



Using CLM to improve grant impacts – example from Burkina-Faso

Example of improving HIV viral load in BF



Background and approach

- ❑ Viral load testing for PLHIV, a key indicator of Burkina Faso's HIV grant,
- ❑ Country's commitment to achieve 95% undetectable viral load by 2026,
- ❑ Free viral load with the support of the GF funding for laboratories,
- ❑ Indicator still lagging behind despite investments (37.6% in 2021) National AIDS Council report against +90% of PLHIV under ARV
- ❑ Establishment of a national committee for monitoring plasma viral load,
- ❑ Contribution requested from CLM OCASS to have the potential operational challenges

OCASS: Citizen Observatory on Access to Health Services

The coverage of plasma viral load testing therefore remains low despite the growing number of platforms dedicated to this activity and point of care (POC) devices. SP/CNLS Agent 2022



OCASS



Ministère de la Santé



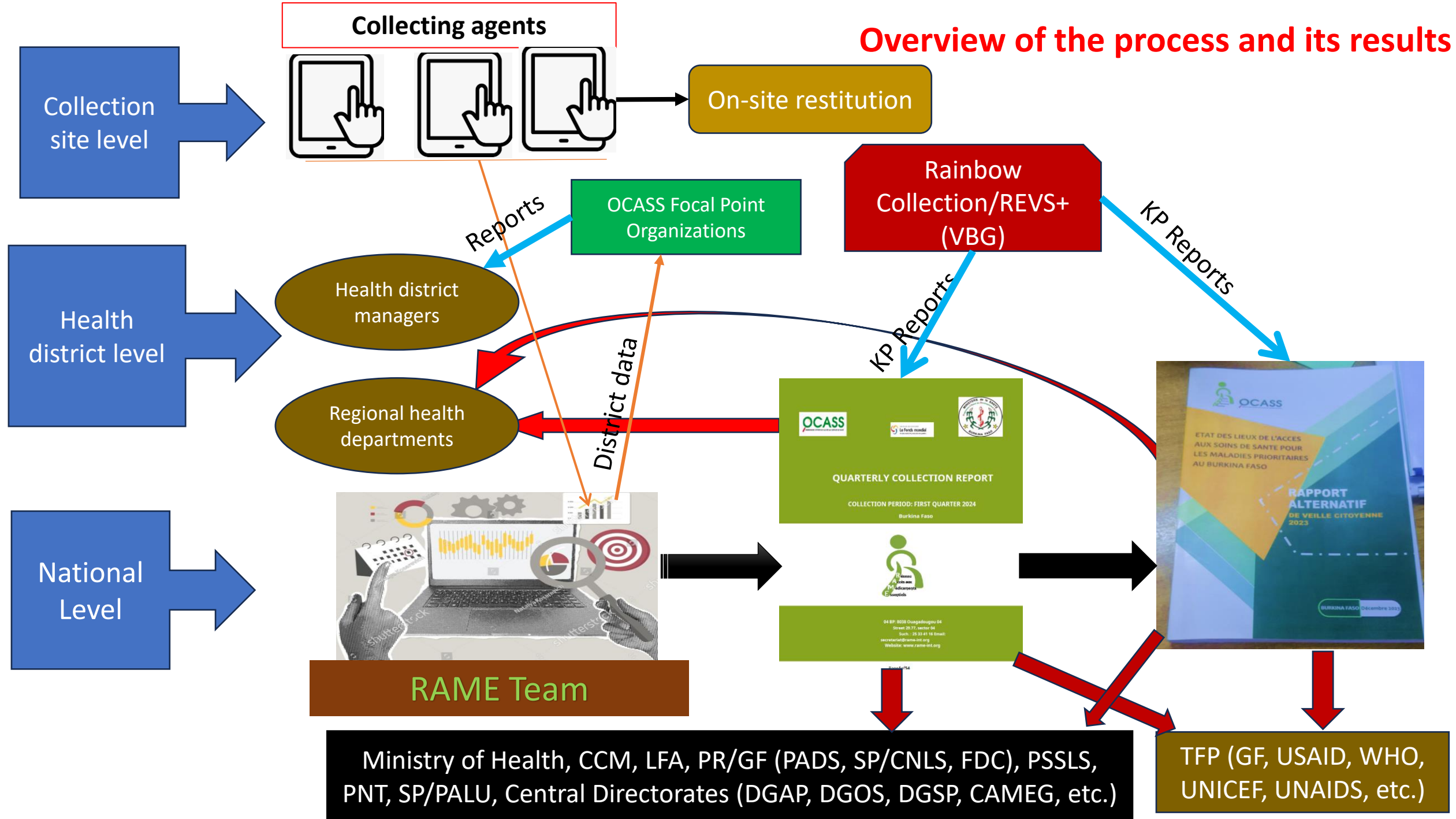
L'Examen biologique de la charge virale est gratuit



EN CAS DE
NÉCESSITÉ



Overview of the process and its results



Advocacy carried out at all levels

Data restitution at the Garango district level in the presence of the town hall and the health manager Q3/2024



Exchange meeting with the Central Medicines on the bottlenecks encountered 12/2021



Presentation of the results of S1 OCASS during the session of the national commission for the management of inputs for HIV, Malaria, TB programs on 29oct2024

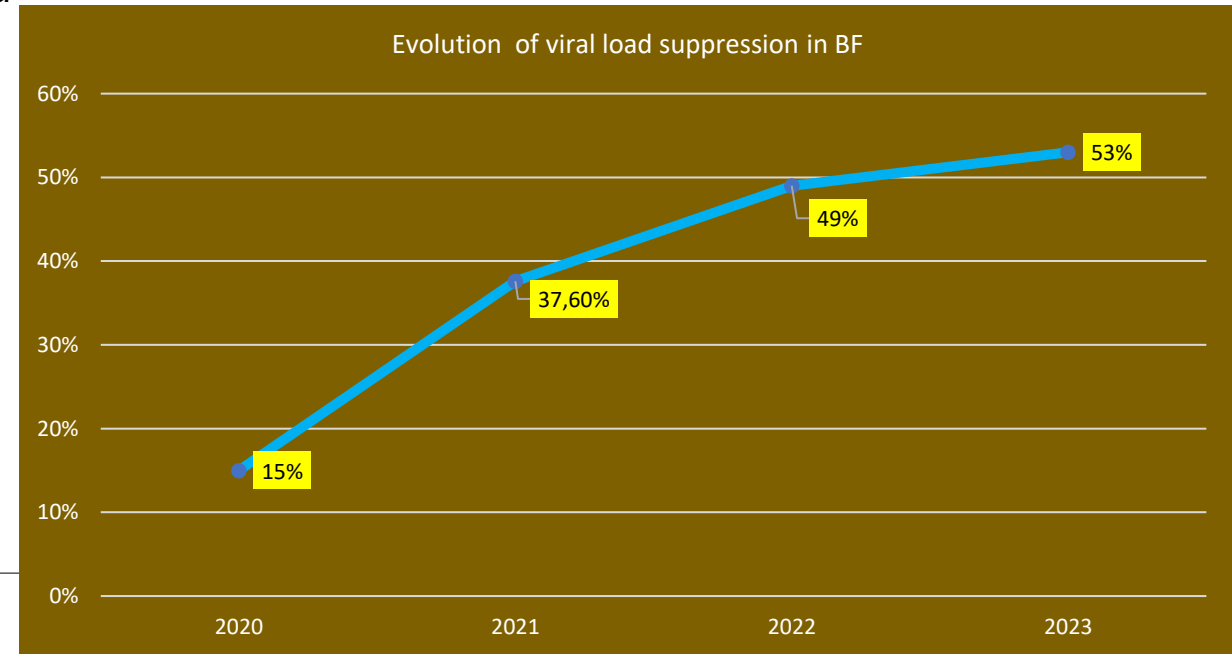


Presentation of the Collection results to the PSSLS team on September 25, 2024

Results

- Recognition of the impact of informal testing in the non-achievement of viral load,
- Adoption of a text for the total free viral load in all platforms, whatever the origin of the patient,
- Taking a presidential order for the free provision of other biological monitoring examinations of PLHIV,
- PLHIV Viral load update increased from 72% (2022) to 80% in 2023, OCASS report
- PLHIV having paid the Viral Charge has passed from 21% in 2022 to 3% in 2023 (OCASS report)

- **Positive evolution of the indicator of Viral load deletion (CNLS data):**



Key challenges faced

- ❑ Maintain the engagement of community organizations at the local level
- ❑ Availability of quality human resources for coordination and production,
- ❑ Implementation of structured advocacy versus one-off advocacy on cases of dysfunction
- ❑ Capitalization of the effects and impacts of the CLM on an ongoing basis (insufficient human resources)
- ❑ Regular updating of CLM indicators/digitalization and context of insufficient resources

LESSONS LEARNED

- Political commitment and recognition of the work of the CLM by the current authorities facilitate the implementation of activities at all levels
- Effective coordination between the CLM, CCM and primary beneficiaries allows for regular adjustments of implementation actions to maintain program performance
- Despite the importance of CLM in community engagement, accountability and service improvement, there is still reluctance recognized infunding

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Determine a more flexible financing model for CLMs in order to ensure the sustainability and continuity of actions despite the difficulties sometimes encountered in grants
- Strengthen the use of CLM data through quality scientific productions,



Thank you



CONVENTION DE COLLABORATION

Entre l'instance de Coordination Nationale des subventions du Fonds mondial de lutte contre le Sida, le Paludisme et la Tuberculose (CCM Burkina) et le Réseau Accès aux Médicaments Essentiels (RAME)



The data from the monitoring done by RAME is very important for the CCM. We use it to monitor in the field and we have already used the alerts sent by RAME to alert the PADS on the availability of malaria products.

Mr. Rachid (Responsible of follow up strategic from CCM/BF) January 2025