

**FOLLOW-UP TO THE
DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT
ON HIV/AIDS (UNGASS)**

COUNTRY REPORT FORMAT
Reporting period: January-December 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Status at a glance
- II. Overview of the HIV/AIDS epidemic
- III. National response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic
 - 1. National commitment and action
 - 2. National programmes and behaviour
- IV. Major challenges faced and actions needed to achieve the goals/targets
- V. Support required from country's development partners
- VI. Monitoring and evaluation environment

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Consultation/preparation process for the national report on monitoring the follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

ANNEX 2: National Composite Policy Index Questionnaire

ANNEX 3: Nine national return forms national programme and behaviour indicators

ANNEX 4: Country M&E sheet

I. STATUS AT A GLANCE

NATIONAL COMMITMENT & ACTION

1. National Composite Policy Index : 0.37 (0.57 – 0.67 – 0.25 – 0)
2. Government funds spent on HIV/AIDS
U\$S 1,332,782¹

NATIONAL PROGRAMME & BEHAVIOUR

Prevention

3. % of schools with teachers who have been trained in life-skills-based education and who taught it during the last academic year
N/A
4. % large enterprises/companies that have HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes
N/A
5. % of HIV+ pregnant women receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT
100%²

Care/Treatment

6. % of patients with sexually transmitted infections at health care facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled
N/A
7. % of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy
50% of the people attend to National Programme³

Knowledge/Behaviour

8. % of respondents 15-24 years of age who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention
(Target: 90% by 2005; 95% by 2010)
N/A
9. % of people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner
72,8% of men aged 15-24 reported the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner⁴
10. % of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV (*where applicable*)
N/A

Impact alleviation

11. Ratio of orphaned to non-orphaned children 10-14 years of age who are currently attending school
N/A

II. Overview of the HIV/AIDS epidemic

¹ Budget 2002 for National HIV/AIDS Programme. Exchange rate 1\$ = 4,000 Gs.

² Considering only the HIV+ pregnant women who were registered by National Programme

³ 300 patients 600 receive medication

⁴ 241/331 men interviewed. KAP Promesa, 2001.

This section should cover the status of the HIV prevalence in the country during the period January-December 2002 based on sentinel surveillance and specific studies (if any) for Indicator 1 (HIV prevalence among young people) and estimates for Indicator 2 (HIV prevalence among infants).

HIV prevalence⁵ at a glance	
% young people 15-24 years of age who are HIV infected	N/A
% of infants born to HIV infected mothers who are infected	8.1%
	(PRONASIDA, 2002)
	<i>Indicate Source</i>

III. National response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic

1. National commitment and action

This sub-section should reflect the change in commitment made by national stakeholders in the fight against HIV/AIDS during the period January-December 2002. Commitment covers increased resources, expanded partnerships and multi-sectoral policy development.

National commitment at a glance	
National Composite Policy Index :	0.37 (0.57 – 0.67 – 0.25 – 0)
Government funds spent on HIV/AIDS	US\$ 1,332.782
	(Budget 2002 for National HIV/AIDS Programme. Exchange rate 1\$ = 4,000 Gs. , PRONASIDA, 2000)

2. National programmes and behaviour

⁵ Considering only who where registered at the National Programme

This sub-section should cover progress made during the period January-December 2002 in specific HIV/AIDS programmes broken down by prevention and care/treatment.

National programmes at a glance	
Prevention	
% of schools with teachers who have been trained in life-skills-based education and who taught it during the last academic year	N/A
% large enterprises/companies that have HIV/AIDS workplace policies and programmes	N/A
% of HIV+ pregnant women receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT	100%
Care/Treatment	
% of patients with sexually transmitted infections at health care facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled	N/A

This section should also reflect any changes in behaviour as a result of programmes' activities.

National behaviours at a glance	
% of respondents 15-24 years of age who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention	N/A
% of people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner	72,8% of men
% of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV (<i>where applicable</i>)	N/A
	(KAP 2001, Promesa)
	<i>Indicate Source</i>

Finally, this section should address national efforts in impact alleviation, with a focus on orphans.

Impact alleviation at a glance	
Ratio of orphaned to non-orphaned children 10-14 years of age who are currently attending school	N/A

Whenever relevant, indicator scores should be reported by area of residence (urban/rural), gender, and the following age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-49. Countries are encouraged to report on additional indicators that contribute to an expanded national response.

IV. Major challenges faced and actions needed to achieve the goals/targets

This section should focus on key challenges faced throughout the reporting period that hindered the national response and remedial actions envisaged to ensure achievements of agreed targets by 2005 and 2010 (see page 4).

This section should also provide information on the country's data collection plan for 2005 reporting (see Table below).

Data collection plan (2005 reporting)	2003	2004	2005
Household surveys		*	*
Health facility surveys	*	*	*
School-based surveys	*	*	
Workplace surveys			*
Desk review	*		

V. Support required from country's development partners

This section should focus on key actions that need to be taken by development partners to assist countries in achieving their goals/targets.

In order to achieve the goals and objectives of the NAP Strategic Plan, the following key actions need to be strengthened:

- ❑ Prevention through IEC for general and vulnerable populations
- ❑ Epidemiological surveillance and behavioural studies
- ❑ Elaboration and approval of normative
- ❑ Support for the decentralisation process that includes training of local teams of health, equipment and improving the management.
- ❑ Technical assistance and support for PLWHA organisations

VI. Monitoring and evaluation environment

The section should provide an overview of the current M&E system in the country based on a country sheet to be filled out and included as an annex (see Annex 4), and highlight – where appropriate – the needs for M&E technical assistance and capacity building to meet the 2005 requirements.

Systems of M&E at national level don't exist or at least they are not currently known. Although the projects developed at the NAP are evaluated according to specific indicators, at this moment, there is a clear need to strengthen this capacity within the NAP.