



Combatting TB-HIV in South Africa

State of TB-HIV in South Africa¹

HIV+ TB patients	57%
HIV+ TB patients on ART	85%
HIV+ TB patients on IPT	38%
TB patients tested for HIV	97%
Country classification	Upper middle income
National budget spent on health ²	14%

Overall Performance: Fully embraced integration driving progress against TB and HIV.

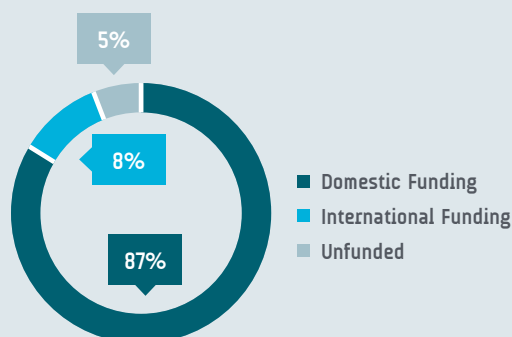
Among high burden countries, South Africa has most fully embraced TB-HIV integration and actively taken steps to implement collaborative activities. The Ministry of Health has championed TB-HIV collaboration, developing the first joint strategic plan for HIV, TB, and STIs.

Achievements: Innovations include beginning to implement the *South African HIV and TB Investment Case* published in March 2016.³ A first-of-its-kind policy tool for TB-HIV, the investment case estimated the impact of all known interventions on both HIV and TB across all segments of the population. By investing more money to scale up key interventions in the short- and medium-term, South Africa expects to save money in the next 5 to 15 years while dramatically reducing TB and HIV. South Africa is also in a unique position among high burden countries to scale up R&D for new diagnostics and treatments.

Challenges: A health system fractured between overburdened public clinics and well-resourced private providers accessible only to elites means that many people who need services are being left behind. To address inequity, South Africa is rolling out a national health insurance financing system over the next 14 years and is working to address quality of care in public clinics.^{4,5} For the “ideal clinic” concept to be realized, public health facilities, especially at the primary health care level, need to be resourced (i.e., financially and staffing-wise, with trainings to build capacity, and dissemination and implementation of new guidelines and policies).

National TB Program Budget⁶

\$425 million



Recommendations

- The South Africa government should increase investment in research and development by 33 percent to support the advancement of new tools to fight TB and TB-HIV.
- The Ministry of Health should work with primary health care facilities to support the implementation of TB-HIV policies.
- Donors should continue to invest in high impact TB-HIV interventions and support sustainable national programs.
- Civil society must work to promote equitable access to care and support community-based responses to TB-HIV care.

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To see how South Africa compares to the rest of the world, read the full report, *From Policy to Practice: How the TB-HIV Response Is Working*.

 <http://bit.ly/28YCv2V>

Analysis of South Africa's National Strategic Plans for HIV, TB, and STIs

Collaborative activity	Joint National Strategic Plan for TB, HIV, and STIs ⁷
A.1 Set up and strengthen a coordinating body for collaborative TB-HIV activities, functional at all levels	✓
A.2 Determine HIV prevalence among TB patients and TB prevalence among people living with HIV	✓
A.3 Carry out joint TB-HIV planning to integrate the delivery of TB and HIV services	✓
A.4 Monitor and evaluate collaborative TB-HIV activities	✓
B.1 Intensify TB case-finding and ensure high quality anti-tuberculosis treatment	✓
B.2 Initiate TB prevention with isoniazid preventive therapy and early antiretroviral therapy	✓
B.3 Ensure control of TB infection in healthcare facilities and congregate settings	✓
C.1 Provide HIV counseling and testing to patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB	✓
C.2 Provide HIV prevention interventions for patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB	✓
C.3 Provide co-trimoxazole preventive therapy for TB patients living with HIV	✓
C.4 Ensure HIV prevention interventions, treatment, and care for TB patients with HIV	✓
C.5 Provide antiretroviral therapy for TB patients living with HIV	✓

1 Data on country-level TB-HIV indicators courtesy of the South Africa country profile from the WHO Global TB Report 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en/>.

2 World Health Organization. (2016). *Health expenditure ratios, by country, 1995-2014, South Africa*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0dKK4>.

3 Department of Health, Republic of South Africa, and South African National AIDS Council (SANAC). (2016). *South African HIV and TB Investment Case: Summary Report Phase 1*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0gMOz>.

4 Department of Health, Republic of South Africa. (2015). *National Health Insurance for South Africa: Towards Universal Health Coverage, Version 40*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0fDX8>.

5 Department of Health, Republic of South Africa. (2016). *Ideal Clinic South Africa: Ideal Clinic Manual, Version 16*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0e3EU>.

6 World Health Organization. (2016). *Tuberculosis country profile: South Africa*. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/tb/country/data/profiles/en/>.

7 Department of Health, Republic of South Africa. (2016). *National Strategic Plan on HIV, STIs and TB 2012 – 2016*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0CdE>.