

HIV & AIDS and STI Strategic Plan for South Africa

2007-2011





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Acronyms

ABC	Abstain, Be Faithful, Condomise	DPLG	Department of Provincial and local Government
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	DSD	Department of Social Development
ANC	Antenatal Care	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ART	Antiretroviral therapy	EDL	Essential Drug List
ASGI-SA	Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa	EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ASSA	Actuarial Science Society of South Africa	FBOs	Faith-Based Organisation
ATIC	AIDS Training and Information Centre	GCIS	Government Communication and Information Systems
BHF	Board of Healthcare Funders	HCW	Health Care Worker
CBOs	Community-based Organisations	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
CCMT	Comprehensive HIV & AIDS Care, Management and Treatment	HRC	Human Rights Commission
CGE	Commission on Gender Equality	HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
CHBC	Community Home Based Care	HTA	High Transmission Areas
DENOSA	Democratic Nursing Organisation of South Africa	IDC	Interdepartmental Committee on AIDS
DOE	Department of Education	IDU	Injecting Drug Use
DOF	Department of Finance	IEC	Information Education and Counselling
DOH	Department of Health	IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
DOHA	Department of Home Affairs	IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on AIDS
DOJ	Department of Justice	JIPSA	Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition
DOL	Department of Labour	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
DOME	Department of Minerals and Energy	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
DOT	Department of Transport	MEC	Member of Executive Committee
DOTS	Direct Observed Therapy Short Course	MOH	Ministry of Health



MRC	Medical Research Council		Commission
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
MTCT	Mother-to-child transmission		
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework	SAMA	South African Medical Association
NHA	National Health Act	SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
NHC	National Health Council		
NHLS	National Health Laboratory Services	SAPS	South Africa Police Service
		SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
NACOSA	National AIDS Co-ordinating Committee of South Africa	SANDF	South African National Defence Force
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations	SMMEs	Small, Medium Macro enterprises
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority	StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
OI	Opportunistic Infection	STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
OVC	Orphaned and vulnerable children	SM	Syndromic Management
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction	TB	Tuberculosis
PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis	THP	Traditional Health Practitioner
PLHIV	People living with HIV	TL	Traditional Leader
PMTCT	Prevention of mother to child transmission	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
RHRU	Reproductive Health Research Unit	VCT	Voluntary HIV Counselling and Testing
SAAVI	South African AIDS Vaccine Initiative	WHO	World Health Organisation
SALC	South African Law	XDR-TB	Extensively Drug Resistant Tuberculosis

Foreword



In 2000, the Minister of Health, Dr Manto Tshabalala-Msimang challenged the country to break the AIDS chain. The 2000-2005 National Strategic Plan outlined some key interventions to bring the country close to the realisation of this vision. Five years later, much has been done, much achieved. We could have done better in some areas. There is no reason to doubt the commitment demonstrated by government and its partners in the fight against HIV and AIDS.

The indications are that we are indeed on course towards breaking the AIDS chain. The rate of the increase in prevalence of HIV has slowed down in the past five years, with a tendency to stabilisation. The down side is that these stabilisation rates are high, with many devastating impacts to the South African society in general. Realising this reality, the Cabinet approved the National Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV and AIDS management, treatment, care and support in 2003. It is through the Comprehensive Plan that interventions to reduce the morbidity and mortality of HIV and AIDS were outlined and implemented with great enthusiasm by all partners.

We can now say that South Africans are mobilised to fight the HIV and AIDS epidemic, government leading with relevant policies, programmes, and commitment of resources. More can still be done by civil society to improve the manner in which they are organised for better efficiency. Individuals and communities need to take charge.

These achievements should inspire all of us to work for even better results. This Strategic Plan defines clearly the nature of the South African HIV and AIDS problem. It identifies relevant key interventions to be carried out in order to reduce, by an ambitious but realistic magnitude, the rate of new HIV infections. It also recognises the plight of the many people that are living with HIV and AIDS and outlines relevant interventions to mitigate the impact of this disease on individuals, families, and communities. All of these things have to be done simultaneously.



However, a sustainable and effective national response to this epidemic is one that has HIV prevention as its fulcrum. The success of prevention interventions depends largely on collective societal commitments that support individual behaviour change, a responsibility of all South Africans.

This NSP represents a broad consensus position with a detailed outline of national interventions and targets. Lead agencies have been identified that should take responsibility for the execution of and the attainment of the different elements of the Plan. It is a document that seeks to guide the national response and should be used by all government departments, the private sector, civil society and development partners to assist the country reach the desired goals of halving new infections and reducing the impact of HIV and AIDS on individuals, families and society.

The country is on course towards breaking the chain of AIDS; let us, in the next five years, guided by this NSP, be the country that has, in a sustainable manner, won the fight against HIV and AIDS.

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