



Combatting TB-HIV in Haiti

State of TB-HIV in Haiti¹

HIV+ TB patients	19%
HIV+ TB patients on ART	54%
HIV+ TB patients on IPT	32%
TB patients tested for HIV	88%
Country Classification	Low Income
National budget spent on health ²	5%

Overall Performance: Strong and well-coordinated, but dependent on external funding. Haitian organizations were among the first to show the efficacy of TB-HIV integration in 2001.³ Largely provided by private or donor-funded public clinics, coordinated TB and HIV care follows national policies that reflect the majority of WHO recommendations. A new grant from the Global Fund in April 2016 will finance expansion of coordinated services, access to x-ray and GeneXpert diagnostics, nutrition and transportation support for patients, and trained community health workers.

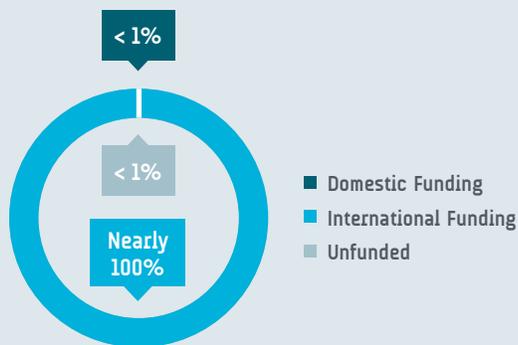
Achievements: Private nonprofit clinics like GHESKIO Centers and Zanmi La Santé provide fully integrated TB and HIV services free of charge. The USAID-funded Health through Walls initiative has shown it is possible to provide services to TB and HIV co-infected patients even in a setting like the Haitian National Penitentiary, which is beset by overcrowding and undernutrition. The program’s peer educators raise awareness about TB and HIV treatment and

combat stigma. In 2016, Penitentiary doctors even cured two patients of MDR-TB. In an April 2016 interview, a peer educator in treatment stated, “Without [Health through Walls], we would be dead.”

Challenges: Experts interviewed in April 2016 said that low public financing for health, as well as poor salaries, low health worker morale, and separate management and funding of TB and HIV programs all stand in the way of fully integrated care. New tools may help, including 132 GeneXpert modules and over 60,000 cartridges for diagnosing TB; however, due in part to the cost, their use has so far been limited.⁴

National TB Program Budget⁵

\$10 million



Recommendations

- The government of Haiti should ensure that its national Strategic Plans for TB and HIV fully reflect the WHO’s 12 TB-HIV collaborative activities.
- Given that donor funding accounts for nearly all of the TB response and may be difficult to increase to keep pace with the needed scale-up of TB services, the government of Haiti should increase domestic funding for TB and HIV. It should also consider boosting resources for health overall—including for salaries of health care personnel—via new government revenue streams, such as a dedicated tax on alcohol and/or tobacco.
- The U.S. and other key donors should ensure adequate and targeted funding for the response to TB and HIV to enable full scale-up of services, including same-day diagnosis with GeneXpert for all patients, access to digital x-ray, and treatment for MDR-TB, in all regions of the country.

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

Analysis of Haiti's National Strategic Plans for TB and HIV

<http://bit.ly/28YCV2V>

Collaborative activity	National HIV plan ⁶	National TB plan 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 Haiti 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, Haiti*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0eZcb>

3 Burgess, A. L. et al. (2001). Integration of tuberculosis screening at an HIV voluntary counselling and testing centre in Haiti. *AIDS* 15(14), 1875-9. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0cCGD>.

4 World Health Organization. (2015). *WHO monitoring of Xpert MTB/RIF roll-out: Procurements of GeneXperts and Xpert MTB/RIF cartridges*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0dDOB>.

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

6 Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population, Programme National de Lutte contre les IST-VIH-SISA (PNLS). (2012). *Plan Stratégique National Multisectoriel 2012 – 2015 révisé avec extension à 2018*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0eLQ>.

7 Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP). (2009). *Programme National de Lutte contre la Tuberculose : Plan Stratégique 2009 – 2015*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2e0fy66>.