



UNAIDS
JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

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Custom analysis extract of:

UNGASS - National Composite Policy Index (NCPI) 2007

Asia and Pacific

China

COUNTRY:

China

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1. Has the country developed a national multisectoral strategy/action framework to combat AIDS?

Yes

IF YES, period covered:

1998-2010

1.1 How long has the country had a multisectoral strategy/action framework?

10

1.2 Which sectors are included in the multisectoral strategy/action framework with a specific HIV budget for their activities?

Health:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Health:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Education:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Education:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Labour:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Labour:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Transportation:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Transportation:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Military/Police:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Military/Police:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Women:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Women:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Young people:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Young people:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Agriculture:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Agriculture:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Finance:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Finance:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Human Resources:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Human Resources:	Earmarked budget	No
Justice:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Justice:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Minerals and Energy:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Minerals and Energy:	Earmarked budget	No
Planning:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Planning:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Public Works:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Public Works:	Earmarked budget	Yes
Tourism:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Tourism:	Earmarked budget	No
Trade and Industry:	Strategy/Action framework	Yes
Trade and Industry:	Earmarked budget	Yes

1.3 Does the multisectoral strategy/action framework address the following target populations, settings and cross-cutting issues?

a. Women and girls:	Yes
b. Young women/young men:	Yes
c. Specific vulnerable sub-populations:	Yes
d. Orphans and other vulnerable children:	Yes
e. Workplace:	Yes
f. Schools:	Yes
g. Prisons:	Yes
h. HIV, AIDS and poverty:	Yes
i. Human rights protection:	Yes
j. Involvement of people living with HIV:	Yes
k. Addressing stigma and discrimination:	Yes
l. Gender empowerment and/or gender equality:	Yes

1.4 Were target populations identified through a process of a needs assessment or needs analysis?

Yes

IF YES, when was this needs assessment /analysis conducted? Year:

2003

1.6 Does the multisectoral strategy/action framework include an operational plan?

Yes

1.7 Does the multisectoral strategy/action framework or operational plan include:

a. Formal programme goals? :	Yes
b. Clear targets and/or milestones? :	Yes
c. Detailed budget of costs per programmatic area? :	No
d. Indications of funding sources?:	Yes
e. Monitoring and Evaluation framework? :	Yes

1.8 Has the country ensured “full involvement and participation” of civil society in the development of the multisectoral strategy/action framework?

Active involvement

IF active involvement, briefly explain how this was done:

See the UNGASS report.

1.9 Has the multisectoral strategy/action framework been endorsed by most external Development Partners (bi-laterals; multi-laterals)?

Yes

1.10 Have external Development Partners (bi-laterals; multi-laterals) aligned and harmonized their HIV and AIDS programmes to the national multisectoral strategy/action framework?

Yes, all partners

2. Has the country integrated HIV and AIDS into its general development plans such as:

- a) National Development Plans,**
- b) Common Country Assessments/United Nations Development Assistance Framework,**
- c) Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers,**
- d) Sector Wide Approach?**

Yes

2.1 IF YES, in which development plans is policy support for HIV and AIDS integrated?

a) National Development Plans:

b) Common Country Assessments/United Nations Development Assistance Framework:

2.2 IF YES, which policy areas below are included in these development plans?

HIV Prevention:	Development Plans	c)
Treatment for opportunistic infections:	Development Plans	c)
Antiretroviral therapy:	Development Plans	c)
Care and support (including social security or other schemes):	Development Plans	c)
AIDS impact alleviation:	Development Plans	c)
Reduction of gender inequalities as they relate to HIV prevention/treatment, care and/or support:	Development Plans	c)
Reduction of income inequalities as they relate to HIV prevention/ treatment, care and /or support:	Development Plans	c)
Reduction of stigma and discrimination:	Development Plans	c)
Women's economic empowerment (e.g. access to credit, access to land, training):	Development Plans	c)

3. Has the country evaluated the impact of HIV and AIDS on its socio-economic development for planning purposes?

N/A

4. Does the country have a strategy/action framework for addressing HIV and AIDS issues among its national uniformed services such as military, police, peacekeepers, prison staff, etc?

Yes

4.1 IF YES, which of the following programmes have been implemented beyond the pilot stage to reach a significant proportion of one or more uniformed services?

Behavioural change communication: Yes

5. Has the country followed up on commitments towards universal access made during the High-Level AIDS Review in June 2006?

Yes

5.1 Has the National Strategic Plan/operational plan and national AIDS budget been revised accordingly?

No

5.2 Have the estimates of the size of the main target population sub-groups been updated?

Yes

5.3 Are there reliable estimates and projected future needs of the number of adults and children requiring antiretroviral therapy?

Estimates and projected needs

5.4 Is HIV and AIDS programme coverage being monitored?

Yes

(a) IF YES, is coverage monitored by sex (male, female)?

Yes

(b) IF YES, is coverage monitored by population sub-groups?

Yes

IF YES, which population sub-groups?

famel sex worker, IDU, MSM

(c) IF YES, is coverage monitored by geographical area?

Yes

5.5 Has the country developed a plan to strengthen health systems, including infrastructure, human resources and capacities, and logistical systems to deliver drugs?

Yes

Overall, how would you rate strategy planning efforts in the HIV and AIDS programmes in 2007 and in 2005?

2007: 6

2005: 4

Comments on progress made in strategy planning efforts since 2005:

See the UNGASS Report.

1. Do high officials speak publicly and favourably about AIDS efforts in major domestic fora at least twice a year?

President/Head of government : Yes
Other high officials : Yes
Other officials in regions and/or districts : Yes

2. Does the country have an officially recognized national multisectoral AIDS management/coordination body? (National AIDS Council or equivalent)?

Yes

2.1 IF YES, when was it created? Year:

2004

2.2 IF YES, who is the Chair?

Name: Wu Yi
Title/Function: Deputy Premier

2.3 IF YES, does it:

have terms of reference? : Yes
have active Government leadership and participation? : Yes
have a defined membership?: Yes
include civil society representatives? (*): Yes
include people living with HIV?: No
include the private sector?: No
have an action plan?: Yes
have a functional Secretariat? : Yes
meet at least quarterly?: Yes
review actions on policy decisions regularly?: Yes
actively promote policy decisions?: Yes
provide opportunity for civil society to influence decision-making?: Yes
strengthen donor coordination to avoid parallel funding and duplication of effort in programming and reporting?: Yes

(* If it does include civil society representatives, what percentage?

13.8

3. Does the country have a national AIDS body or other mechanism that promotes interaction between government, people living with HIV, civil society and the private sector for implementing HIV and AIDS strategies/ programmes?

Yes

3.1 IF YES, does it include?

Terms of reference :	Yes
Defined membership :	Yes
Action plan :	Yes
Functional Secretariat :	Yes
Regular meetings (*):	Yes

IF YES, What are the main achievements?

See the UNGASS Report.

IF YES, What are the main challenges for the work of this body?

See the UNGASS Report.

4. What percentage of the national HIV and AIDS budget was spent on activities implemented by civil society in the past year?

0.08%

5. What kind of support does the NAC (or equivalent) provide to implementing partners of the national programme, particularly to civil society organizations?

Information on priority needs and services :	Yes
Technical guidance/materials:	Yes
Drugs/supplies procurement and distribution :	Yes
Coordination with other implementing partners :	Yes
Capacity-building :	Yes

6. Has the country reviewed national policies and legislation to determine which, if any, are inconsistent with the National AIDS Control policies?

Yes

6.1 IF YES, were policies and legislation amended to be consistent with the National AIDS Control policies?

Yes

Overall, how would you rate the political support for the HIV and AIDS programmes in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	8
2005:	6

Comments on progress made in political support since 2005:

See the UNGASS Report.

1. Does the country have a policy or strategy that promotes information, education and communication (IEC) on HIV to the general population?

Yes

1.1 IF YES, what key messages are explicitly promoted?

Be sexually abstinent:

Delay sexual debut:

Be faithful:

Reduce the number of sexual partners:

Use condoms consistently:

Engage in safe(r) sex:

Avoid commercial sex:

Abstain from injecting drugs:

Use clean needles and syringes:

Fight against violence against women:

Greater acceptance and involvement of people living with HIV:

Greater involvement of men in reproductive health programmes:

1.2 In the last year, did the country implement an activity or programme to promote accurate reporting on HIV by the media?

Yes

2. Does the country have a policy or strategy promoting HIV-related reproductive and sexual health education for young people?

Yes

2.1 Is HIV education part of the curriculum in

secondary schools? : Yes

teacher training? : Yes

2.2 Does the strategy/curriculum provide the same reproductive and sexual health education for young men and young women?

Yes

2.3 Does the country have an HIV education strategy for out-of-school young people?

Yes

3. Does the country have a policy or strategy to promote information, education and communication (IEC) and other preventive health interventions for vulnerable sub-populations?

Yes

3.1 IF YES, which sub-populations and what elements of HIV prevention do the policy/strategy address?

Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education:	IDU
Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education:	MSM
Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education:	Sex workers
Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education:	Clients of sex workers
Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education:	Prison inmates
Targeted information on risk reduction and HIV education:	Other sub-populations (*)
Stigma & discrimination reduction:	IDU
Stigma & discrimination reduction:	MSM
Stigma & discrimination reduction:	Sex workers
Stigma & discrimination reduction:	Clients of sex workers
Stigma & discrimination reduction:	Prison inmates
Condom promotion:	IDU
Condom promotion:	MSM
Condom promotion:	Sex workers
Condom promotion:	Clients of sex workers
Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:	IDU
Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:	MSM
Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:	Sex workers
Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:	Clients of sex workers
Reproductive health, including STI prevention & treatment:	Prison inmates
Vulnerability reduction (e.g. income generation):	IDU
Vulnerability reduction (e.g. income generation):	MSM
Vulnerability reduction (e.g. income generation):	Sex workers
Vulnerability reduction (e.g. income generation):	Clients of sex workers
Vulnerability reduction (e.g. income generation):	Prison inmates
Drug substitution therapy:	IDU
Needle & syringe exchange:	IDU

Overall, how would you rate policy efforts in support of HIV prevention in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	9
2005:	7

Comments on progress made in policy efforts in support of HIV prevention since 2005:

See the UNGASS Report.

4. Has the country identified the districts (or equivalent geographical/ decentralized level) in need of HIV prevention programmes?

Yes

IF YES, to what extent have the following HIV prevention programmes been implemented in identified districts* in need?

Blood safety:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Universal precautions in health care settings:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:	The activity is available in	most districts* in need
IEC on risk reduction:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Condom promotion:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
HIV testing & counselling:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Harm reduction for injecting drug users:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Risk reduction for sex workers:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Programmes for other vulnerable subpopulations:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Reproductive health services including STI prevention & treatment:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
School-based AIDS education for young people:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
Programmes for out-of-school young people:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need
HIV prevention in the workplace:	The activity is available in	all districts* in need

Overall, how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV prevention programmes in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	9
2005:	7
2007:	6
2005:	4

Comments on progress made in the implementation of HIV prevention programmes since 2005:

See the UNGASS Report.

1. Does the country have a policy or strategy to promote comprehensive HIV treatment, care and support? (Comprehensive care includes, but is not limited to, treatment, HIV testing and counselling, psychosocial care, and home and community-based care).

Yes

1.1 IF YES, does it give sufficient attention to barriers for women, children and most-at-risk populations?

Yes

2. Has the country identified the districts (or equivalent geographical/decentralized level) in need of HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services?

Yes

IF YES, to what extent have the following HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services been implemented in the identified districts* in need?

Antiretroviral therapy:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Nutritional care:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Paediatric AIDS treatment:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Sexually transmitted infection management:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Home-based care:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Palliative care and treatment of common HIV-related infections:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
HIV testing and counselling for TB patients:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
TB screening for HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
TB preventive therapy for HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Post-exposure prophylaxis (e.g. occupational exposures to HIV, rape):	The service is available in	all districts* in need
HIV treatment services in the workplace or treatment referral systems through the workplace:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):	The service is available in	most districts* in need
Antiretroviral therapy:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Nutritional care:	The service is available in	some districts* in need

Sexually transmitted infection management:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
Psychosocial support for people living with HIV and their families:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Home-based care:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Palliative care and treatment of common HIV-related infections:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
HIV testing and counselling for TB patients:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
TB screening for HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
TB preventive therapy for HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
TB infection control in HIV treatment and care facilities:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in HIV-infected people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Post-exposure prophylaxis (e.g. occupational exposures to HIV, rape):	The service is available in	most districts* in need
HIV treatment services in the workplace or treatment referral systems through the workplace:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
HIV care and support in the workplace (including alternative working arrangements):	The service is available in	some districts* in need

3. Does the country have a policy for developing/using generic drugs or parallel importing of drugs for HIV?

Yes

4. Does the country have access to regional procurement and supply management mechanisms for critical commodities, such as antiretroviral drugs, condoms, and substitution drugs?

Yes

Overall, how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care and support services in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	9
2005:	7

Comments on progress made since 2005:

See the UNGASS Report.

5. Does the country have a policy or strategy to address the additional HIV- or AIDS-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC)?

Yes

5.1 IF YES, is there an operational definition for OVC in the country?

Yes

5.2 IF YES, does the country have a national action plan specifically for OVC?

Yes

5.3 IF YES, does the country have an estimate of OVC being reached by existing interventions?

Yes

Overall, how would you rate the efforts to meet the needs of orphans and other vulnerable children?

2007: 7

2005: 5

Comments on progress made in efforts to meet the needs of OVC since 2005:

See the UNGASS Report.

1. Does the country have one national Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan?

Yes

IF YES, Years covered:

2006-2010

1.1. IF YES, was the M&E plan endorsed by key partners in M&E?

Yes

1.2. IF YES, was the M&E plan developed in consultation with civil society, including people living with HIV?

No

2. Does the Monitoring and Evaluation plan include?

a data collection and analysis strategy : Yes

behavioural surveillance : Yes

HIV surveillance : Yes

a well-defined standardized set of indicators : Yes

guidelines on tools for data collection : Yes

a strategy for assessing quality and accuracy of data : Yes

a data dissemination and use strategy : Yes

3. Is there a budget for the M&E plan?

Yes

3.1 IF YES, has funding been secured?

No

4. Is there a functional M&E Unit or Department?

Yes

4.1 IF YES, is the M&E Unit/Department based

in the NAC (or equivalent)? : Yes

in the Ministry of Health? : No

**4.2 IF YES, how many and what type of permanent and temporary professional staff are working in the M&E Unit/Department?

**

Number of permanent staff:

6

Position:		Assistant Director of NAC
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Since when?	2000
Position:		Director of M&E department of NAC
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Since when?	2000
Position:		Vice Director of M&E department of NAC
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Since when?	2007
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time
Position:	Full time/Part time	Full time

4.3 IF YES, are there mechanisms in place to ensure that all major implementing partners submit their M&E data/reports to the M&E Unit/Department for review and consideration in the country's national reports?

Yes

IF YES, does this mechanism work? What are the major challenges?

The monitoring and evaluation systems remain underdeveloped and are constrained by poor capacity to undertake quality M&E work. There is a lack of M&E professionals with good experience and the integration of M&E results with planning is inadequate, resulting in the limited utilization of the lessons from M&E into improved project and programme design. There is a lack of scientific evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of AIDS interventions.

4.4 IF YES, to what degree do UN, bi-laterals, and other institutions share their M&E results?

3

5. Is there an M&E Committee or Working Group that meets regularly to coordinate M&E activities?

Yes, but meets irregularly

IF YES, Date last meeting:

2007.12

5.1 Does it include representation from civil society, including people living with HIV?

No

6. Does the M&E Unit/Department manage a central national database?

Yes

6.1 IF YES, what type is it?

M&E system is Comprehensive Response Management Information System

6.2 IF YES, does it include information about the content, target populations and geographical coverage of programmatic activities, as well as their implementing organizations?

No

6.3 Is there a functional Health Information System (HIS)?

National level : Yes

6.4 Does the country publish at least once a year an M&E report on HIV, including HIV surveillance data?

No

7. To what extent are M&E data used in planning and implementation?

3

What are examples of data use?

Various joint cross-sector monitoring, comprehensive technical monitoring and special monitoring missions in particular aspects of programme implementation were conducted for specific aspects of the programme at different levels. These missions assisted in improving the efficiency of monitoring work to facilitate the AIDS response.

What are the main challenges to data use?

Coverage of surveillance data collection has been strengthened, the quality of data and its interpretation remains an area of weakness.

8. In the last year, was training in M&E conducted

At national level? : Yes

At sub-national level? : Yes

Overall, how would you rate the M&E efforts of the AIDS programme in 2007 and in 2005?

2007: 7

2005: 5

Comments on progress made in M&E since 2005:

See the UNGASS Report.

1. Does the country have laws and regulations that protect people living with HIV against discrimination? (such as general non-discrimination provisions or provisions that specifically mention HIV, focus on schooling, housing, employment, health care etc.)

Yes

1.1 IF YES, specify:

The Regulation on AIDS Prevention and Treatment and so on.

2. Does the country have non-discrimination laws or regulations which specify protections for vulnerable sub-populations?

Yes

2.1 IF YES, for which sub-populations?

Women:	Yes
Young people :	Yes
IDU:	Yes
MSM:	Yes
Sex Workers :	Yes
Prison inmates :	Yes
Migrants/mobile populations :	Yes

IF YES, Briefly explain what mechanisms are in place to ensure these laws are implemented:

Through a multi sectoral leading group for HIV prevention mechanisms with Division of Labor from leading group member agencies to implement these laws, however, there is a lack of monitoring and evaluation of the mechanisms.

IF YES, Describe any systems of redress put in place to ensure the laws are having their desired effect:

Some specific Implementation guidelines are developed to ensure the laws are having their desired effect: such as "Intervention guidelines for Most-At_Risk populations", "The Responsibilities of Related Ministries, Committees, and Bureaus(Groups) on AIDS/STD Prevention and Control in China"

3. Does the country have laws, regulations or policies that present obstacles to effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for vulnerable sub-populations?

Yes

3.1 IF YES, for which sub-populations?

Women :	No
Young people :	No
IDU:	No
MSM:	No
Sex Workers:	No
Prison inmates :	No
Migrants/mobile populations :	No

4. Is the promotion and protection of human rights explicitly mentioned in any HIV policy or strategy?

Yes

5. Is there a mechanism to record, document and address cases of discrimination experienced by people living with HIV and/or most-at-risk populations?

Yes

IF YES, briefly describe this mechanism

Through court.

6. Has the Government, through political and financial support, involved most-at-risk populations in governmental HIV-policy design and programme implementation?

Yes

IF YES, describe some examples

The country coordination Mechanism involves NGOs and representative from people living with HIV.

7. Does the country have a policy of free services for the following:

HIV prevention services :	Yes
Anti-retroviral treatment :	Yes
HIV-related care and support interventions :	Yes

IF YES, given resource constraints, briefly describe what steps are in place to implement these policies:

Based on the Regulation of AIDS Prevention and Treatment to implement these policies.

8. Does the country have a policy to ensure equal access for women and men, to prevention, treatment, care and support? In particular, to ensure access for women outside the context of pregnancy and childbirth?

Yes

9. Does the country have a policy to ensure equal access for most-at-risk populations to prevention, treatment, care and support?

Yes

9.1 Are there differences in approaches for different most-at-risk populations?

Yes

IF YES, briefly explain the differences:

Interventional are adopted abased on the nature of behaviorual characteristics and access to the servies;

In the seetings:IDUs, services in prisons;

In workplace: SW

Outreach: IDU, SWs and mobile populations.

10. Does the country have a policy prohibiting HIV screening for general employment purposes (recruitment, assignment/relocation, appointment, promotion, termination)?

Yes

11. Does the country have a policy to ensure that AIDS research protocols involving human subjects are reviewed and approved by a national/local ethical review committee?

Yes

11.1 IF YES, does the ethical review committee include representatives of civil society and people living with HIV?

No

12. Does the country have the following human rights monitoring and enforcement mechanisms?

- Existence of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including human rights commissions, law reform commissions, watchdogs, and ombudspersons which consider HIV-related issues within their work: No

- Focal points within governmental health and other departments to monitor HIV-related human rights abuses and HIV-related discrimination in areas such as housing and employment: No

- Performance indicators or benchmarks for compliance with human rights standards in the context of HIV efforts: No

- Performance indicators or benchmarks for reduction of HIV-related stigma and discrimination: No

13. Have members of the judiciary (including labour courts/employment tribunals) been trained/sensitized to HIV and AIDS and human rights issues that may come up in the context of their work?

Yes

14. Are the following legal support services available in the country?

Legal aid systems for HIV and AIDS casework: Yes

Private sector law firms or university-based centres to provide free or reduced-cost legal services to people living with HIV: Yes

Programmes to educate, raise awareness among people living with HIV concerning their rights: Yes

15. Are there programmes designed to change societal attitudes of stigmatization associated with HIV and AIDS to understanding and acceptance?

Yes

IF YES, what types of programmes?

Media :	Yes
School education :	Yes
Personalities regularly speaking out :	Yes

Overall, how would you rate the policies, laws and regulations in place to promote and protect human rights in relation to HIV and AIDS in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	7
2005:	4

Overall, how would you rate the effort to enforce the existing policies, laws and regulations in relation to human rights and HIV and AIDS in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	6
2005:	4

1. To what extent has civil society contributed to strengthening the political commitment of top leaders and national policy formulation?

3

2. To what extent have civil society representatives been involved in the planning and budgeting process for the National Strategic Plan on AIDS or for the current activity plan (e.g. attending planning meetings and reviewing drafts)

2

3. To what extent are the services provided by civil society in areas of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support included

a. in both the National Strategic plans and national reports?:	3
b. in the national budget?:	2

4. Has the country included civil society in a National Review of the National Strategic Plan?

Yes

IF YES, when was the Review conducted? Year:

2005

5. To what extent is the civil society sector representation in HIV-related efforts inclusive of its diversity?

4

6. To what extent is civil society able to access

a. adequate financial support to implement its HIV activities?:	1
b. adequate technical support to implement its HIV activities?:	2

Overall, how would you rate the efforts to increase civil society participation in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	6
2005:	3

1. Has the country identified the districts (or equivalent geographical/decentralized level) in need of HIV prevention programmes?

Yes

IF YES, to what extent have the following HIV prevention programmes been implemented in identified districts in need?

Blood safety:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Universal precautions in health care settings:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
IEC on risk reduction:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
IEC on stigma and discrimination reduction:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Condom promotion:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
HIV testing & counselling:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Harm reduction for injecting drug users:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Risk reduction for men who have sex with men:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Risk reduction for sex workers:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
Programmes for other vulnerable sub-populations:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
Reproductive health services including STI prevention & treatment:	The service is available in	most districts* in need
School-based AIDS education for young people:	The service is available in	all districts* in need
Programmes for out-of-school young people:	The service is available in	some districts* in need
HIV prevention in the workplace:	The service is available in	some districts* in need

1. Has the country identified the districts (or equivalent geographical/decentralized level) in need of HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services?

Yes

Overall, how would you rate the efforts in the implementation of HIV treatment, care and support services in 2007 and in 2005?

2007:	6
2005:	4

2. What percentage of the following HIV programmes or services is estimated to be provided by civil society?

Prevention for youth :	<25%
Prevention for IDU :	<25%
Prevention for MSM :	25-50%
Prevention for sex workers :	<25%
Counselling and Testing :	<25%
Clinical services (OI/ART)* :	<25%
Home-based care :	<25%
Programmes for OVC** :	<25%

3. Does the country have a policy or strategy to address the additional HIV and AIDS-related needs of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC)?

Yes

3.1 IF YES, is there an operational definition for OVC in the country?

No

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