

Country progress report - Comoros (the)

Global AIDS Monitoring 2018



the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries. In the Netherlands, the prevalence of diabetes is estimated to be 10% in 2000, with a projected increase to 15% by 2010 (1). The prevalence of diabetes is also increasing in developing countries (2).

Diabetes is a chronic disease with a high prevalence and a high burden of complications. The most common complications are cardiovascular disease, nephropathy, retinopathy, and neuropathy. The complications of diabetes are the leading cause of blindness, kidney failure, and lower limb amputation in industrialized countries (3). The burden of diabetes is also increasing in developing countries (4).

The management of diabetes is a complex task. The main goal of treatment is to prevent or delay the onset of complications. This is achieved by maintaining good glycaemic control. The most common measure to improve glycaemic control is the use of insulin. Insulin therapy is essential for the management of type 1 diabetes and is also used in the management of type 2 diabetes.

The use of insulin is associated with a number of risks, including hypoglycaemia, weight gain, and insulin resistance. The management of diabetes is therefore a delicate balance between achieving good glycaemic control and minimizing the risks of treatment. The management of diabetes is a complex task that requires a multidisciplinary approach involving the patient, the general practitioner, and the specialist.

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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

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

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

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

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

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

L'Union des Comores enregistre chaque année des progrès significatifs dans les domaines de la prévention et de la prise en charge biologique et médicale des personnes vivants avec le VIH. Depuis 2006, année d'introduction de la prise en charge des malades, le pays s'est doté d'un cadre stratégique de riposte au VIH. Les données de la surveillance épidémiologique du VIH et du Sida montrent les principaux résultats suivants :

- Epidémie peu active avec une prévalence inférieure à 0.5% (2003)
- 1er cas VIH notifié: 1988
- Début de la trithérapie: 2006
- Cas VIH cumulés jusqu'au 31 décembre 2017 : 238 dont 130 femmes et 108 hommes.
- Nouveau cas de VIH en 2017 : 20 dont 8 femmes et 12 hommes
- Décès cumulé : 67
- Nombre de PVVIH décédé en 2016 : 2 dont 1 homme et 1 femme
- 52 PVVIH sont suivis dont 50 admis sous traitement ARV selon le protocole national de prise en charge,
- Sur les femmes enceintes séropositives notifiées jusqu'en décembre 2017, aucun enfant n'est né infecté du virus du Sida,
- Jusqu'en 2017, nous avons enregistré 5 couples sérodiscordant

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

Le gouvernement de l'Union des Comores, s'est engagé à:

- Compléter les équipements de la prise en charge du VIH : le pays a mis à la disposition des médecins référents des appareils CD4.

- Assurer des stocks suffisants de médicaments ARV, IO et de réactifs et consommables (CD4, charge

virale) au niveau des 3 îles : Jusqu' en 2017 le pays n'a pas connu des ruptures ni des médicaments ni des réactifs ni des consommable.

- Assurer le traitement antirétroviral des Adultes, des adolescents et des enfants vivant avec le VIH en suivant les recommandations de l'OMS: Tester et traiter

- Assurer un appui à la prophylaxie et au traitement des IO

- Assurer le suivi héματο biochimique immunologique et virologique des PVVIH adultes et enfants : le ministère de la santé a signé un contrat avec les trois hôpitaux de référence des 3 îles pour la prise en charge médicale et biologique gratuit des personnes vivant avec le VIH.

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

Le pays s'est engagé à:

- Promouvoir le Conseil/dépistage et la stratégie ABC des couples
- Promouvoir le Conseil dépistage et le Marketing social des condoms (adolescents et jeunes)
- Promouvoir l'intégration des paquets de services PTME dans les structures SR et initiatives communautaires
- Organiser des Campagnes nationales et insulaires de Plaidoyer pour l'eTME
- Promouvoir le respect des 4 CPN
- Assurer l'approvisionnement en réactifs et tests et TAR
- Assurer le TAR des femmes enceintes
- Assurer le diagnostic et le traitement des enfants

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: reduire à 100% la proportion des cas des nouvelles infections à VIH chez les nouveaux nés.; 2018

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and year: 100%; 2018

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

Le pays a pris des dispositions pour mettre à la disposition des personnes exposées au risque de contamination une prophylaxie pré exposition et des préservatifs aux jeunes, la population adulte, les homosexuels et les professionnels du sexe

Les personnes transgenres sont moins connues. Les personnes qui s'injectent des drogues, le phénomène existe et très récent. En 2017 ce cible a été inclut dans l'enquête de surveillance sentinelle 2017 et des données sont disponibles.

Policy questions: Key populations (2016)

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Sex work is not subject to punitive regulations or is not criminalized

Men who have sex with men

No specific legislation

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

Other non-discrimination provisions specifying sexual orientation

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

Progress summary

L'état s'engage à respecter et à faire respecter les droits des personnes vivant avec le VIH notamment les femmes et les enfants aussi bien en milieu urbain et rural. Il est tenu aussi de renforcer les programmes et les campagnes de sensibilisation qui mettent l'accent sur la promotion de l'égalité des genres pour la prévention du VIH et l'élimination de la violence, entre autre sexuelle ainsi que toutes les pratiques traditions portant atteinte aux droits des femmes.

La PNEEG est mise en place pour répondre aux inégalités liées au genre. Des cellules d'écoute sont mises en place afin d'accompagner et prendre en charge les victimes d'agression et de viol de tout genre. La culture comorienne protège la femme et lui garantit une sécurité : sécurité physique et sécurité financière.

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 workplace violence

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

L'état s'engage à :

- Assurer l'enseignement et l'éducation sur le VIH /IST/SR en milieu scolaire
- Mettre en œuvre les activités IEC/CCC : « SR/IST/VIH » en milieu jeune scolarisé et communautaire
- Renforcer les capacités des pairs éducateurs jeunes
- Passer à l'échelle le Conseil Dépistage
- Promouvoir ABC et le Marketing social du préservatif

Le ministère de la santé à travers la DLS a par ailleurs, signé un contrat avec des ONG. Ces ONG assurent la sensibilisation des jeunes de 10 à 24 ans en milieu scolaire et en milieu communautaire. Ils assurent aussi le dépistage en stratégie avancé et la distribution des préservatifs. Ils jouent aussi ces rôles au près des groupes cibles (TS et HSH)

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

Progress summary

Le pays a promulgué en 2014 une loi protégeant les personnes vivant avec le VIH.

Cette loi vise le domaine de la santé, le travail, l'éducation, la protection sociale ect.....

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?

Yes

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

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

Progress summary

Les associations communautaires participent activement à la planification et à la mise en oeuvre des activités VIH. Une partie du financement VIH est affectés dans les îles en particulier dans les associations communautaires pour assurer la mise en œuvre des activités liées au VIH. Il s'agit des activités de renforcement de capacité des jeunes et des groupes cibles ; sensibilisation; dépistage et distribution des préservatifs.

Policy questions (2017)

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

No

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:

797224

b) Female condoms:

0

c) Lubricants:

0

HIV expenditure

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

Progress summary

La période 2014-2015 correspond à la période de formulation des accords de coopération entre l'Union des Comores et les partenaires au développement. Ce fut l'occasion pour ces institutions de préciser leur contribution à la lutte contre le sida. Ainsi : a) L'UNFPA a annoncé une allocation de 34 240 euros par an pour la période 2016-2018. Elle intervient dans l'offre de services de prévention aux HSH, aux PS et dans la santé de la reproduction des jeunes y compris la fourniture des préservatifs et des réactifs. b) L'OMS a annoncé une contribution à apporter également chaque année d'un montant de 12 806 € pour la période 2016-2018. Cette institution intervient dans le domaine « politique et gouvernance » (élaboration des documents de politiques et stratégies), dans le suivi et l'évaluation (revues et planifications des activités annuelles, la surveillance épidémiologique), dans la prévention avec des plaidoyers lors de journées événementielles telle que la Journée Mondiale SIDA ; c) Le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'Enfance (UNICEF) a annoncé une contribution annuelle de 18 452 euros pour la période 2016-2018. Elle intervient dans le domaine de l'intensification de la prévention (prévention de la transmission du VIH de la mère à l'enfant) et dans l'achat des réactifs ; d) L'ONUSIDA a annoncé une contribution annuelle de 50742 euros pour la période 2016-2018. Elle intervient dans le domaine de la politique et gouvernance et dans le suivi évaluation c)

Le Gouvernement a annoncé l'augmentation progressive et annuelle de sa contribution à la lutte contre la maladie.

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

Progress summary

Le gouvernement à travers le ministère de la santé a mis en place un réseau des personnes affectées et infectées par le VIH. Ce réseau bénéficie des renforcements de capacité en matière de droit, de gestion..... Il est aussi impliqué dans la programmation et la mise en œuvre des activités VIH.

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 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)?

Enquêtes pour élucider les cas de discrimination/ stigmatisation et un programme de sensibilisation et vulgarisation de la loi portant protection des personnes vivant avec le VIH

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

Complaints procedure

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

Progress summary

Seule une collaboration de gestion de la coinfection TB /VIH est mise en place. Elle permet à tout patient Tuberculeux de bénéficier d'un dépistage VIH dans les services de prise en charge de la TB. Tout patient Tuberculeux bénéficie un dépistage VIH dans les services de prise en charge de la TB. La DNLS a mis à la disposition du PNLT les tests VIH nécessaires au dépistage du VIH. Pour ce qui concerne le VIH, tout PVVIH fera l'objet d'une recherche de TB au moins deux fois par an grâce à GEN-EXPERT. Un cadre de coordination TB-VIH est mis en place. Les deux programmes mènent des missions conjointes d'évaluation, de revue et de planification, de même que des réunions de coordinations périodiques.

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)

No

b) The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

No

c) National HIV-treatment guidelines

No

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

Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis