

# Country progress report - Nigeria

Global AIDS Monitoring 2018





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

Empowerment and access to justice - 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

AIDS out of isolation - 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

# Overall

## Fast-track targets

### Progress summary

Nigeria has the second highest burden of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in the world, with about 3.6 million people infected. Nigeria contributed 9% of the people living with HIV, 10% of new HIV infections, and 14% of HIV-related deaths in the world in 2013. To address her high HIV burden, Nigeria needs to institute a sustained and effective national response to prevent new infections and ensure the health and well-being of those infected and affected by HIV. The National HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework and Plan 2017-2021 provides the backbone of such national response; they serve as a crucial platform for uniting stakeholders towards achieving the national HIV control goals, and tools for mobilizing the required resources to that end.

The National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework (NSF) 2017-2021 succeeds the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework 2010-2015 and the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2010-2015. This NSF was developed through a highly participatory and consultative process that involved a wide cross-section of stakeholders. The thematic areas of the NSF are programmatic foci that aim to directly reduce the risk and transmission of HIV, incidence of new HIV infection, and HIV and AIDS-related morbidity and mortality. (i) Prevention of HIV among General and Key Populations; (ii) HIV Testing Services; (iii) Elimination of Mother-to-Child transmission of HIV (eMTCT); (iv) HIV Treatment; and, (v) Care, Support and Adherence. The thematic areas are underpinned by a number of cross-cutting issues and programme enablers: (i) Gender and human rights; (ii) Health systems and community systems strengthening, and service integration; (iii) Coordination and institutional arrangement; (iv) Policy, advocacy and resource mobilization; (v) Monitoring and evaluation; and, (vi) Leadership, ownership and sustainability.

# HIV testing and treatment cascade

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

## **Progress summary**

The NSF 2017-2021 aims to drive Nigeria's efforts at providing effective, quality, gender-responsive and rights-based ART services to all persons who test positive for HIV in an equitable and sustainable manner over the next five years. The NSF also recognizes and embraces the use of ARV for prevention in the context of PrEP and PEP for eligible individuals. Overall, the strategic interventions will help to ensure that the Nigeria meets the 90-90-90 goals by 2020. The overall objective is that all diagnosed PLHIV receive quality HIV treatment services, and at least 90% of those on ARV achieve sustained virological suppression

## **Policy questions (2017)**

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**

No

**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?**

No threshold; TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count; Implemented countrywide

**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, fully implemented

**b) For children**

Yes, fully implemented

# Prevention of mother-to-child transmission

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

## **Progress summary**

This Framework embraces the Family Planning Blueprint (Scale-Up Plan), for Nigeria and its target of increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate to 36% by 2018, as fundamental to preventing unintended pregnancies in HIV-infected women . This framework aims at providing an effective platform for the country's efforts to eliminate new HIV infection in children born to mothers who are HIV positive in line with the national aspiration defined in the 2013 Presidential Comprehensive Response Plan. The current national test and treat programme shall enhance the achievement of the goal of eliminating new HIV infections in infants. The eMTCT interventions aim to prevent the transmission of HIV from infected mothers to their children; and ensure that all HIV negative infants born to HIV positive mothers remain so throughout infancy.

## **Policy questions (2016)**

**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: -

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: -

**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

# HIV prevention; Key populations

**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**

The HIV prevention programmes in the NSF 2017-2021 was developed using an investment approach that facilitates access of those disproportionately affected by HIV transmission to targeted and effective HIV prevention services. The minimum prevention package intervention (MPPI) is an effort to ensure that populations (key populations, general population and vulnerable populations) receive a combination of appropriate interventions at a dose and intensity that can lead to behaviour change. The Framework also acknowledges that implementation of harm reduction strategies for PWID, and promotion of access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), Treatment as Prevention (TasP) and effective treatment of sexually transmitted infections are critical elements of HIV prevention programmes.

## **Policy questions: Key populations (2016)**

**Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations**

**Transgender people**

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

**Sex workers**

Other punitive regulation of sex work

**Men who have sex with men**

Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)

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

There is compulsory detention for drug offences

**Legal protections for key populations**

**Transgender people**

No

**Sex workers**

No

**Men who have sex with men**

-

**People who inject drugs**

No

**Policy questions: PrEP (2017)**

**Has the WHO recommendation on oral PrEP been adopted in your country's national guidelines?**

Yes, PrEP guidelines have been developed and are being implemented

# Gender; Stigma and discrimination

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

## **Policy questions (2016)**

**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

**What protections, if any, does your country have for 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

Programmes to address intimate partner violence\*

Programmes to address workplace violence

Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

**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 exists and are consistently implemented

# Knowledge of HIV and access to sexual reproductive health services

**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**

The HIV prevention programmes in the NSF 2017-2021 was developed using an investment approach that facilitates access of those disproportionately affected by HIV transmission to targeted and effective HIV prevention services. The minimum prevention package intervention (MPPI) is an effort to ensure that populations (key populations, general population and vulnerable populations) receive a combination of appropriate interventions at a dose and intensity that can lead to behaviour change. The Framework also acknowledges that implementation of harm reduction strategies for PWID, and promotion of access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), Treatment as Prevention (TasP) and effective treatment of sexually transmitted infections are critical elements of HIV prevention programmes.

## **Policy questions (2016)**

**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**

Yes

### **b) Secondary school**

Yes

**c) Teacher training**

Yes

# Social protection

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

## **Policy questions (2016/2017)**

Yes and it is being implemented

**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?**

No

**What barriers, if any, limit access to social protection programmes in your country?**

Fear of stigma and discrimination  
High out-of-pocket expenses  
People living with HIV, key populations and/or people affected by HIV are covered by another programme

# Community-led service delivery

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

## **Policy questions (2017)**

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

Yes

**What safeguards in laws, regulations and policies, if any, provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?**

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Reporting requirements for CSOs/CBOs delivering HIV services are streamlined

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

**a) Male condoms:**

-

**b) Female condoms:**

-

**c) Lubricants:**

-

# HIV expenditure

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

# Empowerment and access to justice

**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**

## **Policy questions (2016)**

**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?**

Yes, at scale, at the sub-national level

**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)?**

Reports are made to the Human Rights Commission

**What accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings does your country have, if any?**

Complaints procedure

Mechanisms of redress

Procedures or systems to protect and respect patient privacy or confidentiality

**What barriers in accessing accountability mechanisms does your country have, if any?**

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

# AIDS out of isolation

**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**

## **Policy questions (2016)**

**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**

Yes

**c) National HIV-treatment guidelines**

Yes

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

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C treatment (direct-acting antiviral agents) provided in antiretroviral therapy clinics