United Nations General Assembly
Special Session on HIV/AIDS

Monitoring the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

CORE INDICATORS

Data for Czech Republic - 2006 reporting
CONCENTRATED/LOW PREVALENCE EPIDEMICS

NATIONAL COMMITMENT AND ACTION

Expenditures and policy development and implementation status

1. Amount of national funds disbursed by governments

   The total amount of financial resources spent by the Government of the Czech Republic on HIV/AIDS issues (multisectoral National programme on HIV/AIDS) reached in 2004 the level of 24 million Czech crowns (1 008 403 USD).

   The year later, in 2005, the total amount of financial resources released for HIV/AIDS issues was increased by 9 million Czech Crowns (37.5% increase in one year) by the Czech Ministry of Health and reached the level of 33 million Czech crowns (1 386 555 USD) per year.

2. National Composite Policy Index

   Strategic plan - this plan is based on the agreement of several Ministries of the Czech Republic and currently covers the period of 2003-2007. Only Czech version of the Plan exists (please see the attachment No. 1).

   Political support - National AIDS Programme is based on the decree No. 47 of the Government of the Czech Republic from the year 1990.

   Prevention - comprehensive prevention activities are carried out both by governmental and non-governmental organisations. Both types of organisations are eligible for the governmental funding. Nation-wide AIDS activities are organised by the National Institute of Public Health (www.szu.cz and www.aids-hiv.cz).

   Care and support - Czech Republic offers general coverage of available antiretroviral drugs to all persons in need, including person with uncertain legal status in our country. The majority of resources to cover drug-related expenses comes from the budgets of health insurance companies, the rest from the national AIDS budget. Czech Republic spends about one half of its national AIDS Programme budget on antiretroviral drugs which are not listed by the health insurance companies.

   Human rights - represent the crucial component of the National AIDS Programme. This agenda is currently covered by the NGO representative who is responsible for the gay rights and human rights generally. This representative is the member of the National AIDS Committee (NAC) and the executive committee of the NAC.
Civil society involvement – currently 2 members of the executive committee of the NAC are representing civil society and NGOs. Very extensive involvement of NGOs in AIDS-related issues can be documented by the fact, that so called “Forum” umbrella organisation exists and embraces more than 40 different civil movements organisation.

The NAC has 3 representatives from the civil society and 1 representative of the church (Catholic church).

Monitoring and evaluation – is carried out by the Office of the National AIDS Programme Manager in the National Institute of Public Health. No special “ME unit” exists for the National AIDS Programme. AIDS-related preventive activities are monitored by the Czech Ministry of Health in cooperation with the National Institute of Public Health, Public Health Units, NGOs, low threshold centres for drug users and other stakeholders.

Results are published every year in the NAP Yearbook (only in Czech – please see the attachment No. 2).
CZECH NATIONAL AIDS PROGRAMME:
HIV testing and prevention programmes for most-at-risk populations

3. Percentage of (most-at-risk populations) who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and who know the results

Special surveys on this topic were not carried out. Based on passive HIV surveillance, it is very difficult to estimate these figures, since anonymous free of charge testing is available throughout the country and no risk is always reported by the person asking for HIV counselling and testing. All tests are based on voluntary basis.

By Dec. 2005,

- 16 cases of HIV/AIDS were diagnosed among 6024 men having sex with men (MSM), i.e. 0.27% yield in this group,
- 4 cases of HIV/AIDS were found among 19 084 injecting drug users (IDUs), i.e. 0.02% yield in this group,
- 16 cases of HIV/AIDS were found among 15 231 commercial sex workers (CSWs), i.e. 0.1% yield in this group.

Cumulative data were submitted by National Reference Laboratory on AIDS in the National Institute of Public Health, Prague, Czech Republic.

4. Percentage of (most-at-risk populations) reached by prevention programmes

Special surveys on this topic were not carried out. During 2004, 60% of IDUs used the services of low threshold centres.

Data submitted by the Interdisciplinary Anti-drug Committee of the Czech Republic; 2005
5. Percentage of (most-at-risk populations) who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission

Special surveys on this topic were not carried out in this time period, since from the previous behavioural surveys was clear that more than 90% of schoolchildren correctly identified at least two ways how to self-protect against sexually transmitted infections including HIV (surveys carried out by the Sexological Institute of the 1st Medical faculty in Prague, Charles University).

6. Percentage of female and male sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client

Special surveys on male and female sex workers were not carried out in this time period, but the 2003 survey carried out by the Sexological Institute of the 1st Medical faculty in Prague, Charles University indicates that:

- 55% of men between 15-24 years of age used condom during the sexual intercourse with non-regular partner
- 31% of women between 15-24 years of age used condom during the sexual intercourse with non-regular partner.

Survey carried out by the Sexological Institute of the 1st Medical faculty in Prague, Charles University with the DEMA agency, 2003.

7. Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a male partner

No representative nation-wide data are currently available.
8. Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV, i.e., who avoid sharing equipment and use condoms in the last month

60% of IDUs used the services of low threshold centres during 2004, where they can receive both condoms and sterile injecting equipment.

_Data submitted by the Interdisciplinary Anti-drug Committee of the Czech Republic, 2005_

30% of problem drug users of opiates were on substitution therapy (buprenorphin, Subutex).

_Data submitted by the Interdisciplinary Anti-drug Committee of the Czech Republic, 2005_