of the African Region to reach the MDGs (in billions of \$US)



(Source: Africa MDG Steering Group, 2008)

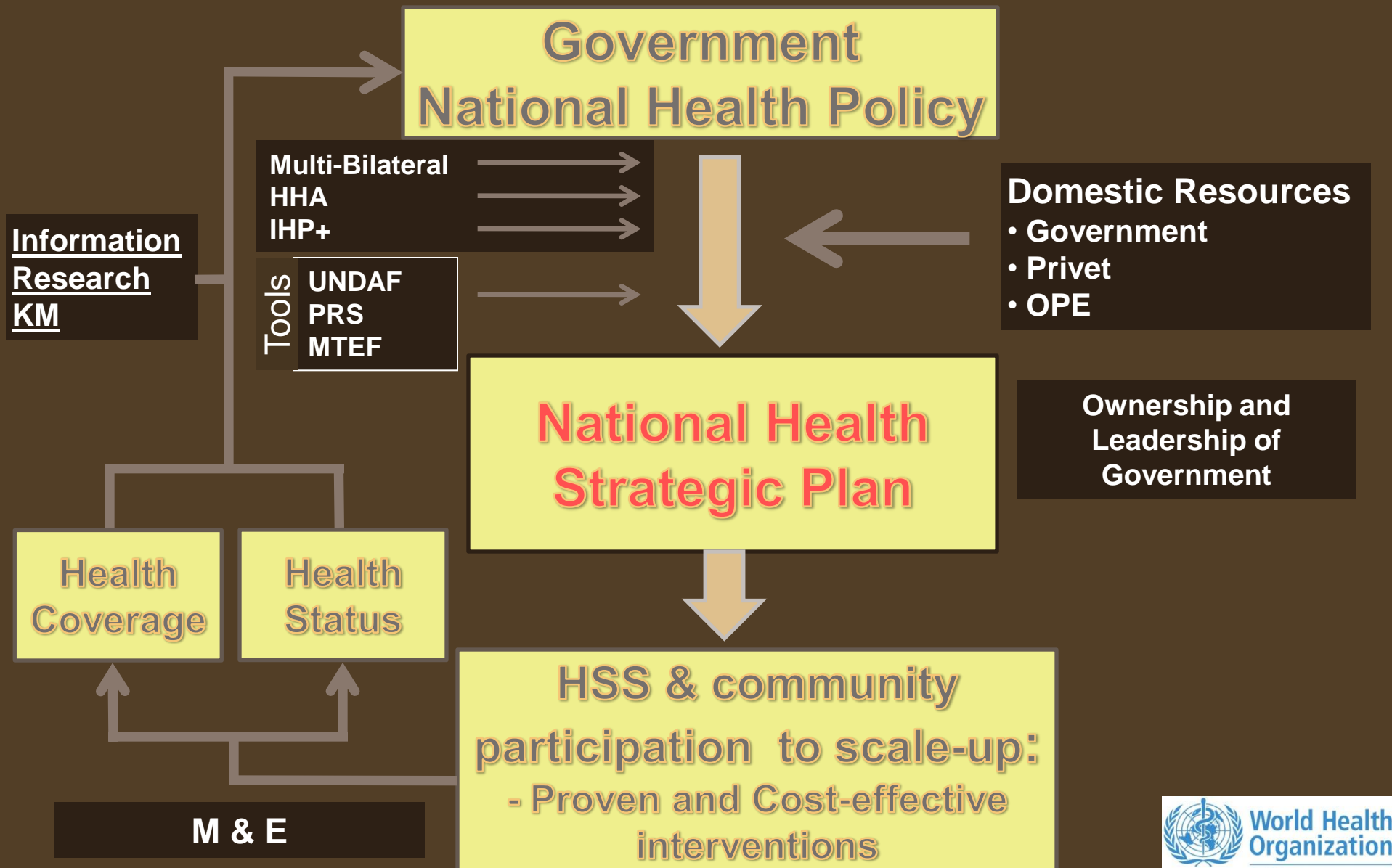
Only half of needed funds available

Broaden IHPs' Focus Beyond Disease Control



- **Stronger country ownership & leadership**
- **Harmonization of partners & alignment to country priorities**
- **Focus on health systems strengthening**
- **Increase support to maternal health services**
- **Address broader health determinants (poverty, food security, education, environment, etc.)**
- **Preparedness for disasters**
- **Develop capacity for research & information systems**

Developing Country Capacity





www.THEGLOBALHEALTHINITIATIVE.ORG
Recommendations for the President
on Advancing Global Health

- More resources for better outcomes (ATM, NTD, MCH, Nut)
- Woman & girl-centered approach
- Strengthen health systems
- Improve partnerships and collaborations
- Country ownership and alignment
- Improve monitoring & evaluation
- Promote research & innovation



World Health
Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR
Africa

Strategic Directions 2010–2015

- **Strengthening partnerships & harmonization**
- **Support health systems strengthening**
- **Putting the health of mothers & children first**
- **Supporting accelerated actions on HIV/AIDS, Malaria & TB**
- **Intensify the prevention & control of NTDs, NCDs & epidemics**
- **Accelerating response to health determinants**

Conclusion

- **The Declarations by the Heads of State created new opportunities**
- **Some countries have shown more progress than others**
 - indicate the feasibility of achieving results
 - are source of inspiration to all countries
- **Remaining challenges require governments & partners to:**
 - Renew their commitments (the Millennium Declaration provides a relevant framework)
 - narrow the resource gap by efficient use of funds and provision of additional resources



We can do more to improve the health & quality of life of people in Africa



Thank you