Nigeria: PMTCT

HIV prevalence among adults appears to have stabilized

Since 2000, the prevalence among adults has stabilized at under 4%, as compared to an approximate prevalence of 4.6% among pregnant women. (7) Young women between the ages of 15 and 24 are more than twice as likely to be living with HIV as young men in the same age range. (1) Most new infections (42%) are among persons engaged in "low-risk" sex, and include married persons or co-habiting sexual partners. (7) There is a wide variation in prevalence between states, ranging from 1.0% to as high as 10.6%. States and Federal Capital Territory have prevalence of 5% and above. (7)

The poorest pregnant women miss out on potentially life-saving maternal care

Percentage of pregnant women attended at least once during pregnancy & % of births attended by skilled health personnel (2008) (8)

Only 58% of pregnant women received antenatal care and 39% were assisted by skilled birth attendants at at delivery in 2008. There are marked disparities in care by wealth and residence status. Only roughly a quarter of the poorest women and less than half of rural women accessed antenatal care at all, and less than a tenth of the poorest and a third of rural women received skilled care at delivery. Getting money for treatment, concerns that no drugs would be available, and distance to health facilities are commonly reported issues. (15)

HIV testing rate among pregnant women is increasing, but very slowly

Trends in the percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV (2004-2009) (9)

In 2009, antiretrovirals (ARVs) to prevent transmission from mother to child reached only 22% of pregnant women living with HIV. Although a marked increase from the previous year, similar progress is not being made in providing prophylactic ARVs to HIV-exposed infants: only 8% of them were reached in 2009. Robust efforts to improve coverage will be needed if national targets for PMTCT are to be met in 2015.

Anti-retroviral (ARV) preventive regimens are not reaching pregnant women and especially children

Trends in percentage of HIV+ pregnant women and HIV-exposed infants receiving ARVs for PMTCT (2004-2009) (9)

In 2009, antiretrovirals (ARVs) to prevent transmission from mother to child reached only 22% of pregnant women living with HIV. Although a marked increase from the previous year, similar progress is not being made in providing prophylactic ARVs to HIV-exposed infants: only 8% of them were reached in 2009. Robust efforts to improve coverage will be needed if national targets for PMTCT are to be met in 2015.

POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- National Health Sector Plan for HIV 2010-2015
- Coated 2010-2015 PMTCT scale-up plan under development
- Sub-national plans present in select states
- Combination of VHO options A & B accepted; implementation pending
- National frameworks for integration and decentralization in place

BUDGET ENVIRONMENT

- Global Funds (GFATM) recipient: R1, 5, 8 & 9; re-programming of GFATM funds underway
- PEPFAR programme country & PEPFAR Plus Up funds recipient
- Domestic Health Financing
  - Govt expenditure on health, as per cent of total govt spending: 6.5% (9)
  - Total health financing: (16)
    - Out of pocket: 69%; Public: 24%; Aid: 4%; Private (pooled risk): 3%; HIV: 7%
References

[15] Personal communications with UNICEF Nigeria Office