



Active participation of the various stakeholders (civil society players, NGOs/associations, disease programmes, technical and financial partners, various ministries, private sector, key and vulnerable populations) in drawing up the 2024-2030 Integrated National Strategic Plan to eliminate HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, and diseases with epidemic potential (PSNIE).

BENIN

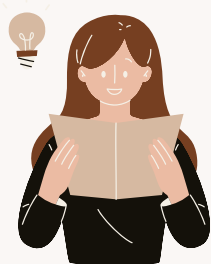


CHALLENGES

The constraints to implementing the PSNIE are essentially economic and socio-cultural, linked to poverty, the low level of education of the population and the persistence of practices that are harmful to health, which tend to hamper innovative strategies. In addition, the multisectoral nature of the PSNIE results in the failure by stakeholders to honour their commitments, and the existence of several levels of decision-making in the implementation of activities. Added to this is the complexity of the determinants of health.

The main stakeholders involved are Civil society players, NGOs/associations, disease programmes, technical and financial partners, various ministries, the private sector, key and vulnerable populations.

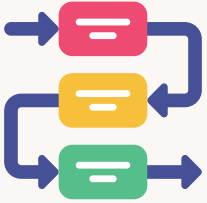



For the moment, the effects on service delivery are not measurable, as implementation has barely started.



SOLUTIONS

The successful implementation of the PSNIE requires proven political commitment at the highest level and strong leadership from decision-makers. This includes compliance with values and principles, intra- and inter-sectoral coordination and optimised governance. It is also based on multi-sector collaboration, especially with other ministries, technical and financial partners, NGOs/associations and the civil society. There is also a stable macroeconomic framework, an operational contingency plan to deal with potential epidemics/pandemics and a peaceful political and social situation in Benin, as well as the operationalisation of the growth and development hubs identified by the Government in the GAP. As far as human resources are concerned, the government is gradually addressing the issue of the shortage of qualified human resources.

AFRICAN CONSTITUENCIES BEST PRACTICES

 <p>METHODOLOGY</p>	<p>The means used to put these solutions in place are: the national health conference, the implementation of recommendations and consideration of the needs expressed by stakeholders.</p>
 <p>PARTNERS</p>	<p>The technical and financial partners who supported the development of the PSNIE were mainly UNAIDS, Expertise France and WHO, through the mobilisation of national and international experts.</p>
 <p>LESSONS LEARNED</p>	<p>The key lesson learned from the process is the involvement of various stakeholders, which led to the development of innovative interventions covering all disease components and health system strengthening. The participation of health professionals, people affected/infected by the diseases, TFPs and the civil society made it possible to identify specific needs and develop appropriate solutions for an effective and efficient response to the diseases.</p>
 <p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p>	<p>Involve all stakeholders interested in the fight against various diseases</p>

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